

Roman imperial coin finds from Tăcuta (Vaslui County, Romania)

Lucian MUNTEANU¹, Sergiu-Constantin ENEA²

Abstract. *The Roman coins discovered in various points across the commune of Tăcuta (Vaslui County, Romania) are presented: Tăcuta–“Dealul Miclea” (a possible coin hoard, of which four denarii were recovered: 1 AR Traianus, 3 AR Marcus Aurelius (1 AR Faustina)); Foçșeasca–“Pietrăria”(?) (1 AR Traianus, 1 AR Hadrianus) and Cujba (?) (2 AE Constantius II, 1 AE Valens). No information was available for the rest of the coins (1 AR sub., 1 AE Gordianus III, 1 AE Constantius II, 1 AE Valens). They are part of private collections (Șt. Ciudin), public collections (The “Ștefan cel Mare” Museum of Vaslui) or their traces were lost. The monetary items are correlated with the numerous archaeological vestiges of the “Poieniști” or “Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhiv” type, known to have been found in this area. In addition, this work interprets the monetary finds of Tăcuta in the broader context of the presence of Roman coins in the “barbarian” territory east from the Carpathians, throughout the 2nd–4th centuries AD.*

Rezumat. *Sunt prezentate monedele romane descoperite în diferite puncte de pe teritoriul comunei Tăcuta (jud. Vaslui): Tăcuta–„Dealul Miclea” (un posibil tezaur monetar, din care s-au recuperat patru denari: 1 AR Traianus, 3 AR Marcus Aurelius (1 AR Faustina)); Foçșeasca–„Pietrăria” (?) (1 AR Taianus, 1 AR Hadrianus) și Cujba (?) (2 AE Constantius II, 1 AE Valens). Pentru alte monede nu s-au păstrat nici un fel de informații (1 AR sub., 1 AE Gordianus III, 1 AE Constantius II, 1 AE Valens). Ele se află în colecții private (Șt. Ciudin), publice (Muzeul „Ștefan cel Mare” din Vaslui) sau li s-a pierdut urma. Piesele monetare sunt corelate cu numeroasele vestigii arheologice de tip „Poieniști” sau „Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhiv”, cunoscute în această zonă. De asemenea, se încearcă interpretarea descoperirilor monetare de la Tăcuta în contextul mai larg al prezenței monedelor romane în teritoriul „barbar” de la răsărit de Carpați, în cursul veacurilor II-IV p.Chr.*

Keywords: Tăcuta, Roman coins, coin hoard, Barbaricum, Moldavia.

The Roman coins, especially the imperial ones, represent an artefact category well represented and studied in the territory east from the Carpathians. Their list enriches regularly, through new finds or information on older finds, but their inclusion in the scientific circuit must be accompanied every time by critical appraisals and rigorous assessments.

¹ Romanian Academy – Iași Institute of Archaeology; lucanas2000@yahoo.com.

² “Ion Neculce” Secondary School, Târgu Frumos, Romania; eneasergiu2014@yahoo.com.

On the territory of the commune of Tăcuta—situated in the north of the Vaslui County, at the border with the Iași County (Figure 1)—several monetary finds from the Roman period were discovered. The oldest numismatic information from this area may be found in a remarkable archaeological synthesis work for the entire Romanian territory of Moldavia. It mentions the discovery of three Roman imperial coins, in the locality of Mircești (the commune of Tăcuta, Vaslui County), in the point “Dealul Miclea (Dealul Mare)” (Figure 2). The coins would have been discovered after the field surveys conducted by Șt. Ciudin and C. Buraga, in 1959 or maybe a year later by N. Zaharia³. The information concerning the discovery place was amended and completed in subsequent works. Thus, the monograph of the commune features the important mention that the items were discovered in the southeast part of “Dealul Miclea”⁴. The archaeological repertory of the county establishes that the slope of the “Miclea” promontory where the coins were found actually belongs to the locality of Tăcuta, being situated at the SSW limit, above the confluence of the Reditu and Valea Largă creeks⁵. Even after this rectification, the scientific literature has falsely perpetuated the locality of Mircești (situated 5 km to the west) as the place of origin for the coins⁶.

“Dealul Miclea” (“Paic”) is an area very rich in archaeological vestiges, from various historical periods. On its eastern lobe, an impressive prehistoric settlement was discovered as early as mid-20th century⁷. After the recent systematic research (of 2011–2013; 2015–2017), two habitation levels were identified, belonging to the Cucuteni culture (phase A3) and to the Bronze Age (Noua culture)⁸. In the western extremity of this prehistoric settlement, artefacts of the 2nd–3rd century AD were discovered, too: a small bronze cauldron, a socketed iron spearhead⁹, as well as numerous local and Roman ceramic fragments (amphorae)¹⁰. They may belong to a habitation level dated to this period. Unfortunately, recent archaeological research conducted in this site failed to confirm it. We believe that the three imperial coins—discovered in the same area where the artefacts were harvested—are related to the presumptive “Poieniști” settlement¹¹.

³ ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 325, no. 353b.

⁴ CIUDIN 1980, 27.

⁵ COMAN 1980, 241, fig. 63; 242, no. LXII/1.

⁶ DEPEYROT, MOISIL 2008, 119, no. 72; MUNTEANU 2017a, 928, fig. 1.

⁷ ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 325, no. 353b; ZAHARIA, BURAGA 1979, 261–263; COMAN 1980, 241–242, no. LXII/1; CIUDIN 1980, 25.

⁸ The research was conducted by D. Boghian (“Ștefan cel Mare” University of Suceava), and the outcomes were published in *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România* (2012–2017) and in various studies and papers within scientific journals.

⁹ ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 325, no. 353b; COMAN 1980, 242, no. LXII/1.

¹⁰ SANIE 1968, 348; COMAN 1980, 242, no. LXII/1.

¹¹ MUNTEANU 2017b, 95.



Figure 1. The map of Moldavia with the position of the commune of Tăcuta (Vaslui County, Romania)

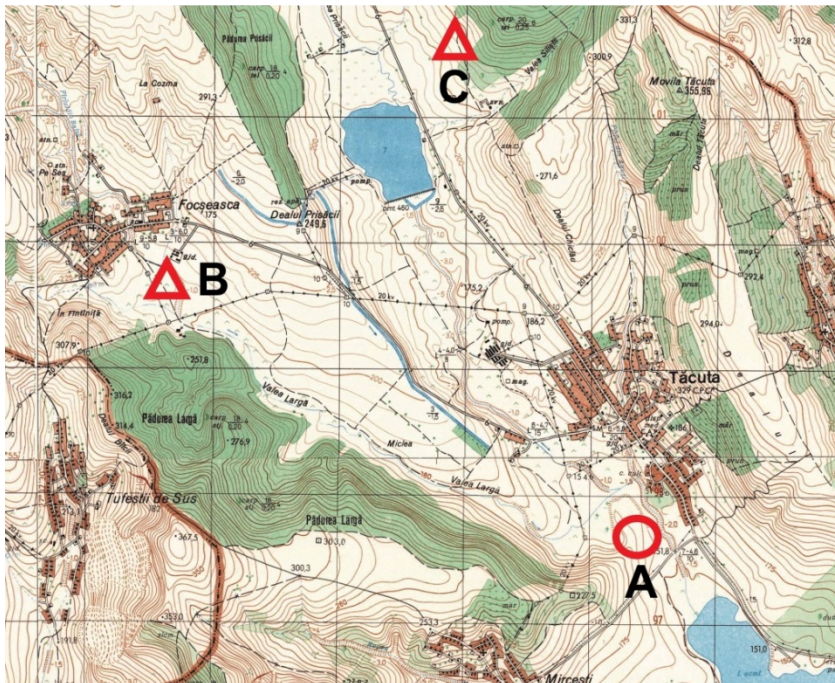


Figure 2. Roman imperial coin finds from Tăcuta: A. Tăcuta–“Dealul Mică” (Cat. nos. 1–4);
B. Focșeasca–“Pietrăria” (?) (Cat. nos. 5–6); C. Cujba (?) (Cat. nos. 9–10, 13)

Up to this point, there has been no accurate identification of these coins and there is no information concerning the place where they are preserved. There is no description or outline of the technical data, (weight, dimension, axis) but fortunately, they were illustrated by the first authors¹². Based on those images, only the issuers of the coins were identified by B. Mitrea¹³ and V. Mihailescu-Bîrliba¹⁴. With the help of the same photographs, we managed to determine the chronology of these emissions correctly (Cat. nos. 2–4). All of them date to the reign of Marcus Aurelius, the last of them being minted for his wife, Faustina Minor.

Regarding the character of the find on “Dealul Miclea”, most specialists registered the coins as isolated finds¹⁵. In the territory east from the Carpathians, there are numerous isolated finds of Roman imperial coins, made of silver, most of them belonging to the Antonine emperors. The majority are stray finds; they originate in the coin hoards of the time. Only a small part belongs to the “Poieniști” or “Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhiv” sites. In such cases, the number of coins discovered is extremely small, rarely counting more than two or three items¹⁶. This is a natural situation for a space situated beyond the *limes*, where the Roman coin has specific functions: guaranteeing the value; a means to show the social status, the political prestige; or a ritual item used in magical-religious practices¹⁷. It is more likely for the three *denarii* to have belonged to a coin hoard¹⁸, from which they were separate under unknown circumstances. Photographs suggest that the coins were preserved quite well; they have no visible traces of wear and tear. Unfortunately, we could not identify the existence of a patina on their surface. It appears significant that they form a narrow chronological series, focusing throughout a decade, which is characteristic to the Roman coin hoards. Furthermore, all these monetary types are frequently encountered in the composition of the imperial *denarii* hoards on the Moldavian territory, belonging to various periods. Often, they were discovered within “Poieniști” sites or in their vicinity¹⁹.

In the year 2015, throughout the systematic archaeological excavations in the prehistoric site of “Dealul Miclea”, another silver coin was discovered, dating to Traianus’s reign (Cat. no. 1). Unfortunately, the item has no context, being retrieved from the vegetal layer²⁰. The coin comes from the western part of the site, from the area where the “Carpic” artefacts were

¹² ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 634, pl. CCLVIII/2–4.

¹³ MITREA 1971a, 130, no. 82; 1971b, 409, no. 82.

¹⁴ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 271, no. 152.

¹⁵ ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 634, pl. CCLVIII/2–4; MITREA 1971a, 130, no. 82; 1971b, 409, no. 82; BICHIR 1973, 131, no. 22; 1976, 120, no. 22; CIUDIN 1980, 27; COMAN 1980, 242, no. LXII/1; MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 271, no. 152;

¹⁶ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 155, 161, 167, 177, 184–192, tab. XXXIII–XXXVI; 194–196, tab. XXXVII–XXXVIII; 198–200, tab. XXXIX; 205–206, 241, 245–246; MUNTEANU 2017a, 926, 929, fig. 2.

¹⁷ BURSCHE 2008, 395–416.

¹⁸ DEPEYROT, MOISIL 2008, 119, no. 72; MUNTEANU 2017a, 928, fig. 1; 2017b, 96.

¹⁹ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 161, 167, 177; MUNTEANU, MIHAILESCU 2018, 222.

²⁰ BOGHIAN *et al.* 2016, 93; MUNTEANU 2017b, 98, no. IV/1.

discovered, along with the three Roman *denarii*. The piece was preserved in a good state and when it was dug out, it had a layer of bluish-green oxide, representing corrosion products of the copper within the alloy. The deposits in question were quite consistent, which is a commonplace for the silver coins within hoards²¹. We believe it is highly likely for this coin, along with the three others within the same area, to belong to the presumptive hoard of Tăcuta–“Dealul Miclea”. Almost all the Roman imperial coin hoards discovered in Moldavia comprise consistent cores of *denarii*, dated to the reigns of Traianus–Marcus Aurelius²². Such a core is the present find, which may belong to a larger group of imperial hoards east from the Carpathians, concluded during Marcus Aurelius–Septimius Severus. Unfortunately, due to the small size of the sample studied, it is difficult to determine a more accurate chronology.

Two other Imperial silver coins, unpublished thus far, are part of the Șt. Ciudin collection, in Tăcuta. It is a *denarius* from Traianus (Cat. no. 5) and another one from Hadrianus (Cat. no. 6). The latter is highly worn and damaged, featuring numerous superficial and irregular cuts on the reverse. In the monograph of the commune of Tăcuta, there is a mention of two Roman silver coins, discovered in the locality of Focșeasca (Tăcuta commune, Vaslui County), in the place called “Pietrăria”. They were found in the rock layer at the surface, along with “a grey metal statuette, representing the miniature face of a man”²³. They may very well be our coins, which were purchased by the author from the locals, ending up in his personal collection. Repeated contact with a hard surface (i.e. rock) may explain the unintentional scratches on the coin dated to Hadrianus’s reign. It is impossible to determine whether the two *denarii* are isolated finds or they belonged to a hoard. The statuette’s head, associated with the coins, represents an exceptional artefact, probably of a Roman origin, about which no other information is available. Other archaeological items—a small chisel and a pestle, dated to the same period (the “La Tène Getian-Dacian culture”)—were found nearby, on the eastern slope of “Pietrăria”²⁴. All of these finds may indicate the existence of a settlement of the 2nd–3rd century (or later) in this point.

The last of the silver coins presented is a *denarius subaeratus*, of the Imperial period, with unidentified issuer (Cat. no. 7). The only information available about this coin is that it was found in the commune of Tăcuta²⁵. The item was minted, but the silver foil at the surface has disappeared completely; only the bronze core was preserved. In the territory east from the Carpathians, the *denarii subaerati* are found almost exclusively within hoards²⁶. In some of

²¹ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, MITREA 1977, 24–26; MUNTEANU, MIHĂILESCU, DUMITROAIA 2017, 94, 128, fig. 3.

²² MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1979, 320–321; 1980, 81, 87, 97, 100, 103, 109; 1991, 58; MITREA, MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 2003, 200.

²³ CIUDIN 1980, 27.

²⁴ CIUDIN 1980, 27.

²⁵ MUNTEANU 2017b, 98, no. IV/2.

²⁶ MUNTEANU, POPUȘOI 2014, 5–6.

them—e.g. of Bozieni²⁷ and Stănița²⁸ (Neamț County), within local settlements—they are even predominant.

The issuers of these counterfeit coins are mostly emperors of the Antonine dynasty²⁹. With very few exceptions³⁰, all of these items were made by striking. Such coins must also be featured among the isolated finds within Moldavian sites, but they have not been identified as such. Moreover, in other “barbarian” territories like those in central Europe, the *denarii subaerati* account for around 20% of all coins discovered in settlements³¹. Regarding the origin of *fourees* coins east from the Carpathians, some authors believed they were minted locally³², but most specialists ascribed them to the official/semi-official mints across the Empire, destined to “barbarian” populations³³. Beyond any doubt, they come from the border provinces of the Empire, where such finds are common (in Dacia, too)³⁴, but there is no plausible reason to assume they represented an element of the Roman foreign policy, part of the relations with the “barbarian” neighbours.

The Catalogue at the end of this work features six coins made of common metal. One of them dates to the 3rd century (Cat. no. 8), while the others to the subsequent century (Cat. nos. 9–13). The early coin is a *sestertius* belonging to Gordian III, minted at Viminacium. It is part of a collection in the Museum of Vaslui being donated by Ghenuță Coman, who noted just that it was found in the commune of Tăcuta³⁵. The mint of Viminacium functioned for a short period, in 239–255; bronze coins were minted here regularly, according to the system of official nominal coins (*sestertii, dupondii, asses*)³⁶. They are very common in the monetary circulation within the Roman provinces of the Middle and Lower Danube, where they compensated for the pause in the supply from central mints, due to the crisis of mid-3rd century³⁷. In the territory east from the Carpathians, such finds are known at Bacău³⁸, Hârlău (Iași County)³⁹, Huși (Vaslui County)⁴⁰, Poieniști (Vaslui County)⁴¹, and Târgu Frumos (Iași

²⁷ CHIȚESCU, URSACHE 1966, 705, nos. 1–3, 7–13; CHIȚESCU 1968, nos. 1–3, 7–13.

²⁸ CHIȚESCU, URSACHI 1969, 147–148, nos. 1–3, 5–8, 10–12.

²⁹ MUNTEANU, POPUȘOI 2014, 6.

³⁰ MUNTEANU, POPUȘOI 2014, 18–19, nos. 21, 24–25.

³¹ BURSCHE 1997, 34–39.

³² CHIȚESCU, URSACHI 1969: 150.

³³ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, MITREA 1977: 24; MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1979: 321.

³⁴ GĂZDAC 2010, 150–151, 177; MUNTEANU 2017c, 87–92.

³⁵ BUTNARIU 2007, 98, no. 8/17.

³⁶ MARTIN 1992, 13–83.

³⁷ GĂZDAC 2010, 105–106, 156–158; GĂZDAC, ALFÖLDY-GĂZDAC 2008, 135–171; MUNTEANU 2017c, 102–108, 139–141.

³⁸ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, BUTNARIU 1988, 313, no. 11.

³⁹ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, BUTNARIU 1993, 290, no. 22.

⁴⁰ BUTNARIU 2007, 96, no. 2/7.

⁴¹ MITREA 1977, 379, no. 87.

County)⁴². Their presence in this area outside the Roman world may be explained, in our opinion, in the context of the numerous incursions of the Carpi, alone and then along with the Goths, in the territories of the Empire⁴³.

The coins of the 4th century belong to the emperors Constantius II (*Fel Temp Reparatio* type) (Cat. nos. 9–11) and Valens (*Gloria Romanorum* type) (Cat. nos. 12–13), being minted in the Oriental mints of the Empire. Three of these pieces are preserved in the Ștefan Ciudin collection (Cat. nos. 9–10, 13). Information about their origin may probably be found in the work written by the same author. It features the discovery of three Roman coins (two made of bronze, “unidentified” and one made of silver), on the plateau north from the village of Cujba (Tăcuta commune, Vaslui County), approximately 450 m away⁴⁴. It may seem tempting to assume these are actually the coins that ended up in the Ciudin collection. Thus, the illegible (“unidentified”) bronze issues could be the two items in the Catalogue, poorly preserved and extremely damaged, which raised identification problems (Cat. nos. 10, 13). Another bronze coin (Cat. no. 9), dark-coloured and with an even patina, could have been easily misidentified with a silver issue. Of course, these are mere assumptions, impossible to confirm, unfortunately. As for the two other coins of the same period, one of which is part of a Vaslui Museum collection (Cat. no. 11), we only know they were located on the territory of the commune of Tăcuta.

The file of the late Roman imperial coin finds made of bronze, on the Moldavian territory, is rather brief. The number of such items, many of them isolated, is the lowest among all Romanian historical regions⁴⁵. In only a few cases, they may be correlated with sites of the “Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhiv” type⁴⁶. The situation of hoards is rather similar. We know of only one small deposit with bronze coins from Traian (Neamț County), ending in the Valentinian period⁴⁷. Another possible find of the same category, from Târgu Frumos, is questionable⁴⁸. The origin of the late Roman bronze coins, on the territory east from the Carpathians, should be sought in the Roman provinces situated on the right bank of the Danube (Scythia Minor, Moesia Secunda)⁴⁹. Reaching this side of eastern *Barbaricum*, mainly through non-commercial relationships, they had no economic role and they did not participate in a real monetary circulation at the time⁵⁰.

⁴² MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, MIHAI 1996, 254, no. 12.

⁴³ PETOLESCU 2010, 279–286, 300–304.

⁴⁴ CIUDIN 1980, 27.

⁴⁵ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 208–209, tab. XLI; BUTNARIU 1988, 151–191; MOISIL 2009, 281–282, tab. 1; MUNTEANU, ONEL 2012, 182–183; LĂZĂRESCU 2014, 220–225.

⁴⁶ MOISIL 2009, 262.

⁴⁷ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, URSACHI 1988.

⁴⁸ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, MIHAI 1996, 253–254.

⁴⁹ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, URSACHI 1988, 122–123; MOISIL 2009, 265, 283–284, tab. 2.

⁵⁰ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 217; MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, URSACHI 1988, 122.

Under these circumstances, the great number of late Roman coins discovered at Tăcuta may seem surprising. They grouping pattern by issuers would suggest they belonged to a hoard, from which they were separated at a certain point. The existence of the two cores of pieces from Constantius II and from the Valentinian I–Valens condominium, respectively, is a characteristic of the Dobrudjan deposits, concluded in the Valentinian period⁵¹. The one found at Traian has a similar structure, given its southern origin⁵², but we do not believe that our bronze coins come from the same reservoir. Upon a more thorough examination, it is obvious that the patinas are significant and their wearing degree is very different, even in case of contemporary coins. Most probably, they represent isolated finds from various points of the commune. Some of them may have been associated with the numerous “Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhiv” vestiges discovered in this area at Mircești (“Siliște”⁵³), Tăcuta (“Saivane”⁵⁴, south of the village, in the dam area⁵⁵) or Dumasca (the N limit of the village)⁵⁶.

The Roman monetary finds on the territory of the commune of Tăcuta are numerous and diverse. The most important of them is the imperial coin hoard of “Dealul Miclea”, the existence of which was confirmed through the recent research conducted in this area. However, most of them are isolated finds with diverse origins. This picture of the Roman monetary finds—within hoards or isolated—represents a common image for the “barbarian” territory east from the Carpathians, in this period.

CATALOGUE⁵⁷

I. Coins from the hoard of Tăcuta–“Dealul Miclea” (Tăcuta commune)

1. AR (*denarius*); 2.79 g; 18 mm; well preserved;

Obv. IMPCAESNERVATRAI ANAVGGERM

Rv. P•M•TR•P•COS•III•P[•P•]

Traianus, Rome, year 100 (RIC II, 247, no. 40 var.; BMC III, 39, no. 63 var.)

or 1 January–end of 100 (MIR 14, 229, no. 81e)

or 1 January/28 February (?)–October 100 (MER IV, 42, nos. 80–81 var.);

Findind place/date: Tăcuta “Dealul Miclea” (Tăcuta commune),

in the vegetal layer/ year 2015;

Bibl.: BOGHIAN *et al.* 2016, 93; MUNTEANU 2017b, 98, no. IV/1;

Keeping place: CMV; no inv. number.



⁵¹ OCHEȘEANU 2006, 328–329, 415–416, 418.

⁵² MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, URSACHI 1988, 118, 122.

⁵³ ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 325, no. 353c; CIUDIN 1980, 27–28; COMAN 1980, 243, no. LXII/15.

⁵⁴ CIUDIN 1980, 27–28; COMAN 1980, 242, no. LXII/2; IONIȚĂ 1997, 95–104.

⁵⁵ COMAN 1980, 242, no. LXII/4.

⁵⁶ COMAN 1980, 242, no. LXII/8.

⁵⁷ The following abbreviations were used in the Catalogue: for metals (AR – silver; AE – bronze), metrological data (g – gram, mm – milimeter, h – ax/hour) and collections (CMV – County Museum “Ștefan cel Mare” of Vaslui).

2. AR (*denarius*); well preserved;

Obv. [MAN]TONINVS AVG [ARMPARTHMAX]

Rv. FORTREDTRPXXII·IMPV/ COSIII (in exergue)

Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, Rome, February–December 168 (RIC III, 228, no. 185) or December 167–December 168 (BMC IV, 449, nos. 459–461 var., 2nd issue) or February 168–9.12.168 (MIR 18, 112, no. 170–4/30, 16th issue);

Findind place/date: Tăcuta “Dealul Miclea” (Tăcuta commune)/ years 1959–1960;

Bibl.: ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 325, no. 353b, 634,

pl. CCLVIII/2; MITREA 1971a, 130, no. 82; MITREA 1971b, 409, no. 82;

COMAN 1980, 242, no. LXII/1; MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 271, no. 152;

CIUDIN 1980, 27; DEPEYROT, MOISIL 2008, 119, no. 72/1.

Keeping place: unknown.



3. AR (*denarius*); well preserved;

Obv. IMPMANTONINVS [AVGTRPXXV]

Rv. VOTASOL DECENN /COSIII (in exergue)

Marcus Aurelius, Rome, December 170–December 171 (RIC III, 232, no. 248;

BMC IV, 463, nos. 551–552, 2nd issue)

or July 171–September 171 (MIR 18, 120, no. 221–4/30, 22th issue);

Findind place/date: Tăcuta “Dealul Miclea” (Tăcuta commune)/ years 1959–1960;

Bibl.: ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 325, no. 353b, 634,

pl. CCLVIII/3; MITREA 1971a, 130, no. 82; MITREA 1971b, 409, no. 82;

COMAN 1980, 242, no. LXII/1; MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 271, no. 152;

CIUDIN 1980, 27; DEPEYROT, MOISIL 2008, 119, no. 72/2.

Keeping place: unknown.



4. AR (*denarius*); well preserved;

Obv. FAVSTINA AV [GVSTA]

Rv. IVNONI [REGINAE]

Marcus Aurelius: Faustina II, Rome, undated (RIC III, 270, no. 694) or years 161–176

(BMC IV, 401, nos. 118–119; MIR 18, 169, no. 19–4(b));

Findind place/date: Tăcuta “Dealul Miclea” (Tăcuta commune)/ years 1959–1960;

Bibl.: ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 325, no. 353b, 634,

pl. CCLVIII/4; MITREA 1971a, 130, no. 82; MITREA 1971b, 409, no. 82;

COMAN 1980, 242, no. LXII/1; MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 271, no. 152;

CIUDIN 1980, 27; DEPEYROT, MOISIL 2008, 119, no. 72/3.

Keeping place: unknown.



II. Other roman imperial coin finds fom Tăcuta commune

5. AR (*denarius*); 2.87 g; 18×20 mm; well preserved;

Obv. IMPCAESNERVATRA IANAVGGERM

Rv. P•M•TR•P•COS• III •P•P•

Traianus, Rome, year 100 (RIC II, 247, no. 41; BMC III, 41, no. 78 var.)

or 1 January–end of 100 (MIR 14, 230–231, no. 85a)

or 1 January/28 February (?)–October 100 (MER IV, 42, no. 82 var.);

Findind place: Focșeasca–“Pietrăria” (?) (Tăcuta commune);

Bibl.: unpublished;

Keeping place: Collection Ștefan Ciudin (Tăcuta).



6. AR (*denarius*); 2.83 g; 17×18 mm; very badly preserved; scratches on the reverse;

Obv. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVSPP

Rv. COS [III]

Hadrianus, Rome, years c. 128–132 (BMC III, 302, nos. 500–500A)

or July 138–beginning of 139 (posthumous issue) (RIC II, 380, no. 345, var.;

for chronology, see 317, 328) or year 128 (HILL 1970, 162, no. 379, 16th issue);

Findind place: Focșeasca–“Pietrăria” (?) (Tăcuta commune);

Bibl.: unpublished;

Keeping place: Collection Ștefan Ciudin (Tăcuta).



7. AR (*denarius subaeratus*); 2.51 g; 16×18 mm; 12 h; very badly preserved;

Obv. illegible

Rv. illegible

Commodus-Severus Alexander, years 180–235 (?);

Findind place: Tăcuta (commune);

Bibl.: MUNTEANU 2017b, 98, no. IV/2.

Keeping place: unknown



8. AE (*sestertius*); 15.66 g; 28 mm; badly preserved;

Obv. IMPGORDIANVSPIVSFELAVG

Rv. PMSC [OL]VIM/ ANIIII (in exergue)

Gordianus III, Viminacium, July–October 242–July–October 243

(MARTIN 1992, 35, no. 1.31.1);

Findind place: Tăcuta (commune);

Bibl.: BUTNARIU 2007, 98, no. 8/17.

Keeping place: CMV inv. no. 8/AE/1 (6) (Ghenuță Coman collection).



9. AE3; 2.22 g; 17×19 mm; badly preserved;

Obv. DNCONSTAN TIVSPFAVG

Rv. FELTEMP REPARATIO/ SMHB (in exergue)

Constantius II, Heraclea, 2nd officina, years 351–354 (LRBC II, 83, no. 1900)

or 15 March 351–6 November 355 (RIC VIII, 436, no. 90);

Findind place: Cujba (?) (Tăcuta commune);

Bibl.: MUNTEANU 2017b, 98, no. IV/3;

Keeping place: Collection Ștefan Ciudin, Tăcuta.



10. AE3; 1.76 g; 14×15 mm; very badly preserved;

Obv. [DN]CONST[AN] [TIVS]PFAVG

Rv. illegible

Constantius II, Thessalonica (?), years 351–361 (LRBC II, 78)

or 25 December 350–summer of 361 (RIC VIII, 418–419, 421);

Findind place: Cujba (?) (Tăcuta commune);

Bibl.: MUNTEANU 2017b, 99, no. IV/4;

Keeping place: Collection Ștefan Ciudin, Tăcuta.



11. AE3; 2.48 g; 15 mm; badly preserved;

Obv. DNCONSTAN [TIVSPFAVG]

Rv. [FELTEMP R]EPARATIO/ M (in left field)/ SMTSA (in exergue)

Constantius II, Thessalonica, 4th officina, years 355–361 (LRBC II, 78, no. 1684)

or 6 November 355–summer of 361 (RIC VIII, 421, no. 208);

Findind place: Tăcuta (commune);

Bibl.: BUTNARIU 2007, 99, no. 8/18;

Keeping place: CMV inv. no. 8/AE/2 (1198).



12. AE3; 2.34 g; 16×17 mm; 6 h; well preserved;

Obv. DNVALEN SPFAVG

Rv. GLORIARO MANORVM/ TEST (in exergue)

Valens, Thessalonica, 3rd officina, years 364–367 (LRBC II, 79, no. 1705)

or 25 February 364–24 August 367 (RIC IX, 176, no. 16(b));

Findind place: Tăcuta (commune);

Bibl.: MUNTEANU 2017b, 99, no. IV/5;

Keeping place: unknown.



13. AE3; 1.96 g; 16×17 mm; very badly preserved; broken;

Obv. [DNVALENS] PFAVG

Rv. [GLO]RIARO MANORVM/ [C]ON[S?] (in exergue)

Valens, Constantinopolis, years 364–375 (LRBC II, 87–88)

or 25 February 364–17 November 375 (RIC IX, 214, no. 16(c) or 220, no. 41 (b))

Findind place: Cujba (?) (Tăcuta commune);

Bibl.: MUNTEANU 2017b, 99, no. IV/6;

Keeping place: Collection Ștefan Ciudin, Tăcuta.



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