

A hoard of antoniniani from Durostorum (Silistra, Bulgaria)

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The Roman legionary camp Durostorum is situated underneath the modern town Silistra in Northeastern Bulgaria. It is a component part of the chain of military sites along the Roman limes in Lower Moesia. The beginning of the history of Durostorum is related to the year 106, when after the Dacian wars Emperor Trajan settled here one of the most efficient military units of the Roman Empire — the XI Claudian Legion¹.

The rescue and regular archaeological excavations that have been conducted in the last 40 years allow for the Early Roman camp and the Late Antiquity fortification, the canabae, the vicus and the necropoleis of the ancient Durostorum to be located. The early camp of the XI Claudian Legion is revealed in the southeastern part of the town. What has been discovered so far of it is the northwestern corner, the southwestern corner with two internal and one external tower, parts of the residence of a centurion and two barracks. To the northeast and northwest of the camp are documented and researched several buildings from the surrounding settlement (the canabae), where the subordination to a general urban-planning scheme can be observed. They have different plans and purposes, a large part of them have a heating system and are connected with the water-supply and sewer network of the settlement².

The revealed camp, the town's baths and villas, tens of marble and bronze statues, the golden and silver adornments and burial objects from the 2nd-4th centuries testify to the significance of Durostorum as a leading military-administrative, cultural and spiritual centre of the Roman civilization along the Lower Danube. Six more coin hoards from the territory of the camp and the canabae and three from the vicus of Durostorum are also known up to this moment³.

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¹ Р. Иванов, *Дуросторум в структура на провинциите Мизия и Долна Мизия*, *Античният Дуросторум*, I, Silistra-Sofia, 2006, p. 69.

² П. Донеvски, *Дуросторум — легионният лагер (castra) и укрепението на Дунавския бряг*, in *Античният Дуросторум*, I, Silistra-Sofia, 2006, p. 166-185; idem, *Канаби на XI Клавдиев легион*, *ibidem*, p. 186-227; idem, *Викус и муниципиниум Аурелнум Дуросторум*, *ibidem*, p. 228-242; idem, *Некрополите на Дуросторум*, *ibidem*, p. 243-262.

³ The first two are from the third quarter of the 2nd century — closed with coins of Marcus Aurelius. One of them is found during archaeological excavations in the territory of the canabae of Durostorum — Dobrich Str. (Е. Христов, *Съкровище от римски монети от Силистра*, *Нумизматика*, 3, 1987, p. 17-26).

The second one is also from the territory of the canabae — from the “Malkia Chair” area; Т. Герасимов, *Монетни съкровища, намерени в България през 1964 г.*, *Известия на Археологическия Институт*, 1965, 28, p. 249. The third and the fourth hoards are found in the territory of the canabae as well, during archaeological excavations, in a room of a building between Yanko Todorov Str. and Seres Str. They consist of 8 and 6 provincial bronze coins, up to Gordian III and Elagabalus respectively (П. Донеvски, *Канаби на XI Клавдиев легион*, *Античният Дуросторум*, I, Silistra-Sofia, 2006, p. 209). At the moment in the Silistra Regional Museum of History are kept only 10 coins, which have not been cleaned and registered in the inventory book. The last of them in terms of chronology is of Emperor Elagabalus. The next couple of hoards are with closing coins of Emperor Volusianus, described in the present article. It should be mentioned that in the scientific literature exists also a coin hoard with a closing coin of

Map 1. Coin hoards closed with issues of emperors Trebonianus Gallus, Volusianus and Aemilianus.

Belo pole — terminus post quem 251-253 AD — published coin hoard

Belo pole — hoard from the first group

Silistra — hoard from the second group

Slatina — hoard from the third group

Kladorub — hoard from the fourth group

1. Camena, Tulcea county, terminus post quem 251 AD; 2. **Abrud**, Constanța county, terminus post quem 252 AD; 3.-4. Silistra; 5. **Shumen district**; 6. **Sadina**, Targovishte district; 7. *Slatina*, Lovech district; 8. *Nikolaevo*, Pleven district; 9. Lucovit, Pleven district; 10. *Mezdra*, Vratsa district; 11. *Gabare*, Vratsa district; 12.-13. *Mihailovo*, Vratsa district; 14. Lom, Montana district; 15. Yakimovo, Montana district; 16. **Gavril Genovo**, Montana district; 17. **Kladorub**, Vidin district; 18. Granichak, Vidin district; 19. **Belo pole**, Vidin district; 20. **Kosovo**, Vidin district; 21. **Sofia**; 22. **Panagyurishte**, Pazardjik district; 23. *Strelcha*, Pazardjik district; 24. **Peshtera**, Pazardjik district; 25. *Koprinka*, Stara Zagora district; 26. *Nova Zagora*, Sliven district; 27. *Băile Herculane II*, Caraș-Severin county; 28. *Strâmpu*, Gorj county; 29. *Seliștea*, Mehedinți county; 30. *Sisești*, Mehedinți county; 31. *Răureni*, Vâlcea county; 32. Apoldu de Jos, Sibiu county; 33. **Sângeorgiu de Câmpie**, Mureș county; 34. *Kruševac-Jagodina*; 35. *Varvarin*, Kruševac; 36. **Svetozarevo**; 37. **Brezane**, Požarevac.

In 1959 during construction works in the territory of the canabae of Durostorum were found around 750 antoniniani, and 641 of them came to the Silistra Museum of History. Chronologically they cover the time from Septimius Severus up to Volusianus⁴. Unfortunately, there is a lack of details about the discovery of the hoard. We should mark the fact that the coins are burned.

In the beginning of the 70's of the 20th century, during construction works in the territory of the early military camp Durostorum (on 31 Polk Str.) another hoard was found with the same chronological span⁵. The larger part of them (313 coins) was given to the Silistra Museum of History (registered under inventory numbers from 5584 to 5896). They are the subject of the present article.

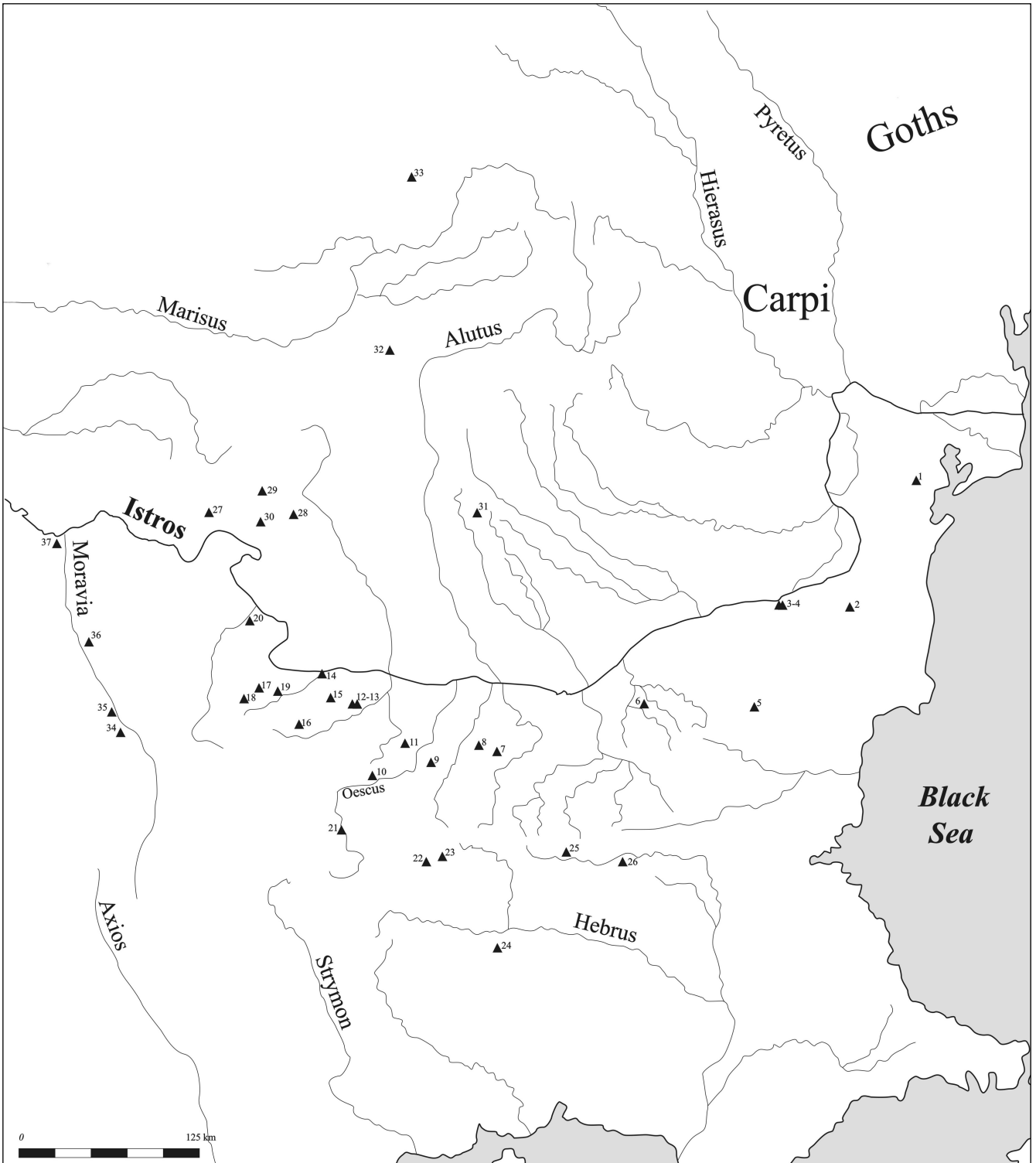
Almost all of the coins have been in circulation. They are classified in the following manner — Caracalla 1 (0.32%); Elagabalus 4 (1.28%), Balbinus 1 (0.32%); Gordian III — 149 (47.6%); Philip the Arab and family 119 (38%); Trajan Decius and family — 27 (8.63%); Trebonianus Gallus 2 (0.64%) and Volusianus 9 (2.88%). They cover the period 216-251/253, but coins from the Emperors Macrinus, Alexander Severus and Maximinus are missing. Almost 90% of the coins are issues from the period 238-249, in similarity to the other synchronous hoards found in Bulgaria (see Map 1 and Graphic 1); 306 were minted in Rome. Only six were minted for certain in Antioch and one in Mediolanum. The minimal measured weight of the coins is 3.08 g, and the maximum is 5.85 g. The maximum diameter is 26 mm,

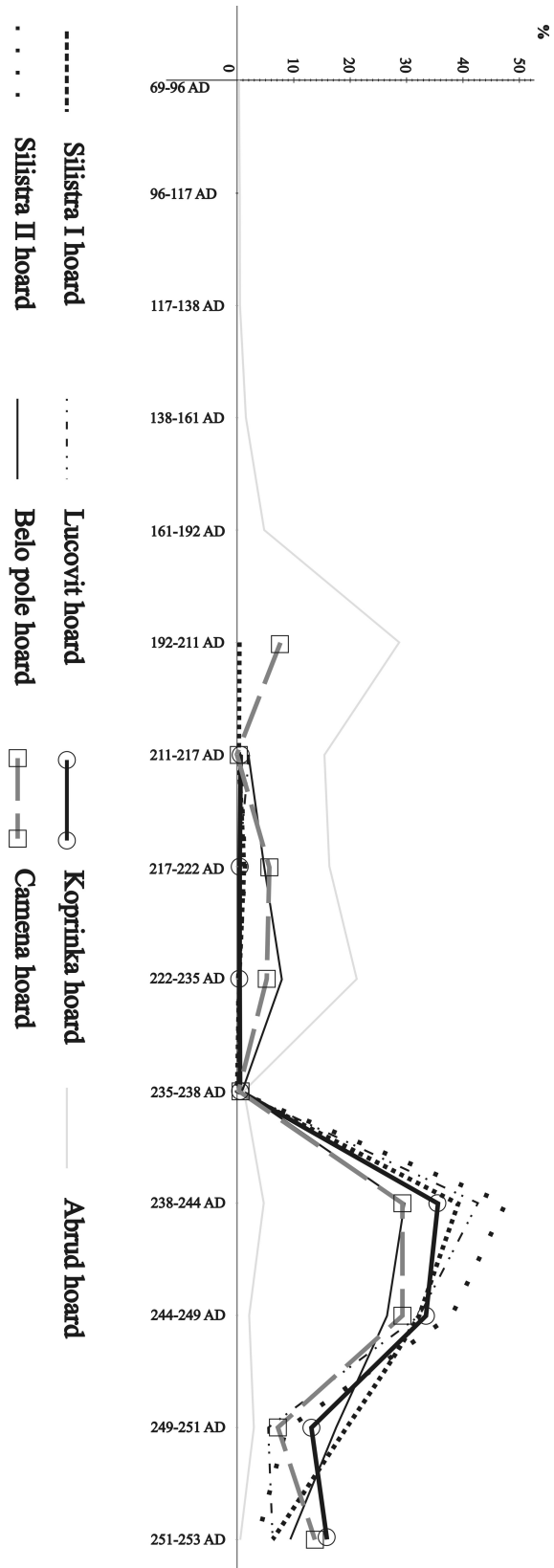
Emperor Caracalla (Т. Герасимов, *Монетни съкровища, нами- рени в България през 1964 г.*, Известия на Археологическия Институт, 1965, 28, p. 249). Actually, the hoard is found close to the “Srebarna” reserve and what has entered the museum is only a part of it. Chronologically, the last coin is from 217 AD. The three small hoards from the vicus of Durostorum are found during archaeological excavations. Two of them are closed with coins of Emperor Antoninus Pius, and the last one — with coins of Philip the Arab (M. Dima, D. Elefterescu, *Les monnaies de Durostorum-Ostrov (4^e siècle av. J.-C. – 6^e siècle ap. J.-C.)*, Wetteren, 2009, p. 138-141).

⁴ The coins were found during an excavation for a canal next to Gen. Skobelev Str. and Stara Planina Str. They are reported by Т. Герасимов, *Монетни съкровища, нами- рени в*

България през 1958 и 1959 г., Известия на Археологическия Институт, 25, 1962, p. 232. They are registered under inventory numbers 468-1018. Two of the coins were not defined at the time. One of them is an antoninianus of Philip the Arab (inv. no. 1107), and the second one is a copper antoninianus of Claudius II (inv. no. 1108). As the last coin differs by technical characteristics and condition of preservation from the rest, it must have most probably fallen by accident to the original composition of the hoard. It is possible that it had been found directly next to the coins of the hoard and given with them.

⁵ According to P. Donevski the hoard was found in the so-called house of the centurion, П. Донеvски, *Дуросторум — легионният лагер (castra) и укреплението на Дунавския бряг, Античният Дуросторум*, I, Silistra-Sofia, 2006, p. 175.





Graphic 1

and the minimal — 18.8 mm. All of the coins belong to well known and often met types. It is interesting that the last coins in terms of chronology — those of Volusianus, are from one and the same type and bear the traces of circulation.

Up to this moment, 22 more coin hoards are known to have been found in the territory of Bulgaria, that are closed with coins of Emperor Volusianus, and one — of Emperor Aemilianus⁶. Two more similar hoards have been found in the territory of Northern Dobrudja⁷. From the territory of Dacia are known seven hoards, closing with coins of the Emperors Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus (see Map 1). According to Viorica Suci, they are to be related to the complex situation along the borders of Dacia, caused by the pressure of the Goths on the eastern neighbors of Rome. She does not exclude the possibility part of them to be related to the events from AD 249-251⁸. From the territory of former Yugoslavia (the Roman provinces of Dalmatia and Upper Moesia, and parts of the provinces of Pannonia and Macedonia) are known 13 hoards with the same *terminus post quem*. Their concentration is along the lower stream of the Morava and Sava rivers⁹. Only three are the synchronous hoards found in the territory of modern-day Greece¹⁰.

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One of the most important questions that occupied many scientists is the reasons for concealment of the numerous coin hoards during the different historical periods, and specifically those from the 3rd century. Probably the largest in number are the supporters of the so-called “threat theory”, or the concealment of hoards due to a direct menace. The larger part of the Balkan scientists shares this explanation, starting with Prof. Bucur Mitrea and Prof. Boris Gerov up to the last comprehensive work, devoted to the coin hoards of the 3rd century in the Balkans¹¹. In the same time, the opponents of the threat theory are not

⁶ Those are the hoards from the village of Belo pole, Granichak, Kladorub and Kosovo, Vidin district; B. Gerov, *Die Einfälle der Nordvölker in den Ostbalkanraum im Lichte der Münzschatzfunde I. Das II. und III. Jahrhundert (101-284)*, Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt, 6, 1977, p. 168; Ф. Филипова, *Колективна находка от римски императорски монети от с. Бело поле, Видински окръг*, Известия на Музеите от Северозападна България, 13, 1987, p. 130-138; И. Юркова, *Монетните находки, открити в България през 1980 г.*, Археология, 1, p. 63); Gabare, Mezdra and Mihailovo, Vratsa district, B. Gerov, *op. cit.*, p. 168-169; 174; И. Юркова, *Монетните находки, открити в България през 1975 и 1976 г.*, Археология, 4, 1978, p. 58-62); Gavril Genova, Lom and Jakimovo, Montana district, B. Gerov, *op. cit.*, p. 168; И. Юркова, *Монетните находки, открити в България през 1977 и 1978 г.*, Археология, 4, 1979, p. 61-62; Nikolaev, Plevan district, Б. Божкова, *Римски монети от съкровището от с. Николаево (Плевенско)*, Нумизматика и Сфрагистика, 6, 1999, 1, p. 43-58; Lukovit and Slatina, Lovech district, B. Gerov, *op. cit.*, p. 169; Р. Гушераклиев, *Две монетни находки от Ловеч и Слатина II-III век*, Известия на Исторически Музей, Lovech, 4, 1999, p. 15-38; a hoard found in Shumen district, Р. Гушераклиев, *Колективни находки, съдържащи бронзови монети на градските управи II-III век, намерени в Северна България*, Известия на Исторически Музей, Lovech, 5, 2000, p. 16-108. The hoard from the village of Sadina, Targovishte district, is kept in the collection of the Rousse Regional

Museum of History under inventory No. 1661. Six hoards have been found in the territory of Thrace: from the village of Koprinka, Kazanlak district, Б. Лилова, *Съкровище от антониниани от с. Копринка, Казанлъшко*, Studia Protobulgarica et Mediaevalia Europensia, Veliko Tărnovo, 1993, p. 199-236; from Sofia; Nova Zagora, Sliven district; Panagyurishte, Peshtera and Strelcha, Pazardjik district, B. Gerov, *op. cit.*, p. 169.

⁷ Those are the hoards from Abrud, jud. Constanța and Camena, jud. Tulcea; A. Vertan, *Circulația monetară în Dobrogea romană (secolele I-III)*, Cluj-Napoca, 2002, p. 269-272.

⁸ V. Suci, *Tezaure monetare din Dacia Romana și post-romană*, Cluj-Napoca, 2000, p. 143. It should be marked that the larger part of the hoards are found in the beginning of the 20th century and are preserved partially or lost.

⁹ I. Mirnik, *Coin Hoards in Yugoslavia*, BAR, I.S., 95, 1981, p. 58-74; The hoards from the interior of the provinces of the period are explained with the campaign of the new Emperor Aemilianus towards Italy in 253 AD; P. Kos, *The monetary circulation in the Southeastern Alpine region ca. 300 BC- AD 1000*, Situla, 24, 1986, p. 129.

¹⁰ I. Touratsoglou, *Greece and the Balkans before the end of Antiquity*, Bibliotheca of the Hellenic Numismatic Society, 8, 2006, p. 196-198.

¹¹ B. Mitrea, *L'incursion des Carpes en Dacie sous le règne de Philippe l'Arabe à la lumière des découvertes de trésors de*

little in number as well — those are mainly scientists from the United Kingdom — Richard Reece, Peter Guest etc., who offer different, alternative hypotheses for the concealment of the 3rd century, especially those from the second half of the century¹². According to them, the reasons for the concealment and remaining of the hoards in the ground are economical — inflation, denomination etc., and are not directly related to the barbarian invasions into the territories of the Roman Empire.

In a summary to a wider work that has been recently published, where 767 coin hoards from Western Europe (of the period 253-269) have been gathered, Gijs De Greef proves that they can be a reliable source if they are used critically, i.e. with a certain method and requirements¹³. He analyzes all the possible alternative reasons for them to be left in the ground up to nowadays — civil wars, burglary, epidemics, accidents and devaluation, and comes to the conclusion that they can explain separate hoards, ungrouped by time and space, but not the concentration of a number of synchronous hoards in certain, most often border regions. In the case in hand the only possible explanation is the invasions of the Germanic tribes. Indicative of this is also the lack or the small quantity of hoards from the period in the internal provinces, such as Lusitania, Hispania Tarraconensis and Baetica¹⁴.

Almost all of the scientists — the supporters as well as the opponents of the threat theory, however make a common mistake — they use the coin hoards without a clear criteria and requirements. Such a criterion is offered by the Russian scientist V.V. Kropotkin and the Slovenian scientist Peter Kos who differentiate the hoards into three groups, depending on the degree of preservation of their original composition¹⁵.

According to the information which we possess about them, the known hoards from Bulgaria can be distributed into four groups. The first one includes hoards with a totally preserved composition, usually kept in the funds of the museums. Such data is available for around 10% of the known hoards of the 1st-3rd centuries. To the second group belong those with several coins missing or over 2/3 of their original composition preserved (around 20% of the hoards). To the third group are added those with uncertain volume or those of which less than 2/3 of the original composition is preserved (around 43%). To this group are referred parts of the dispersed, but determined hoards. To the last, the fourth group are referred the dispersed hoards with unknown composition; those, only several coins of which have been seen; or such, of which only a tiny part of the original composition has been preserved (they are around 30%).

The first group can be used as a reliable source, especially if the hoards have been found during archaeological excavations or in an archaeologically clear context. With a certain dose of caution, the second group can be used as well. The hoards of the third group do not offer certain historical information, but can be used cautiously if they are supported by archaeological or written sources. The hoards of the fourth group cannot be used for historical analyses. It appears that only around 30% of the known hoards of the examined period from Bulgaria can be used as a reliable historical source.

Both hoards from Durostorum have not been discovered during archaeological excavations and are not preserved in their full composition (they refer to the second of the above-marked groups). The

monnaies, Nouvelles Études d'Histoire, 1, 1955, p. 1-12; idem, *La migration des Goths reflétée par les trésors de monnaies romaines enfouis en Moldavie*, Dacia, N.S., 1, 1957, p. 229-237; B. Gerov, *op. cit.*, p. 110-181; I. Touratsoglou, *op. cit.*

¹² R. Reece, *Coinage and Currency in the Third Century, The Roman West in the Third Century*, BAR, I.S., 109, 1981, p. 79-88; P. Guest, *The use and abuse of numismatic evidence in Southeastern Europe*, Papers from the Institute of Archaeology, 4, 1993, p. 25-36.

¹³ G. de Greef, *Romain Coin Hoards and Germanic Invasions AD 253-269. A Study of the Western Hoards from the Reigns of Valerian, Gallienus and Postumus*, RBN, 148, 2002, p. 41-100.

¹⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 54.

¹⁵ P. Kos, *op. cit.*, p. 81; B. Крпоткин, *Новые находки римских монет в СССР (дополнение к Своду археологических источников, вып. Г4-4)*, Нумизматика и эпиграфика, 6, 1966, p. 74.

archaeological research on the early military camp and the canabae of Durostorum is mostly of rescue nature and the findings are not documented in detail. The last publications mention about burnt layers “from the middle of the 3rd century” in the territory of the canabae and the military camp¹⁶. As the finds (coins, pottery, etc.) have not been published, the dating of these layers is approximate at this stage of research.

On the basis of the available to this moment data (historical sources and results of archaeological research) it can be concluded that Durostorum did not suffer during the great invasions in AD 249/251. This happened during the next barbarian raids in Lower Moesia known from the sources, in AD 253 or 254¹⁷, when not only the canabae were burnt, but also the military camp of Durostorum.

Basically, these conclusions are supported also by the published up to date single coin finds from the research within the vicus of Durostorum, where coin issues of the Emperors Trebonianus Gallus, Volusianus and Aemilianus are missing, and Trajan Decius and Valerianus are presented with a single coin each¹⁸.

At this stage, the information about the date of burning is based mainly on the two hoards from Silistra examined here. However, the last coins of the hoards not always indicate the exact year of their concealment, i.e. a certain “delay” of several years between the last emissions and the deposition into the ground is possible. In that case, in view of the lack of direct written sources about the mentioned invasions and Durostorum, the possibility for the hoards from Silistra to have been hidden because of any of the testified in the sources large invasions in AD 255, 256 or even 257/258 must not be excluded as well¹⁹. Only the future archaeological research in the territory of Durostorum can offer an answer to the question.

Catalogue

Caracalla (211-217) — 1

1. RIC IV / I, p. 253, No. 281 (a); Rome, 216 AD; 23,2 x 23,6 mm; 5,37 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5587.

Elagabalus (218-222) — 4

2. RIC IV / II, p. 28, No. 1; Rome, 218 AD; 20,5 x 20,8 mm; 4,77 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5584.
 3-4. RIC IV / II, p. 37, No. 138; Rome, 218-222 AD; 21,9 x 22,8 mm; 5,04 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5585; 19,9 x 21,9 mm; 5,11 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5588.
 5. RIC IV / II, p. 38, No. 155; Rome, 218-222 AD; 23,5 x 22,9 mm; 4,90 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5586.

Balbinus (238) — 1

6. RIC IV / II, p. 170, No. 11; Rome, 238 AD; 21,6 x 21,5 mm; 4,52 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5895.

Gordian III (238-244) — 149

- 7-9. RIC IV / III, p. 15, No. 1; Rome, 238-239 AD; 21 x 21,6 mm; 3,63 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5705; 21,4 x 21,7 mm; 4,16 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5706; 21,4 x 22 mm; 3,94 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5707.

¹⁶ П. Донеvски, *op. cit.*, p. 175, 224.

¹⁷ B. Gerov, *op. cit.*, p. 140-141.

¹⁸ M. Dima, D. Elefterescu, *op. cit.*, p. 140-141; M. Dima, *Monede romane descoperite la Ostrov, jud. Constanța*,

din colecția Muzeului de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța (sec. I-III p. Chr.), SCN, S.N. 1(13), 2011, p. 35-68.

¹⁹ B. Gerov, *op. cit.*, p. 141.

10-13. RIC IV / III, p. 16, No. 3; Rome, 238-239 AD; 20,5 x 21,9 mm; 4,38 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5708; 20,4 x 21,2 mm; 4,28 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5709; 20,3 x 20,5 mm; 4,33 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5710; 21,8 x 21 mm; 4,26 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5711.

14-15. RIC IV / III, p. 16, No. 4; Rome, 238-239 AD (or Antioch 35, No. 193); 22,1 x 22,4 mm; 4,62 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5716; 22,4 x 22,2 mm; 4,56 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5717.

16-20. RIC IV / III, p. 16, No. 5; Rome, 238-239 AD (or Antioch, p. 35, No. 202); 21 x 24 mm; 4,41 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5698; 20,1 x 21 mm; 4,73 g; 12 h; ; inv. no. 5699; 22 x 22,9 mm; 4,19 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5700; 20,9 x 21,2 mm; 4,49 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5701; 20 x 22 mm; 4,40 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5702.

21-25. RIC IV / III, p. 16, No. 6; Rome, 238-239 AD; 22,2 x 22 mm; 4,60 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5646; 23 x 22 mm; 4,40 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5648; 21 x 22,9 mm; 4,65 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5650; 21,3 x 22,8 mm; 4,86 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5651; 20,4 x 23 mm; 4,68 g; 8 h; inv. no. 5656.

26. RIC IV / III, p. 17, No. 15; Rome, 239 AD; 21,4 x 22,3 mm; 5,39 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5625.

27-29. RIC IV / III, p. 17, No. 16; Rome, 239 AD; 22,2 x 21,8 mm; 3,30 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5622; 20,5 x 21,5 mm; 4,63 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5623; 21,4 mm; 4,82 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5624.

30. RIC IV / III, p. 17, No. 17; Rome, 239 AD; 20 x 21,2 mm; 4,14 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5712.

31. RIC IV / III, p. 17, No. 18; Rome, 239 AD; 21,8 x 22 mm; 3,46 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5632.

32-33. RIC IV / III, p. 17, No. 19; Rome, 239 AD; 21,8 x 21 mm; 3,54 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5633; 20 x 22,4 mm; 4,86 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5634.

34. RIC IV / III, p. 19, No. 34; Rome, 240 AD (or Antioch, p. 34, No. 177); 20,6 x 20,7 mm; 3,93 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5678.

35-38. RIC IV / III, p. 19, No. 35; Rome, 240 AD; 22,4 x 23,8 mm; 4,03 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5726; 20,6 x 21,6 mm; 4,32 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5727; 22,8 mm; 4,63 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5728; 22,4 x 23 mm; 5,02 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5729.

39-42. RIC IV / III, p. 19, No. 36; Rome, 240 AD; 21 x 21,8 mm; 5,62 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5732; 21,4 x 22,4 mm; 5,25 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5733; 20,9 x 21,8 mm; 4,26 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5735; 21,9 x 21,8 mm; 4,57 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5737.

43-46. RIC IV / III, p. 19, No. 37; Rome, 240 AD; 22,6 x 23,7 mm; 4,99 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5626; 21,7 x 24 mm; 3,99 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5628; 20,9 x 22,9 mm; 5,55 g; 11 h; inv. no. 5629; 21 x 23,5 mm; 4,48 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5630.

47-48. RIC IV / III, p. 19, No. 39; Rome, 240 AD; 21,5 x 22,9 mm; 4,38 g; 11 h; inv. no. 5647; 22,6 x 22,3 mm; 4,53 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5649.

49. RIC IV / III, p. 21, No. 51; Rome, 240 AD; 22,2 x 20,1 mm; 4,51 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5676.

50. RIC IV / III, p. 21, No. 53; Rome, 240 AD; 22,2 x 21 mm; 5,64 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5734.

51-53. RIC IV / III, p. 21, No. 55; Rome, 240 AD; 22,2 x 23,3 mm; 4,02 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5667; 20,4 x 22,2 mm; 4,36 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5668; 20 x 22,8 mm; 4,01 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5669.

54-55. RIC IV / III, p. 21, No. 56; Rome, 240 AD; 21,5 x 22 mm; 5,04 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5652; 22 x 23,9 mm; 4,11 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5653.

56-58. RIC IV / III, p. 22, No. 63; Rome, 240 AD; 22,7 x 22,3 mm; 4,57 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5677; 22,1 x 22,9 mm; 4,12 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5679; 20,5 x 21,7 mm; 4,33 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5703.

59. RIC IV / III, p. 23, No. 65; Rome, 240 AD; 21,6 x 22,4 mm; 4,10 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5730.

60-61. RIC IV / III, p. 23, No. 67; Rome, 240 AD; 21,8 x 21,4 mm; 4,89 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5731; 20,6 x 22,2 mm; 4,07 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5736.

62-63. RIC IV / III, p. 23, No. 68; Rome, 240 AD; 21,6 x 22,6 mm; 5,00 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5627; 22,1 x 23,7 mm; 3,64 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5631.

64-65. RIC IV / III, p. 23, No. 70; Rome, 240 AD; 22,2 x 22,6 mm; 4,52 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5666; 21,4 mm; 4,25 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5670.

66-67. RIC IV / III, p. 23, No. 71; Rome, 240 AD; 20,8 x 21,1 mm; 4,77 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5654; 21,1 x 22,2 mm; 4,52 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5655.

68-77. RIC IV / III, p. 24, No. 83; Rome, 241-243 AD; 21,6 x 22,7 mm; 4,44 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5688; 21 x 21,2 mm; 4,18 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5689; 20,7 x 22,7 mm; 3,60 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5690; 21,9 x 21,7 mm; 4,56 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5691; 21,6 x 23,3 mm; 4,56 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5692; 21 x 22,5 mm; 4,64 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5693; 20,8 x 22,7 mm; 3,84 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5694; 22,6 x 22,5 mm; 4,05 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5695; 21,6 x 22 mm; 3,30 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5696; 20,6 x 20,9 mm; 4,84 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5697.

78-84. RIC IV / III, p. 25, No. 84; Rome, 241-243 AD; 22,1 x 22,7 mm; 5,05 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5680; 21,5 x 22,6 mm; 4,83 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5681; 22,3 x 21,7 mm; 4,50 g; 8 h; inv. no. 5682; 20,6 x 22,7 mm; 4,16 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5683; 21,1 x 23,4 mm; 4,18 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5684; 22,7 x 21,4 mm; 3,95 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5685; 21,8 x 23,6 mm; 4,41 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5686.

85. RIC IV / III, p. 25, No. 85; Rome, 241-243 AD; 22,1 x 23,2 mm; 3,98 g; 8 h; inv. no. 5687.

86-90. RIC IV / III, p. 25, No. 86; Rome, 241-243 AD; 22 x 21 mm; 4,21 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5721; 22,2 x 23,4 mm; 3,82 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5722; 21 x 22,2 mm; 5,58 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5723; 26 x 22,2 mm; 3,96 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5724; 23,3 x 21,9 mm; 4,94 g; 11 h; inv. no. 5725.

91-92. RIC IV / III, p. 25, No. 88; Rome, 241-243 AD; 21 x 22,5 mm; 4,27 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5620; 21 mm; 4,72 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5621.

93-98. RIC IV / III, p. 25, No. 89; Rome, 241-243 AD; 20,2 x 21,8 mm; 4,38 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5614; 22,8 x 22 mm; 4,29 g; 8 h; inv. no. 5615; 21,4 x 21 mm; 3,78 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5616; 23,5 x 23,6 mm; 3,36 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5617; 21,6 x 22 mm; 4,43 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5618; 21,1 x 22,8 mm; 3,88 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5619.

99-104. RIC IV / III, p. 25, No. 92; Rome, 241-243 AD; 20,5 x 21,8 mm; 3,75 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5602; 21,1 x 22 mm; 4,05 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5603; 20,9 x 22,2 mm; 4,85 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5604; 20,4 x 20,5 mm; 2,93 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5605; 21,8 x 22 mm; 4,81 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5606; 21 x 22,7 mm; 3,65 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5607.

105-110. RIC IV / III, p. 25, No. 93; Rome, 241-243 AD; 21 x 21,5 mm; 4,34 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5608; 22,6 x 22 mm; 3,95 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5609; 20,3 x 23,1 mm; 4,51 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5610; 22,6 x 21,5 mm; 4,34 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5611; 22,5 x 22 mm; 4,41 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5612; 23,5 x 23,4 mm; 4,68 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5613.

111-120. RIC IV / III, p. 25, No. 95; Rome, 241-243 AD; 22,9 x 22,5 mm; 4,11 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5589; 21,9 x 22,4 mm; 4,74 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5590; 21,2 x 24,2 mm; 4,63 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5591; 22,2 x 23,4 mm; 4,79 g; 8 h; inv. no. 5592; 21,8 x 23,9 mm; 4,50 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5593; 22 x 22,6 mm; 4,22 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5594; 21,6 x 22 mm; 4,53 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5595; 20,7 x 21,4 mm; 4,81 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5596; 20,8 x 22,6 mm; 3,73 g; 8 h; inv. no. 5597; 21,4 x 23,5 mm; 3,73 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5598.

121-124. RIC IV / III, p. 30, No. 140; Rome, 243-244 AD; 22,8 x 21,7 mm; 3,98 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5657; 21,8 x 22,2 mm; 3,62 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5658; 22,8 x 21 mm; 5,36 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5660; 21,7 x 21,2 mm; 4,14 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5661.

125-126. RIC IV / III, p. 30, No. 141; Rome, 243-244 AD; 21,2 x 22,8 mm; 4,38 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5659; 22,3 x 23,9 mm; 5,30 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5663.

127. RIC IV / III, p. 30, No. 142; Rome, 243-244 AD; 22,1 mm; 4,37 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5662.

128-132. RIC IV / III, p. 31, No. 143; Rome, 243-244 AD; 22 x 21,7 mm; 4,18 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5635; 23 x 24,4 mm; 4,73 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5636; 20,3 x 21,8 mm; 4,08 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5638; 21,8 x 21,7 mm; 5,85 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5640; 23,4 x 23,8 mm; 3,89 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5644.

133-138. RIC IV / III, p. 31, No. 144; Rome, 243-244 AD; 21 x 24,6 mm; 4,18 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5637; 22,8 mm; 4,08 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5639; 22,4 x 22,6 mm; 4,44 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5641; 20,6 x 24,4 mm; 3,68 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5642; 21,7 x 21,4 mm; 4,41 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5643; 21,6 x 22,8 mm; 4,22 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5645.

139. RIC IV / III, p. 31, No. 145; Rome, 243-244 AD; 21,6 x 20,9 mm; 3,75 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5675.

140. RIC IV / III, p. 31, No. 146; Rome, 243-244 AD; 22,2 x 22,8 mm; 4,05 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5674.

141-144. RIC IV / III, p. 31, No. 148; Rome, 243-244 AD; 23,6 x 23 mm; 4,23 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5714; 21,9 mm; 3,22 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5715; 21,9 x 22,7 mm; 4,26 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5718; 22 mm; 4,29 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5719.

145-146. RIC IV / III, p. 31, No. 150; Rome, 243-244 AD; 22,4 x 22,2 mm; 3,27 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5713; 23 mm; 3,90 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5720.

147. RIC IV / III, p. 31, No. 151; Rome, 243-244 AD; 24,5 x 24 mm; 4,43 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5664.

148. RIC IV / III, p. 31, No. 152; Rome, 243-244 AD; 20,5 x 23,5 mm; 4,40 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5665.

149-151. RIC IV / III, p. 31, No. 154; Rome, 243-244 AD; 20,9 x 23,3 mm; 4,04 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5671; 22,3 x 22,8 mm; 4,57 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5672; 21,7 x 21,9 mm; 4,19 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5673.

152. RIC IV / III, p. 37, No. 209; Antioch, 242-244 AD; 22,4 x 22,9 mm; 4,15 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5704.

153-155. RIC IV / III, p. 37, No. 216; Antioch, 242-244 AD; 21,4 x 21 mm; 4,36 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5599; 22,4 x 22,2 mm; 4,35 g; 8 h; inv. no. 5600; 20,7 x 20,6 mm; 4,58 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5601.

Philippus I (244-249) — 73

156-158. RIC IV / III, p. 68, No. 2 b; Rome, 245 AD; 23,8 x 23,5 mm; 3,55 g; 11 h; inv. no. 5739; 20,7 x 21,4 mm; 3,66 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5740; 22 mm; 4,61 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5741.

159-160. RIC IV / III, p. 68, No. 3; Rome, 246 AD; 21,7 x 22,4 mm; 3,78 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5742; 21,7 x 23,1 mm; 4,15 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5743.

161-163. RIC IV / III, p. 69, No. 4; Rome, 247 AD; 21,9 x 22 mm; 3,67 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5745; 21 x 22 mm; 3,88 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5746; 20,9 x 22 mm; 4,22 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5747.

164. RIC IV / III, p. 69, No. 5; Rome, 247 AD; 22,4 x 21 mm; 3,68 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5744.

165. RIC IV / III, p. 69, No. 6; Rome, 248 AD; 21,8 x 21,5 mm; 4,25 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5748.

166. RIC IV / III, p. 69, No. 7; Rome, 248 AD; 21,9 x 23 mm; 3,49 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5749.

167. RIC IV / III, p. 70, No. 15; Rome, 249 AD; 21,4 mm; 3,96 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5766.

168. RIC IV / III, p. 70, No. 19; Rome, 248 AD; 21,2 x 22,6 mm; 3,91 g; 3 h; inv. no. 5767.

169-170. RIC IV / III, p. 71, No. 24 c; Rome, 248 AD; 22,2 x 21,6 mm; 3,61 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5764; 21 x 22,8 mm; 4,06 g; 7 h; Inv. 5765.

171-172. RIC IV / III, p. 71, No. 25 b; Rome, 248 AD; 23,4 x 22,5 mm; 4,24 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5762; 22,6 x 22 mm; 3,89 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5763.

173-174. RIC IV / III, p. 71, No. 26 b; Rome, 244-247 AD; 23 mm; 5,39 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5753; 21,2 x 22,3 mm; 5,03 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5754.

175-183. RIC IV / III, p. 71, No. 27 b; Rome, 244-247 AD (or Antioch, p. 78, No. 82; 245-248 AD); 21,6 x 22,5 mm; 4,47 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5794; 21,5 x 21,4 mm; 4,15 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5795; 22,3 x 22 mm; 4,16 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5796; 21,4 mm; 4,67 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5797; 22 x 22,8 mm; 5,38 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5799; 21,5 x 23,6 mm; 3,91 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5801; 23,6 x 22,4 mm; 4,15 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5802; 21 x 22 mm; 3,88 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5803; 22,4 mm; 3,52 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5804.

184-185. RIC IV / III, p. 71, No. 28 c; Rome, 244-247 AD; 22,4 mm; 4,14 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5758; 21,8 x 24 mm; 3,71 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5759.

186. RIC IV / III, p. 72, No. 29; Rome, 244-247 AD; 21,2 x 22 mm; 3,69 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5757.

187-188. RIC IV / III, p. 72, No. 31; Rome, 244-247 AD; 20,7 x 22,7 mm; 3,60 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5750; 22 x 24,1 mm; 3,05 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5751.

189. RIC IV / III, p. 72, No. 36 b; Rome, 244-247 AD; 21,4 x 21,8 mm; 3,84 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5761.

190. RIC IV / III, p. 72, No. 38 b; Rome, 244-247 AD; 21 x 23 mm; 4,01 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5738.

191-195. RIC IV / III, p. 73, No. 41; Rome, 244-247 AD; 20,6 x 22,6 mm; 4,17 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5805; 21,6 x 22,9 mm; 4,28 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5806; 21,6 x 23 mm; 3,66 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5807; 21,5 x 21,6 mm; 4,55 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5808; 23 x 23,7 mm; 4,35 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5809.

196-202. RIC IV / III, p. 73, No. 44 b; Rome, 244-247 AD; 24 x 22,6 mm; 3,27 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5779; 22,9 x 21,7 mm; 4,12 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5780; 22 x 23 mm; 4,29 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5782; 22 x 22,8 mm; 3,91 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5785; 21,6 x 22,5 mm; 4,06 g; 11 h; inv. no. 5786; 21 x 22,2 mm; 4,32 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5789; 23,4 x 22 mm; 4,15 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5791.

203-209. RIC IV / III, p. 73, No. 45; Rome, 244-247 AD; 23 x 22 mm; 4,26 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5781; 22 x 22,5 mm; 3,93 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5783; 21,6 x 21,8 mm; 4,20 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5784; 21 x 21,4 mm; 4,23 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5787; 21,6 x 22,5 mm; 4,04 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5788; 22,8 x 22,6 mm; 3,33 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5790; 23 x 22,2 mm; 3,58 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5792.

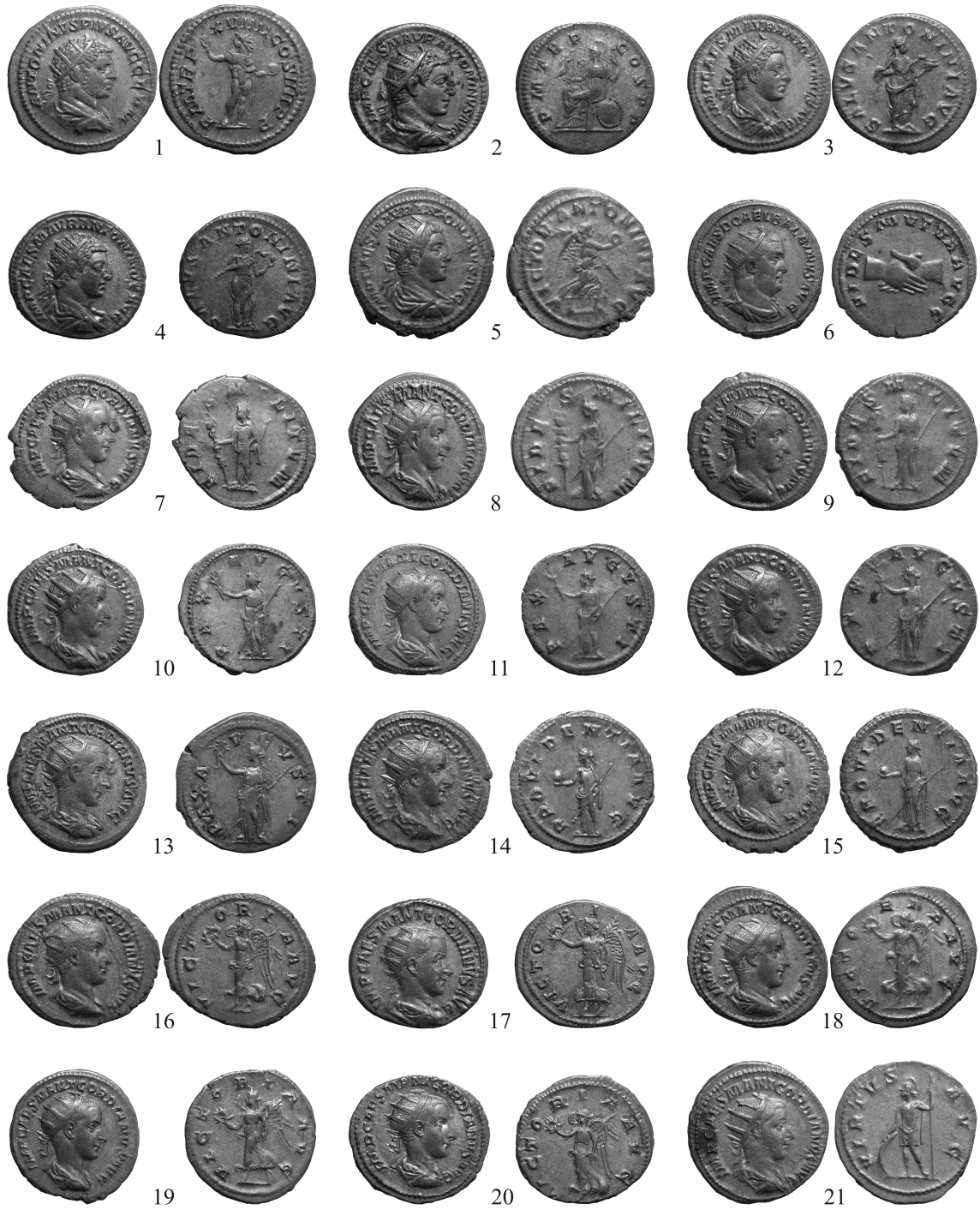
210. RIC IV / III, p. 73, No. 47; Rome, 244-247 AD; 22,3 x 22,2 mm; 3,67 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5760.

211-213. RIC IV / III, p. 74, No. 49 b; Rome, 244-247 AD; 22 x 22,2 mm; 3,99 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5768; 22,6 x 22,1 mm; 4,30 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5769; 20,6 x 21,9 mm; 3,76 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5770.

214-215. RIC IV / III, p. 74, No. 50; Rome, 244-247 AD; 23,8 x 24,4 mm; 4,99 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5771; 22,4 x 23,2 mm; 3,63 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5772.

216-217. RIC IV / III, p. 74, No. 51; Rome, 244-247 AD; 21,2 x 23,9 mm; 4,87 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5773; 21,6 x 21 mm; 4,70 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5774.

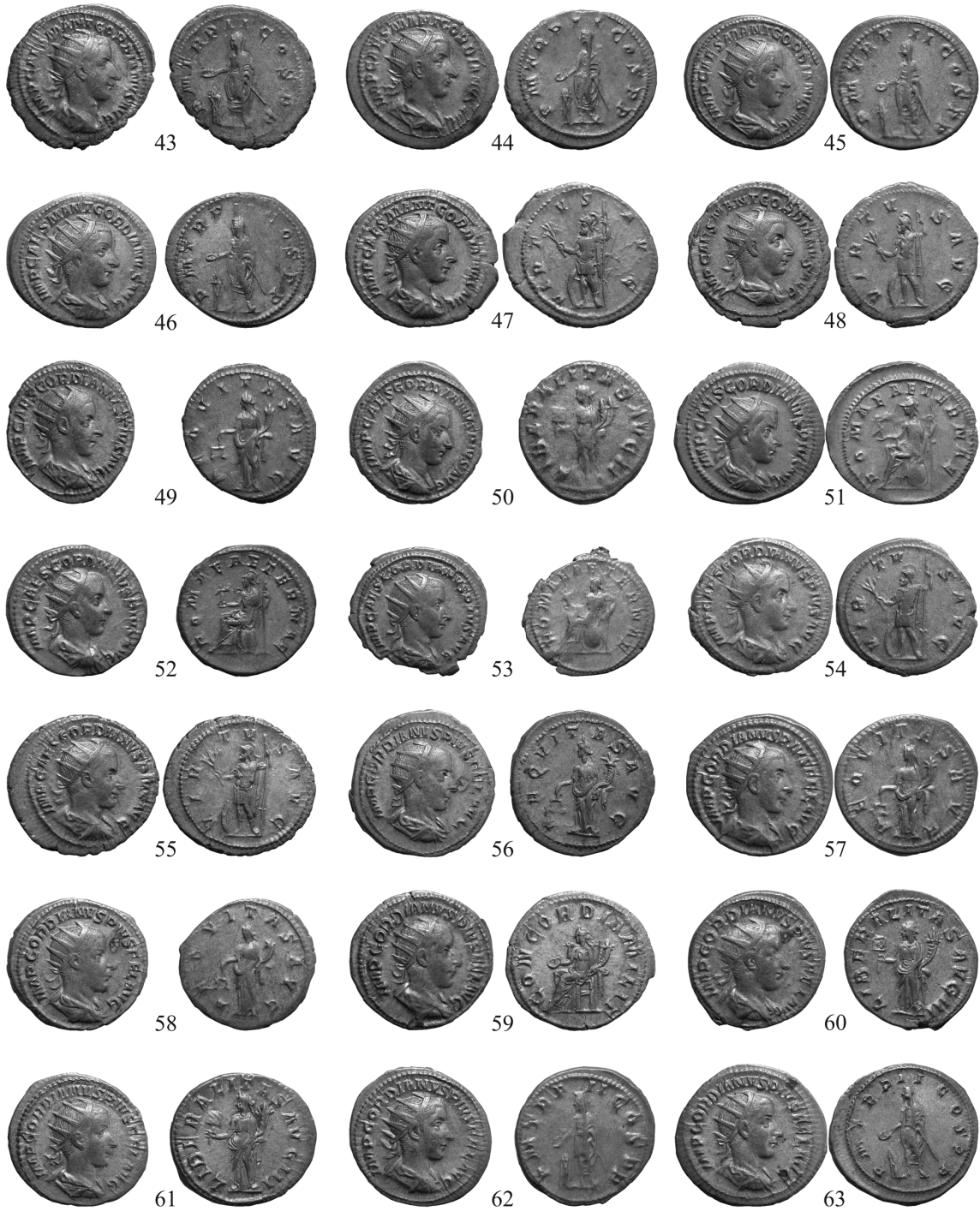
218. RIC IV / III, p. 74, No. 52; Rome, 244-247 AD; 21,8 mm; 4,46 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5778.



Pl. I. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



Pl. II. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



Pl. III. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



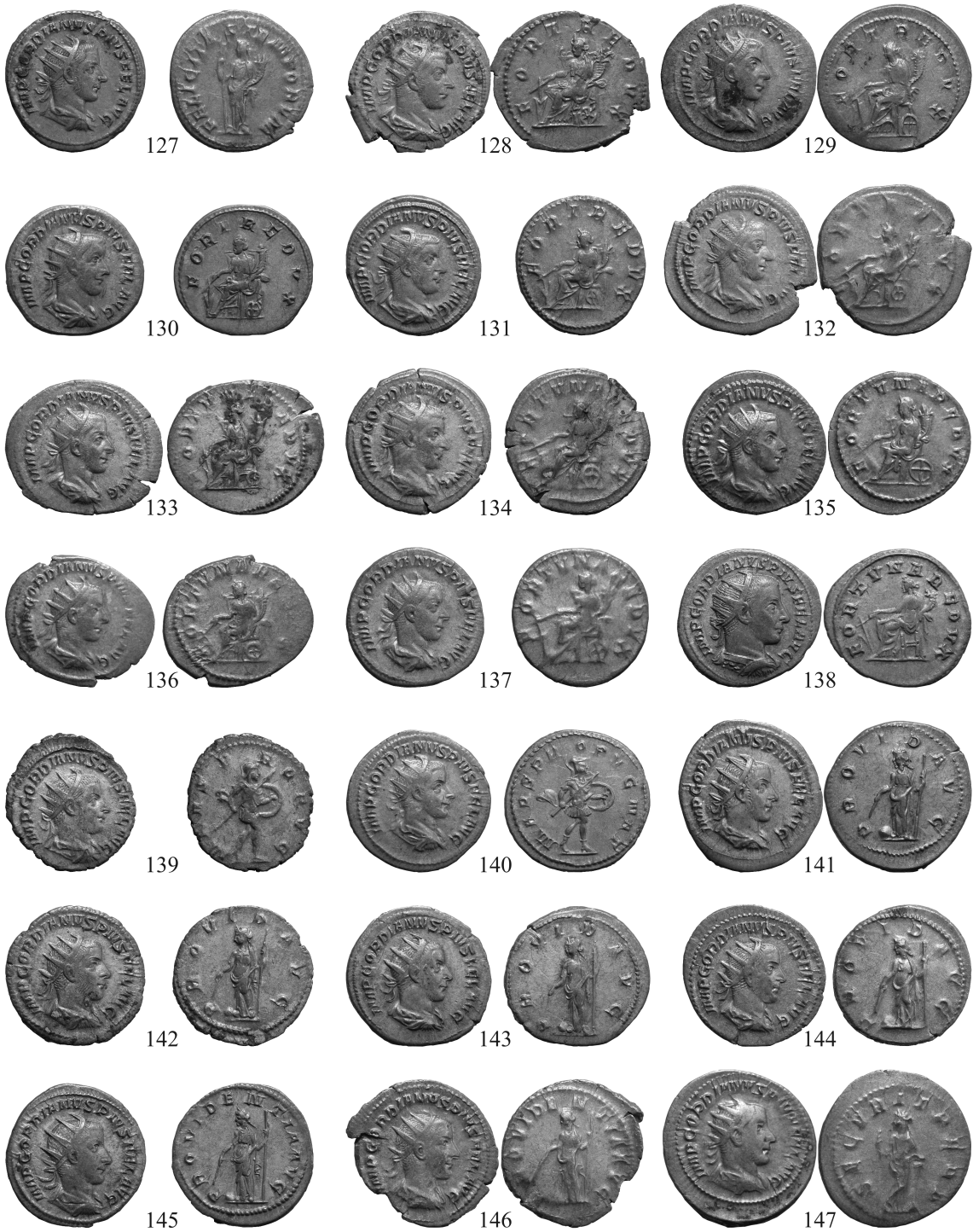
Pl. IV. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



Pl. V. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



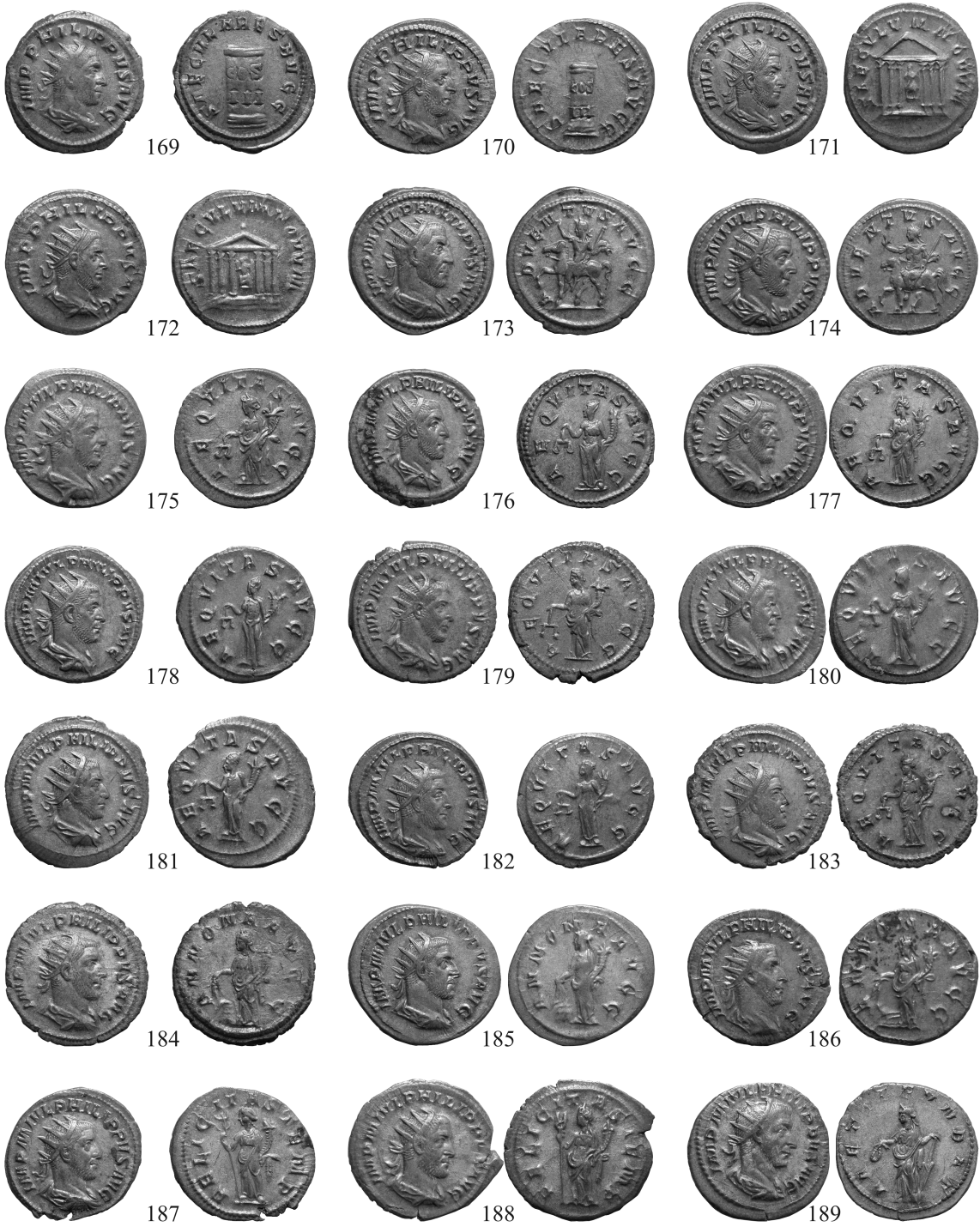
Pl. VI. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



Pl. VII. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



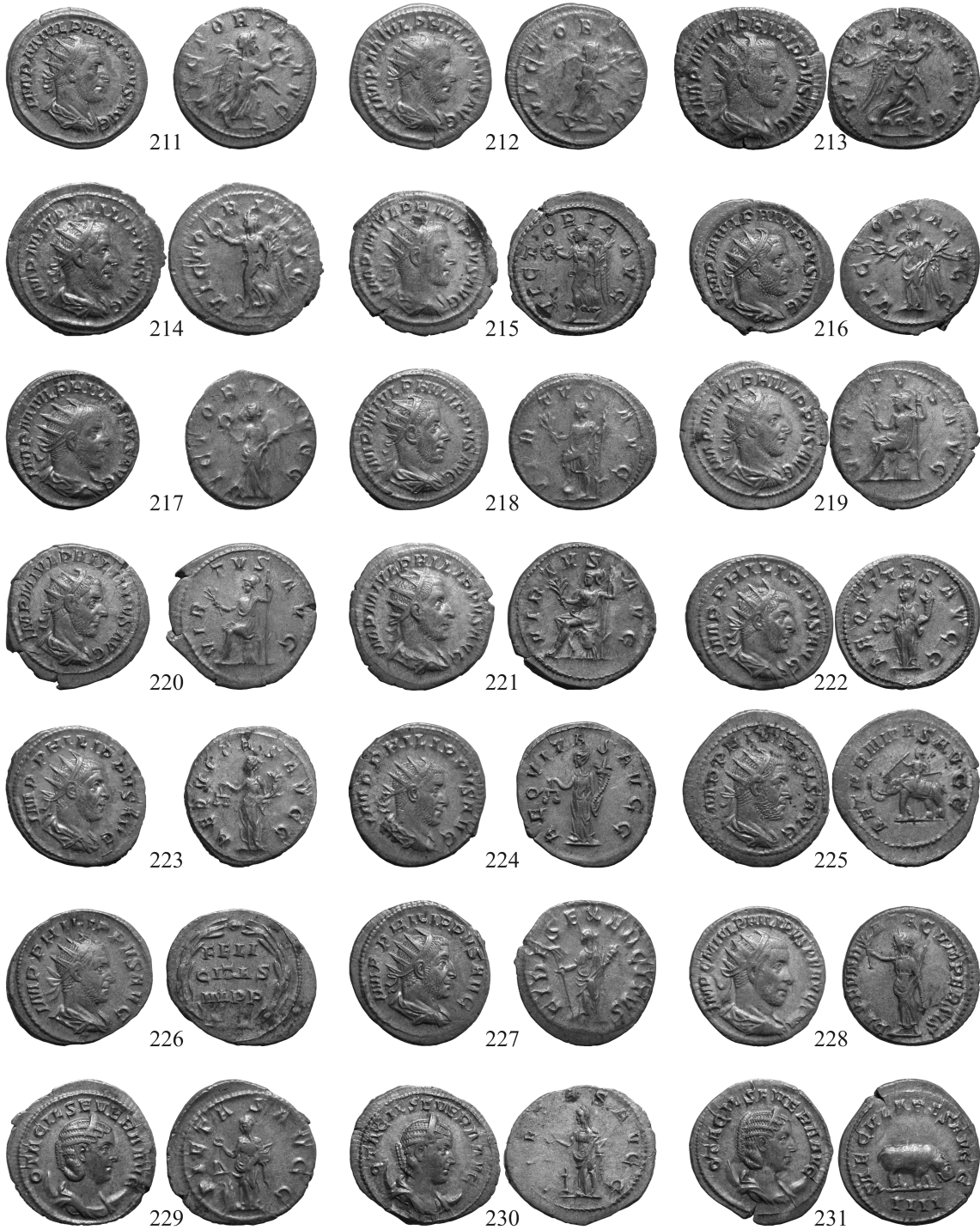
Pl. VIII. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



Pl. IX. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



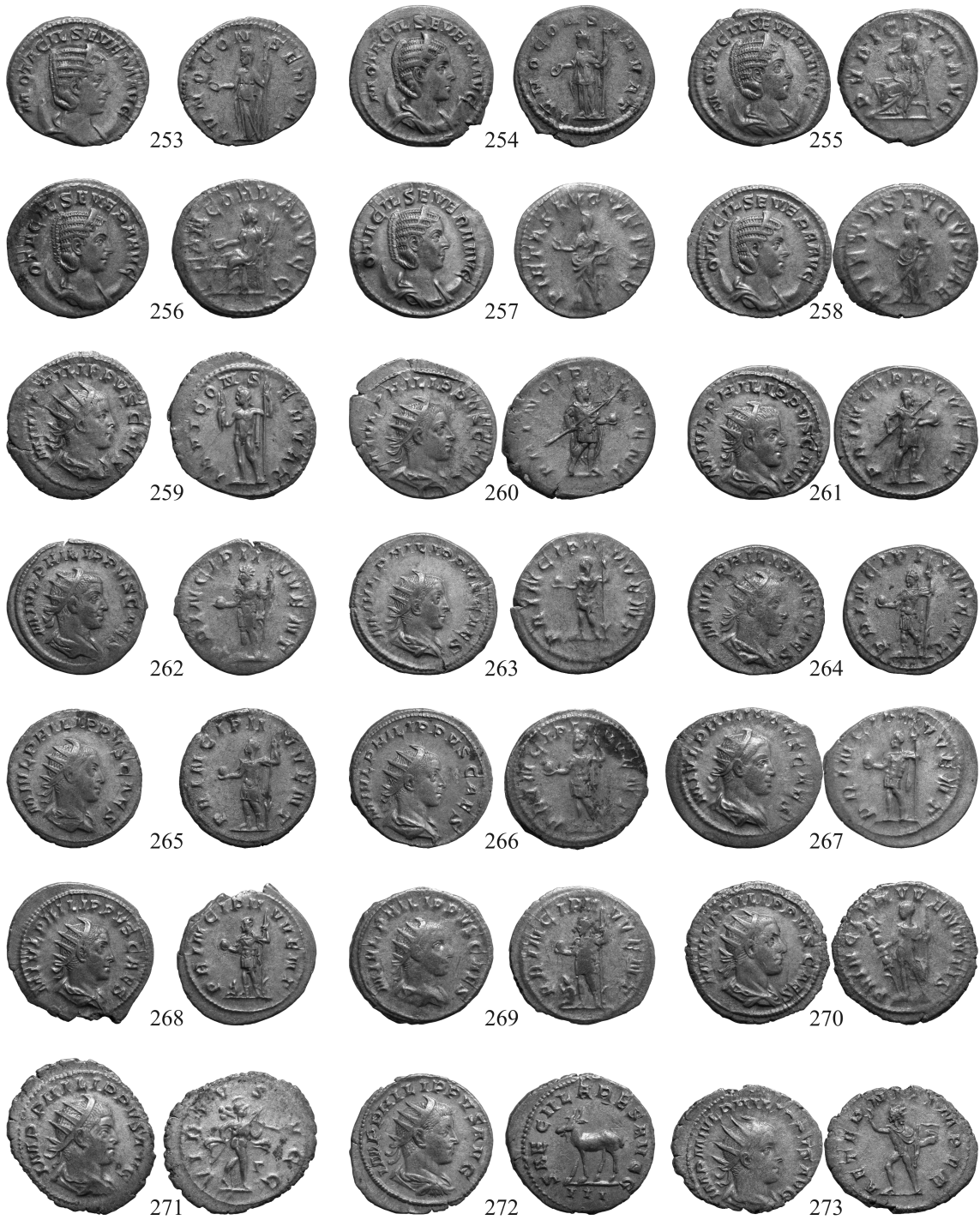
Pl. X. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



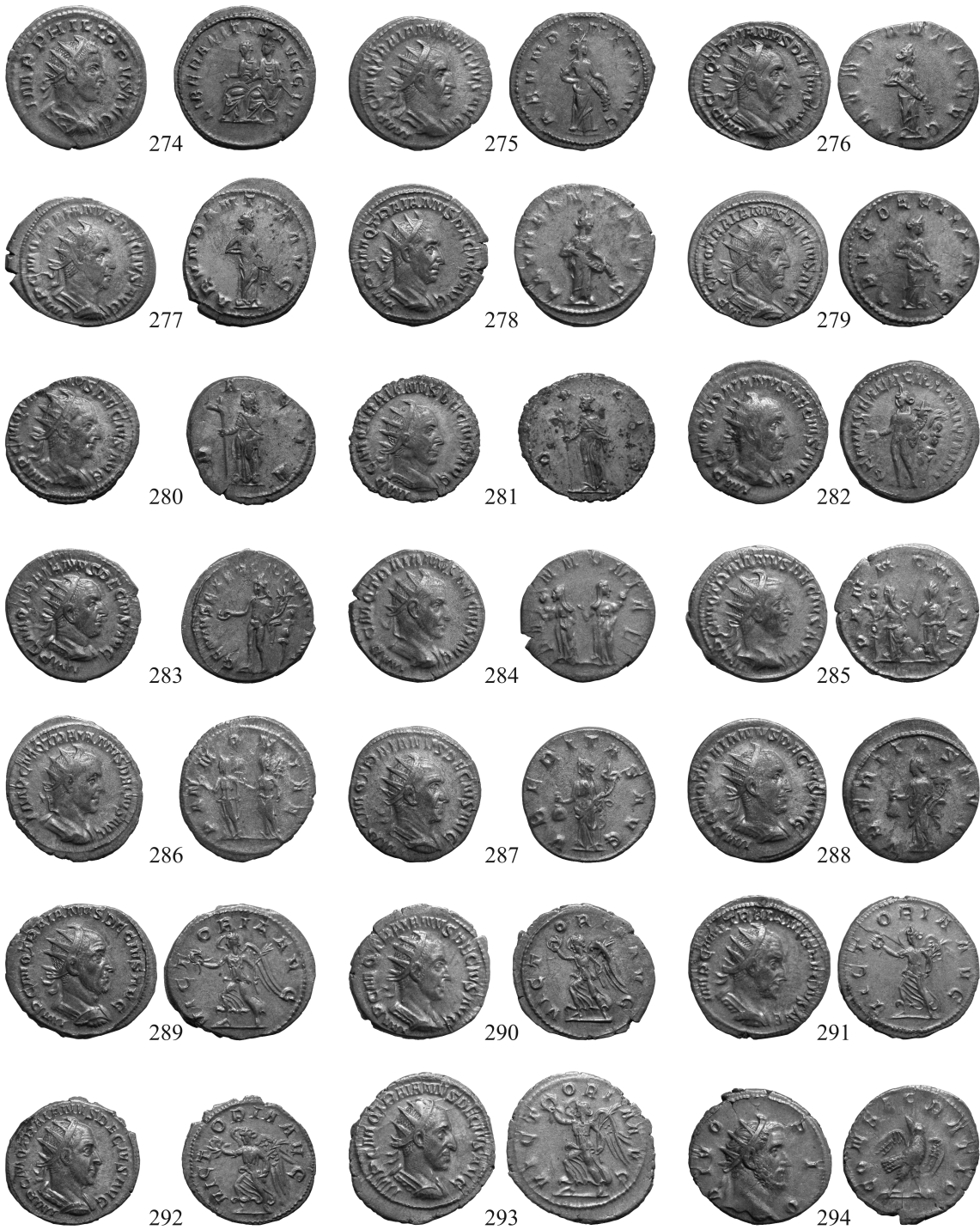
Pl. XI. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



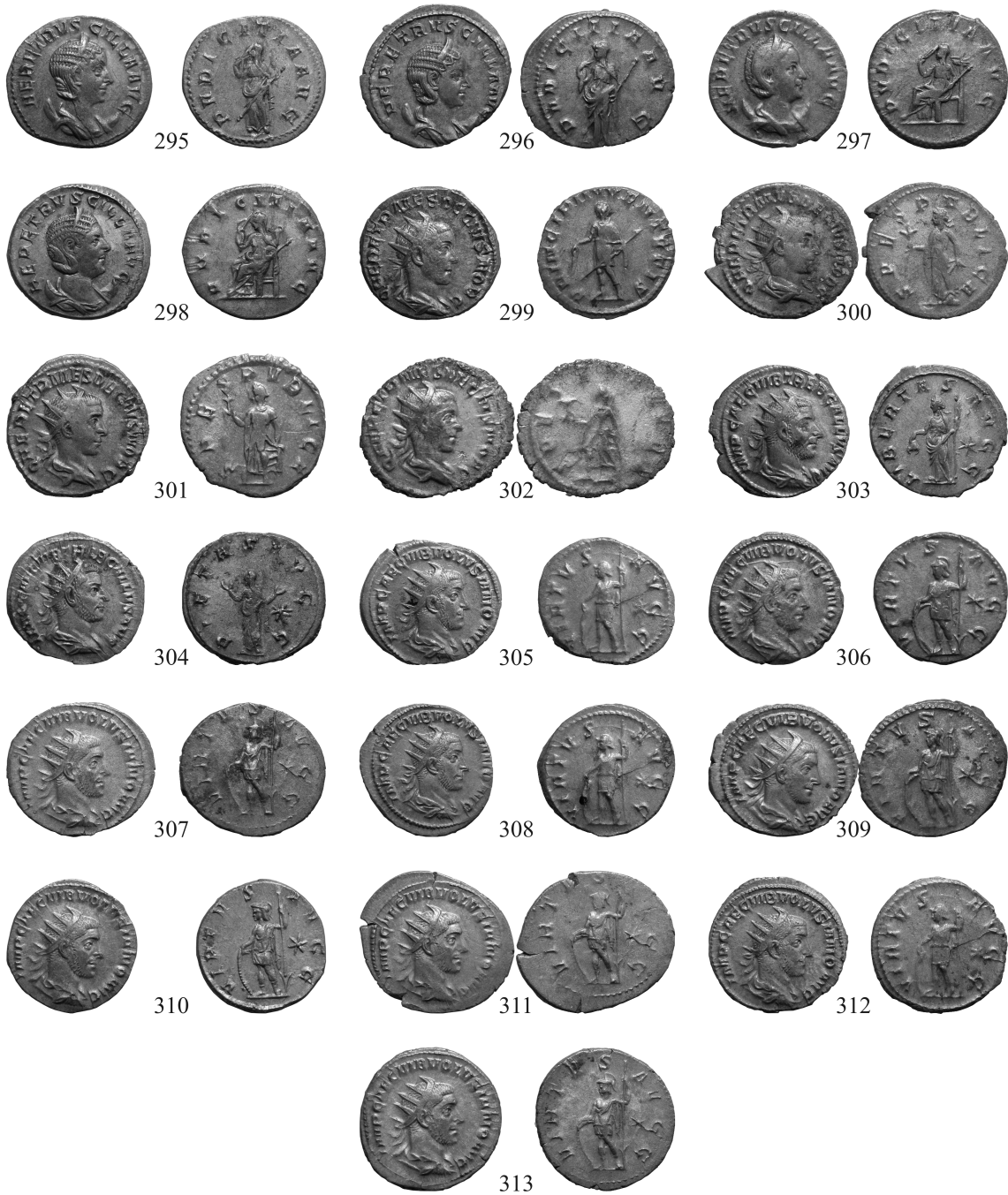
Pl. XII. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



Pl. XIII. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



Pl. XIV. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.



Pl. XV. Roman coins from the Durostorum (Silistra-Polk Str.) hoard.

219-221. RIC IV / III, p. 74, No. 53; Rome, 244-247 AD; 23,1 x 23 mm; 4,58 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5775; 22,7 x 22,5 mm; 3,91 g; 8 h; inv. no. 5776; 22,7 x 22,4 mm; 4,32 g; 2 h; inv. no. 5777.

222-224. RIC IV / III, p. 75, No. 57; Rome, 247-249 AD; 21 x 23,2 mm; 4,99 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5793; 21,8 x 22,2 mm; 3,91 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5798; 22,4 x 21 mm; 4,49 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5800.

225. RIC IV / III, p. 75, No. 58; Rome, 247-249 AD; 24,4 x 23,2 mm; 4,40 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5755.

226. RIC IV / III, p. 75, No. 60; Rome, 247-249 AD; 21,2 x 21,6 mm; 4,10 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5752.

227. RIC IV / III, p. 75, No. 61; Rome, 247-249 AD; 22,5 x 22,1 mm; 3,92 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5756.

228. RIC IV / III, p. 76, No. 69; Antioch, 247-249 AD; 21,7 x 21,3 mm; 4,29 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5810.

Otacia Severa — 30

229-230. RIC IV / III, p. 82, No. 115; Rome, 248 AD; 22,6 x 23 mm; 4,00 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5836; 21,7 x 23 mm; 3,90 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5838.

231-232. RIC IV / III, p. 82, No. 116 b; Rome, 248 AD; 22,7 x 22,4 mm; 3,68 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5811; 21 x 22,1 mm; 4,31 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5812.

233. RIC IV / III, p. 83, No. 121; Rome, 244-246 AD; 22 x 25 mm; 4,37 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5837.

234-236. RIC IV / III, p. 83, No. 123 c; Rome, 244-246 AD; 23,5 x 22,8 mm; 3,13 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5815; 21 x 22 mm; 3,53 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5816; 23,3 x 22 mm; 4,27 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5818.

237-248. RIC IV / III, p. 83, No. 125 c; Rome, 244-246 AD; 21,7 x 25,6 mm; 3,88 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5819; 21,8 x 22 mm; 4,70 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5820; 23 x 24 mm; 4,02 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5821; 20,8 x 25,1 mm; 4,16 g; 11 h; inv. no. 5822; 20,6 x 22,7 mm; 3,12 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5823; 23,2 x 22,3 mm; 4,06 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5825; 22,4 x 23,4 mm; 3,79 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5826; 21,6 x 22,5 mm; 3,47 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5827; 22,6 x 22 mm; 4,82 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5829; 22 x 23,2 mm; 4,01 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5830; 20 x 22,6 mm; 3,99 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5831; 20,7 x 23,7 mm; 4,38 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5832.

249-252. RIC IV / III, p. 83, No. 126; Rome, 244-246 AD; 21,9 x 23 mm; 4,50 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5828; 20,8 x 22,3 mm; 3,76 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5833; 24,2 x 23,8 mm; 4,72 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5834; 20,7 x 22,6 mm; 3,92 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5835.

253-254. RIC IV / III, p. 83, No. 127; Rome, 246-248 AD; 20,1 x 22,2 mm; 3,99 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5813; 22 x 22,4 mm; 4,30 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5814.

255. RIC IV / III, p. 83, No. 128 A; Rome, 246-248 AD; 21,3 x 22,2 mm; 3,17 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5817.

256. RIC IV / III, p. 84, No. 129; Rome, 248-249 AD; 21,7 x 22 mm; 4,28 g; 8 h; inv. no. 5824.

257-258. RIC IV / III, p. 84, No. 130; Rome, 248-249 AD; 21,1 x 22,1 mm; 3,75 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5839; 20,8 x 23 mm; 4,31 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5840.

Philippus II (247-249) — 16

259. RIC IV / III, p. 95, No. 213; Rome, 244-246 AD; 23,9 x 22,8 mm; 4,26 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5841.

260-261. RIC IV / III, p. 95, No. 216 c; Rome, 244-246 AD; 22 x 23,1 mm; 3,57 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5844; 20,8 x 22,2 mm; 4,48 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5849.

262-267. RIC IV / III, p. 96, No. 218 d; Rome, 244-246 AD; 21,2 x 22,6 mm; 4,10 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5843; 22 x 23,2 mm; 3,88 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5845; 20,2 x 21,6 mm; 3,95 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5847; 21,6 x 21 mm; 3,85 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5848; 21,8 x 22,8 mm; 4,61 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5850; 21,8 x 24,5 mm; 3,98 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5853.

268-269. RIC IV / III, p. 96, No. 219; Rome, 244-246 AD; 22,1 x 23,6 mm; 4,03 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5846; 21,4 x 22,4 mm; 4,12 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5851.

270. RIC IV / III, p. 96, No. 220 b; Rome, 244-246 AD; 22,2 x 22,4 mm; 4,54 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5842.

271. RIC IV / III, p. 96, No. 223; Rome, 246-248 AD; 24,2 x 23,6 mm; 3,65 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5852.

272. RIC IV / III, p. 97, No. 224; Rome, 248 AD; 21,8 x 21,9 mm; 3,97 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5854.

273. RIC IV / III, p. 97, No. 226; Rome, 246-247 AD; 20 x 24,3 mm; 4,36 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5856.

274. RIC IV / III, p. 97, No. 230; Rome, 247-249 AD; 22,4 x 22,3 mm; 3,75 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5855.

Trajan Decius (249-251) — 19

275-279. RIC IV / III, p. 121, No. 10 b; Rome, 249-251 AD; 21 x 22,4 mm; 4,69 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5862; 19,9 x 22 mm; 3,52 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5863; 20,2 x 23,6 mm; 4,08 g; 8 h; inv. no. 5864; 22,2 x 22 mm; 3,94 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5865; 21,1 x 22 mm; 4,19 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5866.

280-281. RIC IV / III, p. 121, No. 12 b; Rome, 249-251 AD; 19,9 x 20,3 mm; 3,73 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5871; 20 x 21,1 mm; 3,24 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5872.

282-283. RIC IV / III, p. 122, No. 16 c; Rome, 249-251 AD; 22,1 x 21,7 mm; 4,18 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5869; 20,8 x 21,2 mm; 4,13 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5870.

284-285. RIC IV / III, p. 122, No. 21 b; Rome, 249-251 AD; 20,5 x 20,9 mm; 3,84 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5873; 21,4 x 22 mm; 3,99 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5875.

286. RIC IV / III, p. 122, No. 25; Rome, 249-251 AD; 22,6 x 21,6 mm; 3,82 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5874.

287-288. RIC IV / III, p. 123, No. 28; Rome, 249-251 AD; 21 x 20,6 mm; 4,48 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5867; 22,4 x 21,2 mm; 3,63 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5868.

289-293. RIC IV / III, p. 123, No. 29 c; Rome, 249-251 AD (or Antioch, p. 126, No. 48); 20,3 x 22,6 mm; 4,69 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5857; 21 x 21,7 mm; 4,05 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5858; 22,3 x 22 mm; 4,20 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5859; 20 x 21,8 mm; 3,85 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5860; 23,6 x 22,4 mm; 3,99 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5861.

294. RIC IV / III, p. 131, No. 89; Milan, 250-251 AD; 21 x 22,3 mm; 3,35 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5896.

Herennia Etruscilla (249-251) — 4

295-296. RIC IV / III, p. 127, No. 58 b; Rome, 249-251 AD; 20 x 21,8 mm; 3,77 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5878; 21,7 x 22,2 mm; 3,83 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5879.

297-298. RIC IV / III, p. 127, No. 59 b; Rome, 249-251 AD (or Antioch, p. 128, No. 65 a); 20,9 x 21 mm; 3,61 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5876; 20,5 x 21,6 mm; 3,96 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5877.

Herennius Etruscus (251) — 4

299. RIC IV / III, p. 139, No. 147 c; Rome; 20 x 21 mm; 4,19 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5883.

300-302. RIC IV / III, p. 139, No. 149; Rome; 20,5 x 21,8 mm; 3,56 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5880; 21,5 x 21,3 mm; 4,07 g; 7 h; inv. no. 5881; 21,2 x 23 mm; 2,92 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5882.

Trebonianus Gallus (251-253) — 2

303. RIC IV / III, p. 163, No. 38; Rome, 251-253 AD; 20 x 21,1 mm; 3,08 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5885.

304. RIC IV / III, p. 163, No. 42; Rome, 251-253 AD; 20 x 21,6 mm; 4,25 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5884.

Volusianus (251-253) — 9

305-313. RIC IV / III, p. 179, No. 187; Rome, 251-253 AD; 18,8 x 21,9 mm; 4,29 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5886; 20 mm; 3,66 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5887; 20,2 x 22,3 mm; 3,18 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5888; 20,8 x 21,3 mm; 3,91 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5889; 20 x 22,1 mm; 3,39 g; 1 h; inv. no. 5890; 20,2 x 19,4 mm; 3,53 g; 12 h; inv. no. 5891; 21,5 x 23 mm; 3,29 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5892; 20,5 x 21 mm; 4,01 g; 5 h; inv. no. 5893; 21,5 x 21 mm; 4,01 g; 6 h; inv. no. 5894.