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A Small Hoard of Roman Denarii Found in the Region of Kuyavia. The Provenance of Imitative Coins of Roman Imperial Denarii Found in the Territory of Poland

ABSTRACT: In the year 2015 or a little earlier, a hoard of 18 Roman coins was discovered at an unspecified location near the town of Inowrocław, in the region of Kuyavia (central Poland). The hoard consists of 16 Roman denarii representing official issues from Trajan to Septimius Severus. Thus, in terms of chronological range, this hoard is typical for the territory of present-day Poland and the whole area of the Barbaricum. What makes the new hoard from the vicinity of Inowrocław particularly interesting is the presence of two imitative denarii modelled on coins of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. With regard to stray coin finds, imitations of Imperial-era denarii are, relatively speaking, rarely found in the territory of present-day southern and central Poland, and they are only occasionally found as part of hoards. It is possible to provide direct parallel examples from Ukrainian finds for both of these imitative coins. The denarius imitative of the coins of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (a hybrid) was struck with the use of the same obverse die as a two denarii from Ukraine. The reverses of the coins from Ukrainian finds were struck with different dies but with images rendered in a style very similar to that of the coin from the vicinity of Inowrocław. Likewise, the obverse of the denarius imitative of Marcus Aurelius' coin(s) was minted with the same die as two imitative denarii found in Ukraine. As in the case above, the reverses of these three coins were struck with different dies. In addition, if we consider the material published in recent years, the imitative denarii from the newly unearthed hoard from Kuyavia are the most recent imitations found in central and southern Poland for which it is possible to indicate some direct or very close parallels from among Ukrainian finds. This would indicate that Roman denarii and their imitations, most

likely of Ukrainian provenance, were widely distributed across the territory of the Barbaricum, at least within the extent of the Przeworsk and Chernyakhiv cultures, in the later stages of the Roman period. The fact that imitative coins originally deriving from one source have been found over such a large territory could indicate that these coins circulated in much the same way that money does. This question calls for a more in-depth analysis in the future by taking into account a wider range of coin find material from the territories of present-day Poland and Ukraine, as well as from other areas of the Barbaricum.

KEY WORDS: coin hoards, Roman coins, coin finds, imitative coins, barbarian imitations, Roman period, Przeworsk culture

ABSTRAKT: Niewielki skarb denarów rzymskich znaleziony na Kujawach. Pochodzenie naśladownictw rzymskich denarów cesarskich znajdujących na terenie Polski

W 2015 roku lub niewiele wcześniej w bliżej nieokreślonym miejscu w okolicach Inowrocławia – w regionie Kujawy w centralnej Polsce – odkryto skarb 18 monet rzymskich. W skład skarbu wchodziło 16 denarów rzymskich z oficjalnych emisji od Trajana do Septymiusza Sewera. Pod względem rozpiętości chronologicznej zespół jest zatem typowy dla terenów obecnej Polski, a także całego Barbaricum. To, co czyni nowy skarb z okolic Inowrocławia szczególnie interesującym, jest wystąpienie w nim dwóch denarów naśladowczych wzorowanych na monetach Antoninusa Piusa i Marka Aureliusza. Naśladownictwa denarów rzymskich z okresu cesarstwa trafiają się na obszarze obecnej południowej i centralnej Polski stosunkowo rzadko, zarówno wśród znalezisk luźnych, jak i w skarbach. Dla obydwu monet można wskazać bezpośrednie analogie do znalezisk z terenu Ukrainy. Denar wzorowany na monetach Antoninusa Piusa i Marka Aureliusza (hybryda) został wybity tym samym stemplem awersu co dwa denary znalezione w dwóch różnych miejscach na Ukrainie. Rewersy monet z Ukrainy zostały wybite innymi stemplami, ale z przedstawieniami w stylu bardzo podobnym do przedstawień na monecie z okolic Inowrocławia. Podobnie awers denara wzorowanego na monecie Marka Aureliusza wybito tym samym stemplem co dwa denary znalezione w dwóch różnych miejscach na Ukrainie. Także w tym wypadku rewersy tych trzech monet wybito różnymi stemplami. Materiał publikowany w ostatnich latach pokazuje, że denary naśladowcze z nowo odkrytego skarbu z Kujaw są kolejnymi znalezionymi na obszarze centralnej i południowej Polski naśladownictwami, dla których możemy wskazać bezpośrednie lub bardzo bliskie analogie do znalezisk ukraińskich. Wskazuje to na szeroką dystrybucję denarów rzymskich i ich naśladownictw, najpewniej ukraińskiej proveniencji, na terenie Barbaricum – co najmniej w ramach zasięgu kultur przeworskiej i czerniachowskiej – w późniejszych fazach okresu rzymskiego.

Tak szeroki zasięg terytorialny użytkowania monet naśladowczych pochodzących pierwotnie z jednego źródła mógł mieć związek ze zjawiskiem o charakterze zbliżonym do obiegu pieniężnego. Problem ten niewątpliwie wymaga głębszej analizy na bazie szerszego materiału ze znalezisk z terenu obecnej Polski i Ukrainy oraz innych obszarów Barbaricum.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: skarby monet, monety rzymskie, znaleziska monet, monety naśladowcze, naśladownictwa barbarzyńskie, okres rzymski, kultura przeworska

In the spring of 2015, I had the opportunity to photograph and obtain metrological data concerning a hoard of 18 Roman coins.¹ These coins, which are probably still in private hands, had been found shortly before at an unspecified location not far from Inowrocław, in the region known as Kuyavia (Kujawy), in central Poland.² According to the data available, large amounts of Roman coins are found in this region. Although finds of ancient coinage in Kuyavia were already reported in publications over 100 years ago,³ it is only in the last several years – as a result of the recovery from this region of hundreds⁴ or even thousands⁵ of ancient coins, particularly Roman coins – that the region of Kuyavia has come to be regarded as the undisputed number one region in Poland in terms of the saturation of artefacts of this type – it may even be the number one region among all of the territories neighbouring Poland. This situation serves as evidence of the enormous political and economic role of the region of Kuyavia in the Roman period.⁶

According to the finder's account, the hoard was recovered from the ground as one "lump" of coins clustered together with earth material similar to the soil at the site of this find. The hoard is composed of 16 Roman denarii representing official issues from the late years of the reign of the emperor Trajan (98–117) to

¹ This article presents the results of research conducted both at the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Warsaw and at the Romano-Germanic Commission (RGK) of the German Archaeological Institute as part of the project *Imagines Maiestatis: Barbarian Coins, Elite Identities and the Birth of Europe* (IMAGMA). The project has received financing from the Polish National Science Centre (NCN), awarded pursuant to agreement no. UMO-2014/15/G/HS3/04583. I would like to thank Professor Aleksander Bursche (Institute of Archaeology at the University of Warsaw) for his valuable comments on the present hoard and a possible technique for producing imitations.

² The only thing that it has been possible to determine with regards to the site where this hoard was found is that the location cannot be identified as being either one of the two most well-known settlements or complexes of settlements from the Roman period in Kuyavia, namely Krusza Zamkowa and Gąski.

³ See: FREDRICH 1909; IDEM 1913.

⁴ See: DYMOWSKI and RUDNICKI 2012; DYMOWSKI 2015; RUDNICKI and DYMOWSKI 2015.

⁵ This material, which has yet to be published, was presented by Marcin Rudnicki of the Institute of Archaeology at the University of Warsaw as part of his paper titled *Roman coins from the vicinity of Gąski in Kujawy Region (Central Poland)* at the conference held at Nieborów on 17–19 April 2015. This conference was titled "The 4th joint meeting of European Coin Find Network and Nomisma.org."

⁶ Cf. the publications and material indicated in footnotes 3 and 4.

the beginning of Septimius Severus' reign (193–211). Apart from a few individual coins of these two rulers, the hoard contained five denarii minted during the reign of Antoninus Pius (138–161), eight from the reign of Marcus Aurelius (161–180), and one from that of Commodus (180–192). Thus, the hoard can be said to fit in with the chronological range spanning from the final years of Nero's reign to the early reign of Septimius Severus, which is characteristic of a majority of hoards of Imperial-era denarii found not only in the territory of present-day Poland but also across the area of the Barbaricum.⁷ Because of the low number of coins in the hoard, we are unable to make a sensible comparison between the hoard's chronological pattern and that of other hoards discovered in the Barbaricum or in the territory of the Roman Empire. Nonetheless, the fact that the hoard does not include any coins minted before the reign of Trajan, especially the fact that there is no coinage of Vespasian, makes the Kuyavian hoard resemble the hoards of type D (D-1, D-2, and D-3), as determined by the author of this article and Kirill Myzgin.⁸ The coins from this hoard are well preserved, considering the average state of preservation of Roman denarii from the 1st–2nd centuries AD found in the territory of present-day Poland. The arithmetic average of the weights of these 16 official issues is 3.20 g, while the median weight is 3.21 g. These are high values for coins found in a hoard from the area of the Barbaricum, which makes the Kuyavian hoard different from type D hoards (cf. A. Dymowski and K. Myzgin), which are marked by a high degree of wear-and-tear on the coins and by the low weights of the worn-down denarii. However, what makes the new hoard from the environs of Inowrocław a find of particular interest is the presence of two imitative denarii. Imitations of Imperial-era denarii are relatively rare as stray finds in the territories of present-day central and southern Poland, and they are only occasionally found there in hoards.⁹ It is worth recalling that these territories were inhabited in the Roman period by the population of the Przeworsk culture, which, at least in part, can be identified with the Vandals.¹⁰

Both of the imitative coins from the hoard under consideration are marked by the comparatively low degree of their distortion (barbarization) of the imagery found on Roman denarii. In the case of the first coin, it is even possible to specify, quite accurately, the types of denarii of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius which served as the originals for this imitation (hybrid). The other coin is most probably

⁷ Cf. LIND 1993: 137–139; BURSCHE 1994: 472–474; LUCHELLI 1998: 4–163; REECE 2003: 295–304; DYMOWSKI 2013: 105–109; HORSNÆS 2013: 78; DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 42–51.

⁸ DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 50–52.

⁹ See KRZYŻANOWSKA 1968: 112–123 (therein can be found a list of the finds of imitative coins, as of the 1960s, from the lands of present-day Poland); BURSCHE 2008: 401; CZERNEK 2013: 146–149, 155 (therein can be found the latest listing of the finds of imitative coins from Poland and a map of the distribution of coin finds); ROMANOWSKI 2013: 115–130; RUDNICKI and DYMOWSKI 2015: 246, 256; DYMOWSKI and JELŁONEK.

¹⁰ KACZANOWSKI and KOZŁOWSKI 1998: 254–256; KOLENDO 2005: 109–118.

an imitation of some unidentified coin(s) of Marcus Aurelius. The degree to which the inscription has been defaced on both of these coins is such that it is possible to attempt to reconstruct, at least in part, the original legends of the Roman model coins. The high similarity between the imitations and the original Roman coins suggests that the dies used for the striking of the imitative coins were made by means of mechanical reproduction from the original coins. With their shallow and defaced relief, the dies made via this method were often subsequently improved by way of etching performed by a barbarian craftsman, and it was at this stage that a coin's imagery and inscriptions would usually be distorted (this was referred to as the coin's "barbarization").¹¹

For both imitative coins, it is possible to make some direct analogies to finds reported from the territory of present-day Ukraine. The hybrid imitating the coins of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius was minted with the same obverse die as two denarii found at unspecified locations in Rivne Oblast and somewhere else in Ukraine.¹² The reverses of the coins from Ukraine were struck with the use of different dies, but the depictions are done in a style that is very similar to the piece from the vicinity of Inowrocław. Likewise, the obverse of the denarius imitative of Marcus Aurelius' coin(s) was minted with the same die as two imitative denarii found somewhere in Khmelnytskyi Oblast and somewhere in Chernivtsi Oblast.¹³ In this case as well, the reverses of these three coins were struck with different dies. What is worth noting is that the coin from Khmelnytskyi Oblast was minted with the same reverse die as one of the coins from the Kecel II hoard, discovered in the Pannonian Basin.¹⁴ Thus, the imitative denarii from the recently found hoard of Kuyavia are yet more examples of imitations discovered in the territory of central and southern Poland for which direct or very close analogies exist from Ukraine. Other examples include four denarii, struck with the use of the same obverse and reverse dies, which have been found separately at various remotely situated locations: one at Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski in Little Poland, one at Feliksów in Mazovia, and the other two, somewhere within the territories of Kyiv and Rivne oblasts (Ukraine).¹⁵ Apart from the four coins just mentioned, the same pair of dies was used for the striking of a denarius recovered from the environs of Inowrocław¹⁶ (the town near which

¹¹ STRIBRNY 2003: 62–66.

¹² ANOKHIN 2015: 93, no. 185 and 179, no. 878.

¹³ *Ibidem*: 150, no. 641 and 192, no. 983. Another coin of unknown provenance, struck using the same obverse die is kept in the collections of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest (STRIBRNY 2003: pl. 9, no. 12).

¹⁴ *Ibidem*: pl. 1, no. 7.

¹⁵ KUCZYŃSKI 1964: 138; ANOKHIN 2015: 71, no. 13; 109, no. 319; DYMOWSKI and JELLONEK 2017: 242. A broader commentary on these four imitative coins and the territorial extent of the coin find sites will be included in the last-named publication.

¹⁶ RUDNICKI and DYMOWSKI 2015: 246.

the presently described hoard was found) and that of a denarius from Chernivtsi Oblast (Ukraine).¹⁷ In addition, other pieces similar to finds from the territory of present-day Ukraine include imitative denarii from Skowronno Dolne in Little Poland¹⁸ as well as imitative denarii from a locality named Osiny in Mazovia, all of which pieces having been found in recent years.¹⁹

A number of publications refer to the vast territory over which typologically close imitations of Imperial denarii have been found.²⁰ This is especially true of the coins imitative of 2nd century issues, which have been found throughout the Barbaricum, especially in the territories of present-day Ukraine and Moldavia, Denmark, Poland, and north-western Germany, as well as in the Pannonian Basin and on the islands of Gotland and Öland. For these territories (except for Ukraine and Moldavia), Karlhorst Stribrny has indicated that there are multiple links between the coin dies used for the striking of imitations that are often found in regions very far apart from each other.²¹ With respect to the dating and possible origin of the imitations, the publications to date tend to favour the opinion that the coins were produced in the 3rd century and that the Pannonian Basin was the key production centre.²² Recently, Aleksander Bursche has shown that it is highly probable that some of the imitative denarii may have been manufactured somewhere more to the north, in the territories of present-day Denmark and Poland.²³ The possibility that the imitative coins have their provenance in present-day Ukraine has been discussed as well.²⁴ This latter hypothesis has recently been confirmed by the very extensive material collected and published by Oleg Anokhin.²⁵ In the territories of present-day Ukraine and Moldavia, namely in the area settled during the later and late Roman period by the population of the Chernyakhiv culture, which may be identified, at least in part, with the Goths,²⁶ barbarous imitations of Imperial-era denarii can be found in numbers on a scale that, to date, has not been seen elsewhere.²⁷ Furthermore, numerous half-produced and unfinished imitation coins as well as production moulds are reported to have often been found in the east,²⁸ which would be undeniable proof that they were being

¹⁷ ANOKHIN 2015: 191, no. 973.

¹⁸ CZERNEK 2013: 145.

¹⁹ ROMANOWSKI 2015: 122–123.

²⁰ See, e.g. the publications mentioned in footnotes 22 and 24.

²¹ STRIBRNY 2003: 51–62.

²² KRZYŻANOWSKA 1968: 112–119; ZEDELIIUS 1974: 53; LIND 1988: 121; STRIBRNY 2003: 98–101.

²³ BURSCHE 2013: 21–22.

²⁴ FORRER 1908: 131–134; KUCZYŃSKI 1964: 140.

²⁵ ANOKHIN 2015. Unfortunately, this extraordinary material does not meet the required criteria for academic publication.

²⁶ KACZANOWSKI and KOZŁOWSKI 1998: 258, 291; KOLENDO 1998: 42–43.

²⁷ ANOKHIN 2015: 70–204.

²⁸ *Ibidem*: 11–13.

produced there. If we add the connections between the coin dies for the imitative denarii recently found in central/southern Poland and in Ukraine, it is more than likely that the imitations came from the south-eastern direction into the territory occupied in the Roman period by the people of the Przeworsk culture (and possibly into the Pannonian Basin, partially and temporarily occupied by the Vandals²⁹).

In conclusion, the imitative denarii from the hoard recently found in the environs of Inowrocław and their direct counterparts from Ukraine attest to the wide distribution of Roman denarii and their imitations, most probably of Ukrainian provenance, across the territory of the Barbaricum, at least within the area of the Przeworsk and Chernyakhiv cultures (and possibly the Pannonian Basin) in the later stages of the Roman period. That imitative coins, coming originally from one source, can be found over such a large territory is reminiscent of monetary circulation. This question certainly calls for a more thorough inquiry in the future, on the basis of the more substantial body of numismatic evidence representing the finds from the territories of present-day Poland and Ukraine as well as other areas of the Barbaricum.

LIST OF COINS

Wear and corrosion of coins determined on a scale of 1–5 as described in: *Usure et Corrossion. Tables de reference pour la determination de trouvailles monétaires/Abnutzung und Korrossion. Bestimmungstafeln zur Bearbeitung von Fundmünzen*, Bulletin IFS ITMS IRMS 2/1995 Supplément.

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ABBREVIATION

RIC – *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, Vol. I–X (eds. H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, C.H.V. Sutherland, R.A.G. Carson, P.H. Webb, J.W.E. Pearce, P.M. Brunn, J.P.C. Kent, I.A. Carrdice, T.V. Buttrey), London 1923–2007.

1. Trajan, denarius, 114–117, Rome, diam. 17.3÷19.4 mm, weight 2.54 g, die axis 7h, RIC II 337.
 Obverse: laureate draped bust right, [IMP] CAE[S] NER TRAIANO OPTIMO [A]V[G GER DAC] around
 Reverse: Mars walking right, holding spear and trophy, P M TR [P COS VI P] P SPQR around
 Wear: 3 (Obv. and Rv.)
 Corrosion: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)

²⁹ Cf. DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 55–56.

2. Antoninus Pius, denarius, 147–148, Rome, diam. 17.1÷17.9 mm, weight 3.33 g, die axis 12h, RIC III 162
Obverse: laureate head right, ANTONINVS AVG - PIVS P P TR P XI around
Reverse: Annona standing left, holding corn-ears over modius and anchor, COS - IIII around
Wear: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)
Corrosion: 1 (Obv. and Rv.)
3. Antoninus Pius, denarius, 147–148, Rome, diam. 17.7÷18.3 mm, weight 2.76 g, die axis 6h, RIC III 167
Obverse: laureate head right, ANTONINVS AVG - PIVS P P TR P XI around
Reverse: Salus standing left, feeding snake coiled round altar and holding rudder on globe, COS - IIII around
Wear: 2 (Obv.) and 3 (Rv.)
Corrosion: 1 (Obv. and Rv.)
4. Antoninus Pius, denarius, 152–153, Rome, diam. 18.1÷19.0 mm, weight 3.28 g, die axis 6h, RIC III 219
Obverse: laureate head right, ANTONINVS AVG - PIVS P P TR P XVI around
Reverse: Vesta standing left, holding simpulum and palladium, COS - IIII around
Wear: 3 (Obv.) and 4 (Rv.)
Corrosion: 1 (Obv. and Rv.)
5. Antoninus Pius, denarius, 155–156, Rome, diam. 16.8÷17.5 mm, weight 3.10 g, die axis 6h, RIC III 251
Obverse: laureate head right, ANTONINVS AVG - PIVS P P IMP II around
Reverse: Fortuna standing right, holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae, [TR] POT XIX - COS IIII around
Wear: 2 (Obv.) and 3 (Rv.)
Corrosion: 1 (Obv. and Rv.)
6. Antoninus Pius (Marcus Aurelius), denarius, 153–154, Rome, diam. 17.1÷17.8 mm, weight 3.05 g, die axis 6h, RIC III 459
Obverse: bare head right, AVRELIVS CAE-SAR AVG PII FIL around
Reverse: Minerva standing left, holding owl and spear, left hand resting on shield, TR POTVII-[CO]S II around
Wear: 4 (Obv. and Rv.)
Corrosion: 2 (Obverse: and Rv.)
7. Marcus Aurelius, denarius, 168–169, Rome, diam. 17.5÷18.4 mm, weight 3.23 g, die axis 6h, RIC III 207
Obverse: laureate head right, M - ANTONINVS - AVG TR P XXIII around
Reverse: Salus standing left, holding sceptre and feeding snake twined around altar, SALVTI AVG COS III around
Wear: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)
Corrosion: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)

8. Marcus Aurelius (Lucius Verus), denarius, 163–164, Rome, diam. 17.3÷18.2 mm, weight 3.39 g, die axis 6h, RIC III 520
 Obverse: bare head right, L VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS around
 Reverse: Victory standing left on globe, holding wreath and palm, TRP IIII – IMP II COS II around
 Wear: 3 (Obv. and Rv.)
 Corrosion: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)
9. Marcus Aurelius (Lucius Verus), denarius, 165, Rome, diam. 17.8÷18.8 mm, weight 3.12 g, die axis 12h, RIC III 555
 Obverse: laureate head right, L VERVS AVG ARM - PARTH MAX around
 Reverse: Pax standing left holding branch and cornucopiae, PAX AVG TR PVI COS II around
 Wear: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)
 Corrosion: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)
10. Marcus Aurelius (Faustina II), denarius, 161–175, Rome, diam. 17.4÷18.0 mm, weight 3.38 g, die axis 12h, RIC III 669
 Obverse: draped bust right, FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA around
 Reverse: Ceres veiled, seated left, on cista, holding two corn-ears and torch, CE-RES around
 Wear: 3 (Obv. and Rv.)
 Corrosion: 1 (Obv.) and 2 (Rv.)
11. Marcus Aurelius (Faustina II), denarius, 161–175, Rome, diam. 17.6÷18.2 mm, weight 3.39 g, die axis 6h, RIC III 669
 Obverse: draped bust right, FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA around
 Reverse: Ceres veiled, seated left, on cista, holding two corn-ears and torch, CE-RES around
 Wear: 3 (Obv.) and 4 (Rv.)
 Corrosion: 1 (Obv. and Rv.)
12. Marcus Aurelius (Faustina II), denarius, 161–175, Rome, diam. 17.4÷18.7 mm, weight 3.38 g, die axis 12h, RIC III 686
 Obverse: draped bust right, FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA around
 Reverse: Hilaritas standing left, holding long palm and cornucopiae, HILA-RITAS around
 Wear: 3 (Obv. and Rv.)
 Corrosion: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)
13. Marcus Aurelius (Faustina II), denarius, 161–175, Rome, diam. 17.2÷17.9 mm, weight 3.20 g, die axis 6h, RIC III 712
 Obverse: draped bust right, wearing diadem, FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA around
 Reverse: draped throne (pulvinar) on which there are two baby boys, Commodus and his brother, SAECVLI FELICIT around
 Wear: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)
 Corrosion: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)

14. Marcus Aurelius (Faustina II), denarius, 161–175, Rome, diam. 17.4÷18.8 mm, weight 3.17 g, die axis 12h, RIC III 719
 Obverse: draped bust right, FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA around
 Reverse: Empress standing, head left, holding two children, four more at sides, TEMPOR FELIC around
 Wear: 3 (Obv. and Rv.).
 Corrosion: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)
15. Commodus, denarius, 187–188, Rome, diam. 17.0÷18.2 mm, weight 3.18 g, die axis 1h, RIC III 186
 Obverse: laureate head right, M COMM ANT P - FEL AVG BRIT around
 Reverse: Aquitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae, [P M] TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V [P P] around
 Wear: 4 (Obv. and Rv.)
 Corrosion: 1 (Obv.) and 2 (Rv.)
16. Septimius Severus, denarius, 193–194, Rome, diam. 17.8÷18.2 mm, weight 3.72 g, die axis 5h, RIC IV 24
 Obverse: laureate head right, IMP CAE L SEP - SEV PERT AVG around
 Reverse: Virtus, helmeted, standing left, holding Victory and spear reversed, VIRT AV-G - TRP COS around
 Wear: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)
 Corrosion: 1 (Obv. and Rv.)
17. Imitation (hybrid: obverse imitating Marcus Aurelius issued for Antoninus Pius, RIC III 429–442 and reverse imitating probably Antoninus Pius, RIC III 202a?), denarius, diam. 16.9÷17.6 mm, weight 2.77 g, die axis 5h
 Obverse: bare head right, barbarised legend $\text{DIVS}\text{AIII}[\dots]\text{VSICV}\text{VIII}$ around
 Reverse: female figure standing left, holding corn-ears (?) and rudder, barbarised legend [?] TRPOTXIII-DOSIIIIX around
 Wear: 2 (Obv. and Rv.)
 Corrosion: 1 (Obv. and Rv.)
18. Imitation (imitating Marcus Aurelius), denarius, diam. 18.5÷19.6 mm, weight 3.03 g, die axis 5h.
 Obverse: laureate head right, barbarised legend $\text{IA}\text{APAAVRELANTONMVS}$ (horizontally) $\text{A}[\text{?}]$ around
 Reverse: female figure standing left, rising right hand, barbarised legend $[\dots]\text{S}[\dots]\text{CTAI}[\dots]$ around
 Wear: 3 (Obv.) and 4 (Rv.)
 Corrosion: 1 (Obv. and Rv.)

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PLATE 1

Figs. 1–18. Coins of the hoard from the vicinity of Inowrocław
(the numbers of the photographs correspond to the numbers of the coins as per
“List of coins”). Photos: Arkadiusz Dymowski

