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## THE CELTIC COINS IN THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS CABINET AT THE HAGUE Part I

by Dr. D. F. Allen †

Only rarely have the Celtic coins in the older Cabinets of Europe been catalogued. The quantity of this material is large and the quality high. Its inaccessibility is a positive impediment to scholars working in a field of much current interest. It is hard to exaggerate the importance of Celtic coins for the early history of northern Europe at a time when Greece and Rome were holding the stage in the south. I have, therefore, greatly welcomed the invitation of Dr. H. E. van Gelder to put on record the important but little known collection at the Hague. I am engaged on a similar catalogue of the Celtic coins in the British Museum and the two complement one another. I have previously catalogued the Celtic coins in the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm,<sup>1</sup> and the present catalogue follows the same lines.

Not every coin which nowadays passes under the generic title of 'Celtic' was in fact issued by people speaking the Celtic language; there were other contemporary 'barbarian' coinages on the fringes. But in a broad sense, the coinage with which this catalogue is concerned is that which was produced by people belonging to, or influenced by, the La Tène II and III cultures. The stage which their civilisation had reached made them particularly suitable for assimilation within the Roman Empire and it is no coincidence that the boundaries of the early Empire in Europe agree very closely with the distribution of these 'Celtic' coins.

Any catalogue of such coins faces a range of problems all its own. Because of the heterogeneous and ambiguous character of the material there is no alternative, in all but a few exceptional areas, to publishing photographs of everything; the coins are not otherwise identifiable. Even if a few varieties could be described in words, there is always the temptation to refer to pieces in terms of current or idiosyncratic tribal attributions, a practice which renders so many old publications almost useless. The great majority of types bear no legend, but, even when names appear, they are, with rare exceptions, the names of individuals otherwise unknown to history.

There is, in fact, no accepted standard modern classification to follow. A. Blanchet's **Traité de Monnaies Gauloises** remains, after sixty years, much the best general study, though up-to-date literature can generally be traced through the annotations in K. Castelin's second edition of R. Forrer's **Keltische Numismatik der Rhein- und Donaulande**. For some purposes it is convenient to follow J. B. Colbert de Beaulieu's very useful catalogues of the coins in the museums of Besançon, Montbéliard and the Jura<sup>2</sup>. There are a number of books and articles on particular countries or areas and, of course, numerous notes on individual hoards, types or correlations; but the quality is uneven. Any cataloguer must, if he is not himself to write a treatise, be selective in referring to these.

I have, therefore, proceeded on the following principles. In the first place it is necessary to record the main technical details of each coin, in particular the metal and weight with, if necessary, an indication of condition (e.g. pierced, plated, fragmentary). There is usually little to be gained by recording the die axes of Celtic coins since, with a few possible exceptions, they are fortuitous, except in the case of those

cast in potin. It is highly desirable, whenever possible, to record accurate specific gravities, at least of the gold coins, since these have a close bearing on chronology. Then there should be an indication, if recorded, of the provenance of each coin; where the provenance includes a findspot, a distinction must be drawn between isolated or site finds and closed hoards. If no provenance is known, it may still be of value to state when the coin is first recorded in the collection. If these details are on record, subsequent workers can make full use of the catalogue, whatever opinion they may have of the order, identifications, references or attributions adopted.

The arrangement I have chosen is based on an overall concept of Celtic coinage. All Celtic coins have an imitative origin. It seems plain that the coinage developed in different areas at different times from what one might call nuclear prototypes. Even at their wildest, the coins did not disregard the traditions from which they stemmed. The resulting order to some extent overruns geographical frontiers, ancient or modern, and, of course, there are cross-currents to complicate the picture. Nevertheless, there is an internal logic in this scheme which makes the task of finding and identifying particular coins relatively simple, much easier than under any classification based on our uncertain knowledge of inherently fluid ancient tribal, or even regional, divisions.

The broad pattern is that in the southern part of Europe there was from the Black Sea to the Spanish border a series of Greek dominated silver zones, commencing in the fourth century B.C. and proceeding in a fairly well determined order. To the north of this lay a smaller series of Greek dominated gold zones, subsequent in date and in a less determinable order. I omit the bronze coins of Languedoc and Provence as being an extension of the Romano-Spanish coinage rather than a separate Celtic zone. Over this simple pattern is laid at a relatively late date, a complex structure of small silver, bronze and potin coins, derived from Roman and Massaliot models or ideas, which in origin is independent of the underlying gold and silver coinages. The last vestiges of this vast pan-European phenomenon are to be found in the Celtic coinages of Britain, extending into the first century A.D., where the diverse elements surviving had by then been fused into a single trimetallic system.

In the light of these concepts, the basic classification of any catalogue of Celtic coins is bound to be by type. It is possible to arrange the whole coinage in some sixteen or more main sections, which in turn can be subdivided into a great many more. Most of these sections are represented in the Hague Cabinet.

Under each numbered entry there is included a shortened reference to the standard works most relevant to the section. It would be unprofitable, and indeed confusing, to attempt under each entry a complete bibliography of the type. But in order to permit cross-reference to other catalogues or articles without excessive consultation of scarce books, some indication of the classifications most commonly in use today does seem desirable. But selection is necessary and naturally the use of any such references must not be taken to imply endorsement of the often out-of-date classificatory descriptions in these standard works. In order to make the catalogue more intelligible to those who are not deeply engaged in Celtic studies, an indication is sometimes given of the place and time of a particular coin, based on interpretation of the limited hoard evidence, but elements of personal judgement come in here, and some might consider these comments better omitted, unless backed by fuller references or explanations.

These, then, are the principles on which this catalogue has been prepared. There would be much advantage if a formula on the same lines could be widely adopted for the publication of the Celtic coins in the older European Cabinets. It is probably too ambitious yet to think of an international Sylloge series devoted to Celtic coins, on the model of the Greek or British, but local publication in each country could perhaps be contemplated if an internationally acceptable presentation were available. It is hoped that the present catalogue, like the Stockholm catalogue before it, may be a step in that direction.

The Hague collection of Celtic coins amounts to a little over seven hundred pieces. Of these, one hundred and eighty are in origin Danubian, from Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary, from parts of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and finally from Austria. They form a unit which can conveniently be published by itself as a first instalment, leaving the rest for three subsequent parts, to be devoted respectively to silver, gold and bronze in the West. The rest of this introduction is, therefore, confined to the Danubian coins.

In this catalogue, as in the parallel British Museum arrangement, the Celtic coins from the Danube basin have been grouped into six distinct but unequal sections, based on their typology. The first section amounts to ninety-seven coins or more than half the total, and is itself divided into nine subsections. It would be out of place here to attempt a full introduction to this complicated series, on which there is a growing, though often inaccessible, literature; but it will be convenient to give a few guide lines to the pattern.

Section I is devoted to coins which owe some debt to the silver tetradrachms of Philip II of Macedon, though, as time went on, the nexus became remote. The process of copying these tetradrachms had begun in the parts of Romania and Bulgaria in close contact with Macedon by the beginning of the third century B.C., and had reached some elaboration within the circle of the Carpathian mountains before the end of that century. There is remarkably little positive evidence relating to the second century B.C., the presumed floreat of the coinage over almost the whole of the middle Danube area, but, in Romania at least, it had ceased to circulate before the appearance there of Roman denarii in the second quarter of the first century B.C. Further west, in Hungary and Austria, late and sometimes base versions of the coinage lasted longer in circulation. In Noricum, for instance, a flourishing and partly Romanized coinage continued down to the Roman conquest (16/15 B.C.).

The nine subsections into which the Philip II tetradrachm coinage is here arranged should be seen each as a separate stream of coinage. Only to a minor extent do they overlap one another geographically. The first, A, includes only the earliest direct imitations (Nos. 1-4), some of which, however, do acquire recognisable local characteristics, e.g. in Banat (No. 5) and in Moldavia (No. 6). This is followed by a stage, B, containing many self-conscious variations, often cut and countermarked, which are more easily related to one another chronologically, through hoards, than placed geographically; in principle most belong to Banat and the Transylvanian plain (Nos. 7-12). Thereafter come seven distinctive series of coins, each in a characteristic style, which can be assigned convincingly to a particular area, sub-sections C-J (K is not represented here). That most of them had a relatively long life is indicated by progressive changes in type, weight and standard. The bulk of them were clearly issued by Celts, but the series includes coins, especially in the east, whose issuers

were presumably of Thracian (or Geto-Dacian) stock.

One of these streams, C, was first established in Oltenia (Nos. 14-17), later, after a gap and at a reduced weight, in Bucuresti (Nos. 18-19), well beyond the accepted limits of Celtic penetration into the Balkans. The initial type shows the influence also by the portrait of the deified Alexander on coins of Lysimachus of Thrace. The latest coins, base and verging on the incomprehensible, come at the end of the second century B.C. or even later. The coins in the next stream, D, also originated in Oltenia (Nos. 20-25). The reverse adopted a particularly characteristic horse and rider, which are reproduced on several series of scyphate coins in the Transylvanian plain (Nos. 27-32). These late and base pieces were contemporary with the latest coins in the previous stream. The obverse of one type actually copies the early Roman coinage of Macedonia, issued after 146 B.C. (No. 26). The coins in stream E (Nos. 33-35, cf. 37) began in Romania, along the axis of the lower Tisza and Maros rivers. The rolling lock of hair on Zeus' head and other details in the Celtic taste were, however, widely borrowed. We find coins derived from this type in the Carpathians, both in the east (No. 36) and north-east (Nos. 38-39), and again in south-west Hungary (drachms Nos. 40-43). Here versions of the type continued in base metal down to the Roman conquest of Pannonia (12/9 B.C.).

South of the Danube above the Iron Gates, and near the junction with the Morava river, there are coins, F, which are struck on curiously thick flans (Nos. 44-45). Their types are, in effect, borrowed from the coins of streams C, D and E. Again near the Iron Gates, in stream G, we have two coinages with unusual obverses, a facing head (Nos. 46-51), drawn from the coins of Larissa or Amphipolis, and a bearded Janus (Nos. 52-56), conceivably suggested by the coins of Tenedos but more probably enlarged from a symbol on coins of Macedon. The distribution of these coins is much the same as that of the early coins in stream D, but they weigh less and presumably followed later.

In sub-section H we have another important group; where the obverses or reverses reflect the name or monogram of Audoleon of Paeonia (Nos. 57-68 and drachms Nos. 69-70). These are centred on the Danube knee in northern Hungary, a region detached from the main centre of Philip II imitations. Coins of the Audoleon group, however, come into contact with those derived from stream E, both to the south in central Hungary (cf. Nos. 40-43) and to the east in the north Carpathians (cf. Nos. 38-39), thus rounding the circle. A little further south, on the Hungarian-Yugoslav borders, we find other distantly related streams, here represented by J1 (No. 71), a drachm of the Celtic Scordisci between the Sava and the Drava, and J3 (No. 72 and drachm No. 73), which come from the Illyrian borders; the latter have links with coins bearing a 'Venetic' legend.

The remaining coins belong to the west where the advent of coinage was clearly much later than in the east. They also display features more characteristic of Celtic art forms. Sub-section L (No. 74 and drachms Nos. 75-77; cf. Nos. 78-81, and drachm No. 82) is the earlier and is transitional to sub-section M, namely the coinage of Noricum in the first century B.C. The Hague collection is relatively strong in these Norican coins. They may be divided between east Noricum (Nos. 82-91) and west Noricum (Nos. 92-97). The coins of the latter are inscribed with Celtic names and display obvious Roman influence.

While the coins in the Hague fall short of a complete cross-section of the Philip II

coinage, they provide examples of most of the important types and include a number of fine and rare specimens. No. 84, for instance, is scarcely known.

The next section of the catalogue gathers together certain Danubian pieces which do not fall readily into the main categories. Some (Nos. 98-100) share the weight system of Philip II coins, others (nos. 101-103) that of Alexander III and Philip III coins, to which we turn in Section III.

Imitations of Philip II did not become established in Bulgaria. Instead we find here, and to a small extent north of the Danube, a coinage imitating the tetradrachms (Nos. 104-113) and drachms (Nos. 114-126) in the name of Alexander III and Philip III, all or most of them posthumous issues. These were struck at a heavier weight than those of Philip II, on the so called Attic standard. The coins had apparently begun by the end of the third century B.C., but had disappeared before the latter part of the following century, when imitations of the tetradrachms of Thasos are first found in the same area. The series is repetitive but technically competent.

The imitations of Thasos tetradrachms in Section IV (Nos. 127-164) employed the same weight standard as the Alexander III imitations. They can hardly have begun before the middle of the second century B.C. and certainly most of them belong to the first century B.C., as shown by hoards from Romania and Bulgaria which can be dated by the presence of Roman coins. The copying of the originals was crude and the varieties are infinite, but they are singularly impervious to classification. Progress will only be possible when sufficient coins are on record to establish chains of die-linked coins. No. 164, with a bearded face and monogram, is a notable example.

Section V is devoted to another series of the same weight but geographically separate. In this case the key lies in the fact that one of these tetradrachms was equal to the weight of four Roman denarii. The coins (Nos. 165-171) can be dated from their Roman prototypes to the middle or late first century B.C. They are found only in a small area in the vicinity of Bratislava, and can be attributed to a branch of the Boii. The coins are contemporary with those of west Noricum, with which they have been found together in hoards. Both series bear the names of the Celtic issuers.

Finally, in Section VI, there are gathered a few imitations of Roman denarii from Hungary and elsewhere (Nos. 172-180). The practice of imitating Roman denarii became increasingly common in the Balkan countries as the first century B.C. proceeded, but it is not always possible, in the case of unprovenanced coins, to be sure where they originated. One well established series, however, is that of the Eravisci in the Budapest region, of which No. 172 is an example.

The bibliography which follows explains the references used in the catalogue; it makes no claim to be comprehensive, but gives the general reader some signposts to the specialist literature available. I have, out of piety, reproduced some of the traditional nomenclature of types, but it must be remarked that it often has little meaning in English translation.

<sup>1</sup>) NNA, 1972, p. 5-26.

<sup>2</sup>) J. B. Colbert de Beaulieu (et al.): *Catalogue des Collections Archéologiques de Besançon: IV Les Monnaies Gauloises*, 1959, 2nd edition 1967; *Catalogue des Collections Archéologiques de Montbéliard: Les Monnaies Gauloises*, 1960; *Catalogue des Monnaies Gauloises de Jura*, 1962. (Annales Littéraires de l'Université de Besançon 25, 34, 44).

The origins of most of the Hague collection of Celtic coins are not recorded; some go back no doubt to the 17th and 18th centuries, but there is no means of knowing. The important Van Rede collection was assembled from the international coin market in the first two decades of the 20th century; the immediate provenance of the coins is generally ascertainable, but is not significant. Findspots, as is common in old collections, are hardly ever preserved – there are two only in this instalment and neither from the Netherlands.

It remains only to offer my warm thanks to Dr. van Gelder and his colleagues, Dr. Gay van der Meer and Dr. J. P. A. van der Vin, without whose help, this task could not have been undertaken. I would also like to offer my congratulations for some excellent photography of difficult material.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR PART I

*There is no book which covers comprehensively the coinage described in the six sections in Part I of this catalogue. Until recently the only standard work on the greater part of the subject was:*

*K. Pink, **Die Münzprägung der Ostkelten und Ihrer Nachbarn**, Budapest, 1939. (P)*

Most of the coins in Pink's plates have recently been reproduced with additional related material in:

*R. Göbl, **Ostkeltischer Typenatlas, mit methodischem Kommentar**, Braunschweig, 1973. (G)*

Since Göbl references are in principle identical with Pink references, it is usually an unnecessary duplication to give both. Until recently, too, the largest collection of Danubian material was to be found in:

*M. Dessewffy, **Barbár Péntzei**, Budapest, 1910-13. (D)*

This collection of coins is still intact in the National Museum, Budapest, and references to the published catalogue remain useful.

The most recent accessions to the literature have been particularly important. For coins from Romania and Bulgaria (much less from Hungary), the standard work is now:

*C. Preda, **Monedele Geto-Dacilor**, Bucharest, 1973. (CP)*

Similarly the standard work for coins from Noricum is now:

*R. Göbl, **Typologie und Chronologie der Keltischen Münzprägung in Noricum**, Vienna, 1973. (G(N))*

The same role is performed for the silver coinage of the Boii by:

*R. Paulsen, **Die Münzprägung der Boier**, Leipzig and Vienna, 1934: reissued with amendments, 1974. (RP)*

References have been given in the catalogue to all these works by the use of the initials, as indicated above. In addition, owing to their wide use in museums and by collectors, references have also been given to two standard general works.

*H. de la Tour, **Atlas de Monnaies gauloises**, Paris, 1892 (T); which in effect is the illustrated accompaniment of: E. Muret and A. Chabouillet, **Catalogue des monnaies gauloises de la Bibliothèque nationale**, Paris, 1889; and*

*R. Forrer, **Keltische Numismatik der Rhein- und Donaulande**, Strassbourg, 1908; reissued with **Bibliographische Nachträge und Ergänzungen** by K. Castelin with others, Graz, 1969 (F)*

## CATALOGUE

### I. DERIVATIONS FROM SILVER COINS OF PHILIP II OF MACEDON (360-336 B.C.) AND ASSOCIATED TYPES

(The numbers in brackets after the weight indicate in each case the die axis of the coin. The numbers on the right are Cabinet Inventory numbers.)

#### DANUBE BASIN

##### A. Initial phase of Geto-Dacian copies. (From early IIIC. B.C.)

- i. Copies of originals with torch symbol of Amphipolis mint; mainly from Transylvania, cf. Scărișoara hoard.
  - a. P 10, F 75, T 9701, D 301.
    1. AR 13.88g. (6) (Van Rede 8300)
    2. AR 14.03g. (10) (Van Rede 8301)
  - b. P 14, F 329.
    3. AR 13.84g. (3) (10823, Six Coll.)
    4. AR 13.575g. (cut) (6) (10824, Six Coll.)
- ii. Later versions, with legend and symbol lost.
  - a. Banat type, cf. Mireșu Mare and Șilindia hoards.
    - P 38, T9713, D989, 1235, CP pl.VI, 5.
    5. AR 14.00g. (3) (Van Rede 8302)
  - b. Huși-Vovriești, Moldavia, type, cf. Epureni and Huși hoards.
    - P 26, CP pl.XXI-XXIV.
    6. AR 13.81g. (cut) (12) (10826, Six Coll.)

##### B. Early and distinctive varieties, some with determined associations or from known localities. (Mid III C. B.C.)

- iii. Type of Tulghieș and Copăceni hoards, from Transylvania.
  - P 56, CP Pl.VIII, 5.
  - 7 AR 13.55g. (9) (1962/94)
- iv. Type of Disznos, Hont, hoard, from Slovakia.
  - P 377, F271, D381.
  8. AR 13.58g. (cut, square countermark) (6) (10825)
- v. 'Vogelreiter' (Bird-rider) type, probably from Transylvania, but scattered.
  - P 336, F265, T9727, D293-4, CP pl.IX, 8-10.
  9. AR 14.21g. (12) (Van Rede 8303)
- vi. Compare types of Tulghieș and Copăceni hoards.
  - P 61, cf.CP pl.XIII, 4-12, XIV, 1-7.
  10. AR 13.63g. (apparently overstruck) (6) (10844)
- vii. W-rider type, from Maramures and Bereg.
  - P 333, D291, 803-4.
  11. AR 13.24g. (10) (10835)

- viii. False countermark type, from Banat.  
P 82, F324, D1237, CP pl.IX, 5-6. The 'countermark' is simulated; it is in the die.  
12. AR 13.62g. (11) (10834)
- ix. Uncertain variety. Cf.P 80.  
13. AR 12.445g. (base and worn). (Van Rede 8304)
- 31. **Obverse types devolved from or influenced by coins of Lysimachus of Thrace (306-281 B.C.) and successor types. (II C. B.C.)**
  - x. Branch-arm (Zweigarm) type; Transylvanian, cf. Ocnița and Cărbunești hoards. P 291, T 9817, D 416, 525, CP pl.xxxiii.  
14. AR 10.52g. (10) (Van Rede 8305)  
15. AR 11.40g. (12) (Van Rede 8306)
  - xi. Saddle-head (Sattelpfopf) type, cf. Prundu-Bîrgăului hoard. P 296, F 266, T 9870, D 417-28, 816, CP pl.xxxii.  
16. AR 11.82g. (6) (10845)  
17. AR 12.02g. (11) (Van Rede 8307)
- 32. **Later degeneration after an interval. (Late II C. B.C.)**
  - xii. București-Vîrteju types, common in hoards from București and Oltenia. P 304-5 (G300, 5-17), D 437-41, 817, 1246-50, CP pl.xlii-xlviii.  
18. AR 8.04g. (Van Rede 8308)  
19. AR 7.25g. (Van Rede 8309)
- 31. **Obverses with chinless features and related coins. (From III C. B.C.)**
  - xiii. The chinless type on normal broad flans; type of Aninoasa, Dobrești and Slatina hoards. P 244, F 284, T 9618, 9626, D 411-3, 1254-7, CP pl.lvi-lvii.  
20. AR 14.695g. (2) (Van Rede 8310)  
21. AR 13.475g. (3) (10821)  
22. AR 13.57g. (12) (Van Rede 8311)  
23. AR 13.54g. (3) (Van Rede 8312)  
24. AR 10.75g. (12) (10822)  
25. AR 14.29g. (12) (Van Rede 8313)
- 32. **Scyphate coins of base silver from Transylvanian plain. (Late II C., after 146, B.C.)**
  - xiv. Transitional, with obverse of Artemis type, borrowed from Macedonia Protes, muled with Scyphate type reverse; type of Petelea and Turda hoards. P 281, T 9857, D 323, CP pl.lxviii, 1-2.  
26. AR 10.52g. (1) (10873)
  - xv. With Zeus head obverse; ring-head (Ringelkopf) rider type of Aiud, Hunedoara hoard. P 250, (G250, A), CP pl.lx.  
27. AR 13.12g. (2) (Van Rede 8314)
  - xvi. With Zeus head obverse; handle-arm (Henkelarm) rider, type of Cugir, Hunedoara hoard. P 247, F 346, T9613.  
28. AR 12.28g. (12) (10872)  
29. AR 12.62g. (2) (Van Rede 8315)  
30. AR 13.28g. (2) (Van Rede 8316)  
31. AR 11.50g. (3) (Van Rede 8317)
  - xvii. With Zeus head obverse; type of Toc and Cherelus hoards. P 269, F 347-8, 381, D407-9, 819, CP pl.lxvi-lxvii.  
32. AR 11.51g. (Van Rede 8318)

**E1. Obverse types with hair on forehead in large roll, displaying Celtic taste, and derivations. (From late III C. B.C.)**

- xviii. Tree-rider (Baumreiter) type; originating in Banat, but established in Transylvania.
  - a. Arabesque below horse. Cf. P 129.
    - 33. AR 13.24g. (10) (10840)
  - b. The Crişeni-Berchiş type. P 129, F 289, T 9782, D 265-7, 275, 1199-1202, CP pl.xv-xvi.
    - 34. AR 13.81g. (11) (10837)
    - 35. AR 11.76g. (11) (10839)
- xix. B-rider; type of Tacs hoard, possibly cast. P 308, F 290, T 9789, D 268-74, CP pl.xix.
  - 36. AR 11.705g. (12) (Van Rede 8319)
- xx. Transitional to types of South West Hungary, see subsection E3 below. P 155, cf. D 1206-7, F 291.
  - 37. AR 11.20g. (12) (Van Rede 8320)

**E2. Deformations to north west. (II C. B.C.)**

- xxi. Uniface (buckelavers) coins, usually attributed to the **Cotini**.
  - a. Transitional. P 353 (G353, 2), F 283, T 9892, D 276.
    - 38. AR 11.11g. (12) (Van Rede 8321)
  - b. Regular; distribution forms bridge with subsection H below. P359 (G359, 10), F288, T9890, D281.
    - 39. AR 9.39g. (Van Rede 8322)

**E3. Succession in south west Hungary. (II C.-mid I C. B.C.)**

- xxii. Kaposthal type; quarters or drachms, common in Somogy, Tolna, esp. at Szalacksa, where dies for this type have been found. P 500, F 293, T 9842, 9845, D 248-51, 1214.
  - 40. AR 2.655g. (12) From Pozsony (Bratislava) (Van Rede 8323)
  - 41. AR 2.93g. (4) (Van Rede 8324)
  - 42. AR 2.79g. (3) (Van Rede 8325)
  - 43. AR 2.88g. (11) From Pozsony (Bratislava) (Van Rede 8326)

**F. Thick flan coins from Serbia with Zeus head, mostly reproducing types employed elsewhere in Geto-Dacian area. (From III C. B.C.)**

- xxiii. 'Roof' rider (Dachreiter) type. P 171/172, D 1297.
  - 44. AR 13.655g. (11) (10842)
- xxiv. Type with wheel. P 178, T 9801, D 563, 885.
  - 45. AR 12.525g. (11) (Van Rede 8327)

**G. Facing head and Janus series from Oltenia and the Danube near the Iron Gates. (Late III C. – early II C. B.C.; subsequent to type xiii)**

- xxv. With facing head, reflecting coins of Larissa or Amphipolis; found between Iron Gates and Craiova.
  - a. P 226, T 9692, D 875, CP pl.xxviii, 11.
    - 46. AR 13.49g. (5) Thick flan (Van Rede 8328)
  - b. P 230, F 319, T 9691, D 388, CP pl.xxix, 4.
    - 47. AR 13.62g. (7) (10818)
  - c. P 229, F 318, D 387, CP pl.xxix, 11.
    - 48. AR 11.275g. (2) (Van Rede 8329)
  - d. P 221, CP pl.xxx, 1; (Petasos rider).

49. AR 13.09g. (3) (10820)  
 50. AR 13.39g. (11) cf. CP pl.xxx. 1; (same obverse die). (10819)  
 e. P 222, CP pl.xxix, 13; (Helmschweifreiter, but same obverse die as Nos. 49-50).  
 51. AR 12.96g. (1) (Van Rede 8330)  
 xxvi. With bearded Janus head obverse, most found to the north-east of the facing head coins, in the upper Olt valley.  
 a. P 233, F 328, T 9899, CP pl.xxxi, 1.  
 52. AR 12.97g. (6) (Van Rede 8331)  
 53. AR 12.86g. (6) (same dies as No.52) (Van Rede 8332)  
 b. P 233, F 328, T9899, CP pl.xxxi, 6.  
 54. AR 12.16g. (9) (1949/76)  
 55. AR 12.46g. (5) (cast?) (10846)  
 c. P 233, F 328, T9899, CP pl.xxxi, 14.  
 56. AR 11.97g. (12) (Van Rede 8333)

**11. Types associated with legend or monogram of Audoleon of Paeonia (315-281 B.C.) and related types. (II C. B.C.)**

Types established early in Slovakia, spreading east and south from Danube Knee.

- xxvii. With Audoleon legend on reverse and triskeles countermark; type of Mohara, Vác, Győr and Egyházasdengely hoards.  
 a. P 402, F321, T9855, D 380.  
 57. AR 13.34g. (11) (3272)  
 58. AR 12.77g. (12) (Van Rede 8334)  
 59. AR 11.67g. (2) (10843, Six Coll.)  
 b. P 405 (variant without countermark).  
 60. AR 11.85g. (12) (3273)  
 xxviii. With bird behind rider and triskeles below foreleg, found in the same hoards. P 415, F 322, T 9734, D 406, 526, 779-98.  
 61. AR 13.035g. (11) (1975/137)  
 xxix. With  $\pi$  below leg and details varied. P 419/422.  
 62. AR 10.885g. (7) (?cast) (10829)  
 xxx. With Audoleon monogram; 'sword-hilt' type; found in Raab and Győr.  
 a. P 429, T 9740, D 326-7.  
 63. AR 13.67g. (6) (10831)  
 b. P 422, F 323, T 9731, D 325  
 64. AR 13.61g. (6) (10827)  
 65. AR 13.01g. (6) (Van Rede 8335)  
 66. AR 13.12g. (6) (10828)  
 xxxi. With Puppet rider (Puppenreiter mit  $\pi$ ).  
 P 417, D 768.  
 67. AR 12.03g. (9) (Van Rede 8336)  
 68. AR 10.13g. (7) (10830)  
 xxxii. Drachms belonging to preceding series.  
 a. P 414.  
 69. AR 4.375g. (9) (10862, Six Coll.)  
 b. P 412.  
 70. AR 3.15g. (7) (10860)

- J1. **Types found between Sava and Drava.** (Late II C.-early I C. B.C.)  
 xxxiii. Riderless horse type of Szerem, Syrmium; fraction, cf. Nos. 40-43. P 189,  
 cf. D 242, 771.  
 71. AR 2.64g (6) (Van Rede 8337)
- J2 **Types presumed to be Croatian.**  
 xxxiv. With 'Triangle neck' (mit Dreieckhals); type of Ribnajačka hoard. P 318,  
 F 85, T 9794, CP pl.lix. 1.  
 72. AR 10.28g. (11) (Van Rede 8338)  
 xxv. Drachm roughly corresponding. P 316.  
 73. AR 3.65g. (7) (10861, Six Coll.)
- L. **Beardless series from north west Hungary and southern Czechoslovakia.**  
 (Early I C. B.C.)
- xxxvi. Two Lyres (Leierblume) type, at home in Slovakia. P 396, T 10032, D 1102,  
 cf.745.  
 74. AR 12.255g. (11) (10856, Six Coll.)
- xxxvii. Drachms roughly corresponding.  
 a. P 389, T 10037.  
 75. AR 3.20g. (4) (10859, Six Coll.)  
 b. P 386, T 10035.  
 76. AR 3.87g. (12) (10858)  
 c. Unrecorded type?  
 77. AR 3.215g. (10) (10857)
- xxxviii. Broken-nose type (mit Reiterstumpf); type of Rakos, Kroisbach, hoard.  
 P 462, F 302, T 9901, 9907, D 103-6, 1154-5.  
 78. AR 12.75g. (12) (Van Rede 8339)  
 79. AR 12.22g. (11) (Van Rede 8340)  
 80. AR 12.35g. (12) (Van Rede 8341)  
 81. AR 12.415g. (12) (10847)
- xxxix. Drachm from vicinity of Vienna, Tótfalu hoard type.  
 RP 1176-7.  
 82. AR 2.54g. (Van Rede 8342)
- M. **Norican Series from Styria and Carinthia.** (Mid-late I C. B.C.)
- xl. East Norican group; uninscribed.  
 a. Kugelreiter (globule rider) or Warasdin hoard type.  
 P 560, T 9910-1.  
 83. AR 9.81g. (6) G(N) pl. 2, B, 1e, 8(2D/16 X) (1961/43)  
 b. Drachm corresponding to Warasdin hoard type, cf. JNG 22 (1972), 69.  
 Others in Vienna, Budapest, London, Stockholm.  
 84. AR 0.90g. (12) G(N) pl. 45, GG1 (1946/459)  
 c. Gjuričevac hoard type. P 554, F 306, T9921.  
 85. AR 10.425g. (9) G(N) pl.28 5, 66 (63/131) (1961/42)  
 d. Brezelohr (cracknel ear) type. P 553, T 9912.  
 86. AR 10.04g. (11) G(N) pl.32, 7A, 12 (81/154) (10850)  
 e. Samobor hoard types.  
 87. AR 9.65g. (12) G(N) pl.43, SC23, 3 (102/198) (1949/12)  
 88. AR 9.55g. (7) G(N) pl.43, SC23, 7 (102/201) (10848)

- f. Augen (eye) type.
  - 89. AR 9.64g. (12) G(N) pl.37, 10b, 24 (84D/167A) (10851)
  - 90. AR 9.71g. (11) G(N) pl.37, 10b, 21 (84C/169) (10849)
- g. Samobor hoard type?
  - 91. AR 9.47g. (2) G(N) cf.pl.43, SC23, 3 (102/198). (Van Rede 8343)
- xli. West Norican group, series with legends, some under Roman influence.
  - a. Wuschelkopf type, legend T. P 558, T 9916, D 716, 1148.
    - 92. AR 9.11g. (6) G(N) pl.41, 11, 75 (87/180) (10863, Six Coll.)
  - b. Legend COPO. F 308, T 9996.
    - 93. AR 9.52g. (12) G(N) pl.5, C3, 20 (3J/39) (10815, Six Coll.)
  - c. Legend ECCAIO. T 10005.
    - 94. AR 10.09g. (4) G(N) pl.17, H2a, 5 (19/71) (10853)
    - 95. AR 9.99g. (2) G(N) pl.17, H2a, 3 (19/71) (10852)
  - d. Legend EICCAIO. T 10007.
    - 96. AR 9.64g. (2) G(N) pl.18, H2c, cf.36-40 (19b/73b) (10854)
  - e. Legend ADNAMAT. F 309, T10024, D91-3.
    - 97. AR 8.605g. (1) G(N) pl.10, Ee, 61 (9a/51a). (10855)

## II. EAST EUROPEAN COINS OF VARIOUS DERIVATIONS

### A. System of tetradrachms of Philip II.

- i. Tetradrachm of Philip II type, muled with reverse of Philip III type; found in district of Craiova, Oltenia. (II C. B.C.)  
P 565, F341, T 9631, CP p.325.  
98. AR 11.19g. (12) (Van Rede 8344)
- ii. Imitation of Tetradrachm of Patraos of Paeonia (c.340-315 B.C.); type of Paeonian hoard. (III C. B.C.)  
P 118, reversed, F301.  
99. AR 12.31g. (5) (10817, Six Coll.)
- iii. Tetradrachm of Neutra type. P 399(p.92), D 566, 1009.  
See NK XIII (1914), 121-2.  
100. AR 9.45g. (2) (10870)

### B. System of Tetradrachms of Alexander III.

- iv. Imitations of Tetradrachms of 1st district of Macedon.  
(After the Roman Conquest, 146 B.C.) Macedonia Protes. P 60, F 379, T 9666.  
101. AR 16.71g. (11) (Van Rede 8345)
- v. Imitations of Tetradrachms of Lysimachus of Thrace (306-281 B.C.); from Asia minor, not Celtic. P 573, F 29, 30, 369, 371.  
102. AR 15.43g. (11) G 573, 3 (1962/282)  
103. AR 16.04g. (12) (Van Rede 8346)



I. DERIVATIONS FROM SILVER COINS OF ALEXANDER III (336-323 B.C.) AND PHILIP III (323-317 B.C.) OF MACEDON OR POSTHUMOUS COINS OF SIMILAR TYPE.

1. Imitations of tetradrachms of Philip III; from Bulgaria.

(Late III C.-early II C. B.C.)

i. Hercules head on obverse.

P 579f, F 335, 337, T 9632f, D 316-9, CP pl.lxxxii, 1-3.

a. With two symbols. G 579, 1-10.

104.AR 17.27g. (3) (1949/97)

105.AR 16.36g. (10) (Van Rede 8347)

106.AR 16.54g. (11) (3053b)

b. With single symbol. G 579, 11.

107.AR 14.71g. (11) (Van Rede 8348)

108.AR 15.04g. (12) (3053c)

c. With types vanishing. P 584f, F 336, T 9640, CP pl.lxxxii, 4-10, lxxxiii 1-10.

109.AR 14.79g. (11) (Van Rede 8349)

110.AR 15.30g. (11) (Van Rede 8350)

111.AR 15.255g. (12) (Van Rede 8351)

112.AR 14.74g. (Van Rede 8352)

ii. Modified style. G 579, 15; D 830.

113.AR 14.02g. (10) (Van Rede 8353)

2. Imitations of drachms

iii. Imitations of Alexander III. Cf. P 574.

a. With altar ? symbol.

114.AR 3.84g. (3) (Van Rede 8354)

b. With sun symbol.

115.AR 3.59g. (5) (1965/97)

iv. Imitations of Philip III

a. With double axe symbol.

P 589f, F 333, 548, T 9646, 9659, D 825-7, CP pl.lxiv.

116.AR 2.86g. (11) (pierced) (3053d, Six Coll.)

117.AR 3.06g. (6) (Van Rede 8357)

118.AR 3.37g. (12) (Van Rede 8356)

119.AR 3.53g. (12) (Van Rede 8355)

120.AR 3.47g. (1) (Van Rede 8358)

Nos. 118-120 are from the same reverse die, and perhaps from the same obverse die.

b. With altar symbol. P 589f, F 332, 338, D 320.

121.AR 3.10g. (12) (Van Rede 8359)

122.AR 3.66g. (12) (1950/18)

c. With uncertain symbol.

123.AR 2.70g. (5) (Cast) (10874)

d. Wilder style.

i. P 593, F 334.

124.AR 3.14g. (10) (1965/95)

125.AR 2.865g. (11) (1965/96)

ii. P 576 (G 576,1-3)

126.AR 2.70g. (11) (3053e)

IV. IMITATIONS OF TETRADRACHMS OF THASOS. (After 146 B.C; floreat mid I.C.  
B.C. as indicated by hoards mixed with Roman denarii).

A. **With legends still intelligible, (G.Class I).**

127.AR	16.48g.	(12)		(2163)
128.AR	16.805g.	(10)	Heracles horned	(Van Rede 8360)
129.AR	16.77g.	(10)		(Van Rede 8361)
130.AR	16.61g.	(10)		(Van Rede 8362)
131.AR	16.62g.	(11)		(2174)
132.AR	15.335g.	(10)		(2175)
133.AR	16.245g.	(11)		(2175a)
134.AR	16.37g.	(12)		(2171)
135.AR	14.535g.	(12)		(Van Rede 8363)

B. **With legends disintegrating, (G.Class II).**

136.AR	16.33g.	(6)		(Van Rede 8364)
137.AR	15.49g.	(11)		(Van Rede 8365)
138.AR	16.09g.	(12)		(2175b)
139.AR	15.72g.	(12)		(2170)
140.AR	16.44g.	(11)		(Van Rede 8366)
141.AR	16.50g.	(12)		(Van Rede 8367)
142.AR	15.745g.	(12)		(2172)
143.AR	15.90g.	(10)		(Van Rede 8368)
144.AR	16.71g.	(12)		(Van Rede 8369)
145.AR	16.90g.	(11)		(Van Rede 8370)
146.AR	16.35g.	(12)	Head to left.	(Van Rede 8371)

C. **With legends of strokes, (Rippenlegende), (G. Class IV).**

147.AR	15.195g.	(11)		(Van Rede 8372)
148.AR	16.24g.	(11)		(Van Rede 8373)

D. **With legend of dots (Punktelegende), (G.Class V).**

149.AR	16.22g.	(5)		(Van Rede 8374)
150.AR	16.37g.	(5)	Same dies as No. 149	(Van Rede 8375)
151.AR	16.09g.	(12)		(Van Rede 8376)
152.AR	16.48g.	(12)		(Van Rede 8377)
153.AR	16.15g.	(12)		(Van Rede 8378)
154.AR	16.37g.	(11)		(Van Rede 8379)
155.AR	17.05g.	(6)		(2175 e, Six Coll.)
156.AR	16.39g.	(11)		(Van Rede 8380)
157.AR	16.295g.	(12)		(Van Rede 8381)
158.AR	15.735g.	(12)		(2175 d)
159.AR	15.72g.	(12)		(Van Rede 8382)
160.AR	435g.		Possibly to be seen as <b>gryllos</b> , with cock's tail and legs below face.	(2175 c)
161.AR	16.55g.	(6)		(Van Rede 8383)
162.AR	16.62g.	(10)		(Van Rede 8384)

E. **Similar but with bearded face.**

163.AR	16.60g.	(6)		(Van Rede 8385)
164.AR	16.245g.	(10)	Head left and monogram AD(?) on obverse; G. pl.50, VB.3.	(1961/46)

V. ATTIC WEIGHT TETRADRACHMS OF SOUTH SLOVAKIA – THE BIATEC SERIES. (2nd half of I C. B.C., as indicated by denarius prototypes).

- A. Legend **BIATEC**. T10170, 10177, F17, 240, D138-45, 147-8, 1223.  
 165.AR 16.94g. (6) RP 718-31. (10869, Six Coll.)  
 166.AR 17.22g. (7) RP 740-2. (10868, Six Coll.)  
 167.AR 16.97g. (6) RP 740-2. (Van Rede 8386)
- B. Legend **NONNOS**. T10145, F552, D157.  
 168.AR 17.06g. (4) RP 758-63. (10865)
- C. Legend **BUSU (maros)**. T10141, F549, D150.  
 169.AR 16.62g. (1) RP 785-9. (10864)
- D. Legend **TITTO**. T10159, D158.  
 170.AR 16.945g. (12) RP 810-3. (10866)
- E. Legend **EVOIVRIX – MAT**. T10162, D752.  
 171.AR 16.69g. (8) RP 814-6. (10867)

VI. IMITATIONS OF ROMAN DENARII FROM THE BALKAN AREA

(S. refers to E. A. Sydenham, **The Coinage of the Roman Republic**, London, 1952.)

- A. Hungarian type, from vicinity of Budapest, attributable to the **Eravisci**. F 237, T 10092, 10094, 10097, 10102-3, D455-6.  
 172.AR 3.38g. (6) (1961/44)
- B. Unclassifiable imitations, probably of Balkan origin.  
 i. Obverse from denarius of C. Manlius Limetanus (S.741); reverse from L. Thorius Balbus (S.598).  
 173.AR 3.12g. (7) (1946/456)  
 ii. Obverse from denarius of Q. Lutatius Cerco (S.559) or Q. Thermus. M.f (S.592), reverse from C. Piso L.f. Frugi (S.841f); after 54 B.C.  
 174.AR 3.65g. (12) (Serrated) (1961/45)
- C. Imitations of denarius of Augustus of mint of Lugdunum, B.C.2-A.D.11; BMC, Roman Empire I, Augustus Nos. 519-43, cf.pl.14,5-7; Augustus on the obverse and the two Caesars, Caius and Lucius, on the reverse. These copies are of eastern origin.  
 i. F 244,553; BMC, Pl.14, 5-6.  
 175.AR 3.08g. (4) (1950/28)  
 176.AR 3.43g. (12) (1950/30)  
 177.AR 2.435g. (6) (1946/458)  
 178.AR 3.50g. (1) (1950/29)  
 ii. F 245; BMC, Pl.14,7; head to left.  
 179.AR 2.94g. (9) (1955/220)
- D. Imitation of denarius of Augustus of Spanish mintage, B.C. 19-16/5; BMC, Roman Empire I, Augustus, for obverse cf. pl.8,13, for reverse pl.7,19-8,1.  
 180.AR 3.47g. (11) (1961/47)



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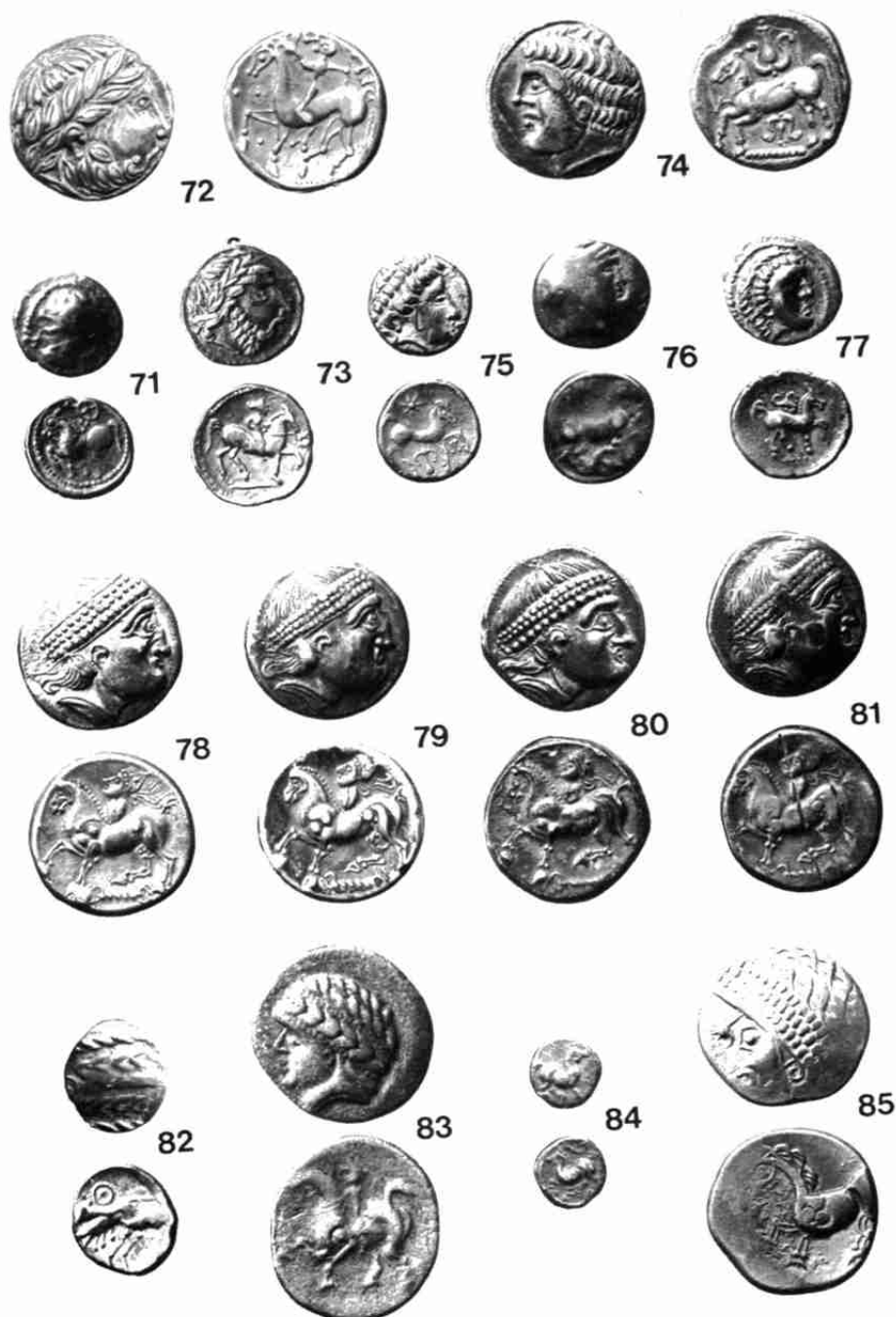


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