

# NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

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# ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVIII

MUZEUM NARODOWE W KRAKOWIE  
SEKCJA NUMIZMATYCZNA  
KOMISJI ARCHEOLOGICZNEJ PAN  
ODDZIAŁ W KRAKOWIE

Kraków 2023



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Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska née Meyendorff (1833–1916), autor I. Makarov, 1880

Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska z domu Meyendorff (1833–1916), autor I. Makarow, 1880

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oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XVIII *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*. Zgodnie z przyjętymi przez nas zasadami wszystkie teksty publikujemy w językach kongresowych, z angielskimi i polskimi abstraktami. Zawartość obecnego tomu oraz tomy archiwalne są zamieszczone w formie plików PDF na stronie internetowej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). Na stronie dostępne są ponadto wszelkie informacje ogólne o czasopiśmie oraz instrukcje dla autorów i recenzentów.

W roku 2023 przypada 120. rocznica Daru Rodziny Czapskich. Jego autorką była Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska z domu Meyendorff (1833–1916) i jej synowie Jerzy (1861–1930) i Karol (1860–1904) Hutten-Czapscy. Dar hrabiego Emeryka Hutten Czapskiego (1828–1896), obejmujący znakomitą kolekcję numizmatów polskich i z Polską związanych oraz zaprojektowany według jego życzeń i dokończony przez wdowę pawilon muzealny, złożony na rzecz Gminy Miasta Kraków, czyli de facto Narodu Polskiego, miał olbrzymie znaczenie nie tylko dla jakości kolekcji numizmatycznej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie, ale także dla rozwoju całościowo pojmowanej numizmatyki polskiej. Ponad 11 tysięcy polskich monet, medali i pieniędzy papierowych, wśród nich wiele unikatów lub rzadkości, stanowiło, stanowi i będzie stanowić podstawę dla organizowanych przez Muzeum wystaw, dla edukacji numizmatycznej i ekonomicznej szerokiej rzeszy publiczności i wreszcie dla badań naukowych nad różnymi zagadnieniami z zakresu numizmatyki polskiej i nie tylko. Nie należy również zapominać o społecznym znaczeniu Daru Rodziny Czapskich. Poczynając od 1903 roku, do dziś całe pokolenia zainspirowanych nim darczyńców wzbogacały i wzbogacają kolekcję numizmatyczną Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie w pragnieniu nawiązania do czynu Czapskich czy też chęci uzupełnienia muzealnych zbiorów o obiekty, których hrabia nie posiadał. Zapatrzeni w jakość zbioru zbudowanego przez Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego nie możemy jednak zapomnieć o rzeczywistej ofiarodawczyni, wdowie po kolekcjonerze – Elżbiecie. Bez niej i jej decyzji fantastyczna, unikatowa kolekcja zapewne uległaby rozproszению, jak wiele innych zbiorów, a w każdym razie nie byłaby dostępna dla wszystkich zainteresowanych polską i światową numizmatyką. Dzięki jej decyzji o ofiarowaniu zbiorów męża Narodowi możemy dzisiaj podziwiać zbiory hrabiego w Muzeum jego imienia przy ulicy Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 12 w Krakowie. Elżbieta poprzez dar realizowała plan zachowania kolekcjonerskiego dziedzictwa męża. Wspierała go zresztą w jego pasji już wcześniej. Pomagała mu przy pracach nad zbiorem, wykonując precyzyjne rysunki monet i medali. Pamięci hrabiny Elżbiety Hutten-Czapskiej pragniemy zadekować obecny tom naszego czasopisma.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you with volume 18 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. As is our policy, we publish all texts in the congress languages, with English and Polish abstracts. The contents of the current volume and archive numbers are available as PDF files on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). The website also provides all general information about the journal, along with guidelines for authors and reviewers.

The year 2023 marked the 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Czapski Family Donation. The donation was made by Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska, née Meyendorff (1833–1916), and her sons Jerzy (1861–1930) and Karol Hutten-Czapski (1860–1904), and comprised Count Emeric Hutten Czapski's (1828–1896) magnificent collection of numismatic items from Poland and connected with Poland, as well as a museum pavilion designed according to his wishes and completed by his widow. It was given to the Municipal Commune of Krakow, i.e. de facto to the Polish Nation, and was of enormous significance not only for the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow, but also for the development of Polish numismatics in general. Including many rare and unique pieces, the more than 11,000 Polish coins, medals, and paper money that comprise the collection have been, and will continue to be, the basis for exhibitions organised by the Museum for the numismatic and economic education of the general public, as well as research into various problems in Polish numismatics and beyond. The social significance of the Czapski Family Donation should not be forgotten either. Since 1903, generations of donors inspired by this act have contributed to the enrichment of the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow in their desire to follow in the footsteps of the Czapski family or to supplement the museum's holdings with objects that the Count did not have. While admiring the quality of the collection assembled by Emeryk Hutten-Czapski, however, we cannot forget the actual donor, his widow Elżbieta. Without her and her decision, this fantastic, unique collection would probably have been dispersed, like many other collections, and in any case would not have been accessible to all those interested in Polish and world numismatics. Thanks to her decision to donate her husband's holdings to the nation, today we can admire the Count's collection in the eponymous museum at 12 Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego Street in Krakow. Through the donation, Elżbieta pursued a plan to preserve her husband's collecting heritage. In fact, she had already supported her husband in his passion previously, assisting him in his work on the collection by making precise drawings of coins and medals. We would like to dedicate the present volume of our journal to the memory of Countess Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska.

The Editors

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**Two Interesting Bulk Finds of Roman Denarii  
from Horovce – Ostrá Hora Hill (Púchov District)**

**ABSTRACT:** Large sets of deposited Roman Imperial denarii from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD are not common finds in Slovakia. Two accumulations of coins of 28 and 67 pieces of heavily worn denarii discovered on the Ostrá hora Hill in the cadastral area of the villages of Horovce and Kvašov, and an unrelated find of a gilded silver buckle from stage D2 of the Migration Period suggest that the site may have had a cult significance for the Late Suebian population in the Central Považie region. The bulk finds of denarii, one with coinage ranging from Trajan to Commodus and the other with coinage ranging from Hadrian to Septimius Severus, have their analogies within the *Barbaricum* on the territory of Central and Eastern Europe. The representation of the barbarian imitation of the Roman denarius is also a testimony to the interregional contacts between the barbarian peoples in the Later Roman Period and at the beginning of the Migration Period. Although the find is now physically missing, it provides a great deal of new information about the significance of imperial denarii in Late Antiquity on the territory of Central European *Barbaricum*.

**KEY WORDS:** Migration Period, Suebi, Central Považie, Roman imperial denarii, barbarian imitation denarius

**ABSTRAKT:** *Dwa interesujące kolektywne znaleziska rzymskich denarów z Horovców – Góra Ostrá hora (powiat Púchov)*

Duże grupy zdeponowanych rzymskich denarów cesarskich z I i II wieku naszej ery nie są częstymi znaleziskami na terenie Słowacji. Dwa zespoły monet, liczące odpowiednio 28 i 67 sztuk mocno wytartych denarów, odkryte na wzgórzu Ostrá Hora, na obszarze katastralnym wsi Horovce i Kvašov, oraz niepowiązane z nimi znalezisko złoczonej srebrnej sprzączki z fazy D2 z okresu wędrówek ludów sug-

rują, że stanowisko to mogło mieć znaczenie kultowe dla ludności późno swebskiej zamieszkującej w tym czasie obszar na Poważu Środkowym. Wspomniane kolektywne znaleziska denarów, jedno z monetami od Trajana do Kommodusa i drugie z monetami od Hadriana do Septymiusza Sewera, mają swoje analogie na terenie środkowo- i wschodnioeuropejskiego *Barbaricum*. Świadectwem międzyregionalnych kontaktów wśród ludów barbarzyńskich w późnym okresie rzymskim i na początku okresu wędrówek ludów jest również barbarzyńska imitacja rzymskiego denara. Mimo że znalezisko jest obecnie zaginione, dostarcza ono wielu nowych informacji na temat znaczenia denarów cesarskich w późnej starożytności na terenie środkowoeuropejskiego *Barbaricum*.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: okres wędrówek ludów, Swebowie, Powąże Środkowe, rzymskie denary cesarskie, barbarzyńska imitacja denara

In recent years, finds of coin hoards with Roman imperial denarii from European *Barbaricum* have attracted the attention of researchers. These clusters of silver coins, found in an area stretching from Germany to western Russia and from Scandinavia to the lower reaches of the Danube, have become an important subject for numismatists throughout Europe. Hoards of denarii are currently the subject of an ongoing numismatic research. Two clusters of Roman denarii were also discovered in Slovakia in relatively recent times. Around 2008, in the cadastral area of the village of Horovce, in the district of the town of Púchov, two clusters of denarii were discovered under unknown circumstances at the foot of the Ostrá hora Hill, approx. 200 m apart (Map 1). The Ostrá hora Hill lies on the border of the cadastral areas of Dolná Breznica, Horovce and Kvašov and has an elevation of 491 m. Both clusters were located less than 100 m from the top of the hill. There was an upland settlement from the Early Iron Age, which continued to exist in the La Tène Period as a settlement of the Púchov culture.<sup>1</sup> This find of coins was reported to the Slovak National Museum – Historical Museum only as late as 2018 via an anonymous email, which also contained amateur photo documentation, on the basis of which the particular coinage could be identified and dated. Unfortunately, the fate of the coins is not known to us at all.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE FIND

Bulk finds of Roman imperial denarii made it possible to carry out an extensive numismatic analysis. First of all, the represented coinage was analysed according to the issues of individual emperors. The earliest coin contained in bulk find 1 was a denarius of Trajan from AD 101–102 (Fig. 1.1). Its final coinage was a denarius

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<sup>1</sup> PIETA 2020: 57, 63.

of Commodus from AD 192 (Fig. 1.26). On the contrary, in bulk find 2 we can see a shift of one generation of rulers, where the earliest coinage are denarii from the reign of Hadrian and the final coinage is a denarius of Septimius Severus from AD 193–195 (Figs. 2.1 and 2.67). A particularly interesting coinage is an imitation of a denarius of one of the emperors of the Antonine Dynasty (Fig. 2.66). In remote areas of the Central European *Barbaricum*, such as the territory of what is now eastern Germany, Poland, or Ukraine, imitation denarii in coin finds are not as rare as in the areas inhabited by Central European Suebi. Their origin is purely barbaric. All imitation denarii of this type, which display stylistic elements distinguishing the barbarian coinage from the official Roman Imperial coinage, originated in the Przeworsk–Wielbark–Chernyakhov–Baltic zone, to which they were redistributed from the area of present-day Ukraine. This is also where their main production is presumed to have taken place.<sup>2</sup> The coin pushes the dating of the two bulk finds to a more advanced period than that from which the final coinage of Septimius Severus comes, since the production of barbarian imitations of imperial denarii has been placed roughly in the late Severan period, or even in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.<sup>3</sup> In our search for answers as to how the occurrence of the barbarian imitation denarius, or the entire set of coins from bulk find 2, might be related to distant barbarian regions in the Late Roman Period, or in the early phase of the Migration Period, we were able to get closer to an answer thanks to the website of Oleg Anokhin, who is the creator of an online catalogue of barbarian imitations.<sup>4</sup> An analogy to the find from Horovce – Ostrá hora Hill was found in a coin numbered 1260, from the Rivne region in present-day Ukraine.<sup>5</sup> Its stylistic rendering fits into the framework of barbarian imitations of denarii discovered in finds in the Chernivtsi, Kyiv, Vinnitsa, and Zhytomyr regions. Since there is archaeological and numismatic evidence of the connection of the Chernyakhov culture with the Przeworsk culture, it is possible to assume that the coin got into the set of denarii in the Horovce bulk finds indirectly through the contacts of the Late Suebian population with the Przeworsk culture, rather than directly through contact with the distant Chernyakhov culture. Most of the barbarian imitations found in the area of present-day Poland seem to have originated in the sphere of the Chernyakhov culture.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> DYMOWSKI 2019: 161–162.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibidem*: 162.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibidem*: 154.

<sup>5</sup> See online [http://barbarous-imitations.narod.ru/index/1201\\_1280/0-627](http://barbarous-imitations.narod.ru/index/1201_1280/0-627) (accessed on 22 September 2022).

<sup>6</sup> DYMOWSKI 2019: 160–161.

## HOARDS OF SILVER IMPERIAL COINS FROM MORAVIA AND SLOVAKIA

The most complete evaluation of silver coin hoards from the territory of Slovakia so far has been made by E. Kolníková and K. Pieta in 2009.<sup>7</sup> They focused mainly on the finds related to the arrival of the North Carpathian group to the northern regions of Slovakia. By supplementing some of the older finds of silver coin hoards that have remained in the background and relating them to the typology of coin hoards according to A. Dymowski<sup>8</sup> we have attempted to clarify more closely the relationships of this find category within the Central and Eastern European *Barbaricum*.

The largest hoard of imperial silver coins discovered in Slovakia is the find from Vyškovce nad Ipľom, Levice district. It was discovered in 1930 on the Kisváros farm at a depth of 3 m below the surface.<sup>9</sup> However, the hoard deposited in a Germanic pottery vessel could not be saved to the full extent and more than 130 coins remain missing. Of the total amount, 1,067 are known with the other coins either being melted down by the finders as ring material or ending up in private collections. Part of the find even ended up in America.<sup>10</sup> Professor Ondrouch himself was cautious in interpreting the burial of this find. Since the find was missing a large number of coins that have not been documented, it is likely that it was buried in the ground at a slightly later time than it appears from the salvaged coins, which end with the coinage of Antoninus Pius for Marcus Aurelius in AD 153. What differentiates this hoard from the commonly found hoards of silver coins from the Migration Period is the presence of four drachmas from the province of Lycia (one piece of Domitian, three pieces of Trajan), as well as the presence of a relatively large number of well-preserved coins ranging from the Domitian to Antoninus Pius. Of course, there are also coins whose state of preservation is really very poor and it is hardly possible to assign a ruler to them – these are of an older date. Also present is the coinage of Nero totalling 10 pieces, issued after AD 63. The provincial silver drachmas were an addition to the originally Greek nominal system in the monetary circulation of the Central Danube provinces.<sup>11</sup> Their representation is also found to a small extent in coin hoards dating back to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, among which is the hoard from the district town of Győr,<sup>12</sup> Apetlon, Neusiedl am See district,<sup>13</sup> or Wallern im

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<sup>7</sup> KOLNÍKOVÁ and PIETA 2009: 117–131.

<sup>8</sup> DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 48–52.

<sup>9</sup> ONDROUCH 1964: 100.

<sup>10</sup> ONDROUCH 1934: 1–6.

<sup>11</sup> STOKLAS 2020: 87.

<sup>12</sup> BAKOS and LÁNYI 1993: 84–92.

<sup>13</sup> DEMBSKI 1977: 17.



Burgenland, Neusiedl am See district.<sup>14</sup> Compared to the provincial hoards, on the other hand, the preserved part of the find from Vyškovce nad Ipľom lacks denarii from the period of the Roman Republic, which, however, could have been among the now missing coins. Its interpretation must therefore remain forever open.

A similar find but significantly smaller than the find of coins from Vyškovce nad Ipľom, is a set of 15 denarii from Horní Němčí, Uherské Hradiště district. It was discovered in woodland in 2011 by detector prospecting and ended up in private ownership.<sup>15</sup> The coinage ranging from the earliest Republican coin from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to a coin of Lucius Verus from the beginning of his co-reign with Marcus Aurelius, as well as the excellent preservation of the final coinage, allow this small hoard to be dated to the reign of Marcus Aurelius (161–180), or even to its early phase.

Similar finds of silver coin sets are also known from the Przeworsk and Wielbark cultural circle. Based on the final coinage from the reign of the Antonine Dynasty, this type is referred to by A. Dymowski in his classification as type B, with subtypes B-1 to B-3.<sup>16</sup> The two hoards already mentioned should fall into this category based on published information. The hoard from Horní Němčí can be reliably assigned to subtype B-2. Two other finds from Slovakia are of the same subtype. However, the finds of Roman denarii from Turík, Ružomberok district, and from the regional town of Prešov relate to a different historical context and thus they will be discussed later.

In Moravia and Slovakia, another type of hoard or bulk find also occurs which Dymowski refers to as type C. The South Moravian finds of seven denarii from Mušov, Hradisko site, Brno-venkov district, and eight denarii from Podivín, Břeclav district, both contained final coinage dating from the reign of Septimius Severus in AD 196–197.<sup>17</sup> The time of their hiding can be approximated by archeology or ancient sources. The denarii from the Hradisko site were discovered during research on a building filled with Roman bricks. There were also uncovered ditches disrupting the vanished Roman fortifications and in the Neurissen site another of the ditches, which contained anthropological finds of 33 unburied individuals.<sup>18</sup> The situations uncovered could be remnants of violent events that probably occurred not long after 213, when Caracalla (also officially called Antoninus III.) pitted the Marcomanni and Vandal tribes of the Victovali against each other.<sup>19</sup> There is some scepticism about the dating of the building with Roman bricks in the backfill. J. Militký leans more

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<sup>14</sup> *Ibidem*: 20.

<sup>15</sup> ZEMAN 2017: 230–231.

<sup>16</sup> DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 49.

<sup>17</sup> STOKLAS 2020: 139.

<sup>18</sup> TEJRAL 2008: 86.

<sup>19</sup> OLĘDZKI 2015: 81.

towards a later dating, because the upland site in Mušov was briefly inhabited even at the end of the Late Roman Period, until the early phase of Migration Period.<sup>20</sup> J. Tejral does not admit such a connection in his study, despite the fact that he mentions the settlement of the site in this period.<sup>21</sup> The burial of a small amount of denarii in Podivín, which is approximately 22 km away from Mušov as the crow flies, could also be related to the previously mentioned event, although its inclusion in the Migration Period cannot be ruled out.<sup>22</sup> The coins from Podivín are now lost and based on their wear it is not possible to estimate the length of their use in the *Barbaricum* before they were buried.<sup>23</sup> Both of these small bulk finds can be assigned to subtype C-3 of Dymowski's typology. The hoard from Podhájka, Nové Zámky district, which was discovered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the Belek area, could also belong to type C. The Latin written inscription has been preserved on the coins, which were handed over to the Hungarian National Museum shortly after their discovery.<sup>24</sup> However, the coins are not in the museum in Budapest today and, according to the words of I. Vida, they were apparently removed from the collections at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century due to their poor preservation.<sup>25</sup> The fact that their preservation was apparently not good suggests that the coin hoard may have been identical to type C or subtype C-1, since the coins it contained ranged from Vespasian to Marcus Aurelius.

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We could also assign other denarius finds from the territory of Slovakia to subtypes C-3, or possibly also D-3, which we can clearly associate with the Migration Period. This is a group of hoards that "matured" into a stock of ancient silver coins in the *Barbaricum*, and their apparent wear indicates that the coins were used for a long time in Germanic interregional relations.<sup>26</sup> Imitations of imperial denarii, which were probably produced from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD onwards in the regions of eastern Europe, are also found in small quantities in hoards of this category.<sup>27</sup> Several finds of coin hoards of this character have been discovered in Slovakia. Their dispersion is visible in areas where upland settlement occurred at the end of antiquity. They provided shelter for the Suebian population at that time. The upland

<sup>20</sup> I would like to thank Associate Professor J. Militký from the Numismatic Department of the National Museum in Prague for his notification about a possibly vague interpretation of the find.

<sup>21</sup> TEJRAL 1988: 351.

<sup>22</sup> POCHITONOV 1955: 246.

<sup>23</sup> I would like to thank my colleague T. Zeman from the Moravian Museum in Brno for providing more information about the unavailability of the Podivín find.

<sup>24</sup> SEDLÁK 1969: 41–42.

<sup>25</sup> I would like to thank I. Vida for his efforts to clarify the fate of these finds after their handover and for his brief comments on their absence in the collections of the Hungarian National Museum.

<sup>26</sup> DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 50, 51.

<sup>27</sup> DYMOWSKI 2019: 163.

sites on the periphery of the former settlement areas north of the Brno basin, in the foothills of the Dražanská vrchovina highlands, or in the sites above the basins of the Váh, Bebrava, Nitra, and Hron rivers in the regions of Central Považie, Upper Nitra and Horehronie were occupied again.<sup>28</sup> In Podijí region, the promontory above the river in Znojmo-Hradiště, Znojmo district, is also occupied in this way; in Austria, upland settlements are being built in Thunau (near the village of Gars am Kamp, Horn district), in Langenlois-Schiltern, Krems-Land district, and in Limberg-Heidenstatt (near Meissau, Hollabrunn district).<sup>29</sup> Also in the Small Carpathians, the Quadi population in the Late Roman Period took advantage of the upland sites of former prehistoric hillforts, such as in Svätý Jur, Pezinok district, at the Neštich hillfort, or in Smolenice, Trnava district, at the Molpír hillfort.<sup>30</sup>

Some activity occurred sometime at the turn of the Late Roman Period and the Migration Period, or sometime in the first decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, also at the site of Ostrá hora Hill in the cadastral area of the villages of Horovce and Kvašov. If we take into account the typology of imperial denarius hoards according to A. Dymowski, the represented accumulations of coins resemble subtype C-2 in the case of bulk find 1 and subtype C-3 in the case of bulk find 2 (Figs. 3–4). The first mentioned find contained several instances of final coinage belonging to Commodus, thus coinciding with Dymowski's subtype C-2. The second mentioned cluster of coins contains the youngest, heavily worn coinage from the first issues of Septimius Severus. This coinage places the find in Dymowski's subtype C-3. An imitation denarius is also present. Considering the results of the analysis, which assume its origin in the background of the Chernyakhov culture, the barbarian imitation denarius must have been made after the actual migration of the tribes from the Przeworsk and Wielbark cultures to the area of western and central Ukraine and the area of Moldova, i.e. in the later phase of stage C1 of the Roman Period, respectively in stage C1b (AD 230–270).<sup>31</sup> Thus, bulk find 2 from Ostrá hora Hill could also be considered as subtype D-3, which is considered a “mature” hoard of imperial denarii without the direct presence of an artefact from the Migration Period. However, the find of a silver gilded buckle from stage D2 of the Migration Period can be considered as its indirect presence more distant from the accumulations of coins (Fig. 5).<sup>32</sup> The buckle could primarily point to the dating of both finds to the final horizon of the Quadi settlement in western and central Slovakia, when new nomadic elements were being mixed into the original Suebian culture. Buckles decorated with ribbing on the arch, often made of silver,

<sup>28</sup> PIETA 2020: 60; TEJRAL 1988: 351.

<sup>29</sup> TEJRAL 1988: 351.

<sup>30</sup> VAVÁK 2010: 10; TURČAN 2019: 203, 205, 207.

<sup>31</sup> DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 41.

<sup>32</sup> PIETA 2020: 57. Thanks to K. Pieta for providing the photo documentation.

with a gilded surface, appear most often in grave inventories in stage D2 of the Migration Period, i.e. in graves dating to the first decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Analogies to the buckle from Ostrá hora Hill are several findings of buckles decorated with ribbing on the arch from inhumation graves unearthed e.g. in Csorna, in the village of Gencsapáti-Gyöngyösapáti, Szombathely district, or in the environment of the Danube *Barbaricum* in inhumation graves in Marchegg, Gänserndorf district, or in Drslavice, Uherské Hradiště district.<sup>33</sup> The aforementioned finds of buckles connect archaeological research with the Huns, which became established with their arrival in the Carpathian Basin, respectively after their settlement in the province of Valeria and Pannonia I in AD 406 or 409.<sup>34</sup>

Undoubtedly, the hoard of imperial denarii from the village of Selce, Banská Bystrica district, which were discovered on the Hrádok upland site, belongs to the type D category. The set contained an unknown number of Roman imperial denarii, of which 43 pieces were saved and identified, following their discovery in the 1930s.<sup>35</sup> The denarii of Trajan (two pieces), Hadrian (two pieces), the denarius of Antoninus Pius (one piece) were present, dominant being the denarii of Marcus Aurelius (22 pieces) and the denarii from the reign of Marcus Aurelius, represented by the coinage of Lucius Verus (two pieces), Faustina the Younger (three pieces) and consecration denarii of Antoninus Pius (two pieces). Slightly less numerous were the denarii of Commodus (six pieces), the consecration denarius of Marcus Aurelius from the reign of Commodus (one piece), the denarius of Crispina (one piece), and the latest coinage was the denarius of Didius Iulianus from AD 193 (one piece).<sup>36</sup> The hoard was accompanied by two silver brooches with a circularly shaped solid catcher from the beginning of the Migration Period and a silver ingot.<sup>37</sup> Even this find is no longer available today. In 1959 some of it was stolen and only four coins remained in the collections of the Slovak National Museum.<sup>38</sup> In 1999, more Roman denarii were found in the same location, which were thought to be from the same find. In the bibliographic reference they are attributed by V. Ondrouch to an earlier published hoard in 1935. More recent finds included coinage of Trajan (one piece), Antoninus Pius (one piece), Lucius Verus (one piece), Commodus (two pieces) and Septimius Severus (one piece). The last-mentioned denarius coinage is from the

<sup>33</sup> TEJRAL 2010: 99, 101, 104.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibidem*: 81.

<sup>35</sup> UŠIAK and KOLNÍKOVÁ 2002: 218.

<sup>36</sup> ONDROUCH 1964: 107.

<sup>37</sup> PIETA 2020: 57; UŠIAK and KOLNÍKOVÁ 2002: 219.

<sup>38</sup> A list of the stolen coins is included as an appendix in the Inventory of Losses No. 513.59, and in 1962 the stolen coins were written off from the collections.

years 194–195.<sup>39</sup> On the Hrádok upland site, in addition to coin sets, several pieces of silver, silver needles, Germanic brooches and even triangular iron arrowheads from the Migration Period were discovered in various scattered locations. The location thus shows signs of a sacrificial site, as does, for example, the site of a similar composition of objects on Krasín Hill above Dolná Súča, Trenčín district.<sup>40</sup> Taking into account that the accumulations of denarii from the Ostrá hora Hill could serve as an analogy to the finds of denarii from Hrádok Hill, it is necessary to assume that there could have been two separate accumulations of silver coins of votive character in Selce on Hrádok as well. Moreover, from the published photographs of denarii from the earlier find, it appears that, like bulk find 2 from Horovce, the find from Selce may have contained at least two barbarian imitations in the case of coins nos. 1 and 21 published by V. Ondrouch in 1935.<sup>41</sup>

The easternmost hoard of Roman silver coins, probably denarius coins, discovered so far on the periphery of the Suebian settlement in Slovakia, was found in Hriňová, Detva district but we do not know its exact composition. The mention of the identified five coins from this coin set allows us to assume that it could have been a hoard of type B-1 of Dymowski's typology.<sup>42</sup>

In the areas beyond the periphery of the Suebian settlement, population migration occurred from B2/C1 onwards and during the Later Roman Period. Eastern Slovakia was affected by the expansion of the Przeworsk culture from the north, whose population gradually merged with the local population. The Blažice-Bereg culture was formed here, which changed the settlement density and local material culture in the later phase of stage C1a.<sup>43</sup> Its importance and economic boom is especially visible in the metallurgical centres in the area where this culture spread, such as Medzany, Prešov-Solivar or Blažice, and also in the appearance of princely graves in Ostrovany and Cejkov at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.<sup>44</sup> The find of a hoard from the inner city of the regional town of Prešov, which was discovered in 1966 during excavations on Mičurinova Street, is probably related to this period. It contained at least 166 pieces of silver coins ranging from Republican denarii from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the denarius of Lucius Verus of AD 165.<sup>45</sup> The composition and preservation of the coins is remarkable. The hoard is dominated by up to 92 pieces of Republican

<sup>39</sup> UŠIAK and KOLNÍKOVÁ 2002: 218–219.

<sup>40</sup> PIETA 2020: 57; UŠIAK and KOLNÍKOVÁ 2002: 219.

<sup>41</sup> KOLNÍKOVÁ and PIETA 2009: 124, Abb. 2:1; 21.

<sup>42</sup> DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 49; ONDROUCH 1964: 99, no. 275.

<sup>43</sup> ŠVAŇA and ŠIMČÍK 2021: 65; OLEĐZKI 2020: 136.

<sup>44</sup> ŠVAŇA and ŠIMČÍK 2021: 65; OLEĐZKI 2020: 140.

<sup>45</sup> KOLNÍKOVÁ 1970: 28–29; EADEM 1976: 228–229.

coins which, as it is usually the case with their finds from the Imperial Period, are heavily worn. Many are still clearly legible. In the second component, the earliest coinage are denarii of Nero from AD 63–68, i.e. after the currency reform, and the final coinage are three heavily worn coins of the Antonine Dynasty. The escalation of denarii in this component is visible starting from the coinage of the Flavian Dynasty and culminates in the coinage of Trajan and Hadrian. In this period we can assume their influx into the *Barbaricum*. Based on the current knowledge in the field of numismatic and archaeological research of the Roman Period, it is quite likely that the hoard was the property of a local member of the nobility. Archaeological finds have shown the presence of the Przeworsk culture in Šariš at that time, whose bearers (presumably the Hasdingi tribe)<sup>46</sup> left the territory east of the Vistula River in the early phase of stage C1a of the Roman Period and migrated southwards due to the pressure of the Wielbark culture, i.e. to the territory of eastern Slovakia, north-eastern Hungary and the northern region of Romania.<sup>47</sup> This migration at the turn of the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> century AD is documented in archaeological sources by the absence of archaeological finds belonging to the Przeworsk culture in Mazovia and Podlasie, and by the significant presence of chronologically sensitive archaeological material from the range of stages B2/C1 to C1a in the Upper Tizsa region.<sup>48</sup> Thus, the denarius hoard from Prešov most probably migrated together with the Vandal tribe towards eastern Slovakia, where it was subsequently buried. It is unlikely that such a significant amount of denarii would have occurred in the territory of eastern Slovakia in the earlier period. The time of its burial can be assumed to be sometime during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and perhaps even later.

In the last decades of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, further changes in the settlement of eastern Slovakia took place again. The Dobrodzień group, close to the North Carpathian group, appears on most of its territory. The northern areas of central Slovakia and the Spiš region are inhabited by the North Carpathian group, connected through material culture with the area of Przeworsk culture. It spread at an unknown time from the northern Carpathian Arc to the mountainous areas of the northern regions. Its bearers occupied upland sites, valleys, and basins, which have been only sporadically inhabited since the extinction of the Púchov culture.<sup>49</sup> Coin hoards from eastern Slovakia with a predominance of imperial silver coinage are difficult to interpret given the state of research. Their classification by the author into an archaeological cultural circle and the stages of relative archaeological chronology is purely hypothetical.

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<sup>46</sup> OLEŹDZKI 2004: 286.

<sup>47</sup> DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 40.

<sup>48</sup> OLEŹDZKI 2004: 286, 288.

<sup>49</sup> ŠVAŇA and ŠIMČÍK 2021: 65; PIETA 2020: 54.

The earliest connection with the settlement of eastern Slovakia in the Late Roman Period could be the find discovered in 1936 during the cleaning of the mill embankment in the town of Prešov. However, we do not know its exact composition and can only guess that the gold coins may have included both aurei and solidi, in combination with silver coins. Its classification to the settlement of Prešov by the Blažice-Bereg culture or the Dobrodzień group is therefore unclear and the hoard may have belonged to types C-E according to Dymowski's categorization.<sup>50</sup> The hoard of imperial denarii from Kalinovo, Medzilaborce district, is probably related to the settlement of the Dobrodzień group, or the post-Przeworsk culture. Represented among the rescued denarii was coinage ranging from the reign of Trajan to the early coinage of Septimius Severus in AD 194.<sup>51</sup> It can therefore be assumed that this is a type C-3, or possibly D-3, deposited at the beginning of the Migration Period. However, it is not possible to verify the preservation of the denarii today because they have not been identified in the collections of the Slovak National Museum. They were apparently dispersed throughout the numismatic collection in the 1970s without any record of the circumstances of their discovery.

Also from the area of spreading of the North Carpathian group there are known a number of heavily worn denarii, both in finds from settlements and also from finds of smaller cash of imperial coinage. Two finds are particularly noteworthy and well dated. Between 2002 and 2004, during the exploration of the Temná jaskyňa cave, located in a travertine mound just below the walls of the medieval Spiš Castle, cavers discovered human remains, next to which lay a leather pouch and 20 imperial denarii with coinage ranging from Vespasian to Septimius Severus from the years 193–194.<sup>52</sup> Since the find is part of the collections of the Slovak National Museum, the author of the article managed to take a closer look at its composition. The fragment of a denarius subaeratus has not escaped attention, and also the fact that at least one barbarian imitation denarius might be present in this find as well, although this assumption still needs to be verified in the future. The set of coins appears to be type C-3 or D-2 of Dymowski's typology and is dated to between AD 234–381 by radiocarbon analysis of the human remains.<sup>53</sup> Directly related to the upland settlement by the North Carpathian group is the find of 14 heavily worn denarii at the site of Turík in the Ružomberok district, on a former hillfort (Hradište site), which is dated to the period from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the

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<sup>50</sup> ŠVAŇA and ŠIMČÍK 2021: 73, g23; DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 49–52; ONDROUCH 1964: 104, no. 295a.

<sup>51</sup> ONDROUCH 1964: 108, no. 309.

<sup>52</sup> SOJÁK 2004: 197–198.

<sup>53</sup> SOJÁK and NOVÁK 2021: 319.



5<sup>th</sup> century AD.<sup>54</sup> The coins represented in this set, especially the coin of Lucilla from the early years of reign of Marcus Aurelius, place the find in type B-2 of Dymowski's categorization of hoards.<sup>55</sup> The most represented in this set was the heavily worn coinage of Trajan. The hoard of about 60 pieces of silver coins, among them the coinage of Hadrian, from Dreveník Hill in the cadastral area of Spišské Vlasy, known only from the description in a letter from 1960, could also be related to the expansion of the North Carpathian group.<sup>56</sup>

The context of the now lost find of denarii from Čečehov, Michalovce district, discovered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is not entirely clear. The composition of the coins represented by the earliest known coinage of Vitellius to the coinage of Septimius Severus suggest that they were probably type C-3 or D-2 or D-3 of Dymowski's hoard typology.<sup>57</sup> In the Late Roman Period and at the beginning of the Migration Period, Zemplín was inhabited in its northern part by the Dobrodzień group and in its southern part by the Late Sarmatian population, whose settlements extended from Streda nad Bodrogom southwards to the Tizsa region.<sup>58</sup> In the 420s, nomadic peoples, whose cultural expression is attributed primarily to the Huns, entered the Carpathian Basin. At that time their settlement centre was established in the eastern part of the Basin.<sup>59</sup> In the northern zone of the Tizsa region, a new population with links to the post-Chernyakhov environment appeared, which is manifested in isolated skeletal graves and small burial sites in Košice, Čaña, Haniska near Košice and Kapušany.<sup>60</sup> Hungarian scholars refer to this settlement as the Tiszadob group, displaying predominantly Iranian (Sarmatian and Alanian) features mixed with less pronounced Germanic features. Their dating is placed in the Hun period and its final stage.<sup>61</sup> The complicated situation in the northern settlement zone in the Tizsa Basin does not allow us to reveal the background or the timing of the find of the imperial denarii hoard more precisely. From this area also comes a category of a smaller set of coins with the latest composition of coins, close to type E, defined by Dymowski.<sup>62</sup> In Slanec, Košice-okolie district, a hoard was discovered, which, in addition to denarii, also contained antoninianus coinage. Unfortunately, only eight coins are known from it,<sup>63</sup> and it also contained the inflationary antoniniani of Gallienus,

<sup>54</sup> KOLNÍKOVÁ and PIETA 2009: 122.

<sup>55</sup> DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 49; KOLNÍKOVÁ and PIETA 2009: 123, Tab. 5.

<sup>56</sup> SOJÁK and NOVÁK 2021: 320; ONDROUCH 1964: 165, no. 551.

<sup>57</sup> ONDROUCH 1964: 109, no. 314.

<sup>58</sup> ŠVAŇA and ŠIMČÍK 2021: 65.

<sup>59</sup> TÓTH 2003a: 284.

<sup>60</sup> ŠVAŇA and ŠIMČÍK 2021: 65.

<sup>61</sup> TÓTH 2003b: 293–294.

<sup>62</sup> DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 52.

<sup>63</sup> ONDROUCH 1964: 123, no. 370.



minted after 260. Even in this case, it is not possible to clarify the background of the hoard's burial, nor to distinguish its composition from that of type E.

The discovery of a similar type of coin set was also made at an unknown location in the vicinity of the regional town of Žilina. There was silver coinage from the reign of Emperor Hadrian to the minimum coinage from the reign of Trebonianus Gallus. It was discovered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and its complete composition has not been preserved in a written record. Žilina, together with the region of Turiec, was on the periphery of the settlement, where it is difficult to assign the sphere of influence of either the Suebian settlement or the influence of the North Carpathian group settlement. Thus, even in this case the finding is difficult to interpret, although E. Kolníková and K. Pieta are inclined to the fact that the Žilina Basin belonged to the Suebian sphere.<sup>64</sup>

## INVENTORY OF COINS FROM THE BULK FINDS IN HOROVCE – OSTRÁ HORA HILL WITH A DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### **FIND 1: 28 pieces of coins, denarii, discovered at the foot of the hill Roman Empire**

1. Trajan (98–117), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 101–102; Fig. 1.1

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; [IMP] (CAES) NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM

*Rev.*: Victory walking r., head turned l., holding wreath and palm branch; (P) M TR P COS III P P

Ref.: RIC II: 248, no. 64

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

2. Hadrianus (117–138), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 125–128, hybrid (?); Fig. 1.2

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; HADRI(A)NV(S A)VGVSTV(S P P)

*Rev.*: Hadrianus (?) seated l.; CO(S I)II

Ref.: RIC II, no. ?

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

3. Hadrianus (117–138), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 134–138; Fig. 1.3

*Obv.*: bare head of emperor r.; HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P

*Rev.*: Salus standing r., feeding serpent rising from altar; SALVS AVG

Ref.: RIC II: 371, no. 267a

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

4. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 139; Fig. 1.4

*Obv.*: bare head of emperor r.; (IMP T) AEL CAES HADR AN(T)O(NINVS)

*Rev.*: Victory walking r., holding wreath and palm leaf; AVG PIVS P (M) [...]

Ref.: RIC III: 28, no. 25

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

<sup>64</sup> KOLNÍKOVÁ and PIETA 2009: 121, Tab. 3.

5. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 140–143; Fig. 1.5  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG (P P) [...] COS III  
*Rev.*: Aequitas standing l., holding scales and rod; AEQVITA(S) AVG  
 Ref.: RIC III: 33, no. 61b  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
6. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 145–161; Fig. 1.6  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG PIVS (P) P  
*Rev.*: clasped hands holding caduceus and grain ears; COS IIII  
 Ref.: RIC III: 43, no. 136  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
7. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 1.7  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG [...]   
*Rev.*: Annona? standing l., holding grain ears above modius, rudder set on globe to her l.;  
 legend illegible  
 Ref.: RIC III, no. ?  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
8. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome?, AR, denarius; Fig. 1.8  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; [...] S AV(G) [...] S TR [...]   
*Rev.*: female figure standing r.; legend illegible  
 Ref.: RIC III, no. ?  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
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9. Antoninus Pius (138–161)?, Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 1.9  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; [...] CAES ANT [...]   
*Rev.*: goddess standing l., r. hand outstretched in front of her, holding unknown object;  
 legend illegible  
 Ref.: RIC III, no. ?  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
10. Antoninus Pius (138–161)?, Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 1.10  
*Obv.*: head of emperor r.; [...] PIVS [...]   
*Rev.*: figure (emperor?) standing l., r. hand outstretched in front of him probably holding patera,  
 holding scroll (?) in l. hand; legend illegible  
 Ref.: RIC III, no. ?  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
11. Antoninus Pius for Marcus Aurelius Caesar (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 140–144;  
 Fig. 1.11  
*Obv.*: bare head of caesar r.; (A)VRELIVS (C)AESAR(A) AVG (PII F COS)  
*Rev.*: Honos in toga standing l., holding branch and cornucopia; H(O)NOS  
 Ref.: RIC III: 79, no. 422b  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

12. Antoninus Pius for Marcus Aurelius Caesar (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 146–160; Fig. 1.12

*Obv.*: bare head of caesar r.; AV(R)[...] ANTON AVG (PII F)

*Rev.*: goddess standing l., r. hand outstretched; (T)R P(OT) [...] II [...]

Ref.: RIC III, no. ?

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

13. Antoninus Pius for Diva Faustina I. (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 141–161; Fig. 1.13

*Obv.*: head of empress r.; [DIVA] (F)AVSTIN(A)

*Rev.*: Ceres, veiled, standing l., holding grain ears and torch; (A)VGV[STA]

Ref.: RIC III: 71, no. 360a

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

14. Antoninus Pius for Faustina II. (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 1.14

*Obv.*: head of empress r., hair fastened on top of head; (F)AVSTINAE AVG PII AVG (FIL)

*Rev.*: Venus standing l., holding apple and rudder set on dove; VENV(S)

Ref.: RIC III: 95, no. 515a, c

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

15. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 163 – December 164 AD; Fig. 1.15

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (M ANT)ONINVS (AVG) IMP II

*Rev.*: Minerva standing l., holding olive branch, spear rests against l. shoulder, small shield behind her to the r.; TR P XV(III) COS III

Ref.: as RIC III: 221, no. 104

Note: Round shield is behind the goddess and is smaller than that of RIC III: 221, no. 104

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

16. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 170 – December 171 AD; Fig. 1.16

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; [...] NV(S) AVG T(R) [...]

*Rev.*: Marcus Aurelius, veiled, standing l., sacrificing over tripod, bull at his feet; VOT(A) SOL DECENN; illegible COS III in exergue

Ref.: RIC III: 232, no. 248

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

17. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 179 – 17 March 180 AD, hybrid; Fig. 1.17

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; [...] (AN)TONINVS AVG [...]

*Rev.*: goddess standing l., r. hand outstretched in front of her holding an unknown object, probably holding cornucopia in l. hand; [...] (I)MP X COS [...]

Ref.: RIC III: 244–245, no. ?

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

18. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 1.18

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINVS AV(G) [...]

*Rev.*: goddess sitting on the l.; [...] A

Ref.: RIC III, no. ?

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

19. Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II. (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 161–176; Fig. 1.19  
*Obv.*: bust of empress r., draped; (FAV)STINA AVGV(STA)  
*Rev.*: goddess (Concordia?) standing facing, lifting her robe and holding cornucopia; [...] ON [...]  
 Ref.: RIC III, no. ?  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
20. Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II. (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 161–176; Fig. 1.20  
*Obv.*: bust of empress r.; FAVSTINA AVGV(S)TA  
*Rev.*: Hilaritas standing l., holding long palm leaf and cornucopia; H(IL)ARI(TA)S  
 Ref.: RIC III: 269, no. 686  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
21. Marcus Aurelius for Divus Antoninus Pius (161–180), Rome, AR, consecration denarius; Fig. 1.21  
*Obv.*: bare head of Antoninus Pius r.; DIVVS ANTONIN(VS)  
*Rev.*: four-tiered funeral pyre with statues and garlands, surmounted by quadriga; CON(SECR)ATIO  
 Ref.: RIC III: 247, no. 436  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
22. Marcus Aurelius for Divus Antoninus Pius (161–180), Rome, AR, consecration denarius; Fig. 1.22  
*Obv.*: bare head of Antoninus Pius r.; DIVVS ANTONINVS  
*Rev.*: eagle standing r. on altar decorated with garlands, head turned l.; CONSECRATIO  
 Ref.: RIC III: 247, no. 431  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
23. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 183; Fig. 1.23  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (M COMM)ODVS AN(T)O(N) [...]  
*Rev.*: Victory standing r., holding inscribed shield on palm tree; (TR) P VIII IMP VI CO IIII (P P)  
 Ref.: RIC III: 373, no. 67  
 Note: In the inscription on the reverse, a differently shaped letter S is used in the abbreviation COS  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
24. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 183–184; Fig. 1.24  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; [...] (MM)ODVS ANTON AV(G) [...]  
*Rev.*: modius with grain ears; legend illegible  
 Ref.: RIC III: 374, no. 81  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
25. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 187–188; Fig. 1.25  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M COMM ANT (P) FEL AVG BRI(T)  
*Rev.*: Fortuna seated l., holding rudder (on globe?) and cornucopia; P M TR (P [...] IMP V) IIII  
 COS V P P  
 Ref.: RIC III: 384, no. 166a; compare RSC II: 244, no. 523a  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

26. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 192; Fig. 1.26

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (L) AEL AVREL CO(MM) [...]

*Rev.*: goddess standing l., holding unknown object in r. hand, double-sided sceptre in l. hand, star in r. field; [...] (V) III COS II P (P)

Ref.: RIC III: 392–393, no. ?

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

27. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 1.27

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; COM(M) [...]

*Rev.*: Roma (?) standing l., r. hand outstretched, holding spear in l. hand; [...] IIII P P

Ref.: RIC III, no. ?

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

28. Commodus (180–192) (?), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 1.28

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; [...] ANT [...]

*Rev.*: goddess seated l.; legend illegible

Ref.: RIC III, no. ?

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

## **FIND 2: 67 coins, discovered on the hillside at a distance of approx. 200 m from find 1 Roman Empire**

29. Hadrianus (117–138), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 134–138; Fig. 2.1

*Obv.*: bare head of emperor r.; HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P

*Rev.*: Providentia standing l., pointing to the globe with r. hand, holding sceptre; PROVIDENTIA AVG

Ref.: RIC II: 370, no. 261a

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

30. Hadrianus for Sabina (117–138), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 2.2

*Obv.*: draped bust of empress r., with diadem; SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIA(NI AVG P P)

*Rev.*: Concordia seated l., holding patera and leaning against goddess Spes, cornucopia under seat; CONCO(R)DIA AVG

Ref.: RIC II: 387, no. 398a1

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

31. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 140–143; Fig. 2.3

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG PIV(S) P P COS III

*Rev.*: Pax standing l., holding branch and cornucopia; PAX (AVG)

Ref.: RIC III: 35, no. 78b

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

32. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 145–161; Fig. 2.4

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P

*Rev.*: Aequitas standing l., holding scales and sceptre; CO(S) IIII

Ref.: RIC III: 42, no. 127b; compare RSC II: 172, no. 228

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

33. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 145–161; Fig. 2.5  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG PI(VS) [...]  
*Rev.*: Annona standing l., holding grain ears over modius and anchor; (COS) IIII  
 Ref.: RIC III: 47, no. 175 (?) or RIC III: 54, no. 230 (?)  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
34. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 145–161; Fig. 2.6  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P (TR P) X(I)  
*Rev.*: Genius standing l., holding patera (and grain ears?); (C)OS (IIII)  
 Ref.: RIC III: 46, no. 164 (?)  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
35. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 145–161; Fig. 2.7  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P  
*Rev.*: Liberalitas standing l., holding vexillum and cornucopia; TR POT COS IIII;  
 with LIB IIII in exergue  
 Ref.: RIC III: 45, no. 156  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
36. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 148–149; Fig. 2.8  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS A(V)G (PIVS) P P TR P XI(I)  
*Rev.*: Annona standing l., holding grain ears over modius and anchor; COS IIII  
 Ref.: RIC III: 47, no. 175  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
37. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 151–152; Fig. 2.9  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (I)M(P) CAES T A(E)L HADR ANTONINVS AV(G) [...]  
*Rev.*: Pax standing l., holding branch and sceptre; TR POT X(V C)OS IIII, PAX in exergue  
 Ref.: RIC III: 52, no. 216a–b  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
38. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 151–152; Fig. 2.10  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (I)M(P) CAES T AEL HADR ANT(O)NINVS AV(G PIVS P P)  
*Rev.*: Fortuna standing r., holding rudder on globe and cornucopia; TR POT XV COS IIII  
 Ref.: RIC III: 52, no. 211  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
39. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 152–153; Fig. 2.11  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG (PI)VS P P TR P XVI  
*Rev.*: Vesta standing l., sacrificing our of patera over altar, holding palladium; COS III(I)  
 Ref.: RIC III: 53, no. 220  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
40. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 156–157; Fig. 2.12  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P IMP II  
*Rev.*: Annona standing l., holding grain ears, placing l. hand on modius set in boat; (TR P)OT  
 XIX COS IIII  
 Ref.: RIC III: 56, no. 249  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

41. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 159–160; Fig. 2.13  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII  
*Rev.*: Salus standing l., holding sceptre, coiled serpent rising from altar; SA(LVS)AVG(CO)S III  
 Ref.: RIC III: 63, no. 304  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
42. Antoninus Pius for Marcus Aurelius Caesar (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 145 (to AD 147?); Fig. 2.14  
*Obv.*: bare head of emperor r.; AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F  
*Rev.*: Honos standing l., holding branches and cornucopia; CO(S) II  
 Ref.: RIC III: 80, no. 492a  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
43. Antoninus Pius for Marcus Aurelius Caesar (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 153–154; Fig. 2.15  
*Obv.*: bare head of caesar r.; AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F(IL)  
*Rev.*: Genius standing l., sacrificing out of patera over altar, holding aquila; TR POT VIII COS II  
 Ref.: RIC III: 86, no. 461  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
44. Antoninus Pius for Diva Faustina I (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 141–161; Fig. 2.16  
*Obv.*: draped bust of empress r., hair curled upwards; (DI)VA FAVSTINA  
*Rev.*: peacock walking r., head turned l.; (CO)N(SE)CRA(TIO)  
 Ref.: RIC III: 73, no. 384b  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
45. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, March–December 161 AD; Fig. 2.17  
*Obv.*: bare head of emperor r.; IMP M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG  
*Rev.*: Providentia standing l., holding globe and cornucopia; PROV DEOR TR P XV COS III  
 Ref.: RIC III: 215, no. 22  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
46. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 162 – December 163 AD; Fig. 2.18  
*Obv.*: bare head of emperor r.; IMP M ANTONINVS AVG  
*Rev.*: Concordia seated l., holding patera and resting l. arm on statue of Spes, cornucopia under seat; CONCORD AVG TR P XVII; COS III in exergue  
 Ref.: RIC III: 218, no. 59  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
47. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 162 – December 163 AD; Fig. 2.19  
*Obv.*: bare head of emperor r.; IMP M ANTONINVS AVG  
*Rev.*: Annona standing l., holding grain ears, placing l. hand on modius set in boat; PRO(V DE) OR TR P XVII COS III  
 Ref.: RIC III: 218, no. 70  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

48. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 164 – August 165 AD; Fig. 2.20  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; ANTONINVS AVG (A)RMENIACVS  
*Rev.*: Annona standing l., emptying cornucopia into modius; P M TR (P) XIX IMP II COS III  
 Ref.: RIC III: 222, no. 125  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
49. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, August–December 165 AD; Fig. 2.21  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINVS AVG ARM(ENIACVS)  
*Rev.*: Roma seated l., on shield, holding palladium and parazonium; (P M) TR P XIX IMP III COS (III)  
 Ref.: RIC III: 224, no. 138  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
50. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 165 – summer 166 AD; Fig. 2.22  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (M A)NTONINVS AV(G) [...] (M)A(X)  
*Rev.*: Pax standing l., holding branch and cornucopia; TR P (XX) IMP III COS III; with PAX v in exergue  
 Ref.: RIC III: 224, no. 145  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
51. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 165 – summer 166 AD; Fig. 2.23  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINVS AVG (A)RMENIACVS  
*Rev.*: Liberalitas standing l., holding abacus and cornucopia; (LIB) AVG III (T)R P XX CSS III  
 Ref.: as RIC III: 224, no. 144  
 Note: In the inscription on the reverse there is a confusion of the abbreviation COS with the coin listed in the RIC III catalogue with an erroneous abbreviation CSS  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
52. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 166 – December 167 AD; Fig. 2.24  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX  
*Rev.*: Aequitas seated l., holding scales and cornucopia; TR P XXIII IMP V [...]  
 Ref.: RIC III: 229, no. 209  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
53. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 166 – December 167 AD; Fig. 2.25  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M (A)NTONINVS AVG (ARM PARTH) M(A)X  
*Rev.*: Providentia standing l., holding sceptre over globe and cornucopia; TR P XXI IMP III COS III  
 Ref.: RIC III: 227, no. 170; compare RSC II: 216, no. 881  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
54. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 168; Fig. 2.26  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX  
*Rev.*: Fortuna sitting l., holding rudder and cornucopia; FORT RED TR P XXII IMP V; COS III in exergue  
 Ref.: RIC III: 228, no. 185; compare RSC II: 205, no. 208  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined



55. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 169 – December 170 AD; Fig. 2.27

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M AN(TON)INVS AVG TR P XXIII

*Rev.*: Salus standing facing, feeding from patera serpent coiled around altar, holding sceptre; SA(L)V(T)I AVG COS III

Ref.: RIC III: 230, no. 222; compare RSC II: 211, no. 546

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

56. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 170 – December 171 AD; Fig. 2.28

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (M) ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXV

*Rev.*: Jupiter seated l., half-naked, holding lightning bolts and long sceptre; COS (I)II

Ref.: RIC III: 231, no. 227; compare RSC II: 202, no. 113

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

57. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 170 – December 171 AD; Fig. 2.29

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINV(S) AVG TR P XXV

*Rev.*: Roma seated l., in armour, holding Victory and spear; COS III

Ref.: RIC III: 231, no. 233

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

58. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 171 – December 172 AD; Fig. 2.30

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVI

*Rev.*: Mars standing r., holding spear, l. hand resting on shield; IMP VI COS III

Ref.: RIC III: 233, no. 261; compare RSC II: 206, no. 290

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

59. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 171 – December 172 AD; Fig. 2.31

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTON(INVS AVG) TR P XXVI

*Rev.*: Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopia; IMP VI COS III

Ref.: RIC III: 232, no. 252

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

60. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 171 – December 172 AD; Fig. 2.32

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINVS (AVG) TR P XXVI

*Rev.*: Mars standing r., holding spear, l. hand resting on shield; IMP VI COS III

Ref.: RIC III: 233, no. 261

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

61. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, June–December 174 AD; Fig. 2.33

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINV(S) AVG TR P XXVIII

*Rev.*: German seated on ground l., beneath trophy; IMP VII COS III

Ref.: RIC III: 237, no. 306

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

62. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 176 – autumn 177 AD; Fig. 2.34  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINVS AV(G GE)RM SARM  
*Rev.*: Victory walking l., holding wreath and palm; (TR P XXXI) IMP VIII COS III P P  
 Ref.: RIC III: 242, no. 378; compare RSC II: 218, no. 949.  
 Weight: 2.88 g; dimensions: undetermined
63. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, autumn 177 – spring 179 AD; Fig. 2.35  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M ANTONINV(S) [...]  
*Rev.*: Annona (?) standing l., holding unknown object in r. hand above modius (?) and cornucopia;  
 TR [...] (V) III COS III P P  
 Ref.: RIC III, no. ?  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
64. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, December 179 – 17 March 180 AD;  
 Fig. 2.36  
*Obv.*: laureate bust of emperor r., draped; M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG  
*Rev.*: Fortuna seated l., holding rudder and cornucopia, wheel under seat; (T)R P XXXIII  
 IMP X COS III (P) P  
 Ref.: RIC III: 245, no. 409; compare RSC II: 219, no. 972a  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
65. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 2.37  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (M ANT)ONINVS AVG [...]  
*Rev.*: figure (goddess?) seated l., holding cornucopia in left hand; illegible  
 Ref.: RIC III, no. ?; compare RSC II, no. ?  
 Weight: 3.12 g; dimensions: undetermined
66. Marcus Aurelius for Divus Antoninus Pius (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 2.38  
*Obv.*: bare head of Antoninus Pius r.; DIVVS ANTONINVS  
*Rev.*: funeral pyre with four tiers, decorated with drapery and garlands, surmounted by quadriga;  
 CON(SECRATI)O  
 Ref.: RIC III: 247, no. 436  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
67. Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, denarius, December 161 – December 162 AD; Fig. 2.39  
*Obv.*: bare head of emperor r.; IMP L AVREL VERVS AVG  
*Rev.*: Pax standing l., holding globe and cornucopia; PROV (DEOR) TR P II COS II  
 Ref.: RIC III: 253, no. 482  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
68. Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AR, denarius, December 161 – December 162 AD; Fig. 2.40  
*Obv.*: bare head of emperor r.; (IM)P L AVREL VERVS AV(G)  
*Rev.*: Providentia standing l., holding a globe and a cornucopia; PRO(V D)EOR TR P II COS II  
 Ref.: RIC III: 253, no. 482  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

69. Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AR, denarius, December 164 – August 165 AD; Fig. 2.41

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; L VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS

*Rev.*: Mars standing r., holding spear pointing downwards and leaning on shield; TR P V

IMP II COS II

Ref.: RIC III: 256, no. 529

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

70. Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AR, denarius, December 165 – summer 166 AD; Fig. 2.42

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (L VER)VS AVG ARM PARTH (MAX)

*Rev.*: Victory standing l., holding diadem in both hands; (VIC)T AVG (TR) P (VI) COS II

Ref.: RIC III: 258, no. 553

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

71. Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AR, denarius, summer – December 166 AD; Fig. 2.43

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (L) VERVS AVG ARM PARTH (MAX)

*Rev.*: Pax standing l., holding olive branch and cornucopia; (TR P) VI IMP III COS II;

with (PAX) in exergue

Ref.: RIC III: 259, no. 561

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

72. Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AR, denarius, December 166 – December 167; Fig. 2.44

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX

*Rev.*: Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopia; TR P VII IMP III COS II(I)

Ref.: RIC III: 260, no. 576

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

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73. Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AR, denarius, December 167 – February 168 AD; Fig. 2.45

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (L) VERVS AVG ARM PARTH M(A)X

*Rev.*: Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopia; TR P VIII IMP III COS III

Ref.: RIC III: 260, no. 578

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

74. Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AR, denarius, December 167 – February 168 AD; Fig. 2.46

*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX

*Rev.*: Victory walking l., holding wreath and palm; (TR P) VIII IMP III COS III

Ref.: RIC III: 260, no. 580

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

75. Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II. (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 161–175; Fig. 2.47

*Obv.*: draped bust of empress r., hair coiled on top of head; FAVSTINA AVGVST(A)

*Rev.*: Juno standing l., holding patera and sceptre, peacock at her feet; IVNON(I) REGINAE

Ref.: RIC III: 270, no. 694; compare RSC II: 224, no. 141

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

76. Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II. (161–180), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 161–175; Fig. 2.48

*Obv.*: draped bust of empress r., hair coiled on top of head; FAVSTINA AVGVST(A)

*Rev.*: Juno standing l., holding patera and sceptre, peacock at her feet; IVNON(I) REGINAE

Ref.: RIC III: 270, no. 694; compare RSC II: 224, no. 141

Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

77. Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II. (161–180), Rome, denarius, AD 161–175; Fig. 2.49  
*Obv.*: draped bust of empress r., hair coiled on top of head; FAVSTINA AVGVSTA  
*Rev.*: Fecunditas standing l. between two children, holding two more in arms; (F)E(CU)ND AVGVSTAE  
 Ref.: RIC III: 268, no. 676  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
78. Marcus Aurelius for Diva Faustina II. (161–180), Rome, AR, consecration denarius, AD 176–180; Fig. 2.50  
*Obv.*: bare bust of empress r.; DIVA FAVSTINA PIA  
*Rev.*: Aeternitas standing facing, head turned l., holding torch; AE(TE)RNITA(S)  
 Ref.: RIC III: 273, no. 738  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
79. Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II. (161–180) / Commodus for Crispina (180–192), unidentifiable mint, AR, hybrid denarius; Fig. 2.51  
*Obv.*: draped bust of empress r., hair coiled on top of head; FAVSTINA AVGVSTA  
*Rev.*: Concordia standing l., holding patera and cornucopia; (CONC)ORDIA  
 Ref.: *Obv.*: RIC III: 268, no. 670; *Rev.*: RIC III: 399, no. 278  
 Note: Hybrid denarius with obverse from the reign of Marcus Aurelius and reverse from the reign of Commodus. Both dies come from the mint in Rome  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
80. Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus for Lucilla (161–169), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 2.52  
*Obv.*: draped bust of empress r.; LVCILLA (AVGVSTA)  
*Rev.*: Venus standing l., holding Victoria and leaning on shield; VENV(S VICT)RIX  
 Ref.: RIC III: 276, no. 786  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
81. Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus for Lucilla (161–169), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 2.53  
*Obv.*: draped bust of empress r., hair coiled on top of head; LVCILLA AVGV(ST)A  
*Rev.*: Concordia seated l., holding patera and cornucopia; CONCO(R)DIA  
 Ref.: RIC III: 274, no. 759  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
82. Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus for Lucilla (161–169), Rome, AR, denarius; Fig. 2.54  
*Obv.*: draped bust of empress r., hair coiled on top of head; LVCILLA AVGVSTA  
*Rev.*: Juno seated l., holding flower and child; IVNONI LVCINAE  
 Ref.: RIC III: 275, no. 770  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
83. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 181; Fig. 2.55  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; [...] DVS ANTONINVS AVG  
*Rev.*: Roma seated l., on shield, holding Victory and spear; TR P VI IMP IIII COS III P P  
 Ref.: RIC III: 368, no. 12  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

84. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 181–182; Fig. 2.56  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (M) COMMODVS A(V)G [...]  
*Rev.*: Roma seated l., on shield, holding spear in l. hand; TR P VI [...] III COS III P P  
 Ref.: RIC III, no. ?  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
85. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 183, 2<sup>nd</sup> issue; Fig. 2.57  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M COMMODVS ANTON AVG PIVS  
*Rev.*: Minerva walking r., brandishing javelin and holding shield; TR P VIII IMP VI COS III P P  
 Ref.: RIC III: 372, no. 56  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
86. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 183–184; Fig. 2.58  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (M) COMMO(DVS) AN(T)ON AVG [...]  
*Rev.*: Genius standing l., sacrificing out of patera over altar, holding grain ears; P (M T)R P VIII  
 IMP VI C(O)S III P P  
 Ref.: RIC III: 374, no. 76  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
87. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 183–184; Fig. 2.59  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M COMMODVS ANTON AVG PIVS  
*Rev.*: Victory standing l., placing inscribed shield on tree, prisoner at her feet; TR P VIII IMP  
 VI COS (III P P)  
 Ref.: RIC III: 374, no. 79  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
88. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 186; Fig. 2.60  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (M) COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRI(T).  
*Rev.*: Fortuna seated l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopia; (P M TR P XI I)MP VII COS  
 V P P; FOR RED in exergue  
 Ref.: RIC III: 380, no. 131, RSC II: 238, no. 150a  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
89. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 186–187; Fig. 2.61  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; (M) COMM ANT (P F)EL AVG BRIT  
*Rev.*: Laetitia standing l., holding branch and palm; [...] (P) M TR P XII IMP VIII COS V P P  
 Ref.: RIC III: 383, no. 154  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
90. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 186–192; Fig. 2.62  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; COMM A(NT AVG P B)RIT  
*Rev.*: Mars standing l., holding spear pointing downwards; P M TR P [...] IMP VII(I?) CO(S) [...]  
 Ref.: RIC III, no. ?  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

91. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 187–188; Fig. 2.63  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; M COMM AN(T P F)EL AVG BRIT  
*Rev.*: Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopia; P M (TR P) XIII IM(P) VIII COS V P P  
 Ref.: RIC III: 384, no. 164b  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
92. Commodus (180–192), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 192; Fig. 2.64  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; L AEL AVREL (COMM) AVG P FEL  
*Rev.*: Liberalitas standing l., holding abacus and cornucopia; (LIB) AVG VIII P M TR P XVII (COS VII P P)  
 Ref.: RIC III: 393, no. 239  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
93. Commodus for Divus Marcus Aurelius (180–192), Rome, denarius, ca. AD 180; Fig. 2.65  
*Obv.*: bare head of Marcus Aurelius r.; DIVVS M ANTONINVS PIVS  
*Rev.*: eagle standing right on thunderbolt, head turned l.; CONSECRATIO  
 Ref.: RIC III: 398, no. 269  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
94. Unidentifiable ruler (138–192), unidentifiable mint, AR, barbarian imitation denarius; Fig. 2.66  
*Obv.*: emperor's head with large eyebrows and round eyes right, hint of laurel wreath; NNANVNNANNN NANVNANNII  
*Rev.*: slender figure of god Sal standing facing, probably holding cornucopia, serpent rising from stylized altar up to his shoulder; [...] Λ [...] SAV NN AV NA; MXN in exergue  
 Ref.: Anokhin 1260 ([http://barbarous-imitations.narod.ru/index/1201\\_1280/0-627](http://barbarous-imitations.narod.ru/index/1201_1280/0-627) [accessed on 10 December 2020])  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined
95. Septimius Severus (193–211), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 193–195; Fig. 2.67  
*Obv.*: laureate head of emperor r.; IMP CAE L S(EP) SEV PERT AV(G)  
*Rev.*: Liberalitas standing l., holding abacus and cornucopia; legend illegible [LIBERAL AVG COS]  
 Ref.: RIC IV.1: 93, no. 18b; compare RSC III: 31, no. 281  
 Weight: undetermined; dimensions: undetermined

## FINAL SUMMARY

The two accumulations of imperial denarii discovered on Ostrá hora Hill, located in the cadastral areas of Horovce and Kvašov, are remarkable finds that have been appended to a number of other thesauri of denarii from the early phase of the Migration Period. Coin hoards of the same composition as the two accumulations of denarii from Ostrá hora Hill are being found scattered throughout central and eastern Europe (Figs. 6–7). They are associated with the Przeworsk-Wielbark-Chernyakhov-Baltic circle, in which Roman imperial denarii ranging from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD were used as thesauri, apparently for several centuries from the time of their mintage. The composition of both bulk finds, as well as the find of a silver gilded buckle from stage D2 of the Migration Period, attest to

the use of the hill during the period of dramatic changes in the Suebian settlement structure in western and central Slovakia as a result of the migration of foreign peoples. Sites such as Krasín Hill above Dolná Súča, Hrádok Hill above Selce, or the Bat Cave above the village of Nemce (previously Banská Bystrica-Sásová) are locations that can be considered analogous to the site at Ostrá hora Hill. Here, too, luxurious objects of Germanic provenance made of silver, such as bracelets, brooches for fastening garments, Roman denarii, or hoards of iron objects have been found, which point to the ritual or cult use of the upland sites by the Quadi in the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.<sup>65</sup> The closest analogies to the two denarius finds from the Central Považie Region are the hoards and bulk finds ending with the coinage of Commodus and the coinage from the early years of the reign of Septimius Severus. Hoards discovered in Selce-Hrádok, Žehra-Temná jaskyňa cave, Dabrownó, Resko or Wtórek in Poland, or Antonivka, Chernivtsi or Ohultsi in Ukraine had a similar composition.<sup>66</sup> Many other bulk finds of denarii from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD and thesauri, which also include later antoninianus coinage, bronze coins, and even gold denominations, are known from a wide area of the former *Barbaricum*, i.e. from the territory of present-day Poland, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, Moldova, western Belarus and Russia, Hungary, Romania, as well as from the islands of Gotland, Bornholm, and Öland in the Baltic Sea.<sup>67</sup> They often contain barbarian imitation denarii, similar to the one discovered in find 2 from Ostrá hora Hill, which indicate interregional contacts within the barbarian world in the Later and Late Roman Period, or also at the beginning of the Migration Period. Recent research has revealed that imperial denarii migrated along with archaeological cultures. In the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, the denarii spread with the bearers of the Wielbark culture from the north to the south-east, i.e. to the territory of eastern Europe, with the arrival of the population that formed the basis of the Chernyakhov culture developing in the area of the Dniester and present-day Moldavia from the 260s AD onwards.<sup>68</sup> The bearers of the Przeworsk culture probably spread the imperial denarii by migration to eastern Slovakia, north-eastern Hungary and north-western Romania, and later, in stage C2, to north-western Ukraine.<sup>69</sup> A sudden influx of imperial denarii, especially represented in type D, is also seen in the north-western region of Germany.<sup>70</sup>

In the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, several migrating ethnic groups had simultaneous influence on the territory of present-day Slovakia. The west and the

<sup>65</sup> PIETA 2020: 57.

<sup>66</sup> DYMOWSKI 2020: 228/365, 228/369, 211/134, 216/193, 218/225, 234/444, 234/452, 238/493.

<sup>67</sup> DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2014: 40.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibidem*: 44, 55.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibidem*: 40.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibidem*: 50.

southern part of central Slovakia was most influenced by the arrival of nomadic elements, which are associated with the migration of the Huns within the Carpathian Basin. The southern half of eastern Slovakia was influenced by the changes taking place in the Upper Tizsa region, and its northern half, along with the northern regions of central Slovakia, was inhabited by the North Carpathian group that was culturally connected with the area of present-day Lesser Poland. Therefore, the Slovak denarius finds reflect several often inexplicable or unaccountable backgrounds of a period full of dynamic changes, something which the Migration Period certainly was.

### ABBREVIATIONS

Anokhin = O. ANOKHIN, *Kataloh varvars 'kykh imitatsiy ryms 'kykh monet / Catalogue of Barbarian Imitations of Roman Coins*, available: <http://barbarous-imitations.narod.ru> (accessed on 10 December 2020)

RIC II = H. MATTINGLY and E.A. SYDENHAM, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vol. II: *Vespasian to Hadrian*, London 2001.

RIC III = H. MATTINGLY and E.A. SYDENHAM, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vol. III: *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, London 2003.

RIC IV.1 = H. MATTINGLY and E.A. SYDENHAM, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vol. IV.1: *Pertinax to Geta*, London 1968.

RSC II = H.A. SEABY and R. LOOSLEY, *Roman Silver Coins*, vol. II: *Tiberius to Commodus*, London 1979.

RSC III = H.A. SEABY and D.R. SEAR, *Roman Silver Coins*, vol. III: *Pertinax to Balbinus and Pupienus*, London 1982.

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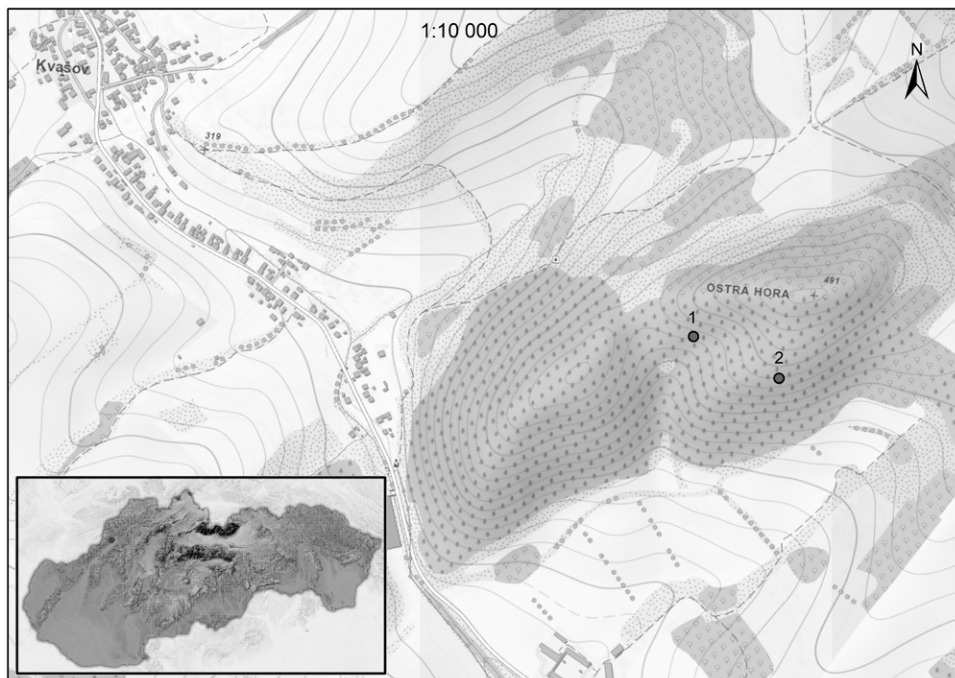
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MAP 1	Place of discovery of two bulks finds of imperial denarii at Ostrá hora Hill in the cadastre of Horovce, Púchov district
PLATE 1	Figs. 1.1–1.14. The bulk find of denarii 1. Without scale
PLATE 2	Figs. 1.15–1.28. The bulk find of denarii 1. Without scale
PLATE 3	Figs. 2.1–2.14. The bulk find of denarii 2. Without scale
PLATE 4	Figs. 2.15–2.28. The bulk find of denarii 2. Without scale
PLATE 5	Figs. 2.29–2.42. The bulk find of denarii 2. Without scale
PLATE 6	Figs. 2.43–2.56. The bulk find of denarii 2. Without scale
PLATE 7	Fig. 2.57–2.67. The bulk find of denarii 2. Without scale Fig. 5. The silver gold plated buckle from the Migration period (degree D2) from Kvašov, Ostrá hora Hill Photo: K. Pieta 2020
PLATE 8	Fig. 3. Graphical comparison of both bulks finds using a histogram (index) Fig. 4. Graphical comparison of both bulks finds using a histogram (percentage)
PLATE 9	Fig. 6. Table of coins with count of Emperors issues
PLATE 10	Fig. 7. Graphical comparison of mass finds 1 with counts of issues Fig. 8. Graphical comparison of mass finds 8 with counts of issues
PLATE 11	Fig. 9. Table of coins with count of dated issues
PLATE 12	Fig. 10. Frequency the (dated) issues of coins; mutual comparison of bulk finds



Map 1. Place of discovery of two bulks finds of imperial denarii at Ostrá hora Hill in the cadastre of Horovce, Púchov district



1.1



1.2



1.3



1.4



1.5



1.6



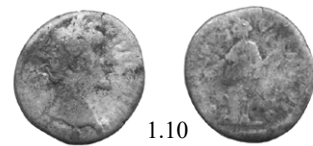
1.7



1.8



1.9



1.10



1.11



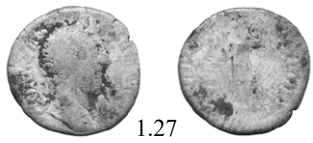
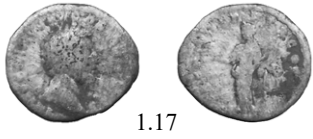
1.12



1.13



1.14





2.1



2.2



2.3



2.4



2.5



2.6



2.7



2.8



2.9



2.10



2.11



2.12



2.13



2.14







2.15



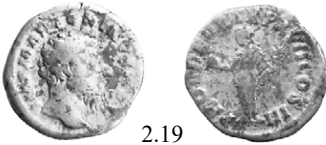
2.16



2.17



2.18



2.19



2.20



2.21



2.22



2.23



2.24



2.25



2.26



2.27



2.28



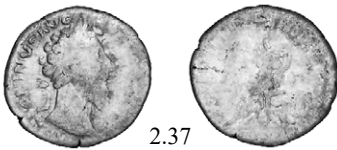






Fig. 5

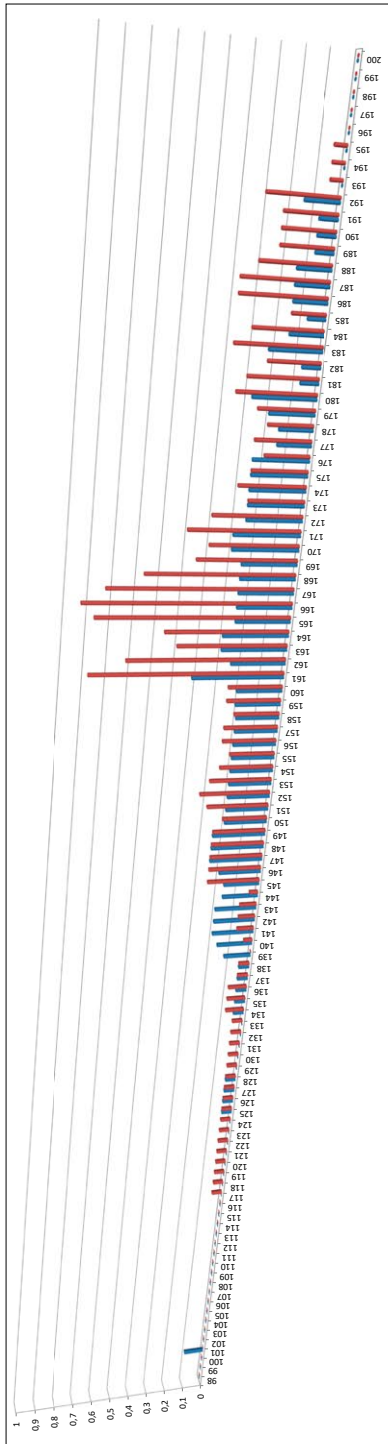


Fig. 3

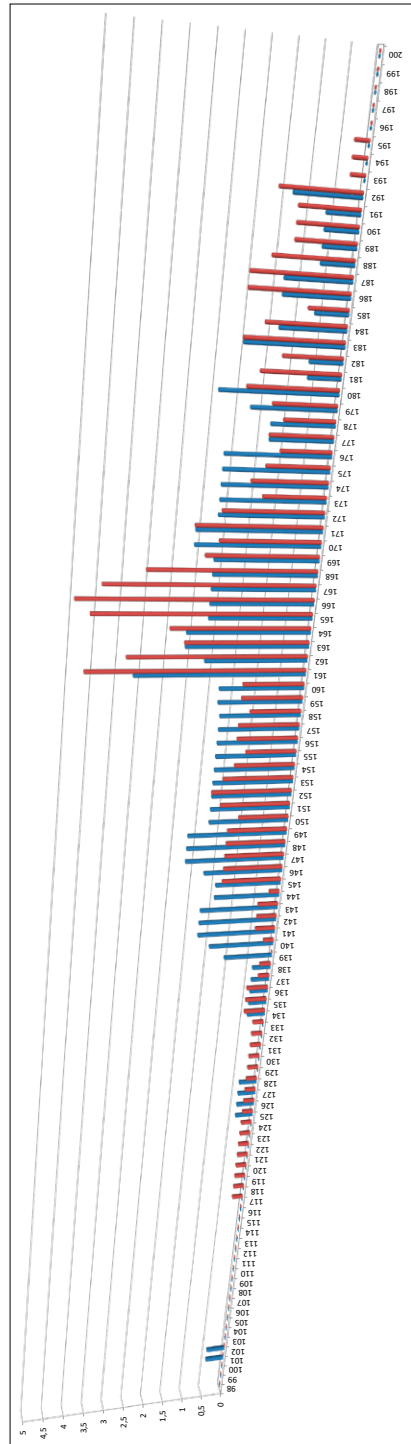


Fig. 4

Mass Find 1	
Emperor	Total count
Hadrianus	1
Hadrianus for Sabina	1
Antoninus Pius	11
Antoninus Pius for Marcus Aurelius Caesar	2
Antoninus Pius for Diva Faustina I	1
Marcus Aurelius	21
Marcus Aurelius for Divo Antonino Pio	1
Lucius Verus	8
Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II	3
Marcus Aurelius for Diva Faustina II	1
Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II / Commodus for Crispina	1
Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus for Lucilla	3
Commodus	10
Commodus for Divo Marco Aurelio	1
Unspecified Emperor – barbarian imitative coin	1
Septimius Severus	1

Mass Find 2	
Emperor	Total count
Traianus	1
Hadrianus	2
Antoninus Pius	5
Antoninus Pius (?)	2
Antoninus Pius for Marcus Aurelius Caesar	2
Antoninus Pius for Diva Faustina I	1
Antoninus Pius for Faustina II	1
Marcus Aurelius	4
Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II	2
Marcus Aurelius for Divo Antonino Pio	2
Commodus	5
Commodus (?)	1

Fig. 6

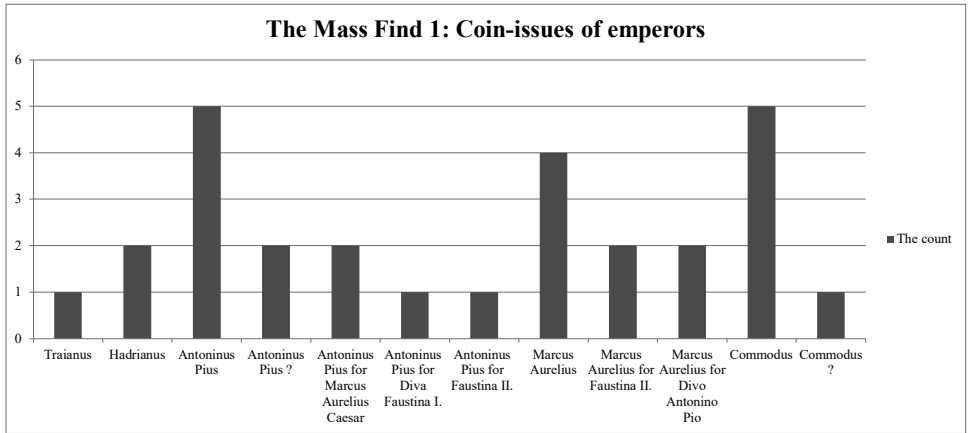


Fig. 7

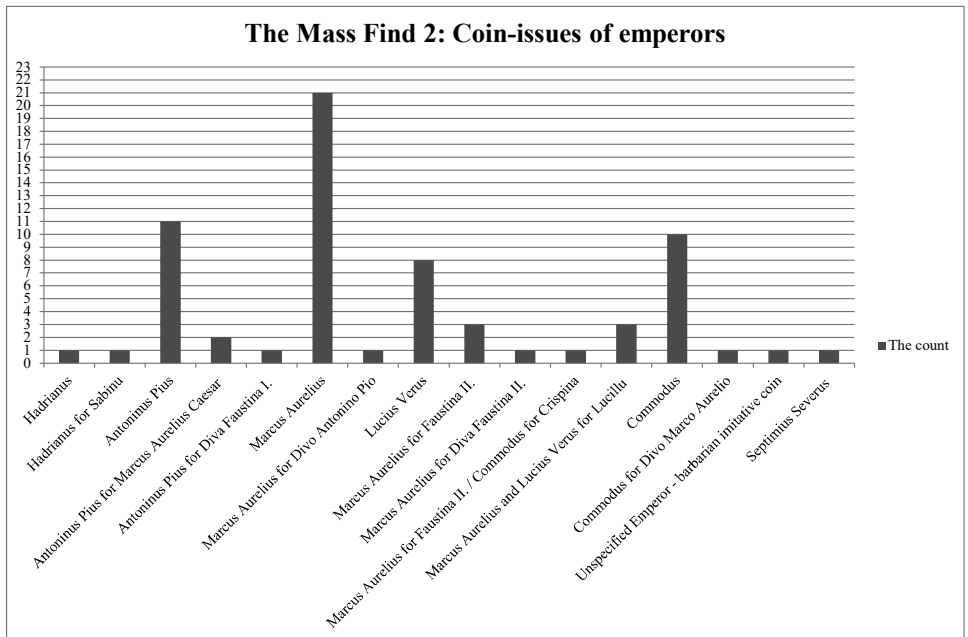


Fig. 8

Dated coin-issues	Mass find 1 (Number of pieces)	Mass find 2 (Number of pieces)	Total count
AD 101–102	1	0	1
AD 125–128	1	0	1
AD 134–138	1	1	2
Before AD 136	0	1	1
AD 139	1	0	1
AD 140–143	1	1	2
AD 140–144	1	0	1
AD 141–161	1	1	2
AD 145–161	1	4	5
AD 145 (– AD 147?)	0	1	1
AD 147–149	1	0	1
AD 148–149	0	1	1
AD 151–152	0	2	2
AD 152–153	0	1	1
AD 153–154	0	1	1
AD 156–157	0	1	1
AD 146–160	1	0	1
AD 159–160	0	1	1
AD 138–161	2	0	2
AD 138–161?	2	0	2
AD 161	0	1	1
AD 161–162	0	2	2
AD 161–169	0	3	3
AD 161–175	0	3	3
AD 161–176	2	0	2
AD 161–180	0	1	1
AD 161–180	0	1	1
AD 162–163	0	2	2
AD 163–164	1	0	1
AD 164–165	0	2	2

Dated coin-issues	Mass find 1 (Number of pieces)	Mass find 2 (Number of pieces)	Total count
AD 165	0	1	1
AD 165–166	0	3	3
AD 166	0	1	1
AD 166–167	0	3	3
AD 167–168	0	2	2
AD 168	0	1	1
AD 169–170	0	1	1
AD 170–171	1	2	3
AD 171–172	0	3	3
AD 174	0	1	1
AD 176–177	0	1	1
AD 176–180	0	1	1
AD 177–179	0	1	1
AD 179–180	1	1	2
AD 161–180	3	0	3
AD 181	0	1	1
AD 181–182	0	1	1
AD 183	1	1	2
AD 183–184	1	2	3
AD 186	0	1	1
AD 186–187	1	1	2
AD 186–192	0	1	1
AD 187–188	0	1	1
AD 192	1	1	2
AD 180–192	1	1	2
AD 180–192 (?)	1	0	1
AD 161–192	0	1	1
AD 161–192	0	1	1
AD 193–195	0	1	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>95</b>

Fig. 9

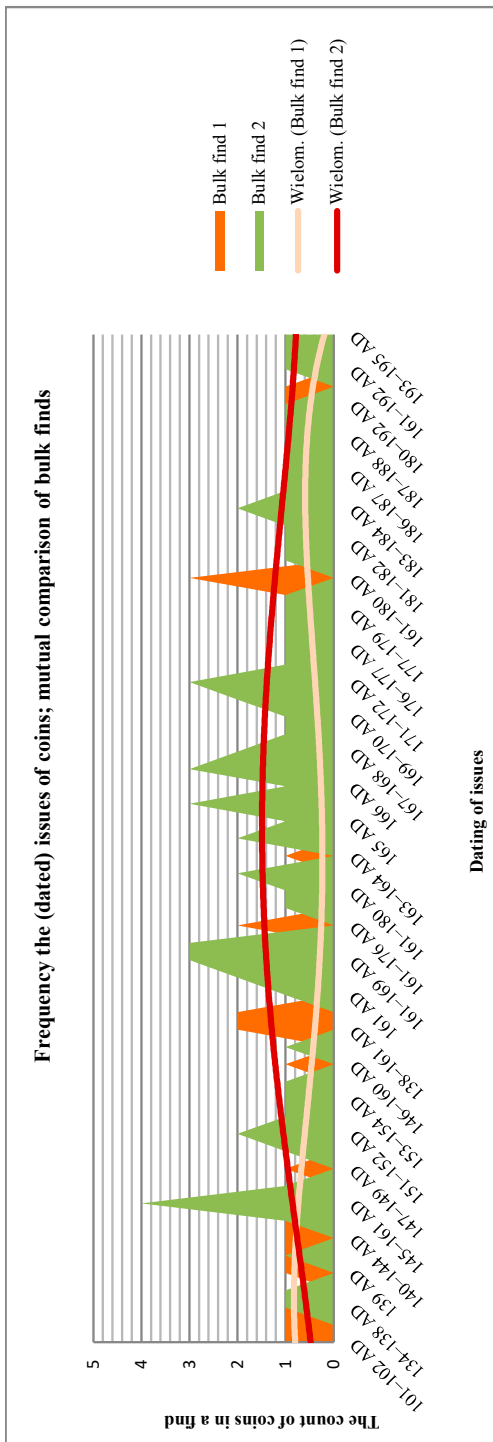


Fig. 10