

# Group of tetradrachms from the reign of Diocletian discovered at Kom el-Dikka in Alexandria



**Abstract:** A group of more than 30 tetradrachms from the second half of the 3rd century AD was discovered in Alexandria in Egypt, at the Kom el-Dikka site excavated by a Polish mission, in a zone of public buildings constructed in the 4th century AD. A row of lime kilns from the construction site of this complex of buildings stood on top of the ruins of an early Roman domestic quarter and, once they were no longer needed, were covered with earth and rubble coming in part from the destruction layer of these houses. Excavation of the kilns in 2008 and 2009 produced large quantities of 4th and 5th century pottery, as well as pieces of marble revetment that were used to produce the lime in the kilns and isolated late Roman coins. The group of tetradrachms from the fill covering two of the kilns (Fc and Fd), collected apparently around AD 293–295, appear to precede the destruction of the early Roman houses underlying the kilns and may have actually been hoarded away in one of the houses.

**Keywords:** Roman coin hoard, Egypt, Alexandria, Kom el-Dikka, tetradrachms, Diocletian

One of the discoveries of the 2008 and 2009 archaeological fieldwork seasons, run by Grzegorz Majcherek from the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology University of Warsaw at the site of Kom el-Dikka in Alex-

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andria, Egypt, was the discovery of a group of 33 tetradrachms. A structural analysis of the set found in a sealed archaeological context, combined with a scrutiny of the stratigraphy in the area of the discovery (Jegliński 2011: 71–74), suggested that the coins could be considered as a Roman hoard, hidden in one of the early Roman houses, the ruins of which are being explored in the center of the Kom el-Dikka site. This part of the site is occupied by a

massive public building complex of the later 4th century AD: a Roman Imperial bath and cisterns supplying the complex with water (Kołątaj 1992: 43–45). A row of lime kilns, discovered in the area south of the baths and northwest of the cisterns, appears to mark the location of the construction site for the building of this late Roman complex (Majcherek 2011: 38–44). The coins came from the fill covering two of these kilns.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The early Roman architecture in the vicinity of the find was destroyed in the 3rd century AD, most likely before the end of the century. It gave way to the large complex of public buildings including baths and a cistern, constructed in the second half of the 4th century. A row of lime kilns, at least six (Fa to Ff), was installed in the area of the ruins of the early Roman houses, roughly 20 m south of the baths and northwest of the cistern (for the results of fieldwork in the area of the kilns, see Majcherek 2011: 44; 2019). The row, aligned east–west, is practically parallel to the south wall of the baths. The same orientation is demonstrated by the complex of subterranean passages under the baths, which would have been used during the building of the bath (Kołątaj 1992: 46, 82–85). The relation of the kilns to the baths is evident and has been confirmed by more finds of kilns in recent years: the lime produced in these kilns would have been used to build the bath and possibly also the cistern.

The entire Imperial and academic public complex was located on the lev-

eled remains of early Roman domestic architecture. The kilns were situated in the ruins, partly on top and partly in the remains of House FB. Once the building project had been finished and they were no longer needed, the kilns were buried under soil and debris. In effect, a low slope was formed, separated by a hollow from the mound covering the ruins of another building (House FB). The hollow was quickly filled with the same composition of soil and debris that covered the kilns.

Of the 33 tetradrachms making up the collection discovered in this area, 29 coins came from the fill covering kilns Fc and Fd. Another four tetradrachms from the last few dozen years of the 3rd century AD were discovered in the fill of the hollow between the abandoned kilns and the mound of earlier ruins. The leveled ground above these remains continued to serve as a convenient rubbish dump for the ash, charcoal and debris from the baths; a mound several meters high accumulated from the mid 4th through the first quarter of the 7th century AD (Jegliński 2011: 70–71). The

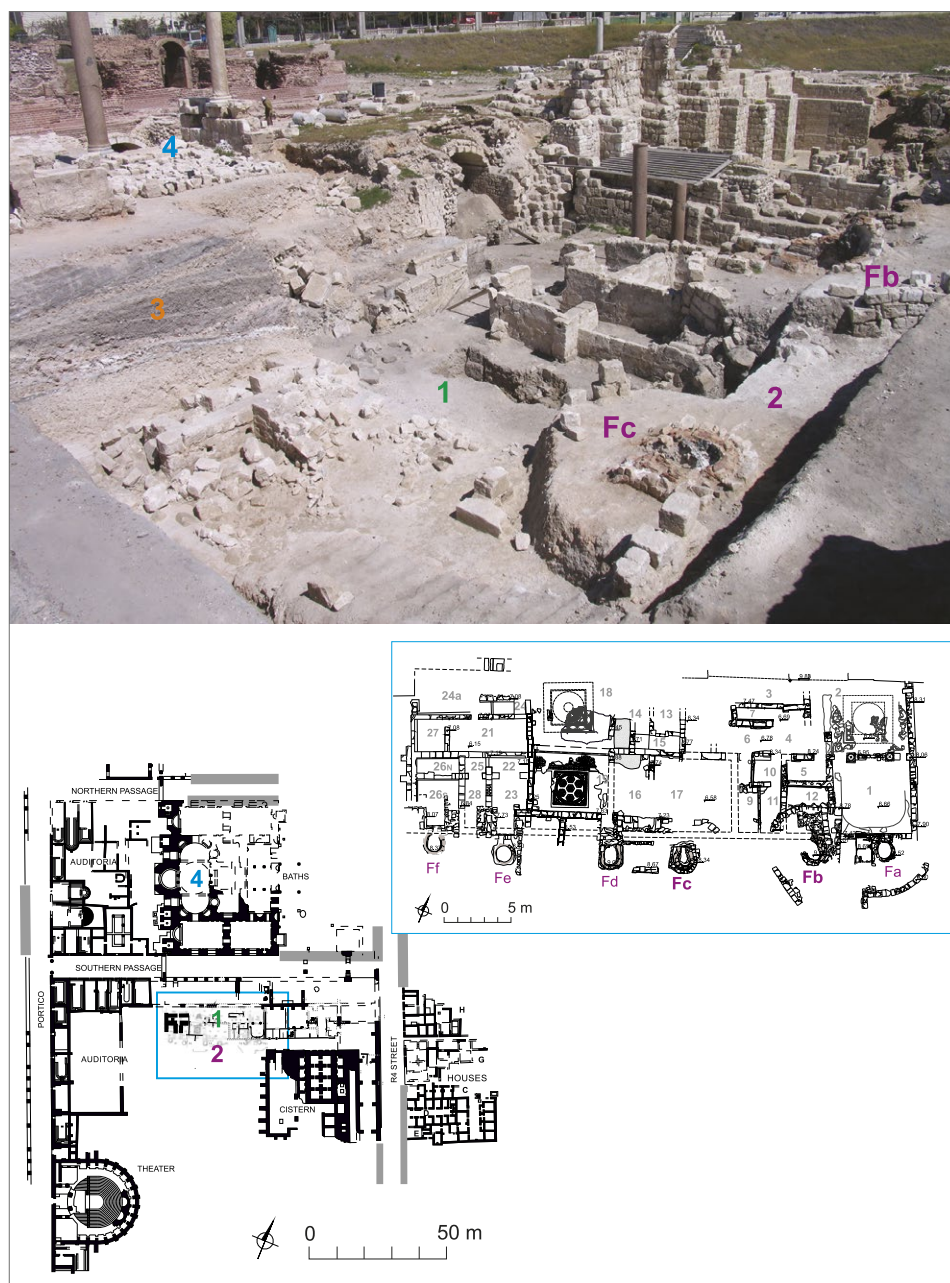


Fig. 1. General view of Area F, looking northeast, during the excavation of the kilns: 1 – ruins of houses from the early Roman period; 2 – line of kilns (Fb and Fc visible) overlying the early Roman architecture; 3 – trench section illustrating the accumulation of ash dumped from the furnaces heating the baths; 4 – ruins of the late antique bath; below, general plan of the Kom el-Dikka site with the location of the line of kilns, the latter presented in detail in the inset (PCMA Alexandria Kom el-Dikka Project | photo A. Jegliński; plan W. Kołątaj, D. Tarara; processing E. Czyżewska-Zalewska)

public complex was in operation in late Roman and early Byzantine times, as attested by the small finds, primarily pottery (Majcherek 2011: 28), but also coins from the dump (Majcherek 2011: 38–41).

A cluster of tetradrachms counting 29 pieces was found scattered in the fill of the two kilns. The bulk of the coins was recorded in adjacent stratigraphic units on the level of the kiln firing chambers and shafts. The layers were composed of



Fig. 2. Area F, section through the site, looking east (PCMA Alexandria Kom el-Dikka Project | photo and interpretation A. Jegliński)

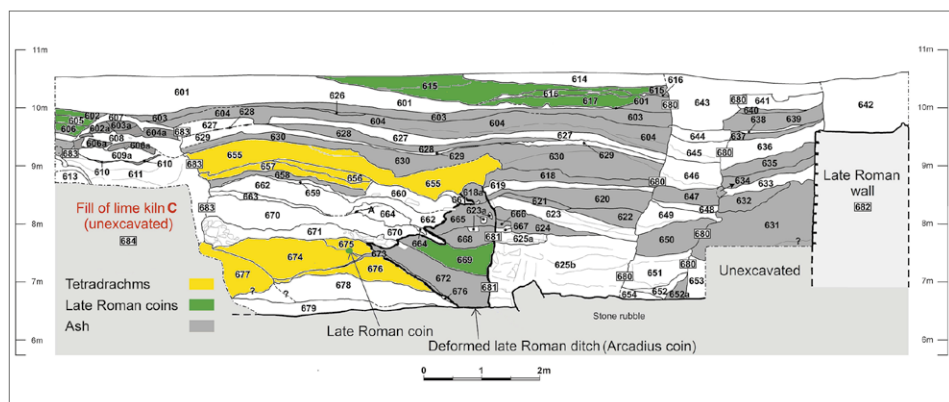


Fig. 3. Stratigraphic cross-section through kiln Fc, looking east (PCMA Alexandria Kom el-Dikka Project | drawing S. Maślak, interpretation A. Jegliński)



brown soil with considerable quantities of brick rubble, lime, fragmented marble floor slabs from which the lime was made, pieces of bronze fused into the slag, and broken pottery. Another illegible tetradrachm lay in the lower layer of ash, just above the fill. There was also a late Roman coin in the fill, too poorly preserved for identification. A quarter of an unidentified late Roman coin was discovered in the layer separating the fill of the hollow from the fill of the kilns.

A small cut was subsequently dug in the fill, distorted later, along with the adjacent deposits, by the masses of soil accumulated on top of it [Fig. 3: layer 669]. The fill of this cut contained a very poorly preserved bronze coin (Æ 4), presumably of Arcadius, the CONCORDIA AVGGG type with a cross on the reverse.

Since the accumulations inside the kilns and in the described hollow were practically identical in content, they must have formed very quickly and contemporaneously. Hence the assumption for the purposes of the present paper that the four coins from the fill of the hollow came from the same source as the main group of finds.

The pottery assemblage from the fill of kilns Fc and Fd, and from the hollow comprised broken amphorae representing a whole range of types: ARS, Egloff 172, LRA 1A, LRA 3A, LRA 4A, LRA 4B, early LRA 7, Tripolitanian and Africana Grande, sherds of Egyptian common wares and amphora stoppers in the form of small clay juglets. Pottery wares of this kind are generally dated to the 4th and early 5th century AD (Majcherek 2011: 39–41; 2012: 28–30). Cooking ware of Egyptian make from the 2nd–3rd centuries AD was found together with sherds of Cretan amphorae

and tableware of the Egyptian RSB type from the 3rd century AD in just one layer at the bottom of the fill covering kilns C and D. The Arcadius coin mentioned above provided a *terminus ante quem* for the fill of the kilns. It was found in an ash dump from the bath complex, supporting the view that the complex was in operation already at the close of the 4th century AD. The same fill also yielded the two illegible late Roman coins. The fill around kilns Fa and Fb produced a similar pottery assemblage (Majcherek 1999: 37). The numismatic finds were consistent with the period as well: a pre-reform tetradrachm of Maximian, an illegible 4th-century coin and an illegible late Roman coin. The construction project, which the kiln operation was part of, was conducted in the middle or second half of the 4th century AD; this dating was additionally confirmed by three clay oil lamps of 4th century date found in the subterranean complex (Kołataj 1992: 47; Majcherek 2007: 31). A 4th-century date for the fill of the abandoned kilns is thus undisputed.

Tetradrachms from the second half of the 3rd century in the same layers are thus an incongruity unless they are viewed as a group of coins that was hoarded in one of the early Roman houses in the neighborhood (House FB?), most probably sometime in the 290s, shortly before the domestic quarter in this part of the city was destroyed or perhaps even at the time of its destruction (Jegliński 2011: 78). Their presence in a cluster in the fill of kilns Fc and Fd could not have been accidental, considering that only one tetradrachm from this period was found in the fill of the adjacent kilns Fa and Fb. The whole group must have been discarded here together with rubble from the ruined houses.

The lowest part of the fill covering the two kilns yielded pottery of 2nd and 3rd century date, which must have come from the underlying destruction layer dated to the end of the 3rd century AD. The fill of the kilns closely resembles the leveling layer that prepared the ground in this area for the public building project of the later 4th century; it is full of broken bricks, architectural elements, crushed plaster and lime (Kołątaj 1992: 47; Majcherek 1995: 19). The filling of the abandoned kilns would have happened presumably shortly after

the construction work in this area was completed and before the baths began functioning. The coins must have been introduced with these fill deposits and the fact that they were found within a radius of roughly 7 or 8 m confirms the original clustering of the coins. There is no way to be sure that the whole hoard was thus redeposited. Laborers filling the ruins of the kilns may have pocketed the coins that they found. They would have kept such old coins for the value of the metal or out of sheer respect for the money.<sup>1</sup>

## HOARD STRUCTURE

Of the 33 tetradrachms, 17 were illegible, but attributable to the 260s–290s based on size and the metal alloy. The 16 pieces that could be identified constitute roughly half the set, which is statistically significant (Savio and Cavagna 2011: 999) [Fig. 4 top].<sup>2</sup>

Only one coin in this set, a tetradrachm of Philip the Arab (with a portrait of the empress Otacilia Severa on the obverse), was struck before AD 260. It is larger in diameter and made of a better copper alloy than the other coins. All the illegible coins are smaller in size and are made of an alloy typical of tetradrachms struck in AD 260–296. The reform intro-

duced by Diocletian in AD 296 put an end to Egypt's separate coinage (Christiansen 2013: 1635). Philip's coin makes up 3% of the set. Extrapolation of the remaining 32 coins (80% of the 15 identified pieces) gives a total of 77.5% ( $80\% \times 32 = 25.6$ .  $25.6/33 \approx 77.5\%$ ) (for the chronological structure, see Fig. 4 bottom).

Diocletian's pre-reform coins are prevalent in the group. The coins of three emperors before him occur in practically the same low numbers. This structure indicates that the collection could have been formed in the reign of Diocletian shortly before the reform (Christiansen 2004: 85).<sup>3</sup> There are at

1 Credible examples of two hoards from Egypt, A 158 and A 159, containing Alexandrian coins from the first 300 years of our era and even some Ptolemaic ones alongside the late Roman coins (Christiansen 1985: 85).

2 The same can be said of a group of 214 tetradrachms from the times of Diocletian, which looks like a hoard. The set was purchased by an Italian diplomat in Istanbul in the 1920s, who was told by the seller that the collection was discovered in Egypt. All the coins are legible, but for obvious reasons it cannot be excluded that the poorly preserved and illegible ones were discarded; the set may have been part of a larger hoard.

3 Coins from before the reform are very rare in post-reform coin hoards from Egypt. Billon coins disappeared from circulation right after the reform.

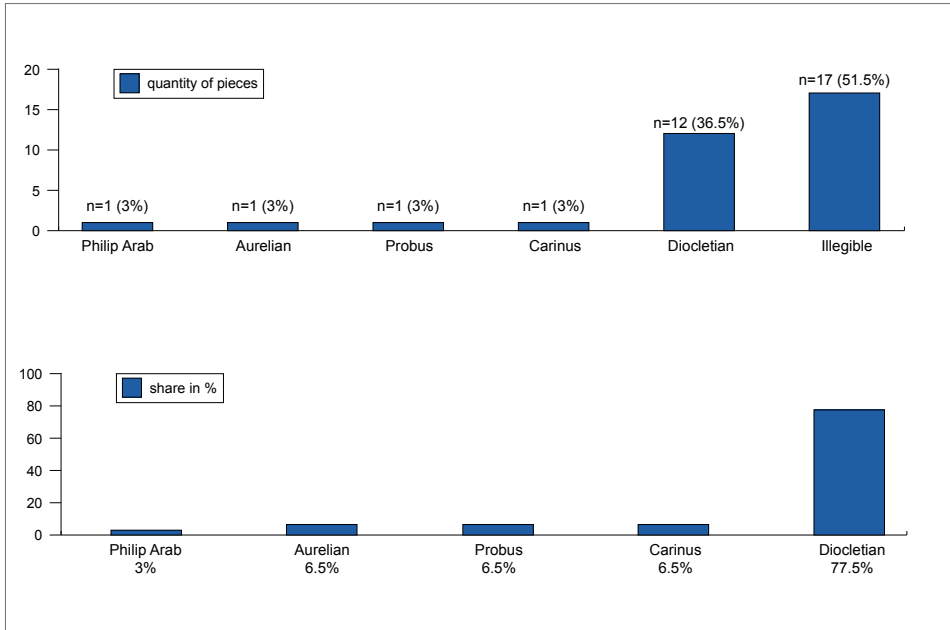


Fig. 4. Structure of the Kom el-Dikka set of tetradrachms (identified coins only): top, quantitative structure; bottom, chronological structure (Processing A. Jegliński)

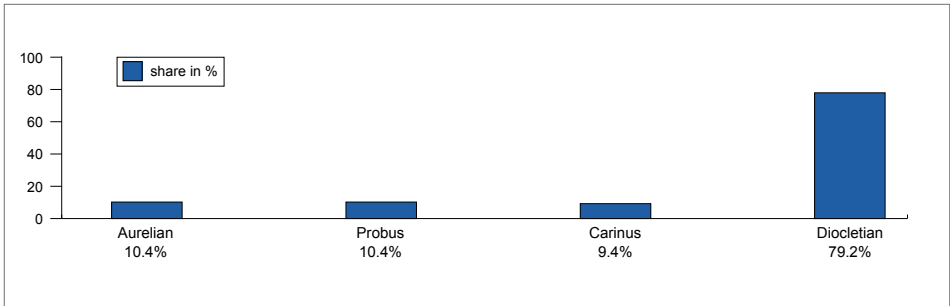


Fig. 5. Coin hoard A140 from Kom Aushim (Karanis), AD 294–295 (Processing A. Jegliński).

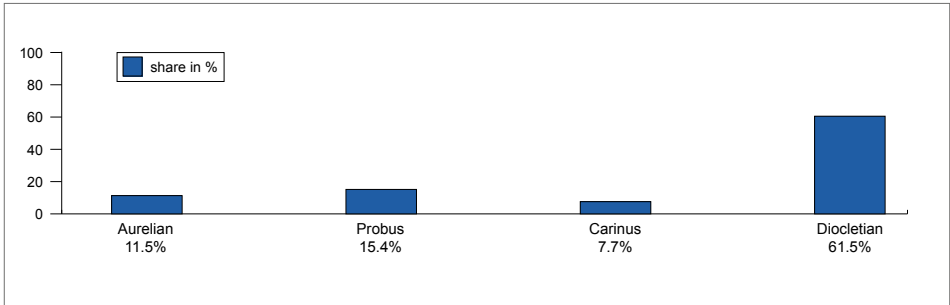


Fig. 6. Coin hoard from Batn Ihrit, AD 292–293 (Processing A. Jegliński)

least 100 coin hoards from Egypt. 68 of these are complete, well described and safe to compare with the Kom el-Dikka set. Of these, 24 were from the times of Diocletian (Christiansen 2004: 80–81). A comparative analysis demonstrates that close to a half of the hoards from the reign of Diocletian have a chronological structure close to that of the Kom el-Dikka group (Christiansen 2004: 82–83, Table I B).<sup>4</sup> The nearest are the hoards A 140 from Kom Aushim [Fig. 5]; the smaller hoards A 146 and A 148 from Kom Aushim and Batn Ihrit are only slightly less similar [Fig. 6]. Diocletian's coins make up from three-fifths to four-fifths of these hoards. The share of coins of his predecessors rarely exceeded 10% without usually crossing this threshold. Coins of rulers before Aurelian occur in trace quantities. In the Kom el-Dikka group, each coin makes for 6.25% of the whole. In the case of Philip Arab (Otacilia Severa), Aurelian, Probus and Carinus, every next tetradrachm found or read would double their share in the collection. Moreover, if the poorly pre-

served coin identified by the author as a coin of Carinus is wrongly attributed, it would mean that this emperor is not present in the set. However, it would not change the picture in any significant way.

Coin hoards with a chronological structure similar to that of the group from Kom el-Dikka are dated for the most part to AD 295–296, in one case AD 291–292 and in another AD 292–293 (Christiansen 2004: 82–83, Table I B). Because of the illegible coins, it is impossible to be certain, which is the youngest coin in the Kom el-Dikka hoard. The two youngest of Diocletian's coins are from the seventh regnal year, that is, AD 290–291. The state of preservation of one of these two coins (M75/o8) is very good, indicating that it had not been long in circulation. The same can be said of the coin of Probus (M85/o8), which has completely escaped corrosion. The nearness of the Alexandrian mint must have also had an impact on the share of freshly minted coins in circulation.

## DISCUSSION

The Kom el-Dikka group of coins is clearly close in its chronological structure to the monetary circulation of the first half of the 290s. This structure was typical of a racing inflation, attested in the rule of Diocletian by recent research into salaries documented in written papyrus records from the last dozen or so years

of the 3rd century AD (Robertson 2015: 119–151). Earlier research indicated the beginning of inflation in the 270s (Callu 1969: 344–350; Lendon 1990: 114–115, 119), and even the 250s (Harl 1996: 280). The continuous decline of the silver content in billon (tetradrachms) in the 3rd century AD was not clearly reflected in

4 Christiansen presents the hoard chronological structure including illegible coins. A recalculation excluding illegible coins from the calculation showed that the identified coins constituted the greater part of a hoard (more than two-thirds in a worst-case scenario), giving a highly representative sample of the whole.



the salaries and prices, which were on a rather stable level, most probably because the state-guaranteed nominal value continued to be respected (Robertson 2015: 156, 212, Fig. 18; Lendon 1990: 114–115). In the reform introduced by Aurelian in AD 274/275, the nominal value of billon coins was probably raised from four to eight drachms (Estiot 2012: 549–551) or, less probably, 20 drachms (Harl 1996: 502). This resulted in the inflation of the unit of account (drachm), but not of the coins themselves, which did not start losing value until the end of the 280s.

The chronological structure of hoards from times of high inflation tends to change rapidly. The Istanbul set from AD 295–296 is most likely the latest known hoard of tetradrachms from before the monetary reform of Diocletian. The percentage share of coins of earlier emperors is evidently smaller in this group: Aurelian 1.4%, Probus 0.5%, Carus and sons 5.6%. The share of coins of the ruling tetrarchs increases to 92.5 %, this encompassing Diocletian 50%, Maximinus 40.6% and Galerius 1.9% (Savio and Cavagna 2011: 1000, 1002). Two years earlier the share of Diocletian's predecessors was 10% each (Kom Aushim hoard A 140) and four years earlier 12–15% (Batn Ihrit hoard, excluding the youngest Numerianus,  $\approx$  8%). Based on this chronological structure, the hoarding date of the Kom el-Dikka set of coins should be placed around AD 294 (AD 293/294–294/295), slightly later than the Batn Ihrit hoard and contemporaneous with the Kom Aushim hoard A140.

The proposed date for the hoard bears significance also for research on this part of ancient Alexandria. The destruction of

the early Roman domestic architecture in this part of the Kom el-Dikka site has been attributed to the massacres of Caracalla in AD 215 or the siege of the city either by Aurelian in AD 273 or Diocletian in AD 295 (Kołataj 1992: 47). The dating of this particular hoard, which must have come from the destruction layer of the described domestic quarter, points to the latter date as the most likely one. The chronological structure of the set indicates rapid thesaurization, removing coins from circulation. It is tempting to associate the date of the deposit with events taking place in AD 295.

Excavations by Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt in the rubbish dumps of Oxyrynchos in the 1890s uncovered more than a thousand loose coins dating from Ptolemaic times up to the reign of Heraclius (Milne 1922: 158–163). Of these, 336 coins are from the period in question, that is, from the rule of Philip the Arab to the monetary reform of Diocletian in AD 296. The chronological structure of this group is a reflection more of the issue size of the coinage of particular Roman emperors than circulation in this period, because the dumping of the coins with rubbish from the city occurred over a long period of time and in no particular order. The structure is as follows: the share in this set of coins of Philip the Arab, Trebonianus Gallus, Valerian, Gallien and Claudius the Goth oscillates between 1% and 3% for each of the emperors. There is only a trace quantity of coins of Tacitus (less than 1%). Aurelian's coins constitute 16.4% of the collection, those of Probus 20.5%, those of Carus and sons 9.5%, while the share of Diocletian's pre-reform coins shoots up to 42.5% (calculated based on Milne 1922:

group B). The structure reveals a gradual growth of the mass of issued coinage, peaking in the reign of Diocletian due to galloping inflation in the late 280s and in the 290s. It is different from the structure of the Kom el-Dikka set, the share of coins of Diocletian being twice less, while showing a slightly greater share of coins of Aurelian and Probus. The strong similarity of chronological structure of the Kom el-Dikka set to other monetary hoards and a weak one to coins accidentally lost in the rubbish of Oxyrynchos supports the view that the Kom el-Dikka collection of tetradrachms was an actual hoard that was formed by taking coins out of circulation and hidden as a set rather than being gradually lost over a longer period of time in the rubbish dumps of the city.

Rapid thesaurization of the set is also suggested by the archaeological context. The presence of a coin of Philip the Arab seems to be accidental, very much like the Karanis hoard 28 from AD 269/270, which contained 22 contemporaneous coins out of a total of 23 (Christiansen 2004: 174–175). Preferential hoards were of a different nature, formed over a long time by taking out of circulation old coins with an evidently higher silver content, possibly size and weight, as could have been the case with the coin of Philip the Arab from the Kom el-Dikka set with its larger diameter and better metal alloy. In the 260s and 270s, before Aurelian's reforms of AD 274/275, the low quality issues of the emperors from this period constituted only a few percent of the preferential hoards. The prevailing coins in such hoards were the old, better quality coins from the first half of the 3rd century AD (before AD 260), coins of emperors from the 2nd century AD and

even Nero's coins (Christiansen 2004: 170, 175, 178, 181; Robertson 2015: 108–110). After Aurelian's reform, the number of old coins in the hoards declined. Although it is likely that many of the old coins were withdrawn from circulation and melted down during the Aurelian reform, the preferential hoards created after the reform have a similar structure as those before the reform (Christiansen 2004: 169–170, 173, 185–186; Robertson 2015: 109–110).

Questions that arise concern the nominal value of old coins, whether it was higher than that of new coins with evidently less silver in them. If so, then was it the market that established their value? And was it a legal procedure (Robertson 2015: 66; Elliott 2014: 144–148)? Ancient written sources do not give a clear answer. “Antoninian aurei”, “Philipian aurei”, “silver Antoninian coins”, “silver Philipian coins”, “Philipian bronzes”, “Phillipian coins”, “aurei with portraits of Aurelian”, “coins one-third of the value of an as with a portrait of Salonina” – these are frequent references found in the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae* (SHA: Claudius 14.3, 17.7, Aurelianus 9.7, 12.1, Probus 4.5, Firmus 15.8). The adjective “Philipian” is often used for all kinds of coins and seems to be more an erudite device than a reference to coins of Philip the Arab, similarly as the anachronous and non-existent coins, for instance, 1/3 of an as. Silver Antoninian coins presumably mean the antoninianus.

Modern parallels can be inspiring in this case. A hoard of coins hidden by a Polish Jew, who went missing in World War II, is on display at the castle museum in Dubno in Ukraine (region of Volhynia which was part of Poland until 1939). It

was found during a post-war renovation of a townhouse in which the owner had lived before the war. The hoard consisted of nothing but 2-, 5- and 10-zloty silver coins (Ag 750 standard), despite the fact that notes of similar or greater value were in circulation at the same time, as were also coins of non-precious metals.

Silver coins are also reported to have disappeared from circulation in Poland in 1939, in the last weeks before the outbreak of war. It seems obvious that in these cases coins were being hoarded for the actual value of the metal rather than the nominal value of the money then in use.

## CATALOG

### OTACILIA SEVERA

Obv.: Bust of the empress right,  
[M Ω T ] CEOVEPA CE M CT C  
Rev.: Eusebeia veiled, standing left,  
hand raised above an altar, date L Δ  
Weight 10.25 g, Ø 22–23 mm  
Reference: Geissen IV, 2770  
Local site ref. M37/o8



### AURELIANUS

Obv.: wreathed bust of emperor right,  
[A] KΛ DOM AUPHAIANOC CE[B]  
Rev.: Eagle standing right, head turned  
left, wreath in beak, palm branch under  
the wing, date ETOY E  
Weight 6.33 g, Ø 20–21 mm  
Reference: Geissen IV 3095  
Local site ref. M47/o8



### PROBUS

Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right,  
AVT ΠΠΟΒOC CEB  
Rev.: Eagle standing right, head turned  
left, wreath in beak, date L S  
Weight 7.48 g, Ø 20–21 mm  
Local site ref. M85/o8



### CARINUS(?)

Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right,  
... KAPIN[OC]...?  
Rev.: Illegible  
Weight 6.02 g, Ø 19 mm  
Local site ref. M34/o8



### DIOCLETIAN

Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right,  
...[ΔΙΟΚΛ]ΗΤΙ[ΑΝΟC]...  
Rev.: Standing figure (Alexandria, Elpis,  
Sarapis?) holding unidentified object in

right hand, date [L] E  
Weight 6.75 g, Ø 20–21 mm  
Local site ref. M36/o8



Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right,  
...O[V]A ΔIOKΛHTIAN[OC]...

Rev.: Dikaioosyne standing left, holding  
balance in right hand and horn of plenty  
in left hand, date [L] E

Weight 8.23 g, Ø 20 mm  
Local site ref. M39/o8



Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right,  
...OVA ΔIO[K]ΛH[TIANOC]...

Rev.: Tyche standing left, horn of plenty  
in left hand, rudder in right hand, [L] Γ ?

Weight 5.39 g, Ø 18–19 mm  
Local site ref. M40/o8



Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right,  
[A K]Γ OV(?).. [Δ]IO[K]Λ[HTIANOC  
CEB]

Rev.: Eagle standing, head turned right,  
wreath in beak, date ETOYC Γ

Weight 4.7 g, Ø 18–19 mm  
Reference: Geissen IV 3224  
Local site ref. M43/o8



Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right,  
A K Γ OVA ΔIOKΛHTIANOC CEB

Rev.: Eagle stading between standards,  
head right, wreath in beak, star to left,  
date L A

Weight 9.51 g, Ø 19 mm  
Local site ref. M45/o8



Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right,  
[A K Γ OVA]Δ ΔIOKΛHTIAN[OC CEB]

Rev.: Eagle standing right, head turned  
left, wreath in beak, palm branch under  
left wing, date L E

Weight 7.57 g, Ø 18–19 mm  
Reference: Geissen IV 3241  
Local site ref. M74/o8



Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right,  
ΔIOKΛHTIANOC CE

Rev.: Zeus turned left, enthroned, patera  
in right hand, scepter in left, eagle left of

feet, date L Z

Weight 7.29 g, Ø 19–20 mm

Reference: Geissen IV 3252

Local site ref. M75/o8



Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right, A K Γ OVA ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑ[NOC CEB];

Rev.: Tyche standing left, horn of plenty in left hand, rudder in right hand, date L Γ

Weight 6.63 g, Ø 19–20 mm

Reference Geissen IV 3230

Local site ref. M81/o8



Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right, ...[ΔΙΟ]ΚΛΗΤΙ[ANOC CEB]

Rev.: Zeus in chimation, standing left, patera in right hand, scepter in left, eagle at the feet, date L Z

Weight 7.81 g, Ø 21 mm

Reference: Geissen IV 3251

Local site ref. M133/o9



Obv.: Wreathed bust of emperor right, [AKΓ O]V[A ]ΔΙ[OK]ΔΗ[T]I[ANOC CEB]

Rev.: Tyche standing left, holding rudder in right hand, horn of plenty in left, date ETOVC Γ, star above Γ

Weight 6.90 g, Ø 20 mm

Reference: Geissen IV 3233

Local site ref. M134/o9



Obv.: Wreathed bust of the emperor right, [AKΓ O]VA Δ[IO]ΚΛΗΤΙΑ[NOC CEB]

Rev.: Dikaio-syne standing left, holding balance in right hand, horn of plenty in left, L Γ

Weight 6.08 g, Ø 18–20 mm

Local site ref. M135/o9



## UNIDENTIFIED TETRADRACHMS

### AD 260–296

Obv.: Bust of unidentified emperor right, legend illegible

Rev.: Illegible

Weight 6.67 g, Ø 18–20 mm

Local site ref. M44/o8





**Other unidentified tetradrachms**

(AD 260–296), local site ref.: M20/o8, M 21/o8, M27/o8, M28/o8, M30/o8, M31/o8, M32/o8, M35/o8, M41/o8, M42/o8, M46/o8, M60/o8, M79/o8, M82/o8, M96/o8 (quarter of coin)

**ARCADIUS**

Obv.: Illegible

Rev.: Cross in center field; absence of a wreath around the cross and the size of the cross appear to be typical of Arcadius issues of the CONCORDIA AUGGG type

Weight 0.27 g, Ø 10–11 mm

Local site ref. M76/o8



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