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**FINDINGS OF ANCIENT COINS IN KUYAVIA AND PAŁUKI
IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LEON WYCZÓŁKOWSKI DISTRICT MUSEUM
IN BYDGOSZCZ AND IN THE LIGHT OF ITS ARCHIVES**

ABSTRACT The article presents an analysis of ancient coin finds from the Kuyavia and Pałuki regions, currently held in the collections of the Historical Society in Bydgoszcz, later inherited by the Leon Wyczółkowski District Museum in Bydgoszcz, or recorded in the archival documentation of these institutions. The verification process included not only entries in various inventory ledgers and documents but also scholarly literature, where errors were often repeated by subsequent authors. As a result, the article offers resolutions to conflicting records, provides a comprehensive list of ancient coins discovered in the mentioned areas, and expands knowledge regarding their acquisition for the Society's and Museum's collections. It also traces the subsequent history of these coins in the collections of Bydgoszcz institutions, indicating which of them should be classified as wartime losses.

Key words: coin finds, greek coins, roman coins, museum, wartime losses, Kuyavia, Pałuki, Bydgoszcz

ABSTRAKT Artykuł przedstawia analizę znalezisk monet antycznych na Kujawach i Pałukach znajdujących się w zbiorach Towarzystwa Historycznego w Bydgoszczy, a następnie jego spadkobiercy – Muzeum Okręgowego im. Leona Wyczółkowskiego w Bydgoszczy lub odnotowanych w dokumentacji archiwalnej tych instytucji. Poddano weryfikacji nie tylko zapisy w różnych księgach inwentarzowych i dokumentach, ale także w literaturze naukowej, w której znajdowały się błędy powielane przez kolejnych autorów. W efekcie zaproponowano rozwiązanie kwestii sprzecznych zapisów, uzyskano listę monet antycznych odnalezionych na wymienionych terenach, a także uzupełniono wiedzę odnośnie ich nabycia do zbiorów Towarzystwa i Muzeum. Artykuł przedstawia dalsze losy tych monet w zbiorach bydgoskich instytucji ze wskazaniem które z nich należy zaliczyć do strat wojennych.

Kuyavia and Pałuki are regions where numerous ancient coins have been discovered. They form a distinct cluster,¹ on a national scale, characterised not only by the significant number of sites where they were found and the number of specimens but also by their diversity. These include coins originating from various centres of the Greek world, local Celtic issues, and Roman coins minted from the Republican period to the late antiquity. These areas are known to contain finds of coins that have not been found in other parts of Poland before or that are found very rarely. An example is a Numidian coin found in Inowrocław,² Olbian coin found in Rydlewo,³ Bosporan coin found in Gąski,⁴

Galic solidus of Victorinus found in Junczewo⁵ or an Ostrogothic solidus imitating a coin of Anastasius I, found in Jeżewice.⁶

Ancient coins were discovered in these areas and appreciated in their own way already in the Middle Ages and modern times. Fragment of a denarius of Marcus Aurelius was one of the elements of the hoard discovered in Strzelce Dolne and dated to the 10th century.⁷ Roman coins were found in medieval layers in Kruszwica.⁸ Trajanic denarius was discovered in a 16th-17th century tomb in Inowrocław. It had been converted into a medallion

¹ Zakrzewski 1938: 66, 71.

² Kozłowski 2003; Jarzęcki 2021: 82.

³ Mielczarek 1989: 146.

⁴ Bodzek, Madyda-Legutko 2018: 63, 72.

⁵ See no. 21.

⁶ See no. 4.

⁷ Bogucki, Ilisch, Suchodolski 2016: 511-512; Kokowski et al. 2023: 89.

⁸ Suchodolski 1974: 113.

worn around the neck by a woman buried there.⁹ In the inventory of the property left by Jan Lewkowicz and his wife Regina, who lived in Bydgoszcz, written in 1600, it is stated that they had, among other things, 4 Roman silver coins (*rzymskich pieniędzy srebrnych 4*).¹⁰ In the inventory of a woman living in Radziejów, written in 1605, it was noted that she had a *silver Roman penny on a string*.¹¹ The oldest known manifestations of interest in coin finds and the use of this knowledge to create scientific studies date back to the 19th century. The source base used for the research at that time were coin collections, including finds from Kuyavia and Pałuki. Such coins were in the collections of, among others: Fr. Antoni Laubitz from Inowrocław,¹² Fr. Julian Łabędziński from Tuczno,¹³ Michał Levy from Inowrocław,¹⁴ Teofil Trąpczyński from Rojewo, and then Gniezno,¹⁵ Hans Balszus from Poznań,¹⁶ dr Klemens Koehler from Poznań,¹⁷ Władysław Jażdżewski from Poznań,¹⁸ Zygmunt Zakrzewski from Mirosławice,¹⁹ baroness Helena von Schlichting from Wierzbiczany,²⁰ perhaps Fr. Kazimierz Miaskowski from Ostrowo.²¹ Many finds are also included in public collections in Berlin,²² Kraków,²³ Warsaw,²⁴ Poznań,²⁵ Inowrocław,²⁶ Toruń,²⁷ Bydgoszcz. There was even a kind of antiquarian market, whose famous representative at the end of the 19th century was Joseph Loewensohn, a goldsmith of Jewish nationality,

operating in Inowrocław.²⁸ Already in the 19th century, the region of such numerous finds of ancient coins had a rich „background” in the form of people and institutions interested in them. Both individual people – priests, teachers, physicians, officials, landowners, and institutions enjoyed public trust. This was conducive to recording information about finds, collecting them, describing them and making them available for the needs of increasingly advanced research.

Analyzing the literature from the 19th and early 20th centuries, however, the imprecision of the information provided therein is clearly visible, both in terms of where they were found and the identification of the coins themselves. Often, information about the same finding provided in different works contradicts each other.²⁹ Some of them were questioned already in the 1930s by Zygmunt Zakrzewski, who knew them from his own experience as a collector and researcher.³⁰ Nevertheless, in subsequent studies they were still treated as a source of knowledge. Researchers using these materials emphasized the divergence of views on a given issue or considered newer publications more credible.³¹ However, these were still works created only on the basis of the pool of information available in publications that were known to contain errors, inaccuracies or were difficult to verify for some reason. Research on collections and their documentation was necessary. Members of the Historical Society have been organizing information about the finds, with varying results. This is evidenced by secondary entries and strikethroughs in the documentation. Very modest results gave an attempt to organize such information, undertaken in the 1920s and 1930s at the City Museum in Bydgoszcz (currently the Leon Wyczółkowski District Museum in Bydgoszcz).³² These are notes by an unknown person added to some entries in the inventory ledger of Roman coins. Even then, there were reports in the literature about difficulties in using these coins for research due to the transfer of some of them to Berlin.³³ To this should be added the loss of some documentation.³⁴ Research

⁹ Jarzęcki 2022.

¹⁰ Malewski 1935: 67.

¹¹ Siwiak 2018: 116.

¹² Fredrich 1909: 17, 21, 24.

¹³ Fredrich 1909: 17.

¹⁴ Fredrich 1909: 17; Bursche 1998: 81; Garbaczewski 2012; Jarzęcki 2021: 74.

¹⁵ Fredrich 1913: 154.

¹⁶ Fredrich 1909: 21.

¹⁷ Fredrich 1909: 16.

¹⁸ Fredrich 1909: 15.

¹⁹ Katalog 1888: 385-386; Fredrich 1909: 17, 19, 25.

²⁰ Her collection included a denarius of Marcus Aurelius found in Parchanie, Fredrich 1913: 21. In 1909, the Baroness donated archaeological monuments to the Historical Society in Bydgoszcz, Inventory Ledger of the Historical Society in Bydgoszcz, nos. 2099-2100 (hereinafter referred to as HS). Cf. Jarzęcki 2021: 74.

²¹ Jarzęcki 2021: 73.

²² Fredrich 1909: 16; Zielonka 1969: 194; Bursche 1996: 201; 1998: 81.

²³ Fredrich 1909: 23.

²⁴ Zielonka 1969: 193.

²⁵ Fredrich 1909: 15; Gałęzowska 2016: 224.

²⁶ Zielonka 1969: 194, cf. Jarzęcki 2021: 70.

²⁷ Fredrich 1909: 24; Zielonka 1969: 201.

²⁸ Fredrich 1909: 17, 24; Zakrzewski 1938: 66; Murawska 2010: 17-18; Jarzęcki 2023: 81.

²⁹ E.g. Fredrich 1909: 9 and idem 1913: 153; cf. Gumowski 1958: 110.

³⁰ E.g. Zakrzewski 1938: 60-62; cf. Mielczarek 1985.

³¹ E.g. Mielczarek 1989: 150.

³² Further in the text: MOB.

³³ Zakrzewski 1938: 62; 2023: 85.

³⁴ E.g. Fredrich 1913: 154, no. 9. The document mentioned by Fredrich is not currently in the MOB.

conducted recently by Alicja Gałęzowska on the collections of the Archaeological Museum in Poznań has shown that finds acquired in the past (especially before World War I) can only be identified in the current collections in some cases, and at the same time, the preserved documentation allows for a lot of information to be corrected, supplemented and commented on.³⁵ A similar result was obtained in the research conducted on the MOB collections by Czesław Potemski at the turn of the 1950s and 1960s³⁶ and also continued and expanded currently by Jolanta Szałkowska-Łoś and Józef Łoś³⁷. The area of research for C. Potemski was the region surrounding Bydgoszcz. Jolanta and Józef Łoś undertook this subject for the area of Krajna, the surroundings of Bydgoszcz, and the territories extending to the Vistula River.³⁸ Helpful in this regard were works dedicated to the activities of individuals and institutions involved in collecting artefacts. An example is the outline of the history of the numismatic collection of the Historical Society in Bydgoszcz, elaborated by Witold Garbaczewski.³⁹

The oldest institution in Bydgoszcz that collected archaeological artefacts and coins was the aforementioned Historical Society in Bydgoszcz, established in 1880 (from 1888, it operated under the name the Historical Society of the Netze District – *Historische Gesellschaft für den Netze-distrikt zu Bromberg*).⁴⁰ The collection included finds of ancient coins not only from the immediate vicinity of the city, from Krajna, Pałuki and Kuyavia, but also from beyond the then borders of Germany. This was the case with coins from Ostrowaś, located in Kujawy, but within the Russian Empire, but also from Pompeii⁴¹ or from the ruins of the temple in Agrigento in Sicily.⁴² At the end of the 19th century, the name Historical

Museum in Bydgoszcz or City Museum began to be used in the context of the Society's activities, but this name had no legal basis,⁴³ and referred to the exhibition of collections presented in Bydgoszcz. The defeat of Germany during World War I in 1918 and the fights for territories with the emerging Second Polish Republic caused fear of losing the collections (considered German), therefore in 1919 it was ordered to take the most valuable part of the collection (including many coins)⁴⁴ and handing it over to the Ethnological Museum (*Museum für Völkerkunde*) for safekeeping. They were to return to Bydgoszcz after the determination of its territorial affiliation.⁴⁵ In the 1919 ledger of the Berlin institution, entry number 10 recorded: *akta nr 543/19, Hist. Gesellsch. f.d. Netze-District, Bromberg, Altertumes aus d. Netze-District, 31.5.19, Zur Aufbewahrung in Magazin 11* (The Historical Society of the Netze District, Bydgoszcz, Antiquities from the Netze District, 31 May 1919, for storage in warehouse 11).⁴⁶ On 20 January 1920, under the Treaty of Versailles, Bydgoszcz was incorporated into Poland. The idea of establishing a museum under the name City Museum in Bydgoszcz was successfully realised on 5 August 1923. The remaining part of the Society's collection, along with its documentation, was incorporated into the new institution's holdings.

As of 4 April 1939, the Museum's collection included 59 ancient coins, catalogued in a separate inventory ledger. At that time, limited efforts were made to determine the places where the coins were found, with marginal annotations being added. For finds from Kuyavia, this included only two coins of Trajan discovered near Latkowo (*p. Latkowem*). For the finds from Pałuki, a sesterce of Septimius Severus was identified, with the place of origin noted as the Żnin district (*powiat żniński*). During World War II, the institution continued its activities as the *Stadtmuseum Bromberg*.⁴⁷ At that time, 15 Roman coins were accepted into the collection, purchased in the store *Phila* in Bydgoszcz on 8 January 1942 for the amount of RM 187.5. This was the only „war” acquisition of ancient coins. Inventory records in German were entered into the ledger from the interwar period. Each of these coins was accompanied by the place of discovery.

³⁵ Gałęzowska 2016: 224.

³⁶ Potemski 1963.

³⁷ The research was conducted by a nine-person team, which also included: Andrzej Kokowski, Robert Kraszczuk, Jakub Kuna, Kyrylo Myzgin, Jarosław Pietruczuk, Jarosław Rola, Mateusz Zawadzki. Jolanta Szałkowska-Łoś and Józef Łoś were representatives of the MOB. The work resulted in a book devoted to Roman imports to Krajna, see note. 38.

³⁸ Kokowski et al. 2023.

³⁹ Garbaczewski 2007.

⁴⁰ More: Schmidt 1905; Grysińska-Jarmuła 2021; Ściesiński 2023: 15-25.

⁴¹ HS-2591.

⁴² Jahrbuch 1894: 89; Garbaczewski 2007: 276; Mielczarek 1985: 12.

⁴³ E.g. Schulze 1910: 220; Ściesiński 2023: 19.

⁴⁴ Jarzęcki 2023: 80.

⁴⁵ State Archives in Bydgoszcz, ref. no. 6/3003/0/-/0134, p. 80-83.

⁴⁶ Ściesiński 2023: 22; Frischke 2024: 16.

⁴⁷ Ściesiński 2023: 71.

Among the coins purchased, 3 came from Kuyavia. According to the information provided by the seller, they were found in Inowrocław (*Hohensalza*). Since 1945, the institution has operated as the City Museum in Bydgoszcz (since 1946 it bore the name of its patron – Leon Wyczółkowski).⁴⁸ The last entry in the inventory of ancient coins established in the interwar period dates back to 14 October 1966. From the end of the 1960s, coins began to be recorded in new ledgers, under new inventory numbers that are still used today. In the post-war period, only one ancient coin from Kuyavia was accepted into the collection – a denarius of Domitian, found in Pęchowo in 1977, and one from Pałuki – a solidus of Theodoric the Great, found in Jeżewice in 2002.⁴⁹ In 1990, the Numismatics Department of the MOB registered a probable find of the Antoninus Pius aureus from Chełmiczki, presented by a private person.⁵⁰

The aim of this article is to present and analyze all finds of ancient coins from the Kujavia and Pałuki areas, belonging to the MOB collections and/or recorded in the archives of this institution. Due to the continuity of the Bydgoszcz collections, it includes finds recorded from 1880 to the present. Since the northern part of historical Kuyavia, including the area around Bydgoszcz and Solec Kujawski, was devoted to the publication issued in 2023,⁵¹ the subject of the research will be the part of Kuyavia located south of Bydgoszcz and Pałuki. In the case of the oldest finds, the location of which has been determined very imprecisely, it is possible that they come from the vicinity of Bydgoszcz. The research undertaken is therefore an attempt to organize, verify and supplement the source database for research based on finds of ancient coins. The obtained results will both verify and supplement the museum documentation with data on the methods and circumstances of acquiring ancient coins and their fate in the collections of the Historical Society and the Museum. An important goal of this research is to determine which coins currently available in collections are finds known from documentation and literature. It will also allow us to estimate the extent and circumstances of the losses, which will be helpful in future attempts to compile a list of coins lost as a result of World Wars I and II.

The primary source for the presented research is the inventory left by the Historical Society, kept from 1881 to September 1919⁵² and from 1941 to 1944 (with additional entries: two from 1922 in German, one from 1928 and one from 1949 – both in Polish). The records were kept in German. Many annotations cannot be read due to the unclear handwriting, and many entries are imprecise, making it impossible to identify some objects. An aid in understanding and analysing the aforementioned ledger is a notebook with a list of coins, which was created in connection with the inventory of the collection, conducted in the years 1910-1912 (mainly by Pastor Schultze) and in later years by a pupil/student Erich Strödicke⁵³ (he was particularly involved in organizing the coin collection and is the author of a notebook that was updated until around 1917)⁵⁴ (Fig. 1). This list was also written in German. The coins are arranged geographically and chronologically, according to the order of the rulers' reign. The next inventory is the Polish list entitled Roman Coins, created in the interwar period⁵⁵, after the City Museum in Bydgoszcz took over the Society's collections. The last annotation contained therein dates from 1966. All these records were compared with the Society's reports published in the *Jahrbuch der Historischen Gesellschaft für den Netzedistrikt zu Bromberg*, and, from 1900, *Historische Monatsblätter für die Provinz Posen*. The reports contained information on donations and purchases of objects for the collection, which were often essential for identifying and reading inventory entries. During the research it was found that the documentation and published reports do not always match. Moreover, factual errors were often made in the designation of the rulers (e.g. confusing Faustina the Elder and the Younger), the denominations of the coins and the metals from which they were struck. An additional source was an archival list of items taken to Berlin

⁵² Garbaczewski 2007: 278.

⁵³ Strödicke died on the front at the end of World War I, in 1918.; *Historische Monatsblätter* 1918, 5-9: 95-96.

⁵⁴ *Historische Monatsblätter* 1911, 5: 79; 1912, 5: 79; 1913, 6: 95; 1914, 6: 95; 1917, 5-6: 96

⁵⁵ Determining the specific date of the inventory is very difficult. The cover of this notebook is made from a folder with a label bearing the year 1920. Hence, it can be assumed that the inventory was created after that year. Comparison of the handwriting with other inventories containing daily dates of coin acquisition allows us to assume that the entries regarding Roman coins date from before 1933.

⁴⁸ Ściesiński 2023: 101-102.

⁴⁹ At the same time, many medieval and modern coins were obtained from these areas, including hoards and gold coins.

⁵⁰ See no. 41.

⁵¹ See note 38.

in 1919, which probably also contains inaccuracies. This conclusion is supported by the presence of items on this list in the current collections and the absence of coins that are not included there and which were not present in the 1920s. In the latter case, however, one must take into account the possibility of their loss in another way before the inventory from the interwar period is compiled. We may not have the final version of this list. The sources for research on post-war finds are contemporary inventory ledgers and the accompanying documentation – accession register, card catalogue, photographic archive, archive of the Numismatics Department including correspondence, notes and official letters, as well as scientific publications of the Museum employees.

11.

Sort	Sort d. Menge	Jahr	Ort	Vermerk
<u>Antonine</u>				
1	22 1.3.	174.		
2	22 1.3.	1674.		
3	59 nicht mehr vorhanden			
4	13, 94 vorhanden			
5	1.3.	764.		
6	22 1.3.	174.		
7	nicht vorhanden			
8	22 1.3.	1674.		
9	22 1.3.	180.		
10	nicht vorhanden			
11	1.3.	428.		
12	1.3.	1218.		
13	1.3. 185.			
14	1.3. 985.			
15	1.3.	156.		

12.

Sort	Sort d. Menge	Jahr	Ort	Vermerk
16	nicht vorhanden			
17	59 579.			
18	22 1.3.	1674.		
19	1.3.	906.		
20	1.3.	1674.		
21	1.3.	767.		
22	2.3.	375.		
23	2.3.	524.		
24	1.3.	1351.		
25	1.3.	1162.		
26	2.3.	1251.		
27	1.3.	343.		
28	22 1.3.	1674.		
29	22 1.3.	1770.		
30	22 1.3. 1078.			
31	1.3.	1474.		
32	1.3.	1674.		
33	22 1.3.	1770.		
34	1.3.	1145.		
35	22 1.3.	1521.		
36	nicht vorhanden			
37	1.3.	1550.		
38	2.3.	1919.		
39	1.3.	1809.		
40	1.3.	1149.		
41	1.3.	1531.		

Fig. 1. A coin inventory from the collection of the Historical Society in Bydgoszcz by E. Strödicke. The presented pages contains a fragment of the list of Roman coins

Finds currently in the collections of the District Museum in Bydgoszcz

Inowrocław

1. Antoninianus, 276-282 AD, Probus, mint of Rome, RIC 200, inv. no. MOB Mo-4913, fig. 2⁵⁶

Obv: radiate mantled bust of Probus left, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, IMP PROBVS P F AVG, dotted border

Rev: Sol in quadriga leaping left, SOLI INVICTO, in exergue R thunderbolt Γ, dotted border

Billon, 3.390 g, diam. 20.3-20.9 mm, 7h

Comment: Coin purchased in store *Phila* in Bydgoszcz on 8 January 1942 as a find from Inowrocław (*Hohensalza*). In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins) no. 72. The description states the metal is copper and the diameter is 2 cm. The MOB collection includes a similar coin acquired in the 1920s or 1930s (in the inventory Roman coins no. 36, currently MOB Mo-4909). It was described as a denarius made of silver, probably due to the clearly preserved silver coating, with a diameter of 2.1 cm (in reality 19.1-21.1 mm). Based on the descriptions of both coins, it was assumed that the find from Inowrocław is an antoninianus MOB Mo-4913.



2. Antoninianus, 278 AD, Probus, mint of Rome, RIC 202, inv. no. MOB Mo-4915, fig. 3

Obv: radiate mantled bust of Probus left, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, IMP PROBVS AVG, dotted border

Rev: Sol in quadriga leaping left, SOLI INVICTO, in exergue R star B

Billon, 3.820 g, diam. 23.5-25.0 mm, 11h

Comment: Purchased in store *Phila* in Bydgoszcz on 8 January 1942 as a find from Inowrocław (*Hohensalza*). In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins) no. 73. The description states the metal is copper and the diameter is 2.3 cm.



3. Antoninianus, 285 AD, Diocletian, mint of Rome, RIC 161 var., inv. no. MOB Mo-4933, fig. 4

Obv: radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Diocletian to right, IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Rev: nude Jupiter standing front, head to left, holding thunderbolt in his right hand and long scepter in his left, IOVI CONSERVAT AVG, in exergue XXIG

Billon, 2.687 g, 21.4-22.9 mm, 6h

Comment: Purchased in store *Phila* in Bydgoszcz on 8 January, 1942 as a find from Inowrocław (*Hohensalza*). In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins) no. 74. There the figure on the reverse is described as Neptune.



Jeżewice (Łabiszyn commune), site 5 (41-37/46)

4. Solidus, c. 492 AD, Theodoric the Great (in the name of Anastasius I), mint of Milan, Hahn 1973, no. 16, Arslan 1989, AV 14, Metlich 2004, no 19a, Baldi 2014, no. 73., inv. no. MOB Mo-9683, fig. 5

Obv: helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing of Anastasius, holding spear in right hand over shoulder and shield with horseman and enemy motif, D N ANASTA – SIVS P P AVG, dotted border

Rev: Victory standing left, holding long cross, star in right field, 'P' (a monogram of the name Theodoric in the Gothic language – Piudareiks) in left field, star to right, VICTORI – A AVGGG, IMD monogram (Mediolanum), in exergue CON OB, dotted border

Gold, 4.417 g, diam. 21.3 mm, 6h

⁵⁶ Photographs by Wojciech Woźniak, MOB, and no. 41 by Andrzej Niedźwiecki, Ossolineum.

Elemental composition:⁵⁷

obv. – Au 98.738 %, Ag 1.058 %, Fe 0.203 %;

rev. – Au 98.587 %, Ag 1.086 %, Fe 0.327 %

Coordinates of the discovery site: 52.96794, 17.98769

Comment: The coin was discovered on 5 October 2002 by Mrs. Tamara Zajączkowska during surface surveys conducted as part of the Archaeological Photograph of Poland (AZP) by Mrs. Aneta Trzcńska-Kałużna. Deposited in MOB by the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Provincial Heritage Conservator.⁵⁸ On 26 July 2023, it has been transferred to the Museum's ownership.

Bibl.: Jarzęcki 2024 [in print].



Latkowo (Inowrocław commune), vicinity

5. Dupondius, 114-117 AD, Trajan, mint of Rome, RIC 676, inv. no. MOB Mo-4950, fig. 6

Obv: radiate and draped bust of Trajan to right, [IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTI]MO AVG GER [DAC PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P]

Rev: Trajan in military attire standing between two trophies, his head turned to left, [SENA]T[V]S PO[PVLVSQV]E ROMA[NVS], in exergue S C

Brass, 9.725 g, diam. 25.3-26.1 mm, 7h

Comment: In the inventory *Roman Coins* no. 6, described as a bronze coin. From the description it follows that it is a dupondius (*głowa ces. z koroną* – emperor's crowned head). The number HS 2114 was added in the margin. There comment *znalez. p. Latkowem* (found near Latkowo). In the collections from the interwar period there were only two coins of Trajan. Both were described as a find made near Latkowo (*p. Latkowem*). In the Society's ledger, there is a note stating that this is a donation

from Mr. Bussen of Latkowo, which includes two Roman coins from Latkowo, with the following addition: *beides Trajan, denar, Fo. Latkowo*; dopisek: *Vorhanden 24.2.12, Ausgestellt*. Both in the Society's ledger and in the literature, two Trajanic coins from Latkowo are described as denarii. The notebook describes three other silver coins of Trajan, but none of them are referenced by these TH numbers. The inventory numbers provided in the literature are found in the list of items exported to Berlin in 1919. Bibl.: Fredrich 1909: 19 (*Zwei Denare des Trajan. 1909 erworben*); Schultze 1910: 226 (*2 Denare des Kaisers Trajan. E. J. 2114 und 2115*); Fredrich 1913: 155 (*Die beiden Denare des Trajan*, gives their numbers: 2114-5).



6. Denarius, 112-114 AD, Trajan, mint of Rome, RIC 292, inv. no. MOB Mo-4971, fig. 7

Obv: laureate and draped bust of Trajan to right, [IMP T]RAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P

Rev: Trajan's Column surmounted by statue of Trajan, SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI

Silver, 2.610 g, diam. 18.1-19.3 mm, 7h

Comment: In the inventory *Roman Coins* no. 7. There comment *znalez. p. Latkowem* (found near Latkowo).

Bibl.: Fredrich 1909: 19 (*Zwei Denare des Trajan. 1909 erworben*); Schultze 1910: 226 (*2 Denare des Kaisers Trajan. E. J. 2114 und 2115*); Fredrich 1913: 155 (*Die beiden Denare des Trajan*, gives their numbers: 2114-5); Majewski 1949: 128; Gumowski 1958: 108 (*2 denary Trajana, z nich pierwszy przeszedł do Tow. Przyj. Nauk w Poznaniu, drugi do zbiorów bydgoskich*).



⁵⁷ Spectroscopic examination using an X-ray fluorescence (voltage 40 kV, time 40 s). We would like to thank the employees of NCP.art for conducting the research.

⁵⁸ *Kujawsko-Pomorski Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków*.

Panigródz Nowy (Gołańcz commune)

7. Antoninianus, 285/286 AD, Maximianus Herculus, mint of Rome, RIC 506, inv. no. MOB Mo-4937 (?), fig. 8

Obv: radiate, draped bust of Maximianus to right, IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, dotted border

Rev: Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt in his right hand and long sceptre in his left, IOVI CONSERVAT AVGG, in exergue XXIC, dotted border

Billon, 3.425 g, diam. 21.9-22.5 mm, 6h

Comment: In C. Fredrich's work, the coin is referred to as *AE II Galerius Maximianus (Zb 1521)*. The inventory number HS-1521 he provides pertains to three coins donated in 1896. Among these are two Roman coins (the Maximianus coin is not specifically mentioned) and one coin of Ptolemy X. The place of discovery is described as: *Frauentgarten, Kr. Wongrowitz (Panigródz Nowy, powiat Wągrowiec)*⁵⁹. In the *Roman Coins Inventory*, there are two coins of Maximianus (numbers 48 and 49). Coin number 48 is described as follows: *aw: Imp C Val Maximianus P F Aug, rew: Herkules chodzi z palma i maczugą (na lewo) / Herculi Pacifero, Δ Trewir*. On the margin, there is a note, likely from the interwar period, stating that this coin is missing from the collection. Under number 49, there is a coin identified as the one described in MOB Mo-4937. In the notebook listing coins, a coin of Galerius Maximianus is recorded on page 83, under number 37.

Bibl.: Fredrich 1913: 158.

**Pęchowo** (Złotniki Kujawskie commune)

8. Denarius, 90 AD, Domitian, mint of Rome, RIC² 692, inv. no. MOB Mo-7601, fig. 9

Obv: laureate head of Domitian to right, IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VIII, dotted border

Rev: Minerva standing front, head to left, holding a spear with her right hand, placing left hand

⁵⁹ The note in German about the place of discovery, written in a different handwriting, was likely added around 1912.

on hip, IMP XXI COS XV CENS P P P, dotted border

Silver, 3.076 g, diam. 19.0-20.0 mm, 6h

Comment: Purchased for the MOB collection on 23 May 1978 from a private individual. The coin was supposedly found by her 14-year-old son in July 1977.

**Żnin** (district)

9. Sestertius, 196 AD, Septimius Severus, mint of Rome, RIC 719c (?), inv. no. MOB Mo-4963, fig. 10

Obv: laureate bust of Septimius Severus to right, [L SEPT S]EV [PERT] A[VG IMP VIII]

Rev: Septimius Severus in military attire on horseback to right, raising his right hand, Virtus advancing right, head turned to left, leading horse with her right hand and holding vexillum in her left, [ADVE]NTI AVG [F]ELICISSIMO, in exergue S C

Bronze, 21.320 g, 27.3-29.0 mm, 6h

Comment: The coin of Septimius Severus was donated to the Society's collection in 1896 by the director of the gymnasium, [Wilhelm] Guttmann, from Bydgoszcz. It was entered under number HS-1479. The entry includes six Roman coins: *Sept. Severus, Nerva, Hadrian, Faustina jun* [?], *Caracalla, Constantine II*. This was the only coin of Septimius Severus in the Society's collection, and it was included in the notebook. The coin's number does not appear on the list of items removed to Berlin. In the interwar period, it remained the only coin of Septimius Severus in the Museum's collection. In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), it is listed under number 17, with a secondary comment added: *pow. żniński* (Żnin district). The following coins (numbers 10-12) are listed based on this note as likely finds from the Żnin district.



10. As, 96/97 AD, Nerva, mint of Rome, RIC 86, inv. no. MOB Mo-4951, fig. 11

Obv: laureate head of Nerva to right, IMP NER[VA CAES AVG P M] TR P COS III P P

Rev: Libertas standing to left, holding pileus in right hand and sceptre in left, LIB[ERTAS] PVBLICA, in fields S – C

Bronze, 13.262 g, diam. 26.0-26.3 mm, 6h

Comment: The coin was donated to the Society's collection by the director of the gymnasium, [Wilhelm] Guttman from Bydgoszcz in 1896 and entered under number HS-1479. In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), it is listed under number 5. Cf. no 8.



11. As, 214 AD, Caracalla, mint of Rome, RIC 531b (?), inv. no. MOB Mo-4953, fig. 12

Obv: laureate draped bust of Caracalla to right, ANTONINVS PIVS [AVG GERM]

Rev: Mars standing to left, holding Victory and resting left hand on shield, in fields S – C, PM TR P XVII IMP [III COS P P]

Bronze, 11.369 g, diam. 23.7-24.8 mm, 12h

Comment: The coin was donated to the Society's collection by the director of the gymnasium, [Wilhelm] Guttman from Bydgoszcz in 1896 and entered under number HS-1479. In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), it is listed under number 18. Cf. no 8.



12. Follis, 337-340 AD, Constantius II, mint of Thessalonica, RIC 56 (?), inv. no. MOB Mo-4939, fig. 13

Obv: pearl-diademed draped bust of Constantius II to right, CONSTANTIVS P F AVG, dotted border

Rev: two helmeted soldiers standing facing one another, each holding a spear and shield, one standard between them, GLORIA EXERCIVS, in exergue [SM]TS///, dotted border

Bronze, 1.324 g, diam. 15.6-16.7 mm, 5h

Comment: The coin was donated to the Society's collection by the director of the gymnasium, [Wilhelm] Guttman from Bydgoszcz in 1896 and entered under number HS-1479. In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), it is listed under number 52. Cf. no 8.



Probable finds from unknown places in the Province of Poznań

13. AE, 275-215 BC, Syracuse, Hieron II, inv. no. MOB Mo-4954, fig. 14.

Obv: head of Kore, wearing wreath of grain, to left

Rev: bull butting left

Bronze; 4.977 g, 17.8-19.6 mm, 6h

Comment: In the Society's inventory book, there is no clear entry regarding this coin. In the notebook listing coins, it is recorded on page 80, but without an inventory number (HS). In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), it is listed under number 57 and is clearly identified as MOB Mo-4954.

Bibl.: Fredrich 1909: 10 (*Ganz unbeglaubigen Fundortes sind oder sicher nicht in die Provinz gehören: [...] Hiero von Syrakus (264-216). AE. Samml. Bromb.*)



14. Denarius, 92/93 AD, Domitian, mint of Rome, RIC² 742, inv. no. MOB Mo-4898, fig. 15

Obv: laureate head of Domitian to right, IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XII, dotted border

Rev: Minerva standing front, head to left, holding a spear with her right hand, placing left hand on hip, IMP XXII C[OS XVI C]ENS P P P, dotted border

Silver, 2.878 g, diam. 17.8-18.2 mm, 5h

Comment: A donation from Mr. Mauwe of Bydgoszcz to the Historical Society in 1881. It was entered into the Society's inventory ledger under number 174. In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), it is listed under number 4.

Bibl.: Nehlipp 1888: 6, no. 3 (*Imp. Caes. Domit(ianus) Aug. Germ(anicus) P(ontifex) M(aximus) Tr(ibunicia) P(otestate) XII. Rv. Stehende Pallas. Umschrift unleslich. (81-96). Denar.*); Fredrich 1913: 158 (*Denare des Domitian (Jahrbuch 1888, 6, n. 3. Zb. 174)*).



15. Denarius, 141-161 AD, Faustina the Elder (posthumously), mint of Rome, RIC 363, inv. no. MOB Mo-4965, fig. 16

Obv: draped bust of Diva Faustina the Elder to right, DIVA FAVSTINA

Rev: female deity (Iuno or Vesta) seated to right and holding long sceptre, AVGV[STA]

Silver, 3.814 g, diam. 15.8-16.7 mm, 6h

Comment: C. Fredrich lists a denarius of Faustina the Younger as a find from an unspecified location, referencing G. Nehlipp's publication and assigning it the number HS-180. However, in the cited publication, HS-180 corresponds to a denarius of Faustina the Elder. The coin does not appear on the list of items removed to Berlin. In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), a coin matching this description is recorded under number 16 and can only be identified as the specimen MOB Mo-4965.

Bibl.: Nehlipp 1888: 6, no. 8 (*Diva Faustina (Gemahlin des Vorhergehenden [Antoninus Pius – G.F., K.J.]. Rv. Augusta. Thronende Juno. († 141). Denar.*); Fredrich 1913: 158.



16. Denarius, 163/164 AD, Marcus Aurelius, mint of Rome, RIC 81, inv. no. MOB Mo-4966, fig. 17

Obv: laureate bust of Marcus Aurelius to right, ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIACVS, dotted border

Rev: Armenia seated left on ground, before her vexillum and shield, [P]M TR P XVIII IMP II COS III, in exergue ARMEN

Silver, 2.606 g, diam. 17.1-17.7 mm, 12h

Comment: The coin was accepted into the Historical Society's collection in 1883 as a donation from city councillor Franke of Bydgoszcz. In the Society's inventory ledger, under number HS-438, it was entered together with a Polish *trojak* of Stanisław August Poniatowski from 1767. There is also a reference to G. Nehlipp's publication. The presence of this coin was noted on 15 November 1912. In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), a coin matching this description is recorded under number 13 and corresponds to MOB Mo-4966.

Bibl.: Nehlipp 1888: 6, no. 9 (*M. Antoninus Aug. Armeniacus (Mark Aurel, 161-180). Rv. ... Tr. P. XVIII Imp. II. Cos. III Gefangener; darunter Armen*); Fredrich 1913: 158 (*Jahrbuch 1888, 6, n. 9. Zb. 438*).



17. Sestertius, 161-175 AD, Faustina the Younger, mint of Rome, RIC 1651, inv. no. MOB Mo-4961, fig. 18

Obv: draped bust of Faustina the Younger to right, [FAVST]INA AVGVSTA, dotted border

Rev: Juno standing left, holding patera in right hand and long sceptre in left, peacock at her feet, [IVNO]NI REG[INAE], in fields S – C

Bronze, 18.974 g, diam. 29.3-31.5 mm, 11h

Comment: C. Fredrich incorrectly lists the number HS-2592 (there is no record of a Faustina coin under this number); however, it is likely a reference to HS-2594, which was identified during the 1912 inventory and recorded as acquired after 1888. Under this number, six Roman coins are listed: 2 *Domitian, Antoninus Pius, Gordianus denar, Faustina jun., Tetricus*. In the notebook listing coins, a coin of Faustina the Younger is recorded on page 82, position 32, and assigned the number HS-2594. In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), there are two bronze coins of Faustina the Younger, listed under numbers 14 and 15 (currently numbered MOB Mo-4960 and Mo-4961). However, their identification with the HS numbers is not possible.

Bibl: Fredrich 1913: 158 (*AE I. Faustina senior (Zb. 2592)*).



18. AE, 242/243 AD, Gordian III, mint of Viminacium, inv. no. MOB Mo-4944, fig. 19

Obv: laureate, draped bust of Gordian III to right, [IMP CA]JES M ANT GORDIANVS [AVG]

Rev: Moesia standing left, at left bull, at right lion, [P M S C]OL VIM, in exergue AN IIII

Bronze, 13.334 g, diam. 27.8-28.2 mm, 12h

Comment: A coin was donated to the Society's collection in 1894 by councillor Franke from Bydgoszcz. In the Society's inventory ledger, under number HS-1328, as recorded by C. Fredrich, there is information about the donation of a copper coin of Gordian. Its presence was noted on 15 November 1912. In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), there was a bronze coin of Gordian III, listed under number 20, whose description matches the specimen identified as MOB Mo-4944.

Bibl: Fredrich 1913: 158 (*AE II. Gordian (Zb. 1328)*).



19. AE, c. 332-333 AD, Urbs Roma, mint of Trier, RIC 542, inv. no. MOB Mo-4938, fig. 20

Obv: helmeted bust of Roma to left, VRBS ROMA

Rev: She-wolf standing to left, suckling twins, two stars above, in exergue T R P

Bronze, 1.885 g, diam. 16.4-16.6 mm, 6h

Comment: Entered into the Society's inventory book in 1912 under number HS-2590, as a discovery during inventorying. The entry was made based on G. Nehlipp's publication. It was described as: *Römische Kuppermünze Zeit Constantin d.fr. VI Romakopf, Rv. Wölfin mit dem Zwillingen*. In the notebook listing coins, it is recorded on page 83,

under number 39. In the inventory *Monety rzymskie* (Roman coins), there was an identical coin, presumably the same as the one described by C. Fredrich, listed under number 51 and identified with specimen number MOB Mo-4938.

Bibl: Nehlipp 1888: 6, no. 1; Fredrich 1913: 158.



Finds in the collections of the Historical Society in Bydgoszcz that are not currently in the collections of the Museum

Balczewo (Inowrocław commune)

20. 2 denarii, 98-117 AD, Trajan

Comment: In the Society's inventory, under number HS-764, there is information about two coins (note: *2 römische (Trajan) ausgestellt, Vorhanden 9.3.12*), but the *Zeitschrift* mentions only one coin. These were donated in 1889 by the landowner Busse of Balczewo among 99 coins found in Balczewo. On the list of removed items, two Trajan coins are listed under this number.

Bibl.: *Zeitschrift* 1890: LII (*eine Silbermünze von Trajan (dort gefunden)*); Fredrich 1909: 15 (*Denar des Trajan*); Fredrich 1913: 154 (*Noch ein Denar des Trajan in Sammlung Bromberg Zb. 764*); Gumowski 1958: 108 (2 denary Trajana); Zielonka 1969: 193 (2 denary Trajana).

Junczewo (Janowiec Wielkopolski commune)

21. Aureus, 269-271 AD, Victorinus, Southern Gallic Mint, RIC 16

Obv: head of Victorinus to right, IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG

Rev: bull and eagle with wreath in his beak, LEG V MACIDONICA P F

Pierced

Comment: Acquired by the Historical Society in 1888 as a donation from the official [Franz] Reichert. Entered into the inventory ledger under the number HS-707 (note: *Vorhanden 9.3.12*, note: *Ausgestellt*). Despite the comment *Ausgestellt*, the item does not appear on the list of objects removed.

Bibl.: *Zeitschrift* 1889, XX-XXI; Fredrich 1909: 18; Majewski 1949:122; Gumowski 1958: 111; Bursche 1996: 191 (erroneously RIC 26a).

Olszewice (Inowrocław commune)

22. Denarius, 103-111 AD, Trajan, mint of Rome, C 425, RIC 194

Obv: laureate draped bust of Trajan to right, IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS V PP

Rev: Victory, naked to waist, standing to left, holding wreath in right hand, palm in left, and leaning on column, SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI

23. Denarius, 192 AD ?, Commodus

Rev: Fortuna standing

Comment: C. Fredrich lists the inventory number HS-2245. This refers to a donation from 1910 by Inspector Feige of Latkowo, consisting of three coins, including two Roman coins, found in Olszewice. In the inventory book, next to the entry for a coin of Trajan, there is a note: *Coh. 425*. Based on this, we provide a description of the coin and a reference to RIC. For the Commodus coin, the description states: *Auscheinend Commodus Rückseite steht Fortuna. № in Cohen nicht feststellen*. Along with the coins, a ring found in Latkowo was also donated. Note: *Vorhanden 14.3.12, 2 röm. Ausgestellt*. The inventory number appears on the list of items taken to Berlin in 1919.

Bibl.: Fredrich 1913: 156; Gumowski 1958: 109 (*ca 1912 r.*); Zielonka 1969: 198 (*w 1912 r.*).

Ostrowąs (Aleksandrów Kujawski commune)

24. AE (follis?), 383-388 AD, Magnus Maximus, mint of Lugdunum, RIC 32 (?)

Rev: standing figure and kneeling figure, REPARATIO REIPUBLICAE, S.C., LVG

25. 2 bronze coins (bilon?), ca. 270 AD, Claudius Gothicus (posthumously), RIC 257, 259-264 (?)

Rev: altar, [CONSECRATIO?]

26. AE, 270-273 AD, Tetricus I

Obv: laureate head to right, ... PF AVG

Rev: illegible

Comment: In the inventory ledger of the Society, under the numer 313, there is a record of a donation

from the landowner (*Gutsbesitzer*) Timm of Ostrowąs from 1882: 12 coins, including 5 Roman ones; note: *3 röm. vorhanden 25.2.12*; note: *3 römische ausgestellt (Fo. Prov. Posen) 2 nicht ...*. The inventory number appears on the list of items taken to Berlin in 1919. The number HS-504, incorrectly cited by Friedrich, is likely a clerical error, as it does not correspond to a coin. It is presumably HS-564. This is a donation from 1885 by the landowner (*Gutsbesitzer*) Timm of Ostrowąs: a Roman coin, note: *Tetricus (Ausgestellt) Fo. Ostrowask*, note: *Vorhanden 24.2.12*, with the inventory number appearing on the list of items taken to Berlin in 1919. A coin of Magnus Maximus is recorded in the notebook listing coins on page 82, under number 27, with the additional note TH-313/a. Two coins of Claudius Gothicus are noted in the notebook on page 82, under number 22, with assigned numbers TH-313/b-c. Since the dates of the entries for the coins from Ostrowąs suggest that they were part of a group of 20 ancient coins described in 1888 by G. Nehlipp, we provide their descriptions based on this publication and after comparison with the content of the notebook compiled by Strödicke.

Bibl.: Nehlipp 1888: 6-7, nos. 16 (*Imp. Claudius (Gothicus). (268-270). As*), 17 (*Tetricus [...] Sesterz*), 20 (*Magnus Maximus*); Friedrich 1913: 158 (*Ostrowask oder Ostrowarsk, südlich von Thorn, bei Alexandrovo. AE II. 1. Tetricus. 2-3. Claudius Gothicus (?)*). 4. *Magnus Maximus (383-388). Sammlung Bromberg, Zb. 504. 313*); Gumowski 1958: 107.

Panigródz Nowy (Gołańcz commune)

27. A bronze coin, 116-80 BC, Ptolemy IX

Obv: head of Zeus Ammon to right

Rev: eagle standing to left on thunderbolt, club in field to left

Comment: It was among the 3 coins donated in 1896 by Otto Bonin from Okole (*Schleusenau*, now a district of Bydgoszcz). The entry under number HS-1521 refers to 3 coins, including 2 Roman coins and 1 coin of Ptolemy X. The place of discovery is described as *Frauengarten, Kr. Wongrowitz*. The number appears on the export list. This coin was not a part of the Museum's collections during the inter-war period.

Bibl.: Jahrbuch 1897: 53; Fredrich 1909: 10 (*Ptolemaeus X (117-81)*); Friedrich 1913: 154 (*Ptolemaeus X Soter*); Mielczarek 1989: 145 (*Ptolemy IX Soter II (116-80, mint: Tyre)*).

Parchanie-Parcele (Dąbrowa Biskupia commune)

28. A bronze coin, 139-180 AD,
Marcus Aurelius

Comment: It was donated in 1893 by the teacher F. Krause from Szpital near Parchanie, along with 17 Polish and Brandenburg coins. It is recorded under number HS-1228, with the note: *Vorh. 12.11.12*. This inventory number is not on the export list, but also in the ledger *Monety rzymskie*.

Bibl.: Jahrbuch 1894: 89-90 (*Von Herrn Lehrer F. Krause, Szpital bei Parchanie: 17 polnische brandenburgische Münzen, römische Kupfermünze (M. Aurelianus)*); Fredrich 1913: 156 (podał numer 1228, *1 moneta rzymska M. Aureliusz*); Majewski 1949: 138; Gumowski 1958: 109 (*2 denary Marka Aureliusza i kamea*);⁶⁰ Zielonka 1969: 198.

Płonkowo (Rojewo commune)

29. A bronze coin, 117-138 AD, Hadrian

Comment: In 1893, the owner in Płonkowo, Degener, donated 1 Roman coin. It is recorded in the Society's collections under the number HS-1195. There is also a note indicating that the coin was discovered during the cleaning of a pond (*beim Ausräumen des Sees*). In the notebook, on page 82, no. 30, it is identified as a coin of Hadrian. This inventory number is not on the export list.

Bibl.: Jahrbuch 1894: 89; Fredrich 1909: 21; Fredrich 1913: 156 (podał numer 1195, *AE I von Hadrian*); Majewski 1949: 138; Gumowski 1958: 109 (*przy osuszaniu stawu ca 1894 r. znaleziono 1 duży brąz cesarza Hadriana*); Zielonka 1969: 199

Samostrzel (Sadki commune)

or **Żerniki** (Janowiec Wielkopolski commune)

30. AE, 246-222 BC, Ptolemy III Euergetes

Obv: head of Zeus

Rev: eagle standing on thunderbolt

Comment: The coin was donated to the Society's collections in 1896 and recorded under number HS-2520, along with two Roman coins (see no. 7). Recorded in 1912 during the inventory with a note stating that it was acquired before 1899 from Bernhard Bniński. In the notebook on page 80, no. 1. The object is on the export list.

Bibl.: Fredrich 1909: 10 (*Ptolemaeus III Euergetes (247-222) AE. Av. Kopf des Zeus. Rv. Adler*

mit Blitzbündel. „Fundort sicher im Netzedistrikt, wahrscheinlich Feldmarck Samostrzel (Kreis Wirsitz)“. *Sammlung Bromberg (n. 22). Mitteilung von Hrn Prof. E. Schmidt.*); Fredrich 1913: 153-154 (*Die Bronze von Ptolemaeus III Euergetes (Sammlung Bromberg Zb, 2520; Münzkatalog S. 80, 1) ist nach einer beiliegenden Notiz vom Grafen B. Bninski gefunden worden beim Graben in der Ruine der Burg Drya Zernicki an der Welna im Kreise Wongrowitz*); Zakrzewski 1938: 61 (*Samostrzel*); Mielczarek 1989: 150 (*Żerniki, gm. Janowiec Wielkopolski; doubtful find*); Zakrzewski 2023: 85 (*Samostrzel*).

Skalmierowice (Janikowo commune)

31. Denarius, 193 AD, Didia Clara, mint of Rome, RIC 10

Obv: DIDIA CLARA AVG

Rev: HILAR TEMP

Comment: In 1886, it was donated to the TH collections by the landowner Schendel from Skalmierowice, recorded under number TH-599, with the note: *Vorhanden 24.2.12*. The inventory number is listed among the objects exported to Berlin in 1919.

Bibl.: Nehlipp 1888: 6, no. 14; Jahrbuch 1888: 78; Fredrich 1909: 23 (*Skalmierowitz, Kreis Strelno*); Majewski 1949: 146; Gumowski 1958: 110; Zielonka 1969: 202 (*Skalmierowice, grom. Janikowo (lub Skalmierowice, grom. Latkowo)*).

Stanomin (Dąbrowa Biskupia commune)

32. Denarius, 42 BC, C. Clodius, mint of Rome, Cr. 494/23

Obv: head of Apollo

Rev: Diana Lucifera standing facing, holding two long torches, P. CLODIVS M. F.

Comment: It was donated to the HS collections in 1909 by the landowner Steller (a total of 16 different coins, without a detailed description). It is recorded under number HS-2156. The object does not appear on the export list or in the inventory of Roman coins (*Monety rzymskie*).

Bibl.: Fredrich 1913: 157 (provided the number 2156, 1, coin catalog 99, *Gefunden in Ringwall von Standau bei Zduny*); Maas 1932: 55; Gumowski 1958: 109 (*1 denar republikański G. Klaudiusza z 43 r.*); Zielonka 1969: 199.

Szpital (Gniewkowo commune)

33. Unspecified coin, 161-169 AD, Lucius Verus

⁶⁰ It's about a ring with a gem, MOB A-8137.

34. A bronze coin, 139-180 AD,
Marcus Aurelius

Comment: There is no clear entry in the Society's ledger. Based on the informations in the literature and after comparing with the list of coins in the notebook, it can be assumed that this is probably the number HS-905. It was identified based on the information about the coin of Lucius Verus (in the notebook, page 81, no. 14, with the assigned number HS-905). The inventory under this number records: *10 Münzen, darunter ein römische Silber von L. Verus; F.O. Spital Kr. Hohensalza*. In the notebook, the coin of Antoninus Pius and the coin of Marcus Aurelius do not have an identified HS number.

Bibl.: Jahrbuch 1894: 89-90; Fredrich 1909: 23 (*1. Münze des L. Verus. 2. AE Marcus Aurelius*); Majewski 1949: 150; Gumowski 1958: 109; Zielonka 1969: 200 (*denary Lucjusza Werusa (161-169), Hadriana (117-138), Antonina Piusa (138-161) oraz monetę brązową Marka Aureliusa (161-180)*).

Wierzchosławice (Gniewkowo commune)

35. Denarius, ca. 160-161 AD,
Faustina the Younger

Rev: female figure with children, legend illegible
Comment: The coin was discovered during ploughing (*beim Pflügen*) and handed over to the editorial office of the *Bromberger Zeitung* on 16 August 1874. From there, it was transferred to the collection of the Historical Society in Kwidzyn (?). In the earliest publication concerning this find, the empress depicted on the coin was identified as the wife of Antoninus Pius. Based on the description, it can be inferred that a fragment of the legend was cited: FAVSTINA AVG. The remaining part was either illegible or deliberately omitted. Given that examples of other finds from the 19th and early 20th centuries show frequent confusion in descriptions between Faustina the Elder and Faustina the Younger, this possibility must also be considered for the coin from Wierzchosławice. On denarii of Faustina the Elder minted during her lifetime, the legends FAVSTINA AVG ANTONINI AVG P P were used (e.g., RIC 327), while some posthumous coins featured the legend DIVA AVG FAVSTINA (e.g., RIC 387). On denarii of Faustina the Younger minted during the lifetime of Antoninus Pius, the legends FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL (e.g., RIC 500) were used. On later coins, the legend FAVSTINA AVGVSTA appears. In such cases, the form of the legend cited in the publication may have resulted from the partial illegibility of the coin. Based on the earliest

information regarding this find, it can be inferred that the coin was transferred to Kwidzyn,⁶¹ as the Historical Society in Bydgoszcz was not established only in 1880. It is possible that after the establishment of the Historical Society in Bydgoszcz, the coin was transferred to its collection. Authors who stated that it was part of the Society's collection might have known this from another, now unknown source (e.g., an artefact card). However, why did they cite the 1879 publication? The coin described as *Faustina, Denar* was added to the collection of the Historical Society in Bydgoszcz in 1881 (recorded under number HS-180). It was the only Roman coin among the seven transferred at that time (the note regarding the donor is illegible). Among the 20 ancient coins in the collection of the Historical Society in 1888, described by G. Nehlipp, there was one denarius of Faustina the Elder, identified with coin MOB Mo-4965 (see no. 15), and one denarius of Faustina the Younger. In the notebook listing the coins, the following were recorded: A coin of Faustina the Elder (page 81, no 9, assigned number HS-180). A coin of Faustina the Younger (page 81, no 13, assigned number HS-256, with a reverse depicting a woman with children), marked as found in Wierzchosławice. Two coins described as *Faustina jun.* (page 82, nos. 31 and 32, assigned numbers HS-1479 and HS-2594). In the inventory ledger, entry HS-256 refers to four coins, including those of Faustina and Commodus. A later comment was added, which we interpreted as *F. O. Provinz gef.* Following Strödike, who compiled the coin list in the notebook, we identify the coin found in Wierzchosławice as a denarius of Faustina the Younger. We would like to emphasize, however, that this is an interpretation, not information confirmed by other sources known to us. Based on catalogue analogies, it can be stated that the full legend on the obverse of the described coin would have been: FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, while the reverse legend would be either TEMPOR FELIC or FECVND AVGVSTAE. In both cases, it would be a denarius struck around 160-161 AD.

Bibl.: Zeitschrift 1879: 96 (*Eine römische Silbermünze der Faustina Aug(usta), Gattin des Anton-*

⁶¹ The Scientific Society under the name *Copernicus Verein für Wissenschaft und Kunst* also existed in Toruń from 1851. The numismatic collection of this institution was later taken over by the District Museum in Toruń. Currently, its collection does not include any coins of Faustina the Elder. However, it does contain one denarius of Faustina the Younger (obv: FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, rev: HILARITAS), Krzyżanowska 1985: 69.

inus Pius. Sie wurde von Hrn. Grisczynski beim Pflügen gefunden und an 16. Aug. 1874 der Redaktion der Bromberger Zeitung eingefandt, welche sie dem Vereins-Museum zum Geschenk machte. (Brief der Redaktion der Bromberger Zeitung vom 20. Febr. 1877, begleitet von dem Schreiben des Einfenders.); Lissauer 1887: 145 (Hier wurde eine römische Silbermünze der Faustina sen. gefunden und die Sammlung d. h. V. zu Bromberg übergeben. Zeitschr. III S. 96); Nehlipp 1888: 6, no. 11 (Faustina Augusta (die jüngere; Mark Aurelius Gemahlin). Rv. Frau und Kinder. Umschrift unleserlich († 175). Denar.); Fredrich 1909: 25 (Denar einer Faustina. Sammlung Bromberg); Zielonka 1969: 201.

Wonorze (Dąbrowa Biskupia commune)

36. Denarius, 113-114 AD, Trajan, mint of Rome, C 404, RIC 271-272
 Obv: laureate bust of Trajan to right, IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P
 Rev: Felicitas standing front, head to left, holding caduceus in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left, SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI
37. Denarius, 104-111 AD, Trajan, mint of Rome, C 405, RIC 190
 Obv: IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P
 Rev: Pax standing facing, head left, holding olive-branch in her right hand and cornucopia in her left, right foot on Dacian captive, SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI
38. Denarius, 117 AD, Hadrian, mint of Rome, C 874, RIC 11, RIC² 60-63
 Obv: draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian to right, IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIANO AVG DIVI TRA
 Rev: Justitia seated left, holding patera in her right hand and sceptre in her left, PARTH F DIVI NER NEP, in exergue IVSTITIA
39. Sestertius, 128-129 AD, Hadrian, mint of Rome, C 817, RIC 970, RIC² 988-989
 Obv: laureate head of Hadrian to right, HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P
 Rev: Hilaritas standing left, holding palm branch in her right hand and cornucopia in her left,

small boy standing to left, girl standing to right, in fields S – C, HILARITAS P R, in exergue COS III

Comment: The coins were acquired through purchase from Dr. Regling of Berlin. They were entered into the Society's collections in 1909 under number HS-2172. M. Schultze, and later C. Fredrich, referred to the H. Cohen catalogue when describing these coins. Based on this, we provide descriptions of the coins and references to RIC. The coins are not mentioned in the notebook but are listed on the export list.

Bibl. Schultze 1910: 226 (*Ostburg (Wonorce)*); Fredrich 1913: 156 (*Ostburg, früher Wonorce*); Majewski 1949: 157 (*Wonorce*); Gumowski 1958: 109 (*Wonorce*).

Unknown locality

40. 22 greek coins

Comment: In the inventory ledger of the Society, under number HS-1202, 22 coins are recorded. They were donated by *Oberlehrer* Dr. [Ludwig] Chrenthal. The information provided by C. Fredrich regarding the number of coins is clearly incorrect. The coins were neither on the export list nor in the Museum's collections during the interwar period.

Bibl.: Jahrbuch 1894: 89 (22 *griechische Münzen*); Fredrich 1909: 10 (26 *griechische Münzen in Sammlung Bromberg: Jahrb. Bromb. 1894, 89. 3*).

Registered finds that did not reach the MOB collections

Chelmiczki or Chelmce (Kruszwica commune)?

41. Aureus, 145-161 AD, Antoninus Pius, mint of Rome, RIC 147b; Ossolineum collections, inv. no. A 5872, fig. 21⁶²
 Obv: barehead bust of Antoninus Pius to right, ANTONINVS AVG P P, dotted border
 Rev: Roma seated left, holding palladium in right hand and spear in left, TR POT COS IIII, dotted border

Gold, 6.946 g, diam. 18.4-19.8 mm, 5h, pierced

Comment: In November or December 1990, a resident of the village Chelmiczki showed this coin to Barbara Pietroń, an employee of the MOB, likely offering it for sale. He allowed a mould to be using

⁶² Photographs by Andrzej Niedźwiecki, Ossolineum.

plastic material and provided his address. Information about the coin is stored in the MOB archive among notes on finds, although the word „find” was recorded with a question mark. In 1994, the coin was donated to the Ossolineum by the Society of Friends of the Ossolineum.⁶³

Bibl.: Sukiennik 1996: 20, no. 68.



An analysis of the MOB archives, encompassing the activities of this institution and the Historical Society, its predecessor, has yielded a range of findings regarding ancient coin discoveries from the Kuyavia and Pałuki regions. These coins have been incorporated into the Bydgoszcz collections from 1880 to the present day. The comparison of various types of archival materials with publications has made it possible to supplement a range of information. Among other findings, errors were identified that occurred at various stages of the processes related to the acquisition of coins for the collection, their documentation, and publication. Conflicting issues were identified, with more plausible explanations suggested or alternative resolutions proposed. An important outcome is the ability to comment on certain interpretations known from the literature and to demonstrate the foundations on which they were based. Additionally, our work has resulted in introducing previously unpublished information into academic circulation regarding discoveries made in the post-war period, as well as during World War II and before World War I. We identified which ancient coins in the MOB collections originate from discoveries in the Kujawy and Pałuki regions, enabling them to be used as verified sources for future studies. We also organised and supplemented information about coin finds that have been lost. This enhanced their potential value as sources while also helping to estimate the losses sustained by the *Bydgoszcz collections*. Among them are specimens so distinctive that it may be possible to locate them in other collections in the future, or at least aid in pursuing this goal. This could also help establish the provenance of specimens listed in other collections as

acquired from private individuals without knowledge of where (even approximately) or under what circumstances they were discovered. It is not out of the question that these coins could be recovered for the institution to which they were originally donated as part of the cultural heritage of Kuyavia and Pałuki. The example of the aureus from Chełmiczki, which fortunately remained in Poland along with information about its place of discovery, demonstrates that such searches can yield surprising results.

Among the ancient coin finds from Kujawy and Pałuki that were added to the Bydgoszcz collections, the largest number were Greek coins, with as many as 25 specimens. It should be noted, however, that this number includes a group of 22 coins discovered at an unknown location, and this information could not be verified. There is one coin from the Republic period, three from the 1st century AD, 21 from the 2nd century (including the coin from Chełmiczki), ten from the 3rd century, three from the 4th century, and one from the 5th century. Excluding the Greek coins, we can observe that the proportions between coins from different centuries show certain similarities to the chronology of finds recorded in other parts of Poland.⁶⁴ We would like to emphasize, however, that the numbers presented should not, in themselves, serve as the basis for drawing conclusions regarding the influx of coins to Kuyavia and Pałuki. In our opinion, such conclusions should be drawn based on larger groups of coins. We can, however, observe the diversity of ancient coins that came to Kujawy and Pałuki, and the fact that the Historical Society – and later the Museum – sought to obtain as complete a picture of this phenomenon as possible.

In comparison with the results of research conducted by other authors on finds from the Bydgoszcz and Krajna regions, we have obtained a complete picture of the ancient coin finds recorded by the Historical Society and the Museum in Bydgoszcz from 1880 until the publication of this work. We hope that similar studies will be undertaken in other institutions and collections that contain ancient coins found in Kuyavia and Pałuki.

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⁶³ We would like to thank Dr. Łukasz Koniarek and Dr. Adam Degler for kindly providing information about this coin and its photos along with consent to publication.

⁶⁴ E.g. Kubiak 1979: 10.

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