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EXCAVATION COINS AND STRAY FINDS

ANCIENT

COINS FROM EXCAVATIONS AT NEGOTINO GRADIŠTE, 2009-2011

*by*

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### Coins from Excavations at Negotino Gradište, 2009-2011

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#### [PLATES 50-54]

*Abstract.* Systematic, well-documented excavations have been carried out at the site of Negotino Gradište, Republic of Macedonia, since 2009. This article publishes the coins found during the 2009-2011 seasons in a preliminary fashion.

THE most important geographic feature in the South-Eastern part of the present-day Republic of Macedonia is the valley of the river Vardar, known in Antiquity as the Axios. The Ravenna Geographer (4.9.7 p. 51 ed. Schnetz) locates 'Asigonia' (i.e. Antigoneia) on the road from Stobi to Thessalonike, whereas Pliny (*NH* 4.34) mentions an Antigoneia in Paionia lying between Stobi and Europos on the Axios river. The *Tabula Peuteringiana* (6.5), the most important source from which the historical geography of Hellenistic Macedonia can be recovered, more precisely locates Antigoneia on the Axios 12 Roman miles downstream from Stobi and 11 miles upstream from Stenai. The site of Stobi is known and confirmed by archaeological excavation, while Stenai can be securely located at the present Demir Kapija.

Between these two cities there are several sites which have yielded ancient finds, and which could be identified as Antigoneia on the Axios. Ivan Mikulcič surveyed the whole area in the early 1980s, and has made the most cogently argued contribution to the problem so far. According to Mikulcič,<sup>1</sup> Tremnik is too far away from the Axios and from the road, and he suggested that Antigoneia lay on the hill called Negotino Gradište overlooking the modern town of Negotino. This location is the most probable one so far suggested. Negotino Gradište lies about 17km away from Stobi, and so at an appropriate distance along the road from Stobi to Stenai. It lies at a strategic site on a high plateau, overlooking a crossing of the Vardar. The area of the ancient city as currently known is, however, limited to 3.5ha. This seems an area more appropriate to a small town rather than to a city which seems, from its very name, to have been a royal foundation.

<sup>1</sup> I. Mikulcič, 'Problemot na Antigoneja', *Godishen Zbornik (Skopje)* 11 (37) (1984), pp. 111-38 (with German summary). For a discussion of the problem in English see G.M. Cohen, *The Hellenistic Settlements in Europe, the Islands, and Asia Minor* (Hellenistic Culture and Society 17, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Oxford 1995), pp. 92-3.

Systematic, documented, archaeological excavations have been carried out at Negotino Gradište annually from 2009 by an international project, the principal funding for which was initially provided by the Instituto Valenciano de Estudios Clásicos y Orientales (IVECO, an Institute within Fundación Libertas 7) down to 2011, and from 2012 onwards by the Polish National Research Centre (Narodowe Centrum Nauki).<sup>2</sup> Other significant funding has been provided to the project by Gdańsk University, The Macedonian Ministry of Culture, and a private Polish sponsor (KRAudyt, a private company part-owned by Tadeusz Robiński). Field work on the site has been co-directed by Goran Sanev representing the National Archaeological Museum of Macedonia (Skopje), and Nicholas Sekunda representing Gdańsk University, one of the authors of the present article; the other being the Curator of Numismatics of the National Archaeological Museum of Macedonia (Skopje).

Our aim is to bring the coins found during excavations to the attention of the numismatic community as quickly as possible. It is hoped that in the medium-term future one of the volumes dealing with the objects recovered from the site should be devoted to the coins, and the authors would therefore welcome the critical comments of *NC* readers (sanjabitrak@yahoo.com, sekunda@ug.edu.pl).

## CATALOGUE

Each coin has an alphanumeric project identifier, consisting of an initial letter identifying the type of material (in this case M for 'Moneta'), two numbers representing the season of excavation (in this case 09 to 11), and a number running from 1 onwards to identify each individual coin found that season. All coins are bronze, unless otherwise indicated. With each coin is given its weight (g), diameter (mm) and, where determinable, die-axis (expressed as hours of the clockface, e.g. 12h). The legends on most of the coins are partly or wholly illegible, and in the headings we have provided the complete original form.

Much preliminary work was done on identifying the coins published here by Drs Wojciech Brillowski (Institute of Art History, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland) and Arkadiusz Koperkiewicz (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Gdańsk University, Poland).

### *Non-Standard Abbreviations*

*AMNG* (1906) = H. Gaebler, *Die antiken Münzen Nordgriechenlands 3.1, Makedonia und Paeonia* (Berlin)

*AMNG* (1935) = H. Gaebler, *Die antiken Münzen Nordgriechenlands 3.2, Makedonia und Paeonia* (Berlin)

Josifovski, *Stobi* = P. Josifovski, *Roman Mint of Stobi* (Skopje 2001).

Lindgren II = H. Lindgren, *Ancient Greek Bronze Coins, European Mints, from the Lindgren Collection* (San Mateo 1989).

MacKay 1968 = P. MacKay, 'Bronze coinage in Macedonia, 168-166 BC', *ANSMN* 14, pp. 5-13

<sup>2</sup>Project nr UMO-2011/03/B/HS3/04669 pt. „Negotino: Dolina środkowego Wardaru (Macedonia) w okresie hellenistycznym i rzymskim”.

*NBRM = Македонија: Парите и Историјата, Каталог на постојаната поставка на НБРМ* (Skopje 2002): the catalogue of the coin collection of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

Ohridska Banka = P. Josifovski, M. Hadži-Maneva, D. Razmovska-Bačevska, *Coins from the collection of Ohridska Banka* (Ohrid 2006).

Šeldarov = N. Šeldarov, *Macedonia and Paeonia, Šelderov Collection* (Skopje 2003).

Touratsoglou, *CRWLR* = I. Touratsoglou, 'Macedonia' in A. Burnett and M. Crawford (eds), *The coinage of the Roman World in the Late Republic. Proceedings of a Colloquium held at the British Museum in September 1985* (BAR International Series 326, 1987), pp. 53-78.

Touratsoglou, *Thessaloniki* = I. Touratsoglou, *Die Münzstätte von Thessaloniki in der römischen Kaiserzeit* (Berlin, New York 1988).

## GREEK, AND ROMAN PROVINCIAL, COINS

### Macedonia, Classical Period

*Potidaea, c.400-356 BC*

*Obv.* Head of Athena facing right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet

*Rev.* Trident

*SNG ANS* 699; J.A. Alexander, 'The coinage of Potidaea' in G. Mylonas and D. Raymond (eds), *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson on his Seventieth Birthday* Vol. II (St. Louis 1953), p. 216, no.1, pl. 61, 5-7.

1. M-11-57; 3.55g; 20mm; 11h?

### Macedonian Kingdom

*Amyntas III, second reign, 381-369 BC.*

*Obv.* Head of young Herakles in lion-skin, r.

*Rev.* Eagle killing a snake; above, AMYNTA.

*AMNG* (1935), Amyntas III 7; *BMC* 17-22; *NBRM* 101a-102, *SNG Cop.* 517-518, Lindgren II 1265; *SNG ANS Mac.* II 100-109;

2. M-11-19; 3.22g; 15mm; 7h.

*Philip II, Alexander III, or Philip III Arrhidaeus (359-316 BC).*

*Obv.* Young male head r., wearing taenia.

*Rev.* Naked rider on horse prancing r.

3. M-11-21; 3.42g; 15mm; 10h.

*Alexander III, uncertain Macedonian mint c.325-310 BC.*

*Obv.* Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin.

*Rev.* Bow in bow-case and club; star in left field, trident-head below; BA.

*Price, Alexander* 387; *SNG Cop.* 1026-1028; *NBRM* 136.

4. M-11-18; 5.17g; 17mm; 7h.

*Cassander (305-297 BC) or Antigonus Gonatas (277-239 BC).*

*Obv.* Head of Herakles with lion's skin, r.

*Rev.* Horseman salutes with his r. hand; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ

*SNG Cop.* 1142-1153; Šeldarov 496-505.

5. M-10-3; 4.72g; 19mm; 11h?

6. M-11-63; 3.73g; 18mm; 6h.

7. M-09-7; 4.04g; 18mm; 6h?

*Philip V (220-179 BC).*

*Obv.* Bearded head of Herakles r. in lion's skin.

*Rev.* Harpa; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ; above, ΔΙ monogram; all in oak-wreath.

*SNG Cop.* 1261; Šeldarov 585-586

**8.** M-09-1; 9.23g; 22mm.; 9h.

*Philip V or Perseus, 187/6-168 BC.*

*Obv.* Head of Poseidon with taenia, r.

*Rev.* Horse walking r., ΜΑΚΕ/ΔΟΝΩΝ.

Šeldarov 692 (?).

**9.** M-11-10; 4.39g; 19mm; 1h.

*Obv.* Head of Zeus with laurel wreath, r.

*Rev.* Winged thunderbolt; ΜΑ-ΚΕ/ΔΟΝ-ΩΝ

*AMNG* (1906) p. 50, 142,6; Touratsoglou, *CRWLR*, pl. 7 no. 14; Lindgren II 1346; *SNG*

*Cop.* 1307 (?); *NBRM* 200-201.

**10.** M-11-33. 2.78g; 19mm ; 9h.

**11.** M-11-58. 2.55g.; 18mm.; 3h.

*Perseus, 174/3-168 BC.*

*Obv.* Head of the hero Perseus r.

*Rev.* Eagle with open wings.

*AMNG* (1935), Perseus 7 (Taf. xxxvi, 3; different position of feathers on right wing); *SNG*

*Cop.* 1271-1280 (closest arrangement of wing feathers are 1278 and 1280; *NBRM* 189-191

**12.** M-09-3. 6.32g; 22mm; 8h.

**13.** M-11-14. 4.97g.; 16mm.; 1h

*Obv.* Head of the hero Perseus

*Rev.* Eagle on thunderbolt; ΒΑ ΠΙΕΡ

*SNG Cop.* 1275-1280; *NBRM* 189-193.

**14.** M-10-7. 4.25g; 18mm; 1h.

**15.** M-11-47. 3.38g; 18mm; 9h?

*Unidentified mint, 3rd-2nd century BC (?)*

*Obv.* Macedonian shield

*Rev.* Illegible

**16.** M-11-30; 2.89g; 13mm.

### **Uncertain place of production, plated pseudo-Rhodian drachm, 172-168 BC**

*Obv.* Head of Helios three quarter facing r.

*Rev.* Rose; to r., bud; to l., club on bow; above, ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ; around rose-stalk, Ρ – Ο.

*NBRM* no. 27.

**17.** M-09-6. Silver plating on bronze core; 1.44g; 14mm; 1h.

This coin has been previously published by Ashton (*NC* 2013, pp. 42-3), who believes that the pseudo-Rhodian drachms bearing the legend ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ with crossed club and bow were struck at a mint in Northern Greece to pay mercenary troops at the time of the Third Macedonian War, 172-168 BC. These imitate genuinely Rhodian originals bearing the same magistrate name with crossed club and bow, with the usual weight standard of 2.75g, which were struck in quantity circa 200 BC. The

pseudo-Rhodian drachms have erratic weights which are generally lower than the Rhodian originals, have irregular die-axes, and invariably have their find-spots in the central or northern Greek mainland.

Ashton has previously suggested (*NC* 1988, pp. 29-30) citing a forthcoming (but apparently still unpublished) article of Jean Helliesen, that the pseudo-Rhodian drachms were struck by Perseus to pay his Cretan mercenaries. During the early second century Rhodian currency circulated on Crete in quantity, so it was familiar and acceptable to Cretan mercenaries as opposed to Macedonian silver. Perseus had 3,000 Cretans serving in his army, under the command of 'their own leaders' Sosos of Phalasarna and Syllus of Knossos (*Livy* 42.51.7). This makes it probable that these troops are a *symmachic* contingent, sent to Perseus by the Cretan *koinon* by virtue of a previously existing alliance between the two.

In a treaty concluded between Antigonos Doseon and the Cretan city of Hierapytna in about 224 BC the king is to pay an Alexandrine drachma and (three?) obols per day to every soldier the Hierapytnans sent out (*ICret.* III, iii, 1A pp. 25-6, line 31). The financial terms are unlikely to have differed much over time. According to the terms of a *symmachia* signed between the Cretan city of Hierapytna and Rhodes around 200 BC (*ICret* III, iii, 3A, vss. 27-9 p. 32-5) the Rhodians are to pay nine Rhodian obols a day to every man the Hierapytnans sent out, and two drachmas a day to the officers commanding no fewer than 50 men. These financial terms are repeated in lines 39-42 of a *symmachia* concluded between the Cretan city of Olous and Rhodes at about the same time (*Kret. Chron.* 15/16 (1961/2) pp. 231-4). So the going rate for Cretan mercenaries seems to be 1½ drachmas a day, and 2 for officers. The Cretans do not seem to have been sent home for the winter. Cretans are found manning the garrison at Uscana in the winter (*Livy* 43.10.1). Thus the volume of Pseudo-Rhodian coinage that Perseus had to mint annually can be calculated at more than 1,642,500 drachmas per year for the Cretan mercenary contingent alone, leaving aside any minted to pay Perseus' northern auxiliaries (Ashton *NC* 2013, 47).

Pseudo-Rhodian drachmas were also struck to pay Cretan troops fighting on the Roman side: see Ashton, *RN* 1989, pp. 41-8 esp. 47 (Eretria), and id. *NC* 2000, pp. 97-100 (Chalkis), and 100-106 esp. 105 (Histiaia in 171 BC or later?); also Ashton *NC* 1998, p. 226 (Kos?); see also Bresson *REA* 98, 1-2 (1996), pp. 73-4, for Rhodian/pseudo-Rhodian drachmai as a sort of 'badge' for payment of mercenaries in general. The Roman army formed at the outbreak of hostilities included Cretan archers, although *Livy* (42.35.6) tells us that 'the number which the Cretans sent on request is not certain'. These troops were also presumably sent out by the Cretan *koinon*. Subsequently the Romans decided to send three envoys to Crete (*Livy* 42.35.7) presumably to ask for an increased number to be sent out. The outcome of this embassy is not known. In 170 BC a Cretan embassy visited Rome. The Cretans reported that they had sent to Macedonia as large a force of archers as the consul Publius Licinius had stipulated, but they did not deny that a larger number were serving with Perseus (*Livy* 43.7.1-4). In 168 BC during the storming of the Olympus passes we are told that the Roman force included 'two hundred mixed Thracians and Cretans with Harpalus'. A Cretan deserter informed Perseus of the route they had taken and a sharp encounter ensued (*Plut. Vit. Aem.* 15.4, 16.1).

The expeditionary force sent to Greece by Rome's ally, Eumenes II of Pergamon, also included Cretans. An Attalid force that clashed with Perseus' Cretans near Pherai included about 150 Mysian and Cretan light infantry (Livy 42.57.7). It is not known, however, if these troops were also a symmachic contingent sent on the basis of a treaty obligation, or a regiment of mercenaries retained by the Attalid army.

The fact that this coin was found in Negotino Gradište supports the evidence that the pseudo-Rhodian drachms bearing the legend ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ with crossed club and bow were issued to pay troops fighting on the Macedonian side (for other northern find-spots of such coins, see Ashton, *NC* 2013, pp. 47-8). The coin we have here, however is a plated imitation of a pseudo-Rhodian drachm with a bronze core. Ashton (*NC* 2013, p. 45) has suggested that these plated imitations are counterfeits. The army fighting on the Macedonian side must have been supported by a thriving market, in which it would be relatively easy to pass these imitations off as the genuine thing. Negotino Gradište lay in ancient Paionia, which at the time of the Third Macedonian War was a subordinate province under the *stratēgos* Didas, who, in the parade at Kition on the eve of the war, is mentioned as having armed and mustered a formation of 3,000 Paionians, Agrianians and Thracian settlers (Livy 42.51.5-6). The coin might have found its way from the market supplying the army to Negotino Gradište through the agency of one of the Paionians serving with Didas.

### **Macedonian issues, Republican Period<sup>3</sup>**

*Gaius Publilius, Quaestor, 168-166 BC.*

*Obv.* Helmeted head of Athena, right.

*Rev.* Ox grazing, r.; above, ΓΑΙΟΥ above; below, ΤΑΜΙΟΥ .

*AMNG* (1935) 8,4; MacKay 1968, pp. 6-8; Touratsoglou, *CRWLR*, pp. 55-56; *SNG*

*Cop.* 1323; Ohridska Banka 213-216.

**18.** M-11-20. 8.14g; 20mm; 1h.

*4th Meris, c.166/5 BC.*

*Obv.* Mask of Silenus, facing.

*Rev.* MAKE/ΔΟΝΩΝ within ivy wreath; above, D.

*AMNG* (1906) no. 212; *BMC Macedonia*, p. 14, 55; *SNG Cop.* 1324; *SNG Tübingen* 1224;

*NBRM* 216.

**19.** M-11-5. 7.45g; 21mm; 5h.

The obverse type was interpreted by Gaebler as a pun on the cognomen of D. Junius Silanus, praetor in 142/1 BC. MacKay 1968, pp. 8-11, assigns the issue to the years immediately after the creation of the Roman Protectorate; Touratsoglou, *CRWLR*, pp. 55-6, concurs.

*Bottiaea, c.185-168 BC or later?*

*Obv.* Young head of Pan, r., pedum at shoulder.

*Rev.* Two recumbent goats in oak-wreath.

*AMNG* (1935) 34; *BMC* 46.

**20.** M-11-52; 8.94g; 20mm.

<sup>3</sup> The majority of the city coinages placed here under this heading were assigned by Touratsoglou, *CRWLR*, pp. 55-7, to the period 187/6-168/7. We understand that more recent unpublished research suggests that they should be dated after Pydna.



*Amphipolis, 168-c.31 BC*

*Obv.* Head of Artemis Tauropolos r., at her shoulder, quiver.

*Rev.* Two goats fighting, standing on their hind-legs; ΑΜΦΙ-ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.

*SNG ANS* 114-119; *SNG Cop.* 62; *NBRM* 49-50; Ohridska Banka 15-17; Šeldarov 7.

**21.** M-11-28. 8.75g; 21mm; 1h.

*Obv.* Laureate head of Zeus r.; dotted border.

*Rev.* Prow; ΑΜΦΙΠΟ / ΛΙΤΩΝ.

*AMNG* (1935) Amphipolis 42 (Taf. ix, 16); *SNG Cop.* 69-70; *SNG ANS* 135-136; Šeldarov 32-34.

**22.** M-09-4. 5.80g; 21mm; 7h.

**23.** M-11-25. 3.72g; 18mm; 1h.

**24.** M-11-45. 5.40g; 19mm; 1h.

*Obv.* Head of Poseidon r.

*Rev.* Club; above and below, ΑΜΦΙΠΟ / ΛΙΤΩΝ; all in oak-wreath.

*SNG Cop.* 52-56, *SNG ANS* 95-103

**25.** M-11-6. 5.85g; 19mm; 9h.

*Obv.* Head of Poseidon, wearing taenia, r.

*Rev.* Horse trotting r.; ΑΜΦΙΠΟ / ΛΙΤΩΝ or ΑΜΦΙΠ Ο.

*BMC* 46-49; *SNG Cop.* 64; Šeldarov 35-40 (?)

**26.** M-11-32. 4.74g; 18mm; 1h.

*Obv.* Head of Apollo facing right.

*Rev.* Corn ear horizontally; above and below, ΑΜΦΙΠΟ / ΛΙΤΩΝ or ΑΜΦΙΠ / ΟΛΙΤΩΝ

*AMNG* (1935) Amphipolis 30-31 (Taf. ix, 5-6); *BMC* 52-4; *SNG ANS* 105-112; *SNG Cop.* 58-9.

**27.** M-11-36. 4.55g; 16mm; 11h.

*Obv.* Head of Athena, r.

*Rev.* Bull grazing r.; ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙ / ΤΩΝ

*SNG ANS* 131.

**28.** M-11-65. 2.13g; 16mm; 11h.

*Pella, 168-c.31 BC*

*Obv.* Head of Athena Parthenos, r.

*Rev.* Bull or cow grazing; ΠΕΛ/ΛΗΣ.

*AMNG* (1935), Pella 14 (Taf. xix, 4); *BMC* 16-28; *SNG Milano* Macedonia 23; *NBRM* 70-74; Lindgren II 1103-4, *SNG Cop.* 266-275; *SNG ANS* 598-617.

**29.** M-11-1. 4.77g; 18mm; 12h.

**30.** M-11-35. 8.18g; 18mm; 1h.

*Obv.* Laureate head of Apollo, r.

*Rev.* Kithara; to l., ΠΕΛΛΑ; to r., YNB (?).

Touratsoglou, *CRWLR*, pl. 10, 11; *SNG ANS* 587.

**31.** M-11-9. 3.54g; 16mm; 5h.

*Obv.* Head of Apollo r.

*Rev.* Tripod; ΠΕΛ - ΛΗΣ.

*AMNG* (1935) Pella 12 (Taf. xix, 3); *SNG Cop.* 264; *SNG ANS* 590-595; Lindgren II 1102, *BMC* 13-15; Šeldarov 152.

**32.** M-11-53. 3.24g; 14mm; 7h?

**33.** M-11-54. 6.25g; 19mm; 2h.

**34.** M-11-39. 3.27g; 19mm; 11h.

*Thessalonica, 168-c.31 BC*

*Obv.* Head of Dionysus in ivy wreath, r.

*Rev.* Goat l.; ΘΕΣΣΑ/Λ-ΟΝΙΚ-ΗΣ.

*BMC* 10-16; *SNG ANS* 764-9; *SNG Cop.* 346-8; *NBRM* 82.

**35.** M-11-15. 5.82g; 19mm; 1h. Badly worn.

*Obv.* Head of Athena with Corinthian helmet, r.

*Rev.* Horse galloping r.; above, star; ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ/ΝΙΚΗΣ

Cf. Šeldarov 258; *SNG Cop.* 349.

**36.** M-09-9. 5.43g; 18mm; 11h.

*Obv.* Head of Janus.

*Rev.* Two centaurs; below, ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ / ΝΙΚΗΣ.

*SNG ANS* 804-5; Lindgren II, 1166; *NBRM* 90.

**37.** M-10-5. 2.57g; 14mm; 6h.

**38.** M-10-9. 5.42g; 18mm; 1h.

**39.** M-11-7. 5.53g; 17mm; 12h.

**40.** M-11-12. 4.10g; 21mm; 12h.

**41.** M-11-31. 6.55g; 20mm; 1h?

**42.** M-11-38. 5.42g; 18mm; 11?

**43.** M-11-46. 7.98g; 20mm; 5h?

**44.** M-11-48. 3.41g; 20mm; 12h.

**45.** M-11-49. 4.33g; 20mm; 7h.

**46.** M-11-50. 5.65g; 20mm; 1h?

*Obv.* Head of Artemis Tauropolos, r.

*Rev.* Quiver and bow; ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ / ΝΙΚΕΩΝ

*SNG Cop.* 356-358; *SNG ANS* 787-793; Šeldarov 271-274.

**47.** M-11-64. 3.85g; 16mm; 7h.

*Obv.* Beardless head of Dionysus, r.

*Rev.* Goat standing right, ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ.

*SNG ANS* 800; *SNG Cop.* 365-6; Lindgren II 1158; *BMC* 17-18.

**48.** M-11-43. 4.65g; 18mm; 1h.

*Obv.* Head of Poseidon with taenia, r.

*Rev.* Prow r.; above, ΘΕΣΣΑ; below, ΛΟΝΙ.

*SNG Cop.* 372; *Ohridska Banka* 86.

**49.** M-10-11 6.09g; 20mm; 1h.

*Obv.* Bust of Homonia r.; ΟΜΟΝΙΑ.

*Rev.* Horse galloping r.; ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝ above, ΡΩΜ below.

*RPC* I, 1553 (year 5 = 37 BC?); *NBRM* 247; *SNG ANS* 806

**50.** M-09-2 3.79g; 16mm; 5h.

**51.** M-10-4. 3.78g; 16mm; 6h.

**52.** M-11-55. 3.40g; 16mm; 7h?

**53.** M-11-56. 6.11g; 19mm; 1h.

### Unidentified coins, presumed to be local issues of the Republican period

The following coins are assumed to be local, and have been attributed to the Republican period (2nd-1st century BC?) principally on the grounds of their size.

*Obv.* Illegible

*Rev.* Horseman r.

**54.** M-11-37. 3.01g; 18mm.

*Obv.* Illegible.

*Rev.* Illegible.

**55.** M-09-8. 4.17g; 18mm.

**56.** M-10-14. 7.20g; 21 mm.

**57.** M-11-41. 7.39g; 21mm.

### Non-Macedonian Provincial issue of the Republican Period

*Apollonia/Dyrrachium c.100 BC.*

*Obv.* Head of Zeus wearing a diadem.

*Rev.* Tripod; ΛΕΟΝΤΙ - ΣΚΟΣ; all within laurel wreath.

Shpresa Gjongecaj, 'Le trésor de Lleshan (Elbasan)', *RN* 163 (2007), pp.101-140: Zeus/trépiéd type, émission XIV, 279-441.

**58.** M-10-12. 4.83g; 19mm; 2h.

### Macedonian Provincial issues of the Augustan Period

*Pella (c.26 BC?)*

*Obv.* Augustus, spear in r. hand, r. foot on prow, l.; IMP DIVI F; in exergue ACTIO.

*Rev.* Wreath on sella curulis; NONIVS●SVLPICIUS II●VIR●QVINQ.

*RPC* I 1548; *NBRM* 238; Ohridska Banka 49.

**59.** M-11-3. 12.29g; 24mm; 1h.

*Thessalonica (c.27-23 BC)*

*Obv.* Bare head of Augustus r., ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ.

*Rev.* ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ / ΝΕΙΚΕΩΝ in two lines within wreath.

*RPC* I 1557; Touratsoglou, *Thessaloniki*, Augustus 57-77.

**60.** M-11-27. 7.54g; 22mm; 1h.

*A mint in Asia (?) (27-23 BC or a little later)*

*Obv.* Bare head of Augustus r, CAESAR.

*Rev.* AVGVSTVS in one line in laurel wreath, dotted border.

*RPC* I 4100 (Antioch?); C.J. Howgego, 'Coinage and military finance: the imperial bronze coinage of the Augustan East', *NC*1982, pp. 1-20, A3 (Asia or Antioch: Howgego, pp. 3-6)

**61.** M-10-10 4.07g; 26mm; 1h (halved as).

**62.** M-11-51. 4.65g; 25mm; 1h (halved as).

**63.** M-11-61. 6.28g; 26mm; 1h (halved as).

The mint of these coins continues to be uncertain. The discovery of no fewer than three examples at Negotino Gradište supports the thesis that the mint was in Asia rather than at Antioch.

The following two halved coins (originally sestertii?) are placed under the Augustan period because the halving of coins, although not confined to that period, is especially frequent then, bearing witness to the lack of small bronze denominations in circulation.

*Obv.* Illegible.

*Rev.* Illegible.

**64.** M-10-6. 9.82g; 31mm.

*Obv.* Illegible.

*Rev.* Illegible.

**65.** M-11-2. 9.60g; 30mm.

### **Roman Imperial Period Provincial issues**

#### *Edessa (AD 14-37)*

*Obv.* Head of Tiberius, I. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ.

*Rev.* Laureate head of Augustus, I.; ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΟΣ ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝ.

*RPC* I 1524; E.G. Papaefthymiou, *Édessa de Macédoine étude historique et numismatique* (Athens 2002), Série A, Tiberius 1-13.

**66.** M-11-17. 7.52g; 20mm; 1h.

#### *Philippi (under Claudius or Nero?)*

*Obv.* Victory with wreath and palm, I., on base; VIC•AVG.

*Rev.* Three legionary standards; COHOR•PRAE•PHIL.

*RPC* I 1651; *NBRM* 274-275; Šeldarov 344.

**67.** M-11-59. 5.18g; 18mm; 6h.

#### *Stobi (under Vespasian)*

*Obv.* Laureate head of Titus, r., facing head of Domitian, I.; T•IMP DOM CAES.

*Rev.* Temple with pellet inside; MVN STOB.

*RPC* II, 312; Josifovski, *Stobi* 31-39; *NBRM* 296-7.

**68.** M-11-13. 7.84g; 23mm; 1h.

#### *Thessalonica*

*Obv.* Head of Caligula (?), I.

*Rev.* ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ / ΝΙΚΕΩΝ within a wreath.

*RPC* I 1576 (?); Touratsoglou, *Thessaloniki*, Caligula, Gruppe B, 32-58 (?)

**69.** M-11-60 4.28g; 21mm; 1h. AD 37-41 or first half of 1st century AD.

*Obv.* Laureate head of Claudius, I.; ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ.

*Rev.* Head of Augustus, r.; ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΕΙΚΕΩΝ.

*RPC* I 1578; Touratsoglou, *Thessaloniki*, Claudius 1-8.

**70.** M-11-26. 10.88g; 23mm.; 7h.

*Obv.* Laureate head of Claudius, r.; ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ.

*Rev.* Head of Augustus, r.; ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ.

*RPC* I, 1579; Touratsoglou, *Thessaloniki*, Claudius 24-31

**71.** M-11-16. 7.90g; 21mm; 7h.

*Obv.* Bare head of Nero, I.; countermark Θ€C behind neck; ΝΕΡΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΣΤΟ-Σ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ.

*Rev.* ΘΕΣΣΑ/ΛΟΝΙΚ/ΕΩΝ in laurel wreath; above, small eagle.

*RPC* I 1603; Touratsoglou, *Thessaloniki*, Nero 23 (O 14, R 21).

**72.** M-11-22. 8.59g; 24mm; 6h.

*Obv.* Pan standing l., holding pedum and fawnskin.

*Rev.* ΘΕCΑΑΛΟ/ΝΙΚΕ/ωΝ within wreath.

*RPC* III, 623; Touratsoglou, *Thessaloniki*, Emission III, Gruppe A: Zeit Nerva/Trajanus 1-5;  
*SNG ANS* 811.

**73.** M-10-02. 3.97g; 16mm; 6h.

### ROMAN REPUBLIC

Rome, 148 BC

*Obv.* Head of Janus in laurel wreath.

*Rev.* Ship's prow, [M]●ATILI above; ROMA below.

*RRC* 214/2a; *NBRM* 382-3.

**74.** M-11-4. 27.64g; 32mm.; 11h.

*L. TITVRI L.F SABINVS, plated denarius, Rome, 89 BC.*

*Obv.* Bearded head of King Tatius r.; behind, [S]ABIN downwards; in front, A.ΠIV; dotted border.

*Rev.* Unclear.

*RRC* 344/1c or 2c; *NBRM* 410.

**75.** M-09-5. AR plating on AE core; 2.43g; 19 mm; 1h.

*C. EGNATIVS CN.F. CN.N MAXSVMVS, denarius, Rome, 76-75 BC.*

*Obv.* Bust of Libertas r., draped and wearing diadem; behind pileus and MAXSVMVS.

*Rev.* Roma and Venus facing; Roma holds staff in r. hand and sword in l.; Venus holds staff in r. hand; Cupid alights on her shoulder; on either side, rudder standing on prow.

*RRC* 391/3.

**76.** M-11-29. AR denarius; 2.57g; 18mm; 12h.

*Denarius, 2nd-1st century BC, half coin.*

*Obv.* Illegible

*Rev.* Illegible

**77.** M-11-44. AR; 1.77g; 18mm.

### Unidentified

Some features have been preserved on the following four coins, but not enough to permit identification.

*Obv.* Head, r.

*Rev.* Illegible.

**78.** M-10-1. 5.95g; 21mm.

*Obv.* Head of Apollo, wearing taenia, r.

*Rev.* Illegible

**79.** M-11-8. 2.87g; 16mm.

Badly worn, especially on reverse,

*Obv.* Head, r.

*Rev.* Illegible

**80.** M-11-11. 5.76g; 19mm.

*Obv.* Female head, r.

*Rev.* Illegible

**81.** M-11-42. 3.40g; 15mm.

**Illegible**

The following eight coins have proved to be completely unidentifiable.

**82.** M-10-8. 5.75g; 20mm.

**83.** M-10-13. 1.93g; 21mm.

**84.** M-11-23 3.09g; 25mm.

**85.** M-11-24 2.44g; 18mm.

**86.** M-11-34 4.83g; 18mm.

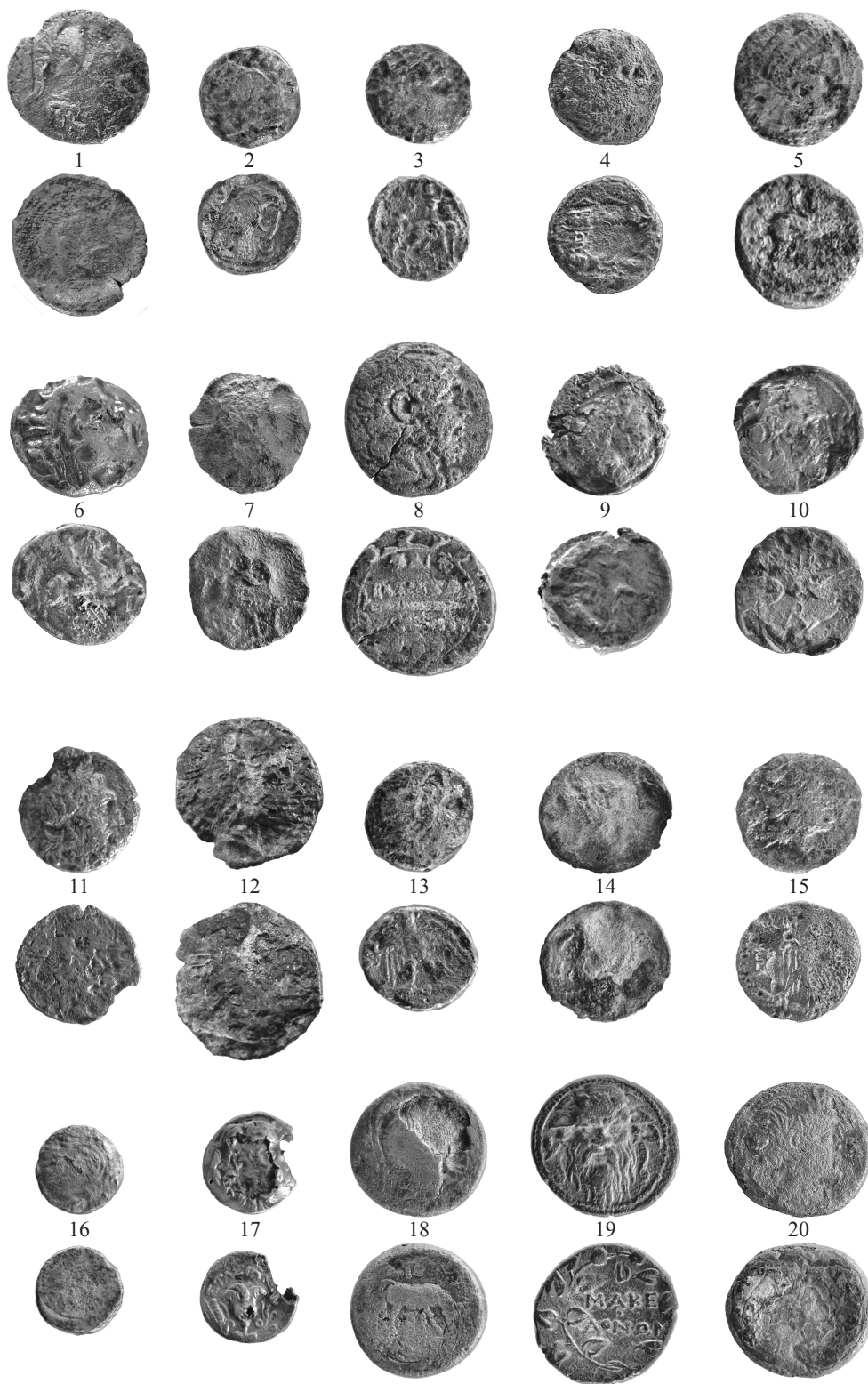
**87.** M-11-40 2.63g; 18mm.

**88.** M-11-62 2.01g; 15mm.

**89.** M-11-66 8.57g; 20 mm.



PLATE 50



BITRAK and SEKUNDA, COINS FROM EXCAVATIONS AT NEGOTINO GRADIŠTE, 2009-2011 (1)





BITRAK and SEKUNDA, COINS FROM EXCAVATIONS AT NEGOTINO GRADIŠTE, 2009-2011 (2)

PLATE 52



BITRAK and SEKUNDA, COINS FROM EXCAVATIONS AT NEGOTINO GRADIŠTE, 2009-2011 (3)



PLATE 54

