Date noi privind realitătile monetare din Dobrogea preromană

Gabriel TALMATCHI*

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New Data about Monetary Realities in Pre-Roman Dobruja

As a result of some accidental discoveries, periegeses and preventive archaeological excavations, under different circumstances, during the last years (there are also older discoveries, about we have found out later), there have been retrieved different coin types in various Dobrujan settlements, and their great majority entered in the specialized collection of the Museum of National History and Archaeology Constanța. Some of them are coming from well-known archaeological sites perimeters, other appeared in new areas, unpublished on the map of the archaeological discoveries specific for the 6th-1st centuries B.C. The necessity for defining better a specific numismatic and archaeological map for the above mentioned centuries is more and more urgent both for the local communities as well as for the scholars interested in some areas of Dobruja.

The first part of this article includes the discoveries from the northern part of the Pontic territory (now in Tulcea county area), and the second part includes the discoveries from the southern part (now in Constanța county area). There are registered the discoveries of autonomous coins issued by the west Pontic mints as Histria, Callatis and Tomis.

Though we did not aim directly this aspect, the present article could be a real pre-Roman monetary chronicle, repeated aleatory by us every time the pre-Roman coin discoveries required this. By publishing the whole coin lot, we complete the rich list of this kind of discoveries in the analysed area to a certain point, offering relevant information about the presence and the circulation of the monetary document, the situation of the local market and the possible connections with the rest of the Greek-Hellenistic world as well as with the autochtonous one during the last centuries of the 1st millenium B.C.

Even the above presented discoveries offer an extreme concise image of the realities in Dobruja in the last centuries of the old era, the association with older discoveries allow a clearer outline for at least two distinct areas of the whole region: the coast, with the rural territories of the Greek towns or with the settlements situated very close to them and to the Danube, where the autochtonous mark is more obvious, but not missing from here the numerous Greek imports.

Nevoia unei conturări cât mai precise a hărților cu descoperiri numismatice și arheologice, specifice secolelor V-I a.Chr., devine o necesitate stringentă pentru comunitatea cercetătorilor conectați la istoria preromană a spațiului pontic. Multitudinea de investigații de specialitate și interesul manifestat pentru această temă de cercetare în spații geografice apropiate de noi și, totodată, făcând parte din manifestarea acelorași fenomene sociale și economico-comerciale, reprezintă un imbold în continuarea publicării exhaustive a diferitelor materiale arheologice și monetare apărute prin săpături arheologice sau din alte varii descoperiri care pot contribui la întregirea imaginii de ansamblu a societății greco-autohtone.

^{*} Arheolog, doctor în istorie, Muzeul Național de Arheologie Constanța (gtalmatchi@yahoo.com).