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THE COINS OF THE ROMAN QAUESTORS GAIUS TAMIUS PUBLIUS AND LUCIUS FULCINIUS IN MACEDONIA

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Abstract: *After the conquest of the kingdom of Macedonia in 168 BC, the state was divided into four parts. The Macedonian army was abolished. However, Rome allowed the borders of the northern parts to retain Macedonian military companies for defense against the barbarians. Later, after Rome suppressed the armed Macedonian uprising of Andriskus in 148 BC, Rome organized a strong control of the roads in Macedonia. In almost all the former Antigonid fortresses we discover coins of the Roman quaestors Gaius Tamius Publilius and Lucius Fulcinus, minted from 148-146 BC. I assume that these coins were used to pay the local Macedonian military units and the Roman republican military units that were stationed in the former Antigonid fortifications, with the common task of defending Macedonia from the attacks of the Dardanians from the north.*

Key words: Macedonian Antigonid military bases and castles, coins of Roman quaestors Gaius Tamius Publilius and Lucius Fulcinus, military control of Macedonia from 148-146.

In the period after the defeat of the Macedonian king Perseus in the battle of Pydna from 148 BC. by 166 BC, two Roman quaestors were minting coins.¹

Gaius Tamius Publilius minted five types of coins, with the following designs:

1. Av. Roma, profile right, wearing winged helmet; Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΠΟΠΛΙΟΥ, in oak wreath.

¹ According to the latest observations and analyzes of numismatist Nikola Sheldarov.

2. Av. Poseidon with a tainia in his hair; Rev. Club to right, legend MAKEΔONΩN TAMIOY ΠΟΠΛΙΑΙΟΥ or MAKEΔONΩN TAMIOY ΓΑ. ΠΟΠΛΙΑΙΟΥ, in oak wreath.

3. Av. Athena with helmet; Rv. Cattle grazing, legend ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟ. TAMIOY, monogram

4. Av. Pan to the right; Rv. Two goats (or goat and goat) reclining, legend: ΓΑΙΟΥ TAMIOY, monogram.

5. Av. Dionysus with laurel wreath in hair, right; Rv. Goat standing right, legend TAMIOY ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟΠΛΙΑΙΟΥ, monogram.

Lucius Fulcinus minted only one type of coin

1. Av. Roma, profile right, wearing winged helmet; Rev. MAKEΔONΩN TAMIOY ΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΦΟΛΚΙΝΝΙΟΥ, in oak wreath.

Numismatists have put forward mainly two theories regarding the dating of the coins of the Roman quaestors Gaius Tamius Publius and Lucius Fulcinus.

According to P. Mackay, J. Turatzoglou, N. Sheldarov and D. Tanevski, the Roman quaestors Gaius Tamius Publius and Lucius Fulcinus minted coins in the period from 168-166 BC.²

According to H. Gaebler, M. Price and T. Kourempas, the Roman quaestors Gaius Tamius Publius and Lucius Fulcinus minted coins in the period from 148 BC.³

With the long-term field archaeological research of the Antigonid castles in the Vardar river valley, as well as in the regions east and west of the Vardar, we discovered coins of the Roman quaestors Gaius Tamius Publius and Lucius Fulcinus. It is about the continuity of the coins of the Macedonian king Philip V and his son Perseus, and the Roman quaestors Gaius Tamius Publius and Lucius Fulcinus.

In the castles, with a military strategic function to control the roads, we also noticed coins of the cities of Pella, Thessalonica, Amphipolis, Autonomous Macedonia, minted in the time of the mentioned Macedonian kings. However, in some of the castles we also discovered bronze coins of the cities of Pella, Thessalonica and Amphipolis, minted under the Roman administration, in the period from 148-146 BC.

² Mackay P. 1968: *Bronze coinage in Macedonia 168-166 BC.*, Museum Notes, New York 1968; Touratsoglou Y., 1985: *The Coinage of the Roman World in the Late Republic*, Proceedings of a colloquium held at the British Museum in September 1985, Edited by A. M. Burnett and M. H. Crawford BAR International Series 326, Oxford; Sheldarov N., 2003: *Macedonia and Paeonia Sheldarov Collection*, NBRM, Skopje 2003; Tanevski D., 2019: *Coins minting in ancient Macedonia*, Skopje 2019.

³ Gaebler H., 1906: *Die antiken Münzen von Macedonia und Paionia*, Berlin 1906; Broughton T.R.S. & Patterson M., 1951: *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, American Philological Association, New York 1951; Price M., 1987: *Southern Greece*, in Burnett A. M. Crawford (BAR IS 326). 1987; Crawford M., *The Coinage and money under the Roman Republic*, London, 1985; Kourempas Th., 2017: *The bronze coinage of the Roman quaestors of Macedonia*, Messina 2017.

The following is an overview of the sites where coins of the mentioned Roman quaestors have been discovered.

1. Gradishte Golema Javorica, Demir Kapija (Demir Kapija municipality)

At the mouth of the Golema Javorica creek in Axios/Vardar, on the hill between the rivers, in the 2nd century a castle was built on the site of Gradishte Golema Javorica, Demir Kapija. During our research we discovered a coin of Amphipolis from the time of Philip V and Perseus. In the literature, coins of Cassander (1 coin), Philip V (3 coins) and Perseus (5 coins) were noted from this locality.⁴

I believe that it is a Macedonian castle, which may have been built in the second half of the 4th century BC. However, this fortress was intensively used by the Macedonian kings Philip V and Perseus, judging by their coins. This Macedonian castle was formed exactly in this place, probably to control the junction with a secondary, alternative road, with the main road, which led along the Vardar river. The side road may have led along the valley of the Kalitsa river, from its confluence with the Petrushka river, to the north, through the Ushi pass, the upper course of Mala Javorica, the Varnica pass and along Dragovski Dol, along the course of Golema Javorica, it joined the main road on the right bank of the river Vardar.

A coin of Lucius Fulcinius was discovered at this site.⁵

2. Gradiste, Gabrovo (Gevgelija municipality)

5.2 km north of Gradishte Brest, Smokvitsa is the ancient settlement with a small acropolis in the locality of Gradishte, Gabrovo. At the top of the hill in 2012 I documented a small fortified position, an acropolis plateau with a rounded shape measuring 35x27 meters. On a large area to the south and southwest on the gentle slopes towards Gabreshka Reka, there is a large suburb with the remains of a settlement. It is noted in the literature that coins of Perseus (1),⁶ Amphipolis (2), Pella (1), Thessalonica (2), Autonomous Macedonia (1) and the quaestor Gaius Tamius Publilius (1) were discovered at the site.⁷

3. Gloska Chuka, Grchishte (Valandovo municipality)

Gloska Chuka / Prdejska Chuka, Grchishte is located 3.6 km north of Gradishte, Gjavoto. A significant fortified settlement developed here, with existence from the end of the Bronze Age to the Iron Age, then in Early Antiquity,⁸

⁴ Шелдаров Н., 2003, numbers: 499, 555, 565, 582, 603, 623; Шелдаров Н., 2013, numbers: 52, 65, 66, 138, 200.

⁵ Шелдаров Н., 2003, no. 712.

⁶ Шелдаров Н., 2013, no. 56.

⁷ Шелдаров Н., 2003, numbers: 17, 51, 117, 241, 273, 684, 699.

⁸ Ристов К., 2004, 71-75. Blaževska S., Pavlovski G., 2008, 1-15.

as well as during the Republican period. At the top of the hill there was a specially fortified acropolis, large 60x45 meters. North of the acropolis there are two residential terraces that surround the acropolis to the west and northeast (my survey and measurement of April 9, 2000). The total residential area is about 3 hectares. Coins of Orrescii (520-480) and Pella were found at the site.⁹ In the Archaeological Collection of the Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje there are coins of: Perseus (2 coins), and one silver republican denarius, with a representation of Heracles / a lion with a club under its feet. The two coins of Perseus seem a little lonely among the other finds and so far do not point to the idea that the Antigonids were particularly interested in controlling this site.

4. Chair Rid, Tremnik (Negotino municipality)

About 7 kilometers along the highway, northwest of Demir Kapija, is the locality Gradishte - Chair Rid, Tremnik. And In 1984, Mikulchic interpreted this locality as a small agricultural settlement from the late Hellenistic period (Middle Macedonian period, note V.L.A.) which modestly survived until late antiquity.¹⁰ And Mikulchic noted the reconstruction of the plateau on top of the hill with separate walls, on an area of about 1.5 ha, which happened in the Middle Macedonian period.¹¹ From the literature we learn that at Gradishte Chair Rid, Tremnik, coins minted by semi-autonomous cities were discovered during the time of the Macedonian kings: Philip V and Perseus. Two more coins from Amphipolis and Pella, then a coin of the city of Stobi, as well as a coin of the Roman quaestor Lucius Fulcinus, and a coin of Marcus Aurelius (161-180) come from this locality.¹²

5. Gradishte, Negotino (Negotino municipality)

A significant project of the last Antigonid kings was obviously the formation of the military-strategic base at the site of Gradishte, Negotino, the ancient city of Antigonea.

The existential continuity of this ancient Paeonian city, according to the researches of professor I. Mikulchic, dates from archaic times to the 6th century AD. The site is located 7.8 km north of Gradishte Chair Rid, Tremnik. Its remains were first investigated and documented by professor I. Mikulchic.¹³

From the published reports on the numismatic findings discovered at the site, in the seasons 2009-2011, 2012 and 2013-2017, we learn about the time of

⁹ Шелдаров Н., 2003, броеви: 96, 154.

¹⁰ Микулчиќ И., 1984, 132, description of the settlement plan from 126-132, plan fig. 5.

¹¹ Микулчиќ И., 1984, 129-130.

¹² Шелдаров Н., 2003, numbers: 23, 40, 141, 150, 172, 709, 737.

¹³ Микулчиќ И., 1984.

intense existential horizons.¹⁴ in the early Macedonian period (coins of Acanthus and Potidiaia), then the coins of the Macedonian kings (Amintas III, Alexander III, Kassander, Antigonos Gonatas (1 coin), Demetrius II (1 coin), Philip V and Perseus (around 19 AD) dominated. coins), as well as several samples of coins of Autonomous Macedonia minted from the time of Philip V and Perseus (187-168). Coins of the Roman quaestors: Gaius Tamius Publius (148-146) and Lucius Fulcinus (148-146) were also discovered. In addition, the authors of the cited reports publish a large number of coins dating from Roman times, of the emperors Domitian, Vespasian, then of the ancient city of Stobi, as well as of the emperors Aurelian from the III century and Arcadius from the end of the IV century AD. our previous researches discovered a half coin from the 6th century AD. denomination of 16 Byzantine numii.

The concentration of the coins of Philip V and Perseus at Gradishte, Negotino, as well as the coins of autonomous Macedonia under the two kings, but also the coins of the cities of Pella, Amphipolis and Thessalonica, as opposed to only one coin of Antigonos Gonatas, is obvious. It is this concentration that indicates the importance that King Philip V gave to the low and dominant hill of Gradishte, Negotino, which rises above the right bank of the river Axios. This was the ancient crossroads of the Vardar road with the cross roads. To the west it led to the city of Audaristus and continued to Pelagonia. And in the east, another road led over the Serta mountain to the cities: Astibus (Shtip) in the northeast, and Astraion / Tiberiopolis (Strumitsa) in the southeast.

6. Ostrets, Zgropolci (Gradsko municipality)

On Ostrets hill, west of the village of Zgropolci (elevation 232 m), we documented a fortified Paeonian settlement, with a total surface of 0.81 ha. In the western corner of the acropolis we documented the remains of a round tower (diameter of about 12 meters). Around the tower we discovered 7 Roman republican coins, 5 of which belonged to the quaestor Gaius Tamius Publius (148-146). Two bronze coins of Thessalonica minted under Philip V and Perseus have also been discovered. This fortification was intended to control the ancient main road that led along the right bank of the river Axios/Vardar.

7. Gradishte Vojshanski Rid, Vojšanci (Negotino municipality)

King Philip V paid attention to the control of the road along the left bank of Axios/Vardar, at a distance from Demir Kapija, through the villages of Bistrentsi, Vojshanci, Pepelishte, Jidimirci, to the village of Ulanci. More significant are the remains of the fortification on Gradishte Vojshanski Rid, Vojshanci village (elevation 153 m),¹⁵ from where, from the literature, we learn about

¹⁴ Bitrak, S., Sekunda N. V., 2015: 345-356, Plates 50-54; Bitrak, S., Brillowski W., Sekunda N. V., 2017: 481-493, Plates 55-63; Bitrak, S., Brillowski W., Sekunda N. V., 2018: 389-398, Plates 47-52.

¹⁵ Микулчиќ И., 1984, 132-135.

discovered coins of: Philip V, Perseus, Autonomous Macedonia under Philip V and Perseus, Pella, but according to expectations, also one bronze coin of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius.¹⁶

8. Asarlak, Kochilari (Gradsko Municipality)

At the site of Asarlak, Kochilari, I killed the military camp of King Perseus of the spring of 168, which he had erected on the banks of the river Axios, in the action of enlisting the warlike Bastarni under the leader Clondicus, for the war against Rome.¹⁷ Coins of: autonomous Macedonia under Philip V and Perseus (1), Pella (3), Thessalonica (2), Gaius Tamius Publilius (2) were discovered at the site.

9. Korja, Rashtani (Veles municipality)

In the Antigonid military base of Korja, the village of Rashtani, which Macedonian King Philip V established in the early years of his government, we discovered a total of 69 coins, of which 5 of Philip V, 12 of Perseus, 17 of Pella, 5 of Thessalonica, 6 of Amphipolis, 5 of Gaius Tamius Publilius, 1 of Autonomous Macedonia, 1 Valentinian, 1 of Urosius, 3 coins from the Ottoman Middle Ages, and others.

10. Gradishte, Dobrino (Zelenikovo municipality)

In the castle of Gradishte Dobrino, we discovered a large number of coins, of which we would mention here those related to our today's topic, and that of the Macedonian kings Antigonos Gonatas, Philip V, Amphipolis, Pella, Thessalonica, Autonomous Macedonia. And two bronze coins of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius Publilius of the type Head of Athena Parthenos / Cattle grazing right.¹⁸

11. Venci, Rakle (Prilep municipality)

In the continuation of the road to Pletvar, about 5 km west of Strazha, Farish, there is the hill of Ventsi, Rakle, with the remains of a Macedonian guard castle on the road. At this locality we discovered coins of the Macedonian

¹⁶ Шелдаров Н., 2003, numbers: 110, 134, 544, 578, 620, 663. Bronze coin of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius no 707.

¹⁷ Lilcik (Adams), V. 2009/2, 467-472.

¹⁸ The findings from this locality will be presented in the text of: Viktor Lilchikj Adams, Vladimir Atanasov, Aleksandar Ilievski, Igor Shirtovski, Gradishte, Dobrino, municipality of Zelenikovo and the road from Veleshko to Skopsko in antiquity and the Middle Ages, Macedonia Acta Archaeologica no 15 (in printing in Macedonian language); as well as in the study of G. Treneski, V. L. Adams, A. Jakimovski, Western Vardar highway between the cities of Bylazora and Isar, Studenichani, Skopje 2024.

kings: Philip II, Perseus, Pella, then of Autonomous Macedonia under Philip V and Perseus.

However, we also discovered three bronze coins of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius Publilius.¹⁹

A known find in the literature is a coin of King Philip V.²⁰ As well as a small scattered hoard of coins, which contained at least: 2 coins of Philip V (Heracles/sword-harpa), 5 coins of Perseus (Perseus/eagle with plough in the eagle's claws), 6 coins of autonomous Macedonia (Zeus/lightning bolt, legend MAKE-ΔΟΝΩΝ), 4 coins of Apollo/tripod type and 12 coins with Strymon/trident representations.²¹

12. Markov Chardak, Toplica (Prilep municipality)

Then, 2.5 km to the west is the Markov Chardak hill, Toplitsa. At this Antigoniid castle, from the main road Audaristus (Gradishte, Drenovo village) – Ceramiae (ancient city at the Varosh, Prilep village), a secondary road branched off that led through the pass Klen next to the fortress of Grdishka Tumba village Gudjakovo. At the site of Markov Chardak we discovered 47 coins (45 are bronze, two are silver), of the following issuers: Paeonian king Dropion (1 coin), Macedonian King Antigonus Gonatas (2 coins), his grandson, King Philip V (8 coins), Philip's son, King Perseus (5 coins), coins of autonomous Macedonia minted under Kings Philip V and Perseus (187-168) (3 coins), city of Pella (8 coins), city of Thessalonica (3 coins), city of Histiaea on the island of Euboea (2 silver coins), etc. And two bronze coins of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius Publilius.²²

13. Gradishte Gorna Klisura, Omorani (Chashka municipality)

At the mouth of the Gabrovnichka River in Babuna, at the place where the roads coming from the Kletovnik and Zavoy passes converged, there is Gradishte Gorna Klisura, the village of Omorani,²³ an important fortress - a military base of the Antigonids, as evidenced by the coins of Demetrius I, Antigonus Gonatas, Perseus, Autonomous Macedonia, Pella, Thessalonica, but also of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius Publilius that we discovered on this site. In the literature, finds of coins from the cities of Amphipolis, Thessalonica, Pella, Damastion, Philip V, Autonomous Macedonia under Philip V and Perseus, as well as coins from the Roman imperial period including the coins of Stobi by Julia Domna and of Dium (under the Roman emperor Gordian III) have been recorded

¹⁹ Lilchikj Adams V., Jakimovski A., Ilievski A., Shirtovski I., Treneski G., 2022, 66, figs on the page 64.

²⁰ Шелдаров Н., 2003, no. 585.

²¹ Šeldarov N., 1996 Шелдаров Н., 1996, 44.

²² Lilchikj Adams V., Jakimovski A., Ilievski A., Shirtovski I., Treneski G., 2022, 103, figs on the page 101.

²³ Микулчиќ И., 1982, 138-141.

from this locality.²⁴ The same source mentions from this locality, finds of 4 coins of Perseus.²⁵

14. Kale, Stari Grad (Chaska municipality)

In continuation to the east northeast is the powerful Antigonid military base at the Kale site, Stari Grad village. The first researches, planimetry and interpretation of the site in the literature were published by I. Mikulchic.²⁶ Archaeological excavations of T. Jovchevska discovered the oldest cultural horizon of Kale, from the Eneolithic period, but also confirmed the existential continuity until the 14th century AD.²⁷ With our research at the site of Kale, Stari Grad, we discovered coins of: Philip V and Autonomous Macedonia. While the coins of: Philip V, Perseus, Pella, Beroea-Thessalonica, Amphipolis, and the Roman quaestor Lucius Fulquinius (148-146) are known in the literature, also as the coins of Thessalonica from 42/1 BC. and Tiberius (14-37).²⁸

15. Ushi, Stepantsi (Chaska municipality)

As we have seen, the Macedonian kings Philip V and Perseus paid great attention to the control of the valley of the river Babuna. However, judging by the coins discovered at the Ushi site, Stepantsi village,²⁹ they apparently also controlled the side road that led from Babuna through the villages of Izvor, Stepantsi to the Derven Prisad mountain pass. A coin of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius Publilius was also discovered at the site.³⁰

16. Isar – Izvor Sveti Petar, Valandovo (Valandovo municipality), ancient town Doberus

At the site of the Isar-Izvor Sveti Petar, Valandovo (where the ancient city of Doberus is most likely to be located), we discovered coins of Perseus, the semi-autonomous cities of Amphipolis, Pella, then of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius Publilius, Julia Mesa, Otacillia Severa, Prob, Valens, Valentinian, Theodosius, Arcadius, Justinian, Byzantine Scyphates (uranicos type), then of the Venetian Doge Francesco Dandolo (1329-1339), as well as silver Ottoman coins probably from the 15th or 16th century AD.

These findings together with the fortification framework of the city of Isar-Izvor Sveti Petar, and the nearby fortifications of the Kula (strong tower)

²⁴ Шелдаров Н, 2003, numbers: 5, 64, 84, 127, 203, 247, 553, 591 and 664. N. Sheldarov names the same locality as Gorna Klisura, Teovo and Gorna Kurija Teovo.

²⁵ Шелдаров Н., 2013, numbers: 14, 103, 124, 186.

²⁶ Микулчиќ И., 1982, 133-138; Mikulčić I., 2002, 436-438.

²⁷ Јовчевска Т., 2008, 1-69, Т. I-XII.

²⁸ Шелдаров Н, 2003, numbers: 16, 76, 128, 159, 288, 556, 633, 711, 744.

²⁹ Шелдаров Н, 2003, numbers: 587 (Philip V), 37 (Amphipolis), 254 (Thessalonica).

³⁰ Шелдаров Н, 2003, no. 697.

and especially Zhapkata (strong Early Byzantine fortress) sites, on the high rocky terrain north above the city, but also the remains of immovable and movable finds and objects at the Zelenishte (an archaic necropolis) and Stakina Cheshma (a luxurious villa, part of the lower quarters of the city in the Roman period) sites, on the area of today's Valandovo, indicate a large and important ancient and medieval city. This city, which I assume was the ancient city of Doberus, and was located in the border area between Paeonia and Amphaxitis, probably served King Philip V as a starting point in the annexation of the south-eastern Paeonian areas in Strumitsa and Radovish regions, as well as the city of Astraeum near Strumica.

17. Tsarevi Kuli, Strumica (Strumica municipality)

The archaeologist colleague from Strumica Zoran Ruyak based on the discovered coins of the Macedonian Antigonid kings Philip V and Perseus, points out that the city of the Tsarevi Kuli, Strumitsa probably served as a starting point for the Macedonian expansion to the north.³¹ He also discovered a coin of Gaius Tamius Publius.³²

18. Gradishte, Krushevica (Rosoman municipality)

Coins of Philip V and Perseus were also discovered at the site of Gradishte, Krushevica village, Rosoman municipality. This strong fortification, which was documented on the field and published by I. Mikulchik,³³ protected the strategically important road route from the Vardar valley through the Preslap mountain pass (which was controlled by the Kale Prevoj fortification, Krnino village (coins of Philip V and Perseus, but also a coin of Philip II were discovered), to the Antigonid strategic base of the Kale site, Stari Grad on the river Babuna. A coin of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius Publius was also discovered at the site of Gradishte, Krushevitsa.³⁴

19. Staro Bonche, Bonche (Prilep municipality)

Two coins of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius Publilius were discovered at the site of Staro Bonche, Bonche.³⁵ It is a large ancient city that we identify

³¹ Ружак З., 2020, 260-261.

³² Ружак З., 2020, 256, no. 3.

³³ Микулчиќ И., 1999, 156-157. Unfortunately I. Mikulchic, at that time, did not have specific data on the identification of the function of the fortification, to protect the ancient road, which led from Stobi, through the areas of today's villages: Rosoman, Krushevica, Chichevo (Kale Gorno Chichevo), Podles, Krninski Preslap, then through the ancient settlement of Neapolis (Gramadje-Koritnik village of Izvor/ Vladilovtsi) to the Antigonid fortress on the site of Kale, Stari Grad on the river Babuna.

³⁴ Шелдаров Н, 2003, бр. 704.

³⁵ The coins are deposited in the Museum Archaeological Collection of the Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje, Entry book 137 no. 5 (10.13 g, dm 24 mm) and Entry book 137, no. 6 (625 g, dm 18.8 mm).

with the city of Pelagonia.³⁶ A city to which Rome paid special attention, giving it the role of the capital of the fourth Macedonian district in the period from 168-148 BC.

20. Graishka Chuka, Graishte (Demir Hisar municipality), ancient city Brianium

In the center of the fertile valley of the Erigon river, not far from the municipality of Demir Hisar, near the village of Graishte, there was the ancient city of Brianium. At the site we discovered three coins of the Roman quaestor Gaius Tamius Publilius (numbers: 99, 100, 101).³⁷

According to the data presented, it follows that the coins of the Roman quaestors Gaius Tamius Publilius and Lucius Fulcinus were discovered precisely in the Antigonid castles, which previously housed the military units of the Macedonian kings Philip V and Perseus. We follow the direction of their presence along the Axios / Vardar river valley, to the north as well as along the more important roads that led, the northern along the Babuna river valley and the southern road communication from Povardarjeto to Pelagonia through the ancient city of Audarist (Gradiste, Drenovo), the city of Venci, Rakle, through the Derven Pletvar mountain pass to the town of Ceramie (Varosh), and in the valley of the river Erigon (Crna Reka) in the area of Deuriopus.

The solution to the problem of the presence of these coins is probably found in the years after the defeat of Andrisk / Philip VI, in 148, when the victorious Rome established the Roman province of Macedonia.

At the same time (from 148-146 BC) bronze coins were minted by the cities: Amphipolis (obv. head of Roma with helmet / rev. legend: ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, in oak wreath),³⁸ Thessalonica (obv. head of Roma with helmet / rev. legend: ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ, in oak wreath),³⁹ and Pella (helmeted head of Roma / rev. legend: ΠΕΛΛΗΣ, in oak wreath).⁴⁰

Titus Livius noted that at that time, Rome allowed the regions that bordered the barbarians, with the exception of Macedonia the Third (Pella), to keep armed units in the border areas.⁴¹

³⁶ Lilčić Adams V., 2018, with the literature cited.

³⁷ Lilchikj Adams V., 2023, Alexander in Demir Hisar (in press),

³⁸ Шелдаров Н, 2003, numbers: 48-51 (Gorna Korija, Negortsi; Mala Boska, Gjopcheli; Gradishte, Drenovo Audaristus; Gradishte, Gabrovo).

³⁹ Шелдаров Н, 2003, numbers: 284 (Elenik, Mojno; Mala Boska, Gjopceli).

⁴⁰ Шелдаров Н, 2003, numbers: 158-160.

⁴¹ Liv. XLV.29 (14): *regionibus, quae ad fines barbaris essent – excepta autem tertia omnes errant-permisit, ut praesidia armata in finibus extremis haberent.*

It is known that during the Roman-Macedonian wars, the Dardanians were Roman allies. However, after Rome's victory over Macedonia, the Dardanians claimed Paeonia as war booty. Rome's response was negative, which probably caused an avalanche of Dardanian attacks, which, as usual and logically, led mainly through the Skopje Basin, with penetration into the Vardar valley in the Veles region. I believe that the term barbarians mentioned by Livy refers to the Dardanians.

I assume that these Macedonian armed units with Roman approval were stationed exactly in the previous Antigonid castles and bases of Philip V and Perseus.⁴²

However, the Dardanians continued to continuously attack Macedonia after 148 BC, so it is logical that Rome stationed Roman soldiers in the same castles, where local military units stayed, for even stronger control.

At this moment of the modest knowledge of the localities, which so far have been investigated almost exclusively with the archaeological method of reconnaissance, the following questions, problems, assumptions are before us:

- Since the coins of Perseus were withdrawn from circulation, did the Macedonian military units, in the period from 168-166 BC. were paid with the coins of the Macedonian parts under the Rome (Amphipolis, Thessalonica, Pelagonia) and especially the bronze coins of the cities (Pella, Amphipolis and Thessalonica)?

- Were Roman republican soldiers added to the Macedonian military units (who were paid with the coins of the Roman quaestors Gaius Tamius Publilius and Lucius Fulcinus), so that a joint defense against the Dardanian attacks was organized?

Otherwise, as is known, the Dardanians, known as *Dardani gens semper infestissima Macedoniae*,⁴³ apparently continued their attacks on Paeonia, in continuation, through the last decades of the 2nd and the first decades of the 1st century BC. e., up to the famous Dardanian War (Bellum Dardanicum) which led to the final victory of Rome, led by the Roman general Gaius Scribonius Curio (C. Scribonius Curio) from 75-73 BC.

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⁴² Види кај Лилчиќ Адамс В., 2022, 295-366.

⁴³ Liv. XL.57 (6).

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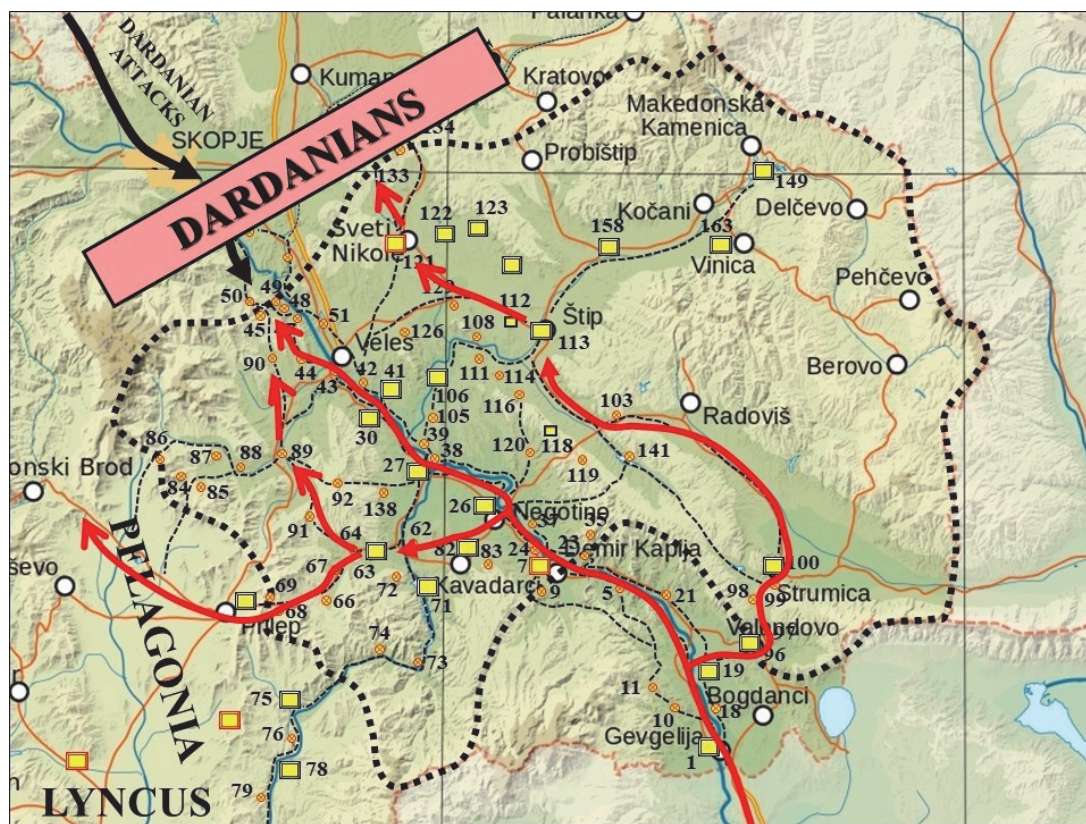
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GAIVS TAMIVS PVBLLIVS

TYPES



1. ROME/MAKEΔONΩN ΓΑΙΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΠΟΛΛΑΙΟΥ,
IN OAK WREATH
2. POSEIDON/CLUB, MAKEΔONΩN ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΓΑ. ΠΟΛΛΑΙΟΥ,
IN OAK WREATH
3. ATHENA / COW, ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟ. ΤΑΜΙΟΥ
4. PAN/TWO GOATS, ΓΑΙΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ
5. DIONYSOS/GOAT, ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟΛΛΑΙΟΥ

LVCIVS FVLGINIVS

1. ATHENA / COW, MAKEΔONΩN ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΦΟΛΚΙΝΝΙΟΥ
IN OAK WREATH



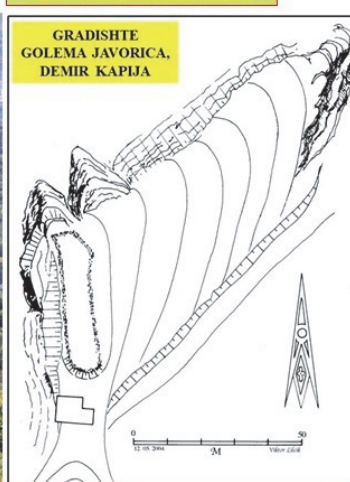


PHILIP V

PERSEUS



LUCIUS FULCINIUS



GRADISHTE GOLEMA JAVORICA, DEMIR KAPIJA

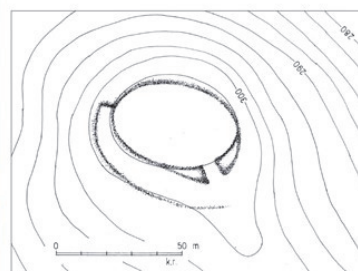
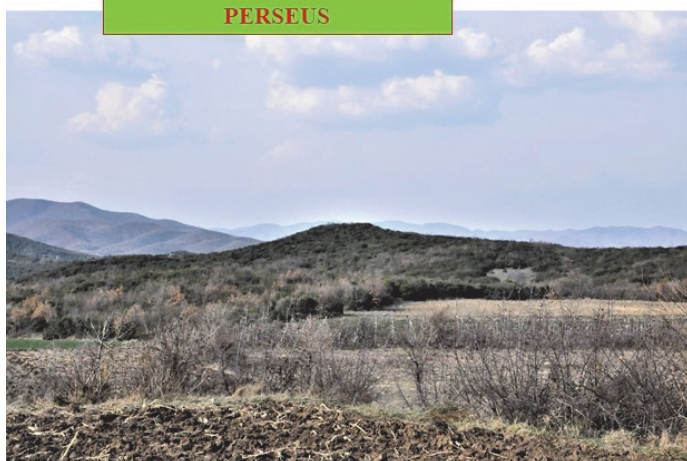


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PERSEUS



GAIUS TAMIUS PUBLILIUS



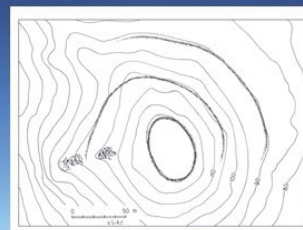
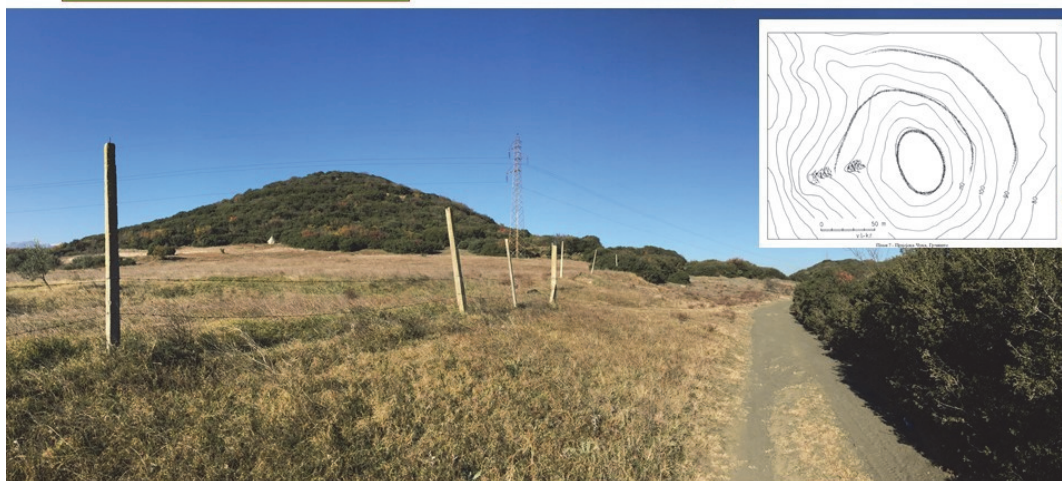
GRADISHTE, GABROVO, GEVGELIJA



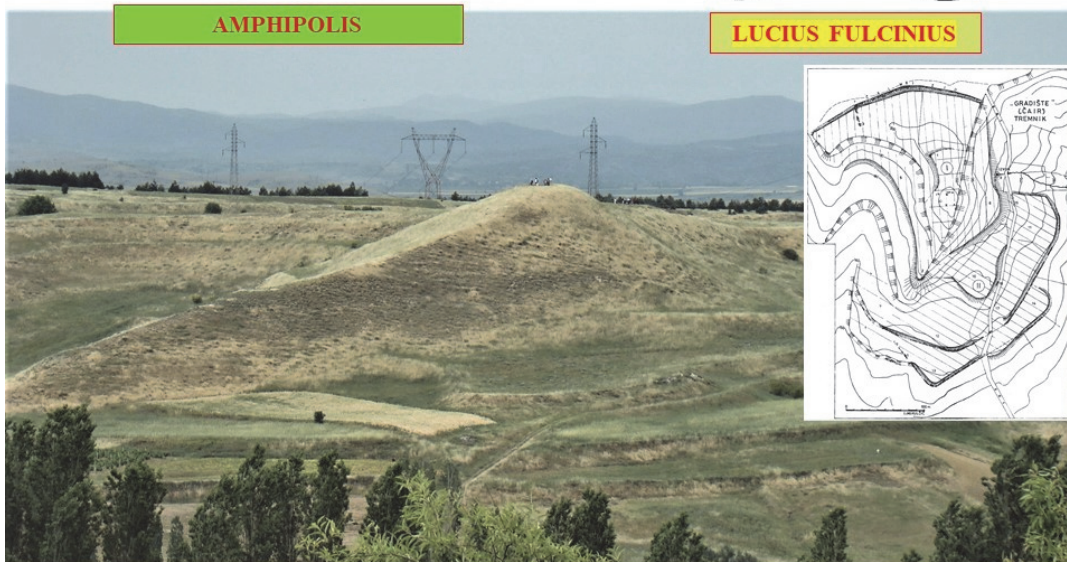
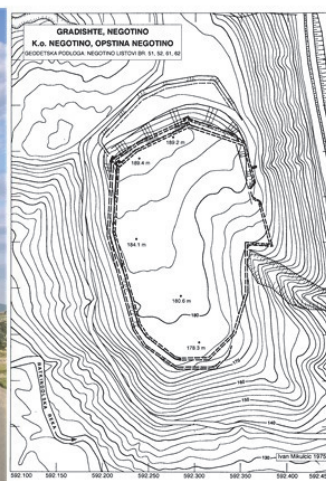
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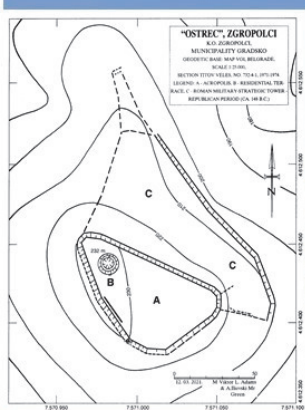
GLOSKA CHUKA, GRCHISHTE, VALANDOVO

**AMPHIPOLIS****LUCIUS FULCINUS****CHAIR RID, TREMNIK, NEGOTINO****GAIUS TAMIUS PUBLIUS****GRADISHTE, NEGOTINO, ANCIENT ANTIGONEA**



THESSALONIKA

GAIUS TAMIUS PUBLILIUS



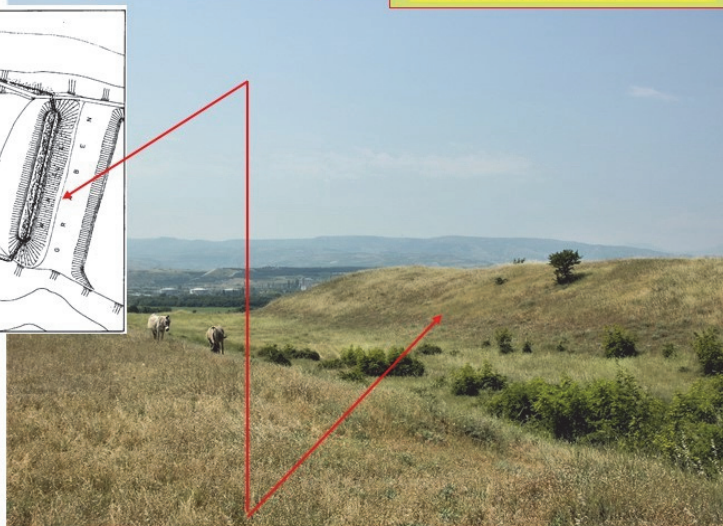
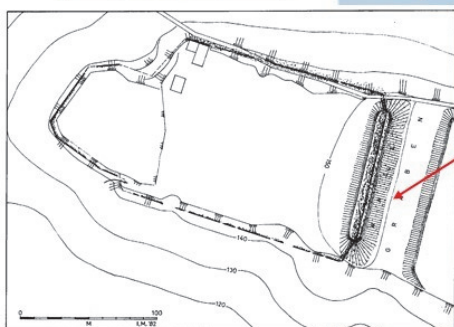
OSTREC, ZGROPOLCI, GRADSKO



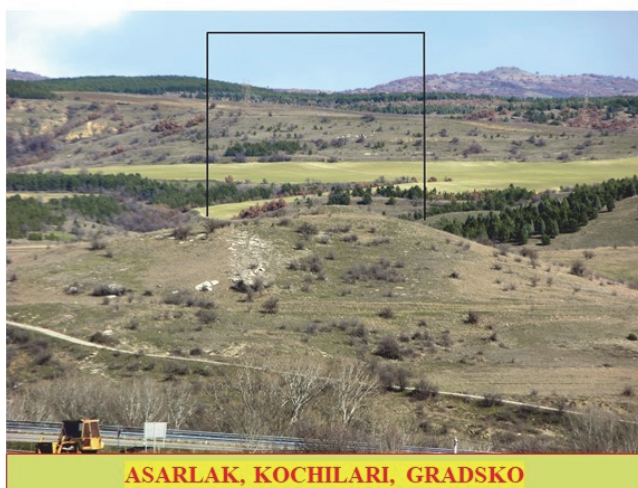
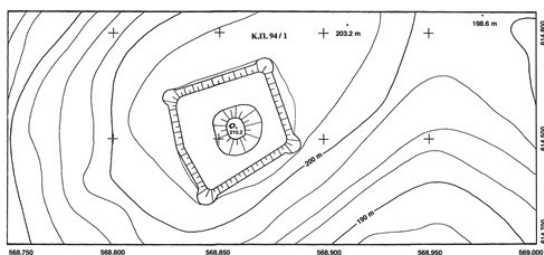
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PERSEUS

GAIUS TAMIUS PUBLILIUS



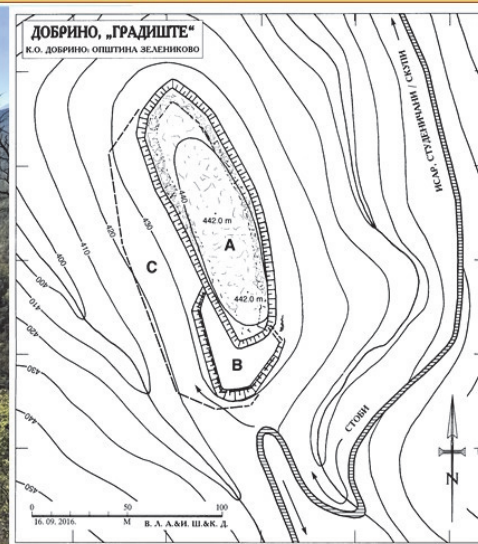
VOJSHANSKI RID, VOJSHANCI, NEGOTINO

**ASARLAK, KOCHILARI, GRADSKO****GAIUS TAMIUS PUBLIUS****KORIJA, RASHTANI, VELES****PERSEUS****PHILIP V****PERSEUS****GAIUS TAMIUS PUBLIUS**



PHILIP V

GAIUS TAMIUS PUBLILIUS



GRADISHTE, DOBRINO, ZELENIKOVO

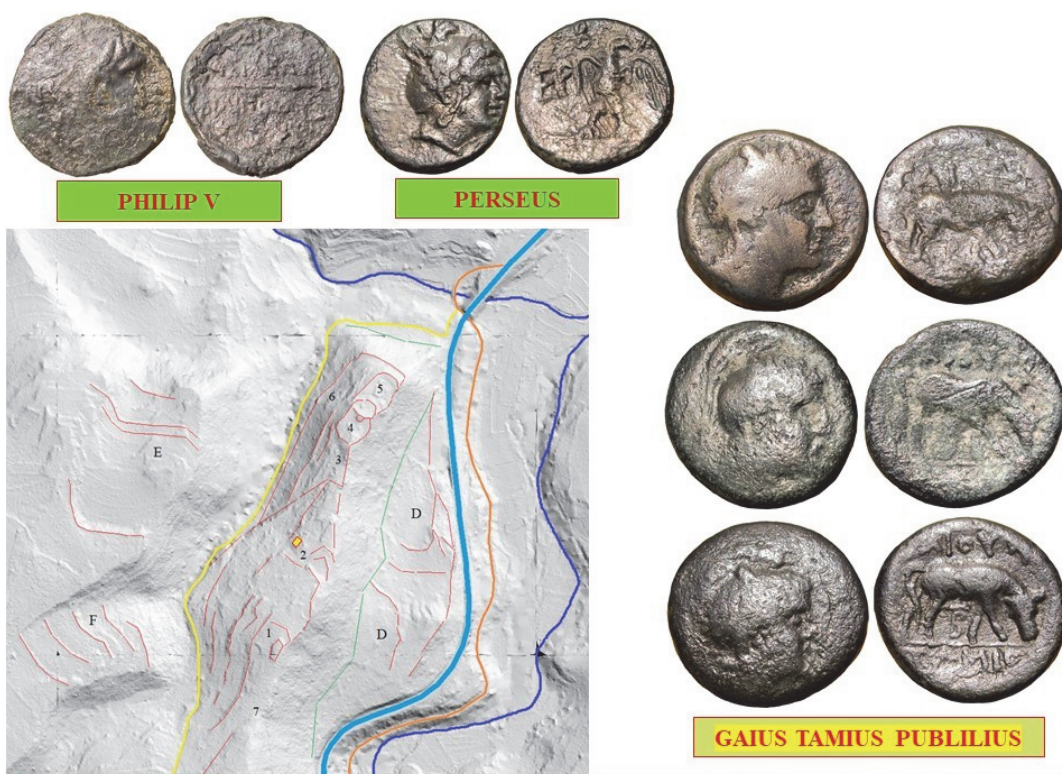


PHILIP V

PERSEUS



GRADISHTE, DRENOVO, KAVADARCI, ANCIENT AUDARISTUS





PERSEUS



GAIUS TAMIUS PUBLILIUS



GRADISHTE GORNA KLISURA, OMORANI, CHASHKA

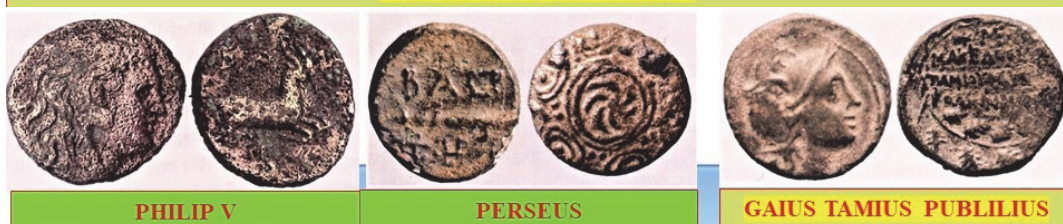
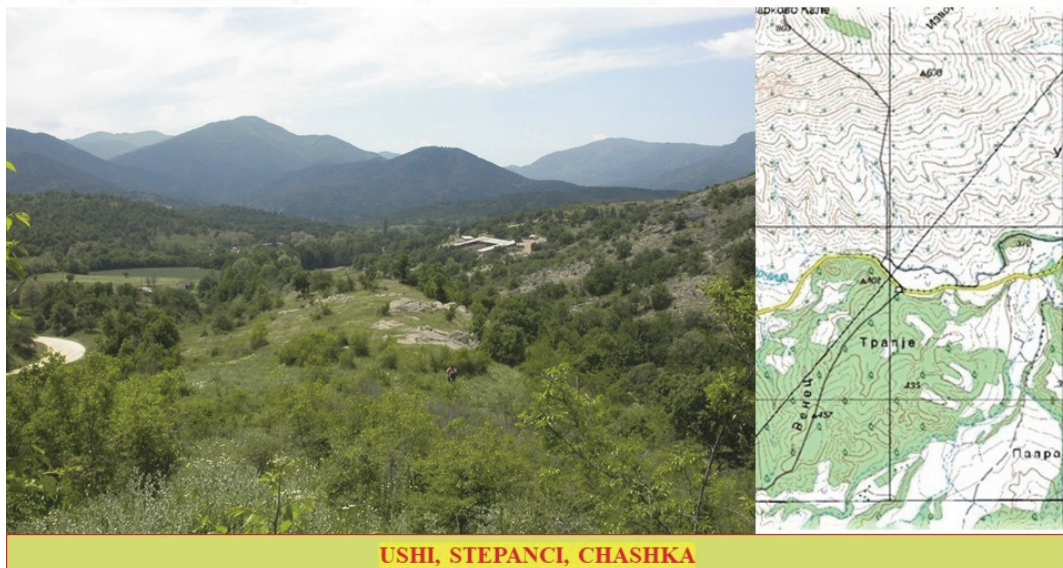


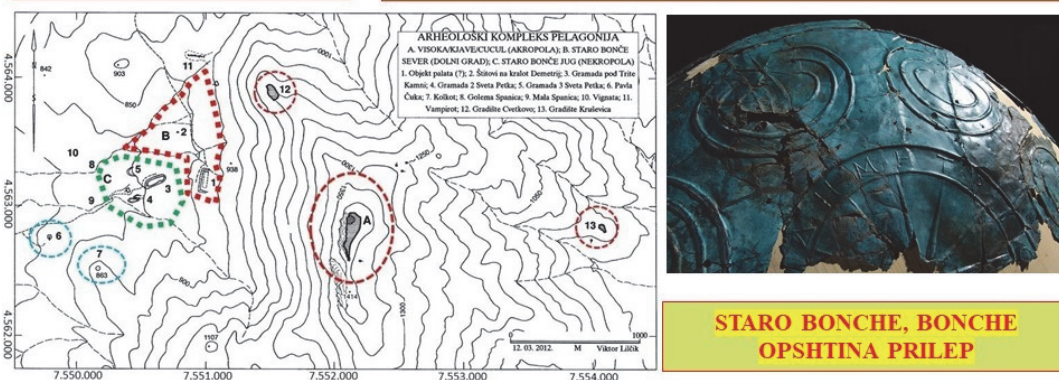
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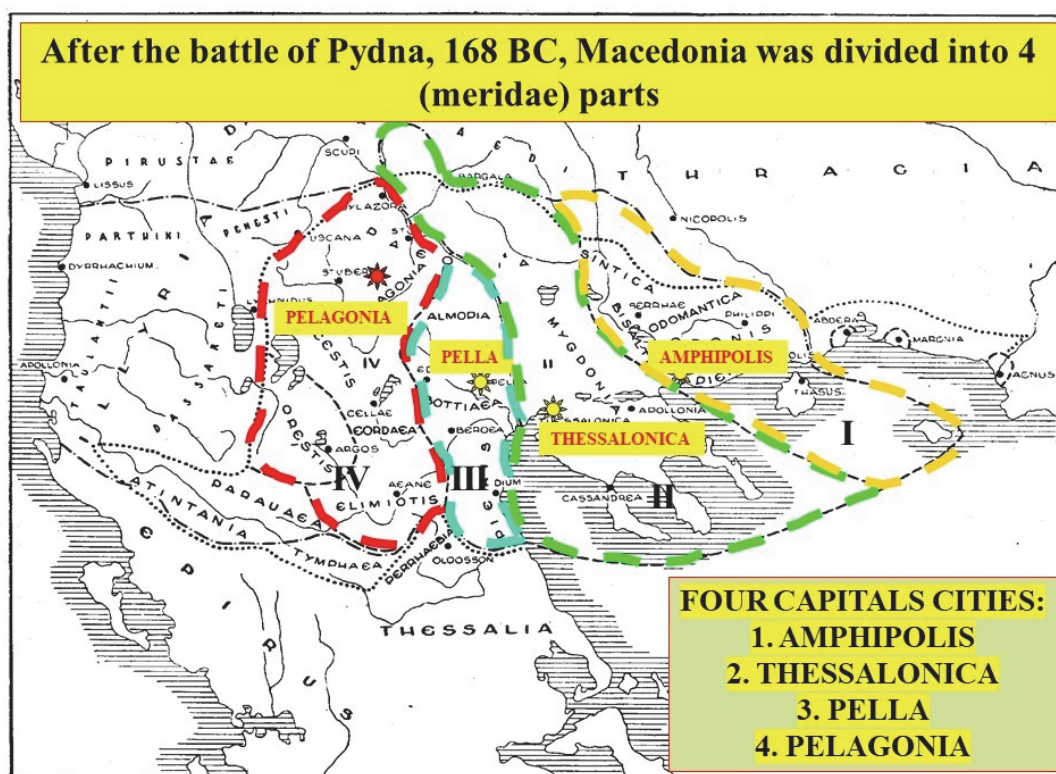
LUCIUS FULCINIUS



KALE, STARI GRAD, CHASHKA







Korija, Rashtani, Pella

Korija, Rashtani, Thessalonica

Markov Chardak, Toplica, Amphipolis



Venci, Rakle, Pella

Gradiste Gorna Klisura, Omorani,
Thessalonica

Kale, Stari Grad, Pella (Sheldarov 2003,159)

Silver tetradrachms are therefore rare. In the castles are present the bronze coins of: Pella, Thessalonica and Amphipolis, of the head of Roma / oak wreath type with the name of the city, dated 168-166 BC.



In the largest number of Antigonid military-strategic fortifications we discovered coins of Philip V and Perseus



In the largest number of Antigonid military-strategic fortifications we discovered coins of Philip V and Perseus, but we have also discovered coins of Gaius Tamius Publilius, less coins of Lucius Fulcinus, as well as coins of Pella, Thessalonica and Amphipolis.

