

MUZEUL DUNĂRII DE JOS, CĂLĂRAȘI

**CULTURĂ ȘI
CIVILIZAȚIE
LA DUNĂREA
DE JOS
XXVI**

NUMISMATICĂ • NUMISMATIQUE • NUMISMATICS



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XXVI
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***CULTURE AND CIVILISATION
AT LOWER DANUBE
XXVI
NUMISMATICS***

Editors:

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NUMISMATICS

CĂLĂRAȘI, 2008

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SOME DATA CONCERNING THE MACEDONIAN BRONZE COIN IN DOBRUDJA (ISOLATED DISCOVERIES AND HOARDS)

Rezumat: Autorul prezintă un catalog compus din 88 de descoperiri monetare macedonene de bronz, la care sunt adăugate câteva date noi privind unele loturi monetare macedonene descoperite întâmplător în ultimii zece ani în Dobrogea. Pe emitenți situația este următoarea: Filip al II-lea cu 52 piese, Alexandru al III-lea cu 30 exemplare, tip scut macedonean cu 2 exemplare, Lysimach cu 3 monede și Cassandru cu un exemplar. În cazul depozitelor monetare compuse din același nominal macedonean, plecând și de la câteva descoperiri recente sunt propuse două mari orizonturi de tezaure care pot fi legate de campania generalului Zopyrion și de revolta cetăților vest-pontice din anul 313 a. Chr.

Cuvinte cheie: Dobrogea, monede macedonene de bronz, secolul al IV-lea a.Chr.

Keywords: Dobrudja, macedonian bronze coins, 4th-3th century BC.

The impressive quantity of coins issued in a short time by the representants of the Macedonian dynasty (when they had an important “international” role¹) and, then, by their descendants, assured the existence of an important money supply. This one served the interests of the Macedonian state, being introduced, mainly, by military means as a symbol of the absolute power, and, secondary, by economical and trade means², in centres accustomed with the coins role. Or there existed the possibility to hoard them, speaking about the gold and silver coins, situation applicable to the whole Carpathian-Balkan area.

Beginning with the second half of the 4th century B.C., important quantities of Macedonian coins issued by Philip II and Alexander the Great were put on the Greek monetary market. Either due to some historical routes having an influence on our region, either due to some developed trade relationships with the Southern Thracian areas, the Macedonian coin became to be constantly present in the framework of the social-economical life in Dobrudja. We present further on a number of 88 Macedonian type coins (52 from Philip II, 30 samples from Alexander III, one sample from Cassander, two samples Macedonian shield type

* Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța. E-mail : gthalmatchi@yahoo.com.

¹ Howgego 2005: 53.

² Gottschewski 1975: 23-40.

and 3 samples from Lysimachus) found in different archaeological and numismatic areas on the territory between the Danube and Black Sea.

CATALOGUE³

ADÂNCATA-FLORIILE (Aliman commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

1. AE; 12h; 5,61 g; 16,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse, the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and the acronym Θ ; inv. no. NHAMC 69943; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 926; M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. XVI, nr. 384, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the area of the autochthonous settlement of „Adâncata I”.

AGIGEA (Agigea commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

2. AE; 6h; 6,05 g; 17,5 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse, the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}$) $\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{O}(Y)$ and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 69305; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the area „La izvoare”; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 81.

ALBA (Izvoarele commune, Tulcea county)

Alexander III

3. OR; 3h; 3,61 g; 18 x 16 mm.

On the reverse, the legend ($A\Lambda E E \text{AN} \Delta P O Y$); inv. no. NHAMC 68793; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 268, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village.

ARSA (Albești commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

4. AE; 10h; 7,06 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse, the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}(OY)$) and coronet as symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 77224; poor conservation condition.

³ The coins are arranged alphabetically, on places, then on issuing persons, chronologically.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XV, nr. 364.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village.

Alexander III

5. AE; 6h; 6,96 g; 19,5 x 18,5 mm.

On the reverse, the legend (*AEΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ* and the acronym Θ; inv. no. NHAMC 77225; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXIII, nr. 729.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village.

BĂRĂGANU (Mereni commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

6. OR; 2h; 1,91 g; 16,5 x 14,5 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 62771; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 81.

7. OR; 6h; 2,10 g; 16 x 13,5 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 62467; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 83.

Alexander III

8. AE; 6h; 2,29 g; 16 x 13 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (*ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ*); inv. no. NHAMC 62764; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 266a, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 83.

COGEALAC (Cogealac commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III ?

9. AE; ?; 3,23 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ*) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 14127; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village, probably in a Greek –autochthonous settlement situated in the *chora* of Istros.

COMANA (Comana commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

10. AE; 6h; 4,28 g; 18 x 15 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; private collection from Constanța; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, probably in a settlement situated in the *chora* of Callatis.

CONSTANȚA (Constanța county)

Philip II

11. AE; 3h; 1,78 g; 11,5 x 11 mm.

On the averse the head of Herakles with the lion's skin, seen in profile and facing left; on the reverse, a lightning; on its both sides the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$; inv. no. NHAMC 940; good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Sweden II, The Collection of the Royal Coin Cabinet National Museum of Monetary History Stockholm, part 2, Stockholm, 1980, nr. 989, pl. 28, bronze workshop; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia*, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 14, nr. 621, 359-336 B.C.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Greece 4, Numismatic Museum, Athens*, vol. I: Macedonia, Athens, 2005, pl. V, nr. 72, 360-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, coming from the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

12. OR; 12h; 3,16 g; 12,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and a star as symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1053; rather good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 14, nr. 605, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu

13. AE; 10h; 3,76 g; 17 x 16 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and the acronym Δ ; inv. no. NHAMC 1011; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 30, nr. 832, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

14. OR; 6h; 3,79 g; 18 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$; inv. no. NHAMC 51; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XIV, nr. 343.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

15. AE; 3h; 4,00 g; 16,5 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and an ear ?; inv. no. NHAMC 1027; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XV, nr. 367, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

16. OR; 7h; 4,26 g; 18,5 x 18 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and as symbol a deity head?; inv. no. NHAMC 1017; good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XV, nr. 369.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

17. AE; 6h; 4,42 g; 17 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 1013; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 912, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

18. OR; 6h; 6,13 g; 17,5 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1016; good conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

Alexander III

19. AE; 12h; 4,12 g; 18,5 x 18 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\text{A}\text{A}\text{E}\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\text{A}\text{P}\text{OY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 1018; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidæus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 270, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city in 1959, on the street Cristea Georgescu.

20. OR; ?; 4,21 g; 17 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\text{A}\text{A}\text{E}\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\text{A}\text{P}\text{OY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 1065; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

21. AE; 12h; 4,64 g; 17,5 x 17 mm; broken.

On the reverse the legend *AAE(ΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ)*; inv. no. NHAMC 1040; very poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 266c, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

22. AE; 3h; 5,01 g; 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*AAEΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ*); inv. no. NHAMC 1064; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, nr. 332, p. 122.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

Alexander III ?

23. AE; 9h; 3,67 g; 16 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*AAEΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ*); inv. no. NHAMC 734; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. XLVI, nr. 268 ?.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection Anton.

Macedonian shield type

24. AE; 6h; 4,34 g; 16 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend B/A?; inv. no. NHAMC 1014; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CL, nr. 407, p. 129.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

Lysimachus

25. AE; 12h; 4,34 g; 23 x 22 mm.

On the obverse the head of Athens facing right; on the reverse a lion moving to the right, having a spare point; under it the legend *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ*; inv. no. NHAMC 1070; rather good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Thrace, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 24, nr. 1149, 306-281 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

COROANA (Albești commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III

26. AE; 3h; 5,50 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*AAEΞANΔPOY*); private collection from Constanța; poor conservation condition..

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVIII, nr. 326A, p. 122.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village, probably in a Greek –autochthonous settlement situated in the *chora* of Callatis.

DUMBRĂVENI (Dumbrăveni commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III

27. OR; 6h; 2,94 g; 16,5 x 15 mm.

On the reverse the legend *AAEΞANΔP(OY)*; private collection from Constanța; rather good conservation good.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 293a, p. 118.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 86.

DUNĂRENI (Aliman commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III

28. AE; 6h; 6,02 g; 19 x 17,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend *AAEΞANΔPO(Y)*; inv. no. NHAMC 69372; good conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVIII, nr. 326A, p. 122.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident very close to the Getian fortification.

ENISALA (Sarichioi commune, Tulcea commune)

Philip II

29. AE; 7h; 7,67 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ*) and under the horse the acronym Δ?; inv. no. NHAMC 21175; good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 30, nr. 832, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia, 339-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident very close to the village, probably in a *chora* of Istros ; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 86.

GURA DOBROGEI (Cogealac commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

30. OR; 12h; 5,18 g; 16,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{III}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; private collection from Constanța; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around, probably in a *chora* of Istros .

31. AE; 6h; 7,11 g; 20 x 19,5 mm; the coins has a rather thick stratum of oxid sediment.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{IIII}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; private collection from Constanța; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around, probably in a *chora* of Istros.

ISTROS (Istria commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

32. AE; 3h; 2,99 g; 19 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{IIII}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 58524; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident, at about 1.5-2 km from the museum, to in the direction of Istria village, in 1998.

33. AE; 12h; 3,21g; 18 x 16,5 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{IIII}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 58549; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident, at about 1.5-2 km from the museum, to in the direction of Istria village, in 1998.

Alexander III

34. AE; ?; 4,71 g; 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Lambda\text{AE}\text{E}\text{AN}\Delta\text{POY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 58513; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident, at about 1.5-2 km from the museum, to in the direction of Istria village, in 1998.

ISACCEA (Tulcea county)

Alexander III

35. OR; 6h; 4,12 g; 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Lambda\text{AE}\text{E}\text{AN}(\Delta\text{POY})$; inv. no. NHAMC 64702; very poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 268, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 89-90.

36. AE; 6h; 4,58 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΑΑ)ΕΞΑΝ(ΔΡΟΥ); inv. no. IEMR Tulcea 17981; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 269b, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around.

37. AE; 3h; 4,82 g; 18,7 mm.

On the reverse the legend ΑΑΕΞΑΝ(ΔΡΟΥ); inv. no. IEMR Tulcea 48345; rather good conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, p. 126, nr. 373.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident.

IZVOARELE (Lipnița commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

38. OR; 12h; 2,76 g; 16,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 59116; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around.

Alexander III ?

39. AE; 12h; 4,98 g; 16,5 x 14 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (ΑΑΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ); inv. no. NHAMC 59148; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around.

LUNCAVIȚA (Luncavița commune, Tulcea county)

Philip II

40. AE; 12h; 4,88 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ) and the acronym Θ; inv. no. NHAMC 78649; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 926; M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. XVI, nr. 385, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around.

41. AE; 2h; 6,09 g; 18 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend (Φ I)AIIIIIOY and the acronym Θ ; inv. no. NHAMC 78648; rather good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 926; M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. XVI, nr. 384, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around.

MANGALIA (Constanța county)

Philip II

42. AE; 12h; 3,21 g; 17 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend (Φ I AIIIIIOY) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 14078; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 92.

43. AE; 7h; 4,61 g; 17 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend (Φ I AIIIIIOY) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 14077; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 92.

44. AE; 6h; 5,50 g; 17,5 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (Φ I AIIIIIOY) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1046; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village.

Alexander III ?

45. AE; 6h; 2,10 g; 16 x 15 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (AΛEΞANΔPOY); inv. no. NHAMC 14081; very poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVI, nr. 284b, p. 119.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 92.

MEDGIDIA (Constanța county)

Philip II

46. AE; 3h; 4,70 g; 18 x 16 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (Φ I AIIIIIOY) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 67848; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered in a tomb found by accident inside a kaolin quarry near the town where it is well-known the existence of a pre-Roman

necropolis; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 93-94.

NIFON (Hamcearca commune, Tulcea county)

Alexander III

47. AE; 6h; 6,08 g; 17,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend (A)AEΞANΔPOY and the acronym ΔI; inv. no. NHAMC 14081; very good conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVI, nr. 283b or 290b, p. 119.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village.

PECINEAGA (Pecineaga commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

48. AE; 6h; 4,17g; 18,5 x 18 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ); inv. no. NHAMC 1074; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia, pl. 14, nr. 589, 359-336 B.C.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society*, New York, 1994, pl. 31, nr. 896; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XVIII, nr. 395, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țințu collection.

49. AE; 4h; 4,55g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1037; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țințu collection.

50. AE; 3h; 4,56g; 15,5 x 15 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1052; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țințu collection; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 95.

51. AE; 12h; 5,64 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ΦΙΛΙΠ(ΠΟΥ) and the acronym ΔI; inv. no. NHAMC 1079; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia, pl. 14, nr. 584; 359-336 B.C.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society*, New

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țintu collection; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 95.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and the acronym Δ; inv. no. NHAMC 1076; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țintu collection; it was only mentioned at G. Talmățchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 95.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1033; rather poor conservation condition.

Alexander III

On the reverse the legend (*ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ*) and the acronym Θ; inv. no. NHAMC 1075; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țintu collection; it was only mentioned at G. Talmățchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 95.

On the reverse the legend *AAEEANΔPOY*; inv. no. NHAMC 1028; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Tintu collection.

Philip II

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ*) and the symbol petasos; inv. no. NHAMC 77549; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia, pl. 14, nr. 607, 359-336 B.C.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XVI, nr. 366, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered in the place „Valea Teilor”, in a Greek-autochthonous settlement.

57. AE; 6h; 5,57g; 17,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 77541; very good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XVIII, nr. 436-437; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Greece 4 Numismatic Museum*, Athens, vol. I: Macedonia, Athens, 2005, pl. VI, nr. 74, after 336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered in the place „Valea Teilor”, in a Greek-autochthonous settlement.

RÂNDUNICA (Mihail Kogălniceanu commune, Tulcea county)

Philip II

58. AE; 7h; 6,19g; 17 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and an uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 69681; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 96.

SINOIE (Mihai Viteazu commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

59. OR; 7h; 5,52g; 15,5 x 14,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and the acronym ΔI ; private collection from Constanța; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia, pl. 14, nr. 584, a. 359-336 a. Chr.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society*, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 913, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close.

SLAVA RUSĂ (Slava Cerceză commune, Tulcea county)

Philip II

60. AE; 3h; 5,15g; 19 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 68678; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 919, uncertain workshop, probably from

Macedonia; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XVI, nr. 381, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 98.

TĂTARU (Comana commune, Constanța county)

Philip II ?

61. AE; ?; 2,89g; 16 x 14,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 59919; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close.

TÂRGUȘOR (Târgușor commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

62. AE; 3h; 5,88g; 18,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 68469; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 99.

Alexander III

63. AE; 9h; 4,87g; 18 x 17,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\text{A}\text{A}\text{E}\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\text{A}\text{P}\text{OY}$ and the acronym E; inv. no. NHAMC 68463; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVI, nr. 304a, p. 120.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 99.

TUFANI (Independența commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III

64. AE; ?; 4,53 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\text{A}\text{A}\text{E})\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}(\text{A}\text{P}\text{OY})$; inv. no. NHAMC 68915; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 266c, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 99.

TUZLA (Tuzla commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III

65. AE; ?; 4,53 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend *B*A*; private collection from Constanța; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXVI, nr. 781, 323-317 B.C., Macedonian workshop.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close.

VETERANU (Peștera commune, Constanța county)

Lysimachus

66. AE; 10h; 7,31g; 24 x 23 mm.

Av: A young man head wearing a Phrygian helmet;

Rv: Trophy; the legend *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ*; private collection from Constanța; rather poor conservation collection.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Thrace, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 24, nr. 1165, 306-281 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close.

DOBRUDJA

Philip II

67. OR; 3h; 2,93 g; 16 x 14 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the head of the character facing left; on the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and the acronym A and I in the link; inv. no. NHAMC 1055; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Thrace, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 14, nr. 589, 359-336 B.C.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XVII, nr. 395.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

68. AE; ?; 3,42 g; 16,5 x 14 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1121; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

69. AE; 3h; 3,64 g; 16,5 x 17,2 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1034; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

70. AE; 11h; 4,16 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1019; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

71. OR; 3h; 5,15 g; 15 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{O(Y)}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 5990; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

72. AE; 3h; 5,22 g; 19 x 17 mm; pierced.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{O(Y)}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1020; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

73. AE; 3h; 5,30 g; 18 x 17,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1029; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

74. AE; 1h; 5,41 g; 17,5 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and the acronym Δ ?; inv. no. NHAMC 1062; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 30, nr. 832, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

75. AE; 11h; 5,57 g; 17, 5 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1059; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja.

76. AE; 6h; 5,57 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1048; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

77. AE; 6h; 5,70 g; 18,5 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1038; good conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja.

78. AE; 3h; 7,80 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1063; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

Alexander III

79. AE; 7h; 3,69 g; 15 x 14,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $A\Lambda E\Xi A\text{N}\Delta\text{POY}$; inv. no. NHAMC 501; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 2660, p. 117.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

80. AE; 9h; 3,87 g; 16,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($A\Lambda E\Xi A\text{N}\Delta\text{POY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 1050; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVIII, nr. 326a, p. 122.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it

was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

81. AE; 8h; 3,89 g; 17,5 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend *B*A*; inv. no. NHAMC 973; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, 1991, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXVI, nr. 781, 323-317 B.C., Macedonian workshop.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja.

82. OR; 7h; 4,22 g; 18 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*AAEΞANAPOY*); inv. no. NHAMC 1067; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, p. 122, nr. 332.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

83. AE; 12h; 4,48 g; 17,5 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend *AAEΞANAP(OY)*; inv. no. NHAMC 846; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVI, nr. 266c, p. 117; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXIII, nr. 729.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

84. AE; 12h; 5,51 g; 16,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend *B*A*; inv. no. NHAMC 1041; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVII, nr. 390a, p. 128; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXVI, nr. 783, 323-317 B.C., Macedonian workshop.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

Cassander

85. AE; 3h; 3,66 g; 19,5 x 17,5 mm.

On the avers the head of young Herakles facing right; on the reverse the legend *ΒΑΣΙ(ΑΕΩΣ)/ΚΑΣΣΑΝΑ(ΡΟΥ)* and horse with horseman facing right, under the horse **Α** and a star; inv. no. NHAMC 1049; rather good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XLII, nr. 920?, 306-297 B.C., Macedonian workshop; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Greece 4 Numismatic Museum, Athens, vol. I: Macedonia*, Athens, 2005, pl. XLV, nr. 894, 302-298 or 301 B.C.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

Macedonian shield type

86. AE; ?; 3,28 g; 17 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend *Β/Α*; inv. no. NHAMC 819; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaios, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CL, nr. 405b, p. 129; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXVIII, nr. 829, 325-310 B.C., Macedonian workshop.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

Lysimachus

87. AE; 10h; 5,07 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the avers Athen's head facing right, on the reverse a lion moving to the right, under it a spare point; the legend *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ*; inv. no. NHAMC 1011; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Thrace, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 24, nr. 1150, 306-281 B.C.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

NORTHERN DOBRUDJA

Alexander III

88. AE; 3 h; 4,95 g; 16,5 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and uncertain symbol; private collection from Babadag; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin comes from an accidental discovery, without any exact specifications about its place.

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The analyses of the presence of the Macedonian type coins discovered isolately in Dobrudja⁴ (to which we add the 88 coins presented in the catalogue) have a series of definite features. For the beginning, we mention a nonhomogenous cover of Dobrudja. Generally speaking, trying to cast a general look in the case of the isolated discoveries of coins of a Macedonian type from the examined space, we notice the uneven covering of the Dobrudjan territory; these pieces were used in commercial transactions and enjoyed favourable circumstances of a political, administrative and military nature that were apparently created chiefly along the Pontic coast, but also along the banks of the Danube. They appear especially in the Greek cities, but also, to a smaller extent, in the small Dacian or Greek-autochthonous settlements. In the case of the cities, from a numerical point of view, as isolated discoveries, the city of Istros and its immediate environs clearly stand out, next to the settlement from Sinoie, the point of Zmeica.

The bronze coin probably appeared in the Greek world, from the second half of the 5th century B. C. and it is intensely exploited and emitted, starting with the 4th century B. C.⁵, along with the gold and silver ones. Theoretically, it loses much of its value once it leaves the market of the emitter-city⁶, and it enjoyed its value only inside its city, as it was established a rate of exchange due to the interests of the emitting authorities⁷, being meant for the daily transactions⁸. This significant presence of the Macedonian bronze emissions in the territory between the Danube and the Black Sea, mainly those of the type Philip II, was already recorded⁹. Another interesting aspect is connected with the chronological determination and with a chronological penetration sequence, a fact that is difficult to ascertain. Thus, most of the bronze coins of Philip II seem to be posthumous¹⁰, in other words, issued after his death, few of them original (a situation that goes also for the silver coins)¹¹. It has already been proposed, for the penetration of the Macedonian coin, chiefly the period of manifestation of Alexander III and then of Lysimachus¹². For the moment of their penetration, we could suggest an eventual chronological sequence, expressed by their penetration as early as the time of Philip II and then of Alexander III, but probably with intermittent appearances. Then it was asserted that some of the pieces from the first series came with the

⁴ Talmațchi 2006a: 167-174; Talmațchi 2006b: 81-101.

⁵ Amandry 1990: 7.

⁶ Rebuffat 1996: 146.

⁷ Picard 1998: 7.

⁸ Caccamo Caltabiano 1982: 89; Cahn 2000: 35.

⁹ Mitrea 1965: 150-151.

¹⁰ Mitrea 1971a: 266-267; Oberländer-Târnoveanu 1978: 69; Preda 1998: 99; Talmațchi 2003: 32.

¹¹ Mitrea 1971b: 165-177.

¹² Preda 1956: 278.

posthumous ones in other words, a little later than the moment of their striking. Also, we have emitted the hypothesis of their appearance only starting with the period of Lysimachus¹³. This last hypothesis can also be sustained if we think that, for instance in Istros, we have discoveries of coins of the types Philip II and Alexander III, made as a result of the archaeological excavations from sector X, in a late Hellenistic context¹⁴. At the same time, we have identified the emission of didrachmas from Istros, with some variants of initials in the interval 315-305 B.C., considered even to be a peak, for the rhythm of the monetary production of this type in the colony, in other words, during the time of Lysimachus¹⁵. This policy is, in this respect, only a continuation of the monetary policy of Philip II and Alexander III¹⁶. It was even suggested that the Macedonian emissions and Ilistrian silver emissions have cohabited, in the financial operations there were specific to the age, and were surrounded and utilized by the Macedonian authority for their own benefit¹⁷.

The strict policy against the Greek poleis and materialized in their autonomy loss, then by the uprisings against the ruler of the Thracian king, the possible passing interdiction to issue coins, are few arguments to explain a “strained condition”, rather unfavourable for the economy, with measures enforced by military and political ways¹⁸. Though, if they were integrated in the coinage of Dobrudja, in this area they had, probably, only an apparent circulation and not a real one.

We mention a very complex situation regarding the monetary deposits including only Macedonian coins or Macedonian coins as well.

A moment with important implications on the history of Dobrudja, during the second half of the 1st millennium B.C. was constituted by the appearance of the Macedonian state at the Danube, due to the tendencies of Philip II to ensure the control of Greece of the entire Balkan Peninsula. The closeness to the river has birthed a series of geo-strategic, economical and military problems, concerning the nature of the relations with the Greek colonies from the Black Sea's shore. This is the context in which the Scythian king Atheas penetrates south of the Danube (in 339 B.C. or even at a much earlier date¹⁹) and endangers the northern border of the Macedonian state. The penetration of Atheas could be also considered on account of a “common” expansionist policy in the South of the river.²⁰

Atheas had to face the opposition of the people of Istros, who requested military aid from Philip II, through the intermediate of the Greek city of Apollonia, in exchange for succession rights for the Macedonian king²¹. The premature death

¹³ Oberländer-Târnoveanu mss.: 7.

¹⁴ Condurachi et alii 1954: 520.

¹⁵ Dimitrov 1998: 216; Poenaru Bordea 2001: 17.

¹⁶ Poenaru Bordea 2001: 17.

¹⁷ Dimitrov 1998: 217.

¹⁸ Preda, Nubar 1973: 52-53.

¹⁹ Iliescu 1972: 61.

²⁰ Ellis 1976: 185; Ruscu 2002: 63.

²¹ Rădulescu, Bitoleanu 1998: 53.

of the king of Istros (*rex istrianorum*) leads to the fast penetration into the territory of Atheas, and the occupation of the city surprised Philip during some extended sieges on Byzantium and Perinth²². Through the ample operation initiated in Dobrudja and through the possibility of attracting some strong indigenous forces to his side, Atheas becomes a real danger for Philip II in his wish to conquer the entire Thrace.

Atheas refuse to allow the penetration of Macedonians at the Danube mouths to rise a statue dedicated to Herakles drew the military intervention of Phillip who won²³ (in the framework of the refuse of Atheas to accept the succession). Now, it was possible, the Scythain core near Istros destruction and the besiege upon the Greek cities along the Pontic coast from the North of the colony of Odessos (the destruction of the precincts wall)²⁴. But other information determines us to take into consideration the possibility of its rapid reconstruction; in the new framework, an open economy to the Southern markets was developed, as it is suggested also by the monetary discoveries²⁵. From our point of view, the framework established by the Macedonian authority was favourable, as regarding trade and economy, connecting finally the Dobrudjan West-Pontic with numerous Hellenistic centres, closer or farther. This very aspect allowed the penetration of different coins inside the Dobrudjan territory, mostly the bronze ones in order to assure a stable coin circulation, at least on the coast. It was assumed that for the poleis situated on the West Pontic coast, in the straits area²⁶ the fact that the financial situation, as that of the local mints, generally, in spite of all anticipations, wasn't disastrous. King Philip II didn't eliminate the possibility to issue bronze coins specific for the different iconographical types in the poleis under his domination or only his control.²⁷ The possible settlement of some Greek garrisons in the Greek cities even during his life²⁸ could have been contributed to bronze coins spreading on the economical markets at a rate difficult to identify in this stage of researches.

The second important moment for the first stage of penetration of the coins was the start of the year 335 B.C.²⁹, when Alexander the Great sets off into a military-strategic campaign in Thrace and towards the Danube, extremely important for the meeting of all conditions necessary to the carrying out of his large-scale plans in the Orient³⁰. This campaign, led against the Tribals and the Illyrians, reached, in one of his stages the area of the right bank of the Danube, where not only terrestrial but also naval troops had been gathered, troops that had come by means of the river. The crossing of the Macedonian army to the left bank

²² Alexandrescu 1967: 86.

²³ Nicorescu 1925: 22-28.

²⁴ Coja 1964: 383-398.

²⁵ Preda, Nubar 1973: 52; regarding the favourable economical and political influence of Macedonia upon the Western coast of Pontus Euxinus, see at Vulpe 1938: 78.

²⁶ Lungu, Poenaru Bordea 2000: 292.

²⁷ Picard 1990: 1-15.

²⁸ Burstein 1986: 134.

²⁹ Vulpe 2001: 457.

³⁰ Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1995: 142.

of the Danube does not validate a final victory³¹. Forced to withdraw his units on the other bank, after the destruction of a weakly fortified tribal centre, Alexander chooses to undertake peace negotiations and create collaboration projects with the opposing forces, as he did not seem, from a military point of view, at that moment, interested in any decisive confrontation³².

Very important for us and for our theme is the action (in the period of Alexander the Great) of general Zopyrion, former governor Thrace (*Thraciae praepositus*) and of the left shore of the Pontus Euxinus (*praefectus Ponti*), killed in war in 326/5 B.C.³³. When the siege upon Olbia was finished (without a military success), and when the rest of the troops came back, the general himself was assassinated (with another 30.000 man), probably by the Gethians and Scythians³⁴.

For this political and military moment already presented before, we mention a series of monetary hoards, as we are going to explain as follows. These include bronze samples, discovered either along the West-Pontic coast, or in the neighbourhood, that excluding their presence due a particular interest, as are the ones from Bulgaria, in Asparuhovo (composed of 212 bronze coins, of which 202 of the type Philip II and ten of the type Alexander III, dated to 325/310 B.C.), Cernovo (composed of 500 bronze coins of the types Philip II and Alexander III, dated to 325/310 B.C.), Develt (composed of 15 kilograms of bronze coins, of the types Philip II and Alexander III, dated to 340/330 B.C.), Jarebi (composed of 300 bronze coins, of the types Philip II and Alexander III, dated to 325/310 B.C.), Kosarica (composed of 95 bronze coins, of which 87 of the type Philip II and five of the type Alexander III, dated to 325/310 B.C.), and Varna (composed of a small number of bronze coins, of the types Philip II and Alexander III, dated to 325/310 B.C.)³⁵. We add to these samples already presented from Dobrudja some from Pelin, Constanța and Mangalia. The hoard from Pelin (Comana commune, Constanța county)³⁶ seems to be the richest in number of pieces with sure data and information. It includes coins issued by Philip II (147 samples), coins from Alexander III (27, 48 % - 56 samples) and anonymus (two samples), and a piece by Lampsacus³⁷. Discovered in a clay vessel in this settlemnt, in 1973, it was dated in the 4th-3rd centuries B.C. The deposit from Constanța was discovered in 1959 on the Maior Șonțu street, at a depth of 2, 70 metres, in conditions that remain unknown to this day. All the coins were emissions of the type Philip II and were initially 11. Unfortunately, the rudimentary cleansing techniques of those years led to the destruction of eight of them, so that only three pieces were preserved. The one from Mangalia also has a small number of constitutive pieces, similar to the

³¹ Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1995: 155.

³² Branga 1978: 35.

³³ Pârvan 1982: 49-50; Rădulescu, Bitoleanu 1998: 55; Ruscu 2002, 73-78.

³⁴ Ruscu 2002: 78.

³⁵ Talmațchi 2006b: 59-60.

³⁶ Ocheșeanu 1974: 147-158.

³⁷ Ocheșeanu 1974: 148-149; Mitrea 1975a: 311, nr. 16; Coin Hoards 1975: 17, nr. 45; Mitrea 1975b: 317, nr. 16; Coin Hoards 1976: 20, nr. 53; Coin Hoards 1977: 25, nr. 26; Poenaru Bordea 1979: 103; Preda 1998: 101, 107; it is preserved in NHAMC collections inv. no. 8129-8334.

one from Constanța³⁸. The hoard from Mangalia (Constanța county) was found in 1987, at about 8 km from town and it included 10 or 12 bronze Macedonian pieces, of which there was retrieved only one Alexander III sample³⁹.

We add to this list a final unpublished deposit. This was found at Adâncata-Floriile (Aliman commune, Constanța county) and it includes few dozens of Macedonian bronze coins of which there were retrieved 10 samples, of which nine pieces issued by Philip II and a sample issued by Alexander III⁴⁰. We believe that number of hoards was completed on the occasion of the expedition of Zopyrion, being rather connected with the retreat of the rest of his army; the discoveries coming mostly from inside the continental territory and along the Western coast of Pontus Euxinus (Map I).

Then, after the death of Alexander the Great (323 B.C.) and the division of his empire, Dobrudja's area was part of the Kingdom of Thrace led by Lysimachus, who considered the Danube as a boundary of his state. Starting from the present premises, given the numerous kinds of anti-Macedonian status quo, Lysimachus conducted a policy based on the military factor. Such cities from the western coast of the Black Sea have been forced to accept military garrisons⁴¹. The harsh policy of the diadoch (although there are opinions that consider this hypothesis to be exaggerated⁴²) led to the appearance of a significant revolt of the west-Pontic cities in 313 B.C., having Callatis as their leader⁴³. According to information left to posterity by Diodorus, the remarkable strength of the rebellion was produced, on the one hand, by the good collaboration between Callatis and Istros, and on the other hand, by the attraction into the vortex of confrontations of the populations in the area - „barbarians” (Gethians and Scythians). Lysimachus manages to defeat the coalition's revolt, through a fast intervention, but the siege of Callatis was long, the first part between 313 – 311, the second from 310 until 308/307 B.C., or even until 304 B.C.⁴⁴ (it might be, perhaps, even a second rebellion). Between 309/308, the King of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Eumelos (probably also the secret agitator of the revolt), offered the possibility of stay for 1000 people from Callatis, who had left because of the siege, in the colony of Psoa⁴⁵.

The negative effects of this kind of expeditions and mostly their consequences not always positive for the Macedonian kingdom, and then, for the diadoch of Thracia, should have influenced a lot the economical and trade conditions of the Western colonies at Pontus Euxinus. Though, it seems the local conditions were different comparing to what could have been happened logically. We assume that

³⁸ Talmațchi 2003: 27, nr. 5-7.

³⁹ Ocheșeanu 1975: 234, nr. 3; Poenaru Bordea, Mitrea 1992: 202, nr. 7.

⁴⁰ The monetary deposit is going to be purchased by The National Archeology Museum of Constanța in 2008.

⁴¹ Pippidi 1967: 155.

⁴² Burstein 1984: 57-68.

⁴³ Alexandrescu 1968: 272; Lund 1992: 33-36; Avram, Poenaru Bordea 2001: 597.

⁴⁴ Poenaru Bordea 1974: 112.

⁴⁵ Pippidi, Berciu 1965: 215-216; Avram 1991: 104; Ruscu 2002: 86-87.

the “Lysimachus” moment is connected with the second series of hoards, recently retrieved from Dobrudja, this time unpublished.

In Isaceea (Tulcea county), on the bank of the Danube, in the area named „Movilele Dese”, in a region well-known as rich in tumuli, there was discovered in 1998, in a small metal vessel, a deposit including 40 bronze coins, of which 24 pieces issued for Philip II, 14 for Alexander III and two Apollo type coins (with the acronym **A** on the reverse)⁴⁶, issued in Istros, during the autonomous period. In Stejaru (Saraiu commune, Constanța county), there was discovered in unknown conditions, in the neighbourhood of the village, a deposit including 149 bronze coins, of which 89 Philip II type samples, 58 Alexander III samples and two Apollo type pieces issued in Odessos, during the autonomous period⁴⁷. In 2007, there was discovered by accident on the slopes of the hills covered with vineyards near Tulcea (at about two kilometres from the entrance in the town on the national road), a deposit including 112 bronze coins, of which 69 issued by Philip II, 39 issued by Alexander III, three Apollo type samples from Odessos and two Apollo type (two with the acronym **A** on the reverse) issued by Istros⁴⁸.

We mention the fact the coins coming from the two West-Pontic colonies Istros and Odessos, present in some of the hoards, belong to monetary types having in common the representation of the god Apollo on the obverse, similar to the bronze samples issued by Macedonian workshops for Philip II, during his time and posthumous. It seems this similarity is not accidental. We add to this information the fact that in the neighbourhood of the ancient Odessos (Varna), in the village of Osenovo, there was found a hoard including six Philip II Macedonian coins and two samples with the name of Apollo, all issued in Odessos. The author who published the hoard considers this one was buried probably at the end of the 4th century B.C, and the beginning of the 3rd century, in connection with the events during the period⁴⁹. The colony of Odessos entered during Philip II under the Macedonian protection, as regarding political and military aspects, getting free from the pressures coming from inside the Thracian barbarian surrounding⁵⁰, and more, not paying a possible tribute to Atheneas kingdom. Under Lysimachus, the city was included into the Greek coalition uprising against all kind of abuses of the diadoch authority. It was the first colony under the besiege and it surrounded⁵¹, being conquered by the general Pleistarchos⁵². The next centre under the besiege was Istros, which also surrounded. He also eliminated the Thracian resistance (by intimidation) and the Scythian one (in a battle with unknown place) and begins the

⁴⁶ The monetary deposit was scattered in different private collections.

⁴⁷ Among the 189 samples, 139 were purchased for the numismatic patrimony of the national Bank of Romania, and the rest of 10 pieces entered in the numismatic collection of The National Archeology Museum of Constanța.

⁴⁸ The monetary deposit is going to be purchased by The National Archeology Museum of Constanța in 2008.

⁴⁹ Lazarenko 2004: 51.

⁵⁰ Ruscu 2002: 66.

⁵¹ Ruscu 2002: 78.

⁵² Diodor: 19, 73; 20, 112.

long siege of the city of Callatis. The Apollo type coins issued in Odessos (with the head of Apollo seen from his profile and facing right on the obverse and on the reverse with the representation of the Great God sitting and leaning on his left hand, facing left, a patera and a cornucopia), present in the three of the four already mentioned hoards (having marks or not⁵³), can be dated between 350-323 B.C., or in the last part of the 4th century B.C.⁵⁴ The late dating of these samples (post 270 B.C. or even at the end of the 3rd century B.C.)⁵⁵ seems not to be confirmed by the discoveries until this moment, from an archaeological and numismatic point of view. According to C. Preda, the Apollo type coins from Istros appear, in the first series (with the head of Apollo, probably taken from Philip II coins), not much after the middle of the 4th century B.C. and continues until the beginning of the 3rd century B.C., the rest of the series belonging to the 2nd century B.C.⁵⁶ In the framework of the second stage of Istros mint, Gh. Poenaru Bordea, places the silver coins of the 3rd group (350 and about 330 or earlier) and the 4th (330 or earlier and 313 B.C.), beside bronze coins of the river god Istros, Apollo types (Fedesti type – post 339 B.C) and those of small flan – 313-280 B.C. or even before 339 or earlier and 313 B.C. The same author includes the Apollo type big coins in the 4th stage after 280 until 72-71 B.C.⁵⁷

The introduction also of the pieces including the acronym **A** on the reverse in this stage seems not to be truthful from many points of view. As iconography, there are no similarities between this sub-type and the other big pieces of the general type. The style of the representation, respecting all the details repeats also on the small coins (on the obverse and the reverse), which we can consider as submultiples (sometimes it is also present the acronym **A**).⁵⁸ Or this type of pieces were considered to belong to the third issuing stage which could have finished to the end of the 4th century B.C. On their reverse, the eagle and the dolphin are illustrated in the „classical” form, that meaning the eagle having the feathers gathered is placed upon the dolphin and they are both facing left. On the reverse of the rest of the big coins of Apollo type issued this time in the last mint stage, the eagle has opened feathers, it is placed near the dolphin, similar to the previous situation⁵⁹. It is also important that the discovery of the Apollo type big coins having the acronym **A**, together with the Macedonian coins of the types previously mentioned could suggest they are earlier with few decades. According to our opinion, we believe that the four hoards form a special series of deposits connected with the West-Pontic Greek cities uprising (Map II). If the hoard discovered near the colony of Odessos seems to be created after the victorious siege

⁵³ The mark present on the coins from Odessos deposits represents an equilateral inside a circle. This Hellenistic mark/monogram is similar, after I. Lazarenko with that one present on the stater and tetradrachmas issued in Odessos during the Hellenistic epoch, Lazarenko 2004: 46-47.

⁵⁴ Lazarenko 2004: 47-48, 49; Minchev 2007: 117.

⁵⁵ SNG IX 1993: pl. XI; SNG IX 2000: pl. XII.

⁵⁶ Preda, Nubar 1973: 38; Preda 1998: 66.

⁵⁷ Poenaru Bordea 2001: 32; Poenaru Bordea 2004: 30-31.

⁵⁸ It is preserved in NHAMC collections.

⁵⁹ SNG IX 2000: pl. IX, nr. 189-193.

upon it, the other three seem to be formed later on, after Istros was conquered. Taking into consideration as well the discovery places, going from North to South about the Central part of Dobrudja, it is possible they have been lost on the occasion of the attack of Lysimachus troops upon the Scythian-Gethian populations allied with the colonies, before the attack upon the city of Callatis. In 302, a fleet full of military troops left the city of Odessos in order to reach Minor Asia³¹, being helped by Lysimachus. Transforming Odessos in a military centre could be considered a consequence of the daring action in 313 B.C, and its maintenance, as in Istros and Callatis too, could have last until 281 B.C. .

As a conclusion, the study regarding the presence of the Macedonina type coin in Dobrudja can offer further information, new directions of investigation of different aspects referring to the political, military and economical events, completing those offered by other sources at the researcher's disposal. Being integrated to a general trend specific to that period, having a role of maximum importance and reflecting the expansion stages of the Macedonian kingdom, these coins have been accepted by the Greek and the autochthonous population. From our point of view, the framework offered by the Macedonian authority was favourable for economy and trade, finally, connecting the West Pontic Dobrudjan colonies with numerous centres of the Hellenistic world, closer or farther. This very aspect permitted the penetration of different coins in the Dobrudjan area, mostly the bronze ones in order to assure a stable monetary circulation, at least in the area of the coast⁶¹.

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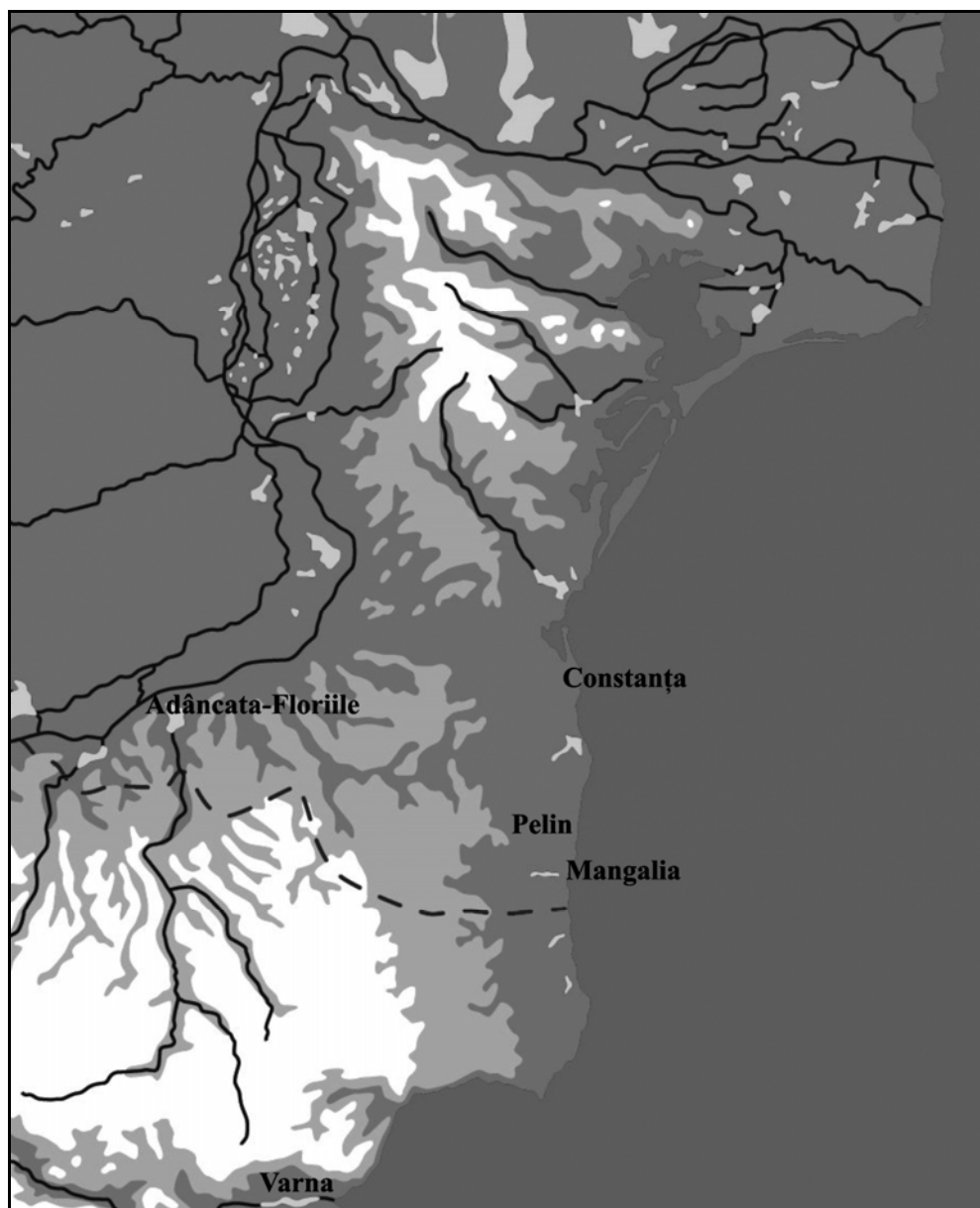
³¹ Diodor: 20, 1 12, 2.

⁶¹ Talmațchi 2007: passim.

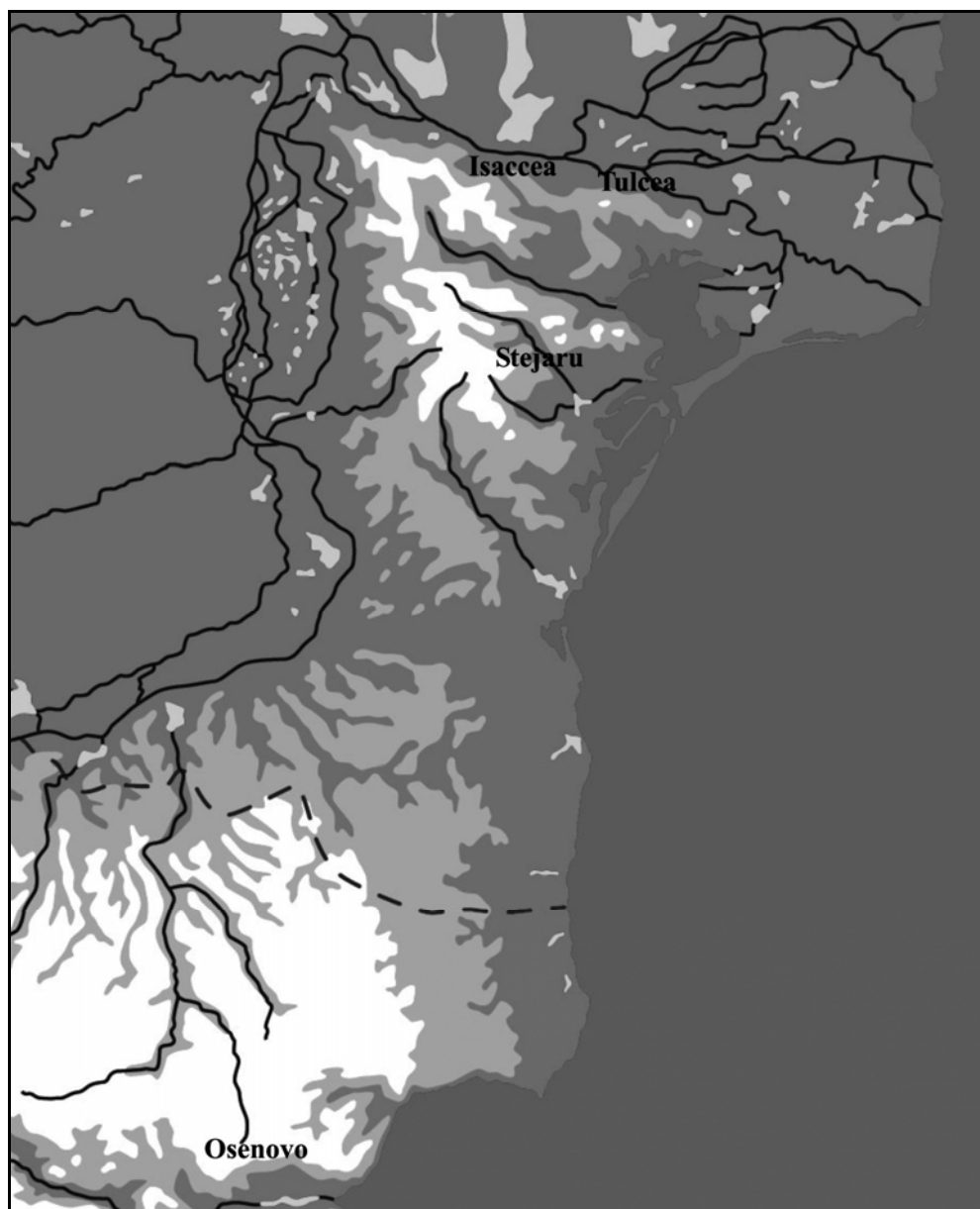
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Map I:



Map II:

EMANUEL PETAC*, MIHAI IONESCU**, NICOLAE ALEXANDRU***,
ROBERT CONSTANTIN****, ALEXANDRU ALEXIU*****

THE FUNERARY COIN HOARD DISCOVERED IN 2005 AT MANGALIA, CONSTANȚA COUNTY

Rezumat: În vara anului 2005, într-un punct situat la limita necropolei romane și apoi romano-bizantine de la Mangalia s-a descoperit un mormânt de înhumatie, cu groapă simplă, care conținea alături de resturile umane un vas cu 15 denari imperiali. Aceștia se eșalonează de la Nero la Hadrian astfel : Nero 1, Galba 1, Otho 1, Vitellius 1, Vespasian 4, Traian 4, Hadrian 3. Cea mai recentă monedă datează din anul 132 p. Chr. Sunt de remarcat câteva rarități numismatice, fiind de semnalat mai ales a 15-a monedă din catalog, o combinație iconografică necunoscută până acum pentru segmentul cronologic precizat. Descoperirea este unică până acum în Dobrogea prin numărul denarilor depuși în mormânt, confirmând încă o dată pătrunderea mai timpurie la Kallatis a ritului înhumatiei, probabil prin prezența mai accentuată a unei bogate populații orientale. Semnalăm, de asemenea, o descoperire monetară izolată (denar de la Commodus), provenind dintr-un punct neprecizat de pe cuprinsul Kallatisului.

Keywords : Kallatis, Roman cemetery, inhumation tomb, Roman imperial denarii, Hadrian, chronology

In the summer of 2005, in the district Dobrudja II from Mangalia, Constanța county, was discovered a ancient inhumation tomb, in the courtyard of a former military unit, south of the road to Albești, at 200-300 m West from the Western limit of the Roman and Byzantine cemetery of Kallatis. In the same area were discovered other Hellenistic and Roman tombs. The present discovery consists in a simple grave, North to South oriented, head to the south. Near the head were found a fragmentary jug, which contains 15 Roman imperial denarii, from Nero to Hadrian. Another one, from Commodus, was found somewhere in the area of Kallatis.

* Cabinetul Numismatic al Bibliotecii Academiei Române, București. E-mail :
viorel_petac@yahoo.com

** Muzeul de Arheologie Callatis, Mangalia. E-mail : ionescumihai2000@yahoo.it

*** Muzeul de Arheologie Callatis, Mangalia. E-mail : nikam_ral@yahoo.com

**** Muzeul de Arheologie Callatis, Mangalia. E-mail : robertconstantin70@yahoo.com

***** Muzeul de Arheologie Callatis, Mangalia. E-mail : sandualexiu@yahoo.com

CATALOGUE OF THE COINS

HOARD

Nero

1. Denarius.

RIC, I, p. 148, nr. 52, Rome, 63-68 A.D.

BMC, I, p. 212, nr. 90, Rome, 64-68 A.D.

RIC, I², p. 153, nr. 60, Rome, 65-66 A.D.

Galba : Diva Iulia Augusta

2. Denarius.

RIC, I, p. 200, nr. 4 (var. 7), Rome, 68-69 A.D.

BMC, I, p. 310, nr. 8 var., Rome, 68-69 A.D.

RIC, I², p. 242, nr. 186, July 68-January 69 A.D.

Otho

3. Denarius.

RIC, I, p. 219, nr. 12, Rome, 69 A.D.

BMC, I, p. 366, nr. 18, Rome, 69 A.D.

RIC, I², p. 260, nr. 8, Rome, 69 A.D.

Vitellius

4. Denarius.

RIC, I, p. 224, nr. 2, Rome, 69 A.D.

BMC, I, p. 368, nr. 1, p. 369, nr. 7 or p. 371, nr. 20, Rome, 69 A.D.

RIC, I², p. 271, nr. 66, p. 272, nr. 73 or 90, Rome, 69 A.D.

Vespasianus

5. Denarius.

RIC, II, p. 17, nr. 20, Rome, 69-71 A.D.

BMC, II, p. 7, ‡ b.

6. Denarius.

RIC, II, p. 19, nr. 42, Rome, 72-73 A.D.

BMC, II, p. 11, nr. 64, Rome, 72-73 A.D.

7. Denarius.

RIC, II, p. 22, nr. 67 (1), Rome, end of the year 73 A.D.

BMC, II, p. 20, nr. 105, Rome, 73 A.D.

8. Denarius.

RIC, II, p. 27, nr. 114, Rome, 79 A.D.

BMC, II, p. 44, nr. 246, Rome, 79 A.D.

Trajan

9. Denarius.

RIC, II, p. 252, nr. 116, Rome, 103-111 A.D.

BMC, III, p. 71, nr. 276, Rome, group V, 103-111 A.D.

Hill, p. 140, nr. 484, Rome, issue 15, 108 A.D.

10. Denarius.

RIC, II, p. 263, nr. 269, Rome, 112-114 A.D.

BMC, III, p. 89, nr. 418, Rome, 112-117 A.D.

Hill, p. 144, nr. 617, Rome, issue 20, 114 A.D.

11. Denarius.

RIC, II, p. 267, nr. 331, Rome, 114-117 A.D.

BMC, III, p. 120, nr. 616, Rome, group VI, 112-117 A.D.

Hill, p. 150, nr. 762, Rome, issue 24, 117 A.D.

12. Denarius.

RIC, II, p. 269, nr. 365, Rome, 114-117 A.D.

BMC, III, p. 119, nr. 607 var., Rome, group V, 112-117 A.D.

Hill, p. 150, nr. 764, Rome, issue 24, 117 A.D.

Hadrian

13. Denarius.

RIC, II, p. 358, nr. 146 var., 125-128 A.D.

BMC, III, p. 563, Addenda; cf. p. 282, before nr. 334, Rome, 125-128 A.D.

Hill, p. 162, nr. 367 and 373, Rome, issue 15, 128 A.D.

14. Denarius.

RIC, II, p. 368, nr. 240, Rome, 134-138 A.D.

BMC, III, p. 320, nr. 621, Rome, 134-138 A.D.

Hill, p. 165, nr. 493, Rome, issue 20, 132 A.D.

15. Denarius.

RIC, II, -.

Type BMC, III, p. 381, nr. 35 var., East (Asia ?) or semi-barbarous issue
(see also pl. 70, nr. 18).

For another obverse legend see also RIC, II, p. 370, nr. 257, Rome, 134-138 A.D. and

BMC, III, p. 327, nr. 688, Rome, 134-138 A.D.
Hill, -: p. 59, Rome, group 3, 128 A.D.

ISOLATED FIND

Commodus

16. Denarius.

RIC, III, p. 389, nr. 210, Rome, 190 A.D.
BMC, IV, p. 741, †, Rome, 190 A.D.

The fifteen denarii from the hoard are issues from Nero to Hadrian (Nero 1, Galba 1, Otho 1, Vitellius 1, Vespasianus 4, Trajan 4, Hadrian 3). The last coin from the catalogue – the sixteenth – is an isolated find (denarius from Commodus) from an unknown place from Kallatis. The structure of the hoard (53,33 % coins from the second half of the first century A.D. and 46,66 % issues from the first two Antonins) reflects the normal distribution of the coins from the contemporary hoards. Despite the rarity of the similar contemporary finds from Dobrudja¹, there are no doubts that we have a classical distribution of the existent issues in the decades which follow the monetary reform of Trajan from 107 A.D. (Dio Cassius, LXVIII, 15; BMC, III : LXVIII; Hill 1970 : 216). Although the contemporary discoveries from the Roman Dacia are not much more relevant, the hoards from Flămânda-Cremenari, Galicea commune, Vâlcea county (Mitrea 1954: 472, nr. 3; 1957: 407-412; Tudor 1968: 119; Petac 2000: 354, nr. 70), Locusteni, Daneți commune, Dolj county (Tudor 1968: 117; Popilian 1983: 121-122), Moșna, Sibiu county (Windisch 1790: 162; Protase 1958: 254, note 1, nr. 15) – if the last two are really ended during Hadrian reign – and Timișoara II (1954), Timiș county (Mitrea 1978: 367, nr. 71; Mitrea, Nussbaum 1983: 152; Petac 2002: 81-83) reflects the massive presence of the post-neronian silver issues (Petac, 2000, 30-31).

Although the number of the monetary hoards discovered in tombs is not a significant one, the period between the IInd to the Vth century A.D. are well covered (Poenaru Bordea, Ocheșeanu 1991: 347-371). Usually, they contain few common metal coins (Bucovală 1991 : 199; Poenaru Bordea, Ocheșeanu 1991 : 369; Simion 1995: 121-149) and occasionally one or two silver issues (Bucovală, Pașca 1992 : 236). As it was already noticed (Poenaru Bordea, Ocheșeanu 1991: 349), the rarity of this type of discoveries depends on the absence of systematic archaeological researches in Roman cemeteries – a significant exception being represented by the Kallatis situation (Preda 1980) – and by the other hand because of the expansion of Charon's obol – usually represented by one or two common

¹ From the first half of the IInd century A.D. we have in Dobrudja only two small hoards (20 and 68 denarii), both of them from Antoninus Pius : Dăeni, Tulcea county (Mitrea 1976 : 290, 78; 1981 : 584, 171) and Medgidia, Constanța county (Vertan 1978 : 227-234), first of them containing only common metal coins and the second only denarii. For both of them, see also Vertan 2002 : 172; 179-180; 274, 12; 280, 21).

metal coins (Poenaru Bordea, Ocheșeanu 1991: 349). The offerings containing more coins are generally explained by their attribution to several persons (Poenaru Bordea, Ocheșeanu 1991: 349). The situation became much more complex when such a funerary offering is deposited in a pot, as it happened at Șipote (Stavru 1972: 236, 241-244) and Mangalia-Dobruđja II, 2005. It is for the first time that such a funerary monetary offering, containing 15 denarii, was found in Dobruđja. Such a significant offering, in an inhumation tomb (with simple grave) from the Hadrian time, reflects not necessary the social position of the family or the personal attachment (Stavru 1972: 244; Poenaru Bordea, Ocheșeanu 1991 : 370), but more probably the presence and the importance of an wealthy Oriental population in the area of Kallatis (Bărlădeanu-Zavatin 1977 : 149; Simion 1995 : 128). The situation is a normal one for this West pontic city, where the predominance of the early inhumation cemeteries is an already well-known phenomenon (Barbu 1977: 206).

There are some interesting numismatic remarks concerning several coins from this funerary hoard. For Vespasian, RIC, 20 (nr. 5) the catalogue notice only another single coin, from the Gneccchi collection². For the coin nr. 12 – Trajan, RIC, 365 – we notice a new distribution of the reverse legend (PM TRP COS – V – I PP SPQ – R / PRO – VID) then in the other two already known situations (PM TRP COS – VI PP SPQ – R / PRO – VID respectively PM TRP CO – S VI PP SP QR / PRO – VID)³. It seems to be for the moment the single known example with this distribution of the text, although, considering the number of the already published variants⁴, this Roman mint issue from 117 A.D. seems to be a large one. Finally, the last coin from the tomb – nr. 15, Hadrian, BMC, III, p. 381, nr. 35 var. – have on the obverse the emperor's head, without laurel wreath and unbearded, to right, and the legend HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS – PP and on the reverse Pietas standing to the left, keeping the extended right hand over a left side altar, with the legend PIETA – S AVG. In the Berlin Museum there is a denarius with a certain typological similarity – the single one known until now⁵ – but with another obverse iconography (bust, not head of the emperor, also without beard or laurel wreath), having a different obverse legend (HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP) and a distinct distribution of the reverse text (PIETAS – A – VG) was considered a semi-barbarous issue or maybe an issue of an oriental Roman mint⁶. Even if in the last years we noticed the growing number of the coins from the same group with the

² BMC, II: 7, ‡, note.

³ BMC, III: 119, nr. 607.

⁴ Several variants of the reverse legend distribution for the coins type RIC, 325 : P – M TRP COS – VI – PP SPQR / PRO – VID (Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 125, 13.10.2003, lot 470 and Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 138, 7.03.2005, lot 2081, possible the same sample); PP TRP COS VI PP SPQR / PRO – VID (Auctionhaus H.D. Rauch GmbH, Mail Bid Sale 8, 1.10.2004, lot 403); PM TRP COS – VI – PP SP – QR / PRO – VID (Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 142, 10.10.2005, lot 2471); PM TRP CO – S VI PP S – PQR / PRO – VID (Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 147, 7.03.2006, lot 2079); P – M TRP CO – S – VI PP SPQR / PRO – VID (Jean Elsen & ses Fils S.A., Auction 87, 11.03.2006, lot 1369).

⁵ BMC, III: 381, nr. 35 and plate 70, nr. 18.

⁶ BMC, III: CLIV-CLV; 381, nr. 35.

Berlin piece, so we know today five samples⁷, the Berlin denarius still keeps its oneness, being the single one having on the obverse the bust and not the emperor's head and also the single with the registered reverse legend. Otherwise, examining the reverses of the five mentioned coins, we saw each time a different distribution of the legend⁸, clear sign of a large monetary issue. Following the chronology of Ph. V. Hill, all these coins belong to the fifth group, the latest (132-138 A.D.)⁹ from the third monetary period of Hadrian's reign¹⁰. The specificity of the obverse legend (HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP) and the exclusively descriptive legend of the reverse (PIETAS – A – VG)¹¹ are quite clear in this sense. In contrast with all them, the coin from the funerary hoard discovered at Mangalia in 2005 belongs to the third group of issues from the third monetary period of Hadrian's reign, from 128 or beginning of 129 A.D.¹², being the first point out of this type in this chronological sequence.

The latest coin from the depot is a Hadrian's denarii RIC, 240 type : HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP / FELICITATI AVG, with galley (Hill 1970: 165, nr. 493), belonging to the same five period. It was struck in 132 A.D., recording probably the beginning of the third imperial journey¹³. So, we can suppose that the funerary offering was buried to the middle of the fourth decade from the IInd century A.D.

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⁷ See eBay, item 280376923, sold by Pegasi Numismatics, March 2000 (1); Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 115, 5. 03. 2002, lot 1613 (2); Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 130, 8. 03. 2004, lot 2153 (3); Auctionhaus H.D. Rauch GmbH, Mail Bid Sale, 12.09.2006, lot 766 (4).

⁸ PIET – AS AVG (1) ; PIETA – S – AVG (2) ; PIETAS – AVG (3) ; PIETA – S AVG (4).

⁹ Hill 1970 : 64.

¹⁰ Hill 1970 : 52.

¹¹ Hill 1970 : 64.

¹² Hill 1970 : 59, 62.

¹³ Hill 1970 : 65.

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Plate 1: The pot and funerary hoard (nr. 1-10) from Mangalia (Dobrudja II, 2005).



Fig. 1: The coins from the funerary hoard from Mangalia-Dobrudja 2, 2005 (nr. 11-15) and denarius from Commodus (nr. 16) - isolated find.

COIN MOULDS THAT HAVE PRODUCED THE SO-CALLED “LIMESFALSA” AT CARNUNTUM*

Abstract: Seven fragments of coin moulds were identified amongst other artefacts found in the so-called "Zivilstadt", a civilian quarter of *municipium Aelium Carnuntum*. Such moulds were used to cast bronze coins, also known as *limesfalsa*. The article deals with the technique involve the dating of moulds and the "pitfalls" for archaeologists when they have to rely on the cast coin dating.

Keywords: coin moulds, cast techniques, dating, archaeological context.

The cast coins of Roman times have been always regarded with a special interest by scholars as these coins had something mysterious: legal or illegal statute; who have used them and for how long; signs for moments of financial difficulties.

Various aspects on this special category of coinage were topics to many scholars, and most recently, they were magisterially analyzed in detail by M. Pfisterer¹.

Therefore, the main aim of this study is to present the recent discoveries of special interest from Carnuntum.

It has been almost a century since the first so-called *limesfalsa* were noticed at Carnuntum together with fragments of matrices². The moulds to cast bronze coins in the Roman period are well known today in various parts of the territory of the Roman Empire and sometimes they were found in large quantities³.

At the first sight, in Carnuntum, one may think that we deal with a paradox. Over 800 pieces assigned to the category of the so-called “*limesfalsa*” were found at this large Roman site⁴. Still, since the discovery of segments of casting chains by Kubitschek at the beginning of the 20th century no other similar finds were recorded. There could have been multiple reasons (e.g. the state of research, the material that can be easily broken (and the technique to produce cast coin led to such destruction)).

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¹ Pfisterer 2007, 643-913.

² For a complete excursion in the history of the topic, see Pfisterer 2007, 648-651, 664-665.

³ Lallemand 1994, 163-173; King 1996, 237-263; Pilon 2004, 290-307.

⁴ Pfisterer 2007, 678.

In 2001, the archaeological excavations on the “Weststrasse” at the Roman site of Carnuntum were restarted after a break of circa 50 years. The previous excavations took place between 1948 and 1957 under the supervision of E. Swoboda.

The so-called “Weststrasse” is located in today Open Air Museum Petronell-Carnuntum, in the area known as “Spaziergarten” (see fig. 1).

The main task of these excavations was to retrieve the archaeological information on the sewer (K 14) adjacent to the street, which it was one of the main S-N drainage sewers of the former Roman *colonia* of Carnuntum.

The excavation of this sewer provides a rich archaeological material consisting of large variety of artefacts.⁵

Seven fragments of coin moulds were identified amongst these artefacts. Such moulds were used to cast bronze coins, also known as *limesfalsa*.

The coin moulds were all made of burnt clay of reddish (6 fragments) and grey colour (1 fragment).

The technique

A detailed description of casting Roman coins has been offered by M. Pfisterer in his work⁶, therefore, here is given a simplified version of the technological process

The process starts with making two moulds, one for the obverse and one for the reverse. In order for the producer to pour the molten metal, a fill hole or channel has to be cut in the mould for pouring. The two halves are then placed together and the metal poured. When the metal cools, the halves are separated and the finished coin removed.

The most well preserved fragment of the coin moulds (Inv. No. 4469-3016/2002) may suggest that the panel contains two moulds. Furthermore, the other fragments reveal the fact that the moulds were placed one next to the other and not through a junction channel. Therefore, the cast coins produced in such moulds came out one stuck to the other, like in the following example⁷:

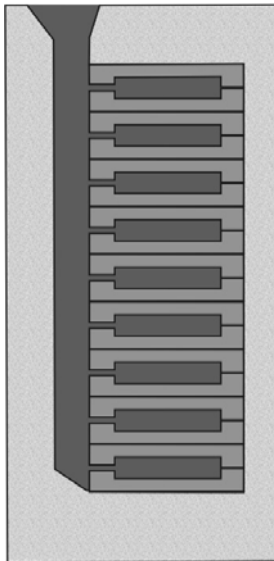
⁵ The excavations were supervised by Dr. Beatrix Petznek and MA Silvia Radbauer.

⁶ Pfisterer 2007, 658-664.

⁷ Pfisterer 2007, 661, Abb. 11.7.



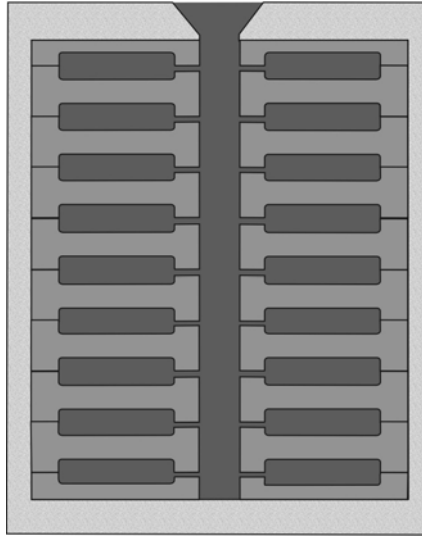
At the moment three main techniques to produce cast coins are known:
 a) one coin mould above the other⁸



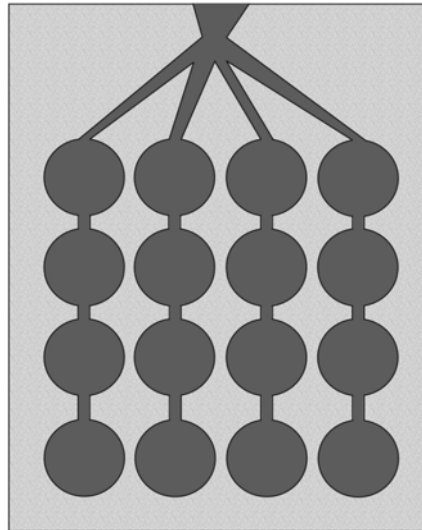
b) similar to previous type but the intermediary panels present moulds on both sides⁹

⁸ After Pfisterer 2007, 659, Abb. 11.4.

⁹ After Pfisterer 2007, 660, Abb. 11.5.

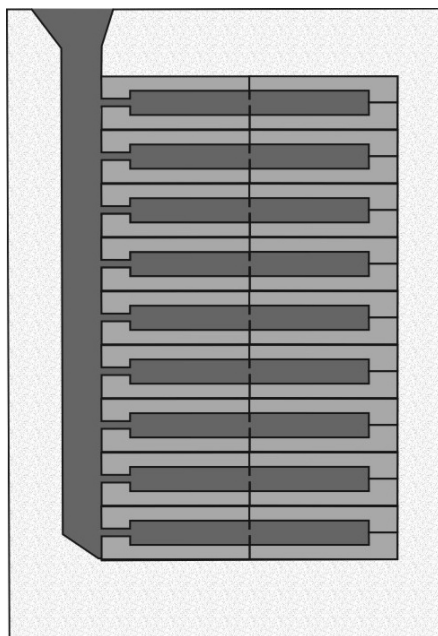


c) multiple moulds on a panel connected through channels¹⁰



In the case of the coin moulds under study their shape indicate that they not belonged to a quadrant panel with multiple moulds but to separate panels with 2 or more moulds one next to the other. The fragments preserved indicate that the moulds were only on one side of the panel (see the catalogue). Therefore, a hypothetical technological line for these moulds may have looked something like in the representation below.

¹⁰ After Pfisterer 2007, 661, Abb. 11.6.



The dating of moulds

The dating of these coin moulds is a difficult task. The obverses depicted on the moulds show portraits of emperors Trajan, Antoninus Pius and Caracalla (?). In the cases of the reverses, they are specific to the reign of Severans (*Victoria Britannicae*) and to the empresses' reverse coin type (*Juno*) up to the time of Julia Maesa.

According to G. Boon the production of cast coin began during the first half of the 3rd century AD and last until 282-283 when such coins were not requested anymore.¹¹

The increase of discoveries of coin moulds has led scholars to have a more accurate opinion on the dating of the use of coin moulds at various sites where they were discovered.

As it is known, due to the technique characteristics, such moulds were used for only one series of cast coins and then destroyed in the process of removing new coins from moulds.

After the most recent monetary types found – AD 240, the analogies as those from Saint-Mard (Belgium) indicate a very short term of manufacture. The moulds depict obverses and reverses of Gordian III¹². At Corseul (France), the moulds were dated after the reign of Aurelian due to the retrieving of two valves mould depicting a denarius of Julia Domna and an antoninianus of Aurelianus.¹³

¹¹ Boon 1988, 124-126.

¹² Lallemand 1994, 146.

¹³ Aubin, 1990, 259-263.

Based on these aspects we could suggest for the moulds under discussions *a terminus post quem* after AD 220. The fact that all the moulds were found much-closed one to the other suggests that they may have been in use at the same time.

The archaeological context in which these moulds were found consists of sand that filled up the sewer and led to the abandonment of it. This layer was rich in archaeological material. Based on the pottery provided by this layer the context was dated around AD 280.¹⁴

Most probable the coin moulds were in use somewhere in the first half of the 3rd century. Once they were no good of any use they were thrown in the sewer where they remained in the filling up layer of the sewer for another circa 30/50 years.

Again, based on the catalogue in the work by M. Pfisterer, it was possible to identify which cast coins could have been produced by some of these moulds.

- for moulds inv. no. 124-1064/2002: possible, the obverses of Pfisterer's catalogue nos. 54-61 (for Trajan) and 104-105 (for Antoninus Pius);¹⁵
- for mould inv. no. 1240-1055/2002: possible, the reverses of Pfisterer's catalogue nos. 248;¹⁶
- for mould inv. no. 4467-3016/2002: possible, the reverses of Pfisterer's catalogue nos. 246, 248, 268;¹⁷
- for mould inv. no. 4469-3016/2002: possible, the reverses of Pfisterer's catalogue nos. 299-300;¹⁸

At the same time, it must be pointed out that the large majority of these cast coins were found at Carnuntum.¹⁹

CATALOGUE

Inv. No. 124-1064/2002

“Zivilstadt Carnuntum”

Westrasse 2002, quadrant: 2, context: 346; layer of sand that filled up the sewer.

Material: reddish clay

Description:

Fragment of reddish clay of rectangular shape, (preserved size: 40.5 x 38.8 mm).

This artefact preserves in a fragmentary state two moulds from two coin obverses.

The two moulds are nearly stuck one to the other to allow the pouring of the molten bronze from one mould to other.

¹⁴ Information MA Silvia Radbauer.

¹⁵ Pfisterer 2007, 783-784; p. 792-793; Taf. 85-86, 88.

¹⁶ Pfisterer 2007, 819; Taf. 97.

¹⁷ Pfisterer 2007, 819, 823; Taf. 97-98.

¹⁸ Pfisterer 2007, 830; Taf. 100.

¹⁹ See n. 14-17.

Holding the artefact in vertical position, with the obverses in a logical display of the imperial portraits the description starts with the mould at the bottom.



The moulds



Positive copy



The rear side

TRAIANVS

The preserved part of this mould depicts in negative the upper part of the head to left of the emperor Trajan wearing the laureate wreath. From the inscription still can be observed letters **N/MO AV – [imp caes(ar) nervae traia]NO AV[g...]** or **[imp caes(ar) nervae traiano opti]MO AV[g...]**.

Taking into consideration the mould diameter, 26.3 mm, it can be said that the mould has produced cast coin of bronze denomination, probably the *as*.

Following the portrait features and the preserved letters of the inscription the mould was based on a genuine bronze coin of Trajan issued in the period of AD 103-117.

ANTONINVS PIVS

The upper mould depicts in negative the neck and the chin of the emperor Antoninus Pius. The letters preserved are **TONIN** and **S P P IMP II**. The location of these letters allow us to complete the inscription of the obverse as: **[an]TONIN[us aug piu]S P P IMP II**. Following the period when the second acclamation (*imperator II*) appeared on the coins of this emperor it can be affirmed that the mould was made based on a genuine obverse issued in the period of AD 143-161. The preserved diameter, 26.4 mm indicates that the cast coin produced by this mould was one of bronze, probably an *as*.

Inv. No. 4470-3016/2002

“Zivilstadt Carnuntum”

Westrasse 2002, quadrant: 3, context: 346; layer of sand that filled up the sewer.

Material: reddish clay

Description:

Fragment of reddish clay of trapezoidal shape, (sizes: 22.7 x 17.9 mm).

This artefact preserves in a fragmentary state a coin mould, from a coin obverse; the state of preservation is extremely low.



The mould



Positive copy



The rear side

TRAIANVS/HADRIANVS?

The image on the mould depicts the rear half of an emperor bust profile to left: the laurel wreath with its knot, and the right shoulder. The very poor state of preservation does not allow a precise identification of the emperor.

Inv. No. 4466-3016/2002

“Zivilstadt Carnuntum”

Westrasse 2002, quadrant: 3, context: 346; layer of sand that filled up the sewer.

Material: reddish clay

Description:

Fragment of reddish clay of rectangular shape, (preserved size: 43.1 x 41.9 mm). The fragment represents the end of what was probably a panel of coin moulds. This artefact presents a coin mould from a coin obverse, almost entirely preserved.



The mould



Positive copy



The rear side

CARACALLA?

The mould depicts a bust to left of an emperor wearing the laureate wreath. The features of the portrait may indicate a coin portrait of Caracalla that appeared on the genuine bronze coins around AD 200.

Inv. No. 1240-1055/2002

Westrasse 2002, quadrant: 2, context: 346; layer of sand that filled up the sewer.

Material: reddish clay

Description:

Fragment of reddish clay of irregular shape, (sizes: 34.6 x 25.7 mm).

This artefact preserves in a fragmentary state two moulds from two coins, one, for certain, a reverse type. One of the moulds is represented, in fact, just by the junction spot with the other mould.



The mould



Positive copy



The rear side

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE

The preserved part of this mould depicts in negative a Victory standing right, fastening a shield on palm-tree, at foot of which there is a captive. From the inscription still can be observed letters **BRITTANNICAE** or [**victoriae**]

BRITTANNICAE.

This monetary type was minted by the official mint of Rome in the time of Septimius Severus. According to the RIC IV.1 this type was issued in the period of AD 202-210 for the male persons of the imperial house: Septimius Severus (RIC IV.1, p. 202, no. 818); Caracalla (RIC IV.1, p. 288, no. 465 (a-b); Geta (RIC IV.1, p. 339, no. 167).

According to the RIC IV.1 in all mentioned cases from above the denomination was sestertius. In addition, the diameter of the mould, 25.7 mm, may suggest that this mould has produced cast coin of bronze, which could have passed as a *sestertius*.

Inv. No. 4467-3016/2002

Westrasse 2002, quadrant: 3, context: 346; layer of sand that filled up the sewer.

Material: reddish clay

Description:

Fragment of reddish clay of irregular shape, (sizes: 24.1 x 19.7 mm).

This artefact preserves in a fragmentary state a coin mould from a coin reverse; the state of preservation is extremely low.



The mould



Positive copy



The rear side

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE type?

The preserved part of this mould seems to depict in negative a Victory standing right. From the inscription, one may read **RITTANN?** – [**victoriae**] **BRITTANICAE**.

If the reading is correct then we have another mould of the same monetary type like the coin mould with the inv. no. 1055/2002. Therefore the description and analyze of the previous mould applies also in this case.

Inv. No. 4469-3016/2002

Westrasse 2002, quadrant: 3, context: 346; layer of sand that filled up the sewer.

Material: grey clay

Description:

Fragment of grey clay of irregular shape with a round end, (preserved size: 53.3 x 36.4 mm).

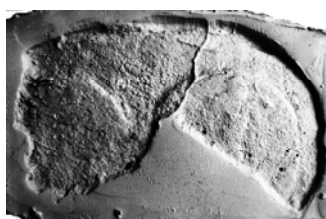
This artefact preserves in a fragmentary state two fragmentary coin moulds in negative; the state of preservation is extremely low.

Regarding the mould at the breaking of the artefact, nothing can be identified on its surface. The other mould, next to the original round end of the artefact, though in a fragmentary state of preservation, one can still notice the upper part of a silhouette standing, the head, and the torso. Therefore, we have here a reverse coin mould.

On the upper part, right, a letter **V** can also be observed.



The moulds



Positive copy



The rear side

IVNO

If we take into consideration the location of this letter **V** in comparison with the silhouette; the fact that no other letter is nearby, and the analogies for such a display then we may conclude that the inscription was **IVNO**.

Such a reverse with the inscription, **IVNO**, and the representation, most probably depicting in negative, Juno standing right, holding patera and sceptre, was amongst ordinary monetary types for the coins issued for the empresses of the mid-2nd century AD up to circa AD 220. The diameter of the coin mould (27.7 mm) indicates that the mould was used to cast a bronze coin.

Such a coin type can be easily noticed for the bronze issues starting with Faustina I (RIC III, p. 165, 168); Faustina II, (RIC III, p. 193) (under Antoninus Pius), (RIC III, p. 345) (under Marcus Aurelius); Lucilla, (RIC III, p. 352); Crispina, (RIC III, p. 443); Julia Domna, (RIC IV.1, p. 310, 312 – both in the period of the reign of Carracalla, AD 211-217); Julia Maesa (RIC IV.2, p. 61).

Inv. No. 4468-3016/2002

Westrasse 2002, quadrant: 3, context: 346; layer of sand that filled up the sewer.

Material: reddish clay

Description:

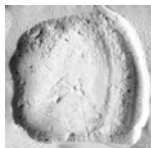
Fragment of irregular shape, (preserved size: 18.3 x 16.6 mm).

This artefact preserves in a fragmentary state a coin mould, maybe from a coin obverse; the state of preservation is extremely low.

The image on the mould seems to depict a head to right of an emperor (?). The very poor state of preservation does not allow a precise identification of the monetary type.



The mould



Positive copy



The rear side

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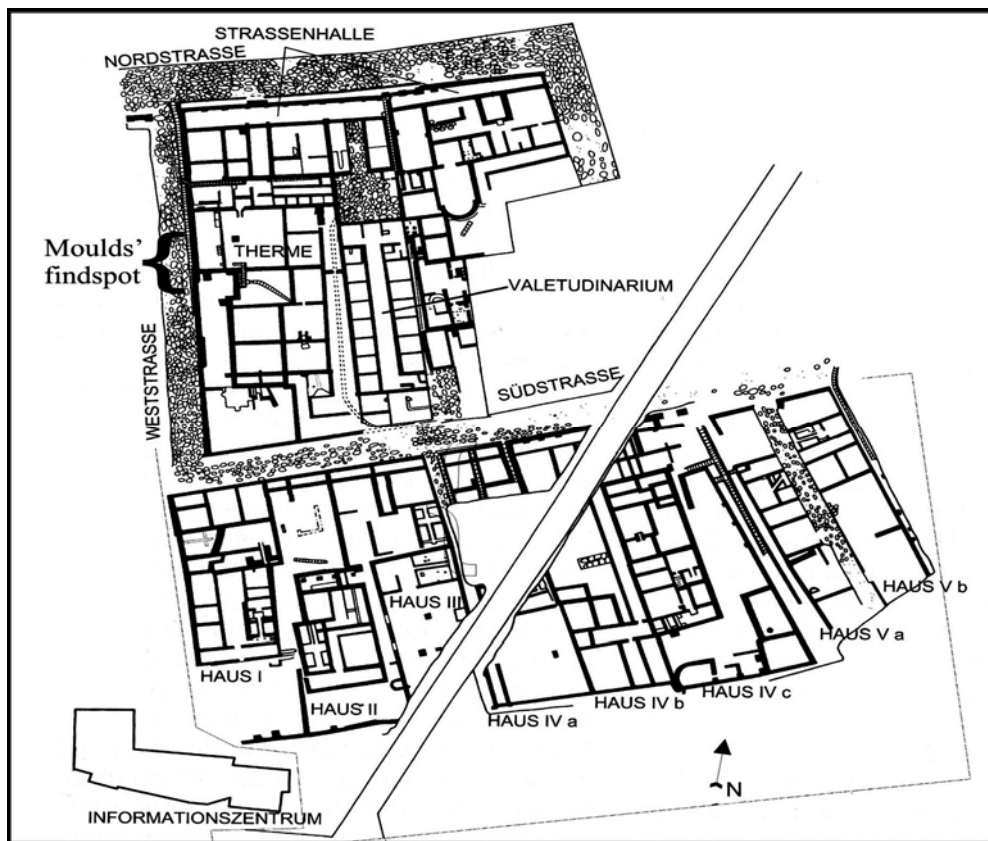


Fig.1: The Open Air Museum Petronell-Carnuntum pointing out the moulds' findspot (based on Humer – Konecny – Maschek 2004, 91, Abb. 1)

AN UNCOMMON ISSUE OF MARCUS AURELIUS FROM ASIA MINOR

Rezumat: Este prezentată o emisiune monetară rară, cu prezumtivă proveniență dobrogeană, bătută într-un oraș grecesc de pe coasta de vest a Asiei Mici, în timpul domniei lui Marcus Aurelius. Legenda reversului redă la genitiv numele orașului Elaea și al strategului Pellonios, iar iconografia se constituie într-o interesantă combinație de efigii și simboluri ale unor zeiități diferite: Asklepios cu atributele sale sacre, Demetra reprezentată de capsula de mac și spicele de grâu și Athena simbolizată de măsline. Divinitățile feminine au dominat pantheonul local din perioada autonomiei (sec. V-III a.Chr.), cultul Athenei fiind legat de legenda, menționată de Strabon, a întemeierii cetății de către atenienii participanți la războiul Troiei. Asklepios a devenit protector al orașului în epoca regatului Attalizilor, în timpul căruia Elaea a constituit principală bază navală a Pergamului.

Keywords: Asia Minor, medallion, Elaea, Aeolis, monetary issue, Marcus Aurelius, pantheon, *strategos*, syncretism.

The authors present a quite rare roman provincial monetary piece from Asia Minor, belonging to the private coins collection of Mr. Antoniu Popescu. From the collector's information, this one would be found in Dobrudja (on the territory of Romania or Bulgaria), but we could not prove this assumption. It's a matter of a special iconographic type that was struck in a limited amount, so that only few exemplars in the numismatic collections are known. Actually we tend to consider it a medallion, because of the weight close by 22 grams, semblable of a Roman *sestertius* in the 2nd half of the 2nd Century A.D.

The piece was struck in bronze and shows as follows:



Fig. 1: The medallion of Marcus Aurelius struck at Elaea

* Institutul de Arheologie "Vasile Pârvan", București.
E-mail : theodor_isvoranu@yahoo.com.

Elaea: Marcus Aurelius

Obv. AV K M AVPHAI – OC ANTΩNINO / C; bust of Marcus Aurelius, wearing cuirass and *paludamentum*, r.

Rv. ΕΙΙΙ CTP ΠΕ[Λ]ΛΩ – NIOV NEO; below, ΕΛΑΙΤΩΝ; Asklepios wearing himation, standing facing, looking l.; in r. hand, snake-encircled staff; on l., poppy-head placed between two corn-ears; on r., olive-tree.

AE \notin 21,79 g; 35 mm; green patina; good preservation.

BMC Greek, 130, nr. 45.

The archaeological investigations found the ruins of the Asiatic Elaea on the southern side of Caicus river, at about 2 km from the river mouth and about 22-23 km away from Pergamum, in the neighbourhood of the ancient Grynium (Paulys Real-Encyclopädie: 2222-2223; BMC Greek, lii-liii).

About the Greek city of Elaea and his status under the Roman rule the data are very scarce. According to Strabo (XIII, 615) this one – placed into the western Asia Minor's region so-called Aeolis, to the south of the Lesbos Island – had been the main naval station and harbor of the Kingdom of Pergamum during the early rule of the Attalids. After 133 B.C., at the time of Aristonicus' revolt against bequeath of Pergamum to Romans by Attalus III, the city issued a decree of adherence to the alliance treaty with Rome (Rigsby 1988: 127-130).

In the imperial time the cities of Roman Asia continued to be administrated by their own councils and magistrates, under the authority of the governor. In our case, the authority attested as controlling the monetary issues is the *strategos*. Till now a few coins bearing in the reverse's legend the name of Pellonios, *strategos* of Elaea under Marcus Aurelius (BMC Greek: 128), are known and edited. An about identical exemplar with the now presented one, but worse preserved, was published by W. Wroth (BMC Greek: 130, nr. 45), but the author read the whole genitive form of the word *νέος* from the legend, ΝΕ[OV], which on our exemplar seems to be engraved only as ΝΕΟ. The same type of reverse appears on a piece struck in the name of Faustina the Younger (Mionnet: 18, nr. 105) and another one (Mionnet: 16, nr. 95) with the effigy of Menestheus, the mythical founder of the city (Strabo: XIII, 622), both with ΝΕ. The entitling of this magistrate is sometimes abbreviated as ΕΙΙΙ ΠΕΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ (BMC Greek: 128, nr. 38) or written in the nominative form: ΕΙΙΙ. CTP. ΠΕΛΛΩΝΙΟC. ΕΛΑΙΤ. and without *νέος*, as in the case of an issue dedicated to the goddess Rome (Mionnet: 16, nr. 93). The different method of shortening of *νέος* gave birth to some controversies among the numismatists: if ΝΕΟ is a part of the word *νεωκόρος* (title accorded to a community or an official person who devoted a temple to the officiation of the imperial cult) or if it indicates that the magistrate bore the same name as his father, thus ΝΕΟC meaning “junior”, “the younger” (BMC Greek: 130). The iconographical association of Asklepios with another two different symbols – the poppy-head surrounded by corn-ears and the olive-tree – shows a certain tendency of syncretism. In Elaea besides the traditional deities from the age of autonomy, Demeter and Athena (symbolized by the mentioned elements), the pergamene

Asklepios become of importance during the Attalids' rule (BMC Greek: liii). He was adopted in the local pantheon and represented – sometimes only his attributes – together with elder sacred symbols of the city, as in this special type of reverse.

It is difficult to establish if our piece, perhaps belonging to a limited issue assigned of a special event, could arrive or how has arrived so far away as the Lower Danube region, in which such attestations are purely casual. However, the discovery of a medallion in the name of Commodus, issued by the *Koinón* of Pergamum and Ephesus, in a great tomb at Tomis (Chiriac 1990:351-353), could make plausible even such hypothesis.

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COINS ISSUED AT ISTROS, TOMIS AND CALLATIS DISCOVERED IN DOBRUDJA

Rezumat: Sunt prezentate câteva monede pontice emise de orașele Istros, Tomis și Callatis. Din punct de vedere cronologic emisiunile se întind din timpul împăratului Commodus și până în timpul domniei lui Gordian III. Monedele au ca proveniență Dobrogea, fără a putea preciza alte date. Câteva piese prezintă variante de legendă, necunoscute în cataloagele consultate.

Keywords: Istros, Tomis, Callatis, assarion.

A private collection in Bucharest contains 15 coins issued between 180 and 244 at Istros (8 coins), Tomis (6 coins) and Callatis (one coin). These coins have been discovered in Dobrudja in the early 90s and bought from Constanta. Chronologically, the oldest coins date from the reign of Commodus (a single coin issued at Istros and another one issued at Callatis). Apart from these coins, there are other monetary emissions which date from the reign of Crispina (one Tomis coin), Caracalla (2 Istros coins and one Tomis coin), Plautilla (one Tomis coin), Elagabalus (one Istros coin), Severus Alexander (2 Istros coins and one Tomis coin), Iulia Mamaea (one Tomis coin), Gordian III (2 Istros coins and one Tomis coin) and Gordian III-Tranquillina (one Istros coin).

CATALOGUE

Istros

Commodus (180¹-193)

Obv. AY[P M AV]P KOM –ANTΩNINOC. Laureated, draped and cuirassed bust to right.

Rv. ICTPIHNΩ[N] down. Sea eagle left, swooping on dolphin left.

1. AE, ⬆, 7,12 g; 24 mm.

Pick 1898: no. 489.

Caracalla (211²-217)

Obv. A[VT K] M AVP CE[V]- ANTONINΩC. Laureated bust to right.

¹ *Augustus* and co emperor since 177.

² *Augustus* and co emperor since 198.

Rv. IC-TPI-HNΩN. Tyche standing left, holding a rudder and cornucopia. On left side an altar. On the right side, a sea eagle swooping on a dolphin. In exergue, €.
2. AE, ⚡, 14,10 g; 27mm.
Pick 1898:no. 505.

Obv.[AVT K M AVP CEV]-HPO[ANTONINΩC]. Laureated bust to right.
Rv. ICT-PI-HNΩN. In exergue €. God on horseback right. Behind them, torch with eagle. Before them, an altar.
3. AE, ⚡, 14,30 g, 29 mm.
Pick 1898:no. 504 .

Severus Alexander (222-235).
Obv. AVT K M AVP.CE-BAΛE[Z]AN[ΔPO]-C. Laureated, draped and cuirassed bust to right.
Rv. I-CTPI-HNΩN. Demeter standing left, holding cornears and torch. Before her, a flaming altar.
4. AE, ⬆, 5,95 g; 20 mm.
Pick 1898:no. –
Ruzicka 1917:no.-
Obv. [AVT K M]AVP CEB-AΛEΞANΔPO. Laureated, draped and cuirassed bust to right.
Rv. ICT-PI-HNΩN. Nemesis (or Athena) standing left, holding wreath in her left hand and a spear in her right hand. At her left foot, a shield. In field to left E.
5. AE, ⚡, 14,38 g; 28 mm.
Pick 1898:no. 518 but ICTPI-HNΩN.

Gordian III (238-244).
Obv. Laureated bust to right. The legend cannot be read.
Rv IC-TP-IH. In exergue [N]ΩN. God on horseback to right, small altar before the horse. On the left side an altar. Between the horse's legs E.
6. AE, ⬇, 12,60 g; 29 mm.
Ruzicka 1917:no. 520y.

Obv. AVT K M A[VP]- ΓOPΔ[IA]OC. Laureated, draped and cuirassed bust to right.
Rv. I-CTP-[I]-HNΩN. In left side up Δ. Tyche standing left, holding a ruller and a cornucopia.
7. AE, ⚡, 8,43 g; 23x27 mm.
Ruzicka 1917:no. 523b.

Gordian III și Tranquillina
Obv. The bust of the emperor and of the empress face to face. The legend cannot be read.

Rv. IC-[TPIH]. In exergue [NΩN]. God on horseback to right. Behind him, a torch with a bird. The horse rests its front leg on an altar. In field right [E].

8. AE, ↑, 10,34 g; 25 mm.

Pick 1898:no. 524.

Tomis

Crispina (180-183)

Av. CH-BACTH- KPI[CI€INA]. Draped bust to right.

Rv. MHTPOΠΠ-ONT-OYTOMEΩΣ. Cybele with corona muralis enthroned to left, holding a patera over a lion. Her left hand is resting on a tympanon.

9. AE, ↑, 5,62 g, 22 mm.

Regling 1910:no. 2728.

Caracalla (211-218).

Obv. [AVT] K M AYP-[ANTΩNINO]-[C]. Laureated bust to right.

Rv. [MHTPOΠ]ΠION- [T]OVTO[MEΩ]-[C]. Artemis advancing right. At her feet, on the right side, a dog. In her right hand, a bowl. In field left Δ.

10. AE, ←, 8,21 g; 23x24 mm.

Regling 1910:no. 2850.

Plautilla (202-205³).

Obv. ΠO ΦOYABIA- [ΠAAYTIAAA CCB]. Bust to right.

Rv. MHTPO[NT TOV]- [TOMEΩ]C. Tyche standing left, holding a spear and cornucopia. In field left Δ.

11. AE, ↙, 10,18 g; 27 mm.

Regling 1910:no. 2951.

Elagabalus (218-222).

Av. AVT KAI M AVPH-ANTONINOC (the last letter – C – is not rounded; instead it is made up of three lines). Bust to right.

Rv. [MHTPO]ΠION-T-OY TOM[EO]. Hermes standing left, with caduceus in left hand and bag in his right hand. On his shoulder, a mantle. In field left Δ.

12. AE, ↑↓, 9,90 g; 24x26mm.

Regling 1910:no. 3066.

Severus Alexander (222-235).

Av. [AVT K M AVP]CEV-AAEZ[ANΔPOC]. Laureated and cuirassed bust to right.

Rv. MHTPOΠ ΠION TOY TOMEΩC. Hermes standing left, with caduceus in left hand and bag in his right hand. On his shoulder, a mantle. In field left Δ?

13. AE, ↙, 11,48 g; 24x25 mm.

Regling 1910:no. 3174.

³ She lived until 212 but it is hard to think that after her disgrace and exile, any other coins were minted for her.

Iulia Mamaea (222-235).

Av. IOVΛΙΑ- MA[MAIA AVΓ]. Draped bust to right.

Rv. [MHTPOΠ ΠION TOY]-OV TOMEΩC. Hecate. In field left Γ.

14. AE, ⚭, 8,26 g; 23 mm.

Regling 1910:no. 3296 but MHTPOΠ ΠION TOY -O-VTOMEΩC.

Callatis

Commodus (180-193).

Av. [AY K – M AY KOMOΔOC]. Laureated and draped bust to right.

Rv. [KAAA- TIANΩN]. Thanatos (or Eros) winged standing right, next to a column.

15. AE, ⚭, 4,01 g; 20 mm.

Pick 1898:no. [300].

The coin issued by Commodus for Istros is quite rare. Besides piece no. 1 in our catalogue, another variant of the obverse legend is known and in this variant the name of the emperor appears under the form AVT M A KOMOΔO⁴. On the reverse, the emblem of the city reappears. The eagle on the dolphin is a symbol encountered on most of the coins which date from the autonomous period as well as on those of the imperial period issued by Iulia Domna⁵, Iulia Mamaea⁶ and Tranquillina⁷. The iconography of the imperial coins is different from that of the similar coins of the autonomous period. The legend is written on the lower part of the coin and the eagle, in this case drawn with bigger wings, seems to be more dynamic. A coin which resembles the one presented in our catalogue can be found in William Stancomb's collection⁸, but it is designed with other dies. Five other coins which have been discovered at Istros⁹ can be mentioned here, along with another coin from the Sutzu collection¹⁰. Coins, similar with coin no. 2 in our catalogue – issued by Caracalla, have been discovered at Istros¹¹.

In the case of coin no. 3, which depicts a god on horseback, the pattern is common for Istros emissions; in fact, it is known that it existed during the reign of Septimius Severus¹². This pattern also appears on coins issued by Iulia Domna¹³, Caracalla together with Iulia Domna¹⁴, Elagabalus¹⁵, Severus Alexander¹⁶, Gordian

⁴ Pick 1898:no. 489. SNG XI Stancomb, no. 877 for reverse.

⁵ Pick 1898:no. 501.

⁶ Pick 1898:no. 520.

⁷ Ruzicka 1917: no.529a and 529b.

⁸ SNG Stancomb XI, no. 877.

⁹ Preda, Nubar 1973:126, no. 673-674 and 127, no. 675-677.

¹⁰ Petac 2005: 9, no. 31.

¹¹ Preda, Nubar 1973: 129, no. 700 quoting Poenaru Bordea 1971: 108, no. 12. Actually, the coin of reference is coin no. 11.

¹² Pick 1898:no. 492 and Ruzicka 1917: no.493var, 493a and b, 494a.

¹³ Ruzicka 1917: no.500a.

¹⁴ Pick 1898:no. 503.

¹⁵ Pick 1898:no. 509-511.

¹⁶ Pick 1898:no. 516.

III¹⁷, Tranquillina¹⁸ and Gordian III together with Tranquillina¹⁹. The research on the coins issued at Istros²⁰ in the period 193-217 allows us to date coin no. 3 as being issued in the interval 210-214.

Coin no. 4, an emission made by Severus Alexander (222-235) at Istros, is unknown to B. Pick and L. Ruzicka. The respective type of reverse appears on a coin issued during the reign of Caracalla²¹ but also on a coin issued for Gordian III²². This monetay type was first mentioned in 1915²³. Another coin appears in the archaeological findings from Istros²⁴, but in this case the divinity on the reverse is Demeter. Other similar coins have to be mentioned here, but with slight differences such as those with sceptre²⁵.

In the case of coin no. 5, the divinity on the reverse appears to be Nemesis according to B. Pick, but the respective divinity can also be Athena²⁶. A similar coin can be found in William Stancomb's collection, the reverse having the same die. Two other coins are at the Romanian Academy and they come from M. C. Sutzu's collection²⁷ and another coin was discovered at Istros²⁸.

Coins no. 6 and 7 are unknown to Pick but can be found in Ruzicka's catalogue²⁹. The emission for Gordian depicts Tyche and a similar coin can be found at Budapest³⁰. The monetary type no. 8 is quite common, but due to the coin's conservation it is difficult to establish if the legend is ICTPIH-NQN³¹ or ICTPI-HNQN³². There is also the possibility that in exergue the value E is written and not the last part of the city's name³³. Three similar coins have been discovered at Istros³⁴. Two of them are in Budapest³⁵ and the other one, which has the same pattern only on the reverse, can be found in the Sutzu collection³⁶.

¹⁷ Ruzicka 1917: no.520 y and z.

¹⁸ Pick 1898:no. 530.

¹⁹ Pick 1898:no. 524-526.

²⁰ Boteva 1993: 253-257, Boteva 1994: 253-254.

²¹ SNG München, vol VII, no. 242.

²² Preda 1968: 224, no. 1.

²³ Preda, Nubar 1973: 132, no. 735. quoting C. Moisil in an article appeared in *Creșterea Colectțiilor* from 1915. (*non vidi*)

²⁴ Preda, Nubar 1973: 132, no. 735 but the goddess on the reverse is presented as Demeter.

²⁵ Preda, Nubar 1973: 132, no. 733-734.

²⁶ Petac 2005: 11, describing coins no. 37-38. The coins are identical with the piece that we describe (see the corresponding numbers in the tables).

²⁷ Petac 2005: 11

²⁸ Preda, Nubar 1973: 131, no. 730.

²⁹ Ruzicka 1917: no.520y, similar with 520 z but different with respect to the legend. For the second piece, see no. 523b.

³⁰ SNG Budapest vol. III: 18, no. 57.

³¹ Pick 1898: no. 524= SNG Budapest vol. III, p. 18, no. 58.

³² Pick 1898:no. 525.

³³ Like Pick 1898:no. 526.

³⁴ Preda, Nubar 1973: 133, no. 749-751.

³⁵ SNG Budapesta, vol III: 18, no. 58 and 59.

³⁶ Petac 2005: 13, no. 45.

Coin no. 9, issued for Crispina Augusta (180-183), has a reverse similar with that of a coin issued for Commodus³⁷ but also with one issued for Lucilla³⁸. A similar coin in terms of iconography was issued at Istros during the reign of Commodus³⁹. The legend on the reverse is read clockwise and it starts from the part where the goddess's head is. Moreover, the letter M in MHTPOII resembles II. Cybele's cult is attested all across the region due to the coins which depict the goddess⁴⁰ but also due to the inscriptions⁴¹ dedicated to her. Two similar coins can be found in the Sutzu collection⁴².

The obverse of the coin issued at Tomis for Caracalla (no. 10 in our catalogue) is not artistically well executed. The reverse depicts Artemis in a hunting scene, aspect which is also present on other coins from the period of the Severic dynasty issued for Iulia Domna⁴³, Elagabalus⁴⁴, Iulia Paula⁴⁵, one of his wives, Maximius Trax⁴⁶ and Gordian III.

The next coin issued for Caracalla's wife, Fulvia Plautilla, has the reverse similar with that of a coin issued for her husband⁴⁷ and depicts the goddess Tyche with a spear and a cornucopia. The coins issued during the reign of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (no. 12 and 13) depict on the reverse Hermes with a bag and a caduceus. The cult of this divinity was very popular in Tomis and as a result a large number of coins which depict Hermes on the reverse was issued by this city⁴⁸.

The emission for Iulia Mamaea can be found in Regling's catalogue; it has on the reverse the following description: MHTPOII ΠION TOY-OV TOMEΩC, but the coin published in this paper displays a variant of the legend - MHTPOII ΠION TOY-O-V TOMEΩC.

The coin issued at Callatis for Commodus corresponds to the value of one assarion⁴⁹. The weight of the coin presented above, despite the high degree of conservation, is bigger than indicated, namely 4,01 g as compared to 2,55-3,75 g.

³⁷ Regling 1910:no. 2701 and 2707.

³⁸ Regling 1910:no. 2681.

³⁹ Pick 1898:no. 486.

⁴⁰ There is evidence for Tomis since the second century A.C. (a coin for Lucilla, type Regling 1910:no. 2681-2682) and with other coins until Phillipus I and his son, Phillipus II (for the latter, type Regling 1910:no. 3604-3605)

⁴¹ Pippidi 1983: no. 57, 115, 126, 127, 128, Stoian 1987: no. 2, 72, Avram 1999: no. 247.

⁴² Petac 2005: 62, no. 476 și 477.

⁴³ Regling 1910:no. 2793.

⁴⁴ Regling 1910:no. 3058.

⁴⁵ Regling 1910:no. 3121.

⁴⁶ Regling 1910:no. 3309.

⁴⁷ Regling 1910:no. 2897.

⁴⁸ Iacob 2003-2004: 409-419. Hermes is attested especially for the Severic period. As for the representation, it is considered to be the standard. Iacob 2003-2004: p. 412-413.

⁴⁹ Pick 1898: p. 95-96 idea also sustained by Gramaticu, Ioniță 2006: 51.

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Pl. I: Coins issued at Istros, Tomis and Callatis discovered in Dobrudja



Pl. II: Coins issued at Istros, Tomis and Callatis discovered in Dobrudja

SEVENTH-TO-EIGHTH CENTURY BYZANTINE BRONZE COINS FROM NORTHEASTERN BULGARIA

Rezumat: Sunt prezentate patru monede de bronz bizantine descoperite în nord-estul Bulgariei. Monedele au fost emise în timpul împăraților Heraclius (2 ex.), Constans II (1 ex.) și Tiberius III (1 ex.). Sunt discutate o serie de aspecte ale prezenței monedei bizantine în Dobrogea și nord-estul Bulgariei în secolul al VII-lea și începutul secolului al VIII-lea.

Keywords: Byzantine coins, follis, Dobruđja, Bulgaria.

Subject of the following report are four bronze Byzantine coins from the 7 century and the early 8 century AD. The coins are a part of a private collection and according to the owner they come from the North-eastern Bulgaria, without more precise descriptions. The reason to present them, although without any given archaeological or topographic context, is the big rarity of Byzantine coins minted after 616 AD.

The description of the coins is the following:

1. Heraclius (610 – 641)

obverse: No inscription. Heraclius standing on the left and Heraclius Constantine on the right. Heraclius wearing military dress, holding a long cross in his right hand. His son wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding a globus cruciger in his right hand. Cross between their heads (picture 1a).

reverse: Capital letter **M**, on the left (A)NN(O), on the right the year of reign (X)XVI (twenty-sixth), above a part of a monogram, beneath **B** (picture 1b).

Constantinople, 635 – 636 AD, weight 6.00 gr., diameter 19-24 mm, die position ↘.

DOC, II, 1, 112a1-4, 113a.

2. Heraclius (610 – 641)

obverse: No inscription. At the centre Heraclius, on the right Heraclius Constantine, on the left Heraclonas. The figure of Heraclius wearing military dress and holding long cross is best preserved. The figures of his sons are more obscure and there can't be seen any details (picture 2a).

* Muzeul Regional de Istorie Veliko Târnovo. E-mail : stoyan_mihaylov@abv.bg

reverse: Capital letter **M**, on the left (A)NN(O), on the right the year of reign is missing, above a part of a monogram, beneath A or Δ (picture 2b).

Constantinople, 639 – 641 AD, weight 5.09 gr., diameter 20-21 mm, die position ↓.

DOC, II, 1, 125a1-2.

3. Constans II (641-668)

obverse: Separate letters from the inscription. Bust facing, beardless. There can be seen the globus cruciger in his right hand and the collar of the chlamys (picture 3a).

reverse: Capital letter **M**, on the left (A)NA, on the right the year of reign (I)/II, above E, in exergue NEO(ς) (picture 3b).

Constantinople, 643 – 644 AD, weight 4.51 gr., diameter 21-22 mm, die position ↘.

DOC, II, 2, p. 397,5e1-4 (related to Heraclonas).

4. Tiberius III (698-705)

obverse: The inscription is not visible. Emperor standing, wearing military dress, paludamentum, holding a globus cruciger in his right hand and a long cross in his left one (picture 4a).

reverse: only capital letter **M** can be seen and beneath the officina mark β (picture 4b).

Constantinople, 701-705 AD, weight 3.25 gr., diameter 19-29 mm, die position ↓.

DOC, II, 2, p. 630, 11b.

From the region of Lower Danube there is no published follis from V class (629-639) of the emperor Heraclius¹. From VI class (639-641) has been published only one coin minted in 639-640 AD (Oberländer-Tärnoveanu 1996, 119). To the parallel samples of the reported here coins of emperor Heraclius (610-641) we can assign also the report for a follis from the period 630-640 AD found at Novae, but without any description or a picture of the coin (Dimitrov 1992, 87, note 24). Follis of Constans II from the reported here type is not found in any published so far bronze coins of this emperor, from Bulgaria (Mushmov 1934, 446; Penchev 1991, 3-4, 5-8; Lazarov 2001, 50; Theoklieva-Stoytcheva 2001, 44-45; Zhekova 2006, 82)², as well as from Romania (Iacob 2000, 490-495). The follis of Tiberius III is the second published sample from this type in Bulgaria (Peykov 2004, 217). The coin from Varna is also from the second (β) officina, but there can be seen the year of reign – fourth (Δ) (701-702). There is also a published follis from Constanța of

¹ There is a report of a follis of Heraclius of class V, minted in 629-630 AD (Ocheșeanu 1981, 312), but in a later publication the coin is assigned to class II (613-616) (Poenaru Bordea et al. 2004, 127, note 315). There is a reported coin from the same class of 20 nummi from Hîrshova (Custurea 1986, 277).

² In Bulgaria there are reports for bronze coins of Constans II without any detailed description of them from the region of Shumen. (Jordanov 1987, 189, tab. 2), Ahtopol (Jordanov et al. 1998, 69, 74, table 9) and Starmen in the Ruse District (Stefanov 1956, 12).

the II class of Tiberius III from the fourth (Δ) year of reign, but of the fourth (Δ) officina (Poenaru Bordea et al. 2004, 128)³.

All four presented coins were minted after 616 AD, in which begin a period of enormous decrease in number of finds of Byzantine bronze coins (Gândilă 2003-2005, 120-121; Mihaylov 2007, 212-213). In the presented table below (Tab. 1) the number of post-616 coin finds decreases over 30 times in comparison with those from the first years of Heraclius' reign. Likewise, the coins minted after 616 AD with a few exceptions are not from archaeological excavations, but are found by chance. For this reason is very interesting the matter for the way of distribution of the post-616 coins. Most of the authors, who have studied these finds, interpret them as coins which came in the region of Lower Danube right after the mint of the relevant samples as a proof for the continuing of the organized supply of the region with newly minted coins, even though in limited numbers (Custurea 1986, 274-276; Chiriac 1995, 135; Oberländer-Târnoveanu 1996, 104-106; Iacob 2000, 488-490). Studying the pattern of the coin circulation on the territory of the whole Byzantine Empire, there are settlements in which the entrance of new emissions continued well after 616 AD, such as Aphrodisia, Pergamon, Sardi, Priena, Ephesus in Asia Minor, Constantinople, Athens (Morrisson 2002, 955-958, figs. 6.1-2, 6.4-8) and Mesembria (Youroukova 1980, 186-190; Penchev 1991, 5-9; Theoklieva-Stoytcheva 2001, 26-28) on the Balkan Peninsula. Up to the present moment there are not known settlements on the territories of provinces Scythia and Moesia Secunda, in which are found groups of coins minted after 616 AD. This fact as well as the unusually big decrease in number of the found samples minted after 616 AD, do not allow the support of any hypothesis, which holds assumptions for the continuation of the organized supply of the mentioned territories with new emissions of bronze coins. But the cessation of organized supply of the lands of lower Danube with Byzantine coins, according to me is not a sure proof that this region had been lost from Byzantium (Lazarenko 2003, 156-159; Ivanišević 2006, 83). The coin circulation is one of the characteristic features of the Byzantine state organization, but its presence or absence should not be the only argument for a political belonging of a given territory to Byzantium, especially for a border area such as the region of Lower Danube.

Most probably the coins minted after 616 AD came to the area of Lower Danube through dispersion from regions where the Byzantine coins continued to be spread in an organized manner (for example from Constantinople, Mesembria) as a result of trade, private journeys or military actions. In this way the specimens of Heraclius and Constans II could be spread in the examined territory soon after they have been minted as well as after quite a long period, comprising several decades, which includes the time after 680 AD, when Bulgarian state has been established on the Balkan Peninsula. For example in the coin hoard from Obârșeni there are coins from Phokas (602-610), Heraclius (610-641) and Constans II (641-668) (Dimian 1957, 196), i.e. the coins of Phokas have been in circulation about 50

³ From Romania are reported two more bronze coins of Tiberius III – from Mediaș and Berezeni, as well as a silver coin from Dobrudja (Iacob 2000, 492-494).

years after their minting. In a collective find of bronze coins from Nesebar the earliest coin has been minted in 655/6 AD, and the latest one in 689/90 AD (Penchev 1991, 5-9), i.e. some of the coins of Constans II (641-668) have been in circulation at least for 3-4 decades. Correspondingly the coins of Tiberius III were possible to be in circulation even during the second half of the 8 century.

Table 1. *Bronze coins found in the provinces Scythia and Moesia Secunda minted in the period 610-705.*

<i>emperor</i>	<i>period</i>	<i>nominal</i>				<i>coin/year</i>	<i>follos/year</i>
		M	K	I+B	I		
Heraclius	610-616	96	6			17,00	16,50
	616-641	6	3	4		0,52	0,35
Constans II	641-668	18	1	1		0,70	0,66
Constantine IV	668-685	3	1		1	0,29	0,22
Justinian II	685-695	1				0,10	0,10
Leontius	695-698						
Tiberius III	698-705	3				0,43	0,43

APPENDIX:

Catalogue of the bronze coins from the provinces Moesia Secunda and Scythia, minted in the period 610-705.

Cherkvitsa, Pleven district, Bulgaria – 1M (610-616) (Regional museum of history – Pleven, inv. No.3039).

Svishtov, Veliko Tarnovo district, Bulgaria – 1 M (610-616), 1 M (616-641) (Dimitrov 1992, 87 note 24).

Starmen, Ruse district, Bulgaria – 1M (641-668) (Stefanov 1956, 12).

Veliko Tarnovo and Veliko Tarnovo district, Bulgaria – 15 M (610-616) (Dochev 2002-2003, 297), 4 M (610-616), 1 K (616-641) (Mihaylov 2005, 153-154).

Silistra and Silistra district, Bulgaria – 16 M + 2 K (610-616), 2 M + 1 K + 3 IB (616-641), 6 M + 1 IB (641-668), 1 M + 1 I (668-685) (Oberländer-Tärnoveanu 1996, 119-120).

Vinitsa, Shumen district, Bulgaria – 1 M (668-685) (Zhekova 2006, 82).

Shumen, Shumen district, Bulgaria – 1 M (641-668) (Zhekova 2006, 82).

Madara, Shumen district, Bulgaria – 1 M (641-668) (Mushmov 1934, 446).

Kostena reka, Shumen district, Bulgaria – 1 M (641-668) (Zhekova 2006, 82).

Drumevo, Shumen district, Bulgaria – 1 M (610-616) (Zhekova 2006, 82).

Cherni vrah, Shumen district, Bulgaria – 2 M (610-616) (Zhekova 2006, 81-82).

Arkovna, Varna district, Bulgaria – 1 M (610-616) (Lazarenko 2003, 150, 161 note 7).

Polyatsite, Varna district, Bulgaria – 1 M (610-616) (Lazarenko 2003, 150, 161 note 7).

Provadia, Varna district, Bulgaria – 1 M (641-668) (Lazarov 2001, 50).

Varna and Varna district, Bulgaria – 23 M (610-616) (Lazarenko 2003, 150-151, 153-156, 161 note 7), 1 M (698-705) (Peykov 2004, 217).

Northeastern Bulgaria – 2 M (616-641), 1 M (641-668), 1 M (698-705)⁴.

Kavarna, Dobrich district, Bulgaria – 1 M (610-616) (Lazarenko 2003, 150, 161 note 7).

Kaliakra, Dobrich district, Bulgaria – 9 M (610-616) (Parushev 1991, 31).

Mangalia, Constanța district, Romania – 2 M (610-616), 1 IB (616-641) (Ocheșeanu 1981, 312; Poenaru Bordea et al. 2004, 127, note 315), 1 M (668-685) (Oberländer-Târnoveanu 1996, 105-6 бел. 41-1).

Constanța, Constanța district, Romania – 3 M + 2 K (610-616) (Poenaru Bordea, Popeea. 1976, 219.), 1 M (610-616) (Vertan, Custurea 1992, 388), 3 M+1 K (641-668), 1 K (668-685) (Oberländer-Târnoveanu 1996, 104 note 34-1, 105 note 41-2).

Muzait, Constanța district, Romania – 1 M (610-616) (Custurea et al. 1999, 354).

Cernavoda, Constanța district, Romania – 2 M (610-616) (Poenaru Bordea, Ocheseanu 1983-1985, 191; Poenaru Bordea et al. 1989, 72.).

Topalu, Constanța district, Romania – 1 M (685-695) (Oberländer-Târnoveanu 1996, 106 note 44).

Pantelimon, Constanța district, Romania – 1 M (610-616) (Mitrea 1966b, 413.).

Istria, Constanța district, Romania – 2 M (610-616) (Preda, Nubar 1973, 227).

Sinoe, Constanța district, Romania – 1 K (616-641) (Dimian 1957, 200).

Slava Rusă, Tulcea district, Romania – 1 M (610-616) (Vertan, Custurea 1995-1996, 318).

Jurilovca, Tulcea district, Romania – 3 M + 1 K (610-616) (Gândilă 2003-2005, 130).

Murighiol, Tulcea district, Romania – 2 M (610-616) (Poenaru Bordea 2003, 156).

Nufarul, Tulcea district, Romania – 1 K (610-616) (Mitrea 1966a, 425.).

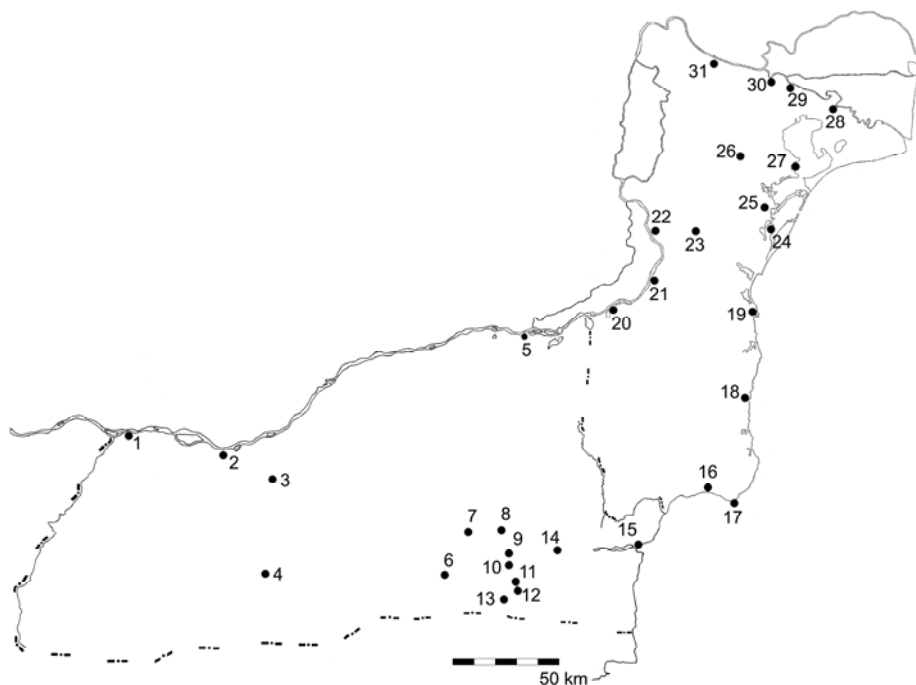
Tulcea, Tulcea district, Romania – 1 M (610-616) (Oberländer-Târnoveanu 1980, 163.).

Isaccea, Tulcea district, Romania – 1 M (641-668) (Oberländer-Târnoveanu 1996, 104 note 34-2).

Dobrudzha, Bulgaria and Romania – 2 M (610-616) (Mitrea 1966a, 425), 1 M (610-616) (Poenaru Bordea, Bauman 1973-1975, 157), 1 M + 1 K (616-641), 3 M + 1 K (641-668), 1 M (698-705) (Custurea 1986, 277; Oberländer-Târnoveanu 1996, 103 note 23-19; 104 note 34-4; 106 note 43).

⁴ Specimens presented in this article.

Map 1. Bronze coins from the provinces *Moesia Secunda* and *Scythia*, minted in the period 610-705: 1. Cherkvitsa; 2. Svishtov; 3. Starmen; 4. Veliko Tarnovo; 5. Silistra; 6. Vinita; 7. Shumen; 8. Madara; 9. Kostena reka; 10. Drumevo; 11. Cherni vrah; 12. Arkovna; 13. Polyatsite; 14. Provadia; 15. Varna; 16. Kavarna; 17. Kaliakra; 18. Mangalia; 19. Constanța; 20. Muzait; 21. Cernavoda; 22. Topalu; 23. Pantelimon; 24. Istria; 25. Sinoe; 26. Slava Rusă; 27. Jurilovca; 28. Murighiol; 29. Nufarul; 30. Tulcea; 31. Isaccea.



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Pl. I: *Seventh-to-eighth century Byzantine bronze coins from northeastern Bulgaria.*



1 a



1 b



2 a



2 b



3 a



3 b



4 a



4 b

MONNAIES BYZANTINES D'OR DU TRÉSOR DÉCOUVERT À DINOGETIA EN 1939

Rezumat: Din tezaurul descoperit în anul 1939 în timpul cercetărilor arheologice efectuate la fortificația romano-bizantină de la Dinogetia (Garvăn, com. Jijila, jud. Tulcea) sunt publicate 10 nomisma tetarteron emise în numele împăraților Vasile II și Constantin VIII. Sunt făcute precizări și completări privind structura tezaurului alcătuit din 108 monede de aur bizantine puse în circulație în timpul împăraților Vasile II și Constantin VIII (105 ex.), Roman III (1 ex.) și Constantin IX (2 ex.). Cu acest prilej este rediscutat momentul și contextul ascunderii tezaurului.

Cuvinte cheie: Dinogetia, trésor, Dobroudja, monnaies byzantines, tértarèron, Basile II.

En 1939, pendant les fouilles archéologiques dans la fortification romano-byzantine de Dinogetia (Garvăn, comm. de Jijila, dép. de Tulcea), dans la proximité de la tour n° 6 a été découvert un trésor formé de 106 pièces en or byzantines¹. Après la découverte, le trésor fut partagé: 85 pièces ont été données au Musée National d'Antiquités², 10 pièces aux collections royales, une pièce au Musée de Galați et 10 exemplaires au Cabinet Numismatique de la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Roumaine. Ces dernières monnaies ont été données à la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Roumaine en 1940 par l'historien C.C. Giurescu³, qui a mentionné que les pièces ont appartenu au trésor trouvé à Dinogetia le 5 Août 1939.

* Institutul de Arheologie "Vasile Pârvan", București. E-mail : aurelvilcu@yahoo.com. Cet ouvrage a été réalisé dans le cadre du Groupement de Recherches Européen - Trouvailles monétaires. Nous remercions notre collègue Emanuel Petac qui a eu l'amabilité de mettre à notre disposition le matériel numismatique inédit.

¹ Ștefan 1941, 422-424.

² Dans le contexte des années '80 le régime communiste a imposé la redistribution du patrimoine et les monnaies du trésor découvert à Dinogetia conservées à l'Institut d'Archéologie « Vasile Pârvan » de Bucarest, le successeur du Musée National d'Antiquités, ont été transférées au Musée d'Histoire de la République Socialiste de Roumanie (aujourd'hui le Musée National d'Histoire de la Roumanie).

³ Voir Moisil 1944, 114, n° 1291.

**Le catalogue des monnaies conservées à la
Bibliothèque de l'Académie Roumaine**

BASILE II et CONSTANTIN VIII

Av. +IhSXPSREXRE~~S~~NANT~~I~~h~~m~~

Buste du Christ de face, avec nimbe crucifère, bénissant de la main droite et tenant les Évangiles de la main gauche; deux points dans chaque bras de la croix du nimbe.

Rv. +bASILCCONSTANTIN~~I~~bR

Bustes de face, avec stemma, tenant entre eux une croix patriarcale ornée d'un X: Basile II, vêtu du loros, à gauche; Constantin VIII, vêtu d'une tunique avec maniakion et un scapulaire orné de perles.

DOC, III, 2, p. 626, type F2, n^{os} 15 b.1-4, années c. 1005-1025.

BNP, II, p. 608, n^{os} 19-20, type 1.

1. AV 6 h. 4,21 g; 20 mm. Inv. 637.
2. AV 6 h. 4,20 g; 20×19 mm. Inv. 641.
3. AV 6 h. 4,19 g; 21 mm. Inv. 633.
4. AV 6 h. 4,17 g; 20 mm. Inv. 634.
5. AV 6 h. 4,17 g; 20 mm. Inv. 636.
6. AV 6 h. 4,16 g; 19 mm. Inv. 635.
7. AV 6 h. 4,18 g; 20×19 mm. Inv. 639.
8. AV 6 h. 4,18 g; 21×19 mm. Inv. 640.
9. AV 6 h. 4,18 g; 19 mm. Inv. 642.
10. AV 6 h. 4,14 g; 20 mm. Inv. 638.

Une structure succincte du trésor est donnée pour la première fois dans un rapport sur les fouilles archéologiques de 1939 à Dinogetia⁴ : 103 pièces de Basile II et Constantin VIII, une pièce de Constantin VIII seul, une pièce de Romain III et une pièce de Constantin IX. Dans une étude récente sur la circulation monétaire en Dobroudja dans la période 969-1204, la structure du trésor de Dinogetia a été changée: 103 tétrartéra de Basile II et Constantin VIII, un histaménon de Romain III et deux histaména de Constantin IX⁵. La monnaie de Constantin VIII, identifiée initialement d'après le catalogue publié par Wroth a été attribuée à Constantin IX, classe IVa, les années 1054(?)-1055, selon la datation proposée dans l'ouvrage de Ph. Grierson⁶, étant la plus récente monnaie du trésor. En vérifiant la pièce selon l'illustration publiée par le premier éditeur⁷, nous avons constaté que l'émetteur est vraiment Constantin IX mais le renvoi au catalogue de Ph. Grierson est fautif⁸. La

⁴ Ștefan 1941, 401-425.

⁵ Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 213-214.

⁶ Voir la discussion chez Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 214, note 9.

⁷ Ștefan 1941, 423, fig. 31, n^o 1.

⁸ Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 214.

pièce appartient à la classe III, datée en 1042-1055⁹ et non pas de la classe IVa, datée en 1054(?)-1055¹⁰. On a supposé que ce dépôt et un autre trouvé à Dinogetia en 1954¹¹ auraient été enfouis pendant l'attaque des Ouzes de 1064/1065¹². Dans le cas de la découverte de 1954, d'après la datation des plus récentes monnaies, trois pièces d'argent frappées au temps d'Isaac I^{er} Comnène (1057-1059), il semble que ce dépôt a été enfoui pendant l'invasion des Ouzes¹³. Toutefois nous ne pouvons pas exclure totalement l'hypothèse que le trésor aurait été enfoui pendant l'attaque Petchenègue de 1059¹⁴. En ce qui concerne la découverte de 1939, la vérification de la plus récente monnaie a changé la datation du trésor. D'après la structure du dépôt et la datation de la dernière monnaie il semble que le trésor découvert à Dinogetia en 1939 fut caché plus tôt, au temps des attaques des Petchenègues d'avant 1053 et non pas pendant l'attaque des Ouzes de 1064/1065¹⁵.

La publication des monnaies d'or byzantines conservées à l'Institut d'Archéologie « Vasile Pârvan » de Bucarest a apporté des nouvelles données sur le trésor de Dinogetia trouvé en 1939¹⁶. Selon les notes d'inventaire dressées par B. Mitrea, pendant les fouilles archéologiques de Dinogetia des années 1940-1960 ont été découverts huit tétartèra, dont deux récupérés de la proximité de la tour n° 6 pourraient appartenir au trésor inventé dans cet endroit en 1939. Les deux pièces mentionnées par B. Mitrea, l'une trouvée au cours de fouilles de 1966¹⁷ et l'autre découverte en 1968¹⁸, sont tétartèra frappées pour Basile II et Constantin VIII en c. 1005-1025¹⁹.

⁹ DOC, III, 2, 740-742.

¹⁰ DOC, III, 2, 742.

¹¹ Le trésor inclut sept tétartèra de Basile II et Constantin VIII, une pièce d'argent de Théodora et trois pièces d'argent d'Isaac I^{er}. S'ajoutent plusieurs bijoux et objet divers, Comşa, Bichir 1960, 223-244. Pour les monnaies voir Mănuclu-Adameşteanu 2001, 214-216.

¹² Diaconu 1970, 63, note 175; Mănuclu-Adameşteanu 2001, 127 et 223; Mănuclu-Adameşteanu 2001a, 87-112.

¹³ Comşa, Bichir 1960, 223-244.

¹⁴ Iliescu 1971, 186, n° 415. Sur la guerre de 1059 entre Byzance, la Hongrie et les Petchenègues voir Diaconu 1970, 76-78; Madgearu 2007, 111.

¹⁵ Voir la discussion sur la date de l'enfouissement du trésor chez Mănuclu-Adameşteanu 2001, 126-127 et 214, note 9 avec la bibliographie. L'auteur agréé l'opinion que le trésor fut enfoui pendant l'attaque des Ouzes.

¹⁶ Vilcu 2006, 37-38.

¹⁷ Vilcu, Nicolae 2006, 181, n° 630; Mitrea 1967, 389, n° 73; Mitrea 1967a, 201, n° 73, avec renvoi à Wroth 7; Mănuclu-Adameşteanu 2001, 221, n° 4, avec renvoi fautif à DOC, 2, p. 625, type D, années 989 (?)-1001 (?); Metcalf 1979, 54, note 4, suppose que la pièce pourrait être un tétartèron de type A de la classification de Grierson. Par contraste avec la note d'inventaire dressée par B. Mitrea, dans le rapport des fouilles on ne mentionne pas la possibilité que la pièce appartienne au trésor découvert en 1939: Barnea 1973, 319.

¹⁸ Vilcu, Nicolae 2006, 181, n° 626; Mănuclu-Adameşteanu 2001, 222, n° 7.

¹⁹ DOC, III, 2, 626, type F2, n° 15b.3.

La structure du trésor découvert à Dinogetia en 1939²⁰

Empereur	Dénomination	Référence	Ex.
Basile II et Constantin VIII	Tétartéron	DOC, III, 2, p. 626, type F2, années c. 1005-1025	105
Romain III	Histaménon	DOC, III, 2, p. 717-718, type d, années 1028-1034	1
Constantin IX	Histaménon	DOC, III, 2, p. 740 classe IIc, années 1042-1055	1
Constantin IX	Histaménon	DOC, III, 2, p. 740-742, classe III, années 1042-1055	1

Des histaména de Constantin IX sont attestés en Dobroudja dans le trésor trouvé à Dinogetia en 1939 et isolément à Nufăru, dép. de Tulcea²¹, et à Cobadin, dép. de Constanța²². Autres six monnaies d'or de Constantin IX ont été considérées comme découvertes dans des lieux indéterminés de la Dobroudja²³. Jusqu'à présent on n'a enregistré aucun histaménon de Romain III découvert en Dobroudja.

Les découvertes de monnaies de Basile II sont nombreuses en Dobroudja, ce qui s'expliquerait par la restauration du pouvoir byzantin au Bas-Danube dans la deuxième moitié du X^e siècle²⁴. Toutefois on observe que les histaména sont rares: une pièce trouvée isolément en 1952 pendant les fouilles archéologiques de Dinogetia (Secteur B)²⁵ et deux exemplaires dans le trésor de Greci, dép. de Tulcea²⁶. Par contre, les découvertes de tértartèra sont nombreuses en Dobroudja. La fortification romano-byzantine de Dinogetia a fourni six tértartèra de Basile II et Constantin VIII, type DOC, III, 2, p. 626, type F2, années c. 1005-1025, trouvées isolément pendant les fouilles de 1948²⁷, 1949 (deux exemplaires)²⁸, 1950²⁹, 1954³⁰

²⁰ Aujourd'hui, 82 tértartèra et trois histaména sont conservés au Musée National d'Histoire de la Roumanie, 10 tértartèra au Cabinet Numismatique de la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Roumaine, un tértartéron au Musée Départemental de Galați et deux tértartèra à l'Institut d'Archéologie « Vasile Pârvan » de Bucarest. Nous ne connaissons pas le sort des 10 tértartèra donnés en 1939 « aux collections royales ».

²¹ Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 224.

²² Custurea, Vertan, Talmațchi 1999, 351, n° 2017; Custurea 2000, 136, n° 25.

²³ Custurea 2000, 159-160.

²⁴ Pour la circulation des monnaies byzantines en Dobroudja dans la deuxième moitié du X^e siècle voir Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 1-99 et Custurea 2000, 73-168.

²⁵ Vilcu, Nicolae, 179, n° 618; Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 221, n° 1.

²⁶ Poenaru Bordea, Ocheșeanu, Popcea 2004, 134, n° 1075-1076. Il s'agit de histaména datés en 977-989 (?), DOC, III, 2, p. 613-616, classe II.

²⁷ La partie occidentale de la surface fouillée à -0,40 m; Vilcu, Nicolae 2006, 182, n° 636; Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 222, n° 10.

et 1967³¹. Récemment, un autre tétrartéron de Basile II et Constantin VIII, type similaire, actuellement conservé au Musée Départemental de Galați, a été publié erronément comme une découverte isolée du site de Dinogetia³². La monnaie appartient au trésor découvert en 1939, s'agissant de la pièce donnée au Musée de Galați et mentionnée dans le rapport des fouilles publié par Gh. Ștefan³³.

En dehors des pièces isolées et des deux trésors de Dinogetia, des tétrartères frappés pour Basile II et Constantin VIII furent trouvés isolément à Noviodunum (Isaccea, dép. de Tulcea)³⁴ et Mangalia, dép. de Constanța³⁵, et dans un dépôt de Valea Nucarilor, dép. de Tulcea³⁶. On pourrait ajouter deux tétrartères³⁷ de la collection Ion Mititelu³⁸, provenant probablement de la Dobroudja. Un supposé trésor inventé sur le plateau Dervent de Galița, comm. de Ostrov, dép. de Constanța, composé d'un tétrartéron de Basile II et Constantin VIII, deux hyperpères de Jean III Vatatzes et un hyperpère d'Andronic II et Michel IX³⁹, n'a pas été confirmé⁴⁰. Au nord du Danube⁴¹ les découvertes de tétrartères sont rares, seulement deux monnaies étant publiées, l'une trouvée à Glina, dép. de Ilfov⁴² et l'autre qui pourrait provenir de l'Olténie⁴³.

²⁸ Vilcu, Nicolae, 2006, 181-182, n^{os} 629 et 633 (trouvées dans le secteur I, carreau 4, à la surface). On a supposé récemment, en invoquant des données fautives concernant le poids, que ces monnaies seraient des histaména d'un type inédit (Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 221, n^{os} 2-3). Le poids réel des pièces (4,21 et 4,19 g) prouve qu'il s'agit de tétrartères (Vilcu 2006, 38).

²⁹ Secteur II, à l'est du magasin à jarres. Vilcu, Nicolae, 182, n^o 631; Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 222, n^o 5. La monnaie fut mentionnée dans le rapport sur les fouilles de la « Surface A, Secteur Central »: Ștefan, Barnea, Mitrea, Protase, Vătășianu 1951, 35 et 37.

³⁰ Tranchée B 9, de la terre de remplissage d'une fosse; Vilcu, Nicolae 2006, 182, n^o 635; Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 222, n^o 8.

³¹ Secteur « Domus S4, t. 6-7 », carreau 9, -1 m, à 1,6 m vers le nord par rapport au mur du sud de l'édifice, dans une couche des XI^e-XII^e siècles; Vilcu, Nicolae 2006, 182, n^o 632. Publiée sans illustration par Mitrea 1968, 458, n^o 88; Mitrea 1968a, 181, n^o 88. Voir aussi le rapport des fouilles: Barnea 1973, 323 et 325.

³² Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 222, n^o 9.

³³ Ștefan 1941, 422-424.

³⁴ Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 223, n^o 1-3.

³⁵ Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001, 220. L'auteur ne précise pas si c'est un histaménon ou un tétrartéron. En vérifiant la pièce, qui est conservée au Cabinet Numismatique de la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Roumaine, grâce à l'amabilité de Viorel Petac, on a constaté que c'est un tétrartéron.

³⁶ Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001b, 50-51.

³⁷ Vilcu, Nicolae 2006, 181-182, n^{os} 628 et 634.

³⁸ La collection Ion Mititelu, conservée à l'Institut d'Archéologie « Vasile Pârvan » de Bucarest, est formée de monnaies provenant en principe de la Dobroudja où de la Munténie de l'Est. Voir Nicolae 2006, 5 et Preda 2002, 115.

³⁹ Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2001b, 50-51 et Mănușu-Adameșteanu, Poll, Iacob, Constantinescu 1998, 296.

⁴⁰ Vilcu, Neagu, Dima 2001, 73.

⁴¹ Pour les découvertes de monnaies d'or au nord du Danube voir Oberländer-Târnoveanu 2000, 387-411 et Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2003.

⁴² Vilcu, Nicolae, 2006, 181, n^o 627; Mitrea 1969, 550, n^o 67; Mitrea 1969a, 171, n^o 67.

⁴³ Oberländer-Târnoveanu 2000, p. 398, note 80; Mănușu-Adameșteanu 2003, 240, n^o 20.

Le grand nombre de folles coulés découverts en Dobroudja généra l'hypothèse qu'un atelier monétaire fonctionnait dans la région au XI^e siècle⁴⁴. On a proposé la localisation de l'atelier dans l'important établissement de Dinogetia⁴⁵, en affirmant qu'on aurait frappé là non seulement des monnaies en métal commun mais aussi en or – des tétrartèra de Basile II (type DOC, III, 2, p. 626, type F2, les années c. 1005-1025)⁴⁶. Cet hypothèse fut argumentée par les découvertes nombreuses de tétrartèra frappés au nom de Basile II et Constantin VIII en c.1005-1025⁴⁷ dans la ville byzantine de Dinogetia, mais jusqu'à présent on a trouvé isolément seulement six tétrartèra perdus probablement au temps des attaques des Petchenègues d'avant de 1053. On a constaté que les trésors de 1939 et 1954 contiennent beaucoup des tétrartèra frappés en c.1005-1025, mais cette observation ne représente pas un argument en faveur de l'hypothèse qu'un atelier aurait frappé des monnaies d'or à Dinogetia. En plus, il faut préciser que les deux dépôts ont été cachés dans les cinquième-septième décennies et non pas au temps de Basile II. La ville de Dinogetia⁴⁸ a eu probablement un rôle important dans la distribution des monnaies d'or en Dobroudja⁴⁹, mais les recherches archéologiques n'ont pas enregistré aucun résultat à l'appui de la localisation d'un atelier frappant de l'or au temps de Basile II.

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⁴⁴ Mănuclu-Adameșteanu 1998, 119-149 et Oberländer-Târnoveau, 1983, 261-270, avec la bibliographie.

⁴⁵ Gh. Mănuclu-Adameșteanu 1998, 119-149.

⁴⁶ Mănuclu-Adameșteanu 2001b, 50-51, qui mentionne que l'hypothèse concernant la frappe de tétrartèra à Dinogetia appartient à D.M. Metcalf (Metcalf 1979, 54), mais D.M. Metcalf discute uniquement le rôle de Dinogetia dans la distribution des monnaies d'or de Basile II en Dobroudja et ne dit rien sur le présumé atelier monétaire. Précisons que D. M. Metcalf cite Barnea 1971, 343-362, qui passe en revue les découvertes sans mentionner un atelier monétaire qui aurait frappé des tétrartèra de Basile II à Dinogetia.

⁴⁷ Mănuclu-Adameșteanu 2001b, 50.

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Pl. I: Monnaies du trésor trouvé à Dinogetia en 1939.



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Pl. II: Monnaies du trésor trouvé à Dinogetia en 1939.

A FORGOTTEN 19th CENTURY FIND OF WALLACHIAN AND MOLDAVIAN COINS: “PODOLIA” 1862

To the memory of Arist A. Kunik (1814-1899)

Rezumat: Autorul reia discuția asupra identității emitenților unor monede ale Țării Românești și Moldovei și a altor emisiuni, care au făcut parte din tezaurul descoperit în jurul anului 1862, într-o localitate neprecizată din fosta gubernie imperială rusă, Podolia. Tezaurul a fost menționat într-o scurtă notă publicată de A. A. Kunik în 1863. După părerea marelui numismat și istoric rus, tezaurul se compunea din câteva sute de monede de argint emise de ultimii hani ai Hoardei de Aur, primii hani ai Hanatului Crimeei, din emisiuni genoveze din Crimeea, din groși bohemieni ai regelui „Wenzel”, monede ale voievozilor „ungro-vlahi” Ștefan și Vladislav sau Vlad, precum și din “bracteți subțiri având pe o parte crucea genoveză” și altele.

Date suplimentare despre această descoperire au fost aduse ulterior de Ju. B. Iversen (1868) și V. Jurgevič (1873). Iversen a arătat că tezaurul conținea 80 de monede muntene de la “Vladislav V”, care corespund în sistemul actual de atribuire din numismatica românească cu Vladislav al II-lea (1447-1456), monedele moldovenești erau atribuite lui “Ștefan” (1456-1504), evident fiind vorba de Ștefan cel Mare, iar monedele bohemiene le atribuia lui Wenzel III, actualmente, Venceslas IV (1378-1419). Jurgevič a dat date importante despre așa ziii bracteți, arătând că acestea erau monede ale Hoardei de Aur “surfrapate”, având pe o parte crucea genoveză, “cu semne deosebite”.

În literatura de specialitate românească descoperirea a fost menționată de D. A. Sturdza, în 1879, în analiza critică a literaturii numismatice privind monetăria medievală și modernă românească. Sturdza a introdus o serie de distorsiuni, care nu se găseau în textul lui Kunik, cum ar fi de exemplu, plasarea locului descoperirii în *Polonia*, în loc de *Podolia*, precum și atribuirea monedelor muntene, în număr de 80, lui “Vlad al II-lea Dracul”, iar pe cele moldovenești lui “Ștefan I, Ștefan cel Mare sau Ștefăniță”. Sturdza nu menționează prezența bracteatelor cu crucea genoveză. Comentând contribuția lui Iversen la numismatica românească medievală, Sturdza omite să prezinte faptul că lui îi datorăm atât informațiile privind numărul exact al monedelor muntene din tezaur, cât și atribuirea lor “Vladislav V”, același de fapt, cu “Vlad al II-lea” din clasificarea lui, recte Vladislav al II-lea, iar pe cele moldovenești, lui Ștefan cel Mare. Ulterior, datele despre tezaurul din Podolia prezentate de Sturdza vor fi reluate de Nicolae Docan (1909-1910). Din acest moment, până în anii 2003-2005, descoperirea din Podolia nu va mai fi menționată în literatura de specialitate românească. Problema a fost reluată de autorul acestor rânduri (2003-2005), care

* Muzeul National de Istorie al Romaniei. E-mail: cot22@cam.ac.uk

considera că tezaurul conținea de fapt monede de la Ștefan cel Mare și Vladislav al II-lea și nu de la Ștefan I și Vlad I, cum credeau unii cercetători străini.

Tezaurul din Podolia va fi însă de mai multe ori menționat în literatura numismatică străină – italiană, sovietică, poloneză și basarabeană. Autorul studiului urmărește pas cu pas cum s-au distorsionat până la nerecunoaștere informațiile inițiale ale lui Kunik, astfel că după 1975 se va vorbi despre un tezaur conținând monede de la Vlad I și Ștefan, iar în cele din urmă, de la Ștefan I și Vlad I. Aceasta s-a datorat lipsei de contact direct a cercetătorilor implicați cu lucrările lui Kunik, Iversen și Jurgevă.

Restabilind adevărul despre descoperirea din Podolia, autorul arată că lotul de monede medievale românești din acesta consta din monede muntene de la Vladislav al II-lea (ducați reformați), groși din cel de al doilea tip de la Ștefan cel Mare și din aspri ai Hoardei de Aur contramarați la Cetatea Albă. Tezaurul din Podolia/1862 are evidente afinități cu tezaurele moldovenești de la Câmpiți (Victoria, jud. Iași) și Basarabia/ante 1940, precum și cu un tezaur descoperit recent, tot în Podolia, la Tul'čin (Rai. Vinica, Ucraina). Toate prezintă o puternică componentă crimeano-nord pontică, datorită implicării Moldovei în comerțul cu Caffa. După toate probabilitățile, tezaurul Podolia 1862 a fost ascuns la scurtă vreme după introducerea groșilor din tipul al doilea ai lui Ștefan cel Mare, în anii 1476-1479, cu ocazia unui atac tătar sau otoman, în Podolia.

Grație revenirii la sursele originale de informație, putem oferi azi mai multe date despre primul tezaur conținând și monede medievale românești care a intrat în circuitul științific european în urmă cu aproape 148 ani.

Keywords: medieval European numismatics; Islamic numismatics coin hoards; Moldavian medieval coinage; Wallachian medieval coinage; monetary circulation in Podolia; monetary circulation in Poland; monetary circulation in Lithuania; Golden Horde coinage; coinage of the Khanate of Crimea; coinage of Caffa; coinage of Asprokastron; coinage of Stephen III the Great; coinage of Vladislav II; A. A. Kunik, J. B. Iverson; V. Jurgevič; B. von Koehne; D. A. Sturdza; N. Docan; L. L. Polevoj; G. A. Fedorov-Davydov; M. Kotljar; A. Mikołajczyk; P. P. Byrnja; N. D. Russev

During the first seven decades of the 19th century, the studies regarding the medieval Romanian numismatics (Wallachian and Moldavian)¹ were only just at their first steps, thanks to the inquisitive curiosity of some few Hungarian, Austrian, German, Russian and Romanian collectors and scholars from the Romantic period. The first, so far, known descriptions of Wallachian medieval coins could be found in a Hungarian periodical, edited during the last part of 18th century in Bratislava. They appeared in 1787, in an unsigned work, quite likely belonging to Johann Seivert, printed posthumously². The first medieval Moldavian coins were identified by József Weszerle. He published also some Wallachian

¹ On the early development of the Romanian medieval numismatics see: Sturdza 1879 and Docan 1909-1910, pp. 460-464.

² Non-signed 1787, p. 96. On the first, so far known, contribution on the Medieval Romanian coinage, see also: Docan 1909-1910, p. 461; Fehér and Huszár, 1977, col. 237-238; Iliescu, 1983-1985, p. 280, footnote no 1.

issues³. Later, other contributions regarding the Romanian medieval coinage will be edited by: Franz Vincent von Eitl⁴, Bernhard von Koehne⁵, Jakob J. Reichel⁶, Leopold Welzl von Wellenheim⁷, Adolf Oberndorffer⁸, Hermann Grote⁹, Johann Friedrich Weidhaus¹⁰, Basile Boeresco¹¹, Alexis Ouvaroff¹², Cesar Bolliac¹³ and Bogdan Petriceicu Haşdeu¹⁴. All these early publications focused only on the identifications, descriptions and the dating of some peculiar issues. The progress made in this topic was quite impressive, so, one could mention that at the beginnings of 1860's already were known about a dozen or so of Wallachian and Moldavian monetary types, some of them in several variants of mint-marks.

However, with a remarkable exception, nothing was known then on their geographical distribution, as well as on the hoard assembling of the finds containing such issues. These information should have been very useful not only to try to map their diffusion within the Romanian principalities and in the neighbouring countries, but also to date and attribute more exactly some of the Wallachian and Moldavian coins bearing a very limited number of rulers' names: Vladislav, Radu, Dan, Mircea and Vlad in Wallachia and Peter, Stephen, Alexander and Bogdan, in Moldavia. The exception mentioned above is represented by Bernhard von Koehne, the real founder of the Romanian medieval numismatics, who stated that the groat of the Moldavian prince, Elias (1432-1447), described by him in 1841 (according to the current classification, it belongs to MBR 489-494, type, with the mint-mark A over the shield), was, actually, found in a hoard uncovered in 1837, in the Grand Duchy of Posen (Poznań), in Poland. Beside this Moldavian groat, this hoard consisted of coins struck by the Polish Kings: "Vladislav V", i. e. Vladislav II Jagello (1386-1434), "Vladislav VI", i. e. Vladislav III Varneńczyk (1434-1444) and Cazimir IV (1447-1492), issues of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order: Michael Kuchmeister von Sternberg (1414-1422), Paul von Rußdorf (1422-1441) "and so on, until" Martin Truchsess von

³ Weszerle 1911 Section E *Tabulae V nummorum ad vetes provincias Hungariae respicientes. V Tábla a magyar korona hajdani tartományai érmeivel*, pl. IV, nos 1-2 and 7-14. Because J. Weszerle died on 29th July 1838, see: Rádóczy n. d., p. 1, his drawings of the Wallachian and Moldavian coins published posthumously, in 1873 and 1911 should be dated, quite likely, after 1817, when he was appointed at the History Chair of the University in Pest and curator of the Coin Room. The plates of the Transylvanian coins made by Weszerle were published by János Érdy, in 1862, under his own name, without mentioning the identity of the real author, see: Érdy 1862. Weszerle's plates regarding the Hungarian, Serbian, Bosnian, Dalmatian, Bulgarian, Wallachian and Moldavian coins were published posthumously, first time, in 1873.

⁴ von Eitl 1839, p. 240, nos 20136-20156.

⁵ von Koehne 1841; von Koehne 1842.

⁶ Reichel 1843 491-493, nos 146-156.

⁷ von Wellenheim 1845, pp. 565 and 567, nos 11955-11965 and 11993-12005.

⁸ Oberndorffer 1849 87.

⁹ Grote 1857, pp. 392-396 and Grote 1862, pp. 991-999.

¹⁰ Weidhaus 1856, p. 110, nos 617-622.

¹¹ Boeresco 1856 p. 156.

¹² Ouvaroff 1860 pp. 155-162.

¹³ Bolliac 1861 pp. 155-162.

¹⁴ Petriceicu Haşdeu 1861, p. 15.

Wetzhausen (1477-1499), as well as coins struck by other different political authorities, which are not named¹⁵.

The first important account on a hoard containing Wallachian and Moldavian medieval coins appears in 1863, in a non-signed abstract of the papers held at the meeting of 6th/18th February 1863, of the Historical-Philological Department of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg¹⁶. In spite of being not-signed, based of some contemporary witnesses¹⁷, one could establish that that the author of the report on the meeting of 6th/18th February 1863 was Arist A. Kunik himself (1814-1899), a well known Russian historian and numismatist of that period, keeper of the collection of Russian coins in the Hermitage Museum and later, Head of the Coin Room of the museum and member of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences. Arist A. Kunik presented a hoard of silver coins found in an unprecised place located in the "guberniya of Podolia" (See the map), sent to the Academy by the Imperial Department of Mines and Salt-mines¹⁸. According to him, the hoard consisted of late Golden Horde issues, coins struck by the early khans of the Crimean Khanate, Bohemian groats of King "Wenzel", "Ougro-Wallachian" coins of Stephen and "Vladislaus" or "Wlad", small "bracteates, bearing the Genoese cross" and "many others". According to Kunik, the hoard was concealed during the first half of the 16th century¹⁹.

During the 1860's and early 1870's new information of the "Podolian hoard" were published by Ju. B. Iversen and V. N. Jurgevič. Iversen mentions that the Bohemian issues from this hoard were very badly preserved groats struck by "Wenzel III", i. e. Venceslas IV (1378-1419). The author gave some very important information on the Romanian medieval coins from the "Podolian hoard"²⁰. According to Iversen, the find contained 80 coins of bearing the name of Vladislav²¹, similar to those already published by Koehne²², Reichel²³, Grote²⁴, Ouvaroff²⁵ and by himself²⁶. Iversen asserted that these issues belong to the Wallachian ruler "Vladislav V", whose reign was dated by him between "1456-1462" and "1476-1479"²⁷. Such coins are corresponding, in the current classification, to the ducats of Vladislav II

¹⁵ von Koehne 1841, p. 333, footnote no **.

¹⁶ Non-signed 1863, p. 123.

¹⁷ Iversen 1868, pp. 243-244; Jurgevič 1872, p. 148 and Sturdza 1879, p. 49, no LXXI.

¹⁸ Because the hoard was sent to the Russian Imperial Academy by the Department for Mines and Salt-mines (Gornyj Departament), I suspect that the hoard was found in an area from the Podolian guberniya where were acting local officials of this service, controlling the exploitations of mineral resources. Such a zone could be the territory between the Upper Valley of Dniester and Zbruč Rivers, or near Kameneck Podol'sk, where are located salt and gypsum deposits and other mineral resources.

¹⁹ Non-signed 1863, p. 123.

²⁰ Iversen 1868, p. 243.

²¹ Iversen 1868, p. 243.

²² Koehne 1841, pp. 339-340, pl. XI, no 2.

²³ Reichel 1843, pp. 491-492, no 149.

²⁴ Grote 1857, p. 394.

²⁵ Ouvaroff 1860, p. 160.

²⁶ Iversen 1868, pp. 240-241, pl. XLV, no 10.

²⁷ Iversen 1868, pp. 240-243.

(1447-1456)²⁸. Iversen stated also that the “Podolian hoard” contained also a few coins bearing Latin inscriptions, mentioning the name of the Moldavian woyewod Stephen²⁹. He supposed that this ruler was “Stephen VI”, reigning between “1456-1504”³⁰, i. e. Stephen III the Great (1457-1504). During the times when Iversen was writing his article, there were known only one type of Stephen's III groats, namely those belonging to the 2nd type in the current classification of the Moldavian medieval coinage (See fig. no 5 a-b)³¹.

Iversen did not agree with the dating of the concealment of the “Podolian hoard” during the first half of 16th century, as Kunik asserted, considering that it was lost during the 15th century, more precisely, during the early years of Stephen reign³² (See Annexe A, fig. nos 3-6).

Regarding the medieval Romanian coins and the Bohemian groats belonging to the “Podolian hoard”, B. Jurgevič had followed closely Kunik's ideas, asserting that they were struck by the “Ougro-Wallachian woyewods Stephen and Vladislav or Vlad”³³. However, he gave some very interesting information on the so-called “tinny bracteates, with the Genoese cross”, mentioned by the first editor of the hoard. Referring to Iversen's opinions, Jurgevič mentioned that these coins are, in fact, “overstruck” Tartar issues, bearing on one side “the Genoese cross, with a special mark”³⁴ (See Annexe A, fig. nos 7-8).

Though very brief, Kunik's report represents an important contribution to the history of Wallachian, Moldavian, Lithuanian and to the Genoese coinage in the Black Sea area, as well as to the study on the monetary circulation in the upper Dniester valley. It was several times discussed by later scholars dealing with these topics or just with the question of the “Podolian hoard”. However, it seems that the full content of the text edited in the 6th volume of *Bulletin de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St-Petersbourg* remained unknown for most of the scholars in Romania, Italy, Poland, Soviet Union and Republic of Moldavia who dealt during the last 130 years with different questions raised by the “Podolian hoard/1862”. The Romanian numismatists dealing with this hoard relayed only on short information given by Dimitrie A. Sturdza himself, in 1879, in his review of the

²⁸ MBR nos 256-261.

²⁹ Iversen 1868, p. 243.

³⁰ His coins were published by Kohne 1842, pp. 365-366, pl. XII, no 3 and Grote 1857, p. 393, no 5, who attributed the issues just to a ruler called “Stephen” and used the same dating as Iversen, recte 1456-1504. In spite of a minor chronological mistake, it is obvious that both scholars were referring to Stephen III the Great. Only Ouvaroff 1860, pp. 157-158, pl. XXII, no 5, asserted that the coins were struck by “Stephen II (1390-1399)”.

³¹ MBR nos 630-669, 674-721, 725-728 and 730-739.

³² Iversen 1868, p. 243.

³³ Jurgevič 1872, p. 148. “... iz monet voevod ugro-valahskih Stefana i Vladislav ili Vlada ...” (The Russian spelling is up-to-dated, according to the post-Bolshevik revolution spelling reform).

³⁴ Jurgevič 1872, p. 148, footnote no a). “Ju. B. Iversen, protiv mnenija Kunika, vidit v iih monety tatarskija perečekanennyja, predstavljajuščija s odnoj storony genueskij krest, s osobennym znakom. Sm. Bruchstücke zur Münzgeschichte Preussens p. 244, prim. 1.” (The Russian spelling is up-to-dated, according to the post-Bolshevik revolution spelling reform). Unfortunately, I did not succeeded, so far, to identify the complete title of Iversen's contribution mentioned here.

previous contributions to the Romanian numismatics³⁵. Most of the Soviet, Polish, as well as the scholars from Republic of Moldavia, had followed a much distorted version of Jurgevič's statements. Because between these versions one could find a lot of important differences and taking in consideration the fact that the 6th volume of the above mentioned publication is missing in the Romanian libraries and in many other countries outside Russia, I will publish here its parts regarding the hoard containing Wallachian and Moldavian coins, as it was printed in 1863:

“.... M. Kunik, chargé dans la séance du 9 janvier 1863, d'examiner un paquet d'anciennes monnaies, envoyées à l'Académie par le Département des mines et salines, lit un rapport, dans lequel il fait voir l'intérêt que ces monnaies offrent au point de vue numismatique. M. Kunik pense que ces monnaies, trouvées dans le gouvernement de *Podolie* [my underlining], ont été enfouies dans la première moitié du XVI^e siècle. La trouvaille se compose de monnaies des derniers khans de la Horde d'or et de premiers khans de Crimée, de celles de Génois du temps de leur domination en Crimée, de celles des woyewods ougro-valaques Stephan et Vladislaus ou Wlad, de différents petits bractéats avec une croix, de gros frappés sous le roi Wenzel de Bohême et plusieurs autres. Le rapporteur est d'avis que ces monnaies sont intéressantes d'abord comme un témoignage des rapports commerciaux de la partie sud-ouest de la Lithuanie à l'époque de l'enfouissement de ces monnaies, ensuite elles peuvent servir à éclaircir quelques questions encore obscures; telles que des monnaies moldo-vlaques avec inscriptions latines et slavonnes, ainsi que du rapport supposé entre les armoires des Jagellons et le *janua* des Génois etc. Par suite de ces motifs, et sur la proposition de M. Kunik, le Département des mines et salines en sera informé, avec la prière d'abandonner les dites monnaies au médailleur de l'Académie, le prix du métal de ces monnaies étant tout à fait insignifiant. ...”³⁶ (See Annexe A, fig. nos 1-2).

The only major mistake did by Arist A. Kunik was the use of the inappropriate label “Oungro-Wallachian woyewods” to designate the affiliation of the Romanian minting authorities, whose coins were represented in the “Podolian hoard”. According to the medieval foreign and local terminology, the term of “Oungro-Vlachia”, was used only for naming “Wallachia” proper (in Romanian “Țara Românească” or “Muntenia”), the principality located between the Transylvanian Alps, the Danube and Milcov Rivers, meanwhile “Moldo-Vlachia” or “Rosso-Vlachia”, was used for designate Moldavia, the other Romanian medieval state, located between the slopes of the Eastern Carpathians and the Rivers Milcov, Danube, Dniester and Ceremuș (Čeremuš)³⁷.

Here is the English translation of the review of Kunik's report, made 13 years later, by Dimitrie A. Sturdza:

“Mr. Kunik talk about a monetary hoard found in *Poland* [my underlining] and which seems to be concealed during the first half of the 16th century. That hoard consisted of coins of the last khans of the Golden Horde; of the first Crimean khans;

³⁵ Sturdza 1879, p. 49, no LXXI.

³⁶ Non-signed 1863, p. 126.

³⁷ Coman 2008, pp. 407-422.

from the times of the Genoese rule in Crimea; from the Bohemian king Venzeslau [sic!], and, finally, 80 coins of Vlad II of Wallachia, and a few deniers, of a prince [called] Stephen from Moldavia. Mr. Kunik said that the last one has Latin inscriptions, and accordingly, they must be of Stephen I, Stephen the Great or Ștefăniță Vodă”³⁸. Sturdza knew also Ju. B. Iversen’s opinions on the make-up of the “Podolian hoard”, but he did not commented them³⁹ (See Annexe A, fig. nos 9-10).

Sturdza did a lot of confusions and alterations in the presentation of Kunik’s statements. Unlike Kunik, who mentioned clearly, that the find was uncovered in “Podolia”, Sturdza spoke about a hoard found either in “Poland” or “Podolia”. Sturdza mentioned that the Wallachian parcel of the hoard consisted of 80 coins of Vladislav, information which was not to be found in Kunik’s original statement, but in Iversen’s comments and additions. Sturdza ignored the existence in the hoard of the so-called “tinny bracteates, with Genoese cross”.

Instead, Dimitrie A. Sturdza put in Kunik’s paper review, his own considerations regarding the attribution of these coins. He attributed the coins bearing the name of Vladislav to Vlad II the Evil⁴⁰, which corresponds in the current classification of the Wallachian issues also to the coinage of Vladislav II (1447-1456)⁴¹. However, the well known Romanian numismatist was very elusive in offering a new and more precise identification for the Moldavian coin, bearing the name “Stephen”, ignoring Iversen’s remarks. According to Sturdza, this coin with Latin inscription should have been an issue of Stephen I, Stephen the Great or Stephen IV (Ștefăniță). Or, one could emphasize that, two of the possible attributions proposed by Sturdza himself, regarded also the coinage of Stephen III the Great. There is about the groats of 2nd type, already mentioned and the groats of 1st type (See fig. no 4 a-b), published later by Sturdza and attributed by him to Ștefăniță Vodă (1517-1527)⁴².

30 years later after the publication of Sturdza’s review, the question of the “Podolian hoard” was discussed once again by Nicolae Docan, in his critical bibliography of the literature regarding the medieval Wallachian coinage. Basically, Docan repeated the ideas contained in Sturdza’s contribution from 1879.

³⁸ Sturdza 1879, p. 49, no LXXI, “D. Kunik relatează despre un tezaur de monede descoperit în *Polonia* [sublinierea noastră] și care pare a fi fost îngropat în întâia jumătate a secolului al șasesprezecelea. Acel tezaur conținea monete de la cei din urmă hani ai Hoardei de Aur; de la cei dintâi hani ai Crimeei; din timpul dominațiunii genoveze în Crimeea; de la regele Venzeslau [sic!] al Boemiei, și în fine 80 de bani de la Vlad II al Țării Muntenesti, și câțiva denari de la un domn Ștefan din Moldova. D. Kunik zice că aceștia din urmă au legende latinești, încât ei trebuie să fie de la Ștefan I, de la Ștefan cel Mare, sau de la Ștefăniță Vodă”. (The Romanian spelling was up-to-dated, according to the last spelling reform from 1996).

³⁹ Sturdza 1879, pp. 52-53, no LXXIX, “Iversen amintește și despre descoperirea de monete românești din tezaurul din *Podolia* [sublinierea noastră], de care se vorbește în Buletinul Academiei Științelor din St Petersburg (vezi Kunik). (The Romanian spelling was up-to-dated, according to the last spelling reform from 1996).

⁴⁰ Sturdza 1872/4, p. 101, nos 47-48, pl. III, nos 4-5.

⁴¹ MBR nos 256-261.

⁴² Sturdza 1872/4, p. 70, no 29, pl. V, no 5. According to our current classification, they correspond to MBR nos 604-607 and 610-623.

However, if the first author had some “hesitations” to don’t say confusions in locating exactly the finding place (i. e. *Poland* or *Podolia*), Docan retained that the hoard was found in “Poland”, though in a footnote he is asking himself if the hoard was not found may be in “Podolia”. The author accepted also the attribution of the 80 Wallachian coins to “Vlad II”, which correspond to Vladislav II, in our current classification⁴³.

After the comments made by Docan, in 1909-1910, for more than one century, the very existence of the “Podolian” hoard was ignored by the Romanian numismatists. It was not mentioned neither by Constantin Moisil⁴⁴, nor Octavian Iliescu⁴⁵, in their works regarding the diffusion of the Romanian medieval coins, or dealing with the coinage of Vlad I. It will be once again mentioned in a Romanian archaeological and numismatic periodical, only in 1988, by the Polish numismatist Andrzej Mikołajczyk. The “Podolian” hoard 1862 is not mentioned either in the very comprehensive repertory of coin finds found in the territories of the Polish-Lithuanian Kingdom edited in 1998 by Stanisława Kubiak and Borys Paszkiewicz⁴⁶.

The history of the echoes left in the numismatic literature by the questions raised by the “Podolian hoard” 1862 contains also some funny pages too. Quite likely, writing only by rumours, the anonymous author/s who wrote the *Bibliografia numismatica delle zecche italiane*⁴⁷, invented even an article of B. von Köhne, which actually was never written by the supposed author. In this, otherwise very useful publication, one could read about: “KÖHNE (DE) B. *Monete colla croce genovese scoperte in Podolia nel 1863 e conservate nell'Accademia di Scienze di Berlino. Berliner Blätter für Münzkunde*, vol. IV, pagg. 243 e 244. Berlino, 1868” (See Annexe A, fig. nos 11-12). It is an obvious confusion with Iversen’s article already mentioned, which ends with a small note signed by B. von Köhne, on the controversial reading of the inscription of a Lithuanian silver issue, with a blundered Cyrillic inscription, described by Iversen in his article⁴⁸.

No doubts, at the beginnings of 20th century, slowly, slowly, the original meanings of Kunik’s report started to fade, Iversen was transmuted to Köhne, the finding year became precisely 1863 and the Russian Academy of Science in St Petersburg was metamorphosed to Berlin... However, the process of the deepening of the distortion of the information once transmitted by Kunik and his contemporary fellow Russian scholars was not continuous during the first part of

⁴³ Docan 1909-1910, pp. 462-463 and footnote no 1.

⁴⁴ Moisil 1915 a pp. 12-29; Moisil 1924, pp. 1-54.

⁴⁵ Iliescu 1964 pp. 59-110 and 346-396; Iliescu 1970; Iliescu 1988, pp. 73-105.

⁴⁶ Kubiak and Paszkiewicz 1998.

⁴⁷ Non-signed 1920, p. 69.

⁴⁸ Iversen presented an unknown type of silver coin, resembling, in his opinion, to the Golden Horde issues from the time of Toktamys Khan, but bearing a Cyrillic inscription, reading ДВТБТВД and a cross, Iversen 1868, p. 244, pl. XLV, no 8. B. In his post-note, von Köhne read the same inscription as: КОРНБТВД, and attributed the coin to the Lithuanian duke of Novgorod on Dnieper, Dimitrij-Korybut.

the 20th century. For example, Lev L. Polevoj⁴⁹ and German A. Fedorov-Davydov⁵⁰, though writing almost a century after the publication of the report in the 6th volume of *Bulletin de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St-Petersbourg*, have used data collected from direct sources. Polevoj just mentioned the existence of the hoard in an unprecised location, in Podolia, without any further considerations about its content. Fedorov-Davydov, the author of an excellent repertory of the hoards and single finds of Golden Horde coins, mentioned only that the “Podolian” hoard contained also coins of the „Ougro-Wallachian woywod Stephan and Vladislav (Vlad)”. Describing the content of this hoard, Fedorov-Davydov relayed also on the information given by Jurgevič.

Quite likely, the breacking point in the process of the separation of the original level of genuine information contained in Kunik's, Iversen's and Jurgevič's contributions regarding the “Podolian” hoard, from later interpretations and additions is represented by Mikola Kotljar's book on the 14th-17th century coins finds in the Ukrainian territories, published in a Polish translation, in 1975. On that occasion, Kotljar stated that the “Podolian” hoard contained also coins of the “Ougro-Wallachian woywods Stephen and Vlad I”⁵¹. In a footnote, the author mention as sources of information for his assertions the works of Jurgevič and Fedorov-Davydov, but as I already wrote, neither Jurgevič nor Fedorov-Davydov had ever stated that the coins belong to a ruler called Vlad I (!!!). To make the situation even worse, the Polish editor of the book, J. S., added his own editorial note, trying to help the modern Polish readers, unfamiliar with the arcane of the Romanian medieval history, that “Ougro-Wallachian woywods Stephen and Vlad I” were, in fact ... “Moldavian rulers” (“hospodarów moldawskich”), which is completely wrong. A simple lecture of any basic handbooks of Moldavian history should have been enough to confirm that no ruler named “Vlad” ever existed in this country since 1359 until 1859, to do not stress the basic historical fact, that Moldavia was never called “Oungro-Vlachia”, during the Middle Age...

From this moment the situation became hectic and it should be compared with a snow ball rolling on a slope. The Polish numismatist Andrzej Mikołajczyk, otherwise a very respected scholar, whose contributions on the medieval and early modern Polish monetary affairs, I appreciate very much, writing, in 1988, about the Moldavian coins finds in Poland (i. e. the Polish-Lithuanian Kingdom), asserted that the “Podolian” hoard contained: „... Moldavian coins of Stephen /1394-1400/, and Wlad I /1394-1395/, not attributed precisely.”⁵² The author pretended to own this information from Kotljar's book, which, is once again, not (entirely) true, because the Ukrainian numismatist did not identified the Moldavian prince “Stephen”, with “Stephen I” (1394-1399).

The last phase of the post-factual “elaboration” of the information regarding the “Podolian” hoard was made by the Moldavian scholars Pavel P. Byrnja

⁴⁹ Polevoj 1956, p. 96, footnote no 1.

⁵⁰ Fedorov-Davydov 1960, p. 177, no 242, „ugro-valahskih voevod Stefana i Vladislava (Vlada)”.

⁵¹ Kotljar 1975, p. 50, no 154, „województw węgiersko-wołoskich Stefana i Włada I”.

⁵² Mikołajczyk 1988, p. 268 no 7.

(Bârnea) and Nikolaj D. Russev, in 1999. Presenting the make-up of the this find, uncovered in 1862, in an unknown place in the former gouberniya of Podolia, on the left bank of the Middle Dniester River, the two authors stated, that it consisted of:

„ **Moldavia**

Stephen, groats, silver, ? sp.

Czech

Vaclav (IV?), groats, silver, ? sp.

Golden Horde

Unknown issuers belonging to the last Juchids, dirhams, silver, ? sp.

Crimean Khanate

Unknown issuers belonging to the early Girayids, dirhams, silver, ? sp.

Wallachia

Vlad the Usurper (1395-1396), ducat, silver, ? sp.

Non-identified coins

Unknown issuers, tinny bracteates (?) with cross, silver

? sp.”⁵³. Byrnja and Russev supposed to find such data in the works of German A. Fedorov-Davydov and Andrzej Mikołajczyk.

Some years ago, writing on the coinage of the Moldavian prince Stephen III, I put under question the attributions of the Wallachian and Moldavian coins from the “Podolian” hoard proposed by Byrnja and Russev, Mikołajczyk and Kotljar. That time, I had no access to the entire “dossier” of the “Podolian” hoard, but knowing well how difficult is the palaeography of the Moldavian and Wallachian coins of Stephen I⁵⁴ (See fig. no 1 a-b) and Vlad I⁵⁵ (See fig. no 2 a-b) I and how careless they are struck, I expressed strong doubts that any 19th century foreign scholars should have been cope with such issues, at the first glimpse. On the other hand, as a consequence of the radical reformation of the Moldavian coinage during the first decade of Alexander’s I reign (cca 1409), there is a quite strong evidence that no issues prior of 1410 should have been remained in circulation until the second half of 15th century, during the time when the “Podolian” hoard was concealed.

Instead, based also by the presence in the find of the coins struck by the first khans of the Crimean Khanate, I asserted, that, quite likely, the coins should have been issues of the Wallachian prince Vladislav II (1447-1456) and the Moldavian prince Stephen III the Great (1457-1504)⁵⁶.

⁵³ Byrnja and Russev 1999, p. 202, no 4.

⁵⁴ The first issues of Stephen I were correctly attributed and described by Sturdza 1872/4, p. 57. On this coinage, see more recently: MBR nos 351, 351a-b, Bieltz 1996, pp. 155-157, Pârvan 1997, pp. 204-240 and Pârvan and Constantinescu 2003-2005, pp. 225-286.

⁵⁵ The first coins of Vlad I were briefly described, but correctly attributed by Docan 1909-1910, p. 509. Two years later, in 1911, Moisil gave a more precise description of a ducat of Vlad I from the Niculițel-Bădila hoard/1906 (Comm. of Niculițel, Tulcea County), Moisil 1911, p. 377, no 1 = Moisil 1915 b, p. 73, no 30. On this coinage see also: Severeanu 1933, pp. 1-4, MBR nos 92-97 and Iliescu 1988, pp. 73-105.

⁵⁶ Oberländer-Târnoveanu 2003-2005, p. 347.

The direct contact with most of the original contributions of Kunik, Iversen and Jurgevič on the “Podolian” hoard/1862, as well as with the entire 19th century foreign and Romanian numismatic literature confirms my suppositions. The Wallachian coins from this find were, in fact, ducats of Vladislav II (MBR 256-261 type) (See fig. no 3 a-b). Quite likely, as Iversen stated, the hoard contained 80 specimens, which is a quite considerable number, almost the same as the amount of those existing to day in the major Romanian public collections. The Moldavian coins were 2nd type groats of Stephen III the Great (MBR nos 630-669, 674-721, 725-728 and 730-739 type) (See fig. no 5 a-b). Unfortunately, their number is now mentioned, but no doubts, they were very few.

The same direct contact with the original contributions of Kunik, Iversen and Jurgevič on the “Podolian” hoard/1862, combined with my experience as “field” numismatist stimulates me to try to solve the century long numismatic riddle of the so-called “tinny bracteates, with Genoese cross”. Their most complete and clear description was given by Iversen, who had supposed that they were “overstruck” Tartar issues, bearing on one side “the Genoese cross, with a special mark”⁵⁷. In fact, Iversen was wrong only in one peculiar detail. The coins were not “overstruck”, but “countermarked”. Such an amended description match perfectly to that of the late Tartar silver dirhams countermarked by the medieval Moldavian town of Asprokastron (Moncastro, Cetatea Albă). The existence of the countermarked coinage of Asprokastron was identified by Octavian Iliescu and Marin Dinu, in 1957, in the hoard uncovered in the village of Cârpiți (now-a-day Victoria, Iassy County)⁵⁸, though some specimens of these kind were already edited since the end of 19th century by Otto von Retowski⁵⁹ and Aleksej K. Markov⁶⁰, but, later, Marian Gumowski asserted that they were Lithuanian issues⁶¹. During the last two decades, an entire literature was devoted to this topic⁶². The countermarked silver coinage of Asprokastron consists of worn Golden Horde and Great Horde dirhams, as well as of aspers of Caffa, boring on one side a small round countermark, representing a Greek cross (with equal arms), with bezants (pellets) in each quarter (See fig. 6 a-b). This kind of cross was long time, wrongly, considered as being „Genoese cross”⁶³. The pellets represented in the quarters of the cross are what Iversen was calling “osobennym znakom”, “distinctive mark”. Almost all the countermarked coins of Asprokastron-Cetatea Albă are much worn and some times, the operation of countermarking led to severe alterations of their

⁵⁷ Apud Jurgevič 1872, p. 148, footnote no a). “Ju. B. Iversen, protiv mnenija Kunika, vidit v iih monety tatarskija perečekanennija, predstavljajuščija s odnoj storony genuezkij krest, s osobennym znakom”.

⁵⁸ Iliescu and Dinu 1957, pp. 342-345.

⁵⁹ Retovskij 1898, p. 50, no 2, applied of an asper of Caffa.

⁶⁰ Markov 1896, p. 530, no 5 and p. 531, no 17-20.

⁶¹ Gumowski 1920, pp. 47-52, pp. 57-58 and pp. 60-61.

⁶² Kočievskij 1990, , pp. 156-165; Polevoj 1990, pp. 165-179; Iliescu 1991, pp. 151-164; Gorodenco 2000, pp. 8-13; Gorodenco and Kurciatov 2003, pp. 45-47; Oberländer-Târnoveanu 2003-2005, pp. 338-341; Travkin and Jankova 2004 Travkin and Jankova 2004, pp. 109-110.

⁶³ Iliescu 1991, pp. 151-164.

original shape, giving them a “cup-like” shape that could explain why Kunik called them “tinny bracteates”.

Based on the analyses of a large number of monetary finds from Moldavia and on the general trends of the evolution of the local coinage and economic situation during the reign of Stephen III, I asserted that the countermarked coinage of Asprokastron should be dated during the 1460's and the early 1470's⁶⁴.

At the end of my attempt to reconsider and to recover, as much as possible from the information regarding the find presented by Arist A. Kunik, Iversen and Jurgevič, the composition of the hoard found in 1862 in an unknown place in the former Podolian gouberniya appears to present a lot of common features with some Moldavian hoards, such as Cârpiți (Victoria, Iassy County) or unknown place in Bessarabia, before 1940⁶⁵. With the Cârpiți find it has in common the presence of much worn Bohemian groats of Venceslas IV, the Wallachian ducats of Vladislav II, the aspers of Caffa, the last issues of the Golden Horde and the early coins of the khans of the Crimean Khanate, as well as that of the countermarked issues of Asprokastron-Cetatea Albă. With the hoard found in Bessarabia/before 1940, it shares the presence of the coins of Caffa, of the Crimean Khanate and the countermarked coinage of Asprokastron-Cetatea Albă. All these issues, including the old Bohemian groats should be put in connexion with the thriving trade undergoing through Moldavia, between Central Europe and the Black Sea area, as a main gate to the Eastern and Western commodities alike. Located in the Zbruč, Dniester and Bug Valleys, Podolia was one of the main meeting places of the merchants travelling from Cetatea Albă to Lwow, Krakow, Danzig or Breslau. From this point of view, the “Podolian” hoard/1862 could be considered as a typical “traveller's hoard”, emphasizing more close affinities with the Moldavian and the Genoese- Crimean monetary milieu, rather than the local currency realities of the 15th century Polish Crown territories, to which belonged from administrative point of view since 1430.

However, the “Podolian” hoard 1862 has also a very distinctive feature, given by the presence of the 2nd type groats of Stephen III. So far, it should be considered the earlier well dated find containing such kind of Moldavian issues. Recently, the beginning of coinage of the 2nd type groats of Stephen III was dated circa 1476-1479⁶⁶, so that the date of the concealment of the “Podolian” hoard should be placed soon after 1476-1479, in the context of one of the Tartar or Ottoman invasions which afflicted the South-Western “Russian” territories of the Polish-Lithuanian Kingdom during the last two decades of Cazimir IV reign.

Recent finds shown that the “Podolian” hoard 1862 was not a unique hoard, concealed during the last decades of the 15th century in this region, containing also Wallachian and Moldavian issues. The last year, quite a large number of Wallachian ducats of Vladislav II and Moldavian groats of Stephen III the Great

⁶⁴ Oberländer-Târnoveanu 2003-2005, p. 341.

⁶⁵ Oberländer-Târnoveanu 2004, p. 65 and Oberländer-Târnoveanu 2003-2005, p. 335, footnote no 128.

⁶⁶ Oberländer-Târnoveanu 2003-2005, p. 337.

appeared on the numismatic market, being sold on the internet by Ukrainian and Polish dealers. According to reliable information, these coins were part of a hoard found at Tul'čyn (Vinica Region, Ukraine), in Podolia, in South-Western Ukraine. All the Moldavian coins which I had the possibility to inspect directly belonged to the 2nd type, the same as those from the "Podolian" hoard 1862.

One could consider that the blatant disproportion between the number of the Wallachian and Moldavian coins represented in the "Podolian" hoard, located next to the Moldavian border, but far from Wallachia, i. e. 80 vs. a few ones, was not a casual fact. It reflected a monetary reality during the 1460's-1480's and should represent a confirmation of my previous remark, that the amount of the signed issues struck during the time of the reign of Stephen III the Great was rather small and its coinage played only a limited role in the local monetary circulation⁶⁷.

The "Podolian" hoard/1862 has a tremendous importance also for the history of the Wallachian numismatics. It represents, not only the first known, but also one of the rare hoards which contains coins of Vladislav II, so far published. A second hoard, consisting of unprecised Hungarian issues and Wallachian coins of Vladislav II and Radu III (1462-1474) was mentioned by Iversen⁶⁸. Unfortunately, the Russian scholar does not gave precise data about the finding place, or the circumstances in which it was bought, but one could suppose that the hoard should have been found somewhere in Wallachia or Moldavia, areas where during the 15th century the Hungarian coins were, traditionally, very common. The last two hoards containing reformed issues of the Wallachian prince Vladislav II were found at Cârpiți (Victoria, Jassy County) and Tul'čyn (Vinica Region, Ukraine).

Dealing with the sparse data regarding a the "Podolian" hoard/1862, so far available, I tried to resurrect from the oblivions not only an exceptional monetary find, or to prise the contributions of a group of extraordinary cosmopolitan scholars from the mid 19th century, but also to remember the new generation of numismatists how important is to go back to the genuine sources, to have a direct contact with the primary information. I have to confess that most of the "new" information about the Wallachian and Moldavian parcel contained by this hoard, which I sorted out from the remaining puzzle of the 19th century publications, was already available there, if someone should have been patient enough to read them. Unfortunately, instead of read carefully, some of our predecessors and contemporary colleagues preferred to build new realities from their own interpretations or impressions. After almost 145 years of distortions and misinterpretations, at the beginning of the 21st century, almost nothing remained from the original report of Arist A. Kunik, except a few sparse words: "Wallachia", "Moldavia", "Stephen", "Vladislav", "woywoods", "coins"... But fortunately, Kunik's, Iverson's or Jurgevič's contributions still exist and everybody could read them to re-establish the truth! Maybe, also some coins from the "Podolian"

⁶⁷ Oberländer-Tâmoveanu 2003-2005, pp. 351-352.

⁶⁸ Iversen 1868, pp. 240-241.

hoard/1862 also still exists somewhere in Russian or other European collections and one colleague should find them for the second time.

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BULLETIN
DE
L'ACADÉMIE IMPÉRIALE DES SCIENCES
DE
ST-PÉTERSBOURG.

TOME SIXIÈME.

(Avec 4 Planches et 1 Carte.)



ST.-PÉTERSBOURG, 1863.

Commissionnaires de l'Académie Impériale des sciences:

à St.-Petersbourg
MM. Eggers & Comp.,

à Riga
M. Samuel Schmidt,

à Leipzig
M. Léopold Voss.

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Annexe A.1:

Reproduction of A. A. Kunik's report about the papers held at the meeting of from 6 (18) February 1863 of the Historical-Philological Department of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg, mentioning the "Podolian" hoard/1862.

uelle M. Abich a soumis la lave des volcans de boue la mer Caspienne et particulièrement celle de l'île de umani, vient d'isoler dans celle-ci 85 pour cent d'un ment minéralogique composé, très rapproché par sa ure chimique de la roche en question des filons ther- ux de Solalak, près de Tiflis.

M. Lenz présente un rapport, dans lequel il expose que recherches sur le problème de la ventilation lui ont rni la conviction, que par une construction convenable poêles ordinaires, on peut produire un renouvellement stant et suffisant de l'air, sans que pour cela les dé- uses du chauffage soient augmentées au delà de $\frac{3}{4}$ de me de bois par personne pour tout l'hiver. Il se préte cependant plusieurs questions, dont la solution de- nde encore quelques essais. Désirant faire, dans le rant de l'hiver prochain, des expériences sur cet ob- M. Lenz expose qu'il voudrait pouvoir les faire dans s chambres du Cabinet de physique, donnant sûr la r, qui maintenant ne sont pas chauffées du tout. A e fin, M. Lenz croit nécessaire de faire reconstruire des poêles selon ses indications, en l'arrangeant de ière à ce que toutes les observations nécessaires puis- t s'y faire avec facilité et exactitude. Les dépenses ces recherches occasionneraient, peuvent être suppor- s par les sommes d'état du Cabinet de physique.

1. Charoubine, assesseur de collège, habitant de Péter-, soumet une notice sur le problème de la trisection l'angle. Elle sera considérée comme non avenue.

1. Titof, inspecteur des écoles de Solvytchégodsk, esse des observations météorologiques faites à Solvy- godsk pendant l'année 1862. Elles seront remises à Kupffer.

IM. Lenz, Helmersen et Ruprecht portent à la naissance de la Classe, que M. Wilhelm Hamel, neveu défunt Académicien Hamel, a offert aux Musées de adémie plusieurs objets et collections, provenant de accession de son oncle; savoir: 1° pour le Cabinet de sique — le premier télégraphe de M. le Baron Schil- g; 2° pour le Musée botanique — une belle et riche ection de plantes textiles de divers pays (telles que m, lin, chanvre, jute, chanvre de Manille, chinese s, lin de la nouvelle Zélande etc.), aux différents de- s de fabrication, depuis la matière brute jusqu'aux s les plus variés; 3° pour le Cabinet minéralogique 18 dalles avec des empreintes d'animaux et de végé- . M. Hamel voudrait recevoir en échange un assor- nt de minéraux, pour servir à l'enseignement élémén- s de la minéralogie, et dont il désire pouvoir doter école de Sarepta, ville natale de M. Joseph Hamel. Le Secrétaire perpétuel est chargé de témoigner à Wilhelm Hamel les remerciements de l'Académie, et Helmersen est autorisé à lui délivrer un choix de bles, pour en former la collection susmentionnée.

L. Brandt porte à la connaissance de la Classe que

M. le comte de Fersen, dirigeant le service de la Venerie Impériale, a fait remettre au Musée zoologique trois caisses de fourrures, de squelettes et de crânes de différents ani- maux, provenant de la chasse Impériale qui a eu lieu à Bélovejskaïa-Poustcha, le 6 et le 7 octobre 1860. — M. le comte de Fersen recevra les remerciements de l'Académie.

M. Brandt relate encore que M. Boutakof, capitaine de la Svétlana, a fait don au Musée zoologique d'une belle collection d'objets recueillis par lui lors de son voyage de circumnavigation; plusieurs d'entr'eux sont des objets rares, d'autres ont du prix pour nous parcequ'ils manquaient encore à notre musée. — Des remerciements se- ront exprimés au donateur.

CLASSE HISTORICO-PHILOLOGIQUE.

SÉANCE DU 6 (18) FÉVRIER 1863.

M. Kunik, chargé dans la séance du 9 janvier 1863, d'examiner un paquet d'anciennes monnaies, envoyées à l'Académie par le Département des mines et salines, lit un rapport, dans lequel il fait voir l'intérêt que ces mon- naies offrent au point de vue numismatique. M. Kunik pense que ces monnaies, trouvées dans le gouvernement de Podolie, ont été enfouies dans la première moitié du XVI^e siècle. La trouvaille se compose de monnaies des derniers khans de la Horde d'or et des premiers khans de Crimée, de celles des Génois du temps de leur domi- nation en Crimée, de celles des voyevods ougro-valaques Stephan et Vladislav ou Wlad, de différents petits brac- téates avec une croix, de gros frappés sous le roi Wen- zel de Bohème et plusieurs autres. Le rapporteur est d'avis que ces monnaies sont intéressantes d'abord comme un témoignage des rapports commerciaux de la partie sud- ouest de la Lithuanie à l'époque de l'enfouissement de ces monnaies, ensuite elles peuvent servir à éclaircir quel- ques questions encore obscures, telles que des monnaies moldavo-valaques avec inscriptions latines et slavonnes, ainsi que du rapport supposé entre les armoiries des Ja- gellons et le *janna* des Génois etc. Par suite de ces motifs et sur la proposition de M. Kunik, le Département des mines et salines en sera informé, avec la prière d'aban- donner les dites monnaies au médailler de l'Académie, le prix du métal de ces monnaies étant tout à fait insignifiant.

M. Goussef, consul russe à Astrabad, par une dépêche du 30 novembre 1862, adresse des copies de deux inscrip- tions qui se trouvent sur une tour, non loin du village Radkan. Ces copies seront remises à M. Dorn, pour le Musée asiatique.

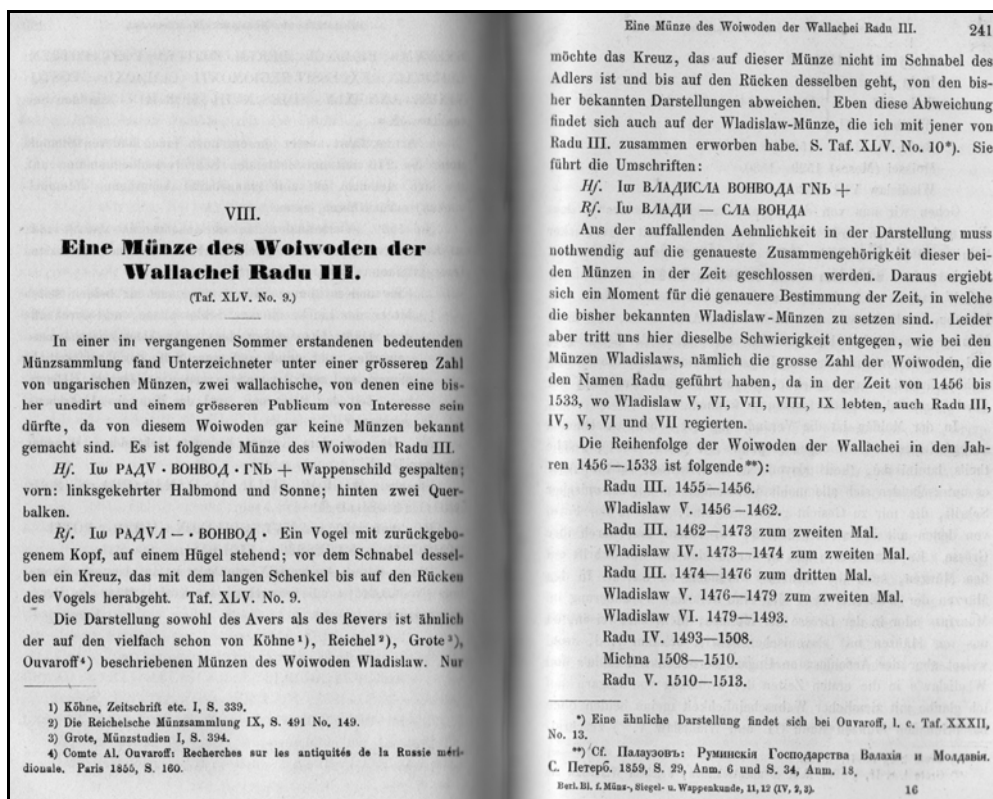
CLASSE PHYSICO-MATHÉMATIQUE.

SÉANCE DU 13 (25) FÉVRIER,

Le Secrétaire perpétuel annonce que depuis la dernière séance ont été imprimés et mis en vente et en distribution

Annexe A.2:

Reproduction of A. A. Kunik's report about the papers held at the meeting of from 6 (18) February 1863 of the Historical-Philological Department of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg, mentioning the "Podolian" hoard/1862.



Annexe A.3:

Reproduction of J. Iversen's article from Berliner Blätter für Münz-Siegel und Wappenkunde, 4, 1868, pp. 240-244, mentioning the "Podolian" hoard/1862.

Nagy 1413—1515.

Radu VI.

Radu VII.

Wladislaw VII.

Radu VII. 1524—1529.

Moisei (Moses) 1529—1530.

Wladislaw VIII. 1530—1533.

Gehen wir nun von der Voraussetzung Grote's aus*), dass die moldauischen und wallachischen Münzen mit slavischer Schrift die jüngern sind, wofür er die Bestätigung darin gefunden hat, dass nach dem Concil zu Florenz 1439, die Moldauer und Wallachen auch den Gebrauch der lateinischen Schrift verbannten, so dürfen wir doch nicht ausser Acht lassen, dass diese Münzen grosse Aehnlichkeit mit den ungarischen der Zeit zeigen, und dass dieser Anschluss an Ungarn in Bezug auf die Münze, wohl schwerlich lange nach einer entschiedenen Trennung der Kirche und Schrift hätte fortauern können.

In der Moldau ist die Veränderung der Schrift entschieden nachgewiesen in den Münzen Stephan's VI. (1456—1504), welche theils lateinische, theils slavischer Aufschriften haben. Aber es unterscheiden sich alle moldauischen Münzen mit slavischer Schrift, die mir zu Gesicht gekommen sind, auch in der Form von denen mit lateinischer Schrift, vor Allem aber durch ihre Grösse. Es scheint sich also in der Moldau mit der Schrift auf den Münzen, auch der Münzfuss verändert zu haben. In den Münzen der Wallachei lässt sich eine derartige Veränderung im Münzfuss oder in der Grösse der Münzen, nicht nachweisen, da uns nur Münzen mit slavischer Schrift bekannt sind, wohl weist aber der Anschluss an Ungarn diese Münzen Radu's und Wladislaw's in die ersten Zeiten der Trennung von Ungarn und ich glaube mit ziemlicher Wahrscheinlichkeit meine beiden oben beschriebenen Münzen Radu III. und Wladislaw V.**) zuschrei-

*) Grote I. c., Bd. II, S. 995.

**) Grote I. c. II, p. 997 lässt es unentschieden, welchem Wladislaw die

ben zu können, ja dieselben in das Jahr 1462 versetzen zu können, da beide kurz auf einander geschlagen zu sein scheinen, also zu Ende der ersten Regierungsperiode Wladislaw's V. und zu Anfang der zweiten Regierung Radu's III.†) Die übrigen bereits früher publicirten Wladislaw-Münzen, die auch in der Ausführung etwas grössere technische Kunstfertigkeit zu verrathen scheinen, mussten dann etwa in den Jahren 1476—1479 geschlagen sein, nachdem Wladislaw V. zum zweiten Mal den Thron bestiegen hatte. An Wladislaw VI, VII, VIII oder IX zu denken, ist schwer möglich, da nach dem Tode Wladislaw's V. die Macht und das Ansehen der Voivoden durch innere Zwietracht und die Einfälle der Türken gänzlich sanken. Wie sollte einer dieser ohnmächtigen Herrscher dazu gekommen sein, in solchen Zeiten, eine geordnete Münze, nach dem Muster der ungarischen aufrecht zu erhalten oder vielleicht gar erst einzurichten?

In dieser meiner Ansicht bestätigt mich noch ein Fund, den ich im Jahr 1863 durchzusehen Gelegenheit hatte, und der heute in dem Museum der Academie der Wissenschaften in St. Petersburg aufbewahrt wird†). Derselbe war in Podolien entdeckt, und enthielt gegen achtzig Wladislaw-Münzen, mit verschiedenen, aber nur slavischen Umschriften, einige Stephan-Münzen mit lateinischen Umschriften†), ferner sehr schlecht erhaltene Prager Groschen von Wenzel III., eine ziemliche Anzahl geneuesisch-

Münzen angehören. Ouaroff I. c. S. 160 schreibt dieselben Wladislaw V. zu, ohne Nachweis.

1) Diese Münzen in das Jahr 1456 zu verlegen, wo Radu III nach kurzer Regierung den Thron verlor und Wladislaw V denselben bestieg, scheint nicht gut denkbar, weil die kurze Herrschaft Radu's (1455—1456) wohl nicht zu einer solchen Aenderung in der Schrift auf den Münzen, hinreichende Masse gewährte; auch bestand 1456 noch die lateinische Schrift auf den Münzen der Moldau.

2) cf. Bulletin de l'Académie Imp. des sciences de St. Pétersbourg, Th. VI. S. 126.

3) Leider ist es mir nicht möglich, die verschiedenen von mir damals genau verzeichneten Umschriften hier aufzuführen, da ich meine Notiz aus der Hand gegeben habe und dieselbe für den Augenblick nicht auffinden ist. Sobald ich dieselbe wieder erhalte, werde ich das Versäumte nachholen.

Annexe A.4:

Reproduction of J. Iversen's article from Berliner Blätter für Münz-Siegel und Wappenkunde, 4, 1868, pp. 240-244, mentioning the "Podolian" hoard/1862.

krimmscher und recht schlecht erhaltene tatarische Münzen¹⁾. Obgleich nun dieser Fund nach der Meinung des Herrn Akademikers Kunik in der ersten Hälfte des sechszehnten Jahrhunderts vergraben zu sein scheint, so können doch hier nur die Wladislaw- und Stephan-Münzen in Betracht kommen und diese werden durch die lateinische Umschrift der letztern in die frühere Zeit der Regierung Stephans verwiesen.

Hier mag noch eine Münze Platz finden, die, so viel mir bekannt, nicht edirt und nicht erklärt ist, daher aber gerade der Bekanntmachung bedarf²⁾. Dieselbe schliesst sich in Gestalt und Gewicht an die tatarischen Münzen des Tochtamysch an und führt auf der Vorderseite die Umschrift: ДВТБНРОК*) Im Felde ein Kreuz,³⁾ dessen unterer Schenkel an jeder Seite eine Kugel hat. (S. Taf. XLV. No. 8.)

Die Rückseite bietet allem Anscheine nach, eine ungenaue Nachahmung der bekannten Glaubensformel: „Es gibt keinen Gott, ausser Allah.“ In der Ecke links, findet sich noch ein Tamgha, dieser auf Dschuschiden-Münzen häufig vorkommende Stempel.

J. Iversen.

1) Die in dem Bericht des Herrn Akademikers Kunik Bulletin I. c. angeführten Braktesten sind keine solche, sondern mit dem genuinesischen Kreuze und einem anderen Separatstempel auf einer Seite übergestempelte tatarische Münzen.

2) Sie befindet sich in der Sammlung des Grafen Sergius Stroganoff, Präsidenten der Archäologischen Commission zu St. Petersburg.

3) Vielleicht hat die Figur richtiger ein Schwert vorstellen sollen.

*) Rückwärts gelesen: КОРНБТВА, also Koribut, Sohn Olzerd's von Lithauen, Fürst von Nowgorod am Dniepr. A deutet vielleicht den Namen Dmitry an, welchen Koribut bei seiner Taufe erhielt. Was ist aber B? Vor K scheint noch ein Buchstabe zu stehen.

Bn. B. v. Köhne.

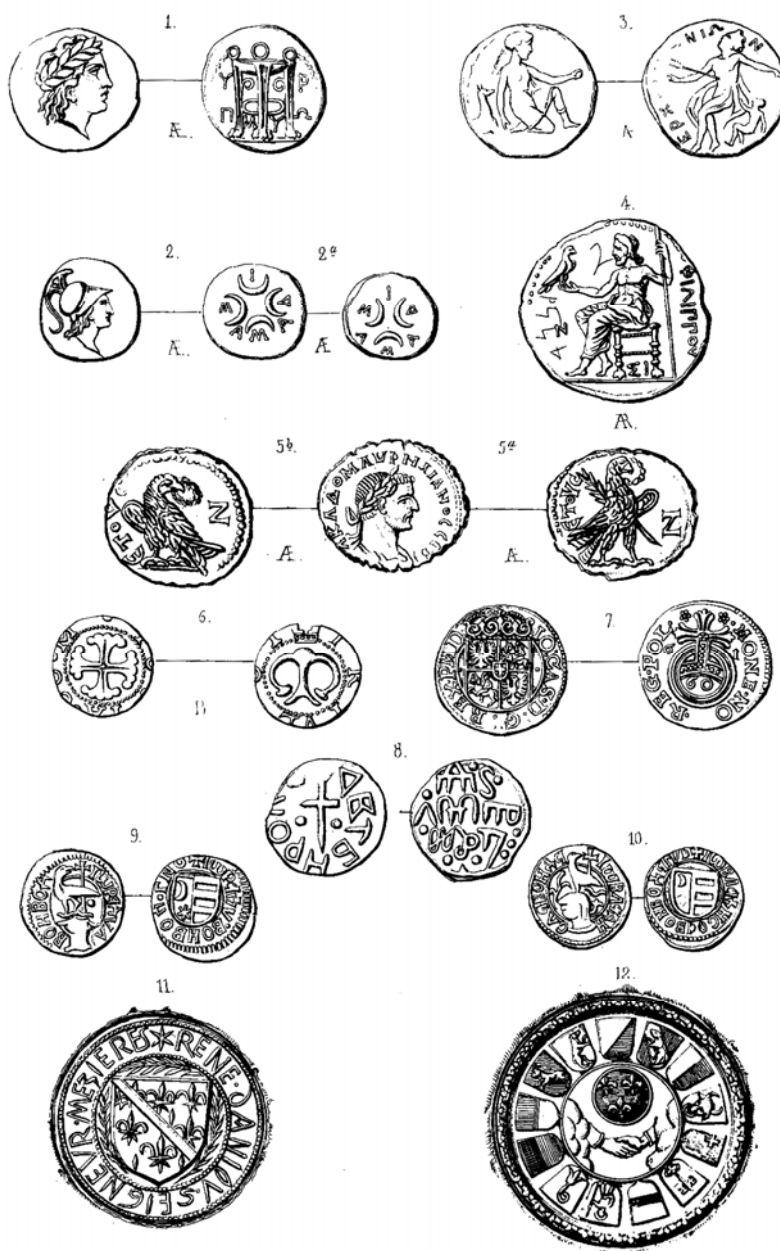
IX.

Cesare Fiore und seine Medaillen.

Cesare Fiore, über den die Nouvelle Biographie générale, Paris 1856, vol. 17, p. 729, die ausführlichste Mittheilung giebt, nicht Fiori, wie ihn Zani (Enciclop. delle belle arti, parte I, vol. IX, p. 51) und Nagler (Künstlerlex. IV, 343) nennen, ist im Jahre 1636 zu Mailand geboren, woselbst er auch im Jahre 1702 starb. Er zeichnete sich auf einer Medaille C. Florus, seinen Namen latinisirend, auf einer anderen C. Fior., und eben so auch auf einigen Radirungen. Er hatte von Jugend auf Anlagen zu allen körperlichen Uebungen, weshalb er sich auch nach Zani, im Tanzen und Fechten auszeichnete. Im Alter von acht Jahren fertigte er ein Bildniss seines verstorbenen Vaters, woraus man seinen Beruf für Malerei abnehmen wollte. Man liess ihn daher von Carlo Cane unterrichten, einem mittelmässigen Maler; er erhob sich aber in der Malerei und wurde nun einer der weniger schlechten Schüler seines Lehrers. Unter Leitung von Peter Paul Caravaggio studirte er nach der Sitte seiner Zeit, auch Mathematik und Baukunst. Mit lebhafter Phantasie begabt, gelang ihm auch besonders die Anordnung von Festaufzügen, Trauergerüsten, Trophäen und Aehnlichem, wozu selbst fremde Fürsten ihn oft beriefen. Er ätzte auch in Kupfer, aber seine Zeichnung ist sehr manierirt, wie man aus zwei Blättern im Museo Settala, Cortona 1666 ersieht. Dass er auch mit Anfertigung von Medaillen sich

Annexe A.5:

Reproduction of J. Iversen's article from Berliner Blätter für Münz-Siegel und Wappenkunde, 4, 1868, pp. 240-244, mentioning the "Podolian" hoard/1862.



Berl. Bl. f. Münz., Siegel u. Wappenkunde

Verlag v. Carl Schmidt, Berlin, 1868, S. 29

Annexe A.6:

Reproduction of J. Iversen's article from *Berliner Blätter für Münz-Siegel und Wappenkunde*, 4, 1868, pp. 240-244, mentioning the "Podolian" hoard/1862.

О монетахъ генуэзскихъ находимыхъ въ Россіи. *)

Чѣмъ болѣе разработана въ последнее время весьма интересная для насъ исторія генуэзскихъ поселеній въ Крыму и Черномъ морѣ, тѣмъ большаго заслуживаютъ вниманія найденныя въ нашемъ краѣ генуэзскія монеты. Тщательное изученіе ихъ и сравненіе, приходя въ помощь прежнимъ и вновь открытымъ историческимъ матеріаламъ, могло бы разъяснить нѣкоторые темные до сихъ поръ вопросы или подать поводъ къ новымъ догадкамъ, восполняя въ иныхъ случаяхъ недостатокъ самихъ матеріаловъ. Прямая обязанность заняться этимъ дѣломъ лежитъ, кажется, на русскихъ, такъ какъ въ заграничныхъ нумизматическихъ коллекціяхъ, даже въ самой Генуѣ, нѣтъ крымско-генуэзскихъ монетъ и ни одинъ экземпляръ не показанъ въ извѣстной средневѣковой нумизматикѣ Мелевея а), тогда какъ у насъ онѣ не рѣдкость и ожидаютъ только ученаго, который бы принялъ на себя трудъ и издержки посѣтить разныя коллекціи. Питая надежду, что это со временемъ кѣмъ либо будетъ сдѣлано, я долженъ выразить сожалѣніе, что мнѣ пришлось пользоваться весьма скуднымъ матеріаломъ въ сравненіи съ запасомъ, который имѣется у насъ. Все что я могъ собрать, ограничилось сорока монетами, принадлежащими музею нашего Общества и нѣсколькими, находящимися въ частныхъ коллекціяхъ, между тѣмъ какъ съ такими коллекціями, какъ московскаго сенатора Казначеева, или С.П.Б. Академіи наукъ мнѣ не удалось познакомиться. Первую состоящую изъ 200 крымско-генуэзскихъ монетъ, я имѣлъ случай видѣть въ 1860 г. въ Одесѣ, во время ея перевозки, вмѣстѣ съ разными другими крымскими древностями, изъ Симферополя въ Москву, но къ сожалѣнію не имѣлъ тогда времени заняться ея изученіемъ. О второй, изъ которой четыре монеты объяснены Френомъ б), мы узнаемъ изъ донесенія академика Куника, помѣщеннаго въ бюллетенѣ Академіи за 1863 годъ с). По словамъ его горный

*) Поводомъ къ настоящей статьѣ было письмо, полученное авторомъ въ 1869 году, отъ итальянскаго ученаго Giuseppe Canale, который намѣревался заняться изданіемъ генуэзской нумизматики и обратился съ просьбою о доставленіи ему свѣдѣній о монетахъ татарско-генуэзскихъ. Трудъ г. Canale, сколько мнѣ извѣстно, еще не явился въ печати.

а) Отчего онѣ не попадаютъ за границу, даже въ Генуѣ, объясняется тѣмъ, что онѣ были въ обращеніи только въ колоніяхъ черноморскихъ, какъ мелкія деньги въ торговлѣ преимущественно съ татарами и монголами.

б) См. *Reccensio nummorum Muhammedanorum. Petropoli, 1826* p. 411—412.

с) См. *Bulletin de l'Acad. Imp. des sciences de S.-Petersb. Tome VI, p. 126, 1863.*

Annexe A.7:

Reproduction the pages of V. Jurgevič's article from in *Zapiski Odesskogo Obščestvo Istorii i Drevnosti*, 8, 1872, pp. 147-148, mentioning the "Podolian" hoard/1862.

департаментъ препроводилъ въ Академію въ упомянутомъ году пачку съ древними монетами найденными въ Подольской губерніи. Находка состояла изъ монетъ послѣднихъ хановъ Золотой орды и первыхъ крымскихъ хановъ, изъ генуэзскихъ монетъ, принадлежащихъ времени владычества генуэзцевъ въ Крыму, изъ монетъ воеводъ угро-валахскихъ Стефана и Владислава или Влада, изъ разныхъ маленькихъ брактеевъ съ крестомъ а), изъ грошей, чекаченныхъ при чешскомъ королѣ Вацлавѣ, и многихъ другихъ б). Что касается изданныхъ описаній генуэзскихъ монетъ, то въ нихъ мы находимъ весьма малое число экземпляровъ. Кѣне, помѣстившій въ своемъ описаніи музея князя Кочубея в) все что было до него издано, приводитъ только одиннадцать: десять серебряныхъ и одну мѣдную. Послѣ него графъ Свидзинскій въ своей статьѣ о монетахъ хановъ кипчакскихъ даетъ намъ описаніе пяти монетъ изъ

своего собранія и двухъ изъ собранія барона Шодара, приписывая ихъ по ошибкѣ ханамъ крымскимъ. Его ввели въ заблужденіе генуэзскій порталъ, который онъ смѣшалъ съ литовскимъ гербомъ столбами, и латинская легенда, въ которой онъ прочелъ на худо сохраннымъ экземплярѣ CAS (Casimirus) вмѣсто CAF (Cafa), а на другомъ, раздѣлая ошибку Френа, M. DV. ANDER (Magnus dux Alexander) вмѣсто M. D. CAFFA. На основаніи этого чтенія ему даже пришла мысль предположить небывалую зависимость татаръ въ монетномъ дѣлѣ отъ князей литовскихъ д). Кромѣ того въ Запискахъ нашего Общества описаны Григорьевымъ шесть серебряныхъ, а секретаремъ Общества Мурзакевичемъ шесть мѣдныхъ монетъ, принадлежащихъ Обществу е). Серебряныя монеты за исключеніемъ различія почерка и нѣкоторыхъ украшеній однообразны. На лицевой ихъ сторонѣ мы видимъ порталъ, окруженный латин-

а) Ю. В. Иверсенъ, противъ мнѣнія академика Куника, видитъ въ нихъ монеты татарскія перечеканенныя, представляющія съ одной стороны генуэзскій крестъ, съ особеннымъ знакомъ. См. Bruchstücke zur Münzgeschichte Preussens p. 244, прим. 1.

б) При этомъ случаѣ г. Куникъ замѣчаетъ, что генуэзскія монеты могли бы объяснить предполагаемую связь между столбами гербомъ Ягелловичей и порталемъ или воротами (janua) генуэзцевъ. Задача весьма любопытная, которая однакожь едва-ли можетъ быть рѣшена съ достовѣрностію. Казалось бы что разительное сходство столбовъ съ порталемъ и время появленія ихъ въ Литвѣ въ XIV столѣтіи, когда торговля генуэзцевъ въ Крыму достигла уже большихъ размѣровъ, должны бы навесити на мысль, что гербъ генуэзскій былъ заимствованъ Ягеллою. Казалось бы также, что не всѣ монеты со столбами, найденны въ Литвѣ и считаемы литовскими, могутъ быть приняты за литовскія, но что онѣ скорѣе генуэзскія. Сюда причисляю я описанныя Тышкевичемъ. Кѣне и Нарбутомъ и помѣщенные въ трудахъ Московскаго археологическаго Общества за 1869 г. (табл. VII nn° 12, 13) Киркоромъ, на которыхъ находились три буквы, читаемыя различно К Д Т или К В Г или К П Т, сравнивъ почеркъ нашихъ монетъ, оказываются просто К А Ф т. е. Кафа. Не подлежитъ сомнѣнію, что генуэзскія монеты проникли въ Литву и что литовцы знали хорошо зрагское серебро. См. ниже.

в) Музей покойнаго князя Кочубея. С.-Петербургъ 1856.

д) См. Коганъ, переводъ польскій Таранъ-Вуцакаго. Варшава 1858, стр. 193 слѣд.

е) Григорьевъ. Монеты дружидовъ, генуэзцевъ и гиреевъ битыя на таврическомъ полуостровѣ и принадлежащія Обществу. Записки Общ. т. I, стр. 301, табл. VI. Мурзакевичъ Зап. т. IV, 1-60 стр. 387.

Annexe A.8:

Reproduction the pages of V. Jurgevič's article from in Zapiski Odesskogo Obščestvo Istorii i Drevnosti, 8, 1872, pp. 147-148, mentioning the "Podolian" hoard/1862.

BIBLIOGRAFI'A
NUMISMATICEI ROMANE

DE

D. A. STURDZA.

MEMBRU ACTUALE ALLE SOCIETATII ACADEMICE ROMANE



BUCURESCI
TYPOGRAFI'A SOCIETATII ACADEMICE ROMANE
(LABORATORII ROMANI)
19, STRAD'A ACADEMIEI, 19.
1879.

Annexe A.9:

Reproduction of D. A. Sturdza's study *Bibliografia numismaticii române*, in *Analele Societății Academice Române Secțiunea II Memorii și Notițe*, 11, 1879 – front page and p. 49, mentioning the “Podolian” hoard/1862.


No. 16771, unu jetonu de familia allu Baronului Gartenberg Sadowurski.

LXXI. 1863.— **Kunik** in *Bulletin de l'Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg*. Tome VI. 1863. p. 126.

D. Kunik relaté dia despre unu thesauru de monete, descoperitu in Polonia si care pare a fi fostu ingropatu in antèi'a jumetate a secolului allu siesse-spre-diecelea. Acellu thesauru contineà monete de la cei d'in urma Hani ai Hordei de auru; de la cei d'antèi Hani ai Crimeii; d'in timpulu dominatiunii genoveze in Crimea; de la regele Venzeslau allu Boemie, si in fine 80 bani de la Vladu II allu Tièrrei Muntenesci, si câti-va denari de la unu domnu Stefanu d'in Moldova. D. Kunik dice co acesti d'in urma au legende latinesci, încâtu ei trebuie sè fia de la Stefanu I, de la Stefanu cellu Mare, sèu de la Stefan-tia Voda.

LXXII. 1863.— **Laurianu (A. T.)** in *Papiu Ilarianu Tesauru de Monumente istorice pentru Romania*. Bucuresti 1862—1865. in-4^o.

In notele la cartea lui Lasicius despre Ionu Voda (*Tesaur*. Vol. II) d. Laurianu dà, pentru antèiasa data, ua esplanatiuna satisface tóre si completa a legèndei banului de arama, atâtu de rarù allu Domnului numitu mai susu.

ОТЕН МОЛДОВЕИ, unde v este pussu in locu de u, semnifica «tătalu Moldovei»; АКУЕ e cuventulu turcescu  «akgè» = banu (ἀσπρον, nummus); ΓΧΕΡΕΓΧΙΕ e cuventulu grecescu χαράγη, care in-semné dia «marca» (empreinte); încâtu: «ΑΚΥΕ ΓΧΕΡΕΓΧΙΕ ΜΟΛΔΟΒΕΙ» se tradace prin: «banu cu marc'a Moldovei.»

LXXIII. 1865. — **Papiu Ilarianu** in *Tesauru de Monumente istorice pentru Romania*. Tomulu allu 3-lea in-4^o.

In prefati'a ce face Papiu Ilarianu la càrtile lui Goreciu si Lasiciu despre Ionu Voda, ellu vorbesce de banulu acestui Domnu, allu càrui desemnu illu publica, de pre unu desemnu de la d. Cesaru Bolliacu.

Annexe A.10:

Reproduction of D. A. Sturdza's study *Bibliografia numismaticii române*, in *Analele Societății Academice Române Secțiunea II Memorii și Notițe*, 11, 1879 – front page and p. 49, mentioning the “Podolian” hoard/1862.

CAFFA.

- BAZZI e SANTONI. *Vademecum del raccoglitore di monete italiane*. Camerino, 1886. pag. 133.
- BLAU O. *Die orientalischen Münzen des Museums der K. hist. arch. Gesellsch. zu Odessa*. Odessa, 1876, dal numero 2934 al 2965 monete genovesi.
- CANALE. *Della Crimea*. Vol. II, pag. 346. Si riconobbe dopo che non è genovese.
- DESIMONI CORNELIO. *Monete correnti nelle colonie genovesi della Crimea (aspri e sommi)*. Nota inserita nell'opera di L. I. Belgrano. *Della vita privata dei Genovesi*. Genova, 1875, in-8.
- idem. *Numismatica Genovese esterna*. Monete bilingui di Caffa in Periodico di Numismatica e Sfragistica, vol. VI, pagg. 121 a 126.
- idem. *Sulle monete battute dai Genovesi nella Penisola Taurica*. Lettura alla Società Ligure di Storia patria giugno 1883. Studio inedito ma veduto e approvato da Domenico Promis.
- GRIGORIEW. *Monete dei Giucidi, dei Genovesi e dei Ghirei, battute nella Penisola Taurica e spettanti alla Società di Storia e d'Antichità di Odessa*. Atti della stessa Società, vol. I, Odessa, 1884 (in lingua russa).
- JURGIEWICZ L. *Monete genovesi battute in Caffa*. Memorie della Soc. di Storia e d'Antich. di Odessa. Vol. VIII, Odessa, 1872, pagg. 1 a 147 e Supplemento pagg. 465 e segg. Odessa, 1872 (in lingua russa). Il Supplemento è motivato da osservazioni fatte all'autore per lettera da C. Desimoni.
- KÖHNE (DE) B. *Considerations sur les monnaies bilingues frappées par les Génois à Caffa*. Mém. de la Soc. d'Arch. et de Numismatique de S.t Pétersbourg. Vol. I, Pietroburgo, 1847.
- idem. *Description du Musée du Prince Kotchoubey*. Pietroburgo, 1851, Tomo I, pagg. 269 a 321. Monnaies frappées par les Génois à Caffa.
- idem. *Les monnaies génoises de Caffa*. RBN, 1875, pag. 400.
- idem. *Zur Geschichte der lituanischen Wappenbildern. Caffa*. Mém. de la Soc. d'arch. et de numism. de S.t Pétersbourg. Vol. I, Pietroburgo, 1847.
- idem. *Zur Münzkunde Genuas*. Berliner Blätter für Münz-siegel-und wappenkunde. Berlino, 1865, vol. II.

Annexe A.11:

Reproduction of the bibliographical list of the numismatic literature regarding the coinage of Caffa from RIN 33, 1920, pp. 68-69 mentioning a pretended article of B. von Köhne on the "Podolian" hoard.

- Monete colla croce genovese scoperte in Podolia nel 1863 e conservate nell'Accademia delle Scienze di Berlino.* Berliner Blätter für Münzkunde, vol. IV, pagg. 243 e 244. Berlino, 1868.
- MURZAKIEWITZ NICOLA. *Description des pièces génoises frappées à Caffa*, nella Descriptio Musei publici Odessani. Odessa, 1841; nella Ueber wenig bekannte Münzen, welche sich in Odessa vorfinden e nella Notizen der Odessär Gesellschaft, 1844, pagg. 315 e segg.
- idem. *Intorno alle poco note monete che si trovano in Odessa.* Atti della Società di Storia e d'Antichità di Odessa. Vol. IV, Odessa, 1884 (in russo).
- SAWÉLIEW P. *Memorie sulle monete bilingui di Caffa.* Pietroburgo (in russo).
- SCHLUMBERGER. pagg. 455 e segg.
- SORET FRÉDÉRIC. *Lettre a Mr. Castiglioni sur deux médailles bilingues génoises.* Mém. et documents de la Société d'hist. et d'arch. Ginevra, 1841.
- idem. *Trois lettres sur des monnaies cufiques rares ou inédites du Musée de Genève.* Genève, 1841, tav. I, nn. 16 e 17.
- WAXEL (DE) LÉON. *Recueil de quelques antiquités trouvées sur les bords de la Mer Noire, appartenant à l'Empire de Russie dessinées en 1797 et 1798.* Berlino, 1803.

CAGLIARI.

- BAZZI e SANTONI. *Vademecum del raccoglitore di monete italiane.* Camerino, 1886, pag. 133.
- BELLINI VINCENZO. *De monetis Italiae medii aevi, ecc. Postrema dissertatio.* Ferrara, 1774, pag. 22, tav. IV.
- CNI. Vol. II, pagg. 437 a 477.
- Carte ou liste contenant le prix de chacun marcq, once, esterlin et as, etc., selon l'ordonnance de mars 1627, etc.* Anvers, 1627, in-4, pag. 126.
- CERRATO G. *Contribuzione alla monetazione Sarda di Vittorio Emanuele I.* RIN, 1915, anno XXVIII, pagg. 69 a 71.
- Collezione di tavole monetarie di tutte le monete nobili che servono attualmente al commercio, coniate nelle principali zecche dell'Europa, dell'Asia e della Barbaria, con il loro titolo, peso e valore, ecc.* Venezia, 1796, in-fol., vedi Sardegna.

Annexe A.12:

Reproduction of the bibliographical list of the numismatic literature regarding the coinage of Caffa from RIN 33, 1920, pp. 68-69 mentioning a pretended article of B. von Köhne on the "Podolian" hoard.



Fig. 1 a-b: Moldavia, Stephen I (1394-1399), groat.



Fig. 2 a-b: Wallachia, Vlad I (1395-1396), ducat.



Fig. 3 a-b: Wallachia, Vladislav II (1447-1456), reformed ducat (cca 1452-1456).



Fig. 4 a-b: Moldavia, Stephen III the Great (1457-1504), 1st type groat (cca 1467-1475).



Fig. 5 a-b: Moldavia, Stephen III the Great (1457-1504), 2nd type groat (cca 1476-1504).



Fig. 6 a-b: Moldavia, Asprokastron, countermarked silver coinage (cca. 1460-1470).

FÄLSCHUNGEN VON KLEINMÜNZEN DES 17. JH. UND IHRE VERBREITUNG IM SÜD-ÖSTLICHEN EUROPA.

Abstract: In dem Artikel wurde eine Münzsammlung vorgestellt, die aus Residenz Schloss Suceawa stammt. Archäologische Grabungen in den Jahren 1895 bis 1904, die Dr. Karl A. Romstorfer betreute, erbrachten etwa 3000 gefälschte Münzen und große Mengen von Zainen aus Billon, aus welchem die Münzen gestanzt wurden. Der Großteil des am besten erhaltenen Materials wurde in seinem Bericht veröffentlicht, der weniger bemerkenswerte Rest des Fundes wurde allerdings ignoriert. Bei der Untersuchungen des Autors im Historischen Museum der Stadt Suceawa wurden ein paar Kartons mit Münzen und Zainresten entdeckt (Inv. Nr. E/3516, E/1088, E/3508), die seit Anfang des 20. Jahrhundert nicht bearbeitet wurden. In allen bearbeiteten Kartons wurden 3428 Zainreste gefunden (715 sind lesbar und 2713 geschnitten). Es handelte sich um Zainreste schwedischer, preussischer und polnischer Münzen. Anhand der Zainreste Autor versuchte die Produktivität solcher Prägungen zu kalkulieren, indem er die restliche Fläche des Zainstücks mit den rausgeschnittenen Münzen verglich. Der Autor spricht auch über die andere Münzstätte, wo in 17. Jahrhundert solche Imitationen - Fälschungen geprägt wurden.

Keywords: Numismatik, Suceawa, Polnisch-preussisch-baltische Schillingsimitationen.

Am 19. August 1587 wurde Sigismund III. Vasa, der das Geschlecht der Jagiellonen und der Wasa in seiner Person vereinte, und gleichzeitig die katholische Linie der schwedischen Wasa repräsentierte, in Polen zum König gewählt. Er führte die Adelsrepublik ins 17. Jahrhundert. Das folgende Jahrhundert war für Polen-Litauen eine Periode der militärischen Katastrophen und des langsamen Verfalls der eigenen Vormachtstellung in Ostmitteleuropa. Während das Land vom Dreißigjährigen Krieg verschont blieb, bildete das Territorium der Rzeczpospolita¹ für die nächsten Jahrhunderte einen Schauplatz der Konflikte und

* Institut für Kultureigentum, Zentrum Archäologie der Akademie der Wissenschaften der Rep. Moldau, Chisinau. E-mail: dergaciova.lili@gmail.com

¹ Rzeczpospolita war ein Bund zwischen Litauen und Polen. Nach dem Aussterben der Jagiellonen in männlicher Linie und der Lubliner Union 1569 wurde die Personalunion zwischen Polen und Litauen in eine Realunion umgewandelt. An der Spitze des Staates stand ein vom polnisch-litauischen Adel gewählter Wahlkönig. Dieser Doppelstaat, genannt Polen-Litauen existierte bis 1791.

Auseinandersetzungen. So stürzte die Wahl eines schwedischen Prinzen Polen in folgenschwere, dynastische Schwedisch-Polnische Kriege.

Zu Beginn des Jahrhunderts hatte Sigismund Wasa versucht, den Thron seiner schwedischen Heimat zurückzubekommen, den er nach der verlorenen Schlacht bei Stangebro am 25. September 1598 und seiner Absetzung durch den schwedischen Reichstag 1599 de facto verloren hatte. Diese Niederlage markierte auch das Ende der Personalunion Schwedens mit der Rzeczpospolita, die seit 1592 bestand. Der Schwedisch-Polnische Krieg von 1600–1629 zog den gesamten Norden des Reiches in Mitleidenschaft.

Die militärischen Aktionen dauerten dennoch mehrere Jahre mit wechselnden Erfolgen an, bis im Vertrag von Oliva, vom 3. Mai 1660, die langjährigen schwedisch-polnischen Streitigkeiten mit einem endgültigen Friedenstraktat beigelegt wurden. Der polnische König war darin gezwungen, auf alle seine Ansprüche auf den schwedischen Thron, Livland mit Riga (vom Gustav Adolf bis 1625 vollständig erobert) und Estland zu verzichten. Das Kurfürstentum Brandenburg erlangte die endgültige Souveränität über das Herzogtum Preußen und erwies sich während des Krieges als militärischer und politischer Machtfaktor. Für die späteren Geschichte des Landes sollte sich insbesondere die Entscheidung, das Herzogtum Preußen, das spätere Königreich Preußen, aus dem polnischen Vasallentum zu entlassen, als verhängnisvoll erweisen.

Polen benötigte neue Finanzierungsmöglichkeiten, bedingt durch die inneren und äußeren Kriege des 16. und des gesamten 17. Jahrhunderts. Das Münzsystem Polens im 16.-17. Jahrhundert war unterschiedlich geregelt. In Gold wurden Doppeldukaten und Dukaten geprägt. Die Silberprägungen erfolgten in Taler und Orten, sowie sechs Groschen (Szeszak), drei Groschen (Trojak), anderthalb Groschen (Poltorak), Groschen und Schillingen. Der Schilling war der dritte Teil des Groschens und noch im 16. Jahrhundert eine ganz ansehnliche Münze. Die Münzordnung des Königs Sigismund I. (1506–1548) gab ihm 1526 ein Gewicht von 1,24 g mit 0,23 g Silbergehalt. Aber die allgemeine Situation in Polen und besonders die Münzpolitik Sigismunds III. (1587–1632) verschlechterte, wie bei allen anderen polnischen kleineren Silbermünzen auch, die Schillinge, bis sie um die Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts unter Johann Kasimir (1649–1668) zu einer reinen Kupfermünze wurden².

Der allgemeine Niedergang der Prägequalität führt fast immer zu leichten Gewinnen. So geschah es auch in der Geschichte Polens. Es gibt heute mehrere Meinungen zu die Frage, wann und an welchen Orten im 17. Jahrhundert Schillinge (skilling – șalău – szelag – solidus) gefälscht wurden.

Eine Literaturmeinung vertritt die Auffassung, dass die Fälschungen erst in den Jahren 1621–1622 begonnen hätten: Nach der Okkupation Rigas im Jahr 1621 und Elbings 1626 durch Gustav II. Adolf (1611–1632) habe Schweden bis 1636 in den dortigen Münzstätten eine riesige Menge von wertlosen Münzen geprägt³. Diese hätten nach der Überflutung Polens auch Ungarn, Ragusa und Moldawien

² Schrötter 1930, S. 601.

³ Țabrea 1938, S. 82.

durchdrungen. Weit verbreitet ist die Meinung, dass die schwedischen Münzen aus Riga und Elbing mit ihrem geringen Edelmetallgehalt den Anstoß zur Fälschung von Kleingeld in Suceawa (Hauptstadt der moldauischer mittelalterlicher Fürstentums) gegeben hätten⁴.

Um die Verbreitung und das Eindringen der wertlosen Münzen aufzuhalten, die die polnische Wirtschaft ruinierten, verbot Sigismund III. in dem Erlass von 1627 diese Geldstücke. Dieses Gesetz wurde auch von seinem Nachfolger Wladislaus IV. (1632–1648) übernommen. Er beschränkte seine Münztätigkeit auf Gold- und Silbermünzen (Taler und Halbtaler). Auch sein Nachfolger Johann Kasimir (1648–1668) prägte am Anfang seiner Regierung (1648–1650) nur Münzen mit hohem Handelswert.⁵ An Kleingeld gab es in diesen Zeiten im polnischen Geldumlauf nur Gepräge von Sigismund III. und solche aus Schweden.

Der Erlass aus dem Jahr 1627 erbrachte aber nicht die erwartete Wirkung, sondern verschlechterte nur die Situation. Im Jahr 1650 beschloss der Senat (Diete), kleine Silbermünzen zu prägen, um geringhaltige ausländische Münzen zu verdrängen. Aber der Plan scheiterte und die neuen guten Silbermünzen verschwanden schnell aus Polen. Im Jahr 1654 wurde deshalb beschlossen, den Edelmetallgehalt zu reduzieren. In Verbindung mit dem 1655 einsetzenden und bis 1660 dauernden Krieg mit Schweden ruinierte diese Maßnahme die polnische Wirtschaft jedoch völlig.

Um die finanzielle Lage des polnischen Staates zu verbessern, wurden die Münzstätten in Krakau (Kraków) (Abb. 1) und Bischofstal (Ujazdów) (Abb. 1) vom 1. Mai 1658 bis zum 30. April 1659 für 35.000 Zloty an die Italiener Paolo de Bono und Titus Livius Boratini verpachtet. Paolo de Bono aber starb bereits 1659 und Boratini blieb auf sich allein gestellt.

Boratini, geboren 1620, war 1641 mit italienischen Kolonisten nach Polen gezogen. Von Beruf war er Architekt, aber er beschäftigte sich auch mit Mathematik und Physik. Im Jahr 1648 wurde er an den Hof des Königs Wladislaus IV. geholt, wo er einen Flugapparat konstruierte, der ihn berühmt machte. 1650 ging er nach Paris, um das Gravieren in Kupfer zu erlernen – ein Schritt, der sein weiteres Leben prägen sollte.

Zu Beginn seiner Münztätigkeit hat Boratini Schestaki (6 Groschen), Ortstaler ($\frac{1}{4}$ Taler), Dukaten und Doppeldukaten geprägt. Als sich aber zeigte, dass solche Prägungen keinen fühlbaren Gewinn brachten, schlug er eine neue Prägung von Schillingen aus Billon vor. So schlechte Münzen waren seit 300 Jahren in Polen nicht geprägt worden. Diese von Boratini geprägten Münzen wurden „boratinki“ genannt; ihr Wert wurde mit drei „boratinki“ auf einen guten Groschen vorgeschrieben⁶. Dieser „Betrieb“ hatte so großen „Erfolg“, dass die Pachtzahlung von 35.000 Zloty auf 150.000 Zloty stieg und der Kontrakt bis zum 1. August 1661, und dann noch für zwei weitere Monate bis zum 30. September 1661 verlängert wurde.

⁴ Platbärzdis 1968, S. 273–314. Ahlström, Almer, Jonsson 1980, S. 202–203.

⁵ Sköld 1990, S. 195.

⁶ Fischer 1901, S. 43.

Nach Ablauf des Pachtvertrages verschwand Boratini aus Polen und seine Stelle wurde von 1661 bis 1667 von Andrej Timpf übernommen, der später die Münzstätten in Posen (Poznań) (Abb. 1), Bromberg (Bydgoszcz) (Abb. 1) und Lemberg (Lwiv) (Abb. 1) pachtete. Boratini erhielt nach seiner kurzen Abwesenheit im Jahr 1664 die Münzstätten in Vilna (Wilna) (Abb. 1) und Brest Litovsk (Brześć Litewski) (Abb. 1), die wertlosen „boratinki“ aber prägte er weiterhin nur in Brest Litovsk.

Wegen der dauernden Beschwerden des Volkes wurde die Münzstätte in Bischofstal (Ujazdov) im Jahr 1665 geschlossen, 1667 folgten alle anderen Münzstätten. Eine Ausnahme wurde nur für Boratini gemacht, der ab 1667 die Münzstätten in Kraków (Krakau) und Bromberg (Bydgoszcz) weiterbetrieb⁷. Diese Münzstätten arbeiteten auch nach dem Tod von Boratini im Jahr 1682, unter der Leitung seiner Witwe bis in das Jahr 1687 fort.

Die von Boratini geprägten Kupferschillinge, welche allgemein „Boratinki“ genannt wurden, führten zu einer Spaltung des Geldmarktes in einen Umlauf der guten Münzen und einem Umlauf der minderwertigen Schillingmünzen. Das Umtauschverhältnis lag bei 2:1 und wurde zu Zeiten Königs Johann III. Sobieski offiziell bestätigt. Die Emissionen von Kupferschillingen spornte die Tätigkeit der heimischen und ausländischen Münzfälscher an. Eine Flut von Münzfälschungen brach in der zweiten Hälfte des 17. Jh. über das Land herein.

Wohin aber war Boratini im Jahr 1661 gegangen? Am Anfang des Jahres 1662 nahm die Münzstätte in Suceawa ihre Arbeit (wieder) auf. (Abb. 1). Es ist schwer zu glauben, dass Suceawas Münzstätte selbst, ohne einen Anstoß von außen, ihre Arbeit begonnen hätte, denn die Fälschungen, die in der Festung produziert wurden, waren mit Sicherheit für den polnischen Markt ausgelegt. Boratini war aber nicht nur ein Fachmann in der Prägung von Schillingen, sondern auch ein Kenner des polnischen Marktes. Es gibt keine Zweifel, dass er vom Herbst des Jahres 1661 bis 1663 am Hof des Fürsten von Moldau Eustratie Dabija (1661–1665) wohnte, um dort den Münzbetrieb in Gang zu bringen⁸. Seine Abreise nach Moldau war höchstwahrscheinlich kein freiwilliger Schritt, es war wohl eher eine Flucht vor dem wütenden und verarmten Volk der Polen.

Die Fortführung von Boratinis Tätigkeit in Moldau war vom polnischen Senat (Dieta) genehmigt, der darüber im Bilde war. Der Senat hoffte auf eine Behebung des Mangels an Kleingeld. Im Gegensatz zu den schlechten aber offiziellen Schillingen, die er in Polen geprägt hatte, entstanden in Moldau (teilweise versilberte) kupferne Imitationen von schwedischen, polnischen und preußischen Schillingen.

Man darf nicht vergessen, dass hier von Zeiten die Rede ist, in denen die Münzprägung ein Betrieb war, der dem Pächter Gewinn bringen sollte! „Die Versuchung, aus der Herstellung des Gelds Geld zu verdienen, war eine große

⁷ Boratini verpflichtete sich im Gegenzug, der Stadt 70.000 Zloty zu zahlen.

⁸ Prägungen von Schillingen mit lediglich einem geringen Silberanteil, oder gänzlich ohne Silber setzten erst unter der Regentschaft Mihnea-Voda Radu (1658-1660) in der Walachei ein. Zwar prägte er nur seine eigenen Münzen, diese dienten aber Dabija Voda als Beispiel.

Verlockung für eine Regierung, die immer unter Geldmangel litt“, deswegen war der Senat einverstanden, dass in Moldau eine große Menge von (teilweise versilberten) Kupfermünzen hergestellt wurde⁹.

Nach einem zeitgenössischen Bericht des polnischen Chronisten Zaluski sollen zu dieser Zeit in Polen etwa 10 Millionen Schillinge aus Moldau und Riga vorhanden gewesen sein¹⁰. Wenn dieser Bericht stimmt, wäre das ein Beleg dafür, dass die gesamte Ausprägung an wertlosen Schillingen weit höher gewesen ist und dass die Vermutung von Ilescu, dass insgesamt etwa 700 Millionen Kupferschillinge geprägt wurden, stimmen könnte¹¹.

Warum wurden diese Fälschungen gerade in Suceawa geprägt? Suceawa war seit dem 14. Jahrhundert, seit dem Beginn der Regierung des Peter Muschat (1375–1394), die Hauptstadt des mittelalterlichen Fürstentums Moldau. In Suceawa gab es zwei Festungen. Die erste sog. „Festung Scheia“ besaß wahrscheinlich ihr Territorium seit der Zeit des Deutschen Ordens im 13. Jahrhundert und wurde in den Zeiten Alexanders des Guten (1399–1432) zerstört. Die zweite, die Residenz-Festung „Cetatea de Scaun“, ist noch von Peter Muschat gegründet worden, aber erst Stefan der Grosse (1457–1504) hat sie befestigt und ausgebaut. Über drei Jahrhunderte blieb diese Festung ein Zentrum des politischen und wirtschaftlichen Lebens. 1675 wurde sie von den Türken verbrannt. Gerade mit dieser Festung ist die Münztätigkeit verbunden¹².

Bis heute gibt es keine schriftlichen Quellen oder andere Belege, die zeigen können, wann die ersten Münzen in Suceawa geprägt wurden. Für das 17. Jahrhundert aber wissen wir sicher, dass der Prägebetrieb unter Eustratie Dabija-Voda begann, der 1661 an der Regierung kam.

In der Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts war Suceawa nicht mehr die Hauptstadt der moldauischen Fürsten¹³. Wie lässt sich erklären, dass Dabija dort diese Imitationen und seine eigenen Münze prägte? Die Erklärung ist einfach: Der Grund war die territoriale Abgelegenheit. Suceawa, das an der Peripherie des Herrschaftsbereichs des Fürsten lag, war ein idealer Ort für ein geheimes Prägen ungesetzlicher Münzen, und die offizielle Münzproduktion des Dabija-Voda konnte diese Tätigkeit ideal verschleiern.

Eine weiterer Beweis für die Fälschungen der europäischen Münzen durch Dabija-Voda, ist seine eigene offizielle Münze. Sie sieht den Fälschungen von polnischen, baltischen und preußischen Münzen ähnlich. Machart, Metall, Buchstabencharakter, Durchmesser – alles ist sehr verwandt. Es ist denkbar, dass die offizielle Prägung nach dem Vorbild der Imitationen erfolgte.

⁹ Eine andere Auffassung vertagt Herr Dr. V Butnariu auf dem numismatischen Symposium 2008. Mithilfe einer Katrografierung aller Schatzfunde polnisch-baltisch-preußischer Schillinge zeigte er die Möglichkeit auf, dass die Münzen im 17. Jhd von der polnischen Armee geprägt worden sein könnten. Butnariu 2008, S. 11.

¹⁰ Zaluski 1709, S. 1194.

¹¹ Ibidem.

¹² Sköld 1990, S. 189–190.

¹³ Seit 1600 ist Iasi die Hauptstadt des Fürstentums Moldau (Abb. 1).

Der Betrieb der Münzstätte Suceawa setzte wieder in der ersten Hälfte des Jahres 1662 ein und dauerte bis zum Tod Dabijas im Jahr 1665. Es gibt aber Belege, dass nach seinem Tod weiterhin europäische Münzen in Suceawa gefälscht wurden, und zwar, mit unwesentlichen Unterbrechungen, unter dem Fürsten George Duka in seinen drei Regierungsperioden (1665–1666, 1668–1672 und 1678–1683) und unter Fürst Alexander Iliasch (1666–1668).

Die Jahreszahlen auf den Münzen weisen darauf hin, dass die Prägetätigkeit schon vor 1662 begonnen haben dürfte, wenn auch sicher nicht in Suceawa. Sie lassen auch den Schluss zu, dass das Prägen nach dem Tod Dabijas noch länger andauert hat, mindestens bis 1685¹⁴. Aus diesem Jahr gibt es eine Imitation einer schwedischen Münze von Königin Christina, die ein Privatsammler (G. Sion) gekauft hat¹⁵, und eine weitere Nachahmung einer Münze von Friedrich Wilhelm von Brandenburg desselben Jahrgangs befindet sich im Stadtmuseum Bukarest¹⁶.

Archäologische Grabungen in den Jahren 1895 bis 1904, die Dr. Karl A. Romstorfer betreute, erbrachten etwa 3000 gefälschte Münzen und große Mengen von Zainen aus Billon, aus welchem die Münzen gestanzt wurden¹⁷. Sie wurden an zwei Plätzen in dem Innerenkreis der Festung gefunden. Der grössere Fund wurde in der Nord-Ost Ecke gemacht, der kleinere Fund hingegen in der Süd-Ost Ecke¹⁸. Es sei aber angemerkt, Herr Dr. Romstorfer keine Münzwerkstätte entdeckte, sondern nur diese zwei Münzfunde.

Der Großteil des am besten erhaltenen Materials wurde in seinem Bericht veröffentlicht,¹⁹ der weniger bemerkenswerte Rest des Fundes wurde allerdings ignoriert. Bei meinen Untersuchungen im Historischen Museum der Stadt Suceawa²⁰ habe ich ein paar Kartons mit Münzen und Zainresten entdeckt (Inv. Nr. E/3516, E/1088, E/3508), die seit Anfang des 20. Jahrhundert nicht bearbeitet wurden. (Abb. 2) Wegen der Dezentralisierung bei der Münzschneidung kann man ganz genau sagen, von wem die Münzen geprägt wurden. Ganz oft lässt sich man auch das Prägejahr erkennen. In allen bearbeiteten Kartons wurden 3428 Zainreste gefunden (715 sind lesbar und 2713 geschnitten). Aus den Zainresten wurden jeweils eine bis fünf Münzen geschnitten²¹.

Es handelte sich einerseits um Zainreste schwedischer Münzen, die von Gustav Adolf (1611-1632) für Riga geprägt wurden. Darüber hinaus fanden sich auch Reste von solchen Münzen, die seine Tochter Christina (1622-1654) für Riga und Livland anfertigen ließ, und die auf den Zeitraum der Jahre 16 - 75 zu datieren

¹⁴ Sion 1914, S. 49–55.

¹⁵ Sion 1914, S. 49.

¹⁶ Stadtmuseum Bukarest, Sammlung Maria und Dr. Gh. Severeanu, Inv.-Nr. 9991, S. 1723.

¹⁷ Țabrea 1938, S. 70.

¹⁸ Moisil 1915, S. 61.

¹⁹ Romstorfer 1913.

²⁰ Ich möchte mich ganz herzlich bei den Mitarbeitern des Museums, namentlich Frau Victoria-Paraschiva Batarciuc und Frau Monica Gogy, für ihre freundliche Hilfe und das mir zur Verfügung gestellte Material bedanken.

²¹ Dergaciovă 2006, S. 12. Hier wurde auch ein anderes Zahl für die Zainreste eingegeben, da konnte der Autor inzwischen einige Stücken noch besser determinieren.

lassen. Weiterhin waren auch Zainreste von Münzen Carol XI. (1660-1697) für Riga und Livland vorhanden, sowie solche von preußischen Schillingen. Von diesen lässt sich ein Stück aus dem Jahre 61 Georg Wilhelm (1619-1640) und weitere Exemplare aus dem Zeitraum 15-166? Friedrich Wilhelm (1640-1688) zuordnen.

Polnische Schillinge hingegen wurden von Johann Kasimir (1648-1668) hergestellt. Zudem entdeckte ich auch einen einzigen, zum Teil geschnittenen Schilling von Dabija Voda (1661-1665). Der Karton beinhaltete darüber hinaus noch einen moldauischen Groschen von Elias (Ilias) (1432-1433, 1435-1436), sowie zwei französische Münzen aus dem 18. Jh., die allerdings für das vorliegende Thema außer acht bleiben können, da sie nicht relevant sind. Neben den Münzen und den Zainresten habe ich auch Prägehilfsmittel gefunden, so zum Beispiel Kupfer und Silberdraht in verschiedenen Größen, Zainabfälle, Schlacke usw. (Abb.3).

Die Schillinge oder die Zainreste können auch als ein Beispiel für die Technik dienen, wie die Münzen hergestellt wurden. Anhand des Randes kann man erkennen, dass sie mit Scherren geschnitten wurden. Wahrscheinlich handelte es sich dabei um Proben. Man kann sich schwerlich vorstellen, dass so eine große Menge von Münzen mit Scheren ausgeschnitten worden ist, da im Prinzip Münzen mit Stanzwerkzeugen ausgestanzt wurden. (Abb. 4).

Wie bereits erwähnt, haben die Zainreste unterschiedliche Größen. Aus manchen wurde nur eine Münze ausgeschnitten, aus anderen hingegen drei bis vier, manchmal sogar fünf Geldstücke. Aus diesem Grund habe ich mich dazu entschieden, alle diese unterschiedlichen Formen zu einem Formstandard (Einheitform) zusammenzufassen, der zwei auszuschneidende Münzen vorsieht. Legt man diesen Standard zugrunde wurden aus den bearbeiteten Zainresten ca. 1800 Münzen ausgeschnitten.

Anhand der Zainreste versuchte ich auch, die Produktivität solcher Prägungen zu kalkulieren, indem ich die restliche Fläche des Zainstücks mit den rausgeschnittenen Münzen verglich. Im Ergebnis sind die Tabellen zwischen 60 und 100 mm lang und ca. 20 mm breit. Der Durchmesser eines Schillings beträgt zwischen 14,5 bis 16,5 mm. Die Produktivität der Prägungen beträgt demnach ca. 40-45 %. Ein weiterer Grund dafür ist, dass die Zainreste einen Teil des Metalles nach dem Einschmelzen verlieren.

Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass die Anzahl und die Qualität der Münzen und Zainreste nahelegen, dass es sich bei dem Ort, der von Herrn Dr. C Romstorfer vor mehr als einhundert Jahren entdeckt wurde, entweder um ein Zwieschenlager (Münzstättenlager) oder um eine Deponie für Produktionsabfälle handelt, in dem die Zainreste in einen ganz kurzen Zeitraum gelagert wurden.

Der Fund der moldauischen Münze und der französischen Geldstücke mag damit zu erklären sein, dass sie dort zurückgelassen wurden, weil sie keinen nennenswerten Wert gehabt haben. Der moldauische Groschen wurde noch im 15. Jh. geprägt und wurde geschnitten, und die französischen Münzen hatten keinen richtiges Handelswert.

Solche Fälschungen europäischer Münzen wurden sicher nicht nur in Suceawa geprägt. Eine weitere Münzstätte befand sich in Kloster Snagov in den Nähe von Bukarest (Abb. 1). Hier wurden am Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts bei Grabungen nicht nur Münzen, sondern auch Zaine aus Billon gefunden wurden²². Nach den hohen Prägezahlen, die in der Literatur genannt werden, liegt die Vermutung nahe, dass die Prägung noch in weiteren Münzstätten in Rumänien stattgefunden haben muss. Darüber ist jedoch noch nichts Weiteres bekannt.

Im Kloster Snagov befand sich ein ehemaliger Münzprägeort der walacheischen Fürsten. Hier wurden zum ersten Mal in den rumänischen Ländern Schillinge nach polnischer Art geprägt, nämlich bei der ersten Münzprägung von Mihnea Radul (oder auch Mihnea III. 1658-1660). Die Münzen imitieren polnisch-preußisch-baltische Schillingen, unterschieden sich aber in der Darstellung der Fürsten. Im Vergleich zu Suceawa wurden im Kloster nur ganz wenige Zainreste entdeckt. Das mag aber auch daran liegen, dass der Ort nicht so gut wie die Residenz-Festung in Suceawa erforscht worden ist.

Zu diesem Problem passt auch eine Münzsammlung aus Privatbesitz, die sich heute in der Sammlung des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien befindet. Sie stammt aus der Sammlung Karl Hollschek und wurde dem Institut von Prof. Robert Göbl geschenkt. Nach einer der Kollektion beigefügten alten Notiz, stammt dieser Posten aus einem „Schloss Snez“, dessen Lage wir heute nicht mehr kennen, welches sich aber vermutlich in Polen befand. Die Sammlung besteht zu einem Teil aus gefälschten Münzen, zum anderen Teil aus Zainresten.

Einige schriftliche Quellen berichten, dass auch im schwedischen Livland in den Jahren 1667-1669 „Boratinki“ gefälscht wurden, ebenso wie im Jahre 1664 im siebenbürgischen Baia Mare (Nagybanya). Neuste archäologische Untersuchungen im Kloster Barnov (Iasi) erbrachten auch einige Beweise für diese Berichte.

So wurden in den Jahren 1996-1999 dort fünfzehn zum Teil versilberte Tabellen aus Kupfer mit ungeschnittenen Münzen gefunden.²³ Wie bereits erwähnt, erfolgten die Münzfälschungen nicht nur in den rumänischen Fürstentümern, sondern auch in Polen und angrenzenden Gebieten. Nichtsdestotrotz ist in der Fachliteratur immer wieder von den „Suceawa-Fälschungen der polnisch-preußisch-baltischen Schillingen“ die Rede, die sich größtenteils auf gefälschte und imitierte Nominalen des 17.Jh. mit kleinem Nennwert beziehen. Da nicht hinreichend erforscht wurde, an welchen Orten die jeweiligen Stücke gefunden worden sind, hält sich in der Literatur hartnäckig die Meinung, dass ca. eine Milliarde solcher Münzen in Moldawien gefälscht wurden.

²⁴

Obwohl immer wieder neue Schillinge polnisch-preussisch-baltischen Typs entdeckt werden, bleibt die Frage bestehen, wie sich eine echte, wertvolle Münze

²² Rosetti 1935–1942, S. 150–152.

²³ Es handelt sich um Schillinge von polnischen, schwedischen und preußischen Münzherrn. Butnariu 2008, S. 11.

²⁴ Mikolajczyk 1988, S. 178.

von einer Fälschung unterscheidet. Eine gute silberhaltige Prägung kann man wohl als eine „offizielle Prägung“ bezeichnen. Besteht die Münze aber aus einer Legierung, und ist mit einer falschen Legende geprägt worden, dann kann sie als „Fälschung“ gelten. Dennoch ist die Unterscheidung zwischen echten und gefälschten Münzen sehr schwierig zu treffen. Dabei bringen das allgemeine Gewicht der Münzen und die gängige Edelmetallreduzierung im 17. Jahrhundert auch zu Tage, dass der Staat selbst Münzen mit stark reduziertem Silbergehalt geprägt hat. Dass Münzen somit auch offiziell gefälscht wurden, erschwert zusätzlich eine Unterscheidung zwischen „Original“ und „Fälschung“.

Ich bedanke mich ganz herzlich bei Herrn Marco Sievers und Frau Roswitha Imlau für das Korrekturlesen dieses Textes.

KATALOGE

Schweden:

Gustav II. Adolf (1611-1632):

Für Riga: Schilling [skilling], Jahr unlesbar (4);

Für einen unbestimmten Stadt: Schilling [skilling], Jahr unlesbar (6);

Christina von Schweden (1632-1654):

Für Riga: Schilling [skilling], 15 (1), 16 (4), 18 (1), 50 (1), 51 (1), 55 (8), 57 (1), 58 (2), 60 (20), 61 (1), 62 (1), 65 (4), 66 (1), 1668 (1), 16? (1), 5(7?) (1), 5? (2), 55(?) (1), 6? (4), 6?5 (1), 6?8 (1), 8? (1), 165? (1), ?7 (1), ?3 (1), Jahr unlesbar (222);

Für Livland: Schilling [skilling], 55 (1), 56 (1), 58 (1), 66 (1), 165 (1), Jahr unlesbar (19);

Für einen unbestimmten Stadt: Schilling [skilling], 12 (2), 16 (1), 50 (1), 55 (1), 56 (1), 57? (1), 58 (3), 5? (1), 60 (17), 62 (1), 65 (3), 66 (3), 168 (1), 75 (1), ?1 (1), ?5 (1), ?6 (2), ?7 (1), ?8 (2), Jahr unlesbar (156);

Carol X. Gustav (1654-1616):

Für Riga: Schilling [skilling], 16 (5), 3?6 (1), 60 (7), 62 (1), 6? (1), Jahr unlesbar (12);

Für Livland: Schilling [skilling], ?1 (1);

Für einen unbestimmten Stadt: Schilling [skilling], 60 (1), 61 (1), 75 (1), Jahr unlesbar (6);

Carol XI. (1660-1697):

Für Riga: Schilling [skilling], 16 (3), ?5 (1), 60 (5), 61 (1), 62 (1), 6? (1), Jahr unlesbar (18);

Für Livland: Schilling [skilling], Jahr unlesbar (2);

Für einen unbestimmten Stadt: Schilling [skilling], 60 (1), Jahr unlesbar (5);

Carol X. Gustav oder Carol XI.:

Für Riga: Schllling [skilling], 16 (2), 60 (1), 61 (1), 1? (1), Jahr unlesbar (10);

Für Livland: Schllling [skilling], Jahr unlesbar (2);

Für einen unbestimmten Stadt: Schllling [skilling], 62 (2), 63 (1), ?5 (1), Jahr unlesbar (9);

Münzherr unbestimmt:

Für Riga: Schllling [skilling], 16 (1), 48 (1), 55 (1), 60 (3), 6? (1), Jahr unlesbar (34);

Für Livland: Schllling [skilling], Jahr unlesbar (9);

Für einen unbestimmten Stadt: Schllling [skilling], 60(9)? (1), Jahr unlesbar (3);

Preußen:

Georg Wilhelm (1619-1640), Schilling, 61 (1);

Friedrich Wilhelm (1640-1688), Schilling, 15 (1), 16 (1), 55 (1), 152(4) (1), 8? (1), 1557 (1), 165? (1), 1657(2?) (1), 166? (1), Jahr unlesbar (19);

Polen:

Jan II. Kazimierz (1648-1668), Schilling [szelag], Jahr unlesbar (2);

Moldau:

Elias (ILias) (1432-1433, 1435-1436), Groschen [gros] (1);

Dabija Vodă (1661-1665), Schilling [selag] (1).

Frankreich:

Ludovic XVI. (1774-1793), Rechenpfennig (1);

Republique France (1793-1795), kleineres Nominal (1).

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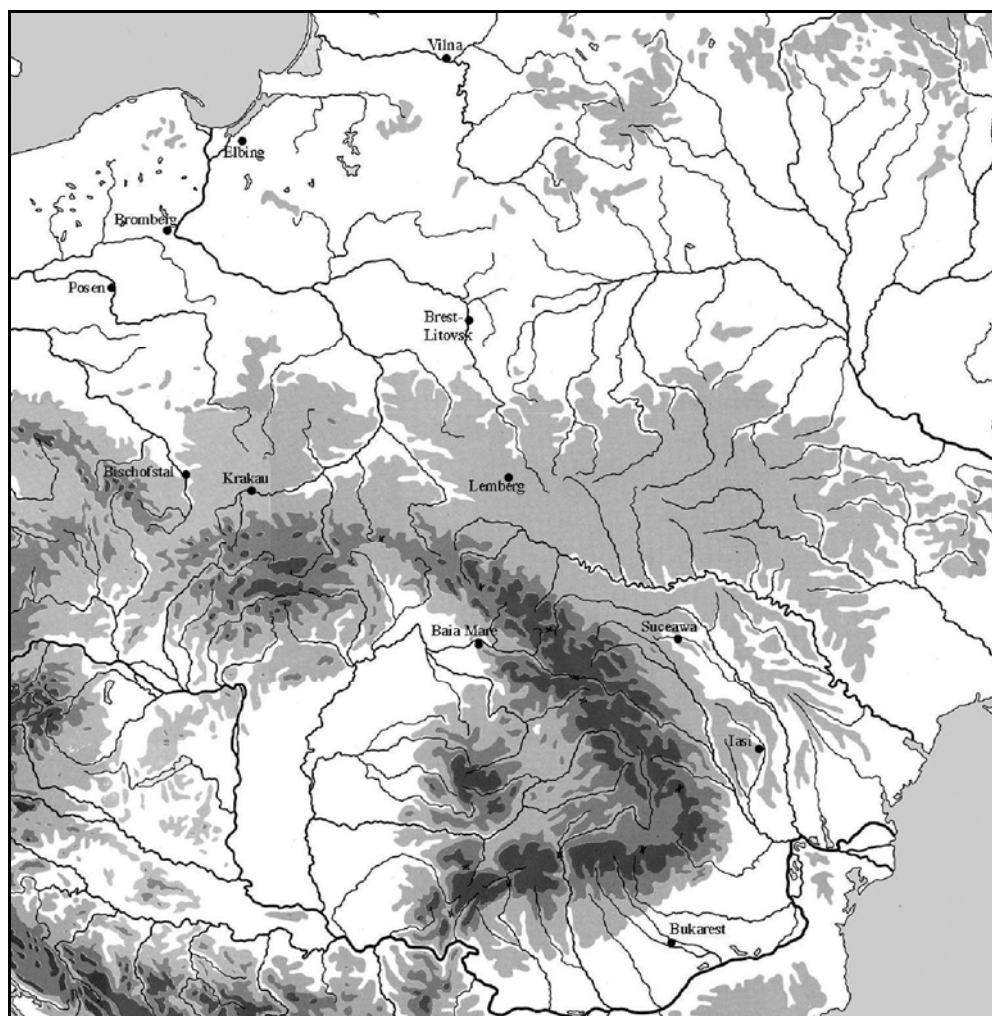


Abb. 1: Karte.



Abb. 2: Zainreste, die in der Residenz-Festung gefunden wurden.

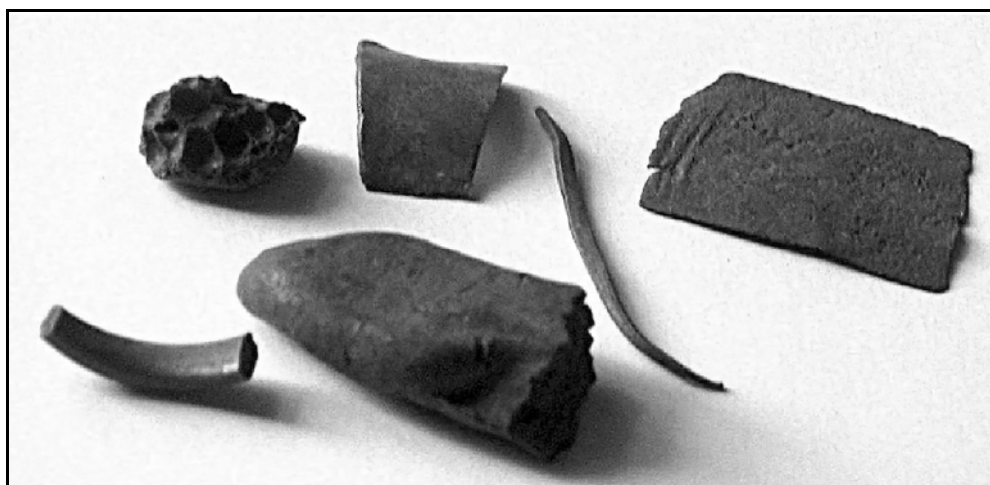


Abb. 3: Prägehilfsmittel (Kupfer und Silberdraht in verschiedenen Größen, Zainabfälle und Schlacke).



Abb. 4: Zainrest, der mit Scheren geschnitten wurde.

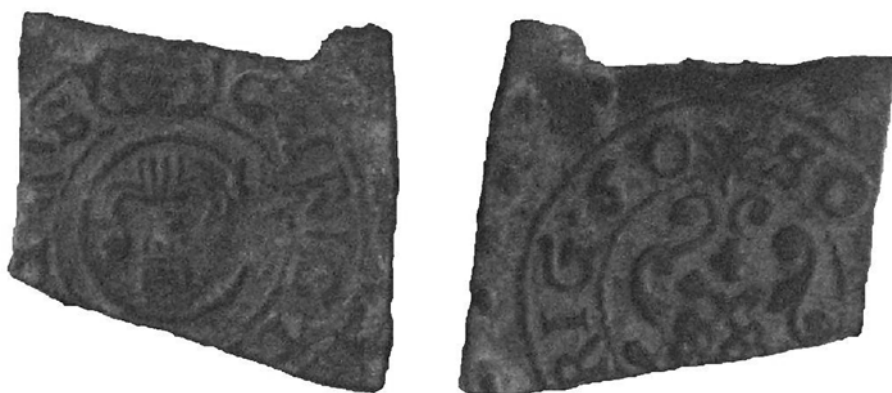


Abb. 5: Schweden. Königin Christina Wasa (1632-1654) für Riga, Zainrest von Schilling mit dem Jahr 60.



Abb. 6: Schweden. Königin Christina Wasa (1632-1654) für Livland, Zainrest von Schilling.



Abb. 7: Schweden. König Carl X. Gustav (1654-1660), Zainrest von einem Schilling mit der Prägung des Jahres 75.



Abb. 8: Schweden. König Carl XI. (1660-1697) für Riga, Zainrest von Schilling.



Abb. 9: Moldau. Fürst Dabija Voda (1661-1665), Zainrest von einem Schilling mit dem Monogramm C H.



Abb. 10: Moldau. Fürst Elias (Ilias) (1432-1433, 1435-1436), Groschen, Typ II.



Abb. 11: Frankreich. Ludwig XVI. (1774-1793), Rechenpfennig.



Abb. 12: Frankreich. Republique France, geprägt 1793-1795.

ANA-MARIA VELTER*, GHEORGHE MĂNUCU-ADAMEȘTEANU**,
COSMIN-DAN PÎRVULESCU***

MONNAIES EUROPÉENNES OCCIDENTALES DÉCOUVERTES DANS LA NÉCROPOLE DE TUNARI-ÉGLISE (2005)

Rezumat: Săpăturile arheologice din anul 2005, efectuate la Biserica Sf. Nicolae din comuna Tunari au avut ca obiectiv cercetarea necropolei aferente bisericii din secolele XIX-XX. Au fost descoperite 465 de morminte, orientate creștinește. Cea mai timpurie monedă scoasă la lumină este un dinar emis de Ungaria în timpul domniei lui Ferdinand I (1526-1564), iar cea mai recentă este exemplarul de 50 Bani, 1873, emis de România în vremea lui Carol I (1866-1881-1914). Au fost descoperite în total 548 monede, dintre care 262 europene bătute de Ungaria, Ragusa, Polonia și Austria, în timpul domniei a 12 de emitenți. În ceea ce privește nominalurile, monedele prezintă o mare omogenitate, fiind vorba numai de monedă divizionară, măruntă, indiferent de starea socială, sexul, sau vârsta defunctului, sau de momentul în care acesta a fost înhumat.

Cuvinte cheie: Biserica Sf. Nicolae Tunari, necropolă, mormânt, monedă divizionară

Les fouilles archéologiques de la campagne de 2005 effectuées dans la commune Tunari, Ilfov ont eu comme objectif la recherche de la nécropole, datant de l'époque moderne, XVIII^e- XIX^e siècle.

La nécropole de Tunari-Eglise est d'une moyenne comme dimensions, contenant 465 sépultures, orientées d'après les lois chrétiennes. L'inventaire des tombes est, en général, modeste, contenant des objets ayant un simple caractère funéraire, habituel¹. Dans cette catégorie entre aussi le riche matériel numismatique, formé d'un nombre de 548 monnaies, des quelles 262 européennes et 246 Ottomanes. Celles-ci – déposées par un exemplaire ou formant un petit dépôt – ont été mises d'une manière rituelle dans les sépultures, comme offrandes,

* Muzeul Național de Istorie a României.

** Muzeul Municipiului București.

*** Muzeul Municipiului București.

¹ Mănucu-Adameșteanu Gh., Pîrvulescu D., Cireașă A., Sinigalia T 2006, p. 375-376.

ou comme paiement des douanes du défunt, étant découvertes dans divers zones des squelettes.

Dans la nécropole de Tunari-Eglise, la plus ancienne monnaie découverte est un denier frappé en Hongrie pendant le règne de Ferdinand I^{er} 1526-1564 (cat. no. 3, tombe 384, cat. no. 4, tombe 415 et cat. no. 5, *passim*), et la plus récente est l'exemplaire de 50 Bani 1873, frappé par la Roumanie au temps de Charles I^{er} (tombe 246). On observe que, d'après la datation des monnaies obole, le cimetière d'époque moderne de Tunari-Eglise pourrait s'étendre sur une période de trois siècles et demi (XVI^e- XIX^e siècle). En réalité, la datation des monnaies entre en désaccord avec la datation conférée par la recherche stratigraphique et archéologique, avec le reste du mobilier funéraire, surtout avec la céramique.

Dans la nécropole de Tunari-Eglise, comme monnaie obole ou comme accessoires funéraires sont utilisées aussi des monnaies des époques plus anciennes. Le phénomène n'est pas singulier ou inconnu, l'habitude étant rencontrée aussi dans d'autres nécropoles d'ici ou d'autres endroits, dans des zones où ont rencontré un déficit de petite monnaie. Ainsi, une partie du matériel numismatique ne peut pas être utilisé comme élément de datation.

Mais, dans les sépultures du cimetière de Tunari-Eglise les monnaies réutilisées, ayant une destination d'objet funéraire, dépassent 30 %. Le fait indique une accentuée absence de liquidités des communautés respectives, qui se trouvaient au voisinage de la capitale.

Non sans importance est le fait que beaucoup de monnaies de la nécropole de Tunari sont perforées. Significatif nous paraît le fait que les monnaies perforées sont d'habitude en argent, seulement quelques une – huit exemplaires – étant en bronze². Les plus anciennes datent du XVI^e siècle (deniers hongrois), et les plus proches du XIX^e siècle (kreuzer autrichiens, kopeck russes, para Ottomanes).

Ces exemplaires perforés, nous le supposons, proviennent de divers objets de parure – pendentifs, colliers. Nous sommes d'avis que les monnaies, autant d'argent qu'en bronze, découvertes par un seul exemplaire dans une sépulture, ont été déposées comme *obole à Charon*, étant découvertes soit dans la paume, soit dans la zone du bassin. En échange, les petits paquets formés de monnaies d'argent ou de bronze, perforées ou non, accomplissent aussi un rôle d'accessoires funéraires, d'offrandes, étant déposés en divers endroits du squelette.

Par total, de la nécropole proviennent 548 monnaies. De celles-ci, ainsi comme nous l'avons dit plus haut, 262 sont frappées en divers états de l'Europe et le reste de 246 exemplaires sont des émissions de l'Empire Ottoman. De 262

² Pour ce dernier cas, il s'agit d'une partie des monnaies de 1, 2 et 5 Bani émises par la Roumanie, en 1867.

monnaies européennes, 130 sont des émissions occidentales. De celles dernières 126 exemplaires proviennent des sépultures, le reste de 4 monnaies étant découvertes *passim* dans le périmètre de la nécropole.

En ce qui suit nous présentons la liste des monnaies occidentales découvertes dans la nécropole de Tunari-Eglise, en ordre chronologique.

Tableau I.
La liste des monnaies occidentales découvertes à Tunari–Église (2005)

Etat	Emetteur	Nominal	Datation	Pièces
Hongrie	Non précisé	denier	XVI siècle	2
Hongrie	Ferdinand I ^{er}	denier	1526-1564	3
Hongrie	Ferdinand I ^{er}	denier	154?	1
Hongrie	Ferdinand I ^{er}	denier	1541	1
Hongrie	Ferdinand I ^{er}	denier	1559	1
Hongrie	Maximilien II	denier	1572	1
Hongrie	Rudolf II	denier	1588	1
Hongrie	Rudolf II	denier	1592	1
Hongrie	Non précisé	denier	XVI-XVII siècles	1
Pologne	Sigismond III	1 ½ Gros	1614-16 (?)	1
Pologne	Sigismond III	Triple Gros	1618	1
Hongrie	Ferdinand II	denier	1619-1625	1
Raguse	Municipalité	Grossetto	1646	1
Pologne	Jean Kasimir	Solidus Pologne	1648-1668	1
Raguse	Municipalité	Grossetto	1651-1657	5
Hongrie	Léopold I ^{er}	denier	1657-1705	1
Autriche	Léopold I ^{er}	Groschen / 3 Kreuzer	1657-1705	1
Hongrie	Léopold I ^{er}	denier	1674	1
Hongrie	Léopold I ^{er}	denier	1677	1
Hongrie	Léopold I ^{er}	denier	1690	1
Autriche	Carol VI	6 Kreuzers	1720	1
Autriche	François II	3 Kreuzers	1792-1835	1
Autriche	François II	½ Kreuzer	1800 ou 1812	1
Autriche	François II	½ Kreuzer	1800	1
Autriche	François II	1 Kreuzer	1800	4
Autriche	François II	1 Kreuzer	1812	5

Etat	Emetteur	Nominal	Datation	Pièces
Autriche	François II ou Ferdinand I ^{er} (V)	3 Kreuzers	1814-1834 ou 1835-1848	1
Autriche	François II	3 Kreuzers	1815	1
Autriche	François II	½ Kreuzer	1816	2
Autriche	François II	1 Kreuzer	1816	52
Autriche	François II	3 Kreuzers	1818	1
Autriche	François II	5 Kreuzers	1818	1
Autriche	François II	3 Kreuzers	1820	1
Autriche	François II	Gröschén/3 Kreuzers	1821	3
Autriche	François II	3 Kreuzers	1826	4
Autriche	François II	3 Kreuzers	1828	1
Autriche	François II	3 Kreuzers	1829	1
Autriche	François II	3 Kreuzers	1830	1
Autriche	Ferdinand I ^{er} (V)	3 Kreuzers	1833	1
Autriche	Ferdinand I ^{er} (V)	3 Kreuzers	1836	1
Autriche	Ferdinand I ^{er} (V)	3 Kreuzers	1838	1
Autriche	Ferdinand I ^{er} (V)	3 Kreuzers	1839	3
Autriche	Ferdinand I ^{er} (V)	3 Kreuzers	1840	2
Autriche	Ferdinand I ^{er} (V)	3 Kreuzers	1842	1
Autriche	Ferdinand I ^{er} (V)	3 Kreuzers	1845	2
Autriche	Ferdinand I ^{er} (V)	2 Kreuzers	1848	1
Autriche	Ferdinand I ^{er} (V)	6 Kreuzers	1848	1
Autriche	François Joseph	6 Kreuzers	1849	4
Autriche	François Joseph	¼ Kreuzer	1851	1
Autriche	François Joseph	½ Kreuzer	1851	1
Autriche	François Joseph	1 Kreuzers	1851	2

Le lieu de frappe des monnaies est très varié, étant frappées par 4 états – Hongrie, Pologne, Raguse, Autriche – au temps du règne de 12 empereurs, rois, princes ou villes.

Tableau II.
Etats et autorités émetteurs

Hongrie	Pologne	Raguse	Autriche
Ferdinand I ^{er} (1526-1564)	Sigismond III (1587-1632)	Municipalité XVII siècle	Léopold I ^{er} (1657-1705)
Maximilien II (1564-1572)	Jean Kasimir (1648-1668)		Carol VI (1711-1740)
Rudolf II (1572-1608)			François II (I ^{er}) (1792-1835)
Léopold I ^{er} (1657-1705)			Ferdinand I ^{er} (V) (1835-1848)
			François Joseph (1848-1916)

En ce qui concerne les nominaux, les monnaies présentent une grande homogénéité, en s'agissant seulement de monnaie divisionnaires, la petite monnaie, indifférent de l'état social, du sexe, de l'âge du défunt ou du moment de l'inhumation. La plus grande partie des monnaies déposées dans les sépultures de Tunari-Eglise est représentée par des pièces habituelles, de tous les jours et qu'ont trouve aux marchés des voisinages – les alentours de Bucarest. L'inventaire numismatique des sépultures indique une population modeste, autant comme statut social que de même comme force financière.

Les monnaies Ottomanes sont représentées, en tout, par des nominaux d'argent. En échange, les monnaies européennes occidentale, en majorité - 69 pièces – sont des exemplaires en bronze, 61 monnaies étant en argent ou en bronze argenté.

En total, le lot de monnaies occidentales de la nécropole de Tunari-Eglise est représenté par 13 divers nominaux.

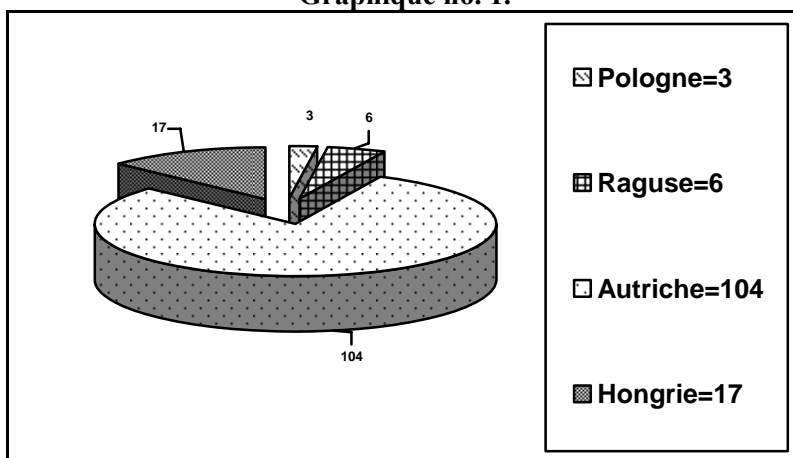
Tableau III.

La répartition par pays émetteurs des nominaux présents dans la nécropole de Tunari

Hongrie	Pologne	Raguse	Autriche
Denier (17 ex)	1 ½ Gros (1 ex)	Grossetto (6 ex)	¼ Kreuzer (1 ex)
	Triple Gros (1 ex)		½ Kreuzer (3 ex)
	Solidus (1 ex)		1 Kreuzer (63 ex)
			2 Kreuzers (1 ex)
			Gröschchen/3 Kreuzers (3 ex)
			3 Kreuzers (23 ex)
			5 Kreuzers (1 ex)
			6 Kreuzers (6 ex)

Du point de vue de l'état émetteur, du total des monnaies occidentales découvertes dans la nécropole de Tunari-Eglise, les émissions de l'Autriche - un lot bien défini de 104 exemplaires – sont les plus nombreuses. Se trouvant en seconde place, se situe un groupe de deniers frappés pour la Hongrie – 17 exemplaires. La République de Raguse est présente dans notre lot avec six exemplaires. En fin, la dernière place est occupée par la Pologne, avec trois émissions de la Couronne.

Graphique no. 1.



Nombre des monnaies par pays émetteur.

Tous les types de monnaies européennes occidentales découvertes dans la nécropole de Tunari-Eglise ont pénétré et ont circulé sur le marché monétaire de la Valachie pendant les époques correspondantes à la date de leur émission. Leur présence ici est signalée, tout d'abord, par les découvertes monétaires. En ce qui concerne les documents d'époque, ceux-ci, en général, font mention de la monnaie de compte, les nominaux courants qui se trouvaient en circulation sur le marché étant rarement mentionnés.

La présence dans la nécropole d'époque moderne de Tunari des émissions datant des XVI^e-XVII^e siècles, petites monnaies, divisionnaires, d'après notre avis n'a pas comme cause un maintien en circulation beaucoup de temps de ces monnaies. C'est le cas des émissions hongroises, polonaises et de Raguse. La déposition de ces monnaies dans des sépultures des XVIII^e-XIX^e siècles indique plus tôt un renoncement à celles-ci. Eloquentes dans ce sens sont les petits paquets de monnaies découverts dans certaines sépultures, paquets qui contiennent une association hétéroclite d'émissions. Ainsi est le cas, par exemple, du petit dépôt du tombe 237, contenant quatre monnaies: deux d'argent – une ottomane d'Abdülhamid I^{er} (1774-1789) et une polonaise de 1 ½ gros 1614-1627 Sigismond III (cat. no. 13), ainsi que deux en bronze - Roumanie 1867 – 10 bani; ou du tombe 454, contenant sept monnaies: trois d'argent – un grossetto de Raguse 1646 (cat. no. 16), deux ottomanes Mahmud I^{er} (1730-1754) et quatre en bronze – deux autrichiennes de 3 Kreuzers – 1818 (cat. no. 97) et 1845 (cat. no. 119) – et deux roumaines de 5 bani 1867. D'après notre opinion, il est peu probable qu'à la date de la constitution du système monétaire national et, implicite, lors de l'émission de la monnaie nationale, des monnaies des XVI^e et XVII^e siècles puissent circuler avec des monnaies de la deuxième moitié du XIX^e siècle. A voir le cas des exemplaires du tombe 237 ou du tombe 454 mentionnait plus haut. D'autant plus que, jusqu'à présent, n'a pas été découvert aucun dépôt monétaire du XIX^e siècle qui contiennent aussi des monnaies des XVI^e-XVII^e siècles. Pour une population à la quelle la monnaie en bronze est plus accessible, ne renoncera aux monnaies en argent qu'alors quand celles-ci ne circulent plus depuis longtemps. Le fait que les monnaies en argent des XVI^e-XVII^e siècles ont été gardées pendant tellement de temps, suggère plus tôt une „thésaurisation” de celles-ci, comme valeurs.

De notre lot de monnaies, les exemplaires les plus anciens, autant dans la circulation monétaire de Valachie, que dans la nécropole de Tunari-Eglise, sont les deniers hongrois. Au XVI^e siècle, comme suite de la cesse des émissions monétaires propres, sur le marché monétaire de la Valachie ont pénétraient massivement les monnaies étrangères. La monnaie du royaume Hongrois a été présente dans une quantité appréciable, grâce, surtout, aux liaisons économiques et politiques des princes valaques avec la Transylvanie. La circulation des monnaies

hongroises a reçu une forte impulsion une fois avec le venu sur le trône de la Hongrie des empereurs de la Maison de Habsbourg. De cette période le denier apparaît mentionné de plus en plus souvent dans les documents de l'époque, sa présence étant signalée en grande quantité autant dans des trésors, que dans des découvertes isolées.

Le group de deniers hongrois contient six émissions Ferdinand I^{er} (1526-1564), un exemplaire du temps de Maximilien II (1564-1572), deux du temps du règne de Rudolf II (1572-1608), un de la période de Ferdinand II (1619-1637), quatre de l'époque de Léopold I^{er} (1657-1705), ainsi que trois exemplaires détériorés, non précisés, deux du XVI^e siècle et un des XVI^e-XVII^e siècles. Tous les exemplaires ont été frappés à Kremnitz.

Conformément avec les lois du moment de leur émission, les deniers hongrois devaient être frappés d'un argent de bonne qualité, leur qualité étant stable, tout au moins au XVI^e siècle. Pourtant, tous les exemplaires découverts à Tunari et datant des XVI^e et XVII^e siècles sont faits d'un argent d'une qualité inférieure, pratiquement d'un bronze argenté. Même des quatre exemplaires de deniers émis pendant le règne de Léopold I^{er}, seulement un seul – frappé en 1677 (cat. no. 26) – est d'un argent de bonne qualité.

La monnaie polonaise est présente dans un nombre très petit – trois exemplaires; deux en argent, frappés pendant le règne de Sigismond III Vasa (1587-1632): un exemplaire de 1 ½ gros (*dreipölker*) émis a un moment donné pendant les années 1614-1627 (cat. no. 13, tombe 237) et un triple gros datant de 1618 (cat. no. 14, tombe 446); ainsi qu'un schilling en bronze (cat. no. 17, tombe 244), émis entre 1648-1668, pendant le règne de Jean Casimir (1648-1668). Tous les trois exemplaires proviennent de Cracovie. L'exemplaire de 1 ½ gros représente le produit spécifique de la frappe polonaise de monnaies de la période d'inflation et de la sévère dépréciation des petites monnaies. Au XVII^e siècle, l'économie et les finances de la Pologne ont traversé une époque extrêmement difficile. Pour pouvoir sortir de la crise, l'état a recours, entre autres, a l'émission de monnaies dépréciées, ayant un cours forcé. Le plus représentatif exemplaire de ce genre a été la pièce de 1 ½ gros. Emise pour la première fois en Pologne, en 1614, elle est devenue la monnaie spécifique pour la Guerre de Trente Ans (1618-1648). En Pologne, la frappe de ce nominal et, en général, de la petite monnaie a cessé en 1627, les reformes de Sigismond III mettant ainsi fin a l'inflation du pays. Ce type monétaire est entré sur le marché de la Valachie après l'an 1620.

En échange, la pièce de triple gros était une des monnaies divisionnaires les plus représentatives, en argent d'une qualité supérieure, ayant une grande force circulatoire. L'exemplaire de Tunari, émis en 1618, pendant le règne de Sigismond III, quand Grand Trésorier de la Pologne était Nicolas Danilowicz, date de la fin de

l'époque de maximum de pénétration et de circulation des monnaies polonaises dans les pays roumains – pendant les années 1589-1620.

En 1650, au temps du règne de Jean Casimir, après une pause de plus de vingt ans, a recommencé l'émission des monnaies divisionnaires polonaises. Mais, aussi cette fois-ci, la petite monnaie en a eu beaucoup à souffrir. Parmi les nominaux frappés au temps de Jean Casimir se trouve aussi le schilling, ou le solidus. Mais, à-peu-près dès le commencement, en 1654, la Diète polonaise donnait ordre que le titre des monnaies soit bien bas. Même en plus, qu'ont frappé des schillings en cuivre, ayant un cours forcé. La suite de cette décision a été une large falsification des schillings polonais.

La République de Raguse est présente dans le lot de Tunari par six exemplaires de grossetto, en argent, toutes les six étant perforées. Les pièces datent du XVII^e siècle – un exemplaire fait part de la I^{ère} groupe stylistique-chronologique établie par Rešetar, étant émis en 1646 (cat. no. 16), les autres cinq, de la II^e groupe, étant émis entre les années 1651-1657 (cat. no. 18 - 22) – et elles sont un témoin des liaisons commerciales de la Valachie avec la République de Raguse. Les premières mentions concernant des relations de la Valachie avec Raguse datent de 1349. Il s'agit du traité conclu par le despote serbe (Etienne) Stefan Dušan avec la République de Raguse, dans le quel on dit que ses commerçants sont libres à faire du commerce avec n'importe quel produit, *''seulement des armes qu'ils ne transportent pas ni en Bulgarie, ni dans le Pays de Basarab, ni n'importe où''*³. À Târgoviște, au XIV^e siècle se trouve une prospère communauté de commerçants de Raguse. Aux XV^e-XVIII^e siècles, les relations commerciales étaient fleurissantes, profitables pour les deux parties⁴. Les marchands de Raguse assuraient la liaison entre l'espace ouest-européen et la Péninsule Balkanique, transportant des marchandises et de l'argent sur les voies continentales ou maritimes. Ils étaient impliqués surtout dans le trafic de peaux, laine et cire⁵. Les voyageurs étrangers, comme par exemple Franco Sivori, montrent qu'au port de Constantza on embarquaient dans les navires des peaux et de la cire de Valachie, ayant comme destination Constantinople, Raguse ou Ancône. Les monnaies de Raguse – grossetto, triple gros, écus – sont assez fréquentes dans les découvertes isolées – dans des sites archéologiques, dans des nécropoles, *passim* – ainsi que dans des trésors des XVII^e-XVIII^e siècles de la Valachie. De la zone de Bucarest et de ses environs on a découvert encore quatre exemplaires de grossetto de Raguse: le premier à l'Eglise Albă de Postăvari (se trouvant sur l'ex rue Bateriilor, au no. 41, maintenant la Place de la Constitution d'en face du Palais du Parlement; démolie

³ Lăzărescu, Stoicescu 1972: p. 55.

⁴ Grecu 1949: pp. 105-112.

⁵ Vinaver 1963: p. 181; Capidan 1942: pp. 45-66, *apud* Carageani 2003: pp. 134-135.

en 1984), le deuxième à l'Eglise Olari, le troisième dans les alentours du Parc Tineretului (ex Dealul Piscului, Măicăneștii de sur la Dâmbovița⁶) et le quatrième dans le tombe 42 de la nécropole de Cătălui - Căscioarele⁷. Les mieux représentés dans des découvertes – isolées ou dans des trésors – sont en échange les écus de Raguse du XVIII^e siècle, ceux-ci étant présents sur le marché roumain encore au XIX^e siècle.

Le paquet contenant 104 monnaies autrichiennes date de l'époque de Léopold I^{er} (1658-1706) – un groschen/3 kreuzer – jusqu'au temps de François Joseph I^{er} (1780-1835) – 1 kreuzer, 1835. Elles sont des petites monnaies, divisionnaires, un groupe compact constituant les émissions en bronze – 71 exemplaires – formées de nominaux de 1 kreuzer (67 ex.) et quelques sous-divisionnaires – 1/4 (1 ex.) et 1/2 (3 ex.) kreuzer. Comme dans le cas des découvertes isolées de Bucarest et ses environs⁸, les plus nombreuses sont les monnaies du temps du règne de François II (I^{er}) (1792-1835) – 73 exemplaires, et de celles-ci en grande partie sont les nominaux de 1 kreuzer 1835 – 52 exemplaires – frappés en divers endroits : Vienne, Kremnitz, Baia Mare, Alba Iulia, Schmöllnitz. Aux émissions en bronze on doit ajouter un petit group de 33 exemplaires en argent, constitué de même de monnaies divisionnaires, multiples du kreuzer – 3 (26 ex.), 5 (1 ex.) et 6 (6 ex.) kreuzers. La plus grande partie a été frappée à Vienne, mais il y a aussi deux exemplaires émis à Kremnitz et un à Prague. Tous les exemplaires autrichiens en argent sont perforés.

Ainsi comme nous l'avons montré⁹, nous sommes d'avis que la pénétration des monnaies autrichiennes sur les marchés de Valachie s'est fait par plusieurs voies: militaire, commerciale et officielle. Pour la voie militaire, autant les conflits autrichien – russe - ottomanes et russe - ottomanes des années 1787-1791, respectif 1806-1812, 1828-1829 et 1829-1834, que les interventions Ottomanes, russes et autrichiennes du temps de la révolution de 1848 et de la Guerre Crimée des années 1853-1856, ont fourni une quantité substantielle de monnaies. Par la voie du commerce, les émissions de monnaies faites par les empereurs Habsbourg sont arrivées en Valachie grâce au rejet petit à petit du monopole Ottoman sur le commerce, comme suite des traités de Kutchuk-Kaïnardji (1774), Ackermann (1826), Andrinople (1829) et Paris (1856) et, surtout, comme suite de l'union des Principautés Roumaines (1859). Par voie officielle, l'administration de l'état, par les prêts de la trésorerie, était celle qui apportait et ôtait sur le marché des importantes quantités de monnaies autrichiennes d'un kreuzer en bronze et de 3 et 5 kreuzers en argent¹⁰. Leur présence en grande quantité, mais surtout les émissions en cuivre, n'est pas une surprise. Les permanents conflits armés dans les quels elle était impliqué ont

⁶ Velter 2005: p. 74.

⁷ Cantacuzino, Trohani 1979: p. 317.

⁸ Velter 2005: p. 67.

⁹ Velter 2005: pp. 75-76.

¹⁰ Cojocaru 1958: p. 785-786, no. 597.

imposé à l'Autriche la frappe de grandes quantités de monnaies en cuivre. En 1816 ont été émises des nouvelles monnaies – de 1, ½ et ¼ kreuzer – mais pour les anciennes la valeur a été réduite – les exemplaires de 30 et 15 kreuzers devenant de 6, respectivement de 3 kreuzers¹¹. Les nominaux respectifs non seulement qu'ils ont inondait le marché de l'empire, mais ils ont été exportés avec largesse.

x

L'absence d'un système monétaire national a accentué le désordre monétaire du marché, en circulation se trouvant une multitude de monnaies étrangères, de qualités, formes et valeurs divers. En 1866 il y avait en circulation plus de 70 types de monnaies, chacun ayant plusieurs cours, ce qui, évidemment, créa des réels préjudices pour le commerce et les transactions. Les substantielles fluctuations qui s'enregistraient entre les cours des diverses monnaies ont eu comme résultat l'apparition des spéculations monétaires et des fausses espèces. Nous allons exemplifié ces variations à l'aide d'un éloquent tableau montrant la croissance de la valeur de la pièce en or exprimée en lei, en Moldavie, où le cours de l'or était plus élevé¹².

Tableau IV.
La fluctuation de la valeur de la pièce en or exprimée en lei

Année	Valeur en lei
1800	100
1820	108
1805	125
1812	214
1821	225
1822	257
1823	357
1825	385
1827	428
1828	442
1832	471
1835	494
1836	500
1842	508
1849	528
1860	647

L'augmentation de la valeur des monnaies a conduit, automatiquement, à une augmentation aussi des prix des marchandises.

¹¹ Kirîţescu 1964: p. 127.

¹² Zane 1930: p. 224, note 18.

Tableau V.
Les fluctuations du prix d'un *kila*¹³ de blé pendant
la première moitié du XIX^e siècle¹⁴.

Année	Prix
1820	15 lei
1822	28 lei
1827	28 lei
1832	50 lei
1837	50 lei
1842	70 lei
1847	147 lei
1852	70 lei
1857	120 lei

En parallèle, ils y en avaient des monnaies réelles et des monnaies fictives, de calcul, des banc-notes et des papiers fiduciaires autrichiens et russes¹⁵. Les paiements se faisaient en monnaies réelles, et les actes, les documents, mentionnaient les valeurs en monnaie de compte. A tout ce chaos, ainsi qu'aux spéculations, on met fin par l'adoption du système monétaire national et par l'émission d'une monnaie roumain.

x

Comme suite de l'analyse du matériel numismatique provenant du cimetière de Tunari-Eglise, nous avons constaté que, en commençant avec le XVII^e siècle et jusqu'au XIX^e siècle, avec des périodes ascendantes ou de déclin, une constante du marché monétaire de la Valachie l'a constitué la monnaie Ottomane.

La valeur mineure du matériel numismatique provenant de Tunari ne représente pas un fait à part, spécifique de la zone. Le phénomène est général valable pour les temps modernes (fin du XVII^e siècle et le XIX^e siècle), quand la monnaie est plus abondante et d'une valeur plus grande dans le milieu urbain, que dans celui rural. Ainsi comme nous avons eu le privilège à mentionné¹⁶, les grands nominaux, en or ou en argent, apparaissent surtout dans des découvertes citadines.

Une importante contribution à l'état modeste de la population ont eu, d'une part, les désastres provoqués par les guerres russo-ottomanes du temps de ce siècle, qui ont eu comme résultat la famine et la peste, et d'autre part les souventes calamités naturelles – tremblements de terre, incendies.

¹³ Un kila = environ 430 litre en Moldavie; environ 680 litre en Valachie.

¹⁴ Zane 1930: p. 225, note 2.

¹⁵ Zane 1930: pp. 210-211.

¹⁶ Velter 2005: p. 85.

CATALOGUE DE MONNAIES EUROPÉENNES OCCIDENTALES TUNARI-ÉGLISE

HONGRIE

Denier, XVI^e siècle

Av. illisible.

Rv. (PATRONA . / . VNGARIE) / K - B

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

Type général HL 933, CNH/III 38; U 40.

1. AE argenté ax: ? 0,26 g. 14,71 mm.

M 410. no. col. 1.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

Denier, 1526 - fin XVI^e siècle

Av. ? / K-B.

Rv. illisible.

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

Type général: HL 935, CNH/III 40, U 55.

2. AE argenté ax: ? 0,18 g. 13,34 mm.

M 360. no. col. 2.

L'état de conservation: rompu, foré.

Ferdinand I^{er} (1526-1564)

Denier, 1526-1564.

Av. (FERDIN)AND . D . G . R . VNG . ?

Rv. PATRO(NA . / .)VNGARIE / K - B

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

HL 935, CNH/III 40; U 55.

3. AE argenté ↘ 0,20 g. 14,62 mm.

M 384. no. col. 3. MMB-inv. 175274.

L'état de conservation: morcelé.

Denier, 1526-1564.

Av. (FERDIN)AND . D . G . R . VNG . (?)

Rv. PATRONA . / . (VNGARIE / K) - B

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

HL 935, CNH/III 40; U 55.

4. AE argenté → 0,19 g.

M 415. no. col. 4.

L'état de conservation: morcelé, foré.

Denier, 1527-1559.

Av. (FER)DINAND . D . G . R . VNG .
(15??)

Rv. PATRONA . / . VNGARI(E) / K - B

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

HL 935, CNH/III 40; U 55.

5. AE argenté, ← 0,34 g. 16,10x14,62 mm.

Passim. no. col. 507.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

Denier, 154? (1542, 1543 ou 1547).

Av. FERDINA(N)D . D . G . R . VNG . 154?
(2, 3 ou 7)

Rv. PATRONA . / . (V)N(GARIE) / K - B

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

HL 935, CNH/III 40; U 55.

6. AE argenté ↑ 0,30 g. 16 mm.

M 33. no. col. 5. MMB-inv. 175264.

L'état de conservation: morcelé, foré.

Denier, 1541.

Av. FERDINAND . D . G . R . VNG . (1)541

Rv. PATRONA . / . VN(G)ARIE / K - B

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

HL 935, CNH/III 40, U 55.

7. AE argenté; ↘ 0,39 g. 15,14 mm.

M 442. no. col. 6. MMB-inv. 175269.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

Denier, 1559.

Av. (FER . D .). GE . RO . I . SA . G . HV . B
. R . / 1559

Rv. (PATRONA . / . V)NGARIE / K - B

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

HL 936, C.III 41, U. 56.

8. AE argenté ← 0,29 g. 11,88 mm.

M 279. no. col. 7. MMB-inv. 175272.

L'état de conservation: morcelé, foré.

Maximilien II (1564-1572)

Denier, 1572

Av. MAX . II . (D . G . E . RO . I . S . AV . G
. HV .) B . R . / 1572

Rv. PATRONA . (* . VN)GARIE . / K - B

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

HL 992, C.III 94, U. 98.

9. AE argenté ↑ 0,25 g. 14,13 mm.

M 286. no. col. 8. MMB-inv. 175278.

L'état de conservation: rompu, foré.

Rudolf II (1572-1608)

Denier, 1588.

Av. RVD . II . RO . I . S . A(V . G .) H . B . R
.

Rv. PATR * 1588 * (HVNG) / K - B.

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

C.III 160; U. 160; HL 1059.

10. AE argenté ← 0,34 g. 15,58x13,63 mm.

M 207. no. col. 9. MMB-inv. 175266.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

Denier, 1592.

Av. RVD . II . RO . I . (S .) AV . G . H . B . R

Rv. PA(TR) . 1592 . HVNG . / K-(B)

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

HL 1059, C.III 160, U. 160.

11. AE argenté ⚬ 0,32 g. 15,12 mm.

M 232. no. col. 10. MMB-inv. 175271.

L'état de conservation: morcelé, foré.

Denier, XVI^e-XVII^e siècles

Av. illisible

Rv. (PATRONA . / . VNG)ARI(E / ?)

L'atelier monétaire: ?

Type général: HL 935, CNH/III 40, U 55.

12. AE argenté ax: ? 0,10 g. 11,20 mm.

M 122. No. col. 11.

L'état de conservation: morcelé, usé.

POLOGNE

Sigismond III (1587-1632)

1 ½ Gross, 1614-1627

Av. (SIGIS) . 3 . (DG 3) REX . PMDL

Rv. MONE . NO . POLO / (l'anné)

L'atelier monétaire: Cracovie, Stanislas

Warszycki, Trésorier de Pologne

HC/I, type général, p. 139, no. 1315.

13. AR ax: ? 0,61 g. 13,48 mm.

M 237. no. col. 12. MMB-inv. 175231.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

Triple Gross, 1618

Av. SIG . III . D . G . REX . (POL . M)DL

Rv. III . / 3 armoiries 1 . 6 . 1 . 8 / GROS .

ARGE / TRIP . REGN / POLON(I) / flèche

L'atelier monétaire: Cracovie, Nicolas

Danilowicz, Grand Trésorier de Pologne.

HC/I, p. 146-147, no. 1373.

14. AR ↑ 1,44 g. 20,07 mm.

M 446. no. col. 13. MMB-inv. 175262.

L'état de conservation: usé, rompu, foré.

HONGRIE

Ferdinand II (1619-1637)

Denier, 1619-1625.

Av. FE(R .)II . D . (G . RO . I . S . A .) GE .

H(. B) . R . / K - B

Rv. PATR(O .)HVN(GA 16??)

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

C.III 302; U. 286; HL 1203.

15. AE argenté ⚬ 0,19 g. 14x13 mm.

M 95. no. col. 508.

L'état de conservation: morcelé.

RAGUSE

Grossetto, 1646

Av. . S . BLASIVS - . RAGV(SII) / 16 - 46

Rv. (T)VTA – SA(LVS)

L'atelier monétaire: Raguse.

Rešetar, groupe 1, p. 145, no. 1582.

16. AR ⚬ 0,42 g. 15,85 mm.

M 454. no. col. 14. MMB-inv. 175263.

L'état de conservation: usé, rompu, foré.

POLOGNE

Jean Kasimir (1648-1668)

Solidus de POLOGNE, 1648-1668

Av. (. IOA) CAS . (REX .)

Rv. (SOLID . REG -) POLON . 16??

L'atelier monétaire: Cracovie.

HC/I, p. 292, type général, no. 2167.

17. AE argenté ⚬ 0,44 g. 17,42 mm.

M 244. no. col. 15. MMB-inv. 175273.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

RAGUSE

Grossetto, 1651-1657

Av. . S . (. BLAS)IVS - . RA(GVSII) – R /

(l'anné ?)

Rv. (TVTA – SALVS)

L'atelier monétaire: Raguse.

Rešetar, groupe 2, type général, p. 148, no.

1624.

18. AR ax: ? 0,44 g. 15,85 mm.

M 2. no. col. 16. MMB-inv. 175267.

L'état de conservation: illisible, usé, rompu,

foré.

Grossetto, 1651-1657

Av. (S . BLASIVS)- . RA(GVSII – R / l'anné

?)

Rv. (TVTA – SALVS)

L'atelier monétaire: Raguse.

Rešetar, groupe 2, type général, p. 148, no.

1624.

19. AR ↑ 0,25 g. 15,71 mm.

M 323. no. col. 17. MMB-inv. 175270.

L'état de conservation: morcelé, foré.

Grossetto, 1651-1657

Av. (S . BLASIVS)- . RA(GVSII – R / l'anné

?)

Rv. (TVTA – SALVS)

L'atelier monétaire: Raguse.

Rešetar, groupe 2, type général, p. 148, no.

1624.

20. AE argenté ⚬ 0,30 g. 16,42 mm.

M 245. no. col. 18.

L'état de conservation: morcelé, foré.

Grossetto, 1651-1657

Av. illisible

Rv. illisible

L'atelier monétaire: Raguse.

Rešetar, groupe 2, type général, p. 148, no. 1624.

21. AE argenté ↑ 0,12 g. 16,23 mm.

M 294. no. col. 19. MMB-inv. 175276.

L'état de conservation: morcelé, foré.

Grossetto, 1651-1657

Av. (S . BLA)SIVS - .(RAGVSII – R / l'anné ?)

Rv. (TVTA – SALV)S

L'atelier monétaire: Raguse.

Rešetar, groupe 2, type général, p. 148, no. 1624.

22. AE argenté ↑ 0,16 g.

M 248. no. col. 20.

L'état de conservation: morcelé, foré.

HONGRIE

Léopold I^{er} (1657-1705)

Denier, 1657-1705 (?)

Av. LEOP . D . G . R . I . S . A . G . H . B .
REX . / K - B

Rv. PATRON(A . / . HVNGA / ?)

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B

Type général HL 1509, U 547.

23. AE argenté ↑ 0,39 g. 14,96 mm.

M 294. no. col. 21. MMB-inv. 175268.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

AUTRICHE

Léopold I^{er} (1657-1705)

Groschen / 3 Kreuzer, 1658-1706

Av. (LÉOPOLDVS . D : G . – R . I . S . A . G .
H . B . REX)

Rv. (ARCHID . AVS . DVX . -) BVR .
C(OM . TYR . ?)

L'atelier monétaire: ?

LH/I, p. 122140, no. 1304-1641.

24. AR ↑ 0,89 g. 20x21 mm.

M 105. no. col. 22.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

HONGRIE

Léopold I^{er} (1657-1705)

Denier, 1674

Av. LEOP . D . (G . R . I . S . A . G . H . B .
REX .) / K - B

Rv. PAT(RONA . / . HV)NGA / 1674

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B

HL 1509; U 547.

25. AE argenté ⚡ 0,20 g.

M 284. no. col. 23.

L'état de conservation: morcelé.

Denier, 1677

Av. LEOP . D . G . R . I . (S) . A . G . H . B .
REX . / K - B

Rv. PATRONA . (H)VNGA . 1677 .

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

HL 1509, U 547.

26. AR ↑ 0,28 g. 14 mm.

M 31. no. col. 24. MMB-inv. 175265.

L'état de conservation: foré.

Denier, 1690

Av. LEOP . D . G . R . I . S . (A . G . H . B .
REX . / K – B)

Rv. P(ATRON)A . / . HUN(GA /)1690

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, K-B.

HL 1509, U 547.

27. AE argenté ↑ 0,22 g. 13,78 mm.

M 431. no. col. 25. MMB-inv. 175275.

L'état de conservation: morcelé, foré.

AUTRICHE

Charles VI (1711-1740)

6 Kreuzer, 1720.

Av. CAROLUS . VI . D : G : R : I : S : A : G
: H : H : B : R .

Rv. ARCHIDUXAUST – (VI) – R : CO : TY
. 1720

L'atelier monétaire: Hall.

LH/I, p. 273, no. 661.

28. AR ↑ 2,19 g. 24 mm.

M 281. no. col. 26. MMB-inv. 175099.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

François II (I^{er}) (1792-1835)

3 Kreuzer, 1792-1835

Av. FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /A.

Rv.(HVN•BOH•)LOMB•ET•
(VEN•GAL•LOD•IL•REX•A•A•?•)/3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne

LH/II, p. 218, no. 972.

29. AE argenté ↑ 1,42 g. 17,82 mm.

M 152. no. col. 28.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1/2 Kreuzer, 1800 (?) sau 1812 (?)

Av. (?)
Rv. (?)
L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1091-1098, sau p. 224, no. 1111-1113.

30. AE ↑ 2,86 g; 24,32 mm.
M 151. no. col. 29.
L'état de conservation: très usé.

1/2 Kreuzer, 1800.

Av. (FRANC . II . D . G . R . I . S . A . GE .
HV . BO .) REX . A . A / (?)

Rv. (18)/1/2/(00).

L'atelier monétaire: ?

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1091-1098.

31. AE ↑ 3,59 g. 22,33x23,60 mm.

M 364. no. col. 30.

L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1800.

Av. (FRANC . II . D . G . R . I . S . A . GE .
HV . BO . REX . A . A) / A

Rv. (18/1/00)

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne.

LH/II, p. 222, no. 1060.

32. AE ↑ 3,34 g. 23 mm.

M 281. no. col. 31.

L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1800.

Av. (FRANC . II . D . G . R . I . S . A . GE .
HV . BO . REX . A . A / ?)

Rv. (18/1/00)

L'atelier monétaire: ?

LH/II, p. 222, no. 1060- 1067.

33. AE ↑ 4,04 g. 24,00 mm.

M 1. no. col. 32.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1800.

Av. FRANC . II . D . G . R . I . S . A . GE .
HV . BO . REX . A . A / A

Rv. (18/1/00)

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne (A).

LH/II, p. 222, no. 1060.

34. AE ↑ 3,76 g. 24,00 mm.

M 1. no. col. 33. MMB-inv. 175080.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1800.

Av. (FRANC . II . D . G . R . I . S . A . GE .
HV . BO . REX . A . A / ?)

Rv. (18)/1/00.

L'atelier monétaire: ?

LH/II, p. 222, no. 1060-1067.

35. AE ↑ 4,46 g. 24,32 mm.

M 306. no. col. 34. MMB-inv. 175190.

L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1812.

Av. (FRANZ . KAIS . V . OEST . KOZ . HU
. BO . GAL . ULO / ?)

Rv. (SCHEID . MÜNZE DER. WIENER
WAEHRUNG / 1 / KREUZER / 1812)

L'atelier monétaire: ?

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1078-1084.

36. AE ↑ 3,15 g. 24,00 mm.

M 78. no. col. 35.

L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1812.

Av. FRANZ.KAIS . V . OEST . KOZ . HU .
BO . GAL . ULO/?.

Rv. SCHEID. MÜNZE DER. WIENER
WAEHRUNG/1/KREUZER/1812.

L'atelier monétaire: ?

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1078-1084.

37. AE ↑ 3,23 g. 25 mm.

M 281. no. col. 36. MMB inv. 175182.

L'état de conservation: très usé

1 Kreuzer, 1812.

Av. (FRANZ . KAIS . V . OEST . KOZ . HU
. BO . GAL . ULO/?)

Rv. (SCHEID. MÜNZE DER. WIENER
WAEHRUNG/1/KREUZER/1812)

L'atelier monétaire: ?

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1078-1084.

38. AE ↑ 3,70 g. 25,00 mm.

M 200. no. col. 37.

L'état de conservation: très usé

1 Kreuzer, 1812.

Av. (FRANZ . KAIS . V . OEST . KOZ . HU
. BO . GAL . ULO / ?)

Rv. SCHEID. MÜNZE DER. WIENER
WAEHRUNG/1/KREUZER/1812.

L'atelier monétaire: ?

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1078-1084.

39. AE ↑ 4,50 g. 24,10 mm.

M 297. no. col. 38. MMB-inv. 175207.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1812.

Av. (FRANZ . KAIS . V . OEST . KOZ . HU
. BO . GAL . ULO / ?)

Rv. (SCHEID . MÜNZE DER. WIENER
WAEHRUNG / 1 / KREUZER / 1812)

L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1078-1084.
40. AE ↑ 3,68 g. 24,60 mm.
S X, c 6, -0,78 m. no. col. 486.
L'état de conservation: très usé

François II (I^{er}) (1792-1835) ou Ferdinand I^{er} (V) (1835-1848)

3 Kreuzer, 1814-1834 sau 1835-1848.
Av. Totale illisible
Rv. Totale illisible
L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. 218-219, no. 971-1014 ou p. 246, no. 344-377.
41. AR ↑ 0,73 g. 18,00x15,00 mm.
M 134. no. col. 39.
L'état de conservation: très usé, foré.

François II (I^{er}) (1792-1835)

3 Kreuzer, 1815.
Av. FRANÇOISVS • I • D • G • AVST • IMPERATOR /B.
Rv. HVN • BOH • LOMB • ET • VEN • GAL • LOD • IL • REX • A • A • 1820 • / 3.
L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz
LH/II, p. 218, no. 973.
42. AR ↑ 1,19 g. 19,06 mm.
M 140. no. col. 40. MMB-inv. 175247.
L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

½ Kreuzer, 1816.
Av. ½ / KREUZER / 1816 / ?
Rv. K . K . OESTERREICHISCHE . SCHEIDEMÜNZE
L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. 224, no. 1114-1119.
43. AE ↑ 3,93 g; 22,51 mm.
M 291. no. col. 41.
L'état de conservation: très usé.

½ Kreuzer 1816.
Av. K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. ½ /KREUZER/1816/?.
L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. 224, no. 1114-1119.
44. AE ↑ 4,07 g. 23,19 mm.
M 339. no. col. 42. MMB-inv. 175198.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.
45. AE ↑ 6,88g. 25,00 mm.
M 1. no. col. 43.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av. K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?
L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
46. AE ↑ 8,58 g. 26,19 mm.
M 294. no. col. 44. MMB-inv. 175258.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av. (K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.)
Rv. (EIN/KREUZER/1816/?)
L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
47. AE ↑ 8,18 g. 25,00 mm.
M 1. no. ol. 45. MMB-inv. 175079.
L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.
48. AE ↑ 8,38 g. 25,00 mm.
M 24. no. col. 46. MMB-inv. 175076.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.
49/51. AE ↑ 8,47 g. 26,00 mm.
M 13. no. col. 47. MMB-inv. 175084.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.

50. AE ↑ 8,22 g. 26,00 mm.
M 73. no. col. 48. MMB-inv. 175086.
L'état de conservation: usé.
1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.
51. AE ↑ 7,85 g. 26,00 mm.
M 173. no. col. 49. MMB-inv. 175089.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.
52. AE ↑ 7,89 g. 26,00 mm.
M 262. no. col. 50. MMB-inv 175091.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/B.
L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, B.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1086.
53. AE ↑ 8,23 g. 26,00 mm.
M 262. no. col. 51. MMB-inv. 175092.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.(K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
Rv. (EIN/KREUZER/1816/?)
L'atelier monétaire: ?.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
54. AE ↑ 7,80 g.; 26,00 mm.
M 203. no. col. 52.
L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.(K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
Rv. (EIN/KREUZER/1816/?)
L'atelier monétaire: ?.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
55. AE ↑ 7,90 g. 26,00 mm.
M 203. no. col. 53.
L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.
56. AE ↑ 7,65 g. 26,00 mm.
M 138. no. col. 54. MMB-inv. 175101.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/E
L'atelier monétaire: Karlsburg/Alba Iulia, E.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1087.
57. AE ↑ 8,28 g. 26,00 mm.
M 138. no. col. 55. MMB-inv. 175102.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?
L'atelier monétaire: ?.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1087.
58. AE ↑ 6,99 g. 25,00x26,00 mm.
M 318. no. col. 56. MMB-inv. 175122.
L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/B.
L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, B.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1086.
59. AE ↑ 8,00 g. 26,00 mm.
M 275. no. col. 57. MMB-inv. 175125.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/B.
L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, B.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1086.
60. AE ↑ 8,09 g.; 26,00 mm.
M 327. no. col. 58. MMB-inv. 175131.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?.

L'atelier monétaire: ?.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.

61. AE ↑ 9,26 g. 27,00x29,50 mm.

M 327. no. col. 59. MMB-inv. 175132.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.

SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?.

L'atelier monétaire: ?

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.

62. AE ↑ 6,84 g. 27,00x29,50 mm.

M 244. no. col. 60.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.

SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?.

L'atelier monétaire: ?.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.

63. AE ↑ 7,11 g. 27,00x29,50 mm.

M 376. no. col. 61.

L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.

SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?.

L'atelier monétaire: ?.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.

64. AE ↑ 7,51 g. 27,00x29,50 mm.

M 281. no. col. 62.

L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.

SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/S.

L'atelier monétaire: Schmollnitz, S.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1090.

65. AE ↑ 8,16 g. 27,00x29,50 mm.

M 281. no. col. 63. MMB-inv. 175178.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.

SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.

66. AE ↑ 8,20 g. 26,00 mm.

M 281. no. col. 64. MMB-inv. 175179.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.

SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.

67. AE ↑ 8,06 g. 26,00 mm.

M 281. no. col. 65. MMB-inv. 175180.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.

SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.

68. AE ↑ 7,80 g. 26,00 mm.

M 281. No. col. 66. MMB-inv. 175181.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.

SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/B.

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, B.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1086.

69. AE ↑ 8,27 g. 25,00 mm.

M 165. no. col. 67.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.

SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?.

L'atelier monétaire: ?.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.

70. AE ↑ 7,77 g. 25,00 mm.

M 165. no. col. 68. MMB-inv. 175228.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.

SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.

71. AE ↑ 8,15 g. 25,00 mm.

M 306. no. col. 69. MMB-inv. 175235.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/B.
 L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz, B.
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1086.
72. AE ↑ 8,27 g. 25,00 mm.
 M 314. no. col. 70. MMB-inv. 175236.
 L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/S.
 L'atelier monétaire: Schmöllnitz, S.
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1090.
73. AE ↑ 8,65 g. 25,00 mm.
 M 433. no. col. 71. MMB-inv. 175242.
 L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A.
 L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.
74. AE ↑ 8,89 g. 25,00 mm.
 M 433. no. col. 72. MMB-inv. 175243.
 L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?.
 L'atelier monétaire: ?
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
75. AE ↑ 7,89 g. 25,00 mm.
 M 373. no. col. 73.
 L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?.
 L'atelier monétaire: ?
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
76. AE ↑ 8,16 g. 25,00 mm.
 M 395. no. col. 74.
 L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OEST(ERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?.

L'atelier monétaire: ?.
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
77. AE ↑ 7,99 g. 25,52 mm.
 M 321. no. col. 75. MMB-inv. 175185.
 L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OEST(ERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/B.
 L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz.
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1086.
78. AE ↑ 7,44 g. 25,00 mm.
 M 306. no. col. 76. MMB-inv. 175189.
 L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OEST(ERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A.
 L'atelier monétaire: Vienne.
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.
79. AE ↑ 8,21 g. 25,00 mm.
 M 306. no. col. 77. MMB-inv. 175191.
 L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OEST(ERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/B.
 L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz.
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1086.
80. AE ↑ 8,52 g. 25,00 mm.
 M 306. no. col. 78. MMB-inv. 175192.
 L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OEST(ERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/B.
 L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz.
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1086.
81. AE ↑ 8,29 g. 25,00 mm.
 M 306. no. col. 79. MMB-inv. 175193.
 L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
 Av.K.K.OEST(ERREICHISCHE.
 SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
 Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/B.
 L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz.
 LH/II, p. 223, no. 1086.
82. AE ↑ 8,16 g. 25,00 mm.

M 306. no. col. 80. MMB-inv. 175194.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OEST(ERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?.
L'atelier monétaire: ?.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
83. AE ↑ 8,00 g. 26,50 mm.
M 364. no. col. 81. MMB-inv. 175196.
S IX, c 4-5, -0,65 m.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OEST(ERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/?.
L'atelier monétaire: ?.
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
84. AE ↑ 7,60 g. 25,00 mm.
M 280. no. col. 82. MMB-inv. 175205.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OES(TERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
Rv. EIN/(KREU)ZER/1816 / S
L'atelier monétaire: Schmöllnitz
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1090.
85. AE ↑ 7,65 g. 25,00 mm.
M 325. no. col. 83.
L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816 / ?.
L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
86. AE ↑ 6,43 g. 25,00 mm.
M 262. no. col. 84. MMB-inv. 175227.
L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816 / ?.
L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
87. AE ↑ 7,87 g. 25,00 mm.
M 262. no. col. 85.
L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816 / G.
L'atelier monétaire: Baia Mare (G).
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1088.
88. AE ↑ 8,79 g. 25,00 mm.
M 262. no. col. 86.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816 / E.
L'atelier monétaire: Alba Iulia / Karlsburg
(E).
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1087.
89. AE ↑ 7,96 g. 25,00 mm.
M 262. no. col. 87. MMB-inv. 175215.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816 / ?.
L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085-1090.
90. AE ↑ 7,24 g. 25,00 mm.
M 262. no. col. 88. MMB-inv. 175216.
L'état de conservation: très usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816 / A
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.
91. AE ↑ 8,37 g. 25,00 mm.
M 296. no. col. 89. MMB-inv. 175223.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816 / A.
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne
LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.
92. AE ↑ 8,08 g. 25,00 mm.
M 297. no. col. 90. MMB-inv. 175224.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.

93. AE ↑ 8,35 g. 25,00 mm.

S VIII, c 2, -0,20 m. no. col. 487.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.

94. AE ↑ 8,01 g. 25,00 mm.

S VIII, c 2, -0,20 m. no. col. 488. MMB-inv. 175279.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.

95. AE ↑ 8,12 g. 26,00 mm.

Passim. no. col. 489. MMB-inv. 175280.

L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1816.

Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.

Rv. EIN/KREUZER/1816/A

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 223, no. 1085.

96. AE ↑ 7,89 g. 26,00 mm.

S IX, c 6, -0,25 m. no. col. 490.

L'état de conservation: usé.

3 Kreuzer, 1818.

Av.FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /B.

Rv.HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•

LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1818•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz

LH/II, p. 218, no. 981.

97. AR ↑ 1,12 g. 19,33 mm.

M 454. no. col. 91. MMB-inv. 175250.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

5 Kreuzer, 1818.

Av. FRANÇOISVS : I : D : G : - AVST :
IMPERATOR / B

Rv. HVN . BOH . GAL . REX : I : I – 5 – LO
: WI : ET : IN : FR : D : 1817 .

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz.

LH/II, p. 216, no. 921.

98. AR ↑ 1,58 g. 21,00 mm.

M 331. no. col. 92. MMB-inv. 175188.

L'état de conservation: très usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1820.

Av.FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /A.

Rv.HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•

LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1820•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne.

LH/II, p. 218, no. 977.

99. AR ↑ 1,26 g. 19,00 mm.

M 387. no. col. 93. MMB-inv. 175237.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

Gröschén/3 Kreuzer, 1821.

Av.FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /?

Rv.HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•

LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1821•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: ?

LH/II, p. 218, no. 978, 983 ou 987.

100. AR ↑ 1,06 g. 18,85 mm.

M 402. no. col. 94. MMB-inv. 175240.

L'état de conservation: très usé, foré.

Gröschén/3 Kreuzer, 1821.

Av. FRANÇOISVS . I . D . G . AVST .
IMPERATOR . / B.

Rv. HVN . BOH . LOMB . ET . VEN .
GALLOR . IL . REX . A . A . 1821 . / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz

LH/II, p. 218, no. 983.

101. AR ↑ 1,30 g. 19,00 mm.

M 181. no. col. 95. MMB-inv. 175220.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

Gröschén/3 Kreuzer, 1821.

Av.FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /B.

Rv.HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•

LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1821•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz

LH/II, p. 218, no. 983.

102. AR ↑ 0,84 g. 18,75 mm.

M 226. no. col. 96. MMB-inv. 175251.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1826.

Av.FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /A.

Rv.HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•
LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1826•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne

LH/II, p. 218, no. 991.

103. AR ↑ 1,18 g. 19,35 mm.

M 177. no. col. 97. MMB-inv. 175252.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1826.

Av.FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /A.

Rv. HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•
LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1826•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne

LH/II, p. 218, no. 991.

104. AR ↑ 1,05 g. 19,35 mm.

M 405. no. col. 98. MMB-inv. 175253.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1826.

Av.FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /?

Rv.HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•
LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1826•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: ?.

LH/II, p. 218, no. 991, 996 ou 1001.

105. AR ↑ 1,30 g. 20,64 mm.

M 234. no. col. 99. MMB-inv. 175234.

L'état de conservation: très usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1826.

Av.FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /A.

Rv.HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•
LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1826•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 218, no. 991.

106. AR ↑ 1,25 g. 19,00 mm.

M 384. no. col. 100. MMB-inv. 175238.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1828.

Av.FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /A.

Rv.HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•
LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1828•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne.

LH/II, p. 218, no. 993.

107. AR ↑ 1,23 g. 19,00 mm.

M 153. no. col. 101. MMB-inv. 175117.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1829.

Av.FRANÇOISVS.I.D.G.AVST.
IMPERATOR./A

Rv.HVN.BOH.LOMB.ET.VEN.GAL. LOD.
IL.REX.A.A.1829 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne.

LH/II, p. 218, no. 994.

108. AR ↑ 1,38 g. 19,20 mm.

M 339. no. col. 102. MMB-inv. 175201.

L'état de conservation: bon.

3 Kreuzer, 1830.

Av.FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR /A.

Rv.HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•
LOD•IL•REX•A•A•1830•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne

LH/II, p. 218, no. 995.

109. AR ↑ 1,07 g. 18,80 mm.

M 384. no. col. 103. MMB-inv. 175254.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1833.

Av.(FRANÇOISVS•I•D•G•AVST•
IMPERATOR) /A.

Rv.(HVN•BOH•LOMB•ET•VEN•GAL•
LOD•IL•REX•A•A)•1833•/3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne.

LH/II, p. 219, no. 1010.

110. AR ↑ 1,17 g. 18,50 mm.

M 173. no. col. 104. MMB-inv. 175090.

L'état de conservation: très usé, foré.

Ferdinand I^{er} (V) (1835-1848)

3 Kreuzer, 1836.

Av. FERDINANDVS . I . D . G . AVST .
IMPERATOR / A

Rv. HVNG . BOH . LOMB . ET . VEN .
DAL . LOD . IL . REX . A . A . 1836 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 246, no. 345.

111. AR ↑ 1,43 g. 17,78 mm.

Passim. no. col. 491. MMB-inv. 175281.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1838.

Av. FERD . I . D . G . AVSTR . IMP . HVNG
. BOH . R / ?.

Rv. LOMB . ET . VEN . DALM . GAL .
LOD . ILL . A . A . 1838 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: ?.

LH/II, p. 246, no. 344-376.

112. AR ↑ 1,08 g. 18,00 mm.

M 186. no. col. 105. MMB-inv. 175147.

L'état de conservation: usé, rompu, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1839.

Av. FERD . I . D . G . AVSTR . IMP . HVNG
. BOH . R/ A.

Rv. LOMB . ET . VEN . DALM . GAL .
LOD . ILL . A . A . 1839 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 246, no. 350.

113. AR ↑ 1,28 g. 18,00 mm.

M 410. no. col. 106. MMB-inv. 175239.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1839.

Av. FERD . I . D . G . AVSTR . IMP . HVNG
. BOH . R/ A.

Rv. LOMB . ET . VEN . DALM . GAL .
LOD . ILL . A . A . 1839 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 246, no. 344.

114. AR ↑ 1,33 g. 18,00 mm.

M 280. no. col. 107. MMB-inv. 175204.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1839.

Av. FERD . I . D . G . AVSTR . IMP . HVNG
. BOH . / A

Rv. REX . LOMB . ET . VEN . DALM .
GAL . LOD . ILL . A . A . 1839 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.

LH/II, p. 246, no. 350.

115. AR ↑ 1,34 g. 18,00 mm.

Passim. no. col. 492. MMB-inv. 175282.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

Ferdinand I^{er} (V) (1835-1848)

3 Kreuzer, 1840.

Av. FERD . I . D . G . AVSTR . IMP . HVNG
. BOH . R/ A.

Rv. LOMB . ET . VEN . DALM . GAL .
LOD . ILL . A . A . 1840 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne.

LH/II, p. 246, no. 351.

116. AR ↑ 1,12 g. 18,08 mm.

M 150. no. col. 109. MMB-inv. 175257.

L'état de conservation: usé, rompu, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1840.

Av. FERD . I . D . G . AVSTR . IMP . HVNG
. BOH . R/ A.

Rv. LOMB . ET . VEN . DALM . GAL .
LOD . ILL . A . A . 1840 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne

LH/II, p. 246, no. 351.

117. AR ↑ 1,37 g. 17,86 mm.

M 462. no. col. 110. MMB-inv. 175259.

L'état de conservation: bon, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1842.

Av. FERD . I . D . G . AVSTR . IMP . HVNG
. BOH . R/ ?.

Rv. LOMB . ET . VEN . DALM . GAL .
LOD . ILL . A . A . 1842 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: ?.

LH/II, p. 246, no. 344-376.

118. AR ↑ 1,38 g. 17,84 mm.

M 135. no. col. 111. MMB-inv. 175256.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1845.

Av. FERD . I . D . G . AVSTR . IMP . HVNG
. BOH . R/ A.

Rv. LOMB . ET . VEN . DALM . GAL .
LOD . ILL . A . A . 1845 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne ?.

LH/II, p. 246, no. 356.

119. AR ↑ 1,48 g. 17,88 mm.

M 454. no. col. 112. MMB-inv. 175255.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

3 Kreuzer, 1845.

Av. FERD . I . D . G . AVSTR . IMP . HVNG
. BOH . R . . N . V . / A.

Rv. LOMB . ET . VEN . DALM . GAL .
LOD . ILL . A . A . 1845 / 3.

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne.

LH/II, p. 246, no. 344-376.

120. AR ↑ 1,50 g. 17,79 mm.

M 93. no. col. 113. MMB-inv. 175186.

L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

2 kreuzer 1848

Av. 2/KREUZER/1848/A

Rv. K . K . OESTERREICHISCHE .
SCHEIDEMÜNZE

L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, (A)

LH/II, p. 247, no. 381.

121. AE ↑ 16,29 g. 30,00 mm.

M 262. no. col. 114. MMB-inv. 175094.

L'état de conservation: usé.

6 kreuzer 1848

Av. 6/KREUZER/1848/A

Rv. K . K . OESTERREICHISCHE .
SCHEIDEMÜNZE
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, (A)
LH/II, p. 247, no. 378.
122. AR ↑ 1,98 g. 20,50 mm.
M 102. no. col. 115. MMB-inv. 175118.
S V, c 5, -0,50 m.
L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

François Joseph (1848-1916)

6 Kreuzer, 1849.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. 6/KREUZER/1849/A.
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
LH/II, p. 277, no. 754.
123. AR ↑ 1,65 g. 19,30 mm.
M 262. no. col. 117. MMB-inv. 175217.
L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

6 Kreuzer, 1849.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. 6/KREUZER/1849/A.
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
LH/II, p. 277, no. 754.
124. AR ↑ 1,43 g. 19,41 mm.
M 139. no. col. 118. MMB-inv. 175260.
L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

6 Kreuzer, 1849.
Av. (K . K . OEST)ERREIC(HISCHE .
SCHEIDEMÜNZE)
Rv. 6/KREUZER/1849/A.
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne, A.
LH/II, p. 277, no. 754.
125. AR ↑ 1,16 g. 20,00 mm.
M 224. no. col. 119. MMB-inv. 175168.
L'état de conservation: usé.

6 Kreuzer, 1849.
Av.K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE.
SCHEIDEMÜNZE.
Rv. 6/KREUZER/1849/C.
L'atelier monétaire: Praga, C.
LH/II, p. 277, no. 756.
126. AR ↑ 1,48 g. 19,50 mm.
S VIII, c 2, -0,40 m. no. col. 493. MMB-inv.
175283.
L'état de conservation: usé, foré.

¼ Kreuzer, 1851.

Av. ¼ KREUZER / 1851 / ?
Rv. K . K . OESTERREICHISCHE .
SCHEIDEMÜNZE
L'atelier monétaire: ?
LH/II, p. p. 287, no. 875-879.
127. AE ↑ 0,79 g. 17,84 mm.
M 453. no. col. 120. MMB-inv. 175261.
L'état de conservation: usé, rompu.

½ Kreuzer, 1851.
Av. ½ / KREUZER / 1851 / B
Rv. K . K . OESTERREICHISCHE .
SCHEIDEMÜNZE
L'atelier monétaire: Kremnitz.
LH/II, p. p. 287, no. 871.
128. AE ↑ 2,41 g. 22,51 mm.
M 281. no. col. 121. MMB-inv. 175232.
L'état de conservation: bon.

1 Kreuzer, 1851.
Av. 1 / KREUZER / 1851 / A
Rv. K . K . OESTERREICHISCHE .
SCHEIDEMÜNZE
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne.
LH/II, p. p. 287, no. 865.
129. AE ↑ 5,25 g. 23,00 mm.
M 262. no. col. 122. MMB-inv. 175093.
L'état de conservation: usé.

1 Kreuzer, 1851.
Av. 1 / KREUZER / 1851 / A
Rv. K . K . OESTERREICHISCHE .
SCHEIDEMÜNZE
L'atelier monétaire: Vienne.
LH/II, p. 287, no. 865.
130. AE ↑ 5,23 g. 23,00 mm.
M 262. no. col. 123. MMB-inv. 175218.
L'état de conservation: usé.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ActaNum: *Acta Numismatica*, Barcelonne

CercArh: *Cercetări Arheologice*, Publicație a Muzeului Național de Istorie a României, Bucurest

CN: *Cercetări Numismatice*, Publicație a Muzeului Național de Istorie a României, Bucurest

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Pl. I: Monnaies européennes occidentales découvertes dans la nécropole de Tunari-Église: Hongrie, Ferdinand I^{er} (1526-1564), Denier, 1541 (no. 7); Léopold I^{er} (1657-1705) (?) (no. 23); Pologne, Sigismond III (1587-1632), 1½ Gross, (1614-1627) (no. 13); Autriche, François II (I^{er}) (1792-1835), 1 Kreuzer, 1816 (no. 56), 3 Kreuzer, 1829 (no. 108); Ferdinand I^{er} (V) (1835-1848), 3 Kreuzer, 1842 (no. 118), 6 Kreuzer, 1849 (no. 123), ½ Kreuzer, 1851 (no. 128)



Călărași, str. Progresului, 4
secretariat: +40 242 313 161
etnografie: +40 242 311 690
fax: +40 242 311 974
e-mail: coslogeni@yahoo.com
www.mdjcalarasi.ro

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