

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART HISTORY
CLUJ-NAPOCA

COINS FROM ROMAN SITES AND COLLECTIONS
OF ROMAN COINS FROM ROMANIA

editor
Cristian Găzdac

VOL. XV

**ROMAN COIN HOARDS AND SINGLE
COIN FINDS FROM THE TERRITORY OF
COVASNA COUNTY**

CRISTIAN GĂZDAC

SORIN COCIȘ

Editura Mega
Cluj-Napoca
2021

DTP și copertă:
Francisc Baja

© Cristian Găzdac, Sorin Cociș, 2021

Descrierea CIP a Bibliotecii Naționale a României
GĂZDAC, CRISTIAN
Roman coin hoards and single coin finds from the territory of Covasna county
/ Cristian Găzdac, Sorin Cociș. – Cluj-Napoca: Mega, 2021
ISBN 978-606-020-390-2
I. Cociș, Sorin
737.1
904



EDITURA MEGA | www.edituramega.ro
e-mail: mega@edituramega.ro

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.....	7
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	8
INTRODUCTION.....	9
REFERENCES.....	11
CORPUS.....	23
MAPS.....	73

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Map 1. Map of Romania pointing the location of the Covasna County
- Map 2. Location of the Covasna County within the Roman Dacia border
- Map 3. Single Roman coin finds within the Covasna County
- Map 4. Roman coin hoards within the Covasna County

INTRODUCTION

Fifteen years ago, a cooperation agreement has been signed up between the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, the Römisch-Germanischen Kommission Frankfurt am Main and the Institute for Archaeology and Art History of the Romanian Academy from Cluj-Napoca. The research project words focusing on three main themes: the Dyabola Archäologische-bibliographie, Untersuchungen der römischen Grenzen der Provinz Dacia in Siebenbürgen and Corpus der römischen Funde in europäischen Barbaricum.

For the last team it was decided by both sides to publish two volumes in the well-known series of the *Corpus der römischen Funde in europäischen Barbaricum* (vol. I. Covasna County; vol. II. Harghita County).

Following the purpose of the European project, these two corpora were meant to include the Roman imports in pre- and post-Roman Dacia.

In 2008, we started to repertory the artefacts found within the Covasna County territory, now hosted by collections of various institutions from Romania, as well as abroad (e.g. Vienna and Budapest). The artefacts were consisting of Roman coins, jewellery, dressing ornaments, military and harness equipment, bronze vessels, glass objects, amphoras and pottery. All these objects have been photographed, drawn and catalogued during the very same year. Most of these artefacts are hosted by the National Székely Museum in Sfântu Gheorghe, and the access was granted by our colleagues from this institution.

While studying the coins issued in the periods of pre- and post-Roman Dacia, we have also catalogued those coins with findspots within the territory of Covasna County. The large majority of coins is provided by hoards and single finds from pre-Roman sites. The numismatic evidence clearly emphasized the strong trade liaison with the Hellenistic and Roman areas.

However, despite our approaches – including the possibility to enter data author by themselves – with few exceptions (PhD. Cristina Popescu), we received no access to the artefacts hosted by other institutions or recent investigated sites. The main reason was the scientific copyright (for artefacts discovered 20–50 or more years, ago!) or the lack of time for research (sic!).

At the end, we came to the conclusion that publishing a corpus of all the Roman coin finds retrieved from the Covasna County – available for publication – at the present level of research standards in the series *Coins from Roman Sites and Collections of Roman Coins from Romania*, is a better option than leaving an important category of artefacts – that is either massively unknown or poorly published – “buried” forever.

The corpus presents the numismatic material organised by localities listed in an alphabetical order. Within each locality, the material was divided by hoards and single finds. Based on our own investigations as well as consulting old references (19th centuries ones included), we tried to provide as much information as possible on both the coin and the archaeological context, where available:

A) The findspot:

- locality name with its old Hungarian, German names, where the case;
- data type (hoard or single find(s));
- date of discovery;

- total number of coins and overall composition with a *tpq* (hoards);
- type of coin, issuer, mint, dating (single find(s));
- container description (hoards);
- the findspot;
- the archaeological context, where available;
- topographic coordinates (where unknown the precise findspot, the location is placed on the locality's centre);
- disposition, where available;
- references;

B) The hoard/coin:

- issuer;
 - denomination;
 - mint;
- and where available:
- dating;
 - axis;
 - diameter (mm);
 - weight (g);
 - inv. no.;
 - catalogue.

Maps are also presented here for an assembly view where the hoards and the single coin finds were found, as well as to familiarise the reader with the location of the Covasna County within the territory of Romania as well as on a virtual map of Roman Dacia.