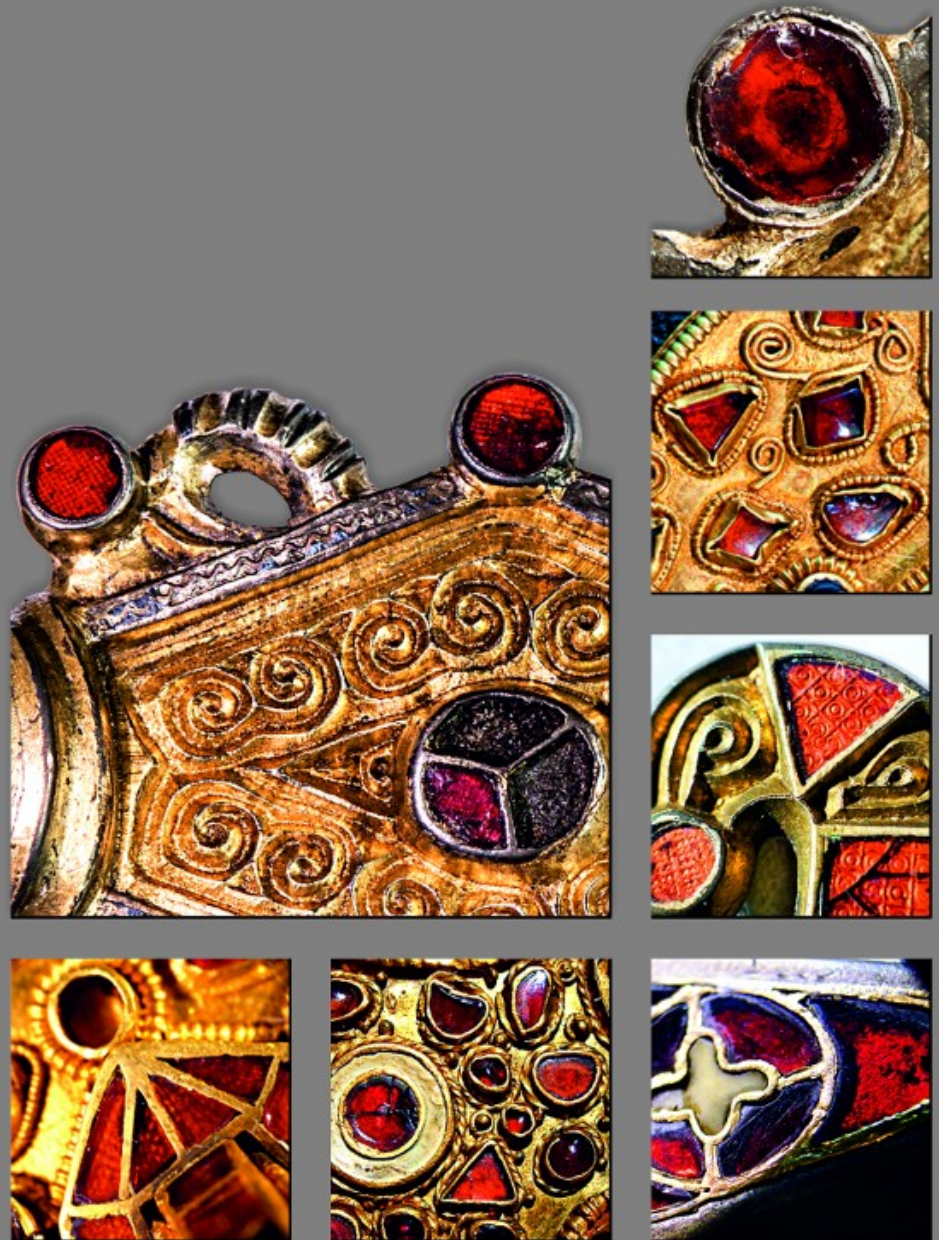


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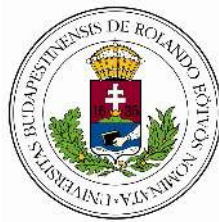
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The coin hoard of Abasár

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Abstract

The composition of the small hoard found on the northern edge of the Great Plain is very interesting and unique in Hungary, as Celtic tetradrachms and small change were hidden along with Roman Republican and Imperial denarii. The peculiar composition of the hoard suggests the treasure was aggregated by several generations of the owner's family. The silver ingot indicates that the hoard was treated as bullion rather than money, which attests the lack of regular coin circulation in the Celtic Carpathian basin. The Lapujtő type coins of the hoard denote eastern connections, they probably mark the arrival of Celts fled before the Dacians. The Roman coins might indicate the establishment of an ally system as a part of the Augustean foreign politics, and based on the coins it existed even during the reign of Tiberius.

The date and the exact location of the find are unknown. The coins were scattered on a small area, vessel or its fragments were not found. The hoard contained 9 Celtic silver coins, 39 Roman Republican *denarii*, 4 Roman imperial *denarii* and a silver ingot (Fig. 4–6):

1	Later derivation of Audoleon type		tdr ¹		Pink	406 ²	11.24g	3h
2	Later Lapujtő type		tdr		Pink	369 ³	11.38g	
3	Later Lapujtő type		tdr		Pink	369	10.91g	
4	Later Lapujtő type		tdr		Pink	369	10.68g	
5	Later Lapujtő type		tdr		Pink	369	10.28g	
6	Lapujtő type		dr		Pink	370	2.66g	12h
7	Imitation of Philip II of Macedon		tdr				4.07g	
8	uncertain type ⁴		obol				0.79g	6h
9	"Hippo-bird" ⁵ type		obol				0.42g	12h
10	ingot						6.10g	
11	uncertain moneyer	Rome?	d	2 nd century BC	RRC	?	3.64g	6h
12	uncertain moneyer	Rome?	d	2 nd century BC	RRC	?	3.47g	1h
13	anonymous	Rome	d	157–156 BC	RRC	197/1a	3.03g	1h
14	anonymous	Rome	d	157–156 BC	RRC	197/1a	3.67g	12h
15	P. Aelius Paetus	Rome	d	138 BC	RRC	233/1	3.37g	12h
16	T. Quinctius Flaminius	Rome	d	126 BC	RRC	267/1	3.45g	12h
17	M. Papirius Carbo	Rome	d	122 BC	RRC	276/1	3.36g	6h

1 The original names of the Celtic coins are unknown; we use the current terminology to refer to the size of the coins.

2 LANZ 709; KHM 1326–1327.

3 LANZ 685–686; TORBÁGYI 2000, 57; DESS 280; FORRER 283.

4 The photo of the reverse is lost.

5 The name of this previously unknown type was given by us.

18	Q. Curtius & M. Silanus	Rome	d	116 or 115 BC	RRC	285/2	3.49g	9h
19	L. Flaminius Chilo	Rome	d	109 or 108 BC	RRC	302/1	3.51g	3h
20	L. Flaminius Chilo	Rome	d	109 or 108 BC	RRC	302/1	3.48g	9h
21	Q. Titius	Rome	d	90 BC	RRC	341/2	3.55g	12h
22	C. Gargonius & Ogulnius & Vergilius	Rome	d	86 BC	RRC	350A/1b	3.34g	12h
23	C. Licinius Macer	Rome	d	84 BC	RRC	354/1	3.69g	6h
24	Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius	North Italy	d	81 BC	RRC	374/1	3.54g	6h
25	Ti. Claudius Nero	Rome	d	79 BC	RRC	383/1	3.34g	6h
26	P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther	Rome	d	74 BC	RRC	397/1	3.41g	5h
27	C. Hosidius Geta	Rome	d	68 BC	RRC	407/2	3.61g	6h
28	C. Piso Frugi	Rome	d	67 BC	RRC	408/1b	2.98g	6h
29	C. Julius Caesar	moving mint	d	49–48 BC	RRC	443/1	3.42g	12h
30	D. Junius Brutus Albinus	Rome	d	48 BC	RRC	450/2	3.63g	11h
31	L. Plautius Plancus	Rome	d	47 BC	RRC	453/1a or 1b	3.57g	12h
32	T. Carisius	Rome	d	46 BC	RRC	464/1	3.46g	2h
33	T. Carisius	Rome	d	46 BC	RRC	464/3a	3.67g	3h
34	L. Aemilius Buca	Rome	d	44 BC	RRC	480/6	3.35g	3h
35	P. Clodius	Rome	d	42 BC	RRC	494/23	3.61g	2h
36	P. Clodius	Rome	d	42 BC	RRC	494/23	2.87g	2h
37	L. Mussidius Longus	Rome	d	42 BC	RRC	494/39a	3.58g	10h
38	M. Junius Brutus & Pedanius Costa	moving mint	d	43–42 BC	RRC	506/2	3.58g	12h
39	Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus	moving mint	d	41 BC	RRC	519/2	3.35g	7h
40	M. Antonius	moving mint	d	38 BC	RRC	533/2	3.72g	6h
41	C. Julius Caesar Octavianus & M. Vipsanius Agrippa	moving mint	d	38 BC	RRC	534/3	3.72g	12h
42	M. Antonius	moving mint	d	33 BC	RRC	542/2	3.60g	9h
43	M. Antonius	moving mint	d	32–31 BC	RRC	544/16	3.17g	6h
44	M. Antonius	moving mint	d	32–31 BC	RRC	544/19	3.43g	6h
45	M. Antonius	moving mint	d	32–31 BC	RRC	544/26	3.44g	3h
46	M. Antonius	moving mint	d	32–31 BC	RRC	544/27	3.29g	6h
47	M. Antonius	moving mint	d	32–31 BC	RRC	544/30	2.68g	1h
48	M. Antonius	moving mint	d	32–31 BC	RRC	544/31	3.58g	2h
49	C. Julius Caesar Octavianus	Brundisium?	d	c. 32–29 BC	RIC	250b	3.53g	3h
50	Augustus	Colonia Patricia?	d	c. 18 BC	RIC	100	3.42g	4h
51	Augustus	Rome	d	13 BC	RIC	410	3.66g	11h
52	Tiberius	Rome	d	14–37	RIC	26	3.66g	7h
53	Trajan	Rome	d	103–111	RIC	118	2.80g	6h

Hoard including Celtic coins together with Roman ones – except for the *Eravisci* – are atypical in the Carpathian basin. In a few cases Roman Republican coins were found together with contemporary barbarous imitations, but in Imperial times only counterfeits are found. The silver ingot in the hoard implies that the coins were primarily treated as silver and not as money. This corresponds with the monetary scarce finds of the Barbarian territories of the Carpathian basin suggesting no regular monetary circulation and coin use.

Celtic coins

There are two well-known Celtic coin types in the hoard, a later variation of the Audoleon imitations, and Lapujtő type coins, including a small denomination. The terminology of Celtic coins minted in the Carpathian basin is rather complicated. Karl Pink, who wrote the first monographic work on eastern Celtic coinage, classified the types in geographical groups, based on a line of degeneration; that is greater distance in time and space from the original means later mintage.⁶ In case he could not connect the coins to Celtic tribes Pink named the particular types after their characteristic depiction, such as *Bartkranzavers*, *Zügelpferd*, or *Zopfreiter* to mention only a few examples. Hungarian, Romanian, and Slovakian researchers primarily use geographical names, i.e. the type is named after its first great hoard. Thus *Bartkranzavers* is also called Crişeni Berchiş type,⁷ *Zügelpferd* is also called Velký Bysterec type,⁸ *Zopfreiter* is also called Mászlonypuszta type.⁹ Pink's catalogue – although it is outdated in many aspects – is still a reference-catalogue regarding typology, its naming is also mentioned in modern, not German-language catalogues.

Several exemplars of the so-called Lapujtő-type are in the hoard. The obverse of the four larger ones – usually called tetradrachms – is a plain or shallowly indented bulge. This type of obverse is called *Buckelavers* by Pink, but this is only a technical feature caused by die-wear. There was no demand and skill to make new dies, thus the old ones were used limitlessly. These *Buckelaverses* can be found at several locations of the Celtic world struck in both gold and silver (DLT 6920, 8592, 8704, 8744, 9368, 10059), and they also occur on the Balkans on Thracian–Getic territory (Lanz 922–932). *Buckelaverses* make up a specific group in the northern part of the Carpathian basin; particular types are typical for the Karancs¹⁰ (Nógrád megye) and Bükk¹¹ (Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye) mountains, other ones are typical for northern Slovakia.¹²

The Lapujtő type coins are quite rare, only the Coin Cabinet of the Hungarian National Museum (MNM) has several pieces; almost all of them (even the coins with revisional inventory numbers) are from the hoard of Karancs-hegyalja found in 1868. The shepherd boy of the landowner Ferenc Szontagh found it amongst the mouldered remains of a pottery (unfortunately the pottery was lost). According to Szontagh¹³ the treasure consisted of “79 larger, 22 smaller and 7 smallest coins”. Five of these coins – “three large ones, one smaller one, and one smallest one” – were inventoried in the Coin Cabinet of the MNM (Inv. nr. 11.1870.1–4). In 1905 six other pieces

6 PINK 1974.

7 PREDÁ 1973, 97–104.

8 EISNER 1927, 16–17; KOLNÍKOVA 1978, 59.

9 TORBÁGYI 2000, 33.

10 GOHL 1901, 406; GOHL 1904, 6.

11 GOHL 1904, 4; LESZIH 1908, 98–99.

12 KOLNÍKOVA 2004.

13 SZONTAGH 1870, 292.

were bought also from Szontagh (Inv. nr. 23.1905.1–6). It is not sure when and how other coins (Twelve pieces: five tetradrachms, five drachms and two obols) with no inventory numbers were acquired; but they are likely to be from the same hoard, as their card was also written by Ödön Gohl, and they are inscribed “from the hoard of Lapujtő”.¹⁴



Fig. 1.

In other collections there are only a few pieces of these rare coins: one was in the Dessewffy collection¹⁵ (MNM Dess. 280; 10.30 g), one – reportedly from Hont vármegye – was in the Forrer collection (Forrer 283; 10.55 g), and Pink mentioned a coin from Óhuta¹⁶ in the Windischgrätz collection (WG 2883; 11.00 g). There is one coin in the Kunsthistorisches Museum (KHM 1286a; 11.00 g), and there are two coins in the Lanz collection (Lanz 685–686; 10.81 g; 10.02 g). There were three coins in the Niklovits collection¹⁷ (MNM Ét N.I. 5330–32.; 10.91 g; 11.02 g; 11.35 g), while the Celtic catalogue of the British Museum¹⁸ mentions one coin from the Ashmolean Museum (S 90; 10.17 g).

We also know three coins in a private collection (Fig. 1), which were found together near Karancslapujtő (two tetradrachms: 10.32 g and 10.29 g, one obol: 2.02 g). They might be the fragment of a larger hoard. In the recent years only two coins of this type were auctioned, both were tetradrachms (11.06 g¹⁹; 10.65 g²⁰).

Ödön Gohl identified the Dess 802 / Pink 367 type, where the horseman on the reverse is clearly visible, as the prototype of the Lapujtő coins.²¹ Later this was affirmed by both Pink²² and Göbl,²³ but the origin of the type can be traced even further, to earlier times. There are coins also from Karancslapujtő (early Lapujtő type) with discernible bearded head of Zeus on the obverse, and the horseman on the reverse is also well visible (Pink 353–355). These coins are significantly heavier; they weigh 13–14 g. This type can be derived from the Bough-rider type (*Baumreiter mit Bartkranzavers*; Pink 129–130), it is the latter’s coarsened variation, it is likely that they were minted by the worn dies of the *Bartkranzavers* type. Though the design of the two types differs immensely, the coins of both types weigh more than 13 g. Besides the Karancslapujtő coins we know the find spot of a single coin only; the Herman Ottó Múzeum at Miskolc has a coin (13.49 g) from Felsőkelecsény (Fig. 2).²⁴

Unfortunately later Lapujtő type coins are not known from archaeological context, or from hoards well dated by other coins; thus their dating can be based only on typology and metrology. The weight of the four tetradrachms in the Abasár hoard is: 11.38 g, 10.91 g, 10.68 g and 10.28 g. The weight of the same type coins in the MNM is: 11.67 g, 11.44 g, 11.38 g, 11.25 g, 11.21 g, 11.06 g, 10.96 g, 10.95 g, 10.79 g, 10.62 g, 10.58 g, 10.58 g, 10.40 g, and 10.23 g.

14 The hoard is mentioned on different names. Karancs-hegyalja means ‘at the bottom of Mount Karancs’, Lapujtő is now Karancslapujtő, a village by the mountain.

15 Now it is in the collection of MNM.

16 Óhuta is now called Bükkzentlászó, and it is a part of Miskolc.

17 Now they are in the collection of MNM.

18 BMCC.

19 UBS Gold & Numismatics, Auction 57 (15 September 2003), Lot 17.

20 Comptoir Général Financier, Mail Bid Sale 23 (27 November 2004), Lot 893.

21 GOHL 1911, 25.

22 PINK 1974.

23 GÖBL 1973, Taf. 30.

24 HELLEBRANDT 1992, 60.



Fig. 2. 1. Baumreiter type (MNM 1.1954.3). 2. Early Lapujtő type with rider (MNM R.I. 6274). 3. Early Lapujtő type with traces of rider (MNM 49.1909.2). 4. Later Lapujtő type with horseman (MNM Dess. 802). 5. Later Lapujtő type (Cat. Nr. 3).

The Óhuta type (Pink 357–358), bearing a horse and five dots above is related to the Lapujtő type coins. This type was named after a hoard found in 1846, as these coins made up the largest part of it. The hoard was thoroughly dealt with by Péter Prohászka.²⁵ The type can be derived from the early Lapujtő type. Óhuta type coins are known from Vác (Dess. 799), Diósgyőr (Dess. 1189), Gyertyánvölgy (HOM),²⁶ and from the great rampart by Óhuta (HOM, MNM Ét).²⁷ However the later variations of the Óhuta type can be found in Northern Slovakia, especially in the upper Vág/Váh and Hernád/Hornád districts, on the area of the Púchov culture. This group of coins were elaborately worked up by Eva Kolníková,²⁸ who dated the different variations of the group from the late 2nd – early 1st century BC to the early 1st century AD.

The Late Audoleon type / Audoleon derivation tetradrachm may give some help to date the Lapujtő type coins. The Audoleon imitations are one of the earliest types of eastern Celtic coinage. In Hungary these can be the first Celtic coins both on typological, and both on metrological (they usually weigh more than 13 g) grounds. Their absolute chronological dating is based on the vessel of the Egyházasdengeleg (Nógrád megye), thus the coins were minted at the second third / third quarter of the 3rd century BC.²⁹ The legend ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ is legible on some of the coins, while on the others only meaningless letter imitations are visible. These two types of Audoleon imitations (Pink 402 and Pink 415) can be found in several hoards in Nógrád, Heves and in the northeastern part of Pest megye (Mohora, Vác, Vámosgyörk).³⁰ The later derivations of the type are known from scattered finds,³¹ one coin is known from the hoard of Óhuta³² found in 1846, and three exemplars are known from the Nagyhörcsökpuszta treasure.³³ The Óhuta treasure can be dated by its gold objects and a drachm with the head of Athena.

25 PROHÁSZKA 2013.

26 HELLEBRANDT 1992, nr. 6, 11.

27 HELLEBRANDT 1992, nr. 12, 14 and MNM Ét 30.1958.

28 KOLNÍKOVÁ 2004.

29 SZABÓ 1983.

30 TORBÁGYI 1997, 9.

31 Dunakeszi-Alagpuszta: MNM Ét L.2.2000. (11.91 g); Óhuta: NK 13 (1914) 18. (12.05 g); Miskolc: NK 7 (1908) 98 (12.00 g); Szirmabesenyő: Forrer 359 (11.78 g).

32 PROHÁSZKA 2013, 43 (11.52 g).

33 GOHL 1915, 123; FMRU 1, 270 (12.17 g and 12.70 g). The second coin is omitted by FMRU, but it is in the MNM. The third coin is lost, its weight is unknown.

Thus the Óhuta type coins and the Late Audoleon derivations can be dated to the late 2nd century BC (Fig. 3).³⁴

Celtic tetradrachms of the Abasár hoard were made in the late 2nd century BC and the Lapujtő type drachm must be contemporaneous with them, as the different denominations were found together in Szontagh's treasure as well.

The fragment of Imitation of Philip II of Macedon – though the type cannot be specified – according to its weight and depiction seems to be struck in an earlier phase of Celtic coinage; it was probably struck in the first half of the 2nd century BC, or even earlier.



Fig. 3. Audoleon type (MNM N.I. 5356).

The first small size coin cannot be identified, as we were working with the photos only, and the photo of the reverse was lost. The second obol size coin is a previously unknown type.³⁵ In the last decades more and more small silver fractions has turned up, due to the widely spread use of metal detectors (both legal and illegal), unfortunately mostly without finding place and archaeological context. From the archaeological exca-

vations at Roseldorf in Lower Austria small silver coins are known from archaeological context.³⁶ According to these the small denominations are typical not only at the end of the Celtic age, but they can be found in “urban” milieu, in commerce centres already in the 2nd century BC.³⁷

The Celtic coins of the Abasár hoard were obviously not made at the same place, though it is not possible to determine the location of minting or their manufacturers. Based on the finding places the *Buckelavers* Lapujtő types together with the smaller denominations were struck in the region of the Karancs Mountains. It is more difficult to determine the place of minting of the Audoleon derivation, as it was not consequentially minted where the earlier types were. In the western parts of the North Hungarian Mountains, in Heves, and in the north-eastern part of Pest megye Celtic population lived from the LTB2 period (Szob, Vác, Hatvan-Bódog, Hort, Petőfibánya). The increasing number of finds from the LTC period refers to larger population.³⁸ Coinage also began at this time in the area.

The names of Celtic tribes are only known from the time of the Boian–Dacian conflict, but it is unknown how long the tribes had been living in the area. According to Tacitus (*Germ.* 43.) the *Osi* lived on the northern edge of the Great Plain, close to the Danube Bend; the *Cotini*, *Anartii*, and the *Taurusci* lived east of them. The inscription of Vinicius at Tusculanum³⁹ also mentions people of the North Hungarian Mountains from Dacia to the Danube Bend. During his campaign that can be dated between 10 BC and 1 AD Vinicius subjugated the people of the northern part of the Great Plain; this is also mentioned by Augustus (*Res Gestae* 30). The *Anartii* (Upper-Tisza region) and the *Cotini*, whom are also known from inscriptions from Imperial times, as some groups settled in Pannonia, bore Dacian names at that time. It is possible that these people came from Dacia due to the strengthening of Dacian power

34 KOLNÍKOVA 2004, 35–38.

35 A similar coin was found in Fejér megye (the exact spot is not known) a few years ago.

36 DEMBSKI 2009.

37 ČIŽMAŘ ET AL. 2008; KOLNÍKOVA 2012.

38 HELLEBRANDT 1991–1992, 101–102.

39 ILS 8965.

probably in the second half of the 2nd century BC when Celtic presence markedly declined in Transylvania.⁴⁰ Based on the relatedness of the *Bartkranzavers* (Crişeni) type and the Syrian Krčedin type a southern – south-western migration of the Transylvanian Celts to Syria was supposed.⁴¹ A north-western migration from northern Transylvania is also plausible, which can be attested by the *Buckelavers* coins deriving from *Baumreiter mit Bartkranzavers* type. If different issuers are presumed to struck the two types of the *Buckelavers* coins, and these tribes lived here before the Dacian thrust, then the *Osi* may be manufacturers of the *Lapujtő* coins, while the *Ó-huta* type can be connected rather to the *Cotini*. However historical sources do not circumscribe exactly the habitation of the two tribes, nor can it be done based on the archaeological finds.

Roman coins

The Roman part of the hoard is also puzzling. It is not sure, whether the denarius of Trajan was also part of the hoard, or it is just a scattered coin found on the same spot. Based on the condition of the coins it belonged to the hoard, but the great interval between the coins of Tiberius and the last one would suggest the latter, though there are several hoards from the Barbarian confines of the Carpathian basin, which are similar in structure:⁴² Mákosfalva/Macovişte,⁴³ Tibru,⁴⁴ Gredistye/Grădiştea de Munte,⁴⁵ Tövis/Teiuş (1 and 2),⁴⁶ Boroskrakkó/Cricău⁴⁷ and Tisza/Tisa⁴⁸ in Transylvania; Váchartyán,⁴⁹ Békés-Gyula 2,⁵⁰ Nagyszalonta/Salonta,⁵¹ Szatmárnémeti/Satu Mare,⁵² and Békés-Gyula 3⁵³ on the Great Plain; Arva⁵⁴ and Barboşi⁵⁵ from Moldavia. Based on the analogy of the above mentioned finds, the hoard was collected during a long period of time.⁵⁶ The assembling was not continuous, but certain waves of accumulation can be detected.

The first part is made up of the Celtic coins. Although they are contemporaneous with some of the Roman coins, it is unlikely, that the latter get to the region at that time.

The second part is the Roman Republican *denarii*, and those of Augustus and Tiberius. Three similar hoards (Fig. 7) are known from the region: Sajóörös⁵⁷ (Augustus), Rakamaz⁵⁸ (Tiberius), and Jászdózsa⁵⁹ (Nero). During the campaign of Vinicius⁶⁰ Rome made contact

40 ZIRRA 1971; ZIRRA 1975.

41 POPOVIĆ 1987, 59.

42 VIDA 2012.

43 Krassó-Szörény vármegye, now judeţul Caraş-Severin, Romania; Ét. Archives 436/1892; VIDA 2008.

44 judeţul Alba, Romania; GĂZDAC 2002, 469, with further references.

45 Hunyad vármegye, now judeţul Hunedoara, Romania; Ét. Archives 286/1879; WINKLER 1971.

46 Alsó-Fehér vármegye, now judeţul Alba, Romania; presumably two parts of a single hoard. SUCIU 2000, 57, with further references; TORBÁGYI 2006.

47 Alsó-Fehér vármegye, now judeţul Alba, Romania; Ét. Archives 229/1883; Ét. Archives 230/1883; unpublished.

48 Hunyad vármegye, now judeţul Hunedoara, Romania; SUCIU 2000, 58, with further references.

49 NK 1905, 98.

50 now Gyula, Békés megye; RÉTHY 1891; GOHL 1922–1923.

51 Ét. Archives 562/1898; SĂŞIANU 1980, 148–152; VIDA 2006.

52 WINKLER 1968.

53 RÉTHY 1891; GOHL 1922–1923.

54 MIHĂILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 251–252, with further references.

55 MIHĂILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1980, 291, with further references.

56 VIDA 2012, 190–191.

57 SIMON – TORBÁGYI 2013 (C. 4–5 coins were lost, Republic: 18, Octavian, 19–18 BC: 1).

58 Unpublished, some coins were lost, the others (Republic 194, Augustus 8, and Tiberius 1) are in Jóna András Múzeum, Nyíregyháza.

59 Unpublished, MNM Ét. 397/1905 (Republic: 103, Augustus: 4, Tiberius: 6, Nero, AD 64–65: 1).

60 KOVÁCS 2005, 270.

with the people of the area, the leaders might have been granted money or other benefits. Roman coins appear in significant quantity in the region. The Sajóörös hoard might be the evidence of this first Roman–Barbarian contact. The coin inflow did not continue, either because this kind of politics was not effective, or the appearance of the Sarmatians changed the power relations of the region. During the reign of Tiberius Rome was again concerned with the region, the new relations might be indicated by the hoards of Abasár, Rakamaz, and Jászdózsa. On the other hand it is also possible, that the coins got to Barbarian territory later, but the scarce coins of Caligula and Claudius I are just missing from the hoards incidentally.

The third part of the Abasár hoard is a single coin only, as it is not unusual amongst the hoards mentioned earlier. We cannot guess when this coin was exported.

The date of the burial cannot be determined, as the hoards of the Barbaricum indicate when the coins were acquired,⁶¹ and their burial might have happened decades or centuries later.

Abbreviations

Ét: Éremtár (Coin Cabinet)

HOM: Herman Ottó Múzeum, Miskolc

MNM: Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum (Hungarian National Museum)

NK: Numizmatikai Közlöny

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⁶¹ VIDA 2012, 192.

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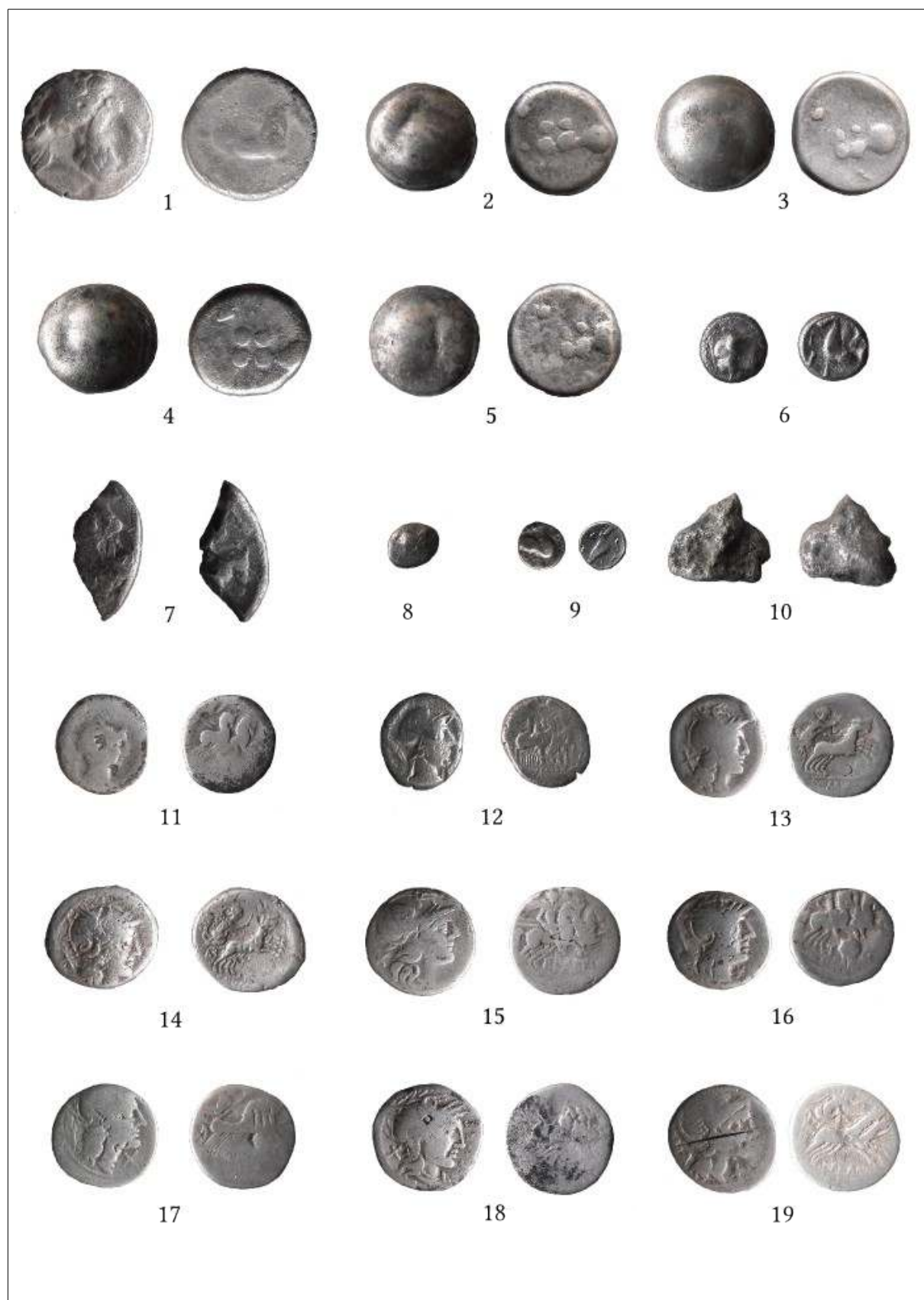


Fig. 4. The coin hoard of Abasár (Cat. Nr. 1-19).



Fig. 5. The coin hoard of Abasár (Cat. Nr. 20–37).



Fig. 6. The coin hoard of abasár (Cat. Nr. 38–53).

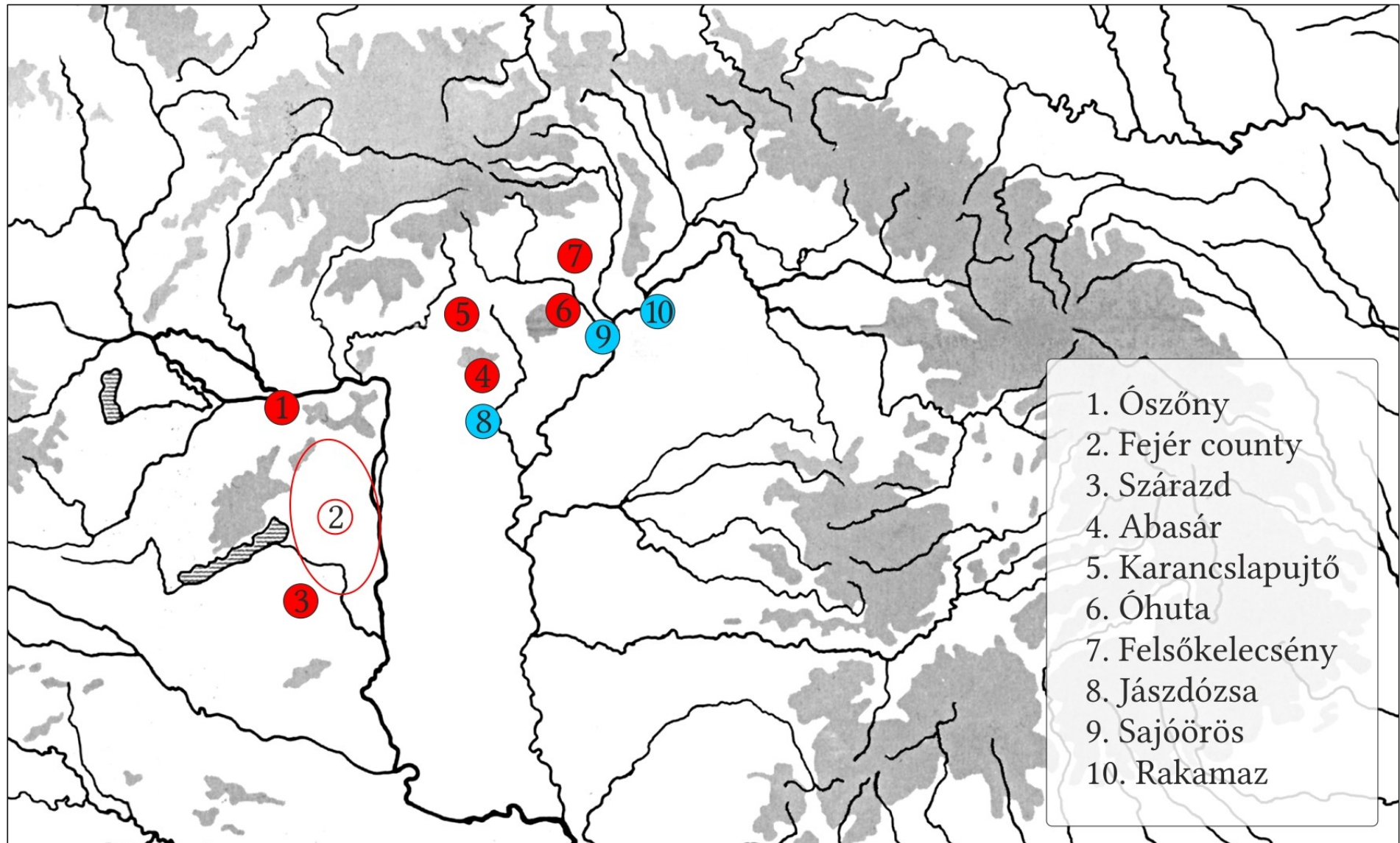


Fig. 7. Celtic (red) and Roman (blue) coin hoards mentioned in the article.