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ROMAN COINAGE FROM JAKUSZOWICE SETTLEMENT IN NORTH MAŁOPOLSKA

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in memoriam*

The purpose of this contribution is to publish the full catalogue of Roman coins discovered in the course of 1982–1996 investigation of the Przeworsk Culture settlement in Jakuszowice, Kazimierza Wielka commune¹. The part introductory to the catalogue provides statistic data and a brief numismatic commentary. A full archaeological and numismatic analysis of the coins will be published elsewhere².

¹ Cf. K. Godłowski, Jakuszowice, eine Siedlung der Bandkeramik, älteren Bronzezeit, jüngeren vorrömischen Eisenzeit, Römischen Kaiserzeit und der frühen Völkerwanderungszeit in Südpolen, *Die Kunde NF*, 37: 1986, pp. 103–131; idem, Jakuszowice – a multi-period settlement in southern Poland, *Antiquity*, 65: 1991, pp. 662–683; idem, Jakuszowice, *Recherches Archéologiques de 1990* (1992), pp. 36–53; idem, Das „Fürstengrab“ des 5. Jhs. und der „Fürstensitz“ in Jakuszowice in Südpolen, (in:) *La noblesse romaine et les chefs barbares du III^e au VI^e siècle*, Mémoires A.F.A.M. 5 (F. Vallet & M. Kazanski ed.), Condé-sur-Noireau 1995, pp. 155–180.

² A. Bursche, P. Kaczanowski, J. Rodzińska-Nowak, *Monety rzymskie z Jakuszowic, Księga Pamiątkowa ku Czci Prof. Kazimierza Godłowskiego*, Kraków 1997 – in print; I wish to

Eleven seasons of excavations and two field-walking surveys of the Jakuszowice settlement yielded a total of 109 Roman coins³. So far this is the most numerous series of Roman coins recovered from a settlement situated in Central European Barbaricum⁴. The remarkable dimension of the finds is also indicated by the unusual assortment of issues.

The majority of coins were recovered during two rounds of surface investigation – four days each – made using latest generation metal detectors⁵. The remainder, if found in archaeological context, rested in layers or context dating to Late Roman and Early Migration periods which, in terms of absolute chronology, corresponds approximately to the period from the 3rd until mid-5th century AD.

Except in one case⁶ all coins were separate finds, occasionally forming quite distinct concentrations. Beside 101 denarii other coin finds from Jakuszowice included two Faustina II as, two aes: a Caracalla from Cesarea in Cappadocia and a Trebonianus Gallus from Viminacium, antoninians: Claudius II and Tetricus, and a Valens centenionalis. The coins were typi-

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³ Preliminary information on antique coin finds from Jakuszowice – cf. L. Morawiecki, O niektórych znaleziskach monet antycznych na terenie Polski, *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, 28:1984, pp. 21–23 (11 coins from the first two seasons of research); Godłowski, *Jakuszowice – a multi period settlement*, op. cit., pp. 670–672; idem, Das „Fürstengrab”, op. cit., pp. 158–159, A. Kunisz, Stan badań nad problematyką pieniądza rzymskiego na ziemiach polskich, in: *Białoruś, Litwa, Polska, Ukraina. Wspólne Dzieje Pieniądza, Supraśl 20–22 X 1994, Materiały I Międzynarodowej Konferencji Numizmatycznej* (ed. K. Filipow), Warszawa 1996, pp. 41–44.

⁴ Only Gudme and Lundeberg in Fyn registered a larger number of coins – cf. A. Kroemann, Die römischen Münzen von Gudme, *Frühmittelalterliche Studien*, 21:1987, pp. 61–73, eadem, Recent Roman coin finds from Denmark, *Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Numismatics, London, September 1986* (ed. I. A. Carradice), Wetteren 1989, pp. 266–273, eadem, Recent Roman coins finds from Denmark, Supplement to Breitenstein and Balling, *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1983–4 (1990), pp. 74–100, eadem, Mønterne fra Lundeberg, *Årbog for Svenborg & Omegns Museum* 1990, pp. 48–58; eadem, Gudme and Lundeberg – the coins, The Archaeology of Gudme and Lundeberg. Papers presented at a Conference at Svendborg October 1991. *Arkaeologiske Studier*, 10, København 1994, pp. 64–67. The remarkably thorough investigation of Feddersen Wierde produced only 34 coins (FMRD VII, 4–9: *Niedersachsen und Bremen* [F. Berger], Berlin 1988, pp. 212–215 no 8055).

⁵ Investigation conducted in 1993 and 1995 using four detectors yielded a total of 61 antique coins discovered in the arable. It is noteworthy, at the same time, that owing to modern buildup only less than half of the almost 5-hectare settlement could be investigated.

⁶ Trajan and Hadrian denarii fused together (catalogue nos 18 and 32).

cally heavily worn, some had been pierced, in many the edges had been trimmed, several survived only as halves or quarters⁷.

Statistical data on coin finds discovered during successive seasons of investigation is as follows⁸:

Season	Number of coins
1982 e	5
1983 e	5
1984 e	0
1985 e	6
1986 e	4
1987 e	8
1988 e	5
1989 e	7
1990 e	3
1993 p	32
1995 p	29
1995 e	5
1996 e	0
Razem:	109

The denarii from Jakuszowice represent a broad chronological spectrum beginning with a Republican specimen from 88 BC, through coins issued after Neronian reforms, on to issues dating to the reign of Alexander Severus. It is interesting that a substantial number of the denarii (5 %) are post-194 AD Septimus Severus reform specimens which makes composition of the series diverge from one typically registered in hoards of denarii originating from the Barbaricum⁹.

Detailed analysis of the 101 denarii helped to establish at least 26 (i.e.

⁷ Identical state of preservation is represented by coins originating from the settlement at Feddersen Wierde in Friesland – cf. note 4.

⁸ Letter „e” denotes excavations, letter „p” – surface prospecting.

⁹ More extensively on denarii hoards from the Barbaricum cf. L. Lind, *Römische Denarer funna i Sverige*, Stockholm 1988; F. Berger, *Untersuchungen zu römerzeitlichen Münzfunden in Nordwestdeutschland*, SFMA 9, Berlin 1992, pp. 133–150; A. Bursche, *Die Markomannenkriege und der Zufluß römischer Münzen in das Barbaricum*, in: *Markomannenkriege – Ursachen und Wirkungen* (H. Friesinger, J. Tejral, A. Stuppner ed.), pp. 471–485; idem, *Later Roman-Barbarian Contacts in Central Europe. Numismatic Evidence*, SFMA 11, Berlin 1996, pp. 123–125.

26%) silvered specimens among them¹⁰. There may be more but this cannot be ascertained without subjecting the coins to spectral analysis.^{10a} All of the 26 subaerati, unfortunately preserved in extremely poor condition, are modelled on 2nd century emissions¹¹, the latest of them dating to AD 192. One of the silvered specimens is probably a Lucius Verus hybrid.

The majority of subaerati have lost their silver coat altogether, a number of them retain it in fragments; in a few it is still largely intact the core being visible only in places where the coin had been scratched, fractured or notched. It is unclear to what extent these differences result from dissimilar silvering technique, degree of wear or conditions in the soil.

Metal composition analysis of five subaerati revealed lead-tin bronze cores of almost identical composition. Tin and lead content was 15–20% and 5–10% respectively¹². Analysis of chemical composition of subaerati originating from Empire territory demonstrated that they typically have analogous lead-tin bronze cores with, however, a slightly lower lead content than the Jakuszowice specimens and a higher admixture of iron¹³.

Worth noting is the relatively early chronological spectrum of Jakuszowice subaerati, i.e. a substantial number were modelled on emissions from the first half of the 2nd century.

An uncommon find on territory of the Barbaricum is a large Caracalla bronze, defined as a medallion by some researchers, minted in Caesarea in Cappadocia. It was discovered with the help of a metal detector on the surface of the Jakuszowice settlement. It constitutes one of the extremely rare Caracalla emissions from this remote autonomous mint registered to date north of the Danube¹⁴.

¹⁰ Cf. catalogue in this paper.

^{10a} Cf. the same observations of C. King in: D. Briggs, C. Haselgrove, and C. King, *Iron Age and Roma Coins from Hayling Island Temple*, *The British Numismatic Journal*, 62: 1992 (1993), p. 51.

¹¹ Except for the AD 98–99 Trajan emission, catalogue no 8 and perhaps the hybrid – unfortunately, extremely poorly preserved – catalogue no 75.

¹² Spectral analysis conducted by Dr. eng. Elżbieta Nosek from Conservation Workshop of the Kraków Archaeological Museum (Morawiecki, *op. cit.*, pp. 21–22). Unfortunately until a metallographic analysis of subaerati from Jakuszowice has been made it will not be possible to establish their manner of production.

¹³ Cf. Peter, *op. cit.*, pp. 81–89.

¹⁴ Other autonomous Caracalla coins have been found in: Gdańsk (Perinthos), Jaroslavskoe, ob. Kaliningrad (Laodicea), Kotel'nikovo, ob. Kaliningrad (Nicomis ad Mestum), Nawiady, prov. Olsztyn (Serdica), Mokracz, prov. Piotrków (Serdica), Sulejów, prov. Piotrków (Eastern mint ?) – Bursche, *Later*; *op. cit.*, *passim*.

Another rare find, a Treboniannus Gallus bronze minted in Viminacium on the Danube, was also found using a metal detector. It closely resembles the specimen discovered in Tarnów, in southern Małopolska¹⁵. On territory of the Barbaricum finds of coins minted in Viminacium – of brief but extremely intensive operation – cluster in Bohemia, Slovakia, southern Małopolska and western Ukraine¹⁶.

Also relatively rare on the beyond-the-limes territory are two 2nd century Faustina II as. It is interesting that coin finds registered on a Przeworsk Culture settlement near Kraków at Opatkowiec, Proszowice commune – in many features similar to Jakuszowice – also included an Antoninus Pius as¹⁷ alongside denarii, subaerati and an autonomous Macedonian coin (from AD 242).

Antoninians of the latter half of the 3rd century are a more common find in the Barbaricum, of which two specimens were discovered in Jakuszowice: probably, a Claudius II and a Tetricus. Quite a substantial number of late 3rd century antoninians have been found elsewhere in Małopolska, even though emissions of Gallic Emperors tend to concentrate in Wielbark Culture area – especially in Pomerania¹⁸. Two Claudius II antoninians have been discovered near Jakuszowice, on the Mysławczyce settlement, Kraków province, and in the Opatów grave field, Częstochowa province¹⁹. Quite strikingly the only antoninians registered on the famous Feddersen Wierde terp are also Claudius II and Tetricus emissions²⁰.

Also fairly frequent finds in Małopolska are “bronze” coins from the latter half of the 4th century; in the Jakuszowice series they are represented by a separate Valens centenionalis. Curiously enough, no house of Constantine follis have been registered so far at Jakuszowice, recorded in

¹⁵ A. Kunisz, *Znaleziska monet rzymskich z Małopolski*, Wrocław 1985, p. 218 no 277 IV.

¹⁶ A. Kunisz, East and central European finds of autonomous coins from the Roman Empire Period, *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, 17:1973 = *Polish Numismatic News*, 2:1973, pp. 36–39 – at present 26 specimens are known.

¹⁷ Kunisz, *Znaleziska*, op. cit., pp. 156–157 no 177, remaining material will be published in *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* – forthcoming.

¹⁸ Kunisz, *Znaleziska*, op. cit., p. 283, although emissions of these emperors have not been registered so far in Małopolska they are nevertheless encountered in other areas of the Central European Barbaricum – A. Bursche, *Later*, op. cit., passim.

¹⁹ Bursche, *Later*, op. cit., p. 199 no 119a and p. 201 no 135.

²⁰ Claudius II, Tetricus I and Tetricus II – one of each – FMRD VII, 4–9: Niedersachsen und Bremen (F. Berger), Berlin 1988, pp. 213–215.

profusion elsewhere in the region, especially in southern reaches of Małopolska²¹.

To conclude this brief review of Roman coin finds from Jakuszowice it is worth considering the following question: did the Jakuszowice settlement produce such a remarkably large series of coins – including numerous rare specimens – because its role in the Late Roman period was a special one, or simply because its investigation – not the least, with the help of metal detectors – had been more thorough than usual?

In the past, few coins were recovered from settlements, usually by accident; even if discovered during excavation they tended to lack archaeological context²². Investigation with metal detectors – unfortunately, rather random – of other Przeworsk Culture settlements in Małopolska rich in Late Roman Period finds, e.g. Opatkowice or Pełczyńska in Kielce province, has demonstrated the presence of numerous Roman coins²³.

Needless to say, that without the help of a detector it is virtually impossible to detect a corroded, actually bronze, coin especially if it is poorly preserved and obscured by a layer of clay. Anyone who has used a detector in field conditions knows how difficult it is to distinguish a metal fragment from a lump of clay or a pebble and how helpful the detector is in this respect. Hence the negligible number of Roman coins registered to date settlements in Central European Barbaricum in comparison to that recovered on similar sites in Denmark investigated for over fifteen years now with metal detectors²⁴.

The question as to what extent the phenomenon of Jakuszowice coin finds results from the level of research and to what extent the conjectured exceptional role of this site will have to wait until other extensive Przeworsk Culture settlements in Małopolska have been equally carefully excavated or, at least, investigated in a planned manner with the help of metal detectors.

²¹ Kunisz, *Znaleziska*, op. cit., pp. 283–284, Bursche, *Later*, op. cit., p. 284; in Feddersen Wierde out of total number of 34 coin finds (of which 21 were identified more closely) as many as four Ae date to the house of Constantine period – *FMRD VII, 4–9: Niedersachsen und Bremen* (F. Berger), Berlin 1988, pp. 213–215.

²² The most common case being discovery of coins on the spoil heap after the rain.

²³ Unpublished material stored at the Archeology Institute of Jagellonian University in Kraków, for access to which I am grateful.

²⁴ Cf. note 4.

Catalogue

1. No W 2834/93

Denarius, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, 88 BC, weight 2,82 g, 6 o'clock²⁵

Crawford, p. 356 no 345/1

Obv: Helmeted bust of Mars r. seen from behind, spear over l.s. and sword over r.s.

Rev: Victory in biga r., holding reins in l. hand and wreath in r.

Ex.: [CNLENTVL]

2. No W 2325/90

Denarius, Vespasian, AD 69–71, weight 2,95 g, 5 o'clock

RIC II, p. 16 no 15

Obv: IMPCAESARVESPA[SIANVSAVG]

Head laur. r.

Ex.: IVDA[EA]

Jewess seated r. on ground, mourning; behind her, trophy.

3. No W 2962/95

Denarius, Vespasian (Domitian), AD 73–79, weight 2,26 g, 7 o'clock

RIC II, p. 43 no 248

Obv: CAESARAVGFDOMITIANVS

Head laur. r.

Rev: [CE]RES AVG[VST]

Ceres standing l., holding corn-ears and torch.

4. No W 2138/89

Denarius, Titus (Domitian), AD 80, weight 2,74 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 121 no 47 (here wrong legend description of Av.)

Obv: [CAESAR]DIVIFDOMITIANVS[COSVII]

Head laur. r.

Rev: PR[INCE]PSIVV[ENTVTIS]

Helmet on throne.

5. No W 2820/93

Denarius, Domitian, AD 83, weight 2,25 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 156 no 22

Obv: [IMPC]AESDOMITIANVSAVGPM

Head laur. r.

Rev: TRPCOSVIIDESVIIIIPP

Minerva advancing r., brandishing a javelin and holding a shield.

²⁵ Obv. to Rev. die-axis position.

6. No W 2824/93

Denarius, Domitian, AD 88–9, weight 2,52 g, 8 o'clock
RIC II, p. 169 no 130

Obv: IMPCAESDOMITAVGGERMTRPVIII

Head laur. r.

Rev: IMPXVICOSXIIIICENSPPP

Minerva standing r. on prow, brandishing a javelin and holding a shield.

7. No W 2211/89

Denarius, Domitian (?), missing.

8. No W 895/85

Subaeratus, Trajan, AD 98–9²⁶, weight 2,12 g, 6 o'clock
RIC II, p. 246 no 17

Obv: IMPCAESNERVATRAIANAVG[GERM]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [PONT]MAXTRPOTCOSII

Pax standing l., holding olive-branch and cornucopiae.

9. No W 2821/93

Denarius, Trajan, AD 101–102, weight 2,56 g, 7 o'clock
RIC II, p. 247 no 45

Obv: IMPCAESNERVATRAIANAVGGERM

Head laur. r.

Rev: [DACICVS] COSIIIP[P]

Hercules standing.

10. No W 2954/95

Denarius, Trajan, AD 103–111, weight 2,73 g, 7 o'clock
RIC II, p. 250 no 91

Obv: IMPTRAIANOAVGGERDACPMPTRP

Head laur. r.

Rev: CO[SVPPSPQROP]TIMOPRINC

Aeternitas standing l., holding heads representing sun and moon.

Across field: AET-AVG

11. No W 2950/95

Subaeratus, Trajan, AD 103–11, weight 3,04 g (notched), 7 o'clock
RIC II, p. 251 no 100

Obv: [IMPTRA]IANOAVG[GERDACPMPTRP]

Head laur. r.

²⁶ In the case of subaerati original emissions are dated.

Rev: [COSVPPSPQROPTI]MOP[RINC]

The Danube reclining l. on rocks; above, cloak floating; his l. arm resting on an urn; his r. hand on ship's prow.

Ex.: [DA]NVVI[VS]

12. No W 2829/93

Denarius, Trajan, AD 103–111, weight 2,37 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 252 no 115

Obv: [IMPT]RAIANOAVGG[ERDACPMPTRP]

Bust drap., laur. r.

Rev: COSVSPQROPTIMO[PRINC]

Roma standing l., holding Victory and spear.

13. No W 2825/93

Denarius, Trajan, AD 103–111, weight 2,33 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 252 no 119

Obv: IMPTRAIANOAVGGERDACPMPTRP

Head laur. r., drapery l. s.

Rev: COSVPPSPQROPTIMOPRINC

Aequitas seated l., holding scales and cornucopiae.

14. No W 1/82

Subaeratus, Trajan, AD 103–111, weight 2,39 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 252 no 119

Obv: [I]MP[TRAIAN]OAV[GGERDACPMPTRP]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [COSVPPSPQROPTIMOPRINC]

Aequitas (?) seated l., holding scales and cornucopiae.

Morawiecki 1984, p. 22 (wrong rev. identification); Kunisz 1985, p. 263 no 341 III.

15. No W 2816/93

Denarius (fragment broken off), Trajan, AD 103–111, weight 2,11 g, 8 o'clock

RIC II, p. 253 no 127

Obv: IMPTRAIANOAVGGERDAC[PMTRP]

Bust laur. r.

Rev: [COSVPPSPQROPTIMO]PR[INC]

Spes walking l., holding flower.

16. No W 140/82

Subaeratus, Trajan, AD 103–111, weight 2.04 g, 8 o'clock

RIC II, p. 253 no 127

Obv: [IMPTRAIANOAVGGERDACPMPTRP]

Bust laur. r.

Rev: [COSVPP]SP[QR]OPTIMO[PRINC]

Spes walking l. holding flower.

Morawiecki 1984, p. 22; Kunisz 1985, p. 263 no 341 II.

17. No 2808/93

Denarius, Trajan, AD 103–111, weight 2,76 g, 7 o'clock

RIC II, p. 255 no 151

Obv: [IMPTRAIANOAVGGE]RDA[CPMTRPCOSVPP]

Head laur. r., drap. l. s.

Rev: [SPQROPTIMOPRINCIPI]

Ceres veiled, standing l., holding ears of corn and torch.

18. No 228/82 b

Denarius, Trajan, AD 103–111, weight 2,89 g, 7 o'clock

RIC II, p. 255 no 156

Obv: [IMPTRAIANO]AVGGERDACPMT[RPCOSVPP]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [SPQROPTIMOPRINCIPI]

Mars nude, walking r., holding spear and trophy.

Morawiecki 1984, p. 21 (incorrect dating); Kunisz 1985, p. 262–3 no 341 I,1 (after L. Morawiecki).

19. No 2961/95

Subaeratus, Trajan, AD 103–111, weight 2,35 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 256 no 180

Obv: [IMPTRAIANO]AVGGER[DACPMTRPCOSVPP]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [SPQROPTIMOPRINCIPI]

Genius standing l., holding patera and ears of corn.

20. No 2826/93

Denarius, Trajan, AD 103–111, weight 2,63 g, 7 o'clock

RIC II, p. 257 no 204

Obv: IMPTRAIANOAVGGERDACP[MTRPCOS]VPP

Head laur. r., drap. l. s.

Rev: SPQROPTIMOP[RINCIPI]

Virtus standing r., holding spear and parazonium; l. foot on helmet.

21. No W 2952/95

Subaeratus, Trajan, AD 114–7, weight 2,53 g, 7 o'clock

RIC III, p. 269 no 356

Obv: IMPCAESNERTRAIANOOPT[IMOAVGGERDAC]

Head laur. r.

Rev: PMTRPCOSVIP[PSPQR]

Trajan's Column, surmounted with statue of emperor; at base, two eagles; bas-reliefs on pedestal.

22. No W 2831/93

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 117, weight 2,70 g, 7 o'clock

RIC II, p. 339, no 4b

Obv: IMPCCAESTRAIANHADRIANO[PTTAVGGERDAC]

Head laur r., drap.

Rev: PARTHIC[DIVITRAIANAVGFPMTRPC]OS[PP]

Concordia seated l., holding patera: under her chair, a cornucopiae, under her elbow a statue of Spes l.

Ex.: CONCORD

23. No W 2832/93

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 117, weight 2,88 g, 8 o'clock

RIC II, p. 340, no 11

Obv: IMPCAESTRAIAN[HADRIANOAVGD[IVITRA]

Head laur. r., drap. l. s.

Rev: PART[HFDIVI]NERNEPPMTRPCOS

Justitia seated l., holding patera and sceptre.

Ex.: IVSTITIA

24. No W 2963/95

Denarius (fragment preserved in ca 70%), Hadrian, AD 117-122, weight 1,93 g, 7 o'clock

RIC II, p. 341-354, no 17, 39b, 49 or 118 (?)

Obv: [IMPCAESARTR]AIAN[HADRIANVSAVG]

Head laur. r., drap. l. s.

Rev: [PMTRPCOS..?] (II, III, DESII, or DESIII)

Concordia seated l., holding patera: under her chair, a cornucopiae, under her elbow a statue of Spes l.

Ex.: [CO]NCOR[D]

25. No W 2819/93

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 119-122, weight 2,07 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 351 no 88

Obv: [IMPCAESART]RAIANHADR[IANVSAVG]

Head laur. r.

Rev: PMTR[P C]OSIII

Genius standing l., sacrificing out of patera over altar and holding cornucopiae.

26. No W 309/83

Subaeratus, Hadrian, AD 119-22, weight 2,01 g (notched edge), 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 351 no 94

Obv: [IMPCAESART]RAIANHADRIANVSA[VG]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [PMTRP C]OSIII

Pax standing l., holding branch and sceptre.

Morawiecki 1984, p. 23 (incorrect dating); Kunisz 1985, pp. 264–265 no 341 VIII.

27. No W 947/85

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 119–122, weight 2,78 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 352 no 101

Obv: IMP[CAESARTRAI]NHADRIANVSAVG

Head laur. r.

Rev: [P]MTR [P C]OSIII

Victory flying r., holding trophy.

28. No W 2827/93

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 119–122, weight 3,17 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 355 no 127

Obv: [IMPCAESA]RTRAIANHADRIANVS[AVG]

Head laur. r.

Rev: PMTR[P CO]SIII

Libertas seated l., holding branch and sceptre.

Ex.: [LIB]PVB

29. No W 2948/95

Denarius (notched and pierced), Hadrian, AD 119–122, weight 2,29 g, 7 o'clock

RIC II, pp. 355–356 nos 129–132

Obv: [IMPCAESARTRAIANHADRIANVSAVG]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [PMTRP COSIII]

Hadrian seated l. on platform, making distribution to citizen (or citizens) standing r. (probably accompanied by other figures).

Ex.: [L]IBE[RALAVG]

30. No W 2809/93

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 119–122, weight 2,70 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 357 no 141

Obv: IMPCAESARTRAIANHADRIA[NVSAVG]

Head laur. r.

Rev: PMTR[P] COSIII

Pietas, veiled, standing r., raising both hands.

Across field:[VOT] – PVB

31. No W 2956/95

Denarius (notched), Hadrian, AD 125–128, weight 2,29 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 359 no 155

Obv: [HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS]

Head laur. and drap. r.

Rev: COSIII

Neptune standing r., l. foot on prow, holding trident and dolphin.

32. No W 228/82 a

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 134–138, weight 2,75 g

RIC II, pp. 366–378

Obv: HADRIANVS AVGC[OSIIPP]

Head r.

Rev: illegible

Morawiecki 1984, p. 22 (according to him RIC 225–7 or 237); Kunisz 1985, p. 262–263 no 341 I, 2.

33. No W 301/83

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 134–138, weight 3,18 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 368 no 237

Obv: HADRIANVS AVGCOSIIPP

Head bare r.

Rev: FELICIT[ASAVG]

Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and clasping r. hands with Hadrian standing r.

Morawiecki 1984, p. 22; Kunisz 1985, p. 264 no 341 V.

34. No W 2968/95

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 134–138, weight 2,99 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 368 no 241A

Obv: HADRIANVS AVGCOSIIPP

Head laur. r.

Rev: FIDE[S P]VBLICA

Fides standing r., holding corn-ears and basket of fruits.

35. No W 1343/87

Subaeratus, Hadrian, AD 134–8, weight 2,65 g (notched), 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 370 no 260 (?)

Obv: [HADRIANVS] AVGCOSIIPP

Head bare r.

Rev: [PIETASAVG]?

Female figure (Pietas?) seated l., holding patera (?) and sceptre.

36. No W 2811/93

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 134–138, weight 2,91 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 370 no 264

Obv: HADRIANVS AVGCOSIIPP

Head laur. r.

Rev: ROM A FELIX

Roma seated l. on chair, holding branch and sceptre.

37. No W 3115/95

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 134–138, weight 2,57 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 371 no 267

Obv: HADRIANVS AVGCOSIIPP

Head laur. r.

Rev: [SALVS AVG]

Salus standing r., feeding snake coiled round altar.

38. No W 2959/95

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 134–138, weight 2,31 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 372 no 280

Obv: HADRIANVS [AVGCOSIIPP]

Head laur. r.

Rev: VENERIS FELICIS

Venus seated l., holding Cupid and spear reversed.

39. No W 2807/93

Denarius, Hadrian, AD 134–138, weight 2,84 g, 5 o'clock

RIC II, p. 375 no 310

Obv: HADRIANVS AVGCOSIIPP

Head laur. r.

Rev: NILVS

Nilus recycling r., leaning on sphinx, holding cornucopiae and reed: in front, hippopotamus, below, crocodile.

40. No W 1219/87

Denarius, Hadrian (Antoninus Pius), 25 II – 10 VII 138, weight 2,79 g, 6 o'clock

RIC II, p. 395 no 456 (var.)

Obv: IMP[TA]ELCAES ANTONINVS

Head bare r.

Rev: [TRI]BPO T COSDESII

Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae.

41. No W 366/83

Subaeratus, Antoninus Pius, AD 138–61 (?), weight 2,28 g

RIC III?

Obv: illegible

Head laur. r.

Rev: illegible

Morawiecki 1984, p. 23; Kunisz 1985, p. 265 no 341 IX.

42. No W 2944/95

Denarius, Antoninus Pius (Faustina I), after AD 141, weight 2,88 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 69 no 344

Obv: DIVA FAVSTINA

Bust drap. r.

Rev: AETER NITAS

Juno standing l., raising r. hand and holding sceptre.

43. No W 804/85

Denarius, Antoninus Pius (Faustina I), after AD 141, weight 2,76 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 70 no 348

Obv: DIVAFAV STINA

Bust drap. r.

Rev: AETER NITAS

Fortuna standing l., holding globe and rudder.

44. No W 1014/86

Subaeratus, Antoninus Pius (Faustina I), after AD 141, weight 2,42 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 70 no 351

Obv: DIVA FAV[ST]INA

Bust dr. r.

Rev: AETER NITAS

Providentia (?) standing l., veil blown out behind head, holding globe.

45. No W 2813/93

Subaeratus, Antoninus Pius (Faustina I), after AD 141, weight 2,57 g (notched), 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 70 no 353

Obv: DIV[A F]AVS[TINA]

Bust dr. r.

Rev: [AETERNITAS]

Throne, against which rests sceptre: in front peacock r.

46. No W 2943/95

Subaeratus, Antoninus Pius (Faustina I), after AD 141, weight 2,29 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 70 no 353

Obv: [DIVA F]AVSTIN[A]

Bust dr. r.

Rev: [AETER] NITAS

Throne, against which rests sceptre: in front peacock r.

47. No W 2257/89

Denarius, Antoninus Pius (Faustina I), after AD 141, weight 2,61 g, 6 o'clock
RIC III, p. 70 no 356

Obv: [DIVA FAVSTINA]

Bust drap. r.

Rev: [AVGVSTA]

Ceres veiled, standing l., holding torch and sceptre.

48. No W 3209/95

Subaeratus, Antoninus Pius (Faustina I), after AD 141, weight 3,02 g, 6 o'clock
RIC III, p. 71 no 358

Obv: [DIVAFV STINA]

Bust dr. r.

Rev: [AVGVSTA]

Ceres, veiled, standing r., holding sceptre and corn-ears.

49. No W 2830/93

Denarius, Antoninus Pius (Faustina I), after AD 141, weight 3,12 g, 5 o'clock
RIC III, p. 73 no 384b

Obv: DIVAFV STINA

Bust veiled and drap. r.

Rev: CONSECRATIO

Peacock walking r., head l.

50. No W 2823/93

Denarius, Antoninus Pius (Faustina I), after AD 141, weight 3,17 g, 8 o'clock
RIC III, p. 73 no 387

Obv: DIVAAVG FAVSTINA

Bust veiled and drap. r.

Rev: CONSECRATIO

Eagle standing r., head l.

51. No W 2836/93

As, Antoninus Pius (Faustina II), AD 145–146, weight 6,97 g, 6 o'clock
RIC III, p. 194 no 1401

Obv: [FAVSTINAE] AVGP[AVGFIL]

Bust drap. r.

Rev: [LAETITIAE PVBLICAE]

Laetitia standing l., holding wreath and sceptre.

Across field: S-C

52. No W 2817/93

Denarius, Antoninus Pius (Marcus Aurelius), AD 145–147(?), weight 2,41 g, 6 o'clock
RIC III, p. 80 no 429

Obv: AVRELIVSCAES ARAVGPIIF

Head bare r.

Rev: C O S I I

Honos standing l., holding branch and cornucopiae.

53. No W 2945/95

Denarius, Antoninus Pius, AD 145–161, weight 2,28 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 43 no 136

Obv: ANTONINVS AVG[PIVSPP]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [C] O S I III

Clasped hands, holding caduceus and corn-ears.

54. No W 2812/93

Denarius, Antoninus Pius, AD 145–161, weight 2,61 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 43 no 137

Obv: ANTONINVS AVGPIVSPP

Head laur. r.

Rev: COS IIII

Winged thunderbolt on throne.

55. No W 1126/86

Denarius, Antoninus Pius, AD 147–8, weight 2,61 g, 1 o'clock

RIC III, p. 46 no 162

Obv: ANTONINVS AVG PIVSPTRPXI

Head laur. r.

Rev: [C] O S IIII

Annona standing l., holding corn-ears over modius l. and anchor.

56. No 371/83

Denarius (notched edge), Antoninus Pius, AD 149–50, weight 1,56 g, 12 o'clock

RIC III, p. 49 no 188

Obv: ANTONINVS AV[G] PIVSPTRPXIII

Head laur. r.

Rev: [C] O S IIII

Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae.

Morawiecki 1984, p. 22–23 (wrong identification and dating); Kunisz 1985, p. 264 no 341 VI.

57. No W 2953/95

Subaeratus, Antoninus Pius, AD 151–3 (? rather 152–3), weight 3,10 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 51 no 204 or p. 53 no 221.

Obv: ANTONINVS AVG PIVSPTRPX[?] (V or rather VI)

Head laur. r.

Rev: C O S IIII

Annona standing l., holding corn-ears and placing l. hand on modius set on ship, which is half seen.

58. No W 2964/95

Subaeratus, Antoninus Pius, AD 151-4 (?), weight 2,73 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 51 no 203, p. 53 no 219 or p. 54 no 229a

Obv: ANTONINVS AVG [PIVSPPTRPX.?] (V, VI or VII)

Head laur. r.

Rev: [C O S IIII]

Vesta standing l., holding *simpulum* and *palladium*.

59. No W 2828/93

Subaeratus, Antoninus Pius, AD 152-5 (? rather 152-3), weight 2,63 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 53 no 220, p. 54 no 229b or p. 55 no 238

Obv: [ANTONI]NVS AVG PIVS [PPTRPX]V [I, II or III]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [C O] S I [III]

Vesta standing l., sacrificing with patera over altar, holding *palladium*.

60. No W 2810/93

Denarius, Antoninus Pius (Faustina II), AD 152-153, weight 2,03 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 93 no 500b or 501

Obv: [FAVSTINAE AVG] ANTONINI [AVGPIIFIL]

Bust drap. r.

Rev: [CONCORDIA]

Concordia standing front, raising skirt with cornucopiae.

61. No W 2949/95

Subaeratus, Antoninus Pius (Faustina II), AD 152-3, weight 2,18 g, (aperture worn through), 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 93 no 500b

Obv: [FAVSTINAE AVG] ANTONINIAV [GPIIFIL]

Bust dr. r.

Rev: [CONC] O [RDIA]

Concordia standing front, head r., holding cornucopiae and rising skirt with r. hand.

62. No W 3116/95

Denarius, Antoninus Pius (Faustina II), AD 154-156, weight 2,94 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 93 no 495a

Obv: [FAVSTINA] AVG [VSTA]

Bust drap. r.

AVGVSTI [PIIFIL]

Venus standing l., holding Victory and resting l. hand on shield, set on helmet.

63. No W 2969/95

As, Antoninus Pius/Marcus Aurelius (Faustina II), AD 154–176, weight 8,09 g,
6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 344–348

Obv: [FAVSTI]NA [AVGVSTA]

Bust drap. r.

Rev: ?

64. No W 2966/95

Denarius (half), Antoninus Pius, AD 155–157, weight 1,30 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 56, no 254 or p. 57 no 264 (?)

Obv: [ANTONINVSAVGPIV]SPPIMPII

Head laur. r.

Rev: [TRPOTXIX]CO[SIIII] or [TRPOTXX]CO[SIIII]

Salus seated l., feeding snake coiled round altar.

65. No W 2960/95

Denarius, Antoninus Pius, AD 157–158, weight 2,75 g, 7 o'clock

RIC III, p. 59 no 274

Obv: [ANTONINVSA]VG PIVSPPIMPII

Head laur. r.

Rev: TR[POTX]XI [COSIIII]

Annona standing l., holding corn-ears and rudder on prow: at feet, l., modius.

66. No W 2955/95

Denarius, Antoninus Pius, AD 158–159, weight 3,06 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 61 no 293a var. (note)

Obv: ANTONINVS AVGPVSP

Head laur. r.

Rev: VOT[ASUSCEPD]ECIII

Antoninus, veiled, standing l., sacrificing with patera over tripod, l. arm at side.

Ex.: COSIIII

67. No 1302/87

Denarius, Antoninus Pius, missing.

68. No 1423/87

Subaeratus, Antoninus Pius?, weight 1,61 g (fragment broken), 12 o'clock

Obv: illegible

Head r.

Rev: female figure (Annona?) standing l.

69. No W 373/83

Denarius, Marcus Aurelius, XII 162 – XII 163, weight 2,40 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 218 no 68

Obv: MANTONINVS AVG[IMP II]

Head laur. r.

Rev: PROVDEORTRPXVVICOS III

Providentia standing l., holding globe and cornucopiae.

Morawiecki 1984, p. 23 (erroneously as Antoninus Pius); Kunisz 1985, p. 264 no 341 VII.

70. No W 12/82

Subaeratus, Marcus Aurelius, Dec. 162 – Dec. 163, weight 1,54 g (notched and pierced), 12 o'clock

RIC III, p. 218 no 71

Obv: [I]MPM[A]N[TONIN]V[SAVG]

Head r., dr. over l. shoulder.

Rev: [PR]OVD[EORTRP]XVVICOS III

Providentia standing l., holding globe and cornucopiae.

Morawiecki 1984, p. 22; Kunisz 1985, p. 263–264 no 341 IV.

71. No 967/86

Subaeratus, Marcus Aurelius (Faustina II), AD 161–76, weight 2,41 g, 12 o'clock

RIC III, p. 270 no 694

Obv: FAVSTINA AV[GVSTA]

Bust r.

Rev: [IVNO]NI REGINAE

Junona veiled, standing l., holding patera and sceptre; at her feet, a peacock.

72. No W 2957/95

Denarius, Marcus Aurelius (Faustina II), AD 161–176, weight 2,74 g, 12 o'clock

RIC III, p. 272 no 734

Obv: FAVSTINA AVGVSTA

Bust r.

Rev: VENVS GENETRIX

Venus standing l., holding Victory and resting l. hand on shield, set on helmet.

73. No W 2822/93

Denarius, Marcus Aurelius, XII 163 – XII 164, weight 2,94 g, 12 o'clock

RIC III, p. 220 no 92

Obv: [ANTONIN]VSAVG ARM[ENIACVS]

Head laur. r.

Rev: PMTRPXVIII IMPVICOS III

Mars standing r., holding spear and resting l. hand on shield.

74. No W 797/85

Denarius, Marcus Aurelius (Lucius Verus), XII 163 – XII 164, weight 2,80 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 255 no 509

Obv: L.VERVSAVGARMENIACVS

Head bare r.

Rev: [TRP]IIIIIMPICOSII

Armenia seated l., surrounded by arms; l. hand on bow and quiver; before her, standard.

Ex.: [AR]ME[N]

75. No W 2946/95

Subaeratus, Marcus Aurelius (Lucius Verus), AD 163–5 (?), hybrid (?), weight 2,89 g, 5 o'clock

RIC III, p. 254–256 (?)

Obv: L.VERVSAVGM[ARMENIACVS]

Head bare r.

Rev: ?

Trophy, with captive at its foot (e.g. RIC IV,I p. 151 no 441).

76. No 2175/89

Denarius, Marcus Aurelius, II 168 – XII 168, weight 2,53 g, 12 o'clock

RIC III, p. 228 no 191

Obv: MAN[TONINVSARMPARTHMAX]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [TRPXXIIIM]PVCOSIII

Aequitas seated l., holding scales and cornucopiae.

77. No W 2965/95

Denarius (notched), Marcus Aurelius, II 168 – XII 169, weight 2,39 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 228 no 185 or p. 229 no 205

Obv: MANTONINVSARM[PARTH]MAX

Head laur. r.

Rev: FORTREDTRPXX[IIIMPV] or FORTREDTRPXX[IIIIMPV]

Fortuna seated l., holding rudder and cornucopiae.

Ex.: COS[III]

78. No W 2806/93

Denarius, Marcus Aurelius (Lucilla), AD 169–183, weight 3,25 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 274 no 758

Obv: LVCILLAEAVGANTONINIAVGF

Bust drap. r.

Rev: CONCORDIA

Concordia seated l., holding patera and resting her elbow on a statue of Spes.

79. No W 2951/95

Denarius (quarter), Marcus Aurelius (Lucilla), AD 169–183, weight 1,33 g, 7 o'clock

RIC III, p. 276 no 792

Obv: [LVCI]LLAEAVG[ANTONINIAVGF]

Bust drap. r.

Rev: VO[TAPVBLICA]

Laurel-wreath; in center a dot.

80. No W 1823/88

Denarius (? fragment), Marcus Aurelius, XII 170 – XII 171, weight 0,89 g,
2 o'clock

RIC III, p. 231 no 227 or 228

Obv: [MANTONINVS A]VGTRPXXV or
[IMPANTONINVS A]VGTRPXXV

Head laur. r.

Rev: C [O S I I I]

Jupiter seated l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre.

81. No W 2833/93

Denarius, Marcus Aurelius, XII 171 – XII 172, weight 2,07 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 233 no 261

Obv: [MA]NTONINVS AVGTRPXXVI

Head laur. r.

Rev: IMPVI COSIII

Mars, helmet, standing r., holding spear; l. hand on shield.

82. No W 1780/88

Denarius, Marcus Aurelius, XII 175 – XII 176, weight 2,29 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 241 no 359

Obv: [MANTONINVSAVG GERMS]ARM

Head laur. r.

Rev: [TRP]XXX [IMPVIICOS]III

Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae.

83. No W 988/86

Subaeratus, Marcus Aurelius, Dec. 175 – autumn 177, weight 1,62 g (with broken
fragments), 10 o'clock

RIC III, p. 241 no 356 or 359, p. 242 no 376 or 377

Obv: [MANTONINVSAVG GERMSARM]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [TRPXXXI] IMPVIIC[OSIIPP] or [TRPXXXII] IMPVIIC[OSIIPP]

Female figure (Aequitas or Felicitas) standing l., in l. hand cornucopiae, in r.?

84. No W 2323/90

Subaeratus, Marcus Aurelius (Faustina II), after AD 176, weight 2,50 g, 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 273 no 746

Obv: [DIV]AFAV STINAPIA
Bust dr. r.
Rev: CONSECRATIO
Altar.

85. No W 2958/95

Denarius, Commodus, AD 179–180, weight 2,73 g, 12 o'clock
RIC III, p. 366 no 2

Obv: [LAV]RELCOM MODVSAVG

Bust laur. and cuir. r.

Rev: [TRPV]IMP IIICOSII[PP]

Fortuna seated l., holding rudder and cornucopiae: wheel under seat.

86. No 912/85

Denarius (pierced), Commodus (Marcus Aurelius), AD 180 (?), weight 1,93 g,
6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 398 no 272

Obv: [DIVVS]MANTONINVSPIVS

Head bare r.

Rev: CONSECRATIO

Eagle standing r. on garlanded altar, head l.

87. No 2815/93

Denarius (notched edge), Commodus (Crispina), AD 180–183, weight 1,93 g,
12 o'clock

RIC III, p. 399 no 278

Obv: CRISPINA AVGVSTA

Bust drap. r.

Rev: CONCORDIA

Concordia standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae.

88. No W 1330/87

Denarius, Commodus, XII 181 – XII 182, weight 2,52 g, 12 o'clock

RIC III, p. 369 no 29

Obv: IMPANTONINVSCOM MODVSAVG

Head laur. r.

Rev: TRPVII IMPIIII COSIIIPP

Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and sceptre.

89. No 1981/89

Subaeratus, Commodus, AD 184–5, weight 1.89 g (pierced), 6 o'clock

RIC III, p. 377 no 105a

Obv: MCOMM[ANTAVGPBRITFEL]?

Head laur. r.

Rev: [PMTRP]XIMPVIIC[OSIIIIPP]
Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm.
K. Godłowski 1992, p. 50.

90. No 2805/93

Denarius (notched edge), Commodus, AD 186–187, weight 2,81 g, 6 o'clock
RIC III, p. 382 no 150a

Obv: MCOMMANT PFEL[AVGBRIT]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [HILARAVG]PMTRPXIIIIMPVIIICOSVPP

Hilaritas standing l., holding branch and long palm.

91. No W 2818/93

Denarius, Commodus, AD 192, weight 1,86 g, 12 o'clock
RIC III, p. 392 no 234

Obv: LAEL[AVRELCO] MMAVGPFE

Head laur. r.

Rev: PMTRPXVIII[MPVIII]COSVIIPP

Fides standing l., holding sceptre and cornucopiae; star in field.

92. No W 1977/89

Subaeratus, Commodus, AD 192, weight 2,18 g, 6 o'clock
RIC III, p. 393 no 235

Obv: [LAELAVRELCOMMAVGPFE]

Head laur. r.

Rev: [PMTRPXVII]IMPVIIC[OSVIIPP]

Fortuna Felix standing l., r. foot on prow, holding caduceus and cornucopiae;
star in l. field.

93. No W 2059/89

Denarius (laminated, with broken fragments), Commodus, AD 192?, weight 1,45 g
RIC III, p. 393 no 236?

Obv: [LAELAVRELCOMMAVGPFE]?

Head laur. r.?

Rev: [PMTRPXVIII]PV[IIICOSVIIPP]

Pietas seated l., extending r. hand to child and holding transverse sceptre; star in field.

94. No W 3127/95

Denarius, Marcus Aurelius or Commodus, weight 2,21 g, 12 o'clock

Obv: Head laur. r.

Rev: Female figure standing l.

95. No W 3128/95

Denarius, Septimius Severus, AD 198 (late)–200, weight 2,68 g, 12 o'clock

RIC VI,I, p. 106 no 122c

Obv: [LSEPTS]EVAVGIMPXIPARTMAX

Head laur. r.

Rev: AEQVITA TIAVGG

Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae.

96. No W 2947/95

Denarius (with two apertures worn through), Septimius Severus (Caracalla), AD 209 or 210, weight 2,64 g, 8 o'clock

RIC IV,I, p. 229 no 111 or p. 230 no 116

Obv: ANTONINVS PIVSAVG

Head laur. r.

Rev: PON[TIFTRPXII]CO[SII]I or PON[TIFTRPXIII]CO[SII]I

Concordia seated l., holding patera and double cornucopiae.

97. No W 2485/90

Denarius, Septimius Severus (?), missing.

98. No W 2835/93

Ae, Caracalla, AD 211–217, Cesarea in Cappadocia, weight 20,50 g, 12 o'clock
BMC (W. Wroth, Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria, London 1899), p. 81 no 271.

Obv: [A]YKAIMA[YPH(?)ANTΩNEINOCCEB]

Bust laur. and cuir. r.

Rev: [MHTPOΠOΛ KAICAPIAC]

Mount Argaeus; on the summit, and on each of the two side peaks, a figure standing holding sceptre; before mountain, tetrasyle temple, on each side of which agonistic urn.

Ex.: NEΩK[OPOY]

[E]T[B(?)]

99. No W 2967/95

Denarius, pierced, Elagabalus, AD 218–222, weight 2,52 g, 6 o'clock

RIC IV,II, p. 37 no 131

Obv: [IMPANTONINV]S PIVSAVG

Bust horned, laur. and drap. r.

Rev: SA[CE]RDDEISO[LI]SELAGAB

Elagabalus standing r., sacrificing over lighted altar, holding patera and club (upright); in field, star.

100. No W 2814/93

Denarius, Severus Alexander, AD 223, weight 2,91 g, 12 o'clock

RIC IV,II, p. 73 no 23

Obv: [IMPC]MAVRSEVALEXANDAVG

Bust laur. and drap r.

Rev: [PMTR]PIICOSPP

Mars standing l., holding olive-branch and transverse spear.

101. No 929/85

Subaeratus, partially melted, illegible, weight 2,41 g.

102. No 1274/87

Uncertain denarius, missing.

103. No 1310/87

Uncertain denarius, missing.

104. No W 2970/95

Ac, Trebonianus Gallus, AD 251, Viminacium, weight 10,58 g, 1 o'clock

B.Pick, K.Regling, *Die antiken Münzen von Dacien und Moesien*, t. I, Berlin 1898, p. 54 no 168

Obv: IMPCGALLVSPFELIXAVG

Bust laur., cuir. and palud., r.

Rev: PMSCOLVIM

Female figure, clad in long chiton, extending her hands over the heads of a bull and a lion, which stand r. and l. on either side of her.

Ex.: [A]NXII

105. No W 1922/88

Antoninianus, Claudius Gothicus (?), late 260.– early 270., weight 2,37 g

Obv: Head radiate r.

Rev: illegible, with punchmark (star?)

106. No W 1363/87

Antoninianus (fragment), Tetricus (I or II), AD 270–273, weight 0,79 g

Obv: Head radiate r.

Rev: illegible

107. No W 2942/95

Centenionalis, Valens, 28 III 364 – 24 VIII 367, Siscia, weight 1,72 g, 2 o'clock

RIC IX, p. 146 no 5b

Obv: DNVALEN SPFAVG

Bust in pearl-diad., drap. and cuir., r.

Rev: GLORIARO MANORVM

Emperor advancing r., with r. hand dragging captive seating l. and holding *labarum in l.*

In field: *

I

Ex.: DBSISC

108. No 1934/88

Probably subaeratus (??), completely corroded and illegible, weight 2,92 g.

109. No W 1761/88

Roman coin (?), illegible, weight 0,99 g.

ALEKSANDER BURSCHE

Monety rzymskie z osady w Jakuszowicach w północnej Małopolsce*

Celem tego opracowania jest publikacja kompletnego inwentarza monet starożytnych znalezionych na osadzie kultury przeworskiej w Jakuszowicach gm. Kazimierza Wielka w trakcie badań prowadzonych w latach 1982–1996. Katalog poprzedzimy informacjami natury statystycznej i związłym komentarzem numizmatycznym. Pełne opracowanie archeologiczno-numizmatyczne prezentowanego materiału zostanie przedstawione w innym miejscu.

W trakcie jedenastu sezonów badań wykopaliskowych i dwukrotnych powierzchniowych znaleziono łącznie 109 monet rzymskich. Jest to jak dotąd najliczniejsza seria monet rzymskich pochodzących z osady położonej na terenie środkowoeuropejskiego Barbaricum. O rewelacyjnym wymiarze tego odkrycia świadczy także nietypowy zestaw emisji. Większość monet pochodzi z dwu czterodniowych sezonów prospekcji powierzchniowej prowadzonej z wykorzystaniem wykrywaczy metali najnowszej generacji. Pozostałe egzemplarze, o ile zostały uchwycone w kontekście archeologicznym, pochodziły z warstw lub obiektów datowanych na okres późnorzymski i wczesny okres wędrówek ludów, co w terminach chronologii absolutnej w przybliżeniu odpowiada od III do połowy V wieku po Chr.

Statystyka znalezisk z kolejnych sezonów badawczych przedstawia się następująco (tab. s. 146):

Monety z jednym wyjątkiem znajdowane były pojedynczo, czasem jednak w dość wyraźnych koncentracjach. Wśród opisywanych monet 101 egz. stanowią denary i suberaty, zaś pozostałe to: 2 asy Faustyny II, Ae Karakalli z Cezarei Kapadockiej i Treboniana Galla z Viminacium, antoniniany Klaudiusza Gockiego i Tetricusa, centenionalis Walensa oraz jedna moneta nieokreślona. Monety z reguły bardzo silnie wytarte, niektóre zaopatrzone w otwory, mają częstokroć nacięte krawędzie, z kilku zostały jedynie połówki lub ćwiartki.

* Tekst dr. Aleksandra Burschego, jako istotny dla badań nad napływem monet rzymskich na ziemię polską, został zamieszczony w pełnej polskiej wersji bez powtarzania przypisów (przyp. red.).

Denary reprezentują szerokie spektrum chronologiczne, poczynając od 1 egz. republikańskiego z 88 r. przed Chr. i dalej monet po reformie Nerona, do czasów

Lata	Liczba monet
1982 e	5
1983 e	5
1984 e	0
1985 e	6
1986 e	4
1987 e	8
1988 e	5
1989 e	7
1990 e	3
1993 p	32
1995 p	29
1995 e	5
1996 e	0
Total:	109

Aleksandra Sewera. Interesujące, że aż 5 egz. zostało wybitych po reformie Septymiusza Sewera ze 194 r., w czym opisywany zespół zasadniczo odbiega od struktury skarbów denarów z Barbaricum.

Szczegółowa analiza grupy 101 denarów pozwoliła stwierdzić, że spośród nich co najmniej 26 egz. (tj. 26%) stanowią emisje posrebrzane. Jest ich być może więcej, czego nie da się jednak ustalić bez analizy spektralnej. Wszystkie 26, niestety bardzo źle zachowanych suberatów, ma swoje pierwowzory w emisjach z II wieku. Większość suberatów jest całkowicie pozbawiona srebrnej powłoki, w kilku przypadkach zachowała się ona jedynie fragmentarycznie, zaś w kilku innych pokrywa niemal całkowicie rdzeń, który prześwituje jedynie w rysach, szczelinach lub nacięciach. Trudno stwierdzić w jakim stopniu różnice te wynikają z innej techniki produkcji, odmiennego stopnia zużycia czy też różnych warunków zalegania w ziemi. Analiza składu metalu pięciu subaeratów wskazuje, że ich wnętrze wykonane było z brązu cynowo-ołowiowego o niemal identycznej strukturze. Obok miedzi zawierał on ok. 15–20% cyny i 5–10% ołowiu. Badane chemicznie subaeraty z terenów Cesarstwa, z reguły mają rdzenie wykonane właśnie z brązów cynowo-ołowiowych, zawierających co prawda nieco niższy niż w Jakuszowicach udział ołowiu, zaś w jego miejsce zwiększony udział żelaza. Zwraca uwagę stosunkowo wczesne spektrum chronologiczne subaeratów z Jakuszowic, tj. duży udział monet odpowiadających emisjom pierwszej połowy II wieku.

Do unikalnych znalezisk na terenach Barbaricum należy wielki brąz Karakalli, określane przez niektórych badaczy jako medalion, wybity w Cezarei Kapadockiej, znaleziony przy użyciu wykrywacza na powierzchni osady w Jakuszowicach.

Choć pochodzi z egzotycznej mennicy, jest kolejnym już przykładem emisji autonomicznej Karakalli rejestrowanej na północ od Dunaju.

Za rzadkie odkrycie można uznać brąz Treboniana Galla wybity w naddunajskim Viminacium, także zlokalizowany przy użyciu wykrywacza w trakcie prospekcji powierzchniowej. Bardzo zbliżony egzemplarz został znaleziony w Tarnowie, w południowej Małopolsce. Na terenach Barbaricum znaleziska monet pochodzących z tej mennicy funkcjonującej wprawdzie krótkotrwale, lecz nadzwyczaj intensywnie, koncentrują się na terenach Czech, Słowacji, południowej Małopolski i zachodniej Ukrainy.

Dość rzadkim znaleziskiem na obszarach pozalimesowych są również asy z II wieku, w Jakuszowicach reprezentowane przez dwa egzemplarze Faustyny II. Interesujący jest przy tym fakt, że w Opatkowicach gm. Proszowice w pobliżu Krakowa, na osadzie kultury przeworskiej wykazującej wiele cech wspólnych z osadą w Jakuszowicach, obok denarów, subaeratów i macedońskiej monety autonomicznej (z 242 r. po Chr.), znaleziono as Antonina Piusa.

Do bardziej popularnych odkryć z terenów Barbaricum należą natomiast kraincowo zdewaluowane antoniniany drugiej połowy III wieku, znane z Jakuszowic z dwu egzemplarzy – prawdopodobnie Klaudiusza Gockiego i jednego z Tetrykusów. Antoniniany z tego okresu występują dosyć licznie także na terenach Małopolski, choć emisje Imperium Galiarum koncentrują się raczej na obszarach kultury wielbarskiej – zwłaszcza na Pomorzu. Antoninian Klaudiusza II został znaleziony w położonej w pobliżu Jakuszowic osadzie w Mysławczycach, woj. krakowskie oraz na cmentarzysku w Opatowie, woj. częstochowskie. Za bardzo interesujący można uznać przy tym fakt, że jedyne antoniniany zarejestrowane w słynnej wurdzie w Feddersen Wierde reprezentują właśnie emisje Klaudiusza II i Tetrykusów.

Do dość często spotykanych na obszarze Małopolski należy zaliczyć także monety „brązowe” drugiej połowy IV wieku, reprezentowane w Jakuszowicach przez jeden egzemplarz Walensa. Dziwi natomiast brak jak dotąd wśród znalezisk z Jakuszowic follisów dynastii Konstantynów, bardzo licznie spotykanych zwłaszcza na południowych obszarach Małopolski.

Na zakończenie tego krótkiego omówienia monet rzymskich z Jakuszowic należy postawić najistotniejsze pytanie. W jakim stopniu duża liczba znalezisk, w tym licznych egzemplarzy nietypowych, świadczy o wyjątkowej roli, jaka mogła odgrywać w okresie późnorzymskim ta osada, w jakim zaś jest rezultatem niesłychanie pieczołowicie prowadzonych badań z konsekwentnym wykorzystaniem wykrywaczy metali? Do tej pory dysponowaliśmy jedynie pojedynczymi znaleziskami monet z terenów osad, dokonywanymi z reguły przypadkowo; jeśli nawet odkryte zostały w trakcie badań wykopaliskowych, to najczęściej poza kontekstem archeologicznym. Prospekcja terenowa z użyciem wykrywaczy metali prowadzona niestety niesystematycznie na innych osadach kultury przeworskiej z terenów Małopolski obfitych w materiał z młodszego okresu wpływów rzymskich, takich jak np. Opatkowice czy Pełczyska woj. kieleckie, wskazuje na liczną obecność monet rzymskich. Należy przy tym wyraźnie podkreślić, że zarejestrowanie zwłaszcza źle zachowanej, skorodowanej, oblepionej gliną monety, bez pomocy detektora jest

w praktyce niemożliwe. Każdy kto w warunkach polowych posługiwał się wykrywaczem wie jak trudne bywa odróżnienie grudki gliny czy kamienia od kawałka metalu i jak pomocny w tym względzie jest właśnie detektor. Stąd też zapewne tak niewiele monet rzymskich zostało do tej pory zarejestrowanych w trakcie badań ze środkowoeuropejskiego Barbaricum, w odróżnieniu od stanowisk z terenów Danii, gdzie wykrywacze stosuje się od ponad 15 lat.

Z odpowiedzią na pytanie w jakim stopniu fenomen znalezisk monet z Jakuszowic jest rezultatem badań, w jakim zaś wyjątkowej roli tego obiektu, musimy się zatem wstrzymać do czasu przeprowadzenia równie pieczołowitych wykopalisk na innych rozległych osadach kultury przeworskiej na terenach Małopolski, lub co najmniej systematycznej ich prospekcji z wykorzystaniem wykrywaczy metali.

















