

## CIRCULATION OF NORTH AFRICAN ETC. CURRENCY IN ILLYRICUM\*

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At present we can discuss between ten to twelve coin hoards of the so-called Mazin Type. Before turning our attention to them it is my duty to eliminate once and for all the »Marpurgo« hoard of 1932, a supposedly sensational treasure of a few hundred Carthaginian gold pieces (*IGCH* No. 549; Mirnik 1981, No. 32 — with the older literature). Marpurgo is the Italian form of the name of the Slovenian town of Maribor (Germ. Marburg), Belgrado the same for Beograd (Eng. Belgrade), but in any case Marpurgo is certainly not »presso Belgrado«. The Italian source (*RassN* 1932: 91) was perhaps motivated by glee at linking the find of gold treasure with the destruction of the house in which the Austrian Admiral Wilhelm von Tegetthoff (b. Maribor, Dec. 28, 1827 — d. Vienna, Apr. 7, 1871), the victor of the naval battle at the height of Vis (Ital. Lissa) in 1866, was born. This misinformation has been with us for far too long (cf. Pegan, E., *Argo* 4—6, 1965—67: 34). There was in fact a gold treasure-trove in Maribor in 1931, but all the coins were European (Austria, Bohemia, Florence) and were buried around 1329 A. D.

Another hoard which will not be discussed here, because the final verdict on its authenticity has not been said, is the Baška (Ital. Bescanova) hoard of *aes grave* (Mirnik 1981, No. 20 a). Answer to the question whether it was a fraud or not depends on whether the few surviving specimens at the Franciscan Monastery of Košljun and at the Archaeological Museum in Split will be properly examined or not.

A brief visit to the Sarajevo museum in the summer 1986 solved another question, i. e. of the so-called »Kruinwa« hoard (Mirnik 1981, No. 30; Crawford 1985: 222, 321) a toponymic misspelled beyond recognition by the Austrian source (Graettens, *Blätter für Münzfreunde* 69, 1934: 17—18). At first I thought it might be Krivaja nr. Bihać, which would fit into the geographical pattern, but in Sarajevo while going through the inventory books I discovered that the real name of the place was Krupa, with the more detailed location »Vodženica«. Another problem now arose which Krupa in Bosnia was meant by this: there is Bosanska Krupa, already known for a hoard of North African currency (Mir-

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nik 1981, No. 31); then there is Krupa nr. Gornji Vakuf and Bugojno and a third one on Bjelašnica nr. Sarajevo. As the latter are hamlets with only a few houses, judging from the Ordnance Survey maps to the scale 1 : 50 000, one ought to presume that the »Kruinwa« hoard is in fact the Bosanska Krupa hoard found around 1932 (the late J. Petrović thought it to have been undug in 1935). As for Vodjenica, there is a small village nr. Bosanski Petrovac, but this can be ignored.

The known hoards of the Mazin type are the following: Bosanska Krupa c. 1891 (Mirnik 1981, No. 31; Crawford 1985: 222, 321); Bosanska Krupa c. 1932 (»Kruinwa«; Mirnik 1981, No. 39; Crawford 1985: 222, 321); Bosanski Petrovac, b. 1946 (which might in fact be identical with the Donji Unac hoard); Donji Unac, c. 1894 (Mirnik 1981: No. 57; Crawford 1985: 222); Gračac, 1926; Izačić, before 1907; the largest of all, Mazin hoard of 1896 (Brunšmid 1897; Brunšmid 1900; Brunšmid 1902; Mirnik 1981, No. 76 — with older literature; Crawford 1985: 222, 321); Obrovac, between 1958 and 1959 (Mirnik 1981, No. 79; Crawford 1985: 321); Široka Kula, 1846 (Mirnik 1981, No. 43; Crawford 1985: 222, 321), Štikada, 1976 (Mirnik 1981, No. 88a; Mirnik 1982; Crawford 1985: 222, 321) and finally the Vrankamen hoard of 1887 (Truhelka 1889; Truhelka 1893; Mirnik 1981, No. 93; Crawford 1985: 222, 321). Whether there was a real hoard of Egyptian, Carthaginian and Numidian bronze at Zvonigrad (Kurz 1969: 30; Mirnik 1981, No. 100) I do not know — there are two Punic bronze issues in Zagreb (Cat. Nos. 4310 and 5489), presented to the museum in 1893 and 1907 respectively, as well as remains of a hoard of Roman Republican silver (Cat. Nos. 1020—22, 1030). The exact position of Donji Unac and Vrankamen have also become a problem because I have not been able to trace them on the Ordnance Survey maps to the scale 1 : 50 000, nor are they to be found in the directories of 1931, nor of 1973. Villages, just like human beings, live and die. What used to be a known place almost a hundred years ago, for instance »Bezirksexpositur Donji Unac« nr. Drvar and Bosanski Petrovac, may nowadays mean only the lower course of the Unac river. This will, however be solved by studying Austro-Hungarian directories and Ordnance Survey maps.

All the hoards mentioned above have something in common: the Punic, Numidian and occasionally Egyptian and other Greek and Roman currency. The Carthaginian money, usually of the *SNG Cop.* 409—413 types are always worn, while the strikes of Micipsa and his co-rulers (148—188 B. C.) are better preserved, unless the metal itself contains too much lead. Particularly large late Carthaginian coins (*SNG Cop.* 399—400) have been found at Bosanska Krupa, 1932 (2 spec.), Gračac (4 entire, 1 fragment; Cat. Nos. 363—367), Izačić (1 spec.), Mazin (7 spec.), Štikada (4 spec.) and Vrankamen (5 spec.). Ptolemaic bronze has been undug in the hoards of Donji Unac, Gračac, Izačić, Mazin, Široka Kula, Vrankamen and possibly at Zvonigrad.

Some bronze coins from Greece are present in the hoards of Mazin (Achaian League — Caphyae Arc.) and Štikada (Macedon: Philip V), Sicilian and other Italian Greek issues at Bosanski Petrovac (Syracuse ?2 spec.), Mazin (+ 11 spec.) and Vrankamen (Syracuse: Hiero II, 1 spec.) whereas Hispanic at Gračac (Castulo Tarr., 3 spec. Cat. Nos. 368—370), Štikada (Hispania Baetica: Obulco Porcuna, 1 spec.) and Vrankamen (Emporiae, 1 spec.). The latter are very important as being always the best preserved specimens in the hoard and the most recent ones (except for the Emporitan coin) and they might serve well for the

dating of all the hoards of the Mazin type in general *per analogiam*. Thus for example a coin of Obulco (c. 125—100 B. C. — *SNG Klag.*, c. 100—80 B. C. *SNG München*), of the type found at Štikada (and one more of local provenance in the Zagreb Collection, Inv. No. 2; a further specimen has been registered as having been found at Riedlingen/Saulgau in Germany) was overstruck by Acinipo in the times of Q. Sertorius who took Valentia in 75 B. C. (Crawford 1985: 347), which might serve as one *terminus ante quem*.

*Aes rude* lumps found sporadically represent a difficulty in dating — as for instance the 43 specimens from various unknown sites on the Croatian Coast and the Quarnero Islands, excavated by the late Professor Mirosavljević (AM Zagreb, Inv. No [2122]). They formed part of the hoards of Gračac, Mazin, Štikada and Vrankamen, as well as various fragments of bars, ingots and discs (*aes formatum*) which may or may not be of Italic origin, found at Bosanska Krupa 1932, Gračac, Mazin, Široka Kula, Štikada and Vrankamen. *Aes signatum* from Italy was found at Gračac, Mazin and Vrankamen, but always in fragments. *Aes grave*, as far as we know, is known to have formed part of the Bosanska Krupa hoard of 1932, Mazin and Vrankamen, reduced Roman *asses* of Bosanska Krupa 1932, Gračac, Mazin, Štikada and Vrankamen; Romano-Campanian issues only at Mazin. There is a possibility that there were also some Celtic coins in the Bosanska Krupa 1932 hoard, which would be quite exceptional. Broken ornaments were buried together with the rest of coins and »bullion« at Gračac, Mazin, Štikada and Vrankamen. I can only express my opinion that it would be rewarding and of great importance to publish the unedited material and to republish the hoards published such a long time ago.

One ought to repeat that the bronze hoards from the Japodic region always represented »bullion« which at any time could be transformed by melting and casting into a new desired object. Yet at the same time they represent the very beginnings of money circulation in an area which had ignored it until the second century B. C. Therefore the denominations, very unlike the situation in Gaul as given by B. Fischer (Fischer 1978), their size or weight, figures on either the obverse or reverse, were of no consequence for the local population — in fact many coins cannot be identified either as Punic, or Numidian, so worn are they now and were more than a hundred years before the Common Era. That money was in circulation can also be proved by an impressive number of individual coins found not only in the Japodic country, but in a much wider area, that are kept in the major Yugoslav collections and there must be much more of such material in local museums as well as in the collections of various Franciscan Monasteries in Bosnia and Hercegovina or to those belonging to various other orders in the rest of the country.

Egyptian Ptolemaic bronze has been found on the following sites in Yugoslavia: Bosnia (5 spec.); ?Bosnia (6 spec.); Bosnia or Hercegovina (2 spec.); Croatia (c. 70 spec.); Dalmatia (+ 40 spec.); the island of Hvar (1 spec.); Istria (13 spec.); Istria or Croatian Coast (32 spec.); the island of Korčula (4 spec.); Košaki; Muta; Senj; Spodnje Radvanje; Surduk; the island of Vis (5 spec.).

Carthaginian issues have been registered as from Bosanski Petrovac; Bosnia; NW Bosnia; ?Bosnia; Bosnia or Hercegovina; Croatia (64 spec.); Dalmatia (12 spec.); Drvar; the island of Hvar; Istria (11 spec.); Istria or Croatian Coast (19 spec.); Jagodnja/Trojangrad; Karlobag; the island of Korčula (4 spec.); Nin;

Prijedor (2 spec.); Prozor/Vital (2 spec.); Senj/Kuk; Senj/Velika Vrata; Skradin; Stabanj/Jagodnja; Strupnić; Tribalj/Crikvenica; Vučje and Zvonigrad (2 spec.).

As for Numidian currency there are individual finds recorded as from Bosnia (2 spec.); Bosnia or Hercegovina; the island of Brač; Croatia (9 spec.); Croatia or Bosnia (9 spec.); Dalmatia (38 spec.); Glina; the island of Hvar (2 spec.); Istria (2 spec.); Istria or Croatian Coast; Karlobag/Drvišica; Kiringrad; Lika; Mazin; Nin (2 spec.); Prozor (2 spec.); Prozor/Vital (2 spec.); ?Rijeka; Senj/Nehaj; Senj/Gradina/Starigrad (1 entire, 8 halved spec.); Strupnić; Vid; Zadar (3 spec.). The Numidian silver of Juba I has been discovered in Bosnia, Bosnia or Hercegovina, Dalmatia (2 spec.); Drijenjani; Hercegovina (2 spec.); and in the hoards of Lički Ribnik and Gajine — one Mauretanian issue of Ptolomaeus has been undug at Arslanagića Most — and coins of Juba I found in the rest of Europe let us mention those from Aquincum, Tetelberg in Luxemburg and much more in Gaul, but these belong to another period and another circulation pattern under Augustus.

To study the North African currency scattered all over Europe, is to arrive at a very interesting picture. The Ptolemaic bronze predominates among sporadic finds and in a few hoards in Albania (Saraginishtë); Austria (Leibnitz, Magdalensberg, Petronell); Czechoslovakia (Kamenica/Nové Zámky, Nitrianska Blatnica, Slovakia); France (Ragis); Germany (Altenburg, Baden-Baden, Bottorp, Brackenheim, Buchau, Ebermannstadt, Esslingen, Giengen, Haina, Karlstein, Meiningen, Milz Quarry, Nadelwitz, Niederhermsdorf, Preuschitz, Rheinzaubern, Reitberg, Rottenburg, Wallbach, Wurgwitz); Greece (Athens, Corinth, Corinth/Kenchreai, Delos, Kopais, Mykonos, Preveza); Hungary (Reho, Somogy Cty.); Italy (Acitrezza, Adria, Ancona, Avola, Brondolo, Campana, Este, Giannutri, Monselice, Montagna di Marzo, Motta d'Este, S. Giorgio in Bosco, S. Eufemia Vetere); Luxemburg (Tetelberg); Rumania (Dobrogea, Reho); Switzerland (Avenches, Münchstein) etc.

Except for the situation in Gaul where Punic money must have been very much in circulation (Fischer 1978), and for Sicily and Sardinia, where there are both sporadic finds and hoards, just as one would expect, there are only scarce specimens of Carthaginian coins scattered in the rest of Europe. Let us only mention the finds from the following sites: Czechoslovakia (Hrozová); Germany (Alzey, Oltenstein, Schwarzenberg); Greece (Athens, Corinth, Delos); Hungary (Ó-Szőny, Torda); Italy (cf. *RMI*; a few specimens and hoards in Etruria, cf. Visonà 1984: 226—227; and in Calabria). It is interesting that most Carthaginian bronze in Europe is of medium or small module, the extremely big and heavy coins, as far as I know, have been found only in the hoards from the Japodic region in Yugoslavia. In Gaul Numidian money is not so frequently to be found as Punic; such is the case in the rest of Europe: a few specimens only in Czechoslovakia (Slovakia, Stradonice); Germany (Bavaria/Lower Franconia); Greece (Delos) and Italy (Ancona, Viterbo). In this case the concentration of Numidian currency in the central Japodic region and the wider zone surrounding it is obvious.

Returning now to the dating of the Gračac and all the other hoards of the Mazin type, let us not forget that two of them were pot burials (pots covered with a stone slab; Gračac and Vrankamen), one seems to have been buried



underneath a hearth in a house (Štikada) and one was hidden in a stone *cista* (Mazin). Ten years ago I was inclined to divide the hoards between the 2nd and the 1st cent. s B. C., but now, after much consideration I have come to the conclusion that all of them must belong to one period — they are far too restricted to a relatively small area; they were buried at a reasonable distance from a defined ancient route entering the mainland from the Adriatic Coast across the Pass of Obrovac. These hoards reflect a state of great insecurity among the Japodes. By following the old Blanchet pattern, the military intervention which disturbed them so much must have come from the coast, but neither from *Tarsatica* (Rijeka), nor *Senia* (Senj), nor *Vegia* (Karlobag) from which trade-routes led across the various passes into the interior, but rather from *Jader* (Zadar) or *Aenona* (Nin) across the already mentioned Obrovac Pass, which represents the easiest way for an army to march into the interior of a land populated by a fierce nation.

How and when the North African and Italian currency came to the Japodic land remains obscure. Both Kenner and Truhelka thought that it was through the port of Dyrrhachium (Truhelka 1893: 186; Truhelka 1889: 41), while Brunšmid and Bahrfeldt brought the import of this currency in connection with amber trade (Brunšmid 1897: 46), which is quite plausible because the graves of the Japodes are full of amber jewellery of Baltic origin.

The authors differ in dating of the Japodic hoards. It was only M. Thompson who believed that most of them were buried in the late 2nd cent. B. C. (Gračac, Bosanska Krupa, Široka Kula, Obrovac). Klemenc dated the Gračac hoard to c. 100 B. C., whereas the burial date of the Mazin hoard varies, owing to the large number of various experts who have tackled the problem: c. 100 B. C. (Willers, Crawford, Kurz), 90 B. C. (Haeberlin), 89 B. C. (Brunšmid, Bahrfeldt), 90/80 B. C. (Marić), 80 B. C. (Mazard) and 80 B. C. (Thomsen). The dating by Brunšmid and Bahrfeldt was linked with the bronze of what Brunšmid thought to be of Ptolemy X Soter II (117—81 B. C.) struck between 117 and 111 B. C. and with a semiuncial *as* of Luceria, which at that time was considered as having been issued before the Lex Plautia-Papiria of 665 A. U. C. (89 B. C.) was promulgated and the weight of the Roman *as* reduced to half an ounce. This specimen (AM Zagreb, Inv. No. 133; AE, 24,5 × 26 mm, 8,34 g, ↓) can now be dated to B. C. 211—218 or even later (Crawford 1983, No. 97/28) and therefore it must be eliminated as the *terminus post quem*. The Ptolemaic issues, being quite corroded are also unreliable for dating. Had it nor been for the *as* of Luceria both Brunšmid and Bahrfeldt would have agreed to a burial date twenty years earlier, i. e. c. 110 B. C. The Obrovac hoard was set to the early 1st cent. B. C. by Pegan, Štikada to 75 B. C. (M. J. Price, CH 5, 1979: 17, No. 57) and the turn of the second to the first cent. B. C. (Mirnik 1982: 153, 167); Vrankamen to 89 (Willers) and 81 (Noe).

The first real contacts between the Japodes and the Romans took place in 171 B. C. (Wilkes 1969: 32). Inevitably various conflicts followed, the first serious one in 129 B. C. when the Consul C. Sempronius Tuditanus marched against the Japodes (Liv., Per., lix). At first he was almost defeated, but when D. Iunius Brutus and Ti. Latinus Pandusa rushed to his aid, the Japodes were defeated: C. Sempronius C. f. C. n. Tuditanus consul de Iiapudibus Kalendis octobribus (CIL I<sup>2</sup> 48176). This was a memorable war (Premerstein, JÖAI 10,

1907: 264—282; *RE* 9, 1916: 724—727; Wilkes 1969: 32—33) and the presence of the few Hispanic coins in the Japodic hoards might be explained by the arrival of troops which had fought under D. Iunius Brutus in the Lusitanian war. Therefore I would not try to bring this war into connection with the Japodic hoards, as it is the population who hid them after the coins of Obulco and Castulo had already been brought into circulation. Several years later there was another expedition against the Illyrians, this time in 119 led by L. Aurelius Cotta and G. Caecilius Metellus (Wilkes 1969: 30). The war continued throughout the following year and the triumph was celebrated in 117. B. C. Further known conflicts arose in 78—76 B. C. when the Delmatae were attacked by C. Cosconius. This time there were also some raids into the Japodic territory (Wilkes l. c.). The last and the most fierce was the Augustan conquest (Wilkes 1969: 46 ff), but at that time all the hoards of the Mazin type had already been buried for a long time and the Roman armies were preceded by Roman silver.

## Appendix I

### Finds of North African etc. currency in Europe

#### ALBANIA

##### SOUTHERN ALBANIA

— Numidia: Juba I (60—46) AR, Mazard 84 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 2589; pres. by F. Pisko, vice-consul at Joanina)

##### SARAGINISHTË

— Aegyptus: ?Ptolomaeus VII (146) (Gorini 1976, table, plate; Visonà 1976: 57)

#### AUSTRIA

##### LEIBNITZ

— Aegyptus: ?Ptolomaeus (Gorini 1976, table, plate)

##### MAGDALENSBERG

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus VI (181—145), Svoronos XLVIII, 10 (Vetters and Piccotini 1968: 362; Koch, *FÖ* 9, 1970, 5: 334)

##### PETRONELL/CARNUNTUM

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246), Svoronos 473, 872 (Koch, *FÖ* 10, 1971: 165)

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaei II, IV, VI/VIII (*FMRÖ* 3/1, Wien 1976, Nos. 9879-81)

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

##### ČERVENÉ PEČKY (Kolin)

— Macedonia: Cassander (316—297) (Pochitonov 1955: 89)

##### HROZOVÁ/KRNOV

— Carthago, Müller II, 201, 276; 291 (Pochitonov 1955: 296)

##### KAMENICA NAD HRONOM (Nové Zámky)

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus VIII (146—116), BMC 1883, XXIII, 96 (Ondrouch 1964: 69)

— Macedonia: Demetrius Poliorketes (306—293) PB, Weber 2172 (Ondrouch 1964: 69)

##### NITRA

— *as*, Haeblerin Pl. 14—16; Celtic AR Athena Alkis 1/8; Tetradrachm Leierreiter; Lyra/Triskeles (Kolníková 1964)

##### NITRIANSKA BLATNICA

— Aegyptus: ?Ptolomaeus (Ondrouch 1964: 66)

##### SLOVENSKO

— Aegyptus: ?Ptolomaeus (Ondrouch 1964: 66)

— Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) Ondrouch 1964: 66)

##### STRADONICE (Germ. STRADONITZ, Beroun)

— Numidia: ?Masinissa (202—148); Micipsa (148—118) (Pič and Déchelette 1906, Pl. 2, No. 27; Pochitonov 1955: 90; Koblitz 1918: 99)

**VŠERUBY (Plzeň)**

— Macedonia: Philippus II; Müller 22 (Pochitonov 1955: 89)

**FRANCE (AND BELGIUM)**

(cf. Fischer 1978: cf. also H. R. Baldus in: A Survey of Numismatic Research 1978—1984. London 1986: 228.)

**RAGIS (Cher)**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus VIII (170—116) PB (Colbert de Beaulieu 1973: 333)

**GERMANY****ALTENBURG/WALDSHUT**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III (246—221), BMC 111 ff, Pl. 12, 7, AE, 22 mm, 7.95 g (undug in 1968—71; *FMRD* 2 Südbayern, Nachtrag 1, Berlin 1980: 56, No. 2288 EI)

**ALZEY**

— Carthago, Fitzwilliam III, ?9996, AE (*FMRD* 4 Rheinland-Pfalz, Berlin 1960: 30, No. 1002, 1)

**BADEN-BADEN**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (246—221), AE (*FMRD* 2 Baden, 2 Südbaden, Berlin 1964: 175, No. 2195)

**BAVARIA/LOWER FRANCONIA**

— Numidia: ?Micipsa (148—118), Mazard 46, AE, 14.58 g (*FMRD* 1 Bayern, 6 Unterfranken, Berlin 1975: 156, No. 6115)

**BOTTORP**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III (246—221) GB, Cyprus, BMC 17 (*FMRD* 6 Niederrhein-Westfalen, 4 Münster, Berlin 1971: 38, No. 4025, 2)

**BRACKENHEIM/HEILBRONN**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus? (*FMRD* 2 Baden-Württemberg, 4 Nordwürttemberg: 138, No. 4229, 1)

**BUCHAU AM FEDERSEE/SAULGAU (Riedlingen)**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III (246—221) AR, tetradrachm, BMC 57, 112 (Nestlé 1896: 60; *FMRD* 2 Baden-Württemberg, 3 Südwürttemberg Hohenzollern, Berlin 1964: 178, No. 3231)

**EBERMANNSTADT**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus VI (181—146), Paphos, Cyprus, MB, Svoronos Pl. 47, 11 (*FMRD*, 1, 3; 4 Oberpfalz, Oberfranken 1978: 234, No. 4013)

**ESSLINGEN**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus VI (181—146), BMC 1, AE (*FMRD* 2 Baden-Württemberg, 4 Nordwürttemberg, Berlin 1961: 72, No. 4127, 3)

**GIENGEN (Vagstkreis)**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaei 6 AE (Nestlé 1898: 48)

**HAINA (Meiningen)**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaei? (Kade 1963: 464)

**KARLSTEIN/REICHENHALL**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus? in hoard (Koblitz, *NZ* 1910: 33; Gorini 1976: 46, table, map)

**MEININGEN**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III (246—221) AE (Laser 1980: 310)

**MILZ QUARRY (Meiningen; Gleichberge, Römhild)**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III (246—221) (Laser 1980: 312)

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus IV (221—204) (Kade 1963: 464)

**NADELWITZ**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaei 3 spec. (Schirwitz 1952: 51, No. 72)

**NIEDERHERMSDORF**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus? (Schirwitz 1952: 51, No. 73)

**OLTENSTEIN (Dresden)**

— Carthago or Panormus PB (Schirwitz 1952: 51; Fischer 1978: 47)

**PREUSCHITZ**

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus? (Schirwitz 1952: 51, No. 74)

## RHEINZABERN/GERMERSHEIM

— Hoard: Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus I or II, Svoronos I, 10, 23 or 22, 16 type St. 4733; Ptolomaeus I/II, pi, Svoronos Pl. 3, 30 or 19, 4 type Sp. 4742; ?Ptolomaeus II, Svoronos Pl. 7, 7, type; Ptolomaeus III?, Svoronos Pl. 29, 21, type; Ptolomaeus VIII, Svoronos Pl. 48, 9; Svoronos Pl. 48, 10, type; Ptolomaeus?; Ptolomaeus VIII or X, Svoronos Pl. 48, 9 or 58, 17, type; Svoronos Pl. 48, 9 or 58, 13, type (2 spec.): total 10 spec. (FMRD 4 Rheinland-Pfalz, 2 Pfalz, Berlin 1965: 137, Nos. 2076, 1—10)

## RIEDLINGEN/SAULGAU

— Hispania, Baetica: Obulco, Heiss? 17 (FMRD 2 Baden-Württemberg, 3 Südwürttemberg Hohenzollern, Berlin 1964: 184, No. 3246, 1)

## RIETBERG/WIEDENBRÜCK

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus IV (221—204) GB, BMC 37 (FMRD 6 Nordrhein-Westfalen, Berlin 1973: 102, No. 6143, 1)

## ROTTENBURG/TÜBINGEN (Schwarzwald)

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus? AE (Nestle 1896: 103; FMRD 2 Baden-Württemberg, 3 Südwürttemberg Hohenzollern, Berlin 1964: 223, No. 3317, 1)

## SCHWARZENBERG/HOMBURG

— Siculo-punic AE, SNG Cop. Sicily No. 1025 (FMRD 3 Saarland, Berlin 1962: 35, No. 1020, 1)

## STEINALBEN/PIRMASENS

— Tingis, AE, Müller III, 220, 226, Pl. 4, 25 (FMRD 4 Rheinland-Pfalz, Berlin 1965: 439, No. 2284, 1)

## WALLBACH/SÄCKINGEN

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaei VI—VIII, 5 spec., pot burial (*Bad. Fundb.* 2, 1932: 62; FMRD 2 Baden, 2 Südbaden, Berlin 1964: 221, No. 2245)

## WURGWITZ/FREITAL

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus X (116—80)/Cleopatra III (117—111), BMC 1883; 106, 29 Laser 1980: 323)

## GREAT BRITAIN

(cf. Fischer 1978: 46)

## GREECE

(cf. Crawford 1985: 308—316)

### ATHENS

— Egyptian Ptolemaic, Carthaginian AE (Kleiner 1973: 19)

### CORINTH

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III (246—221) AE, Svoronos II, 155, 1000 (Edwards 1933: 73)  
— Carthago, Müller II, 99, 246; SNG Cop. 409—413, *aleph*, AE (Edwards 1933: 74)

### CORINTH/KENCHREAI

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III? (Hohlfelder 1978: 15)

— Macedonia: Philip V (Hohlfelder 1978: 15)

### DELOS

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaei 23 spec. (Hackens 1970: 404)

— Carthago AE (Hackens 1970: 412)

— Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) 7 spec. (Hackens 1970: 412)

### KOPAIS

— Hoard: Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus IV (221—204) etc. (IGCH 229; Gorini 1976: 49)

### MYKONOS

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaei, 3 spec. (Hackens 1970: 412)

### PREVEZA

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus VI (181—146) (Gorini 1976, table, map; Visonà 1976: 57)

## HUNGARY

### AQUINCUM

— Numidia: Juba I (60—46) AR (Jonàs, E., *Budapest régiségei* 12, 1937: 278—288)

— Ó-SZÖNY (Komárom Cty.)

— Carthago, Müller 169—172, SNG Cop. 409—413 (Gohl 1923: 10)

### REHO (Szeben Cty.)

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus? GB, Gooss 101, 1 (Gohl 1923: 10, Gorini 1976, table, map)



## SOMOGY COUNTY

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus? PB (Gohl 1923: 10)

TORDA (Torda-Aranyos Cty.)

— Punic, Martian 690 (Gohl 1923: 11)

## ITALY

(cf. Crawford 1985: 290—291, 298—299, 305—307 cf. also N. K. Rutter in: A Survey of Numismatic Research 1978—1984. London 1986: 3—4; U. Westermark, *ibid.* pp. 24—28; H. R. Baldus, *ibid.* pp. 222—223.

### ACITREZZA

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246) (Gorini 1976: 47)

ADRIA, surroundings

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus IV (221—204), Svoronos XXXVI, 18, badly preserved specimen, AE, 33,5 mm, 35.04 g (Gorini 1976, table, map; Visonà 1976: 55—59)

### ANCONA

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaei inc., in grave (information kindly furnished by P. Visonà)

— Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) considerable number (Friedländer 1877: 333, note; Visonà 1984: 231, note 17)

### AVOLA

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246) AE (Gorini 1976: table, map; Visonà 1976: 57)

### BELMONTE CALABRO

— Hoard 1935: Carthago AR, *SNG Deutschland* 1761-2 (RMI 180)

### BRONDOLO/CHIOGGIA

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III (246—221) AE, Svoronos Pl. XXX, 13 (Gorini 1976: table, map; Visonà 1976: 55)

### BULTEI (SS)

— Carthago: Sicilia/Sardinia: Hoard 1934 (292 AE) (RMI 1983)

### CAMPANA/CROTONE

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246) (6 spec) (IGCH 2029; Gorini 1976: table, map; Visonà 1976: 57)

### COSA

— Carthago: *SNG München* 6, 1734, 1744-49, (3 spec) Visonà 1984: 226)

— Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) (Visonà 1984: 227)

### DECIMOPUTZU (CA)

— Carthago: Sardinia, Hoard 1879 (+ 1000) (RMI 1983)

### ESTE, surroundings

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246), 2 AE Gorini (1976: 44; Visonà 1976: 59)

### GIANNUTRI

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus VI (181—146) (Gorini 1976: table, map; Visonà 1976: 57)

### GRAVISCA

— Punic AE (Visonà 1984: 226)

### MONSELICE, surroundings

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246) PB (Gorini 1973: 25; Gorini 1976: 43, table, map; Visonà 1976: 56)

### MONTAGNA DI MARZO/PIAZZA ARMERINA

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246) 2 AE (Gorini 1976, table, map, Visonà 1976: 57; IGCH Nos. 2249, 2242)

### MOTTA D'ESTE

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus V (204—181) GB, Svoronos IV, 171—172; BMC XVIII, 1 (Gorini 1976: 43, 45, 46)

### OLBIA (SS)

— Carthago: Sardinia: Hoard 1858 (RMI 1983)

### ORVIETO

— Punic AE, *SNG München* 6, 1642 (Visonà 1984: 226)

### OZIERI (SS)

— Carthago: Hoard 1868 (RMI 1983)

### POPULONIA

— Punic AE (2), *SNG Cop.* 144—178 (Visonà 1984: 4)

### POZZOMAGGIORE (SS)

— Carthago: Sardinia, Hoard AE (2890) (RMI 1982)

## PYRGI

— Punic AE, SNG Cop. 102 ff (Visonà 1984: 227)

## SAN GIORGIO IN BOSCO

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus? (Gorini 1976: 43, table, map)

## SAN SPERATE (CA)

— Carthago: Hoard 1535, EL (RMI 1980)

— Carthago: Hoard 1842 (RMI 1980)

## S. EUFEMIA VETERE (CZ)

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246) BMC 26, 20—22; also in hoard 1974: Syracusae (21), Velia (1), Rhegium (3), Roma (15) (RMI 1980)

## SANTA MARINELLA

— ?Punic (Visonà 1984: 227)

## SANLURI (CA)

— Carthago: Hoard AE (3) (RMI 1980)

## SCANO MONTIFERRO (OR)

— Carthago: Sardinia (+ 500), Hoard 1855 (RMI 1983)

## SESTO FIORENTINO

— Punic AE (Visonà 1984: 227)

## SEUI (NU)

— Carthago: Sardinia, Sicilia (121), Roma (3), Hoard 1960 (RMI 1980)

## TADASUNI (OR)

— Carthago: Sardinia (+ 500), Hoard 1857 (RMI 1982)

## TARQUINIA

— Punic AE (8) (Visonà 1984: 226)

## VETULONIA

— ?Punic AE (Visonà 1984: 226)

## VITERBO

— Punic AE?, AR (Visonà 1984: 227)

## VITERBO, surroundings

— Numidia, Micipsa (148—118), Mazard 41, 50, 60—61, Hoard c. 1864, AE (13) (Visonà 1984: 227)

## LUXEMBURG

— Numidia: Juba I AR, GPCG, Head 1964; 84, 13, Pl. 46 (Weiller 1972: 525; Weiller 1977: 213)

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246) (Weiller 1977: 213)

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III (246—222) AE (Weiller 1972: 524)

## RUMANIA

### DOBROGEA

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246), Svoronos 69, 439; Ptolomaeus III (246—221), Svoronos 146, 965; Ptolomaeus IV (221—204), Svoronos 180, 1125 (Ocheseanu, R., *Pontica* 7, 1974: 199—203)

## SPAIN

(cf. H. R. Baldus in: *A Survey of Numismatic Research 1978—1984*. London 1986: 221, 228)

## SWITZERLAND

### AVENCHES/AVENTICUM

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus I (323—285), Svoronos Pl. 10, type, AE, 27,1 mm, 12.65 g (Kaenel 1972: 56)

— Syracusae: Hiero II (274—216), BMC Sicily 218, 598 ff, AE, 18.8 mm, 5.79 g (Kaenel 1972: 56)

### MÜNCHSTEIN (Basel)

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246), Svoronos 67 (Voegtli 1975)

## Appendix II

Yugoslavia — Hoards of North African etc. bronze (see **Fig. 1**, **Table**)

**BOSANSKA KRUPA** (Bosna i Hercegovina) c. 1891

+ 23 AE: Carthago (+13). Numidia (+ 4)

Disposition: AM Zagreb, ex Coll. J. Brunšmid, Cat. Nos. 4280—4294 (Carthago), 4380, 4466 (Numidia); ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 944, 3342—3, 4756 (Carthago), 139, 3341 (Numidia)

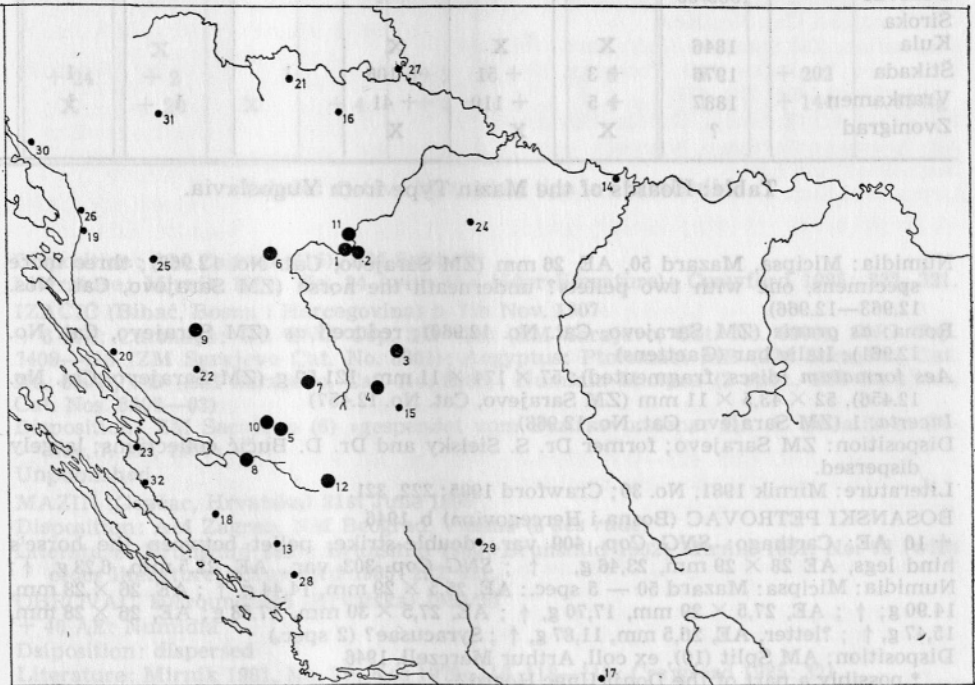
Literature: Mirnik 1981, No. 31; Crawford 1985: 222, 321.

**BOSANSKA KRUPA** (Bosna i Hercegovina) c. 1932 = »KRUINWA« (»Vodženica«)

c. 100 AE: Carthago, Numidia, ? Celtic (all together c. 95 spec.), also:

Carthago: SNG Cop. 399—400 AE. 46 mm, 112,50 g (ZM Sarajevo 12.458) as above, AE, 45 mm, 105,25 g (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 12.459).

SNG Cop. 409—413 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 12.967)



**Fig. 1:** Hoards and individual finds of coins of the Mazin Type in Western Illyricum.

**Sl. 1:** Ostave i pojedinačni nalazi novca tzv. Mazinskog tipa u Zapadnom Iliriku.

1—2. Bosanska Krupa; 3. Bosanski Petrovac; 4. Donji Unac; 5. Gračac; 6. Izačić; 7. Mazin; 8. Obrovac; 9. Široka Kula; 10. Stikada; 11. Vrankamen; 12. Zvonigrad; 13. Bribir; 14. Donja Dolina; 15. Drvar; 16. Glina; 17. Gradac; 18. Jagodnja; 19. Jurjevo; 20. Karlobag; 21. Kiringrad; 22. Lički Ribnik; 23. Nin; 24. Prijedor; 25. Prozor; 26. Senj; 27. Sisak; 28. Skradin; 29. Strupnić; 30. Tribalj; 31. Trošmarija; 32. Zadar.

		Aegyptus	Carthago	Numidia	Greece	Sicily Italy	Spain
HOARD	YEAR						
Bosanska Krupa	c. 1891		19	4			
Bosanska Krupa	c. 1932		+ 3 ← +	95 → + 5			
Bosanski Petrovac	b. 1946		+ 2	+ 6		?2	
Donji Unac	c. 1894	X	X	X			
Gračac	1926	9	137	222			3
Izačić	1907	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2			
Mazin	1896	+ 44	+ 537	+ 353	1	+ 11	
Obrovac	1958/59			+ 4			
Široka Kula	1846	X	X	X			
Štikada	1976	+ 3	+ 51	+ 106	1		1
Vrankamen	1887	+ 5	+ 110	+ 41		1	1
Zvonigrad	?	X	X	X			

Table: Hoards of the Mazin Type from Yugoslavia.

Numidia: Micipsa, Mazard 50, AE, 26 mm (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 12.962); three more specimens, one with two pellets? underneath the horse (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 12.963—12.966)

Roma: *as gravis* (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 12.960); reduced *as* (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 12.961); Italic bar (Gaetens)

*Aes formatum* (discs, fragmented): 57 × 174 × 11 mm, 121.59 g (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 12.456), 52 × 43,5 × 11 mm (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 12.457)

*Incerta*: 1 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 12.968)

Disposition: ZM Sarajevo; former Dr. S. Sielsky and Dr. D. Bučić collections; largely dispersed.

Literature: Mirnik 1981, No. 30; Crawford 1985: 222, 321.

BOSANSKI PETROVAC (Bosna i Hercegovina) b. 1946

+ 10 AE: Carthago: *SNG Cop.* 409 var., double-strike, pellet between the horse's hind legs, AE 28 × 29 mm, 23,46 g, ↑; *SNG Cop.* 303 var., AE, 22,5 mm, 6,23 g, ↑;

Numidia: Micipsa: Mazard 50 — 5 spec.: AE, 25,5 × 29 mm, 14,44 g, ↑; AE, 26 × 28 mm, 14,90 g, ↑; AE, 27,5 × 29 mm, 17,70 g, ↑; AE, 27,5 × 30 mm, 17,58 g; AE, 26 × 28 mm, 15,47 g, ↑; ?letter, AE, 26,5 mm, 11,87 g, ↑; *Syracusae*? (2 spec.)

Disposition: AM Split (10), ex coll. Arthur Marczell, 1946

\* possibly a part of the Donji Unac Hoard?

DONJI UNAC (Drvar, Bos. Petrovac, Bos. Grahovo, Bosna i Hercegovina) c. 1894

AE: Aegyptus, Carthago, Numidia, *aes signatum*

Carthago: *SNG Cop.* 409—413, (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 135)

Numidia, Micipsa, (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 3166)

Disposition: dispersed; ZM Sarajevo (2)

Literature: Brunšmid 1897: 46, 48; Mirnik 1981, No. 57; Crawford 1985: 222

GRAČAC (Hrvatska) 1926

AE: 615; c. 56 kg: Aegyptus (9); Carthago (137); Numidia (222); Hispania, Castulo Tarraconensis (3); *Aes rude* (163); *aes formatum* (47); *aes signatum* (11); Rome red. *asses* (3); ornaments (c. 20).



Aes rude	Aes form.	Aes sign.	Aes grave	Rome red.	Romano Camp.	Inc.	Orna-ments	TOTAL	Weight
								+ 23	
	+ 3		+ 1			1		c. 100	
								+ 10	
163	47	11		3			c. 20	615	c. 56 kg
+ 282	+ 291	+ 24	+ 4	47	2		21	+ 6	
	X							+ 202	
+ 24	+ 2			+ 2		6	5		
X	+ 20	X	+ 4	+ 3		4	1	+ 144	c. 35 kg

**Tabela:** Ostave Mazinskog tipa iz Jugoslavije.

Disposition: AM Zagreb (615), AM Split (2)

Literature: Mirnik 1981, No. 24 (with the older literature); Crawford 1985: 222, 321.

IZAČIĆ (Bihać, Bosna i Hercegovina) b. 7th Nov. 1907

+ 6 AE: Carthago: GB SNG Cop. 399—400 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 8800); SNG Cop. ?409—413 (ZM Sarajevo Cat. No. 8801); Aegyptus: Ptolomaei MB (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 8804), PB (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 8805); Numidia-Micipsa (2 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 8802—03)

Disposition: ZM Sarajevo (6) »gespendet vom Bezirksvorsteher Dr. A. Seifalik in Bihać, 7. XI. 1907«

Unpublished

MAZIN (Gračac, Hrvatska) 21st June 1896

Disposition: AM Zagreb, NM Beograd, Vienna (6 *aes rude*)

Literature: Brunšmid 1897; Brunšmid 1900; Brunšmid 1902; Mirnik 1981, No. 76 (with older literature); Crawford 1985: 222, 321.

OBROVAC, surroundings (Hrvatska) 1958/59

+ 40 AE: Numidia

Disposition: dispersed

Literature: Mirnik 1981, No. 79; Kos 1979: 110, 118—119; Crawford 1985: 321.

ŠIROKA KULA (Gospić, Hrvatska) early March 1846

+ 15 AE: Aegyptus, (1), Carthago & Numidia (14); Italic bar fragment

Disposition: Vienna (15); dispersed

Literature: Mirnik 1981, No. 43 (with older literature); Crawford 1985: 222, 321.

ŠTIKADA (Gračac Croatia) Oct. 1976

+ 150 AE: *Aes rude*, Baetica, Carthago, Aegyptus, Numidia, Roma, Macedonia; ornaments.

Disposition: ML Gospić (138), AM Zagreb (8), GM Varaždin (3)

Literature: Mirnik 1981, No. 88a; Mirnik 1982; Visonà 1979: 158, note No. 4; Crawford 1985: 222, 321.

VRANKAMEN (Perna, Bosanska Krupa, Bihać, Bosna i Hercegovina) spring 1887 + 138 AE: Aegyptus, Carthago, Emporiae, Numidia, Syracusae, *Aes rude*, *aes signatum* etc.: *aes formatum*, discs (3 spec. ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 4291—93); bar fragment (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5001); broken bars (14 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5264); *aes formatum* — one entire, one half disc (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 11.942); bar fragments (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 11.943); Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III (2 spec. ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 5258—5259); Ptolomaeus VI/Cleopatra I, Svoronos 1384 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5263); Ptolomaeus? (2 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 5260—61); Carthago: SNG Cop. 399—400 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 11.935); the same (4 spec. ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 5006—09); SNG Cop. 409—413 (89 spec. ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 4296, 5047—5236, 5237—5241, 5262, 11.939—40, some halved, some damaged); SNG Cop. 302—325 or 345—349 (16 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 5242—57); Numidia: Micipsa: Mazard 50 (25 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 5010—34); Mazard ? (6 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 4295, 5035—39); Mazard ? 23 — *Mem nun* (7 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 5040—46); Mazard? (3 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 11.936—38); Carthago or Numidia (7 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 5265, 11.941); Roma: *as gravis* (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 830); *as gravis* (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5003); *triens* (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5004); *aes grave Mercury/prora* (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5005); reduced *as*, Cornelia, Babelon 11, Crawford 178 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4294); Syracusae: Hiero II, BMC Sicily 225, Nos. 670 ff (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5002)

Disposition: ZM Sarajevo (138); partly dispersed

Literature: Truhelka 1889; Truhelka 1893; Mirnik 1981, No. 93 — with older literature; Crawford 1985: 222, 321.

ZVONIGRAD (Zrmanja, Gračac, Hrvatska) s. a.

AE: Aegyptus, Carthago, Numidia

Disposition: unknown

Literature: Kurz 1969: 30; Mirnik 1981, No. 100

### Appendix III

Yugoslavia — finds of North African etc. coins (see Fig. 1)

ARSLANAGIĆA MOST (Trebinje, Bosna i Hercegovina)

— Mauretania: Ptolomaeus (20—40 A. D.), Mazard 398 (AR) (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5718; pres. by the engineer H. Jedlička from Mostar, 20th Aug. 1902)

BOSANSKI PETROVAC, surroundings (Bosna i Hercegovina)

— Carthago, SNG Cop. 409—413 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 3980; pres. by »Gendarmerie-wachtmeister« G. Oljača, 1st Nov. 1898)

BOSNA — see under BOSNIA

BOSNIA

— Aegyptus, Ptolomaeus VI Philometor (181—146)/Cleopatra I Syra, Svoronos 1384, Pl. XLVII, 11 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 3626; purchased from »Gerichtsadjunkt« A. Dolkus from Tešanj, 10th May 1897)

— Aegyptus: Ptolomaei (4 specimens, ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 1351—54; purchased from Franz Fiala in 1893)

— Carthago, SNG Cop. 409—413 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 9242; pres. by »Zahlmeister« Križ, 7th July 1904)

— Numidia, Micipsa (148—118) (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 1338; purchased from Franz Fiala in 1892)

— Numidia, Micipsa (148—118) (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 11.454; pres. by Hafa Planjanin, 21st March 1909)

— Numidia, Juba I (60—46), AR, Mazard 84 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 9341; purch. from Alfred de Makanec, 19th July 1904)

BOSNIA, NW

— Carthago, SNG Cop. 302—325 or 345—349 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5; pres. by P. Mirković, school-teacher at Bihać, 1st Dec. 1888)

## ? BOSNIA

- Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus I (323—285) AE (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4489; ex coll. C. Peez, pres. 28th March 1897)
- Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus II (285—246)/Berenice II AE (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4490; ex coll. C. Peez, pres. 28th March 1897)
- Aegyptus: ?Ptolomaeus X (116—80) AE (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4491; ex coll. C. Peez, pres., 28th March 1897)
- Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus V (204—181) AE (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4483; ex coll. C. Peez, pres., 28th March 1897)
- Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus VI (181—146)/Cleopatra I, Svoronos 1384, Pl. XLVII, 11 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4486; ex coll. C. Peez, pres., 28th March 1897)
- Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus VIII (170—116), AE (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4484; ex coll. C. Peez, pres., 28th March 1897)
- Carthago, SNG Cop. 302—325 or 345—349 AE (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4451, ex coll. C. Peez, pres., 28th March 1897)
- Numidia, Micipsa (148—118) AE (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4450; ex coll. C. Peez, pres., 28th March 1897)
- Syracusae: Agathocles (317—289) AE (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4954, ex coll. Pisko, 16th February 1899)
- Syracusae: Hiero II (274—216) AE (3 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 4955—57; ex coll. Pisko, 16th February 1899)

## BOSNIA OR HERCEGOVINA

- Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus? AE (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 1)
- Carthago, ?SNG Cop. 409—413 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4035; Carl Baron Pitner, exchange 22nd October 1909)
- Numidia: Juba I (60—46), AR, Mazard 84 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 10.681; given by Č. Truhelka, 8th December 1906)

## BRAČ, the island of

- Numidia, Micipsa (148—118), AE, 27 mm, 13.19 g (Mirnik 1979: 11, 12, 15, Pl. 1: 1)

## BRIBIR/VARVARIA (Šibenik, Hrvatska)

- Roma, semis, 2nd half 3rd cent. B. C.; Garrucci I, Pl. XXXII (Suić 1968: 28, Pl. 1: 2)

## CROATIA

- Aegyptus: Ptolomaei (c. 70 spec. of local unknown provenance; AM Zagreb)
- Carthago AE, (c. 64 spec. of unknown local provenance, AM Zagreb)
- Baetica: Obulco, Mom. I. 22.159; Heiss 302,8; AE, 27 × 28 mm, 14,5 g. ← (AMZ, Cat. No. 2; Ljubić 1890, Pl. 2: 35)

## CROATIA OR BOSNIA

- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) (8 spec., AM Zagreb, Cat. No. [1163]; 1 spec. AM Zagreb, Cat. No. [1164], ex coll. I. Kukuljević)

## DALMATIA

- Aegyptus: Ptolomaei, AR, AE (c. 40 spec. AE, 6 AR AM Split; several spec. AM Zadar, now AM Venice: Visonà 1977: 21, nos. 65—68; Visonà 1979: 158)
- Carthago (AM Split 12 spec. of unknown provenance)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) (34 spec. of unknown local provenance, AM Split)
- Numidia, Micipsa (148—118) AE (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. [1165]; Prof. Petar Karlić, Zadar, pres. 1911)
- Numidia: Juba I (60—46) AR, Mazard 84 (2 spec. AM Split)

## DONJA DOLINA, Gradina (Bosanska Gradiška, Bosna i Hercegovina)

- Syracusae: Hiero II (274—216) AE, BMC Sicily 225, 3, 670ff (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 9213; pres. by Abid Salihagić of the Museum, 3rd July 1904)

## DRIJENJANI (Trebinje, Bosna i Hercegovina)

- Numidia: Juba I (60—46) AR, Mazard 84 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4742, pres. by Dušan Gluhajić to the keeper O. Reiser, 30th May 1900)

## DRVAR (TITOV DRVAR, Bosna i Hercegovina)

- Carthago, SNG Cop. 409—413 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 1963; found on the mouth of the Raduklja creek; pres. by »Expositurleiter« F. Topić, 27th Oct. 1894)

## GLINA (Hrvatska)

- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), Mazard 50, AE, 28,5 mm, 15,42 g, ↑ (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 5411; Branko Šeremet, pres. 1905)

## GRADAC (Posušje, Bosna i Hercegovina)

- Roma, semis, Grueber I, 54,454 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 13.573; pres. by Fra. Dominik Šarac, 1895)
- Roma, semis, Grueber I, 82,627 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 13.574; as above)

## HERCEGOVINA

- Numidia: Juba I (60—46) AR, Mazard 84 (2 spec., ZM Sarajevo, Cat. Nos. 3092, 3096; ex coll. Marko Vučemilović (+ 1848), purchased in 1891)

## HRVATSKA — see under CROATIA

## HVAR, the island of

- Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus ? (Novak 1924: 656; Gorini 1976: 45; Visonà 1976: 57)
- Aegyptus: Ptolomei? (9 spec. AM Split; ex coll. Machiedo, Hvar)
- Carthago, *SNG Cop.* 167 ff, AE, 19 × 22 mm, 4,05 g, (AM Split, ex coll. Machiedo, Hvar)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), Mazard 45, AE, 24 × 26 mm, 15,85 g, ↑ (AM Split, ex coll. Machiedo, Hvar)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), Mazard 55 (cnk.), AE, 26 × 29 mm, 13,77 g, ↓ (AM Split, ex coll. Machiedo, Hvar)

## ISTRA — see under ISTRIA

## ISTRIA

- Aegyptus, Ptolomaei (4 GB, 5 MB, 3 PB, 1 corroded, AMI Pula)
- Carthago, *SNG Cop.* 144—178, AE, 17 × 18 mm (AMI Pula)
- Carthago, *SNG Cop.* 409—413 (10 spec., AMI Pula)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—188), Mazard 24 (1 spec.), 50 (1 spec.) (AMI Pula)

## ISTRIA OR CROATIAN COAST

- Aegyptus: Ptolomaei (32 spec., some possibly of local provenance; PPMHP Rijeka)
- Carthago (19 spec., some possibly of local provenance, PPMHP Rijeka)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) one badly preserved spec. possibly of local provenance (PPMHP Rijeka)
- Syracusae: Hiero II (274—216) AE (spec. PPMHP Rijeka)
- Syracusae: Agathocles (217—289) AE (PPMHP Rijeka)

## JAGODNJA, Trojograd (Benkovac, Hrvatska)

- Carthago, *SNG Cop.* Pl. 12,305; Müller? 223 (Dragoljub Čupić Coll. Jagodnja)

## JURJEVO (SV. JURAJ, Senj, Hrvatska)

- Roma, sextans, Grueber I, 20,59ff, AE, 28 × 30 mm, 20,80 g, ↓ (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 1947. Šime Vidmar Jun. pres. 1909; Dukat-Glavčić 1975: 172; Dukat-Mirnik-Neralić 1984: 49)

## KARLOBAG/VEGIA (Gospić, Hrvatska)

- Carthago, *SNG Cop.* 409—413, AE, 25,5 × 28 mm, 14,48 g, ↑ (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. [1208]; Mato Biljan pres.; Dukat-Mirnik-Neralić 1984: 49, B, 1)
- Italia, aes formatum, w. edge, AE, 41 × 29 × 22 mm, 71,80 g (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 6058; found by Professor Brunšmid on the western slope of Vidovac in 1909; Dukat-Mirnik-Neralić 1984: 49, No. 2)

## KARLOBAG, Drvišica (Gospić, Hrvatska)

- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), AE, 22 × 28,5 mm, 15 g (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. [244]; Dukat-Mirnik-Neralić 1984: 51, No. 1)

## KIRINGRAD (Vrginmost, Hrvatska)

- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), AE, pierced (AM Zagreb, archives, act. No. 129/1965; once in the local collection at Topusko)
- Syracusae: Hiero II (274—216) BMC Sicily p. 218, AE, 19 mm, 5,51 g, ↓ (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. [1190]; pres. by Boško Strika, 1906)

## KORČULA, the island of

- Aegyptus: Ptolomaei (4 spec., AM Split, ex coll. Kalodjera)
- Carthago, *SNG Cop.* 109, AE, 17 mm, 2,67 g, ↓ (AM Split, ex coll. Kalodjera)



- Carthago, SNG Cop. ?169—170, AE, 19,5 × 21 mm, 5,02 g, ↑ (AM Split, ex coll. Kalodjera)
- Carthago, SNG Cop. 173, AE, 19,5 × 20,5 mm, 4,72 g, ← (AM Split, ex coll. Kalodjera)
- Carthago, SNG Cop. 173, AE, 18 × 19,5 mm, 4,53 g, ↑ (AM Split, ex coll. Kalodjera)
- KOŠAKI (Germ. LEITERSBERG, Maribor, Slovenija)
- Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus X (116—80) AE, BMC 36—41 (Müllner 1879: CXXXVI; kind information by P. Kos)
- LIČKI RIBNIK (Gospić, Hrvatska)
- Numidia: Juba I (60—46), Mazard 84, AR, 19 mm, 3,93 g, ← (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 8886; from the hoard of 1930)
- LIKA (Hrvatska)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), Mazard 50; Müller III, 18, 32 (GM Vinkovci, ex coll. B. Horvat II)
- MAZIN, Gradina (Gračac, Hrvatska)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), Mazard 50, AE, 27 × 30 mm, 14,08 g, ↑ (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. [2217], found and pres. by I. Šarić, 1986)
- MUTA (Germ. HOHENMAUTEN, Maribor, Slovenija) 1850 (hoard)
- Aegyptus: Ptolomaei, AE, together w. other Greek coins (Pichler 1865: 2212; Mirnik 1981, No. 77a)
- NIN/AENONA (It. NONA, Zadar, Hrvatska)
- Carthago, AE (once AM Zadar, Cat. No. 62, 1898)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) etc. AE (once AM Zadar, Cat. No. 157, 1906)
- NIN, Privlaka (It. Brevilacqua, Zadar, Hrvatska)
- Numidia, Micipsa, etc. AE (once AM Zadar, Cat. No. 1041, 1912)
- PRIJEDOR, surroundings (Bosna i Hercegovina)
- Carthago, SNG Cop. ?409—413 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 3; pres. by Omer Cirkinagić, the Mayor of Prijedor, 21st November 1888)
- similar (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 4; as above)
- PROZOR (Otočac, Hrvatska)
- Castulo Tarr. Heiss 284, 1—8, AE, 24 × 26 mm, 8,43 g, ↑ (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 5505; corroded and pierced; pres. by Cvjetko Vurster, Otočac, 1900)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), Mazard fig. 55, AE, 27 mm, 13,15 g ↑ (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 5695, purchased in 1907)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) AE (AM Zagreb, found in 1976)
- Syracuseae, BMC Sicily 227, 691 ff, Zeus/Biga, AE, 18 mm, 5,75 g, ↑ (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 4497, found in 1898)
- PROZOR, Vital (Otočac, Hrvatska)
- Carthago, AE, ?Müller II, 99, 246 (2 spec. excavated above House A in 1975; AM Zagreb)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), AE, Müller III, 18, 25; Mazard 23, *mem nun* (once in the Žanić Coll. Senj; Dukat-Glavičić 1975: 171)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) AE, 25 × 27 mm, 11,32 g (badly preserved spec., AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 4346)
- ?RIJEKA, surroundings (Hrvatska)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) AE (AM Zagreb, ex coll. F. Jurković, pres. 1945)
- SENJ, Kuk (Hrvatska)
- Carthago, AE, Müller III, 942 (pres. to the GM Senj in 1970; Dukat-Glavičić 1975: 170)
- SENJ, Gradina — Starigrad (Hrvatska)
- Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus? AE, corroded (GM Senj; found by Ante Marohnić in 1981; Dukat-Mirnik-Neralić 1984: 54)
- Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) 1 entire, 8 halved spec. (GM Senj, found by Ante Marohnić between 1970 and 1975; Dukat-Mirnik-Neralić 1984: B. 1—10)

- SENJ, Nehaj (Hrvatska)  
 — Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), AE, Müller III, 18, 25 (GM Senj, found in 1970; Dukat-Glavičić 1975: 170)
- SENJ, Velika Vrata (Hrvatska)  
 — Carthago, AE (Žanić 1889: 7; Dukat-Glavičić 1975: 170)
- SISAK  
 — Roma: *aes signatum* (Brunšmid 1897: 48)
- SKRADIN (Šibenik, Hrvatska)  
 — Carthago, AE, *SNG Cop.* 409—413, worn (GM Šibenik)
- SPODNJE RADVANJE (Maribor, Slovenija)  
 — Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus V (204—181), AE, BMC 69, 772 (MM Maribor, Cat. No. 2253; information kindly furnished by P. Kos)
- STRUPNIĆ (Livno, Bosna i Hercegovina)  
 — Carthago, *SNG Cop.* 345—349; Müller 200 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5645; purchased from »Gendarmeriewachtmeister« M. Kovačević in Glamoč, 3rd March 1900)  
 — Numidia, Micipsa (148—118) (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 5646; as above)
- SURDUK (Stara Pazova, Srbija)  
 — Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus ? AE (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. [120])
- TRIBALJ (Crikvenica, Hrvatska)  
 — Carthago, *SNG Cop.* 409—413, AE, 26,5 × 28 mm, 16,78 g, (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. [464]; David Gašparović, merchant at Tribalj, pres. 1917)
- TROŠMARIJA (Ogulin, Hrvatska)  
 — Central Italy, *aes signatum*, »ramo secco«, Haeblerlin pp. 17—19. fragment with edge, AE, 42 × 52 × 35 mm, 300.80 g (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 5738; excavated on the grave-mound situated close to the local grave-yard by Š. Ljubić in 1878)
- VID/NARONA (Metković, Hrvatska)  
 — Numidia: Micipsa (148—118), AE (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 11.289; purch. by Alfred de Makanec at Čapljina; 31st July 1909)  
 — Roma, *as*, Babelon 50,26 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 9410; purch. at Vid, 16th Sept. 1909)  
 — Roma, *as*, Babelon 63,50 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 9873; pres. by »Druckereileiter« F. Stepanek from Sarajevo, 26th Nov. 1904)  
 — Roma, *semis*, Babelon 63,50 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 9556; as above)  
 — Roma, *triens*, Babelon 63,51 (ZM Sarajevo, Cat. No. 9874, as above)
- VIS, the island of  
 — Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus ?II (285—246), ?Svoronos 463; BMC 49, 29—30, AE, 41 mm, 78,82 g, ↑ (AM Split; found in Viško Polje, at the site Zadolca in 1895)  
 — Aegyptus: Ptolomaeus III (246—221) (2 GB); Ptolomaeus VI (181—146), AE Svoronos 1384 (3) (AM Split; from excavations in Vis/Issa)  
 — Aegyptus: Ptolomaei, Svoronos 1424; BMC 106,29; AE, 30 mm, 26.36 g, ↓ (AM Split, ex coll. Dojmi, Vis; ex coll. Lučić-Roki)
- VUČJE (Leskovac, Srbija)  
 — Carthago, *SNG Cop.* 409—413; Müller 278, *aleph phe* (Shown in 1981 at the AM Zagreb)
- ZADAR (Hrvatska)  
 — Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) (once AM Zadar, Cat. No. 290)  
 — Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) (once AM Zadar, Cat. No. 989; found at St. Demetrius 1911)  
 — Numidia: Micipsa (148—118) (once AM Zadar, Cat. No. 1120; found in the town's surroundings in 1913)
- ZVONIGRAD (Zrmanja, Gračac, Hrvatska)  
 — Carthago, *SNG Cop.* 409—413; Müller 250, *thet*, AE, 29 mm, 18,14 g, ↑ (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 5489; pres. by Ivan Dobrila 1907)  
 — Carthago, *SNG Cop.* 409—413, AE, 27 × 28 mm, 28.88 g, ↑ (AM Zagreb, Cat. No. 4310, Bude Budisavljević-Prijedorski, pres. 1893)

## Abbreviations

- Babelon BABELON, E. *Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la république romaine vulgairement appelées monnaies consulaires*, I—II. Paris 1885—1886.
- BMC Sicily POOLE, R. S. *Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Sicily*. London 1876.
- Crawford CRAWFORD, M. *Roman Republican Coinage*, I—II. London 1974. (repr. 1983): Cambridge University Press.
- FMR Deutschland *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland*.
- FMR Österreich *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Österreich*.
- Garrucci GARRUCCI, R. *Le monete dell' Italia antica* I—II. Roma 1885.
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- Heiss HEISS, A. *Description générale des monnaies antiques de l'Espagne*. Paris 1870.
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- Müller MÜLLER, L. — C. T. FALBE — J. C. LINDBERG. *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, I—III. Copenhagen 1861.
- RMI *Rispostigli monetali in Italia. Schede anagrafiche*. Milano-Roma-Sassari 1980—1983.
- SNG Cop. JENKINS, G. K. *Sylloge nummorum graecorum. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals. Danish National Museum. North Africa, Syrtica-Mauretania*. Copenhagen 1969.
- SNG Klag. *Sylloge nummorum Graecorum. Sammlung Dreier/Klagenfurt im Landesmuseum für Kärnten. II. Teil. Spanien-Gallien, Keltenländer*. Klagenfurt 1984.
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## Collections

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| <p>N(arodni) M(uzej), Beograd<br/> M(uzej) L(ike), Gospić<br/> P(okrajinski) M(uzej), Maribor<br/> A(rheološki) M(muzej) I(stre), Pula<br/> P(omorski) i P(ovijesni) M(muzej)<br/> H(rvatskog) P(rimorja), Rijeka<br/> Z(emaljski) M(uzej), Sarajevo<br/> G(radski) M(uzej), Senj</p> | <p>A(rheološki) M(uzej), Split<br/> G(radski) M(uzej), Šibenik<br/> G(radski) M(uzej), Varaždin<br/> M(useo) A(rcheologico), Venezia<br/> G(radski) M(uzej), Vinkovci<br/> A(rheološki) M(uzej), Zadar<br/> A(rheološki) M(uzej), Zagreb</p> |
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## Sažetak

Danas smo u mogućnosti govoriti o deset do dvanaest ostava tzv. Mazinskog tipa. Prije no što im posvetimo pažnju, naša je dužnost jednom zauvijek eliminirati skupni nalaz iz »Marpurga« iz godine 1932, pretpostavljeno senzacionalno blago sastavljeno od više stotina kartaških zlatnika. Marpurgo je talijanski oblik imena slovenskoga grada Maribora (njemački Marburg), Belgrado je isto za Beograd, no u svakom slučaju Marpurgo nije »presso Belgrado«. Radi se u biti o namjeri talijanskog izvora da poveže nalaz zlatnog blaga sa zluradosti uzrokovanoj rušenjem rodne kuće austrijskog admirala Wilhelma von Tegetthoffa (Maribor, 28. XII. 1827.—Beč, 7. IV. 1871.), pobjednika u pomorskoj bitci kod Visa god. 1866. Ovaj se krivi podatak predugo provlačio kroz stručnu i znanstvenu literaturu. Istina je da je god. 1931, došlo do otkrića zlatnog blaga u Mariboru, no sav je novac bio evropski (Austrija, Češka, Firenca), zakopan oko god. 1329.

Kratka posjeta Zemaljskom muzeju u Sarajevu ljeta 1986. riješila je još jedno pitanje, a to je identifikaciju tzv. blaga nađenog na lokalitetu, kojeg austrijski izvor naziva »Kruinwa«, toponim posve do neprepoznatljivosti iskrivljen. Ispočetka smo mislili da se možda radi o Krivaji nedaleko Bihaća, što bi odgovaralo geografski, no dok smo pregledavali inventarske knjige sarajevskog muzeja, otkrili smo da je pravo ime toga mjesta Krupa, s užom lokacijom »Vodženica«.

Poznate ostave Mazinskog tipa su: Bosanska Krupa, c. 1891; Bosanska Krupa, c. 1932; Bosanski Petrovac, prije 1946. (koja bi mogla u stvari biti identična s onom iz Donjeg Unca); Donji Unac, c. 1894; najveća od svih, iz Mazina, 1896.; Obrovac, između 1958. i 1959.; Široka Kula, 1846.; Štikada, 1976.; te na kraju Vrankamen, 1887. Da li je u Zvonigradu zaista nađena ostava egipatskog, kartaškog i numidskog brončanog novca, teško je kazati — u zagrebačkoj zbirci čuvaju se dva punska kova (inv. br. 4310 i 5489) koji su poklonjeni Muzeju 1893. i 1907., kao i ostaci ostave rimskog republikanskog srebra (inv. br. 1020—22, 1030). Točan položaj Donjeg Unca i Vrankamena je danas postao također problem, jer ih se ne može naći na specijalnim kartama mjerila 1 : 50.000, a niti su navedeni u imeniku iz god. 1931., a niti u onom iz 1973.

Sve navedene ostave imaju nešto zajedničko: punski, numidski i katkada egipatski novac. Novac Kartage, obično SNG Cop. 409—413, uvijek je istrošen, dok su kovovi Micipse i njegovih svuladara (148—118. g. p. n. e.) bolje sačuvani, ukoliko sama kovina ne sadrži previše olova. Osobito veliki kartaški primjerci (SNG Cop. 399—400) otkriveni su u Bosanskoj Krupi, 1932. (2 komada), Gračacu (4 cijela i 1 ulomak), Izačiću (1 primjerak), Mazinu (7 komada), Štikadi (4 komada), te Vrankamenu (5 primjeraka). Brončani novac Ptolomejevića iskopan je u ostavama u Donjem Uncu, Gračacu, Izačiću, Mazinu, Širokoj Kuli, Vrankamenu, te možda u Zvonigradu.

Nešto je novca iz Grčke bilo prisutno u skupnim nalazima iz Mazina (ahejska liga, Caphyae Arc.), Štikade (Macedonia: Philippus V); sicilskog i drugog italčkog novca u Bosanskom Petrovcu (Syracusae, ?2 komada), Mazinu (+ 11 primjeraka) i Vrankamenu (Syracusae: Hiero II, 1 komad), dok je hispanskog nađeno u Gračacu (Castulo Tarr., 3 komada), Štikadi (Baetica: Obulco Porcuna, 1 komad) i Vrankamenu (Emporiae, 1 komad). Posljednji su primjerci vrlo važni jer su uvijek najbolje sačuvani u ostavi i najmlađi, te mogu poslužiti za dataciju sviju blaga mazinskog tipa *per analogiam* uopće. Obulkov novac datira u 2. st. p. n. e. (SNG Cop. Spain-Gaul, Copenhagen 1969, Nos. 232—240), a onaj Kastula u vrijeme između 150 i 100 p. n. e. (SNG Deutschland, 1. Hispania, Gallia Narbonensis. Berlin 1968, Nos. 217—224), u 2. st. p. n. e. (SNG Cop. Spain-Gaul, Copenhagen 1969, Nos. 210—212) ili pak između 165 i 80. g. p. n. e. (cf. M. Paz Garcia-Bellida. Las monedas de Castulo con escritura indigena. Barcelona 1982, 206 ff). Tako je npr. novac Obulka tipa kakav je nađen u Štikadi (i još jedan slični primjerak lokalnog porijekla u zagrebačkoj numizmatičkoj zbirci, Inv. br. 2, te još jedan daljnji primjerak nađen u njemačkom mjestu Riedlingen/Saulgau), prekrivan u vrijeme Q. Sertorija Acinipo (osvajača Valencije) 75. g. p. n. e., pa bi i to moglo služiti kao neka vrsta *terminus ante quem*.

Pojedinačno nađeni *aes rude* predstavlja numizmatičaru i arheologu poteškoću u datiranju — tako npr. 43 ulomaka s različitih, nama na žalost nepoznatih nalazišta

s Hrvatskog primorja i Kvarnerskih otoka, koje je iskopao pokojni Prof. Vladimir Mirosavljević (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu, gl. inv. br. 2122). *Aes rude* je nađen zajedno s ostalim materialom u ostavama iz Gračaca, Mazina, Štikade i Vrankamena, isto kao i različiti ulomci šipki, poluga i diskova (*aes formatum*), koji mogu a i ne moraju biti italiskog podrijetla, kakvih je bilo u blagu iz Bosanske Krupe, 1932., Gračacu, Mazinu, Širokoj Kuli, Štikadi i Vrankamenu. *Aes signatum* iz Italije bio je prisutan u ostavama iz Gračaca, Mazina i Vrankamena, ali uvijek u fragmentima. *Aes grave* je, koliko nam je poznato sačinjavao dio skupnih nalaza iz Bosanske Krupe, 1932, Mazina i Vrankamena, a reducirani rimski *asses* su iskopani u ostavama iz Bosanske Krupe, 1932., Gračaca, Mazina, Štikade, te Vrankamena. Rimskokampanski je novac bio nađen samo u Mazinu. Postoji i mogućnost da je u ostavi iz Bosanske Krupe iz god. 1932 bilo i nekoliko keltskih novaca, što bi bilo sasvim neobično. Ulomci nakita i sl. zakopani su s novcem i grumenjem bronce u Gračacu, Mazinu, Štikadi, Vrankamenu.

Moramo ponovo istaknuti da brončane ostave japodske regije uvijek istovremeno predstavljaju i kovinu koja se u svako vrijeme mogla taljenjem pretvoriti u neki novi predmet. Istovremeno ta blaga predstavljaju i same početke novčanog opticaja u određenoj području koje za to nije znalo sve do 2. st. p. n. e. Različito je stanju u Galiji kakvo nam prikazuje B. Fischer (Fischer 1978), nominale, njihova veličina i težina, a isto tako i likovi na licu i prikazi na naličju nisu za stanovništvo značile baš ništa — u stvari se katkada uopće ne može kazati da li se radi o novcu Kartage ili Numidije radi njihove istrošenosti. Da se ipak radi o novcu u opticaju govori i značajan broj pojedinačnih nalaza novca ne samo iz japodske regije, već i iz mnogo šireg područja, koji se čuvaju u većim jugoslavenskim zbirkama, kao i zbirkama različitih franjevačkih samostana Bosne i Hercegovine ili ostalih redova diljem zemlje.

Egipatski novac Ptolomejevića nađen je na slijedećim lokalitetima: Bosna (5 komada); ?Bosna (6 komada); Bosna ili Hercegovina (2 komada); Hrvatska (oko 70 komada); Dalmacija (+ 40 komada); otok Hvar (1 komad); Istra (13 komada); Istra ili Hrvatsko Primorje (32 komada); otok Korčula (4 komada); Košaki (1 komad); Muta (1 komad); Senj (1 komad); Spodnje Radvanje (1 komad); Surduk (1 komad); otok Vis (5 komada).

Kovovi Kartage zabilježeni su u Bosanskom Petrovcu (1 komad); Bosni (1 komad); sjeverozapadnoj Bosni (5 komada); ?Bosni (1); Bosni ili Hercegovini (1); Hrvatskoj (64); Dalmaciji (12); Drvaru (1); otoku Hvaru (1); Istri (11); Istri ili Hrvatskom Primorju (19); Jagodnji/Trojangradu (1); Karlobagu (1); otoku Korčuli (4); Ninu (1); Prijedoru (2); Prozoru/Vitlu (2 komada); Senju/Kuku (1); Senju/Velikim Vratima (1); Skradinu (1); Stabnju/Jagodnji (1); Strupniću (1); Triblju/Crikvenici (1); Vučjem (1) i Zvonigradu (2 komada).

Što se pak numidijskog novca tiče, pojedinačni su nalazi zabilježeni sa slijedećih lokaliteta: Bosna (2 komada); Bosna i Hercegovina (1); otok Brač (1); Hrvatska (9); Hrvatska ili Bosna (9); Dalmacija (38); Glina (1); otok Hvar (2); Istra (2); Istra ili Hrvatsko Primorje (1); Karlobag/Drvišica (1); Kiringrad (1); Lika (1); Mazin (1); Nin (2); Prozor (2); Prozor/Vital (2 komada + 1 ulomak); ?Rijeka (1); Senj/Nehaj (1); Senj/Gradina/Starigrad (1 dijeli, 8 ulomaka); Strupnić (1); Vid (1); Zadar (2 komada). Srebrnici Jube I do sada su pronađeni u Bosni, Bosni ili Hercegovini, Dalmaciji (2), Drijenjanima, Hercegovini (2 komada) i u ostavi iz Ličkog Ribnika — jedan mauretanijski je kov Ptolomeja iskopan u Arslanagića Mostu — a od novca Jube I nađenih u ostaloj Evropi spomenimo one iz Akvinkuma, Tetelbierga, i mnogo više primjeraka u Galiji, no svi oni pripadaju jednom drugom periodu i drugačijoj shemi opticaja pod Augustom.

Vratimo li se sada k dataciji gračačke i drugih ostava Mazinskog tipa, ne smijemo zaboraviti da su dvije od njih skrivene u posudama (posude pokrivene kamenom pločom; Gračac i Vrankamen), jedna je izgleda zakopana pod ognjištem u kući (Štikada) a jedna je sakrivena u kamenoj cisti (Mazin). Prije desetak godina bili smo skloni odijeljivanju ovih ostava u 2. i 1. st. p. n. e., no danas, nakon mnogo razmišljanja, smatramo da sve moraju pripadati jednom razdoblju — previše su prostorno skućene u relativno uskoj zoni; zakopane su u relativnoj blizini starog trgovačkog puta koji s obale vodi u unutrašnjost preko sedla kod Obrovca. Ove ostave predstavljaju stanje velike nesigurnosti među Japodima. Slijedeći staru shemu A. Blancheta,

vojna intervencija koja je toliko uznemirila Japode morala je doći s obale, ali niti preko Tarsatike, niti Senije, niti Vegije, odakle vode trgovački putevi u unutrašnjost, nego po svoj prilici iz Jadere ili Enone preko već spomenutog Obrovačkog prijelaza, koji predstavlja najlakši put nekoj vojsci da uđe u unutrašnjost zemlje koju nastava borbeno stanovništvo.

Kako je i kada novac Sjeverne Afrike i Italije dospio do japodske zemlje ostaje nam tajna. Kenner i Truhelka smatrali su da je do toga došlo preko luke Dirahija (Truhelka 1893: 186; Truhelka 1889: 41), dok su Brunšmid i Bahrfeldt stavljali uvoz ove valute u vezu s trgovinom jantarom (Brunšmid 1897: 46), što je posve razumljivo jer su japodski grobovi puni jantara baltičkog podrijetla.

Autori obično imaju različita mišljenja u vezi s datacijom japodskih ostava. M. Thompson je mislila da je većina njih zakopana krajem 2. st. p. n. e. (Gračac, Bosanska Krupa, Široka Kula, Obrovac). Klemenc je gračkačkom ostavu datirao oko 100. g. p. n. e., dok se vrijeme ukopa mazinskog blaga razlikuje s obzirom na veliki broj stručnjaka koji se pozabavio s tim problemom: oko 100. g. p. n. e. (Willers, Crawford, Kurz), 90. g. p. n. e. (Haeberlin), 89. g. p. n. e. (Brunšmid, Bahrfeldt), 90/80. g. p. n. e. (Marić), 80. g. p. n. e. (Mazard) i 80. g. p. n. e. (Thomsen). Brunšmid i Bahrfeldt su svoju dataciju stavljali u vezu s brončanim novcem za kojeg je Brunšmid mislio da pripada Ptolomeju X Soteru (117—81. g. p. n. e.), kovanim između 117 i 111 g. p. n. e. i s semiuncijalnim asom Lucerije, koji se u to vrijeme smatrao kao iskovanim prije zakona Plautia-Papiria iz 665 a. u. c. (89. g. p. n. e.) kojim je težina rimskog asa reducirana na polovicu uncije. Taj se primjerak (AM Zagreb, Inv. br. 133: AE, 24,5 × 26 mm, 8,34 g) danas može datirati u 218—211. g. p. n. e. ili čak kasnije (Crawford 1983, Br. 97/28), te ga moramo eliminirati kao *terminus post quem*. Ptolomejevički su kovovi vrlo korodirani i dosta nepouzdati za dataciju. Da nije bilo lucerijskog asa, i Brunšmid i Bahrfeldt bi se složili u dataciji dvadesetak godina starijoj, t. j. oko 110. g. p. n. e. Obrovačka je ostava stavljena u rano 1. st. (Pegan), Stikada u 75. g. p. n. e. (M. J. Price, CH, 5/1979: 17, No. 57) i u prijelaz drugog u prvo stoljeće p. n. e., a Vrankamen u 89. (Willers) i 81. (Noe).

Prvi kontakti Japoda s Rimljanima odigrali su se 171. g. p. n. e. (Wilkes 1969: 32). Neizbježno je došlo do različitih sukoba, od kojih se prvi ozbiljni zbio 129 g. p. n. e. kad je konzul Gaj Sempronije Tuditan pošao u pohod protiv Japoda (Liv. Per., lix). Isprva je skoro doživio poraz, no kad su mu D. Junije Brut i Ti. Latinije Pandusa pritekli u pomoć, I Japodi su pobijedeni. C. Sempronius C. f. C. n. Tuditanus consul de Iapudibus Kalendis octobribus (CIL I<sup>2</sup> 48176). Bio je to značajan rat (Premmerstein, JÖAI 10, 1907: 264—282; RE 8, 1916: 724—727; Wilkes 1969: 32—33) i prisutnost nekoliko hispanskih kovova u japodskim ostavama mogla bi se objasniti dolaskom jedinica koje su se borile pod D. Junijem Brutom u lusitanskom ratu. Stoga ne bismo japodske ostave stavljali u izravnu vezu s ovim ratom, jer je stanovništvo sakrilo novac Obulka i Kastula tek nakon što je on bio stavljen u optičaj. Nekoliko je godina kasnije došlo do ponovnog pohoda protiv Ilira, ovaj put 119. g. p. n. e., pod vodstvom L. Aurelija Kote i L. Cecilija Metela (Wilkes 1969: 30). Ratovanje je nastavljeno tijekom čitave iduće godine i trijumf se slavio 117. g. p. n. e. Slijedeći su poznati sukobi izbili 78—76. g. p. n. e. kad je Delmate napao G. Koskonije. Tada je došlo i do nekoliko upada u japodsko područje (Wilkes l. c.). Kasnije je došlo i do najljućeg ratovanja za augustovskog osvojenja (Wilkes 1969: 46 ff), no u to su vrijeme ostave Mazinskog tipa bile već pod zemljom dugo vrijeme a rimske je armije preteklo rimsko srebro.