

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XV

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

Kraków 2020

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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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New Finds of Roman Republican Period Denarii in the Territory of Belarus

ABSTRACT: The article examines data on new finds of the coins of Roman Republic in western Belarus. A hoard found in the vicinity of the village of Luckaŭliany occupies a special place among them. It contained 11 Roman Republican denarii and a Numidian denarius. These data suggest that the distribution of silver coins of the 2nd to the 1st centuries BC in this part of Barbaricum was associated with the expansion of the Przeworsk culture, the bearers of which were quite familiar with Roman silver coins. At the same time, most of the finds under consideration should not be associated with the Przeworsk culture itself, but with population of neighboring cultures that had intensive contacts with the latter.

KEY WORDS: Roman Republic, denarii, hoard, Przeworsk culture

ABSTRAKT: *Nowe znaleziska denarów Republiki Rzymskiej na terytorium Białorusi*

Niniejszy artykuł analizuje dane dotyczące nowych znalezisk monet Republiki Rzymskiej w zachodniej Białorusi. Szczególne miejsce pośród nich zajmuje skarb znaleziony w sąsiedztwie wsi Luckaŭliany. Zawierał on 11 rzymskich republikańskich denarów i jeden denar numidyjski. Dane te wskazują, że dystrybucja srebrnych monet z II–I w. p.n.e. w tej części Barbaricum wiązała się z ekspansją kultury przeworskiej, której ludność była dobrze zaznajomiona z rzymskim srebrnym pieniądzem. Jednocześnie większość omawianych znalezisk nie powinna być łączona bezpośrednio z kulturą przeworską, ale z ludnością sąsiednich kultur, którą z „przeworczykami” łączyły intensywne kontakty.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: Republika Rzymska, denary, skarb, kultura przeworska

Until recently, finds of coins of the Roman Republic in Belarus were almost unknown. The first reliable find occurred in 2007 when, during excavations of a settlement near the village of Niesvilo, a denarius of 71 BC was discovered.¹ Over the past decade, due to the vigorous activity of treasure hunters, information about Republican denarii finds has become much more numerous. Fortunately, I was able to obtain information about some of these finds which allowed Kyrylo Myzgin to extend his research on Roman Republican coin finds and their imitations in Ukraine to the territory of present-day Belarus. In his article of 2016, as well as in the monograph published in 2017, alongside the huge number of Ukrainian finds listed in his research, seven denarii discovered in Belarus were included.² The same coins were included in the catalogue of Arkadiusz Dymowski's monograph devoted to finds of coins of the Roman Republic in Central and Eastern Europe.³

Based on the Belarusian findings, K. Myzgin identified the zone of the Western Bug River finds. Indeed, five of the seven finds were recorded in the Liasnaja River basin,⁴ and one coin is probably located in the Mukhavets River basin (both rivers are right tributaries of the Western Bug).⁵ Another denarius was found some distance from the main find area – near the Kalonka River, which is the right tributary of the Narew, i.e. in a region that can conditionally be considered the northern outskirts of the Western Bug River basin.⁶ It should be noted that the Western Bug area of discovery cannot only be limited to Belarusian finds. In the Polish part of the Western Bug River basin, Republican denarii finds are also known, among which are the cluster of finds near Siemiatycze,⁷ geographically closest to finds from the Liasnaja River basin.

Since the publication of the monograph by K. Myzgin, new information has been received and verified on many silver finds of Republican coins and these constitute the reason for this article. The source of information was, first of all, the forum of the “Belarusian treasure hunt portal”,⁸ as well as private correspondence with collectors and local historians. Unfortunately, all the coins mentioned in this article

¹ BEL'AVETS and SIDAROVICH 2009: 160.

² MYZGIN 2017. It should be noted that K. Myzgin incorrectly reported five find points, including 7 coins (p. 99). In fact, only the microregion is known for three coins – the Liasnaja River basin. These discoveries were made at different times by different persons and most likely in different find spots (although it cannot be excluded that they were found in one localization).

³ DYMOWSKI 2016.

⁴ MYZGIN 2017: Nos. 9, 47, 48/1–2, 56.

⁵ *Ibidem*: No. 20.

⁶ *Ibidem*: No. 55.

⁷ DYMOWSKI 2016: Nos. 154–156, 159–160.

⁸ www.belklad.by.

are in private collections. It should be noted that to date, there are no finds of bronze denominations of the Roman Republic in Belarus. Only a few copper Greek coins (minted by Panticapaeum, Olbia and Sinopa), found in the Brest, Gomel and Minsk regions, belong to the Republican time.⁹

The number of finds more than doubled (from seven to fifteen), and the number of Republican denarii increased more than threefold (from seven to twenty-six). For the first time a small hoard of Republican coins was registered in Belarus, as well as a plated imitation (?) of denarius.¹⁰ It is very important that finds of denarii of the Roman Republic were recorded both in the Western Bug River basin and outside it, in the Yaselda River basin (Pripyat tributary), and above all in the Neman basin.

From the Western Bug River basin there are two new finds – a denarius of 90 BC from the area of the village of Hutavičy (Cat. No. 2; Pl. 1, Fig. 3) and an imitation of a denarius from the Kamianets raion (Cat. No. 4; Pl. 1, Fig. 5). Both are adjacent to previously known finds from this region because they were found in the Liasnaja River basin. The most noteworthy is the find from the Kamianets raion. The reverse of this coin, visually defined as subaeratus, accurately reproduces a serrated denarius of 118 BC (RRC 282/1, M Aurelius Scaurus). The coin, however, has no “teeth” on the edge. At the same time, the obverse imitates issues with Roma’s head facing right and the legend ROMA as well as the nominal value of X behind her. In my opinion, the closest prototypes are denarii of 118 BC (RRC 282/1, M Aurelius Scaurus) and of 116–115 BC (RRC 286/1, M. Sergius Silus). However, the image of the Roma head and the nature of the inscription on the coin from the Kamianets region differ significantly from possible prototypes. This coin can be tentatively assigned to class E imitation of Republican denarii according to Phillip Davis, or more precisely, to group 1b (galvanic imitation in almost Roman style).¹¹ According to Ph. Davis, such coins may either be barbarian imitations or products of an ancient counterfeiter.¹²

For the first time, a Republican coin was found in the Yaselda River basin, or rather on its western outskirts, directly adjacent to the Western Bug River basin. It is a denarius of 104 BC, discovered near the village of Kabaki (Cat. No. 3; Pl. 1, Fig. 4).

Undoubtedly, the most important and interesting ones should be considered the new finds from the Neman River basin. There is no information about finds in this region in the catalogues of A. Dymowski and K. Myzgin, and the find closest to

⁹ SIDAROVICH 2014: 72. Unfortunately, information about most of the finds of Greek coins of the 3rd to 1st centuries BC from the territory of Belarus, received by the author on treasure-hunting forums and in private correspondence, are unreliable and cannot be verified, therefore they cannot be published.

¹⁰ I would like to express my deepest thanks to Dr Kirill Myzgin (Warsaw) and Dr Hab. Arkadiusz Dymowski (Gdynia/Warsaw) for their help in determining coins and preparing this article. I also want to thank Dr Vadzim Bieliaviec (Minsk) for his valuable comments.

¹¹ DAVIS 2004.

¹² *Ibidem*: 10–12.

Neman River was one from the village of Narkavičy, found near the Kalonka River (right tributary of the Narew River).¹³ It should be noted that finds of Republican coins were known in the Lithuanian part of the Neman River basin, but information about them is extremely scanty and not entirely reliable. So in 1882 a “hoard of denarii” was found near Raseiniai, of which 43 coins were known (the oldest were three Republican denarii, and the youngest belonged to the minting of Alexander Severus).¹⁴ Another find spot was registered between Neman and Daugava Rivers: about 1928 a small “hoard” (?) including the Republican denarius was found near Varnia.¹⁵ I have no information about finds of Republican coins in the east of the Kaliningrad Oblast in Russia and the north-eastern part of the Podlasie region in Poland, i.e. in the territories neighboring the Neman River.

Since 2014, in the Belarusian part of the Neman River basin, in Hrodna voblast', I have registered five finds of Roman Republican denarii. They come from both the left and right bank of the Neman River. In addition to three single and one paired location, an extraordinary find was made – a small hoard (Cat. No. 5; Pl. 2. Figs. 1–12). Near the Indurka River (Svislač River Basin, the left tributary of the Neman), in an arable field near the village of Luckaŭliany (about 20 km south of Hrodna), treasure hunters began to find Republican denarii from December 2015. Information about this location came to me from several local historians from Hrodna.

To date, I am aware of 11 denarii of the Roman Republic and a Numidian denarius¹⁶ of Juba I from this place. There were probably more finds, but this has not yet been verified. According to the available information, all coins were found in a small area of a regularly plowed field. This indicates that this location is most likely a hoard.

The deposit from the village of Luckaŭliany is noteworthy for two reasons. Firstly, it is the first hoard of Republican coins from this part of Barbaricum. Secondly, it includes an interesting coin – a Numidian denarius from the years 60–46 BC (Cat. No. 5.12; Pl. 2, Fig. 12). Numidian coins circulating in the Roman Republic are rarely found in Barbaricum. Thus, two finds are known in Poland – the Massinisa bronze coin from around the city of Inowrocław¹⁷ and the denar Juba I from a large hoard from Nowa Wieś Głubczycka in Upper Silesia.¹⁸ Nearby, also in Hrodna Raion, two more locations were recorded – a denarius of 132 BC turned into a pendant from the village of Vički (Cat. No. 7; Pl. 1, Fig. 7) and two coins

¹³ DYMOWSKI 2016: No. 109; MYZGIN 2017: No. 55.

¹⁴ MICHELBERTAS 2001: 32.

¹⁵ *Ibidem*: 57.

¹⁶ The name “denarius” for these silver coins is conventional because their own Numidian name is unknown.

¹⁷ DYMOWSKI 2016: 66; KOZŁOWSKI 2003.

¹⁸ DYMOWSKI 2016: 74.

from the village of Bagušoŭka (Cat. No. 1; Pl. 1, Figs. 1–2). Southeast of these places, in the Roś River basin (left tributary of the Neman), near the village of Voŭpa (Cat. No. 8; Pl. 1, Fig. 8), a denarius of 74 BC was found. Another coin was found a significant distance east of the main group of “Neman” finds. It is denarius serratus 83–82 BC, found near the village of Myto, near the Dzitva River, the right tributary of the Neman (Cat. No. 6; Pl. 1, Fig. 6).

Additional data on the finds of denarii of the Roman Republic in the territory of Belarus allows to answer newly questions about the time and methods of their inflow and distribution in this part of Barbaricum. The first inflow of Roman coins on the modern territory of Belarus can be attributed to the expansion of the Przeworsk culture and the formation of its eastern version at the end of the pre-Roman and the early Roman periods.¹⁹ Additional data on the finding of denarii of the Roman Republic in the territory of Belarus allows us to do so. The widespread distribution of the Roman Republican denarii on the Przeworsk culture sites, as well as the routes, ways and time of their arrival in the area of this culture are discussed in detail in the monograph of A. Dymowski,²⁰ so I will not dwell further on this.

Przeworsk antiquities from the 1st to 2nd century AD are known in the southwest of Belarus, primarily near Brest. However, only one site – the Skorbičy necropolis near the Liasnaja River – undoubtedly belongs to the Przeworsk culture.²¹ Therefore, in my opinion, almost all the finds of Republican denarii from the Liasnaja River basin can be safely associated with the influence of Przeworsk culture, but not necessarily with the presence of Przeworsk settlement. The lack of reliable data on the Przeworsk culture sites, which is the result of insufficient archaeological research in this region, does not allow us to include most of the right bank of the Western Bug into this culture area. For now, we can only talk about this territory as a zone of influence of Przeworsk culture.²² Most likely, Republican denarii found themselves here as one of the categories of Przeworsk imports.

In the early Roman period, much of the Belarusian territory of the Western Bug River basin and the lands north of it remain “terra incognita”. V.G. Bel’avets believes that the region of the right tributaries of the middle run of the Western Bug (including the Liasnaja and Mukhavets Rivers) was the distant periphery of the “zone of interest” of the Przeworsk culture population in the early Roman period.²³ According to his opinion, at that time the Neman-Bug interfluvium was

¹⁹ ANDRZEJOWSKI 2001; BEL’AVETS 2007: 296.

²⁰ DYMOWSKI 2016: 106–111.

²¹ ANDRZEJOWSKI et AL 2005: 22–23, Tab. 3.

²² It is very likely that future archaeological research in the Belarusian part of the Western Bug River basin will change our perceptions about the eastern border of the Przeworsk culture range.

²³ BEL’AVETS 2007: 297.

occupied by the population of the post-Zarubintsy horizon,²⁴ who left here sites of the Radasć-Kutova type,²⁵ incorporating elements of several cultural communities, such as the Hatched Pottery Culture, the culture of the Western Baltic circle and the Przeworsk culture.²⁶ These sites possibly functioned from the middle – the second half of the 1st century AD, and their bearers actively contacted the Przeworsk culture, which is confirmed by the finds of imports of products of this culture.²⁷ It should be noted that the sites of the post-Zarubintsy horizon known today in Poland are located in the basin of the Narew River, from which one of the Belarusian finds of denarii of the Roman Republic originates.²⁸

Unfortunately, we have to admit that the current state of research on sites of the early Roman period in the far west of Belarus is deplorable, to say the least. This concerns, first of all, the western regions of Hrodna Voblast', where there was almost no purposeful study of antiquities of that time. As an exception, it is worth noting the Krasnasielski-5 necropolis in Vaŭkavysk Raion, where materials from the 1st to 2nd centuries were obtained,²⁹ probably belonging to the post-Zarubintsy horizon. From the same region (the Roś River basin) some more post-Zarubintsy antiquities³⁰ are known and, what is important in the framework of this study, one of the recently found Republican denarii (Cat. No. 8).

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It should be noted that the attribution of the sites of the Radasć-Kutova type, including the Krasnasielski-5 burial ground, to the post-Zarubintsy antiquities is not recognized by all Belarusian archaeologists. So, according to A. M. Medvedev, this and similar burial grounds can be attributed to a separate cultural group of Western Balt culture.³¹

Probably, we can correlate the denarii found in the Yaselda River basin with the post-Zarubintsy population (Cat. No. 3). The place of this discovery is located practically on the watershed of Prypiat and Western Bug Rivers.

The Yaselda River can be considered as one of the ways of resettlement (or escape) of groups of the Zarubintsy population from Polesie to the Neman River basin area.³²

²⁴ The archaeological literature also uses the term “late Zarubintsy”.

²⁵ ANDRZEJOWSKI 1999; BEL'AVETS 2004: 244–257.

²⁶ BEL'AVETS 2007: 296.

²⁷ ANDRZEJOWSKI 1999: 32–37; MEDVEDEV 2004; BEL'AVETS 2004: 245–248.

²⁸ DYMOWSKI 2016: No. 109; MYZGIN 2017: No. 55.

²⁹ MEDVEDEV 2004; DĄBROWSKA 2004: 216; BEL'AVETS 2007: 296–297.

³⁰ MEDVEDEV 2004: 115, 117.

³¹ IDEM 2011: 160–161.

³² *Ibidem*: 115.

Even more difficult is the definition of the cultural context for a group of localities from Hrodna and Vaŭkavysk raions (Cat. Nos. 1, 5, 7–8). According to A.M. Medvedev, in the west of Hrodna Voblast' in the early Roman time there is one of the small local groups of sites of the Hatched Pottery Culture,³³ represented almost exclusively by settlements, in contrast to the main cultural area, densely saturated with fortified settlements. However, to all appearances, this opinion is not supported by any reliable evidence and is based only on brief information about the finds in this region of hatched pottery, although A.M. Medvedev believes that the area of distribution of such pottery is much broader than the area of the Hatched Pottery Culture itself.³⁴ At the same time, the researcher notes that the western area of the Hatched Pottery Culture, due to the absence of settlements and the existence of ground burial grounds, can be considered a zone of its contacts with the population of the Western Balts Cultures.³⁵

In my opinion, reliable cultural identification of the sites of the first centuries of our era in the west of Voblast' Hrodna will only be possible after major archaeological excavations. At the moment, we can operate only with materials from small excavations of individual sites, as well as data on the finds of treasure hunters. Unfortunately, the materials of relatively large-scale studies in the construction zone of the Hrodna hydroelectric power station (the Neman River banks south of Hrodna), among which there are many antiquities of the Iron Age, have so far been published very superficially.³⁶ Therefore, we can only assume that in the area of modern Hrodna during the early Roman period, a group of the population (most likely, the Baltic), who had rather intensive contacts with the Przeworsk culture, was to be found.

We can say even less about the cultural context of the find from the village of Myto, Lida raion (Cat. No. 6). Iron Age sites in this microregion (the Dzitva River basin) are practically unknown.³⁷ The nearest investigated sites with materials from the end of the 1st millennium BC – 1st–2nd centuries AD are burial grounds near the village of Nača (Nacza, Nacha). They gave the name to a special group of sites of the Nača type, which is associated with the West Baltic population who migrated to the basin of the middle reaches of the Neman.³⁸ However, the nearest known sites

³³ *Ibidem*: 27, Fig. 2.3 (group 16).

³⁴ *Ibidem*: 10–11.

³⁵ *Ibidem*: 27.

³⁶ LAKIZA 2011: Map 6: 5–7; LAKIZA and PLAVINSKI 2012: 80–81, Map 9, 10; LAKIZA 2012: 231–232, 240, Map 9: 4–6.

³⁷ MEDVEDEV 2011: Fig. 2.2.

³⁸ *Ibidem*: 131–134, 152–153.

of this type are located almost 30 km from the place where the Republican denarius was found, which does not allow us to correlate them with this location.

Thus, to date, 26 denarii of the Roman Republic (as well as a Numidian denarius) from 15 localities have been recorded on the territory of Belarus (in its western part). Chronologically, these coins cover the period from the middle of the 2nd century BC up to 32 BC (Table 1), that is, still during the La Tene period. However, their distribution in the Belarusian lands occurs with a significant delay – already in the early Roman period. The penetration of the denarii of the Roman Republic into the territory of Belarus is most likely associated with the expansion of the Przeworsk culture to the east. In the Belarusian Western Bug River region, this process begins no earlier than the 1st century AD and lasts a maximum until the final of phase B2 (160s–170s), that is, until the arrival of the Wielbark population. At the moment, we cannot correlate the finds of Republican denarii from the territory of Belarus with the Przeworsk population living here due to the almost complete absence of reliably attributed sites of this culture, although the assumption of a wider northeastern expansion of the Przeworsk culture bearers looks very tempting.

Therefore, the priority remains the version that the spread of Republican denarii (and, possibly, pre-Neronian denarii) occurs in the course of contacts of the post-Zarubintsy and, possibly, the West Balt populations with the Przeworsk culture, which, in turn, received them from the Celtic world. A 79 BC denarius and an East Celtic coin found in the same field near the Liasnaja River (north part of Brest raion) are indirect evidence of the Celtic intermediary in the movement of Roman silver coins to remote areas of Barbaricum.³⁹

We cannot, of course, reject the possibility that some of the Republican coins could have entered the territory of Belarus with the population of the Wielbark culture. However, there are no Republican denarii and pre-Neronian denarii in the hoards with denarii of the Roman Empire from Belarus. A similar situation is observed in Ukraine. Such hoards are registered in Poland, but A. Dymowski associates most of them with the Przeworsk culture.⁴⁰ For example, the closest example of such hoard to Belarus, Słochy Annopolskie, was discovered just a few dozen kilometers west of the Liasnaja River basin.⁴¹ The younger coins of this deposit were minted during the reign of Hadrian, and the hoard itself, most likely, should be linked with the Przeworsk culture.⁴²

³⁹ MYZGIN 2017: No. 47; GORBAN' 2016.

⁴⁰ DYMOWSKI 2014.

⁴¹ IDEM 2016: 284–285, No. 159.

⁴² IDEM 2014: 76–78.

Apparently silver coins of the Roman Republic were one of the categories of Przeworsk culture imports that came to the population of the forest zone of Eastern Europe, although they were inferior in quantity to such popular items as brooches. The cartography of Republican denarii (Map 1) largely coincides with the regions of greatest distribution on the territory of Belarus of fibulae of groups III and IV of O. Almgren, the leading forms of fasteners of the early Roman time.⁴³

First of all, this concerns the basin of the Liasnaja River, where the highest concentration of the locations of both brooches of these groups and Republican denarii is observed in Belarus. This fact allows us to assume that significant groups of the Przeworsk population were present in this microregion, but, as already mentioned, only large-scale archaeological studies can confirm or refute this hypothesis.

CATALOGUE OF THE NEW FINDS OF ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINS IN BELARUS

1. Bагушоўка (Багусоўка), Raion Hrodna, Voblast' Hrodna

1. Roman Republic (Q. Titius), denarius, 90 BC, Rome, RRC 341/2

Obv.: head of Liber right, wearing ivy-wreath

Rv.: Pegasus right; below, in linear frame, inscription [Q·TITI]

Wear: 4 (obv.)/5 (rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv.)/4 (rv.)

Pl. 1, Fig. 1

2. Roman Republic (Julius Caesar), denarius, 46–45 BC, Rome, RRC 468/1

Obv.: head of Venus right, wearing diadem; behind, Cupid

Rv.: Trophy with oval shield and carnyx in each hand; on left, seated female captive resting head in right hand; on right, bearded captive seated with hands tied behind back; CAE[SAR] in ex.

Wear: 4 (obv.)/3 (rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 1, Fig. 2

Find circumstances: detector find

Year found: 2014

Collection/Location: private collection

Description: single find, was found in field near Veržbaloўka River

2. Hutavičy (Гутавічы), Raion Brest, Voblast' Brest

Roman Republic (C. Vibius Pansa), denarius, 90 BC, Rome, RRC 342/5

Obv.: laureate head of Apollo right, [PANS] behind; before, control-mark

Rv.: Minerva in quadriga right, holding spear and reins in left hand and trophy in right hand;

⁴³ BELJAVEC 2016.

[C·VIBIVS·C·F] in ex.

Wear: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 1, Fig. 3

Find circumstances: detector find

Year found: August 2014

Collection/Location: private collection

Description: coin was found in a field

3. Kabaki (Кабакі), Raion Biaroza, Voblast' Brest

Roman Republic (L. Apuleius Saturninus), denarius, 104 BC, Rome, RRC 317/3

Obv.: helmeted head of Roma left

Rv.: Saturn in quadriga right, holding reins in left hand and harpa in right hand; above, control-mark; [L]·SATV[RN] in ex.

Wear: 3 (obv.)/4 (rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 1, Fig. 4

Find circumstances: detector find

Year found: 2018

Collection/Location: private collection

Description: single find

4. Liasnaja (River) (Лясная) (environs), Raion Kamianiec, Voblast' Brest

Roman Republic (imitation?), denarius, after 118 BC, obverse imitating issues with head of Roma and legend ROMA X behind her; reverse imitating issues RRC 282/1 (M Aurelius Scaurus, denarius serratus, 118 BC)

Obv.: head of Roma right in helmet of Phrygian form, ROMA X behind

Rv.: warrior in biga right, holding shield and carnyx, hurling spear, SCAVRI below, [L LIC CN] DOM in ex.

Wear: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 2 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 1, Fig. 5

Find circumstances: detector find

Year found: Spring 2017

Collection/Location: private collection

Description: single find

5. Luckaŭliany (Луцкаўляны), Raion Hrodna, Voblast' Hrodna

1. Roman Republic (P. Natta), denarius, 155 or 149 BC, Rome, RRC 200/1 or 208/1

Obv.: helmeted head of Roma, right; behind, denominational mark X

Rv.: Victory in biga, right, holding reins in left hand and whip in right hand; NA[T...]; [ROMA] in ex.

Wear: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 1

2. Roman Republic (Anonymous), denarius, 157–156 BC (?), Rome, RRC 197/1(?)

Obv.: helmeted head of Roma, right; behind, denominational mark X

Rv.: Victory in biga, right, holding reins in left hand and whip in right hand; ROMA in ex.

Wear: 3 (obv.)/4 (rv.)

Corrosion: 2 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 2

3. Roman Republic (M. Marcius), denarius, 134 BC, Rome, RRC 245/1

Obv.: helmeted head of Roma, right; behind, denominational mark [X (crossed)]

Rv.: Victory in biga, right, holding reins in left hand and whip in right hand, divided by two corn-ears M M[AR C] below; [ROMA] in ex.

Wear: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv.)/4 (rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 3

4. Roman Republic (L. Caecilius Metellus), denarius, 128 BC, Rome, RRC 262/1

Obv.: helmeted head of Roma, right; behind, denominational mark X (crossed)

Rv.: Goddess in biga, right, holding sceptre and reins in left hand and branch in right hand; below, mark (head of elephant); [R]OM[A] in ex.

Wear: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 4

5. Roman Republic (D. Iunius Silanus), denarius, 91 BC, Rome, RRC 337/3

Obv.: helmeted head of Roma, right; behind, denominational mark [X]

Rv.: Victory in biga right, holding reins in both hands; [D] SILAN[VS L·F / ROMA] in ex.

Wear: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 5

6. Roman Republic (G. Licinius Macer), denarius, 84 BC, Rome, RRC 354/1

Obv.: bust of Apollo seen from behind, with head turned to left and with thunderbolt in right hand

Rv.: Minerva in quadriga right, holding shield and reins in left hand and spear in right hand; [C·LIC]INI[VS·L·F / MACER] in ex.

Wear: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 6

7. Roman Republic (L. Cassius Longinus), denarius, 63 BC, Rome, RRC 413/1

Obv.: head of Vesta left, wearing veil and diadem; on right, dish; on left, control letter

Rv.: Voter left, dropping tablet marked V into cista; LONGIN·II[I·V]

Wear: 4 (obv.)/3 (rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 7

8. Roman Republic (C. Rufus), denarius, 46 BC, Rome, RRC 463/1a

Obv.: jugate heads of Dioscuri right, wearing laureate pilei; around, inscription; RVFVS·[IIIVIR]

Rv.: Venus standing left, holding scales in right hand and sceptre in left hand, with Cupid perched on shoulder; [MN·C]ORDI[VS]

Wear: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 8

9. Roman Republic (G. Considius Paetus), denarius, 46 BC, Rome, RRC 465/4

Obv.: head of Venus left, laureate and wearing diadem; PAE[TI]

Rv.: Victory in quadriga left, holding palm-branch and reins in left hand and wreath in right hand; [C·CONSIDI] in ex.

Wear: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv.)/4 (rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 9

10. Roman Republic (C. Considius Paetus), denarius, 46 BC, Rome, RRC 465/1

Obv.: laureate head of Apollo right

Rv.: curule chair, garlanded, on which lies wreath; above [C·C]ONS[IDIVS]; [P]AETVS in ex.

Wear: 4 (obv.)/3 (rv.)

Corrosion: 2 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 10

11. Roman Republic (P. Sepullius Macer), denarius, 44 BC, Rome, RRC 480/11 or 480/18

Obv.: wreathed head of Caesar right; CAESAR [...]

Rv.: Venus standing left, holding Victory in right hand and sceptre in left hand; at bottom of sceptre, star; P·SEPVLLIV[S MACER]

Wear: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 4 (obv.)/3 (rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 11

12. Numidia, Juba I, denarius, circa 60–46 BC, Utica, SNG Copenhagen 523

Obv.: bearded bust of Juba right, holding sceptre on right shoulder; REX IVBA

Rv.: octastyle temple, Punic inscription around

Wear: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 2 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 2, Fig. 12

Find circumstances: detector find

Year found: December 2015 and later

Collection/Location: private collections

Description: hoard of 11 denarii of Roman Republic and 1 Numidian denarius; coins were found in field near village

Note: 3 Roman Imperial denarii (dynasty of Antonini) and a coin of Alexander Severus(?), minted in Deultum were found in this field

6. Мыто (Мыто), Raion Lida, Voblast' Hrodna

Roman Republic (Q. Antonius Balbus), denarius serratus, 83–82 BC, Rome, RRC 364/1

Obv.: laureate head of Jupiter right; behind, S C; before E or F

Rv.: Victory in quadriga right, holding reins and palm-branch in left hand and wreath in right hand; [Q·A]NTO·[BALB / PR] in ex.

Wear: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 1, Fig. 6

Find circumstances: detector find

Year found: autumn 2015

Collection/Location: private collection

Description: single find, were found in field, near the Dzitva River

7. Віцкі (Віцкі), Raion Hrodna, Voblast' Hrodna

Roman Republic (P. Maenius Ant.), denarius, 132 BC, Rome, RRC 249/1

Obv.: helmeted head of Roma, right; behind, denominational mark X (crossed)

Rv.: Victory in quadriga, right, holding reins and palm-branch in left hand and wreath in right hand; below P·MAE A[NT]; [ROMA] in ex.

Wear: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 2 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 1, Fig. 7

Find circumstances: detector find

Year found: 2016

Collection/Location: private collection

Description: single find

Note: perforated

8. Воўпа (Воўпа), Raion Vaŭkavysk, Voblast' Hrodna

Roman Republic (C. Postumius), denarius, 74 BC, Rome, RRC 394/1

Obv.: bust of Diana right, draped, with bow and quiver over shoulder

Rv.: hound running right; below, spear; in ex., [C]·POSTVM[I / AT]

Wear: 4 (obv. and rv.)

Corrosion: 3 (obv. and rv.)

Pl. 1, Fig. 8

Find circumstances: detector find

Year found: before 2018

Collection/Location: private collection

Description: coin found in field near southern outskirts of Voўpa

Table 1. Roman Republican denarii types represented in the coin finds pool from Belarus

RRC number	Issuer	Date (BC)	No. in Catalogue*
197/1a–b(?)	Anonymous	157–156 (?)	Sid. 5/2
200/1 or 208/1	P. Natta	155 or 149	Sid. 5/1
245/1	M. Marcius	134	Sid. 5/3
249/1	P. Maenius Ant.	132	Sid. 7
262/1	L. Caecilius Metellus	128	Sid. 5/4
278/1	C. Plautius	121	Myz. 55, Dym. 109
299/1b	T. Manlius Mancinus, Q. Urbinius, Ap. Claudius Pulcher	111–110	Myz. 48/1, Dym. 95/1
317/3	L. Apuleius Saturninus	104	Sid. 3
337/3	D. Iunius Silanus	91	Sid. 5/5
341/2	Q. Titius	90	Sid. 1/1
342/5	C. Vibius Pansa	90	Sid. 2
354/1	G. Licinius Macer	84	Sid. 5/6
364/1	Q. Antonius Balbus	83–82	Sid. 6
383/1	Ti. Claudius Nero	79	Myz. 47, Dym. 94
394/1	C. Postumius	74	Sid. 8
401/1	Mn. Aquillius	71	Myz. 56, Dym. 110
413/1	L. Cassius Longinus	63	Sid. 5/7
463/1a	C. Rufus	46	Sid. 5/8
464/5	T. Carisius	46	Myz. 20, Dym. 64
465/1	G. Considius Paetus	46	Sid. 5/10
465/4	G. Considius Paetus	46	Sid. 5/9
468/1	Julius Caesar	46–45	Sid. 1/2
480/11 or /18	P. Sepullius Macer	44	Sid. 5/11
494/23 (?)	P. Clodius?	42 (?)	Myz. 48/2, Dym. 95/2
544/8–39	Marcus Antonius	32	Myz. 9, Dym. 17

* The numbering is given to previously published finds according to catalogs in the monographs of K. Myzgin (Myz. – MYZGIN 2017) and A. Dymowski (Dym. – DYMOWSKI 2016), and for new finds – according to the catalogue attached to this article (Sid.).

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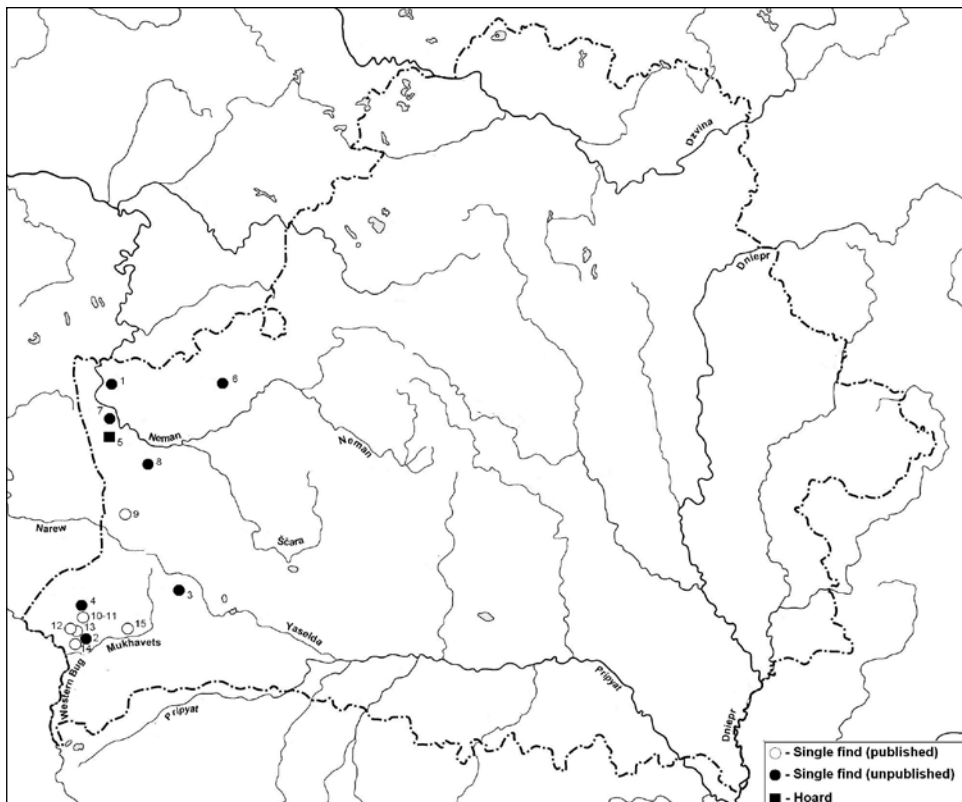
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MAP 1	Location of the finds of Roman Republican denarii
PLATE 1	Republican denarii from Belarus. Single finds Fig. 1. Bagušoŭka, denarius 90 BC (Cat. No. 1.1) Fig. 2. Bagušoŭka, denarius 46–45 BC (Cat. No. 1.2) Fig. 3. Hutavičy, denarius 90 BC (Cat. No. 2) Fig. 4. Kabaki, denarius 104 BC (Cat. No. 3) Fig. 5. Liasnaja, imitation (?) of denarius (Cat. No. 4) Fig. 6. Myto, denarius serratus 83–82 BC (Cat. No. 6) Fig. 7. Vički, denarius 132 BC (Cat. No. 7) Fig. 8. Voŭpa, denarius 74 BC (Cat. No. 8)
PLATE 2	Coins of the hoard from the vicinity of Luckaŭliany (Cat. No. 5.1–12)



Location of the finds of Roman Republican denarii: 1 – Bagušoŭka; 2 – Hutavičy; 3 – Kabaki; 4 – Liasnaja (River), Kamianiec raion; 5 – Luckaŭliany; 6 – Myto; 7 – Vički; 8 – Voŭpa; 9 – Narkavičy; 10–11 – basin of Liasnaja River; 12 – Niesvilo; 13 – Čarnaŭčycy; 14 – Brest raion (north part); 15 – Kobryn raion





1



3



5



7



9



11



2



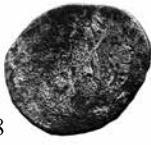
4



6



8



10



12

