

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XIII

MUZEUM NARODOWE W KRAKOWIE
SEKCJA NUMIZMATYCZNA
KOMISJI ARCHEOLOGICZNEJ PAN
ODDZIAŁ W KRAKOWIE

Kraków 2018



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Bogumiła Haczewska (1943–2017). Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum, September 1995. Photo: I. Feldblum

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31 grudnia 2017 roku zmarła Bogumiła Haczewska (1943–2017), emerytowany, wieloletni pracownik i kierownik Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie, znawczyni mennictwa średniowiecznego i gdańskiego, zastępca redaktora i członek komitetu redakcyjnego *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. Była osobą mocno zaangażowaną w działalność społeczną: reaktywowała w 1989 roku w Muzeum Narodowym Związek Zawodowy „Solidarność”, działała w Towarzystwie Przyjaciół Muzeum im. Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego, zakładała Stowarzyszenie Muzealników Polskich, najważniejszą dziś organizację skupiającą pracowników polskich muzeów. Niezwykle pracowita, świadoma odpowiedzialności wynikającej ze sprawowanych przez siebie funkcji, całą sobą oddana była Gabinetowi Numizmatycznemu.

Jej pamięci poświęcamy XIII tom *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*, nie mając wątpliwości, że czasopismo to nie powstałoby bez jej zaangażowania.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you Volume XIII of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. In accordance with our customary practice, all the texts concerned with subjects of international interest or significance have been published in the conference languages, while those of more relevance to Polish readers – in Polish. Information for prospective authors as well as previously published volumes of our journal can be found at www.mnk.pl.

A worker of many years at the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow and then the cabinet's director before she retired, Bogumiła Haczewska (1943–2017) passed away on December 31, 2017. An expert on medieval coinage and coinage from Gdańsk, Haczewska was deputy editor and a member of the editorial committee of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. Whether she was reactivating the Solidarity labor union at the National Museum in 1989 or busy doing work for the Association of Benefactors of the Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum or else putting together the Association of Polish Museologists, the most important organization for employees at Polish museums, Haczewska was heavily engaged in doing social work. An exceptionally hard worker, Haczewska was conscious of the responsibility resulting from the offices she held, giving her whole self to the Numismatic Cabinet.

It is in memory of Bogumiła Haczewska that we dedicate the 13th volume of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*, there being no doubt that the journal would never have been created without her full commitment.

The Editors

ARNAUD SUSPÈNE, VINCENT DROST, ANDREW BURNETT,
LAURENT BRICAULT

Rome et les provinces. Monnayage et histoire. Mélanges offerts à Michel Amandry.

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A festschrift is a book honoring someone who has been doing outstanding research for many years. One such book has been published for Michel Amandry, a brilliant numismatist and the director of the Cabinet des Médailles of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF).

This book is a collection of thirty-one articles written by eminent scholars from around the whole world. All of the articles are tied to Amandry's academic work and activities, and it is to him that the book has been dedicated. The texts cover numismatic issues – broadly understood – having to do with Rome and the provinces, mainly during the time of the Roman Republic and that of the Roman Empire. Not only is this a work honoring an outstanding researcher, but it is also an important compendium of knowledge. It used to be the case that provincial coinage was avoided as a subject of study, especially against the background of imperial coinage; hence, the need for insightful research is enormous. While most of the articles are written in French, some are written in English and Italian. Many of these articles are accompanied by catalogues and illustrations of coins, which can be made use of for further studies, especially alongside the next volumes of *Roman Provincial Coinage*, which are still in the process of being written.

The introduction to our festschrift tells us about the work and achievements of Michel Amandry and provides us with a bibliography of his works. Amandry has authored eighteen books and edited twenty more; he has also written over three-hundred articles on Greek, Roman, and Roman provincial numismatics. The first work in our collection is on a portrait of Jean-Jacques Barthélemy – painted by Jacques-Louis David – and its connections to other works by various artists. The keeper of the royal Cabinet des Médailles in Paris, Barthélemy added to the cabinet's collection a number of new artifacts from his trips to Italy. He was also the author of essays, novels, and a great correspondence that today is a valuable source of information. And so, citing from a number of these letters, the author of this first article takes us on a trip to 17th-century France and Italy, at the same time showing us the academic debates that were current at that time, not to mention the travel disputes that inevitably erupted.

Some of the articles address issues to do with hoards and monetary finds and thus with the circulation of coins. Michael Amandry has authored a number of works concerning these issues.¹ The discovery of three small hoards in the 19th and 20th centuries is addressed by one of the book's contributors. Thus far not addressed in any studies, it may be that these hoards can provide us with somewhat more information about the circulation of Hellenistic coins in the lands of Italy. Another chapter in our book attempts to identify the Iberian mint that released two issues of coins, dated to between the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, with the legend of Kili. Monetary finds are an important issue touched upon in the book. Not only do they reflect the circulation of particular coins within a given area, but they also reflect the events that took place as well as the role that the coins played. One of the articles considers medals from the age of the Antonines and their archaeological context; it also considers the purpose and date of these medals. Could hoards in Western Gaul from the 3rd century have been deposited during the invasions that take place during the reigns of Gallienus (253–268) and Postumus (260–269)? Analyzing both numismatic and historical sources, it is this question that the next author attempts to answer. One of the work's chapters, consisting of an up-to-date list of the published literature, is a very helpful source of information for further studies, especially in relation to the finds and circulation of coins in the lands of Asia Minor.

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The origins of coinage; the forms coins took; the reasons they were created; their dissemination – these are all subjects that are still current. One of the chapters is devoted to observations on the beginning of the monetary system in Rome. According to Pliny, the introduction of money took place in the age of Servius Tullius,² but perhaps it should be dated to a period even earlier than this? Against the backdrop of the theories of leading economists – ones like Keynes, Knapp, and Menger – this article analyzes a number of factors, such as the ideas behind the concept of money, units of money, and currency.

Another question addressed by Michel Amandry was the coinage of Mark Antony, also called “des préfets de la flotte”, which was issued by L. Calpurnius Bibulus, L. Sempronius Atratinus, and M. Oppius Capito.³ At this point, the sestertius was issued as a bronze piece, and the value of this coin appeared in Greek lettering, thus increasing the area in which it could circulate.⁴ A number of coins of this type entered into the collection of Rick B. Witschonke, an American collector who was passionate about numismatics. Some of these coins now make up part of the

¹ Including the following: AMANDRY 1978; IDEM 1989; IDEM 1993; IDEM 1994; and IDEM 1996.

² Plin., *HN*, 33.42–43.

³ Including: AMANDRY 1986; IDEM 2008.

⁴ AMANDRY, BURNETT et AL. 1992: 284–285.

collection of the American Numismatic Society; others can be found in the Cabinet des Médailles de Paris. While the article on this subject in our book is one of the first studies of Witschonke's collection, which was made up of about 3,700 coins, the next chapter consists in an interesting analysis and comparison of the production of the issues of Mark Antony and Cleopatra in various centers of the East.

One of the articles in our book describes metallographic research with regard to the reform that resulted in the use of orichalcum. Taking into account the influence of imperial coinage on Gaulish coinage, this article also describes the research of this kind conducted on a variety of issues, including those of the CONTVOTOS, ATECTORI, and VERCA types. The influence of monetary reform on the bronze coinage of particular centers in the age of Augustus is the subject of another chapter. The book also includes the results of metallographic studies of gold coins issued by Galba, Vitellius, and Vespasian in the Western provinces during the years 68–69.

A number of articles address problems concerning the exact chronology of particular issues. And so, the silver coins of Juba II (25 BC–AD 23), the ruler of Mauretania, are another subject covered in the book. Only a few of the coins of this ruler have a precise chronology. Most of them are coins without a date, identified on the basis of particular iconographic and stylistic features. The article considers a number of different series with the image of Ptolemy, Juba II's son, and a lion, as well as their possible chronological ordering.

One of the problems highlighted by the editors of *Roman Provincial Coinage* consisted in the correct attribution and establishment of the chronology of pseudo-autonomous issues.⁵ Some of the coins, however, may have certain elements that enable us to give the issue a more precise date or to attribute them correctly. We can see one example here in the coins that were probably issued in Laodicea ad Mare during the age of Constans. The author of an article on this subject analyzes particular issues and indicates their attribution and chronology. With regard to the topic of pseudo-autonomous coins, another article is on the possible identification of a portrait of Diva Paulina, the wife of Maximinus Thrax (235–238), issued in Tralles, Lydia. The empress did not live very long, nor was she particularly well-known; hence, the fact that her presence is so scanty in many sources.

Provincial coinage is characterized by its large variety. Artifacts in the form of coins from “pieds de sanglier” issued during the age of Augustus in the Colony of Nemausus are the subject of yet another article. The questions related to these very specific issues focus on their purpose, recipients, and production.

⁵ *Ibidem*: 41–42; JOHNSTON 1985: 90.

In recent years, there has been a great deal of interest among researchers in the coinage of Nerva (96–98).⁶ Another issue that our festschrift addresses is that of coins with a titulature that refers to Divus Nerva; these coins were not issued until the latter years of the reign of Trajan (98–117), which is to say in AD 112/113. We know of posthumous references to the emperor from both imperial and provincial coins. The article under discussion here addresses issues to do with the production and chronology of these coins but also propaganda. Despite the magnificence of Trajan's reign, it is not well represented in historical sources.⁷ One problem lies in establishing an exact chronology of certain facts. Some of the articles consider, on the basis of the numismatic, historical, and epigraphic sources, the moniker given to the emperor – that of Optimus. Another text of great interest is the short article on the Hellenistic coin die on a Roman coin of Scepsis with the image of Trajan on the obverse.

Issues in particular provinces could have been produced in the name of the magistrates exercising authority. One of the book's articles addresses the issues of one of the magistrates of Mylasa, Caria, during the reign of Hadrian (117–138), this being the magistrate M. Julius Damianus I. The author of this work investigated particular coins from preceding years as well as the titles and titulature of the officers in various centers and over different periods. Another article also addresses the titulature of Roman provincial coinage, with the authors of this article taking us to the regions of Pontus, Pamphylia, and Armenia. This chapter includes an extensive catalogue of coins from particular centers and thus shows the similarities, as well as the differences, in the forms during the age of the empire.

During the reign of Septimius Severus (193–211), coins were issued by forty-two centers in Peloponnesus; during the age of Commodus (180–192), they were only issued by five. The increase in the production of coins was supposed to have been caused by the payments that were given to soldiers for taking part in the campaigns in the East. It was the aim of the authors of this article to differentiate between the mints that were in operation at the time, to distinguish the regional pattern, and to give a more exact chronology.

Of course the issues that the book addresses concerning provincial coinage would not be complete without iconographic analyses. Thus, one of the book's articles examines the representations on the coins of Apamea, Phrygia, during the reigns of Septimius Severus, Macrinus (217–218), and Elagabalus (218–222); their denominations are also examined. Images of Serapis, Isis, and Harpokrates had already appeared on a few issues of various provincial cities.

⁶ ELKINS 2017.

⁷ BENNETT 1997(2015): 13–14.

Yet another article addresses the same motifs, which were present on the bronze coins of Aspendos during the reign of Severus Alexander (222–235). This article is a thorough iconographic analysis that also relates to the tradition of images during the reigns of earlier rulers. Other issues that are thoroughly discussed include the following: the solar cult in the years 260–270 as well as the iconographic evolution that is associated with it; the imitations of coins with the image of Tetricus I (270–273) in a radiate crown; the donativa issued in Ticinium during the reign of Probus (276–282); and the motif *Utilitas Publica* in light of the reform of Diocletian (284–305).

Coins can commemorate certain important events. For example, the *Adventus* type was usually tied to the ruler's appearance in some province. This is true of the visit made by Gordian III (238–244) in 239 to Antioch, which was one of the most important centers and provincial mints during the Roman period. A few issues, both imperial and provincial, are analyzed.

The mint in Temenothyrae, Lidia, during the age of Valerian (253–260) and Gallienus is also discussed. The results of the research on this subject are interesting and important because they describe the current state of research on the provincial coinage of this period by one of the editors of Volume X of *Roman Provincial Coinage*, which has yet to be published.

Reading the book under discussion here, one is struck by the extraordinary diversity of topics that are addressed, not only with respect to the issues that are covered but also with respect to their chronology. I have tried to separate particular articles into different categories – categories tied to finds, metallographic research, iconography, etc. Unfortunately, because of the wide range of issues covered, this was not always possible. On one hand, this shows one of the characteristics of provincial coinage: its distinctness and fluidity, which just goes to show that further research is necessary. On the other hand, many of the articles have been provided with additional commentary referring to the choice of topic and its relation to Amandry, to whom the book is dedicated. Thus, it shows the broad spectrum of Amandry's research interests. Additional comments reflect the great respect that he enjoys both with regard to his work as a scholar but also to who he is as a person. The book is thus not only a collection of articles by an exceptional group of specialists but also people whom Amandry can count as friends, thus emphasizing the book's special commemorative character.

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