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## **THE HOARD FROM HAUS I IN THE CIVILIAN TOWN OF CARNUNTUM. A DAILY LIFE DISASTER**

### **Introduction to the site**

The civilian city was that part of Roman Carnuntum in today's town of Petronell-Carnuntum (Austria) which developed from the second half of the first century AD more than 2.2 km west of the military camp and the legionary city (see pl. 3). Following the example of Roman cities in Italy, a civilian settlement came into being.

Despite the investigations that have been carried out since the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the area of the civilian city, the few open excavations – which often lie at great distances from each other – still do not provide a clear picture of the layout of the city. And there are only a few details – limited to topography – known about how this community developed as a municipality (see pl. 2).

The built-up area of the ancient city stretched west towards today village of Wildungsmauer, about one kilometre beyond the present-day town of Petronell-Carnuntum. Although very little "classical" field archaeology has been carried out in this area, aerial photographs show signs of buildings placed close one to the other, on both sides of the Limes Road, which runs through the field known as "Gstettenbreite". To the south, continued rows of buildings reached as far as the civilian amphitheatre. There were burial plots and individual buildings even farther south towards the monument of Heidendor. The settlement was bordered to the north by the River Danube. The civilian city extended eastwards to the most easterly edges of the present-day town near the local cemetery and school. Further eastwards, an ancient burial plot marks the transition to the military area (the cavalry fort).

The centre of the city was fortified in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD with a wall of two metres thickness. Together with settlements outside the city wall (suburbs), the civilian city thus covered a total area of about 30 hectares. Only a small part of this area has been excavated and is open to the public today in the Archaeological Park Carnuntum.

There are four excavation areas in the Archaeological Park Carnuntum where remains of the civilian city can be seen: the large public baths, the amphitheatre, the Heidendor as well as a residential quarter of the civilian city.

The first excavations in the so-called "Spaziergarten" (in the residential quarter of the Roman town) began right after the annexation of Austria to the German Reich in 1938, when E. Swoboda was in charge to carry out investigations on the field. This research project came to a sudden end when the WWII broke out. It was only after this event that Swoboda restarted excavations in this area for several years, from 1948 onwards.

Because of visible signs of decay in the structure of the walls and the lack of any chronology of the settlement, the research was again taken up at the end of the 1980's.

In 2001 a research project planned to run over several years was initiated by the landowner (the Province of Lower Austria) to complete investigations. The aim of this project is to re-evaluate the ruins on show in the Open Air Museum through further methodical excavations, and then to restore and put them on display. The excavated building structures and material should help to answer questions concerning the settlement's chronology and its building technology, as well as everyday life and the economic importance of the civilian settlement in the mid-Danube area.

### The hoard

The so-called Haus I in the Open-Air-Museum in Petronell-Carnuntum covers an area of 1200 sq. metres and comprises three connected elements. In the centre is a large rectangular building with an area of 255 sq. metres. A wide corridor runs through this building from north to south. The entrances to this central building are at both ends of this corridor. The individual rooms of the building lie to the left and right of the corridor. The central building had wide verandas running from east to west to the north and to the south. South of the central building is a generously dimensioned garden, enclosed by a stone wall. After the excavation in 2001-2002 the remains are presented now as a partial reconstruction of a Carnuntum residential building dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD:<sup>1</sup>

Period	Chronology	Archaeological evidence
I	2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD	Wooden buildings, wooden portico (South) Street I
II	After 125 AD	Clay brick houses with parallel courtyards Street II
III	Around 150 AD	Central building erected in stone
IV	After 190 AD	Central building: rooms added on west side Street III
V	After 300 AD	Central building: dismantling and rebuilding of west wall in parts following a fire of western annexes Street IV
VI	2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 4 <sup>th</sup> century AD	Central building: addition of hypocaust heating system and mosaic floor in Room G Street V
VII	Middle Ages/early modern	Demolition of central building

The hoard described in here was found amongst the pillars of a *hypocaustum* during the excavation to unveil the extension of "Haus I" towards west (see Fig. 3)<sup>2</sup>.

This discovery is one of extremely importance for numismatists, archaeologists and historians due to few particular features.

The hoard consists of 50 coins (see Plate 1/a) that were spread on an area of circa three squared meters: 47 bronze coins (*folles*) and 3 silver coins (*argentei*) all belonging to the first Tetrarchy (see the catalogue).

The composition of the hoard is as follows: Diocletian 12 coins, Maximian I 16 coins, Maximian II (Caesar) 12 coins, Constantius I Chlorus (Caesar) 10 coins (see the table).

The distribution of mints confirms the theory that the nearest mint produce the largest number of coin finds<sup>3</sup>, in our case Siscia (Šišak – Croatia), Aquileia (Venice – Italy) and Roma (Rome – Italy): Siscia – 17 coins, Aquileia – 13, Rome – 10, Ticinum (Italy) – 3, Karthago (Cartagina – Tunisia) – 3, Antioch (Syria) – 3, Thessalonica (Thessalonik – Greece) – 1, Nicomedia (Turkey) – 1 (see the table and the pie-chart).

<sup>1</sup> F. Humer, A. Konecny, FuBerÖ 41, 2002 (2003) p. 659-661. s.v. *Petronell*; F. Humer, M. Kandler, AÖ 14/1, 2003, 16-18; *Spaziergarten – Zur Rekonstruktion eines römischen Bürgerhauses in Carnuntum*, Morgen 08/2003, p. 24 ff.

<sup>2</sup> The hoard spot was excavated by Dominik Maschek (Austria), Paul Pupeză and Mircea Duluș (Romania).

<sup>3</sup> Ch. Howgego, JRA 7, 1994, 12-13.

According to the date of minting for these coins, AD 294 – 305, hoard was very fast accumulated, if not at once.<sup>4</sup> At the same time, the archaeological contexts and more numismatic evidence – isolated coin finds<sup>5</sup> – suggest that this hoard was hidden soon after AD 305. Arguments on this line are provided by the hoards and monetary depots found at *Augusta Raurica*. Similar hoards were found in well-dated archaeological contexts that indicate a close date of burial / lost from the minted date of the last coin in the hoard / depot.<sup>6</sup>

Based on the structure of this hoard, only two possible analogies were found in the area of the Middle and Lower Danube in the hoards *Storgosia III – Moesia Inferior* (today Pleven – Bulgaria) which consists of 80 *folles*, and *Ovilavis – Noricum* (Wels – Austria) 39 *folles* but from the time of Constantine I and Licinius I<sup>7</sup>. On the same area, other hoards with the latest coins issued under first Tetrarchy were found at Winden am See (Austria) – 8 bronze coins, *Brigetio* (Szöny – Hungary) – 7 gold coins, *Solva* (Hungary) – 1204 silver and bronze coins, two hoards at *Intercisa* (Dunaujváros – Hungary) – 69 and 150 silver coins, *Siscia* (Sišak – Croatia) – 1434 silver coins, Kulcs (Hungary) – 1058 silver coins<sup>8</sup>.

To know the value of the hoard from “Haus I” we have to relate to the prices and wages from the time when the coins of this hoard were minted.

According to the date of issue the coins were struck in between AD 294-305, therefore right after the Diocletian’s currency reform which radically changed the Roman monetary system. All metals experienced changes to their weight, their denomination and their values relative to one another.<sup>9</sup>

In the case of this hoard – due to the fact that the last coins are issued in AD 305 – we take into consideration the revaluation *argenteus* – billon *nummus* (*folles*) from the final step of Diocletian’s monetary reform in AD 301. According to the edict of Aphrodisias an *argenteus* was revalued at 100 *denarii communes*, while the billon *nummus* at 25 *denarii communes*.<sup>10</sup> If we agree with these official values of imperial money, the hoard from “Haus I” should represent a value of 1,475 *denarii communes* (3 *argentei*, 47 *folles*).

How much could somebody have bought with this amount of money in that period? Again, we refer to an ancient source, the “*Edictum Diocletiani et Collegarum de pretiis de rerum venalium*” issued at the end of November / beginning of December AD 301. Although, there is some information that the maximal prices mentioned in this edict were not respected<sup>11</sup>, still it provides us with the official prices for various products. According to this edict with an amount of money worth 1,475 *denarii communes* you could have bought, for instance:

- a) FOOD: 14.75 *kastrenses modii frumenti* (army measures of wheat ~260 litres), or 24.58 *kastrenses modii hordei* (army measures of barley ~432 litres), or 49.16 *kastrenses modii avenae* (army measures of oats ~865 litres); or 49.16 *sextarii de vinis Picensi* (~27 litres of Picenian wine) or 184.37 *sextarii de vinis rusticis* (~101 litres of ordinary wine); or 245.83 *sextarii aceti* (~135 litres of vinegar); or

<sup>4</sup> C. Găzdac, F. Humer, *Nachrichten der Gesellschaft der Freunde Carnuntums* 3, 2002, p. 17-18.

<sup>5</sup> C. Găzdac, F. Humer, *CarnuntumJb* 2004, p. 179-240.

<sup>6</sup> M. Peter, *SFMA* 17, 2001, p. 212-229.

<sup>7</sup> K. Vondrovec, *Die antiken Fundmünzen von Ovilavis/Wels*, Wien 2003, p. 55-56.

<sup>8</sup> C. Găzdac, *Monetary circulation in Dacia and the provinces from the Middle and Lower Danube from Trajan and Constantine I (AD 106-337)*, Cluj-Napoca 2002, see catalogue of hoards.

<sup>9</sup> C. King, in *L'«inflation» nel quarto secolo D.C. Atti dell'incontro di studio*, Roma 1988, p. 33.

<sup>10</sup> P. Bruun, *ANSMN* 24, 1979, p. 133; R. Reece, *Coinage in Roman Britain*, London 1987, p. 39.

<sup>11</sup> P. Hardtert, *Propaganda macht Geschichte*, Gelsenkirchen 1998, p. 114; *As the Romans Did: a source book of Roman social history*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (ed. Jo-Ann Shelton), New York – Oxford 1998, p. 133-134.

36.87 *sextarii mellis optimi* (~ 20 litres of honey, best quality); or 36.87 *sextarii olei floris* (~20 litres of olive oil, fresh); or 122.91 *Italici pondes carnis porcinae* (~40 kilograms of pork meat); or 184.37 *Italici pondes carnis bubulae* (~60 kilograms of beef);

b) SHOES: ~10 *pares calcei patricii* (patrician shoes); or ~15 *pares caligae senatorum* (senatorial shoes).

At the same time, the edict offers a picture of the wages in that period. Here are some examples of them related to the value of 1,475 *denarii communes* (=d.c.) of the studied hoard:

*Calculatori in singulis pueris menstruos* (arithmetic teacher, per boy, monthly) = 1,475 d.c. / 75 d.c. per month = ~ 20 months

*Grammatico Graeco sive Latino et geometrae in singulis discipulis menstruos* (grammaticus Greek or Latin language and literature, geometry, per student, monthly) = 1,475 / 200 d.c. per month = ~7 months

*Oratori sive sofistae in singulis discipulis menstruos* (teacher of rhetoric or public speaking, per student, monthly) = 1,475 d.c. / 250 d.c. per month = ~6 months.

*Operario rustico pasto diurni* (farm labourer, with meals, daily) 25 d.c. × 1,475 d.c. / 25 d.c. per day = 59 days

*Pictori parietario ut supra* (painter, walls, as above) 1,475 d.c. / 75 d.c. per day = ~20 days

*Carpentario vacuo ut supra* (carpenter, as above) 1,475 d.c. / 50 d.c. per day = ~30 days

*Pastori pasto* (shepherd, with meals, daily) 1,475 d.c. / 20 d.c. × = ~74 days

At first sight, it can be noticed that this amount of money found – we can say together – in one of the western annexes of Haus I had quite a value for a poor owner. But the entire aspect of Haus I – from the architectural plan to the finds retrieved from it (figural wall-painting, to mention just one outstanding feature associated with the building) – suggest a wealthy owner. On the same line, we have to point out, that no sign of a container to keep this money was found. So, there is no certainty that the coins found at the spot represent the entire quantity of the initial hoard. Of course, as in other cases, had there been a container, it would have been made from organic material, “such as leather, fabric or basketry, which had long since decomposed”<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, these coins could have been the result of many reasons of hoarding: owner’s savings, recent transaction or stolen money. No certain answer can be given to this aspect in the study of a hoard.

One of the most important aspects revealed by this hoard is its contribution to the history and chronology of the building in which it was found – the building from the end or 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The hoard was found in a layer composed of burnt ground, mortar, pieces of floor, and pillars of a *hypocaustum*. An important observation is that this layer does not spread all over the room but near the north wall and the eastern half of the room.

The most intense burnt area is near the hot air inlet (*praefurnium*) that linked the room with the furnace. Above this layer, on the northern wall of the room, the wall painting, which did not burn, had just slid down on the floor remains together with the wall mortar.

In the area not touched by fire, the pillars from the *hypocaustum* have been removed. This context was covered with debris layers brought here to rearrange the space (see figs. 3, 4).

This presentation of the archaeological context in which the hoard was found allows some historical interpretations. The cause of not recovery of this hoard by its owner was a fire produced – most possible – by a malfunction of the heating system.

<sup>12</sup> S. Minnitt, *The Shapwick Treasure*, Tauton 2001, p. 10.

This happened probably after AD 305. The archaeological evidence of this area indicates that after the fire the western annexes of this building (“Haus I”) have never been rebuilt (see pl. 3). Those who rearranged the place removed the pillars, which were not destroyed by fire, and probably reused them in other places. They were not interested in the burnt pillars – many of them actually broken – and that is why they did not find the coins. Between the fire moment and the rearrangement of this space there was a period of approximately 20 years as it is suggested by the coins found on the debris layers which cover the layer of hoard, as well as other aspects such as the connection between construction phases of “Haus I” and the similar phases of the street to which this building was connected (Südstrasse).

The case of the hoard from Haus I, it is one when the non-recovery reason is a local event, which involved just a small place, as no traces of a fire or contemporary destruction it was noticed either at site of present excavation – “Zivilstadt” – or any other areas from Carnuntum.

### List of periodical abbreviations

ANSMN	= The American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes, New York, USA.
AÖ	= Archäologie Österreich, Wien, Austria.
CarnuntumJb	= Carnuntum Jahrbuch, Wien, Austria.
FuBerÖ	= Fundberichte aus Österreich, Wien, Austria.
SFMA	= Studien zu Fundmünzen der Antike, Berlin, Germany.

**CATALOGUE OF THE HOARD FROM "HAUS I"  
(448 gr.)**

**Find spot:** Haus I, western annexe, room with *hypocaustum*, end of phase IV (early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD).<sup>13</sup>

**DIOCLETIANVS**

1. Inv. No: 1763 / 2002.

Denomination: numus argenteus.

Axis: 6; D: 19.9 × 18.4 mm; W: 2.1 gr.

Mint: Rome.

Dating: 294.

Obv: **DIOCLETI-ANVS AVG.**

Head laureate, right. \_\_\_\_\_

Rv: **VIRTVS – MILITVM**      **R**

The four princes sacrificing over tripod before gate in six-turreted enclosure.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 353, no. 32 a.

**CONSTANTIVS I CHLORVS (Caesar)**

2. Inv. No: 1747 / 2002.

Denomination: numus argenteus.

Axis: 6; D: 18.6 × 17.9 mm; W: 3.3 gr.

Mint: Rome.

Dating: 294.

Obv: **CONSTAN-TIVS CAES.**

Head laureate, right. \_\_\_\_\_

Rv: **VIRTVS – MILITVM**

The four princes sacrificing over tripod before gate in six-turreted enclosure.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 353, no. 29 a.

**CONSTANTIVS I CHLORVS (Caesar)**

3. Inv. No: 1748 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27.2 mm; W: 10.3 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 294.

Obv: **FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C.**

Head laureate, right. \_\_\_\_\_

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**

\_\_\_\_\_ **S** | **B** \_\_\_\_\_

Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 464, no. 81 a.

**MAXIMIANVS I**

4. Inv. No: 1754 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

<sup>13</sup> F. Humer, A. Konecny, *Petronell*, FuBerÖ 41, 2002, p. 659.

Axis: 12; D: 27 × 24.6 mm; W: 8.3 gr.

Mint: Ticinum.

Dating: 294-295.

Obv: **IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**



Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 283, no. 23 b.

### MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)

5. Inv. No: 1771 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27.3 mm; W: 10.2 gr.

Mint: Nicomedia.

Dating: 294-295.

Obv: **GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**



Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 556, no. 28 b.

### DIOCLETIANVS

6. Inv. No: 1772 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 11; D: 28.6 × 26.1 mm; W: 9.3 gr.

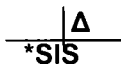
Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 296.

Obv: **IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**



Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 466, no. 95 a.

### CONSTANTIVS I CHLORVS (Caesar)

7. Inv. No: 1785/ 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 12; D: 28.1 × 25.9 mm; W: 8.1 gr.

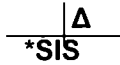
Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 296.

Obv: **CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**



Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 466, no. 98 a.

### DIOCLETIANVS

8. Inv. No: 1762 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 26 mm; W: 9.3 gr.

Mint: Ticinum.

Dating: 296-297.

Obv: **IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**



Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 284, no. 31 a.

### MAXIMIANVS I

9. Inv. No: 1745 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 26.1 × 23.8 mm; W: 8 gr.

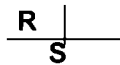
Mint: Rome.

Dating: 296-297.

Obv: **IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**



Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 358, no. 64 b.

### MAXIMIANVS I

10. Inv. No: 1744 / 2002.

Denomination: numus argenteus.

Axis: 12; D: 18.1 mm; W: 3.1 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 297.

Obv: **MAXIMIA-NVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **XC•VI/ AQ** in laurel-wreath.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 312, no. 16 b.

### MAXIMIANVS I

11. Inv. No: 1733 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 26.3 × 25 mm; W: 7.7 gr.



Mint: Karthago.

Dating: 297.

Obv: **IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **FELIX A-DV-ENT AVGG NN**

B	
PKS	

Africa standing facing, head left, in long drapery with elephant-skin head-dress.

Right holding standard, left tusk, at feet to left, lion with captured bull.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 425, no. 21 b.

### DIOCLETIANVS

12. Inv. No: 1751a / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 11; D: 27.5 × 25.9 mm; W: 9.3 gr.

Mint: Antioch.

Dating: 297.

Obv: **IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI**

C	
Γ	
ANT	

Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 619, no. 48 a.

### MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)

13. Inv. No: 1760 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 28 × 25.8 mm; W: 9.2 gr.

Mint: Rome.

Dating: 297-298.

Obv: **MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**

R		S
Δ		

Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 467, no. 73 b.

### CONSTANTIVS I CHLORVS (Caesar)

14. Inv. No: 1735 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 5; D: 28.3 × 26.3 mm; W: 9.1 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 297-298.

Obv: **CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI**  **AQS**

Genius standing left, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 314, no. 26 a.

### MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)

15. Inv. No: 1765 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 28.7 mm; W: 10.5 gr.

Mint: Thessalonica.

Dating: 298-299.

Obv: **GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**

  
**TSA**

Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 512, no. 20 b.

### MAXIMIANVS I

16. Inv. No: 1755a / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 12; D: 26.1 mm; W: 7.8 gr.


Mint: Rome.

Dating: 299.

Obv: **IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**

  
**S\***

Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 361, no. 94 b.

### MAXIMIANVS I

17. Inv. No: 1769 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27 mm; W: 9.2 gr.


Mint: Rome.

Dating: 299.

Obv: **IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**

  
**S\***

Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 361, no. 94 b.

**MAXIMIANVS I**

18. Inv. No: 1766 / 2002.  
 Denomination: numus follis.  
 Axis: 6; D: 29 × 27 mm; W: 10.8 gr.  
 Mint: Aquileia  
 Dating: 299  
 Obv: **IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG**  
 Head laureate, right.  
 Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**

| B  
 ———  
 AQS

Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 315, no. 7 b

**MAXIMIANVS I**

19. Inv. No: 1743 / 2002  
 Denomination: numus follis  
 Axis: 6; D: 28 mm; W: 10 gr.  
 Mint: Siscia.  
 Dating: 299.  
 Obv: **IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**  
 Head laureate, right.  
 Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**

| B  
 ———  
 SIS

Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 467, no. 108 b.

**MAXIMIANVS I**

20. Inv. No: 1758 / 2002.  
 Denomination: numus follis.  
 Axis: 12; D: 27.9 × 26.1 mm; W: 9.2 gr.  
 Mint: Siscia.  
 Dating: 299.  
 Obv: **IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**  
 Head laureate, right.  
 Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**

| B  
 ———  
 SIS

Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

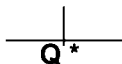
Reference: RIC VI, p. 467, no. 108 b.

**MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)**

21. Inv. No: 1761 / 2002.  
 Denomination: numus follis.  
 Axis: 6; D: 28 mm; W: 8.5 gr.  
 Mint: Rome  
 Dating: 299  
 Obv: **MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**



Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 361, no. 95 b

### MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)

22. Inv. No: 1727 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 12; D: 27.5 mm; W: 8.5 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 299.

Obv: **MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**



Genius standing left, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 467, no. 109 b.

### DIOCLETIANVS

23. Inv. No: 1746 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 28.3 × 26.4 mm; W: 8.5 gr.

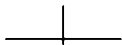
Mint: Rome?.

Dating: 299-300.

Obv: **IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POPVLI ROMANI**



Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: cf. RIC VI, p. 361, no. 96 a.

### MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)

24. Inv. No: 1730 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 12; D: 29.2 × 25.9 mm; W: 9.9 gr.

Mint: Karthago.

Dating: 299-303.

Obv: **MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART**



Carthago standing facing, head left, in long robe, holding fruits in both hands.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 427, no. 32 b.

### MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)

25. Inv. No: 1732 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 12; D: 30.4 × 27.9 mm; W: 10.8 gr.

Mint: Karthago.

Dating: 299-303.

Obv: **MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART**

**Δ**

Carthago standing facing, head left, in long robe, holding fruits in both hands.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 427, no. 32 b.

### DIOCLETIANVS

26. Inv. No: 1736 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 12; D: 29.7 × 28.1 mm; W: 8.3 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: c. 300.

Obv: **IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI**

**S | A**  
**XXISIS**

Genius standing left, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 467, no. 110.

### MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)

27. Inv. No: 1741 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27 mm; W: 9.2 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 300.

Obv: **MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

**AQF**

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 315, no. 30 b.

### MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)

28. Inv. No: 1739 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 12; D: 27.9 × 26 mm; W: 10.2 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 300-301.

Obv: **MAXIMIANVS [nob] CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

**Q**

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 362, no. 102 b.

**DIOCLETIANVS**

29. Inv. No: 1728 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27.8 × 25.8mm; W: 10.5 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 301.

Obv: **IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

*	B
SIS	

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: cf. RIC VI, p. 469, no. 134 a.

**MAXIMIANVS I**

30. Inv. No: 1742 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follies.

Axis: 12; D: 27 mm; W: 7.7 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 301.

Obv: **IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

V	
AQP	

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 315, no. 31 b.

**MAXIMIANVS I**

31. Inv. No: 1755b / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 12; D: 27.3 mm; W: 8.3 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 301.

Obv: **IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

*	B
SIS	

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 469, no. 134 b.

**CONSTANTIVS I CHLORVS (Caesar)**

32. Inv. No: 1790 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 29 × 26.6 mm; W: 10.7 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 301.

Obv: **CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

| V  
— AQF —

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 315, no. 32 a.

### CONSTANTIVS I CHLORVS (Caesar)

33. Inv. No: 1764 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27.4 mm; W: 9.9 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 301.

Obv: **CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

| V  
— AQF —

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 315, no. 32 a.

### MAXIMIANVS I

34. Inv. No: 1752 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27.5 mm; W: 10.3 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 302.

Obv: **IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

\* | B  
— \*SIS —

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 469, no. 136 b

### MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)

35. Inv. No: 1753 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 29.1 × 27.2 mm; W: 9 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 302.

Obv: **MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

\* | A  
— \*SIS —

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 469, no. 137 b.

**MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)**

36. Inv. No: 1789 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 29.4 × 28.2 mm; W: 9.9 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 302.

Obv: **MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

*		B
*SIS		

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 469, no. 137 b.

**CONSTANTIVS I CHLORVS (Caesar)**

37. Inv. No: 1729 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27.6 × 26 mm; W: 8.2 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 302.

Obv: **CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

*		A
*SIS		

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 469, no. 137 a.

**CONSTANTIVS I CHLORVS (Caesar)**

38. Inv. No: 1756 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 29.1 × 26.2 mm; W: 8.8 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 302.

Obv: **CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

*		A
*SIS		

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 469, no. 137 a.

**DIOCLETIANVS**

39. Inv. No: 1757 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 5; D: 27.9 × 26 mm; W: 9.7 gr.

Mint: Rome.

Dating: 302-303.

Obv: **IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN**



\*

**RP**

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 362, no. 105 a.

**DIOCLETIANVS**

40. Inv. No: 1759 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27 mm; W: 9 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 302-303.

Obv: **IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACR MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

| VI

**AQS**

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 316, no. 35 a.

**DIOCLETIANVS**

41. Inv. No: 1750 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 28 × 25.8 mm; W: 9.2 gr.

Mint: Antioch.

Dating: 302-303.

Obv: **IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI**

| B

**ANT\***

Genius standing left, naked but chlamy over shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 620, no. 56 a.

**MAXIMIANVS I**

42. Inv. No: 1768 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27 mm; W: 9.8 gr.

Mint: Rome.

Dating: 302-303.

Obv: **IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN**

\*

**RS**

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 362, no. 103 b.

**MAXIMIANVS I**

43. Inv. No: 1751b / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27.2 × 25 mm; W: 9.2 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 302-303.

Obv: **IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACR MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

| VI  
—  
AQS

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 316, no. 35 b.

#### CONSTANTIVS I CHLORVS (Caesar)

44. Inv. No: 1793 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 28.7 × 27 mm; W: 10.6 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 302-303.

Obv: **CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACR MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

| VI  
—  
AQT

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 316, no. 36 a.

#### MAXIMIANVS I

45. Inv. No: 1740 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27 mm; W: 9.2 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 303.

Obv: **IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACR MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

\* | VI  
—  
AQP

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 316, no. 37 b.

#### DIOCLETIANVS

46. Inv. No: 1726 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 4; D: 28.1 mm; W: 9.8 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 304.

Obv: **IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACR MONET AVGG ET CAESS NN**

∪ | V  
—  
SISB

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: cf. RIC VI, p. 470, no. 142 a (var. Obv.).

**MAXIMIANVS II GALERIVS (Caesar)**

47. Inv. No: 1796 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 28.6 × 26.7 mm; W: 10.3 gr.

Mint: Ticinum.

Dating: 304-305.

Obv: **MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 286, no. 48 b.

**DIOCLETIANVS**

48. Inv. No: 1788 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 27.8 mm; W: 9.8 gr.

Mint: Aquileia.

Dating: 304-305.

Obv: **IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACR MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR**

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 316, no. 39 a.

**MAXIMIANVS I**

49. Inv. No: 1797 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 6; D: 28.8 mm; W: 9.7 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 305.

Obv: **IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACR MONET AVGG ET CAESS NN**

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 470, no. 144 b.

**CONSTANTIVS I CHLORVS (Caesar)**

50. Inv. No: 1749 / 2002.

Denomination: numus follis.

Axis: 12; D: 27.1 mm; W: 9.5 gr.

Mint: Siscia.

Dating: 305.

Obv: **CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES.**

Head laureate, right.

Rv: **SACR MONET AVGG ET CAESS NN**

U | VI  
—  
SISF

Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae.

Reference: RIC VI, p. 470, no. 145 a (but SACRA).



Fig. 1

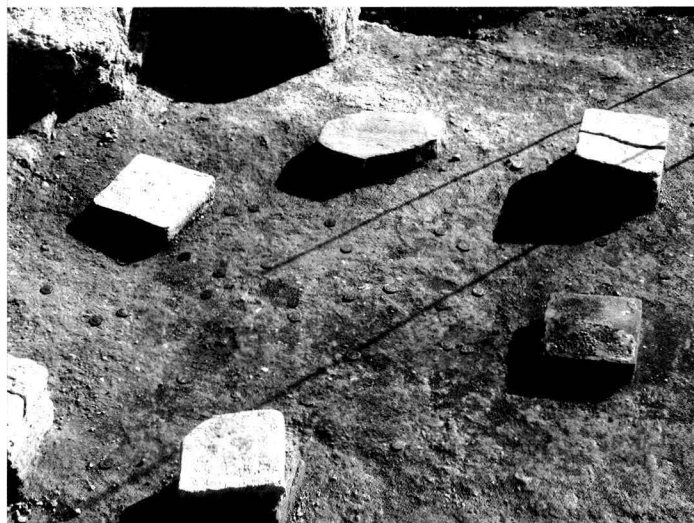


Fig. 2



Fig. 5

Fig. 1. Part of the site "Zivilstadt" Carnuntum with the hoard spot; fig. 2. Coins of hoard at the find-spot (modern reconstitution); fig. 5. The wall painting slides down over the layer with coins.

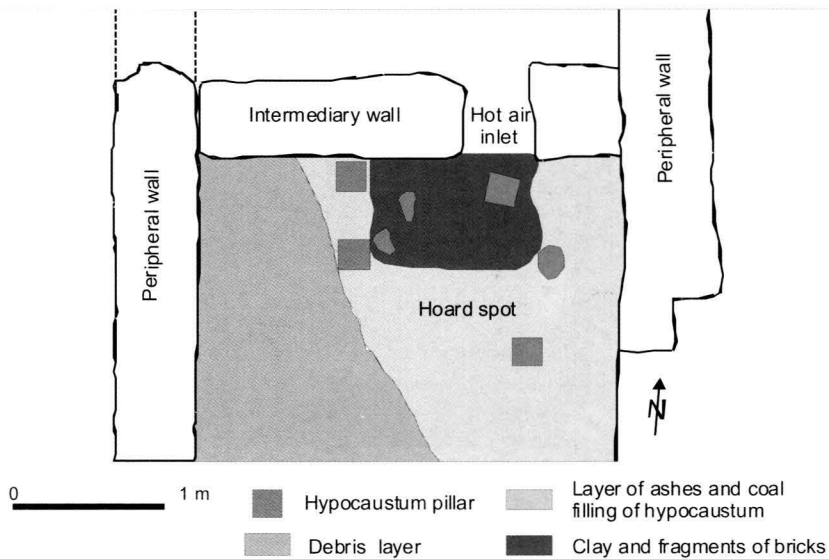


Fig. 3

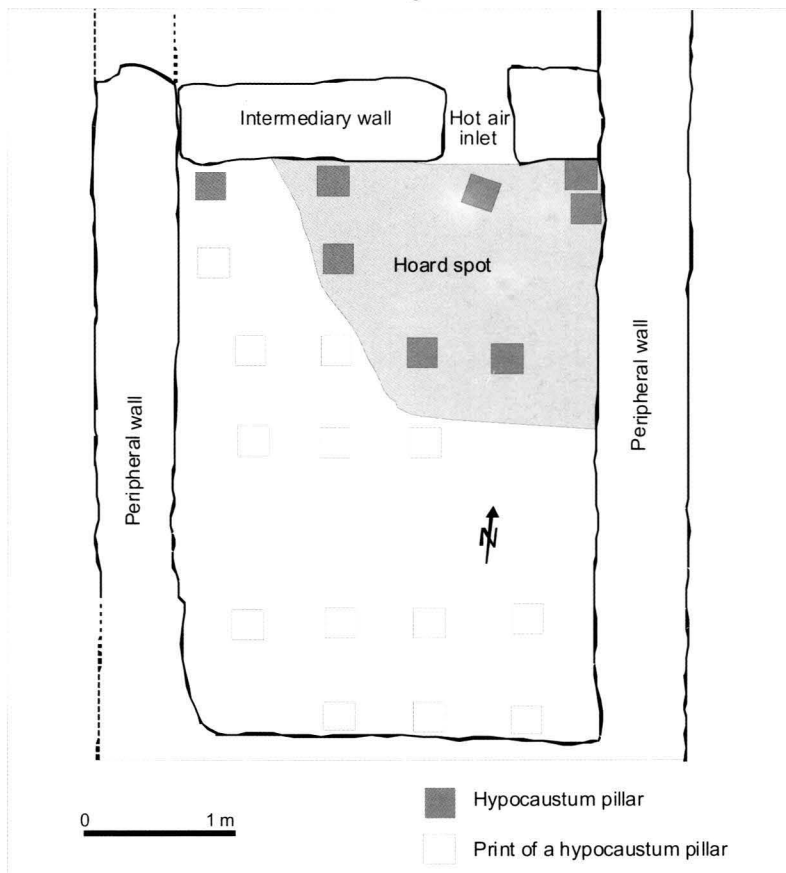
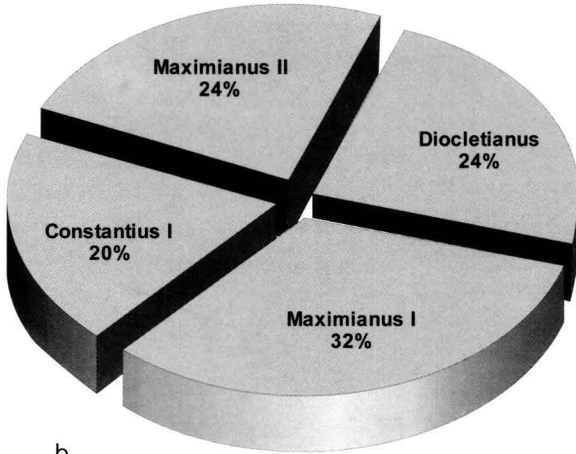


Fig. 4

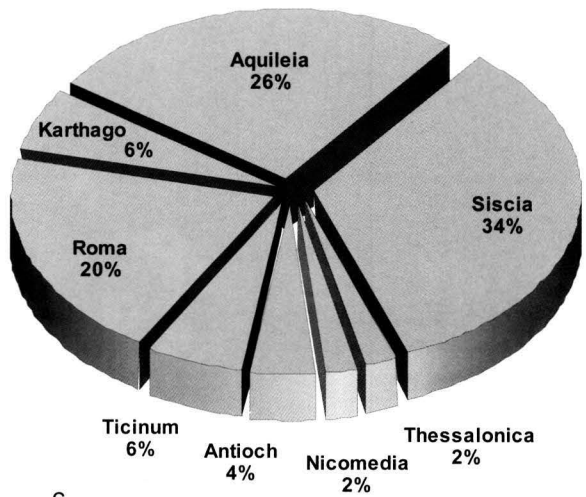
Fig. 3. The room where the hoard was found before the complete removal of the debris layer; fig. 4. The room where the hoard was found after the removal of the debris layer.<sup>13</sup>

Mint/Issuer	Argenteus		Follis								TOTAL	%
	Roma	Aq	Tic	Roma	Kart	Aq	Siscia	Thess	Nic	Ant		
Diocletianus	1		1	2		2	4			2	12	24
Maximianus I		1	1	4	1	4	5				16	32
Constantius I Chlorus	1					4	5				10	20
Maximianus II			1	2	2	2	3	1	1		12	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>		

a

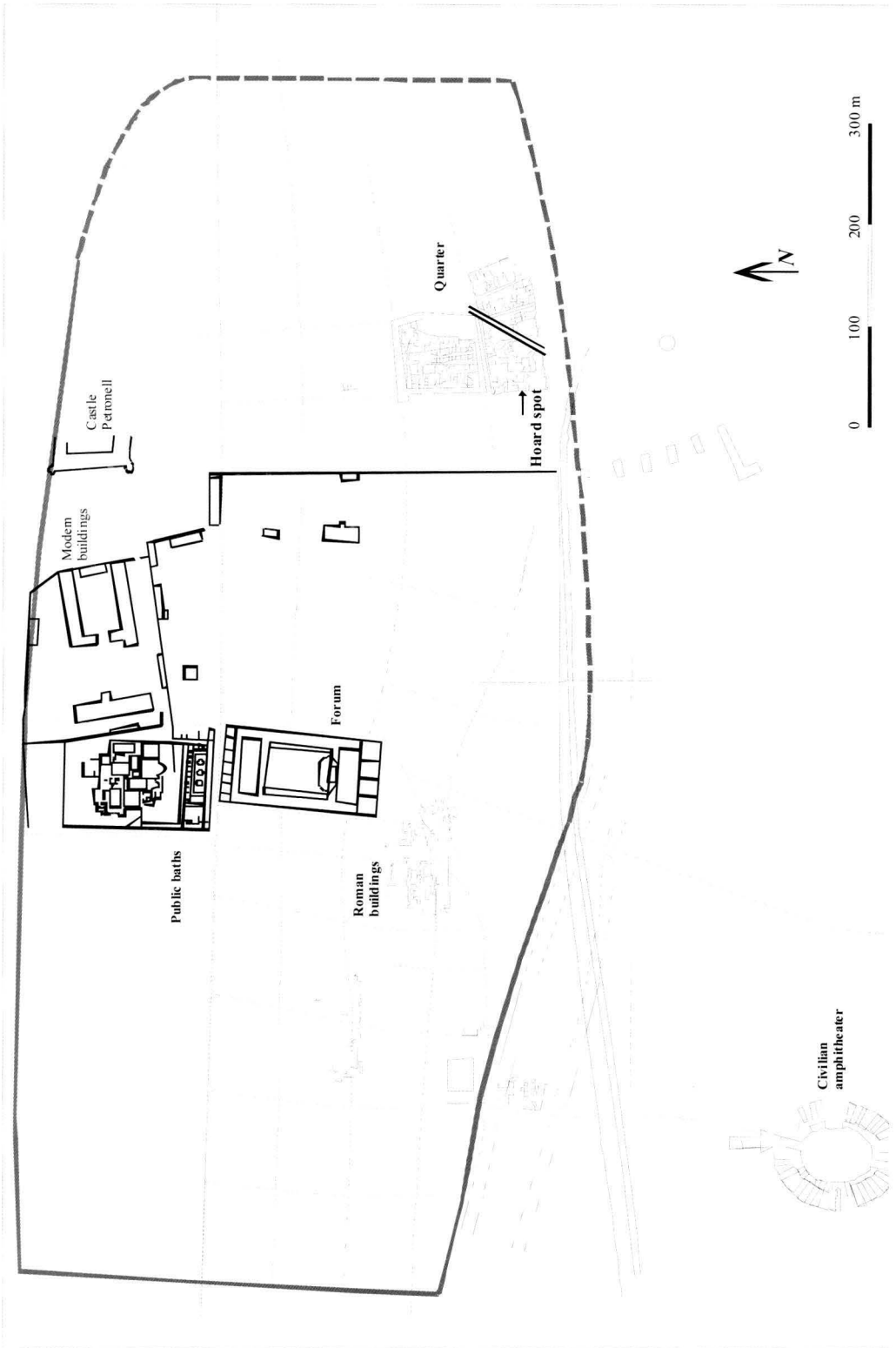


b



c

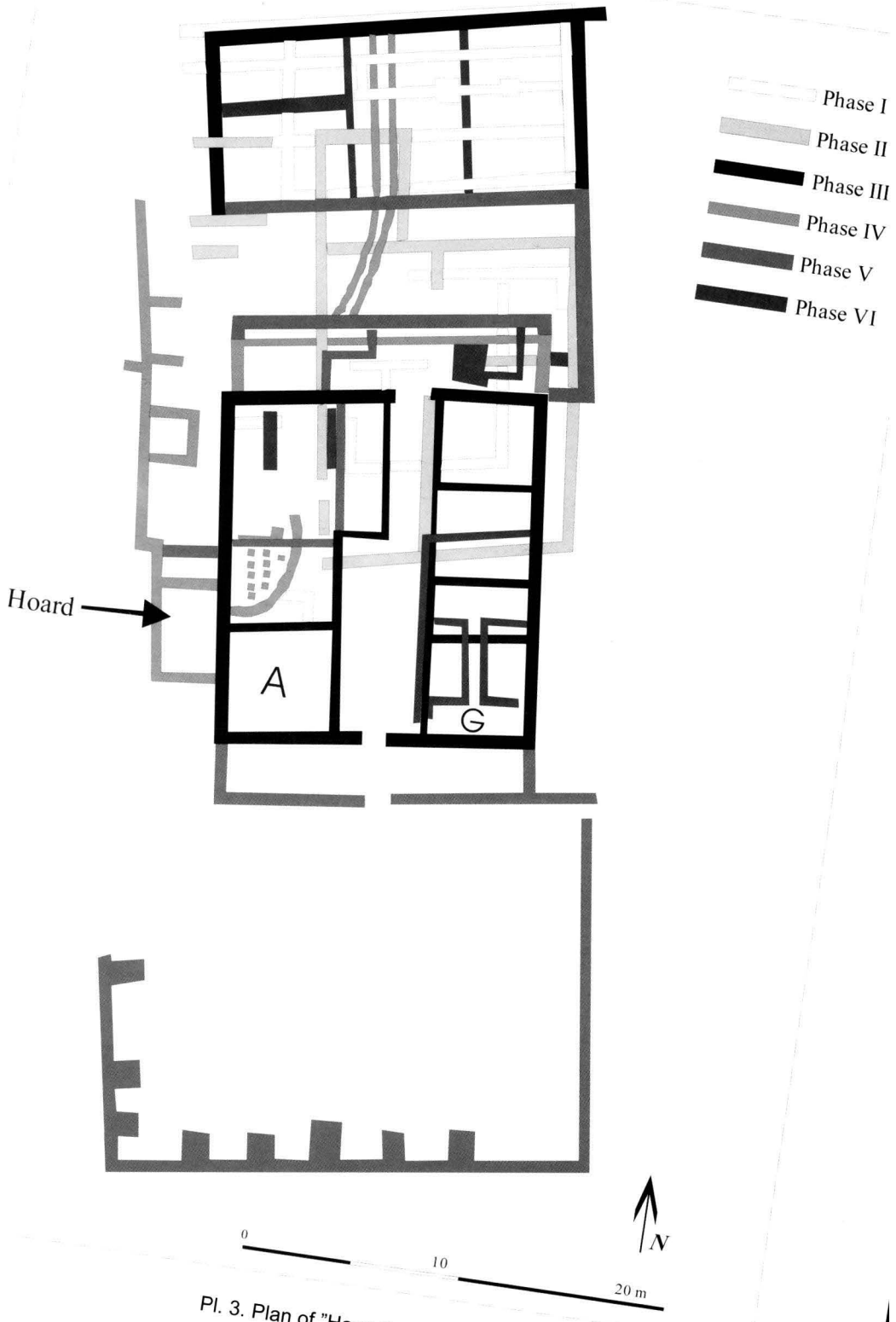
Pl. 1. a The hoard from "Haus I"; b Percentage of coins in the hoard "Haus I"; c Percentage of mints in the hoard "Haus I".



Pl. 2. Plan of the site of Carnuntum  
 (based on original drawing by F. Humer, M. Kandler, *Carnuntum*, AÖ 14/1, 2003, p. 9, fig. 4).



THE HOARD FROM HAUS I IN THE CIVILIAN TOWN OF CARNUNTUM



Pl. 3. Plan of "Haus I".



Pl. 4. The hoard from "Haus I".



Pl. 5. The coins from hoard.



Pl. 6. The coins from hoard.



Pl. 7. The coins from hoard.



Pl. 8. The coins from hoard.