

NUMIZMATIČKI NALAZI IZ PROZORA (ARUPIUM) U LICI

NUMISMATIC FINDS FROM PROZOR (ARUPIUM) IN LIKA

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U radu se obrađuju numizmatički nalazi s lokaliteta Prozor u blizini Otočca, u Lici, gdje se u rimsko doba nalazio municipij Arupij. Riječ je o nalazima koji su dio zbirke Numizmatičkoga odjela Arheološkoga muzeja u Zagrebu i koji su u Muzej većinom dospjeli otkupom, darom ili djelovanjem muzejskih povjerenika, bez odgovarajućega arheološkog konteksta. Analizirano je ukupno 198 komada, od kojih njih 15 pripada predcarskomu novcu. Ostali novci, izuzev jednu bizantsku tremisu, pripadaju Rimskom Carstvu. S obzirom na nepostojanje arheološkoga konteksta, rad je ograničen na proučavanje numizmatičkih nalaza neovisno o njihovu stratigrafskom položaju, odnosno koristeći se lokalitetom kao individualnim kontekstom (tzv. coin series), pri čemu se donosi i analiza novčanoga optjecaja rimskoga carskog novca samoga lokaliteta te usporedba novčanoga optjecaja Prozora s komparativnim središtima Rimskoga Carstva.

Ključne riječi:

Prozor, *Arupium*, Lika, Japodi, kartaški novac, hispanski novac, ostave mazinskoga tipa, novčani optjecaj, rimski carski novac

This paper deals with numismatic finds from the site of Prozor near Otočac, in Lika, where the municipium of Arupium was located in Roman times. These are finds that are part of the collection of the Numismatic Department of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, and which have come to the museum mostly through purchase, donation or the work of the museum's agents, without an appropriate archaeological context. A total of 198 pieces are analysed, of which 15 are of Pre-Imperial coinage. The remaining coins, with the exception of one Byzantine tremissis, are Roman imperial coins. Given the lack of archaeological context, the paper is limited to studying numismatic finds regardless of their stratigraphic position, i.e. using the site as an individual context (the so-called coin series), and it also provides an analysis of the monetary circulation of Roman Imperial coinage at the site itself, and a comparison of the monetary circulation of Prozor with comparable centres of the Roman Empire.

Keywords:

Prozor, *Arupium*, Lika, Japodes, Carthaginian coinage, Hispanic coinage, Mazin-type hoards, monetary circulation, Roman Imperial coins

Uvod

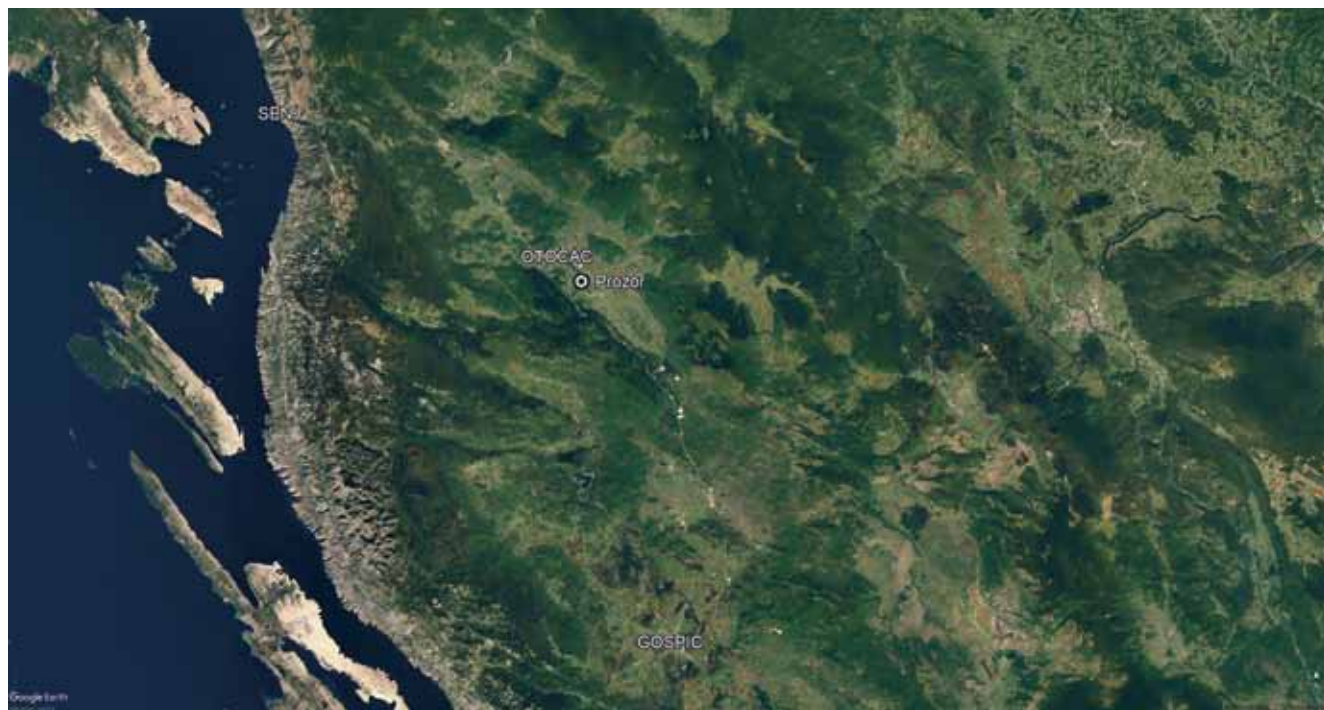
U radu se obrađuju numizmatički nalazi s lokaliteta Prozor u Lici, u dolini rijeke Gacke, u blizini grada Otočca, u Ličko-senjskoj županiji, u Republici Hrvatskoj. Većina se numizmatičkoga materijala iz Prozora danas čuva u Arheološkome muzeju u Zagrebu (dalje u tekstu AMZ), kao dio zbirke Numizmatičkoga odjela,¹ ali su u analizi uvršteni i primjerci koji se nalaze izvan

Introduction

The paper deals with numismatic finds from the site of Prozor in Lika, in the Gacka river valley, near the town of Otočac, in the Lika-Senj County of the Republic of Croatia. Most of the numismatic material from Prozor is kept today in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (hereinafter: AMZ), as part of the collection of the Numismatic Department,¹ but the analysis also includes

¹ Zahvaljujem ravnatelju Arheološkoga muzeja u Zagrebu, Ivanu Radmanu, te muzejskomu savjetniku i voditelju Numizmatičkoga odjela, Tomislavu Biliću, što su mi omogućili obradu materijala iz Prozora i pomogli brojnim korisnim savjetima i uvidom u arhiv, inventarne knjige te dokumentaciju Odjela. Zahvaljujem i višemu kustosu Miroslavu Nađu na velikoj pomoći prilikom determinacije pojedinih lošije sačuvanih i nečitljivih komada.

¹ I would like to thank the Director of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, Ivan Radman, and the Museum Advisor and Head of the Numismatic Department, Tomislav Bilić, for enabling me to process the material from Prozor and for helping me with abundant useful advice and insight into the archive, inventory books and documentation of the Department. I would also like to thank the Senior Curator, Miroslav Nađ, for his great help in determining some poorly preserved and illegible pieces.



SLIKA 1. Karta Like sa smještajem lokaliteta Prozor (@Google Earth, adaptirala P. Nikšić).

FIGURE 1. Map of Lika with the location of Prozor (@Google Earth, adapted by P. Nikšić).

AMZ-a i do kojih smo došli pregledom objavljene arheološke i numizmatičke literature, a za koju su postojale sigurne indikacije da se mogu pouzdano povezati s Prozorom.² Uvidom u muzejsku dokumentaciju AMZ-a i pregledom dostupne literature, numizmatički se nalazi iz Prozora mogu vezati za nekoliko položaja na samome lokalitetu: većina je nalaza zabilježena pod oznakom „Prozor“, ali se ističu i nalazi s položaja Buljma (kat. br. 28),³ Oltari-Kraljev stolac (kat. br. 33, 45–46, 53, 67, 72, 170–171)⁴ te s gradine Vital (kat. br. 4–5, 7, 9–10,

specimens that are outside the AMZ and which we came to by reviewing the published archaeological and numismatic literature, and for which there were certain indications that they could reliably be connected with Prozor.² By inspection of the museum documentation of the AMZ and a review of the available literature, the numismatic finds from Prozor can be linked to several locations on the site itself: most of the finds are recorded under the label ‘Prozor’, but the finds from the locations of Buljma (cat. no. 28),³ Oltari / Kraljev Stolac (cat. nos. 33, 45–46,

2 Osnovna je referentna objava Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25–28; v. i Mirnik 2009; ostala je literatura navedena uz pojedine kataloške jedinice. Primjerci u koje nismo imali uvid jesu: farski novac tipa glava/kantar (kat. br. 3; Ilkić 2018, 61, sl. 2); primjerci spomenuti u Dukat, Glavičić 1975 (kat. br. 9, 12, 20, 24); primjerci navedeni u Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40–41 (kat. br. 10, 19, 27, 29, 34, 44, 58, 61, 117); primjerak iz Kolak 2012, 556 (kat. br. 33).

3 Napominjemo da su kod Kolak, Šeparović 2020, primjerci nađeni na položaju Buljma označeni kao grobni nalazi iako se u izvornoj objavi (Rendić-Miočević 1975, 100; Rendić-Miočević 1976a, 171) samo navodi: „...nalazi i relativno mnogo dobro sačuvanog novca, od kojih je najraniji Trajanov, dok pretežu primjerci iz trećeg i osobito četvrtog stoljeća n. e.“, bez specifikacije grobnih ukopa kao mjesta nalaza.

4 Kat. br. 33 otkriven je u revizijskim arheološkim istraživanjima lokaliteta Oltari-Kraljev Stolac, koji je u stručnoj literaturi poznatiji kao Mitrej II u Prozoru kod Otočca (Patsch 1900, 84; Patsch 1990, 79). Istraživanja je vodila Tatjana Kolak iz Muzeja Like u Gospiću. Svrha istraživanja bila je utvrditi eventualne arhitektonske ostatke nadsvodne konstrukcije, koja se pretpostavljala na temelju nalaza nestručnih istraživanja terena 1897. (Pavelić 1897), kada je u pokretnoj građi pronađena veća količina rimskih krovnih opeka i ostale građevinske keramike. Revizija je utvrdila da je lokalitet u međuvremenu devastiran i prekopavan u potrazi za „blagom“, ali otvaranje dviju probnih sondi ispred mitreja rezultiralo je pronalaskom manje količine pokretnih nalaza, među kojima i vrlo izlizanoga i nečitljivoga „dupondija (možda car Antonin Pio)“ (Kolak 2012, 556). Konzervacijom novca utvrđeno je da se radi o Komodovu sesterciju emitiranom u vrijeme Marka Aurelija (Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 27, br. 1).

2 The main reference publication is Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25–28; see also Mirnik 2009; other literature is listed next to individual catalogue items. The specimens that we did not have access to are: a Pharian coin of the head/kantaros type (cat. no. 3; Ilkić 2018, 61, Fig. 2); specimens mentioned in Dukat, Glavičić 1975 (cat. nos. 9, 12, 20, 24); specimens listed in Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40–41 (cat. nos. 10, 19, 27, 29, 34, 44, 58, 61, 117); a specimen from Kolak 2012, 556 (cat. no. 33).

3 We note that, in Kolak, Šeparović 2020, specimens found at the Buljma site are marked as grave finds, although the original publication (Rendić-Miočević 1975, 100; Rendić-Miočević 1976a, 171) only states: „...finds and relatively many well-preserved coins, the earliest of which is of Trajan, while examples from the third and, especially, the fourth century AD predominate“, without specifying grave burials as the places of discovery.

4 Cat. no. 33 was discovered during the revision archaeological excavations of the site of Oltari / Kraljev Stolac, which is better known in the professional literature as Mithraeum II, in Prozor near Otočac (Patsch 1900, 84; Patsch 1990, 79). The research was led by Tatjana Kolak of the Lika Museum in Gospić. The purpose of the research was to determine the possible architectural remains of a vaulted structure, which was assumed on the basis of findings of unprofessional field research in 1897 (Pavelić 1897), when a large quantity of Roman roofing tiles and other ceramic material used in construction were found in the movable material. The revision determined that the site had, in the meantime, been devastated and excavated in search of ‘treasure’, but the opening of two test probes in front of the mithraeum resulted in the discovery of a smaller quantity of movable finds, including a very worn

14, 50).⁵ Većinom je riječ o slučajnim pojedinačnim nalazima koji su u muzej dolazili donacijom ili otkupom. Samo se dva primjerka mogu povezati s grobnim nalazima. Prvi je brončani Galijenov novac (kat. br. 50) pronađen 1974. u arheološkim iskopavanjima AMZ-a, pod vodstvom Ante Rendića Miočevića.⁶ Drugi je solid Romula Augustula, otkriven u srpnju 1978., također u iskopavanjima AMZ-a koja je vodio Ante Rendić-Miočević (kat. br. 169).⁷

53, 67, 72, 170–171)⁴ and the hillfort of Vital (cat. nos. 4–5, 7, 9–10, 14, 50)⁵ also stand out. Most of these are individual chance finds that came to the museum through donation or purchase. Only two specimens can be linked to grave finds. The first is a bronze coin of Gallienus (cat. no. 50), found in 1974 in archaeological excavations by the AMZ led by Ante Rendić-Miočević.⁶ The second is a solidus of Romulus Augustulus, discovered in July 1978, also in excavations by the AMZ led by Ante Rendić-Miočević (cat. no. 169).⁷

Za taj se položaj prema Patschovim navodima (Patsch 1900, 84; Patsch 1990, 79) u *Numizmatičkoj topografiji Like* (Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 27, br. 2–8) navodi 7 primjeraka koji se vremenski kreću od antoninijana Galijena i Klaudija II. (br. 2–3), numa ili Aeg Konstantina I. (br. 4), Aeg tipa *Urbs Roma* (br. 6) i dviju kasnoantičkih Aeg kovanica koje su pripisane Konstantinovoj dinastiji. Revizijom materijala u AMZ-u utvrdili smo da bi navedene Patschove kovanice odgovarale primjercima koji su bili skupno inventirani i pohranjeni u vrećici s oznakom „Mitrej, Prozor - novci iskopani u Mitreju kod Prozora 1896.". Na to nas upućuje ne samo popratna bilješka o mjestu nalaza, nego i činjenica da je također riječ o 7 primjeraka i o tome da je uglavnom riječ o podudarajućoj atribuciji. Postoje 2 Galijena, Klaudija II., Konstantina itd. Primjerci imaju inventarne oznake G355-1-7 (kat. br. 45 = G355-1, kat. br. 46 = G355-2, kat. br. 53 = G355-3, kat. br. 67 = G355-4, kat. br. 72 = G355-5, kat. br. 170 = G355-6, kat. br. 171 = G355-7).

5 Od primjeraka koji se vežu za japodsku gradinu Vital, s jugoistočne strane Prozora, napominjemo da smo pregledom materijala iz AMZ-a potvrdili da se podatak koji navodi Ivan Mirnik (Mirnik 1987, 385 s. v. PROZOR, Vital (Otočac, Hrvatska), o 2 primjerka novca iz Kartage, koji se nalaze u AMZ-u, a koji su otkopani iznad kuće A 1975., zapravo odnosi na jedan primjerak koji je otkopan 1971. iznad kuće na zemlji Marka Klobučara (Drechsler-Bižić 1986, 113). Uz pomoć Ante Rendića Miočevića identificirao ga je i objavio Tomislav Bilić (Bilić 2019, 40, bilj. 52; inv. br. A13425). Drugi primjerak koji spominje Mirnik nije pronađen prilikom te obrade materijala i pretpostavljamo da se radi o pogrešci u navodu broja primjeraka u izvornoj objavi iz 1987. Također, primjerak koji je u AMZ-u zaveden pod brojem A13426 (objavljen u Bilić 2020, 40, bilj. 52) metodom eliminacije potvrđen je kao numidski primjerak koji Mirnik (tada još bez inventarnoga broja) locira s. v. PROZOR (Otočac, Hrvatska) u objavi iz 1987., 385.

U katalog nismo uvrstili ni još jedan primjerak koji se spominje u Ilkić 2018, 61, bilj. 10. Riječ je o navodnome nalazu novca iz Kartage, koji se može vidjeti na <https://www.glasgacke.hr/?ispis=detalji&novost=17256&kat=71> (pristupljeno 14. 5. 2025.), nezavisnome portalu Glasa Gacke, gdje je anonimni čitatelj poslao sliku „staroga novčića, nađenoga na brdu Vital u Prozoru“, i koji je u privatnome posjedu. Upućujemo na logičnu i stručnu Ilkićevu opasku da je najvjerojatnije riječ o novcu iz Numidije.

6 Istraživanja su provedena u srpnju 1974. u objektu smještenomu uz sjeveroistočnu padinu Velikoga Vitla. Objekt se počeo otkopavati još 1971. s namjerom da se uđe u trag japodskom naselju. Objekt je identificiran kao dio kompleksa manjega rimskog kamenoloma, koji je u jednome razdoblju bio korišten za ukop pokojnika. Pronađena su dva groba, od kojih je u jednome (terenska oznaka: 1974-grob IV), dubine 0,80 m, pronađen „brončani Galijenov novac“ (Rendić-Miočević 1974, 76; Rendić-Miočević 1976a, 170) kod lijevoga ramena skeleta. Pretpostavljamo da je riječ o antoninijanu.

7 Istraživanja su rasvijetlila rasprostriranje gradskoga područja otkrivši nekropolu, koja se prostirala uz zapadni rub gradskoga areala. Pronađena su samo dva groba bez ostataka grobne arhitekture, oba s dislociranim kosturima (Rendić-Miočević 1980a; Perinić Novak 2020, 249–250). No, prema Anti Rendiću Miočeviću, postoje snažne indicije da je groblje bilo veće. Pretpostavlja ga na mjestu toponima „Grčka Crkva“ (Rendić-Miočević 1980a, 241). Prilozi iz grobova vrlo su bogati. Objavljeni su u Demo (ed.) 1994, gdje je o njima opširnije pisala Branka Migotti (Migotti 1994, 60; Demo 1994, 123–124 (kat. 172a – medaljon, 172b – par igala, 172c – vreteno s pršljenom, 173a – fibula, 173b – čaša, 174 – novac). Romulov solid objavljen je u više navrata i kod Mirnik 2001, 78; Mirnik 2009, 472, sl. 38; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 26, br. 13. Prema priloženome materijalu, grobovi se mogu datirati u 4. stoljeće (Rendić-Miočević 1980a, 241). Bioarheološku analizu dvaju ljudskih ostataka objavili su Perinić, Novak 2020.

and illegible “dupondius (possibly Emperor Antoninus Pius)” (Kolak 2012, 556). The conservation of the coin has determined that it is a sestertius of Commodus, issued during the time of Marcus Aurelius (Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 27, no. 1). According to Patsch (Patsch 1900, 84; Patsch 1990, 79), the *Numismatic Topography of Lika* (Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 27, nos. 2–8) lists 7 specimens for this position, ranging in time from an antoninianus of Gallienus and Claudius II (nos. 2–3) to a nummus or Aeg of Constantine I (no. 4), an Aeg of the *Urbs Roma* type (no. 6) and two late-Roman Aeg coins attributed to the Constantine dynasty. By reviewing the material in the AMZ, we have determined that the aforementioned Patsch coins would correspond to the specimens that were collectively inventoried and stored in a bag marked “Mithraeum, Prozor – coins excavated in the Mithraeum near Prozor in 1896”. This is indicated not only by the accompanying note on the location of the find, but also by the fact that there are also 7 specimens, and that they are mostly of matching attribution. We have 2 of Gallienus, one of Claudius II, one of Constantine, etc. The specimens have inventory marks G355-1-7 (cat. no. 45 = G355-1, cat. no. 46 = G355-2, cat. no. 53 = G355-3, cat. no. 67 = G355-4, cat. no. 72 = G355-5, cat. no. 170 = G355-6, cat. no. 171 = G355-7).

5 Of the specimens associated with the Japodian hillfort of Vital, on the southeast side of Prozor, we note that, by reviewing the material from the AMZ, we have confirmed that the information provided by Ivan Mirnik (Mirnik 1987, 385 s.v. PROZOR, Vital (Otočac, Croatia)) about 2 specimens of coin of Carthage which are in the AMZ, and which were excavated above house A in 1975, actually refers to one specimen that was excavated in 1971 above the house on the land of Marko Klobučar (Drechsler-Bižić 1986, 113). With the help of Ante Rendić-Miočević, it was identified and published by Tomislav Bilić (Bilić 2019, 40, n. 52; inv. no. A13425). The second specimen mentioned by Mirnik was not found during this processing of the material, and we assume that this is an error in stating the number of specimens in the original publication of 1987. Also, the specimen registered in the AMZ under number A13426 (published in Bilić 2020, 40, n. 52) was confirmed by the method of elimination as a Numidian specimen that Mirnik (at that time still without an inventory number) locates s.v. PROZOR (Otočac, Croatia) in a publication of 1987, 385. We have also not included another specimen mentioned in Ilkić 2018, 61, n. 10 in the catalogue. This is an alleged find of a coin of Carthage, which can be seen at <https://www.glasgacke.hr/?ispis=detalji&novost=17256&kat=71> (accessed 14/05/2025), the independent portal of Glas Gacke, where an anonymous reader sent a picture of an “old coin, found on the Vital hill in Prozor”, and which is in private possession. We refer to the logical and expert remark of Ilkić that it is most likely a coin from Numidia.

6 The research was conducted in July 1974 in a building located on the northeastern slope of Veliki Vital. The building began to be excavated in 1971 with the intention of tracing the Japodian settlement. The building was identified as part of a small Roman-period quarry complex, which was used for burials at one time. Two graves were found, in one of which (field designation: 1974–grave IV), 0.80 m deep, a “bronze coin of Gallienus” (Rendić-Miočević 1974, 76; Rendić-Miočević 1976a, 170) was found near the left shoulder of the skeleton. We assume that this is an antoninianus.

7 The research shed light on the spread of the urban area, discovering a cemetery, which extended along the western edge of the urban area. Only two graves were found, without remains of funerary architecture, both with dislocated skeletons (Rendić-Miočević 1980a; Perinić Novak 2020, 249–250). However, according to Ante Rendić-Miočević, there are strong indications that the cemetery was larger. He assumes it to be located at the place of the toponym *Grčka Crkva* (Rendić-Miočević 1980a, 241). The grave goods are very rich. They were published in Demo (ed.) 1994, where Branka Migotti wrote about them in more detail (Migotti 1994, 60; Demo 1994, 123–124 (cat. 172a, medallion; 172b, pair of needles; 172c, spindle with vertebra; 173a, fibula; 173b, cup; 174, coin). The solidus of Romulus has been published on several occasions: in Mirnik 2001, 78; Mirnik 2009, 472, Fig. 38; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 26, no. 13. According to the material deposited, the graves can be dated to the 4th century (Rendić-Miočević 1980a, 241). A bioarchaeological analysis of two human remains is published in Perinić, Novak 2020.

Numizmatički je materijal lokaliteta Prozor samo jedan dio bogate arheološke baštine toga područja. Širi je prostor doline Gacke od kraja 19. stoljeća oduvijek bio predmet interesa brojnih putopisaca, istraživača, poslije arheologa i muzejskih povjerenika, koje je u to doba organizirao Šime Ljubić, ravnatelj Arheološkoga odjela Narodnoga muzeja u Zagrebu, i time potaknuo prva sustavna istraživanja toga područja.⁸ Prozor se nalazi na japodskome području, a njegovu identifikaciju s rimskim Arupijem (*Arupium*) prvi je predložio Karl Patsch, na temelju terenskih zapažanja i antičkih izvora.⁹ Patsch je ostatke arhitekture i brojne spomenike pronađene u dolini Gacke, gdje se nalazi Prozor, povezao s mjestom *Arypjo* na Peutingerovoj karti (*Tabula Peutingeriana* 4.2) te s *Arupio*, kako je i navedeno mjesto na Antoninovu itineraru (*Itinerarium Antonini Augusti* 274.2). I inače je Prozor arheološki iznimno bogata mikroregija. Istaknuti je centar Japoda i poslije rimski municipij *Arupium*, a prema geografskome smještaju pripada zemljopisnomu području (sektoru) Gacke, kako ga u *Numizmatičkoj topografiji Like* definiraju Kolak i Šeparović.¹⁰

Patschove su pretpostavke o ubikaciji rimskoga naselja Arupija potvrdila arheološka istraživanja koja su u nekoliko uzastopnih sezona 70-ih godina prošloga stoljeća proveli djelatnici Arheološkoga muzeja u Zagrebu, pod vodstvom Ante Rendića Miočevića, u suradnji s Regionalnim zavodom za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Zagrebu.¹¹ U istraživanjima su otkriveni ostatci urbane infrastrukture kao što su ulice i kanalizacijski sustav te ostatci antičkoga kamenoloma. Istraživano je i japodsko naselje na utvrđenome položaju, a 1978. uz rubna su područja užega urbaniziranog područja otkriveni ostatci manje antičke nekropole uz zapadne rubove naselja.¹² Time je potvrđena ubikacija rimskoga Arupija na mjestu današnjega Prozora, južno od ceste koja spaja Otočac i Ličko Lešće, a između Čovića i sjeverne padine japodske željeznodobne utvrde (dvojne gradine) Velikoga Vitala i Maloga Vitala.¹³

The numismatic material from the site of Prozor is only one part of the rich archaeological heritage of this area. Since the end of the 19th century, the wider area of the Gacka Valley has always been a subject of interest for numerous travel writers and researchers, later archaeologists and museum agents, who were organized at that time by Šime Ljubić, director of the Archaeological Department of the National Museum in Zagreb, who thus initiated the first systematic research into this area.⁸ Prozor is located in the Japodian area, and its identification with Roman *Arupium* was first proposed by Karl Patsch, on the basis of field observations and ancient sources.⁹ Patsch connected the architectural remains and numerous monuments found in the Gacka Valley, where Prozor is located, with the placename *Arypjo* on Peutinger's map (*Tabula Peutingeriana* 4.2), and with *Arupio*, as the place is listed on Antoninus's itinerary (*Itinerarium Antonini Augusti* 274.2). Prozor is otherwise an archaeologically exceptionally rich microregion. The centre of the Japodes, and the later Roman municipality of *Arupium*, is prominent, and it belongs, according to its geographical location, to the geographical area (sector) of Gacka, as defined by Kolak and Šeparović in the *Numismatic Topography of Lika*.¹⁰

Patsch's assumptions about the location of the Roman settlement of *Arupium* were confirmed by archaeological research conducted in several consecutive seasons in the 1970s by employees of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb under the leadership of Ante Rendić-Miočević, in cooperation with the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, in Zagreb.¹¹ The research uncovered remains of urban infrastructure, such as streets and a sewage system, and remains of an ancient quarry. The Japodian settlement was also explored at a fixed location, and in 1978, along the outskirts of the narrow urbanized area, the remains of a smallish cemetery dating from the antiquity were discovered along the western edges of the settlement.¹² This confirms the location of Roman *Arupium* on the site of today's Prozor, south of the road connecting Otočac and Ličko Lešće, and between Čovići and the northern slope of the Japodian Iron Age fortress (twin hillfort) of Veliki Vital and Mali Vital.¹³

8 Olujić 2007; Perinić, Novak 2020, 247–248. Opširan i detaljan pregled istraživanja u Lici donosi Olujić 2009, kao i Pavišić 2009.

9 O antičkim nalazima u Prozoru i okolici te ubikaciji Arupija vidi: Ljubić 1882, 18–20; Brunšmid 1898, 184–188; Patsch 1900, 30,78; Brunšmid 1901, 106–113; Brunšmid 1907, 187–189, br. 274–275; Wilkes 1969, 264–265; Olujić 2009, 121; Glavičić, Cambi 2017, 8–9; Perinić, Novak 2020, 248. Antički izvori koji spominju Arupijane su Apijan (App., *Illyr.* IV, 16) i Strabon (Strabo, *Geogr.* IV, 6. 10; VII, 5,4); v. i Buzov 2009.

10 Sektor Gacke obuhvaća prostor Gackoga polja i područja koja mu gravitiraju s gradom Otočcem i brinjskim područjem. U taj sektor uključeni su i sjeverni dijelovi grada Senja, odnosno vršne zone Velebita i vratničkoga prijevoja (Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 14).

11 Rendić-Miočević 1974, 74–79; Rendić-Miočević 1975, 99–100; Rendić-Miočević 1976a, 169–171; Rendić-Miočević 1976b, 76–79; Rendić-Miočević 1979, 262–263; Rendić-Miočević 1980a, 241–243; Rendić-Miočević 1980b, 101–105; Rendić-Miočević 1980c, 105–106; Rendić-Miočević 1993; Rendić-Miočević 2015, 405–406.

12 Perinić, Novak 2020, 248–249. O nekropoli vidi bilj. 7.

13 U Gackome polju, gdje su živjeli Arupini, dokumentirana su gradinska naselja: Humac, Prozorina, Veliki i Mali Vital, Špiljička glava, Pražinovac, Um i Umčić (Šarić 2004, 43–46, Karta 1). O Japodima i gradinama u neposrednoj blizini Prozora v. Tonc 2015, 34–35.

8 Olujić 2007; Perinić, Novak 2020, 247–248. An extensive and detailed overview of the research in Lika is provided by Olujić 2009, as well as Pavišić 2009.

9 On the finds in Prozor and the surrounding area dating from antiquity and the location of *Arupium*, see: Ljubić 1882, 18–20; Brunšmid 1898, 184–188; Patsch 1900, 30,78; Brunšmid 1901, 106–113; Brunšmid 1907, 187–189, nos. 274–275; Wilkes 1969, 264–265; Olujić 2009, 121; Glavičić, Cambi 2017, 8–9; Perinić, Novak 2020, 248. The ancient sources that mention the Arupians are Appian (App., *Illyr.* 4, 16) and Strabo (Strabo, *Geogr.* 4, 6. 10; 7, 5,4); see also Buzov 2009.

10 The Gacka sector encompasses the area of Gacko Polje and the areas that gravitate towards it, with the town of Otočac and the Brinje area. This sector also includes the northern parts of the town of Senj, i.e. the peak zones of Velebit and the Vratnica pass (Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 14).

11 Rendić-Miočević 1974, 74–79; Rendić-Miočević 1975, 99–100; Rendić-Miočević 1976a, 169–171; Rendić-Miočević 1976b, 76–79; Rendić-Miočević 1979, 262–263; Rendić-Miočević 1980a, 241–243; Rendić-Miočević 1980b, 101–105; Rendić-Miočević 1980c, 105–106; Rendić-Miočević 1993; Rendić-Miočević 2015, 405–406.

12 Perinić, Novak, 2020, 248–249. For the cemetery, see n. 7.

13 In Gacko Polje, where the Arupians lived, the following hillfort settlements have been documented: Humac, Prozorina, Veliki and Mali Vital, Špiljička Glava, Pražinovac, Um and Umčić (Šarić 2004, 43–46, Map 1). For the Japodes and hillforts in the immediate vicinity of Prozor, see Tonc 2015, 34–35.

Numizmatički materijal koji se obrađuje u ovome članku u zbircu je Numizmatičkoga odjela AMZ-a dospio otkupom, darom ili djelovanjem muzejskih povjerenika koji od kraja 19. st., pod okriljem kustosa muzeja, obavljaju priučena iskopavanja lokaliteta s ciljem obogaćivanja zbirke Arheološkoga odjela tadašnjega Narodnog muzeja te prikupljanja materijala koji je lokalno stanovništvo pronalazilo tijekom oranja i sličnih aktivnosti. Velik dio takva materijala u muzej ulazi bez stručne popratne dokumentacije, osim podataka o mjestu, godini i rudimentarnim okolnostima nalaza, te, razumljivo, bez nekoga dodatnog stratigrafskog arheološkog konteksta, koji se nije mogao ni primijeniti ni očekivati, sukladno tadašnjoj metodologiji. Stoga nam za ovdje analizirani materijal nedostaje arheološki kontekst, pa ćemo na analizu numizmatičkoga materijala primijeniti pristup koji Richard Reece definira kao *coin supply*.¹⁴ Zbog nemogućnosti uvida u ne(postojeću) terensku dokumentaciju, rad je ograničen na proučavanje numizmatičkih nalaza neovisno o njihovu stratigrafskom položaju, odnosno koristeći se lokalitetom kao individualnim kontekstom (tzv. *coin series*). Takav pristup koristan je za uspostavu kronologije određenoga lokaliteta te proučavanje regionalne distribucije novca. U svojem kapitalnom članku iz 2009. Wigg-Wolf jest na nizu primjera lokaliteta u Engleskoj dokazao da se pouzdani i relevantni zaključci o relativnoj kronologiji određenoga lokaliteta i distribuciji novca mogu dobiti i iz slučajnih nalaza, koji nisu rezultat sustavnih stratigrafskih arheoloških istraživanja, pogotovo ako se metoda primjenjuje za analizu pojedinačnoga lokaliteta kao što je Prozor, za koji je zasad teško napraviti usporedbu s drugim rimskim naseljima Like. Analiza materijala prikupljenoga iz slučajnih nalaza, čak i od strane ilegalnih korisnika detektora metala, ako je zastupljena u dovoljno velikom broju i geografski verificirana, može nadopuniti naša saznanja o cirkulaciji novca na određenome teritoriju.¹⁵

Analizirano je ukupno 198 komada, od kojih njih 15 pripada predcarskomu novcu. Ostali je novac, izuzev jednu bizantsku tremisu (kat. br. 198), rimski carski novac od 1. do 5. st.¹⁶ Kod rimskoga carskog novca za tri se primjerka po težini i promjeru samo moglo odrediti da vjerojatno potječu iz 2. st. (kat. br. 35–37), a 28 su se primjeraka zbog potpune istrošenosti i nečitljivosti mogla samo okvirno determinirati u 4. st. ili možda čak i u prvu polovinu 5. st. (kat. br. 170–197). Novac je inače dosta loše očuvan, te smo za potrebe ove objave napravili odabir snimljenoga materijala koji donosimo u tablicama, koncentrirajući se na relevantnije, kronološki važnije i rjeđe primjerke, prvenstveno iz predcarskoga vremena i vremena principata. Za kasnije razdoblje od 3. do 5. st. u tablicama smo izdvojili karakteristične

The numismatic material discussed in this article came to the collection of the Numismatic Department of the AMZ through purchase, donation or the work of museum agents who, from the late 19th century onwards, carried out inexpert excavations of sites under the auspices of the museum curators with the aim of enriching the collections of the Archaeological Department of the then National Museum, and collecting material found by the local population during ploughing and similar activities. A large proportion of such material has entered the museum without any accompanying expert documentation besides information on the location, year and rudimentary circumstances of the find – and, understandably, without any additional stratigraphic archaeological context, which could be neither applied nor expected, given the methodology of the time. Therefore, we lack an archaeological context for the material analysed here, and we will apply the approach that Richard Reece defines as *coin supply* to the analysis of the numismatic material.¹⁴ Due to the impossibility of gaining insight into the field documentation, be it existent or otherwise, the work is limited to studying numismatic finds independently of their stratigraphic position, i.e. using the locality as an individual context (the so-called *coin series*). This approach is useful for establishing the chronology of a particular locality and studying the regional distribution of coinage. In his seminal article of 2009, Wigg-Wolf proved, using a series of examples from sites in England, that reliable and relevant conclusions about the relative chronology of a particular locality and the distribution of coinage can also be obtained from chance finds, which are not the result of systematic stratigraphic archaeological research, especially if the method is applied to the analysis of an individual site, such as Prozor, for which it is currently difficult to make a comparison with other Roman settlements in Lika. The analysis of material collected from chance finds, even by illegal users of metal detectors, if it is represented in sufficiently large number and geographically verified, can supplement our knowledge of the circulation of coinage in a particular territory.¹⁵

A total of 198 pieces were analysed, 15 of which are Pre-Imperial coins. The remaining coins, with the exception of one Byzantine tremissis (cat. no. 198), are Roman imperial coins from the 1st century to the 5th.¹⁶ In the case of the Roman Imperial coins, three specimens could tentatively be classified by weight and diameter to the 2nd century (cat. nos. 35–37), and 28 specimens – due to total wear and illegibility – could only tentatively be dated to the 4th century, or perhaps even the first half of the 5th century (cat. nos. 170–197). The coins are otherwise quite poorly preserved, and for the purposes of this publication we have made a selection of photographic material that we present in plates, concentrating

14 Ravetz 1964; Reece 2003, 141–165; 2016, 182; Bilić 2018, 272–273; Lukić 2021, 68. Riječ je o metodi koju je Reece rabio za nalaze istoga ili sličnoga tipa s različitim rimskodobnim lokalitetima u Britaniji i zapadnoj Europi. Metoda je prihvaćena i postoje primjeri njezine primjene na različitim rimskodobnim lokalitetima s područja Gornje Panonije (Bilić 2012; Nađ 2012; Bilić 2017), Norika, desete regije Italije (Regio X) (Găzdac, Humer 2013; Kos 1986), Recije (Peter 1996), Donje Panonije, Dacije (Găzdac 2010), Donje Germanije i Galije Belgike (Aarts 2000).

15 Wigg-Wolf 2009, 123–124.

16 Ako nije naznačeno pr. Kr., podrazumijeva se da se datum odnosi na razdoblje po. Kr.

14 Ravetz 1964; Reece 2003, 141–165; 2016, 182; Bilić 2018, 272–273; Lukić 2021, 68. This is the method that Reece used for finds of the same or similar type from various Roman-era sites in Britain and Western Europe. The method has been accepted, and we have examples of its application in various Roman-era localities from the area of Upper Pannonia (Bilić 2012; Nađ 2012; Bilić 2017), Noricum, the tenth region of Italy (Regio X) (Găzdac, Humer 2013; Kos 1986), Raetia (Peter 1996), Lower Pannonia, Dacia (Găzdac 2010), Lower Germania and Gallia Belgica (Aarts 2000).

15 Wigg-Wolf 2009, 123–124.

16 If not indicated as BC, the date is to be understood as AD.

bolje očuvane tipove i zanimljivije primjerke, ali isključivši serijsku proizvodnju standardnih tipova, lošijega sastava, manje težine i dimenzija, uobičajenu za inflacijom obilježeno 3. i 4. st., koja se nije mogla preciznije determinirati. Loša očuvanost novca rezultat je i prirode terena gdje je novac pronađen, ali ponekad i same vrste novca. Oksidacija metala u slojevima tla Like rezultirala je lošom očuvanošću primjeraka, o čemu najbolje svjedoče i nalazi japodskih grobova čiji su skeletni ostatci gotovo nepostojeći zbog sastava zemlje.¹⁷ No isto tako, sjevernoafrički novac s teritorija Japodije i Liburnije¹⁸ uglavnom je lošije očuvan, dijelom i zbog samoga sastava bakrene slitine, isto kao što je „brončani novac“ iz 4. st. iskovan od metalnih legura s visokim primjesama bakra i drugih metala.¹⁹ Kod većine sačuvanih kovanica vidljiva je istrošenost prikaza, što upućuje na dugotrajni optjecaj.

Predcarski novac

Predcarski novac iz Prozora slijedi za numizmatičku topografiju Like dobro poznatu sliku pojedinačnih nalaza hispanskoga, kartaškoga, numidskoga i siciliskoga novca, a isti su tipovi novca zastupljeni i u ostavama mazinskoga tipa.²⁰ Novac južnoitalskih kolonija, helenističkoga Egipta i Makedonije nije pronađen. Od hispanskoga novca ističe se probušeni brončani primjerak iz kovnice Kastulone (*Castulo*) (kat. br. 1),²¹ grada u južnoj Španjolskoj koji je bio poznat po bogatstvu mineralnih resursa i čiji je novac cirkulirao diljem Pirinejskoga poluotoka.²² Deformacije novca mogu upućivati na njegovu sekundarnu upotrebu, najčešće u privjesak ili dio nakita, ali, naravno, to ne znači da je svaki perforirani primjerak nužno korišten kao privjesak, dekorativni element ili dio nošnje.²³ Pripada emisijama 180. – 65. g. pr. Kr. Hispanski se novac, većinom iz Kastulone, nalazi na području Japodije i Liburnije, a prema Martini Čelhar i Mati Ilkiću, zabilježen je i jedan primjerak iz srednje Dalmacije, nađen u arheološkim istraživanjima Resnika pokraj Splita.²⁴ Prema topografiji nalaza, Martina Čelhar i Mato Ilkić pretpostavljaju da je hispanski novac do južne Liburnije

on more relevant, chronologically important and rarer specimens, primarily from pre-Roman times and the time of the Principate. For the later periods of the 3rd to 5th centuries, we have singled out in the plates characteristic better-preserved types and more interesting specimens, excluding the serial production of standard types, of poorer composition, less weight and smaller dimensions, common in the inflation-marked 3rd and 4th centuries, which could not be classified more precisely. The poor preservation of the coinage is a result of the nature of the terrain where it was found, and sometimes also of the type of coin itself. Oxidation of metals in the soil layers of Lika have resulted in poor preservation of specimens, which is best evidenced by the finds of Japodian graves whose skeletal remains are almost non-existent, due to the composition of the soil.¹⁷ Similarly, North African coins from the territories of Japodia and Liburnia¹⁸ are generally in a fairly poor state of preservation, partly due to the very composition of the copper alloy, just like the ‘bronze coins’ of the 4th century, forged from metal alloys with high admixtures of copper and other metals.¹⁹ In most of the preserved coins, wear of the portrait is visible, which indicates long-term circulation.

Pre-Imperial coinage

The Pre-Imperial coinage from Prozor follows the well-known pattern of individual finds of Hispanic, Carthaginian, Numidian and Sicilian coins in the numismatic topography of Lika, and the same types of coin are also present in the Mazin-type hoards.²⁰ Coinage from the southern Italian colonies, Hellenistic Egypt and Macedonia has not been found. Of the Hispanic coins, what stands out is the perforated bronze specimen from the mint of Castulona (*Castulo*) (cat. no. 1),²¹ a city in southern Spain that was known for its wealth of mineral resources, and whose coins circulated throughout the Iberian Peninsula.²² The deformations of the coinage may indicate secondary use, most often as a pendant or element of jewellery, but this does not mean, of course, that every perforated specimen was necessarily used as a pendant, decorative element or part of a costume.²³ It belongs to the issues of 180 – 65 BC. Hispanic coinage, mostly from Castulona, is found in the area of Japodia and Liburnia; and, according to Martina Čelhar and Mato Ilkić, one specimen from central Dalmatia has also been recorded, found in archaeological excavations in Resnik, near Split.²⁴ On the basis

17 Olujić 2007, 135–143.

18 Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 126. U literaturi se za to područje upotrebljava anakronističan, ali prikladan termin *conventus Scardonitanus*, koji obuhvaća područja naseljena liburnskim i japodskim zajednicama, koja se inače ne mogu obuhvatiti nekom drugom geografskom odrednicom (v. Demicheli 2015; Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 107, bilj. 7; Bilić 2019, 31).

19 Moorhead 2012, 614.

20 Bertol 2014. O ostavama mazinskoga tipa v. raspravu niže u tekstu.

21 AMZ A5505.

22 O detaljima proizvodnje kovnice Kastulone, tipologiji, emisijama i dataciji pojedinih tipova koji su nađeni na teritoriju Like v. Čelhar, Ilkić 2019. Autori donose pregled i objavu svih poznatih primjeraka hispanskoga novca s područja istočne jadranske obale i njezina dubljeg zaleđa. U članku se donosi 28 primjerka, od kojih je primjerak iz Prozora obrađen pod kat. br. 18, T. 2: 6.

O kovnici Kastulo v. Arévalo González 1998; García-Bellido, Blázquez 2001; Arévalo González 2012; García-Bellido 2015 i drugu literaturu koju donose Čelhar, Ilkić 2019.

23 Doyen 2013, II; Pavlović 2017.

24 Čelhar, Ilkić 2019, 33, 48. Od ukupno 28 komada, 78 % potječe iz Kastulone.

17 Olujić 2007, 135–143.

18 Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 126. The literature uses the anachronistic, but appropriate, term *conventus Scardonitanus* for this area, which encompasses areas inhabited by Liburnian and Japodian communities, which otherwise cannot be encompassed by any other geographical designation (see Demicheli 2015; Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 107, n. 7; Bilić 2019, 31).

19 Moorhead 2012, 614.

20 Bertol 2014. On hoards of the Mazin type, see the discussion below.

21 AMZ A5505.

22 On the details of the production of the Castulon mint, typology, issues and dating of individual types found in the territory of Lika, see Čelhar, Ilkić 2019. The authors present an overview and publication of all known specimens of Hispanic coinage from the eastern Adriatic coast and its deeper hinterland. The article presents 28 specimens, of which the one from Prozor is listed as cat. no. 18, Pl. 2, 6. On the Castulo mint, see Arévalo González 1998; García-Bellido, Blázquez 2001; Arévalo González 2012; García-Bellido 2015 and other literature cited by Čelhar, Ilkić 2019.

23 Doyen 2013, II; Pavlović 2017.

24 Čelhar, Ilkić 2019, 33, 48. Of the total of 28 pieces, 78% originate from Castulona.

stizao morskim putovima, a onda kopnenim rutama i u njezino dublje zaleđe. Vjerojatno je glavni prometni pravac pratio tok Zrmanje te preko južnoga Velebita silazio u Liku, odakle je mogao dospjeti i do Prozora.²⁵

Od novca Sirakuze, sicilske prijestolnice, pojavljuje se provincijalni novac kovan u periodu rimske vlasti nakon 212. g. pr. Kr., nakon Hijerona II. (274. – 216. g. pr. Kr.) i rimskog zauzeća Sirakuze,²⁶ sa Zeusovom glavom na aversu i bigom kojom upravlja Nika na reversu (kat. br. 2).²⁷ Te kovanice obično sadrže ikonografiju u grčkom stilu poput glava božanstava Zeusa i Atene, te simbole poput Nike (Pobjede) ili klasja žita, često uz ime grada na grčkom, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.

Kartaški novac zastupljen je jednim primjerkom s gradine Vital (kat. br. 4),²⁸ datiranim u razdoblje 201. – 195. te do 146. g. pr. Kr.²⁹ Novac je dosta istrošen i pripada najmlađoj skupini kartaškoga novca, s reversom na kojemu je prikazan konj koji galopira udesno, a na aversu se nalazi glava božice Tanit ulijevo.³⁰

Među predcarskim kovanicama s lokaliteta Prozor prevladava novac Numidije, što odgovara nalazima s drugih gradinskih naselja Liburnije i Japodije.³¹ Primjerci iz Prozora u koje smo imali uvid (kat. br. 5–8),³² mogu se pripisati vremenu vladavine Masinise i njegovih nasljednika. Masinisa (208. – 148. g. pr. Kr.) i njegovi nasljednici (Micipsa, 148. – 118. g. pr. Kr., Gulusa, 140. – 138. g. pr. Kr., i Mastanbal, 148. – 140. g. pr. Kr.)³³ u dvama kovnicama, Sigi i Cirti, kuju novac koji je među sjevernoafričkim novcem najzastupljeniji predcarski novac na teritoriju zapadnoga Ilirika i od davnina izaziva pozornost u numizmatičkim krugovima.³⁴ U prijašnjim je radovima uglavnom bio proučavan u kontekstu takozvanih „ostava mazinskoga tipa“, koje karakterizira koncentracija skupnih nalaza koji sadržavaju rimske

of the topography of the finds, Čelhar and Ilkić assume that Hispanic coinage reached southern Liburnia by sea routes, and then by land routes into its deeper hinterland. The main traffic route probably followed the course of the River Zrmanja, and over southern Velebit it descended into Lika, from where it could have reached Prozor.²⁵

Among the coins of Syracuse, the Sicilian capital, there is a provincial coin minted under Roman rule after 212 BC, in period after Hiero II (274 – 216 BC) and capture of Syracuse by the Romans,²⁶ with the head of Zeus on the obverse and biga driven by Nike on the reverse (cat. no. 2).²⁷ These coins typically feature Greek-style iconography such as the heads of deities like Zeus and Athena, and symbols like Nike (Victory) or grain ears, often alongside the city's name in Greek, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.

Carthaginian coinage is represented by one specimen from the hillfort of Vital (cat. no. 4),²⁸ dated to a period from 201 – 195 to 146 BC.²⁹ The coin is quite worn and belongs to the youngest group of Carthaginian coinage, with the reverse showing a horse galloping to the right, while the obverse shows the head of the goddess Tanit to the left.³⁰

Among the Pre-Imperial coins from the Prozor site, the coins of Numidia predominate, which corresponds to the finds from other hillfort settlements of Liburnia and Japodia.³¹ The specimens from Prozor that we had access to (cat. nos. 5–8)³² can be attributed to the reigns of Masinissa and his successors (Micipsa 148 – 118 BC, Gulussa 140 – 138 BC and Mastanbal 148 – 140 BC).³³ At the two mints of Siga and Cirta, they minted coinage which is the most abundant Pre-Imperial coinage of North Africa found in the territory of western Illyricum, and which has attracted attention in numismatic circles since ancient times.³⁴

25 Čače 2007, 49, sl. 1; Čelhar, Ilkić 2019, 37, bilj. 18.

26 Novac Hijerona II. relativno je česta pojava na naseljima gradinskog tipa na širem području Like i sjeverne Dalmacije, pa se tako i ovaj nalaz iz Prozora uklapa u standardni novčani optjecaj. Vidi Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 124; Ilkić, Rebić 2014, 95; Ilkić 2017, 154. O novcu južne Italije i Sicilije na području južne Liburnije v. Ilkić, Čelhar 2017, 490 s opširnomo raspravom o novcu Hijerona II.

27 AMZ A4497.

28 AMZ A13425; v. bilj. 5.

29 Bilić 2019, 40.

30 O kartaškim emisijama na području Japodije i južne Liburnije v. Dubolnić Glavan, Glavaš 2011, 102–103; Ilkić, Rebić 2014, 95.

31 Bertol, 2014, 114; Ilkić, 2017, 156; Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 123; Bertol Stipetić 2022, 50–51.

32 AMZ A13456, A5695, A4346, G2225-1; v. bilj. 5. Kat. primjerak br. 8 (AMZ G2225-1) jest prepolovljen. Prepolavljanje kovanica standardna je pojava u predcarskome razdoblju na području sjeverne Dalmacije i jugoistočne Like. Mato Ilkić i Lucijana Šešelji ističu da od cjelokupne numizmatičke građe predcarskoga razdoblja na navedenome području 15 % otpada na tzv. novčane ulomke (Šešelji, Ilkić 2022, 179. bilj. 74). Detaljnu analizu toga fenomena objavit će Šešelji, Ilkić *forthcoming*, a u Knjižici apstrakata iz 2019. navodi se da je većina fragmentiranoga novca podrijetlom iz sjeverne Afrike, i to iz kovnica Kartage i Numidije (Čelhar, Ilkić 2019, 20).

33 Dubolnić Glavan, Glavaš 2011, 102.

34 Pregled i popis literature od kraja 19. st. do 2018. v. u Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, bilj. 1, 3. Noviju literaturu, teorije i spoznaje donose Bilić 2019; Bertol Stipetić 2022, 50.

25 Čače 2007, 49, Fig. 1; Čelhar, Ilkić 2019, 37, n. 18.

26 Coins of Hiero II are a relatively common occurrence in hillfort-type settlements in the wider area of Lika and northern Dalmatia, so this find at Prozor fits into the standard monetary circulation. See Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 124; Ilkić, Rebić 2014, 95; Ilkić 2017, 154. On the coinage of southern Italy and Sicily in the area of southern Liburnia, see Ilkić, Čelhar 2017, 490, with an extensive discussion on the coinage of Hiero II.

27 AMZ A4497.

28 AMZ A13425; see n. 5.

29 Bilić 2019, 40.

30 On Carthaginian issues in the area of Japodia and southern Liburnia, see Dubolnić Glavan, Glavaš 2011, 102–103; Ilkić, Rebić 2014, 95.

31 Bertol, 2014, 114; Ilkić, 2017, 156; Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 123; Bertol Stipetić 2022, 50–51.

32 AMZ A13456, A5695, A4346, G2225-1; see n. 5. Specimen cat. no. 8 (AMZ G2225-1) is halved. Halving coins was a standard occurrence during the pre-Imperial period in the area of northern Dalmatia and southeastern Lika. Mato Ilkić and Lucijana Šešelji point out that, of the entire body of numismatic material from the pre-Imperial period in this area, 15% consists of so-called 'coin fragments' (Šešelji, Ilkić 2022, 179 n. 74). A detailed analysis of this phenomenon will be published by Šešelji, Ilkić 2024, and the 2019 Booklet of Abstracts states that the majority of fragmented coinage originated in North Africa, from the mints of Carthage and Numidia (Čelhar, Ilkić 2019, 20).

33 Dubolnić Glavan, Glavaš 2011, 102.

34 For a review and list of literature from the end of the 19th century to 2018, see Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, n. 1, 3. More recent literature, theories and insights are provided by Bilić 2019; Bertol Stipetić 2022, 50.

predmonetarne brončane oblike (raznorazne aes forme),³⁵ ali i velike količine egipatskoga (prvenstveno ptolomejskoga), kartaškoga i numidskoga brončanog novca, uz rjeđe nalaze grčkoga i hispanskoga novca, te ulomaka raznih brončanih predmeta poput fibula, lomljene bronce i drugih uporabnih metalnih predmeta.³⁶ Osim kao sastavnica ostava, taj je novac kolao i kao pojedinačni nalaz na teritoriju Liburnije i Japodije, ali i šire.³⁷ O funkciji ostava i pojedinačnih nalaza mazinskoga tipa u numizmatičkoj se literaturi vodi velika rasprava, gdje pojedini autori u njima vide sredstvo razmjene prvenstveno pomoću vaganja, kao dio svojevrsnoga „monetarnog sustava“ kojim su se brojne zajednice budućega skardonitanskog konventa³⁸ služile pri različitim oblicima ekonomske suradnje.³⁹ Drugi pak osciliraju u tumačenju tih nalaza mazinskoga tipa, prvenstveno ostave, te nalaze vide i kao ostave metala i kao povremeno sredstvo razmjene tzv. ograničene funkcije, prvenstveno kao *hacksilber*.⁴⁰ Točnoga i potpunoga odgovora zasad nema. Nesumnjivo su služile kao sredstvo pohrane metalnoga bogatstva, ali je pitanje njihove funkcije „novca“ još otvoreno jer nije posve sigurno jesu li mogli funkcionirati kao sredstvo plaćanja i/ili razmjene u modernome značenju pojma novac.⁴¹

Kataloški primjerci pod brojem 9 i 10 nisu nam bili dostupni. Prvi se samo uzgred spominje u literaturi kao loše sačuvan Micipsin kov, nekoć u numizmatičkoj zbirci senjske gimnazije koju je sastavio i vodio profesor Vinko Žanić⁴² (kat. br. 9), navodno nađen na gradini Vital.⁴³ Drugi se primjerak samo navodi u katalogu izložbe *Arheološka baština Like* iz 1993. s oznakom „Micipsa ili jedan od braće“, bez dodatnih podataka (kat. br. 10).⁴⁴

In earlier works, this was studied mainly in the context of the so-called ‘Mazin-type hoards’, which are characterized by a concentration of collective finds containing not only Roman pre-monetary bronze forms (various aes forms),³⁵ but also large quantities of coinage of Egypt (primarily Ptolemaic), Carthage and Numidia, with rarer finds of Greek and Hispanic coins, and fragments of various bronze objects, such as fibulae, broken bronze, and other metal objects of utility.³⁶ In addition to being a component of hoards, this coinage also circulated as individual finds in the territory of Liburnia and Japodia, and also beyond.³⁷ The function of hoards and individual finds of the Mazin type is the subject of much debate in numismatic literature, with some authors seeing them as a means of exchange, primarily through weighing, as part of a kind of ‘monetary system’ that numerous communities of the future Scardonitan Convention³⁸ used in various forms of economic cooperation.³⁹ Others, however, vary in their interpretation, seeing these Mazin-type finds – primarily hoards – either as hoards of metal or as an occasional means of exchange of a so-called limited function, primarily as *hacksilber*.⁴⁰ There is no exact and complete answer yet. They undoubtedly served as a means of storing metal wealth, but the question of their function as ‘money’ is still open, because it is not entirely certain whether they could have functioned as a means of payment and/or exchange in the modern sense of the term ‘money’.⁴¹

The catalogued specimens numbered 9 and 10 were not available to us. The first is mentioned in the literature only in passing as a poorly preserved coin of Micipsa, once in the numismatic collection of the Senj grammar school, compiled and managed by Professor Vinko Žanić (cat. no. 9),⁴² allegedly found at the Vital hillfort.⁴³ The second specimen is only listed in the catalogue of the 1993 exhibition *Archaeological Heritage of Lika* with the label “Micipsa or one of the brothers” without additional information (cat. no. 10).⁴⁴

35 V. Bertol, Farac, 2012, 97–98; Bertol Stipetić 2022, 14–30.

36 Mirnik 1987; 2009, 483–484; Kos 1998, 163–164; Bertol Stipetić 2022.

37 Mirnik 1987; 2009, 483–484; Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 107; Bilić 2019, 31–33.

38 Demicheli 2015; Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 107, bilj. 7; Bilić 2019, 31; v. bilj. 18.

39 Brunšmid 1896–1897, 46–47; Kurz 1969, 31–32; Šešelji, Ilkić 2015, 428; Visonà 2018, 116; Ilkić 2017, 157, 300; Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 107.

40 Mirnik 1987, 371; Bonačić-Mandinić 2006, 203.

41 O pojmu novca i konceptu „novca“ v. Bilić 2024, 161–162.

42 Zbirka je nestala krajem II. svjetskog rata u nerazjašnjenim okolnostima, ali je ostao šturi popis koji je sastavio profesor Žanić i objavio 1889. v. Žanić 1889. O povijesti Zbirke v. Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 169.

43 Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 171; Mirnik 1987, 385; Ilkić 2018, 63, bilj. 10; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 28, br. 3.

44 Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40, br. 67; Bilić 2019, 40, bilj. 53.

35 See Bertol, Farac, 2012, 97–98; Bertol Stipetić 2022, 14–30.

36 Mirnik 1987; 2009, 483–484; Kos 1998, 163–164; Bertol Stipetić 2022.

37 Mirnik 1987; 2009, 483–484; Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 107; Bilić 2019, 31–33.

38 Demicheli 2015; Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 107, n. 7; Bilić 2019, 31; see n. 18.

39 Brunšmid 1896–1897, 46–47; Kurz 1969, 31–32; Šešelji, Ilkić 2015, 428; Visonà 2018, 116; Ilkić 2017, 157, 300; Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 107.

40 Mirnik 1987, 371; Bonačić-Mandinić 2006, 203.

41 On the notion of money and the concept of ‘money’, see Bilić 2024, 161–162.

42 The collection disappeared at the end of World War II under unclear circumstances, but a brief list remained, compiled by Professor Žanić and published in 1889; see Žanić 1889. On the history of the Collection, see Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 169.

43 Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 171; Mirnik 1987, 385; Ilkić 2018, 63, n. 10; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 28, no. 3.

44 Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40, no. 67; Bilić 2019, 40, n. 53.

Ističemo i nalaz farskoga novca tipa glava/kantar koji se nalazi u privatnoj zbirci Božena Živaljića, a koji je objavio Mato Ilkić.⁴⁵ Okolnosti nalaza nisu poznate, a Ilkić donosi podatak da je nađen negdje na području Gackoga polja, pretpostavljajući da potječe s gradine Vital.⁴⁶ Taj tip farskoga novca Visonà datira u kasno 3. – rano 2. st. pr. Kr.⁴⁷ Novac istoga tipa s područja Like pronađen je i na japodskoj gradini Medak, pokraj Gospića, a čuva se u AMZ-u (A2564).⁴⁸

Republikanski novac

Rimski republikanski novac pripada vremenu 1. stoljeća pr. Kr. Od ukupno 5 republikanskih denara najstariji je denar iz 90. g. pr. Kr. (kat. br. 11),⁴⁹ kovničara Lucija Kalpurnija Pizona Fruga. U literaturi se spominje i denar Lucija Titurija Sabina iz 89. g. pr. Kr. koji se čuvao u Gimnaziji u Senju (kat. br. 12).⁵⁰ Tu je i probušeni denar Lucija Sulpicije Galbe iz 69. g. pr. Kr. (kat. br. 13).⁵¹ Rimski su republikanski denari dugo cirkulirali u optjecaju te su često korišteni i u sekundarne svrhe, poput ovoga primjerka koji je u jednome trenutku pretvoren u nakit.⁵² Pronađen je i denar Lucija Scibonija Libona iz 62. g. pr. Kr. koji se nalazi u Muzeju Like u Gospiću (kat. br. 14).⁵³ U Prozoru je pronađen i 43. – 42. g. pr. Kr. iskovan denar Brutove i Kasijeve pokretne kovnice (kat. br. 15).⁵⁴

Oktavijanovom vojnom pobjedom nad Japodima 35. g. pr. Kr. te poslije okončanjem Batonovih ustanaka 6. – 9. g. pr. Kr., područje Japoda i Liburna potpada pod upravu sudbenoga konventa sa sjedištem u Skardoni, od kada na tome teritoriju prevladava rimski carski novac.⁵⁵ No republikanski je novac, a pogotovo lomljeni brončani republikanski asovi, kolao i u ranocarskome razdoblju, što pokazuju nalazi iz Siska i južne Panonije,⁵⁶ i odražava novčani optjecaj carskoga razdoblja iako je teško precizirati radi li se o ranijemu ili kasnijemu.⁵⁷ U Sisku primjerice dominiraju brončani republikanski kovovi, a broj srebrenih denara i kvinara osjetno je manji.⁵⁸ Upravo su za područje južne Panonije napravljene opsežne analize novčanoga optjecaja republikanskoga novca, koje se tek trebaju napraviti za Dalmaciju. Na području Panonije može se uočiti nekoliko znatnijih amplituda u priljevu novca,

We also highlight the find of a Pharian coin of the head/kantharos type, which is in the private collection of Božen Živaljić and was published by Mato Ilkić.⁴⁵ The circumstances of the find are unknown, and Ilkić reports that it was found somewhere in the Gacko Polje area, assuming that it originated from the Vital hillfort.⁴⁶ This type of Pharian coin is dated by Visonà to the late 3rd or early 2nd century BC.⁴⁷ A coin of the same type from the Lika region was also found at the Japodian hillfort of Medak, near Gospić, and is kept in the AMZ (A2564).⁴⁸

Republican coinage

Roman Republican coinage dates back to the 1st century BC. Of the total of 5 Republican denarii, the oldest is the denarius of 90 BC (cat. no. 11),⁴⁹ minted by Lucius Calpurnius Piso Frugi. The literature also mentions the denarius of Lucius Titurius Sabinus of 89 BC, which was kept in the grammar school in Senj (cat. no. 12).⁵⁰ There is also a pierced denarius of Lucius Sulpicius Galba of 69 BC (cat. no. 13).⁵¹ Roman Republican denarii remained in circulation for a long time and were also often used for secondary purposes, as was this specimen, which had at one point been turned into jewellery.⁵² A denarius of Lucius Scribonius Libo of 62 BC was also found, now located in the Museum of Lika, in Gospić (cat. no. 14).⁵³ Also found at Prozor was a denarius of 43 – 42 BC struck at a travelling mint of Brutus and Cassius (cat. no. 15).⁵⁴

With Octavian's military victory over the Japodes in 35 BC and the later ending of the Great Illyrian Revolt (*Bellum Batonianum*) of 6 – 9, the area of the Japodes and Liburni fell under the administration of the judicial conventus based in Scardona, from which time Roman Imperial coinage prevailed in this territory.⁵⁵ But Republican coinage, and especially broken bronze Republican asses, circulated in the early Imperial period, too, which is shown by finds from Sisak and southern Pannonia⁵⁶ and reflects the money circulation of the Imperial period, although it is difficult to specify whether earlier or later.⁵⁷ In Sisak, for example, bronze Republican coins dominate, while the number of silver denarii and quinarii is significantly smaller.⁵⁸ It is precisely for the area of southern Pannonia that extensive analyses of the monetary circulation of Republican coinage have been made, which have

45 Ilkić 2018, 61, sl. 2.

46 Ilkić 2018, 61, v. bilj. 10.

47 Visonà 2005, 33, 21. O tome tipu novca v. Ilkić 2018, 61, s navedenom relevantnom literaturom: Brunšmid 1998, 52; Marović 1976, 234–244, T: 5–7; Kos 1998, 284–285; SNG München 2007, 479–481.

48 V. Ilkić 2018, 61, sl. 1.

49 AMZ B343.

50 Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 172; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, br. 8. V. bilj. 39.

51 AMZ B1034.

52 Drugi probušeni primjerak s lokaliteta Prozor već je opisani hispanski kov iz Kastulone (kat. br. 1; AMZ A5505; v. bilj. 23).

53 Čuva se u Muzeju Like u Gospiću (MLG 3637).

54 AMZ B2122.

55 Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 125–126.

56 Bilić 2012, 367–375; Bilić 2017; Bilić 2018; Kramberger 2020, 110.

57 Bilić 2012a, 116; Bilić 2017a, 458, 465.

58 Bilić 2017, 230; Bilić 2018, 274; Bilić 2021, 76.

45 Ilkić 2018, 61, Fig. 2.

46 Ilkić 2018, 61, see n. 10.

47 Visonà 2005, 33, 21. On this type of coin, see Ilkić 2018, 61, with the relevant literature listed: Brunšmid 1998, 52; Marović 1976, 234–244, Pl. 5–7; Kos 1998, 284–285; SNG München 2007, 479–481.

48 See Ilkić 2018, 61, Fig. 1.

49 AMZ B343.

50 Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 172; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, no. 8. See n. 39.

51 AMZ B1034.

52 The second pierced specimen from the Prozor site is the above-described Hispanic coin from Castulona (cat. no. 1; AMZ A5505; see n. 23).

53 It is kept at the Museum of Lika in Gospić (MLG 3637).

54 AMZ B2122.

55 Cesarik, Kramberger 2018, 125–126.

56 Bilić 2012, 367–375; Bilić 2017; Bilić 2018; Kramberger 2020, 110.

57 Bilić 2012a, 116; Bilić 2017a, 458, 465.

58 Bilić 2017, 230; Bilić 2018, 274; Bilić 2021, 76.

koje odgovaraju vremenima visokoga intenziteta kovanja vezanima za politička i povijesna previranja građanskih ratova i sukoba 1. st. pr. Kr.⁵⁹ Ono što nam analiza jasno pokazuje jest da republikanski novac počinje intenzivnije dolaziti u južnu Panoniju od sredine 1. st. pr. Kr.,⁶⁰ a cirkulira dugo, te ga nalazimo u ostavama 2., pa čak i 3. st.⁶¹ Time se pokazuje kao kronološki nepouzdan indikator novčanoga optjecaja.⁶² Slične zaključke o dugome optjecaju republikanskih denara možemo pretpostaviti i za teritorij Like iako u ovome trenutku nije moguće odrediti potječu li republikanski denari iz predcarskoga ili carskoga upliva novca jer je riječ o nalazima izvan stratigrafskoga konteksta koji ne mogu biti pouzdan kronološki indikator.

Rimski carski novac

Od Marka Markovića, učitelja u Prozoru krajem 19. ili početkom 20. st., otkupljen je Augustov denar kovan od 19. do 4. g. pr. Kr. (kat. br. 16).⁶³ Postoje i dva kovničarska asa iz vremena Augusta: as (kat. br. 17)⁶⁴ iz 7. g. pr. Kr. te prepolovljeni as (kat. br. 18)⁶⁵ iz 6. g. pr. Kr.⁶⁶ Navodimo i još dvije brončane Augustove kovanice, o kojima nam literatura ne donosi detaljnijih podataka, osim da je u pitanju jedan as (kat. br. 19) pronađen tijekom istraživanja 70-ih godina 20. st. (v. bilj. 11),⁶⁷ a za drugoga postoji samo usputni navod uz opis numizmatičkih nalaza Senja „brončani komad“ – nominala se ne navodi, kao ni tip novca, nego samo da je jedan Augustov novac nađen u Prozoru; kat. br. 20).⁶⁸

Iz 1. stoljeća još potječu i tri kovanice iz vremena Flavijevaca: Titov denar (kat. br. 21)⁶⁹ i sestercij (kat. br. 22)⁷⁰ te loše očuvani Domicijanov as (kat. br. 23)⁷¹ koji je određen prema aversnome portretu. Postoji i jedan Nervin primjerak iz nekadašnje numizmatičke zbirke senjske Gimnazije (kat. br. 24).⁷²

yet to be made for Dalmatia. In the area of Pannonia, several significant amplitudes in the influx of coinage can be observed, corresponding to times of high intensity of minting related to the political and historical turmoil of the civil wars and conflicts of the 1st century BC.⁵⁹ What the analysis clearly shows us is that Republican coinage begins to arrive more intensively in southern Pannonia from the middle of the 1st century BC,⁶⁰ and it circulates for a long time, and we find it in hoards of the 2nd century, and even the 3rd.⁶¹ This shows it to be a chronologically unreliable indicator of monetary circulation.⁶² Similar conclusions about the long circulation of Republican denarii can be assumed for the territory of Lika, although at this point it is not possible to determine whether Republican denarii originate from Imperial or Pre-Imperial monetary influx, as these are finds outside a stratigraphic context, which cannot be a reliable chronological indicator.

Roman Imperial coinage

In the late 19th or early 20th century, a denarius of Augustus minted between 19 and 4 BC (cat. no. 16)⁶³ was purchased from Marko Marković, a teacher in Prozor. Two moneyer's asses from the time of Augustus are also present: an as (cat. no. 17)⁶⁴ of 7 BC and a halved as (cat. no. 18)⁶⁵ of 6 BC.⁶⁶ We also mention two more bronze coins of Augustus, about which the literature does not provide us with more detailed information, except that it concerns one as (cat. no. 19) found during research in the 1970s (see n. 11),⁶⁷ and a second of which we have only a passing mention in the description of the numismatic finds from Senj ("bronze piece": the denomination is not stated, nor is the type of coin, but only that one coin of Augustus was found in Prozor; cat. no. 20).⁶⁸

Three coins from the Flavian period also date from the 1st century: a denarius (cat. no. 21)⁶⁹ and a sestertius (cat. no. 22)⁷⁰ of Titus, and a poorly preserved as (cat. no. 23)⁷¹ of Domitian, identified by

59 Bilić 2015, 11–12.

60 Bíró-Sey 1980, 339; Popović 1987, 104–106; v. Bilić 2012, 371; Bilić 2017a, 465.

61 Alemka Miškec tako ih u ostavama južne Panonije nalazi u razdoblju sve do 250. g. (Miškec 2015, 239). v. i Bilić 2015, 13–14; Kramberger 2020, 110.

62 Kos 1986, 25; Bilić 2017a, 465.

63 AMZ C157.

64 AMZ C141.

65 AMZ C183.

66 Brončani novac, pogotovo onaj iz 1. i 4. stoljeća, često se prepolavlja u razdobljima nedostatka sitnoga novca u optjecaju, najčešće u prvoj polovini 1. stoljeća, te poslije krajem 4. i početkom 5. stoljeća (Kos 1998, 295). Kos smatra da su partažirani augustovski kovničarski asovi odigrali veliku ulogu u cirkulaciji augustovskih bronci na području jugoistočnih Alpi i Ilirika zbog nestašice kovanića manjih nominala (Kos 1986, 38). Datira fenomen prepolavljanja u kasnoaugustovsko i ranotiberijsko vrijeme (Kos 1986, 39), ali proces je možda već započeo i u srednjooaugustovskome razdoblju (Krmnec 2010, 107–108). O tome v. studiju slučaja (*case study*) na nizu lokaliteta u Sisku (Bilić 2021, 77–78).

67 Rendić 1993, 40, br. 68.

68 Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 172; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, br. 9.

69 AMZ C771.

70 AMZ G2210-1.

71 AMZ G2356-4.

72 V. bilj. 42.

59 Bilić 2015, 11–12.

60 Bíró-Sey 1980, 339; Popović 1987, 104–106; see Bilić 2012, 371; Bilić 2017a, 465.

61 Alemka Miškec thus finds them in the hoards of southern Pannonia in the period up to 250 AD (Miškec 2015, 239). see also Bilić 2015, 13–14; Kramberger 2020, 110.

62 Kos 1986, 25; Bilić 2017a, 465.

63 AMZ C157.

64 AMZ C141.

65 AMZ C183.

66 Bronze coins, especially those of the 1st and 4th centuries, are often halved during periods of a shortage of small change in circulation, most often in the first half of the 1st century, and later at the end of the 4th century and beginning of the 5th (Kos 1998, 295). Kos believes that halved Augustan moneyer's asses played a major role in the circulation of Augustan bronzes in the southeastern Alps and Illyricum, due to the shortage of coins of lower denomination (Kos 1986, 38). He dates the phenomenon of halving to the late-Augustan and early-Tiberian period (Kos 1986, 39), but the process may already have begun in the mid-Augustan period (Krmnec 2010, 107–108). On this, see the case study at a range of sites in Sisak (Bilić 2021, 77–78).

67 Rendić 1993, 40, no. 68.

68 Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 172; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, no. 9.

69 AMZ C771.

70 AMZ G2210-1.

71 AMZ G2356-4.

Drugo stoljeće zastupljeno je s 4 Trajanova primjerka (kat. br. 25–28), od kojih su dva u AMZ-u: loše očuvan as određen prema aversnome portretu (kat. br. 25)⁷³ i denar otkupljen 1901. kovan 103. – 111. g. (kat. br. 26).⁷⁴ U literaturi smo naišli i na spomen Trajanova denara (kat. br. 27)⁷⁵ i sestercija (kat. br. 29),⁷⁶ otkrivenih tijekom istraživanja Ante Rendića Miočevića, te na Trajanov novac (kat. br. 28),⁷⁷ također iz istih iskopavanja 70-ih godina 20. st.⁷⁸ U Prozoru je pronađen i Hadrijanov dupondij (kat. br. 30)⁷⁹ te 2 sestercija Antonina Pija (kat. br. 31–32).⁸⁰ Novac Marka Aurelija sastoji se od sestercija otkrivenoga u revizijskim arheološkim istraživanjima lokaliteta Oltari-Kraljev Stolac (kat. br. 33)⁸¹ i jednoga denara iz Rendićevih istraživanja (kat. br. 34) bez detaljnijih podataka o mjestu nalaza.⁸² Uz navedeni novac valja spomenuti i kovanice (kat. br. 35–37)⁸³ koje se zbog loše očuvanosti nisu mogle precizno odrediti, ali prema svojoj se veličini i težini mogu datirati u 2. stoljeće. Rimski je carski novac 1. i 2. st. većinom kovan u Rimu, što pokazuju i nalazi iz Prozora.⁸⁴

Najraniji novac 3. st. jest novac Septimija Severa. Pronađen je sestercij (kat. br. 38)⁸⁵ s Julijom Domnom na aversu i Junonom na reversu, zatim sestercij tipa *Vota* (kat. br. 39)⁸⁶ te as s aversnim Karakaliniim portretom (kat. br. 40).⁸⁷ Iz Prozora potječe i dobro sačuvan denar Makrinova sina i suvladara Dijadumenijana (kat. br. 41)⁸⁸ iz 217. – 218. Od Aleksandra Severa potječu jedan denar (kat. br. 42)⁸⁹ iskovan 223. g. te sestercij iz 227. g. (kat. br. 43).⁹⁰

Na lokalitetu je pronađen i određen broj antoninijana, nove nominale koju je 215. g. uveo car Karakala. Kriza 3. st. dovela je do brze i nezaustavljive devaluacije antoninijana te se antoninijan, koji je prvotno uveden kao srebrni novac u vrijednosti od dva denara, vrlo brzo, već u vrijeme Galijena, rastućom inflacijom i stalnim redukcijama težine i sastava pretvorio u standardnu brončanu nominalu.⁹¹ U Prozoru je pronađeno 18 antoninijana, većinom osrednje očuvanosti, i to 1 Postumov (kat. br. 44), 6 Galijenovih (kat. br. 45–49;⁹² kat. br. 50), 3 Klaudija II. Gotskog (kat. br. 51–53),⁹³ 2 *Divo Claudio* tipa (kat. br.

the obverse portrait. There is also one specimen of Nerva's from the former numismatic collection of the Senj grammar school (cat. no. 24).⁷²

The second century is represented by 4 specimens of Trajan's (cat. nos. 25–28), two of which are in the AMZ: a poorly preserved as identified by the obverse portrait (cat. no. 25)⁷³ and a denarius purchased in 1901, minted in AD 103 – 111 (cat. no. 26).⁷⁴ In the literature, we have also come across mention of a denarius (cat. no. 27)⁷⁵ and sestertius (cat. no. 29)⁷⁶ of Trajan, discovered during research by Ante Rendić-Miočević, and another coin of Trajan (cat. no. 28),⁷⁷ also from the same excavations in the 1970s.⁷⁸ A dupondius of Hadrian (cat. no. 30)⁷⁹ and 2 sestertii of Antoninus Pius (cat. nos. 31–32)⁸⁰ have also been found in Prozor. The coinage of Marcus Aurelius consists of a sestertius discovered in the revision archaeological excavations of the site of Oltari / Kraljev Stolac (cat. no. 33)⁸¹ and one denarius from Rendić's excavations (cat. no. 34)⁸² without further information about the place of discovery. Alongside the aforementioned coins, it is worth mentioning the coins (cat. nos. 35–37)⁸³ which could not be precisely identified due to poor preservation, but which can, according to their size and weight, be dated to the 2nd century. Roman Imperial coinage of the 1st and 2nd centuries was minted mostly in Rome, as also shown by the finds from Prozor.⁸⁴

The earliest coinage of the 3rd century is a coin of Septimius Severus. A sestertius (cat. no. 38)⁸⁵ was found with Julia Domna on the obverse and Juno on the reverse; then a sestertius of the *Vota* type (cat. no. 39)⁸⁶ and an as with a portrait of Caracalla on the obverse (cat. no. 40).⁸⁷ A well-preserved denarius of Macrinus's son and co-ruler, Diadumenian, (cat. no. 41)⁸⁸ of 217 – 218 also comes from Prozor. One denarius (cat. no. 42)⁸⁹ minted in 223 is of Alexander Severus, as is a sestertius of 227 (cat. no. 43).⁹⁰

A certain number of antoniniani, a new denomination that was introduced in 215 by Emperor Caracalla, were also found on the site. The Crisis of the Third Century led to the rapid and

73 AMZ G2221-2.

74 AMZ C1178.

75 Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40, br. 69.

76 Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40, br. 70.

77 Rendić-Miočević 1975, 171; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 26, br. 1.

78 V. bilj. 11.

79 AMZ G2221-1.

80 AMZ C2114, G356-2.

81 V. bilj. 4.

82 Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40, br. 71.

83 AMZ G2356-5, G356-3, G356-4.

84 Woytek 2012.

85 AMZ C3439.

86 AMZ C3401.

87 AMZ C3519.

88 AMZ C3722.

89 AMZ C3969.

90 AMZ C4000.

91 Kos 1998, 31; Harl 1996, 131; Bland 2012, 515.

92 AMZ G355-1, G355-2, G356-34, G356-44, G2225-32.

93 AMZ G2210-2, G356-37, G355-3.

72 See n. 42.

73 AMZ G2221-2.

74 AMZ C1178.

75 Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40, no. 69.

76 Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40, no. 70.

77 Rendić-Miočević 1975, 171; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 26, no. 1.

78 See n. 11.

79 AMZ G2221-1.

80 AMZ C2114, G356-2.

81 See n. 4.

82 Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40, no. 71.

83 AMZ G2356-5, G356-3, G356-4.

84 Woytek 2012.

85 AMZ C3439.

86 AMZ C3401.

87 AMZ C3519.

88 AMZ C3722.

89 AMZ C3969.

90 AMZ C4000.

54–55),⁹⁴ 2 Aurelijanova (kat. br. 56–57),⁹⁵ 1 Florijanov primjerak (kat. br. 58) te 3 Probova (kat. br. 59–60;⁹⁶ kat. br. 61). Antoninijani su isprva kovani u rimskoj kovnici iako u to vrijeme potreba za novcem, prvenstveno zbog plaćanja vojnih snaga, rezultira otvaranjem niza kovnica u provincijama, pa tako primjerice i u Sisciji.⁹⁷

Na lokalitetu Prozor najveći dio numizmatičkih nalaza otpada na novac iz 4. st. Dioklecijanovom reformom uveden je num (*nummus*),⁹⁸ a zastupljen je s ukupno 8 primjeraka, i to *Sacra Moneta* tipom Konstancija Klora (kat. br. 62)⁹⁹ te Maksimijana Herkulija (kat. br. 63),¹⁰⁰ još jednim primjerkom numa Maksimijana Herkulija, koji smo atribuirali prema aversnoj legendi, a revers je potpuno uništen (kat. br. 64),¹⁰¹ zatim Galerijevim numom iskovanim u čast njegove supruge Galerije s prikazom Venere Pobjednice (*Venus Victrix*) (kat. br. 65),¹⁰² *Soli Invicto Comiti* numom Konstantina I. (kat. br. 66)¹⁰³ i jednim vrlo loše očuvanim numom Konstantina I. čiji je reversni tip potpuno nečitljiv (kat. br. 67).¹⁰⁴ Tu su i Licinijevi numi: još jedan *Soli Invicto Comiti* (kat. br. 68)¹⁰⁵ i num s prikazom Jupitera, zaštitnika novoga tetrarhijskog poretka (*Iovi conservatori*) (kat. br. 69).¹⁰⁶ Aversni portreti na novcu tetrarhije postaju stilizirani, a reversni tipovi standardizirani, razlikujući se jedino u oznaci kovnice, tako da sada postoje numi iz Ticina, Kizika, Siscije, Herakleje i Rima.¹⁰⁷

Num je zbog stalnoga opadanja udjela srebra u svojem sastavu i niza uzastopnih redukcija težine¹⁰⁸ 317. ili 318. g. zamijenjen novom nominalom.¹⁰⁹ U Prozoru su pronađena 23 primjerka (kat. br. 70–92): 11 primjeraka Konstantina I. (kat. br. 70–80),¹¹⁰ 1 primjerak Konstantina II. (kat. br. 81),¹¹¹ 6 primjeraka Konstansa (kat. br. 83–88)¹¹² te jedan neodređeni primjerak tipa *Gloria Exercitus* s jednim bojnim znakom između dvaju nasuprot

unstoppable devaluation of the antoninianus, which was originally introduced as a silver coin worth two denarii. Very soon, however, due to growing inflation and constant reductions in weight and composition, it turned into a standard bronze denomination in the time of Gallienus.⁹¹ Eighteen antoniniani have been found at Prozor, mostly in average condition, being 1 of Postumus (cat. no. 44), 6 of Gallienus (cat. nos. 45–49;⁹² cat. no. 50), 3 of Claudius II ‘Gothicus’ (cat. nos. 51–53),⁹³ 2 of *Divo Claudio* type (cat. nos. 54–55),⁹⁴ 2 of Aurelian (cat. nos. 56–57),⁹⁵ 1 of Florian (cat. no. 58) and 3 of Probus (cat. nos. 59–60;⁹⁶ cat. no. 61). Antoniniani were initially minted in the Roman mint, although at this time the need for coinage, primarily to pay the military forces, resulted in the opening of a number of mints in the provinces, for example in Siscia.⁹⁷

At the site of Prozor, the majority of numismatic finds are from the 4th century. The nummus⁹⁸ introduced by Diocletian’s reform is represented by a total of 8 specimens: *Sacra Moneta* types of Constantius Chlorus (cat. no. 62)⁹⁹ and Maximian Herculus (cat. no. 63),¹⁰⁰ another specimen of a nummus of Maximian Herculus, which we have attributed according to the obverse legend, while the reverse is completely destroyed (cat. no. 64),¹⁰¹ then a nummus of Galerius minted in honour of his wife Galeria with the image of *Venus Victrix* (cat. no. 65);¹⁰² a *Soli Invicto Comiti* nummus of Constantine I (cat. no. 66)¹⁰³ and one very poorly preserved nummus of Constantine I whose reverse type is completely illegible (cat. no. 67).¹⁰⁴ There are also nummi of Licinius: another *Soli Invicto Comiti* (cat. no. 68)¹⁰⁵ and a nummus depicting Jupiter, the protector of the new tetrarchic order (*Iovi conservatori*) (cat. no. 69).¹⁰⁶ The obverse portraits on the tetrarchic coins become stylized, and the reverse types standardized, differing only in the mint mark, so that we now have nummi from Ticinum, Cyzicus, Siscia, Heraclea and Rome.¹⁰⁷

94 AMZ C6647, G356-36.

95 AMZ C7965, C8712.

96 AMZ G2356-1, G356-43.

97 Harl 1996, 144.

98 Abdy 2012, 587.

99 AMZ C13061.

100 AMZ G356-1.

101 AMZ G2356-3.

102 AMZ G356-28.

103 AMZ G354-1.

104 AMZ G355-4.

105 AMZ G354-2.

106 AMZ G356-26.

107 Mattingly 1928, 213; Harl 1996, 150; Corbier 2005, 335–336.

108 Mattingly 1928, 218–220; Kos 1998, 259; Corbier 2005, 337.

109 Neki autori za tu novu nominalu koriste se nazivom *centenional* (*centenionalis*), drugi preferiraju korištenje neutralnoga termina *Ae3*, a treći se koriste spojem *num-centenional*. Kako god da je imenovali, nominala se kuje sve do 348. godine, a demonetizirana je zakonskom odlukom 354. godine (Kos 1998, 66), v. Abdy 2012, 596. o problematici terminologije.

110 AMZ G2221-4, G356-30, G355-5, G2225-63, G354-3, G356-32, G356-33, G2225-13, G356-38, G356-39, G2225-14.

111 AMZ G2225-61.

112 AMZ G2221-3, G356-31, G2225-59, G356-11, G356-12, G356-13.

91 Kos 1998, 31; Harl 1996, 131; Bland 2012, 515.

92 AMZ G355-1, G355-2, G356-34, G356-44, G2225-32.

93 AMZ G2210-2, G356-37, G355-3.

94 AMZ C6647, G356-36.

95 AMZ C7965, C8712.

96 AMZ G2356-1, G356-43.

97 Harl 1996, 144.

98 Abdy 2012, 587.

99 AMZ C13061.

100 AMZ G356-1.

101 AMZ G2356-3.

102 AMZ G356-28.

103 AMZ G354-1.

104 AMZ G355-4.

105 AMZ G354-2.

106 AMZ G356-26.

107 Mattingly 1928, 213; Harl 1996, 150; Corbier 2005, 335–336.

postavljenih vojnika (kat. br. 82)¹¹³ i 4 primjerka Konstancija II. (kat. br. 89–92).¹¹⁴ Zastupljeni su standardni tipovi *Gloria Exercitus* s 2 bojna znaka, *Gloria Exercitus* s jednim bojnim znakom, *Securitas Rei Pub* i *Victoriae Dd Auggq Nn* s prikazom dviju Viktorija koje stoje jedna nasuprot drugoj s vijencem i palminom grančicom u rukama.

Konstantinovi nasljednici Konstancije II. i Konstans pokušali su zaustaviti stalni pad vrijednosti brončanoga novca monetarnom reformom 348. g.¹¹⁵ Imena novih nominala nisu nam poznata, te se brončane nominale druge polovine 4. st. označavaju prema promjeru kovnoga polja od najveće Ae1 do najmanje Ae4.¹¹⁶ Najviše primjeraka pripisano je Konstanciju II., kat. br. 89–103, s reversnim tipom *Fel Temp Reparatio* s prikazom paloga konjanika,¹¹⁷ kat. br. 108–112, s reversom *Spes Rei Publice*,¹¹⁸ te kat. br. 117 – nepoznat reversni tip. Tu su i tipološki određivi primjerci *Fel Temp Reparatio* s prikazom paloga konjanika (kat. br. 104–107),¹¹⁹ ali kojima se nije mogao odrediti vladar koji ih je dao iskovati: Konstancije II., Julian II. ili Konstancije Gal; kao i 4 primjerka tipa *Spes Rei Publice* koji se mogu pripisati ili Konstanciju II. ili Julijanu II. (kat. br. 113–116).¹²⁰ Pronađen je i jedan Vetrantonov Ae3 primjerak *Virtus Augustorum* iskovan 350. g. (kat. br. 118)¹²¹ te dva Julijanova primjerka tipa *Fel Temp Reparatio* pali konjanik (kat. br. 119–120).¹²²

Druga polovina 4. stoljeća obilježena je vladavinom Valentinijanove dinastije.¹²³ Valentinijan I. zastupljen je s 15 primjeraka (kat. br. 121–135),¹²⁴ Valent sa 17 primjeraka (kat. br. 136–152),¹²⁵ Gracijan s 3 primjerka (kat. br. 153–155)¹²⁶ te Valentinijan II. s 5 primjeraka (kat. br. 156–160).¹²⁷ Treba istaknuti da je na lokalitetu pronađeno i 28 primjeraka koji se zbog loše očuvanosti nisu mogli tipološki odrediti ni pripisati pojedinomu caru, ali koji su po težini i sastavu najvjerojatnije novci iz 4. st. (kat. br. 170–197).¹²⁸ Novac careva te dinastije javlja se u dvama vrlo brojnim istovremeno kovanim tipovima: *Gloria Romanorum* (kat. br. 121, 124–128 za Valentinijana I; kat.

Due to the constant decrease in the proportion of silver in its composition and a series of successive weight reductions,¹⁰⁸ the nummus was replaced by a new denomination in 317 or 318.¹⁰⁹ There were 23 specimens (cat. nos. 70–92) found at Prozor: 11 of Constantine I (cat. nos. 70–80),¹¹⁰ 1 of Constantine II (cat. no. 81),¹¹¹ 6 of Constans (cat. nos. 83–88),¹¹² and one indeterminate specimen of the *Gloria Exercitus* type with a single military standard between the two opposing soldiers (cat. no. 82),¹¹³ and 4 specimens of Constans II (cat. nos. 89–92).¹¹⁴ Also represented are the regular types of *Gloria Exercitus* with two standards, *Gloria Exercitus* with one standard, *Securitas Rei Pub* and *Victoriae Dd Auggq Nn* with a depiction of two Victories standing opposite each other with a wreath and a palm branch in their hands.

Constantine's successors Constantius II and Constans tried to correct the constant decline in the value of bronze coinage with a monetary reform in 348.¹¹⁵ The names of the new denominations are not known to us, so the bronze denominations of the second half of the 4th century are labelled according to the diameter of the flan: from the largest, Ae1 to the smallest, Ae4.¹¹⁶ The largest number of specimens is attributed to Constans II (cat. nos. 89–103 with reverse type *Fel Temp Reparatio* depicting a fallen horseman;¹¹⁷ cat. nos. 108–112 with reverse *Spes Rei Publice*,¹¹⁸ and cat. no. 117, an unknown reverse type). There are also typologically identifiable specimens of *Fel Temp Reparatio* with a depiction of a fallen horseman (cat. nos. 104–107)¹¹⁹ but for which the ruler who had them minted could not be identified: Constantius II, Julian II or Constantius Gallus. Similarly, 4 specimens of the *Spes Rei Publice* type can be attributed to either Constantius II or Julian II (cat. nos. 113–116).¹²⁰ One Ae3 of Vetranton, type *Virtus Augustorum*, minted in AD 350, was also found (cat. no. 118),¹²¹ and two specimens of type *Fel Temp Reparatio* with fallen horseman (cat. nos. 119–120)¹²² of Julian.

The second half of the 4th century was marked by the rule of the Valentinian dynasty.¹²³ Valentinian I is represented by 15 specimens (cat. nos. 121–135),¹²⁴ Valens by 17 specimens (cat.

113 AMZ G2225-60.

114 AMZ G2225-7, G356-20, G356-19, G2225-27.

115 Harl 1996, 167; Kos 1998, 215; Abdy 2012, 595.

116 Brück 1961, 15; Harl 1996, 163.

117 AMZ G356-41, G356-42, G2225-17, G356-40, C19655, G2356-2, G356-14, G2225-15, G356-15, G2225-18, G2225-19 (11 primjeraka).

118 AMZ G2225-20, G2225-21, G2225-26, G2225-64, G356-22 (5 primjeraka).

119 AMZ G2225-16, G2225-62, G2225-3, G2225-4.

120 AMZ G2225-22, G2225-23, G2225-24, G2225-25.

121 AMZ G356-45.

122 AMZ G2210-3, G356-7.

123 Moorhead 2012, 614.

124 AMZ G356-23, G2225-36, G2225-35, G356-24, G356-29, G2225-66, G2225-67, G2225-68, G2225-37, G2225-38, G2225-39, G356-17, G2225-46, G2225-44, G2225-45.

125 AMZ G2225-9, G356-46, G2225-11, G356-35, G2225-42, G2225-69, G2225-58, G356-16, G2225-34, G356-25, G2225-43, G2225-33, G2225-40, G2225-47, G2225-48, G356-18, G2225-65.

126 AMZ G2225-41, G356-27, G2225-71.

127 AMZ G2225-10, G2225-12, G2225-28, G2225-79, G2225-70.

128 AMZ G355-6, G355-7, G2221-6, G356-5, G356-6, G356-8, G356-9, G356-10, G356-21, G2225-2, G2225-5, G2225-6, G2225-51, G2225-52, G2225-53, G2225-54, G2225-55,

108 Mattingly 1928, 218–220; Kos 1998, 259; Corbier 2005, 337.

109 Some authors use the name *centenionalis* for this new denomination; others prefer to use the neutral term Ae3, and still others use the combination *nummus-centenionalis*. However they named it, the denomination was minted until 348, and it was demonetized by a legal ruling in 354 (Kos 1998, 66). See Abdy 2012, 596 on the issue of terminology.

110 AMZ G2221-4, G356-30, G355-5, G2225-63, G354-3, G356-32, G356-33, G2225-13, G356-38, G356-39, G2225-14.

111 AMZ G2225-61.

112 AMZ G2221-3, G356-31, G2225-59, G356-11, G356-12, G356-13.

113 AMZ G2225-60.

114 AMZ G2225-7, G356-20, G356-19, G2225-27.

115 Harl 1996, 167; Kos 1998, 215; Abdy 2012, 595.

116 Brück 1961, 15; Harl 1996, 163.

117 AMZ G356-41, G356-42, G2225-17, G356-40, C19655, G2356-2, G356-14, G2225-15, G356-15, G2225-18, G2225-19 (11 specimens).

118 AMZ G2225-20, G2225-21, G2225-26, G2225-64, G356-22 (5 specimens).

119 AMZ G2225-16, G2225-62, G2225-3, G2225-4.

120 AMZ G2225-22, G2225-23, G2225-24, G2225-25.

121 AMZ G356-45.

122 AMZ G2210-3, G356-7.

123 Moorhead 2012, 614.

124 AMZ G356-23, G2225-36, G2225-35, G356-24, G356-29, G2225-66, G2225-67, G2225-68, G2225-37, G2225-38, G2225-39, G356-17, G2225-46, G2225-44, G2225-45.

br. 136–139 za Valenta; kat. br. 156–157 za Valentinijana II) te *Securitas Reipublicae* (kat. br. 122, 123, 129–135 za Valentinijana I; kat. br. 140–152 za Valenta; kat. br. 153 za Gracijana). Tako i kod nalaza iz Prozora dominiraju ovi tipovi: tip *Gloria Romanorum* s ukupno 12 primjeraka (6 primjeraka Valentinijana I., 4 Valenta, 2 Valentinijana II.) te *Securitas Reipublicae* s ukupno 23 primjerka (9 Valentinijana I., 13 Valenta i 1 Gracijana). Od ostalih tipova postoji 1 Gracijanov *Reparatio Rei Publice* (kat. br. 153)¹²⁹ te jedna Gracijanova *Vota* (kat. br. 154),¹³⁰ jedna *Vota* Valentinijana II. (kat. br. 158)¹³¹ te dvije *Salus Rei Publicae* (kat. br. 159–160).¹³²

Prisutan je i novac cara Teodozija (kat. br. 161–164)¹³³ i jedan *Salus Rei Publice* koji se može pripisati ili Teodoziju ili Honoriju (kat. br. 165).¹³⁴ Od posljednjih kovanica koje su dospjele na područje Prozora postoje dva Arkadijeva *Vota* (kat. br. 166–167)¹³⁵ iz 383. – 384. Tu su i nalazi dvaju zlatnika nekih od posljednjih zapadnih rimskih careva, tremisa Ivana (*Iohannes*) iz 423. – 425. (kat. br. 168)¹³⁶ te solid Romula Augustula iz 475. – 476. g. po. Kr., iskovan u Milanu (kat. br. 169).¹³⁷ Izvan okvira ove rasprave ostaje tremisa Konstantina IV. iz Milana, iskovana 678. – 679. (kat. br. 198).¹³⁸

nos. 136–152),¹²⁵ Gratian by 3 specimens (cat. nos. 153–155),¹²⁶ and Valentinian II by 5 (cat. nos. 156–160).¹²⁷ It should be noted that 28 specimens were also found at the site which, due to poor preservation, could not be determined typologically or attributed to a particular emperor, but which, due to their weight and composition, are most likely coins of the 4th century (cat. nos. 170–197).¹²⁸ The coins of the emperors of this dynasty appear in two very numerous simultaneously-minted types: *Gloria Romanorum* (cat. nos. 121, 124–128 for Valentinian I; cat. nos. 136–139 for Valens; cat. nos. 156–157 for Valentinian II) and *Securitas Reipublicae* (cat. nos. 122, 123, 129–135 for Valentinian I; cat. nos. 140–152 for Valens; cat. no. 153 for Gratian). The finds from Prozor are similarly dominated by these types: the *Gloria Romanorum* type with a total of 12 specimens (6 of Valentinian I, 4 of Valens, 2 of Valentinian II), and *Securitas Reipublicae* with a total of 23 specimens (9 of Valentinian I, 13 of Valens and 1 of Gratian). Of the other types, we also have 1 *Reparatio Rei Publice* of Gratian (cat. no. 153),¹²⁹ and one *Vota* of Gratian (cat. no. 154),¹³⁰ one *Vota* of Valentinian II (cat. no. 158)¹³¹ and two *Salus Rei Publicae* (cat. nos. 159–160).¹³²

Also present is coinage of Emperor Theodosius (cat. nos. 161–164)¹³³ and one *Salus Rei Publice* that can be attributed to either Theodosius or Honorius (cat. no. 165).¹³⁴ Of the last coins that reached the Prozor area, we have two *Vota* specimens of Arcadius (cat. nos. 166–167)¹³⁵ of 383 – 384. There are also two gold coins of some of the last of the Western Roman emperors: a tremissis of John (Iohannes) of 423 – 425 (cat. no. 168)¹³⁶ and a solidus of Romulus Augustulus of AD 475 – 476, minted in Milan (cat. no. 169).¹³⁷ The tremissis of Constantine IV, minted in 678 – 679 in Milan (cat. no. 198),¹³⁸ remains outside the scope of this discussion.

G2225-56, G2225-57, G2225-72, G2225-73, G2225-74, G2225-75, G2225-76, G2225-77, G2225-78, A13933.

129 AMZ G2225-41.

130 AMZ G2225-71.

131 AMZ G2225-28.

132 AMZ G2225-79, G2225-70.

133 AMZ G2225-29, G2225-30, G2225-49, G2225-50.

134 AMZ G2225-8.

135 AMZ D184, G2225-31.

136 AMZ C25446.

137 AMZ C25474; V. bilj. 7.

138 AMZ D1289.

125 AMZ G2225-9, G356-46, G2225-11, G356-35, G2225-42, G2225-69, G2225-58, G356-16, G2225-34, G356-25, G2225-43, G2225-33, G2225-40, G2225-47, G2225-48, G356-18, G2225-65.

126 AMZ G2225-41, G356-27, G2225-71.

127 AMZ G2225-10, G2225-12, G2225-28, G2225-79, G2225-70.

128 AMZ G355-6, G355-7, G2221-6, G356-5, G356-6, G356-8, G356-9, G356-10, G356-21, G2225-2, G2225-5, G2225-6, G2225-51, G2225-52, G2225-53, G2225-54, G2225-55, G2225-56, G2225-57, G2225-72, G2225-73, G2225-74, G2225-75, G2225-76, G2225-77, G2225-78, A13933.

129 AMZ G2225-41.

130 AMZ G2225-71.

131 AMZ G2225-28.

132 AMZ G2225-79, G2225-70.

133 AMZ G2225-29, G2225-30, G2225-49, G2225-50.

134 AMZ G2225-8.

135 AMZ D184, G2225-31.

136 AMZ C25446.

137 AMZ C25474; See n. 7.

138 AMZ D1289.

Analiza rimskoga carskoga novca i optjecaja na lokalitetu Prozor

U analizu optjecaja uključene su kovanice za koje su se mogli odrediti egzaktni podatci, odnosno odrediti tip i/ili car, ponekad i kovnica, koji bi omogućili svrstavanje novca u određeno razdoblje kovanja. Novac 1. i 2. stoljeća podijeljen je u razdoblja kovanja koja odgovaraju razdobljima vladavine pojedinih rimskih careva, a novac iz 3. i 4. st. podijeljen je u razdoblja kovanja preuzeta iz *The monetary circulation in the southeastern Alpine region ca. 300 BC – AD 1000* Petera Kosa.¹³⁹ Isključeni su nalazi predcarskoga novca te bizantska tremisa, čime se došlo do kumulativne brojke od ukupno 151 primjerka (Dijagram 1). Na lokalitetu Prozor, tijekom prva dva stoljeća naše ere novčanom cirkulacijom dominiraju carska izdanja rimske kovnice (v. Tablicu 1). Od 19 primjeraka, 1. i 2. st. stoljeću pripada 9 primjeraka: 5 ih je iz Augustova vremena, 3 iz vremena Flavijevaca (2 Titova i 1 Domicijanov primjerak) te jedan Nervin komad. Uočava se lagani porast priljeva kovanica u posljednjoj četvrtini 1. st., koji se sporadično nastavlja i u 2. st. kada na lokalitetu nalazimo svega 10 primjeraka (najviše za Trajana, ukupno 4 primjerka, zatim 2 za Hadrijana, 2 za Antonina Pija i 2 za Marka Aurelija). Iako je Augustov novac brončano najzastupljeniji (v. Tablicu 3), pa nakon njega Trajanov, kada se uzme u obzir duljina vladavine pojedinih careva (tzv. *corrected frequency*), u optjecaju su zapravo najzastupljenije kovanice Tita, Nerve i Trajana, tek nakon kojih slijede Augustove. No treba istaknuti da je riječ o frekvenciji napravljenoj na relativno malenome broju uzoraka tako da se pojedine praznine u optjecaju mogu pripisati i nedostatku novčanih nalaza i izmijeniti daljnjim istraživanjima lokaliteta. Čini se da je opskrba rimskim carskim novcem u prvim stoljećima bila dosta sporadična jer je već nakon Augustova razdoblja pa sve do Flavijevaca nepostojeća. Intenzitet opskrbe povećava se tek u vrijeme Tita (0, 0044 %), da bi nakon Flavijevaca stagnirao s povremenim dolaskom pojedinačnih primjeraka. Nakon Marka Aurelija intenzitet opet opada i potpuno nestaje u vrijeme Komoda. Tako nam tijekom 13 godina Komodove vlasti na lokalitet ne dolazi nijedna kovanica.

Ako usporedimo novčani optjecaj Prozora s analizom novčanoga optjecaja lokaliteta za koje su nam takve analize bile logične i dostupne, možemo usporediti priljev novca koji dolazi u Prozor s optjecajem u pojedinim rimskim središtima poput Siscije,¹⁴⁰ Emone, Celeje, Nevioduna i Petovija.¹⁴¹ U razdoblju vladavine Augusta i kasnijih careva julijevsko-klaudijevske dinastije navedeni lokaliteti pokazuju lagani porast, pogotovo u vrijeme Klaudija, nakon čega slijedi lagani pad nakon vladavine Nerona i opet intenzivan porast u vrijeme Flavijevaca, koji se održava

Analysis of Roman Imperial coinage and circulation at the Prozor site

The analysis of circulation includes coins for which exact data could be determined, i.e. the type and/or emperor, and sometimes the mint, which would allow the coinage to be classified under a specific minting period. Coinage of the 1st and 2nd centuries is divided into minting periods corresponding to the reigns of individual Roman emperors, and coinage of the 3rd and 4th centuries is divided into minting periods taken from *The Monetary Circulation in the Southeastern Alpine Region ca. 300 BC – AD 1000* by Peter Kos.¹³⁹ Pre-Imperial coinage and Byzantine tremisses have been excluded, resulting in a cumulative figure of 151 specimens (Diagram 1). At the Prozor site during the first two centuries of our era, coin circulation was dominated by Imperial issues of the Roman mint (see Table 1). Of the 19 specimens from the 1st and 2nd centuries, 9 pieces belong to the first century: 5 of them are from the time of Augustus, 3 from the time of the Flavians (2 specimens of Titus and 1 of Domitian), and one coin of Nerva. A slight increase in the influx of coins can be observed in the last quarter of the 1st century, which continued sporadically in the 2nd century, when we find only 10 specimens on the site (the most for Trajan, a total of 4 pieces; then 2 of Hadrian, 2 of Antoninus Pius, and 2 of Marcus Aurelius). Although the most common bronze coins are those of Augustus (see Table 3), followed by those of Trajan, when the length of the reign of certain emperors (so-called *corrected frequency*) is taken into account, the coins of Titus, Nerva and Trajan are actually the best-represented in circulation, followed only thereafter by those of Augustus. However, it should be noted that this is a frequency observed in a relatively small number of specimens, so that certain gaps in circulation can be attributed to a lack of monetary finds and could be changed by further research into the locality. It seems that the supply of Roman Imperial coinage in the first centuries was quite sporadic, because it was non-existent after the Augustan period until the Flavians. The intensity of the supply increases only in the time of Titus (0.0044%), only to stagnate after the Flavians with the occasional arrival of individual specimens. After Marcus Aurelius, the intensity decreases again and completely disappears in the time of Commodus. Thus, during the 13 years of Commodus's rule, not a single coin comes to the site.

If we compare the monetary circulation of Prozor with the analysis of the monetary circulation of sites for which such analyses were logical and available to us, we can compare the influx of coinage arriving in Prozor with the circulation in certain Roman centres such as Siscia,¹⁴⁰ Emona, Celeia, Neviodunum and Poetovio.¹⁴¹ In the period of the reign of Augustus and the

139 Kos 1986. Novac je prema trenutku kovanja podijeljen u 46 vremenskih razdoblja, a tablično zbog bolje preglednosti odvojen na Tablicu 1 s 15 razdoblja koji obuhvaćaju vrijeme od 27. g. pr. Kr. do 192. i Tablicu 2 s 31 razdobljem od 193. do 476., kada bilježimo posljednju kovanicu na lokalitetu. O samoj formuli izračuna optjecaja v. Kos 1986, 133; Lockyear 2007, 212; Šeparović 2012, 157–158; Vučić 2017, 158; Lukić 2021, 68, te v. bilj. 14 u ovome članku.

140 V. Bilić 2012, 375–380; Nađ 2012, 386–388.

141 v. Kos 1986, 62, Table 3; v. Bilić 2012, 377, Table 1, Chart 4 za Akvileju, Emonu, Celeju, Neviodun, Petovij, Vindobonu, Karnunt, Brigetij, Sisciju i Mursu; v. Table 2 i Chart 5 za izdvojenu Sisciju.

139 Kos 1986. The coinage is divided by time of minting into 46 time periods, but these are separated, for greater clarity, into Table 1, with 15 periods covering the time from 27 BC to 192, and Table 2, with the 31 periods from 193 to 476, when we record the last coin at the site. On the formula itself for calculating circulation, see Kos 1986, 133; Lockyear 2007, 212; Šeparović 2012, 157–158; Vučić 2017, 158; Lukić 2021, 68; and n. 14 in this article.

140 See Bilić 2012, 375–380; Nađ 2012, 386–388.

141 See Kos 1986, 62, Table 3; See Bilić 2012, 377, Table 1, Chart 4 for Aquileia, Emona, Celeia, Neviodunum, Poetovio, Vindobona, Carnuntum, Brigetium, Siscia and Mursa; see Table 2 and Chart 5 for Siscia separately.

sve do vremena Antonina Pija i Marka Aurelija, kada slijedi nagli pad tijekom vladavine Komoda.¹⁴² Prozor pokazuje sličan porast priljeva novca u vrijeme Tita i Domicijana te postojan optjecaj u vrijeme Trajana, Hadrijana i dinastije Antonina, da bi nakon Marka Aurelija u vrijeme Komoda također došlo do prekida optjecaja. Taj se trend može pratiti na području cijeloga Carstva i ne bi se trebao povezivati s određenim lokalnim političkim ili ekonomskim uzrocima ili Markomanskim ratovima.¹⁴³ Osobitost optjecaja na lokalitetu Prozor već je spomenuta praznina u priljevu novca nakon Augusta, gdje sve do Tita otprilike 60 godina nema dolaska novih kovanica, ali s obzirom na to da je riječ o malome uzorku kovanica i slučajnim nalazima, nemoguće je uočenu pojavu pripisati nekomu specifičnom razlogu i označiti kao posebitost lokaliteta.

U vrijeme Severa opskrba se obnavlja. Opskrba je i dalje minimalna, ali je ipak stalna s povremenim priljevom kovanica u vrijeme Septimija Severa i Makrina (v. Tablicu 2) sve do 227. g. kada bilježimo posljednje primjerke iz vremena vladavine Aleksandra Severa. Nakon Severova sestercija iz 227. g. do Galijenovih antoninijana iz druge polovice 3. st. na lokalitetu nema novih kovanica. Novčani se optjecaj obnavlja tek 259. – 268. g. (0,00515 %) u vrijeme vladavine Galijena, i dosta povećava u vrijeme Klaudija II. 268. – 270. g. (0,0165 %), da bi 270. – 275. g. (0,0026 %) i 275. – 282. g. (0,0033 %) došlo do postupnoga opadanja zastupljenosti kovanica. Od 282. do 294. g. na lokalitetu opet postoji hijat u opskrbi i nedostatak kovanica. Treba imati na umu da se na većini lokaliteta Rimskoga Carstva 60-ih i 70-ih godina 3. st. i inače bilježi veliko povećanje količine novca u optjecaju zbog devalvacije antoninijana, što je rezultat ekstremne inflacije koja nastupa u Galijenovo vrijeme.¹⁴⁴ To opažamo i u Sisciji, gdje se od vremena Galijena i Klaudija II. također primjećuje strelovit porast novčanoga optjecaja, vjerojatno kao odraz otvaranja kovnice u Sisciji u Galijenovo doba, koja počinje opskrbljivati prostor Panonije, ali i šire okolice.¹⁴⁵ U razdobljima Aurelijana, Proba i njihovih nasljednika opaža se postupan pad, koji se može pratiti sve do 294. g. iako u Sisciji ne dolazi do potpunoga nestanka novca od 282. do 294. g., kao što se događa u Prozoru.¹⁴⁶ Novčani optjecaj zabilježen u Sisciji odgovara optjecaju novca Petovija, s iznimnim porastom priljeva novca za vladavine Galijena i Klaudija II.¹⁴⁷ Porast je vidljiv i u ostalim lokalitetima jugoistočne alpske regije kao što su Emona, Celeja i Neviodun.¹⁴⁸

later emperors of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, these sites show a slight increase, especially in the time of Claudius, followed by a slight decrease after the rule of Nero, and again an intense increase in the time of the Flavians, which is maintained until the time of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, following which there is a sharp decrease during the rule of Commodus.¹⁴² Prozor shows a similar increase in the influx of coinage at the time of Titus and Domitian, and a steady circulation at the time of Trajan, Hadrian and the Antonine dynasty, so that after Marcus Aurelius, at the time of Commodus there would also be an interruption of circulation. This trend can be traced throughout the Empire and should not be linked to specific local political or economic causes or the Marcomanni Wars.¹⁴³ The peculiarity of the circulation at the site of Prozor is the aforementioned gap in the influx of coinage after Augustus, where there was no arrival of new coins until Titus, a period of about six decades. However, considering that these are chance finds and the sample of coins is small, it is impossible to attribute the observed phenomenon to any specific reason and mark it as a peculiarity of the locality.

In the time of Severus, the supply is restored. The supply is still minimal, but nevertheless constant, with an occasional influx of coins during the time of Septimius Severus and Macrinus (see Table 2) until AD 227, when we record the last specimens from the reign of Alexander Severus. After the sestertii of Severus of 227 there are no new coins at the site until the antoniniani of Gallienus from the second half of the 3rd century. Monetary circulation is restored only in the period 259 – 268 (0.00515%) during the reign of Gallienus, and it drastically increases during the time of Claudius II 268 – 270 (0.0165%), so that, in the periods 270 – 275 (0.0026%) and 275 – 282 (0.0033%), there comes a gradual decrease in the number of coins. In the period from 282 to 294, we again have a supply hiatus and a lack of coinage at the site. It should be kept in mind that, in most locations of the Roman Empire, this period of the 60s and 70s of the 3rd century otherwise records a large increase in the amount of coinage in circulation, due to the devaluation of the antoninianus, which is a result of the extreme inflation occurring in Gallienus's time.¹⁴⁴ We observe this in Siscia, too: there, from the time of Gallienus and Claudius II, a rapid increase is also noticed in the monetary circulation. This is probably a reflection of the opening, in the time of Gallienus, of the mint in Siscia, which began to supply not only the area of Pannonia, but also its wider surroundings.¹⁴⁵

142 V. Bilić 2012, 377, Table 1, Chart 4. Primjerice Siscija bilježi porast od 0,605 % 41. – 54. g., lagani pad od 0,345 % 54. – 69. g., porast u vrijeme Vespazijana i Flavijevaca od 1,203 % 69. – 96. g. te postupan pad 96. – 117. g. (1,117 %), 117. – 138. g. (1 %) i 138. – 161. g. (0,46 %) te nagli pad u vrijeme Komoda 180. – 192. g. (0,0118 %). Isti se trendovi mogu uočiti i na analizama optjecaja rimskoga carskog novca na lokalitetima jugoistočne alpske regije kao što su Emona, Celeja, Neviodun, Petovij, v. Kos 1986, 62–63, Table 3.

143 Kos 1986, 98; Găzdac 2010, 115, 19, 122; Bilić 2012, 380.

144 Duncan-Jones 1994, 25–28; Bland 2012, 519.

145 Nađ 2012, 386–389; v. Table 2, Chart 2. U Galijenovo vrijeme (259. – 268. g.) Siscija bilježi porast od 0,376 %, koji se nastavlja i u vrijeme Klaudija II. (268. – 270. g.), 0,760 %.

146 Od 270. – 275. g. pokazuje se pad od 0,319 %, 275. – 282. g. nastavlja se stagnacija pada od 0,316 % s nešto intenzivnijim padom zastupljenosti kovanica u idućemu razdoblju od 282. do 285. g. (0,075 %) i 285. – 313. g. (0,038 %) (v. Nađ 2012, 387–388, Table 2, Chart 2).

147 Kos 1986, 95, Table 13. i Table 14; Nađ 2012, 385.

148 Kos 1986, 92–110, Table 19.

142 See Bilić 2012, 377, Table 1, Chart 4. For example, Siscia recorded an increase of 0.605% for the period 41–54, a slight decrease of 0.345% for the period 54–69, an increase in the time of Vespasian and the Flavians of 1.203% in the period 69–96, and a gradual decrease in the periods 96–117 (1.117%), 117–138 (1%) and 138–161 (0.46%), and a sharp decline during the time of Commodus in the period 180–192 (0.0118%). The same trends can be observed in the analyses of the circulation of Roman Imperial coinage in localities of the southeastern Alpine region, such as Emona, Celeia, Neviodunum and Poetovio; see Kos 1986, 62–63, Table 3.

143 Kos 1986, 98; Găzdac 2010, 115, 19, 122; Bilić 2012, 380.

144 Duncan-Jones 1994, 25–28; Bland 2012, 519.

145 Nađ 2012, 386–389; see Table 2, Chart 2. In the time of Gallienus (259 – 268), Siscia recorded an increase of 0.376%, which continued in the time of Claudius II (268 – 270): 0.760%.

Novčani se optjecaj na lokalitetu Prozor obnavlja u razdoblju tetrarhije, s nešto većim intenzitetom od 0,0058 % 294. – 313. g. i nešto manjim intenzitetom od 0,0016 % 313. – 320. g., nakon čega se novi priljev novca može uočiti tek 330. – 337. g. s 0,0094 %. Od 320. do 330. g. opet postoji interval od jedanaest godina bez dolaska kovanica na taj lokalitet. Optjecaj se obnavlja i intenzivira u vrijeme Konstantinove vladavine, u već spomenutome razdoblju od 330. do 337. godine. Od tada na lokalitetu možemo zabilježiti trend stalnoga dotoka novca koji se nastavlja i tijekom razdoblja Konstantinovih nasljednika. Od 337. – 341. g. bilježi se malen pad od 0,0033 %, ali nakon njega, 341. – 348. g. (0,0085 %) i 348. – 364. g. (0,0109 %) uočava se kumulativan priljev i porast zastupljenosti kovanica. Idući vrhunac opskrbe bilježimo u razdoblju Valentinijanske dinastije (364. – 378. g.), s ukupno 0,0156 %, nakon čega slijedi polagani pad u novčanoj opskrbi, pogotovo primjetan od kasnovalentinijanskog razdoblja (383. – 388. g.), a koji se nastavlja i u teodozijanskome razdoblju sve do početka 5. stoljeća. Posljednje su kovanice iz 4. st. male brončane nominalne 388. – 402. g. (0,0018 %) Valentinijana II. i Teodozija, koje je bilo moguće precizno odrediti iako se može pretpostaviti da se još neke kovanice Ae4 formata toga razdoblja kriju među *incerta* primjercima. To je svjedočanstvo pada kontrole kvalitete kovničkoga sustava i općenitih prilika u Rimskome Carstvu čija se monetarna proizvodnja sada nalazi u stanju ubrzane devalvacije vrijednosti brončanih nominala te redukcije kvalitete i težine samoga novca.¹⁴⁹ Slični se porasti i padovi mogu pratiti i na lokalitetima jugoistočne alpske regije kao što su Petovij, Celeja, Emona i Neviodun, s određenim oscilacijama specifičnima za pojedinačne lokalitete, ali se općenito zapaža sličan trend kao i u Prozoru: porast optjecaja 330. – 337. g. i poslije u vrijeme Valentinijanove dinastije od 364. do 378. g. s polaganim i sustavnim padom od 378. sve do 423. g.¹⁵⁰ U Sisciji je pak vidljiv jak porast zastupljenosti kovanica od 313. do 337. g. i od 337. do 364. g., nakon čega, kao i u Prozoru, započinje polagan pad.¹⁵¹

In the periods of Aurelian, Probus and their successors, a gradual decline can be observed, which can be traced all the way to 294, although in Siscia there is no complete disappearance of coinage in the period from 282 to 294, as occurs in Prozor.¹⁴⁶ The monetary circulation recorded in Siscia corresponds to that of Poetovio, with a marked increase in the influx of coinage during the reigns of Gallienus and Claudius II.¹⁴⁷ The increase is also visible in other localities of the southeastern Alpine region, such as Emona, Celeia and Neviodunum.¹⁴⁸

Monetary circulation at the site of Prozor resumes in the period of the tetrarchy, with a somewhat higher intensity of 0.0058% in the period 294 – 313, and with a slightly lower intensity of 0.0016% in the period 313 – 320, after which no new influx of coinage can be observed until the period 330 – 337, at 0.0094%. From 320 to 330, we again have an interval of eleven years without the arrival of coins at this site. Circulation resumes and intensifies during Constantine's reign, in the aforementioned period from 330 to 337. From then, we can note the trend of a continuous influx of coinage, which persists through the periods of Constantine's successors. In the period 337 – 341 a small drop of 0.0033% is recorded, but after it, in the periods 341 – 348 (0.0085%) and 348 – 364 (0.0109%), a cumulative inflow and increase in the number of coins is observed. We note the next peak of the supply in the period of the Valentinian dynasty (364 – 378) with a total of 0.0156%, followed by a slow decline in the money supply, especially noticeable from the late Valentinian period (383 – 388), which continues into the Theodosian period, right up to the beginning of the 5th century. The last coins of the 4th century are small bronze denominations from the period 388 – 402 (0.0018%) of Valentinian II and Theodosius, which it was possible to determine precisely, although it can be assumed that some more coins of Ae4 format from this period are hidden among the *incerta* specimens. This is testimony to a decline in the quality control of the minting system and the general circumstances in the Roman Empire, whose monetary production was now in a state of accelerated devaluation of bronze denominations and reduction of the quality and weight of the coinage itself.¹⁴⁹ Similar increases and decreases can be traced at sites in the southeastern Alpine region, such as Poetovio, Celeia, Emona and Neviodunum, with certain oscillations specific to individual sites, but in general a trend being observed similar to that in Prozor: an increase in circulation in the period 330 – 337 and later, during the Valentinian dynasty of 364 to 378, with a slow and systematic decline from 378 until 423.¹⁵⁰ In Siscia, on the other hand, a strong increase in the number of coins is visible in the period 313 to 337 and in the period from 337 to 364, after which, as in Prozor, a slow decline begins.¹⁵¹

149 Moorhead 2012, 614–617.

150 Kos 1986, 134, 139, Table 21.

151 Nad 2012, 388, Table 2, Chart 2.

146 In the period 270 – 275 it shows a decrease of 0.319%; in the period 275 – 282 the stagnation continues with a fall of 0.316%, with a slightly more intense decline in the number of coins in the next period, from 282 to 285 (0.075%) and in the period 285 – 313 (0.038%) (see Nad 2012, 387–388, Table 2, Chart 2).

147 Kos 1986, 95, Table 13 and Table 14; Nad 2012, 385.

148 Kos 1986, 92–110, Table 19.

149 Moorhead 2012, 614–617.

150 Kos 1986, 134, 139, Table 21.

151 Nad 2012, 388, Table 2, Chart 2.

Vladar / Emperor	Vladavina / Reign	Broj kovanica / Number of coins	Kumulativno / Cumulative total	Godine vladanja / Years of reign	Korigirana frekvencija / Corrected frequency	Kor. fr. / Corr. freq. %
Augustus	27 BC – 14	5	5	41	0,0008	0,72
Tiberius	14 – 37	0	5	25	0	0
Caligula	37 – 41	0	5	5	0	0
Claudius	41 – 54	0	5	14	0	0
Nero	54 – 68	0	5	15	0	0
Galba, Otho, Vitellius	68 – 69	0	5	2	0	0
Vespasianus	69 – 79	0	5	11	0	0
Titus	79 – 81	2	7	3	0,0044	3,99
Domitianus	81 – 96	1	8	16	0,00041	0,37
Nerva	96 – 98	1	9	3	0,0022	1,99
Traianus	98 – 117	4	13	20	0,0013	1,18
Hadrianus	117 – 138	2	15	22	0,00060	0,54
Antoninus Pius	138 – 161	2	17	14	0,00094	0,85
Marcus Aurelius	161 – 180	2	19	20	0,00066	0,59
Commodus	180 – 192	0	19	13	0	0

TABLICA 1. Nalazi rimskih carskih kovanica do 192. godine (izradila A. Pavlović).

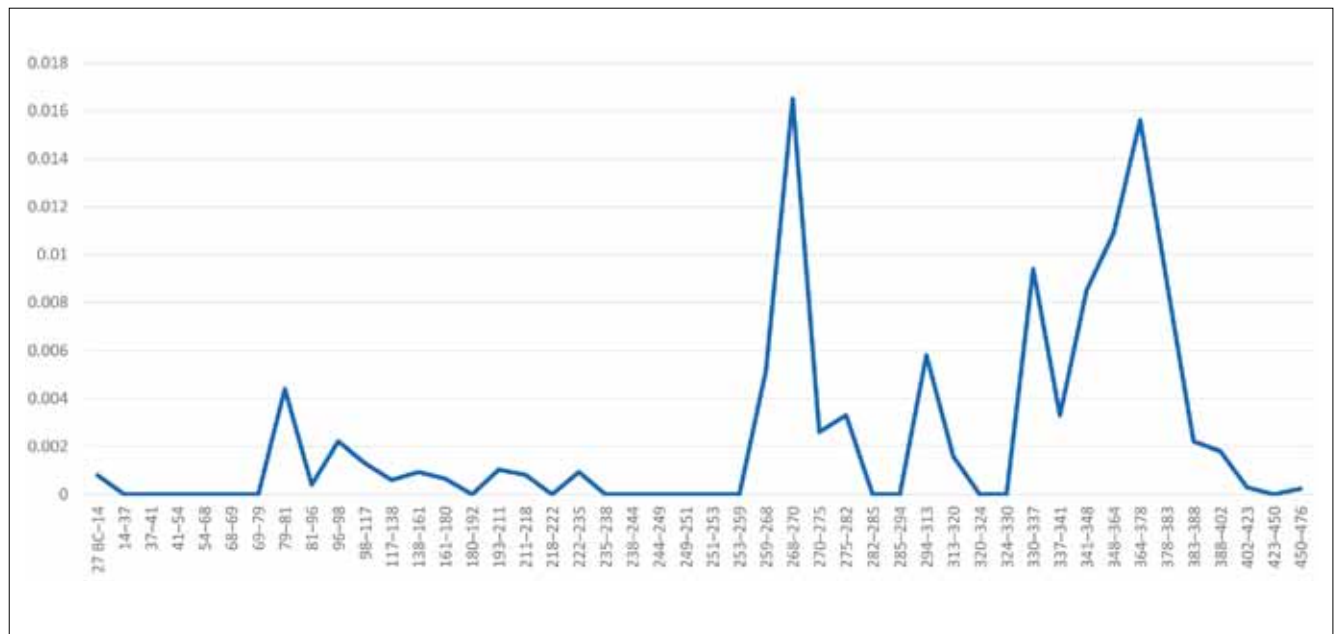
TABLE 1. Finds of Roman Imperial coins up to AD 192 (made by A. Pavlović).

Razdoblje / Period	Broj kovanica / Number of coins	Kumulativno / Cumulative total	Trajanje razdoblja / Years in period	Korigirana frekvencija / Corrected frequency	Kor. fr. / Corr. freq. %
193 – 211	3	22	19	0,00104	0,94
211 – 218	1	23	8	0,00082	0,74
218 – 222	0	23	5	0	0
222 – 235	2	25	14	0,00094	0,85
235 – 238	0	25	4	0	0
238 – 244	0	25	7	0	0
244 – 249	0	25	6	0	0
249 – 251	0	25	3	0	0
251 – 253	0	25	3	0	0
253 – 259	0	25	7	0	0
259 – 268	7	32	9	0,00515	4,67
268 – 270	5	37	2	0,0165	14,98
270 – 275	2	39	5	0,0026	2,36
275 – 282	4	43	8	0,0033	2,99
282 – 285	0	43	4	0	0
285 – 294	0	43	10	0	0
294 – 313	8	51	9	0,0058	5,26
313 – 320	2	53	8	0,0016	1,45
320 – 324	0	53	5	0	0
324 – 330	0	53	6	0	0
330 – 337	10	63	7	0,0094	8,53
337 – 341	2	65	4	0,0033	2,99
341 – 348	9	74	7	0,0085	7,72
348 – 364	28	102	17	0,0109	9,90
364 – 378	33	135	14	0,0156	14,16

Razdoblje / Period	Broj kovanica / Number of coins	Kumulativno / Cumulative total	Trajanje razdoblja / Years in period	Korigirana frekvencija / Corrected frequency	Kor. fr. / Corr. freq. %
378 – 383	8	143	6	0,0088	7,99
383 – 388	2	145	6	0,0022	1,99
388 – 402	4	149	14	0,0018	1,63
402 – 423	1	150	22	0,0003	0,27
423 – 450	0	150	28	0	0
450 – 476	1	151	27	0,00024	0,21

TABLICA 2. Nalazi rimskih carskih kovanica od 193. godine do kraja regularne opskrbe (izradila A. Pavlović).

TABLE 2. Finds of Roman imperial coins from the year 193 until the end of the regular supply (made by A. Pavlović).



DIJAGRAM 1. Zastupljenost prema razdobljima kovanja (na ukupnome uzorku od 151 primjerka) (izradila A. Pavlović).

DIAGRAM 1. Distribution of coinage by minting period (total sample 151 specimens) (made by A. Pavlović).

Iz 5. st. potječu dva zlatnika: jedna tremisa Ivana (*Iohannes*) iz 423. – 425. i jedan solid Romula Augustula iz 475. – 476., više kao iznimke koje potvrđuju tezu da je regularna opskrba novca na tome lokalitetu zapravo dokončana već krajem 4. i početkom 5. st. jer su to jedine dvije kovanice koje su na prostor Prozora dospjele u gotovo 70 godina 5. st. Pri tome treba imati na umu da je optjecaj zlatnoga novca u 5. st. na području Dalmacije vrlo sporadičan i povremen te da nalazi tih dvaju zlatnika možda upućuju i na njihov dolazak na lokalitet Prozor u kasnijim stoljećima.¹⁵²

Two gold coins date from the 5th century: a tremissis of John (*Iohannes*) of 423 – 425 and a solidus of Romulus Augustulus of 475 – 476. They are more like exceptions that confirm the thesis that the regular supply of money at this site was actually completed by the end of the 4th century and the beginning of the 5th, because these are the only two coins that reached the Prozor area in almost 70 years of the 5th century. It should be borne in mind that the circulation of gold coin in the 5th century in the Dalmatian area was very sporadic and intermittent, and that the finds of these two gold coins may also indicate their arrival at the Prozor site in later centuries.¹⁵²

152 Kos 1986, 223; Moorhead 2012, 606–607.

152 Kos 1986, 223; Moorhead 2012, 606–607.

Vladar / Emperor	Broj primjeraka / No. specimens	Postotak / Percentage
Augustus	5	3,54
Titus	2	1,41
Domitianus	1	0,70
Nerva	1	0,70
Traianus	4	2,83
Hadrianus	2	1,41
Antoninus Pius	2	1,41
Marcus Aurelius	2	1,41
Septimius Severus	3	2,12
Macrinus (Diadumenianus)	1	0,70
Severus Alexander	2	1,41
Postumus	1	0,70
Gallienus	6	4,25
Claudius II Gothicus	3	2,12
Divo Claudio	2	1,41
Aurelianus	2	1,41
Florianus	1	0,70
Probus	3	2,12
Constantius Chlorus	1	0,70
Maximianus Herculius	2	1,41
Galerius	1	0,70
Constantinus I	13	9,21
Licinius	2	1,41
Constantinus II	1	0,70
Constans	6	4,25
Constantius II	21	14,89
Vetranio	1	0,70
Iulianus II	2	1,41
Valentinianus I	15	10,63
Valens	17	12,05
Gratianus	3	2,12
Valentinianus II	5	3,54
Theodosius I	4	2,83
Arcadius	2	1,41
Iohannes	1	0,70
Romulus Augustus	1	0,70
Ukupno / Total	141	100,00%

TABLICA 3. Zastupljenost prema vladarima (na ukupnome uzorku od 141 primjerka) (izradila A. Pavlović).

TABLE 3. Distribution of coinage by emperor (total sample 141 specimens) (made by A. Pavlović).

Kovnica / Mint	Broj primjeraka / No. specimens	Postotak / Percentage
Roma	6	33,33%
Siscia	1	5,55%
Nepoznata balkanska kovnica / Unknown Balkan mint	1	5,55%
Cyzicus	1	5,55%
Incerta	9	50%
Ukupno / Total	18	

TABLICA 4. Zastupljenost antoninijana iz 3. st. prema kovnicama (na ukupno-me uzorku od 18 primjeraka) (izradila A. Pavlović).

TABLE 4. Distribution of 3rd-century antoninianus coins by mint (total sample 18 specimens) (made by A. Pavlović).

Zastupljenost kovnica

Zastupljenost kovnica analizirat će se samo za 3. i 4. st. Naime, u 1. i 2. st. novčanom proizvodnjom dominira kovnica u Rimu, a u 3. i 4. st. zbog političkih okolnosti monetarna proizvodnja mijenja se kada se diljem Carstva otvaraju nove kovnice.¹⁵³ Analiza postotka zastupljenosti kovanica pojedinih kovnica može pokazati u kolikome su omjeru pojedine kovnice sudjelovale u opskrbljivanju određenoga prostora novcem, bilo izravnim ili posrednim putem.¹⁵⁴ Treba napomenuti da je podjela po stoljećima arbitrarno postavljena razdjelnica, ali se može primijeniti za novac 3. i pogotovo 4. st. zahvaljujući novim okolnostima u kojima se nalazi Rimsko Carstvo, izloženo cijelomu nizu administrativnih i logističkih promjena.

U 1. i 2. st. kovanice na lokalitet Prozor dolaze iz kovnice u Rimu. Ta je kovnica do 3. stoljeća imala gotovo isključiv primat u kovanju novca, a tijekom 3. stoljeća zadržava vrlo istaknutu ulogu iako se zbog nestabilnih političkih prilika Carstvo sve više počinje oslanjati i na proizvodnju drugih kovnica. To je vidljivo i na nalazima iz Prozora (v. Tablicu 4). Od 18 antoninijana 3. st. 6 ih je iskovan u Rimu, za jedan nismo sigurni u kojoj je balkanskoj kovnici iskovan, a za 9 se antoninijana zbog loše sačuvanosti kovnica nije ni mogla odrediti. Po jedan antoninijan dolazi iz Siscije i iz Kizika. Zanimljiv je nalaz Postumova antoninijana (kat. br. 44), ali, nažalost riječ je o primjerku koji se samo spominje u literaturi¹⁵⁵ i u koji nismo imali uvida, ali s obzirom na to da je riječ o uzurpatoru i samoproглаšenome caru tzv. Galskoga Carstva, ta kovanica vjerojatno nije pristigla službenom opskrbom, nego je rezultat cirkulacije u turbulentnim vremenima Galijenove vladavine.¹⁵⁶

Distribution of coinage by mint

The representation of mints will be analysed only for the 3rd and 4th centuries. In the 1st and 2nd centuries, monetary production was dominated by the mint in Rome, while in the 3rd and 4th centuries, due to political circumstances, monetary production changed when new mints were opened throughout the Empire.¹⁵³ An analysis of the percentage representation of coins from individual mints can show to what extent individual mints participated in supplying a certain area with coinage, either directly or indirectly.¹⁵⁴ It should be noted that the division by century is an arbitrarily set dividing line, but it can be applied to the coinage of the 3rd century and, especially, the 4th, thanks to the new circumstances in which the Roman Empire found itself, exposed to a whole series of administrative and logistical changes.

In the 1st and 2nd centuries, coins at the site of Prozor came from the mint in Rome. Until the 3rd century, this mint had almost exclusive primacy in the minting of coinage, and during the 3rd century it retained a very prominent role, although the Empire, due to unstable political circumstances, increasingly began to rely on the production of other mints. This is also evident in the finds from Prozor (see Table 4). Of the 18 antoniniani of the 3rd century, 6 were minted in Rome; for one we are not sure in which Balkan mint it was struck, and for 9 antoniniani the mint could not be determined due to poor preservation. One antoninianus each comes from Siscia and Cyzicus. The find of an antoninianus of Postumus (cat. no. 44) is interesting, but unfortunately it is a specimen that is only mentioned in the literature¹⁵⁵ and to which we had no access. However, considering that this is a usurper and self-proclaimed emperor of the so-called Gallic Empire, this coin probably did not arrive through official supply, but is the result of circulation during the turbulent times of Gallienus's reign.¹⁵⁶

153 Bland 2012, 526.

154 Vučić 2017, 156.

155 Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40, br. 72.

156 Mairat 2014.

153 Bland 2012, 526.

154 Vučić 2017, 156.

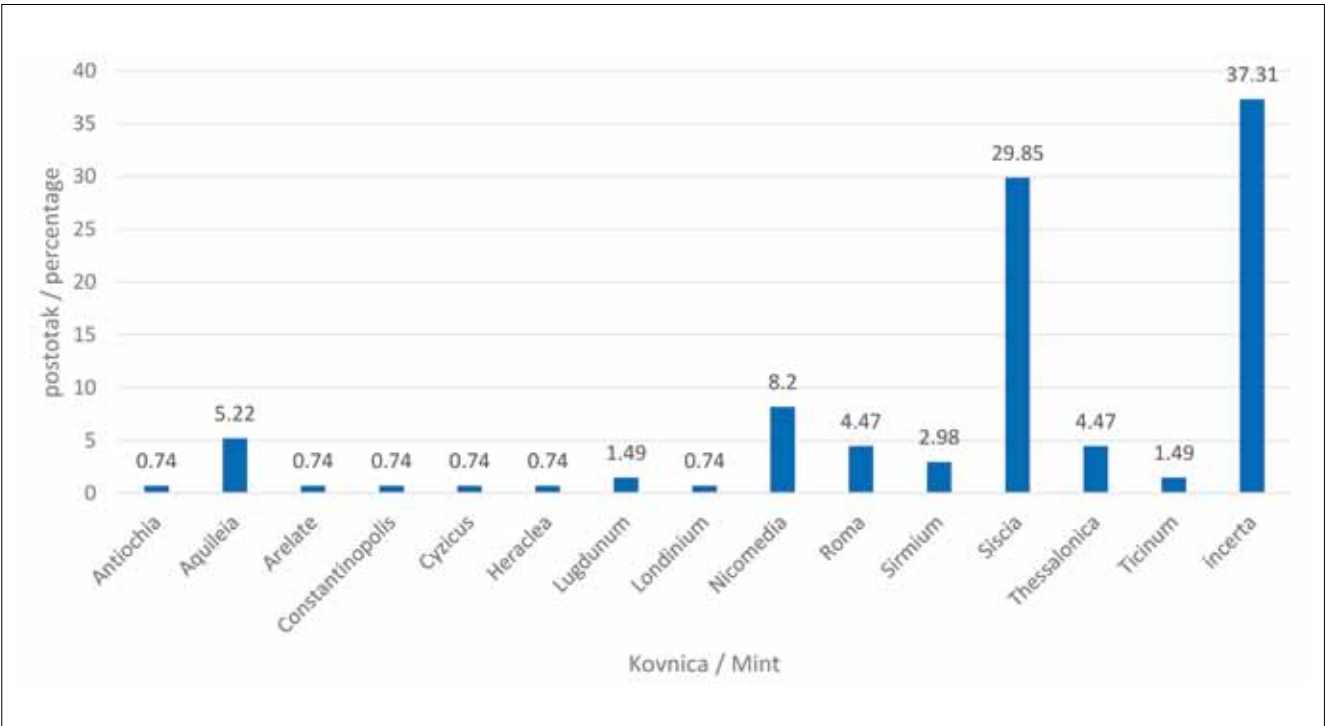
155 Rendić-Miočević 1993, 40, no. 72.

156 Mairat 2014.

Kovnica / Mint	Broj primjeraka / No. specimens	Postotak / Percentage
Antiochia	1	0,74%
Aquileia	7	5,22%
Arelate	1	0,74%
Constantinopolis	1	0,74%
Cyzicus	1	0,74%
Heraclea	1	0,74%
Lugdunum	2	1,49%
Londinium	1	0,74%
Nicomedia	11	8,20%
Roma	6	4,47 %
Sirmium	4	2,98%
Siscia	40	29.85%
Thessalonica	6	4,47%
Ticinum	2	1,49%
incerta	50	37,31%
Ukupno / Total	134	

TABLICA 5. Zastupljenost rimskoga carskog novca iz 4. st. prema kovnicama (na ukupnome uzorku od 134 primjerka) (izradila A. Pavlović).

TABLE 5. Distribution of Roman Imperial coins of the 4th century by mint (total sample 134 specimens) (made by A. Pavlović).



DIJAGRAM 2. Zastupljenost rimskoga carskog novca iz 4. st. prema kovnicama (na ukupnome uzorku od 134 primjerka) (izradila A. Pavlović).

DIAGRAM 2. Distribution of Roman Imperial coinage of the 4th century by mint (total sample 134 specimens) (made by A. Pavlović).

Krajem 3. st. dolazi do porasta broja kovnica koje emitiraju novac u Rimskome Carstvu, što se poklapa s Dioklecijanovom novom administrativnom podjelom, novčanom reformom¹⁵⁷ i postupnom (re)organizacijom samih kovnica,¹⁵⁸ koje sada kuju standardizirane tipove novca, s jasno naznačenim oznakama kovnica u reversnome odsječku novca.¹⁵⁹ Na lokalitetu Prozor uočava se cijeli niz kovnica koje su utjecale na opskrbu tijekom 4. stoljeća (v. Tablicu 5; Dijagram 2).

Visoki postotak kovanica otpada na one kojima se ne može odrediti podrijetlo kovanja (37 %), što je rezultat lošega stanja samih kovanica. Najzastupljeniji je novac siscijske kovnice, koja je u 4. st. bila jedna od najznačajnijih, a u pojedinim razdobljima i najznačajnija kovnica Rimskoga Carstva.¹⁶⁰ Siscija je zastupljena s gotovo 29,85 %. Značajniju ulogu u opskrbi Prozora imale su kovnice u Nikomediji (8,20 %) i Akvileji (5,22 %). Roma i Tesalonika podjednako su zastupljene s po 4,47 %. Ostale su kovnice zastupljene s osjetno manjim postotcima, možda zbog udaljenosti (primjerice London) ili kratkotrajnosti i neredovitosti funkcioniranja (Sirmij). Analiza pokazuje da je rimska kovnica izgubila svoj nekadašnji značaj na razini Carstva, te je njezin optjecaj sada gotovo 6 puta manji od siscijske kovnice. Dominacija Siscije u novčanome optjecaju lokaliteta Prozor može se usporediti s rezultatima koje je iznio Jakov Vučić u svojoj analizi novčanoga optjecaja kasnoantičkoga novca u Naroni i na naronitanskome prostoru na temelju zastupljenosti pojedinih kovnica.¹⁶¹ Naronitanski prostor također pokazuje da su najbrojnije kovanice iz Siscije (39,9 %), na ukupnome uzorku od 328 primjeraka, i Tesalonike (14,3 %), ali je i nešto manji postotak zastupljenosti kovanica Nikomedije (1,5 %), koji dominira u analizi zastupljenosti kovnica na lokalitetu Prozor. Nakon Tesalonike najzastupljeniji je novac Kizika (7,3 %), Akvileje (7 %), Arelate (5,5 %), Ticina (5,1 %), Rima (4,8 %), Herakleje (3,3 %), i Konstantinopola (2,9 %). Analiza zastupljenosti kovnica na području Zadra pokazuje sličan fenomen, dominaciju Siscije (41,29 %, na ukupnome uzorku od 465 kovanica), ali je primjetan viši postotak zastupljenosti kovnica Akvileje (10,53 %), Rima (8,6 %), Tesalonike (8,6 %), Kizika (5,81 %) i Antiohije (4,73 %) s manjom zastupljenošću kovanica iz Nikomedije (3,66 %), Konstantinopola (3,66 %) i ostalih kovnica čija je zastupljenost manja od 1 %.¹⁶² Nažalost, malen uzorak od 134 kovanice iz 4. st. iz Prozora, od kojega su se samo 84 primjerka mogla pripisati određenim kovnicama, ne dopušta nam donošenje dalekosežnijih zaključaka visokoga postotka zastupljenosti kovova iz Nikomedije, što je možda samo rezultat nedovoljno velikoga ukupnog broja uzorka i posljedica loše očuvanosti analiziranoga novca. Iz istoga razloga nije analizirana zastupljenost istočnih i zapadnih

At the end of the 3rd century, there was an increase in the number of mints issuing coinage in the Roman Empire, which coincided with Diocletian's new administrative division, monetary reform¹⁵⁷ and gradual (re)organization of the mints themselves,¹⁵⁸ which now struck standardized types of coinage, with clearly-indicated mint marks on the reverse of the coin.¹⁵⁹ At the Prozor site, a whole series of mints can be observed that influenced the supply during the 4th century (see Table 5; Diagram 2).

There is a high percentage of coins for which the origin of minting cannot be determined (37%), which is a result of the poor condition of the coins themselves. The most numerous coinage is that of the Siscian mint, which was, in the 4th century, one of the most important – and, in certain periods, the most important – mint of the Roman Empire.¹⁶⁰ Siscia is represented by almost 29.85%. A somewhat significant role in the supply of Prozor was played by the mints in Nicomedia (8.20%) and Aquileia (5.22%). Roma and Thessalonica are represented equally by 4.47% each. Other mints are represented by significantly lower percentages, perhaps due to remoteness (for example, Londinium) or brevity and irregularity of functioning (Sirmium). The analysis shows that the Roman mint lost its former importance at the level of the Empire, and its circulation was now barely a sixth of that of the Siscian mint. The dominance of Siscia in the monetary circulation of the Prozor site can be compared with the results presented by Jakov Vučić in his analysis of the monetary circulation of late-Antiquity coinage in Naronia and the Naronitan area, based on the representation of individual mints.¹⁶¹ The Naronitan area also shows that the most numerous coins are from Siscia (39.9% of a total sample of 328 specimens) and Thessalonica (14.3%), but there is a slightly lower percentage of coins from Nicomedia (1.5%), which dominates the analysis of the coinage by mint at the site of Prozor. After Thessalonica, the most numerous coins are from Cyzicus (7.3%), Aquileia (7%), Arelate (5.5%), Ticinum (5.1%), Rome (4.8%), Heraclea (3.3%) and Constantinople (2.9%). An analysis of the distribution by mint in the Zadar area shows a similar phenomenon, dominance by Siscia (41.29% of a total sample of 465 coins); but a higher percentage of representation of the mints of Aquileia (10.53%), Rome (8.6%), Thessalonica (8.6%), Cyzicus (5.81%) and Antioch (4.73%) is noticeable, with a lower representation of coins from Nicomedia (3.66%), Constantinople (3.66%) and other mints whose representation is less than 1%.¹⁶² Unfortunately, the small sample of 134 coins of the 4th century from Prozor, of which only 84 specimens could be attributed to specific mints, does not allow us to draw any far-reaching conclusions about the high percentage of coins from Nicomedia, which may be only the result of the insufficient total number of specimens and the poor preservation of the coins analysed. For

157 Harl 1996, 149–150; Kropff 2017, 167–187.

158 Bruun 1979; Abdy 2012.

159 Abdy 2012, 584.

160 U Panoniji i Noriku v. Kos 1986; Găzdac, Humer 2013; u Meziji v. Găzdac 2010.

161 Vučić 2017, 155–156, Tablica 1, Sl. 1. Analiza napravljena za prostor Naronie u tome se radu uspoređuje s analizom napravljenom za Zadar (Vučić 2014) i analizom novčanoga optjecaja na prostoru sjeverne Dalmacije (Šeparović 2012) 294. – 408. g.

162 Vučić 2014, 231–233, v. Tab. 3; sl. 3.

157 Harl 1996, 149–150; Kropff 2017, 167–187.

158 Bruun 1979; Abdy 2012.

159 Abdy 2012, 584.

160 In Pannonia and Noricum, see Kos 1986; Găzdac, Humer 2013; in Moesia, see Găzdac 2010.

161 Vučić 2017, 155–156, Table 1, Fig. 1. The analysis made for the Naronia area in this paper is compared with the analysis made for Zadar (Vučić 2014) and the analysis of monetary circulation in the area of northern Dalmatia (Šeparović 2012) for the period 294–408.

162 Vučić 2014, 231–233, see Table 3; Fig. 3.

kovnica u vremenskim razdobljima novčanoga optjecaja iako jednostavna podjela kovanica na istočne (Antohija 1 primjerak, Konstantinopol 1, Kizik 1, Herakleja 1, Nikomedija 11, Sirmij 4, Tesalonika 6, Siscija 49; ukupno 65 primjeraka) i na zapadne kovnice (Akvileja 7, Arelate 1, Lugdun 2, Londinij 1, Roma 6 i Ticin 2; ukupno 19 primjeraka) pokazuje uvjerljivu prevlast zastupljenosti novca istočnih kovnica.

Zaključak

Obrada numizmatičkoga materijala iz Prozora pokušaj je da se revidira i objavi numizmatički materijal koji se godinama prikupljao u Arheološkome muzeju u Zagrebu, a koji se može vezati za taj značajni japodski i poslije rimski lokalitet. Gdje je bilo moguće, pokušali smo prikupiti, analizirati i objaviti numizmatički materijal i izvan AMZ-a te navesti i rastumačiti okolnosti njegova nalaza i provenijenciju. Rezultat je katalog od ukupno 198 primjeraka, za koji smo svjesni da nije konačan i potpun, ali predstavlja trenutačnu sliku novčanoga optjecaja Prozora. Numizmatička slika toga lokaliteta nije se mogla analizirati u sklopu arheološkoga konteksta, nego smo pristupili metodi analize lokaliteta kao individualnoga konteksta.

Nalazi predcarskoga novca iz Prozora u potpunosti se uklapaju u numizmatičku topografiju Like i prate sliku numizmatičkih nalaza s teritorija Japoda. Rimski carski novac, uz pojedina razdoblja prekida, dopire na lokalitet tijekom cijeloga 1. i 2. st. Prva polovina 3. st., nakon dinastije Antonina pa sve do Galijena, pokazuje prekid u optjecaju, ali optjecaj se opet intenzivira tijekom druge polovine 3. st. pa sve do kraja 4. st. Nakon toga razdoblja novac na lokalitet dolazi vrlo sporadično, te u 5. st. možemo istaknuti samo jednu tremisu i solid. Nemogućnost usporedbe novčanoga optjecaja toga lokaliteta s drugim sličnim rimskim municipijima s područja Like potaknula nas je da, gdje je to bilo moguće, posegnemo za usporedbom novčanoga optjecaja lokaliteta sa širega područja Ilirika i susjednih provincija, za koje su takve analize već napravljene, poput Siscije, ali i dalmatinskih lokaliteta poput Zadra i Narone te određenih lokaliteta jugoistočne alpske regije kao što su Emona, Celeja, Petovij i Neviodun. Trenutačna usporedba lokaliteta Prozor s navedenim komparativnim lokalitetima pokazuje da se novčani optjecaj Prozora uklapa u širu sliku cirkulacije novca, ali da se istaknuti hijati, koji su se pojavili u priljevu novca na području Prozora, možda mogu objasniti i kao odraz regionalnih obrazaca cirkulacije iako takav zaključak za sada mora ostati na razini logične pretpostavke. Za dobivanje potpunije slike novčanoga optjecaja rimskih lokaliteta na području Like svakako nedostaje novih arheoloških istraživanja, kao i obrade te analize dosadašnjih, ali i objava numizmatičkoga materijala, pa ovaj rad predstavlja novi iskorak u pokušajima razrješenja mnogih još otvorenih numizmatičkih pitanja.

the same reason, the representation of eastern and western mints in the time periods of monetary circulation has not been analysed, although a simple division of the coins into those of eastern mints (Antioch 1 specimen, Constantinople 1, Cyzicus 1, Heraclea 1, Nicomedia 11, Sirmium 4, Thessalonica 6, Siscia 49; a total of 65 specimens) and those of western mints (Aquileia 7, Arelate 1, Lugdunum 2, Londinium 1, Roma 6 and Ticinum 2; a total of 19 specimens) shows a convincing predominance of eastern mints in the distribution of coinage.

Conclusion

The analysis of numismatic material from Prozor is an attempt to revise and publish numismatic material that has been collected for years in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, and which can be linked to this significant Japodian, and later Roman, site. Where possible, we have tried to collect, analyse and publish numismatic material outside the AMZ, too, and to state and explain the circumstances of its discovery and provenance. The result is a catalogue of a total of 198 items, which we are aware is not final and complete, but which represents a current picture of the monetary circulation of Prozor. The numismatic picture of this site could not be analysed within the archaeological context, but we have approached the method of analysing the site as an individual context.

The finds of pre-Imperial coinage at Prozor fit completely into the numismatic topography of Lika, and they follow the picture of numismatic finds in the territory of the Japodes. Roman Imperial coins, with some periods of interruption, reach the site throughout the 1st and 2nd centuries. The first half of the 3rd century, after the Antonine dynasty and up to Gallienus, shows a break in circulation, but circulation intensifies again during the second half of the 3rd century and up to the end of the 4th century. After that period, coinage arrives at the site very sporadically, and in the 5th century we can highlight only one tremissis and a solidus. The impossibility of comparing the monetary circulation of this site with other similar Roman municipia in the Lika region prompted us, where possible, to compare the monetary circulation of sites within the wider Illyricum area and neighbouring provinces, for which such analyses have already been made, such as Siscia, and also Dalmatian sites such as Zadar and Narona, and certain sites in the southeastern Alpine region, such as Emona, Celeia, Poetovio and Neviodunum. The current comparison of the site of Prozor with the aforementioned comparative sites shows that the monetary circulation of Prozor fits into the broader picture of monetary circulation, but that the marked hiatuses that have emerged in the influx of coinage into the Prozor area can perhaps be explained also as a reflection of regional patterns of circulation, although such a conclusion must remain at the level of a logical assumption for now. To obtain a fuller, more complete picture of the monetary circulation of Roman sites in the Lika region, new archaeological research is certainly called for, as well as the processing and analysis of the research to date, and the publishing of numismatic material, and this paper represents a new step forward in attempts to resolve many numismatic issues that remain open.

Katalog / Catalogue

Kat. br. / Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Referenca / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
1	AMZ A5505	Castullo Tarraconensis	Alvarez Burgos 544; Villaron-ga 39; SNG Cop 209–212; Ripollès, Abascal, 2000, 735–793	AE28	8,37	22x24	12	kasno 2. st. pr. Kr. / late 2 nd century BC (SNG Cop 209–212); 165–80 BC (Ripollès, Abascal, 2000)	Castulo Tarraconensis		probušen / perforated	Mirnik 1987, 385; Čelhar, Ilkić 2019, 52/18; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, no. 1; Prozor. Otočac. Dar Cvjetko Vurster 1900. / gift by Cvjetko Vurster, 1900
2	AMZ A4497	Sirakuza / Syracuse	BMC 227, 691; SNG 1981, 901–902	AE	5,75	13x13	12	nakon 212. pr. Kr. / after 212. BC	Sirakuza / Syracuse			Mirnik 1987, 385; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, no. 2; kupljeno / bought in 1898
3	privatna zbirka / private collection	Pharos	Brunšmid 59/26	AE	2,98	18		kraj 3. – poč. 2. st. pr. Kr. / end of the 3 rd – begging of the 2 nd century BC	Pharos			Ilkić 2018, 61, sl. 2; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, no. 3; privatna zbirka Božena Živaljića / private collection of Božen Živaljić
4	AMZ A13425	Carthago	MAA 105	AE	19,46	29x28	12	201. – 195. / 146. g. pr. Kr. / 201 – 195 / 146 BC	Kartaga / Carthago		Prozor (Vital)	Mirnik 1987, 385 (bez inventarnog broja / without inventory number); Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 28, no. 1; Bilić 2019, 40
5	AMZ A13426	Masinisa i nasljednici / Massinissa and successors	MAA 18A; SNG 505; M32; MZ50	AE	11,05	25x25	12	203. – ? g. pr. Kr. / 203 – ? BC	incerta		Prozor (Vital)	Mirnik 1987, 385 (bez inventarnog broja / without inventory number); Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, no. 5; Bilić 2019, 40
6	AMZ A5695	Masinisa i nasljednici / Massinissa and successors	Mazard 55; MAA 18A	AE	13,18	27x27	12	203. – ? g. pr. Kr. / 203 – ? BC	incerta			Mirnik 1987, 385; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, no. 4; otkupljeno / bought in 1907

Kat. br. / Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Reference / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
7	AMZ A4346	Masinisa i nasljednici / Massinissa and successors	MAA 18A	AE	11,34	25x27	12	203. – ? g. pr. Kr. / 203 – ? BC	incerta		Prozor (Vital)	Mirnik 1987, 385; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 28, no. 4; Jandro Kostelac 1901
8	AMZ G2225-1	Masinisa i nasljednici / Massinissa and successors	MAA ?	AE	4,29	13x29		203. – ? g. pr. Kr. / 203 – ? BC	incerta	Prozor (Vital)	prepolovljen / halved	Mirnik 1987, 385; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 28, no. 2
9		Micipsa?	Muller 3, 18, 25; Mazard 23	AE				208. – 118. g. pr. Kr. / 208 – 118 BC	incerta		Prozor (Vital)	Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 171; Mirnik 1987, 385; Ilić 2018, 63, n. 10; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 28, no. 3; nekoć u zbirci Žanić u Senju / once in collection Žanić in Senj
10		Micipsa?		AE				208. – 118. g. pr. Kr. / 208 – 118 BC	incerta		Prozor (Vital)	Rendić Miočević 1993, 40, no. 67; Bilić 2019, 40, n. 53
11	AMZ B343	Republikanski / Republican / L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi	RRC 340.1	d	3,56	18x18	6	90. g. pr. Kr. / 90 BC	Roma			Bilić 2015, 220, no. 923; Marković
12		Republikanski / Republican / L. Titurius Sabinus	RRC 344	d				89. g. pr. Kr. / 89 BC	Roma			Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 172; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, no. 8
13	AMZ B1034	Republikanski / Republican / P. Sulpicius Galba	RRC 406.1	d	3,4	19x19	3	69. g. pr. Kr. / 69 BC	Roma		probušen / perforated	Bilić 2015, 330, no. 1501; Cvjeto Vurster

Kat. br. / Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Referenca / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
14	MLG 3637	Republikanski / Republican / L. Scibonius Libo	RRC 416/1	d	3,63	20	6	62. g. pr. Kr. / 62 BC	Roma		Prozor (Vital)	Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 28, no. 5
15	AMZ B2122	Republikanski / Brutova & Kasijeve putujuća kovnica / Republican / Bruttus & Cassius traveling mint	RRC 500.3	d	3.4	18x20	6	43. - 42. g. pr. Kr. / 43 - 42 BC	incerta			Bilić 2015, 432, no. 2026
16	AMZ C157	Augustus	RIC 1, Augustus 299	d	3,62	19x19	11	19. g. pr. Kr. - 4. g. po. Kr. / 19 BC - 4 AD	Roma			Otkupljeno od Marka Marakovića, učitelja u Prozoru / Bought from Marko Marković, teacher in Prozor
17	AMZ C141	Augustus	RIC 1, Augustus 435	as	9,6	29x29	12	7. g. pr. Kr. / 7 BC	Roma			Vursterova iskapanja / Vurster's excavation 1898
18	AMZ C183	Augustus	RIC 1, Augustus 441	as	4,23	27x14	12	6. g. pr. Kr. / 6 BC	Roma		prepolovljen / halved	Vursterova iskapanja / Vurster's excavation 1898
19		Augustus	RIC -	as					incerta			Rendić 1993, 40, no. 68
20		Augustus	RIC -	AE					incerta			Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 172; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 25, no. 9
21	AMZ C771	Titus	RIC 2, Part 1, Titus 108	d	2,7	17x17	6	80	Roma			Fr. Fуска, Otočac, kupljeno 1989. / bought in 1898
22	AMZ G2210-1	Titus	RIC 2, Titus 288	s	9,68	26x26	6	80 - 81	Roma			

Kat. br. / Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Reference / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
23	AMZ G2356-4	Domitianus	RIC - [...COS II...]	as	10,21	27x28		81 - 96	Roma			
24		Nerva	RIC -					96 - 98	Roma			Dukat, Glavičić 1975, 175; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 26, no.10
25	AMZ G2221-2	Traianus	RIC 2, Trajan 395	as	7,25	26x26	6	98 - 99	Roma			
26	AMZ C1178	Traianus	RIC 2, Trajan 142	d	3,3	18x20	6	103 - 111	Roma			Prozor. Kupljeno / bought in 1901
27		Traianus	RIC -	d				98 - 117	incerta			Rendić Miočević 1993, 40, no. 69.
28		Traianus	RIC -					98 - 117	incerta		Prozor (Bu- ljma)	Rendić Miočević 1975, 171; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 26, no.1
29		Hadrianus	RIC -	s				117 - 138	incerta			Rendić Miočević 1993, 40, no. 70.
30	AMZ G2221-1	Hadrianus	RIC 2, Hadrian 281	Dp	10,53	26x26	6	119 - 120	Roma			
31	AMZ C2114	Antoninus Pius	RIC 3, Antoninus Pio 770	s	26,55	31x32	12	145 - 161	Roma			Fr. Fуска, Otočac, kupljeno 1898. / bought in 1898
32	AMZ G356-2	Antoninus Pius	RIC -	s	18,57	30x29		138 - 161	Roma			

Kat. br. / Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Referenca / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
33		Marcus Aurelius (Commodus)		s	15,31	28		175 – 177	Roma		Prozor (Oltari / Kraljev stolac)	Kolak 2012, 556; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 27, no. 1
34		Marcus Aurelius	RIC -	d				161 – 180	incerta			Rendić Miočević 1993, 40, no. 71.
35	AMZ G3356-5	incerta (2. st.) / incerta (2 nd century AD)	RIC -	as	8,98	28x27		2. st. / 2 nd century	incerta			
36	AMZ G356-3	incerta (2. st.) / incerta (2 nd century AD)	RIC -	as	8,49	25x24		2. st. / 2 nd century	incerta			
37	AMZ G356-4	incerta (2. st.) / incerta (2 nd century AD)	RIC -	as	7,76	29x27		2. st. / 2 nd century	incerta			
38	AMZ C3439	Septimius Severus (Julia Domna)	RIC 4, Septimius Severus 856	s	17,86	29x29	6	196 – 211	Roma			Fr. Fuska, Otočac, kupljeno 1898. / bought in 1898
39	AMZ C3401	Septimius Severus	RIC 4, Septimius Severus 821	s	14,15	18x18	6	202 – 210	Roma	VOTA SVSCEPTA XX / SC		Cvjetko Vurater, dar 1900. / gift in 1900
40	AMZ C3519	Septimius Severus (Caracalla)	RIC 4, Caracalla 415c	as	5,32	24x23	12	203	Roma	INDVLGEN- TIA AVGG IN CARTH		Fr. Fuska, Otočac, kupljeno 1898. / bought in 1898

Kat. br. / Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Reference / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
41	AMZ C3722	Macrinus (Diadumenianus)	RIC 4, Macrinus 116a	d	1,27	17x13	12	217 – 218	Roma	SPES PVBLI-CA		Prozor blizu Otočca, dar 1900. / Prozor near Otočac, Muller, gift in 1900
42	AMZ C3969	Severus Alexander	RIC 4, Severus Alexander 24	d	2,03	21x21	12	223	Roma	PM TR P II COS PP		Prozor blizu Otočca, kupljeno 1907. / Prozor near Otočac, bought in 1907
43	AMZ C4000	Severus Alexander	RIC 4, Severus Alexander 465d	s	15,97	29x29	12	227	Roma	PM TR P VI COS II PP / SC		
44		Postumus	RIC -	ant				260 – 269	incerta			Rendić Miočević 1993, 40, no. 72.
45	AMZ G355-1	Gallienus	MIR 574a	ant	1,95	18x19	12	264 – 267	Roma	[ABUNDANTIA]	Mitrej, Prozor - novci iskopani u Mitreju kod Prozora 1896 / Mithraeum, Prozor - coins excavated in Mithraeum near Prozor in 1896	Patsch 1900, 84; Patsch 1990, 79; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 27, no. 2
46	AMZ G355-2	Gallienus	RIC -	ant	1,47	19x18	12	260 – 268	incerta	[CONCORDIA EXERCIT SC ?]	Mitrej, Prozor - novci iskopani u Mitreju kod Prozora 1896 / Mithraeum, Prozor - coins excavated in Mithraeum near Prozor in 1896	Patsch 1900, 84; Patsch 1990, 79; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 27, no. 3
47	AMZ G356-34	Gallienus (GALLIENVS AVG)	RIC -	ant	2,47	19x17	6	260 – 268	incerta			

Kat. br. / Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Referenca / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
48	AMZ G356-44	Gallienus	RIC -	ant	0,91	18x15	6	260-268	incerta			
49	AMZ G2225-32	Gallienus	RIC -	ant	2,06	18x19		260 - 268	incerta			
50		Gallienus	RIC -					260 - 268	Roma		Prozor (Vital); grobni nalaz / grave find	Rendić Miočević 1974, 76; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 28, grobni nalaz / grave find no.1
51	AMZ G2210-2	Claudius II	RIC temp. no. 110-111	ant	1,97	16x15	5	oktobar - novembar / october - november 268	Roma	ANNONA AVG		
52	AMZ G356-37	Claudius II	RIC temp. no. 343	ant	1,73	16x17	11	rana 270. - sredina 270. / early 270 - middle 270	Roma	VIRTUS AVG		
53	AMZ G355-3	Claudius II	RIC -	ant	1,42	16x17	12	268 - 270	incerta		Mitrej, Prozor - novci iskopani u Mitreju kod Prozora 1896 / Mithraeum, Prozor - coins excavated in Mithraeum near Prozor in 1896	Patsch 1990, 79; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 27, no. 4
54	AMZ C6647	Divo Claudio	RIC temp. no. 1318	ant	1,67	16x16	6	rana / early 270	Cyzicus	CONSECRATIO		Cvjetko Vurater, dar 1907 / gift in 1907
55	AMZ G356-36	Divo Claudio	RIC temp. no. 1276	ant	1,16	19x18		kraj 270. - 271. / end of 270 - 271	Roma	CONSECRATIO		

Kat. br. / Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Reference / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
56	AMZ C7965	Aurelianus	RIC temp. no. 2447	ant	3,21	22x22	12	kraj 271. – jesen 272. / end of 271 – autumn of 272	neodrediva balkanska kovnica / indeterminate Balkan mint	LIBERT AVG		Vursterova iskapanja 1898. / Vurster's excavation 1898
57	AMZ C8712	Aurelianus (Severina)	RIC temp. no. 1813	ant	3,49	22x22	6	rana 275-septembar 275. / early 275 – september 275	Roma	CONCORDIAE MILITVM		
58		Florianus	RIC -	ant				276	incerta			Rendić Miočević 1993, 40, no. 73.
59	AMZ G2356-1	Probus	RIC 5, Probus 776	ant	4,03	21x21	12	276 – 282	Siscia	SOLI INVICTO		
60	AMZ G356-43	Probus	RIC 5, Probus 183	ant	2,15	20x21	12	276 – 282	Roma	ROMAE AETER		
61		Probus	RIC -	ant				276 – 282	incerta			Rendić Miočević 1993, 40, no. 74.
62	AMZ C33061	Constantius Chlorus	RIC 6, Ticinum 46a	nummus	8,53	27x27	12	300 – 303	Ticinum	SACRA MONETA AVGGET CAESS NOSTR		Prozor. Vital. M. Prajković. Dar 1910. / Gift in 1910
63	AMZ G356-1	Maximianus Herculi	RIC 6, Siscia 134b	nummus	7,23	27x26	6	301	Siscia	SACRA MONETA AVGGET CAESS NOSTR		
64	AMZ G2356-3	Maximianus (?-IMIANVS-?)	RIC -	nummus	4,58	28x23		294 – 305	incerta			
65	AMZ G356-28	Galerius (Galeria)	RIC 6, Heraclea 50	nummus	5,08	24x25	12	310	Heraclea	VENERICTRICI		
66	AMZ G354-1	Constantinus I	RIC 6, Ticinum 129	nummus	2,8	21x22	6	312 – 313	Ticinum	SOLI INVICTO COMITI		

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67	AMZ G355-4	Constantinus I	RIC -	nummus	3,05	22x21		300 – 303	incerta		Mitrej, Prozor - novci iskopani u Mitreju kod Prozora 1896 / Mithraeum, Prozor - coins excavated in Mithraeum near Prozor in 1896	Patsch 1900, 84; Patsch 1990, 79; Kolak, Šeparo- vić 2020, 27, no. 5.
68	AMZ G354-2	Licinius	RIC 7, Roma 3	nummus	2,56	20x19	6	301	Roma	SOLI INV-I-CTO COMITI		
69	AMZ G356-26	Licinius	RIC 7, Cyzicus 8	nummus	2,26	19x19	6	294 – 305	Cyzicus	IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG		
70	AMZ G2221-4	Constantinus I	RIC 7, Thessalonica 52–56	Ae3	1,13	14x16	12	318 – 319	Thessalonica	VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX		
71	AMZ G356-30	Constantinus I	RIC 7, Londinium 170	Ae3	2,08	17x17	12	320	Londinium			
72	AMZ G355-5	Constantinus I (Urbs Roma)	RIC -	Ae3	0,37	12,5x14		330 – 337	incerta		Mitrej, Prozor - novci iskopani u Mitreju kod Prozora 1896 / Mithraeum, Prozor - coins excavated in Mithraeum near Prozor in 1896	Patsch 1900, 84; Patsch 1990, 79; Kolak, Šeparo- vić 2020, 27, no. 6.
73	AMZ G2225-63	Constantinus I	RIC -	Ae3	1,9	16x17	12	330 – 337	incerta			
74	AMZ G354-3	Constantinus I	RIC 7, Nicomedia 188	Ae3	1,81	16x17	6	330 – 335	Nicomedia (SMNB)	GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2		

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75	AMZ G356-32	Constantinus I	RIC 7, Nicomedia 188	Ae3	2,2	17x18	12	330 – 335	Nicomedia (SMNF)	GLORIA EXERC-ITVS, 2		
76	AMZ G356-33	Constantinus I	RIC 7, Nicomedia 188	Ae3	1,81	18x18	12	330 – 335	Nicomedia (SMNS)	GLORIA EXERC-ITVS, 2		
77	AMZ G2225-13	Constantinus I	RIC 7, Arelate 382	Ae3	1,77	18x18	6	334	Arles (PCONS [T])	GLORIA EXERC-ITVS, 2		
78	AMZ G356-38	Constantinus I (Constantinus II)	RIC 7, Siscia 236	Ae3	1,61	17x17	12	334 – 335	Siscia (€SISC)	GLORIA EXERC-ITVS, 2		
79	AMZ G356-39	Constantinus I (Constantinus II)	RIC 7, Siscia 237	Ae3	2,02	17x17	12	334 – 335	Siscia (rSISC)	GLORIA EXERC-ITVS, 2		
80	AMZ G2225-14	Constantinus I (Constantinus II)	RIC 7, Roma 366	Ae3	1,21	15x14	6	335 – 336	Roma (R*Q)	GLORIA EXERC-ITVS, 2		
81	AMZ G2225-61	Constantinus II	RIC 8, Roma 402	Ae3	0,9	12x14	6	337	Roma	SECVRITAS REI PVB		
82	AMZ G2225-60	Constantinus I / Constans / Constantinus II	RIC -	Ae3	0,49	13x15	6	336 – 342	incerta	GLORIA EXERC-ITVS, 1		
83	AMZ G2221-3	Constans	RIC 8, Siscia 103	Ae3	1,26	16,5x16,5	12	septembar 337 – proljeće 340. / september 337 – spring 340	Siscia (rSIS-)	GLORIA EXERC-ITVS, 1		
84	AMZ G356-31	Constans	RIC 8, Roma 81	Ae3	1,22	14x15	6	340 – 348	Roma (R-T)	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN		
85	AMZ G2225-59	Constans	RIC 8, 79	Ae3	1,13	15x15	6	347 – 348	Aquileia (AQ5)	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN		

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86	AMZ G356-11	Constans	RIC 8, Aquileia ⁷⁷	Ae3	1,44	14x15	6	347 – 348	Aquileia (AQP)	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN		
87	AMZ G356-12	Constans [CONSTANS P]	RIC -	Ae3	1,52	16x17	12	342 – 348	neodređivo / incerta	[VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN]		
88	AMZ G356-13	Constans [STAN-S P]	RIC -	Ae3	1,1	14x15	6	342 – 348	neodređivo / incerta	[VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN]		
89	AMZ G2225-7	Constantius II	RIC 8, Siscia ¹⁸⁸	Ae3	1,27	17x16	6	340 – 348	Siscia (N-//ASIS)	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN		
90	AMZ G356-20	Constantius II	RIC 8, Siscia ¹⁷⁹	Ae3	0,62	14x13	12	347	Siscia (-//-*eSIS*)	VICTOR-IA AVGG		
91	AMZ G356-19	Constantius II	RIC 8, Siscia ¹⁷⁶	Ae3	0,55	13x14	6	347	Siscia (chi-ro/-//*ASIS*)	VICTOR-IA AVGG		
92	AMZ G2225-27	Constantius II	RIC 8, Antiochia ¹¹³	Ae3	0,78	13x13	12	347 – 348	Antiochia	VOT XX / MVL T XXX		
93	AMZ G356-41	Constantius II	RIC 8, Thessalonica ¹⁸⁹	Ae3	2,05	16x18	12	350 – 355	Thessalonica (B-//SMTS)	FEL TEMP-REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		
94	AMZ G356-42	Constantius II	RIC 8, Sirmium ⁴⁸	Ae3	2,78	18x19	12	351 – 355	Sirmium (BSIRM)	FEL TEMP-REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		
95	AMZ G2225-17	Constantius II	RIC 8, 96	Ae3	2,04	15x16	6	351 – 355	Nicomedia ([S] MN.)	FEL TEMP-REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		

Kat. br. / Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Reference / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
96	AMZ G356-40	Constantius II	RIC 8, Siscia 379	Ae3	2,14	16x15	6	355 – 361	Siscia (M/-//ASIS wreath)	FEL TEMP- REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		
97	AMZ C19655	Constantius II	RIC 8, Siscia 381	Ae3	2,34	18x18	12	355 – 361	Siscia (M/-//BSISL)	FEL TEMP- REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		Vursterova iskapanja 1898. / Vurster's excavation 1898
98	AMZ G356-2	Constantius II	RIC 8, Siscia 383	Ae3	2,05	17x18	12	355 – 361	Siscia (L/-//ASISC)	FEL TEMP- REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		
99	AMZ G356-14	Constantius II	RIC 8, Sirmium 77	Ae3	1,81	18x17	6	355 – 361	Sirmium (M/-//BSIRM*)	FEL TEMP- REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		
100	AMZ G2225-15	Constantius II	RIC 8, Sirmium 77	Ae3	1,36	17x17	13	355 – 361	Sirmium (M/-//ΔSIRM*)	FEL TEMP- REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		
101	AMZ G356-15	Constantius II	RIC 8, Aquileia 201	Ae3	1,18	17x18	9	septembar 352. – 6. novembra 355. / september 352 – 6 november 355	Aquileia (AQS)	FEL TEMP- REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		
102	AMZ G2225-18	Constantius II	RIC -	Ae3	1,84	16x17	6	351 – 361	incerta	[FEL TEMP- REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman]		
103	AMZ G2225-19	Constantius II	RIC -	Ae3	1,1	14x15	12	351 – 361	incerta	[FEL TEMP- REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman]		

Kat. br./ Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Referenca / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
104	AMZ G2225-16	Constantius II / Iulianus II / Constantius Gallus	RIC -	Ae3	1,44	17x17	12	353 - 358	incerta	[FEL TEMP-REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman]		
105	AMZ G2225-62	Constantius II / Iulianus II / Constantius Gallus	RIC -	Ae3	0,74	14x12	12	353 - 358	incerta	[FEL TEMP-REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman]		
106	AMZ G2225-3	Constantius II / Iulianus II / Constantius Gallus	RIC -	Ae3	1,75	14x15	12	353 - 358	incerta	[FEL TEMP-REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman]		
107	AMZ G2225-4	Constantius II / Iulianus II / Constantius Gallus	RIC -	Ae3	2	17x14	12	353 - 358	incerta	[FEL TEMP-REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman]		
108	AMZ G2225-20	Constantius II	RIC 8, Nicomedia 112	Ae4	1,05	14x15	6	355 - 361	Nicomedia (SMN?)	SPES REI-PVBLICE		
109	AMZ G2225-21	Constantius II	RIC 8, Nicomedia 112	Ae4	1,53	13x13	12	355 - 361	Nicomedia (SMNS)	SPES REI-PVBLICE		
110	AMZ G2225-26	Constantius II	RIC -	Ae4	1,9	14x16	11	355 - 361	incerta	SPES REI-PVBLICE		
111	AMZ G2225-64	Constantius II ([CONSTANTINVS PF AVG])	RIC -	Ae4	1,09	15x14	6	355 - 361	incerta	SPES REI-PVBLICE		
112	AMZ G356-22	Constantius II (DN CONSTANTINVS PF AVG)	RIC -	Ae3	1,03	15x14	6	348 - 361	Lugdunum (*PLG)			
113	AMZ G2225-22	Constantius II / Iulianus II	RIC -	Ae4	1,02	13x14	6	355 - 363	incerta	SPES REI-PVBLICE		
114	AMZ G2225-23	Constantius II / Iulianus II	RIC -	Ae4	1,19	15x14	12	355 - 363	incerta	SPES REI-PVBLICE		
115	AMZ G2225-24	Constantius II / Iulianus II	RIC -	Ae4	1,89	14x16	6	355 - 363	incerta	SPES REI-PVBLICE		

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116	AMZ G2225-25	Constantius II / Iulianus II	RIC -	Ae4	1,81	14x13	12	355 – 363	incerta	SPES REI-PVBLICE		
117		Constantius II	RIC -	Ae3/Ae4				337 – 361	incerta			Rendić Miočević 1993, 40, no. 75 (pogrešno numeriran kao 77 / wrongly numbered as 77)
118	AMZ G356-45	Vetranio	RIC 8, Siscia 296	Ae3	1,05	17x17	12	350	Sisica (SIS)	VIRTVS AV-G-VSTORVM		
119	AMZ G2210-3	Iulianus II	RIC 8, Siscia 365	Ae3	0,54	12x15	12	6. novembra 355. – ljeto 361. / 6 november 355 –summer 361	Siscia (ASISD)	FEL TEMP-REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		
120	AMZ G356-7	Iulianus II	RIC 8, Siscia 365	Ae3	2,02	15x16	12	6. novembra 355. – ljeto 361. / 6 november 355 –summer 361	Siscia	FEL TEMP-REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman		
121	AMZ G356-23	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Constantinopolis 16a	Ae3	2,21	17x18	6	364 – 367	Constantinopolis (CONSPA)	GLORIA ROMANORVM		
122	AMZ G2225-36	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Sirmium 7a	Ae3	2,43	16x16	6	364 – 367	Sirmium (ASIRM)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
123	AMZ G2225-35	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 7a, 1	Ae3	2,38	16x18	12	364 – 367	Siscia (ASISC)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
124	AMZ G356-24	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 14a type 16	Ae3	1,81	17x18	6	367 – 375	Siscia (M/*F//I?) SISC)	GLORIA ROMANORVM		
125	AMZ G356-29	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 14a type 44(a)	Ae3	1,34	17x19	6	367 – 375	Siscia (F/D/P//BSISCS)	GLORIA ROMANORVM		
126	AMZ G2225-66	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 14a type 10	Ae3	0,55	13x16	6	367 – 375	Siscia (-/R//B SIS C)	GLORIA ROMANORVM		
127	AMZ G2225-67	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 14a type 17	Ae3	0,86	12x14	12	367 – 375	Siscia (M/*P//B SIS C)	GLORIA ROMANORVM		

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128	AMZ G2225-68	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 14a type 16	Ae3	1,29	14x12	6	367 – 375	Siscia (M/*F//B SIS C)	GLORIA RO-MANORVM		
129	AMZ G2225-37	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 15a type 10	Ae3	1,94	16x17	6	367 – 375	Siscia (D/-//?Δ SIS C)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
130	AMZ G2225-38	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 15a	Ae3	1,4	16x16	12	367 – 375	Siscia (R/-//Δ SIS C)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
131	AMZ G2225-39	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 15a	Ae3	2,61	16x17	12	367 – 375	Siscia (RSISCP?)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
132	AMZ G356-17	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 15a	Ae3	2,53	16x16	12	367 – 375	Siscia (*P/M//r SIS C)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
133	AMZ G2225-46	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Siscia 15a	Ae3	1,31	14x15	12	367 – 375	Siscia (D/-//*Δ SIS C)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
134	AMZ G2225-44	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Thessalonica 27a	Ae3	1,49	16x18	12	367 – 375	Thessalonica (A/-//TES)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
135	AMZ G2225-45	Valentinianus I	RIC 9, Thessalonica 27a	Ae3	1,79	15x16	6	364 – 378	Thessalonica (V/r//ITES)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
136	AMZ G2225-9	Valens	RIC 9, Siscia 5b type 1	Ae3	1,57	16x18	6	364 – 367	Siscia (BSISC)	GLORIA RO-MANORVM		
137	AMZ G356-46	Valens	RIC 9, Siscia 5b type 5	Ae3	1,25	15x16	6	364 – 367	Siscia (-/*A//BSISC)	GLORIA RO-MANORVM		
138	AMZ G2225-11	Valens	RIC 9, Aquileia 11b, type 16 (a)	Ae3	2,09	14x15	6	364 – 367	Aquileia (SMAQP)	GLORIA RO-MANORVM		
139	AMZ G356-35	Valens (DN VALEN-S PF AVG)	RIC 9 -	Ae3	1,04	15x16	6	364 – 378	incerta	GLORIA RO-MANORVM		
140	AMZ G2225-42	Valens	RIC 9, Nicomedia 12b	Ae3	2,17	16x17	12	364 – 367	Nicomedia (SMNB)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
141	AMZ G2225-69	Valens	RIC 9, Aquileia 12b type 16 (b)	Ae3	0,47	16x12	6	364 – 378	Aquileia (SMAQS)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
142	AMZ G2225-58	Valens	RIC 9, Thessalonica 27b, 38	Ae3	0,83	11x12		364 – 378	Thessalonica (*V//Δ//TES)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		

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143	AMZ G356-16	Valens	RIC 9, Thessalonica 27b, 8	Ae3	1,83	16x16	6	367 – 375	Thessalonica (A/-//TES)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
144	AMZ G2225-34	Valens	RIC IX Thessaonica 7b, 32	Ae3	2,7	17x17	7	367 – 375	Thessalonica (*P/A//[(TES)])	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
145	AMZ G356-25	Valens	RIC 9, Roma 24b type 11(b)	Ae3	1,53	17x18	6	367 – 375	Roma (R-TERTIA)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
146	AMZ G2225-43	Valens	RIC 9, Lugdunum 21a, 20	Ae3	1,11	16x15	6	367 – 375	Lugdunum	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
147	AMZ G2225-33	Valens	RIC 9, Siscia 15b, 13	Ae3	2,03	21x22	12	367 – 375	Siscia (D/S//ASIS)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
148	AMZ G2225-40	Valens	RIC 9, Siscia 15b type 10	Ae3	1,75	16x19	12	367 – 375	Siscia (R/-// * A SIS C)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
149	AMZ G2225-47	Valens	RIC 9, Siscia 15b type 7	Ae3	1,16	18x17	12	367 – 375	Siscia (* P/M//A SIS C)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
150	AMZ G2225-48	Valens	RIC 9, Siscia 15b type 19	Ae3	1,85	14x16	12	367 – 375	Siscia (*RO/M//A SIS C R)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
151	AMZ G356-18	Valens	RIC 9, Siscia 15b type 10	Ae3	1,31	16x15	12	367 – 375	Siscia (R/-// * A SIS C)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
152	AMZ G2225-65	Valens	RIC 9, Siscia 15b type 29	Ae3	1,05	16x14	12	367 – 375	Siscia (KP/Q//A SIS C R)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
153	AMZ G2225-41	Gratianus	RIC 9, Aquileia 12c type 16 (b)	Ae3	2,3	19x17	6	367 – 375	Aquileia (SMAQS)	SECVRITAS-REI PVBLI-CAE		
154	AMZ G356-27	Gratianus	RIC 9, Nicomedia 27a	Ae3	4,88	21x20	12	378 – 383	Nicomedia (SMN[AilIB])	REPARATIO-REI PVB		
155	AMZ G2225-71	Gratianus	RIC 9, Siscia 31a-7	Ae4	1,08	13x13	12	378 – 383	Siscia (SISC)	VOT XV/MVLT/XX		
156	AMZ G2225-10	Valentinianus II	RIC 9, Siscia 38a	Ae3	1,87	16x17	6	384 – 387	Siscia	GLORIA ROMANORVM		

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157	AMZ G2225-12	Valentinianus II	RIC 9, Siscia 38a	Ae3	1,45	16x17	12	384 – 387	Siscia	GLORIA ROMANORVM		
158	AMZ G2225-28	Valentinianus II	RIC 9, Siscia 29c	Ae4	0,99	13x14	12	378 – 383	Siscia	VOT/V / MVL/T/X		
159	AMZ G2225-79	Valentinianus II	RIC 9, Aquileia 58a	Ae4	0,9	13x13	6	388 – 393	Aquileia (AQP)	SALVS REIPVBLICAE		
160	AMZ G2225-70	Valentinianus II	RIC 9, Roma 64a	Ae4	0,73	12x11	6	383 – 394	Roma (P/-//R · P)	SALVS REIPVBLICAE		
161	AMZ G2225-29	Theodosius I	RIC 9, Siscia 30b	Ae4	1	14x15	12	378 – 383	Siscia (BSISC)	VOT/X/MVL/T/XX		
162	AMZ G2225-30	Theodosius I	RIC 9, Siscia 30b	Ae4	0,82	14x13	12	378 – 383	Siscia (BSISC)	VOT/X/MVL/T/XX		
163	AMZ G2225-49	Theodosius I	RIC 9, Thessalonica 61b	Ae4	1,05	12x12	6	384 – 388	Thessalonica (A/-//TES)	VIRTVS AVGGG		
164	AMZ G2225-50	Theodosius I	RIC 9, Nicomedia 48a	Ae4	1,06	12x13	12	392 – 395	Nicomedia (SMNA)	SALVS REIPVBLICAE		
165	AMZ G2225-8	Theodosius I / Honorius	RIC -	Ae4	0,94	11x12	12	383 – 403	incerta	SALVS REIPVBLICAE		
166	AMZ D184	Arcadius	RIC 9, Siscia 362	Ae4	1,17	13x14		383 – 384	Siscia (BSIS*)	VOT/V		Mirmik 1996, 171, no. 37; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 26, no. 11; Mato Brajković
167	AMZ G2225-31	Arcadius	RIC 9, Siscia 36	Ae4	0,95	12x13	12	383 – 384	Siscia (ASIS*)	VOT/V		
168	AMZ C25446	Iohannes	RIC 10, 1904	Tremisses	1,38	13x13	6	423 – 425	Ravenna			Mirmik 2001, 78; Mirmik 2009, 472, sl. 39; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 26, no. 12

Kat. br. / Cat. no.	Inv. Br. / Inv. No.	Kovnički autoritet / Minting authority	Reference / Reference	Nominala / Denomination	Težina / Weight (g)	Promjer / Diameter (mm)	Os / Axis	Godina / Date	Kovnica / Mint	Tip / Type	Napomena / Remark	Objava / Published
169	AMZ C25474	Romulus Augustulus	RIC 10, 3416	solidus	2,55	20x21	12	475 – 476	Mediolanum		Grobni nalaz / grave find	Demo (ed.) 1994, 124, no. 374; Mirmik 2001, 78; Mirmik 2009, 472, sl. 38; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 26, no. 13
170	AMZ G355-6	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4 th century)	RIC -	Ae3	0,73	16x13		4. st. / 4 th century	incerta		Mitrej, Prozor - novci iskopani u Mitreju kod Prozora 1896 / Mithraeum, Prozor - coins excavated in Mithraeum near Prozor in 1896	Patsch 1900, 84; Patsch 1990, 79; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 27, no. 7
171	AMZ G355-7	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4 th century)	RIC -	Ae4	0,28	11x11		4. st. / 4 th century	incerta		Mitrej, Prozor - novci iskopani u Mitreju kod Prozora 1896 / Mithraeum, Prozor - coins excavated in Mithraeum near Prozor in 1896	Patsch 1900, 84; Patsch 1990, 79; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 27, no. 8
172	AMZ G2221-6	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4 th century)	RIC -	Ae3	1,16	13x13		4. st. / 4 th century	incerta			
173	AMZ G356-5	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4 th century)	RIC -	Ae3	0,43	16x18		4. st. / 4 th century	incerta			
174	AMZ G356-6	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4 th century)	RIC -	Ae3	1,7	14x16		4. st. / 4 th century	incerta			
175	AMZ G356-8	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4 th century)	RIC -	Ae3	1,94	18x19		4. st. / 4 th century	incerta			
176	AMZ G356-9	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4 th century)	RIC -	Ae3	1,24	14x14		4. st. / 4 th century	incerta			

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177	AMZ G356-10	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3	0,52	15x11		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
178	AMZ G356-21	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae4	1,07	15x13		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
179	AMZ G2225-2	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3	1,49	14x27		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
180	AMZ G2225-5	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3	1,78	14x16		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
181	AMZ G2225-6	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3	1,03	16x17		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
182	AMZ G2225-51	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3	0,96	14x14		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
183	AMZ G2225-52	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3/Ae4	0,57	11x13		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
184	AMZ G2225-53	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3/Ae4	1,59	15x12		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
185	AMZ G2225-54	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3/Ae4	0,18	0,8		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
186	AMZ G2225-55	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3/Ae4	0,15	0,6		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
187	AMZ G2225-56	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3/Ae4	1,73	19x14		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
188	AMZ G2225-57	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3/Ae4	0,65	0,9		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
189	AMZ G2225-72	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae4	0,81	11x11		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
190	AMZ G2225-73	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae4	0,95	11x11		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
191	AMZ G2225-74	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae4	0,78	10x11		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
192	AMZ G2225-75	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3	1,32	13x14		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
193	AMZ G2225-76	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae3	0,86	11x13		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
194	AMZ G2225-77	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae4	1,18	14x13		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
195	AMZ G2225-78	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae4	1,19	11x13		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			

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196	AMZA13933	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC -	Ae4	4,17	21x21		4. st. / 4th century	incerta			
197	MLG 3638	incerta (4. st.) / incerta (4th century)	RIC-	Ae3/Ae4				4. st. / 4th century	incerta		Prozor (Vital)	Kolak Šeparović 2020, 28, no.6
198	AMZD1289	Constantinus IV. Pogonatus	MIB 50; DOC 78	Tre	1,42	15	6	678 – 679	Roma			Mirmik, Šemrov 1998, 201, no. 785; Mirmik 2001, 78, 84; Kolak, Šeparović 2020, 26, no. 14; Šeparović 2021, 192

ANTIČKI IZVORI

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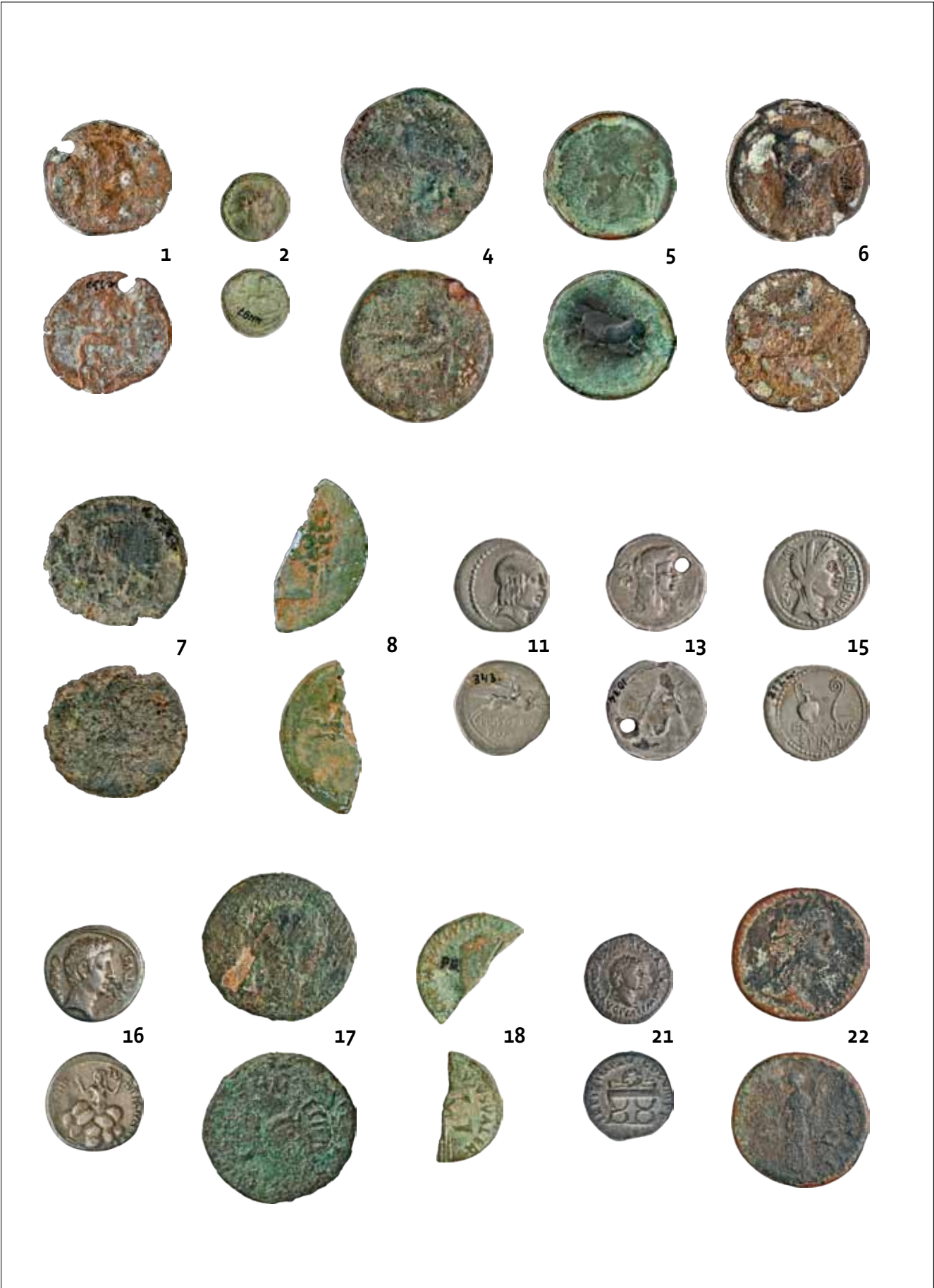


TABLA 1.

PLATE 1.



TABLA 2.

PLATE 2.



TABLA 3.

PLATE 3.

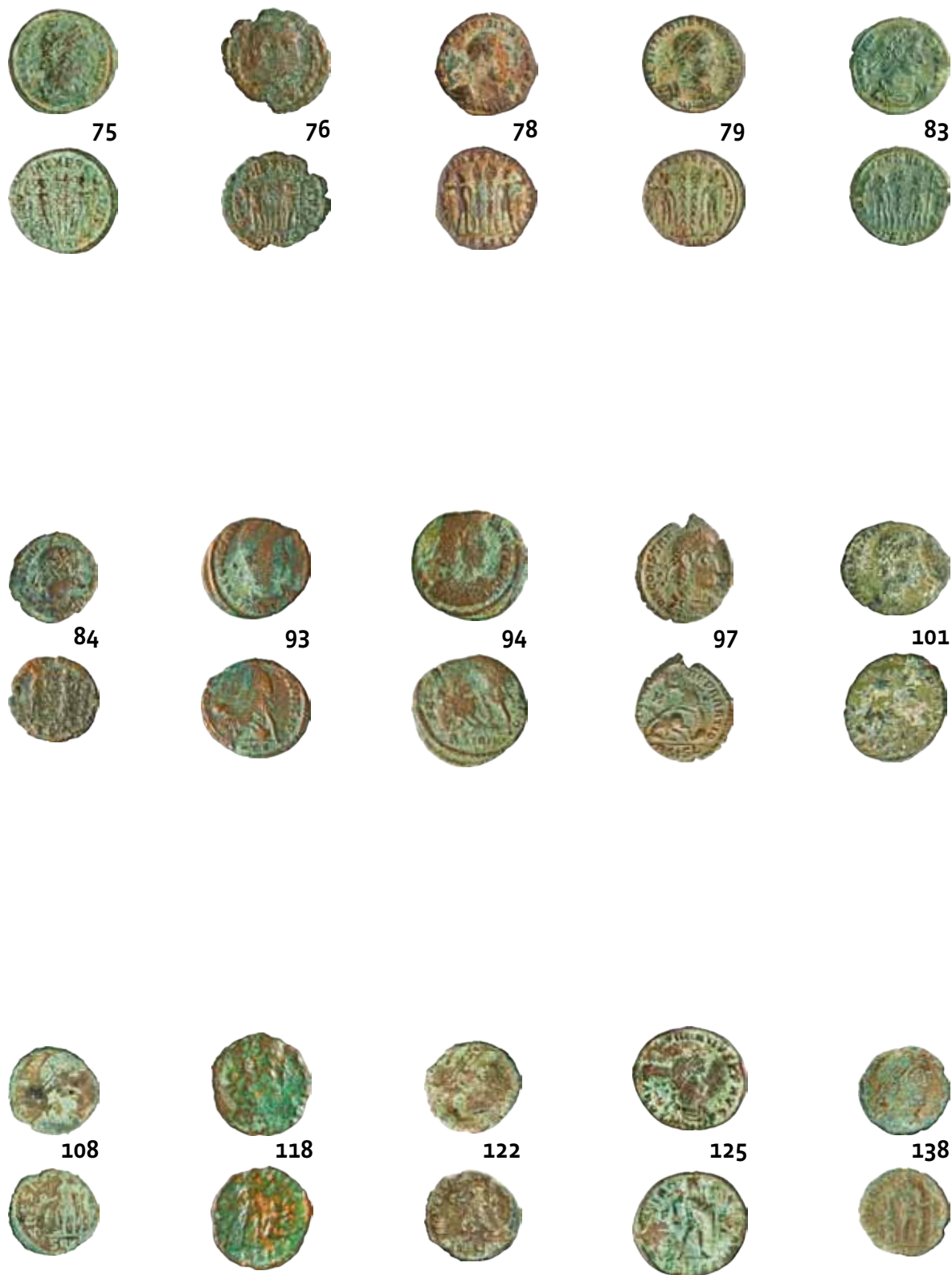


TABLA 4.

PLATE 4.



TABLA 5.

PLATE 5.