

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XIV

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

Kraków 2019



Ministerstwo Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego

Tłumaczenie tekstów oraz korekta językowa native speakerów tekstów
artykułów naukowych oraz recenzji naukowych w tomach XIII (2018) i XIV (2019)
finansowane w ramach umowy 790/P-DUN/2018 ze środków
Ministra Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego
przeznaczonych na działalność upowszechniającą naukę.

The translation and the proofreading by a native speaker of the texts
of academic articles and reviews in the volumes XIII (2018) and XIV (2019)
financed as part of the Agreement 790/P-DUN/2018 from the funds
of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education allocated for the purpose
of promoting and propagating science.

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE

Tom XIV

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

Kraków 2019

Komitet naukowy / Scientific Committee:

Prof. Peter van Alfen, Prof. Michael Alram, Prof. Aleksander Bursche, Prof. François de Callataÿ, Dr Karsten Dahmen, Prof. Georges Depeyrot, Dr Haim Gitler, Zofia Gołubiew, Prof. Wiesław Kaczanowicz, Elżbieta Korczyńska, Prof. Katerini Liampi, Prof. Adam Małkiewicz, Prof. Andrew Meadows, Prof. Mariusz Mielczarek, Dr Jiří Militký, Prof. Janusz A. Ostrowski, Prof. Maciej Salamon, Prof. Bernhard Weissner

Redakcja / Editorial Board:

Redaktor / Editor in Chief – Jarosław Bodzek

Zastępca redaktora / Associate Editor – Mateusz Woźniak

Sekretarze / Secretaries – Dorota Malarczyk, Anna Bochnak, Barbara Zając

Redaktor tematyczny / Theme Editor:

Peter van Alfen

Redaktor językowy / Linguistic Editor:

Peter van Alfen

Recenzenci / Reviewers:

Prof. Bartosz Awianowicz, Prof. Katarzyna Balbuza, Dr Barbara Butent-Stefaniak, Dr Witold Garbaczewski, Dr Adam Kędzierski, Dr Hab. Agata Kluczek, Dr Koray Konuk, Dr Piotr N. Kotowicz, Dr Kyrilo Myzgin, Dr Dariusz Niemiec, Prof. Marek Olbrycht, Prof. Zenon Piech, Dr Hab. Vladimir F. Stolba, Dr Klaus Vondrovec, Dr Eliza Walczak, Dr Tomasz Więcek, Dr David Wigg-Wolf, Dr Hab. Marcin Wołoszyn

Redaktorzy prowadzący / Commissioning Editors:

Dorota Malarczyk, Anna Kowalczyk

Tłumaczenia / Translations:

David Daniel, Grzegorz Haczewski

Korekta / Proofreading:

Aedaan Shaw

Projekt graficzny i typografia / Graphic Design and Desktop Publishing:

Luiza Berdak

Skład i łamanie | Typesetting and Page Layout:

Katarzyna Poznańska

Adres redakcji / Address of the Editorial Office:

Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie

ul. Józefa Piłsudskiego 12, 31-109 Kraków

tel. (+48) 12 433 58 50

e-mail: notae@mnk.pl

<http://mnk.pl/notae-numismatacae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>

Wyłącznie odpowiedzialność za przestrzeganie praw autorskich dotyczących materiału ilustracyjnego ponoszą autorzy tekstów.
Authors of the texts bear the sole responsibility for observing the copyright illustrations.

Wersją pierwotną pisma *Notae Numismatacae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* jest wersja elektroniczna.

The electronic edition of the *Notae Numismatacae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* is treated as its original version.

© Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie i Autorzy, 2019

ISSN 1426-5435

SPIS TREŚCI / CONTENTS

- 11 Od redakcji
12 From the Editors

ARTYKUŁY / ARTICLES

- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
15 The Satraps of Caria and the Lycians in the Achaemenid Period: Where is the Numismatic Evidence?
Satrapowie Karii i Licyjczycy w okresie Achemenidów: czy istnieją świadectwa numizmatyczne?
- EMANUEL PETAC, AUREL VÎLCU
43 About the Diobols Hoard of Apollonia Pontica and Mesembria Discovered in 1911 in Constanța (Ancient Tomis)
O skarbie dioboli Apollonii Pontyjskiej i Mesembrii odkrytym w 1911 r. w Konstancy (starożytnej Tomi)
- YANNIS STOYAS
59 Wheat-Ears and Owls. Remarks on Thessalian Coins with Countermarks
Kłosy i sowy. Uwagi na temat kontramarkowanych monet tesalskich
- MATEUSZ OKOŃSKI
93 Images of Central European *externae gentes* in Trajan's Monetary Iconography and Their Role in the Propaganda of the Imperial Era
Wizerunki środkowoeuropejskich externae gentes w ikonografii monetarnej Trajana i ich pozycja w propagandzie imperialnej epoki
- BARBARA ZAJĄC
123 The Roman Imperial Coinage Model for Some Provincial Coins of Bithynia and Pontus Struck During the Reign of Trajan (98–117)
Rzymskie mennictwo imperialne jako wzór dla niektórych monet Bitynii i Pontu bitych w okresie rządów Trajana (98–117)
- ARKADIUSZ DYMOWSKI
149 The Problem of the Presence of Barbarian Imitations of Roman Imperial Denarii in the Lands of Present-Day Poland. An Attempt at a Balance
Problem występowania barbarzyńskich naśladownictw denarów rzymskich na terenie obecnej Polski. Próba bilansu
- VITAL' SIDAROVICH
183 New Find of Gold Roman Coin-Pendants in the South-West of Belarus
Nowe znalezisko złotych rzymskich monet-zawieszek z południowo-zachodniej Białorusi

- 197 KYRYLO MYZGIN, STEPAN STEPANENKO, YURI SYTYI
Discovery of a Panticapaeum Coin at the Shestovytsya Early Medieval Settlement
Znalezisko monety pantikapejskiej z wczesnośredniowiecznej osady Szestowica
- 221 KRZYSZTOF TUNIA, MATEUSZ WOŹNIAK
Coins from an Early-Medieval Burial Ground in Stręgoborzyce, Krakow District
Monety z cmentarzyska wczesnośredniowiecznego w Stręgoborzycach, pow. Kraków
- 249 DARIUSZ ROZMUS
Early Medieval Lead “Weights” from Młoszowa (near Trzebinia)
Wczesnośredniowieczne „ciężarki” ołowiane z Młoszowej k. Trzebini
- 263 MICHAŁ ZAWADZKI
Remarks on Changes in the Iconography of Jagiellonian Crown Coins
Uwagi o zmianach w ikonografii koronnych monet jagiellońskich
- 281 ANNA BOCHNAK, IWONA MŁODKOWSKA-PRZEPIÓROWSKA
A Seventeenth-Century Hoard of Coins Found at the Cemetery near the Church Dedicated to St. Barbara in the Old Town of Częstochowa
Siedemnastowieczny skarb monet znaleziony na cmentarzu przy kościele pw. św. Barbary na Starym Mieście w Częstochowie

RECENZJE / REVIEWS

- 327 JAROSŁAW BODZEK
WILHELM MÜSELER
Lykische Münzen in europäischen Privatsammlungen, (Gephyra Monographien 4), Istanbul 2016, 207 pages, 29 plates; ISBN 978-605-396-421-6
- 335 JAROSŁAW BODZEK
MARIUSZ MIELCZAREK
Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Poland. Vol. I: The Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum in Łódź. Part 3: Bosphorus-Cilicia, The Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, The Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków–Warszawa 2016, 122 pages, 42 plates, indices; ISBN 978-83-7676-258-6
- 338 JAROSŁAW BODZEK
ELIZA WALCZAK, ALEKSANDRA KRZYŻANOWSKA
Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Poland. Vol. II: The National Museum in Warsaw. Part 1: The Northern Black Sea Coast: Chersonesus-Bosporus, The Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, Kraków–Warszawa 2016, 130 pages, 53 plates, indices; ISBN 978-83-7676-200-5

ELIZA WALCZAK

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Poland. Vol. II: The National Museum in Warsaw. Part 2: The Northern Black Sea Coast: Bosphoran Rulers, The Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, The Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, The National Museum in Warsaw, Kraków–Warszawa 2017, 174 pages, 71 plates, indices; ISBN 978-83-7676-280-7

ELIZA WALCZAK

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Poland. Vol. II: The National Museum in Warsaw. Part 3: The Northern Black Sea Coast: Bosphoran Rulers – Sarmatia, The Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, The Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, The National Museum in Warsaw, Kraków–Warszawa 2018, 168 pages, 66 plates, indices; ISBN 978-83-7676-304-0

EVGENI I. PAUNOV

342 JAROSŁAW BODZEK

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Poland. Vol. III: The National Museum in Cracow. Part 3: Thrace and Pontus, The Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, The Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, The National Museum in Krakow, Kraków–Warszawa 2018, 148 pages, 58 plates, indices; ISBN 978-83-7676-305-7

SZYMON JELLONEK

343 MAREK BUDAJ, JÁN HUNKA

Nálezy Mincí na Slovensku / Coin Finds in Slovakia. V/1. Archeologický Ústav Sav Historické Múzeum SNM, Bratislava–Nitra 2018, 260 pages; ISBN 978-80-8196-026-0

KRONIKA / CHRONICLE

MATEUSZ WOŹNIAK

347 Kronika Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (2018)

354 *The Chronicle of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow (2018)*

JAROSŁAW BODZEK

363 Kronika Sekcji Numizmatycznej Komisji Archeologicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk Oddział w Krakowie (2018)

365 *The Chronicle of the Numismatic Section of the Commission on Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Krakow Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences) (2018)*

BARBARA ZAJĄC, SZYMON JELLONEK, PAULINA KOCZWARA

367 *Pecunia Omnes Vincit. International Numismatic and Economic Conferences (2013–2018)*

NEKROLOG / OBITUARY

JAROSŁAW BODZEK

373 Stefan Skowronek (16 stycznia 1928 – 11 czerwca 2019)

379 *Stefan Skowronek (January 16, 1928 – June 11, 2019)*

386 Bibliografia wybranych prac numizmatycznych prof. Stefana Skowronka

Selected Bibliography of Prof. Stefan Skowronek's Numismatic Works



Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019) podczas wykopalisk archeologicznych w Egipcie (1960/1961)
Ze zbiorów Ośrodka Dokumentacji Filmowej Nauki Polskiej Uniwersytetu Pedagogicznego w Krakowie
Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019) during archaeological excavation in Egypt (1960/1961)
From the Center of Visual Documentation of Polish Science (Pedagogical University of Cracow)

Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XIV *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*. Zgodnie z przyjętymi przez nas zasadami wszystkie teksty publikujemy w językach kongresowych, z angielskimi i polskimi abstraktami. Polskojęzyczne wersje tekstów odnoszących się w większym stopniu do zainteresowań czytelnika polskiego są zamieszczone w formie plików PDF na stronie internetowej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). W podobny sposób udostępniamy cały obecny tom oraz tomy archiwalne. Na stronie internetowej dostępne są ponadto wszelkie informacje ogólne o czasopiśmie oraz instrukcje dla autorów i recenzentów.

11 czerwca 2019 r. w wieku 91 lat odszedł prof. dr hab. Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019), nestor polskiej numizmatyki, wieloletni pracownik i kierownik Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie, wybitny znawca numizmatyki antycznej, wykładowca i pracownik Uniwersytetu Pedagogicznego w Krakowie, wykładowca Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, członek wielu towarzystw i organizacji naukowych, w tym członek honorowy Sekcji Numizmatycznej Komisji Archeologicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk Oddział w Krakowie.

Jego pamięci poświęcamy XIV tom *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*, czasopisma, które mocno wspierał jako autor i członek Komitetu Naukowego.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present volume XIV of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* to you. In accordance with the principles that we have adopted, our texts are published in the conference languages with English and Polish abstracts. The Polish-language versions of the texts that are more relevant to the interests of the Polish reader can be found as PDFs on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). Similarly, the whole of the present volume is available online, as are previously published volumes of the journal. The website also contains general information about the journal as well as information for prospective authors and reviewers.

Prof. Dr. Hab. Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019), the doyen of Polish numismatics, died on June 11, 2019, at the age of 91. For many years, he worked as an employee – and then as head – of the Numismatic Cabinet at the National Museum of Krakow. He was also a lecturer and employee of the Pedagogical University of Krakow, a lecturer at the Jagiellonian University, and a member of numerous scientific societies and organizations, having honorary membership status at the Krakow branch of the Numismatic Section of the Polish Academy of Sciences' Commission on Archaeology.

It is to his enduring memory that we dedicate volume XIV of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*, a journal that he helped to support as both an author and as a member of the Scientific Committee.

The Editors

VITAL' SIDAROVICH

Belarusian State University, Minsk

New Find of Gold Roman Coin-Pendants in the South-West of Belarus

ABSTRACT: In the spring of 2018 a set of seven gold pendants made of solidi from the Constantinian period was found by a treasure hunter near Bronnaja Hara village in the left-bank watershed of the Yaselda River, a left tributary of the Prypiat River. The six coins available for study were struck between the years 335 and 347. All of them had fluted suspension loops attached, uniform in type, and pointing to the integral rather than combined nature of the set. The coin-pendants could either be a hoard or a part of a funeral assemblage belonging to a representative of an East Germanic elite since, according to recent research by Belarusian researchers, the basin of the Yaselda River was a part of the settlement area of the Wielbark culture tribes.

KEY WORDS: Belarus, Roman Gold Coins, Barbaricum, solidi, Wielbark culture

ABSTRAKT: *Nowe znalezisko złotych rzymskich monet-zawieszek z południowo-zachodniej Białorusi*

Wiosną 2018 r., w pobliżu wioski Bronnaja Hara na lewym brzegu rzeki Jasiółdy (lewy dopływ Prypeci), został znaleziony przez poszukiwacza skarbów zespół siedmiu złotych zawieszek wykonanych z solidów z czasów dynastii konstantyńskiej. Sześć monet, które udostępniono do badań, zostało wybitych w latach 335–347. Wszystkie egzemplarze miały przymocowane jednolitego typu kanelurowane uszka do zawieszenia, co wskazuje raczej na integralny, niż wtórnie łączony charakter depozytu. Opisywany zespół monet-zawieszek może być interpretowany jako skarb lub część wyposażenia grobowego należącego do przedstawiciela wschodniogermańskiej elity, ponieważ według najnowszych ustaleń białoruskich badaczy dorzecze rzeki Jasiółdy należało do obszaru osadnictwa kultury wielbarskiej.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: Białoruś, złote monety rzymskie, Barbaricum, solidy, kultura wielbarska

A set of pendants made of gold solidi from the Roman Empire was found by a treasure hunter near the village Bronnaja Hara (Byaroza raion, Brest Voblast') in the spring of 2018. It consisted of seven coins fitted out with gold suspension loops. Information about the find and pictures of the coins were given to me directly by the finder via both Viber and telephone. Moreover, pictures of two of the coins were published on Violity, a forum for treasure hunters.¹ The site of the find lies in the left-bank watershed of the Yaselda River, a left tributary of the Prypiat River. All of the coins are now in various private collections. Six of them were available for the study; all struck in the name of Constantine the Great and his sons Constans and Constantius II between years 335 and 347.²

Gold Roman imperial coins are relatively rare in Belarus, with just five finds registered to date (Map 1), including two single and three collective finds (with two, five and seven coins). The total number of the coins is sixteen specimens, of which eight are aurei and eight solidi.

Information on single finds of gold Roman coins is very scarce. So, for example, "a gold coin of the Roman emperor Trajan" was found near the village of Vierchmień, Ihumien uyezd, Minsk governorate³ (now a village in the Smaliavičy region of the Minsk voblast') in the first half of the 1880's. A. Cynkałowski noted a find of a Trajan gold coin near the Piarkovičy village (Polish Pirkowicze), Drahičyn raion, Brest voblast'.⁴ It is quite probable that these were aurei of Trajan Decius (249–251), much more commonly found in the territory of Barbaricum than gold emissions of Marcus Ulpius Nerva Traianus (98–117).⁵ Unfortunately, it is not known if these coins were transformed into pendants, but this is quite likely.

Two gold coins – an aureus of Carinus and a solidus of Valens, turned into pendants, were found in 1931 near the village of Viata, Miory raion, Vicebsk voblast'.⁶ While the aureus of Carinus only had a hole which was not aligned with the emperor's head, the solidus of Valens has both a hole (below the emperor's bust) and the remains of a suspension loop opposite the hole (above Valens's head). Only a hook in the form of a triangular granulation remained from the loop, which permits its identification as one of the loop types in group III or IV of A. Bursche.⁷

A series of pierced aurei from the years 249–251 was found in 2011 near the village of Ambilieŭcy, Ščučyn raion, Hrodna voblast', by treasure hunters,

¹ <https://forum.violity.com/viewtopic.php?t=1889174>.

² A still another coin was, according to the finder, "exactly the same as the other ones".

³ ZAVITNEVICH 1886: 591–592.

⁴ CYNKAŁOWSKI 1961: 133, no. 61.

⁵ See for example: MYZGIN 2017: Fig. 1.

⁶ SIDAROVICH 2008: 9, 11.

⁷ BURSCHE 1998: 132–134.

including two coins with representations of Trajan Decius and three with portraits of Herennia Etruscilla, Herennius Etruscus and Hostilian, one with each portrait.⁸ The nature of the perforations differs between the coins. The two aurei of Trajan Decius have one wide hole each. The aurei of Herennius Etruscus and Hostilian are pierced in different ways: one wide hole, identical as on the coins of Trajan Decius and one quite small. A similar set of holes might have been present on the coin of Herennia Etruscilla, but this specimen was preserved in an incomplete manner.

A. Bursche holds that the aurei of Trajan Decius and those of his direct predecessors, found on the territory of the Wielbark and Chernyakhov cultures, are evidence of the participation of the Goths in their victory at the battle of Abritus.⁹ The vast majority of these coins had been turned into pendants, and virtually all of them by means of perforation. The location of the find, near the village of Ambilieŭcy, is situated far enough from the hitherto known relics of the Wielbark culture – in the right-bank part of the Neman River watershed. Nevertheless, this area was probably one of the zones of expansion of the Wielbark culture or of active Gothic influence. This is corroborated by numerous finds by “amateurs” in the Ščučyn raion and neighboring districts of Roman era artefacts, primarily Roman denarii, fibulae, axe-like pendants and others.

Therefore, prior to 2018, only one find of a gold coin from the 4th century was known – the Valens solidus from Viata, which makes the find in Bronnaja Hara exceptionally important. The assemblage of coins included at least seven solidi of the Constantinian dynasty.

Six coins were available for study (Pl. 1), struck in Constantinople, Antioch and Siscia within a quite narrow time interval – roughly between the years 335 and 347:

Constantine I (306–337)

1. AV, solidus, AD 335, Siscia;

5.17 g; 21 mm¹⁰

Obv.: bust of Constantine I, rosette-diademed, draped, cuirassed, r.; CONSTANTI-NVS MAX AVG.

Rev.: Victory, winged, draped, seated r. by cuirass and shield, holding shield inscribed VOT/XXX supported by Genius; VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG; in exergue -/-//SIS

RIC VII Siscia 243

⁸ BURSICHE 2013: 154, Pl. 36, 10.

⁹ *Ibidem*: 158.

¹⁰ Unfortunately, the coins are in private hands, and it was impossible for the author to weigh each of the individual coins. The information about the weight of the three coins was attained from I. Shtalenkov, a numismatist from Minsk, who was able to weigh them at the Collectors' Club in Minsk. I provide the approximate diameter as seen in the photographs. The axes of the coins are unknown.

Constans (333–337–350)**2. AV, solidus, AD 335, Siscia**

?; 21 mm

Obv.: bust of Constans, laureate, draped, cuirassed, r.; FL CONSTANTIS BEA C*Rev.*: Constans, draped, cuirassed, cloak displayed, standing r., holding transverse spear in r. hand and globe in l. hand; PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS; in exergue -/-//palm branch – SIS – palm branch.

RIC VII Siscia 246

3. AV, solidus, AD 337–340, Siscia

?; ?

Obv.: bust of Constans, rosette-diademed, draped, cuirassed, r.; CONSTAN-S P F AVG.*Rev.*: Constans, diademed, draped, cuirassed, standing l., holding standard with Chi-Rho on banner in r. hand and spear in l.; to r., Victory, standing, crowning emperor with wreath and palm; SPES REI – PVBLICAE; in exergue -/-//dot-SIS-dot

RIC VIII Siscia 10

4. AV, solidus, AD 337–347, Antioch

5.03 g; 22 mm

Obv.: bust of Constans, pearl-diademed, draped, cuirassed, r.; FL IVL CONS-TANS PERP AVG.*Rev.*: Victory, winged, draped, seated r. on cuirass, supporting a shield inscribed VOT/V/ MVLT/X on her l. knee; a small Genius supports the shield with both hands; VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM; in exergue -/-//SMANZ

RIC VIII Antioch 29

Constantius II (324–337–361)**5. AV, solidus, AD 337–340, Constantinople**

?; 22 mm

Obv.: bust of Constantius II, rosette-diademed, draped, cuirassed, r.; D N CONSTA-NTIVS AVG*Rev.*: VOT/XV/●/MVLT/XX within a wreath; FELICITAS REI PVBLICE; in exergue -/-//CONS.

RIC VIII, Constantinople 11

6. AV, solidus, AD 337–347, Antioch

4.95 g; ?

Obv.: bust of Constantius II, pearl-diademed, draped, cuirassed, r.;

FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS PERP AVG

Rev.: Victory, winged, draped, seated r. on cuirass, supporting a shield inscribed VOT/XV/ MVLT/XX on her l. knee; a small Genius supports the shield with both hands; VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM; in exergue -/-//SMANΔ.

RIC VIII Antioch 25

The suspension loops for all the pendants were executed by means of the same technique – from a double fluted plate riveted to the coins' edge. According to the typology proposed by A. Bursche,¹¹ the suspension loops from the Bronnaja Hara belong to the first type of group III (variety *b*) – “plain loop with double fluting, without decoration either on the loop itself or at the base”. The variety of straight, double fluted loops is one the most usual for pendants made from gold coins.¹² The middle “rib” on the pendant bushes is wider than the lateral ones. This variety of loop is seldom encountered on pendants from gold coins in various areas of Barbaricum.¹³ Similar loops are found also on *multipla*, for example on a binio of Constantine II from Trzebiecko (Poland, Lower Silesian Voivodeship).¹⁴

In all six known pendants from the Bronnaja Hara assemblage, the suspension loop is attached above the representation of the emperor's head (on the obverse), with a small deviation on only two specimens – the solidus of Constans from Antioch and the solidus of Constantius II from Constantinople (Pl. 1, Figs. 4 and 5).

According to the chronology presented by K. Myzgin, the solidi of the Constantinian dynasty reached the territory of East Barbaricum during the sixth stage of the Roman imperial gold coin distribution in this part of the barbarian world.¹⁵ The date of entry of the coins from the assemblage found near Bronnaja Hara should be limited, in my opinion, to the middle of the 4th century. It is also quite possible that the transfer of all these coins from Romans to Barbarians occurred simultaneously. This is suggested by the very narrow chronological interval of the solidi – years 335–347. Although large numbers of gold coin-pendants in one hoard have been noted repeatedly, usually these coins had a very widely extended chronology. For instance, the assemblage from Thüngersheim (north-western Barbaricum) included pendants made from coins with a widely dispersed chronology – from Antoninus Pius to Valerian II.¹⁶

According to K. Myzgin, the incoming solidi of the time were *donativa* given for service to the Roman Empire.¹⁷ It is noteworthy, without rejecting this view, that the presence of seven such pendants at once, likely belonging to one person, makes one to hesitate about the exclusively donative nature of these items. The cumulative origin of the assemblage, understood as the acquisition of the pendants by their last owner from various sources, is also unlikely as all loops are made along the same

¹¹ BURSCHED 1998: 131–132.

¹² *Ibidem*: 151.

¹³ See, for example *ibidem*: 152, note 145.

¹⁴ BURSCHED 2000: Pl. I, c.

¹⁵ MYZGIN 2017.

¹⁶ BURSCHED 1998: 83–84.

¹⁷ MYZGIN 2017: 38.

pattern. It may be supposed, for example, that this assemblage is an imitation of *donativa*, made from gold coins extant in the Barbaricum of the time.¹⁸ However, the solidi with suspension loops found near Bronnaja Hara were ornaments, for example they could be a part of a necklace or another composite adornment. Its owner obviously enjoyed a high standing in the barbarian society as adornment with gold coin-pendants was an elite item and it should be viewed as a demonstration of its wearer's standing.¹⁹

Two other variants of the ownership of this set also need considering – they might have belonged to a master who transformed the coins into adornments or perhaps to a merchant who was selling these adornments. In my opinion, these variants are less likely because the location of the find lies at the periphery of the area settled by Germanic tribes, but nonetheless they also should be discussed.²⁰

As information on the archeological context of the coin find near Bronnaja Hara is not available, only suppositions may be presented about the nature of their deposition. In my opinion, it could be a hoard (or a part of a hoard), or a part of a funeral assemblage, as pendants from gold coins are characteristic of Germanic barbarian elites.²¹

It is difficult to establish the date when the assemblage was hidden in the vicinity of Bronnaja Hara. The lack of accompanying finds or attachment to an archeological site allows only to indicate the *terminus post quem* – year 337. Taking into account the distance from the limits of the Roman Empire to the finding place, one may suppose that the pendants were buried no earlier than in the middle of the fourth century, that is at the end of phase C3 – beginning of phase D. Most likely, they were deposited at the beginning of the Migration Period. However, taking into account the relatively high degree of surface wear on the coins, the deposit could be set at a later date – to the late stage of phase D.

The finds of solidi of the Constantinian dynasty are quite frequent in various areas of Barbaricum. Finds in the area of Carpathian Barbaricum²² and, of course, in the territory of Ukraine, may serve as examples. The closest analogy (both in area and in suspension loop type) from Ukraine for the coins from Bronnaja Hara is a solidus of Constans (Trier, 347–348) from the Volyn oblast.²³ Other coins close in chronology are: the solidus of Constantine the Great (Nicomedia,

¹⁸ BURSCHE 1998: 162–163.

¹⁹ BEMMANN 2005: 31.

²⁰ I would like to thank Dr. Myzgin for his assistance in the preparation of this paper and his valuable suggestions concerning the interpretation of the gold coin finds.

²¹ STEUER 1999: 386.

²² PROHÁSZKA 2009.

²³ RGCB online (<http://rgcb.lach.edu.pl>): N 187. <http://rgcb.lach.edu.pl/items/show/198>

330–331) from the Ternopil oblast,²⁴ the solidus of Dalmatius (Constantinople, 335) without location,²⁵ and a solidus of Constantius II (Aquileia, 355–361) from the Poltava(?) oblast.²⁶

Nevertheless, I do not know of finds of a few and more coins with chronology and composition similar to those in the assemblage from Bronnaja Hara. Its peculiarity, as mentioned above, consisted in uniformity in type of the suspension loops and in the quite small break between the early and late dates of minting – from year 335 to 347 (in fact, the gap in dates may be shorter still). The closest in chronology appears the hoard of coins and other items from Starčevo (Northern Serbia). The inventory of the coin part of the hoard, having the *tpq* of 336 and the interval between the earliest and latest date of ca 40 years, include solidi of Constantine I and Crispus.²⁷ Apart from this hoard, a certain similarity in chronology and composition to the hoard from Bronnaja Hara can be discerned in the find from Gudme (Denmark), which included ten solidi from the Constantinian dynasty and a multiplum of Constans with a suspension loop (date – from year 337/340 to 353/355)²⁸.

Almost all (and quite probably all, with no exception) gold Roman coins found in Belarus, were pendants. It may be suggested, based on their geographical distribution, that four out of six finds may be related to the Wielbark culture. This concerns in the first place the coin from Piarkovičy near the watershed of the Pripyat and Bug rivers, and the solidi found near Bronnaja Hara in the left-bank watershed of the Yaselda River.

According to V.G. Belavets, the best Belarusian expert on the ancient Wielbark culture, our present state of knowledge does not allow us to tie the Yaselda River basin (except for where it enters into the Prypiat) to the Wielbark culture.²⁹ That we are unable to do this is indicated by the complete lack of any sites with materials from this culture in this area (Map 2). It should be emphasized that the cultural situation during the late Roman period in this part of Polesie – between the Yaselda and the upper reaches of the Prypiat – is, in practice, unknown because of the state of research. On the basis of materials attained in recent years, V.G. Belavets thinks that the population of this region were close, in terms of the culture, to the post-Zarubintsy horizon (the Kuradava type) and the Upper Dnieper variant of the Kiev culture (the Abidnia type), and that the Wielbark culture can only be tied in Belarus to

²⁴ RGCB online (<http://rgcb.lach.edu.pl>): N 181. <http://www.rgcb.lach.edu.pl/items/show/192>

²⁵ RGCB online (<http://rgcb.lach.edu.pl>): N 190 <http://www.rgcb.lach.edu.pl/items/show/201>

²⁶ RGCB online (<http://rgcb.lach.edu.pl>): N 183 <http://www.rgcb.lach.edu.pl/items/show/194>

²⁷ EREMIĆ 2014: Fig. 5; IVANIŠEVIĆ and BUGARSKI 2008.

²⁸ BURSCHE 1998: 75.

²⁹ BELAVETS 2016: 392.

the plains along the Bug River and Turov-Pinsk Polesie.³⁰ Nevertheless, the Yaselda as the left-bank tributary of the Prypiat is regarded as one of the routes used by the Gothic-Gepid tribes in order to move from the region of today's Białowieża Forest (the upper reaches of the Narew) to the Prypiat part of Polesie.³¹

A. Bursche notes that the finds of gold medallions are concentrated, first of all, in the areas occupied by the Goth, Vandal and other Germanic tribes in the third through the fourth century.³² However, similar finds are noted also in the territories settled by other non-Germanic tribes. Thus the coin from Vierchmień, which might also be a pendant, was found in the territory of the Kiev culture and pendants from Viata were found in the area settled by the Baltic tribes. Nonetheless, the pendants could have reached there from the Germanic neighbors.

It should be noted in conclusion that the find of pendants made from solidi of the fourth quarter of the fourth century in the Yaselda River basin is of great importance not only for the Ancient numismatics but also for the archaeology of the era of Roman influence. One would like to believe that, besides the Maleč hoard which was found some 30 km south-west of Bronnaja Hara and undoubtedly left by the Wielbark population,³³ this find will help in the future to establish the role of the Yaselda River as a master route of eastern Germans and of the north-western part of the Prypiat Polesie as one of territories settled by the Gothic-Gepid population.

ABBREVIATIONS

RGCB = Roman Gold Coins from Barbaricum (online: <http://rgcb.lach.edu.pl/>).

RIC = H. MATTINGLY et AL (eds.), *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vols. I–X, London 1926–2020.

REFERENCES

- BELAVETS, V.G. 2016. "Nasel'nictva vel'barskaj kul'tury ŭ gistoryka-kul'turnym razvicci zâmel' Belarusi rubyažu II/III – pačatku V st." In: O.N. LEVKO and V.G. BELAVETS (eds.), *Slavyane na territorii Belarusi v dogosudarstvennyj period*, Kn. 1, Minsk: 384–450.
- BEMMANN, J. 2005. "Zur Münz- und Münzersatzbeigabe in Gräbern der Römischen Kaiserzeit und Völkerwanderungszeit des mittel- und nordeuropäischen Barbaricum". In: H.-J. HÄBLER (ed.), *Neue Forschungsergebnisse zur nordwesteuropäischen Frühgeschichte unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der altsächsischen Kultur im heutigen Niedersachsen*, Studien zur Sachsenforschung 15, Oldenburg: 1–63.

³⁰ *Ibidem*: 392.

³¹ *Ibidem*: 394–396, Map 3.

³² BURSCHE 1998: 225–226.

³³ SIDAROVICH 2012.

- BURSCHE, A. 1998. *Złote medaliony rzymskie w Barbaricum. Symbolika prestiżu i władzy społeczeństw barbarzyńskich u schyłku starożytności*, Światowit, Supplement Series A: Antiquity II, Warszawa.
- BURSCHE, A. 2000. "Roman gold medallions in Barbaricum. Symbols of power and prestige Germanic elite in Late Antiquity". In: B. KLUGE and B. WEISSER (eds.), *Proceedings of 12th International Numismatic Congress in Berlin*, Berlin: 28–45.
- BURSCHE, A. 2013. "The Battle of Atritus, the Imperial Treasury and Aurei in Barbaricum", *The Numismatic Chronicle* 173: 151–170, Pls. 32–37.
- CYNKAŁOWSKI, A. 1961. *Materiały do pradziejów Wołynia i Polesia Wołyńskiego*, Warszawa.
- EREMIĆ, D. 2014. "Coin Finds beyond the Danube: Functions of Fourth Century Gold Coins within Barbarian Societies". In: A. BOKERN and C. ROWAN (eds.), *Embodying Value? The Transformation of Objects in and from the Ancient World*, British Archaeological Reports International Series 2592, Oxford: 121–130.
- IVANIŠEVIĆ, V. and BUGARSKI, I. 2008. "Western Banat during the Great Migration Period". In: B. NIEZABITOWSKA-WIŚNIEWSKA, M. JUŚCIŃSKI, P. ŁUCZKIEWICZ and S. SADOWSKI (eds.), *The turbulent epoch: new materials from the Late Roman Period and the Migration Period II*, Monumenta Studia Gothica V, Lublin: 39–61.
- MYZGIN, K.V. 2017. "O khronologii postupleniya zolotykh rimskikh monet na territoriyu yugo-vostochnogo Barbarikuma". In: E.V. ZAHAROV (ed.), *Numizmaticheskie chtenya Gosudarstvennogo istoricheskogo muzeya 2017 goda. Materialy dokladov i soobshchenii*, Moskva: 35–40.
- PROHÁSZKA, P. 2009. "Die römischen Goldmünzen der Spätkaiserzeit aus dem Barbaricum des Karpatenbeckens: Von der Tetrarchie bis zum Ende der Herrschaft von Theodosius I". In: S. BÍRÓ (ed.), *"Ex officina..."*. *Studia in honorem Dénes Gabler*, Győr: 471–490.
- SIDAROVICH, V. 2008. "Nakhodki rimskikh monet serediny 3–4 vv. na territorii Belarusi", *Ikonografia peňazí v Srednej a Východnej Európe. Mezinárodní numismatické symposium, Numizmatika* 22: 8–13.
- SIDAROVICH, V. 2012. "Malechskij klad rimskikh denariiev (osnovnyye itogi issledovaniya)". In: K. FILIPOW and B. KUKLIK (eds.), *Pieniądz i systemy monetarne – wspólne dziedzictwo Europy: studia i materiały: Białoruś–Bulgaria–Litwa–Łotwa–Moldawia–Polska–Rosja–Rumunia–Słowacja–Ukraina*, Augustów–Warszawa: 29–35.
- STEUER, H. 1999. "Fürstengräber der Römischen Kaiserzeit in Germanien – Bestattungen von Grenzgängern". In: M. FLUDERNIK and H.-J. GEHRKE (eds.), *Grenzgänger zwischen Kulturen, Identitäten und Alteritäten* 1., Würzburg: 379–392.
- ZAVITNEVICH, V.Z. 1886. "'Oblast' dregovichej, kak predmet arkheologicheskogo issledovaniya", *Trudy Kievskoj dukhovnoj akademii* 8: 569–603.

Author's address:

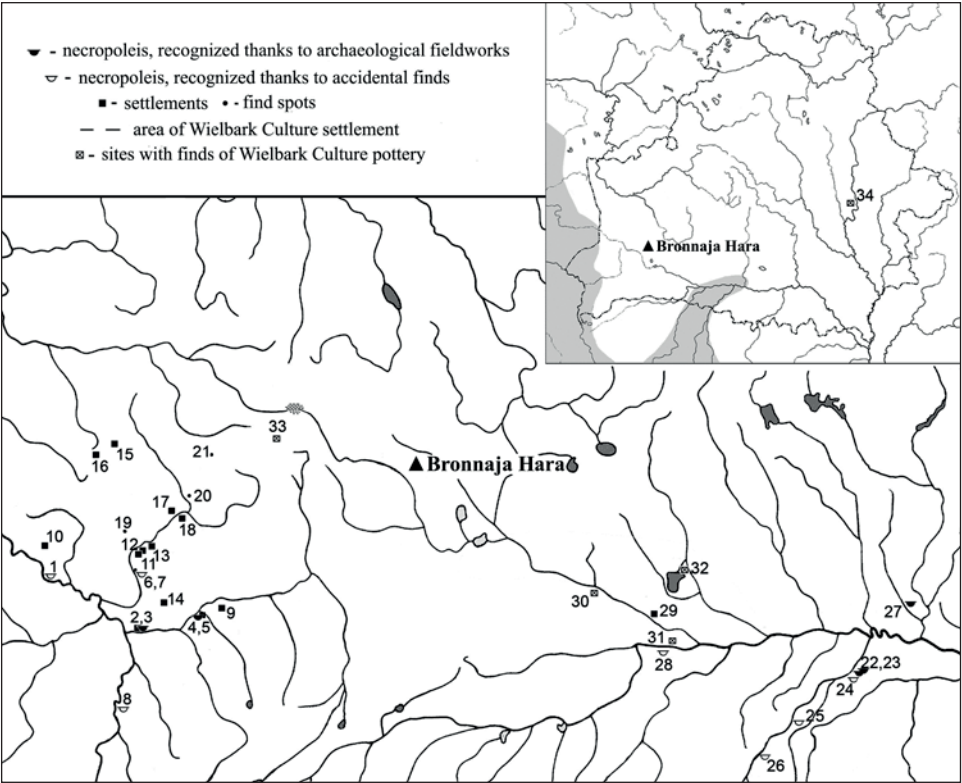
Vital Sidarovich
 Belarusian State University
 History Faculty, Head of Museum
 6. Chyrvonaarmiejskaya Street
 220030, Belarus, Minsk
 wital.sidarowicz@gmail.com
 ORCID 0000-0003-3994-1732

Translation: Grzegorz Haczewski

MAP 1	Finds of gold Roman coins in the territory of Belarus
MAP 2	The area and sites of the Wielbark culture in Belarus (according to V.G. Belavets)
PLATE 1	Gold pendants from Roman solidi found near the village of Bronnaja Hara Fig. 1. Constantine I (306–337), AV, solidus, AD 335, Siscia; 5.17 g; 21 mm Fig. 2. Constans (333–337–350), AV, solidus, AD 335, Siscia; ?; 21 mm Fig. 3. Constans (333–337–350), AV, solidus, AD 337–340, Siscia; ?; ? Fig. 4. Constans (333–337–350), AV, solidus, AD 337–347, Antioch; 5.03 g; 22 mm Fig. 5. Constantius II (324–337–361), AV, solidus, AD 337–340, Constantinople; ?; 22 mm Fig. 6. Constantius II (324–337–361), AV, solidus, AD 337–347, Antioch; 4.95 g; ?



MAP 2





1



4



2



5



3



6

