

Marta Daniel
Renata Ciołek

MONETARY CIRCULATION IN ILLYRIA BASED ON CATALOGUED HOARDS OF “ILLYRIAN” COINS¹

Abstract: The monetary circulation in Illyria is reconstructed based on a distribution of finds of hoards of “Illyrian” coins struck in Greek Illyria from the fourth to the first century BC. A catalog brings together all the hoards discovered in present-day Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Serbia. The material has served the author to prepare collective maps, taking into consideration issues in given time periods and issuing centers. Distribution analyses in relation to the topography and settlement networks distinguished areas of concentration of coins from given centers in given periods. The catalogue also revealed certain regularities in the makeup of the hoards: coins from which of the mints were represented together most often or never in combination with others.

Keywords: Illyria, Greek-Illyrian minting, coin hoards, monetary circulation, Balkan Peninsula

The Illyrian tribes inhabited the Balkans from at least the fourth century BC. There are no texts preserved from the region, hence researchers reconstruct the political and economic history of Illyria based on written sources from outside, mainly Roman ones. The boundaries of the territory inhabited by the Illyrians are still debated,² especially as they never formed a “state” with strictly defined territory and clearly traced borders.³

Coins from the mints of so-called Greek Illyria appear thus as the most reliable source.⁴ There is a relatively large number of coin hoards and loose finds available for the study of “Illyrian minting”.⁵ However, research on Illyrian minting is composed mainly of studies of the issues of particular centers and descriptions of particular coin types.⁶ To date there is only one work com-

¹ Research was funded from the Republic of Poland National Science Center grant No. 2016/21/B/HS3/00021 “Monetary circulation in Moesia and Illyria. The case of the finds from Novae (Bulgaria) and Risan (Montenegro)”. The authors wish to thank Prof. Piotr Dyzek, Janusz Reclaw and all the team of the Center for Research on the Antiquity of Southeastern Europe for all their help during the implementation of the grant.

² The territorial borders of the Illyrian tribes in particular periods presented in this article are taken from: PAJAROWSKI 1981.

³ Illyrian statehood was based on a tribal group governed by the strongest of the tribes. The term “Illyrian state”

is used in the text for the sake of facilitating the presentation, but always in quotation marks to emphasize the imprecision of the term.

⁴ Greek Illyria: eastern Adriatic coast inhabited by the Illyrian tribes and partly colonized by the Greeks, region of merging Greek and Illyrian influence; in the sphere of Greek colonial interest in the fourth century BC.

⁵ “Illyrian minting”, more properly “Greek-Illyrian minting” was inspired by Greek colonists. It featured the characteristics of Greek coinage, that is, legend in Greek and references to Greek mythology, combined with typically Illyrian symbols, such as an Illyrian galley.

⁶ EVANS 1880, pp. 269–302; CEKA 1972; BRUNŠMID 1998.

piling the known “Illyrian” and Roman hoards, but the author took into consideration only hoards from the territory of present-day Albania.⁷

The Illyrian-Greek minting of the two largest mints in the Balkans, Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, is best known today. The other Illyrian centers produced usually briefly and not very intensively, and were replaced completely with Roman denarii from the first century BC. The reason for the limited number of coin finds available today is the accidental discovery of hoards (often when plowing the fields, for example) and, especially in the nineteenth century, a less than professional approach to this category of finds among scholars.

For the purposes of the analysis a catalogue of hoards of Illyrian coins from the Balkans was prepared. Previous attempts in this respect failed to take into consideration all of the finds from the Balkan Peninsula.⁸ It proved useful to map all the finds, distributing the findspots by time of issue and the minting centers in order to observe the minting market in a given period, as well as differences between particular phases. On these grounds it was possible to analyze monetary circulation, determining the range of coins from given minting centers and the time of their circulation.

Based on published data, it proved possible to collect 78 Illyrian hoards from the territory of present-day Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Serbia, which would correspond to the largest extent of the “Illyrian state” [Fig. 1]. Four categories were discerned, depending on the date of issue. In two instances (Dobra Voda, cat. nos. 23 and 24) hoards were not included in the analysis for lack of a suggested dating. Depending on the volume of the hoards, they are marked with symbols of appropriate size. One should note that the present paper concentrates exclusively on the so-called pre-Roman phase⁹ in “Illyrian minting”.

Monetary circulation in the fourth/third century BC

The distribution of finds from the fourth/third century BC reveals four clusters [Fig. 2], illustrating the areas with the coins of a given issuer as well as the minting “borders” of Illyrian-occupied territory. These are:

- A. present-day Albania;
- B. Dalmatian islands and the coast of present-day Croatia;
- C. Kotor Bay;
- D. present-day Kosovo and the southern part of Serbia.

It is highly probable that at the turn of the fourth century money changed hands on a very local level. Coins from outside, Greek and Macedonian (Corinth, Corcyra, Phillip II, Cassander) constituted an exception, occurring in cluster A. Their presence in “Illyrian” hoards is not difficult to explain, as they appear together with the coins of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, colonies of Corinth and Corcyra, which still maintained close ties with their metropolises. Coins of Macedonian rulers correspond to Macedonia’s conquest of the Illyrians in the second half of the fourth century BC.

Cluster A consists mainly of coins from Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, restricted in this period to the territory of present-day Albania. The only find of coins of Dyrrhachium from this period not in cluster A, is the hoard from Risan (cat. no. 52). Apart from the coins of Dyrrhachium it

⁷ GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014.

⁸ THOMPSON, MØRKHOLM, KRAAY 1973; MIRNIK 1981; CRAWFORD 1985; BRUNŠMID 1998; UJES 2001; GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014.

⁹ The term was first used by Renata Ciołek in reference to the so-called “Illyrian state” in the period prior to 168 BC, that is, the end of the third war of the Romans with the Illyrians.

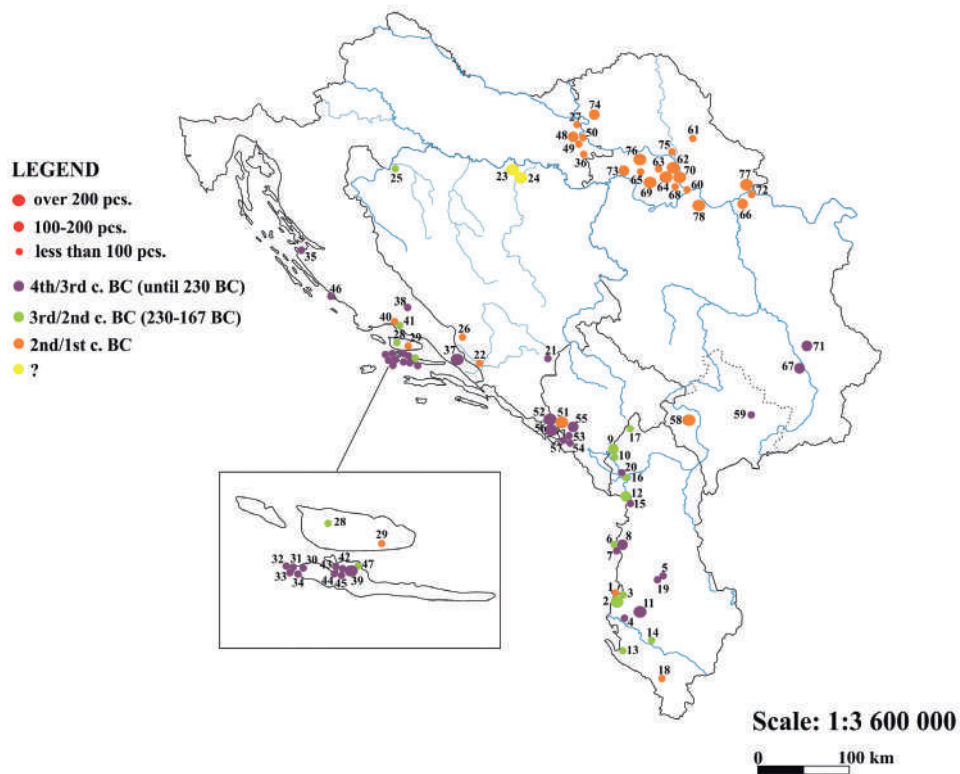


Fig. 1. All the catalogued Illyrian hoards by time of issuing (fourth–first century BC)

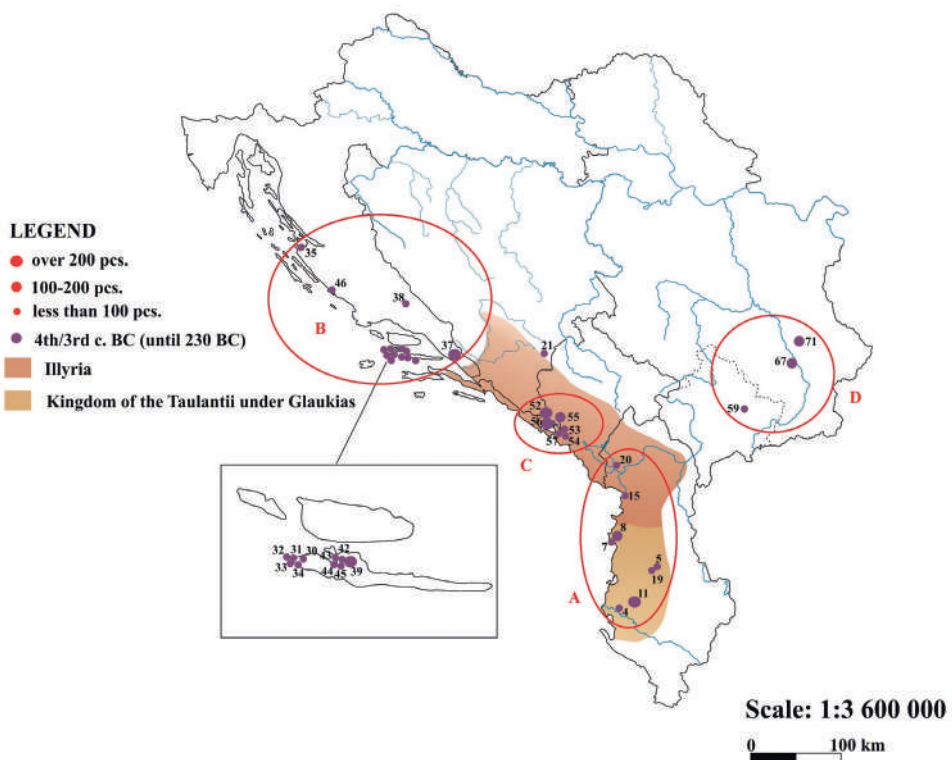


Fig. 2. Illyria at the turn of the fourth/third century BC showing findspots of coin hoards from the fourth/third century BC

contained other foreign issues as well, among others, of Corinth and its colonies, the Epirote cities and a large set of coins of Damastium. The coinage of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium was used probably for local exchange.

The situation on the islands and the eastern Adriatic (cluster B) was similar. The content of the catalogues hoards indicates that the mints operating there, that is, Pharos, Issa, Illyrian Heraclaea, the city of ΔI(M), Corcyra Nigra, maintained mutual relations effecting in a local exchange of coins, but presumably only in the islands. Issues of Illyrian Heraclaea are the only ones to be found in homogeneous hoards on the coast (Nin, cat. no. 35; Tisno, cat. no. 46). The island issues are notably never coexistent with coins from outside the island; not a single island coin has been found in sets of coinage from Illyria proper and the other way round, that is, hoards with coins of Pharos or Issa never include any coins from mainland centers. The exchange evidently did not go beyond the local level. The Greek colonies were presumably not interested in striking up economic relations with centers situated in the other parts of the Balkans.

The minting activity of Ballaeus presents a clearly different picture and not because the identity of this ruler and the time of his reign remain murky. The number of finds is particularly astounding (more than 5500¹⁰), distributed over a large area, from Pharos in the north to Shkodër Lake in the south, within clusters B and C. Coins of Ballaeus have been found primarily on Pharos (cat. nos. 31, 32 and 39) and in the territory of modern Risan (cat. nos. 53–57). Research by Renata Ciolek has demonstrated that Ballaeus seems to have started out as a local leader in Pharos, where he established the first mint, and subsequently moved to Rhizon.¹¹ The Pharos and Rhizon types are different in terms of the representations, legends and quality of execution. Singular hoards of Ballaeus have also been found on Shkodër Lake (Shkodër, cat. no. 20), in southeastern Bosnia (Avtovac, cat. no. 21) and at the mouth of the Neretva (Orolik, cat. no. 37). Interestingly, almost all the hoards with coins of Ballaeus are homogeneous, that is, they are never mixed with issues of other cities, as if they were not in wider circulation, merely satisfying the needs of local residents. It appears that the users of coinage produced by Ballaeus had little need of other coin issues.

Issues of Damastium were also in circulation at the turn of the fourth century BC. They have been found distributed over a very large area. The largest numbers come from present-day Kosovo and southern Serbia¹² (cluster D), but they have been recorded in Kotor Bay (Risan, cat. no. 52) and southern Croatia (Sinj, cat. no. 38). Similarly as in the case of Ballaeus, most of the hoards with coins of Damastium are homogeneous, the one exception being the hoard from Risan (cat. no. 52), where they are accompanied by coins of Corinth among others. It is tenable that in the Rhizon region the silver Damastium issues competed with the better known silver coinage of Corinth. John M. F. May has suggested that the set cat. no. 52 reached Rhizon as part of the export of silver from Damastium.¹³ Discoveries of Damastium coins on the coast indicate that the city maintained trade connections with this region.

Monetary circulation in the third/second century BC

The growing number of centers issuing coins in this period means a greater variety of coins in circulation. The circulation of “Illyrian” coins covers the area of the Adriatic islands north of the Illyrian-Epirote border to the south [Fig. 3]. At the turn of the third/second century Apollonia and Dyrrhachium produced the largest quantities of coins at the turn of the third century BC, and the situation of Dyrrhachium remained unchanged from the earlier period. It continues to be

¹⁰ CIOLEK 2021, pp. 59–66.

¹¹ CIOLEK 2011.

¹² UJES 2002, pp. 103–129.

¹³ MAY 1939.

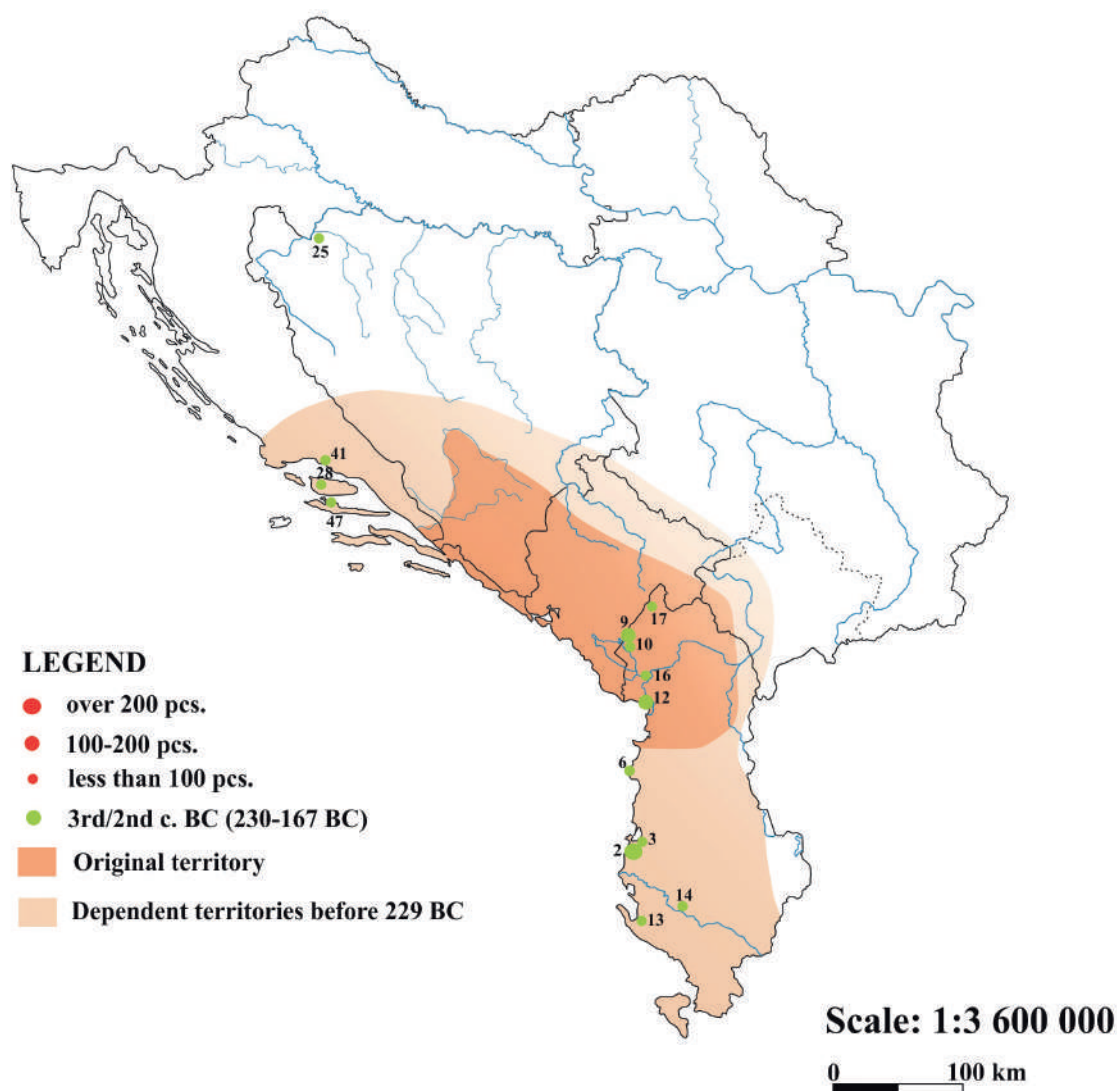


Fig. 3. Illyria during the reign of Agron and Teuta before the first war with the Romans in 229 BC showing findspots of coin hoards from the third/second century BC

represented by a similar number of coins in the hoards and the territorial extent of these coins corresponds more or less with the territory of present-day Albania. Apollonia witnessed considerable change, considerably intensifying its minting to the point of being comparable with Dyrrhachium. The circulation of Apollonia coins covers the territory of present-day Albania.

At the turn of the third century BC, Apollonia and Dyrrhachium extended their zone of influence beyond the local sphere. The cities established contacts with the Greek *poleis* Thasos and Athens (Bakërr, cat. no. 2) and the Epirote centers of Cassope and Ambracia, as well as the Epirote Union (Bakërr, cat. no. 2; Qesarat, cat. no. 14). According to Shpresa Gjongecaj, the coinage of these two cities reached southern Illyria either by sea (western route) — via this route came coins from mainland Greece — or by land (eastern route) whence came the coins from Macedonia, Epirus, Thessaly and Thrace.¹⁴

¹⁴ GJONGECAJ 1986, p. 148.

The situation on the Adriatic islands continued to be dominated by a local monetary exchange without any evidence for contacts with the mainland cities. However, the number of hoards dropped compared to the earlier period. The catalogue includes four sets of coins, which include pieces from Pharus, Issa and Illyrian Heraclaea.¹⁵ The issues of the city of ΔΙ(M) and Corcyra Nigra disappear from the record.

New coinage appeared in this period with the Illyrian cities of Scodra, Lissus, Byllis and Oricum, as well as King Genthius striking their own coins.¹⁶ The distribution of these issues points to their use only on a local scale. According to Gjongecaj, intensified local minting is proof of trade relations being introduced between these centers.¹⁷ The coins of Scodra, Lissus and King Genthius were probably used only around Shkodër Lake and in the hinterland of the city of Lissus. The catalogue records only two hoards from Rentzi (cat. no. 16) and Selci (cat. no. 17). The restricted area of distribution may be due to short-time issues and low intensity of production.

The same can be said in the case of Byllis and Oricum. Small quantities of these coins can be found only in southern Albania, in the direct neighborhood of these centers. There is only one hoard from Byllis in the catalogue (Qesarat, cat. no. 14) and two from Oricum (Orikum, cat. no. 13; Senicë, cat. no. 18), the latter of the two already in the next period. This particular coinage must have been in use by the local residents. The cities were situated on the Illyrian–Epirote border, close to Apollonia and Dyrrhachium. They exemplify the mixed influence from the north and the south, issues of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, as well as Epirote Ambracia and pieces struck by the Epirote Union. Issues of Amantia were also found in this territory; this Illyrian city was producing its own coin with greater intensity than Byllis and Oricum at this time.¹⁸ It is difficult to understand why the hoards discovered to date have not yielded even one coin of this center.

Monetary circulation in the second/first century BC

Political events in Illyria in the second half of the second century BC changed the minting situation entirely. After the defeat of Genthius in the third war with Rome, the Roman Senate occupied a large part of Illyrian territory, subordinating the most important towns and their mints.¹⁹ The fate of these centers differed. For a brief time after 167 BC Scodra continued to issue coins, succumbing to Roman influence, but Lissus, Byllis and Oricum ceased entirely. The most important cities in the region, Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, were already associated with Rome, hence the political changes did not affect them so hard. Their coinage does not differ substantially from the earlier periods except for the names of officials which appeared on the reverse in resemblance of Roman coinage. Moreover, the production of coins from Apollonia and Dyrrhachium continued to develop, going through a period of the greatest intensity of production in the middle of the first century BC.²⁰

The coins of Scodra also disappeared from the hoards at the turn of the second/first century BC. Apollonia and Dyrrhachium continued to hold a key share of the market, at least in the catalogued hoards (only one out of 30 failed to have examples of this coinage). Their distribution broadened considerably compared to the earlier period, reaching out beyond present-day Albania's borders [Fig. 4]. The coinage crossed the Dynarian Alps all the way to the lowland Vojvodina. It seems that at the turn of the second century and in the first century the Celts in the north were

¹⁵ BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 1988, p. 69; NAD 2012, p. 396; ŠEPAROVIĆ 2012, pp. 525–536.

¹⁶ More on the minting of Lissus, Scodra and King Genthius: DANIEL 2016, pp. 5–24.

¹⁷ GJONGECAJ 1986, p. 148.

¹⁸ CIOLEK 2011, pp. 176–186.

¹⁹ WILKES 1969, p. 27; WILKES 1992, p. 174; DANIEL 2016, p. 7.

²⁰ GJONGECAJ, PICARD 2000, pp. 137–138; UJES-MORGAN 2012, pp. 369–370.

also using it next to the Greeks and Illyrians. The few finds of hoards from Illyria with coins of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium is surprising. It is possible that after the conquest Rome introduced its own coinage, whereas Greek coins remained in use in the northeastern Balkans, outside the territories of direct Roman expansion.

The inhabitants of independent Illyria and the territory found further to the north and east took advantage of the coins issued by Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, while at the same time making an effort to strike their own coinage. This endeavor is attested by the presence in local hoards of imitations alongside the originals (Orolik, cat. no. 36; Čelopek, cat. no. 58; Stara Pazova, cat. no. 64; Kostolac, cat. no. 66; Titel, cat. no. 75). Access to the coins could have been difficult and their quantity may have not filled the local demand. One can surmise that these territories were enjoying substantial economic growth.

At the same time, in the first century BC, Republican denarii were introduced into the monetary system. Interestingly, they are found exclusively in assemblages from the territory of Vojvodina. They could have reached the area from the south, although it is surprising that they are not found in hoards closer to Illyricum. Loose finds, if taken into account, could explain the situation, but the assumption of the present article was to treat only the finds of hoards of “Illyrian” coins.

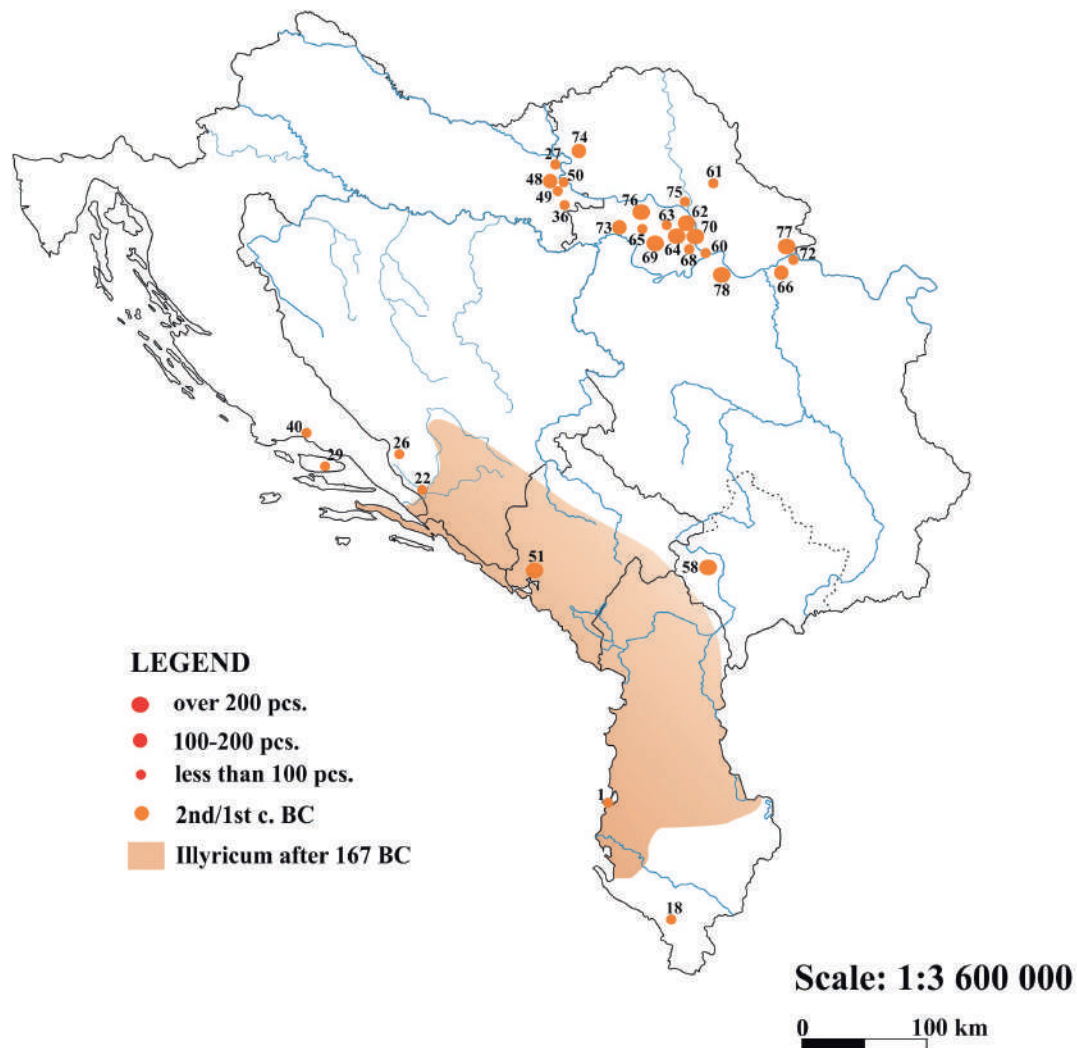


Fig. 4. Illyria in the period post 167 BC showing findspots of coin hoards from the second/first century BC

Recapitulation

The research presented in this study concerns the monetary circulation in the territory of Illyria from the fourth century BC through the first century BC based on an examination of 78 “Illyrian” hoards coming from the territory of selected modern Balkan states and collected in a catalogue appended to this text. Loose finds were intentionally omitted in view of the abundance of the material. The conclusions also benefited from an understanding of the political situation of the “Illyrian”.

Two factors were of significance for hoard distribution: marine access and ground topography. Being involved in the sea trade, the Illyrians lived for the most part on the coast. Coin hoards were found mostly in the lowlands and along the coastline, as well as in depressions next to watercourses, that is, in places suitable for settlement. The monetary exchange at the turn of the fourth century was clearly on a local scale. One should list places such as Pharus, Issa, Illyrian Heraclaea, Corcyra Nigra. The cities of Dyrrhachium and Damastium and King Ballaeus issued coins on a larger scale, the latter two reaching a wide area. Dyrrhachium was dependent on its mother city in this period, but its issues are found at a considerable distance from the town, reaching even Kotor Bay.

A century later, in the next period at the turn of the third century BC, Apollonia and Dyrrhachium extended their spheres of influence to cities outside Illyria, even as new local mints emerged to meet the monetary demands of nearby citizens. Foreign issues are recorded from Illyria, but they did not replace the native coinage dominating the local exchange.²¹ The variety and quantity of different coins are proof of the dynamic economic development of Illyrian territory.

At the turn of the second and in the first century BC, the catalogued hoards demonstrate mainly issues of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, sometimes together with local imitations and Republican denarii. The introduction of Roman coinage in the Balkans probably reflected the Romanization of the region. In the first century BC Apollonia and Dyrrhachium coins were still predominant, giving way to the Roman coins as the sole currency in use only in the century that followed.

The present paper is an introduction to the broader subject of monetary circulation in Illyria. Current determination should and will be verified by further research taking into consideration loose finds and covering the entire Balkans. Different paces of the advancement of archeological research in the countries of the Balkans may also have a distorting effect on studies of the economic situation in ancient Illyria. Hence the absolute need for further archaeological research to bring new material under consideration and broaden our knowledge of ancient Illyria.

CATALOGUE

The catalogue is divided into six parts corresponding to particular countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Serbia. The hoards are numbered in running order, the name reflecting the findspot. On the left, the number and kind of coins found, the dating in the center, and on the right, the current place of storage. Names of museum follow the list of abbreviations at the end. Each hoard includes information about the date of discovery, date of deposition, remarks and references.

²¹ GJONGEČAJ 1986, pp. 149–150.

ALBANIA

1. APOLLONIA

HOARD

77 dr.	Imitation of Dyrrhachium 2nd–1st century BC	Tirana
--------	--	--------

Date of discovery: 1941

Context: archaeological excavations

Published: GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 131–134

2. BAKËRR

HOARD

3 tetradr.	Thasos first half 2nd century BC	Tirana
------------	-------------------------------------	--------

133 dr.	Apollonia 229–100 BC (?)	Tirana
4 hemidr.	229–100 BC (?)	Tirana

107 dr.	Dyrrhachium 229–100 BC (?)	Tirana
8 hemidr.	229–100 BC (?)	Tirana

2 dr.	Cassope 3rd–2nd century BC	Tirana
-------	-------------------------------	--------

	Epirote Republic	
5 dr.	?	Tirana
88 dr.	?	Tirana
46 dr.	?	Tirana
41 hemidr.	?	Tirana

4 tetradr.	Athens 3rd–2nd century BC	Tirana
------------	------------------------------	--------

Total: 441 AR (321 preserved coins²²)

Date of discovery: 1969

Context: pot hoard

Hoarding date: before 168 BC

Published: CEKA 1972, pp. 49–68; *IGCH* 0559; BOEHRINGER 1989, pp. 189–190, GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 139–156²² GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, p. 139.

3. BAKËRR

HOARD

5 AR	Apollonia 250–168 BC	unknown
44 AE	3rd–2nd century BC	unknown

Date of discovery: 1973

Hoarding date: before 229 BC

Published: GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 135–137

4. CAKRAN

HOARD

59 dr.	Dyrrhachium 300 BC ²³	Tirana
--------	-------------------------------------	--------

Date of discovery: 1962

Hoarding date: 3rd century BC

Context: pot hoard

Published: *IGCH* 0437; GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 69–72

5. CËRRIK

HOARD

1 AE	Cassander 350–297 BC	Elbasan
3 dr. (Corinthian types)	Dyrrhachium 4th century BC	Elbasan
57 AE	4th century BC	Elbasan
7 AE	Corcyra 4th–3rd century BC	Elbasan
2 AE	Uncertain ?	Elbasan

Total: 3 AR, 67 AE

Date of discovery: 1963

Hoarding date: 3rd century BC

Context: pot hoard

Published: *IGCH* 0438; GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, p. 23

²³ GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, p. 69.

6. DURRËS (Dyrrhachium)

HOARD

2 dr.	Apollonia 2nd century BC	KH Vienna
50 dr.	Dyrrhachium 2nd century BC	KH Vienna

Total: 52 dr.

Date of discovery: 1894

Hoarding date: before 250 BC (Ceka), 2nd century BC (*IGCH*)

Collection: 48 coins at KH Vienna, fate of others unknown

Published: CEKA 1966, pp. 218–219; *IGCH* 0556

7. DURRËS (Dyrrhachium)

HOARD

17 dr.	Dyrrhachium second half 3rd century BC	Vienna
2 dr.	Apollonia second half 3rd century BC	Vienna

Total: 19 dr.

Date of discovery: 1896

Hoarding date: second half 3rd century BC

Notes: Hoard divided; part sold, the rest in the collection of the Numismatic Cabinet in Vienna; possibly same hoard as the collection found in Durrës in 1894

Published: GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 81–83

8. DURRËS (Dyrrhachium)

HOARD

135 AR	Dyrrhachium 330–280 BC	unknown
2 AE	Philip II 323/2–315 BC	unknown

Total: 137 coins

Date of discovery: 2006

Hoarding date: 4th–3rd century BC

Notes: hoard found in a house of the Hellenistic period, under a floor, in a wooden box covered with stone tiles 34 cm high

Published: GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 45–51

9. JUBICË

HOARD

91 dr.	Apollonia second half 3rd century BC	Tirana
47 dr.	Dyrrhachium second half 3rd century BC	Tirana

Total: 138 dr.

Date of discovery: 1965

Hoarding date: *ca.* 229 BC (Ceka), 2nd century BC (*IGCH*), *ca.* 213 BC (GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, p. 125)

Published: CEKA 1971; *IGCH* 0557; GJONGECAJ, PICARD 2000, p. 139; GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 119–125

10. KOPLIK

HOARD

4 dr.	Dyrrhachium 3rd century BC	unknown
12 dr.	Apollonia 3rd century BC	unknown

Date of discovery: before 1967

Hoarding date: *ca.* 213 BC

Notes: entered in a numismatic collection in 1967

Published: GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 127–129

11. KRESHPAN

HOARD

89 st.	Dyrrhachium 330–290 BC	unknown
1 st.	Apollonia 4th–3rd century BC	unknown

18 st. 8 hemist.	Corcyra 4th–3rd century BC 300–229 BC	unknown unknown
---------------------	---	--------------------

45 st.	Monunius 280–270 BC	unknown
--------	------------------------	---------

Date of discovery: 1982

Hoarding date: first half 3rd century BC

Published: GJONGECAJ 1998; CIVICI *et alii* 2007; GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 53–67

12. LEZHA (Lissus)

HOARD

30 dr.	Apollonia before 168 BC	Tirana
--------	----------------------------	--------

70 dr.	Dyrrhachium before 168 BC	Tirana
--------	------------------------------	--------

Total: 100 dr.

Date of discovery: 1919

Hoarding date: *ca.* 168 BC (Ceka), 250–168 BC (Gjongecaj-Vangjeli)

Published: CEKA 1966, p. 218; *IGCH* 0558; GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, p. 24

13. ORIKUM (Oricum)

HOARD

1 AE	Syracuse (?) ?	Tirana
------	-------------------	--------

13 AE	Oricum 3rd–2nd century BC	Tirana
-------	------------------------------	--------

4 AE	Epirote Republic ?	Tirana
------	-----------------------	--------

Total: 18 AE

Date of discovery: 1958

Hoarding date: *ca.* 200 BC (Ceka)

Notes: H. Ceka, personal communication

Published: *IGCH* 0211; GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, p. 25

14. QESARAT

HOARD

1 ²⁴ dr.	Apollonia 250–168 BC	Tirana
2 AE	250–168 BC	Tirana
23 AE	Byllis 234–168 BC ²⁵	Tirana
1 dr.	Dyrrhachium 230/229–168 BC	Tirana
2 dr.	Epirote Republic 234–168 BC	Tirana
30 AE	234–168 BC	Tirana
1 AE	Ambracia 238–168 BC	Tirana

Total: 60 coins (4 AR, 56 AE)

Date of discovery: 1963

Hoarding date: *ca.* 200 BC (Ceka), before 168 BC (Gjongecaj-Vangjeli)

Notes: H. Ceka, personal communication

Published: *IGCH* 0212; GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 157–160

15. PLLANË (Bassania)

HOARD

21 AR, dr.	Dyrrhachium 4th–3rd century BC	Lezha
------------	-----------------------------------	-------

Date of discovery: 1960

Hoarding date: *ca.* 300 BC (Ceka), 290–280 BC (Gjongecaj-Vangjeli)

Published: *IGCH* 0436; GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, p. 23

16. RENC

HOARD

1 AE	Scodra 213–181 BC	ING UVienna
------	----------------------	-------------

²⁴ After GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 157–159.

²⁵ CIOLEK 2011, p. 189.

1 AE	after 168 BC	missing
1 AE	after 168 BC	missing
1 AE	after 168 BC	missing
1 AE	after 168 BC	missing
	Genthius	
1 AE	197–168 BC	ING UVienna
1 AE	197–168 BC	ING UVienna
	Uncertain	
1 AE (no. 8)	?	ING UVienna

Total: 8 AE

Date of discovery: 1900

Hoarding date: 2nd century BC

Notes: coins believed to be lost. No. 8 identified by J. Scholz as a coin minted by Ballaeus; determination not to be upheld upon examination of the coin.

Published: SCHOLZ 1901; ISLAMI 1966; *IGCH* 0562; GORINI 1988, pp. 20–21; UJES 1993a, p. 23

17. SELCE

HOARD

	Apollonia	
1 dr.	229–100 BC	Oxford
	Dyrrhachium	
3 dr.	229–100 BC ²⁶	Oxford
13 AE	229–100 BC	Oxford
	Lissus	
1 AE	3rd century BC ²⁷	Oxford
	Scodra	
13 AE	213–181 BC ²⁸	Oxford
	Genthius	
6 AE	181–168 BC ²⁹	Oxford
	Uncertain	
1 AE	?	Oxford

Date of discovery: before 1870 (?)

Hoarding date: 2nd century BC

²⁶ GARDNER 1883, p. 67.

²⁷ CIOLEK 2011.

²⁸ CIOLEK 2011.

²⁹ CIOLEK 2011.

Context: pot hoard

Published: EVANS 1880, pp. 269–288; CEKA 1966; *IGCH* 0560

18. SENICĚ

HOARD

16 AE	Epirote Republic 234–168 BC	unknown
2 AE	Chaonia 168–148 BC	unknown
1 AE	Apollonia 3rd–2nd century BC	unknown
2 AE	Oricum second half 3rd century BC ³⁰	unknown
1 AE	Corcyra 229–48 BC	unknown
2 AE	Ambracia 230–168 BC	unknown

Total: 24 AE

Date of discovery: 1958

Hoarding date: second half 2nd century BC

Published: GJONGEKAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 179–182

19. SHALĚS

HOARD

46 AE	Dyrrhachium 330–270 BC	unknown
1 (?)	Corinth 350–243 BC	unknown
2 (?)	Corcyra 300–229 BC	unknown

³⁰ CIOLEK 2011.

1 AE	Cassander 316–297 BC	unknown
------	-------------------------	---------

Date of discovery: 1963
 Hoarding date: 3rd century BC
 Published: GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014, pp. 77–79

20. SHKODËR (Scodra)

HOARD

14 AE	Ballaeus second half 3rd century BC	missing
-------	--	---------

Date of discovery: before 1782
 Notes: Most of the coins represent the Pharus type; a few pieces were of the Rhizon type.
 Published: BRUNŠMID 1998, p. 76; *IGCH* 0563; GORINI 1984, p. 43 (incorrectly marked as found in Risan)

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

21. AVTOVAC

HOARD

9 AE	Ballaeus second half 3rd century BC	ZM Sarajevo
------	--	-------------

Date of discovery: before World War II
 Notes: also known as the Berušica hoard
 Published: UJES 2001, p. 341

BERUŠICA, see: AVTOVAC

22. ČAPLJINA

SMALL FINDS (HOARD?)

3 (2) dr.	Apollonia 3rd–1st century BC	ZM Sarajevo
-----------	---------------------------------	-------------

25. JAPRA

HOARD

18 AE	Illyrian coins 3rd–2nd century BC	ZM Sarajevo
-------	--------------------------------------	-------------

Date of discovery: 1961

Context: pot hoard

Published: BASLER 1973; MIRNIK 1981, p. 36, no. 19

26. LJUBUŠKI

SMALL FINDS

9 dr.	Apollonia 2nd–1st century BC	ZM Sarajevo
-------	---------------------------------	-------------

24 dr.	Dyrrhachium 2nd–1st century BC	ZM Sarajevo
--------	-----------------------------------	-------------

Date of discovery: before 1902

Notes: Most of the Dyrrhachium coins are stored in ZM Sarajevo. The rest are scattered in other museum and private collections. According to Kraljević, two coins of Dyrrhachium were found in the village of Studenci, and one in Vitina. K. Patsch also describes the coin hoard from Ljubuški, indicating the presence of 13 coins of Dyrrhachium. Mirnik found only six coins of Apollonia and 14 coins of Dyrrhachium. The assemblage from the area of Ljubuški currently consists of nine dr. of Apollonia and 24 dr. of Dyrrhachium.

Published: PATSCH 1896, pp. 193–195; KRALJEVIĆ 1979, pp. 133–136; MIRNIK 1981, p. 45, no. 74; DRAGIĆEVIĆ 2014, pp. 100–102

CROATIA

27. DALJ

HOARD

11 AR	Apollonia 1st century BC	ZM Sarajevo (?)
-------	-----------------------------	-----------------

1 AR	Dyrrhachium 1st century BC	ZM Sarajevo (?)
------	-------------------------------	-----------------

Date of discovery: *ca.* 1910

Notes: 12 pieces survive, while the original quantity of coins in the hoard is unknown.

Published: MIRNIK 1981, p. 42, no. 54; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

28. DONJI HUMAC

HOARD

11 AE	Issa 2nd century BC	unknown
1 AE	Heraclaea (Illyria) 3rd century BC	AM Split

Date of discovery: 1891 or before

Published: BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 1988, p. 69; NAĐ 2012, p. 436

29. GORNJI HUMAC

HOARD

4 AE	Apollonia 1st century BC	AM Split
? AR / AE	Dyrrhachium 1st century BC	AM Split

Date of discovery: 1872

Notes: Original hoard contained 70 coins of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium as well as Roman republican coins (see POPOVIĆ 1987, p. 102).

Published: MIRNIK 1981, p. 43, no. 62; POPOVIĆ 1987, p. 102

30. HVAR

HOARD (?)

1 AV	Acragas 4th century BC	unknown
? AR	Pharus type IONIO 4th century BC	unknown ³¹

³¹ STEINBÜCHEL 1837, p. 168: "A very particular circumstance are the known brass coins of Pharos with the letters ...IONIO..., all of which are re-struck; but it has

been impossible hitherto to discover, satisfactorily, what was the original type. So many similar re-struck coins of other ancient cities have been found connected with

Date of discovery: 1836

Notes: not clear whether found together and constituting a single hoard

Published: STEINBÜCHEL 1837; *IGCH* 0417

31. HVAR

HOARD

65 AE	Ballaeus second half 3rd century BC	AM Zagreb
-------	--	-----------

Date of discovery: before 1942

Published: MIRNIK 1981, p. 38, no. 26

HVAR

See also: STARIGRAD (coin hoard, found in 1836–1837)

32. HVAR

HOARD / SMALL FINDS (?)

25 AE	Ballaeus second half 3rd century BC	private
-------	--	---------

Notes: private collection in Bol (Brač); said to come from the island of Hvar (Pharus)

Published: DUKAT, MIRNIK 1976, pp. 186

33. HVAR

HOARD

31 AE	Heraclaea (Illyria) 4th–3rd century BC	AM Split
-------	---	----------

1 AE	Corcyra 3rd century BC	AM Split
------	---------------------------	----------

Date of discovery: unknown

Notes: The private Machiedo collection purchased by the Archaeological Museum in Split in 1934. Originally 27 pieces, to which number four were attached due to mixing of coins in the

some interesting historical fact (which would furnish materials for a separate dissertation) that it seemed wor-

thwhile to note that circumstance occurring on the coins of the little island of Pharos?.

museum (which ones unidentifiable today). According to Brunšmid, the collection contained 300 pieces of Pharus coins, 14 of Issa, 26 pieces of Heraclaea, 14 pieces of ΔI(M), 1 piece of Genthius, 150 pieces of Ballaeus.

Published: BRUNŠMID 1998; BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 1988; BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 1993

34. HVAR

HOARD

6 AE	Heraclaea (Illyria) 4th–3rd century BC	AM Split
------	---	----------

Date of discovery: unknown

Notes: purchased by AM Split from Bučić

Published: BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 1988, pp. 65–80

35. NIN

HOARD

24 AE	Heraclaea (Illyria) 4th–3rd century BC	AM Zadar
-------	---	----------

Date of discovery: 1913

Published: BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 1988, pp. 65–80; ŠEPAROVIĆ 2012; NAĐ 2012, p. 396

36. “OROLIŠKA GRADINA”, OROLIK

HOARD

23 dr.	Apollonia and Dyrrhachium 80/70–40 BC	unknown
--------	--	---------

19 Scordiscan	Barbaric imitation ?	unknown
4 dr. (type Srem B)	?	unknown

Date of discovery: 1987

Context: pot hoard

Published: UJES 2001, p. 344; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

37. PASIČINA

HOARD

	Ballaeus	
328 AE	second half 3rd century BC	AM Split
141 AE	second half 3rd century BC	unknown

Date of discovery: before 1908

Notes: archival data on the purchase of a part of this hoard in 1908 by the Archaeological Museum in Split, notably 328 coins; the rest, 141 coins, in the possession of Girolamo Moscovit, current location unknown.

Published: MAROVIĆ 1988, p. 82; UJES 2001, p. 341

38. SINJ

HOARD

	Damastium	
30 tetradr.	4th century BC	dispersed

Date of discovery: before 1939

Published: MAY 1939, p. 8, n. 4; *IGCH* 0416; MIRNIK 1981, p. 35, no. 10; UJES 2002, p. 114

39. ŠKUDLJIVAC

HOARD

	Pharus	
58 AE	330–320 BC	private
	ΔI and IONIO	
55 AE	330–320 BC	private
	Heraclaea (Illyria)	
49 AE	330–320 BC	private

Date of discovery: 1835

Notes: In 1837–1840, Petar Nisiteo sold or donated about 20 coins. Three coins (type IONIO) are currently in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna and five pieces are probably in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. The rest of the collection (about 50%) was sold to Teodor Unger and is now in MS Osijek.

89 AE	Pharus ³²	MS Osijek
88 hemilitre, 1 trias	4th century BC	MS Osijek
4 AE	ΔI	MS Osijek
32 AE	Heraclaea (Illyria)	MS Osijek
	4th century BC	
3 AE	Issa	MS Osijek
	4th century BC	
20 AE	Ballaeus	MS Osijek
	second half 3rd century BC	

Notes: The Unger collection was bought by MS Osijek at the Egger auction in Vienna in 1898.
 Published: KUBITSCHKEK 1897; *IGCH* 0420; RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ 1970, pp. 354–356; MIRNIK 1981, p. 35, no. 12; GORINI 1982, p. 143; VISONA 1987; KIRIGIN 2003, p. 145; GÖRICKE-LUKIĆ 2004; VISONA 2005; GÖRICKE-LUKIĆ 2012

40. SOLIN

HOARD

? dr.	Apollonia	AM Split
	1st century BC	
? dr.	Dyrrhachium	AM Split
	1st century BC	

Total: 4 pieces

Date of discovery: about 1877

Published: MIRNIK 1981, p. 47, no. 86

41. SPLIT

HOARD

1 AE	Pharus	NM Budapest
11 AE	first half 4th century BC	NM Budapest
	3rd–2nd century BC	

Date of discovery: 1826

³² GÖRICKE-LUKIĆ 2012.

Notes: Bonačić-Mandinić describes 12 coins, while Nađ mentions only 10 pieces.

Published: BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 2000, pp. 255–263; NAĐ 2012, p. 397

42. STARI GRAD

HOARD

49 AR/AE	Heraclaea (Illyria) 4th century BC	AM Zagreb
----------	---------------------------------------	-----------

55 AR/AE	IONIO 4th century BC	AM Zagreb
----------	-------------------------	-----------

58 AR/AE	Pharus 4th century BC	AM Zagreb
----------	--------------------------	-----------

Date of discovery: 1836 or 1837

Hoarding date: 4th century BC

Notes: three hoards (1835, 1836 and 1837) found in a small area over a short period of time, considered as one collection

Published: BRUNŠMID 1998, p. 35; *IGCH*0418–0419 (as Cittavecchia, Dalmatia); MIRNIK 1981, p. 34, no. 4 (as Hvar); MIRNIK 1981, p. 35, no. 11 (as Stari Grad)

43. STARI GRAD

HOARD

1 AE	Paros 4th century BC	AM Zagreb
------	-------------------------	-----------

11 AE	Pharus second half 4th century BC	AM Zagreb
-------	--------------------------------------	-----------

Date of discovery: before 1901

Published: VISONA 1993

44. STARI GRAD

HOARD

18 AE	Pharus 4th century BC	unknown
-------	--------------------------	---------

Date of discovery: 1994–2004

Notes: Archaeological excavations at the Remetin vrt in Stari Grad. They come from different layers.

Published: DUKAT, JELIČIĆ-RADONIĆ 2012

45. STARI GRAD

HOARD

14 AE	Heraclaea (Illyria) 4th–3rd century BC	AM Split
-------	---	----------

Date of discovery: unknown

Notes: Purchased from A. Ilijć

Published: BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 1988

46. TISNO

HOARD

15 AE	Heraclaea (Illyria) 4th–3rd century BC	AM Zadar
-------	---	----------

Date of discovery: before 1919

Published: STOCKERT 1919, p. 127, no. 52; MIRNIK 1981, p. 34, no. 7; BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 1988; ŠEPAROVIĆ 2012

47. VRBANJ

HOARD

45 AE	Pharus (after 219 BC)	AM Split
-------	--------------------------	----------

6 (?)	Uncertain ?	unknown
-------	----------------	---------

Date of discovery: 1900

Notes: There are 45 coins in AM Split, the rest are missing. Almost all coins were minted at the same time in one place. Fresh emission, rather unused or used for a very short time.

Published: MAROVIĆ 1976, pp. 234–243; MIRNIK 1981, p. 40, no. 43a

48. VUKOVAR

HOARD

88 dr.	Apollonia 60–40 BC	unknown
48 dr.	Dyrrhachium 60–40 BC	unknown
4 den.	Roman republican 1st century BC	unknown

Date of discovery: before 1912

Notes: The hoard probably consisted of about 1000 pieces (?). 59 of the 140 pieces that were determined went to the National Museum in Zagreb (?) and 81 coins remained in a private collection.

Published: BRUNŠMID 1912; POPOVIĆ 1978, p. 20; MIRNIK 1981, p. 49, no. 95; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

49. VUKOVAR

HOARD

52 dr.	Apollonia 1st century BC	AM Zagreb
20 dr.	Dyrrhachium 1st century BC	AM Zagreb

Date of discovery: before 1917

Notes: 72 coins were determined of the total of about 80 coins that the hoard contained.

Published: MIRNIK 1981, p. 49, no. 96; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

50. VUKOVAR

HOARD

6 dr.	Apollonia 1st century BC	unknown
4 dr.	Dyrrhachium 1st century BC	unknown

Total: 14 dr.

Date of discovery: 1961

Published: MIRNIK 1981, p. 49, no. 97; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

MONTENEGRO

51. RISAN

HOARD (uncertain)

	<i>Sinus Rhizonicus</i>	
437 AR	2nd century BC	KH Vienna (?)
1 AE	2nd century BC	KH Vienna (?)

Date of discovery: about 1888

Notes: 28 coins in KH Vienna, the rest missing; probably a secondary find

Published: PINK 1940; MIRNIK 1981, pp. 39–40, no. 39; UJES-MORGAN 2011, pp. 121–122

52. RISAN

HOARD

	Corinth	
1 st.	5th century BC	unknown
1 tetradr.	457–415 BC	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	415–387 BC	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	386–307 BC	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	386–307 BC	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	386–307 BC	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	386–307 BC	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	386–307 BC	unknown ³³
1 tetradr.	386–307 BC	unknown ³⁴
1 tetradr.	386–307 BC	unknown ³⁵
1 tetradr.	386–307 BC	unknown ³⁶
	Dyrrhachium	
1 tetradr.	<i>BMC</i> 12, Dyrrhachium, nos. 10–11 var.	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	4th century BC	unknown ³⁷
	Corinth or Dyrrhachium	
1 tetradr.	386–307 BC	unknown ³⁸
1 tetradr.	386–307 BC	unknown ³⁹
	Corcyra	
1 tetradr.	<i>BMC</i> 12, Corcyra, nos. 1–2 var.	NM Belgrade

³³ HORVAT 1934–1936, p. 12, fig. T. II/3.

³⁴ HORVAT 1934–1936, p. 13.

³⁵ HORVAT 1934–1936, p. 5.

³⁶ HORVAT 1934–1936, p. 6.

³⁷ HORVAT 1934–1936; *BMC* 12, Dyrrhachium, nos. 10–11 var.

³⁸ HORVAT 1934–1936, p. 2.

³⁹ HORVAT 1934–1936, p. 3.

	Anactorium	
1 tetradr.	?	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	<i>BMC</i> 12, Anactorium, no. 13	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	?	unknown ⁴⁰
	Leucas	
1 tetradr.	?	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	?	NM Belgrade
1 tetradr.	?	unknown ⁴¹
1 tetradr.	?	unknown ⁴²
1 tetradr.	?	unknown ⁴³
	Ambracia	
1 tetradr.	?	unknown ⁴⁴
	Corinth and colonies (Dyrrhachium, Leucas, Anactorium, Paeonia)	
<i>ca.</i> 100 tetradr.	4th century BC	NM Belgrade
	Damastium	
<i>ca.</i> 200 tetradr.	350–320 BC	NM Belgrade
	Daparria	
3 M	4th century BC	NM Belgrade
	Pelagia	
1 M	4th century BC	NM Belgrade
	Tenestini (?)	
1 M	4th century BC	NM Belgrade

Date of discovery: 1927

Place of finding: Carine, found at a depth of 1 m

Hoarding date: about 330 BC (Horvat) or after 330 BC (May)

Notes: Coins scattered in several collections: 50 in NM Belgrade and in the private collection of dr. J. Barić in Belgrade there are 50, another 50 coins from this hoard in another private collection in Belgrade; 20 coins in the private collection of S. Hrčić and five pieces in the collection of B. Horvat in Zagreb. Some coins were missing. According to D. Ujes, the hoard can be dated back to 350–325 BC. The place of hiding the hoard, defensive walls, are dated to the fourth century BC.

Published: HORVAT 1934–1936; MAY 1939, pp. 8, 11, 37, 126, 199–202; *IGCH* 0391; MIRNIK 1981, pp. 34–35, no. 9; POPOVIĆ 1987, p. 27; UJES 1994; UJES 1999; UJES-MORGAN 2011

⁴⁰ HORVAT 1934–1936.

⁴¹ HORVAT 1934–1936; IMHOOF-BLUMER 1884.

⁴² HORVAT 1934–1936.

⁴³ HORVAT 1934–1936.

⁴⁴ HORVAT 1934–1936.

53. RISAN

HOARD

ca. 100 AE	Ballaeus 260–230 BC	unknown
------------	------------------------	---------

Date of discovery: about 1927

Notes: 10 coins in a private collection in Zagreb, the fate of the rest unknown

Published: KLEMENC 1934–1936, p. 128, no. 16; *IGCH* 0564; MIRNIK 1981, p. 40, no. 40; UJES-MORGAN 2011, p. 121

54. RISAN region (or BUDVA)

HOARD

9 AE	Ballaeus (type Rhizon) 260–230 BC ⁴⁵	NM Belgrade
------	--	-------------

Date of discovery: before 1958

Notes: purchased by the National Museum in Belgrade in 1958

Published: GAJ-POPOVIĆ 1964; GARAŠANIN 1964; *IGCH* 0565; MIRNIK 1981, p. 37, no. 21

55. RISAN, Carine

HOARD

135 AE	Ballaeus 260–230 BC ⁴⁶	unknown
--------	--------------------------------------	---------

Total: 135 AE (94.25% type Rhizon; 5.75% type Pharus; 27.60% imitations of type Rhizon)

Date of discovery: 1988

Notes: found at the Risan-Carine site, in the wall of a house

Published: UJES 1993b

56. RISAN

HOARD

4653 AE	Ballaeus 260–230 BC	Kotor/Cetinje ⁴⁷
3 AR	260–230 BC	Kotor/Cetinje

⁴⁵ CIOLEK 2011.⁴⁶ CIOLEK 2011.⁴⁷ Centar za Konzervaciju i Arheologiju Crne Gore, Cetinje.

Date of discovery: 2010

Notes: Pot found excavating under the floor of a building, so-called “great hoard of Risan”.

Only coins minted in Rhizon except for one coin with the head of Heracles on the obverse and a Pegasus on the reverse. Coins of the Rhizon type (86%) feature a portrait head of King Ballaeus to left on the obverse and Artemis walking left on the reverse. The hoard also contains three silver coins. According to Renata Ciołek, the room in which it was discovered was part of the mint, hence the dating of the coins to one period.

Published: CIOLEK 2010; CIOLEK typescript, p. 8

57. RISAN

HOARD

37 AE	Ballaeus 260–230 BC	Kotor/Cetinje ⁴⁸
-------	------------------------	-----------------------------

Date of discovery: 2012

Notes: “Small hoard of Risan” discovered during archaeological excavations. It contained 83 coins and 19 fragments. 37 pieces were identified as coins of Ballaeus of the Rhizon type.

13 of them have the king’s head on the obverse. Almost half of the hoard too corroded to be analyzed more thoroughly.

Published: CIOLEK typescript, p. 5

KOSOVO

58. ČELOPEK

HOARD

475 dr.	Apollonia 1st century BC	NM Belgrade
2 dr.	Barbaric imitation 1st century BC	NM Belgrade

Date of discovery: before 1961

Published: POPOVIĆ 1976; MIRNIK 1981, p. 42, no. 52

⁴⁸ Centar za Konzervaciju i Arheologiju Crne Gore, Cetinje.

59. JANJEVO

HOARD

52 st.	Damastium	unknown
8 dr.	4th century BC	
	4th century BC	unknown

Date of discovery: July 20, 1961

Published: PEGAN 1962; MIRNIK 1981, p. 34, no. 5

SERBIA

60. BELGRADE

HOARD

54 dr.	Apollonia and Dyrrhachium	
	80/70–40 BC	unknown

Date of discovery: 1996

Published: UJES 2001, p. 343; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

61. BOTOŠ

5 dr.	Dyrrhachium	
	1st century BC	unknown

Date of discovery: 1895

Published: MITREA 1945, p. 86, no. 17; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

62. "FARM PETROVIĆ", STARA PAZOVA

HOARD

about 300 dr.	Apollonia and Dyrrhachium	
	1st century BC	unknown

Date of discovery: 1996

Published: UJES 2001, p. 343; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

63. INDIJA

HOARD

10 dr.	Apollonia 80/70–40 BC	unknown
--------	--------------------------	---------

1 den.	Roman Republican 117–116 BC	unknown
--------	--------------------------------	---------

Date of discovery: 1996

Published: UJES 2001, p. 343; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

64. “JANKO ČMELNIK FARM”, STARA PAZOVA

HOARD

330 dr.	Apollonia and Dyrrhachium 80/70–40 BC	unknown
---------	--	---------

78 den.	Roman Republican 1st century BC	unknown
---------	------------------------------------	---------

30 Scordiscan	Barbaric imitation ?	unknown
4 dr. (type Srem B)	?	unknown

Date of discovery: 1989

Published: UJES 2001, p. 343; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

65. “JEZERO”, RUMA

HOARD

48 dr.	Apollonia and Dyrrhachium 80/70–40 BC	unknown
--------	--	---------

Date of discovery: 1976

Notes: found in a La Tène cemetery

Published: UJES 2001, p. 343; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

66. KOSTOLAC

HOARD

36 dr.	Apollonia 1st century BC	unknown
70 dr. 1 hemidr.	Dyrrhachium 1st century BC 1st century BC	unknown unknown
2 (?)	Barbaric imitation ?	unknown

Date of discovery: 1982

Notes: pot hoard; found digging the foundations for a house near a primary school

Published: UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

67. KUTINA

HOARD

about 100 tetradr.	Damastium 395–355 BC	dispersed
--------------------	-------------------------	-----------

Date of discovery: 1923

Notes: dispersed: two coins at the NM Belgrade, 12 coins in Vienna, 19 coins in private collections, 70 coins illegally sold.

Published: KLEMENC 1934–1936, p. 126; SARIA 1925; POPOVIĆ 1987, p. 27

68. NOVA PAZOVA

HOARD

7 dr.	Apollonia 1st century BC	NM Belgrade
7 dr.	Dyrrhachium 1st century BC	NM Belgrade

Date of discovery: 1948

Notes: 11 coins in the collection found in a grave

Published: MIRNIK 1981, p. 46; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

69. PEĆINCI

HOARD

18 dr.	Apollonia 1st century BC	private
202 dr.	Dyrrhachium 1st century BC	private

Total: *ca.* 220 dr.

Date of discovery: 1960s

Published: POPOVIĆ 1976,1978,1987; MIRNIK 1981, p. 47; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

70. "PETROVIĆ FARM", STARA PAZOVA

HOARD

300 dr.	Apollonia and Dyrrhachium 90/80–50/40 BC	unknown
---------	---	---------

Date of discovery: 1996

Published: UJES 2001, p. 343

71. PRVA KUTINA

HOARD

100 tetradr.	Damastium 4th century BC	NM Belgrade / KH Vienna
--------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

Date of discovery: 1923

Hoarding date: after 355 BC (May)

Notes: dispersed: 12 coins in Vienna, two coins in Belgrade, one coin in a private collection

Published: MAY 1939, pp. 7–8, 11, 189, 200; *IGCH* 0369; MIRNIK 1981, p. 34, no. 8

72. RAM

HOARD

23 dr.	Apollonia 1st century BC	unknown
--------	-----------------------------	---------

24 dr.	Dyrrhachium 1st century BC	unknown
--------	-------------------------------	---------

Date of discovery: 1981
Published: UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

73. SREMSKA MITROVICA

HOARD

about 200 dr.	Apollonia and Dyrrhachium 80/70–40 BC	unknown
---------------	--	---------

Date of discovery: 1997
Published: UJES 2001, p. 344; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

74. SRPSKI MILETIĆ

HOARD

94 dr.	Apollonia 80/70–40 BC	Sombor/unknown
79 dr.	Dyrrhachium 80/70–40 BC	Sombor/unknown

Total: about 300 dr.
Date of discovery: 1960
Notes: 94 coins are stored in Gradski Muzej in Sombor.
Published: UJES 2001, p. 344; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

75. TITEL

HOARD

1 dr.	Apollonia 1st century BC	NM Budapest
15 (14) ⁴⁹ dr.	Dyrrhachium 1st century BC	NM Budapest

⁴⁹ In brackets, the number of coins given by TORBAGYI 2008, p. 224.

	Barbaric imitation	
7 tetradr. Scordiscan	?	NM Budapest
4 (1) dr. (type Srem A)	?	NM Budapest

Total: 23 coins

Date of discovery: before 1910

Published: MIRNIK 1981, p. 48, no. 89; TORBAGYI 2008, p. 224; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

76. VRDNIK

HOARD

about 300 dr.	Apollonia and Dyrrhachium 80/70–40 BC	Museum Vojvodina Novi Sad
---------------	--	---------------------------------

Date of discovery: 1970s

Notes: 38 coins preserved

Published: UJES 2001; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

77. VRAČEVGAJ

HOARD

about 300 dr.	Apollonia and Dyrrhachium 1st century BC	unknown
about 100 dr.	Roman republican 1st century BC	unknown

Date of discovery: 1890s

Published: MIRNIK 1981, p. 48, no. 92; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

78. ZAKLOPAČA

HOARD

450 dr.	Apollonia 80/70–40 BC	NM Belgrade
1120 dr.	Dyrrhachium 80/70–40 BC	NM Belgrade

Date of discovery: 1928

Published: PETROVIĆ 1932; *IGCH* 0579; MIRNIK 1981, p. 49; UJES-MORGAN 2012, p. 376

Abbreviations

Denominations

AE	“bronze” coin
AR	silver coin
den.	denarius
dr.	drachma
hemidr.	hemidrachma
hemist.	hemistater
tetradr.	tetradrachm
st.	stater
M	coin made of undetermined metal

Museums

Austria

KH Vienna	Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
ING UVienna	Institut für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, University of Vienna

Bosnia and Herzegovina

AM Sarajevo	Arheološki Muzej, Sarajevo
ZM Sarajevo	Zemaljski Muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo

Croatia

AM Split	Arheološki Muzej, Split
AM Zadar	Arheološki Muzej, Zadar
AM Zagreb	Arheološki Muzej, Zagreb
MS Osijek	Muzej Slavonije, Osijek

Hungary

NM Budapest	Nemzeti Muzeum, Budapest
-------------	--------------------------

Serbia

NM Belgrade	Narodni Muzej, Belgrade
-------------	-------------------------

Bibliographical abbreviations

<i>BMC</i> 12	<i>A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum</i> , vol. XII: <i>Corinth, Colonies of Corinth, etc.</i> , ed. B. V. HEAD, London 1889.
<i>IGCH</i>	<i>An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards</i> , ed. M. THOMPSON, O. MØRKHOLM, C. M. KRAAY, New York 1973.

Bibliography

- BASLER 1973 Đ. BASLER, “Nalaz novaca iz predrimskog doba u Japri” [Finds of coins of the pre-Roman period at Japra], *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu. Arheologija* NS 27–28, pp. 261–269.
- BOEHRINGER 1989 Ch. BOEHRINGER, “Fragen zum Münzumlaufl in Illyrien in hellenistischer Zeit”, *Iliria* 19/2, pp. 185–195.
- BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 1988 M. BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ, “Novac Herakleje u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu” [Coins of Heraclaea in the Archaeological Museum in Split], *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 81, pp. 65–80.
- BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 1993 M. BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ, “Novac Korkire Melaine u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu” [Coins of Corcyra Nigra in the Archaeological Museum in Split], *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 86, pp. 261–266.
- BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ 2000 M. BONAČIĆ-MANDINIĆ, “Novac Isse i Farosa u zbirci Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum u Budimpešti” [Coins of Issa and Pharos in the collection of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest], *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 92, pp. 255–267.
- BRUNŠMID 1912 J. BRUNŠMID, “Nekoliko našašća novaca na skupu u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji. Nahodaj srebrnih ilirskih i rimskih republikanskih novaca II. i I. stoljeća prije Kr. u Vukovaru” [Some finds of hoards from Croatia and Slavonia. Discovery of silver Illyrian and Roman Republican coins from the 2nd and 1st millennium BC in Vukovar], *Vjesnik Hrvatskoga arheološkoga društva* NS 12, pp. 260–271.
- BRUNŠMID 1998 J. BRUNŠMID, *Natpisi i novac grčkih gradova u Dalmaciji* [Inscriptions and coins of the Greek cities in Dalmatia], Split [first edition: *Die Inschriften und Münzen der griechischen Städte Dalmatiens*, Vienna 1898].
- CEKA 1966 H. CEKA, “La datation des drachmes de Dyrrachion et d’Apollonie et l’époque de leur pénétration massive vers les côtes de la mer Noire”, *Studia Albanica* 3/1, pp. 213–223.
- CEKA 1971 H. CEKA, “Thesari i Jubicës, hallkë tjetër me rëndësi për rënditjen kronologjike të drahmeve Ilire” [The Jubica hoard, another important chronological link in the order of Illyrian drachmas], *Iliria* 1, pp. 83–101.
- CEKA 1972 H. CEKA, *Questions de numismatique illyrienne. Avec un catalogue des monnaies d’Apollonie et de Dyrrhachium*, Tirana.
- CIOLEK 2010 R. CIOLEK, “‘Great hoard’ of 4656 coins of King Ballaios from Risan”, *Novensia* 21, pp. 7–12.
- CIOLEK 2011 R. CIOLEK, *Emisje króla Ballaios. Początki mennictwa w Ilirii* [The issues of King Ballaeus. Beginnings of minting in Illyria], Warsaw.
- CIOLEK 2021 R. CIOLEK, *The Monetary System in the Kingdom of Ballaeus (= Rhizon/Risinum. Illyrian Fortress, Greek and Roman Town 2)*, Warsaw.
- CIOLEK typescript R. CIOLEK, *Sensacyjny skarb monet z Risan (Czarnogóra). Badania „lat ciemnych” w Ilirii* [The imposing coin trove from Risan (Montenegro); research on the “dark ages” in Illyria], Warsaw (typescript).
- CIVICI *et alii* 2007 N. CIVICI, Sh. GJONGEČAJ, F. STAMATI, T. DILO, E. PAVLIDOU, E. K. POLYCHRONIADIS, Z. SMIT, “Compositional study of 3rd-century-BC silver coins from Kreshpan hoard (Albania) using EDXRF spectrometry”, *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research, Section B, Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms* 258/2, pp. 414–420.
- CRAWFORD 1985 M. C. CRAWFORD, *Coinage and Money under the Roman Republic: Italy and the Mediterranean Economy*, London.
- DANIEL 2016 M. DANIEL, “Scodra i Lissos. Rola dwóch miast w polityce Gentiosa” [Scodra and Lissus. The role of the two cities in the policies of Genthius], *Studia i Materiały Archeologiczne* 15, pp. 5–24.

- DRAGIĆEVIĆ 2014 I. DRAGIĆEVIĆ, “Grčko-ilirski novac Apolonije i Dirahija iz zbirke Franjevačkoga muzeja na Humcu kod Ljubuškoga” [Greek-Illyrian minting in Apollonia and Dyrrhachium from the collections of the Humac museum near Ljubuški], *Časopis Franjevačkoga muzeja i galerije Gorica-Livno* 1, pp. 96–109.
- DRAGIĆEVIĆ 2016 I. DRAGIĆEVIĆ, “Daorski novac. Prilog poznavanju najstarijeg optjecaja novca na daorskom području” [The minting of the Daorsi. Introduction to the study of the oldest monetary circulation in the territory of the Daorsi], *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 109, pp. 107–128.
- DUKAT, JELIČIĆ-RADONIĆ 2012 Z. DUKAT, J. JELIČIĆ-RADONIĆ, “Rane emisije farske kovnice iz Remetinog vrta u Starom Gradu na Hvaru” [Early mint issues of Pharos from Remetin vrt in Stari Grad on the island of Hvar], *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* (series 3) 45, pp. 239–259.
- DUKAT, MIRNIK 1976 Z. DUKAT, I. MIRNIK, “Pre-Roman coinage on the territory of modern Yugoslavia”, *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology. University of London* 13, pp. 175–210.
- EVANS 1880 A. EVANS, “On some recent discoveries of Illyrian coins”, *The Numismatic Chronicle* NS 13, pp. 269–302.
- GAJ-POPOVIĆ 1964 D. GAJ-POPOVIĆ, “Ilirijski novac. Novac Balajosa risanskog tipa” [Illyrian minting. The mint of Ballaeus Rhizon type], *Zbornik Narodnog muzeja* 4, pp. 75–78.
- GARAŠANIN 1964 D. GARAŠANIN, “Miscellanea Illyrica”, *Zbornik Narodnog muzeja* 4, pp. 65–73.
- GARDNER 1883 P. GARDNER, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Thessaly to Aetolia*, London.
- GJONGECAJ 1986 Sh. GJONGECAJ, “Qarkullimi i monedhave të huaja në Ilirinë e jugut në shek. VI–I p.e.sonë” [Circulation of foreign coinage in southern Illyria, 6th–1st century BC], *Iliria* 16/1, pp. 145–154.
- GJONGECAJ 1998 Sh. GJONGECAJ, “Le trésor de Kreshpan”, *Revue numismatique* 153, p. 81.
- GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI 2014 Sh. GJONGECAJ-VANGJELI, *Thesare me monedha antike të gjetura në Shqipëri (shek. V–I p.kr.)* [Hoards of ancient coins found in Albania (5th–1st century BC)], Tirana.
- GJONGECAJ, PICARD 2000 Sh. GJONGECAJ, O. PICARD, “Le monnayage d’Apollonia à la vache allaitant”, *Revue numismatique* 155, pp. 137–160.
- GORINI 1982 G. GORINI, “Monete greche riconiate in Illiria”, [in:] *Actes du IX^e Congrès international de numismatique*, Louvain, vol. I, pp. 141–146.
- GORINI 1984 G. GORINI, “Re Ballaios: una proposta cronologica”, [in:] *Il crinale d’Europa. L’area illirico-danubiana nei suoi rapporti con il mondo classico* (= *Biblioteca Internazionale di Cultura* 13), Rome, pp. 43–49.
- GORINI 1988 G. GORINI, “Bilješke o novcu kralja Baleja (Ilirija)” [Notes on the minting of King Ballaeus (Illyria)], *Numizmatika* 7, pp. 16–21.
- GÖRICKE-LUKIĆ 2004 H. GÖRICKE-LUKIĆ, *Grčki, grčko-kolonijalni i keltski novac iz Muzeja Slavonije Osijek* [Greek, Greek-colonial and Celtic minting from the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek], Osijek.
- GÖRICKE-LUKIĆ 2012 H. GÖRICKE-LUKIĆ, “Ostava grčkog novca iz Škudljivca na otoku Hvaru” [Remains of Greek minting from Škudljivac on the island of Hvar], *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* (series 3) 45, pp. 299–349.
- HORVAT 1934–1936 B. HORVAT, “Tetradrachme ‘grada’ Damastiona iz nalaza u Risnu (Rhizon)” [Tetradrachmas of the city of Damastion discovered in Risan (Rhizon)], *Numismatika. Vjesnik Numismatičkog društva u Zagrebu* 2–4, pp. 26–64.
- IMHOOF-BLUMER 1884 F. IMHOOF-BLUMER, “Griechische Münzen aus dem Museum in Klagenfurt und anderen Sammlungen”, *Numismatische Zeitschrift* 16, pp. 227–300.

- ISLAMI 1966 S. ISLAMI, "Le monnayage de Skodra, Lissos et Genthios (Essai d'une révision du problème)", *Studia Albanica* 3/1, pp. 225–252.
- KIRIGIN 2003 B. KIRIGIN, "Faros, Parska naseobina. Prilog proučavanju Grčke civilizacije u Dalmaciji" [Pharus, a colony of Paros. Introduction to studies of Greek civilization in Dalmatia], *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 96, pp. 9–301.
- KLEMENC 1934–1936 J. KLEMENC, "Nalazi novaca Jugoslaviji 1910–1936" [Finds of coins from Yugoslavia 1910–1936], *Numismatika. Vjesnik Numismatičkog društva u Zagrebu* 2–4, pp. 124–133.
- KRALJEVIĆ 1978 G. KRALJEVIĆ, "Antički novci sa područja Ljubuškog" [Ancient coins from the territory of the town of Ljubuški], *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu. Arheologija* NS 33, pp. 133–136.
- KRALJEVIĆ 1979 G. KRALJEVIĆ, "Antički novci iz okolice Čapljine" [Ancient coins from the vicinity of Čapljina], *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu. Arheologija* NS 34, pp. 127–133.
- KUBITSCHKEK 1897 G. KUBITSCHKEK, "Ripostiglio di monete illiriche da Škudljivac", *Bulletin d'archeologie et d'histoire dalmate* 20/1–2, pp. 159–171.
- MARIĆ 2010 A. MARIĆ, "Ostava antičkog novca iz Čapljine" [Finds of ancient coins from Čapljina], [in:] *Acta Numismatica INCC 2010*, Rijeka, pp. 205–222.
- MAROVIĆ 1976 I. MAROVIĆ, "Iz numizmatičke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu" [From the numismatic collection of the Archaeological Museum in Split], *Godišnjak. Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja, Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo* 11, pp. 221–244.
- MAROVIĆ 1988 I. MAROVIĆ, "Novac ilirskog dinasta Baleja (ΒΑΛΛΑΙΟΣ) u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu" [The coinage of the Illyrian ruler Ballaeus (ΒΑΛΛΑΙΟΣ) in the Archaeological Museum in Split], *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 81, pp. 81–145.
- MAY 1939 J. M. F. MAY, *The Coinage of Damastion and the Lesser Coinages of the Illyro-Paeonian Region*, London.
- MIRNIK 1981 I. MIRNIK, *Coin Hoards in Yugoslavia*, Oxford.
- MITREA 1945 B. MITREA, "Penetrazione commerciale e circolazione monetaria nella Dacia prima della conquista", *Ephemeris Dacoromana* 10, pp. 1–154.
- NAĐ 2012 M. NAĐ, "Coin hoards in Croatia — an update on the CHY", *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 45, pp. 395–466.
- NISITEO 1838 P. NISITEO, "Monete di Eraclea in Dalmazia", *Bullettino dell'Istituto Archeologico* 86, pp. 90–94.
- NISITEO 1842 P. NISITEO, "Medaglie del re Ballaeus", *Annali dell'Istituto di Corrispondeza Archeologica* 14, pp. 122–128.
- PAJAKOWSKI 1981 W. PAJAKOWSKI, *Ilirowie* [The Illyrians], Poznań.
- PATSCH 1896 C. PATSCH, "Novci iz Apolonije i Dyrrhachija" [Coins from Apollonia and Dyrrhachium], *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu* 8, pp. 193–195.
- PATSCH 1902 C. PATSCH, "Nahogjaji novaca" [Coin finds], *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu* 14, pp. 391–438.
- PEGAN 1962 E. PEGAN, "Najdba Damastionskih staterjev" [Find of staters from Damastium], *Argo* 1, pp. 25–26.
- PETROVIĆ 1932 J. PETROVIĆ, "Грчко благо из села Заклопаче код Београда" / "Grčko blago iz sela Zaklopače kod Beograda" [Greek hoard from the village of Zaklopače near Beograd], *Starinar* (series 3) 7, pp. 40–65.
- PINK 1940 K. PINK, "Lokale Prägungen aus dem sinus Rhizonicus", [in:] *Serta Hoffilleriana*, Zagreb, pp. 527–535.
- POPOVIĆ 1976 P. POPOVIĆ, "Ostava drahmi Apolonije iz Čelopeka kod Peći" / "Ostava drahmi Apolonije iz Čelopeka kod Peći" [Hoard of drachmas of Apollonia from Čelopek near Peć], *Starinar* 27, pp. 175–179.

- POPOVIĆ 1978 P. POPOVIĆ, “Ostava drahmi Apolonije i Dirahiona iz Pećinaca” [Hoard of drachmas of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium from Pećinac], *Numizmatičar* 1, pp. 9–22.
- POPOVIĆ 1987 P. POPOVIĆ, *Новац Скордиска / Novac Skordiska* [The minting of the Skordisci], Belgrade – Novi Sad.
- RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ 1970 D. RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, “IONIOS ‘TO GENOS ILLYPIOS’ i novci grčko-ilirskih kovnica na Jadranu” [IONIOS ‘TO GENOS ILLYPIOS’ and coins of the Greek-Illyrian mints on the Adriatic], [in:] *Adriatica Praehistorica et Antiqua. Miscellanea Gregorio Novak dicata*, Zagreb, pp. 347–372.
- SARIA 1925 B. SARIA, “Iz numizmatičke zbirke Narodnog muzeja u Beogradu. VI: Damastionske tetradrahme iz Kutine” [From the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Beograd. VI: Damastium tetradrachmas from the town of Kutina], *Starinar* (series 3), pp. 97–99.
- SCHOLZ 1901 J. SCHOLZ, “Beitrag zur Münzkunde von Scodra-Illyricum. (Heute Scutari in Albanien)”, *Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft* 5/210, pp. 123–127.
- STEINBÜCHEL 1837 M. STEINBÜCHEL, “On certain coins hitherto attributed to Heracleum in the Chersonesus Taurica”, *The Numismatic Journal* 1, pp. 167–169.
- STOCKERT 1919 K. STOCKERT, “Zur Münzkunde der dalmatinisch-griechischen Kolonien”, *Numismatische Zeitschrift* NF 12 (52), pp. 125–127.
- ŠEPAROVIĆ 2012 T. ŠEPAROVIĆ, “Pregled nalaza grčko-ilirskog novca u sjevernoj Dalmaciji” [Review of Greek-Illyrian coinage from northern Dalmatia], *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* (series 3) 45, pp. 525–536.
- THOMPSON, MØRKHOLM, KRAAY 1973 M. THOMPSON, O. MØRKHOLM, C. M. KRAAY, *An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards (IGCH)*, New York.
- TORBAGYI 2008 M. TORBAGYI, “Hoard fragments of Illyrian drachms in the coin cabinet of the Hungarian National Museum”, [in:] *Miscellanea numismatica Antiquitatis. In honorem septagenarii magistri Virgilii Mihailescu-Bîrliba oblata*, ed. V. SPINEI, L. MUNTEANU, Bucharest, pp. 221–228.
- UJES 1993a D. UJES, “Новац ‘краља’ Балајоса и рисанске ковнице из Народног музеја у Београду” / “Novac ‘kralja’ Balajosa i risanske kovnice iz Narodnog muzeja u Beogradu” [The minting of King Ballaeus and the mint of Risan in the National Museum in Beograd], *Numizmatičar* 16, pp. 5–36.
- UJES 1993b D. UJES, “Nuovi ritrovamenti numismatici di Risan (Bocche di Cattaro, Montenegro, Jugoslavia)”, [in:] *Actes du XI^e Congrès international de numismatique*, ed. T. HACKENS, G. MOUCHARTE, vol. I, Louvain-la-Neuve, pp. 139–145.
- UJES 1994 D. UJES, “Део оставе тетрадрахми Дамастиона и Дапарије и статера коринтског типа из Рисна (IGCH 391) у Народног музеју у Београду” / “Deo ostave tetradrahmi Damastiona i Daparrije i statera korinskog tipa iz Risna (IGCH 391) u Narodnom muzeju u Beogradu” [Part of a hoard of tetradrachmas of Damastium and Daparrria and staters of the Corinthian type from Risan], *Numizmatičar* 17, pp. 7–16.
- UJES 1999 D. UJES, “Le trésor monétaire de Risan (IGCH 391) — une contribution à l’étude de l’histoire économique de l’Illyrie du sud”, [in:] *L’Illyrie méridionale et l’Épire dans l’Antiquité. III. Actes du III^e Colloque international de Chantilly (16–19 octobre 1996)*, ed. P. CABANES, Paris, pp. 107–114.
- UJES 2001 D. UJES, “Greek hoards from the Western Balkans”, *The Numismatic Chronicle* 161, pp. 341–347.
- UJES 2002 D. UJES, “Recherche sur localisation de Damastion et ses mines”, *Revue numismatique* 158, pp. 103–128.
- UJES-MORGAN 2011 D. UJES-MORGAN, “Ancient greek coin finds from Risan”, [in:] *L’Illyrie méridionale et l’Épire dans l’Antiquité. VI*, ed. J. L. LAMBOLEY, M. P. CAS- TIGLIONI, Paris, pp. 115–132.

- UJES-MORGAN 2012 D. UJES-MORGAN, “1st century BC drachms of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium in the territory of the Scordisci. A prologue to the Roman conquest of the Balkans”, [in:] *HPAKAEOYΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ. Studia in honorem Iliae Prokopov sexagenario ab amicis et discipulis dedicata*, ed. E. PAUNOV, S. FILIPOVA, Veliko Tärnovo, pp. 367–387.
- VISONA 1987 P. VISONA, “The Škudljivac hoard: further remarks”, *Arheološki radovi i rasprave* 10, pp. 125–131.
- VISONA 1993 P. VISONA, “Bronze coins of Paros from the island of Hvar”, *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 86, pp. 253–260.
- VISONA 2005 P. VISONA, “The Škudljivac hoard reconsidered”, [in:] *Illyrica antiqua. Ob honorem D. Rendić-Miočević. Radovi s međunarodnoga skupa o problemima antičke arheologije, Zagreb, 6–8. XI. 2003*, Zagreb, pp. 451–454.
- WILKES 1969 J. J. WILKES, *Dalmatia. History of the Provinces of the Roman Empire*, London.
- WILKES 1992 J. J. WILKES, *The Illyrians*, Oxford – Cambridge.

Marta Daniel
 marta.j.daniel@gmail.com

Renata Ciołek
 University of Warsaw
 Faculty of Archaeology
 orcid.org/0000-0002-1001-0726
 renataciolek@uw.edu.pl

