

REVUE NUMISMATIQUE

OMNI

REVISTA NUMISMÁTICA

www.omni.wikimoneda.com

Une monnaie grecque à La Monédière (Bessan, Hérault, France)

Élian Gomez et Daniela Ugolini

Las monedas Yehud

María Jesús Aguilera Romojaro

Monograms on Kibyra's coins: Names or numbers?

Federico De Luca

Les bronzes et les potins à la tête janiforme de la basse vallée du Rhône

Jean-Albert Chevillon

Teoría para una reordenación de la primera y cuarta emisión de moneda en Carthago Nova

Antonio Grau Vázquez

Una moneda, dos lecturas. A propósito de un denario de Cleopatra y Marco Antonio hallado en la ciudad romana de Valeria (Cuenca)

Ángela Marina Cabello Briones

Monederos itinerantes en la Europa Occidental al filo de 1100: los monederos de Chartres

Antonio Roma Valdés

Alfonso XI, la Plenitudo Potestas y la plenitud del Vellón en Castilla. 1330-1350. El tesoro leonés de Obispo Grau (ca. 1343).

Eduardo Fuentes Ganzo

Las pesas monetarias castellanas en el siglo XV

Pablo Rueda Rodríguez-Vila

Les marques A et L sur les liards au nom de Gaston d'Orléans entre 1648 et 1654 (Principauté de Dombes)

Thomas Coulon

El Banco nacional de San Carlos en el Virreinato del Perú

Ricardo Iván Álvarez Carrasco

La medalla de la Vieja Guardia. Legislación, afirmaciones, desmentidos y curiosidades de una medalla.

Javier de Granda Orive

... 6 more!

Editorial OMNI

ISSN-2104-8363

OMNI n° 12 (06-2018)





New *decanummi* of Justin II from Carthage (c. 566-572 AD)

David Martínez Chico

PhD Student at the University of Valencia

Abstract: This note aims to present a new coin of Justin II struck in Carthage. The peculiarity of this coin is that its reverse is uniquely different and thus allows us to complete the series of the *decanummi*. In addition, the present coin was part of a hoard that appeared in Turkey in the decades of 1970-1980, and which was composed of more than 150 Byzantine bronzes.

Keywords: Byzantine coinage, Numismatic, Coin hoard

Short time ago a Spanish collector of Byzantine and Vandal coins¹, got in touch with me in order to study the coin that he had acquired (Figure 1). On the other hand, this coin was bought in a market in Cordoba around 1980² and this new type coin was part of a Turkish hoard, formed of numerous $\frac{1}{2}$ *folles*, *decanummi*, *pentanummi* and *nummi* coins. Unfortunately the aforementioned hoard has been dispersed on the numismatic market so I have no bibliographical references.



Fig: 1 (x 2). The new coin (3,40 g - 16 mm - 5h)

In any case, the hoard amounted to approximately 150 coins, from which more than the 80% belong to the emperors Justinianus I (527 - 565), Maurice Tiberius (582 - 602), Phocas (602 - 610), Constants II (641 - 668) together with some coins of Heraclius (610 - 641) and Justinianus II (685 - 695 / 705 - 711); furthermore, many coins were struck in the mint of Carthage. It is a hoard of bronze coins, which can be interpreted as a private person's savings, being Carthage one of the most important mint cities which supplied coins to the Byzantine Empire³. The description of the coin is as follows:

¹ I appreciate the invaluable trust that I have received from P. J. Peláez Gómez. In the same way, this coin was presented on the web www.imperio-numismatico.com (12/03/2015).

² The finding happened at a time when the laws were not competent in Turkey and Spain.

³ A historical overview can be found in Grierson 1982.

Obverse: DN IVSTI - NVS PP (AVC?), helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globe cruciger and shield.

Reverse: Large **I**, to left **IT / M** (with two pellets above in the last letter); finally, to right, **V / S** -abbreviation of *Iustinus*, -i.

Mint: Carthage, 566-572 A.D.

Wroth (1908: n° 255, 256, 257, 258 & 259), Bellinger (1969: n° 195.1, 195.2, 195.3, 195.4, 195.5 & 196), Sear (1974: n° 399), Canto García and Rodríguez Casanova (2006: n° 114, 115 & 116) and recently Hahn & Metlich (2009) do not describe this coinage. Curiosity is on the reverse, because the die is ‘pseudo-inverted’; mainly the letters **IT / M**. It is common that two pellets should appear above the large and central letter I, and not in the letter N (in this case inverted).

In my opinion, there is no doubt that this coin is not an ancient forgery, since its art is very correct and its weight is normal or standard. Nor do I think that it is a simple die error. After having reviewed all the *corpora*, it can be concluded that this official coin is an unpublished piece, *i.e.*, new minor variety in a series where the reverses have considerable variations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BELLINGER A. R. (1969) *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection, Vol. 1, Anastasius I to Maurice (491–602)*, Washington.

CANTO GARCÍA A. & RODRÍGUEZ CASANOVA I. (2006) *Monedas bizantinas, vándalas, ostrogodas y merovingias*, Madrid.

GRIERSON Ph. (1982) *Byzantine Coins*, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

HAHN W. & METLICH M. A. (2009) *Money of the Incipient Byzantine Empire Continued: Justin II - Revolt of the Heraclii, 565-610*, Vienna.

SEAR D. (1974) *Byzantine Coins and Their Values*, London.

WROTH W. (1908) *Catalogue of the Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum*, London.

Article received: 17/02/2018

Article accepted: 01/05/2018

