

ROMAN DENARII

2025:1

Hoard and Stray Finds in Sweden



Hoard

Gotland, Fardhem par., Gerete

Lennart Lind

ROMAN DENARII

Editorial note

Roman Denarii, Hoards and Stray Finds in Sweden is published by Stockholm Numismatic Institute (Gunnar Ekström chair in numismatics and monetary history) at Stockholm University. Hoards are defined as two or more coins or one coin found together with other objects.

Each issue will cover one or more finds. In the PDF-version the photos can be magnified c. ten times.

The series is edited by Kenneth Jonsson and the layout is made by Ylva Öd.

It is only distributed in PDF-format on the Internet which enables everybody to print it themselves.

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Roman Denarii

Hoard and Stray Finds in Sweden

Background

Roman Imperial denarii of the first two or three centuries of our era may be regarded as the first coins in Sweden. On the territory of present-day Sweden some 8,000 pieces have been unearthed in modern times, most of them, *c.* 7,000, on Gotland, the island in the Baltic. Apart from one or two rather doubtful stray finds with Republican coins, the earliest coins belong to the reign of Nero (54–68). Denarii later than AD 200 are rare, and no such coin later than Severus Alexander (222–235) or, perhaps, Gordian III (238–244) can relate to other denarii, *i.e.*, of an earlier date. Except for late Roman and early Byzantine solidi of the fifth and sixth centuries, ancient coins of other origins or denominations are rare or non-existent.

Find context

Denarii have sometimes been found during archaeological excavations of prehistoric settlements and graves, and, more recently, with the help of metal detectors. In contrast to what is the case in some other countries, however, the metal detector revolution has not dramatically increased the number of known coins in Sweden, although, on Gotland, the number of known find spots for denarii has increased considerably. The bulk of the coins known and extant have been brought to light casually, most often during agricultural activities. Most of the coins available for study today came to light before 1940.

Degree of wear

Denarii are rarely found with contemporary coins of other denominations but sometimes with late Roman and early Byzantine solidi.

All denarii found in Sweden are worn, those on Gotland, however, to a larger degree than those from the rest of the country, sometimes making the attribution difficult or impossible. This is as true of extant coins found in the nineteenth century as of those found more recently.

The differences in the degree of wear between the denarii found on Gotland and those from the rest of Sweden have long been known to and discussed by scholars. Sture Bolin in 1926 suggested that the coins on Gotland had been worn through circulation on the island (Bolin 1926, pp. 274–278), but the composition of the large hoards, of which Bolin had insufficient knowledge, makes such a hypothesis unlikely (see Lind 1988, pp. 65–85 and 1993). Most probably the Gotlandic denarii were heavily worn already when they arrived at the island. The difference may be chronological, *i.e.*, the coins which ended up on Gotland may have done so later than those ending up in the rest of Sweden, and/or geographical, *i.e.*, the coins found on Gotland may have had another origin on the European continent than those from the rest of the country.

Imitations

To the genuine coins can be added a number of supposedly non-Roman imitations, usually

found together with official denarii and sometimes denoted “Barbarous” or “Barbarian” imitations. They almost exclusively belong to Gotland and constitute about one per cent of the total number of coins found there. Because of the degree of wear, it is sometimes difficult to make a distinction between imitations and regular Roman denarii. Imitations are often found in hoards. The largest hoard of Roman denarii found in Sweden (and Scandinavia), Sindarve on Gotland, originally 1,500 coins (1,488 extant), has at least five imitations, but there may be some more, among the much-worn specimens (see Lind 1981; 1988, pp. 112–126 and 2005).

Imitations of Roman Imperial denarii are fairly numerous in finds on the European continent outside what was once the Roman Empire, and they were probably made outside the Limes. See Stribny 2003, Dymowski 2019a, 2019b and Dymowski & Myzgin 2021. Imitations in silver of denarii are particularly common in Ukraine, see Anokhin 2015 and the site of Oleg Anokhin in Chernivtsi: <http://barbarous-imitations.narod.ru/>.

Die-links between imitations found in Sweden and on the European continent have been demonstrated (Lind 2007, 2018, 2021 and 2024).

Collections

Most of the denarii available for study are today kept in the collections of the Kungliga Myntkabinettet (KMK; Royal Coin Cabinet, recently officially renamed Ekonomiska Museet – Kungliga Myntkabinettet; Economic Museum – Royal Coin Cabinet), in Stockholm and Gotlands Museum in Visby on Gotland. The large number of coins still extant from early finds is due to conditions special to Sweden. On the one hand the country has been spared from wars for a very long time,

since 1815, in fact; on the other hand, there has been strict enforcement from an early date of laws concerning findings in the earth. The earliest hoard of denarii from which coins are still extant was found in 1834, and denarius hoards unearthed in the nineteenth century are in some cases completely or almost completely preserved. With some exceptions, photos and information about coins kept in Stockholm and found in 1990 or earlier are available on the Sök i samlingarna of the Statens Historiska Museer (SHM; National Historical Museums), of which the Ekonomiska Museet – Kungliga Myntkabinettet (Economic Museum – Royal Coin Cabinet) is one. <https://samlingar.shm.se/sok?type=object>.

The Roman Denarii in Europe

Roman denarii in Sweden are those found in the most northerly region of Europe, but they are not, as is well known, the only such coins discovered to the north of the Roman Imperial frontiers. Denarii have been found outside the old Roman Limes in a broad, west-to-east belt, from the North Sea and the Rhine to the Donets Basin (and occasionally even further to the east and north-east) (see Lind 1981 and Dymowski, Bliujienė, Horsnæs et al. 2020). In what is today Poland, for instance, a compass of land never part of the Roman Empire, the number of denarii found may amount to 100,000 or more. Any explanation as to the presence of denarii in Sweden must take those found on the European continent into consideration.

The Catalogue

The coins have been determined according to RIC, first and second edition; all coins according to the first edition, 1923 onwards, and those from Nero to Domitian and those from the reign of Hadrian also according to the sec-

ond edition, from 1984 onwards. In the case of the coins from the reign of Hadrian, dates are only given according to the first edition. The dates according to the second edition can be

had from the internet site of OCRE (Online Coins of the Roman Empire).

Lennart Lind

Fardhem, Gerete

KMK 103434

Year: 1990.

Category of find: Hoard.

Number of coins: 61.

Other objects: Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, bronze axe-head, Viking Period, animal-head-shaped brooch and various other objects.

Weight: 150.94 g.

Find circumstances: The coins were found in October 1990 by Lena Almqvist, Ylva Engström and Jonas Ström of the Skattfyndprojektet, during an investigation with metal detectors of the supposed find spot of a well-known, Migration Period, gold bracteate (SHM 18375; cf. Hauck 1970, Abb. 105 and Lindqvist 1927), unearthed in 1927. Denarii were not previously known from the site.

Comments: The distribution of the 61 denarii in the field makes it certain that they formed part of a plough-scattered hoard. There are probably more coins in the earth than those recovered in 1990. The connection between the gold bracteate and the coins is uncertain.

Source: KMK Inv.

Literature: Dymowski, Bliujienė, Horsnæs et al. 2020, p. 231, no. 381.

Synopsis

Emperor	Years	Portrait	Reign
Vespasian	AD 69–79	1	1
Trajan	AD 98–117	4	4
Hadrian	AD 117–138	10	11
Sabina (wife)		1	–
Antoninus Pius	AD 138–161	11	22
Faustina I (wife)		6	–
Marcus Aurelius	AD 161–180	10	16
Faustina II (wife)		6	–
Lucius Verus	AD 161–169	3	–
Lucilla (wife)		1	–
Commodus	AD 180–192	6	5
Septimius Severus	AD 193–211	2	2
Total		61	61

Latest coin: AD 194–195

List of coins

NO.	MINT	DATE	LITERATURE	WEIGHT	REVERSE
VESPASIAN					
1	Rome	72–73	RIC ¹ 50 (RIC ² 360)	2.65 g	Vesta stg 1.
TRAIAN					
2	Rome	103–111(?)	RIC 121(?)	2.22 g	Felicitas stg 1.
3	“	103–111	RIC 142	2.58 g	Arabia stg 1., camel
4	“	112–114	RIC 275	2.52 g	Genius stg 1.
5	“	114–117	RIC ?	2.07 g	Uncertain

5 Reverse much worn. Dated through obverse

NO.	MINT	DATE	LITERATURE	WEIGHT	REVERSE
HADRIAN					
6	Rome	119–122	RIC ¹ 67(b) (RIC ² 320)	2.60 g	Mars advancing r.
7	“	“	RIC ¹ 77(b) (RIC ² 541)	2.55 g	Roma std l., shield
8	“	“	RIC ¹ 95(b) (RIC ² 591)	2.48 g	Pax std l.
9	“	“	RIC ¹ 126(a) (RIC ² 303)	2.49 g	Hilaritas stg front
10	“	“	RIC ¹ 127(a) (RIC ² 363)	2.29 g	Libertas std l.
11	“	“	RIC ¹ 128(b) (RIC ² 371)	2.44 g	Libertas stg l.
12	“	125–128	RIC ¹ 169(d) (RIC ² 845)	2.62 g	Abundantia stg l.
13	“	134–138(?)	RIC ¹ 223(?) (RIC ² 1046(?))	2.46 g	Tranquillitas (?) stg l.
14	“	134–138	RIC ¹ 301(a) (RIC ² 1507)	2.80 g	Asia stg l, foot on prow
15	“	“	RIC ¹ 307(a) (RIC ² 1541)	2.60 g	Italia stg l.
SABINA					
16	Rome	117–138	RIC 407 (RIC ² 2507)	2.91 g	Pudicitia stg l.
ANTONINUS PIUS					
17	Rome	139	RIC 34	2.19 g	Fortuna stg l.
18	“	“	RIC 58	2.78 g	Modius with corn-ears
19	“	140–143	RIC 64	2.55 g	Clementia stg l.
20	“	“	RIC 64	2.55 g	Clementia stg l.
21	“	“	RIC 73	2.93 g	Italia std l. on globe
22	“	147–149	RIC 167 or 181	2.44 g	Salus stg l., altar
23	“	152–156	RIC 220, 229 ^b , 238 or 243	3.12 g	Vesta stg l., altar
24	“	152–153	RIC 222	2.12 g	Fortuna stg r.
25	“	155–157	RIC 250 or 262	2.17 g	Annona std r., modius

NO.	MINT	DATE	LITERATURE	WEIGHT	REVERSE
26	“	155–156	RIC 252	2.29 g	Pax stg l.
27	“	139–161	RIC ?	1.71 g	Uncertain
27 Reverse effaced. Broken in three or more pieces, one or more missing					
FAUSTINA I (AUGUSTA)					
28	Rome	139–141	RIC 338	2.44 g	Juno stg l.
FAUSTINA I (DIVA)					
29	Rome	141–161	RIC 347	2.60 g	Aeternitas stg l.
30	“	“	RIC 347	2.64 g	Aeternitas stg l.
31	“	“	RIC 348?	2.75 g	Fortuna stg l.
32	“	“	RIC 358	2.81 g	Ceres stg r.
33	“	“	RIC 362	2.90 g	Ceres stg l.
MARCUS AURELIUS (UNDER ANTONINUS PIUS)					
34	Rome	140–144	RIC 424?	2.64 g	Priestly emblems
35	“	153–154	RIC 461	2.45 g	Genius Exercitus stg l.
36	“	157–159?	RIC 476 or 479?	2.52 g	Spes (?) advancing l.
MARCUS AURELIUS					
37	Rome	161–163	RIC 34 or 59	2.71 g	Concordia std l.
38	“	168–170	RIC 210, 225 or 226	2.36 g	Victory advancing l.
39	“	168–170?	RIC 210 Type?	2.70 g	Victory advancing l (?)
40	“	169–170	RIC 212	2.76 g	Diana stg l.
41	“	170–171	RIC 227	2.90 g	Jupiter std l.
42	“	178–179	RIC 399 or 403	1.68 g	Salus std l., altar
MARCUS AURELIUS (DIVUS)					
43	Rome	180	RIC 264	2.15 g	Eagle stg r., head l.
FAUSTINA II (UNDER ANTONINUS PIUS)					
44	Rome	145–161	RIC 500(b)?	2.89 g	Concordia (?) std l.
45	“	“	RIC 502(a)	2.78 g	Concordia std l.

NO.	MINT	DATE	LITERATURE	WEIGHT	REVERSE
FAUSTINA II (UNDER MARCUS AURELIUS)					
46	Rome	161–176	RIC 676	2.65 g	Fecunditas stg l, infants
47	“	“	RIC 712	2.51 g	Pulvinar
48	“	“	RIC 734	2.26 g	Venus stg l.
FAUSTINA II (DIVA)					
49	Rome	176–180	RIC 744	3.00 g	Peacock stg r.
LUCIUS VERUS					
50	Rome	162–163	RIC 491	2.51 g	Providentia stg l.
51	“	164–165	RIC 537	2.55 g	Roma stg l.
52	“	166–168	RIC 577 or 595	2.28 g	Aequitas std l.
LUCILLA					
53	Rome	161–180	RIC 781	1.95 g	Pudicitia std l.
COMMODUS (UNDER MARCUS AURELIUS)					
54	Rome	179	RIC 666	2.06 g	Victory std l.
55	“	“	RIC 666?	1.72 g	Victory (?) std l.
COMMODUS					
56	Rome	180	RIC 10 ^a	2.03 g	Liberalitas stg l.
57	“	186–187	RIC 139 or 155?	2.02 g	Nobilitas stg l.
58	“	187–188	RIC 167	2.32 g	Genius stg l.
59	“	190–191	RIC 228	1.85 g	Roma std l.
58 Small part of coin missing. Damage by recovery?					
SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS					
60	Rome	193–194	RIC 18	2.68 g	Liberalitas stg l.
61	“	194–195	RIC 37 or 54	2.74 g	Pax std l.

Corrosion

Many of the coins from the find of Gerete have been damaged by corrosion; obvious examples are no. 2 (Trajan RIC 121?), no. 10 (Hadrian RIC1 127?), no. 22 (Antoninus Pius RIC 167 or 181) and no. 55 (Commodus RIC 79?).

The effects of corrosion can manifest themselves in different ways. In a book from 1989, about the set of denarius hoards from Nietulisko Małe in Poland (Nietulisko Małe I, 3,170 coins Nero-Septimius Severus, cf. Lind 1981, p. 125, no. 295, and Nietulisko Małe II, 1,550/1,371 coins Nero-Septimius Severus, cf. Lind 1981, p. 125, no. 396), the Polish scholar Kunka Mitkova-Szubert highlights a phenomenon well-known but rarely described in print: “Finally in our remarks on the state of preservation of the set, we should mention the phenomenon recorded by A. Krzyżanowska in respect of the hoard of Golub-Dobrzyń: she noted the occurrence of small blisters on the surface of most of the coins. Similar blisters have been observed on a few coins from Skrobaczów, Stopnica district, Kielce voivodship (former Busko district). (note). On some of the denarii from the Nietulisko Małe set there is damage resulting from stratification of the metal and flaking of the surface, so that in some circumstances (faulty conservation) they appear to be *subaerate*. There are some specimens like this among IInd century issues.” (Mitkova-Szubert 1989, p. 54). For the Golub-Dobrzyń hoard, cf. Lind 1981, p. 121, no. 253, with source, for the Skrobaczów hoard, cf. Lind 1981, p. 127, no. 316, with sources.

It has long been known that Roman denarii of the Imperial era tend to have a surface layer richer in silver than the rest of the coin. In several papers from 1995 onwards two British scholars, Kevin Butcher and Matthew Ponting (Butcher & Ponting 1995, 1997) have claimed

that this silver enriched surface is mainly due to manipulation of the blanks at the Roman mint, before striking, practiced from c. AD 64 and into the third century (Butcher & Ponting 2005, pp. 173–174). And, as I understand it, this artificially silver enriched surface, in certain circumstances, is vulnerable to corrosion, sometimes causing the surface layer of the coin to detach from the core, in larger or smaller flakes. The flakes may continue to cling to the coin or fall off, the first perhaps more common than the latter. The parts of the coin in high relief, such as the portrait on the obverse and the object or the standing or seated figure on the reverse, are usually spared, see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2

It is not unusual on denarii from finds on Gotland, and the continent as well (see above). Several coins from the find of Norrkvie (Lind 2024), for example, have been thus affected, such as nos. 39 and 57 (Trajan RIC 217 and 250? respectively), no. 62 (Marciana RIC 743), nos. 97 and 103 (Hadrian RIC1 161 and 179 respectively), no. 143 (Antoninus Pius RIC 275?), nos. 154 and 155 (Faustina I RIC 351 (both) and no. 191 (Faustina II RIC 515 or 517).

However, whereas only a minority of the coins from the Norrkvie hoard seems to have been affected in this way, the coins of the Gerete find have fared much worse. See for example the obverses of no. 3 (Trajan RIC 142), no. 21 (Antoninus Pius RIC 73), no. 25 (Antoninus Pius RIC 250 or 262), no. 29 (Faustina I RIC 347) and no. 44 (Faustina II (under Antoninus Pius) RIC 500?) and, especially, no. 39, Marcus Aurelius’ (as emperor), possibly of the type represented by RIC 210, obverse and reverse. But as I understand it, all coins of the hoard are or can be perceived as regular Roman denarii.



Fig. 1. A denarius with the portrait of Faustina II, RIC 786, from the hoard of Djupbrunns in Hogrän parish on Gotland, Sweden (1873–1874), Lind 2013, no. 179. Photo: Kenneth Jonsson. (Scale: 2,5:1)



Fig. 2. A denarius with the portrait of Antoninus Pius as Divus, RIC 441. From Uppåkra, in Uppåkra parish in Skåne, Sweden (1997 or 1998). Unpublished. Photo: Kenneth Jonsson. (Scale: 2,5:1)



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Numbers of photographs in Sök i samlingarna, by Angelica Landgren,
SHM.: <https://samlingar.shm.se/sok?type=object>

No.	Sök i samling	No.	Sök i samling	No.	Sök i samling
	<i>Vespasian</i>		<i>Faustina I</i>		<i>Divia Faustina II</i>
1	3207463	28	3207452	49	3207458
	<i>Trajan</i>		<i>Divia Faustina I</i>		<i>Lucius Verus</i>
2	3207467	29	3207450	50	3207459
3	3207443	30	3207472	51	3207453
4	3207497	31	3207494	52	3207498
5	3207471	32	3207448		
		33	3207503		
	<i>Hadrian</i>		<i>Marcus Aurelius</i> (under Antoninus Pius)		<i>Lucilla</i>
6	3207466			53	3207449
7	3207473				<i>Commodus (under</i> <i>Marcus Aurelius)</i>
8	3207478	34	3207485		
9	3207457	35	3207444		
10	3207493	36	3207475	54	3207461
11	3207451		<i>Marcus Aurelius</i>	55	3207462
12	3207483				<i>Commodus</i>
13	3207474				
14	3207482	37	3207447		
15	3207460	38	3207504	56	3207446
	<i>Sabina</i>	39	3207486	57	3207492
		40	3207490	58	3207445
16	3207484	41	3207455	59	3207495
		42	3207491		
	<i>Antoninus Pius</i>		<i>Divus Marcus Aurelius</i>		<i>Septimius Severus</i>
17	3207454			60	3207469
18	3207468	43	3207456	61	3207476
19	3207501		<i>Faustina II</i> (under Antoninus Pius)		
20	3207481				
21	3207499				
22	3207500	44	3207479		
23	3207470	45	3207496		
24	3207502		<i>Faustina II (under</i> <i>Marcus Aurelius)</i>		
25	3207477				
26	3207480				
27	3207487				
	3207488	46	3207464		
		47	3207489		
		48	3207465		

The Gerete gold bracteate

The 61 denarii found by archaeologists in 1990 were unearthed in a field where a large Migration Period gold bracteate was casually found in 1927, by the farmers Ivan Johansson and Arvid Siltberg. Diameter 9.3 cm, weight 59.9 g.

Objects from different archaeological periods are often found mixed in one and the same

field on Gotland – see above! – and there is no certain connection between the bracteate and the denarii. However, denarii and Migration Period gold bracteates are known to have been found together, see Lind 1981, p. 35, no. 37 and Lind 2013, p. 30.



Fig. 3. Photo: Bengt A. Lundberg, Historiska museet/SHM. (Not to scale, enlarged)
<https://samlingar.shm.se/object/90BA7A54-76F2-4279-8B64-FEEB5A372071>

Roman Emperors and Empresses represented on Denarii

Augustus	27 B.C.–A.D. 14
Tiberius	A.D. 14–37
Caligula	A.D. 37–41
Claudius	A.D. 41–54
Nero	A.D. 54–68
Galba	A.D. 68–69
Otho	A.D. 69
Vitellius	A.D. 69
Vespasian	A.D. 69–79
Titus	A.D. 79–81
Domitian	A.D. 81–96
Nerva	A.D. 96–98
Trajan	A.D. 98–117
Hadrian	A.D. 117–138
Sabina	Wife of Hadrian
Aelius Caesar	A.D. 136–138
Antoninus Pius	A.D. 138–161
Faustina Senior	Wife of Antonius Pius
Marcus Aurelius	A.D. 161–180
Faustina Junior	Daughter of Antonius Pius. Wife of Marcus Aurelius
Lucius Verus	A.D. 161–169
Lucilla	Daughter of Marcus Aurelius. Wife of Lucius Verus
Commodus	A.D. 177–192
Crispina	Wife of Commodus
Pertinax	A.D. 193
Didius Julianus	A.D. 193
Pescennius Niger	A.D. 193–194
Clodius Albinus	A.D. 193–197
Septimius Severus	A.D. 193–211
Julia Domna	Wife of Septimius Severus
Caracalla	198–217
Plautilla	Wife of Caracalla
Geta	A.D. 209–212
Macrinus	A.D. 217–218
Diadumenian	A.D. 218
Elagabalus	A.D. 218–222
Julia Paula	First wife of Elagabalus
Acquilia Severa	Second and fourth wife of Elagabalus
Annia Faustina	Third wife of Elagabalus
Julia Soaemias	Mother of Elagabalus
Julia Maesa	Grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander
Severus Alexander	A.D. 222–235
Orbiana	Wife of Severus Alexander
Julia Mamaea	Mother of Severus Alexander
Maximinus I	A.D. 235–238
Paulina	Wife of Maximinus
Maximus	Caesar, A.D. 235–238
Gordian I	A.D. 238
Gordian II	A.D. 238
Balbinus	A.D. 238
Pupienus	A.D. 238
Gordian III	A.D. 238–244
Tranquillina	Wife of Gordian III
Philip I	A.D. 244–249
Otacilia Severa	Wife of Philip I
Philip II	A.D. 247–249

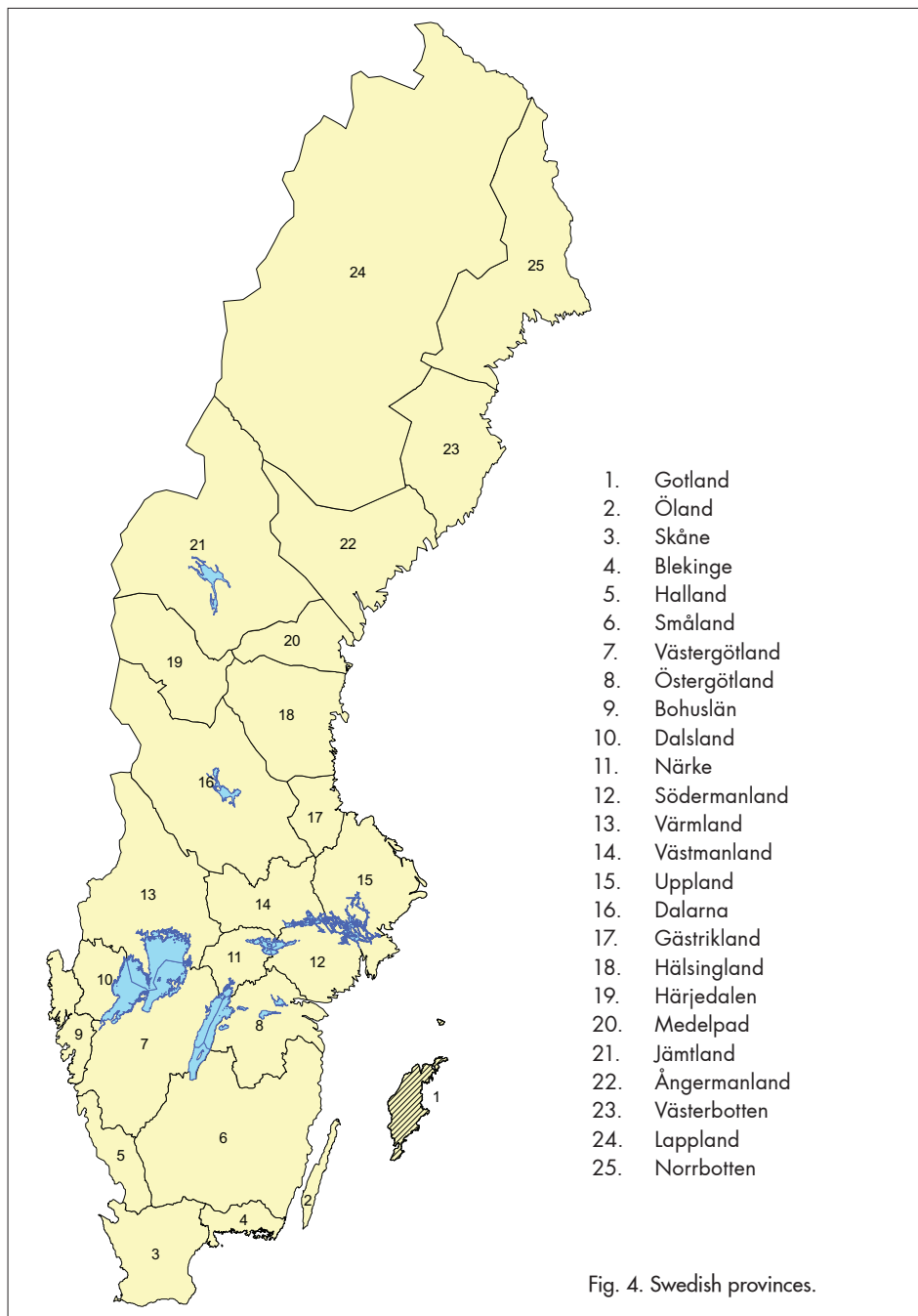
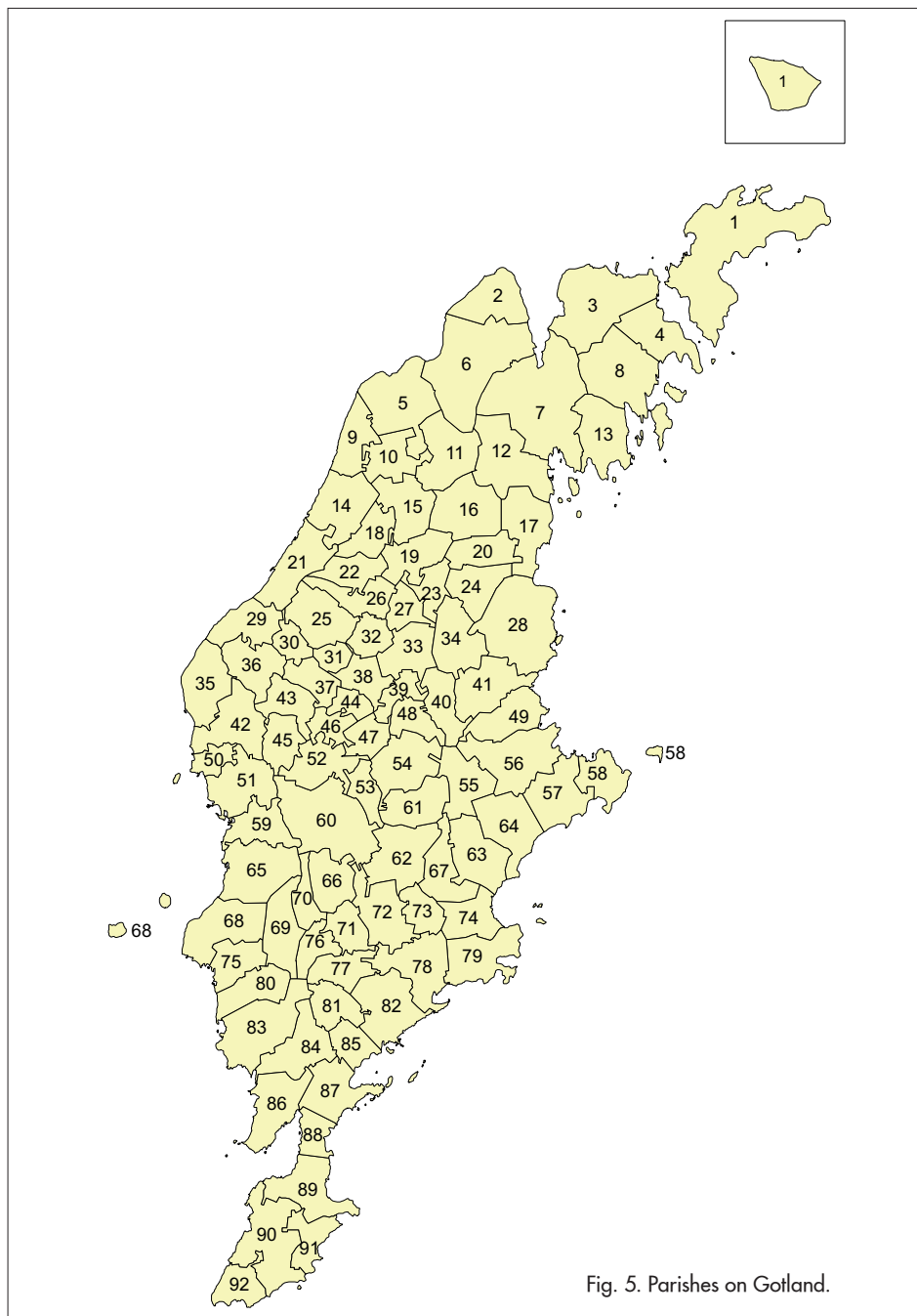


Fig. 4. Swedish provinces.



1. Färö (incl. Gotska sandön)	48. Sjonhem	Akeböck	31	Hogrän	43
2. Hall	49. Anga	Ala	55	Hörsne & Bara	34
3. Fleringe	50. Västergarn	Alskog	63	Klinte	59
4. Bunge	51. Sanda	Alva	81	Kräklingbo	56
5. Stenkyrka	52. Väte	Anga	49	Källunge	23
6. Hangvar	53. Guldrupe	Ardre	64	Lau	74
7. Lärbo	54. Vänge	Atlingbo	46	Levide	69
8. Rute	55. Ala	Barlingbo	32	Linde	71
9. Lummelunda	56. Kräklingbo	Björke	44	Løjsta	66
10. Martebo	57. Gammelgarn	Boge	17	Lokrume	15
11. Tingstäde	58. Östergarn	Bro	18	Lummelunda	9
12. Othem	59. Klinte	Bunge	4	Lye	73
13. Hellvi	60. Hejde	Burs	78	Lärbo	7
14. Väskinde	61. Buttle	Buttle	61	Martebo	10
15. Lokrume	62. Etelhem	Bäl	20	Mästerby	45
16. Hejnum	63. Alskog	Dalhem	33	Norrlanda	41
17. Boge	64. Ardre	Eke	85	När	79
18. Bro	65. Fröjel	Ekeby	27	Näs	86
19. Fole	66. Løjsta	Eksta	68	Othem	12
20. Bäl	67. Garde	Endre	26	Roma	38
21. Visby	68. Eksta	Eskelhem	42	Rone	82
22. Hejdeby	69. Levide	Etelhem	62	Rute	8
23. Källunge	70. Gerum	Fardhem	76	Sanda	51
24. Vallstena	71. Linde	Fide	88	Silte	80
25. Follingbo	72. Stånga	Fleringe	3	Sjonhem	48
26. Endre	73. Lye	Fole	19	Sproge	75
27. Ekeby	74. Lau	Follingbo	25	Stenkumla	36
28. Gothem	75. Sproge	Fröjel	65	Stenkyrka	5
29. Västerhejde	76. Fardhem	Färö (incl. Gotska sandön)	1	Stånga	72
30. Träkumla	77. Hemse	Gammelgarn	57	Sundre	92
31. Akeböck	78. Burs	Ganthem	40	Tingstäde	11
32. Barlingbo	79. När	Garde	67	Tofta	35
33. Dalhem	80. Silte	Gerum	70	Träkumla	30
34. Hörsne & Bara	81. Alva	Gothem	28	Vall	37
35. Tofta	82. Rone	Grötlingbo	87	Vallstena	24
36. Stenkumla	83. Hablingbo	Guldrupe	53	Vamlingbo	90
37. Vall	84. Havdhem	Hablingbo	83	Viklau	47
38. Roma	85. Eke	Hall	2	Visby	21
39. Halla	86. Näs	Halla	39	Vänge	54
40. Ganthem	87. Grötlingbo	Hamra	91	Väskinde	14
41. Norrlanda	88. Fide	Hangvar	6	Västergarn	50
42. Eskelhem	89. Öja	Havdhem	84	Västerhejde	29
43. Hogrän	90. Vamlingbo	Hejde	60	Väte	52
44. Björke	91. Hamra	Hejdeby	22	Öja	89
45. Mästerby	92. Sundre	Hejnum	16	Östergarn	58
46. Atlingbo		Hellvi	13		
47. Viklau		Hemse	77		

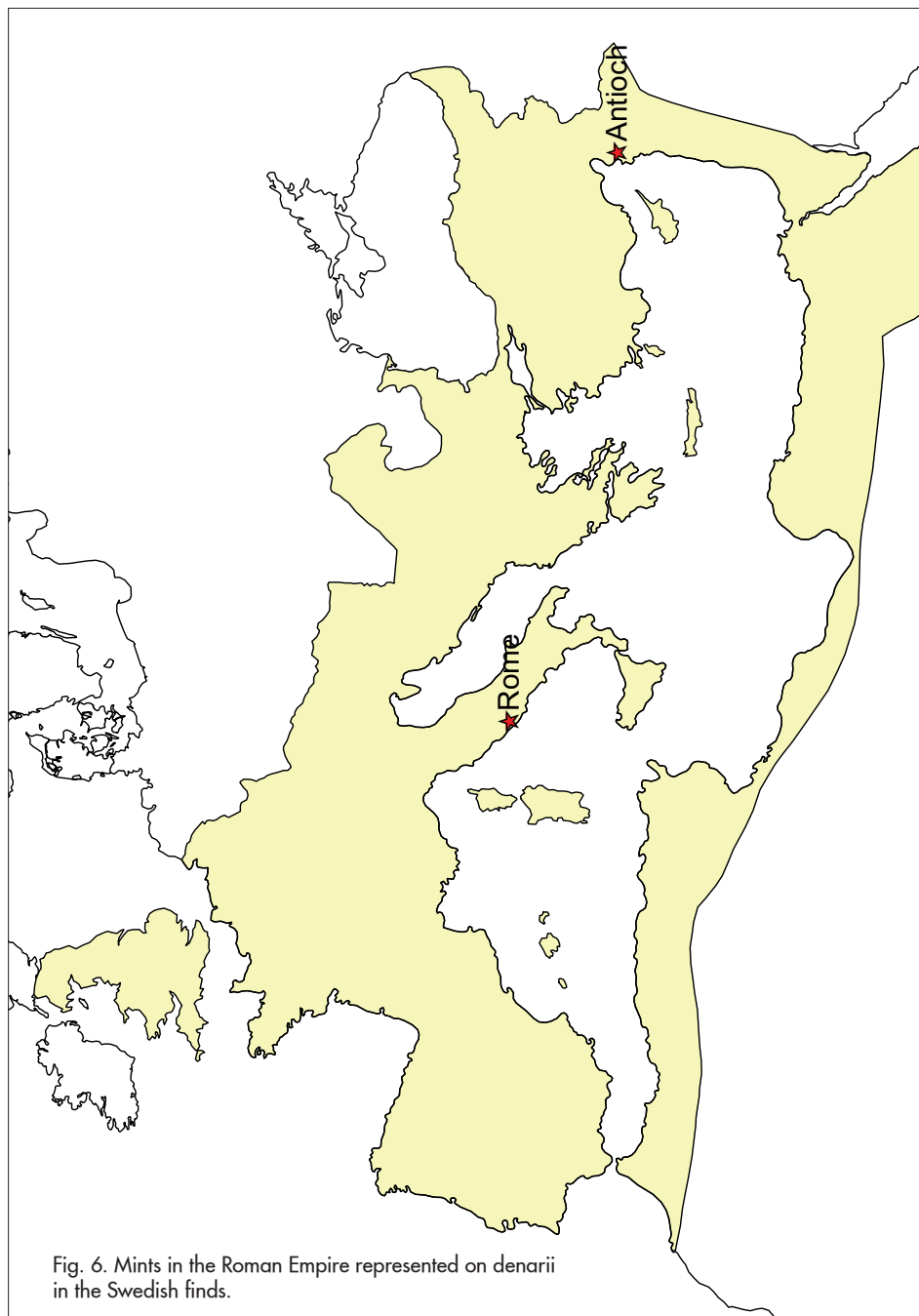


Fig. 7. Finds with Roman denarii in Sweden.

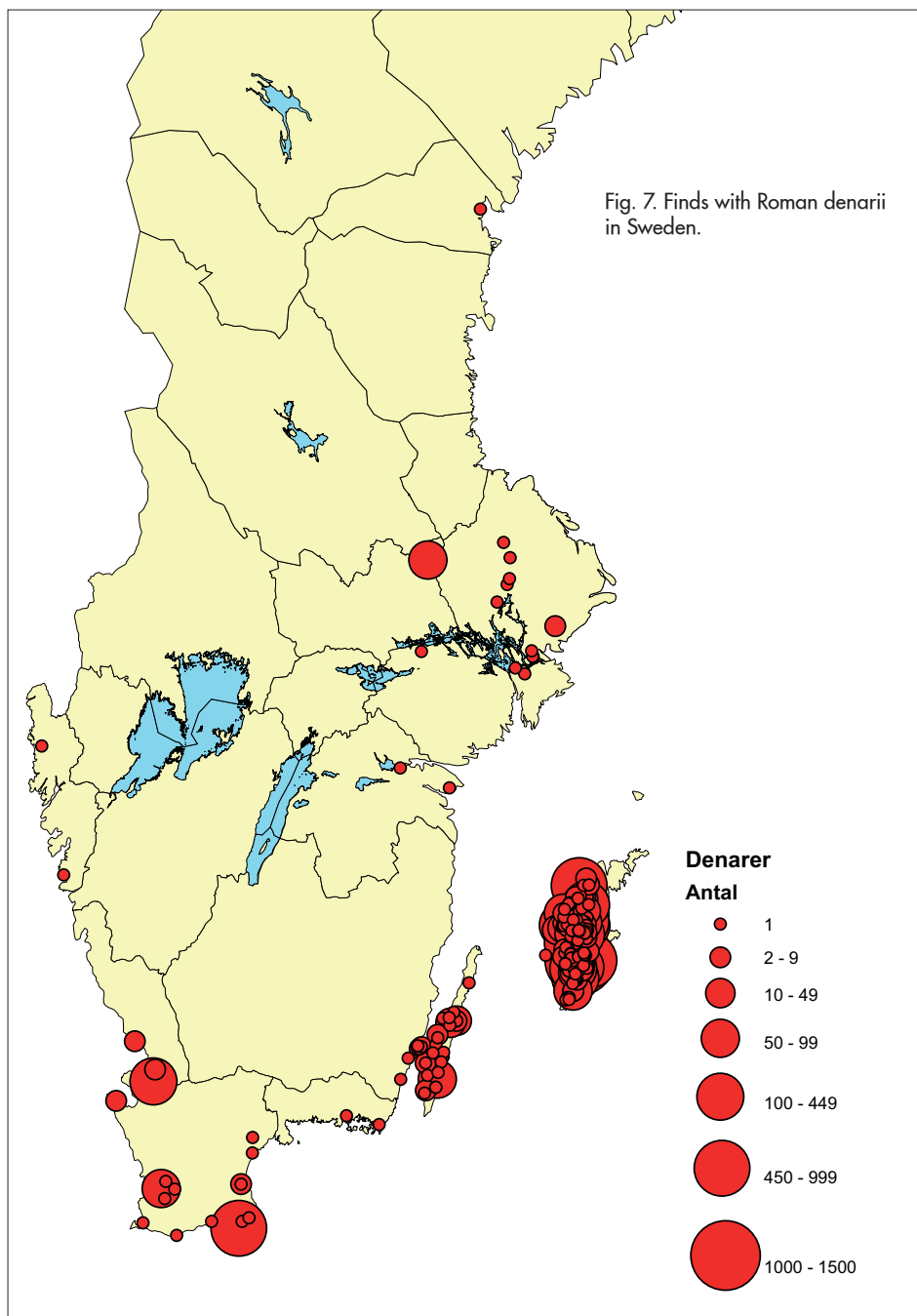
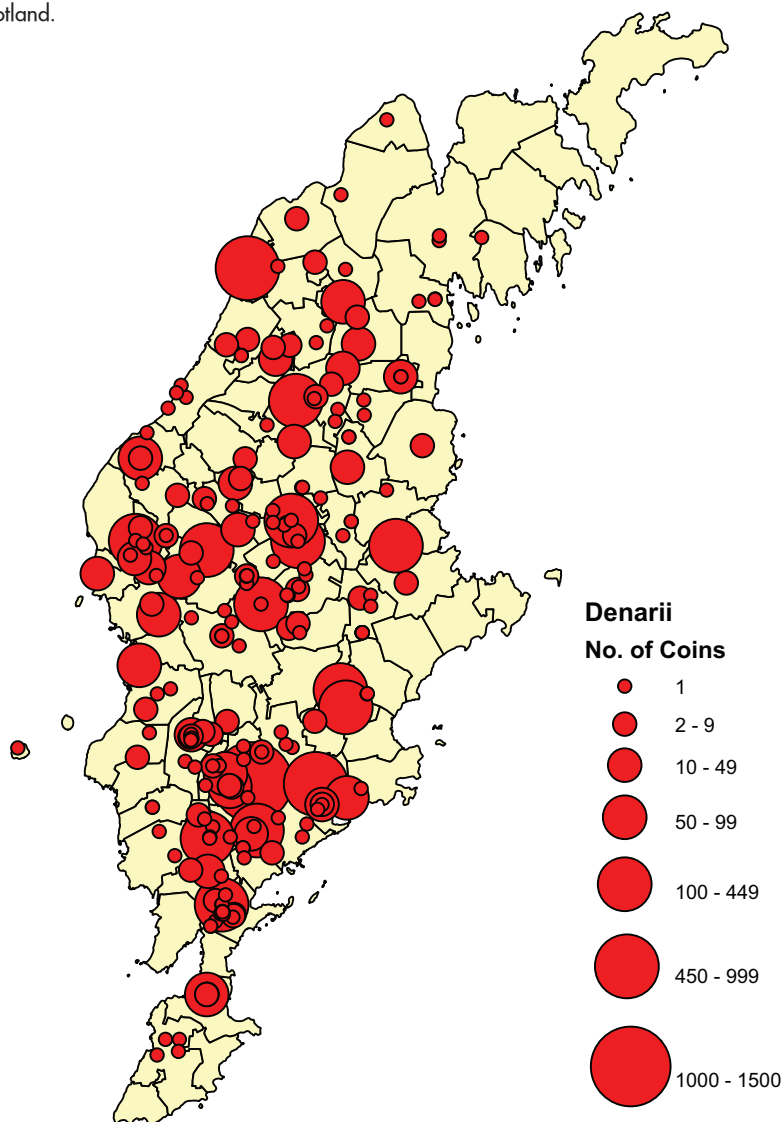


Fig. 8. Finds with Roman denarii on Gotland.



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Abbreviations

- KMK Kungliga Myntkabinettet, Stockholm
- OCRE Online Coins of the Roman Empire, <https://numismatics.org/ocre/>
- RIC1 Mattingly, H & Sydenham, E, The Roman Imperial Coinage I, Augustus to Vitellius, London 1923; II, Vespasian to Hadrian, London 1926.
- RIC2 Sutherland, C.H.V., The Roman Imperial Coinage I. Revised edition. From 31 BC to AD 69, London 1984.
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- RIC2 Carradice, I. & Buttrely T., Roman Imperial Coinage II.1. Second fully revised edition. From AD 69 to 96. Vespasian to Domitian, London 2007.
- RIC2 Abdy, R. A., Roman Imperial Coinage II.3. From AD 117–138. Hadrian. London 2019.
- SHM Statens Historiska Museum/ Museer (The National Historical Museum/Museums), Stockholm

Published issues of Roman Denarii

Roman Denarii 2025:1

Hoard: Gotland, Fardhem par., Gerete

Roman Denarii 2024:2

Hoard: Gotland, Grötlingbo par., Norrkvie

Roman Denarii 2024:1

Hoard: Gotland, Sjonhem par., Sojvide

Roman Denarii 2018:1

Imitations of Roman Denarii found in Sweden

Roman Denarii 2015:1

Hoard: Gotland, Garde par., Robbenarve

Roman Denarii 2013:2

Hoard: Gotland, Hogrän par., Djupbrunns

Roman Denarii 2013:1

Hoard: Gotland, Fröjel par., Mulde

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<https://www.su.se/numismatiska-forskningsgruppen/om-forskningsgruppen/roman-denarii-1.594240>

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CNS - Coins from the Viking-Age found in Sweden is a project under The Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities. The acronym of the project is CNS based on the title of the publication. (Corpus Nummorum Saeculorum IX-XI Qui In Suecia Reperti Sunt, Catalogue of Coins from the Viking Age found in Sweden). So far c. 259,000 coins have been found. Nine printed volumes were published 1975-2010. They list finds with more than 57,000 coins. The aim now is to publish all remaining finds on the Internet. Myntstudier is a numismatic periodical in

Swedish published on the Internet since 2003 by NFG.

A total of more than 90 seminar papers have been written. They cover the period c. 800-1800. The files (mainly in Swedish) are available for downloading at:

www.su.se/numismatiska-forskningsgruppen/om-forskningsgruppen/studentuppsatser-1.595391

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