

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XX

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

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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-l>

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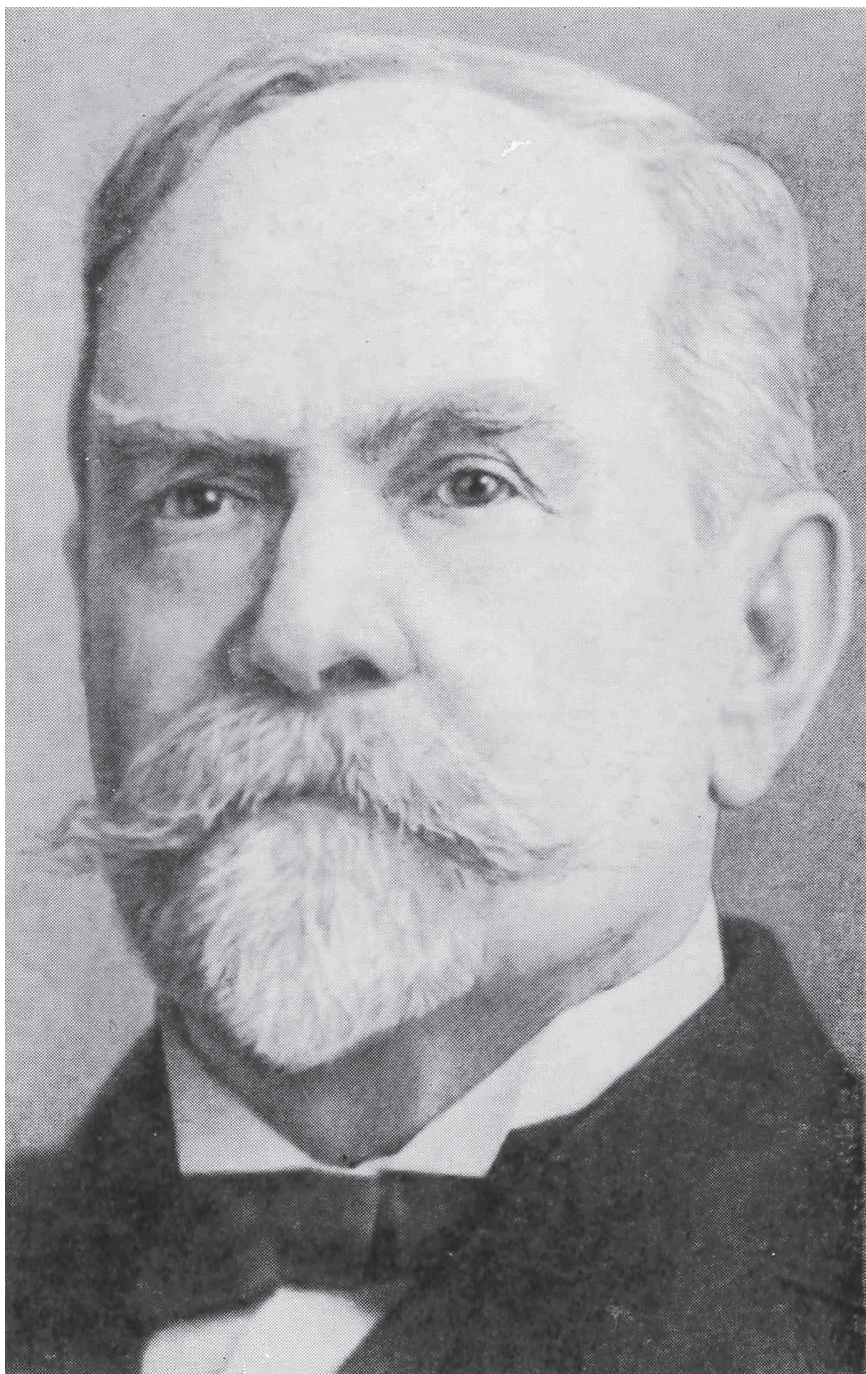
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Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925). Fot. Archiwum Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie
Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925). Photo: Archives of the National Museum in Krakow

Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XX *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.

Sto lat temu 27 grudnia 1925 roku zmarł w Atenach Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925), człowiek o niezwykłym życiorysie, oddany Ojczyźnie patriota, weteran Powstania Styczniowego, emigrant, a jednocześnie filhellen i honorowy obywatel Grecji. Jego zasługi na polu walki z rosyjskim zaborcą, emigracyjna tułaczka i wkład w budowę Państwa Greckiego są dosyć dobrze znane, głównie dzięki spisany przez niego samego pamiętnikom przechowywanym w Bibliotece Jagiellońskiej w Krakowie, w części wydanych drukiem w 1971 roku pod tytułem *Z Tajgi pod Akropol*. Dzięki publikacjom polskich i greckich archeologów znane są również dokonania Mineyki na polu archeologii, a w szczególności jego udział w badaniach na terenie położonego w Epirze słynnego sanktuarium Zeusa w Dodonie.

Zygmunt Mineyko interesował się również numizmatyką i nie były to zainteresowania powierzchowne. Spod jego pióra wyszło – niestety nigdy nieopublikowane – dzieło poświęcone jak sam pisał „objawom numizmatyki”. Rękopis tej pracy przechowywany obecnie we Lwowie, w dawnych zbiorach Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich, pozwala uznać ją za bardzo nowoczesne i wyprzedzające swe czasy opracowanie. Zygmunt Mineyko jest również ściśle powiązany z historią zbiorów numizmatycznych Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie. W latach 1924 i 1926 do zbiorów krakowskiego Muzeum Narodowego trafiło w dwóch transzach prawie sto antycznych monet podarowanych przez Stanisława Mineykę (1875–1924), syna Zygmunta. Choć formalnie ofiarodawcą był Stanisław najprawdopodobniej inspiratorem daru był jego ojciec, który z powodzeniem realizował ideę wzbogacania polskich instytucji naukowych i muzeów zespołami starożytnych monet. Dary takie zostały lub miały zostać przekazane Muzeum Narodowemu w Warszawie, Uniwersytetowi Wileńskiemu, Uniwersytetowi Jagiellońskiemu oraz jak wspomniano Muzeum Narodowemu w Krakowie. Niniejszy tom naszego czasopisma pragniemy dedykować pamięci Zygmunta i Stanisława Mineyków.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you with volume 20 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 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.

One hundred years ago, on 27 December 1925, Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925) died in Athens. He was a man with an extraordinary life story, a devoted patriot, a veteran of the January Uprising, an emigrant, and at the same time a philhellene and honorary citizen of Greece. His achievements in the fight against the Russian invader, his wanderings as an emigrant, and his contribution to the building of the Greek state are quite well known, mainly thanks to his memoirs, stored in the Jagiellonian Library in Krakow, some of which were published in 1971 under the title *Z Tajgi pod Akropol* (From the Taiga to the Acropolis). Thanks to publications by Polish and Greek archaeologists, Mineyko's achievements in the field of archaeology are also well known, in particular his participation in research at the famous sanctuary of Zeus in Dodona, located in Epirus.

Zygmunt Mineyko was also interested in numismatics, and this interest was far from superficial. He wrote a work devoted to what he called “the manifestations of numismatics”, which, unfortunately, was never published. The manuscript of this work, currently stored in Lviv, in the former collections of the Ossoliński National Institute, allows us to consider it a very modern and ahead-of-its-time study. Zygmunt Mineyko is also closely associated with the history of the numismatic collections of the National Museum in Krakow. In 1924 and 1926, almost a hundred ancient coins donated by Stanisław Mineyko (1875–1924), Zygmunt's son, were added in two tranches to the collection of the National Museum in Krakow. Although Stanisław was formally the donor, it was most likely his father who inspired the donation, as he had successfully implemented the idea of enriching Polish scientific institutions and museums with collections of ancient coins. Such donations were or were to be donated to the National Museum in Warsaw, Vilnius University, the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, and, as mentioned, the National Museum in Krakow. We would like to dedicate this volume to the memory of Zygmunt and Stanisław Mineyko.

The Editors

SZYMON JELLONEK

University of Warsaw, Faculty of Archaeology

ORCID: 0000-0001-6500-3286

Coins from the *Retentura* (Sector XIII) of the Legio I Italica Fortress in Novae¹

ABSTRACT: During archaeological research conducted by the Faculty of Archaeology University of Warsaw Archaeological Expedition in Novae in the *retentura* (sector XIII) of the legion fortress, 257 coins were discovered. The dynamics of change in the rear part of the fortress over the course of five hundred years are reflected in the coin accumulation. The oldest coin (15–16)² dates back to before the establishment of the fortress (mid-1st century). A small number of bronze imperial coins from the 1st–2nd century is followed by 42 provincial coins from the early 3rd century, due to the high activity of local mints. After the hiatus caused by the Goth invasions, well-preserved coins from the second half of the 3rd century appeared. The fact that 163 examples, more than 60%, are late Roman coins from the 4th and early 5th centuries attests to the high level of activity in this area of the fortress during that time. The most recent coins (not counting the 2 stotinki from the 20th century) date from the early Byzantine period, and the youngest was minted by Justin II and Sophia in 572/573.

The subject of whether coins from sector XIII correlate to general numismatic observations in Novae will be addressed by comparing the coin finds of the *retentura* to data from other sectors of the legion fortress. A historical context will be provided for the analysis.

KEYWORDS: Novae, coin finds, Roman coins, Roman army, Legio I Italica

¹ This article was developed as part of the CRAC X mini-grant: *Cyrkulacja późnoantycznych monet w Novae*. Acknowledgements to the research director of the University of Warsaw Archaeological Expedition in Novae: Agnieszka Tomas, for access to the material and the archaeological context, and to Michał Mozyński for his assistance in processing the numismatic data and photographic documentation.

² Unless otherwise specified, all dates refer to CE.

ABSTRAKT: *Monety z retentury (sektor XIII) obozu legionowego Legio I Italica w Novae*

Podczas wykopalisk archeologicznych prowadzonych przez Ekspedycję Wydziału Archeologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego w Novae na terenie *retentury* (sektor XIII) obozu legionowego *Legio I Italica* odkryto 257 monet. Dynamika zmian zachodzących w tylnej części obozu na przestrzeni pięciuset lat znajduje odzwierciedlenie w strukturze znalezionych monet. Najstarsza odkryta moneta (15–16 r.) poprzedza założenie warowni (połowa I w.). Po niewielkiej liczbie imperialnych monet brązowych z I–II w. następuje znacząca grupa 42 monet prowincjonalnych z początku III w., co świadczy o aktywności lokalnych mennic. Po przerwie spowodowanej najazdami Gotów pojawiają się dobrze zachowane monety z drugiej połowy III w. 163 egzemplarze, czyli ponad 60%, to monety pochodzące z IV i początku V w., świadczące o wysokim poziomie aktywności w tej części obozu w późnym okresie rzymskim. Ostatnia grupa monet (nie licząc 2 stotinek z początku XX w.) datowana jest na wczesny okres bizantyński; najmłodszy egzemplarz Justyna II i Zofii został wybity w 572/573 r.

Podstawową kwestią jest odpowiedź na pytanie, czy zbiór monet z sektora XIII odpowiada ogólnym zjawiskom numizmatycznym zaobserwowanym w pozostałych częściach obozu. Analiza numizmatyczna zostanie wsparta kontekstem historycznym.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: Novae, znaleziska monetarne, rzymskie monety, armia rzymska, Legio I Italica

The subject of whether coins from sector XIII correlate to general numismatic observations in Novae will be addressed by comparing the coin finds of the *retentura* to data from other sectors of the legion fortress. A historical context will be provided for the analysis.

As part of the 2022–2023 excavation seasons of the Faculty of Archaeology University of Warsaw Archaeological Expedition in Novae under the leadership of Agnieszka Tomas, work was carried out in the rear section of fortress – *retentura*.³ Due to the actions of treasure hunters, earlier investigations in this area were rescue-related. The major road dividing the *retentura* into two sections along the north-south axis (*via decumana*) along with a building measuring 10 × 22 m were then discovered.⁴ Furthermore, a partially preserved statue base of an anonymous legionary legate was found.⁵ Given the finding of the statue's base and the structure

³ TOMAS and JĘCZMIENOWSKI 2025: 29–46.

⁴ SARNOWSKI, KOVALEVSKAJA and KANISZEWSKI 2005: 145–146.

⁵ ŁAJTAR, PŁÓCIENNIK and TOMAS 2022: 249–253.

itself, Tadeusz Sarnowski postulated that the legate's residence (*praetorium*) could have been situated there.⁶ The archaeological research conducted by the Expedition therefore aims to verify this hypothesis.

During the course of two seasons, 257 coins were recovered. 1st and 2nd century early imperial coins made up four of these. Furthermore, 43 provincial coins from the first part of the 3rd century were found, with 14 other coins from the second half of the 3rd century, during the monetary crisis. More than 60% (163 specimens) constitute late Roman coins minted in the 4th and early 5th centuries. The chronological framework closes on five early Byzantine coins. Curiosities include a Bulgarian coin with a denomination of 2 stotinki struck in 1901.

The absence of Republican coins is not surprising, as the area under study was outside the Roman Empire during this period. However, considering that the region was annexed during Claudius' reign, the appearance of coins of Tiberius might initially appear to be somewhat unexpected (Fig. 1). Moreover most scholars believe that *Legio VIII Augusta* constructed the wooden legionary camp at Novae around 45/46.⁷ As a result, it was believed that the coins of Tiberius that had previously been discovered at Novae in other sectors (16 in total) had been carried there along with *Legio VIII Augusta*.⁸ However, based on a lack of historical and archaeological data, Martin Lemke recently questioned whether *Legio VIII Augusta* was present in Novae.⁹ Thus, Tiberius' as discovered at the *retentura* did not necessarily come to Novae with the legionaries of the *VIII Augusta*, but perhaps much later, since it was discovered in the same context as an as of Vespasian. The early imperial bronzes could have circulated for quite a long time,¹⁰ as attested by the countermarks struck on heavily worn issues (ex. coins of Claudius with countermarks of Hadrian).¹¹ Moreover, in the case of 1st century coins discovered in Novae, Evgeni Paunov highlights that "Almost without exception, the coins of this period are in poor physical condition – much worn and corroded, sometimes absolutely illegible and hard to identify",¹² which can also be interpreted as a result of a long period of circulation.

⁶ SARNOWSKI, KOVALEVSKAJA and KANISZEWSKI 2005: 146.

⁷ PAUNOV 2014: 145; DYCZEK 2019a: 55–64; IDEM 2019b: 115–126; CIOŁEK 2022a: 8; EADEM 2022b: 52.

⁸ PAUNOV 2014: 158; JAWORSKI and ZAKRZEWSKI 2020: 359–361; CIOŁEK 2022a: 21; EADEM 2022b: Tab. 1.

⁹ LEMKE 2018: 73–86.

¹⁰ KUNISZ 1992a: 112–113.

¹¹ BODZEK 2020: 386–387.

¹² PAUNOV 2014: 146.

The lack of provincial coins minted in the 1st and 2nd centuries is not surprising. Imperial bronzes predominate among the finds from this period in Moesia.¹³ The relatively frequent findings indicate that provincial mints took up the role of providing local markets with subsidiary money in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries.¹⁴ Finds of provincial coins from the *retentura* also attest to this phenomenon and a total of 43 provincial coins were found at the site. Their provenance and historical distribution make sense, with 13 coming from Nicopolis ad Istrum, while 20 are from the mint at Marcianopolis. Hadrianopolis and Philippopolis each contribute one specimen. A similar distribution with a significant majority of coins from Nicopolis ad Istrum and Marcianopolis is known from other sectors in Novae.¹⁵ However in this instance, the Marcianopolis coin group is greater than the Nicopolis group, similar to the hoard found in Sector XII in 2016.¹⁶ Nicopolis ad Istrum acted as a supplier to the Legio I Italica in areas such as table pottery and building stone, so the abundant presence of coins minted in this city should also come as no surprise.¹⁷

All provincial coins fit into the chronological window that spans from Septimius Severus to Gordian III (193–244). The largest number of coins were struck during the reign of Elagabalus (Fig. 2), and also the numerous representation of coins of Gordian III (Fig. 3) fit perfectly into the overall picture of provincial coin finds in Novae.¹⁸ Monetary finds correspond to the activity of local mints associated with imperial visits of Septimius Severus' family in the region (193, 198/199, 202), arrival of Elagabalus in Moesia in 218 and the march of Gordian III's army through this province in 241.¹⁹

Most of the provincial coins were found individually but a group of five coins were discovered in a single spot. One Geta, two Elagabalus, one Gordian III coin, and one further specimen of an unidentified emperor make up the cluster. Two of these were struck at Nicopolis, while the remaining ones at Hadrianopolis and Marcianopolis. One more is too corroded and worn to be recognized. It appears that there was only a loss and not a purposefully concealed hoard.

After a hiatus, Salonina's antoninianus dated 257–258 follows,²⁰ signaling the start of the second half of the 3rd century's depreciated antoniniani coinage.²¹ This interruption is undoubtedly due to the barbarian invasions and the general chaos

¹³ KUNISZ 1992a: 80–82; PAUNOV 2014: 158.

¹⁴ KUNISZ 1992a: 13; CIOŁEK 2017: 96.

¹⁵ KUNISZ 1992b: 110; CIOŁEK 2011: 241–244; EADEM 2022b: 60.

¹⁶ CIOŁEK 2017: 92.

¹⁷ LEMKE 2023: 521.

¹⁸ CIOŁEK 2022b: Tab. 4.

¹⁹ BOTEVA 2013: 85–98; CIOŁEK 2022b: 62.

²⁰ WEBB 1968: 114.

²¹ CIOŁEK and DYCZEK 2011: 244.

prevailing in Moesia during this period. Philip overcame the Carpi, who were destroying the areas around the Lower Danube in 245. This is followed by several weeks of usurpation by Pacatianus. The Goths' arrival in Moesia and Thrace is then mentioned; where they first besieged Marcianopolis in 248/249 and then crossed the Danube again in 250, besieging Philippopolis, Novae, and Marcianopolis again.²² In an attempt to defeat the Goths, Trajan Decius failed at the Battle of Abritus in 251. The Goths eventually withdrew after being bought off by the recently chosen emperor Gallus.

Though the Goths under Cniva were ultimately unsuccessful in taking over Novae, their destructive actions in Moesia and Thrace led to population decline and alterations in defensive tactics, which in turn caused garrisons to be reduced.²³ This could be related to the hiatus of coins in the *retentura* between 244–260. After that 15 debased antoniniani minted between the sole reign of Gallienus and the reform of Diocletian in 294/295 were discovered. Among them there are three specimens of coins of Aurelian and of Probus (Fig. 4). A significant amount of Aurelian and Probus coins were also discovered in the *valetudinarium* (Sector IV)²⁴ and the *thermae* (Sector X).²⁵ It is noteworthy that a few of them are remarkably well-preserved specimens, which would indicate that their circulation duration was rather brief. Similarly, the pre-reform issue of Maximianus struck in Heraclea between 292–295 (Fig. 5), which closes the period.

Prior to discussing late Roman coins, it should be noted that identifying late Roman issues was more challenging than that of earlier periods given that their state of preservation is much worse. This is due to several reasons. Firstly, they may have been in use for a relatively long time. Secondly, compared to early imperial period, the dies were executed with less skilled craftsmanship. Thirdly, poor legibility may be due to the coins being struck with blunted dies resulting in low relief. In addition, coins at that time were struck very carelessly, as exemplified by the discovered in the *retentura* brockage error depicting Jupiter on both sides (Fig. 6). The obverse is concave, which is due to the fact that at the time of minting the previous coin was not removed from the anvil, so the flan struck with the hammer gained a regular reverse and a concave obverse. In addition to “brockage”, “double struck” coins from other sectors of Novae have also been discovered; R. Ciołek recently devoted

²² DIMITROV 2005: 79–98; KOLENDO 2008: 117–132; PEARSON 2022: 59–111; NARLOCH and ZAKRZEWSKI 2025: 197–226.

²³ LEMKE 2023: 526.

²⁴ CIOŁEK 2022b: 70.

²⁵ DIMITROV 2013: 249–250.

an article to these, and came to the conclusion that both abnormalities result from poor organisation of the mint's operations.²⁶

163 coins from the 4th – to the first half of the 5th century have been discovered, constituting 63% of total coin finds during the discussed excavations in the Sector XIII in the *retentura*. Its apparent dominance is consistent with the general picture of coin finds in Novae.²⁷ This period can be divided into three shorter sub-periods.²⁸ The first from the time of Diocletian's reform (294) to the end of the reign of Constantine I (337). The second to the period of the successors of the founder of Constantinople until the Battle of Hadrianopolis and the death of Valens (378). The third period is the end of the 4th century and the first half of the 5th century. Most of the identified Late Roman coins date from the second sub-period. As elsewhere in the site, coins of Constantius II predominate (22 specimens). Overall, coins from the Constantinian dynasty account for more than 60% of all identified pieces (60). 19 coins were struck under the Valentinian dynasty while the Theodosian family is represented by only nine coins.

This distribution of coins is undoubtedly related to the development of the province (Moesia Secunda) during the Constantinian dynasty and the proximity to the new capital, Constantinople.²⁹ The border on the Danube was strengthened under Constantine I, perhaps commemorated by the issue of CONSTANTINIANA DAFNE (Fig. 7),³⁰ an exemplar of which was discovered in the *retentura*. Relative peace on the Danube lasted until the end of the reign of Constantius II. The period between 332 and 376 is described by John Liebeschuetz as the golden age of the Danube provinces.³¹ However, it should be kept in mind that the province's relative prosperity was accompanied by high inflation and a number of monetary reforms (324, 348, 353).³² Numerous monetary findings from the Constantinian period were found in the *retentura* as a result of these three circumstances.

The period of Valentinian rule was combined with further Gothic wars (366–369; 376–378). In particular, the second war, occupied by Roman defeats at Marcianopolis (376) and Hadrianopolis (378), contributed to the ruin of the province of Moesia Secunda.³³ Archaeological evidence points to numerous destructions in Novae itself. The hoard of 11 coins from the periods between Constantius II and Valentinian I

²⁶ CIOŁEK 2025: 108.

²⁷ EADEM 2022b: 53, 78–79; JAWORSKI 2022: 165.

²⁸ CIOŁEK and DYCZEK 2011: 238.

²⁹ DIMITROV 2013: 254; BIERNACKI and DIMITROV 2008: 41.

³⁰ PAUNOV 2024: 349–350. Recently, there has been wider support for the hypothesis that. CONSTANTINIANA DAFNE refers to the victory of Constantine I and not to the fort of that name built on the Danube. Cf. ILIESCU 1987: 265–291.

³¹ LIEBESCHUETZ 2007: 102.

³² BAGNALL and BRANSBOURG 2019: 1–67.

³³ DIMITROV 2013: 254.

that was unearthed close to the wall #3 foundation in the *retentura* is one piece of proof of the turbulent period of the Gothic invasion.³⁴ Unlike other treasures of this period from Novae, including the largest of the *thermae*,³⁵ there are no coins before the monetary reform conducted under Constans and Constantius II in 348. Four specimens of the FEL TEMP REPARATIO type in the hoard are dated to the aforementioned reform (Fig. 8).³⁶ One issue was struck under Julian II and five minted in time of Valentinian I. Four mints are determined: Thessalonica (two issues), Constantinople (one), Heraclea (one) and Siscia (one), which indicates the local background of the hoard.

The last coins from this period date from the last years of the 4th and first half of 5th century. The number of coins of Honorius seems to be relatively high, corresponding with coin discoveries from Sector XII.³⁷ Of particular note is the relatively heavy AE2 bronze coin (5.97 g) (Fig. 9) minted before the reform of 395 and the withdrawal of larger coins (*decargyrus nummus*) from circulation.³⁸ Other coins do not exceed 2.2 g and were probably minted in the beginning of the 5th century (Fig. 10). The smallest coins – less than 1.0 g – cannot be identified because of their poor preservation, although they are thought to be *minimi* from the first half of the 5th century.

Deliberately clipped specimens appear among the coins of this period, which was a common practice in an era of scarcity of divisional currency.³⁹ Such an illicit practice must have been widely accepted, as attested by the occurrence of such cut coins in hoards in various locations of the empire.⁴⁰

Similar to other parts of the site, a hiatus is noticeable between the second half of the 5th century and the coinage reform carried out under Anastasius (497).⁴¹ This may have been connected to the Hun invasion in the mid-5th century, followed by the Goth occupancy of Moesia until the reign of Anastasius, when some parts of the Byzantine Empire's defense system along the Lower Danube were rebuilt.⁴² Following the Hunnic invasion, the Legio I Italica vanishes from Novae, and the fortress is reconstructed as an episcopal town that enjoyed a brief era of prosperity under Justinian I.⁴³

³⁴ TOMAS and JĘCZMIENOWSKI 2025: 38–40.

³⁵ BIERNACKI and DIMITROV 2008: 34–36.

³⁶ VANEERDEWEGH 2017: 143.

³⁷ CIOŁEK 2022b: 78–79.

³⁸ KENT 1991: 50; PEARCE 1951: xxix.

³⁹ BIJOVSKY 2011: 59.

⁴⁰ ASOLATI 2005: 20–22; BURRELL 2007: 239.

⁴¹ CIOŁEK and DYCZEK 2011: 238.

⁴² SARNOWSKI 2012: 26; GANDILA 2018: 137–138, 152–153, 160–163.

⁴³ JAWORSKI and ZAKRZEWSKI 2020: 363; LEMKE 2024: 242.

Five coins were recovered from the Byzantine period during the excavation and all date from the 6th century. The earliest are two coins of Anastasius (follis and half-follis (Fig. 11)). Two more coins date from the time of Justinian I (follis and quarter-follis). Finally, the youngest coin is a half-follis issued in the name of Justinian II and Sophia in the year 572/573 (Fig. 12). Three of them were struck in Constantinople, the follis of Anastasius in Antioch and the youngest half-follis in Thessalonica. The ceramic kiln found in the *intervallum* provides evidence of the site's efficient functioning in the 6th century.⁴⁴ To date, the youngest Byzantine single coin discovered at the site was from the time of Phocas (602–610).⁴⁵ The lack of later coins generally fits into a broader picture of the abandonment of towns and settlements in the early 7th century in the region.⁴⁶

To sum up, the coin structure is largely similar to the main features of the circulating stream of money in the Roman legionary fortress and the neighbourhood of Novae.⁴⁷ A few examples of imperial bronzes from the 1st and 2nd centuries precede the high percentage of provincial Roman coins, which are then followed by a break and a dozen coins from the end of the 3rd century. Coins minted in the first three quarters of the 4th century definitely dominate. This period ends with the Second Gothic War. Followed by a small number of coins from the late 4th and first half of the 5th century. The last period of the site is attested by several Byzantine coins from the 6th century. Nonetheless, a 1901 Bulgarian coin confirms the fact that a variety of activities were conducted there. This could have been related to the work done by Karel Skorpil, who drew the site's initial schematic layout in 1905.⁴⁸ Coin findings from the *retentura* provide insight into Novae's phases of prosperity and breakdown.

ABBREVIATIONS

DOC = A.R. BELLINGER and E. GRIERSON (eds.), *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection*, vols. I–III, Washington, DC 1966–1973.

MIBE = W. HAHN and M.A. METLICH, *Money of the Incipient Byzantine Empire, Anastasius I – Justinian I, 491–565*, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte 15, Wien 2000.

RIC = H. MATTINGLY et AL., *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vols. I–X, London 1923–2025.

RPC = *Roman Provincial Coinage*, <https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/> (accessed on 27 April 2026).

⁴⁴ TOMAS 2015: 6–73.

⁴⁵ CIOŁEK and DYCZEK 2011: 175, 277; CIOŁEK 2022a: 74, Tab. 11.

⁴⁶ LIEBESCHUETZ 2007: 130.

⁴⁷ JAWORSKI 2022: 163.

⁴⁸ SARNOWSKI 2012: 12.

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Author’s address:

Szymon Jellonek
University of Warsaw, Faculty of Archaeology
Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28, 00-927 Warsaw, Poland
s.jellonek@uw.edu.pl

PLATE 1

- Fig. 1. Tiberius, Rome, 15–16, 10.57 g, 27 mm, RIC I 34/36, Inv. no. 124/23
- Fig. 2. Elagabalus, Marcianopolis, 218–222, 10.01 g, 26 mm, RPC VI 1469 (temp.), Inv. no. 166/23
- Fig. 3. Gordian III, Hadrianopolis, 238–244, 9.37 g, 27 mm, RPC VII.2 692, Inv. no. 209/22/01
- Fig. 4. Probus, Rome, 276–282, 3.17 g, 23 mm, RIC V.2 190, Inv. no. 140/23
- Fig. 5. Maximianus, Heraclea, 292–295, 3.21 g, 20 mm, RIC V.2 595, Inv. no. 24/22
- Fig. 6. IOVI CONSERVATORI type, 313–324, 2.71 g, 19 mm, Inv. no. 81/22/01
- Fig. 7. Constantinus I, Constantinople, 323–337, 2.62 g, 18 mm, RIC VII Constantinople 29–35, Inv. no. 142/23
- Fig. 8. Constantius II, Thessalonica, 348–361, 2.74 g, 16 mm, RIC VIII Thessalonica 211?, Inv. no. 121/22/06
- Fig. 9. Honorius, Constantinople?, 392–395, 5.97 g, 20 mm, RIC IX 88D, Inv. no. 98/22
- Fig. 10. Honorius, 395–401, 1.68 g, 17 mm, Inv. no. 56/22
- Fig. 11. Anastasius, Constantinople, 512–518, 8.55 g, 28 mm, MIBE 33, Inv. no. 82/22
- Fig. 12. Justin II, Thessalonica, 572/573, 5.28 g, 20 mm, DOC I 74, Inv. no. 187/22

Photos by M. Mozyrski



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