

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom VII

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

Kraków 2012

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SPIS TREŚCI / CONTENTS

- 9 Nota od redakcji / Note from the Editors

ARTYKUŁY / ARTICLES

PETER VAN ALFEN

- 13 Problems in the Political Economy of Archaic Greek Coinage
31 Problemy ekonomii politycznej archaicznego mennictwa greckiego

DOROTA GORZELANY

- 37 Arethusa Cups in the Collection of the Princes Czartoryski Museum in Krakow.
The Coin as a Decorative Element in Pottery
44 Czarki Aretuzy z kolekcji Muzeum Książąt Czartoryskich w Krakowie. Moneta jako element dekoracyjny ceramiki

WILLIAM M. STANCOMB

- 49 Some Rare or Unpublished Coins from the North Black Sea
53 Kilka rzadkich i niepublikowanych monet z regionu północnych wybrzeży Morza Czarnego

KIRILL MYZGIN, GEORGIY BEIDIN

- 57 Finds of Bosporan Coins in the Territory of the East-European Barbaricum
77 Znaleźiska monet bosporańskich na obszarze wschodnioeuropejskiego Barbaricum

ARKADIUSZ DYMOWSKI

- 93 A Roman Antoninianus of Egnatia Mariniana Found in the Kujavian Region.
The Third Century Silver Coinage in the Territory of the Przeworsk Culture
101 Rzymski antoninian Egnatii Mariniany znaleziony na Kujawach. Trzeciowieczne monety srebrne na terenie kultury przeworskiej

ANNA BOCHNAK, DOROTA MALARCZYK

- 105 The Early-Medieval Silver Hoard of Coins and Ornaments Found
at “Babińskie Lasy” in the Collection of the National Museum in Krakow
121 Wczesnośredniowieczny skarb monet i ozdób srebrnych z „Babińskich Lasów” w zbiorach Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie

DAGMAR GROSSMANNOVÁ

- 129 Morawskie denary Przemysła Ottokara II (1247–1253–1278)
146 Moravian Denarii of Přemysl Otakar II (1247–1253–1278)

RADOSŁAW GAZIŃSKI, GENOWEFA HOROSZKO

- 153 The Ducal Griffin in the Coinage of West Pomerania
176 Gryf książęcy na monetach zachodniopomorskich

MATERIAŁY / MATERIALS

JAROSŁAW BODZEK, AGATA SZTYBER

- 187 Znalezisko denara legionowego Marka Antoniusza w okolicach wsi Dzielna, gm. Opoczno
192 A Find of a Legionary Mark Anthony Denarius in the Vicinity of Dzielna, gm. Opoczno

VALANTIN NAUMOVIČ RIABCEVIČ

- 197 Znaleziska brakteatów, imitujących kufickie dirhamy, z terytorium współczesnej Białorusi
205 The Finds of Bracteats, Imitations of Cufic Dirhams, from the Territory of Belarus

AGATA SZTYBER, MATEUSZ WOŹNIAK

- 211 Monety z cmentarzyska wczesnośredniowiecznego w Modlnicy, stan. 5, gm. Wielka Wieś, pow. krakowski
219 Coins from the Early-Medieval Burial Ground at Modlnica, Site no. 5, gm. Wielka Wieś, Cracow County

VARIA

MICHAŁ WOJENKA

- 227 Zapomniane naczynie. Kilka uwag o pojemniku na skarb srebrny z jaskini Okopy Wielkiej, Dolnej w Ojcowie
235 A Forgotten Vessel. A Few Notes on the Silver Hoard Container Found in the Cave *Jaskinia Okopy Wielka, Dolna* at Ojcow

RECENZJE / REVIEWS

WILLIAM M. STANCOMB

- 243 *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Poland. Volume III. The National Museum in Cracow. Part 4. Sarmatia – Bosphorus*, Editor, Jaroslaw Bodzek (Kraków 2006)

PAWEŁ ZAWORA

- 245 Ian A. Carradice, Theodore V. Buttrey, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, volume II – Part 1, second fully revised edition. From AD 69-96, Vespasian to Domitian*. Spink, Londyn 2007
Bernhard Woytek, *Die Reichsprägung des Kaisers Traianus (98–117)*, *Moneta Imperii Romani*, vol. 14. Austrian Academy of Sciences, Wien 2010

WOJCIECH BORUCH

- 250 Agata Aleksandra Kluczek, *VNDIQVE VICTORES. Wizja rzymskiego władztwa nad światem w mennictwie złotego wieku Antoninów i doby kryzysu III wieku – studium porównawcze*, Katowice 2009
Constantina Katsari, *The Roman Monetary System: the Eastern Provinces from the First to the Third Century AD*, Cambridge – New York – Melbourne 2011

HELLE W. HORSNÆS

- 257 Renata Ciołek, *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Polen. Schlesien*, Collection Moneta 83, Wetteren 2008
Andrzej Romanowski, *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Polen. Rechtsufriges Masowien und Podlachien*, Collection Moneta 84, Wetteren 2008

ANDRZEJ ROMANOWSKI

- 260 Arkadiusz Dymowski, *Znaleziska monet rzymskich z terenu Polski rejestrowane w pierwszych latach XXI wieku. Aspekty źródłoznawcze*, Eternum, Zielona Góra 2011

KRONIKA / CHRONICLE

ELŻBIETA KORCZYŃSKA, PAULINA TARADAJ

- 267 Kronika Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (2009–2011)
272 The National Museum in Krakow Coin Room Chronicle (2009–2011)

PAULINA TARADAJ

- 279 Wystawa *Rarytasy numizmatyczne ze zbiorów Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie*
283 The Exhibition *Numismatic Rarities from the Collection of the National Museum in Krakow*

NEKROLOGI / OBITUARIES

TOMASZ BYLICKI

- 289 Dr Aleksandra Krzyżanowska (1928–2012). Wspomnienie pośmiertne
297 Dr Aleksandra Krzyżanowska (1928–2012). In Memory

JAROSŁAW BODZEK

- 305 Wspomnienie o prof. dr. Peterze Berghausie (1919–2012)
309 In Memory of Prof. Dr Peter Berghaus (1919–2012)

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W związku z rezygnacją prof. dr. hab. Macieja Salamona z funkcji Redaktora pragniemy gorąco podziękować Panu Profesorowi za wieloletnią pracę. Bez jego wkładu i ogromnej numizmatycznej wiedzy nasze czasopismo nie osiągnęłoby obecnego poziomu. Profesor Maciej Salamon nadal będzie wspierał Redakcję jako członek Komitetu Redakcyjnego.

Redakcja

9

Dear Readers,

We are pleased to present to you this seventh volume of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. In accordance with our customary practice, all the texts concerned with subjects of international interest or significance have been published in the conference languages with their abstracts in Polish, while those of more relevance to Polish readers – in Polish, with abstracts in English. Information for prospective authors as well as previously published volumes of our journal can be found at www.muzeum.krakow.pl.

In view of *Prof. dr hab.* Maciej Salamon's resignation, the Editors would like to extend heartfelt thanks to Professor Salamon for his involvement throughout the years, as our journal could not have attained its current editorial and academic level without his valuable contribution and extensive knowledge. Professor Salamon will continue to aid and support the Editors of the journal as a member of the editorial committee.

The Editors

ARTYKUŁY / ARTICLES

KIRILL MYZGIN

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Kharkiv

Finds of Bosporan Coins in the Territory of the East-European Barbaricum

Finds of ancient coins in the territory of the East-European Barbaricum are frequent and varied in respect to both their typology and chronology. The most numerous among them are undoubtedly finds of Roman coins, representative of practically all the periods in the history of Roman coinage. Finds of Greek coins are much less common, with coins of the Bosporan Kingdom constituting a separate group of Greek coinage.

The history of scientific interests in the finds of Bosporan coins in the context of the archaeology of the Barbaricum is not very long. The presence of a limited number of such discoveries in the area of the dissemination of the Chernyakhov Culture was recorded by V.V. Kropotkin¹ and M. Iu. Braichevs'kii.² The information on some individual finds of Bosporan coins in the territory of Belarus was published by P. Kharlampovich,³ V. N. Riabtsevich,⁴ L.D. Pobel'.⁵ All these scholars, however, did not offer much information concerning the time and the routes of inflow of such coinage into the Barbaricum. It was due primarily to a relatively small number of those particular finds. It should be said that the discoveries of the Bosporan coinage of the 1st millennium AD have been practically left out of the

¹ V.V. KROPOTKIN, „Klady rimskikh monet v Vostochnoi Evropie”, *Vestnik drevnei istorii* 4, 1951, p. 246.

² M. Iu. BRAICHEVS'KII, *Rims'ka moneta na terytorii Ukrainy*, Kiiiv 1959, p. 39.

³ P. KHARLAMPOVICH, „Monetnyia skarby, znoidzenyia u Belarusi, u zborakh Belaruskaga Dziarzhavnaga Muzeiu”, [in:] D. I. DAUGIAL (ed.), *Pratsy i materialy da gistor'ii i arkhologii Belarusi. Gistarychna-Arkheologichny Zbornik*, no. 1, Minsk 1927, p. 325.

⁴ V.N. RIABTSEVICH, „Nakhodki antichnykh monet na territorii Belorussii”, [in:] D.E. DUDAREVA, D.B. MEL'TSER (eds.), *Voprosy istorii: Sbornik statei molodykh uchenykh i aspirantov*, Minsk 1968, no. 25; IDEM, *O chem rasskazyvaiut monety*, Minsk 1977, p. 50.

⁵ L.D. POBAL', *Arkheologicheskie pamiatniki Belorussii. Zheleznyi vek*, Minsk 1983, p. 112; IDEM, „Pryvitanne z dalekai minulshchyny”, *Belarускаia dumka*, no. 6, Minsk 1995, p. 25.

scope of M. Mielczarek's work discussing the finds of Greek coinage in, *inter alia*, Eastern Europe.⁶

The situation changed completely with the advent of the "metal detectors era" in archaeology; a great majority of the finds of Bosporan coinage took place during the 2000s and at the beginning of the 2010s. The coins discovered at the sites of the Chernyakhov Culture in the Kharkiv and Poltava *oblasts* enabled G.V. Beidin and M.N. Grigor'iants to begin their analysis within the context of the culture of the later Roman period.⁷ Since then, the information on any new finds of Bosporan coins in that region is published, as a general rule, on a regular basis.⁸ There have also appeared some publications of new discoveries of the relevant coinage in the territories of Belarus⁹ and the Russian Federation.¹⁰

Since the publication of the last inventory of the finds of Bosporan coins in the area of Eastern Europe,¹¹ the amount of the data on the recorded finds has practically doubled. Therefore, it has become necessary to publicize this information in the academic circles and renew attempts to explain the origin and chronology of the inflow of such coinage into the territory of the East-European Barbaricum.

In the present article, the term Bosporan coins is used to refer to the coinage struck in the Bosporan Kingdom from the beginning of the Roman domination, i.e., from the reign of Asander (the late first century BC) until its decline in the 330s.¹² At the present, we possess the information concerning 61 relevant finds in the area of the East-European Barbaricum (see the Catalogue of Finds).

⁶ M. MIELCZAREK, *Ancient Greek Coins Found in Central, Eastern and Northern Europe*, Wrocław 1989.

⁷ G.V. BEIDIN, M.N. GRIGOR'YANTS, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet na pamiatnikakh cherniakhovskoi kul'tury Khar'kovskoi oblasti”, *Arkheologichnii litopis Livoberezhnoi Ukrainy* 2–1, 2002–2003.

⁸ G.V. BEIDIN, M.N. GRIGOR'YANTS, M.V. LIUBICHEV, „Nakhodki monet rimskogo vremeni na territorii Khar'kovskoi oblasti”, [in:] A.N. ZINUKHOV (ed.), *Drevnosti rimskogo vremeni na Slobzhanshchine*, Khar'kov 2006; A.V. GEIKO, O.M. TKACHENKO, „Znakhidka bospors'kogo statera na selishchi Serdiuki-1 u Povorskli”, *Arkheologichnii litopis Livoberezhnoi Ukrainy* 2, 2006; G.V. BEIDIN, M.N. GRIGOR'YANTS, *Klady u monety Khar'kovshchiny. Istoriia v pamiatnikakh numizmatyki*, Khar'kov 2007; M.I. SAIANYI, G.V. BEIDIN, K.V. MYZGIN, „Antichnye monety v sobranii Zmievs'kogo kraevedcheskogo muzeia”, *Drevnosti* 9, 2010, pp. 335–336.

⁹ V. SIDOROVICH, „Novye nachodki antichnykh monet v Belorusskom Poneman'e”, [in:] K. FILIPOV (ed.), *Pieniadz – Symbol – Wladza – Wojna. Wspólne dziedzictwo Europy. Studia i Materiały. Białoruś–Estonia–Litwa–Łotwa–Polska–Rosja–Rumunia–Słowacja–Ukraina*. Augustów–Warszawa 2010, p. 44; V. SIDOROVICH, „Nakhodki monet antichnoi Gretsii na territorii Belarusi”, *Sbornik tezisev soobshchenii XVI-u Vserossiiskoi numizmaticheskoi konferentsii*, Sankt-Peterburg 2011, pp. 25–26.

¹⁰ D.A. STASHENKOV, „Okhranno-spasatel'nye issledovaniia kompleksa pamiatnikov u s. Sidel'kino i gruntovogo mogil'nika u s. Kuz'kino v Samarskoi oblasti”, *Arkheologicheskie otkrytiia v 2005 godu*, Moskva 2007, pp. 394–395.

¹¹ G.V. BEIDIN, K.V. MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet v areale cherniakhovskoi kul'tury”, [in:] O.A. SHCHEGLOVA, M. KAZANSKII, V. NOVAKOVSKII (eds.), *Germania-Sarmatia: sbornik nauchnykh statei po archeologii narodov Tsentral'noi i Vostochnoi Evropy posviashchennyi pamiati M.B. Shchukina*, Kursk 2010, pp. 141–144.

¹² N.A. FROLOVA, *Monetnoe delo Bospora (seredina I v. do n.e. – sredina IV v. n.e.)*, vol. 1, Moskva 1997, p. 13.

Of course, the circumstances of coin finds are not equally credible in all the individual cases. The descriptions of the finds of the Bosporan coins at Verkhni Bishkin (Cat. No. 6), Znamenka (Cat. No. 13), Pishal'niki (Cat. No. 24), and Tomashovka (Cat. No. 32), discovered prior to the early twentieth century, contain no information concerning their archaeological context. Likewise, we do not know the present location of the coins from the above-mentioned sites; it is very likely that they came from numismatic collections. The coin of Mithridates III, found near the village Gradizhsk (Cat. No. 10), is a surface find from a multiple culture site, and it is very difficult to attribute it to any specific archaeological period. V.M. Sidorovich has doubts as to the circumstances of the find of a Bosporan coin in the vicinity of the Molodechno (Cat. No. 59). The authors of this article are also sceptical about the circumstances of the find near Kostesht' (Cat. No. 61).

Generally speaking, the credible finds of Bosporan coins, among those discovered in the territory of the East-European Barbaricum, comprise 53 cases (86.89%) (Cat. Nos. 1–5, 7–9, 11–12, 14–23, 25–27, 29–31, 33–58, 60), with 8 cases (13.11%) (Cat. Nos. 6, 10, 13, 24, 28, 32, 59, 61) considered to be of questionable reliability. The finds regarded as credible constitute the basis for further analysis.

The distribution area of the finds of Bosporan coins within the territory in question is fairly cohesive, with an overwhelming majority recorded in the forest- and steppe-covered parts of the Dnieper-Donetsk region, especially in the area of the Kharkiv *oblast*, Ukraine. It should be noted at this point that our overview of the finds of Bosporan coins is certainly not a complete reflection of the reality. Such a large amount of information concerning the coin finds in the Kharkiv *oblast* reached the Kharkiv-based authors of this article thanks to amateur archaeologists. In our opinion, the number of the finds of Bosporan coinage in the other *oblasts* of the woodland and steppe left-bank Ukraine is comparable, yet the absence of contact with local amateur archaeologists does not make it possible to collect any new data. Some information has been obtained on the web, but the data are often incomplete and in part contradictory. We have collected a certain body of information referring to the finds of Bosporan coins in the Kursk and Belgorod *oblasts* of the Russian Federation, thanks to the activity of I.S. Piskunov, an amateur historian from Kursk.¹³

We cannot fail to mention the specific nature of the finds accomplished by means of metal detectors. In this particular case, we must rely on the information provided by the finder. Of course, we cannot be absolutely certain that the Bosporan coins discovered with the use of this method had not been brought over into

¹³ The authors wish to thank I.S. Piskunov for the valuable information on the above-mentioned finds.

the area in question in modern times, from the territory of the former Bosporan Kingdom in the Crimea, where the finds are very numerous. However, we reserve the right to give a very positive appraisal of the reliability of the obtained data.

Another significant problem is the fact that practically all of the finds at our disposal come from the surface of the find sites or from the so-called topsoil (humus) layer (up to 15 cm). Only one find – Rhescuporis V's billon stater – from the site Serdiuki-1 (Cat. No. 27) comes from a culture-bound site, also including some pieces of the pottery of the Chernyakhov Culture. The absence of finds with a clearly identified archaeological context makes it very difficult to determine their chronology and inflow routes. We may only rely on the information that most of the finds of Bosporan coinage come from the sites dated to the late-Roman period.

The process of the inflow of Bosporan coins into the Barbaricum is traditionally linked to the Chernyakhov Culture. It is within the area of that culture and at the related sites where the greatest numbers of finds have been recorded. The most significant reason for the appearance of Bosporan coinage in the area of the Chernyakhov Culture seems to have been the Barbarian participation in the Gothic wars during the 230s – 270s AD, in particular the Barbarian seizure of the territory of the Bosporan Kingdom in the 260s.¹⁴ Nonetheless, it is obvious that the chronological range of this coinage is broader and not limited to the mid-third century AD. Assuming the period of the Gothic wars as a reference point, it can be divided into the following groups:

Group 1: coins struck until the Gothic wars. There are eight credible finds: a coin of Asander (late first century BC) (Cat. No. 51), a coin of the city Agrippia (late first century BC) (Cat. No. 31), of Mithridates III (39/40–45/46) (Cat. No. 60); Sauromates I (93/94–123/124) (Cat. No. 23), Sauromates II (174/175–210/211) (Cat. Nos. 11, 36, 42, 57). Three instances have been considered as doubtful finds: a coin of Mithridates III (Cat. Nos. 10, 13) and a coin of Rhoemetalces (131/132–153/154) (Cat. No. 6).

Group 2: coins struck or remaining in circulation during the Gothic wars. We know of 34 credible finds: coins of Rhescuporis III (211/212–226/227) (Cat. Nos. 14, 17, 39, 43, 44), Cotys III (227/228–233/234) (Cat. Nos. 2, 8, 20), Sauromates III (229/230–231/232) (Cat. No. 22), Ininthimaeus (234/235–238/239) (Cat. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 35, 40), Rhescuporis V (242/243–276/277) (Cat. Nos. 7, 9, 12, 18, 19, 27, 29, 33, 38, 41, 45–47, 53, 55, 56, 58) and Pharsanzes (253/254–254/255) (Cat. Nos. 21, 30, 34). A coin of Rhescuporis V (Cat. No. 59) has been considered as doubtful.

¹⁴ G. V. BEIDIN, M. N. GRIGOR'YANTS, M. V. LIUBICHEV, „Nakhodki monet rimskogo vremeni na territorii Khar'kovskoi oblasti”, [in:] A. N. ZINUKHOV (ed.), *Drevnosti rimskogo vremeni na Slobozhanshchine*, Khar'kov 2006, pp. 120–127; B. V. MAGOMEDOV, *Moneti iak dzherelo do istorii plemen cherniakhivs'koi kul'turi*, Arkheologiiia 4, Kiiiv 2006, pp. 47–49

Group 3: coins struck after the Gothic wars. There are 11 credible finds: coins of Sauromates IV (275/276) (Cat. No. 54), Thothorses (285/286–309/310) (Cat. Nos. 5, 16, 26, 50), Rhescuporis VI (318/319–336/337) (Cat. Nos. 25, 37, 48, 49, 52), Thothorses or Rhescuporis VI (Cat. No. 15). Among the doubtful finds, there are four coins: of Teiranes (275/276–278/279) (Cat. No. 32) and Rhescuporis VI (Cat. Nos. 24, 28, 61).

If the appearance of Bosporan coins in the territory in question is linked exclusively to the Gothic wars, it will not be possible to account for all the reasons for the inflow of the coins struck before and after this particular period. Besides, it would be logical to expect numerous finds of the third-century Bosporan coinage over the other areas of the Chernyakhov Culture: in the Trans-Dnistrina, across the Boh River, the northern shores of the Black Sea, and Moldova. Although there are many records of the coin finds in those areas, dating from the first, land, period (AD 238–254) as well as the second, naval, period (AD 256–275) of the Gothic wars,¹⁵ there have been no finds of Bosporan coinage, except for one doubtful item (Cat. No. 61).

In our opinion, the inflow of Bosporan coinage into the Barbaricum territory took place in three stages, each one represented by the coins of the respective three groups above.

The inflow of Bosporan coinage into Eastern Europe began at the turn of the first century BC and would continue to be episodic over the following two centuries (Group 1). The evidence indicates that the primary, if not the only one, source of the coinage inflow was trade. To a certain extent, it is very similar to the circumstances of the dissemination of the Republican-era Roman coinage in Eastern Europe. They would be brought into the Barbaricum alongside many other goods of Roman origin.¹⁶ At the present, it is still difficult to link that inflow with settlements of any specific culture. It is very likely that the Bosporan Kingdom's trade relations with the Barbaricum had extended into remotely situated territories of Eastern Europe: early-Bosporan coins have been found in Belarus (Cat. Nos. 59, 60), Russia (Cat. No. 51), and even Lithuania.¹⁷ The finds of the early Bosporan coins at the sites of the Chernyakhov Culture can be convincingly explained as an effect of the participation of the Sarmatian element in that culture. The Sarmatians may have taken hold of the Bosporan coins in the areas along the northern shores of the Black Sea, where they have been frequently found and identified.¹⁸

¹⁵ B.V. MAGOMEDOV, *Monety iak dzherelo do istorii plemen cherniakhivs'koi kultury*, Kiiv 2006, p. 47.

¹⁶ K.V. MYZGIN, „Nakhodki rimskikh respublikanskikh monet na territorii Iugo-Vostochnoi Evropy”, *Stratum Plus 4*, Kishinev 2012 (forthcoming).

¹⁷ M. MICHELBERTAS, *Corpus der römischen Funde in europäischen Barbaricum. Litauen*, Vilnius 2001, p. 58, IX-04-2/1/1.

¹⁸ M.IU. BRAICHEVSKII, *Rims'ka moneta na terytorii Ukraini*, Kiiv 1959, pp. 154, 155.

Of course, there was no question of any active trade exchange between the Bosporan Kingdom and the Barbaricum in the mid-third century AD. It was an extremely volatile and restless period in Eastern Europe, marked by the increasing activity of the Barbarian tribes along the frontiers of the Roman Empire. This situation makes it possible to draw a connection between the finds of the coins struck or remaining in circulation over the 230s – 260s AD (Group 2) and the conquest of the Bosporan Kingdom by the Germanic tribes. In the coinage material of the Roman era in Eastern Europe, the events of the Gothic wars are also reflected in the finds of the coinage of autonomous issues(?)¹⁹ At the same time, it seems to be of significance that most of the similar coinage, discovered in the territories on the left bank of the Dnieper, were struck in the Asian provinces of the Roman Empire. In the remaining areas of the Chernyakhov Culture, the autonomous coinage of the cities of Moesia and Thrace tends to prevail over any other.²⁰ This specific geographical arrangement of the finds can be most probably explained by the fact that the territories on the left bank of the Dnieper were inhabited by the tribes involved in the incursions into Asia Minor, with the territory of the Bosporan Kingdom serving as a convenient base for the invaders.²¹ The area of the attested finds of the Bosporan coinage from that period is a relatively cohesive one: they are practically absent beyond the bounds of the settlement territory of the Chernyakhov Culture. It is possible that the presence of those very few is the result of both inter-tribal trade exchange and the circulation of the coinage within the Bosporan territory in the much later period as well, and the subsequent inflow into the above-mentioned areas by river trade routes.

Following the Gothic wars and the ensuing stability in the relations between the Empire and the Barbarians, trade activity reappeared as the primary source of the inflow of Bosporan coinage (Group 3). Moreover, as our map of the dissemination of coin finds suggests, those trade relations resumed their previous proportions: the finds of the later Bosporan coinage have been attested in many regions of Eastern Europe. Just as the coins of Group 1, the coinage representing Group 3 has been recorded solely in some territories east of the Dnieper. A logical explanation of this phenomenon would be that the territories in question were situated much closer to the Bosporan markets than to those along the shores of the Black Sea and

¹⁹ G.V. BEIDIN, „K voprosu o rimskikh provintsial'nykh monetach na territorii cherniakhovskoi kul'tury”, [in:] S.V. D'IACHKOV (ed.), *Problemy istorii i arheologii Ukrainy. Materialy konferentsii*, Khar'kov 2010, p. 69; K.V. MYZGIN, „Nakhodki rimskikh monet provintsional'noi maloazijskoi chekanki II–III vv. na territorii cherniakhovskoi kul'tury”, *Drevnee Prichernomor'e IX*, Odessa 2011, pp. 321–328.

²⁰ G.V. BEIDIN, „Rimskie provintsial'nye monety na territorii Ukrainy v areale cherniakhovskoi kul'tury”, *Drevnosti 11*, Khar'kov 2012 (forthcoming).

²¹ Kh. VOL'FRAM, *Goty. Ot istokov do serediny IV veka (opyt istoricheskoi etnografii)*, Sankt-Petersburg 2003, p. 78.

the Danube. Additional confirmation of this hypothesis could be provided by the finds of some other, similarly dated, imported goods from the Bosporan Kingdom. Nonetheless, no identification of such imported goods is currently possible; amphoras and other earthen wares do not offer such possibilities, whereas the Bosporan coins continue to be the sole imported items from the Bosporan Kingdom in the East-European Barbaricum.

In conclusion, analysis of the finds of Bosporan coins in Eastern Europe allows us to distinguish at least three stages of their inflow into the Barbaricum. Each one of the phases had its own cause. A majority of the recorded coins were brought into the Barbaricum territory in connection with the period of the Gothic wars (they were struck or came into circulation at that time) and the reason for the inflow was the Barbarians' presence in the Bosporan Kingdom in the third century AD. The coins issued before or after those events were brought into the area of the Chernyakhov Culture solely as a result of trade relations. Further specification for the study of the subject as regards the timeline and the reasons of the inflow of the coinage in question can be facilitated only by new finds, in particular at the sites of archaeological excavations.

A CATALOGUE OF THE FINDS OF BOSPORAN COINS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE EAST-EUROPEAN BARBARICUM

Abbreviations:

Anokhin – V.A. ANOKHIN, *Monetnoe delo Bospora*, Kiev 1986.

Frolova, Vol. 1 – N.A. FROLOVA, *Monetnoe delo Bospora (seredina I v. do n.e. – seredina IV v. n.e.)*, vol. 1, Moskva 1997.

Frolova, Vol. 2 – N.A. FROLOVA, *Monetnoe delo Bospora (seredina I v. do n.e. – seredina IV v. n.e.)*, vol. 2, Moskva 1997.

Ukraine:


1. BARANOVO, Valkovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A billon stater of Inin-thimaeus (AD 234/235–238/239), in very fine condition.²² Obv: the king's bust to the right, БАCΙΙΕΩC ΙΝΙΝΘΙΜΗΥΟΥ. Rv: the emperor's head to the right, a bludgeon on the right, with the following date below: ΕΛΦ (the year 535 of the Bosporan era – AD 238/239 [Anokhin 677]). Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 1, Fig. 1)

²² BEIDIN, GRIGOR' IANTS, LIUBICHEV, „Nakhodki monet rimskogo vremeni...”, pp. 120–127; MAGOMEDOV, „Monety iak dzherelo...”, p. 124; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 141, No1.

2. BARANOVO, Valkovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A copper double denar of Cotys III (AD 227/228–233/234), in fine condition.²³ Obv: the busts of the king and a goddess facing each other, ΒΑCΙΛΙΕΩC KOTYOC. Rv: the goddess enthroned to the left, holding a bowl in her right outstretched hand; below, in front of the goddess, the value sign – B. Behind the throne – *. Date of issue: AD 233 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 25, Pl. XXVII:11; Anokin 664]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 1, Fig. 2)

3. BARANOVO, Valkovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A copper double denar of Ininthimaeus (AD 234/235–238/239), in fine condition.²⁴ Obv: the king's bust to the right, in front – an eagle with a wreath in its beak, ΒΑCΙ[ΛΕΩC ININΘΙΜ]ΗΥΟΥ. Rv: the goddess enthroned to the left, holding a bowl in her right outstretched hand; on the left – B, on the right – *. Date of issue: AD 235/236 [Anokhin 678]. Weight: 10.44 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 1, Fig. 3)

4. BARANOVO, Valkovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A copper double denar of Ininthimaeus (AD 234/235–238/239), in fine condition.²⁵ Obv: the busts of the king and a goddess facing each other, [ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC] ININ[ΘΙΜΗΥΟΥ], dotted border. Rv: the goddess enthroned to the left, in front of her – *; dotted border. Date of issue: AD 234–238. [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 36, Pl. XXXV: 17, 18; Anokhin 686]. Weight: 6.43 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 1, Fig. 4)

5. BARANOVO, Valkovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A copper stater of Thot-horses (AD 285/286–309/310), in fine condition.²⁶ Obv: the king's bust to the right, in front of him – a triangle of three pellets, with one angle up, [ΒΑ]CΙΛΕΩC ΘΘΘΩΠ[COY]; dotted border. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right, in front – tamga , behind – a triangle of three pellets, with one angle down, below – date: ζϕΦ. Date of issue: the year 596 of the Bosporan era = AD 299/300. [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 80, Pl. LXXVI: 28; Anokhin 744B]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 1, Fig. 5)

6. VERKHNI BISHKIN, Piervomaiskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A sesterce of Rhoemetaces (AD 131/132–153/154).²⁷ The coin type and condition – unknown. A doubtful find. Collection: District Museum, a secondary school at Verkhni Bishkin.

²³ Published for the first time.

²⁴ BEIDIN, GRIGOR'YANTS, LIUBICHEV, „Nakhodki monet rimskogo vremeni...”, pp. 120–127; MAGOMEDOV, *Monety iak dzherelo...*, p. 123–124; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 141, no. 2.

²⁵ Published for the first time.

²⁶ Published for the first time.

²⁷ B.A. SHRAMKO, V.K. MIKHEEV, L.P. GRUBNIK-BUINOVA, *Spravochnik po archeologii Ukrainy: Khar'kovskaia oblast'*, Kyiv 1977, p. 119; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 143, no. 16.

7. VESELOE, Kharkiv *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper double denar of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in poor condition.²⁸ Obv: the king's bust to the right, inscription with the king's name illegible; initial letters of the royal title: BACIA. Rv: the goddess enthroned; a schematic depiction, with no value sign. Date of issue: AD 267 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 67, Pl. LXI: 22 – LXII: 6]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private.

8. VESELOE, Kharkiv *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper denar of Cotys III (AD 227/228–233/234), in satisfactory condition. The coin is perforated.²⁹ Obv: the king's bust to the right, BAC[IAEωC KOTY]OC. Rv: the goddess enthroned with a bowl in her hand; below, on the left, formerly the denar sign – * – damage caused by a countermark and the perforation. Date of issue: AD 229–234 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 24, Pl. XXV: 19–22]. Weight: 9.72 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 2, Fig. 6)

9. GAZOVOE, Valkovskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in fine condition.³⁰ Obv: the king's bust to the right, [BACIAE]ωC PHCKOYΠI[OPI]; dotted border. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; in front – a little pellet; below – the date: ΘΜΦ; dotted border. Date of issue: the year 549 of the Bosporan era – AD 252/253 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 46, Pl. XLVI: 14]. Weight: 6.945 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture, near the western village limits. Collection: private. (Pl. 2, Fig. 7)

10. GRADIZHSK, Globinskii *raion*, Poltava *oblast'*. A copper assarion of Mithridates III (AD 39/40–45/46), in fine condition.³¹ Obv: Mithridates' head to the right, BACIAEΩC MIΘPAΔATOY; Rv: a bludgeon and a lion's skin. On the left – a bow in case; on the right – a trident; below – IB [Anokhin 330]. Found in 1970. A doubtful find. Collection: unknown.

11. DEMENTEEVKA, Dergachevskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper drachm of Sauromates II (AD 174/175–210/211), in satisfactory condition. The coin is perforated.³² Obv: the king's bust to the right, BAC[IAEωC CAVPOMATOY]; dotted border. Rv: an eagle with the spread wings to the left, the eagle's head turned back, PMΔ. Date of issue: AD 186–196. [Frolova, vol. 1, p. 152, Pl. XCIII: 1; Anokhin 618, 619]. Weight: 5.31 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 2, Fig. 8)

²⁸ Published for the first time.

²⁹ Published for the first time.

³⁰ Published for the first time.

³¹ BEIDIN, GRIGOR'YANTS, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 192; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 143, no. 17.

³² Published for the first time.

12. DEMENTEEVKA, Dergachevskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper double denar of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243 – 276/277), in fine condition.³³ Obv: the king's bust to the right; in front of him – a trident, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ΠΗCΚΟΥΠΟΡΙΔΟC; dotted border. Rv: the goddess enthroned to the right; on the left – the value sign – *; dotted border. Date of issue: AD 263–264 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 67, Pl. LXI: 19]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 2, Fig. 9)

13. ZNAMENKA, Novovodolazhskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A coin of Mithridates III (AD 39/40–45/46).³⁴ The coin type and condition – unknown. Found in 1887. A doubtful find. Collection: unknown.

14. IL'IUKHOVKA, Valkovskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper denar of Rhescuporis III (AD 211/212–226/227), in satisfactory condition.³⁵ Obv: Rhescuporis III's bust to the right, [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC] ΠΗC[ΚΟΥΠΟΡΙΔΟC]; dotted border. Rv: the king's equestrian image to the right, his right hand held out in a gesture of adoration, no denar sign; dotted border. Date of issue: AD 211–216 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 10–11, Pl. XVII: 3–18]. Weight: 8.32 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private.

15. KIROVO,³⁶ Poltavskii *raion*, Poltava *oblast'*. A copper stater of Thothorses (AD 285/286–309/310) (?) or Rhescuporis VI (AD 318/319–336/337) (?), in poor condition (tarnished).³⁷ Obv: the king's bust to the right; inscription illegible. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; below – an illegible date. Date of issue: AD 285/286–336/337. Identified on the basis of its iconography. Found in 2009, in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture.³⁸ Collection: unknown. (Pl. 2, Fig. 10)

16. KIROVO, Poltavskii *raion*, Poltava *oblast'*. A copper stater of Thothorses (AD 285/286–309/310), in poor condition (tarnished).³⁹ Obv: inscription illegible; the king's bust to the right. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; on the right – tamga; below – a partly legible date [.]Π[Φ]. Date of issue: AD 294/295–302/303.

³³ Published for the first time.

³⁴ V.E. DANILEVICH, „Karta monetnykh kladov i nachodki edinichnykh monet v Khar'kovskoi gubernii”, *Trudy XII Arkheologicheskogo s'ezda I*, Moskva 1905, pp. 391–392; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 143, no. 18.

³⁵ Published for the first time.

³⁶ According to the finder, the coins nos. 3 and 4 were discovered near the village Kirovo (Reshetilovskii *raion*, Poltava *oblast'*). However, no locality of this name can be identified on the maps of the Poltava region. There are two villages named Kirovo within the area of the Poltava *oblast'*: in the Kobeliakskii and Poltavskii *raions*. The village Kirovo in the Poltavskii *raion* is situated at the border with the Reshetilovskii *raion*. In all probability, the coins were found in the vicinity of that village.

³⁷ BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, pp. 141–142, no. 3.

³⁸ According to the find report, the coins were found in a ploughed field, situated near the edge of a ravine with a stream at the bottom. The find also included some Roman denarii, grey and black pottery shards, and bronze fibulae. The coins were found at a depth of 10–15 cm, 2 m apart.

³⁹ BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 142, no. 4.

Identified on the basis of its iconography. Found in 2009, in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: unknown. (Pl. 3, Fig. 11)

17. KOTEL'VA, Kotelevskii *raion*, Poltava *oblast'*. A copper denar of Rhescuporis III (AD 211/212–228/229), in satisfactory condition. The coin is perforated.⁴⁰ Obv: the king's bust to the right, ΒΑCΙΑ[ΕΩC] ΠΗCΚ[ΟΥΠΙΟΠΙ]ΔΟC. Rv: a galloping horseman with a spear to the right, below – * [Anokhin 646]. Weight: 8.5 g. Found in 1998. Collection: unknown.

18. OGUL'TSY, Valkovskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in fine condition.⁴¹ Obv: the king's bust to the right, ΒΑCΙΑΕ[ωC ΠΗ]CΚΟΥΠΙΟΠΙ[ΔΟC]. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; on the right – a bludgeon; below – the date: ΒΜΦ. Date of issue: the year 542 of the Bosporan era – AD 245/246 [Anokhin 692]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 3, Fig. 12)

19. OGUL'TSY, Valkovskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in fine condition.⁴² Obv: the king's bust to the right, ΒΑCΙΑΕωC ΠΗCΚΟΥΠΙΟΠΙ; dotted border. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; in front – *; below – the date: ΘΜ[Φ]; dotted border. Date of issue: the year 549 of the Bosporan era – AD 252/253 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 46, Pl. XLVI: 6–11; Anokhin 700]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private.

20. OGUL'TSY, Valkovskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper denar of Cotys III (AD 227/228–233/234) or Sauromates III (AD 229/230–231/232), in poor condition. The coin is perforated.⁴³ Obv: inscription not preserved; in front of the face – a countermark: the king's bust. Rv: the goddess with a turreted crown, enthroned, to the left, holding an apple or a bowl in her right outstretched hand.⁴⁴ Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 3, Fig. 13)

21. PAVLOVO, Bogodukhovskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A billon stater of Pharsances (AD 253/254–254/255), in fine condition.⁴⁵ Obv: the king's bust to the

⁴⁰ G.M. MAKSIMENKO, O.B. SUPRUNENKO, „Bospors'ka moneta iz Zakhidnogo ukriplennia Bil's'kogo gorodishcha”, [in:] *Arkheologichni litopis Livoberezhnoi Ukrainy* 2, 1999, p. 24; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 142, no. 5.

⁴¹ BEIDIN, GRIGOR'YANTS, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 34; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 142, no. 6.

⁴² Published for the first time.

⁴³ BEIDIN, GRIGOR'YANTS, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 191; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 142, no. 7.

⁴⁴ N.A. FROLOVA, „Monetnoe delo Savromata III (229–231 гг. н.э.)”, *Kratkie soobshcheniia Instituta istorii material'noi kul'tury*, 133, 1973, p. 36.

⁴⁵ Published for the first time.

right, BACIA[E]ωC ΦAP[CANZ]OY; dotted border. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; on the right – *; below – the date: NΦ; dotted border. Date of issue: the year 550 of the Bosporan era – AD 253 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 51, type II; Anokhin 723]. Weight: 5.61 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 3, Fig. 14)

22. PAVLOVO, Bogodukhovskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper denar of Sauromates III (AD 229/230–231/232), in satisfactory condition.⁴⁶ Obv: the king's bust to the right, [BACIAEω]C [CAY]PO[MATOY]; dotted border. Rv: the goddess enthroned, to the left, holding a bowl in her right hand; on the right – denar sign: *; on the left, in front of the goddess' face – countermark: a bearded head; dotted border. Date of issue: AD 229–231 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 27, Pl. XXVIII: 21–25; Anokhin 668]. Weight: 7.825 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 3, Fig. 15)

23. PASEKI, Zmievs'kii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper denar of Sauromates I (AD 93/94–123/124), in poor condition.⁴⁷ Obv: a long-haired king's bust to the right, inscription not preserved. Rv: Nike to the left, holding a palm branch in her left hand and a laurel wreath in her outstretched right hand; MH on either side. The coin type cannot be determined with accuracy. Similar types were struck by Sauromates I (AD 93/94–123/124), Cotys II (AD 123/124–131/332), Rhoemetalces (AD 131/132–153/154). The most numerous issues of this type date from the reign of Sauromates I: 11 series; the coinage of this ruler is the only one that bears inscriptions reaching beyond the bust edge. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 4, Fig. 16)

24. PISHCHAL'NIKI, Kanevskii *raion*, Cherkassy *oblast'*. A coin of Rhescuporis VI (AD 318/319–336/337).⁴⁸ The coin type and condition – unknown. A doubtful find. Collection: unknown.

25. POLTAVSKAIA OBLAST' (no specific location). A copper stater of Rhescuporis VI (AD 318/319–336/337), in poor condition.⁴⁹ Obv: the king's bust to the right, [BACIAEωC PI]CKOY[II]O[PIC]. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right. Date not preserved. Collection: District Museum, Poltava; inv. no. 30741. (Pl. 4, Fig. 17)

⁴⁶ Published for the first time.

⁴⁷ BEIDIN, GRIGOR'IANTS, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 191; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 142, no. 8.

⁴⁸ BRAICHEVS'KII, *Rims'ka moneta...*, p. 193, no. 936; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 144, no. 20.

⁴⁹ BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 142, no. 9.

26. RIABUKHINO⁵⁰, Novovodolazhskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A copper stater of Thothorses (AD 285/286–309/310), in fine condition.⁵¹ Obv: the king's bust to the right, on the left – a pellet, ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC ΘΟΘΩPCOY. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; on the right – tamga; below – the date ΠΠΦ. Date of issue: the year 583 of the Bosporan era – AD 286/287 [Anokhin 731]. Found in 1981, in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: District Museum, Zmiiv, inv. no. osn. 912 A. (Pl. 4, Fig. 18)

27. SERDIUKI, Poltavskii raion, Poltava oblast'. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in satisfactory condition (a worn-out coin).⁵² Obv: the king's bust to the right, ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC ΠΗCΚOYΠΠOΠI[ΔOС]. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; on the right – a bludgeon; below – the date: ΗΜΦ. Date of issue: the year 548 of the Bosporan era – AD 251/252.⁵³ Weight: 7.22 g. Found during excavations in a layer of the Chernyakhov Culture at the site Serdiuki-1, in a pit filling no. 18, dated to the Bronze Age. Collection: National Museum of the Ukrainian Pottery, Oposhnia. (Pl. 4, Fig. 19)

28. SOSNITSA, Sosnitskii raion, Chernikhov oblast'. A copper coin of Rhescuporis VI (AD 318/319–336/337). The coin type and condition – unknown.⁵⁴ Found in 1915, near Sosnitsa, over a swamp known as “Popovka.” A doubtful find. Collection: unknown.

29. STARYE VALKI, Valkovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in fine condition.⁵⁵ Obv: the king's bust to the right, [ΒΑCΙΑ]EΩC ΠΗCΚOYΠΠ[OΠIΔOС]. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; in front of him, on the right – *, below – the date: [...Φ]. Date of issue: AD 250–252 [identified as per analogy: Frolova, vol. 2, Pl. XLVI: 6–10]. Weight: 5.62 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 4, Fig. 20)

⁵⁰ The coin found between the villages Riabukhino (Novovodolazhskii raion) and Taranovka (station Shurino; Zmievska raion; Kharkiv oblast'). In the inventory book of the Zmievska District Museum, where the coin is kept, the station Shurino is specified as the site of the find. However, the first record of the coin states the village Riabukhino as the find location (BEIDIN, GRIGOR' IANTS, LIUBICHEV, „Nakhodki monet rimskogo vremeni...”, p. 121).

⁵¹ BEIDIN, GRIGOR' IANTS, LIUBICHEV, „Nakhodki monet rimskogo vremeni...”, p. 121; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, pp. 142–143, no. 11; M.I. SAIANYI, G.V. BEIDIN, K.V. MYZGIN, „Antichnye monety v soobranii Zmievska kraievedcheska muzeia”, *Drevnosti* 9, 2010, pp. 336–337.

⁵² A.V. GEIKO, O.M. TKACHENKO, „Znakhidka bospors'koga statera na selyshchi Serdiuki-1”, *Arkheologichnyi litopis Livoberezhnoi Ukrainy* 2, 2006, pp. 100–101; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, pp. 142–143, no. 12.

⁵³ P.O. KARYSHKOVSKII „Z istorii monetnoi spravi na Bospore v III st. n.e.”, *Materialy po archeologii Severnogo Prichernomor'ia* 2, 1959, Pl. XXX: 6.

⁵⁴ BRAICHEVS'KII, *Rims'ka moneta...*, p. 202, no. 1057; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 144, no. 21.

⁵⁵ Published for the first time.

30. STARYE VALKI, Valkovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A billon stater of Pharsanzes (AD 253/254–254/255), in fine condition.⁵⁶ Obv: the king's bust to the right, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[C ΦΑ]PCANZOY; dotted border. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; in front of him, on the right – two balls; below – the date: ΝΦ; dotted border. Date of issue: the year 550 of the Bosporan era – AD 253/254 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 51, type II, Pl. LXII: 9; Anokhin 723a]. Weight: 6.75 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 5, Fig. 21)

31. TARANOVKA, Zmievs'kii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A coin of the city Agrippia, in fine condition.⁵⁷ Obv: A woman's head (Aphrodite Urania) wearing a diadem and a veil; dotted border. Rv: the prow of a ship to the left; above – an inscription in two lines: ΑΓΡΙΠΠ – ΠΙΕΩΝ; on the right – the value sign Η (8 unc-tions); dotted border. Date of issue: A.N. Zograf dated the coin to 17/16–14 BC,⁵⁸ K.V. Golenko – 14 BC,⁵⁹ N.A. Frolova – to 18–12 BC,⁶⁰ V.A. Anokhin – to the reign of Aspurgos (AD 14/15–37/38)⁶¹. Found by A.M. Komov in 1986. Collec-tion: District Museum, Zmiev, inv. no. osn. 932 A. (Pl. 5, Fig. 22)

32. TOMASHOVKA, Ladyzhenskii raion, Cherkassy oblast'. A copper coin of Teiranes (AD 275/276–278/279).⁶² The coin type and condition – unknown. Date of issue: AD 279. Found in 1951. A doubtful find. Collection: unknown.

33. KHVOROSTOVO, Valkovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in fine condition.⁶³ Obv: the king's bust to the right, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC PHCKOYΠIOΠI[ΔOΣ]; dotted border. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; in front of him, on the right – a bludgeon; below – the date ΑΜΦ. Date of issue: the year 541 of the Bosporan era – AD 244/245 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 43, Pl. XXXVIII: 23; Anokhin 692]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 5, Fig. 23)

34. KHVOROSTOVO, Valkovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A billon stater of Pharsanzes (AD 253/254–254/255), in very fine condition.⁶⁴ Obv: the king's bust to the right, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ΦΑPCANZOY; dotted border. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; in front of him, on the right – *; below – the date: ΝΦ; dotted border.

⁵⁶ Published for the first time.

⁵⁷ SAIAGYI, BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Antichnye monety v sobranii Zmievs'kogo...”, pp. 335–336.

⁵⁸ A.N. ZOGRAF, *Antichnye monety*, Materialy po istorii i archeologii SSSR 16, 1951, pp. 193–195.

⁵⁹ K.V. GOLENKO, „Kerchenskii klad mednykh bosporskikh monet kontsa I v. do n. e.”, *Numizmatika i Epigrafika* IX, 1971, pp. 44–46.

⁶⁰ N.A. FROLOVA, „Mednye monety Bospora kontsa I v. do n. e. – nachala I v. n.e.”, *Numizmatika i Epi-grafika* XV, 1989, p. 5.

⁶¹ V.A. ANOKHIN, *Monetnoe delo Bospora*, Kiev, 1986, pp. 94, 95.

⁶² BRAICHEVS'KII, *Rims'ka moneta...*, p. 195, no. 965; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 144, no. 22.

⁶³ Published for the first time.

⁶⁴ Published for the first time.

Date of issue: the year 550 of the Bosporan era – AD 253/254 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 51, type II, Pl. LXII: 25; Anokhin 723]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 5, Fig. 24)

35. KHRUSHCHOVAIA NIKITOVKA, Bogodukhovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A billon stater of Ininthimaeus (AD 234/235–238/239), in fine condition.⁶⁵ Obv: the king's bust to the right, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ININΘΙΜΗΥΟΥ. Rv: the emperor's head to the right; on the right – a bludgeon; below – the date: ΑΛΦ. Date of issue: the year 531 of the Bosporan era – AD 234/235 [Anokhin 674]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 5, Fig. 25)

36. KHRUSHCHOVAIA NIKITOVKA, Bogodukhovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A copper double denar of Sauromates II (AD 174/175–210/211), in poor condition (a portion is cut off).⁶⁶ Obv: the king's bust to the right, [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC CA]Y[POMATOY]. Rv: the goddess enthroned to the left; on the left, above – the head of Septimius Severus to the right; in front of the goddess, a figure of Eros holding out his hands towards her; below, a countermark – the emperor's head; on the right – * – B. Date of issue: AD 193–210 [Frolova, vol. 1, p. 154, Pl. XCV: 13–16; Anokhin 624]. Weight: 12.37 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 6, Fig. 26)

37. KHRUSHCHOVAIA NIKITOVKA, Bogodukhovskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A copper stater of Rhescuporis VI (AD 318/319–336/337), in fine condition.⁶⁷ Obv: the king's bust to the right; on the right – a trident, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ΠΗΚΚΟΥΠΙΟΠΙC. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; on the right – a two-pronged fork; below – the date: ΗΙΧ. Date of issue: the year 618 of the Bosporan era – AD 321/322 [Anokhin 767a]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 6, Fig. 27)

38. TSIRKUNY, Kharkiv raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in very poor condition (worn-out and partly melted).⁶⁸ Obv: inscription not preserved; the king's bust to the right. Rv: image not preserved. The coin attributed to Rhescuporis V on the basis of an alloy composition. Until AD 233, the coins had contained 75–90% silver; in AD 277, under Teiranes, the coins were predominantly copper with a small amount of silver. Found in the area of a multiple-culture settlement, including artifacts of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Weight: 6.22g. Collection: private.

⁶⁵ BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 143, no. 13.

⁶⁶ Published for the first time.

⁶⁷ BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 143, no. 14.

⁶⁸ BEIDIN, GRIGOR'YANTS, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, pp. 191–192; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 143, no. 15.

39. CHERKASSKIE TISHKI, Kharkiv *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper denar of Rhescuporis III (AD 211/212–226/227), in fine condition.⁶⁹ Obv: the king's bust to the right, [BACIAEω]C PHC[KOVΠIOPIΔOC]; on the king's face, a countermark – head to the left. Rv: the king's equestrian image to the right, his right hand in a gesture of adoration. The denar symbol unidentified. Date of issue: AD 211–216 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 10–11, Pl. XVII: 3–18]. Weight: 8.29 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private.

40. CHERKASSKIE TISHKI, Kharkiv *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper denar of Ininthimaeus (AD 234/235–238/239), in very poor condition (the rim is broken off).⁷⁰ Obv: two heads (the king and a goddess or the king and an eagle?), inscription not preserved, except for the initial letters BA[...]. Rv: the goddess enthroned, holding a bowl in her hand; behind – the denar sign: *. Date of issue: AD 234–238 [the specific coin type unidentifiable]. Weight: 5.38 g. Collection: private. (Pl. 6, Fig. 28)

41. IAVTUKHOVKA, Kolomakskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in satisfactory condition.⁷¹ Obv: the king's bust to the right, inscription not preserved. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; in front of him – a bludgeon; below – the date: ΔΜΦ; dotted border. Date of issue: the year 544 of the Bosporan era – AD 247/248 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 44, Pl. XL: 3–19]. Weight: 6.305 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 6, Fig. 29)

42. IAVTUKHOVKA, Kolomakskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper drachm of Sauromates II (AD 174/175–210/211), in satisfactory condition.⁷² Obv: the king's bust to the right, [BACIAEωC CAVPOM]ATOY; dotted border. Rv: an eagle with its wings spread wide, its head turned back, holding a wreath in its beak, PMΔ; on the eagle's left wing, a countermark – a man's head wearing a wreath to the right; dotted border. Date of issue: AD 186–196 [Frolova, vol. 1, p. 152, Pl. XC: 15–17; Anokhin 618, 619]. Weight: 5.31 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. (Pl. 7, Fig. 30)

43. IAVTUKHOVKA, Kolomakskii *raion*, Kharkiv *oblast'*. A copper denar of Rhescuporis III (AD 211/212–226/227), in fine condition.⁷³ Obv: the king's bust to the right, [BACIAEωC] PHCKOVΠIOPI[Δ]OC; dotted border. Rv: the king's equestrian image to the right, his right hand in a gesture of adoration, holding a spear in his left hand; below the horse, a countermark – a man's head to the right.

⁶⁹ Published for the first time.

⁷⁰ Published for the first time.

⁷¹ Published for the first time.

⁷² Published for the first time.

⁷³ Published for the first time.

Date of issue: AD 216–219 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 10–11, Pl. XIV: 7 – XV: 16]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 7, Fig. 31)

44. IAVTUKHOVKA, Kolomakskii raion, Kharkiv oblast'. A copper denar of Rhescuporis III (AD 211/212–226/227), in satisfactory condition.⁷⁴ Obv: the king's bust to the right, [BACIAEΩC] PHC[KOVΠIOPIΔOC]; dotted border. Rv: the king's equestrian image to the right (the horse at a walking pace), his right hand raised in a gesture of adoration, holding a spear in his left hand; in front of the horse, a countermark – a man's head to the right. Date of issue: AD 216–219 [Frolova, vol. 2, p. 10–11, Pl. XIV: 7 – XV: 16]. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. A surface find. Collection: private. (Pl. 7, Fig. 32)

Russian Federation:

45. BELAIA, Belovskii raion, Kursk oblast'. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in fine condition.⁷⁵ Obv: the king's bust to the right, BACIAEΩC PH[CKOYΠ]OPIΔ; dotted border. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; below – the date: ZMΦ; dotted border. Date of issue: the year 547 of the Bosporan era – AD 250/251 [No comparable item]. Collection: private. Information: I.S. Piskunov. (Pl. 7, Fig. 33)

46. GLUSHKOVSKII RAION, Kursk oblast' (exact location unknown). A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in fine condition.⁷⁶ Obv: the king's bust to the right, BACIAEΩC PHCKO[YΠIOP]IΔ; dotted border. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; below – the date: Θ[...]; dotted border. Date of issue: the king's reign. Collection: private. Information: O.A. Radiush. (Pl. 8, Fig. 34)

47. GORODISHCHE STARAIA RIAZAN', Spasskii raion, Riazan' oblast'. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277).⁷⁷ Date of issue: the year 545 of the Bosporan era – AD 248/249.

48. GORODISHCHE STARAIA RIAZAN', Spasskii raion, Riazan' oblast'. A copper stater of Rhescuporis VI (AD 318/319–336/337).⁷⁸

49. KSIZOVO-19, Zadonskii raion, Lipietsk oblast'. A copper stater of Rhescuporis VI (AD 318/319–336/337), in satisfactory condition.⁷⁹ Obv: the king's bust

⁷⁴ Published for the first time.

⁷⁵ Published for the first time.

⁷⁶ Published for the first time.

⁷⁷ N.A. FROLOVA, *Monetnoe delo Bospora (seredina I v. do n. e. – seredina IV v. n. e.)*, vol. 2, Moskva 1997, p. 66.

⁷⁸ *Ibidem*.

⁷⁹ Published for the first time.

to the right; in front of him, on the right – a wreath, [B]AC[IACYC PHCKOYII] O[PIC]. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right (no symbol); date illegible. Date of issue: according to V.A. Anokhin, the wreath on the obverse appears in the year 617 of the Bosporan era (AD 320/321), the coinage depicting the wreath (with no symbol on the reverse) were struck in the years 617–619, 623–625, 627 of the Bosporan era.⁸⁰ Found in a layer of the late-Roman period. Collection: private. Information: A.M. Oblomskii. (Pl. 8, Fig. 35)

50. KSIZOVO-19, Zadonskii raion, Lipietsk oblast'. A copper stater of Thot-horses (AD 285/286–309/310), in satisfactory condition.⁸¹ Obv: the king's bust to the right, BACIAE[ωC Θ]OΘOPCOY. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; on the right – tamga ⚡; below – the initial letter of the date: H[...]. Date of issue: the year 588 or 598 of the Bosporan era (the letter H clearly visible below the emperor's head). According to V.A. Anokhin, in the period 594–606 the obverses and reverses of all the staters depicted three dots. In the case of this item, no pellets can be found, which points to the year 588 of the Bosporan era (AD 291/292) as the date of issue.⁸² Found in a layer of the late-Roman period. Collection: private. Information: A.M. Oblomskii. (Pl. 8, Fig. 36)

51. NOVOSIL', Novosil'skii raion, Orel oblast'. A copper tetrachalkus from the reign of Asander.⁸³ Obv: Apollo's head to the right. Rv: a grazing Pegasus to the left, ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ – ΠΑΙΤΩΝ. Date of issue: according to V.A. Anokhin – 37–27 BC [Anokhin 250], N.A. Frolova – 49/48–21/20 BC [Frolova, vol. 1, p. 176, Pl. IIIa: 14]. Collection: private. Information: O.A. Radiush. (Pl. 8, Fig. 37)

52. RYL'SKII RAION (exact location unknown), Kursk oblast'. A copper stater of Rhescuporis VI (AD 318/319–336/337).⁸⁴ The coin type and condition unknown. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private.

53. SIDEL'KINO, Chelno-Vershinskii raion, Samara oblast'. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in very fine condition.⁸⁵ Obv: the king's bust to the right; on the right – a trident, BACIAEωC PHCKOYIIΠOPIΔO. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; on the right – I; below – year designation: A Ζ Φ. Date of issue: the year 561 of the Bosporan era – AD 264/265 [Anokhin 712a]. Found in an excavation at the site dated to the latter half of the third – the fourth cent. AD, in the summer of 2005. Collection: unknown. (Pl. 9, Fig. 38)

⁸⁰ ANOKHIN, *Monetnoe delo...*, p. 129.

⁸¹ Published for the first time.

⁸² ANOKHIN, *Monetnoe delo...*, p. 128.

⁸³ Published for the first time.

⁸⁴ BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 142, no. 10.

⁸⁵ D.A. STASHENKOV, „Okhranno-spasatel'nye issledovaniia...”, pp. 394–395; BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 144, no. 23.

54. TROITSE-PELENETSKOE GORODISHCHE, Riazan' *oblast'*. A stater of Sauromates IV (AD 275/276).⁸⁶ Date of issue: AD 275.

55. KHOTMYZHSK, Borisovskii *raion*, Belgorod *oblast'*. A copper double denar of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in satisfactory condition.⁸⁷ Obv: the king's bust to the right, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ΠΗΚΚΟΥ[ΠΙΟΠΙΔ]. Rv: the goddess enthroned to the right, holding a sphere or a bowl in her right hand; on the right – the sign: *; on the left, above her hand: Β. Date of issue: AD 242–251 [Frolova, vol. 2, pp. 66–67, Pl. LIX: 1–30]. Weight: 5.9 g. Found in the area of a settlement of the Chernyakhov Culture. Collection: private. Information: I.S. Piskunov. (Pl. 9, Fig. 39)

56. SHEBEKINO, Shebekinskii *raion*, Belgorod *oblast'*. A billon stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277), in poor condition.⁸⁸ Obv: the king's bust to the right; in front of him – a trident (?), [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ΠΗΚΚΟΥ]ΠΙΟΠΙ... (inscription partially preserved). Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; below – the date: Δ[...]. Date of issue: the year 544 or 564 of the Bosporan era – AD 247/248 or 267/268 [The specific coin type unidentifiable]. Collection: private. Information: I.S. Piskunov. (Pl. 9, Fig. 40)

Republic of Belarus:

57. MINSK, SVOBODA SQUARE. An electrum stater of Sauromates II (AD 173/174–210/211).⁸⁹ Date of issue: AD 197/198 [Anokhin 575]. Weight: 7.67 g. Found in 1957. Collection: National Historical Museum of the Republic of Belarus, inv. no. KP 41331.

58. MINSK. A copper coin (stater?) of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277).⁹⁰ Date of issue: AD 265. Found on 31 May 1926, at the Svisloch' River bank, below the hill Zamkowa Góra, at a depth of 20 cm. Collection: originally, the State Museum of Belarus (inv. no. 6440); lost during the WWII.

59. MOLODECHNO, Molodechenskii *raion*, Minsk *oblast'*. A copper stater of Rhescuporis V (AD 242/243–276/277) (?).⁹¹ Obv: the king's bust, a trident. Rv: eagle; the initial letter of the date: X. Date of issue: the king's reign. Found at the outskirts of the town or in the town. Collection: District Museum of the Minsk *oblast'*, inv. no. KP 2332. A doubtful find (according to V. Sidorovich).

⁸⁶ FROLOVA, *Monetnoe delo...*, p. 66.

⁸⁷ Published for the first time.

⁸⁸ Published for the first time.

⁸⁹ L.D. POBAL', „Antychnyia znakhodki u Minskai voblastsi”, *Belaruskii gistorychny chasopis* 4, 1993, p. 32; SIDOROVICH, „Nakhodki monet antichnoi Gretsii ...”, pp. 25–26.

⁹⁰ P. KHARLAMPOVICH, „Monetnyia skarby, znoidzhenyia u Belarusi...”, p. 325; RIABTSEVICH, „Nakhodki antichnykh monet...”, no. 25; SIDOROVICH, „Nakhodki monet antichnoi Gretsii ...”, pp. 25–26.

⁹¹ POBAL', „Pryvitanne z dalekai minulshchyny”, p. 25; SIDOROVICH, „Nakhodki monet antichnoi Gretsii ...”, pp. 25–26.

60. Between RUSILOVKA and NOVOSELKI, Novogrudskii *raion*, Grodno *oblast'*. A copper assarion of Mithridates III (AD 39/40–45/46), in good condition.⁹² Obv: the king's head to the right, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ. Rv: a bludgeon and a lion's skin; on the left – a bow and a quiver; on the right – a trident; below – IB [Anokhin 330]. Found in May 2010, on the road between the aforementioned villages. Collection: private.

Republic of Moldova:

61. KOSTESHT', Ialovenskkii *raion*. A copper stater of Rhescuporis VI (AD 318/319–336/337), in poor condition; with six incisions on the rim.⁹³ Obv: the king's bust to the right, [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ]C [PHC]ΚΟΥ[ΠΙΟΠΙC]. Rv: the emperor's bust to the right; on either side – the date: [B]KX. Date of issue: the year 622 of the Bosporan era – AD 325/326 [Anokhin 771]. A doubtful find. Collection: private. (Pl. 9, Fig. 41)

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Translated by Marcin Fijak

⁹² SIDOROVICH, „Novye nachodki antichnykh monet...”, p. 47; SIDOROVICH, „Nakhodki monet antichnoi Gretsii ...”, p. 26.

⁹³ BEIDIN, MYZGIN, „Nakhodki bosporskikh monet...”, p. 143, no. 19.

STRESZCZENIE

Znaleziska monet bosporańskich na obszarze wschodnioeuropejskiego Barbaricum

W artykule przedstawiono analizę znalezisk bosporańskich monet zlokalizowanych na obszarze wschodnioeuropejskiego Barbaricum. W katalogu zestawiono informacje dotyczące 61 znalezisk, z których 53 można uznać za wiarygodne. Zasadniczy obszar odkryć stanowi międzyrzecze Dniepru i Donu, jednakże pojedyncze stanowiska archeologiczne znane są również z terenu Białorusi i Powołża. Pod względem chronologii opisywane znaleziska monetarne ukształtowały się w trzech fazach. Pierwsza, trwająca dwa stulecia, rozpoczęła się z końcem I w. p.n.e. napływem monet bosporańskich do środowiska barbarzyńskiego. Źródło napływu stanowiły kontakty handlowe lokalnej populacji z Bosporem. Druga faza przypadała na okres wojen gockich w latach 30–60 III w. n.e. W tym czasie dokonał się największy napływ monet, co wiązało się bezpośrednio z zajęciem przez Germanów Bosporu. Trzeci, ostatni etap, miał miejsce po zakończeniu wojen gockich. W tej fazie – podobnie jak w pierwszej – głównym źródłem monet był obieg związany z wymianą handlową.



MAP 1. A map of the extent of the finds of Bosporan coinage in the East-European Barbaricum (the numbers on the map correspond to the numbers of the finds in the catalogue). I – credible finds, II – doubtful finds, III – the extent of the Chernyakhov Culture.



MAP 2. A map of the extent of the finds of Bosporan coinage, struck during the period of the Gothic wars (270s – 330s AD). I – credible finds, II – the extent of the Chernyakhov Culture.



MAP 3. A map of the extent of the finds of Bosporan coinage, struck during the period of the Gothic wars (220s – 260s AD). I – credible finds, II – the extent of the Chernyakhov Culture.



MAP 4. A map of the extent of the finds of Bosporan coinage, struck in the period until the Gothic wars (late first century BC – early third century AD). I – credible finds, II – the extent of the Chernyakhov Culture.

FINDS OF BOSPORAN COINS IN THE EAST-EUROPEAN BARBARICUM:

- PLATE 1 1 – No. 1 in the catalogue: BARANOVO
 2 – No. 2: BARANOVO
 3 – No. 3: BARANOVO
 4 – No. 4: BARANOVO
 5 – No. 5: BARANOVO
- PLATE 2 6 – No. 8: VESELOE
 7 – No. 9: GAZOVOE
 8 – No. 11: DEMENTEEVKA
 9 – No. 12: DEMENTEEVKA
 10 – No. 15: KIROVO
- PLATE 3 11 – No. 16: KIROVO
 12 – No. 18: OGUL'TSY
 13 – No. 20 in the catalogue: OGUL'TSY
 14 – No. 21: PAVLOVO
 15 – No. 22: PAVLOVO
- PLATE 4 16 – No. 23: PASEKI
 17 – No. 25: POLTAVSKAIA OBLAST'
 18 – No. 26: RIABUKHINO
 19 – No. 27: SERDIUKI
 20 – No. 29: STARYE VALKI
- PLATE 5 21 – No. 30: STARYE VALKI
 22 – No. 31: TARANOVKA
 23 – No. 33: KHVOROSTOVO
 24 – No. 34: KHVOROSTOVO
 25 – No. 35 in the catalogue KHRUSHCHOVAIA NIKITOVKA
- PLATE 6 26 – No. 36: KHRUSHCHOVAIA NIKITOVKA
 27 – No. 37: KHRUSHCHOVAIA NIKITOVKA
 28 – No. 40: CHERKASSKIE TISHKI
 29 – No. 41: IAVTUKHOVKA
- PLATE 7 30 – No. 42: IAVTUKHOVKA
 31 – No. 43: IAVTUKHOVKA
 32 – No. 44: IAVTUKHOVKA
 33 – No. 45: BELAIA
- PLATE 8 34 – No. 46: GLUSHKOVSKII RAION
 35 – No. 49 in the catalogue: KSIZOVO
 36 – No. 50: KSIZOVO
 37 – No. 51: NOVOSIL'
- PLATE 9 38 – No. 53: SIDEL'KINO
 39 – No. 55: KHOTMYZHISK
 40 – No. 56: SHEBEKINO
 41 – No. 61: KOSTESHT



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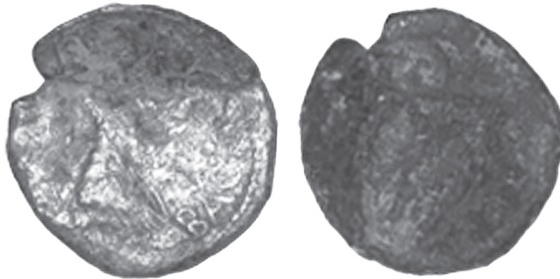
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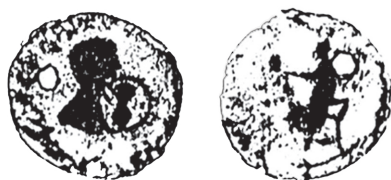
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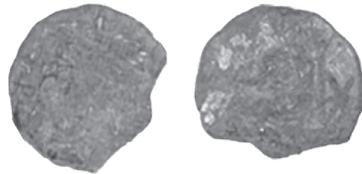
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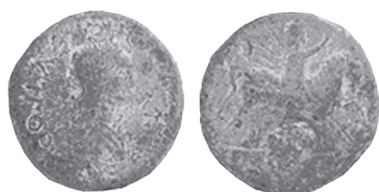
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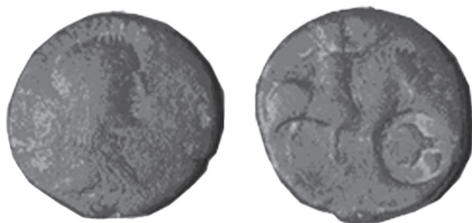
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