

# NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

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# ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XV

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

Kraków 2020

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Kraków 2020

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Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present volume XV 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 whole of the present volume can be found as PDF's on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>), 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.

The Editors

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## Some Remarks on Eraviscan Coinage

**ABSTRACT:** In the Carpathian Basin, the only coinage made by purely following Roman designs and based on their monetary standards is related to the Eravisci. The exact date of the coinage is still a matter of discussion, but the Eraviscan coins may have begun during the last decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC at the earliest. The Eraviscan coinage was more probably politically motivated than economically, with their purpose perhaps to finance Eraviscan troops allied with the Romans, for instance in the war planned against Maroboduus. The coinage may perhaps have had a later phase after the abandonment of the oppidum on Gellért Hill. In this phase, very “odd” coins were minted somewhere in the edge of the Eraviscan territory. Recently, some imitations of Eraviscan denarii came to light north of the Danube, e.g. the Czechy hoard. They are thin, poorly minted coins of half weight and strongly stylized imagery.

**KEY WORDS:** Celts, coinage, Pannonia, coin use, imitation

**ABSTRAKT:** *Kilka uwag na temat mennictwa Erawisków*

Mennictwo Erawisków jest jedynym w Kotlinie Karpackiej naśladowującym czysto rzymską ikonografię i opartym na rzymskim standardzie monetarnym. Jego ścisłe datowanie stanowi wciąż przedmiot dyskusji, jednak początek bicia monet Erawisków może przypadać najwcześniej na ostatnie dekady I w. p.n.e. Działalność mennicza Erawisków miała prawdopodobnie bardziej polityczne niż ekonomiczne przyczyny – mogła służyć finansowaniu oddziałów erawiskich sprzymierzonych z Rzymem, na przykład w wojnie planowanej przeciwko Marbodowi. Mennictwo to mogło również mieć fazę późniejszą, po opuszczeniu oppidum na Wzgórzu Gelerta,

w której, gdzieś na obrzeżach terytorium Erawisków, produkowano bardzo „dziwne” monety. Ostatnio pewna liczba imitacji erawiskich denarów została zarejestrowana na północ od Dunaju, na przykład w skarbie z Czech, pow. Kraków. Są to cienkie, słabo wybite monety o obniżonej do połowy wadze i bardzo mocno stylizowanych przedstawieniach.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: Celtowie, mennictwo, Panonia, użycie monety, imitacja

### THE ORIGINS OF ERAVISCAN COINAGE

In the Carpathian Basin, the only coinage made by purely following Roman designs and based on their monetary standards is related to the Eravisci.<sup>1</sup> These imitations, as it seems from the images on the reverse, were made after four precisely and two not clearly identifiable types of Roman denarii. The four main reverse types imitated the following Roman Republican denarii:

- L. Papius Rome 79 BC RRC 384/1 (Figs. 1–2)
- Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Hispania 76/75 BC RRC 393/1a (Figs. 3–4)
- C. Postumius Rome 74 BC RRC 394/1a (Figs. 5–6)
- L. Roscius Fabatus Rome 64 BC RRC 412/1 (Figs. 7–8)

Denars of P. Crepusius (Rome 82 BC RRC 361/1a) and denars of L. Manlius Torquatus (Rome 113/112 BC RRC 295/1) were probably used as prototypes (Figs. 9–10) to the so-called Domisa (Fig. 11) and Ansali (Fig. 12) imitations.

On two types, the issuing tribe's name can be clearly read as RAVIS and IRAVISCI. Even some names – probably personal name – can be seen on some Eraviscan coins like DVTEVTI (obv.) and DOMISA (rv.).

The Eraviscan tribe lived in the northeastern part of Transdanubia (the part of Hungary lying west of the Danube), roughly in the area of today's Pest and Fejér counties. When and from where the Eravisci came to the region, there are only guesses. Tacitus (*Ger.* 28) does write about them, saying that they moved to the right banks of the Danube from near a tribe named the “Osi”. However, the exact location of this tribe is not entirely clear, so it is not sure whether the Eravisci migrated in an east to west, or maybe a north to south direction.<sup>2</sup> Accepting the Arrabo-Aravisci etymology proposed by Guyonvarch, we might assume that the former homeland of the Eravisci was in the area of the Rába River.<sup>3</sup> J. Fitz presumed their origins to be in the West, somewhere in the Leitha region, based on women's costumes, gravestones with chariot depictions, and names.<sup>4</sup> According to present studies,

<sup>1</sup> TORBÁGYI 1984.

<sup>2</sup> SZABÓ 1992: 68; VISY 1993: 6–8.

<sup>3</sup> GUYONVARCH 1963.

<sup>4</sup> FITZ 1958.

the Eravisci used to live under the rule of the Boii (perhaps in relation with them), and moved to their known locations after the war between the Boii and the Dacians in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.<sup>5</sup> However, their archaeological material can only be followed without interruptions up to the Roman age from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century BC.<sup>6</sup> The last time the Eravisci were mentioned was around the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, on votive altar stones originally erected on Gellért Hill in Budapest. The *duumviri* of Aquincum dedicated these to Jupiter Teutanus on 11 June each year, for the *salus* of the emperor and the Civitas Eraviscorum.<sup>7</sup>

Before the Roman conquest, the Eraviscan oppidum stood on Gellért Hill in Budapest, but during the first decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD they had most certainly left it and likely used it only as sacred place.<sup>8</sup> The Tabán (in Budapest) lowland settlement and several smaller farmsteads at the foot of Gellért Hill (in Buda) survived the oppidum, or were even established later.<sup>9</sup> In 1901, while building a block of flats beside today's Hotel Gellért (Budapest), the coin hoard of Budapest-Lágymányos<sup>10</sup> was found; almost all the pieces went to a public collection. It contained Roman Republican and Eraviscan denarii and ended with a coin of Augustus.

#### THE DATE OF THE ERAVISCAN COINAGE

There has been considerable debate regarding the date of Eraviscan coinage, mostly in connection with the exact date of the occupation of northern Pannonia and the organisation of the province. Some researchers, based on Augustus's *Res Gestae*, are sure that conquest took place under his reign, considering the Lágymányos hoard as evidence for this, as it terminates with an Augustus coin from 11/10 BC (RIC<sup>2</sup> 182), and was obviously hidden during the conflict. The other theory suggests that the eastern part of Transdanubia came under Roman rule only later, perhaps under Claudius or in Tiberius's last years at the earliest; at this time, military troops, *sigillatae* and other Roman import wares in general had already appeared in the region.<sup>11</sup> This seems to be reinforced by the existence of Eraviscan denarius coinage as well, especially considering that the 1796 Bia coin hoard contained a Caligula denarius, which extends the use of the imitations up to the 40's AD. Debates on the time of Roman conquest have since more or less settled, agreeing

<sup>5</sup> HABLE 2003: 50; SZABÓ 1992: 67–68. The exact date of the war is discussed. See DOBESCH 1994; IDEM 1995.

<sup>6</sup> BÓNIS 1969; OTTOMÁNYI 2012: 296–297.

<sup>7</sup> TÓTH 2003.

<sup>8</sup> ZSIDI 2013.

<sup>9</sup> BÓNIS 1969; PÓCZY 2003; MARÁZ 2005; BESZÉDES 2010.

<sup>10</sup> GOHL 1902.

<sup>11</sup> KOVÁCS 2005 (detailed summary and complex literature on the problem); IDEM 2014: 23–57.

on the Pannonian province being created *de jure* during the last years of Augustus's reign; meaning that the whole of Transdanubia was under Roman rule, although military occupation did not extend to the Danubian *limes*.<sup>12</sup> Today, discussions mainly concern the nature of the Roman authority.<sup>13</sup>

Some researchers placed the beginning of the Eraviscan coinage to the middle third of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, based on Roman Republican prototypes. They believed that commerce might have been the reason for the appearance of the Roman coins.<sup>14</sup> Another wilder theory suggested Eraviscan coinage began due to the war between the Boii and the Dacians,<sup>15</sup> saying that several Roman coins were already present in Dacia in the early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC (or maybe even earlier), which were even imitated and copied almost indistinguishably from the originals.<sup>16</sup> It is certain that the archaeological material of Eraviscii contains objects of a Dacian character (the so-called Dacian ceramics), but there is no evidence of any strong presence or contact with Dacia which might explain a great deal of Roman coins coming to Eraviscan territory.<sup>17</sup> From lands in today's Slovakia that used to be under Dacian rule or inhabited by Dacians, we do not know of any coinage imitating Roman denarii. Some of the scattered finds of Roman Republican denarius imitations could certainly be traced to Dacian conquest, but systematic coinage based on Roman prototypes did not take place in the mentioned areas.<sup>18</sup> Moreover, several Republican denarius imitations known from Slovakian hoards were undoubtedly made after the Eraviscan coins.<sup>19</sup> As for Roman Republican coin hoards found on the edge of the Northern Hungarian Mountains, their arrival from Dacia is only one of many possibilities.<sup>20</sup>

However, a Dacian influence on Eraviscan coinage cannot be entirely ruled out. A recent hoard find at Tárnok<sup>21</sup> contained some copies of Eraviscan coins which were copied from the originals by using transfer dies or by hammering original coins into the softened dies.<sup>22</sup> As these technologies were used by the Dacians as well to produce imitations of Roman denarii, their impact on Eraviscan coinage is likely, however, these technologies were widely known and used in Antiquity.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> GABLER 2006.

<sup>13</sup> VISY 2017; KOVÁCS 2017.

<sup>14</sup> ALFÖLDI 1942: 150–151.

<sup>15</sup> HAUPT and NICK 1997.

<sup>16</sup> CHIȚESCU 1974; LOCKYEAR 1995; DAVIS 2006.

<sup>17</sup> TORBÁGYI 2003.

<sup>18</sup> KOLNÍKOVÁ 2005.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibidem*: 80, Abb. 2.

<sup>20</sup> TORBÁGYI and VIDA 2013.

<sup>21</sup> VIDA 2020a; IDEM 2020b.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>23</sup> STANNARD 1998; IDEM 2011; VIDA 2020c.

In addition, the date of the Roman coins imitated by the Eravisci do not offer a stable chronological criterion, as they come from a period when the Roman denarius coinage was very intensive; meaning coins issued then would have stayed in circulation for a long time in large quantities. This is evidenced by several hoards hidden in various locations, all terminating with Augustus's coins.<sup>24</sup> It is easily seen all around the Empire that Republican coins were sometimes still in use even under the Flavians. Therefore, they can be used for dating only in very obvious cases, for instance when found together with other artefacts from a specific time (such as pottery, military accessories).<sup>25</sup> Anyway, there is no trace of connections between Rome and the Eravisci from before Augustus's time. Before the occupation of Siscia in 35 BC, there was little chance for Roman coins to appear in their lands. Rome's intensive interest towards the Middle Danube region could also be tied to this date.<sup>26</sup> Dating the Eraviscan coinage to the last decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC can be confirmed that these imitations were not found in the oppidum in Bratislava, while an Eraviscan coin hoard is known from Devin which survived longer.<sup>27</sup>

Formerly, the end of Eraviscan coinage was considered to be tied to the Roman conquest in Augustus's rule; saying no independent silver coins could be minted in territories under Roman control. However, the manner of the treatment of local people by the Romans varied, especially in recently conquered areas. We would not like to discuss this question in detail; when talking about the Eravisci, referring to Gaul may be the easiest. Sources from the period do not say much about the region after Caesar's conquest; the course of the civil war was obviously more important. However, there were several Roman armies stationed in Gaul to keep order and suppress occasional revolts after the invasion.<sup>28</sup> Still, for decades nothing changed about the local coinage. Local currency kept on being used and even minted, Rome did not forbid it. It took several decades for Roman coins to replace local ones.<sup>29</sup> This means there is no reason to force the dating of coinage following Roman prototypes and standards to before Roman times.

On the basis of the coin finds known at present in Transdanubia it seems highly unlikely for a large number of Roman coins to have been present in the area before the Romans. During Augustus's reign, however, the appearance of Roman coins is very reasonable. Rome's diplomacy may have been used them to win over local rulers and the local elite. The lands of the Eravisci and the whole area north of

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<sup>24</sup> TORBÁGYI 1984: 180–188.

<sup>25</sup> KEMMERS 2006: 24–33.

<sup>26</sup> MÓCSY 1962.

<sup>27</sup> MUSILOVÁ 2017; HARMADYOVÁ 2017.

<sup>28</sup> WIGHTMAN 1974.

<sup>29</sup> WIGG 1999: 108–116.

the Dráva were taken over by Rome peacefully, for historical sources do not mention any wars from there, and there is no archaeological evidence of destruction, either. The abandonment of the oppidum on Gellért Hill in Budapest might have happened without violence, too, sometime around the end of Augustus's reign; this date is likely because the archaeological finds from here are earlier than those of the Tabán or other smaller Celtic settlements in the area.<sup>30</sup> It also seems that the Eravisci profited well from the appearance of the Romans. The settlements of Páty and Budaörs used to be simple La Tène type villages but had become flourishing settlements by the turn of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD with several stone buildings.<sup>31</sup> A few rich chariot burials and Roman-style gravestones evidence the existence of a wealthy, well-Romanised social class.<sup>32</sup>

The burial date of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD hoards is quite uncertain based on the latest coins. During the rule of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, few Imperial coins made it to the area north of the Dráva; most of the few known hoards are made up of Republican denarii, usually ending with Augustus or Tiberius coins.<sup>33</sup> Therefore, even if Julio-Claudian pieces are not found in a hoard, it does not necessarily mean that it was hidden earlier. In the past few decades, more and more bronze coins have been found from the age of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, starting with *Augustus triumviri monetales* asses; they are usually linked to the presence of military troops. In the early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, however, the lack of small currency minted by the state was quite a common phenomenon in the provinces. Since after 6 BC the *triumviri monetales* asses were not minted, Roman bronze coinage is extremely asystematic virtually until the last years of Nero's reign. Countermarking older coins was a way to ease this problem, as well as considering the several contemporary imitations semi-official.<sup>34</sup> These bronze pieces found in the eastern part of Transdanubia are also highly worn, overused ones, often countermarked. They were likely in circulation for a very long time and might have even ended up in Transdanubia as older coins.<sup>35</sup> Their presence in Eraviscan settlements and early military camps are not evidence of Romans arriving before the age of Claudius.

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<sup>30</sup> MARÁZ 2005; ZSIDI 2013.

<sup>31</sup> OTTOMÁNYI 2012: 298–310.

<sup>32</sup> MRÁV 2016; IDEM 2005: 33–34; IDEM 2007: 404–408.

<sup>33</sup> Roman Republican coin hoards in Northern Pannonia: Oggau (TÓTH 1979–1980), Zarkaháza (TORBÁGYI 1997–1998: 7–10), Tokod (MÓCSY 1962), Érd (KERÉNYI 1957–1958), Budapest-Víziváros (TORBÁGYI 1997–1998: 11–13).

<sup>34</sup> CHANTRAINE 1982: 40; WIGG 1997: 284.

<sup>35</sup> TORBÁGYI 2007: 20–23.

## THE FUNCTION OF THE ERAVISCAN COINAGE

The purpose of Eraviscan coinage is still debated today. Their coins are known only from hoards or as scattered finds found in uncertain circumstances.<sup>36</sup> Eraviscan coins are not found in the Tabán, Gellért Hill or any other settlement in Buda, but not even in the well-excavated ones of Páty or Budaörs. Yet an early house (dated to the late La Tène period) in the Páty settlement had six Republican denarii.<sup>37</sup> The only Celtic (Eraviscan) coin found in Páty is a “quinar”, discovered with a metal detector as a surface find.<sup>38</sup> Therefore, there is no trace of Eraviscan coins in settlements, meaning they did not play a part in everyday life. That the name of the tribe and perhaps those of a few leaders (Domisa, Duteuti, Seti, Ansali) shows up on coins might indicate some sort of prestige coinage, to emphasise the privileged position of the community or tribe. We must emphasise, that the ANSALI inscription is not proof of an Azalus coinage, but it is a personal name as well. Such coins are die linked to the Eraviscan denarii, as shown by coins from the Bajót, Keszölc, and Tárnok hoards<sup>39</sup> (Figs. 13–15).

We cannot exclude the possibility that the Romans entered into an alliance – a kind of *foedus* – with the peaceful Eravisci,<sup>40</sup> donating money to their leaders; then the Eravisci may have begun a coinage imitating the Republican coins. The fact that certain leaders of the Eravisci gained Roman citizenship under the Julio-Claudian emperors may also indicate an alliance (CIL III 3377, 10552). After Julius Caesar’s conquest, in the early years of Roman rule, strong local coinage (also using precious metals) still existed in Gaul; these coins were likely used to pay indigenous auxiliary troops on the Romans’ side.<sup>41</sup> Based on the spread and occurrence of the coins, Eraviscan coinage was more probably politically motivated rather than economically.<sup>42</sup> An independent coinage was partly an expression of tribal self-consciousness, but it is also possible it was mainly meant to finance Eraviscan troops allied with Romans, for instance in the war planned against Maroboduus. This could well explain why Eravisci coins were discovered in Devin and the vicinity of Győr, as well as in several scattered finds in Slovakia.<sup>43</sup> Recently, “barbarous” imitations of Eraviscan denarii have been found as well. These thin, poorly minted

<sup>36</sup> IDEM 1984; PLACHÁ and FIALA 1998; HAUPT and NICK 1997.

<sup>37</sup> OTTOMÁNYI 2007: 135; TORBÁGYI 2007: 277, 289.

<sup>38</sup> TORBÁGYI 2007: 277, 286; IDEM 2005: 91.

<sup>39</sup> VIDA 2020b.

<sup>40</sup> TORBÁGYI 1997–1998: 14; KOVÁCS 2005: 298–299; IDEM 2014: 55.

<sup>41</sup> WIGHTMAN 1974: 481; IDEM 1977; WOLTERS 1988 – they criticise in detailed the theory, mostly on historical grounds. WIGG 2002: 226; HEESCH 2005: 236–237; LOSCHEIDER 2005: 119–124. The long debate on the question is still open.

<sup>42</sup> TORBÁGYI 2000: 633.

<sup>43</sup> PLACHÁ and FIALA 1998; HAUPT and NICK 1997; KOLNÍKOVÁ 2005: 72–76.

coins of half weight and strongly stylized imagery are so far known only from north of the Danube, Hrabusice and some other scattered finds in Slovakia,<sup>44</sup> as well as a hoard from Poland (Czechy, near Krakow).<sup>45</sup> Their existence indicates that the Eraviscan coins used as a prototype appeared in the region at some time. A single Eraviscan coin (Torbágyi 1984, C/12i) certainly reached the Rhine region (Barenaue-Lutterkrug) along with Roman soldiers, mixed in with other Roman denarii.<sup>46</sup> Of course, commerce cannot be excluded; Eraviscan coins reaching the Po region<sup>47</sup> might indicate local tribal elite appearing to buy luxury goods.

### THE END OF THE ERAVISCAN COINAGE

The Bia hoard<sup>48</sup> – sadly dispersed and with only a few pieces known – did contain a few Eraviscan coins with strongly stylized imagery (Torbágyi C/7f, C/8f, D/4e). There were none of these in the Lágymányos hoard ending with Augustus's denarius, neither in the Devin, nor in the Győr hoards, as far as we know (Figs. 16–18). That these “odd” coins were found just in the latest Eraviscan deposit suggests the possibility of the coinage having a later phase, perhaps at another mint<sup>49</sup> (Map 1).

We recently learned of a huge Eraviscan coin hoard of about 2,000 pieces (unfortunately the hoard was dispersed, only photographs are available) found in Tárnok.<sup>50</sup> This deposit also contained several of the mentioned “odd” imitations. The head “with a cap” looking to the left (Fig. 17a) connects the reverse imitating two different Roman denarii: these are the running dog on the Postumius denarius and the Lentulus denarius depicting a globe, rudder and a thyrsus or/ thunderbolt. These rare coins are far less well-known than imitations closer to the original Roman denarii.

We have no information on the place where the Eraviscan coins were minted; we can only suppose it was in the oppidum on Gellért Hill in Budapest. The inhabitants probably left the oppidum at the end of Augustus's reign, even if we do not yet have any evidence of a Roman military presence at the time. Unfortunately, we have neither historical nor archaeological sources referring to the exact chronology of the transitional period between the late la Tène and the early Roman age and for this reason there is considerable scope for different interpretations. The hillforts stood at major strategic points and thus might have presented a potential danger

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<sup>44</sup> KOLNÍKOVÁ 2005: 80.

<sup>45</sup> DULĘBA and WYSOCKI 2017.

<sup>46</sup> BERGER 1992: 244, Kat. 158.

<sup>47</sup> ROBERT 1860: 203.

<sup>48</sup> TORBÁGYI 1984; DEMBSKI 1998: nos. 1559, 1561–1563, 1572.

<sup>49</sup> VIDA 2020a.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibidem*.

to Roman expansion. The hillforts – either oppida or refugium – were abandoned during the gradual extension of Roman power. Some of them became deserted (e.g. Braunsberg, Velemszentvid) or were occupied by the Romans (e.g. Solva, Lugio). Their population was resettled in the plains where they were much easier to control by military.<sup>51</sup> This practice is well-known in the case of the oppida in Gaul, e.g. Bibracte.<sup>52</sup> After abandoning the oppidum in Gellért Hill, some of its former inhabitants perhaps settled farther from the Danube and continued to mint their own coinage on a far smaller scale. As Roman soldiers were permanently stationed on the Danubian *limes*, first only auxiliary troops, then entire legions,<sup>53</sup> the area needed to be continuously supplied with Roman coins, and as their circulation grew stronger, the local coinage became redundant.

Hoards							
Sites	Date	Republican	Eraviscus	Augustus	Tiberius	Caligula	Claudius
Bajót*	86 BC + ERV	1	14				
Biatorbágy 1 = Bia 1796 <sup>a</sup>	37–41 + ERV	x	80	x	x	1	
Biatorbágy 2*	ERV	4	7				
Biatorbágy 3*	14–37 + ERV	53	4	5	3		
Biatorbágy 4*	41–54 + ERV	74	7	6	5		1
Budapest 1 = Lágymányos 1901 <sup>b</sup>	10 BC + ERV	105	365	18			
Budapest 2*	ERV	1	3				
Kesztölc*	64 BC + ERV	1	3				
Mogyorósbánya*	ERV		x				
Százhalombatta <sup>c</sup>	ERV		3				
Tárnok <sup>d</sup>	11/10 BC + ERV	29	2159	3			
Devin <sup>e</sup>	ERV		70				
Győr <sup>f</sup>	ERV		25				
Trestenna <sup>g</sup>			15				
Vrable = Verebély <sup>h</sup>	ERV		21–22				

\* Information from the Metal Detectoring Group  
<sup>a</sup> ECKHEL 1792–1798; <sup>b</sup> GOHL 1902; <sup>c</sup> HNMET-A 37A.1902; <sup>d</sup> Archív photos in HNM Coin Cabinet; <sup>e</sup> PLACHÁ and FIALA 1998; <sup>f</sup> HAUPT and NICK 1997; <sup>g</sup> NEUDECK 1883; <sup>h</sup> KOLNÍKOVÁ 2005: 76.

<sup>51</sup> GABLER 1991: 52–55.

<sup>52</sup> The construction of a Roman domus was unfinished by the end of Augustus's reign, when it was abandoned: TIMÁR, SZABÓ and CZAJLIK 2005: 44. Under Tiberius Augustodunum was the capital of the Haedui: GOUDINEAU and PEYRE 1993: 195–197.

<sup>53</sup> GABLER 1997.

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PLATE 1

- Fig. 1. Reverse of a Papius denars HNM ET-A R.I.519  
Fig. 2. Eraviscan imitation of a Papius denars (*rv.*) HNM ET-A 65.1901.10 (Lágymányos hoard)  
Fig. 3. Reverse of a Cornelius Lentulus denars HNM ET-A R.I.271  
Fig. 4. Eraviscan imitation of a Cornelius Lentulus denars (*rv.*) HNM ET-A Dess. 508  
Fig. 5. Reverse of a Postumius denars HNM ET-A 92.1902.13  
Fig. 6. Eraviscan imitation of a Postumius denars (*rv.*) HNM ET-A 70.1901 (Lágymányos hoard)  
Fig. 7. Reverse of a Roscius Fabatus denars HNM ET-A 61.1905.37  
Fig. 8. Eraviscan imitation of a Roscius Fabatus denars (*rv.*) HNM ET-A N.I.4814  
Fig. 9. Reverse of a Crepusius denars HNM ET-A R.I.279  
Fig. 10. Reverse of a Torquatus denars HNM ET-A 44.1892.21  
Fig. 11. Eraviscan imitation, the so-called Domisa type HNM ET-A 65.1901.29 (Lágymányos hoard)  
Fig. 12. Eraviscan imitation, the so-called Azalii type HNM ET-A 66.1901.13 (Lágymányos hoard)  
Fig. 13. So-called Azalii denars from the Kesztoïc hoard. *Obv.*: the same die as Fig. 14  
Fig. 14. Eraviscan denars, Rauch Summer 2012, 67. *Obv.*: the same die as Fig. 13, *rv.*: the same die than Fig. 15  
Fig. 15. Eraviscan denars from the Bajót hoard. *Rv.*: the same die as Fig. 14  
Fig. 16. “Bia type” Eraviscan denars HNM ET-A R.I.6620. Torbágyi 1984. C/8f  
Fig. 17. “Bia type” Eraviscan denars HNM ET-A 6.1904.18. Torbágyi 1984. D/4d  
Fig. 18. “Bia type” Eraviscan denars HNM ET-A 16.1955.62

MAP 1

Eraviscan coin hoards. Triangle: “Bia-type” denarii



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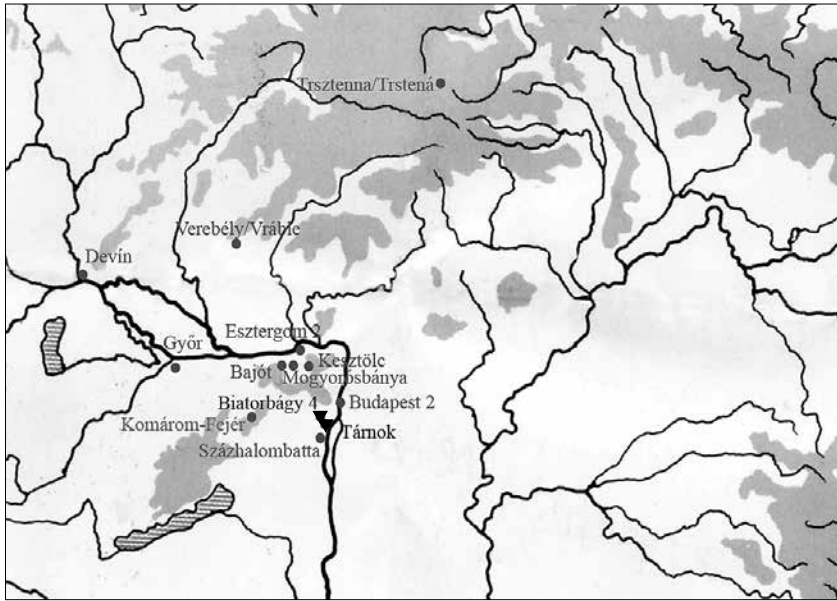


17



18





MAP 1. Eraviscan coin hoards. Triangle: “Bia-type” denarii