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Studies

NUMISMATICS

ROMAN COINS – NON-ROMAN OWNER. THE HOARD OF ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS FROM BISTRIȚA – POȘOT FOREST, ROMANIA

Abstract: For decades the analysis of hoards was frequently focusing on the moment of burial/hiding/deposition. The latest coin has served either as an absolute index for dating or, more reasonable, as a *terminus post quem*. But what happens when the coin is misleading the dating of the hoard? The paper presents such a case when the time span between the latest coin and the artefact found with them indicates that the burial took place a century(ies) later.

Keywords: *coin hoard, iron head axe, Roman Empire, Chernyakhiv Culture.*

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“The convergence approach between the legislation on the statute of metal detecting in Romania and the increase of understanding on the meaning of protecting the cultural heritage from the side of metal detectorists has led in the last decade to the increase of reported hoards discovered by metal detecting.”¹

On this line, the present paper submits to your attention another monetary discovery found while metal detecting.

A small hoard was found on the 26th of April 2022, by Dan Abrudan, while metal detecting in the Poșot Forest, locality of Bistrița, Bistrița-Năsăud County, Romania (map 1).

The hoard consists of 20 Roman imperial denarii, 1 imitation of an imperial denarius and an iron axe (see catalogue). The distribution of coins by issuers indicates the following structure: Trajan – 1; Hadrian – 4; Antoninus Pius – 1; Antoninus Pius for Marcus Aurelius (Caesar) – 1; Antoninus Pius for Faustina II (Augusta) – 1; Antoninus Pius for Faustina I (Diva) – 2; Marcus Aurelius for Lucius Verus (Augustus) – 2; Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II (Augusta) – 4; Marcus Aurelius for Antoninus Pius (Divus) – 1; Marcus Aurelius for Faustina II (Diva) – 2; Commodus – 1 (see catalogue) and 2 imitations of a denarii: one coin portraying Faustina II and one depicting, probably, Marcus Aurelius (see catalogue, nos. 20-21). The earliest coin was issued in AD 110 (see catalogue, no. 1) while the latest one in AD 188-189 (catalogue, no. 19).²

¹ GĂZDAC/ZĂGREANU 2022, 33.

² The imitation coins were not taken into account as the time of their manufacture cannot be precisely established and we must resume only to a *terminus post quem*.

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During Roman imperial time, the findspot would have been located in the province of Dacia, sub-region of Dacia Porolissensis, within a rural area (map 2).

At the first sight one can ask, what could a person buy with 21 denarii in the time of Commodus (AD 180-192)?

At the moment, from the territory of the former Roman province of Dacia no evidence on the prices of daily transactions dated precisely has survived to nowadays. However, a list of products bought, probably for a banquet of a guild (*collegium*) has survived on one of the wax tablets from *Alburnus Maior* (Roşia Montană) in Roman Dacia (map 2).³ This wax tablet is dated between AD 131 and AD 167.⁴ Among other products that were bought, the list states that 5 lambs cost 18 denarii, while 1 piglet cost 5 denarii.⁵ Although the prices are over 30 years older than the moment when, probably, the hoard under study was buried/hidden, it can be assumed that 133 denarii may have represented some small fortune in the second half of the 2nd century AD.

Regarding the salaries, the only evidence, for our topic (both, the amount of money and the date) is a military payment. The Roman military Records 70 mention a *stipendium* (instalment) of 84 denarii and 15¼ obols paid to a *miles cohortis*.⁶ As there were three annual instalments in the Roman army, mathematically (stoppages not included), we may expect an annual payment of 252 denarii for a foot soldier of a cohort.

At first sight, the 21 denarii presented here may look like a small fortune of someone.

Similar hoards were discovered on the territory of the Roman Empire as well as beyond its borders.

The largest database of Roman coin hoards – Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire project⁷ – reveals 26 hoards that, at the moment, include 20-30 denarii, ending with coins of Commodus. Fourteen of these hoards were entirely recovered and eleven of them consist of denarii only (see map). The distribution of these eleven hoards indicates that eight of them come from the territories outside the Roman Empire: Delmenhorst-Dwoberg,⁸ Schlieben⁹ (Germany); Hvarnum Kaer¹⁰ (Denmark); Kamenka¹¹ (Belarus); Hörsne¹², Folkerdarve¹³ (Sweden); Kryżanówek¹⁴, East-Mazovia¹⁵ (Poland) and only three from various regions of the Roman Empire: Ain El Djenan¹⁶ (Algeria), Fläsch¹⁷ (Switzerland); Barham Downs¹⁸ (England) (map 4).

At the first sight, this monetary discovery can be regarded as small coin assembly hidden/buried sometimes

towards the end of Commodus' reign (AD 192) or the very next years.

However, there are some particular aspects that may raise a question mark on such hypothesis.

The structure of this hoard, the distribution of similar finds – mostly, beyond the Roman frontiers in Europe –, the poor state of preservation of most of the coins, proving quite a long period of circulation, the presence of imitations of 'barbarous' style, are all patterns of hoards belonging to cultures located outside the Roman empire, e.g. Przeworsk, Wielbark, Chernyakhiv.¹⁹

According to A. Dymowski and K. Myzgin, "both hoards and small (stray) finds [...] of Roman coins show a strong domination of 1st-2nd century denarii, late Nero (54-68) to early Septimius Severus (193-211)".²⁰

Practically, the Bistrița-Poșot hoard would fit into type D of Dymowski-Myzgin category of hoards from Barbaricum, sub type D-1: "Deposits of a characteristic chronological structure with features similar to both B-type (especially in part up to Antoninus Pius) and C-type (especially in part from Marcus Aurelius) hoards. [...] The latest coins are Commodus or Septimius Severus (not numerous)".²¹ According to the same authors, the outflow from the Roman Empire occurred in the first years of Septimius Severus' reign spreading on the territories of the Przeworsk-Wielbark-Chernyakhiv cultures and Gotland.²²

As noticed: "As a result of a long use of 1st-2nd century denarii until the Migration Period a part of them became seriously worn. The first to be so affected were older coins (up to Hadrian)".²³ This aspect it is easily sighted at the coins of the hoard under study here (see Catalogue).

On the territory of Romania, similar hoards were discovered at Ciolpani,²⁴ Măgura,²⁵ Puriceni²⁶ and Ghirișa.²⁷

As it has been clearly stated: "The comparative analysis of hoards from Central and Eastern European Barbaricum, as well as from Scandinavian finds, once again highlights the crucial issue of the time and direction of the inflow of 1st-2nd (3rd) century Roman coinage to the Barbarian environment, and is relevant for the much-discussed question of the origin of the Chernyakhiv culture and the connections between continental Barbaricum and the Baltic islands. We can see that Roman 1st-2nd century denarii, whether found in hoards or in small finds, are a direct reflection on a complex of cultural and historical processes taking place in Barbaricum during the Roman Period and the Migration Period, between the 2nd and 5th centuries, or even later."²⁸

The presence of the imitations in the hoard under study, is also a frequent aspect for the hoards of Roman

³ RUSSU 1975, 243-246.

⁴ RUSSU 1975, 175.

⁵ RUSSU 1975, 244, 246.

⁶ SPEIDEL 1992, 92.

⁷ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/>.

⁸ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/17271> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

⁹ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/17346> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

¹⁰ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/13118> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

¹¹ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/17421> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

¹² <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/15588> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

¹³ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/15520> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

¹⁴ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/13461> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

¹⁵ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/13739> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

¹⁶ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/4853> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

¹⁷ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/6528> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

¹⁸ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/1112> (accessed on May 25, 2023).

¹⁹ DYMOWSKI/MYZGIN 2014, 39-69; MYZGIN/DYMOWSKI/CHEMURANOV 2020, 359-383.

²⁰ DYMOWSKI/MYZGIN 2014, 42.

²¹ DYMOWSKI/MYZGIN 2014, 68.

²² DYMOWSKI/MYZGIN 2014, 68.

²³ DYMOWSKI/MYZGIN 2014, 68.

²⁴ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/16340> (accessed on May 26, 2023).

²⁵ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/5275> (accessed on May 26, 2023).

²⁶ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/5272> (accessed on May 26, 2023).

²⁷ <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/2946> (accessed on May 26, 2023).

²⁸ DYMOWSKI/MYZGIN 2014, 56.



Fig. 1. The iron head axe found with the coins. The arrows are pointing the place where the coins were stuck, according to the finder.

denarii found in Barbaricum dated in the Late Roman/Migration Period, from the 4th to the 5th centuries AD or even later. The current state of research suggests that most of the barbarian imitations of Roman denarii minted during the 1st to the 3rd centuries AD found in the Barbaricum were manufactured in workshops located in present-day Ukraine, “areas inhabited in the later stages of the Roman period by the population of Chernyakhiv archaeological culture, and that from there they were distributed to other regions of the Barbaricum. These imitations should be dated back to the third century or later.”²⁹ The die-link study on such imitations have established a complex network spreading from Ukraine and Moldova to the Great Hungarian Plain to north-western Germany, Poland, Scandinavia.³⁰

However, there is one particular aspect about the hoard Bistrița-Poșot hoard.

Together with these coins an iron axe head was discovered (catalogue, no. 22). According to the finder, some of the coins were actually on the axe (fig. 1).

According to Al. O. Radyush this axe head belongs to Group A, typ 1, variant ‘c’, subvariant ‘c-1’ of the eye axes – following the method of attachment to the ax handle.³¹

Such an axe was the main type of chopping weapon, widespread in Chernyakhiv settlements and burial grounds. Such combat eye axes, a small cut of the blade is characteristic. The possibility of using this type of axe as throwing weapons may not be entirely not excluded. At the same time, it could have been used also as a working tool as such blades were found within settlements.³²

The finds are distributed throughout the territory of the Chernyakhov culture from especially for the 4th century AD – Migration Period.³³

Furthermore, an excellent analogy for the Bistrița-Poșot hoard comes from the territory of Ukraine.

In 2014, near Buzhany, Horohiv District, Volyn Oblast, a hoard of 265 silver denarii was found. The coins

²⁹ DYMOWSKI/MYZGIN 2021, 216-217.

³⁰ MYZGIN/DYMOWSKI/CHEMURANOV 2020, 366-367.

³¹ RADYUSH 2022, vol. I, 170; vol. II, 57, fig. 53; 58, fig. 54:8; 59, fig. 55:2; 60, fig. 56:1-5.

³² RADYUSH 2022, vol. I, 166-170.

³³ RADYUSH 2022, vol. I, 166-170.

were placed in a ceramic vessel together with two silver brooches, a ring-shaped silver pendant, a silver belt-buckle and an iron axe head.³⁴

The coins of the Buzhany hoard are ranking from Domitian to Septimius Severus. However, the brooches belong to the digitized type. Together with the silver belt buckle, they date the burial of the hoard within the 4th century AD. The iron axe head is similar to the one in the Bistrița-Poșot hoard.

Therefore, the Bistrița-Poșot may be considered a hoard of the Chernyakhiv culture, the horizon of the Late Roman Empire/Migration period. Despite having the latest coin minted during the reign of Commodus the burial of this hoard occurred much later, most probably in the 4th century AD.

A further argument to support this hypothesis is the recent discovery in the very same area. About 350 m from the findspot of this hoard, two gold pendants – a blank medallion and a three-horned crescent – were discovered.³⁵ They are typical artefacts of the Chernyakhiv culture.

According to A. Dymowski and K. Myzgin, “some of the Barbarian tribes had been migrating during the late Roman Period and the Migration Period.[...] Most probably, they took their wealth, Roman denarii included, to their new homeland.”³⁶

These two discoveries, so close to each other, may suggest a local warrior authority in this area at some time from the 4th century AD onward.

The location of the Bistrița-Poșot hoard makes it, at the moment, the most eastern monetary collective discovery of the Chernyakhiv culture area (map 5).



Fig. 2. The hoard from Buzhany, Ukraine. <https://md-hunter.com/roman-hoard-under-iron-axe-photo/>, accessed on May 27, 2023

³⁴ ROIKO/KALYIKOV 2018, 70-74.

³⁵ R. Zăgreanu, work-in-progress.

³⁶ DYMOWSKI/MYZGIN 2014, 55.

As mentioned at the beginning of this paper, the increase of common-sense metal detecting activity in this area, for certain, will lead to more similar discoveries.

Finally, in a paradoxical way, the coins of the hoard presented here were minted when the findspot was part of a Roman province (Dacia) (map 2) and buried when the Empire was no longer in control of the area (map 3).

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CATALOGUE

TRAIANUS



1. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; *D:* 18.5 x 16.7 mm; *W:* 3.16 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 110
Obverse: IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P
 Bust of Trajan, laureate, draped on left shoulder, right.
Reverse: COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PR[INCIPIS]
 Pax, draped, standing left, holding olive-branch up in right hand and resting left arm on column.
Catalogue: RIC II, 126; MIR 14, 286
Inv.no.: temp 10

HADRIANUS



3. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; *D:* 18.8 x 18 mm; *W:* 2.84 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 126-127
Obverse: HADRIANVS - AVGVSTVS
 Head of Hadrian, laureate, right.
Reverse: COS - III
 Virtus standing right, resting foot on helmet, holding spear and parazonium.
Catalogue: RIC II.3, 851
Inv.no.: temp 20

HADRIANUS



2. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; *D:* 19.3 x 18.1 mm; *W:* 3.21 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 121-123
Obverse: IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG
 Head of Hadrian, laureate, right.
Reverse: P M TR P - COS III
 Roma seated left on pile of arms, holding Victory and sceptre.
Catalogue: RIC II.3, 541
Inv.no.: temp 5

HADRIANUS



4. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; *D:* 19.2 mm; *W:* 3.15 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 130-133
Obverse: HADRIANVS - AVGV COS III P P
 Head of Hadrian, laureate, right.
Reverse: NILVS
 Nilus reclining right, holding reed and cornucopia; in water below, crocodile and hippo or reeds.
Catalogue: RIC II.3, 1544
Inv.no.: temp 6

HADRIANUS



5. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 7; D: 18.8 mm; W: 3.08 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 137-138
Obverse: HADRIANVS - AVG COS III P P
 Head of Hadrian, laureate, right.
Reverse: SALVS - AVG
 Salus standing left, holding patera and sceptre; to left, altar.
Catalogue: RIC II.3, 2344
Inv.no.: temp 7

ANTONINUS PIUS



6. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 1; D: 17.6 x 16.6 mm; W: 2.34 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 148-149
Obverse: ANTONINVS [AVG PI]VS P P TR P XII
 Head of Antoninus Pius, laureate, right.
Reverse: COS - [III]
 Aequitas, draped, standing left, holding scales out in right hand and cornucopiae in left.
Catalogue: RIC III, 177d
Inv.no.: temp 13

ANTONINUS PIUS: Marcus Aurelius (Caesar)



7. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 12; D: 18.1 x 17.4 mm; W: 3.01 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 148-149
Obverse: AVRELIVS CAE-SAR AVG PII F
 Head of Marcus Aurelius, bare, right.
Reverse: TR POT III - COS II
 Minerva, helmeted, draped, standing right, holding vertical spear in right hand and resting left hand on round shield set on ground.
Catalogue: RIC III, 444
Inv.no.: temp 3

ANTONINUS PIUS: Faustina II (Augusta)



8. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; D: 17.8 x 16.7 mm; W: 2.36 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 161-176
Obverse: FAVSTINA AVG - ANTONINI AVG PII FIL
 Bust of Faustina II, bare-headed, hair waved and fastened in a bun on back of head, draped, right.
Reverse: CONCO-RDIA
 Concordia, draped, seated left on low seat, holding flower in right hand and resting left elbow on cornucopiae, set on globe, below seat.
Catalogue: RIC III, 502Aa
Inv.no.: temp 19

ANTONINUS PIUS: Faustina I (Diva)



9. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; D: 18.9 x 17.7 mm; W: 3.28 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 141
Obverse: DIVA FAV-STINA

Bust of Faustina I, draped, right, hair elaborately waved in several loops round head and drawn up and coiled on top.

Reverse: AETE-[R]-NITAS

Juno(?), veiled, draped, standing left, head left, extending right hand and holding nearly vertical sceptre in left.

Catalogue: RIC III, 344
Inv.no.: temp 16

ANTONINUS PIUS: FAUSTINA I (DIVA)



10. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; D: 18.9 x 17.7 mm; W: 3.28 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 141
Obverse: DIVA FAV-STINA

Bust of Faustina I, draped, right, hair elaborately waved in several loops round head and drawn up and coiled on top.

Reverse: AVGV-STA

Ceres, veiled, draped, standing, left, holding two corn-ears downwards in right hand and lighted torch, vertical at her side, in left.

Catalogue: RIC III, 360a
Inv.no.: temp 18

MARCUS AURELIUS: Lucius Verus (Augustus)



11. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 12; D: 17.8 x 17.2 mm; W: 3.04 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 164-165
Obverse: L VERVVS AVG - ARMENIACVVS

Head of Lucius Verus, laureate, right.

Reverse: TR P V - IMP II COS II

Roma, helmeted, draped, standing left, holding Victory in extended right hand and trophy in left hand.

Catalogue: RIC III, 537
Inv.no.: temp 4

MARCUS AURELIUS: Lucius Verus (Augustus)



12. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; D: 18 mm; W: 3.16 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 166
Obverse: L VERVVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX

Head of Lucius Verus, bare, right.

Reverse: TR P VI IMP IIII COS II

Exergue: PAX

Pax, draped, standing left, holding olive-branch downwards in right hand and cornucopiae in left hand.

Catalogue: cf. RIC III, 537
Inv.no.: temp 8

Remark: the RIC knows only the version with the laureate head of Lucius Verus.

MARCUS AURELIUS: Faustina II (Augusta)



13. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; D: 17.6 x 16.9 mm; W: 3.28 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 161-176
Obverse: FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA
 Bust of Faustina II, bare-headed, hair waved and fastened in a bun on back of head, draped, right.
Reverse: CE-RES
 Ceres, veiled, draped, seated left on cista, holding two corn-ears in right hand and torch in left hand.
Catalogue: RIC III, 669
Inv.no.: temp 9

MARCUS AURELIUS: Faustina II (Augusta)



14. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 12; D: 18.3 mm; W: 3.11 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 161-176
Obverse: FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA
 Bust of Faustina II, bare-headed, hair waved and fastened in a bun on back of head, draped, right.
Reverse: FECVNDITAS
 Fecunditas, draped, standing right, holding sceptre in right hand and infant in left hand.
Catalogue: RIC III, 677
Inv.no.: temp 11

MARCUS AURELIUS: Faustina II (Augusta)



15. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 12; D: 18.3 mm; W: 3.11 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 161-176
Obverse: FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA
 Bust of Faustina II, bare-headed, hair waved and fastened in a bun on back of head, draped, right.
Reverse: HIL-A-RITAS
 Hilaritas, draped, standing left, holding long palm, nearly vertical, in right hand and cornucopiae in left hand.
Catalogue: RIC III, 686
Inv.no.: temp 21

MARCUS AURELIUS: Antoninus Pius (Divus)



16. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; D: 17.9 mm; W: 2.95 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 176
Obverse: DIVVS ANTONINVS
 Bust of Antoninus Pius, draped, head bare, right.
Reverse: CONSECRATIO
 Pyre of four tiers, decorated with hangings and garlands, surmounted by quadriga.
Catalogue: RIC III, 438
Inv.no.: temp 14

MARCUS AURELIUS: Faustina II (Diva)



17. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 7; D: 17.9 mm; W: 2.99 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 176
Obverse: DIVA FAV-STINA PIA

Bust of Faustina II, bare-headed, hair waved and fastened in a bun on back of head, draped, right.

Reverse: CON-SECRAT-IO

Rectangular altar, with horns at left and right, and door on front.

Catalogue: RIC III, 746

Inv.no.: temp 12

COMMODUS



19. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; D: 18.2 x 17.6 mm; W: 3.04 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 188-189
Obverse: M COMM ANT P [FEL AVG BRIT]

Head of Commodus, laureate, right.

Reverse: MIN VICT P M TR P [XIII COS V P P]

Minerva, helmeted, draped, standing left, holding victory in extended right hand and spear in left hand; to left, shield; to right, trophy

Catalogue: RIC III, 176

Inv.no.: temp 15

MARCUS AURELIUS: Faustina II (Diva)



18. *Denomination:* denarius;
Axis: 6; D: 18.1 mm; W: 3.44 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 176
Obverse: DIVA FAV-STINA PIA

Bust of Faustina II, bare-headed, hair waved and fastened in a bun on back of head, draped, right.

Reverse: [CONSECRAT]IO

Rectangular altar, with horns at left and right, and door on front.

Catalogue: RIC III, 746

Inv.no.: temp 2

MARCUS AURELIUS: FAUSTINA II (AUGUSTA)



20. *Denomination:* denarius - imitation;
Axis: 6; D: 17.8 x 16.6 mm; W: 2.99 g.
Mint: Rome
Dating: 161-176
Obverse: FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA

Bust of Faustina II, bare-headed, hair waved and fastened in a bun on back of head, draped, right.

Reverse: VENVS - FELIX

Venus, draped, seated left, holding Victory in extended right hand and sceptre in left hand.

Catalogue: cf. RIC III, 731

Inv.no.: temp 1

Remark: the shape of letters suggests an imitation

MARCUS AURELIUS (?)



21. *Denomination:* denarius - imitation

Axis: 6; D: 18.4 mm; W: 3.17 g.

Mint: Rome

Dating: 161-180/post

Obverse: illegible inscription

Head of Marcus Aurelius (?), laureate, right.

Reverse: illegible inscription

Jupiter seated left, holding eagle(?) and sceptre.

Catalogue: -

Inv.no.: temp 17

22. IRON EYE AXE HEAD



Metal: Iron

Total length: 16 cm; bit width: 5 cm; handle eye maximal diameter: 4.5 cm; eye minimal diameter: 3 cm; poll length: 4 cm.

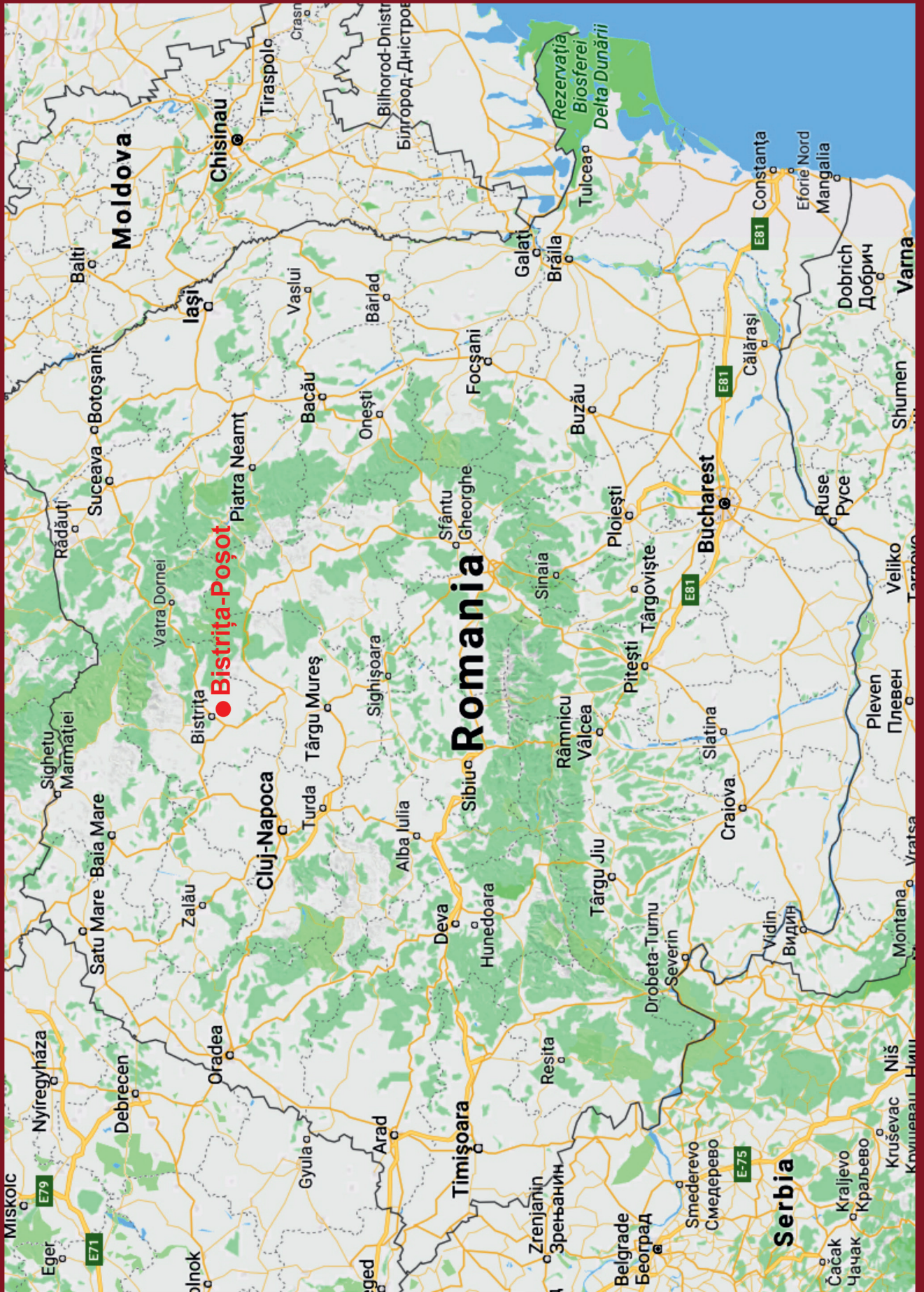
Heavily oxide.

Typology: Radyush Group A, type 1, variant 'c', subvariant 'c-1' of the eye axes – following the method of attachment to the ax handle.

Dating: 2nd-5th centuries AD

Chernyakhiv Culture.

Reference: RADYUSH 2022, vol. II, 57, fig. 53



Map 1. Map of Romania pointing the location of Bistrița-Poșot.

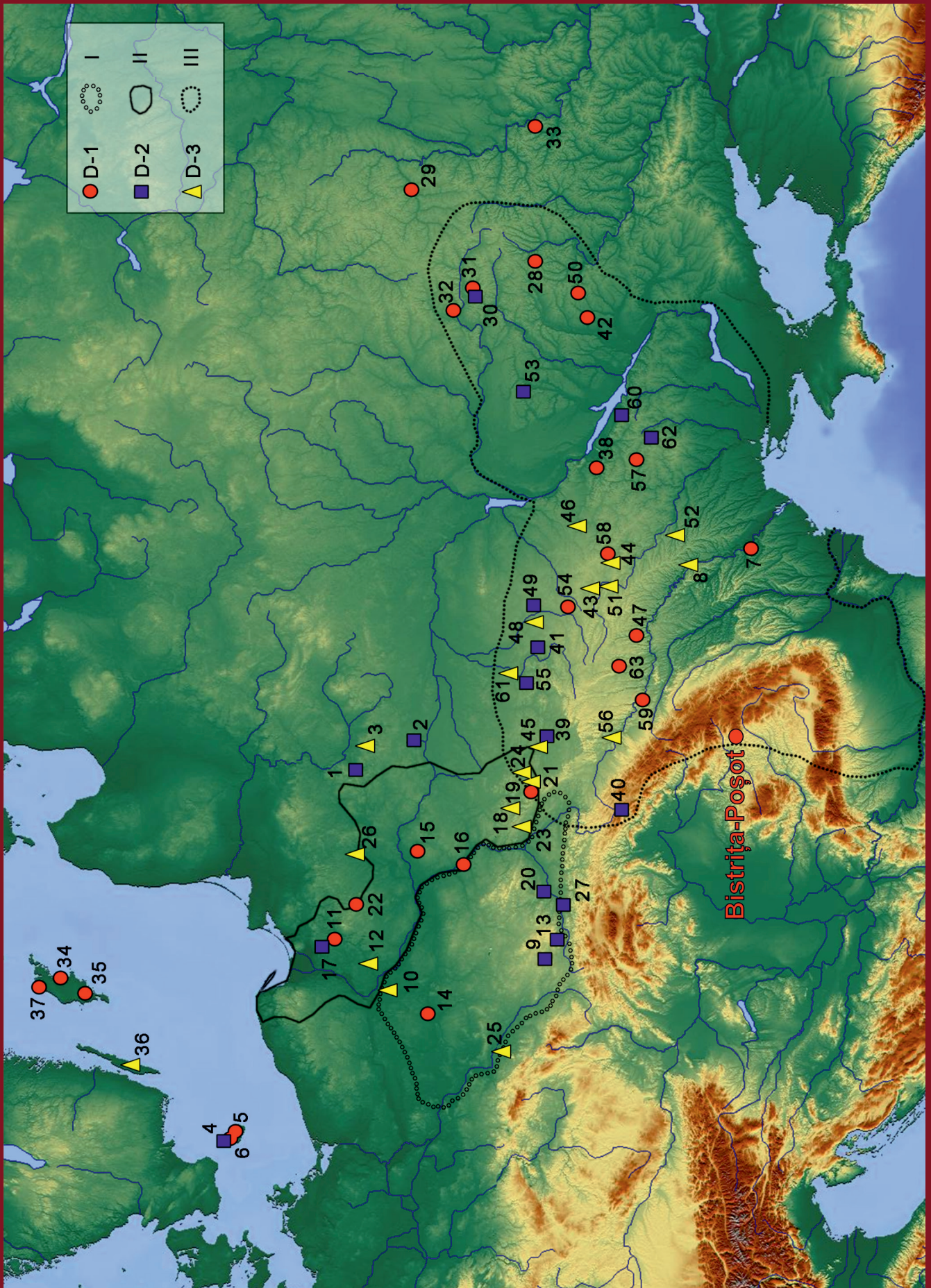


Map 3. Roman Empire, Balkans, circa AD 400, the location of the hoard from Bistrița-Poșot

(based on [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Maps_showing_4th-century_history#/media/File:The_Roman_Empire_ca_400_AD_\(Danube_provinces\).png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Maps_showing_4th-century_history#/media/File:The_Roman_Empire_ca_400_AD_(Danube_provinces).png) .



Map 4. The distribution of hoards similar to the Bistrița-Poșot one (based on <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/>, accessed on May 28, 2023).



Map 5. The distribution of hoards within Wielbark, Przeworsk and Chernyakhiv cultures pointing the location of Bistrița-Poșot within the Chernyakhiv area (based on MYZGIN/DYMOWSKI/CHEMURANOV 2020, 363, Map 2).