

THE FIRST EMISSION OF THE EMPEROR PROBUS IN THE SISCIA MINT

In this study presenting new material from the literature and electronic resources, the authors offer a corpus of first emission struck at Siscia under the emperor Probus. Classical numismatic works Cohen, Webb, Alföldi and Pink are complemented by illustrations of a large number of variants of antoniniani.

Introduction

Coining of Emperor Probus are given in three classic numismatic works. The basic corpus of Roman imperial numismatics, The Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC)¹ systematizes coins of Probus by mints, and then alphabetically by reverses, in a way that is taken from Cohen.² Alföldi³ in his seminal work on antoniniani of Emperor Probus minted in Siscia gives a detailed description of each variant (over 2500 types) with provenances.

¹ *Webb, Percy, H.*, The Roman imperial coinage Volume 5. Part II, Probus-Amandus 276-286, Spink & Son, London, 1933.

² *Cohen, Henry*, Description Historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain, Paris, 1880-1892.s

³ *Alföldi, András*, Siscia V, Probus sisciai antoninianusai, Numizmatikai Közlöny, XXXVI-XXXVII, 1937-1938, Budapest, 1939, 3-88.

Finally, the dating and attribution to the emissions, with pioneering work of Missong⁴ was developed by Pink in his Aufbau.⁵ These three basic numismatic works complement each other, but all have drawbacks. In the RIC one found very little information on the minting chronology and division on the issues. Types are generically referred to and it allowed a greater number of combinations obverse/reverse than actually exists. Furthermore, the RIC has very little illustrations, and in Pink and Alföldi there are not existent, making it difficult for determination and a comparison with the new material. Besides the general division of the emissions that brings Pink, recently for the first emission a detailed works with illustrations for mint Ticinum⁶, Rome^{7,8} and Lugdunum⁹ were published, while Siscia mint is organized by emissions and illustrated along with other mints in a BSc thesis.¹⁰ Organization according to RIC for all mints during the reign of Probus is used on an excellent website (Probvs),¹¹ with many illustrations and attribution of emissions, but again this site lacks illustrations of many varieties.

Monetary emissions are according to Pink a separate series of coins, which is characterized by a new edition of workshop (*officinae*), change of reverse or reverse inscriptions. The emission can take different lengths of time, eg. a year, however in war times several emissions can be issued within one year, but also emissions can last several years. Göbl¹² defines emissions as a specific program of issuing money in a variety of metals and nominals with the imaging program. The emissions is controlled program of display and motives that makes a coherent group characterized by issuing coins with coordinated nominal value and volume (size, quantity) to cover financial transactions in a specific area of circulation for a certain period based on the amount of metal available. Rosenbaum assumes that emission is a group of coins on which can be seen common affiliation in space and time. Spatial togetherness is usually visible through a common style, and common time is known by the same type of mint marks. In doing so, the same obverse legend and busts are used. Emissions are respectively specific to individual mints, and there is a variety of planned and executed emissions. However,

⁴ *Missong, Alexander*, Gleichartig systemisierte Münzreihen unter Kaiser Probus, Num. Zeitschr. 1873, 5, 102-115

⁵ *Pink, Karl*, Der Aufbau der römischen Münzprägung in der Kaiserzeit VI/1 Probus, Num. Zeitschr. 1949, 73, 13-74.

⁶ *Estiot, Sylviane*, Une campagne germanique de l'empereur Probus: l'atelier de Ticinum en 277-278, In: H.-G. Pflaum, un historien du XXe siècle. Actes du Colloque international EPHE, 21-23, octobre 2004. Actes, S. Demougin, X. Lorient, P. Cosme, S. Lefebvre éd., Genève, 2006, 207-252.

⁷ *Estiot, Sylviane*,; *Gysen, Philippe*, L'atelier de Rome au début du règne de Probus (276-277): corpus et documents inédits, Rev. Num. 2006, 162, 231-257.

⁸ *Giard, Jean-Baptiste*,; *Modonesi, Denise*,; *Guillemain, Jean*, Ripostiglio della Venèra: nuovo catalogo illustrato Volume III, 1, La monetazione di Probo a Roma (276-282 d. C.), Roma, Quasar, 2009.

⁹ *Bastien, Pierre*, Le monnayage de l'atelier de Lyon. De la réouverture de l'atelier par Aurélien à la mort de Carin (fin 274-mi-285), Numismatique romaine, Essais, Recherches et Documents, IX, Wetteren 1976.

¹⁰ *Rosenbaum, Malte*, Die Münzprägung des Kaisers Probus (276-282) Struktur und Organisation, Diplomarbeit, Universität Wien, Wien 2013.

¹¹ *Kryszczuk, Grzegorz*, <http://probvs.net/probvs/> in article abbreviated as 'Probvs'

¹² *Göbl, Robert*, Antike Numismatik. Battenberg, München, 1978; *Göbl, Robert*, Numismatik - Grundriss und wissenschaftliches System. Battenberg, München, 1987.

there are reverse images or types of reverse which have been produced in several mints and which had to be arranged in accordance with a central issuing authority.

Dating and chronology of Roman coins is not always unambiguous. In dating helps the selection of the legend and the designs of the reverse display that mark an important historical event, such as war and victory celebrations. More information that can help in dating coins are on the specimens with the image of the ruler and the titles of which can be precisely dated almost as modern money.¹³ Hoards provide information on the types of money that are in common circulation: if you know the time of minting of some, the approximate dates for the other can be determined. In addition, the state of preservation of coins is telling how long the coin was in circulation. Contrary to the names with titles, other information give only approximate time. For the relative sequence of issuance the analysis of the dies and the connection of coins that share the same die is very important, and it can establish a whole chronological sequence of one type of coins. In order to facilitate monitoring of work in the mints, a different characters and mint marks were chosen. Emissions are primarily differentiated by typology and legends (which are from emission to emission shorter) and subsequently may be distinguished according to the mint marks (going from simple to more complex).¹⁴

The first issue is relatively easily to determine, because in the initial phase die engravers typically used existing system of mint marks, reverse inscriptions and displays, while the iconographic representation of the new emperor on obverse is very similar to the previous. This practice is common in Siscia mint.¹⁵ Namely, it takes some time from the arrival of the news of the new emperor before the mint does get a new official *imago imperi* (emperor's portrait on the coins). Alföldi recognizes this fact and differentiates as *caput Floriani* (portrait of Florian) for some examples of antoniniani of Probus. Sometimes there are mixed dies for minting reverse of the first emission taken from the last emissions of predecessor (mule), which is also helpful. Also, the first emission could be also distinguished as it is often less in volume of minting, as well as the last emission of predecessor.

First emission in Siscia

Pink finds all these elements in the first emission of siscian mint for Emperor Probus. During his predecessor Florian, six workshops were active in Siscia with mint marks: -//XXIP to -//XXIVI, and -P//XXI to -VI//XXI. In the last, second emission of Florian (August 276) the following reverses were produced: CONCORD MILIT, FELICITAS AVG, FELICITAS SAECVLI, (FORTVNA REDVX), PROVIDE AVG, (PAX AVGVSTI), (REDITVS AVG), SECVRITAS SAECVLI and (VICTORIAE AVGVSTI).¹⁶ Part of this reverse repertoire uses mint for Probus, except those designated in parenthe-

¹³ Schaps, David M., Handbook for Classical Research, Routledge, London, 2011, 203-205



¹⁴ Kos, Peter, Lexicon of ancient numismatics, Hrvatski bibliografski zavod, Zagreb, 1998, pg. 103, cites Göbl, Robert, Eckhelianum II. Die Emission, Definitiorische Untersuchung eines numismatischen Grundbegriffes. Num. Zeitschrift 1984, 98, 7-18.

¹⁵ Margetić, Davor; Margetić, Dalibor, Antoniniani of Julian of Pannonia, Num. Vijesti 2010, 63, 10-44.

¹⁶ Estiot, Sylviane, Monnaies de l'Empire Romain, XII.1: D'Aurélien à Florian (270-276 après J.-C.), Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Strasbourg, Poinson numismatique, 2004.

ses. Pink says that Probus begins the first emission in Antioch with reverse of Tacitus CLEMENTIA TEMP A-H//XXI (RIC 210, third issue, from January to June 276). The reverse is characteristic of the Eastern mints (germ. *Hausrevers*), especially for Antioch, and comes across Cyzicus and Serdica to Siscia. Portrait on the coins is still old, of Florian: bust of the emperor looking to the right with a view from behind, with a radiate crown, cuirass and drapery (Pink abbreviation Ph¹⁷). Besides this characteristic portrait of the first emission on a very small number of specimens of antoniniani a bust variant can be found where the bust of the emperor facing forward (which Pink abbreviates as Pv¹⁸). Here a separate variant busts (which we marked with PhF1¹⁹) could be added, which Alföldi singles out and specifically states that there is Florian's portrait (*caput Floriani*).²⁰ While the determination of the coins to the first emission is very clear, the stylistic differences and similarities of portrait of Probus with that one of Florian are subject to subjective assessment of each numismatists, and it is needed to consult the same numismatic material in making firm conclusions, which we were not able to do for the examples cited by Alföldi and kept in the numismatic cabinet in Vienna. Style of the first issue is uniform, all have the same obverse title IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG (Pink abbreviation 1). On the many specimens in the abbreviation AVG, a characteristic siscian letter G²¹ could be found. All other obverse legends are appearing in the second emission, as well as diverse types of busts, with continued use of the same mint marks and reverses. The reasons why Pink here puts an end to the first emission and attributes other similar material in the second emission is not explained in detail, except to comment for reverse PROVIDE AVG that was also struck in the second emission, stating that the specimens with the bust of type C (germ. Panzer, cuirassed) surely belong to the second emission. We show here very compendious tabular presentation of the monetary issues in the first emission given by Pink in Aufbau, with the addition of new specimens that are not listed there (Table 1).

Tables 2-4 list the antoniniani from the first emission, with the correlation to the literature, RIC and in particular Alföldi, together with the provenances of illustrated specimens.

Reverse type CLEMENTIA TEMP has a well-organized structure, it was struck in all workshops, however, there are also irregular specimens illustrated in figures 7 and 8. The obverse style of portraits and reverse presentation of these specimens convincingly confirm their attribution to first emission, whereas mint marks are certainly a die cutting errors. It is a mark 'ϣ' (ligate VI ) and 'μ' (retrograde ligate VI ) , a mint mark VI

¹⁷ Pink: Ph = Paludament von hinten; - Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from back; Estiot (RIC V/1 online) - D2 Bust right, radiate, cuirassed and draped with paludamentum, seen from rear - Bastien A₂ Buste radié à droite, avec cuirasse et paludamentum, vu de trois quarts en arrière, RIC C - radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r.

¹⁸ Pink: Pv = Paludament von vorn; - Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from front; Estiot - D1 Bust right, radiate, cuirassed and draped with paludamentum; Bastien A Buste radié à droite, avec cuirasse et paludamentum

¹⁹ D2F1 Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from back, portrait of Florian; Estiot -

²⁰ In this article bust type codes according to Bastien were used: *Bastien, Pierre, Le Buste monétaire des empereurs romains, Editions numismatiques romaines, Wetteren, 1994.*

²¹ *Alföldi, Andreas, Zur Münzkunde der späteren römischen Kaiserzeit, Blätter für Münzfreunde 1923, 58, 351-355, tabl. 255-257.*

that is not found in the first and second emissions, it appears for the first time in the seventh emission, which has a different style. Alföldi knows for one of each specimen (Alf 15/13 and Alf 15/15), which Gysen and Kryszczuk attributed to the first emission. This error exists for other types of antoniniani in Siscia (Alföldi 26/105 and 26/145). Explanation of retrograde ligate VI error is given on wildwinds web site. Die cutter began engraving a retrograde label and then, after discovering the mistake, is trying to correct cutting ligate VI. This explains why the right side of the mint mark is much weaker.

The same mint mark error, ligate VI there is also at antoniniani CONCORD MILIT Alf 26/48 (Figure 16). This specimen is of the style very similar to that in Figure 7. On antoniniani type CONCORD MILIT more specimens with the wrongly engraved mint marks could be found: retrograde E, $\exists//XXI$ (Alf 26/47, Figure 15) and $\zeta^*//XXI$ (Alf 26/46, collection Voetter). In a series CONCORD MILIT in four workshops could be found bust facing front (Type A, figures 17-20), which Alföldi states that have portrait of Florian (Alf 26/18-26/20). However, stylistic analysis of specimens available to us suggests ordinary portrait on all antoniniani, including a specimen quoted by Alf 26/18 from the numismatic collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (AMZ inv.no. 9130, Dalj, Brajković 1907). Alföldi also singles out specimens with Florian's portrait and bust of type A2 (Alf 26/37-26/39), among them could be attributed antoniniani in Figures 21 and 22.

The most common type of reverse in the first emission is FELICITAS AVG (Table 3). Particularly interesting example is shown in Figure 23, which connects the first emission of Probus with the last emission of Florian and mint mark $-|Q//XXI$ (Alf 30/10). Specimen uses reverse die of Florian from the second emission, August 276 (RIC V/1 Temp №: 4425, RIC 98var, Alföldi 1940, 4.20 = BNC 1966 and RIC V/1 Temp №: 4424, RIC 98var, Alföldi 1940, 4.6 = BNC pl. 99, 538). For the fourth workshop this hybrid has romanized mint mark Q as used by his predecessor, rather than a new mark for Probus in Greek (Δ).²² Although FELICITAS AVG is by the extent the largest series in the first emission, in relation to a series of CLEMENTIA TEMP, relatively rare are engraving errors of mint marks, hence in addition to the previously described specimen one can find only three examples: retrograde Γ for $-|\Gamma//XXI$ (Alf 30/9, Missong), then $-|//\zeta$, where the mark of the sixth workshop is placed in the exergue, instead of in the middle of the field, while XXI is missing (Alf 28/9, Missong, it is not a hybrid of Florian), and retrograde cut letter B in $-B//XXI$ (Alf 28/7, AMZ inv. no. 18704, Figure 41).

The most common reverse type in the first emission FELICITAS AVG is the only one which shows the diversity of reverse display (Table 3):

- a) Felicitas standing facing left, holding caduceus and cornucopia (Figures 23-29)
- b) Felicitas standing by the altar, facing left, holding patera and cornucopia (Figures 30-33)
- c) Felicitas standing by the altar, facing left, holding a patera and caduceus (Figures 34-41)

With three variants of depiction of Felicitas on the reverse (a-c), another variant could be added to the first emission which was not described by Pink: (d) Felicitas stan-

²² Gysen, Pierre, Proposition de classement des émissions de Siscia sous Tacite et Florian, BCEN 2000, 37(3), 41-52.

Table 1 IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG (=1 Pink)

Workshop		1	2	3	4	5	6
Revers		A//XXI	B//XXI	G//XXI	D//XXI	ε//XXI	ζ//XXI
CLEMENTIA TEMP	Ph	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kaiser u. Juppiter	Pv	1				1	
CONCORD MILIT	Ph	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kaiser u. Concordia	Pv		(1)	1	1		(1)
	PhFl		(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)
FELICITAS AVG							
a. Caduceus u. Füllhorn	Ph	1	1	1	1	1	
	Pv			1	1	(1)	
b. Altar u Füllhorn	Ph	1	1		(1)	1	
	Pv	(1)			1	1	
c. Altar u. Caduceus	Ph	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pv	(1)	(1)			1	
d. (Caduceus u. Zepter)	Ph			(1)			
FELICITAS SAECVLI st. I	Ph	1	1				
SECVRITAS SAECVLI s. I	Ph	1	1		(1)	1	(1)
PROVIDE AVG st. I.	Ph						1
	Pv						1

Variants not given by Pink are given in parentheses

Table 2 IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG

	Lit.			- A ₂ - Ph	- A - Pv	- A ₂ - Florian PhFl
CLEMENTIA TEMP	RIC 644	Emperor st. r., holding sceptre, receiving globe from Jupiter st. l., holding sceptre.	-A-//XXI	Alf 15/7 AMZ 9095 Šimanovci ^a	Alf 15/3 - Venèra 2252	
	RIC 644		-B-//XXI	Alf 15/8 eb 280984026315 ^b		
	RIC 644		-G-//XXI	Alf 15/9 - Venèra 2260a		
	RIC 644		-D-//XXI	Alf 15/10 Gloucester 1429 ^c		
	RIC 644		-e-//XXI	Alf 15/11 Hess Divo 11 2015 2055 ^d	Alf 15/4 Künker 243 2013 5165 ^e	
	RIC 644		-z-//XXI	Alf 15/12 Sirmium 2034 ^f		
	RIC 644corr Pink-		errors -ϣ-//XXI	Alf 15/13 Probvs 240105.PG ^g		
	RIC 644corr Pink-		errors -μ-//XXI	Alf 15/15 wildwinds RIC_0644corr ^h		
CONCORD MILIT	RIC 651	Emperor st. r., clasping hand of Concordia.	-/A//XXI	Alf 26/40 Lanz 54 1990 942 ⁱ		
	RIC 651		-/B//XXI	Alf 26/41 eb 260690819784 ^j	Alf 26/18 Athena 2 1988 512 ^o	Alf 26/37 - Voetter
	RIC 651		-/G//XXI	Alf 26/42 eb 370575596025 ^k	Alf 26/19 vcoins 2009 3908 ^p	Alf 26/37v eb 290833079282 ^s
	RIC 651		-/D//XXI	Alf 26/43 eb 370713146603 ^l	Alf 26/20 eb 120711998963 ^q	
	RIC 651		-/e//XXI	Alf 26/ Hess Divo 11 2015 2062 ^m		Alf 26/38 eb 171634079694 ^t
	RIC 651		-/z//XXI	Alf 26/45 eb 181254610203 ⁿ	Alf 26/20v Probvs 071104.AAH ^r	Alf 26/39 - Budapest, Stockholm

^asl. 1.; ^bsl. 2.; ^csl. 3.; ^dsl. 4.; ^esl. 5.; ^fsl. 6.; ^gsl. 7.; ^hsl. 8.; ⁱsl. 9.; ^jsl. 10.; ^ksl. 11.; ^lsl. 12.; ^msl. 13.; ⁿsl. 14.; ^osl. 17.; ^psl. 18.; ^qsl. 19.; ^rsl. 20.; ^ssl. 21.; ^tsl. 22.

Table 3 IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG

	Lit.			- A ₂ - Ph	- A - Pv
FELICITAS AVG (a)	RIC 682	<i>Felicitas</i> st. 1., holding caduceus and cornucopiae.	-/A//XXI	Alf 30/4 - Missong, Voetter	
	RIC 682		-/B//XXI	Alf 30/5 - Vatican	
	RIC 682		-/G//XXI	Alf 30/6 eb 320298206924 ^a	Alf 30/1 - Venèra 25597
	RIC 682		-/D//XXI	Alf 30/7 eb 380973223716 ^b	Alf 30/2 Negrini 27 2008 204 ^d
	RIC 682		-/e//XXI	Alf 30/8 eb 390201645673 ^c	Alf 30/3 eb 370098983672 ^e
FELICITAS AVG (b)	RIC 676	<i>Felicitas</i> st. 1. by altar, holding patera and cornucopiae.	-/A//XXI	Alf 31/2 eb 191034087761 ^f	
	RIC 676		-/B//XXI	Alf 31/3 vcoins 2010 2712 ^g	
	RIC 676		-/D//XXI	Alf 31/4 eb 370435960363 ^h	Alf 31/1 - Voetter
	RIC 676		-/e//XXI	Alf 31/5 eb 160918024080 ⁱ	Alf 31/1a ²³
FELICITAS AVG (c)	RIC 675	<i>Felicitas</i> st. 1. by altar, holding patera and caduceus.	-/A//XXI	Alf 28/2 eb 300806182371 ^j	Alf 28/1v2 Berk 83 1994 752 ^m
	RIC 675		-/B//XXI	Alf 28/3 eb 361046062748 ^k	Alf 28/1v eb 330698706403 ⁿ
	RIC 675		-/D//XXI	Alf 28/8 - Wien	
	RIC 675		-/G//XXI	Alf 28/4 - Missong	
	RIC 675		-/e//XXI	Alf 28/5 Rauch Sommer 2010 1283 ^l	Alf 28/1 eb 130269561701 ^o
	RIC 675		-/z//XXI	Alf 28/6 - Voetter	
FELICITAS AVG (d)	RIC 680	<i>Felicitas</i> stg. 1., holding caduceus and sceptre	-/G//XXI	Alf 29/1 ibercoin 2014 5209 ^p	

^asl. 24.; ^bsl. 25.; ^csl. 26.; ^dsl. 28.; ^esl. 29.; ^fsl. 30.; ^gsl. 31.; ^hsl. 32.; ⁱsl. 33.; ^jsl. 34.; ^ksl. 35.; ^lsl. 36.; ^msl. 38.; ⁿsl. 39.; ^osl. 40.; ^psl. 42.

²³ For this type in Alföldi provenance and number of known specimens is missing

Table 4 IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG

	Lit.			- A ₂ - Ph	- A - Pv
FELICITAS SAECVLI	RIC 690	<i>Felicitas</i> stg. I., holding patera over small altar in r. hand and long-handled caduceus in l. hand	-/A//XXI	Alf 33/7 Berk 186 2013 471 ^a	
	RIC 690		-/B//XXI	Alf 33/8 - Missong	
SECVRITAS SAECVLI	RIC 763corr.	<i>Securitas</i> seated I., holding sceptre, l. hand raised to head.	-/A//XXI	Alf 68/1 Rauch 89 2011 1986 ^b	
	RIC 763corr.		-/B//XXI	Alf 68/2 Rauch e16 2014 5458 ^c	
	RIC 763corr.		-/D//XXI	Alf 68/2v eb 301036817524 ^d	
	RIC 763corr.		-/e//XXI	Alf 68/3 eb 300942921406 ^e	
	RIC 763corr.		-/z//XXI	Alf 68/3v cng 343 2015 599 ^f	
PROVIDE AVG	RIC 716	<i>Providentia</i> stg. I. holding globe and sceptre.	-/z//XXI	Alf 51/2 cng 335 2014 608 ^g	Alf 51/1 eb 361377829538-1 ^h

^asl. 43.; ^bsl. 44.; ^csl. 45.; ^dsl. 46.; ^esl. 47.; ^fsl. 48.; ^gsl. 49.; ^hsl. 50.

ding by the altar facing left, holding caduceus and long scepter (RIC 680, Figure 42). It is struck only in the third workshop, and Alföldi knows four specimens.

The reverse types a) and c) are the most numerous (175 and 160 pieces) which we consider as a common type, then the number of specimens of the sequence follows the type b) (54 pieces), while the rare type d) is found in only 5 specimens.

As for the earlier reverse types, there are also examples of the type FELICITAS AVG where the emperor's portrait looks like Florian (Figure 27) (Alf 30/7: Pecunem 34 2015 1023, Münz Zentrum 24 1976 626, Probus 221003.PG coll. Gysen, Alf 30/6: cgb 289; Alf 28/5: Elsen 96 2008 385, Figure 37). For a variant type Alf 28/1 Alföldi states that bears a portrait of Florian (*caput Floriani*), which could not be verified, to us available two specimens for study of this type do not resemble likeness to Florian.

While reverse type FELICITAS AVG is very numerous, antoniniani of type FELICITAS SAECVLI are the least common type of reverse of the first emission and are known only to a very small number of specimens.

For type SECVRITAS SAECVLI, Roman imperial coinage (RIC) provides a description of Securitas standing left (RIC 763), which does not recognize neither Alföldi nor Pink, they just list type where Securitas is sitting turned left, so that these examples may be described as correction to RIC, RIC 763corr.

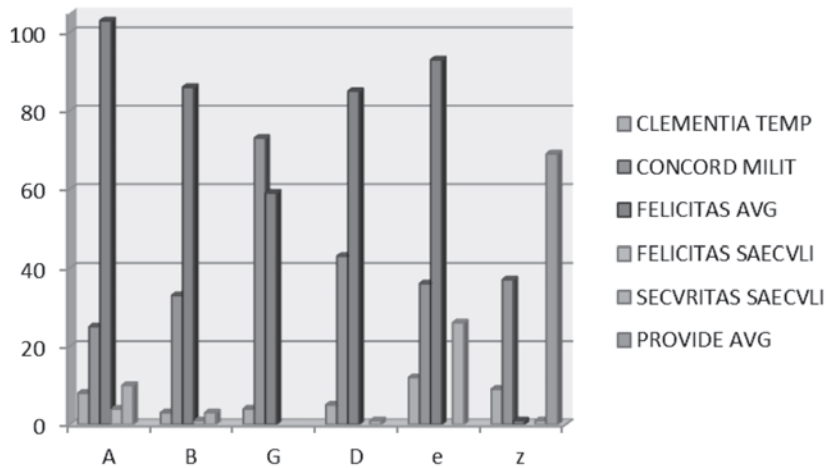
Wrongly engraved mint mark 'ligate VI' is also found in a reverse type PROVIDE AVG (Alf 51/1, Figure 51), which are quite numerous specimens (Alföldi knows three specimens, and three more are known to the authors). All of them also belong to the style of the first emission.

Besides the numismatic material from museum and private collections and coin hoards cited by Alföldi, our statistical analysis also includes numismatic material from auction catalogs, recent coin hoards, numismatic literature and sources on the Internet, totalling 831 specimen. Among other sources, the analysis included material from the following coin hoards: Maravielle, Saint-Pallaye, Troussey, Sirmium, Svetozarevo, Nago, Gloucester, Balkan, Kulcs, Navis-Mühlen, Porto Carro Sampao, Rogiet, Treviglio, Trijebanj, Šimanovci, Nieder-Rentgen and Venera. Table 5 shows the summary distribution of coins by the reverse types and mintmarks, which is graphically illustrated in Figure 1. Table 6 and Figure 2 show the distribution of mint marks, ie. reverses by workshops, while Table 7 and Figure 3 show the distribution of the reverse types. The distribution is very uniform amongst workshops, suggesting the production and activity of the same scale in all six workshops. On the other hand, analysis of the distribution shows an overwhelming dominance of reverse type FELICITAS²⁴, which is represented with 51%, followed by type CONCORD MILIT (30%), while all other types represent 20% of the total production. A similar unevenness of the minting of individual reverses by workshops is noted, so the reverse PROVIDE AVG is minted only in the sixth workshop (although it is not rare reverse), while it is understandable that rare reverse FELICITAS SAECVLI was minted only in the first and second workshops. Reverse FELICITAS SAECVLI also shows the uneven distribution of the workshops, it is mainly minted in first and fifth workshops, with very few in others, while specimens produced in third workshop are not recorded.²⁴

²⁴ This reverse is typical to Sicia mint, Margetić, *Davor*; Margetić, *Dalibor*, FELICITAS - a typically siscian reverse, Obol 2014, 66, 4-8.

Table 3D istribution of coins by the reverse types and mintmarks

Workshop	A	B	G	D	e	z	Total
CLEMENTIA TEMP	8	3	4	5	12	9	4
CONCORD MILIT	25	3	3	3	6	38	248
FELICITAS AVG	103	86	59	85	93	1	26
FELICITAS SAECVLI	4	1					5
SECVRITAS SAECVLI	10	3		1	26	1	4
PROVIDE AVG						69	69
Total	150	126	18	13	167	116	831

*Figure 1***Table 3D** istribution of coins by mintmarks

Mintmark	Specimens	%
A	150	18.1
B	126	15.2
G	18	16.4
D	13	16.1
e	167	20.1
z	118	14.2
Total	831	100

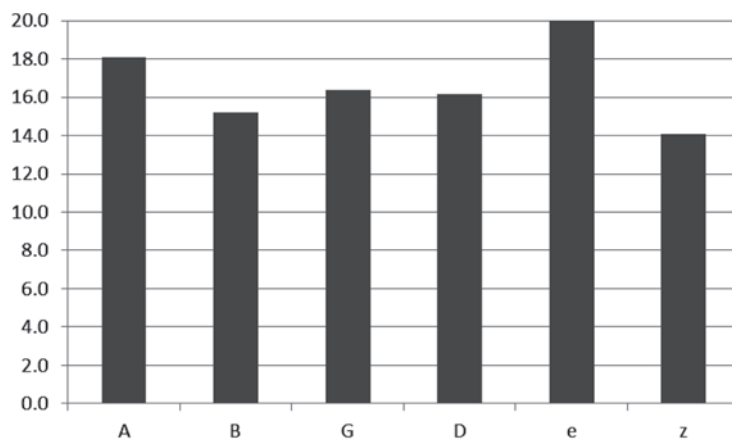


Figure 2

Table 7 Distribution of coins by the reverse types

Reverse type	Specimens	%
CLEMENTIA TEMP	4	4.9
CONCORD MILIT	248	29.8
FELICITAS AVG	27	51.4
FELICITAS SAECVLI	5	0.6
SECVRITAS SAECVLI	4	4.9
PROVIDE AVG	69	8.3
Total	831	100

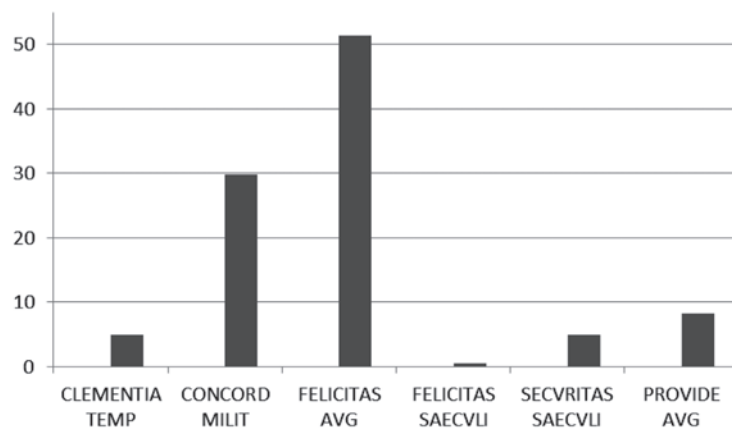


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