

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVIII

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

Kraków 2023

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE

Tom XVIII

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

Kraków 2023

Komitet naukowy / Scientific Committee:

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

Redakcja / Editorial Board:

Redaktor / Editor in Chief – Jarosław Bodzek
Zastępca redaktora / Associate Editor – Mateusz Woźniak
Sekretarze / Secretaries – Dorota Malarczyk, Anna Bochnak, Barbara Zajac

Redaktor tematyczny / Theme Editor:

Peter van Alfen

Redaktor językowy / Linguistic Editor:

Peter van Alfen

Recenzenci / Reviewers:

Prof. Peter van Alfen, Dr Hab. Bartosz Awianowicz, Dr Joe Cribb, Dr Przemysław Dulęba, Dr Hab. Arkadiusz Dymowski, Dr Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert, Dr Witold Garbaczewski, Dr Helle Horsnaes, Dr Szymon Jellonek, Dr Łukasz Koniarek, Dr Kyrilo Myzgin, Dr Dariusz Niemiec, Dr Przemysław Nocuń, Prof. Johannes Nollé, Prof. Marek Olbrycht, Dr Julien Olivier, Prof. Janusz Pezda, Dr Magdalena Piwocka, Dr Hab. Judyta Rodzińska-Nowak, Dr Grzegorz Śniezko, Dr Ömer Tatar, Dr David Wigg-Wolf, Dr Dmitriy Yanov, Dr Michał Zawadzki

Redaktorzy prowadzący / Managing Editors:

Barbara Zajac, Dorota Malarczyk, Anna Kowalczyk

Tłumaczenia / Translations:

Piotr Godlewski

Korekta / Proofreading:

Aeddan Shaw

Projekt graficzny i typografia / Graphic design and desk top publishing:

Luiza Berdak

Skład i lamanie / Typesetting and page layout:

Wojciech Skrzypiec

Adres redakcji / Address of the Editorial Office:

Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie
ul. Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 12, 31-109 Kraków
tel. (+48) 12 433 58 50, e-mail: notae@mnk.pl
<http://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>

Wyłączną 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 *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* jest wersja elektroniczna.
The electronic edition of the *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* is treated as its original version.

© Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie i Autorzy, 2023

ISSN 1426-5435

SPIS TREŚCI / CONTENTS

- 11 Od redakcji
12 From the Editors

ARTYKUŁY / ARTICLES

- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
15 A Note on a Satrapal Coin with the Inscription ΔH
Notatka na temat satrapiej monety z legendą ΔH
- MATI JOHANANOFF
31 A Case of Competing Attributions: Small Anepigraphic Levantine Silver Coins with a Female Head and an Eagle on a Thunderbolt
Przypadek konkurencyjnych atrybucji: niewielkie, srebrne, anepigraficzne monety lewantyńskie z kobiecą głową i orłem na błyskawicy
- BARTOSZ AWIANOWICZ
49 An Unknown Coin of Castor of Galatia and a Possible New Dating of Deiotarus' Coins with a Monogram of His Name
Nieznaną monetą Kastora z Galacji i możliwe nowe datowanie monet Deiotarosa z monogramem jego imienia
- JOANNA ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA, BARBARA ZAJĄC
57 A Roman Republican Denarius from the Early Roman Period Cemetery in Kazimierza Wielka, Świętokrzyskie Province
Denar republikański z cmentarzyska z wczesnego okresu rzymskiego z Kazimierzy Wielkiej, woj. świętokrzyskie
- MARCIN BOHR, DAWID MACIEJCZUK
73 A Hoard of Early Roman Sestertii from the Region of Święta Góra in the Krucze Mountains, Poland
Skarb wczesnorzymskich sesterców z rejonu Świętej Góry w Górach Kruczych
- BORIS STOKLAS
101 Two Interesting Bulk Finds of Roman Denarii from Horovce – Ostrá Hora Hill (Púchov District)
Dwa interesujące kolektywne znaleziska rzymskich denarów z Horovcůw – Góra Ostrá hora (powiat Púchov)
- MAREK JURKOWSKI
145 On the “Dynastic” Toponymy of Cilicia Pedias in the Roman Empire (until ca. AD 260) with Particular Reference to the Numismatic Evidence
O dynastycznej toponimii Cylicji Pedias w Cesarstwie Rzymskim (do około 260 r. n.e.) ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem świadectw numizmatycznych

- 165 **ARKADIUSZ DYMOWSKI**
 Indian *Putalis* as the Key to Understanding Some Aspects of the Manufacture and Use of Barbarian Imitations of Roman Gold Coins. Some Preliminary Remarks
Indyjskie putali jako klucz do zrozumienia niektórych aspektów wytwarzania i użytkowania barbarzyńskich naśladownictw złotych monet rzymskich. Kilka uwag wstępnych
- 175 **JAKUB M. NIEBYLSKI, DARIUSZ ROZMUS, BARTŁOMIEJ SZ. SZMONIEWSKI**
 New Finds of Early Medieval Weights and Lead Objects from Dąbrowa Górnicza, Chruszczobród, and Chruszczobród-Piaski, Śląskie Province
Nowe znaleziska wczesnośredniowiecznych ciężarków i wyrobów ołowianych z obszaru pogranicza Dąbrowy Górniczej, Chruszczobrodu i Chruszczobrodu-Piasków, woj. śląskie
- 201 **ARTUR BOGUSZEWICZ, BARBARA BUTENT-STEFANIAK**
 Rogowiec (Hornsberg/Hornschloss) Castle. A New Look at the History of the Stronghold on the Silesian-Bohemian Borderland in Light of Numismatic Material
Zamek Rogowiec (Hornsberg/Hornschloss). Nowe spojrzenie na dzieje warowni ze śląsko-czeskiego pogranicza z perspektywy materiałów numizmatycznych
- 241 **ANDRII BOIKO-HAHARIN, SERHII KULESHOV**
 A Copper Coin with the Princely Sign of Olhovych (?) or Olherdovych (?)
Miedziana moneta z książęcym znakiem Olegowicza (?) lub Olgierdowicza (?)
- 251 **AGNIESZKA SMOŁUCHA-SŁADKOWSKA**
 Giovanni Maria Mosca (Called Padovano) and Giovanni Jacopo Caraglio. A Revision of the *Oeuvre* of Italian Medallists at the Court of the Last Jagiellons
Giovanni Maria Mosca (zwany Padovano) i Giovanni Jacopo Caraglio. Rewizja oeuvre medalierskiego artystów włoskich na dworze ostatnich Jagiellonów
- 285 **WITOLD GARBACZEWSKI**
 Medal “To the Ruthenian Brethren Murdered by the Muscovite Tsar for Their Fidelity to the Church and Poland” (the So-Called Chełm Commemorative Medal) from 1875 Engraved by Ernest Paulin Tasset
Medal „Braciom Rusinom pomordowanym przez carat moskiewski za wierność dla Kościoła i Polski” (tzw. pamiątkowy medal chełmski) dłuta Ernesta Paulina Tasseta z 1875 roku

RECENZJE / REVIEWS

- BARBARA ZAJĄC
317 EVGENI I. PAUNOV, *From Koine to Romanitas: The Numismatic Evidence for Roman Expansion and Settlement in Moesia and Thrace (ca. 146 BC – AD 98/117)*, vols. 1–2, ANTIQUITATES: Archäologische Forschungsergebnisse 76, Verlag Dr. Kovač, Hamburg 2021
- BARBARA ZAJĄC
326 JEROME MAIRAT, MARGUERITE SPOERRI BUTCHER with contributions by MICHEL AMANDRY, ROGER BLAND, KEVIN BUTCHER, JACK NURPETLIAN, and ULRIKE PETER, *Roman Provincial Coinage. Vol. VII.2: From Gordian I to Gordian III (AD 238–244): All Provinces Except Asia. Part I: Introduction and Catalogue. Part II: Indexes and Plates*, British Museum Press, Bibliothèque Nationale, London–Paris 2022
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
332 MARTIN BAER, WOLFGANG FISCHER-BOSSERT and NIKOLAUS SCHINDEL (eds.), *CISTA MYSTICA. Festschrift für Wolfgang Szaivert*, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien 23, Österreichische Forschungsgesellschaft für Numismatik, Wien 2020

KRONIKI / CHRONICLES

- MATEUSZ WOŹNIAK
341 *Kronika Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (2022)*
The Chronicle of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow (2022)
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
357 *Kronika Sekcji Numizmatycznej Komisji Archeologicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk Oddział w Krakowie (2020–2023)*
The Chronicle of the Numismatic Section of the Archaeological Commission of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow Branch (2020–2023)
- WIOLETTA PAZOWSKA
365 International Numismatic Conference “NUMISMATICA CENTROEUROPAEA VI” – 18–21 September 2023, Znojmo, Centrum Louka

NEKROLOGI / OBITUARIES

373 JOHANNES NOLLÉ
Wilhelm Müseler – In Memory of a Numismatic ἄωρος

375 CLAIRE FRANKLIN WERZ
Ulrich Werz (January 15, 1964 – June 14, 2023)
Bibliography of Ulrich Werz



Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska née Meyendorff (1833–1916), autor I. Makarov, 1880

Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska z domu Meyendorff (1833–1916), autor I. Makarow, 1880

Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XVIII *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*. Zgodnie z przyjętymi przez nas zasadami wszystkie teksty publikujemy w językach kongresowych, z angielskimi i polskimi abstraktami. Zawartość obecnego tomu oraz tomy archiwalne są zamieszczone w formie plików PDF na stronie internetowej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). Na stronie dostępne są ponadto wszelkie informacje ogólne o czasopiśmie oraz instrukcje dla autorów i recenzentów.

W roku 2023 przypada 120. rocznica Daru Rodziny Czapskich. Jego autorką była Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska z domu Meyendorff (1833–1916) i jej synowie Jerzy (1861–1930) i Karol (1860–1904) Hutten-Czapscy. Dar hrabiego Emeryka Hutten Czapskiego (1828–1896), obejmujący znakomitą kolekcję numizmatów polskich i z Polską związanych oraz zaprojektowany według jego życzeń i dokończony przez wdowę pawilon muzealny, złożony na rzecz Gminy Miasta Kraków, czyli de facto Narodu Polskiego, miał olbrzymie znaczenie nie tylko dla jakości kolekcji numizmatycznej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie, ale także dla rozwoju całościowo pojmowanej numizmatyki polskiej. Ponad 11 tysięcy polskich monet, medali i pieniędzy papierowych, wśród nich wiele unikatów lub rzadkości, stanowiło, stanowi i będzie stanowić podstawę dla organizowanych przez Muzeum wystaw, dla edukacji numizmatycznej i ekonomicznej szerokiej rzeszy publiczności i wreszcie dla badań naukowych nad różnymi zagadnieniami z zakresu numizmatyki polskiej i nie tylko. Nie należy również zapominać o społecznym znaczeniu Daru Rodziny Czapskich. Poczynając od 1903 roku, do dziś całe pokolenia zainspirowanych nim darczyńców wzbogacały i wzbogacają kolekcję numizmatyczną Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie w pragnieniu nawiązania do czynu Czapskich czy też chęci uzupełnienia muzealnych zbiorów o obiekty, których hrabia nie posiadał. Zapatrzeni w jakość zbioru zbudowanego przez Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego nie możemy jednak zapomnieć o rzeczywistej ofiarodawczyni, wdowie po kolekcjonerze – Elżbiecie. Bez niej i jej decyzji fantastyczna, unikatowa kolekcja zapewne uległaby rozproszeniu, jak wiele innych zbiorów, a w każdym razie nie byłaby dostępna dla wszystkich zainteresowanych polską i światową numizmatyką. Dzięki jej decyzji o ofiarowaniu zbiorów męża Narodowi możemy dzisiaj podziwiać zbiory hrabiego w Muzeum jego imienia przy ulicy Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 12 w Krakowie. Elżbieta poprzez dar realizowała plan zachowania kolekcjonerskiego dziedzictwa męża. Wspierała go zresztą w jego pasji już wcześniej. Pomagała mu przy pracach nad zbiorem, wykonując precyzyjne rysunki monet i medali. Pamięci hrabiny Elżbiety Hutten-Czapskiej pragniemy zadekować obecny tom naszego czasopisma.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you with volume 18 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. As is our policy, we publish all texts in the congress languages, with English and Polish abstracts. The contents of the current volume and archive numbers are available as PDF files on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). The website also provides all general information about the journal, along with guidelines for authors and reviewers.

The year 2023 marked the 120th anniversary of the Czapski Family Donation. The donation was made by Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska, née Meyendorff (1833–1916), and her sons Jerzy (1861–1930) and Karol Hutten-Czapski (1860–1904), and comprised Count Emeric Hutten Czapski's (1828–1896) magnificent collection of numismatic items from Poland and connected with Poland, as well as a museum pavilion designed according to his wishes and completed by his widow. It was given to the Municipal Commune of Krakow, i.e. de facto to the Polish Nation, and was of enormous significance not only for the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow, but also for the development of Polish numismatics in general. Including many rare and unique pieces, the more than 11,000 Polish coins, medals, and paper money that comprise the collection have been, and will continue to be, the basis for exhibitions organised by the Museum for the numismatic and economic education of the general public, as well as research into various problems in Polish numismatics and beyond. The social significance of the Czapski Family Donation should not be forgotten either. Since 1903, generations of donors inspired by this act have contributed to the enrichment of the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow in their desire to follow in the footsteps of the Czapski family or to supplement the museum's holdings with objects that the Count did not have. While admiring the quality of the collection assembled by Emeryk Hutten-Czapski, however, we cannot forget the actual donor, his widow Elżbieta. Without her and her decision, this fantastic, unique collection would probably have been dispersed, like many other collections, and in any case would not have been accessible to all those interested in Polish and world numismatics. Thanks to her decision to donate her husband's holdings to the nation, today we can admire the Count's collection in the eponymous museum at 12 Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego Street in Krakow. Through the donation, Elżbieta pursued a plan to preserve her husband's collecting heritage. In fact, she had already supported her husband in his passion previously, assisting him in his work on the collection by making precise drawings of coins and medals. We would like to dedicate the present volume of our journal to the memory of Countess Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska.

The Editors

JEROME MAIRAT, MARGUERITE SPOERRI BUTCHER
with contributions by MICHEL AMANDRY, ROGER BLAND,
KEVIN BUTCHER, JACK NURPETLIAN, and ULRIKE PETER

Roman Provincial Coinage. Vol. VII.2: *From Gordian I to Gordian III (AD 238–244): All Provinces Except Asia*. Part 1: *Introduction and Catalogue*. Part 2: *Indexes and Plates*, British Museum Press, Bibliothèque Nationale, London–Paris 2022, 747 pages, 252 plates, 8 maps; ISBN 978-0714118307

This volume of the *Roman Provincial Coinage* series deals with provincial coins from the reigns of Gordian I and Gordian II (March–April 238), Pupienus and Balbinus (April–July 238), and Gordian III (238–244). The first volume on the coinage of this period was published in 2006 and presented coins from various centres of the province of Asia.¹ This book comes as the second part, examining coinages from the remaining provinces, from the Balkans to Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia and Egypt.

326

The RPC series is published as part of the international Roman Provincial Coinage project, which aims to create a database of provincial coins minted in individual cities during the Roman period.² The first volume of the series, covering the period of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, was published in 1992,³ with subsequent volumes on the coinages of the Flavians, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, as well as several emperors ruling between 238–244 and 249–254, published between 1999 and 2016.⁴ Coins of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus and Philip I are currently only available in the online database, while several more volumes on the time of the Severans or the emperors ruling between 253 and 297 are in preparation.⁵ The series is based on coins from the most important and accessible collections in the world (including the Ashmolean Museum, the American Numismatic Society, the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, etc.), published material, and online auctions.

¹ SPOERRI BUTCHER 2006.

² Roman Provincial Coinage online: <http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/>.

³ AMANDRY, BURNETT and RIPOLLÈS 1992.

⁴ AMANDRY, BURNETT and CARRADICE 1999; AMANDRY, BURNETT et AL. 2015; SPOERRI BUTCHER 2006; MAIRAT and HOSTEIN 2016.

⁵ Cf. <https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/volumes>.

The volume on the 238–244 coinage of provinces other than Asia consists of two parts: introduction and catalogue, followed by indexes and plates with illustrations of coins. Due to the subject matter covered, as well as the rules of the series, the layout of the book is very similar to other volumes published to date.

The introduction is preceded by a foreword giving the key information on the project and the collections analysed, followed by a brief presentation of the volume's authors and acknowledgements. There is also a list of abbreviations for collections and bibliographies referenced in the catalogue.

The first chapter presents the historical background and major events of the period with reference to the monetary situation in the various cities of the Roman Empire (pp. 1–8). The year 238 was one of the more turbulent in the history of the Roman Empire, and saw several emperors rising to power. Given the length of his reign, the authors devote more attention to Gordian III. The emperor's expeditions and possible visits to various centres may perhaps be reflected in the coins as well. An interesting similarity between issues minted in Rome and Alexandria is highlighted (p. 3). The historical background is only briefly sketched in the chapter, with references to the most important literature on the period.⁶

The next chapter deals with portraits of emperors and their families on the obverses of coins of individual cities, as well as the accompanying titles (pp. 9–16). Gordian I was depicted on coins much more frequently than his son, Gordian II, with Pupienus and Balbinus shown in similar quantities. For issues minted during the reign of Gordian III, it was mainly the emperor who was shown on the obverses, and later, after 241, also his wife Tranquillina (cf. Index 6.1). The authors compare the frequency of women portraits on coins also for the period of Philip I and Trajan Decius, this percentage not usually being large, never exceeding 20%. An exception is the coins with the image of Gordian III's wife minted in Egypt, where they represent approx. 34%. Attention is drawn to the rarity or even absence of this image on coins of the eastern provinces, such as Moesia Superior, Epirus and Achaea, which is also true for other female portraits, such as Otacilia Severa, Herennia Etruscilla and Salonina. The frequency of portraits of Gordian III and his wife in each province is presented in a table. A separate analysis is devoted to the titles featuring on the coins of each ruler (cf. Index 4). The general trends and forms regarding Latin and Greek legends are briefly characterised, although the wide variation in the lettering, even on coins of the same city, should be highlighted. The final part of the chapter deals with the images themselves, with attention given to multiple busts and original attributes. Double busts are not unusual on provincial coins. However, it is worth noting the triple busts of Pupienus, Balbinus and Gordian III

⁶ Cf. LORIENT 1975; HUTTNER 2008; HERMANN 2013.

which only appear on coins of Miletus, Aegeae and Tarsus. Interestingly, some coins feature busts of the emperor holding attributes such as an eagle-headed *pugio*, globe or/and Nike, which seems “to echo the bronze medallions of Gordian III made in Rome and celebrating (among others) the *Adlocutio Augusti*, and the preparation of the *expeditio Orientalis*” (p. 15). As for the portraits of Tranquillina, obverses of some coins minted in Macedonia, Lycia-Pamphylia and Cilicia feature an image reminiscent of the busts from Roman antoniniani. However, on provincial coins the crescent accompanying the portrait does not mark the denomination of the coin.

Chapter three analyses the other images and legends placed on the coins, mainly related to local tradition and cult (pp. 17–25). Here there are no significant changes in general pattern since the beginning of the 2nd century AD, with many of the traditions repeated from earlier periods. Coins without imperial heads were issued by centres in the Balkans and in the western part of Asia Minor, one of the more popular portraits being the “Holy Senate”, occurring exclusively on coins of the province of Asia. The accompanying legends were mainly in Greek, and those in Latin contained a number of errors. For example, letter G was used instead of a C (GOL, proper COL), an S instead of a G (AVS, proper AVG), and a C instead of a Q (TRANCVLLINA, proper TRANQVLLINA). In the colonies of Mallus and Tyre, bilingual legends also appeared on coins. In the latter town, Phoenician letters were also included (p. 18). The authors also briefly characterise groups of coins with civic titles, such as neorate or metropolis, coins with the date of local eras, regnal years, personal names and *homonoia* coins. The main iconographic types of the reverse are also discussed, including personifications, gods, buildings and games (pp. 23–25).

Chapter four deals with the production and circulation of coins in each province (pp. 26–41). The section on production draws on statistics derived from the material collected and presented in the form of tables. In the case of emperors ruling for a few months, the number of coins from individual cities is actually very small. In contrast, the bulk of the material collected in the volume are issues from the reign of Gordian III. One of the problems when analysing provincial production is the often small number of coins (even single specimens) for some of the mints compared to huge numbers of coins from some very active centres. These disproportions are also clear from the tables included in the chapter. At the very beginning, general lists and the number of specimens for mints and imperial reigns are given, along with the identified types. In the following subchapters, silver and bronze coins minted in different regions are discussed. Only for a few cities do we have information regarding more precise dates, tied to local eras or regnal years, which can be helpful in analysing production. Such coins were issued in Pontus, Cilicia, Cappadocia or Syria Phoenice. The main imperial mints during this period, producing coins mainly

for military purposes, were Vimincaium in Moesia and Caesarea in Cappadocia. Workshops and die-sharing in the 3rd century AD have already been the subject of several analyses, mainly for the province of Asia.⁷ The authors of the volume managed to identify 43 die-links, some between cities from different provinces, such as Mesambria (Thrace) and Odessus (Moesia Inferior), Caesarea Germanica, Cius, Prusias ad Hypium (Bithynia and Pontus) and Alia (Asia) or Amastris (Bithynia) and Ionopolis (Pontus) (p. 35). The circulation of provincial coins from the period is analysed separately for gold, silver and bronze coins. Regarding gold issues, there are very few such finds, but among them are three hoards from the Balkans, the Tarsus hoard and a hoard found in Alexandria (p. 38). Because in Gordian III's time silver coins were produced exclusively at the mints in Caesarea in Cappadocia, Antioch in Syria, and Egypt, finds from these mints are discussed with reference also to the circulation of imperial denarii and antoniniani. Despite their primarily local circulation, bronze coins from the period are also found in many other centres, perhaps due to later Gothic invasions. More than 500 provincial coins from Moesia, Thrace and Macedonia minted in the time of Gordian III have been discovered in the territory of present-day Ukraine.⁸ The chapter closes with a brief discussion of countermarks.

The final chapter of the introduction analyses the metrology and denominations of coins minted in different centres (pp. 42–55). A classification according to the applicable parameters, mainly the diameter of the coins, is proposed. The denomination systems used in particular cities, especially for bronze coins, is still one of the more problematic issues due to the large variation in diameter and weight. Therefore, there are still many unanswered questions. The chapter first discusses the silver coins minted in this period (at the mints already mentioned), giving silver content where possible. Bronze coins are discussed with reference to one of the primary publications regarding denominations minted in the 3rd century AD.⁹ Due to the constantly growing body of data, and verification of some findings, earlier views are not always consistent with currently accepted theories. Each province is analysed separately, and the accompanying tables listing individual coins also include information on the countermarks with value marks. Despite the coins of the province of Asia having been analysed in a separate study (vol. VII.1), the chapter presents an abridged analysis of the system used in that province due to Siphnus included in this volume. The conclusion part presents a general view of the monetary systems in place in each city and trends in the occurrence of individual types and

⁷ Cf. KRAFT 1972; JOHNSTON 1982–1983; WATSON 2020.

⁸ MYZGIN 2018.

⁹ JOHNSTON 2007.

regional variations. The authors point out that a solution to the individual problems “might only be provided by a more ‘longue durée’ approach”, which seems to be the right and correct approach in this regard.

The discussion of the most important aspects is complemented by eight maps with the boundaries of the provinces and the mints operating during the period marked.

The catalogue is preceded by a word of introduction explaining its structure and the designations used, followed by a list of provinces and cities issuing coins in the years 238–244. The catalogue lists 3895 types of provincial coins, approximately 27,994 pieces in total, from 128 centres. However, due to new coins appearing, the online database already contains approx. 3920 types. Each province and mint are accompanied by a brief description of the centre and the coins minted there, where possible with the basic bibliography and the accepted views on particular aspects.

The second volume provides indexes of cities, the titles used and legends in Latin and Greek, the names of members of imperial families, officials and others, the types of images placed on the obverse and reverse, and countermarks. The remainder of the volume features plates with illustrations of selected coins. Given the limitations of the printed book in this respect, it is worth looking to the project’s online database, where a larger selection of illustrations from various collections or online auctions can be found, and where new coins are added on an ongoing basis. In this context, it is worth emphasising the complementarity of the paper version of the publication, where, as mentioned, various aspects of coinage are discussed, and the online database, where information on new coins and coin types are collected and, as far as possible, provided with illustrations.

Each successive volume of the *Roman Provincial Coinage* series brings a wealth of information regarding the provincial coinage in a given period and, consequently, provides a basis for further more detailed studies. It should be emphasised that the individual volumes of the series are the first publications to so extensively collect and discuss coin issues from different centres. Previous monographs and articles analysed only selected aspects of provincial coinage or the activities of selected mints. Despite the growing material and new coin emerging, especially at online auctions, the data is updated as far as possible in the project database. However, there are still several volumes of the series in preparation, which I am sure are eagerly awaited by many scholars in the field.

REFERENCES

- AMANDRY, M., BURNETT, A. and RIPOLLÈS, P.P. 1992. *Roman Provincial Coinage*. Vol. I: *From the death of Caesar to the death of Vitellius (44 BC – AD 69)*, London–Paris.
- AMANDRY, M., BURNETT, A. and CARRADICE, I. 1999. *Roman Provincial Coinage*. Vol. II: *From Vespasian to Domitian (AD 69–96)*, London–Paris.
- AMANDRY, M., BURNETT, A., MAIRAT, J., METCALF W., BRICAULT, L. and BLET-LEMARQUAND, M. 2015. *Roman Provincial Coinage*. Vol. III: *Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian (AD 96–138)*, London–Paris.
- HERMANN, K. 2013. *Gordian III: Kaiser einer Umbruchszeit*, Speyer.
- HUTTNER, U. 2008. “Die Ereignisse der Reichsgeschichte: von Maximinus Thrax bis Aemilianus”. In: K.-P. JOHNE (ed.), *Die Zeit der Soldatenkaiser: Krise und Transformation des Römischen Reiches im 3. Jahrhundert n. Chr. (235–284)*, Berlin: 161–221. DOI: 10.1524/9783050088075.159
- JOHNSTON, A. 1982–1983. “Die Shering in Asia Minor: The View from Sardis”, *Israel Numismatic Journal* 6–7: 58–78.
- JOHNSTON, A. 2007. *Greek Imperial Denominations, ca. 200–275. A Study of the Roman Provincial Bronze Coinages of Asia Minor*, Royal Numismatic Society Special Publication 43, London.
- KRAFT, K. 1972. *Das System der kaiserzeitlichen Münzprägung in Kleinasien*, Berlin.
- LORiot, X. 1975. “Les premières années de la grande crise du IIIe siècle: De l’avènement de Maximin le Thrace (235) à la mort de Gordien III (244)”. In H. TEMPORINI (ed.), *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Rise and Decline of the Roman World: Principat*. Bd. 2: *Politische Geschichte (Kaisergeschichte)*, Berlin: 657–787. DOI: 10.1515/9783110830880-021
- MAIRAT, J. and HOSTEIN, A. 2016. *Roman Provincial Coinage*. Vol. IX: *From Trajan Decius to Uranus Antoninus (AD 249–254)*, London–Paris.
- MYZGIN, K. 2018. “Finds of Roman Provincial Coins on the Territory of Eastern Europe: Balkan Cities Mintage”. In: V. IVANIŠEVIĆ, B. BORIĆ-BREŠKOVIĆ and M. VOJVODA (eds.), *Proceedings of the International Numismatic Symposium Circulation of the Antique Coins in Southeastern Europe*, Belgrade: 87–103.
- SPOERRI BUTCHER, M. 2006. *Roman Provincial Coinage*. Vol. VII.1: *De Gordien I^{er} à Gordien III (238–244 après J.-C.): Province d’Asie*, London–Paris.
- WATSON, G. 2020. “Kraft in the 21st Century: A New Listing of Shared Dies in the Roman Provincial Coinage”, *American Journal Numismatic* 32: 219–272.

Translation: Piotr Godlewski

BARBARA ZAJĄC

National Museum in Krakow

ORCID: 0000-0003-4731-5782

Author’s address:

Barbara Zając
National Museum in Krakow
12 Piłsudskiego Street, 31-107 Krakow, Poland
basia.zajac21@gmail.com