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PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT
O F A R C H A E O L O G Y

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Ana PAVLOVIĆ

NUMIZMATIČKI NALAZI S LOKALITETA ŠEPKOVČICA

NUMISMATIC FINDS FROM THE ŠEPKOVČICA SITE

Izvorni znanstveni rad / Original scientific paper

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Ana Pavlović
Odsjek za arheologiju
Filozofski fakultet u Zagrebu
Ivana Lučića 3
HR-10000 Zagreb
apavlovi3@ffzg.hr

U članku se obrađuje numizmatički materijal otkriven na arheološkom istraživanju lokaliteta Šepkovčica provedenom od 2006. do 2008. g. Pronađen je 331 komad novca, od kojih je jedan srednjovjekovni, a ostalih 330 komada pripada rimskomu razdoblju. 16 primjeraka pronadeno je u grobovima, dok su ostali nalazi naseobinski. Rimski carski novac pripada razdoblju od 1. do 4. st., a srednjovjekovni 15. st. Najzastupljeniji je novac 4. st., iz njegove prve, pod Konstantinovom, i njegove druge polovine, pod Valentinijanovom dinastijom.

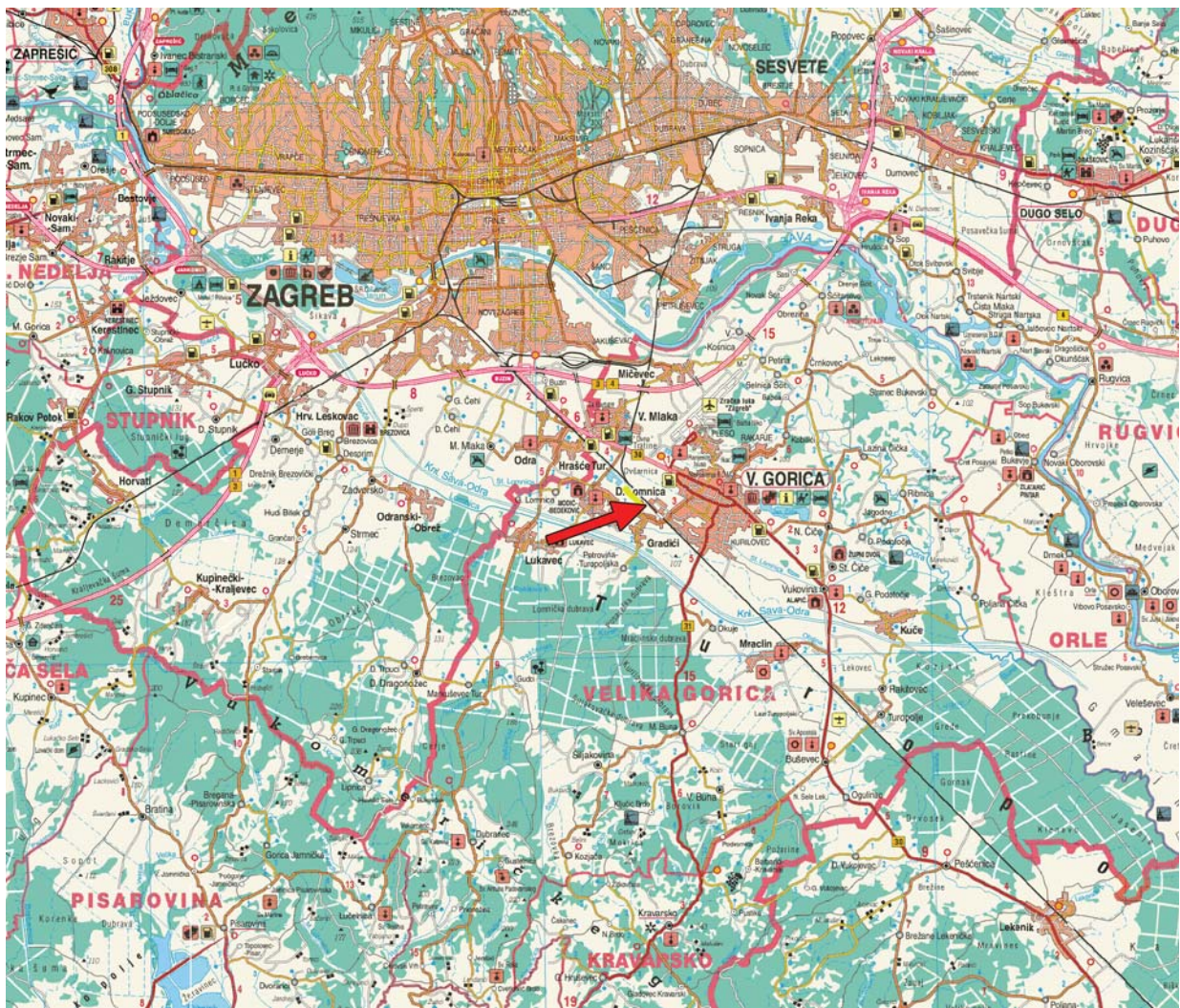
Ključne riječi: Šepkovčica, Velika Gorica, Andautonija, rimski carski novac, srednjovjekovni novac, Vetrano, siscijska kovnica, naselje

Arheološko nalazište Velika Gorica-Šepkovčica nalazi se na poljoprivrednim površinama naselja Gradići i Donja Lomnica, paralelno sa željezničkom prugom Zagreb-Sisak, a istraženo je u sklopu projekta zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na trasi buduće autoceste Zagreb-Sisak (koridor A11), dionica Jakuševac-Velika Gorica jug (Bugar 2007: 51). Lokalitet je istražen od listopada 2006. do travnja 2008. g., na površini od 50 000 m². Naručitelj

The article contains an analysis of the numismatic materials discovered during archaeological research at the Šepkovčica site conducted from 2006 to 2008. A total of 331 coins were found, of which one was medieval, while the remaining 330 date to the Roman period. 16 coins were found in graves, while the remaining were settlement finds. The Roman imperial coins date to the period from the first to fourth centuries, while the medieval coin dates to the fifteenth century. The most common are fourth-century coins, from its first half, during the reign of the Constantinian dynasty, and its second half, dominated by the Valentinian dynasty.

Key words: Šepkovčica, Velika Gorica, Andautonia, Roman imperial coinage, medieval coinage, Vetrano, Siscia mint, settlement

The Velika Gorica-Šepkovčica archaeological site is located at the agricultural lands of the villages of Gradići and Donja Lomnica, parallel to the Zagreb-Sisak railway, and it has been examined as part of a project of rescue archaeological research along the route of the future Zagreb-Sisak motorway (corridor A11) – specifically the Jakuševac-Velika



Slika 1. Karta područja buduće autoceste Zagreb–Sisak s naznačenim položajem lokaliteta.

Figure 1. Map of the area of the future Zagreb–Sisak motorway with site locations indicated.

radova bilo je Ministarstvo kulture RH, a investitor Hrvatske autoceste. Glavni izvođač radova bio je Muzej grada Zagreba s voditeljicom istraživanja Aleksandrom Bugar (Bugar 2007: 51; 2008: 179).¹

Lokalitet se nalazi u blizini Velike Gorice u Turopolju, čija je nizina uz rijeku Savu zbog odličnih uvjeta za život naseljena od davnih vremena. Obilježje te regije, bogate šumom i plodnim poljoprivrednim površinama, česte su poplave, koje su zajedno s promjenama toka rijeke Save kroz cijelu povijest uvjetovale život u tim krajevima (Durman 1992: 119; Fürst-Bjeliš 1996: 15). Na području Turopolja do sada je utvrđen čitav niz arheoloških nalazišta od prapovijesti do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka.

¹ Ovom prigodom zahvaljujem voditeljici iskopavanja Aleksandri Bugar na ustupljenom materijalu.

Gorica south section (Bugar 2007: 51). The site underwent examination from October 2006 to April 2008, over a surface of 50,000 m². The works were commissioned by the Croatian Ministry of Culture, while the investor was the national motorway construction and management company, Hrvatske autoceste. The general contractor was the Zagreb City Museum, with research led by Aleksandra Bugar (Bugar 2007: 51; 2008: 179).¹

The site is close to the city of Velika Gorica in Turopolje, a lowland zone along the Sava River inhabited since ancient times due to its excellent conditions for life. A feature of this region, rich in forests and fertile agricultural land, is frequent flooding which,

¹ I would like to take this opportunity to thank excavation leader Aleksandra Bugar for making these materials available.

Veći dio istraženih nalazišta pripada rimskom razdoblju, vremenu kada je taj prostor bio izložen novim utjecajima koji su snažno intenzivirali život tadašnjeg stanovništva (Knezović & Pintarić 2005: 1; Gregl 1990: 251). Rimski utjecaji u Turopolju pojavljuju se nakon što su Oktavijanove legije 35. g. pr. Kr. osvojile Sisciju, a blizina Siscije, moćne rimske kolonije i – što je važno naglasiti – jedne od važnih rimskih kovnica,² ogledaju se i u pronađenom materijalu s našega lokaliteta, posebice onome koji obrađuje ovaj rad. Tijekom sljedeća četiri stoljeća rimske dominacije Turopolje se intenzivno romaniziralo, čemu su bitno pridonijeli osnivanje municipija Andautonije³ te postojanje cesta koje su rimsku provinciju Panoniju povezivale sa središtem imperija i ostalim provincijama (Mócsy 1974: 39–43; Barkóczi 1980: 92; Soproni 1980: 211).

Arheološka istraživanja na lokalitetu Šepkovčica rezultirala su brojnim i bogatim nalazima. Lokalitet i pripadajući mu materijal u procesu su sustavne znanstvene obrade i objave. Ipak su pojedini rezultati istraživanja doprili do javnosti, i to najčešće kao preliminarni izvještaji (v. Bugar 2007; 2008; Hincak, Mihalić & Bugar 2007), a u Muzeju grada Zagreba u siječnju 2007. g. bila je postavljena i izložba *Poštujte naše tragove*, koja je prezentirala dotadašnja istraživanja. Otkriveni su nalazi iz prapovijesnoga razdoblja (naseobinski objekti eneolitičke lasinjske kulture), antičkoga razdoblja 1. do 4. st. (naseobinski sloj⁴ i dva groblja⁵) te ranosrednjovjekovno naselje.⁶ Antički su nalazi osobito brojni (Bugar 2007: 55).

U ovome radu obrađuje se numizmatički materijal.⁷ Riječ je o ukupno 331 komadu novca, od kojih je samo jedan srednjovjekovni (kat. br. 103),⁸ a ostalih 330 komada pripada rimskom razdoblju. Od tih 330 primjeraka njih 16 (4,84%) pronađeno

coupled with the erratic course of the Sava throughout history, has exerted a considerable impact on life here (Durman 1992: 119; Fürst-Bjeliš 1996: 15). An entire series of archaeological sites dating from prehistory to the Middle Ages have been established in the Turopolje area. Most of the researched sites date to the Roman era, a time when this area was exposed to new influences which greatly intensified the lives of that local population (Knezović & Pintarić 2005: 1; Gregl 1990: 251). Roman influences in Turopolje appeared after Octavian's legions conquered Siscia in 35 BC, and the vicinity to Siscia, a powerful Roman colony and – importantly – one of the major Roman mints,² is reflected in the materials found at the site in question, particularly the materials analyzed herein. During the next four centuries, the Roman domination led to the intensive Romanization of Turopolje, to which the establishment of the municipium of Andautonia greatly contributed,³ as did the existence of the road which linked the Roman province of Pannonia to the centre of the Empire and other provinces (Mócsy 1974: 39-43; Barkóczi 1980: 92; Soproni 1980: 211).

Archaeological research at the Šepkovčica site has resulted in numerous and rich finds. The site and the accompanying material are currently undergoing systematic scholarly analysis and publication. Individual finds have nonetheless been made public, most often in the form of preliminary reports (see Bugar 2007; 2008; Hincak, Mihalić & Bugar 2007), while in January 2007, the Zagreb City Museum staged the exhibition "Respect Our Remnants", which presented all previous research. Materials from prehistory (settlement structures of the Eneolithic Lasinja culture), Antiquity – first to fourth centuries (settlement layer⁴ and two cemeteries⁵) and an early medieval settlement⁶ were

² Iz bogate literature o siscijskoj kovnici izdvajam opće preglede Zmajić (1961), Šipuš (1997), Buzov (2009).

³ O Andautoniji v. Nemeth-Ehrlich & Vojvoda (1994), Margetić (1999), Nemeth-Ehrlich & Kušan-Špalj (2003), Sanader (2004: 11–16).

⁴ Otkriveni su ostaci kasnoantičkoga naselja ruralnoga tipa koje se protezalo na površini od oko 12 000 m², a unutar istraženoga područja locirani su i drugi različiti naseobinski objekti i drenažni kanali (v. Bugar 2007: 54).

⁵ Dva groblja s ukupno 56 grobova; jedno je groblje miješano paleovinsko i kosturno, a drugo predstavlja ostatak oranjem uništena tzv. noričko-panonskog tumula (v. ovdje n. 4).

⁶ Pronađeni su ostaci srednjovjekovnoga naselja koje se rasprostiralo na površini od 15 000 m². Datirano je u razdoblje od 9. do 15. st., a riječ je o najopsežnije istraženom naseobinskom kompleksu tog razdoblja na području Hrvatske (v. Bugar 2008: 179).

⁷ Kolegama dr. Ivanu Mirniku, dr. Željku Demi, Tomislavu Šeparoviću i Tomislavu Biliću zahvaljujem na njihovoj svesrdnoj i ljubaznoj pomoći prilikom obrade materijala.

⁸ Pronađen je na srednjovjekovnome dijelu lokaliteta, i to u bunaru (prema usmenome priopćenju Aleksandre Bugar).

² Notable among the wealth of literature on the Siscia mint are the general overviews by Zmajić (1961), Šipuš (1997) and Buzov (2009).

³ On Andautonia, see Nemeth-Ehrlich & Vojvoda (1994), Margetić (1999), Nemeth-Ehrlich & Kušan-Špalj (2003), Sanader (2004: 11-16).

⁴ The remains of a Late Antique rural settlement were discovered, which extended over a surface of approximately 12,000 m², while inside this area various other settlement structures and drainage channels were found (see Bugar 2007: 54).

⁵ Two necropolises with a total of 56 graves; one necropolis has a mixture of incineration and skeletal graves, while the other is the remains of a so-called Noric-Pannonian tumulus devastated by ploughing (see n. 4 herein).

⁶ The remains of a medieval settlement were found, which extended over a surface of 15,000 m². It has been dated to the period from the ninth to fifteenth centuries, and this is the most extensive settlement complex of this period in Croatia's territory (see Bugar 2008: 179).

je u grobovima te su zbog specifičnosti nalaza kao zatvorene cjeline podložne drugačijemu pristupu i statistici obrađeni zasebno i zavedeni u odvojeno-me dijelu kataloga. Napominjemo da sami nalazi grobova neće biti interpretirani na ovom mjestu, već samo pripadajući im novac, dok će za cjelovitu spoznaju grobnih nalaza i popratnoga numizmatičkog materijala trebati pričekati buduće objave ovoga lokaliteta.

Numizmatički nalazi obuhvaćaju vremenski raspon od početka 2. st. pa sve do kasnog 4. st. po. Kr. Pronađeni novac različite je kvalitete, odnosno u veliku dijelu loše je očuvan, izlizan, oštećen i fragmentiran, što ne iznenađuje s obzirom na geološku kvalitetu tla nalazišta (Fürst-Bjeliš 1996: 15). Od 314 rimskih primjeraka 102 (32,48%) su se mogla precizno odrediti (kat. br. 1–102), a ostatak se može grubo podijeliti u skupinu kojoj je bilo moguće determinirati tip i/ili cara koji ga je iskovao, ili eventualno kovnicu (85 komada, kat. br. 104–188), i skupinu koju zbog stupnja istrošenosti nije bilo moguće preciznije odrediti (127 komada, kat. br. 189–315). Većina tog novca ipak se prema svojoj kvaliteti i fizičkim karakteristikama može pobliže datirati u 4. st. Dakle većina novca s ovoga lokaliteta pripada tom razdoblju, posebice razdoblju Konstantinove i kasnije Valentinijanove dinastije, ali se ni malobrojni nalazi ranijega rimskog carskog novca ne smiju izuzeti iz vida jer svjedoče o životu na nalazištu i u tim vremenima te prate dataciju ostalog arheološkog materijala, prema kojemu se život na ovome području proteže od 4. tis. pr. Kr. (lasinjska kultura) do srednjega vijeka. Kako je već rečeno, najbrojniji nalazi pripadaju upravo razdoblju antike, u što se uklapa i pronađeni rimski carski novac.

Najstariji primjerak pronađen na Šepkovčici jest as (*as*) cara Trajana (98–117) (kat. br. 1). Revers mu je loše očuvan te nije bilo moguće odrediti tip. Uz taj as pronađen je i jedan sestercij (*sestertius*), koji se zbog loše očuvanosti nije mogao pobliže odrediti, ali se prema svojoj veličini i kvaliteti također može smjestiti u 2. st. (kat. br. 104). Novac 2. st. zastupljen je i primjerkom komemorativnoga Faustina srebrenog denara (*denarius*) (kat. br. 2), iskovana nakon njezine smrti, kada je car Antonin Pio nizom počasnih kovova obilježio smrt i divinizaciju svoje voljene supruge.

Novac 3. st. možemo pratiti od denara Septimija Severa (kat. br. 3), kojemu se zbog loše očuvanosti nisu mogli odrediti ni tip ni kovnica, već se samo prema aversnome portretu može pripisati tom rimskom caru. Ostatak novca 3. st. antoninijani su careva Galijena i Klaudija II. te Aurelijana, iz druge polovine 3. st., koji svjedoče o gospodarskoj i političkoj

discovers. The finds from Antiquity are particularly numerous (Bugar 2007: 55).

This work contains an analysis of numismatic materials.⁷ This specifically pertains to a total of 331 coins, of which only one is medieval (cat. no. 103),⁸ while the remaining 330 coins date to the Roman era. Out of these 330 examples, 16 (4.84%) were discovered in graves, and due to the specific character of their discovery in closed units, they are subject to a different approach and they were statistically processed separately and registered in a separate section of the catalogue. I should note that the actual discovery of the graves shall not be interpreted herein, rather only the coins found in them, while comprehensive treatment of these grave find and the accompanying coinage should be expected with the future publication of this site.

The numismatic finds cover a chronological range running from the early second century to the late fourth century AD. The quality of the coins varies, as many are poorly preserved, worn, damaged and fragmented, which is not surprising given the geological quality of the soil at the find site (Fürst-Bjeliš 1996: 15). Out of the 314 Roman examples, 102 (32.48%) may be precisely determined (cat. no. 1-102), while the remainder may be generally divided into a group in which it was possible to ascertain the type and/or emperor who had them minted, or possibly the mint (85 coins, cat. no. 104-188), and a group which due to their wear could not be more precisely determined (127 coins, cat. no. 189-315). Most of these coins, based on their quality and physical features, can be more closely dated to the fourth century. Therefore, most of the coins from this site belong to this period, especially the period of the Constantinian dynasty and the later Valentinian dynasty, but even the small number of earlier Roman imperial coins should not be overlooked, for they testify to life at the site during those earlier periods and they accompany the dating of the remaining archaeological materials, according to which life in this area extended from the fourth millennium BC (Lasinja culture) to the Middle Ages. As already stated, the most numerous finds date precisely to Antiquity, to which the finds of Roman imperial coins correspond.

The oldest example found at Šepkovčica is the as of Emperor Trajan (98-117) (cat. no. 1). Its reverse is poorly preserved and its type could not be ascertained. A sesterce (*sestertius*) was found together with this as, and its poor state of preservation also

⁷ I would like to thank my colleagues Ivan Mirnik, Ph.D., Željko Demo, Ph.D., Tomislav Šeparović and Tomislav Bilić for their enthusiastic and kind assistance in the analysis of these materials.

⁸ Discovered in the medieval section of the site, in a well (based on verbal information from Aleksandra Bugar).

VLADAR / EMPEROR	GODINE / YEARS	KOVNICA / MINT													UKUPNO / TOTAL						
		Lug	Trev	Tic	Med	Rom	Aqu	Sis	Sir	The	Con	Nic	Her	Cart		?					
Traianus	98-117																		1	1	
Faustina	141					1															1
Septimius Severus	193-211																		1	1	
Gallienus	260-268					4															4
Claudius II.	268-270				2	2													1	1	5
Aurelianus	270-275				1																1
Diocletianus	284-305																			1	1
Maximianus	286-310								2												2
Maxentius	306-312					1															1
Maximinus II.	309-313				1																1
Licinius I.	308-324								1												7
Licinius II.	317-324									1				1							2
Constantinus I.	307-337	1	1	2		1							1		1					1	17
Delmatius	335-338											2									2
Constantinus II.	337-340											3								1	4
Constans	337-350											4									5
Constantinus II.	337-361											10	1	1						6	18
Vetranio	350													1							1
Constantius Gallus Caesar	351-354											2									4
Iulianus II.	360-363											3	1							1	5
Iovianus	363-364												1								1
Valentinianus I.	364-375											4								1	5
Valens	364-378											4								4	8
Gratianus	367-383											4								1	5
?												1	11								12
UKUPNO / TOTAL		1	1	3	3	8	3	65	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20		

Tablica 1. Tablični prikaz zastupljenosti novca prema carevima i kovnicama.

Table 1. Tabular overview of share of coins based on emperors and mints.

krizi te padu vrijednosti novca u tom turbulentnom razdoblju rimske povijesti (Mattingly 1987: 191–193; Corbier 2005: 330). Antoninijan (*antoninianus*) – prvobitno srebrni novac vrijednosti dva denara, uveden za cara Karakale, a kasnije za njegovih nasljednika Galijena i Klaudija II. standardna brončana nominala – lako je prepoznatljiv prema aversnome portretu cara sa zrakastom krunom (Corbier 2005: 333; Kos 1998: 31). Među antoninijanima pronađenima na Šepkovčici (ukupno 10 komada, kat. br. 4–13) nemamo nijedan koji bismo sa sigurnošću mogli pripisati siscijskoj kovnici, koju nakon gubitka nekih službenih carskih kovnica, poput one u Rimu, g. 262. otvara upravo Galijen (Mócsy 1962: 566, 693).⁹ Antoninijani iz Šepkovčice većinom su iskovani ili u Rimu ili Milanu. Odsutnost nekog siscijskog primjerka ne bi trebala čuditi – vjerojatno je riječ o nesretnoj činjenici da takav primjerak nije pronađen, a ne o nekoj specifičnoj karakteristici u zastupljenosti antoninijana na tom lokalitetu.

Novac 4. st. zastupljen je numima (*nummus*)¹⁰ careva Dioklecijana, Maksimijana, Maksencija, Maksimina II., Licinija I., Licinija II. i Konstantina Velikog. Num je uveden monetarnom reformom cara Dioklecijana g. 294. (Mattingly 1987: 217–221; Corbier 2005: 330). U početku je zbog svojih dimenzija i težine bio sličan asu iz prvih stoljeća carstva te se zbog svoje kvalitete češće pronalazi u boljem stupnju očuvanosti (Drča 2004: 35). Takav je slučaj i s primjercima iz Šepkovčice. Od tipova koji se javljaju imamo uobičajene nume: SOLI INVICTO COMITI s prikazom boga Sunca (4 primjerka, kat. br. 18, 28, 31–32), GENIO AVGVSTI s prikazom Genija koji stoji s paterom u desnici i rogom obilja u ljevici (2 primjerka, kat. br. 15–16) te IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN (5 primjeraka, kat. br. 19–21, 29–30) i IOVI CONSERVATORI (2 primjerka, kat. br. 22–23) s prikazom Jupitera kako drži kuglu s Viktorijom u desnici i žezlo u ljevici. Pronađeni numi spadaju u one reducirane, tj. nume kojima je njihova prvotna težina smanjena.¹¹ Od 13 primjeraka koji su se mogli determinirati njih 10 spada u razdoblje nakon Galerijeve smrti, točnije u g. 312–3. i kasnije.

Veličinu numa, kako je već rečeno, u više navrata smanjuju tetrarhijski vladari, među njima

precluded a more precise determination, although it may also be placed in the second century based on its size and quality (cat. no. 104). Another example of second-century coinage is the commemorative silver denarius of Faustina (cat. no. 2), minted prior to her death, when Emperor Antoninus Pius observed the death and deification of his beloved wife through a series of honorary mints.

Third-century coinage can be followed in the denarii of Septimius Severus (cat. no. 3), for which neither the type nor mint could be ascertained due to their poor preservation, rather they could only be ascribed to this Roman emperor due to the image on the obverse. The remainder of the third-century coinage are antoninians of the Emperors Gallienus and Claudius II and Aurelian from the latter half of the third century, which testify to the economic and political crisis and the fall in the value of coins during this turbulent period of Roman history (Mattingly 1987: 191–193; Corbier 2005: 330). The antoninian (*antoninianus*) – initially a silver coin worth two denarii, introduced during the reign of Emperor Caracalla, and later during the time of his successors Gallienus and Claudius II worth a standard bronze denomination – is easily recognizable based on the obverse portrait of the emperor wearing a radial crown (Corbier 2005: 333; Kos 1998: 31). Among the antoninians found at Šepkovčica (a total of 10 coins, cat. no. 4–13), there is not one that could be attributed to the Siscia mint with any certainty – this mint, after the loss of certain official imperial mints, such as the one in Rome, was opened in 262 precisely by Gallienus (Mócsy 1962: 566, 693).⁹ The antoninians from Šepkovčica were mostly minted either in Rome or Milan. The absence of any Siscia exponents should not be surprising – this is probably a matter of the unfortunate fact that such examples were not found, and not due to any specific feature of the presence of antoninians at this site.

The fourth-century coins consist of nummi (sing. nummus)¹⁰ of Emperors Diocletian, Maximian, Maxentius, Maximinus II, Licinius I, Licinius II and Constantine the Great. The nummus was introduced under the monetary reform of Emperor Diocletian in 294 (Mattingly 1987: 217–221; Corbier 2005: 330). Initially their dimensions made them similar to the as of the first centuries of the Empire, and thanks to their quality they are more often found in a better state of preservation (Drča 2004: 35). This is in fact the case for the examples from

⁹ Osim tog razloga otvaranju kovnice pridonijeli su i drugi činioci, poput povoljna geostrateškog smještaja Siska, prilika u carstvu (ratovi, lakše plaćanje vojske na limesu) te same Galijenove reforme novca.

¹⁰ U literaturi se taj novac naziva i *foliis*.

¹¹ Prvotna težina numa iznosila je 10 g, no tijekom svoje povijesti kovanja doživio je nekoliko redukcija težine, tako da je 313. g. reduciran na 1/96 standardne težine rimske libre od 3,42 g (Kos 1998: 259; Corbier 2005: 337).

⁹ Other factors besides this also contributed to the opening of the mint, such as the Sisak's advantageous geostrategic location, circumstances in the Empire (wars, simplified payment of soldiers on the limes) and the monetary reforms instituted by Gallienus.

¹⁰ In the relevant literature, this coin is also called the *foliis*.

i Konstantin Veliki, te on za njegova vladanja postupno prelazi u sljedeću karakterističnu nominalu tog razdoblja – centenional (*centenionalis*). Novac Konstantina I. s lokaliteta Šepkovčica većinom pripada upravo toj nominali. No i centenionali su dijelili sudbinu numa te su nezaustavljivo gubili na vrijednosti, smanjujući se od početnih dimenzija od više od 20 mm na promjer manji od 15 mm (Mattingly 1987: 228–229; Corbier 2005: 341). Takav trend zamjetljiv je i na novcu iz Šepkovčice. Repertoar centenionala pronađenih u Šepkovčici uključuje standardne tipove: razne VOTA, tip PROVIDENTIAE AVGG s prikazom vrata vojnog logora, VIRTUS EXERCIT s prikazom dva zarobljenika i dr.

Kao raritet treba istaknuti nalaz dvaju centenionala Delmacijevih (kat. br. 45 i 46), nećaka Konstantina Velikog, poginulog 337. g. u dinastičkim sukobima nakon Konstantinove smrti, kao jednog od rjeđih careva čiji se novac može pronaći na lokalitetima našeg područja (Stevenson 1964: 315–316). Oba primjerka iskovan su u Sisciji, a pripadaju tipu GLORIA EXERCITVS s prikazom dva vojnika koji stoje jedan nasuprot drugomu i između kojih se nalazi po jedan bojni znak.



Slika 2. Avers Vetranija s kovničkom pogreškom (Foto: Davor Margetić).

Figure 2. Obverse of Vetranio coin with minting error (Photo by: Davor Margetić).

Značajan je i nalaz samog po sebi rijetkog Vetranija, koji u našem slučaju dolazi s kovničkom greškom u legendi na aversu: D N VERTAN-IO P F AVG; VIRTUS EXERCITVM. Vetranion je za svoga kratkotrajna desetomjesečnog vladanja g. 350. novac kovao u Sisciji i Tesaloniki (Stevenson 1964: 856; Dearn 2003: 171; Zmajić 1963: 2). Naš primjerak potječe iz Tesalonike, a prikazuje cara koji stoji *en face* gledajući lijevo s bojnim znakom u ljevici, desnicom oslonjen o štit. Paralele za taj rijetki primjerak ne

Šepkovčica. The types which appear encompass the standard nummi: SOLI INVICTO COMITI with an image of the Sun god (4 examples, cat. no. 18, 28, 31–32), GENIO AVGVSTI with an image of the Genius standing with patera in the right and a cornucopia in the left hand (2 examples, cat. no. 15–16) and IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN (5 examples, cat. no. 19–21, 29–30) and IOVI CONSERVATORI (2 examples, cat. no. 22–23) with an image of Jupiter holding a globe with Victoria in his right and a sceptre in his left hand. The nummi found are the reduced type, i.e., nummi with original weight reduced.¹¹ Out of the 13 examples that could be determined, 10 of them date to the period after the death of Galerius, more accurately 312/3 and later.

The size of the nummus, as already stated, was reduced on several occasions by the Tetrarchy rulers, among them Constantine the Great, and during the latter's reign it gradually made the transition to the next typical denomination of this period: the centenionalis. The coinage of Constantine I from the Šepkovčica site largely belongs precisely to this denomination. But even the centenionali shared the same fate at the nummi, as they irreversibly lost value, decreasing from their initial dimensions of 20 mm in diameter to less than 15 mm (Mattingly 1987: 228–229; Corbier 2005: 341). This trend is also notably on the coinage from Šepkovčica. The ranges of centenionali discovered in Šepkovčici includes the standard types: various VOTA, PROVIDENTIAE AVGG type with an image of the gate to a military camp, VIRTUS EXERCIT with an image of two prisoners, etc.

Worth highlighting as a rarity are two centenionali of Delmatius (cat. no. 45 and 46), the nephew of Constantine the Great, killed in 337 in the dynastic conflicts following Constantine's death, as one of the rarer emperors whose coins can be found in sites in Croatian territory (Stevenson 1964: 315–316). Both examples were minted in Siscia, and they belong to the GLORIA EXERCITVS type bearing an image of two soldiers standing opposite to each other with a standard between them.

Another significant find is the by-definition rare Vetranio coin, which in this case has a minting error in the legend on the obverse: D N VERTAN-IO P F AVG; VIRTUS EXERCITVM type. During his brief ten-month reign in 350, Vetranio had coins minted in Siscia and Thessalonica (Stevenson 1964: 856; Dearn 2003: 171; Zmajić 1963: 2). The example here is from Thessalonica, and it depicts the emperor standing *en*

¹¹ The initial weight of a nummus was 10 g, but during its minting history it underwent several weight reductions, so that in 313 it had been reduced to 1/96 of the standard weight of the Roman libra of 3.42 g (Kos 1998: 259; Corbier 2005: 337).

mogu se naći u RIC-u, gdje novac tog tipa i nominale (RIC 126) nije zabilježen s tom kovničkom greškom (v. RIC VIII 413), a rijetke su i u ostaloj numizmatičkoj literaturi (Webster 1854). Međutim iako u samu tekstu RIC-a takva legenda nije zabilježena, može se uočiti na slikama (T. 19, n. 125), na novcu nešto veće nominale – miliarensu pod rednim brojem RIC VIII 125. Slični primjerci mogu se naći i na internetu, gdje kolaju među kolekcionarima, ali oni se, naravno, uvijek moraju uzeti s određenom dozom opreza, jer najčešće nisu rezultat sustavna znanstvenog arheološkog istraživanja.¹² Primjerak iz Šepkovčice važan je jer za njega možemo nedvojbeno reći da nije riječ o nekakvu falsifikatu, nego primjerku s rijetkom pogreškom majstora-rezača, koji je unatoč tomu prošao rimsku monetarnu kontrolu i ušao u optjecaj.



Slika 3. Još neki aversi tesaloničke kovnice s istom pogreškom. Također iskovani u oficini A. Lijevi 23 mm; desni 23 × 24 mm (preuzeto s <http://sknapp.net/coins/lrb/vetranio/vetranio.htm>)

Figure 3. Other obverses from Thessalonica mint with the same error. Also minted in officina A. Left 23 mm; right 23 × 24 mm (taken from <http://sknapp.net/coins/lrb/vetranio/vetranio.htm>)

Pad vrijednosti novca ne uspijeva zaustaviti ni monetarna reforma koju g. 348. provode carevi Konstancije II. i Konstans, nakon koje se kuje novac s karakterističnom legendom *Fel(icium) Temp(orum) Reparatio*. Riječ je o jednom od najbrojnijih i najčešćih tipova novca 4. st., koji prikazuje vojnika kako kopljem probada palog konjanika (ukupno 30 primjeraka, kat. br. 60–69, 75–78, 131–146). Javlja se i nešto ranija varijanta s Feniksom koji stoji na gomili kamenja (3 primjerka, kat. br. 57–58, 130) te jedan primjerak varijante s carem koji plovi u galiji (kat. br. 59). Vidljivo je da je tip FEL TEMP REPARATIO u Šepkovčici zastupljen u velikom broju, kao i ostali uobičajeni tipovi 4. st., poput već spomenutoga tipa GLORIA EXERCITVS. Taj tip javlja se u svoje dvije varijante, starijoj, s prikazom dva vojnika

face looking leftward with a labarum in his left hand, and leaning on a shield with his right. Parallels to this example cannot be found in RIC, where coins of this type and denomination (RIC 126) were not recorded with the aforementioned minting error (see RIC VIII 413), while they are also rare in the other numismatic literature (Webster 1854). However, even though such a legend is not recorded in the actual text of the RIC, it can be seen in the photograph (P. 19, n. 125), on a coin with a slightly higher denomination – the *miliarensis* under number RIC VIII 125. Similar examples can also be found online, where they are circulating among collectors, although these, naturally, must always be considered with a measure of caution, for most often they are not the result of systematic scholarly archaeological research.¹² The example from Šepkovčica is important because it can be stated unequivocally that it is not a forgery, but rather an example with a rare error made by the master engraver, which despite this passed through Roman monetary inspection and went into circulation.

The decline in the value of coins could not even be halted by the monetary reform implemented in 348 by Emperors Constantius II and Constans, after which coins with the typical legend *Fel(icium) Temp(orum) Reparatio* were minted. These were among the most numerous and frequent coin types of the fourth century, which portray a soldier piercing a fallen horseman with a spear (a total of 30 examples, cat. no. 60–69, 75–78, 131–146). A somewhat earlier variant also appears, featuring a Phoenix standing on a mound of stones (3 examples, cat. no. 57–58, 130), as well as an example of the variant featuring the emperor sailing in a galley (cat. no. 59). It is apparent that the FEL TEMP REPARATIO type in Šepkovčica is present in a high number, as are in fact all of the customary fourth-century types, such as the already mentioned GLORIA EXERCITVS type. This type appears here in two variants: an older, bearing an image of two soldiers standing opposite to each other with two standards between them (7 examples, cat. no. 50, 56, 108–112); and a younger, with a single standard (10 examples, cat. no. 42–43, 45–46, 113–118). Also numerous is the VICTORIAE DD AVGQQ NN type bearing a portrayal of two Victorias standing opposite each other holding a wreath and palm frond (12 examples, cat. no. 51–55, 119–125).

The continuation of the crisis and high inflation in the latter half of the fourth century is demonstrated by the coinage of Julian II – in the materials from Šepkovčica it is present in the customary

¹² <http://www.cngcoins.com/Coin.aspx?CoinID=78240>; <http://sknapp.net/coins/lrb/vetranio/vetranio.htm> (posjet: 8 Dec 2010).

¹² <http://www.cngcoins.com/Coin.aspx?CoinID=78240>; <http://sknapp.net/coins/lrb/vetranio/vetranio.htm> (accessed: 8 Dec. 2010).

koji stoje jedan nasuprot drugomu i između kojih se nalaze dva bojna znaka (7 primjeraka, kat. br. 50, 56, 108–112), i mladoj, s jednim bojnim znakom (10 primjeraka, kat. br. 42–43, 45–46, 113–118). Brojan je i tip VICTORIAE DD AVGQQ NN s prikazom dvije Viktorije koje stoje jedna nasuprot drugoj držeći vijenac i palminu granu (12 primjeraka, kat. br. 51–55, 119–125).

O nastavku krize i velikoj inflaciji u drugoj polovini 4. st. svjedoči novac Julijana II. – na materijalu iz Šepkovčice predstavljaju ga uobičajeni posvetni natpisi tipa VOTA unutar lovorova vijenca – iskovan od metala veoma loše kvalitete (kat. br. 79–81) te nešto kvalitetniji kovovi tipa SECVRITAS REI PVB s prikazom bika (kat. br. 79, 83), koji odražavaju neuspješne careve pokušaje zaustavljanja opadanja vrijednosti novca (Mattingly 1987: 235). Novac tog razdoblja nastavlja se s Valentinijanovom dinastijom, čiji su predstavnici Valentinijan I., Valent i Gracijan zabilježeni i na novcu iz Šepkovčice, a dolaze u dva najčešća tipa, koji svojim propagandnim porukama nastoje osnažiti vjeru u carstvo čiji se kraj već polagano nazire. To su tipovi GLORIA ROMANORVM s prikazom cara koji vuče poraženog i pobijeđenog zarobljenika (34 primjerka, kat. br. 85–87, 90–92, 98–100, 150–174) te SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE sa slikom Viktorije, božice pobjede koja u rukama drži vijenac i palminu grančicu (20 primjeraka, kat. br. 88–89, 93–96, 101–102, 175–186).

Novac cara Gracijana predstavlja najmlađe primjerke rimskoga carskog novca s ovog lokaliteta, čime bi se datacija odredivoga numizmatičkog rimskog materijala mogla zaključiti s drugom polovinom 4. st. Među primjercima koji se nisu mogli pobliže odrediti, a koji većinom pripadaju 4. st., postoje i oni čiji vrlo mali promjer i loša kvaliteta metala od kojega su kovani upućuju na to da bi mogli pripadati novcu 5. st. (npr. kat. br. 188), ali takva se njihova datacija ne može smatrati posve pouzdanom.

Pregledom dijagrama (1) i (2) ne iznenađuje uvjerljivo vodstvo Siscije kao vodeće kovnice kojoj se može pripisati materijal s ovoga nalazišta (65 primjeraka; 69,14%) te velika zastupljenost primjeraka kovanih pod Konstancijem II. (18 primjeraka) i, kronološki prije njega, Konstantinom Velikom (17 primjeraka). To je uobičajena slika distribucije novca tog tipa na rimskim lokalitetima kasne antike naših prostora (Mirnik 1981: 75; Duncan 1993: 62).

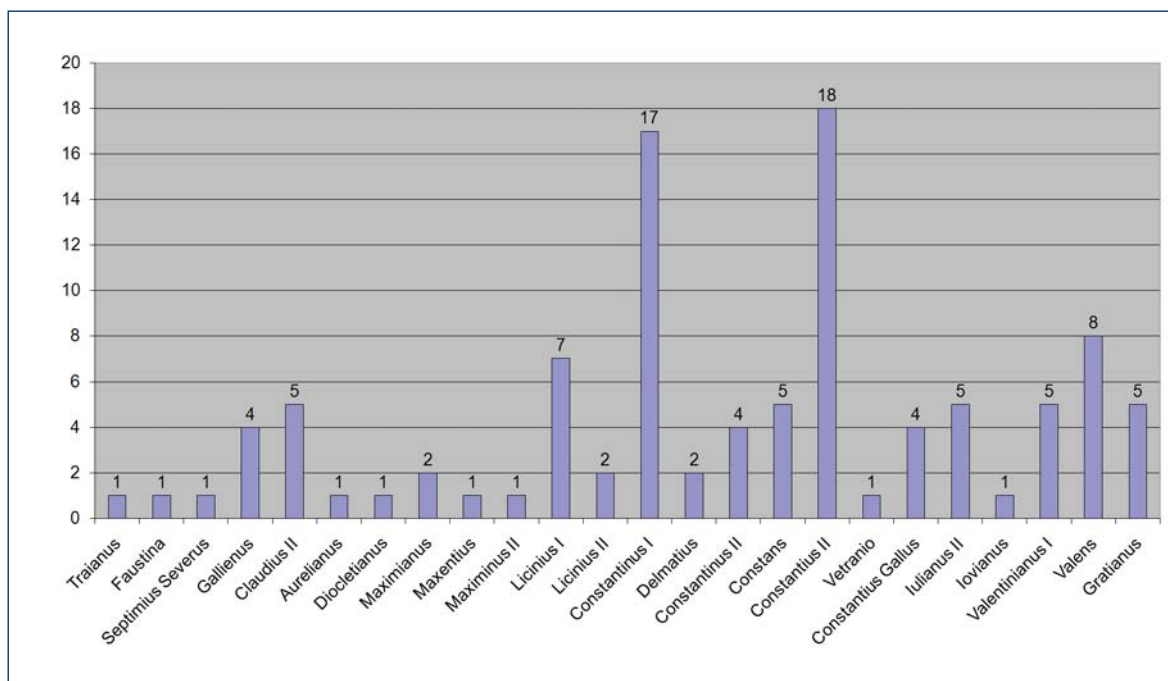
Prema navedenom (v. dijagram 3) može se zaključiti da je najviše bio zastupljen novac 4. st., i to njegove prve polovine, pod Konstantinovom, i njegove druge polovine, pod Valentinijanovom dinastijom. To je vidljivo iz pregleda zastupljenosti pojedinih tipova (najbrojniji su tipovi iz druge polovine 4. st., poput FEL TEMP REPARATIO pali konjanik

dedicatory inscriptions such as VOTA inside a laurel wreath – minted on very low-quality metals (cat. no. 79–81), and the somewhat higher quality alloys of the SECVRITAS REI PVB type bearing a portrayal of a bull (cat. no. 79, 83), which reflect the emperor's unsuccessful attempts to halt the decline in the currency's value (Mattingly 1987: 235). The coinage of this period continued with the Valentinian dynasty, whose representatives Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian have been recorded on the coins from Šepkovčica, and they appear in the two most common types, on which the propaganda messages attempt to reinforce faith in an empire whose looming collapse was gradually becoming apparent. These are the GLORIA ROMANORVM type bearing an image of the emperor dragging a defeated and vanquished captive (34 examples, cat. no. 85-87, 90-92, 98-100, 150-174) and the SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE type bearing an image of Victoria, the goddess of victory, holding a wreath and palm frond (20 examples, cat. no. 88-89, 93-96, 101-102, 175-186).

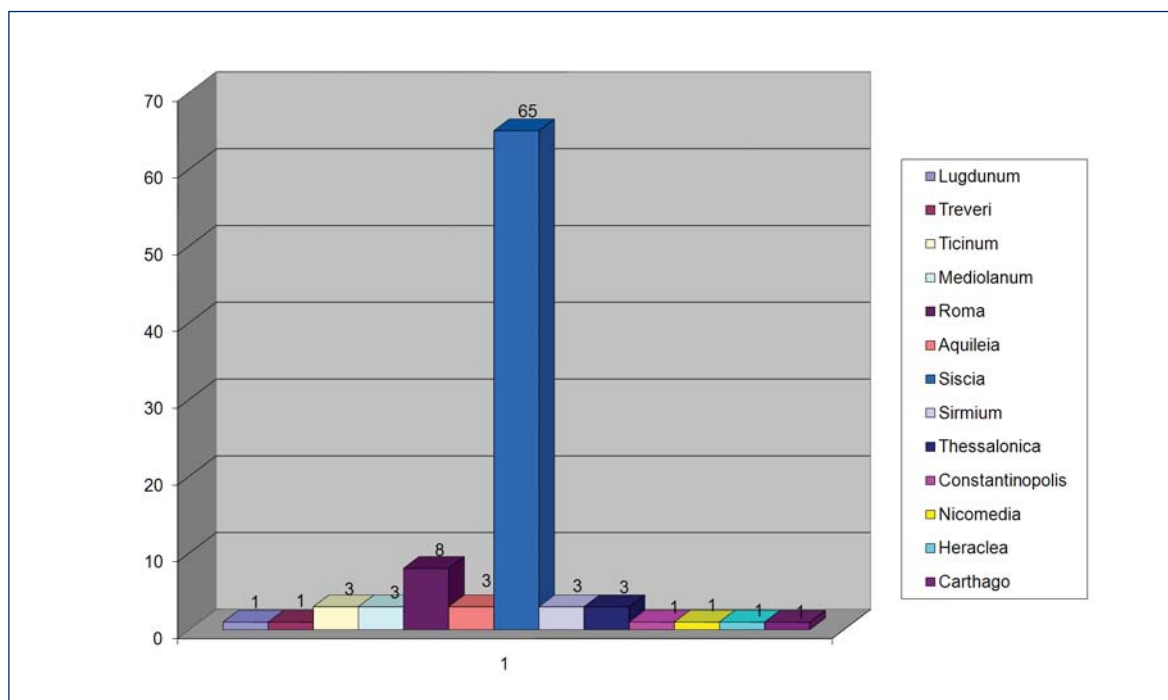
The coins of Emperor Gratian constitute the youngest examples of Roman coinage from this site, whereby the dating of the classifiable Roman numismatic material may be closed in the latter half of the fourth century. Among the examples that could not be classified, but which mostly date to the fourth century, there are those with a very small diameter and poor metal quality indicating that they may have belonged to the coinage of the fifth century (e.g. cat. no. 188), but their dating in this manner cannot be deemed entirely reliable.

Diagrams (1) and (2) indicate that the convincing position of Siscia as the leading mint to which the materials from this site may be attributed (65 examples; 69.14%) and the high share of examples minted under Constantius II (18 examples) and, chronologically prior to him, Constantine the Great (17 examples) should not be surprising. This is a customary picture of the distribution of coinage of this type at the Roman sites of Late Antiquity in this region (Mirnik 1981: 75; Duncan 1993: 62).

According to the above (see diagram 3), it may be concluded that fourth-century coins were the most common, both its first half, under Constantine, and its latter half, under the Valentinian dynasty. This is apparent from an overview of the shares of individual types (the most numerous are types from the latter half of the fourth century, such as FEL TEMP REPARATIO, the fallen horseman, with 16.75%, GLORIA ROMANORVM with 18.99% and SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE with 11.17%) and denominations (bronze coins of the latter half of the fourth century predominate, with 57.29%, followed by centenionali with 25.4% and nummi with 9.18%).



Dijagram 1. Zastupljenost prema carevima (na ukupnom uzorku od 102 primjerka).
 Diagram 1. Shares of coins based on emperors (in a total sampling of 102 examples).



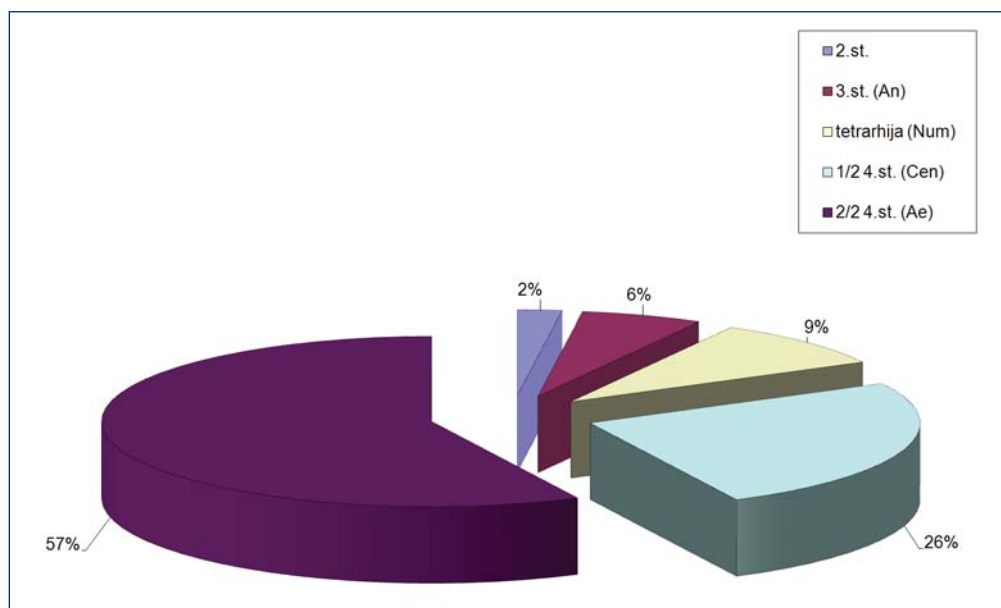
Dijagram 2. Zastupljenost prema kovnicama (na ukupnom uzorku od 94 primjerka).
 Diagram 2. Shares of coins based on mints (in a total sampling of 94 examples).

Traianus	1	0,98 %
Faustina	1	0,98 %
Septimius Severus	1	0,98 %
Gallienus	4	3,92 %
Claudius II.	5	4,90 %
Aurelianus	1	0,98 %
Diocletianus	1	0,98 %
Maximianus	2	1,96 %
Maxentius	1	0,98 %
Maximinus II.	1	0,98 %
Licinius I.	7	6,86 %
Licinius II.	2	1,96 %
Constantinus I.	17	16,66 %
Delmatius	2	1,96 %
Constantinus II.	4	3,92 %
Constans	5	4,90 %
Constantius II.	18	17,64 %
Vetranio	1	0,98 %
Constantius Gallus	4	3,92 %
Iulianus II.	5	4,90 %
Iovianus	1	0,98 %
Valentinianus I.	5	4,90 %
Valens	8	7,84 %
Gratianus	5	4,90 %
Ukupno / Total	102	100,00 %

Lugdunum	1	1,06 %
Treveri	1	1,06 %
Ticinum	3	3,19 %
Mediolanum	3	3,19 %
Roma	8	8,51 %
Aquileia	3	3,19 %
Siscia	65	69,14 %
Sirmium	3	3,19 %
Thessalonica	3	3,19 %
Constantinopolis	1	1,06 %
Nicomedia	1	1,06 %
Heraclea	1	1,06 %
Carthago	1	1,06 %
Ukupno / Total	94	100,00 %

Tablica 2. Zastupljenost prema carevima.
Table 2. The shares based on emperors.

Tablica 3. Zastupljenost prema kovnicama.
Table 3. The shares based on mints.



Dijagram 3. Zastupljenost prema nominali (na uzorku od 185 primjeraka).
Diagram 3. Share based on denomination (on a sampling of 185 examples).

AVGVSTA	1	0,55 %
AEQVITAS AVG	2	1,11 %
DIANAE CONS AVG	1	0,55 %
MARTI PACIFERO	1	0,55 %
VICTORIAE AET	1	0,55 %
IOVI VICTORI	1	0,55 %
PAX AVG	1	0,55 %
CONSECRATIO	2	1,11 %
ROMAE AETERNAE	1	0,55 %
SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	1	0,55 %
GENIO AVGVSTI	2	1,11 %
CONSERV VRB SVAE	1	0,55 %
SOLI INVICTO COMITI	4	2,23 %
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN	5	2,79 %
IOVI CONSERVATORI	2	1,11 %
VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP	2	1,11 %
VIRTVS EXERCIT	2	1,11 %
CAESARVM NOSTRORVM	4	2,23 %
D N vota	4	2,23 %
BEATA TRANQVILITAS	1	0,55 %
PROVIDENTIAE AVGG	2	1,11 %
PROVIDENTIAE CAESS	2	1,11 %
VRBS ROMA	1	0,55 %
GLORIA EXERCITVS 2	7	3,91 %
GLORIA EXECITVS 1	10	5,58 %
VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	12	6,70 %
FEL TEMP REPARATIO Feniks / Phoenix	3	1,67 %
FEL TEMP REPARATIO galija / galley	1	0,55 %
FEL TEMP REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman	30	16,75 %
VIRTVS EXERCITVM	1	0,55 %
CONCORDIA MILITVM	1	0,55 %
SPES REI PVBLICE	6	3,35 %
SECVRITAS REI PVB	2	1,11 %
VOTA	7	3,91 %
GLORIA ROMANORVM	34	18,99 %
SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE	20	11,17 %
RESTITVTOR REI P	1	0,55 %
Ukupno / Total	179	100,00 %

*Tablica 4. Zastupljenost pojedinih tipova.
Table 4. Share of individual types.*

sa 16,75%, GLORIA ROMANORVM s 18,99% i SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE s 11,17%) i nominala (prevladava brončani novac druge polovine 4. st. s 57,29%, zatim slijede centenionali s 25,40% i numi s 9,18%). Kako se velika većina preostalog neodređenog novca također može pripisati 4. st., vidljivo je da novac ukazuje na intenzivan život na ovome području u tom razdoblju, a nalazi novca iz 2. i iz 3. st., iako možda ne tako brojni, upućuju na kontinuitet antičkoga života na ovim prostorima i u tim vremenima.

Obrađeni materijal svojom brojnošću omogućava kvalitetnu procjenu optjecaja novca s raspoznatljivim intervalima i rasponima kretanja, uzletima, povremenim padovima, prekidima i stagnacijom te evidentnim pa i očekivanim optimumom u 4. st. Također predstavlja korisnu numizmatičku analizu podataka s jednog relativno zanemarena arheološkog područja, rimskoga ruralnog naselja, pa upravo stoga pruža upotrebljivu sliku monetarnih kretanja i monetizacije jedne lokalne rimskodobne sredine u srcu južnoga dijela provincije Panonije i u blizini važne carske kovnice smještene u Sisku.

Since the vast majority of the remaining indeterminate coins can also be ascribed to the fourth century, it is apparent that these coins demonstrate intense life in this area during this period, while the coins from the second and third centuries, although perhaps not as numerous, indicate the continuity of life in this area during this period of Antiquity.

The number of the analyzed materials allows for a high-quality assessment of the circulation of coins with recognizable intervals and ranges of movement, rises, occasional drops, interruptions and stagnation and an evident and even expected optimum in the fourth century. It also constitutes a useful numismatic analysis of data from a relatively neglected archaeological area, a Roman rural settlement, and this is precisely why it offers a usable picture of the monetary circulation and monetization of a local Roman-era settlement in the heart of the southern part of the province of Pannonia and in the vicinity of an important mint situated in Sisak.

KATALOG

U tablicama su doneseni sljedeći podaci:

- a) redni broj u katalogu
- b) nominala
- c) vrijeme kovanja
- d) tip
- e) kovnica
- f) literatura
- g) oznaka kovnice u egzergu
- h) oznaka u polju lijevo-polju desno reversa

Nominala:

Ae = bakreni, brončani ili mjedeni novac neodredive nominalne
 An = *antoninianus*
 As = *as*
 Cen = *centenionalis*
 D = *denarius*
 Min = *minimus*
 Num = *nummus*
 S = *sestertius*

Kovnica:

Aq = *Aquileia*
 Buda = *Buda*
 Car = *Carthago*
 Con = *Constantinopolis*
 Her = *Heraclea*
 Lug = *Lugdunum*
 Med = *Mediolanum*
 Nic = *Nicomedia*
 Rom = *Roma*
 Sir = *Sirmium*
 Sis = *Siscia*
 The = *Thessalonica*
 Tic = *Ticinum*
 Trev = *Augusta Treverorum*

Literatura:

LRBC = R. A. G. Carson & J. P. C. Kent, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage A. D. 324 – 498. Part I & II*, New York, 1989.
 Pohl = *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen auf Ungarischen Münzen des Mittelalters 1300–1540*, Budapest, 1982.
 RIC = *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vol. I–X, London, 1923 etc.
 Unger = E. Unger, *Magyar éremhatározó*, Budapest, 1974.

U bilježkama nakon tablice navedeni su ostali podaci: terenska oznaka novca, težina u gramima (g), dimenzije u milimetrima (mm), os kovanja (h), opis tipa te stanje očuvanosti. Fotografije novca nalaze se na odgovarajućim tablama na kraju teksta u mjerilu 1 : 1, pri čemu redni brojevi u katalogu odgovaraju brojevima na tabli.¹³

¹³ Autor fotografija je Davor Margetić, kojemu zahvaljujem na pomoći prilikom izrade ovog članka.

CATALOGUE

The tables contain the following data:

- a) catalogue number
- b) denomination
- c) minting date
- d) type
- e) mint
- f) reference
- g) mint mark in the exergue
- h) mark in the field left-field right of the reverse

Denomination:

Ae = copper, bronze or brass coin with indeterminate denomination
 An = *antoninianus*
 As = *as*
 Cen = *centenionalis*
 D = *denarius*
 Min = *minimus*
 Num = *nummus*
 S = *sestertius*

Mint:

Aq = *Aquileia*
 Buda = *Buda*
 Car = *Carthago*
 Con = *Constantinopolis*
 Her = *Heraclea*
 Lug = *Lugdunum*
 Med = *Mediolanum*
 Nic = *Nicomedia*
 Rom = *Roma*
 Sir = *Sirmium*
 Sis = *Siscia*
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References:

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 RIC = *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vol. I–X, London, 1923 etc.
 Unger = E. Unger, *Magyar éremhatározó*, Budapest, 1974.

The notes after the tables contain the following data: field mark of the coin, weight in grams (g), dimensions in millimetres (mm), die axis (h), description of type and state of preservation.

The photographs of the coins are on the corresponding plates at the end of the text in a 1 : 1 ratio; the numbers in the catalogue correspond to the numbers on the plates.¹³

¹³ The photographs were taken by Davor Margetić, whom I thank for his assistance during the writing of this article.

ODREĐENI NOVAC / CLASSIFIED COINS

RIMSKI CARSKI NOVAC / ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS

Traianus (98–117)

1. As ? ? ?

**Antoninus Pius (138–161)
(Diva Faustina I.)**

2. D 141 AVGVSTA Rom RIC III 363

Septimius Severus (193–211)

3. D ? ? ? ?

Gallienus 253 (260–268)

4. An 260–268 AEQVITAS AVG Rom RIC Va 159

5. An 260–268 DIANAE CONS AVG Rom RIC Va 177 £

6. An 260–268 MARTI PACIFERO Rom RIC Va 236 A-

7. An 260–268 VICTORIA AET Rom RIC Va 297 Z-

Claudius II. (268–270)

8. An 268–270 AEQVITAS AVG Rom RIC Va 15

9. An 268–270 IOVI VICTORI Rom RIC Va 54

10. An 268–270 PAX AVG

(Divus Claudius II.)

11. An 270 CONSECRATIO Med RIC Va 261

12. An 270 " Med RIC Va 261

Aurelianus (270–275)

13. An 271 ROMAE AETERNAE Med RIC Va 142 Q

Diocletianus (284–305)14. An 299–303 SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS
FEL KART Car RIC VI 31a A**Maximianus 285 (286–310)**15. Num 309–311 GENIO AVGVSTI Sis RIC VI
198a/207a SIS \$-A16. Num 309–311 " Sis RIC VI
198a/207a SIS \$-?**Maxentius (306–312)**

17. Num 307 CONSERV VRB SVAE Aq RIC VI 116 AQT

Maximinus II. 305 (309–313)

18. Num 312–313 SOLI INVICTO COMITI Tic RIC VI 130 TT

Licinius I. (308–324)

19.	Num	313	IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN	Sis	RIC VI 233a	SIS	-?
20.	Num	313	"	Sis	"	SIS	-A
21.	Num	313	"	Sis	RIC VI 232a/ RIC VII 4	SIS	-A
22.	Num	313–315	IOVI CONSERVATORI	Sis	RIC VII 8	SIS	-A/Δ?
23.	Num	313–315	"	Sis	"	SIS	-E
24.	Cen	320	VIRTVS EXERCIT	Aq	RIC VII 39	AQS	S-F
25.	Cen	320–321	D N LICINI AVGVSTI	Sis	RIC VII 160	BSIS*	

Licinius II. Caesar (317–324)

26.	Cen	320	CAESARVM NOSTRORVM	The	RIC VII 114	TSEVI	
27.	Cen	320	"	Sis	RIC VII 155	ΔSIS	

Constantinus I. (307–337)

28.	Num	312–313	SOLI INVICTO COMITI	Tic	RIC VI 131a	ST	
29.	Num	313	IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN	Sis	RIC VI 233c	SIS	-B
30.	Num	313	"	Sis	RIC VI 232a/ RIC VII 4	SIS	-?
31.	Num	314–315	SOLI INVICTO COMITI	Lug	RIC VII 20	PLG	T-F
32.	Num	314–315	"	Rom	RIC VII 29	RT	R/X-F
33.	Cen	318–319	VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP	Sis	RIC VII 53	ΔSIS	
34.	Cen	319	VICT-LAETAE PRINC PERP	Sis	RIC VII 84	·ΔSIS·	
35.	Cen	320	VIRTVS EXERCIT	Sis	RIC VII ?		
36.	Cen	320–321	D N CONSTANTINI MAX AVG	Tic	RIC VII 140	PT	
37.	Cen	320–324	"	?	?		
38.	Cen	321–324	"	Sis	RIC VII 171	ASIS?	
39.	Cen	320	BEATA TRANQVILITAS	Trev	RIC VII 305	PTR	
40.	Cen	326–327	PROVIDENTIAE AVGG	Sis	RIC VII 200	·FSIS·	
41.	Cen	328–329	"	Sis	RIC VII 214	FSIS\$	
42.	Cen	336–337	GLORIA EXERCITVS 1	Nic	RIC VII 199	SMNE	
43.	Cen	337	"	Sis	RIC VII 261	BSIS*	

Constantinus I. (Constantinopolis)

44.	Cen	333–335	VRBS ROMA	Con	RIC VII 35	·CONSE·	
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Delmatius Ceasar (335–337)

45.	Cen	335–336	GLORIA EXERCITVS 1	Sis	RIC VI 256	BSIS	
46.	Cen	335–336	"	Sis	RIC VI 256	BSIS	

Constantinus II. 317 (337–340)

47.	Cen	320	CAESARVM NOSTRORVM	Sis	RIC VII 144	·ESIS·	
48.	Cen	325–326	PROVIDENTIAE CAESS	Her	RIC VII 77	SMHΔ	
49.	Cen	326–327	"	Sis	RIC VII 202	·ΔSIS·	
50.	Cen	334–335	GLORIA EXERCITVS 2	Sis	RIC VII 236	·ESIS·	

Constans 333 (337–350)

51.	Cen	347–348	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	Sis	RIC VIII 183	ΓSIS
52.	Cen	347–348	"	Sis	RIC VIII 183	ΓSIS
53.	Cen	347–348	"	Sis	RIC VIII 195	ASIS
54.	Cen	347–348	"	Sis	RIC VIII ?	?SIS
55.	Cen	347–348	"	?	RIC VIII ?	

Constantius II. 324 (337–361)

56.	Cen	334–335	GLORIA EXERCITVS 2	Sis	RIC VII 237	·SIS·
57.	Ae3	348–350	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Feniks / Phoenix	Sis	RIC VIII 227	ASIS
58.	Ae3	348–350	"	Sis	RIC VIII 227	AS[IS]
59.	Ae3	348–350	FEL TEMP REPARATIO galija / galley	Sis	RIC VIII 200	ASISĒ
60.	Ae2	351–355	FEL TEMP REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman	Sis	RIC VIII 346, LRBC 1216	[ASIS-S] I-
61.	Ae3	351–355	"	Sis	RIC VIII 350, LRBC 1218	ASIS
62.	Ae3	351–355	"	Sis	RIC VIII 350, LRBC 1218	ASIS
63.	Ae3	351–355	"	Sis	RIC VIII 350, LRBC 1218	BSIS
64.	Ae3	351–355	"	Sis	RIC VIII 350, LRBC 1218	BSIS
65.	Ae3	351–355	"	Sir	RIC VIII 44	AS[IRM] ·S-/A-
66.	Ae3	351–354	"	The	RIC VIII 189	[SM]TS A-
67.	Ae3	348–360	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
68.	Ae3	348–360	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
69.	Ae3	348–360	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
70.	Ae2	350–351	CONCORDIA MILITVM	Sis	RIC VIII 310	·ASIS· III-
71.	Ae3	355–361	SPES REI PVBLICE	?	RIC VIII ?	
72.	Ae3	355–361	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
73.	Ae3	355–361	"	?	RIC VIII ?	

Vetranio (350)

74.	Ae2	350	VIRTVS EXERCITVM	The	RIC VIII 126	TSA
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Constantius Gallus Caesar (351–354)

75.	Ae2	351–355	FEL TEMP REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman	Sis	RIC VIII 333	ASIS III-
76.	Ae2	351–355	"	Sis	RIC VIII 347	ASIS-S·
77.	Ae2	351–354	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
78.	Ae3	351–354	"	?	RIC VIII ?	

Iulianus II. 355 (360–363)

79.	Ae1	360–363	SECVRITAS REI PVB	Sir	RIC VIII 106	*BSIRM\$
80.	Ae3	361–363	VOT X MVLT XX	?	RIC VIII ?	
81.	Ae3	361–363	"	Sis	RIC VIII 422	*SISCŪ

82.	Ae3	361–363	"	Sis	RIC VIII 421, LRBC 1260	ÜBSISC	
83.	Ae1	361–363	SECVRITAS REI PVB	Sis	RIC VIII 418, LRBC 1257	ASISCÜ	
Iovianus (363–364)							
84.	Ae3	363–364	VOT V MULT X	Sir	RIC VIII 118	[?]SIRM	
Valentinianus I. (364–375)							
85.	Ae3	364–367	GLORIA ROMANORVM	Sis	RIC IX 5a	BSISC	
86.	Ae3	367–375	"	Sis	RIC IX 14a xx–xxii	BSISC	?-*/R/O
87.	Ae3	367–375	"	Sis	RIC IX 14a xvi	BSISC	M-*/F
88.	Ae3	364–367	SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE	Sis	RIC IX 7a i–iv	?SISC	
89.	Ae3	364–375	"	?	RIC IX ?		
Valens (364–378)							
90.	Ae3	364–378	GLORIA ROMANORVM	?	RIC IX ?		
91.	Ae3	364–378	"	?	RIC IX ?		-*
92.	Ae3	364–378	"	?	RIC IX ?		
93.	Ae3	364–367	SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE	Sis	RIC IX 7b v–vi	[A] / [.A] SISC	Δ-S
94.	Ae3	367–375	"	Sis	RIC IX 15b xiii	[A]SISC	?/A-F
95.	Ae3	367–375	"	Sis	RIC IX 15b xxxiv	ASISCVE	?/A-F
96.	Ae3	367–375	"	Sis	RIC IX 15b xx	[A]SIS[C]	*/R/O-/M
97.	Ae3	364–367	RESTITVTOR REI P	?	RIC IX ?		
Gratianus (367–383)							
98.	Ae3	367–375	GLORIA ROMANORVM	Sis	RIC IX 14c x	BSISC	-R
99.	Ae3	367–375	"	Sis	RIC IX 14c xli	ΔSISA	G-C/P
100.	Ae3	367–378	"	?	RIC IX ?		
101.	Ae3	375–378	SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE	Sis	RIC IX 21b xlv	BSISCC	P-S/P
102.	Ae3	367–378	"	Sis	RIC IX ?	?SISC?	-C/?

SREDNJOVJEKOVNI NOVAC / MEDIEVAL COINS

Sigismund (1387–1437)

103.	D	1390–1427	+REGIS-VnGARIEETA	Buda	Unger 449, Pohl 117–2		
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NEODREĐENI NOVAC / UNCLASSIFIED COINS

RIMSKI CARSKI NOVAC / ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS

104.	S	2. st. / c.	?	?	RICIII ?	
105–107.	Num	1/2 4. st. / c.	?	?	RIC VI ?	
108.	Cen	320–324	CAESARVM NOSTRORVM	Sis	RIC VII ?	?SIS·
109.	Cen	334–335	GLORIA EXERCITVS 2	Sis	RIC VII 235–239	·ΔSIS[·]
110–113.	Cen	330–335	"	?	RIC VII ?	
114.	Cen	337–340	GLORIA EXERCITVS 1	Sis	RIC VIII ?	?SIS\$
115.	Cen	337–340	"	Sis	RIC VIII ?	?SI[S]
116.	Cen	336–340	"	Aq	RIC VIII ?	AQP
117.	Cen	337–340	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
118.	Cen	337–340	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
119.	Cen	337–340	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
120–126.	Cen	347–348	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	?	RIC VIII ?	
127.	Cen	347–348	VOT XX MVLT XXX	?	RIC VIII ?	
128.	Cen	347–348	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
129.	Cen	347–348	VOT ?	?	RIC VIII ?	
130.	Ae3	348–350	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Feniks / Phoenix	Sis	RIC VIII ?	ASIS
131–146.	Ae3	355–361	FEL TEMP REPARATIO pali konjanik / fallen horseman	Sis	RIC VIII ?	?SIS?
147.	Ae3	355–361	SPES REI PVBLICE	?	RIC VIII ?	
148.	Ae3	355–361	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
149.	Ae3	355–361	"	?	RIC VIII ?	
150.	Ae3	367–375	GLORIA ROMANORVM	Sis	RIC IX 14	F-?/?
151.	Ae3	367–375	"	Sis	RIC IX ?	ASIS -?
152.	Ae3	367–375	"	Sis	RIC IX ?	-*/F
153.	Ae3	367–375	"	Sis	RIC IX ?	*SISC
154–174.	Ae3	364–378	"	?	RIC IX ?	
175–186.	Ae3	364–378	SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE	?	RIC IX ?	
187.	Ae3	1/2 4. st. / c.	?	?	RIC ?	
188.	Ae3	1/2 4. st. / c.	?	?	RIC ?	
189.	Ae3	4. st. / c.	?	Sis	RIC ?	·ASIS·
190–314.	Ae3	4. st. / c.	?	?	RIC ?	
315.	Min?	5. st. / c.	?	?	RIC ?	

1. ŠEP PN 677; 6,93 g, 23 × 26 mm, Ø h. Određen prema portretu. Istrošen. / Classified based on portrait. Worn.
2. ŠEP PN 31; 2,78 g, 18 × 17 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
3. ŠEP PN 1489; 5,63 g, 27 × 28 mm, Ø h. Određen prema portretu. Istrošen. / Classified based on portrait. Worn.
4. ŠEP PN 64; 2,76 g, 22 × 20 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn
5. ŠEP PN 1479; 2,37 g, 19 × 21 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
6. ŠEP PN 1474; 2,21 g, 19 × 21 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
7. ŠEP PN 1142; 0,99 g, 19 × 19 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
8. ŠEP PN 39; 2,35 g, 19 × 19 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
9. ŠEP PN 1579; 2,16 g, 18 × 19 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
10. ŠEP PN 459; 1,87 g, 15 × 16 mm, 5 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
11. ŠEP PN 80; 1,28 g, 17 × 15 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
12. ŠEP PN 340; 0,69 g, 12 × 14 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
13. ŠEP PN 1195; 2,87 g, 22 × 23 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
14. ŠEP PN 1122; 7,62 g, 26 × 27 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
15. ŠEP PN 1539; 4,24 g, 24 × 27 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.¹⁴
16. ŠEP PN 1369; 4,71 g, 25 × 24 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
17. ŠEP PN 733; 3,99 g, 23 × 22 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
18. ŠEP PN 609; 2,78 g, 21 × 21 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
19. ŠEP PN 1272; 2,59 g, 23 × 23 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
20. ŠEP PN 61; 2,21 g, 22 × 23 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
21. ŠEP PN 1283; 2,92 g, 22 × 23 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.¹⁵
22. ŠEP PN 1329; 2,39 g, 23 × 22 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
23. ŠEP PN 1285; 2,12 g, 21 × 21 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
24. ŠEP PN 1281; 2,78 g, 19 × 19 mm, 11 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
25. ŠEP PN 1287; 2,61 g, 18 × 20 mm, 6 h. Tip: VOT/·/XX. Dobro očuvan. / Type: VOT/·/XX. Well preserved.
26. ŠEP PN 561; 2,33 g, 23 × 20 mm, 6 h. Tip: VOT/*/V. Dobro očuvan. / Type: VOT/*/V. Well preserved.
27. ŠEP PN 737; 2,35 g, 19 × 19 mm, 6 h. Tip: VOT/*/V. Dobro očuvan. / Type: VOT/*/V. Well preserved.
28. ŠEP PN 1020; 4,52 g, 22 × 22 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
29. ŠEP PN 1282; 2,36 g, 22 × 23 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
30. ŠEP PN 1334; 2,24 g, 19 × 20 mm, 12 h. Oštećen. / Damaged.
31. ŠEP PN 1312; 2,41 g, 21 × 20 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
32. ŠEP PN 1296; 2,04 g, 19 × 20 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
33. ŠEP PN 1277; 3,03 g, 18 × 18 mm, 7 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
34. ŠEP PN 953; 2,63 g, 18 × 19 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
35. ŠEP PN 596; 1,75 g, 18 × 19 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.¹⁶
36. ŠEP PN 1276; 2,51 g, 19 × 19 mm, 6 h. Tip: VOT/XX. Dobro očuvan. / Type: VOT/XX. Well preserved.
37. ŠEP PN 156; 2,83 g, 18 × 18 mm, 12 h. Tip: VOT/[XX]. Oštećen. / Type: VOT/[XX]. Damaged.
38. ŠEP PN 1019; 2,51 g, 18 × 18 mm, 12 h. Tip: VOT/XX. Oštećen. / Type: VOT/XX. Damaged.
39. ŠEP PN 320; 2,41 g, 18 × 19 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.

¹⁴ Za precizniju dataciju, korištenu u ovom članku, a različitu od one koju donosi RIC VI (str. 479), v. Jeločnik (1973: 152), Brunn (1988: 116–132). / For the more precise dating used in this article, but different from that provided by RIC VI (p. 479), see Jeločnik (1973: 152), Brunn (1988: 116–132).

¹⁵ Za precizniju dataciju, korištenu u ovom članku, a različitu od one koju donosi RIC VI (str. 479), v. Brunn (1988: 133–137). / For the more precise dating used in this article, but different from that provided by RIC VI (p. 479), see Brunn (1988: 133–137).

¹⁶ Legenda na aversu upućuje na kovnice u Sisku, Akvileji i Ticinu, a oblik standarda na siscijsku kovnicu (v. Bruck 1961: 87–88) / The legend on obverse indicates the mints in Sisak, Aquileia and Ticinum, while the shape of the standard indicates the Siscia mint (see Bruck 1961: 87–88).

40. ŠEP PN 1018; 2,60 g, 18 × 18 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
41. ŠEP PN 1294; 2,63 g, 18 × 19 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
42. ŠEP PN 796; 0,54 g, 12 × 11 mm, 6 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 1. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 1. Worn.
43. ŠEP PN 619; 0,89 g, 16 × 15 mm, 6 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 1. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 1. Worn.
44. ŠEP PN 1; 2,23 g, 18 × 17 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
45. ŠEP PN 1291; 1,66 g, 16 × 17 mm, 12 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 1. Dobro očuvan. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 1. Well preserved.
46. ŠEP PN 161; 0,74 g, 15 × 17 mm, 6 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 1. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 1. Worn.
47. ŠEP PN 630; 2,29 g, 19 × 21 mm, 6 h. Tip: VOT/I·S·V·. Dobro očuvan. / Type: VOT/I·S·V·. Well preserved.
48. ŠEP PN 1577; 2,31 g, 18 × 19 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
49. ŠEP PN 979; 2,22 g, 17 × 18 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
50. ŠEP PN 1100; 2,31 g, 18 × 18 mm, 12 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 2. Dobro očuvan. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 2. Well preserved.
51. ŠEP PN 790; 1,06 g, 18 × 16 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
52. ŠEP PN 778; 1,03 g, 17 × 15 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
53. ŠEP PN 612; 0,69 g, 19 × 20 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
54. ŠEP PN 1186; 0,98 g, 16 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
55. ŠEP PN 595; 0,84 g, 14 × 14 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
56. ŠEP PN 1042; 1,44 g, 19 × 19 mm, 11 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 2. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 2. Istrošen.
57. ŠEP PN 942; 1,28 g, 16 × 17 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
58. ŠEP PN 483; 2,40 g, 19 × 19 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
59. ŠEP PN 759; 1,20 g, 17 × 18 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
60. ŠEP PN 948; 4,19 g, 21 × 23 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
61. ŠEP PN 928; 1,58 g, 17 × 17 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
62. ŠEP PN 73; 1,62 g, 16 × 17 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
63. ŠEP PN 1301; 1,71 g, 15 × 17 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
64. ŠEP PN 603; 1,10 g, 17 × 18 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
65. ŠEP PN 247; 3,26 g, 19 × 21 mm, 6 h. Av. U polju l. Δ. Dobro očuvan. / Obv. In field l. Δ. Well preserved.
66. ŠEP PN 610; 1,69 g, 17 × 17 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
67. ŠEP PN 800; 2,36 g, 17 × 17 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
68. ŠEP PN 944; 1,65 g, 17 × 17 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
69. ŠEP PN 943; 1,85 g, 18 × 18 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
70. ŠEP PN 770; 4,03 g, 23 × 23 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
71. ŠEP PN 1444; 1,15 g, 14 × 14 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
72. ŠEP PN 1187; 0,81 g, 14 × 14 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
73. ŠEP PN 1464; 1,15 g, 13 × 14 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
74. ŠEP PN 1050; 4,49 g, 23 × 24 mm, 12 h. Leg. av. D N VERTAN-IO P F AVG (*sic*). Dobro očuvan. / Obv. leg. D N VERTAN-IO P F AVG (*sic*). Well preserved.
75. ŠEP PN 1181; 4,69 g, 21 × 22 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
76. ŠEP PN 962; 2,76 g, 23 × 23 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
77. ŠEP PN 935; 3,63 g, 18 × 19 mm, 12 h. Av. U polju l. A. Oštećen. / Obv. In field l. A. Worn.¹⁷
78. ŠEP PN 1320; 1,79 g, 17 × 18 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
79. ŠEP PN 1376; 7,90 g, 28 × 28 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
80. ŠEP PN 933; 1,98 g, 19 × 20 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
81. ŠEP PN 586; 2,39 g, 18 × 19 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.

¹⁷ Moguće kovnice Akvileja, Sirmij ili Sisak (v. Bruck 1961: 19) / Possible mints in Aquileia, Sirmium and Siscia (see Bruck 1961: 19).

82. ŠEP PN 607; 1,50 g, 18 × 19 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
83. ŠEP PN 1120; 7,08 g, 30 × 29 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
84. ŠEP PN 908; 2,10 g, 19 × 21 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
85. ŠEP PN 617; 1,20 g, 16 × 19 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
86. ŠEP PN 974; 1,41 g, 17 × 17 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
87. ŠEP PN 719; 1,16 g, 17 × 17 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
88. ŠEP PN 966; 1,29 g, 17 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
89. ŠEP PN 753; 1,19 g, 16 × 16 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
90. ŠEP PN 173; 1,94 g, 16 × 17 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
91. ŠEP PN 951; 1,00 g, 16 × 17 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.¹⁸
92. ŠEP PN 559; 1,93 g, 16 × 18 mm, 5 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
93. ŠEP PN 731; 1,66 g, 17 × 18 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
94. ŠEP PN 1037; 1,96 g, 18 × 19 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
95. ŠEP PN 171; 2,29 g, 18 × 19 mm, 12 h. Leg. av. S P F [?] -S P F AVG. Dobro očuvan. / Obv. leg. S P F [?]-S P F AVG. Well preserved.¹⁹
96. ŠEP PN 752; 1,32 g, 18 × 18 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
97. ŠEP PN 711; 1,61 g, 18 × 17 mm, 5 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
98. ŠEP PN 947; 1,62 g, 17 × 17 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
99. ŠEP PN 1299; 1,72 g, 17 × 18 mm, 12 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
100. ŠEP PN 993; 1,29 g, 17 × 17 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.
101. ŠEP PN 600; 0,92 g, 16 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
102. ŠEP PN 1086; 1,70 g, 18 × 18 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
103. ŠEP PN 360; 0,23 g, 14 × 14 mm, 7 h. Leg. av. mOn-SIG-IsmVnDI. Pop. Patrijarhalni križ. l. gore B. Tip: +REGIS-VnGARIEETA. Štit podijeljen na četiri polja (1, 3 četiri poprečne grede; 2, 4 orao). Dobro očuvan. / Obv. leg. mOn-SIG-IsmVnDI. Bust with patriarchal cross, l. above B. Type: +REGIS-VnGARIEETA. Shield divided into four sectors (1, 3 four perpendicular bars; 2, 4 eagle). Well preserved.
104. ŠEP PN 566; 16,09 g, 31 × 32 mm, Ø h. Određen prema portretu. Istrošen. / Classified based on portrait. Worn.
105. ŠEP PN 717; 6,64 g, 27 × 26 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
106. ŠEP PN 1414; 5,75 g, 27 × 27 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
107. ŠEP PN 1424; 7,36 g, 25 × 24 mm, Ø. Istrošen. / Worn.
108. ŠEP PN 1604; 1,95 g, 18 × 19 mm, 6 h. Tip: VOT/[X]. Istrošen. / Type: VOT/[X]. Worn.
109. ŠEP PN 772; 1,59 g, 17 × 18 mm, 12 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 2. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 2. Worn.
110. ŠEP PN 747; 1,23 g, 17 × 18 mm, 6 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 2. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 2. Worn.
111. ŠEP PN 903; 0,75 g, 15 × 13 mm, 6 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 2. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 2. Worn.
112. ŠEP PN 1463; 0,92 g, 17 × 18 mm, Ø h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 2. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 2. Worn.
113. ŠEP PN 616; 1, 66 g, 17 × 17 mm, 6 h. Leg. av. [?]-TIVS. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 2. Istrošen. / Obv. leg. [?]-TIVS. Type: Gloria Exercitus 2. Worn.
114. ŠEP PN 1410; 0,67 g, 15 × 16 mm, 6 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 1. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 1. Worn.
115. ŠEP PN 90; 0,86 g, 16 × 16 mm, 12 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 1. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 1. Worn.
116. ŠEP PN 1185; 1,34 g, 14 × 14 mm, 12 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 1. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 1. Worn.
117. ŠEP PN 504; 1,06 g, 13 × 14 mm, 6 h. Leg. av. [?ST[?]-. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 1. Istrošen. / Obv. leg. [?ST[?]-. Type: Gloria Exercitus 1. Worn.

¹⁸ Moguće kovnice Akvileja, Rim, Tesalonika (v. Bruck 1961: 36) / Possible mints Aquileia, Rome and Thessalonica (see Bruck 1961: 36).

¹⁹ Pogreška u kovanju uzrokovana pomicanjem kalupa. / Minting error caused by movement of die.

118. ŠEP PN 1000; 1,02 g, 13 × 13 mm, 6 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 1. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 1. Worn.
119. ŠEP PN 946; 0,53 g, 14 × 13 mm, 6 h. Tip: Gloria Exercitus 1. Istrošen. / Type: Gloria Exercitus 1. Worn.
120. ŠEP PN 1639; 0,58 g, 13 × 15 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
121. ŠEP PN 1456; 0,48 g, 12 × 13 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
122. ŠEP PN 766; 0,52 g, 12 × 13 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
123. ŠEP PN 1125; 1,36 g, 15 × 17 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
124. ŠEP PN 779; 0,64 g, 13 × 11 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
125. ŠEP PN 505; 0,89 g, 15 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
126. ŠEP PN 656; 0,92 g, 14 × 13 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
127. ŠEP PN 1439; 2,38 g, 17 × 18 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
128. ŠEP PN 1111; 1,08 g, 13 × 15 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
129. ŠEP PN 1631; 2,55 g, 19 × 20 mm, Ø h. Tip: VOT/? Istrošen. / Type: VOT/? Worn.
130. ŠEP PN 1442; 2,22 g, 17 × 18 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
131. ŠEP PN 765; 1,51 g, 17 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
132. ŠEP PN 957; 1,49 g, 15 × 18 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
133. ŠEP PN 1107; 1,88 g, 16 × 16 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
134. ŠEP PN 1256; 1,15 g, 18 × 17 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
135. ŠEP PN 1622; 0,67 g, 16 × 13 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
136. ŠEP PN 1440; 1,70 g, 17 × 16 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
137. ŠEP PN 1450; 1,39 g, 15 × 16 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
138. ŠEP PN 1459; 1,03 g, 16 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
139. ŠEP PN 1167; 1,46 g, 14 × 15 mm, 7 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
140. ŠEP PN 1621; 1,10 g, 16 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
141. ŠEP PN 1183; 1,06 g, 17 × 17 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
142. ŠEP PN 1370; 1,26 g, 11 × 13 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
143. ŠEP PN 672; 3,30 g, 19 × 20 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
144. ŠEP PN 158; 1,13 g, 17 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
145. ŠEP PN 348; 0,61 g, 14 × 13 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
146. ŠEP PN 56; 1,13 g, 18 × 17 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
147. ŠEP PN 594; 0,90 g, 15 × 15 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
148. ŠEP PN 1629; 0,39 g, 15 × 11 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
149. ŠEP PN 740; 0,97 g, 16 × 19 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
150. ŠEP PN 1115; 0,91 g, 17 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
151. ŠEP PN 768; 1,56 g, 18 × 17 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
152. ŠEP PN 55; 1,68 g, 17 × 17 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
153. ŠEP PN 1356; 2,22 g, 16 × 15 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
154. ŠEP PN 1648; 1,10 g, 16 × 17 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
155. ŠEP PN 976; 1,62 g, 16 × 18 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
156. ŠEP PN 1087; 1,19 g, 17 × 18 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
157. ŠEP PN 1264; 1,73 g, 16 × 17 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
158. ŠEP PN 1267; 1,89 g, 17 × 16 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
159. ŠEP PN 981; 0,63 g, 13 × 14 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
160. ŠEP PN 572; 0,98 g, 15 × 17 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
161. ŠEP PN 1263; 0,92 g, 13 × 15 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
162. ŠEP PN 1074; 1,94 g, 17 × 17 mm, 7 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
163. ŠEP PN 915; 1,31 g, 17 × 15 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.

164. ŠEP PN 1328; 1,04 g, 15 × 16 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
165. ŠEP PN 1268; 0,86 g, 17 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
166. ŠEP PN 1525; 0,82 g, 14 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
167. ŠEP PN 1632; 1,45 g, 18 × 19 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
168. ŠEP PN 1358; 0,99 g, 16 × 14 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
169. ŠEP PN 1642; 0,45 g, 14 × 14 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
170. ŠEP PN 1461; 1,04 g, 14 × 14 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
171. ŠEP PN 1637; 0,69 g, 14 × 13 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
172. ŠEP PN 1644; 1,01 g, 14 × 10 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
173. ŠEP PN 59; 1,21 g, 17 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
174. ŠEP PN 1067; 1,60 g, 15 × 15 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
175. ŠEP PN 242; 0,92 g, 15 × 17 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
176. ŠEP PN 244; 1,17 g, 16 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
177. ŠEP PN 964; 0,87 g, 16 × 17 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
178. ŠEP PN 1081; 0,87 g, 17 × 18 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
179. ŠEP PN 1083; 1,70 g, 17 × 18 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
180. ŠEP PN 764; 1,16 g, 18 × 17 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
181. ŠEP PN 724; 1,16 g, 16 × 15 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
182. ŠEP PN 1001; 1,40 g, 16 × 15 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
183. ŠEP PN 1055; 1,26 g, 15 × 16 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
184. ŠEP PN 452; 1,43 g, 17 × 15 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
185. ŠEP PN 58; 1,04 g, 13 × 14 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
186. ŠEP PN 1059; 1,30 g, 16 × 17 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
187. ŠEP PN 728; 1,06 g, 15 × 16 mm, Ø h. Leg. av. [?TAN?]. Istrošen. / Obv. leg. [?TAN?]. Worn.
188. ŠEP PN 1255; 1,62 g, 16 × 16 mm, Ø h. Leg. av. [?]-[VS NOB C]. Istrošen. / Obv. leg. [?]-[VS NOB C]. Worn.
189. ŠEP PN 1636; 0,83 g, 14 × 14 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
190. ŠEP PN 783; 1,47 g, 17 × 18 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
191. ŠEP PN 1543; 1,30 g, 14 × 15 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.
192. ŠEP PN 745; 1,15 g, 17 × 16 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
193. ŠEP PN 929; 1,16 g, 14 × 15 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
194. ŠEP PN 999; 1,37 g, 16 × 16 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
195. ŠEP PN 994; 1,12 g, 16 × 16 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
196. ŠEP PN 1093; 3,31 g, 17 × 17 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
197. ŠEP PN 914; 1,13 g, 16 × 18 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
198. ŠEP PN 754; 1,52 g, 15 × 17 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
199. ŠEP PN 1070; 0,56 g, 14 × 13 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
200. ŠEP PN 1141; 1,43 g, 19 × 17 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
201. ŠEP PN 932; 0,99 g, 14 × 15 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
202. ŠEP PN 781; 0,99 g, 14 × 15 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
203. ŠEP PN 749; 1,72 g, 15 × 16 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
204. ŠEP PN 955; 1,27 g, 14 × 14 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
205. ŠEP PN 1307; 1,19 g, 14 × 14 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
206. ŠEP PN 906; 0,68 g, 13 × 13 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
207. ŠEP PN 1089; 1,99 g, 17 × 17 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
208. ŠEP PN 578; 0,49 g, 13 × 12 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.

209. ŠEP PN 593; 0,86 g, 13 × 13 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
210. ŠEP PN 726; 0,97 g, 14 × 15 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
211. ŠEP PN 1084; 1,03 g, 13 × 13 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
212. ŠEP PN 1130; 0,78 g, 15 × 13 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
213. ŠEP PN 1096; 1,78 g, 17 × 17 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
214. ŠEP PN 1683; 1,40 g, 15 × 16 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
215. ŠEP PN 1423; 2,25 g, 15 × 15 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
216. ŠEP PN 1453; 0,94 g, 17 × 16 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
217. ŠEP PN 621; 1,36 g, 15 × 16 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
218. ŠEP PN 2; 1,01 g, 19 × 19 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
219. ŠEP PN 318; 1,65 g, 17 × 18 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.
220. ŠEP PN 985; 0,58 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
221. ŠEP PN 579; 0,75 g, 17 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
222. ŠEP PN 954; 1,34 g, 16 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
223. ŠEP PN 982; 1,21 g, 13 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
224. ŠEP PN 785; 0,46 g, 12 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
225. ŠEP PN 727; 0,34 g, 9 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
226. ŠEP PN 1013; 2,21 g, 19 × 18 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
227. ŠEP PN 1073; 1,35 g, 16 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
228. ŠEP PN 1058; 0,47 g, 9 × 11 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
229. ŠEP PN 1139; 1,29 g, 15 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
230. ŠEP PN 1133; 1,13 g, 18 × 19 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
231. ŠEP PN 1147; 0,18 g, 9 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
232. ŠEP PN 1054; 0,60 g, 12 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
233. ŠEP PN 798; 0,95 g, 13 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
234. ŠEP PN 283; 1,14 g, 13 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
235. ŠEP PN 950; 0,90 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
236. ŠEP PN 1006; 1,34 g, 16 × 16 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
237. ŠEP PN 775; 0,53 g, 15 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
238. ŠEP PN 787; 1,33 g, 13 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
239. ŠEP PN 780; 0,75 g, 13 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
240. ŠEP PN 748; 0,89 g, 13 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
241. ŠEP PN 762; 0,83 g, 13 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
242. ŠEP PN 1079; 1,79 g, 17 × 17 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
243. ŠEP PN 1085; 0,14 g, 7 × 8 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
244. ŠEP PN 1262; 0,66 g, 13 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
245. ŠEP PN 560; 1,13 g, 15 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
246. ŠEP PN 734; 0,90 g, 16 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn..
247. ŠEP PN 924; 1,20 g, 14 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
248. ŠEP PN 926; 0,83 g, 17 × 16 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
249. ŠEP PN 1290; 0,73 g, 17 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
250. ŠEP PN 1289; 0,69 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
251. ŠEP PN 996; 0,82 g, 11 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
252. ŠEP PN 1065; 0,91 g, 14 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
253. ŠEP PN 1077; 0,58 g, 12 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
254. ŠEP PN 708; 1,23 g, 12 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.

255. ŠEP PN 758; 0,40 g, 15 × 11 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
256. ŠEP PN 757; 0,31 g, 14 × 11 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
257. ŠEP PN 997; 1,06 g, 14 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
258. ŠEP PN 991; 0,59 g, 12 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
259. ŠEP PN 998; 1,29 g, 14 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
260. ŠEP PN 1269; 0,69 g, 15 × 11 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
261. ŠEP PN 1252; 1,47 g, 12 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
262. ŠEP PN 767; 0,53 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
263. ŠEP PN 1246; 0,95 g, 15 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
264. ŠEP PN 1046; 0,84 g, 14 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
265. ŠEP PN 1022; 0,64 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
266. ŠEP PN 565; 0,27 g, 9 × 11 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
267. ŠEP PN 971; 0,72 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
268. ŠEP PN 973; 0,49 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
269. ŠEP PN 1274; 0,85 g, 14 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
270. ŠEP PN 743; 1,49 g, 15 × 16 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
271. ŠEP PN 744; 0,94 g, 15 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
272. ŠEP PN 2602; 1,58 g, 17 × 17 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
273. ŠEP PN 760; 2,03 g, 17 × 17 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
274. ŠEP PN 1088; 0,97 g, 16 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
275. ŠEP PN 1121; 1,78 g, 20 × 22 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
276. ŠEP PN 755; 1,01 g, 17 × 17 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
277. ŠEP PN 930; 1,79 g, 17 × 18 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
278. ŠEP PN 1105; 1,22 g, 13 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
279. ŠEP PN 1080; 0,58 g, 14 × 16 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
280. ŠEP PN 1273; 0,49 g, 12 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
281. ŠEP PN 556; 1,25 g, 15 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
282. ŠEP PN 570; 2,43 g, 19 × 19 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
283. ŠEP PN 709; 0,58 g, 16 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
284. ŠEP PN 1126; 1,62 g, 16 × 17 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
285. ŠEP PN 1371; 0,78 g, 16 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
286. ŠEP PN 1441; 0,64 g, 12 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
287. ŠEP PN 1478; 0,87 g, 12 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
288. ŠEP PN 1188; 0,86 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
289. ŠEP PN 1603; 0,76 g, 15 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
290. ŠEP PN 1447; 1,05 g, 18 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
291. ŠEP PN 1179; 1,19 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
292. ŠEP PN 1190; 0,88 g, 13 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
293. ŠEP PN 1192; 0,95 g, 14 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
294. ŠEP PN 1362; 0,72 g, 15 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
295. ŠEP PN 1523; 1,81 g, 16 × 16 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
296. ŠEP PN 1513; 0,71 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
297. ŠEP PN 1508; 0,58 g, 13 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
298. ŠEP PN 1627; 1,21 g, 14 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
299. ŠEP PN 1184; 1,02 g, 16 × 16 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
300. ŠEP PN 1612; 1,11 g, 14 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.

301. ŠEP PN 1616; 0,98 g, 16 × 17 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 302. ŠEP PN 1596; 0,42 g, 19 × 19 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 303. ŠEP PN 1178; 0,53 g, 12 × 10 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 304. ŠEP PN 1635; 0,76 g, 17 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 305. ŠEP PN 502; 1,07 g, 15 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 306. ŠEP PN 667; 2,56 g, 16 × 25 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 307. ŠEP PN 680; 4,00 g, 22 × 24 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 308. ŠEP PN 1109; 0,79 g, 14 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 309. ŠEP PN 159; 0,68 g, 16 × 15 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 310. ŠEP PN 1160; 1,03 g, 14 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 311. ŠEP PN 317; 0,86 g, 14 × 13 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 312. ŠEP PN 71; 0,92 g, 15 × 14 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 313. ŠEP PN 68; 0,22 g, 12 × 7 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 314. ŠEP PN 72; 1,25 g, 12 × 12 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.
 315. ŠEP PN 569; 0,42 g, 8 × 8 mm. Istrošen. / Worn.

NOVAC IZ GROBOVA / COINS FROM GRAVES

Grob 2 / Grave 2

316. Ae3 1/2 4. st. / c. SPES REI PVBLICAE ? RIC VIII ?

Grob 7 / Grave 7

317. As 2/2 1. st. / c. ? ? ?

Grob 10 / Grave 10

Gallienus 253 (260–268)

318. An 260–268 PAX AETERNA AVG Rom RIC Va 254 Δ-

Claudius II. (268–270)

319. An 268–270 IOVI VICTORI Rom RIC Va 54 / 55

Grob 17 / Grave 17

Antoninus Pius (136–161)

320. As ? ? ?

Grob 23 / Grave 23

Neodređen novac / Unclassified coins

321. Ae3 2/2 4. st. / c. GLORIA ROMANORVM ? RIC IX ?

322. Ae3 2/2 4. st. / c. SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE ? RIC IX ?

323. Ae2 FEL TEMP REPARATIO
pali konjanik / fallen
horseman RIC IX ? Γ-

Grob 29 / Grave 29**Neodređen novac / Unclassified coins**

324.	Ae2		FEL TEMP REPARATIO galija / galley	?	RIC IX ?		
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Grob 34 / Grave 34**Valentinianus I. (364–375)**

325.	Ae3	364–367	GLORIA ROMANORVM	Sis	RIC IX 5		-R
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Valens (364–378)

326.	Ae3	364–367	GLORIA ROMANORVM	Sis	RIC IX 5	BSISC	-R
327.	Ae3	364–367 (Aq)/ 367–375 (The)	"	Aq / The	RIC IX 7 (Aq)/ RIC IX 26 (The)		-A

Valentinianus II. (375–392)

328.	Ae3		GLORIA ROMANORVM		RIC IX ?		
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Neodređen novac / Unclassified coins

329.	Ae3	4. st. / c.	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	?	RIC IX ?		
330.	Ae3	367–375	SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE	Sis	RIC IX ?		D-
331.	Ae3	364–367 (Aq)	"	Aq / The	RIC IX ?		A-

316. ŠEP PN 11; 0,84 g, 16 × 14 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.

317. ŠEP PN 204; 7,09 g, 26 × 27 mm, 6 h. Flavijevac. Vespazijan ili Tit? Istrošen. / Flavian. Vespasian or Titus? Worn.

318. ŠEP PN 44; 0,74 g, 18 × 15 mm, 5 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.

319. ŠEP PN 41; 2,07 g, 16 × 17 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.

320. ŠEP PN 325; 8,32 g, 25 × 27 mm, Ø h. Određen prema portretu. Istrošen. / Classified based on portrait. Worn.

321. ŠEP PN 686; 0,91 g, 14 × 14 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.

322. ŠEP PN 689; 0,54 g, 11 × 13 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.

323. ŠEP PN 694; 3,99 g, 21 × 21 mm, 5 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.

324. ŠEP PN 691; 1,08 g, 17 × 17 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.

325. ŠEP PN 814-3; 1,66 g, 17 × 15 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.

326. ŠEP PN 814-1; 1,52 g, 15 × 16 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.

327. ŠEP PN 814-4; 1,67 g, 16 × 15 mm, 6 h. Dobro očuvan. / Well preserved.

328. ŠEP PN 813; 1,10 g, 13 × 13 mm, 6 h. Istrošen. / Worn.

329. ŠEP PN 814-2; 0,39 g, 11 × 10 mm, 12 h. Istrošen. / Worn.

330. ŠEP PN 814-5; 0,43 g, 13 × 14 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.

331. ŠEP PN 814-6; 0,25 g, 11 × 12 mm, Ø h. Istrošen. / Worn.

KRATICE / ABBREVIATIONS

LRBC	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage A. D. 324–498</i> (P. V. Hill & J. P. C. Kent, <i>Part I. The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine A. D. 324–436</i> ; R. A. G. Carson & J. P. C. Kent, <i>Part II. Bronze Roman Imperial Coinage of the Later Empire A. D. 436–498</i>), New York, 1989.
RIC	<i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , Vol. I–X, London, 1923. etc.
RIC III	H. Mattingly & E. A. Sydenham, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. III. Antoninus Pius to Commodus</i> , London, 1930.
RIC Va	P. H. Webb, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. V. Pt. 1. Valerian to Florian</i> , London, 1927.
RIC Vb	H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham & P. H. Webb, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. V. Pt. 2. Probus to Amandus</i> , London, 1933.
RIC VI	C. H. V. Sutherland, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. VI. Diocletian to Maximinus</i> , London, 1967.
RIC VII	P. Brunn, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. VII. Constantine and Licinius</i> , London, 1966.
RIC VIII	J. P. C. Kent, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. VIII. The Family of Constantine I</i> , London, 1981.
RIC IX	J. W. E. Pearce, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. IX. Valentinian I – Theodosius I</i> , London, 1933.

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Bruck 1961	G. Bruck, <i>Die Spättrömische Kupferprägung</i> , Graz, 1961.
Brunn 1988	P. Brunn, "Čentur revisited. Notes on the aes Coinage of the mint of Siscia", in: P. Kos & Ž. Demo (eds.), <i>Studia Numismatica Labacensia. Alexandro Jeločnik oblata, Situla 26</i> , Ljubljana, 1988, 115–140.
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Buzov 2009	M. Buzov, "Siscijska kovnica", in: N. Cambi, J. Belamarić & T. Marasović (eds.), <i>Dioklecijan, Tetrarhija i Dioklecijanova palača o 1700. obljetnici postojanja</i> , Split, 2009, 621–645.
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T. 1



T. 2



T. 3

