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DIRHAMS OF SOME EARLY MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM THE AREA OF GREAT POLAND

The purpose of this article is to present the Oriental coins of a few finds from Great Poland which have been known so far chiefly from publications of the character of an abstract or have been mentioned in issues of the inventory type. These are coins from both collective finds (hoards of Lubowo, commune Wronki, district Szamotuły, Wielkopolskie voivodeship, Wielonek, commune Ostroróg, district Szamotuły, Wielkopolskie voivodeship, Wiktorowo, commune Kostrzyn, district Poznań, Wielkopolskie voivodeship) and stray finds (Chojno, commune Wronki, district Szamotuły, Wielkopolskie voivodeship, Grzybowo, commune and district Września, Wielkopolskie voivodeship).

Lubowo, com. Wronki, distr. Szamotuły, Wielkopolskie voiv.; t.p.q. 952

The hoard was discovered in 1937 by Otto Jahns while felling a tree. In a broken pot dirhams were found from among which 19 complete specimens and 13 broken ones reached Z. Zakrzewski, the author of a preliminary analysis on the issue. Two silver necklaces made from interwoven wire, found together with the coins might have been placed inside the pot or encircled it from the outside. H. Kočka-Krenz¹ mentions the necklaces in her study. According to Z. Zakrzewski's supposition three quarters of the deposit were scattered soon after it had been discovered².

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¹H. Kočka-Krenz, *Biżuteria północno-zachodnio-słowiańska we wczesnym średniowieczu*, Poznań 1993, pp. 108, 265, 268.

²Z. Zakrzewski, *Skarby siekańcowe z Lubowa i Dębicza. [Les trouvailles de monnaies moyenâgeuses de Lubowo et Dębicz]. Odbitka z Przyczynków do pradziejów Polski Zachodniej (Pamiętnika 10-lecia Koła Prehistoryków Studentów Uniwersytetu Poznańskiego)*, Poznań 1937, pp. 3-6; pl. III, 1; pl. IV, 1.

However, he also inferred that the part that reached him was most probably representative of the whole³. What the researcher had in mind was presumably to emphasize the fact that the hoard did not contain western coins. The Oriental structure of the find is unknown. In his pre-war study Z. Zakrzewski included two collective photographs which present only ten (the better preserved ones, as one might suppose) specimens from among the 32 known to the author.

In order to specify the find of Lubowo photographs from Z. Zakrzewski's article (analysing it alongside the hoard of Dębicz in the former commune of Środa Wielkopolska) were used. Plate III shows specimens no. 1–6, plate IV presenting no. 7–10. Z. Zakrzewski's article which together with the study by J. Slaski and S. Tabaczyński⁴ also provide the most complete data that make it possible to determine the circumstances of the discovery of the hoard. The find has been also recorded by W. Hensel⁵.

Among the photographed coins nine specimens are complete or incomplete dirhams of the Sāmānid dynasty. The rulers represented therein are Aḥmad ibn Ismā'īl (1 piece), Naṣr ibn Aḥmad (5 pieces) and Nūḥ ibn Naṣr (3 pieces). The whole is completed by a single °Abbāsīd dirham by caliph al-Muqtadir billāh.

The specified coins had been struck in the mints of Transoxiana at Samarqand (3 pieces), aš-Šāš (2 pieces), and at al-Baṣra in Iraq (1 piece).

The oldest identified coin of the find is a dirham of Sāmānid Aḥmad ibn Ismā'īl, struck at aš-Šāš in 298 AH = AD 910/911 (no. 2), a dirham by another amīr of the same dynasty, Nūḥ ibn Naṣr, struck at Samarqand in 341 AH = AD 952/53 being the youngest one⁶. Once the said dirham by Aḥmad ibn Ismā'īl has been taken into account, the time span between the oldest and youngest coins of the find amounts to approx. 42 years; if just specimens that make up a compact group were taken into consideration, the earliest coin having been disregarded, the span would diminish down to approx. twenty years.

Issues found in the Lubowo hoard, dated within decades, represent the following intervals:

the 950s – 2 specimens,	the 940s – 1 specimen,
the 930s – 2 specimens,	the 910s – 3 specimens.

Likewise in other hoards of the same type, also among the issues specified in the deposit in question, there are no specimens dated to the 920s.

³ Zakrzewski, *o.c.*, p. 4; J. Slaski, S. Tabaczyński, *Wczesnośredniowieczne skarby srebrne Wielkopolski. Materiały*. V. I, Warszawa–Wrocław 1959, p. 39; save for the scattered part, the authors estimate the weight of the find as approx. 920 g, *ibidem*, pp. 39–40.

⁴ Slaski, Tabaczyński, *o.c.*, no. 69, pp. 38–39, where the locality is referred to as *Lubowo*.

⁵ W. Hensel, *Studia i materiały do osadnictwa Wielkopolski wczesnohistorycznej*, v. III, Warszawa 1959, pp. 235–36; the author allows the hoard to be dated for the time from the middle of the 9th up to the middle of the 10th centuries.

⁶ Zakrzewski, *o.c.*, p. 5; the author dates the find for the middle of the 9th century, maintaining at the same time that the Lubowo hoard is older than another one described by him in the same note, i.e. the hoard of Dębicz, *ibidem*, p. 6.

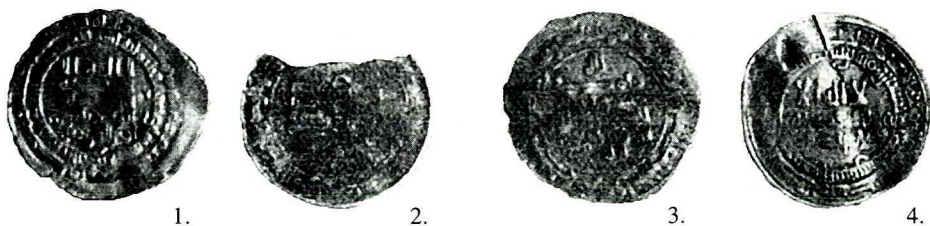
Catalogue*

No.	Mint	Date AH	Weight(g) ø (mm) Size	References; Remarks; Additional inscriptions; <i>Secondary individual data</i>
1	2	3	4	5
cABBĀSID				
al-Muqtadir billāh				
1	al-Baṣrah	318	? ? 1	Inv. no. 1/III. Obv: kalimah I a, lā-type A, below أمير المؤمنين أبو العباس بن سنة ثمان عشرة بالبصرة; outer marg. leg.: وثلثمائة; outer marg. leg.: a quotation from sūrah 30: 3-4 (30:3-5) of al-Qur'ān; no rings. Wide margins. <i>Slightly obliterated.</i>
SĀMĀNID				
Aḥmad ibn Ismā'īl				
2	aš-Šāš	298	? ? 1	Inv. no. 4/III. Obv: kalimah I a, lā-type A; بسم وماثتين...درهم بالشاش سنة ثمان وتسعين; outer marg. leg. as above. <i>Slightly obliterated.</i>
Naṣr ibn Aḥmad				
3	[Sa]marqand	325	? ? 1	Inv. no. 6/III. Obv: kalimah I a, lā-type A, below ح ; r. 1; inner marg. leg.: بسم...مرفند...; outer marg. leg. as above; m. 64.
4	?	[301-20]	? ? 2/3	Inv. no. 2/III. Rev: kalimah II b 2, below نصر بن احمد المقتد...; r. 1; marg. leg.: excerpts from sūrahs 48:29 and 9:33 of al-Qur'an.

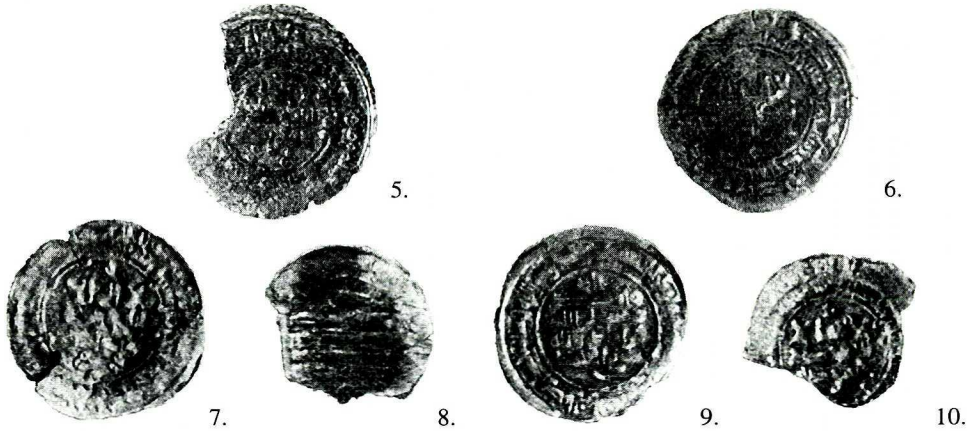
*Abbreviations:

- CNS 1/2 – *Corpus Nummorum Saeculorum IX–XI qui in Suecia reperti sunt. 1. GOTLAND 2. Bäl–Buttle*, Stockholm 1977.
- Rispling – G. R i s p l i n g, *The Volga Bulgarian imitative coinage of al-Amir Yaltawar ('Barman') and Mikail b. Jafar*, in: Sigtuna Papers. Proceedings of the Sigtuna Symposium on Viking–Age Coinage, 1–4 June 1989, CNS, Nova Series 6, Stockholm 1990, pp. 275–282.
- Ties. 1853 – V. V. T i z e n g a u z e n (Tiesenhausen), *O samanidskikh monetakh*. Zapiski Imperatorskago Arkheologicheskago Obshchestva, v. 6, Sanktpeterburg 1853.
- Tbg – C. J. T o r n b e r g, *Numi Cufici Regii Numophylacii Holmiensis, quos omnes in terra Sueciae repertos*, Upsaliae 1848.
- Vasmer – R. V a s m e r, *Beiträge zur muhammedanischen Münzkunde*, Numismatische Zeitschrift, v. 58, N. F. v. 18, Wien 1925.
- Zalesie I – A. K m i e t o w i c z, W. K u b i a k, *Wczesnośredniowieczny skarb srebrny z Zalesia powiat Stupca*, v. 1, *Monety arabskie*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków 1969.
- Inv. no. – inventory number
- marg. leg. – marginal legend
- m. – marginal ring type (according to the CNS series)
- r. – ring type surrounding the field (as above)

1	2	3	4	5
5	?	[301-20]	? ? 1	Inv. no. 3/III. Rev: kalimah II b 2, below نصر بن احمد المـ[قتدر] بالله as above. <i>Several notches.</i>
6	?	[322-29]	? ? 3/5	Inv. no. 8/IV. Rev: kalimah II b 2, below نصر بن احمد الراضي بالله? trace of an ornament?; r. 1; marg. leg. as above. <i>Several notches.</i>
7	?	[322-29]	? ? 1	Inv. no. 9/IV. Rev: kalimah II b 2, below نصر بن احمد الراضي بالله as above. <i>Several small notches.</i>
8	Samarqand	337	? ? 5/6	Nūḥ ibn Naṣr Inv. no. 5/III. Obv: above ∴, kalimah I a, below ع ع; inner marg. leg.: بسم الله ضرب بسمرقند سنة سبع وثلاثين وثلاثمائة as no. 1; m. 64. <i>Several small notches.</i>
9	[aš-Š]āš	3[40]	? ? 3/5	Inv. no. 10/IV. Cf. Ties. 1853, p. 200. Obv: kalimah I a, lā type A, above ∴, below trace of a letter?; r. 1; inner marg. leg.: بسم الله ضرب هذاش سنة... outer marg. leg. as no. 1.
10	Samarqand	341	? ? 1	Inv. no. 7/IV. Cf. Ties. 1853, p. 202-3. Obv: kalimah I a, below ع ع; inner marg. leg.: بسمرقند سنة احدى واربعين وثلاثمائة as no. 1. <i>Several notches.</i>
DYNASTIES?				
Ruler?				
11-32	?	?	? ? ?	No data available.



1-4. Coins from the Lubowo hoard (after Z. Zakrzewski).



5–10. Coins from the Lubowo hoard (after Z. Zakrzewski).

As far as the size of the dirhams of the hoard is concerned, six of the coins discussed herein are complete specimens, one specimen represents a size of approx. $5/6$ of the whole, two specimens — approx. $3/5$ of the whole, one — approx. $2/3$ of the whole of an average dirham.

Among the identified coins of the Lubowo hoard there are no specimens representing particularly rare issues and bearing the traits that would distinguish them against the background of the materials of the hoards discovered over Polish lands. The °Abbāsīd dirham (no. 1) under the kalimah has an additional inscription with the name of that of the caliph's sons who was in charge of mints⁷. The Sāmānid dirham (no. 3) of Naṣr ibn Aḥmad, struck at Samarqand has the letter ζ ? under the kalimah. The date to be seen in the coin's circular legend is 325 AH, yet 335 AH cannot be excluded. Dirhams with the said letter under the kalimah upon the obverse are known to the author of the monograph of the Sāmānid coinage only from 325 AH⁸. The incomplete coin (no. 8) by Nūḥ ibn Naṣr, struck in 337 AH at Samarqand has three points above the kalimah, $\xi \xi$ to be seen under it. Tiesenhausen knew only the letters—under—the—kalimah variant⁹. Another dirham of the same ruler, issued in 3[40] AH at aš-Šāš, has also three points under the kalimah alongside the trace of an unidentified letter (?) under it. However, if under the kalimah there was no additional inscription, this would have been a variant known to Tiesenhausen¹⁰. Still another dirham by Nūḥ ibn Naṣr, struck at Samarqand in 341 has $\xi \xi$ ¹¹ under the kalimah.

⁷This is the custom that appears at the reign of al-Muqtadir billāh, cf. M. Broomer, *A Handbook of Islamic Coins*, London 1985, pp. 29, 32–33.

⁸Tizengauzen, *o.c.*, p. 180.

⁹Tizengauzen, *o.c.*, p. 196.

¹⁰Tizengauzen, *o.c.*, p. 200.

¹¹Tizengauzen, *o.c.*, pp. 202–3.

Wielonek, com. Ostroróg, distr. Szamotuły, Wielkopolskie voiv.; t.p.q. 961

The hoard of Wielonek, once its structure has been taken into consideration, is one of the more interesting complexes found in Great Poland. The find, which was made up by silver ornaments and a single fragment of an Arab dirham, was accidentally discovered in 1914¹². J. Slaski and S. Tabaczyński set forth a hypothesis that this was a further part of the hoard specified near Szamotuły (within the district¹³). However, there is no information on the occurrence of a larger number of Oriental, or particularly western coins, in the hoard. The hiding date of the hoard has been determined as approx. 10th century¹⁴, the find of Szamotuły having been determined as the early Middle Ages¹⁵.

Catalogue

No.	Mint	Date AH	Weight(g) ø (mm) Size	References; Remarks; Additional inscriptions; <i>Secondary individual data</i>
1	2	3	4	5
SĀMĀNĪD				
[Ismā'īl ibn Aḥmad]				
1	[aš-šāš]	29[1-5]	0,965 ? 1/3	Inv. no. 1974:20. Cf. Tbg, p. 162, no 52. Obv: kalimah I b, lā-type A; inner marg. leg.: بسم تسعين وماتين; outer marg. leg.: a quotation from sūrah 30: 3-4 (30:3-5) of al-Qur'ān; no rings; Rev: kalimah II b 2, below في الله باله - -; marg. leg.: excerpts from sūrahs 48:29 and 9:33, r. 2.
Naṣr ibn Aḥmad				
2	aš-šāš	318	1,311 ? 2/5	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: kalimah I a, lā- type A; inner marg. leg.: بالشاش سنة ثمان عشرة وثلثا; outer marg. leg. as no. 1; r. 1; Rev: احمد نصر بن المقتدر بالله below kalimah marg. leg. as no. 1, r. 1. <i>Partly obliterated.</i>

¹²Slaski, Tabaczyński, *o.c.*, p. 70, no. 143; Hensel, *o.c.*, v. VII, Poznań–Toruń 1995, p. 197.

¹³Hensel, *o.c.*, v. VI, Wrocław 1987, p. 328; Slaski, Tabaczyński, *o.c.*, p. 64, no. 128.

¹⁴Slaski, Tabaczyński, *o.c.*, p. 70; Hensel, *o.c.*, v. VII, p. 197.

¹⁵Slaski, Tabaczyński, *o.c.*, p. 64, no. 128; Hensel, *o.c.*, v. VI, p. 328.

1	2	3	4	5
3	?	32[4, 7]	2,893 23 1	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv. kalimah I a, lā- type B with split tops; inner marg. leg. بسم الله ضرب ; outer marg. leg. هذا السبع و عشرين و ثلثمائة ; as. no. 1. <i>Rev. obliterated.</i>
4	aš-šāš	[322-29]	1,163 ? 2/5	Inv. no. 1974:20. Cf. Zalesie I 1969, p. 39 no. 61; Obv: kalimah I b; inner marg. leg.: م ; outer marg. leg. as no. 1, r. 1, m. 64; Rev: kalimah II b 2, ḥa of محمد decorated, below نصب الراض ; marg. leg. as no. 1, r. 1, m. 64. <i>Partly obliterated.</i>
5	?	[301-20]	1,136 ? 2/5	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: kalimah I a, r. 1; Rev: kalimah II b 2 (?), below احمد ادر بالله ; marg. leg. as no. 1, r. 3 (?), m. 64. Dated by caliph's name. <i>Partly obliterated.</i>
6	[Sama]rqaṇd	[33]7	Nūḥ ibn Naṣr 0,809 ? 1/4	Inv. no. 1974:20. Cf. Tbg, p. 229 no. 512; Ties. 1853, p. 196; Obv: kalimah I a, below ع ع ; inner marg. leg.: رقند سنة سبع ; outer marg. leg. as no. 1, r. 1, m. 64; Rev: kalimah II b 2, beneath نوح بن نـ المستكف marg. leg as no. 1, r. 1, m. 64. <i>Slightly obliterated.</i>
7	?	?	1,307 ? 2/5	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: kalimah I a, beneath ضرب نوح لك المويد ; inner marg. leg.: ضرب ; outer marg. leg. as no. 1, r. 1; Rev: kalimah II b 2, below نـ تكفي لله , r. 2, m. 64. <i>Partly obliterated; several incisions on the edge.</i>
8	[Buḥār]ā	[3]46	°Abd al-Malik ibn Nūḥ 0,794 ? 1/4	Inv. no. 1974: 20. Cf. Tbg, p. 238 no. 563, Ties. 1853, p. 209; Obv: inner marg. leg.: ا ; outer marg. leg. as no. 1, r. 1, m. 64; Rev: beneath kalimah نوح لك ; marg. leg. as no. 1, r. 1, m. 64. Large flan. <i>Partly obliterated.</i>
9	?	[350-66]	Manṣūr ibn Nūḥ 1,071 ? 1/3	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: kalimah I a, m. 64; inner marg. leg.: لله ضرب هذا الدرهم ; outer marg. leg. as no. 1; Rev: kalimah II b 2, ḥa of محمد decorated; beneath منصب المـ ; r. 1, m. 64. Wide margins. <i>Marginal legends partly obliterated; several incisions on the edge.</i>

1	2	3	4	5
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ḤAMDĀNĪD

Nāṣir al-Dawla and Sayf al-Dawla				
10	al-Maw[ṣil]	[3]34	2,803 ? 5/6	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: kalimah I c, lā- type A; below الدولة سيف الحسن ابو الحسن ; inner marg. leg.: ضرب هذا الدرهم بالموصنة اربع و ثلثين ; outer marg. leg. as no. 1; r. 1, m. 64; Rev: kalimah II b 5, beneath المستكفي بالله دا ناصر الدولة ابو محمد بالله , marg. leg. as no. 1; r. 1. Obv. and Rev: dies displaced, <i>legends partly obliterated, several incisions on the edge.</i>

DYNASTIES?

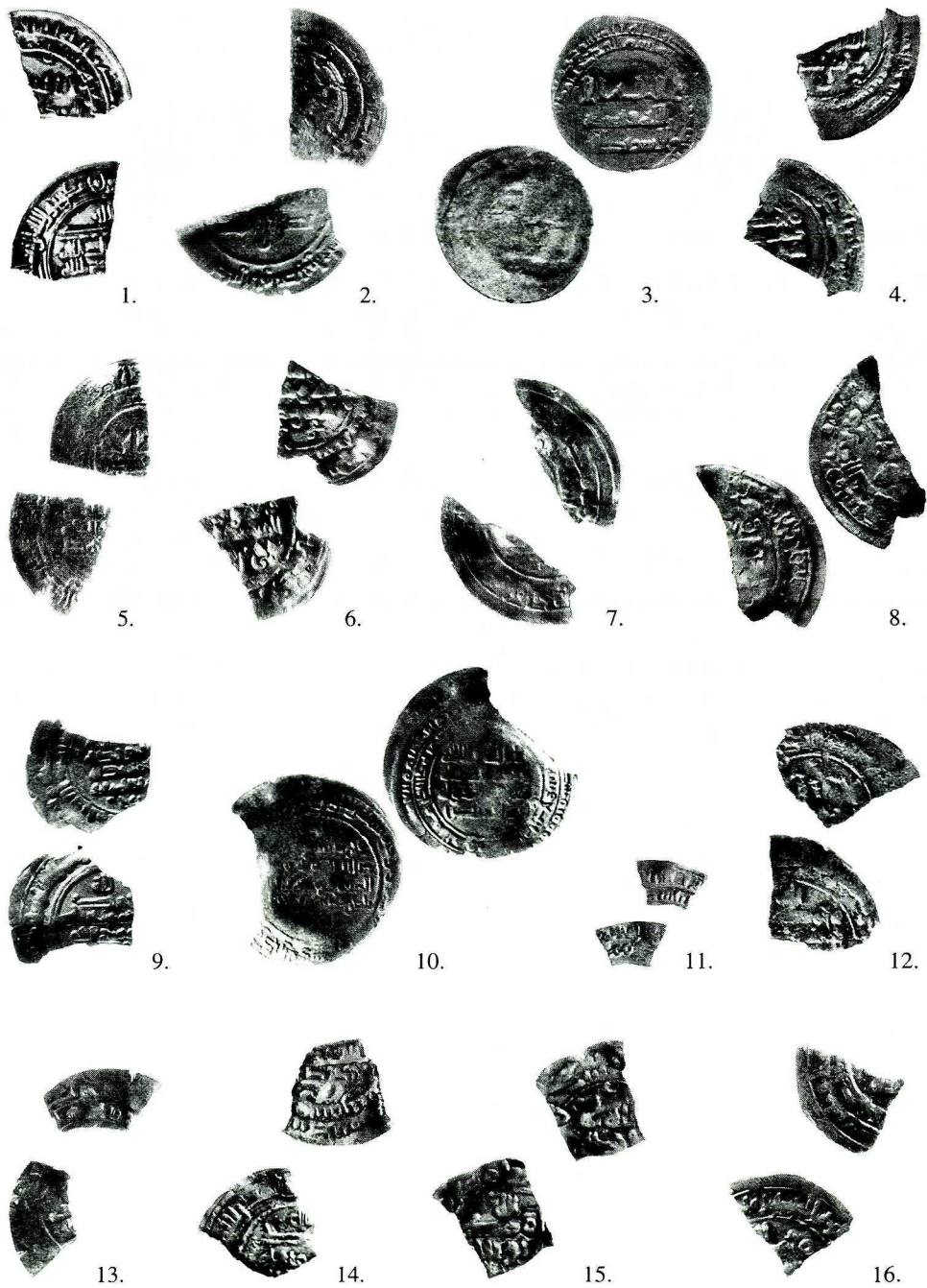
Ruler?				
11	?	2xx	0,195 ? < 1/10	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: inner marg. leg.: بسم الله ; outer marg. leg. له الله ; Rev: marg. leg.: ارسله بالله , r. 7.
12	?	3xx	0,722 ? 1/4	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: kalimah I a, lā- type A, inner marg. leg.: بسم الله ضرب ثلثمائة ; outer marg. leg. obliterated, r. 1; Rev: kalimah II b 2, marg. leg.: كره المشركون , r. 1. <i>Legends partly obliterated, several notches on the edge.</i>

IMITATIONS?

ʿAbbāsīd prototype				
13	Madīnat ...?	?	0,459 ? 1/7	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: retrograde script; Rev: retrograde script, r. 1. <i>Obv. and Rev.: legends partly obliterated, several notches on the edge.</i>
Sāmānīd prototype				
14	Samarqā[nd]?	?	1,041 ? 1/3	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: الابكبكال المبدا , inner marg. leg.: سم سمر قسد ; outer marg. leg.: سولله حد الله سكللمم ; Rev. kalimah محمد رسون , r. 1, m. 64.

UNSPECIFIED

15	?	?	0,663 ? 1/5	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: ك له له , inner marg. leg.: هذا الدرهم ; outer marg. leg.: و من بعد قبل , m. 64; Rev: ḥa of محمد decorated, marg. leg.: محمولو كر المركون , "ha" in كره and "šīn" in المشركون omitted. Wide margins.
16	?	?	0,608 ? 1/5	Inv. no. 1974:20. Obv: kalimah I a, inner marg. leg.: سم اللضر , "ha" in الله omitted; outer marg. leg.: من بنص , r. 1; Rev: kalimah II b 2, marg. leg.: محمدن , r. 1.



1-16. Coins from the Wielonek hoard. Phot. M. Gmur.

The study comprises a single complete coin and fifteen larger or smaller fragments of Arab dirhams. Within the small complex in question the following have been distinguished: 9 Sāmānid coins, 1 Ḥamdānid, 2 specimens upon which part of the date has been preserved (2xx AH and 3xx AH), 2 imitations, and 2 unspecified pieces. The oldest is the fragment of a dirham by Ismā'īl ibn Aḥmad (no. 1), struck in the years 29[1–5]AH = 903/4–07 AD, probably at aš-Šāš, fragment of a dirham by Maṣṣūr ibn Nūḥ (no. 9) from the mint of Buḥārā, struck after AD 961 being the youngest one. Bearing in mind the emission date of the youngest coin, one might suppose that the complex was buried only after AD 961. The time span between the oldest and the youngest coin of the hoard amounts to about 60 years (903–961), the greatest concentration of coins falling to the years 930–961, i.e. about 30 years. Dating within decades looks as follows:

the 950s – 1 specimen, the 940s – 2 specimens,
the 930s – 3 specimens, the first decade of the 10th century – 1 specimen.

It is interesting that, just as in the Lubowo complex, there are no specimens dated to the 920s¹⁶.

The Sāmānid dynasty is represented by five amīrs whose names have been roughly reconstructed. Dirhams by those rulers were struck at mints in Transoxiana, i.e. at aš-Šāš (2), Samarqand (1), Buḥārā (1). The more interesting specimens are: fragment of a Sāmānid dirham (no. 7) which under the obverse kalimah has the two-line inscription: **نوح | ك الملك المويد** (*al-malik al-mu'ayyad*); upon the reverse, under the kalimah fragment of the name of caliph al-Mustakfī **لillah - تكفي لله** has been preserved. The title **الملك المويد** appears on the obverse of dirhams by Nūḥ ibn Naṣr, struck at Buḥārā in the years 339–343 AH = 950/51–954 AD¹⁷. Such a dirham type is not known to Tiesenhausen, or to Tornberg either. Neither does CNS mention the variation of Nūḥ ibn Naṣr's dirhams upon which the name Nūḥ is under the title of the amīr¹⁸.

Upon the Ḥamdānid dirham (no. 10) struck at al-Mawṣil in 334 AH = 945/46 AD at the reign of Nāṣir al-Dawla and Sayf al-Dawla the letter **د** appeared on the obverse under the ruler's name.

Among the specified coins there are two dirham imitations: 'Abbāsīd (?) with a reverse inscription and Sāmānid (?), whose record of the mint might be read as Samarqand.

The total weight of the foregoing coins amounts to 17.940 g. The coins are in the collection of the Archaeological Museum in Poznań. There is one complete coin, one is of a size of 5/6, four are made up by mere 2/5 of the whole, three — 1/3, two — 1/5, while two specimens are fragments smaller than 1/5 of a coin.

¹⁶ Cf. Lubowo above.

¹⁷ T i e s e n h a u s e n, *o.c.*, pp. 198–206; T o r n b e r g, *o.c.*, pp. 231–32, no. 528; p. 233, no. 537; pp. 234–35, no. 547, 551.

¹⁸ *Corpus Nummorum Saeculorum IX–XI qui in Suecia reperti sunt*, Stockholm 1975–1987.

Wiktorowo, com. Kostrzyn, distr. Poznań, Wielkopolskie voiv.;
first half of the 11th century

The hoard was discovered accidentally in 1921, probably „near the conical stronghold at Iwno”¹⁹. The deposit consisting of 65 coins (including a single dirham fragment), silver ingots and ornaments, had been hidden in a pot and a linen sack whose traces have been preserved upon one of the coins²⁰. The hoard was purchased in 1923 from F. Błażejowski, a teacher from Iwno²¹. Part of it (19 coins, 3 silver ingots, a necklace and 4 beads) are in the Archaeological Museum in Poznań²². The hoard has been dated to the first half of the 11th century²³.

The fragment of a dirham occurring in the hoard belongs to the dynasty of the Volga Bulghār. Upon the reverse of the coin there are well-preserved parts of names of caliph al-Muqtadir billāh (908–932) and the Bulghār ruler Mīkā’il ibn Ğa’far. It is difficult to identify the name of the mint (Balḥ, aš-Šāš); only initial indistinct letters have been preserved. On Mīkā’il ibn Ğa’far’s coins names of Sāmānid mints appeared as the striking place, i.e. Nīsābūr, aš-Šāš, Samarqand²⁴.

No.	Mint	Date AH	Weight(g) ø (mm) Size	References; Remarks; Additional inscriptions; <i>Secondary individual data</i>
1	2	3	4	5
			VOLGA BULGHĀR	
			Mīkā’il ibn Ğa’far	
1	?	?	0,569 ? 1/6	Inv. no. 1923:28. Cf. Vasmer 1925, p. 63-66, CNS 1/2, p. 330, no. 838-856, Rispling, Fig 3, no. 15; Rev: beneath kalimah ميكال المقتد , marg. leg.: سيمطهر , r. 1. <i>Slightly obliterated.</i>



The fragment of a dirham from Wiktorowo. Phot. M. Gmur.

¹⁹ Hensel, *o.c.*, v. VII, p. 221.

²⁰ Słaski, Tabaczyński, *o.c.*, p. 70–71, no. 145; p. 25, no. 40 (the find has been recorded also as Iwno); Hensel, *o.c.*, v. VII, p. 221.

²¹ Przegląd Archeologiczny, v. III, 1925–27, Poznań 1928, p. 234.

²² Hensel, *o.c.*, v. VII, p. 221.

²³ Słaski, Tabaczyński, *o.c.*, pp. 70–71; Hensel, *o.c.*, v. VII, p. 221.

²⁴ Vasmer, *o.c.*, pp. 63–64; Tizengauzen, *o.c.*, p. 148; Tornberg, *o.c.*, p. 193, no. 272; p. 194, no. 274; CNS 1/2, *o.c.*, p. 330, no. 838–856; Rispling, *o.c.*, passim.

Unfortunately, the coin's „striking” date has not been preserved. Bulghār dirhams were mere imitations of chance Sāmānid coins of different issues, upon the reverse of which the name of the Bulghār amir appeared in place of that of the Sāmānid one. The years 306–308 on the coins of Mīkāʿil ibn Ğaʿfar do not correspond to the dates of the issue due to the mere fact that Almiš ibn Šilkī, father of Mīkāʿil ibn Ğaʿfar, was the Bulghār ruler at that time²⁵. According to G. Rispling the earliest *terminus post quem* for Mīkāʿil ibn Ğaʿfar coins is 316 AH = 928/9 AD²⁶.

Grzybowo, com. and distr. Września, Wielkopolskie voiv.

During an excavation carried out in 1996 by the Archaeological Committee of the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences and the Brzeski Foundation on the stronghold (site 1)²⁷, among other things a fragment of a dirham was found (excavation 29, object 66/4, inventory number 1529/96). Due to scanty data (reconstruction of the date — [3]28? AH = 939/40 AD) it is difficult to conclusively specify the dynastic attribution of the preserved fragment (°Abbāsids, Sāmānids).

No.	Mint	Date AH	Weight(g) ø (mm) Size	References; Remarks; Additional inscriptions; <i>Secondary individual data</i>
1	2	3	4	5

DYNASTIES

Ruler?

1	?	[3]28?	0,436 ? 1/7	Inv. no. 1529: 96. Obv: inner marg. leg.: ل ن وع; outer marg. leg.: مؤمن, r. 1, m. 64. Rev: marg. leg.: و دين; r. 1. <i>Slightly obliterated.</i>
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The fragment of a dirham from Grzybowo. Phot. M. Gmur.

²⁵ Cf. V a s m e r, *o.c.*, p. 73; A. and F. K m i e t o w i c z, T. L e w i c k i, *Źródła arabskie do dziejów Słowiańszczyzny*, v. III, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków 1985, p. 157.

²⁶ Cf. R i s p l i n g, *o.c.*, p. 276.

²⁷ Cf. S l a s k i, T a b a c z y Ń s k i, *o.c.*, no. 37, p. 23; H e n s e l, *o.c.*, v. II, Poznań 1953, p. 160f.

Chojno, com. Wronki, distr. Szamotuły, Wielkopolskie voiv.

The dirham of Chojno was found in 1957 by A. Rodziej in the village near Jankowiak's barn; it found its way to the Archaeological Museum in Poznań as a gift of rev. Posmyk from Nowe Skalmierzyce²⁸. The coin, belonging to Nūh ibn Naṣr of the Sāmānids, was struck at Samarqand in 339 AH = 950/51 AD. Under the obverse kalimah there are the letters ع ع characteristic of the Samarqand mint.

No.	Mint	Date AH	Weight(g) ø (mm) Size	References; Remarks; Additional inscriptions; <i>Secondary individual data</i>
1	2	3	4	5

SĀMĀNID

Nūh ibn Naṣr

1	Samarqand	339	3,272 31 1	Inv. no. 1957: 163. Cf. Ties. 1853, p. 199. Obv: kalimah I a, lā- type A, beneath ع ع, r. 1; inner marg. leg.: بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بِسْمِ اللَّهِ ضَرَبَ هَذَا الدَّرْهَمَ; outer marg. leg.: a quotation from sūrah 30:3-4 (30: 3- 5) of al-Qur'ān; Rev: kalimah II b 2, beneath نوح بن نصر المستكفي بالله, marg. leg.: excerpts from sūrahs 48:29 and 9:33, r. 1, m. 64. Wide margins. <i>Marginal legends slightly obliterated; several notches on the edge.</i>
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The dirham from Chojno. Phot. M. Gmur.

²⁸ Słaski, Tabaczyński, *o.c.*, p. 75, no. 3.



Find locations: 1. Lubowo; 2. Wielonek; 3. Wiktorowo; 4. Grzybowo;
5. Dzierznica; 6. Obra Nowa; 7. Zalesie; 8. Chojno.

The foregoing finds belong to different categories. On the one hand there are hoards among them, stray finds on the other. The hoards are characterized by different structures, for — as a rule — apart from dirhams or the fragments thereof, they comprise silver in the form of ingots, in one case (Wiktorowo) also western European coins. The latter deposit, containing just a single dirham fragment should be associated, as opposed to the other finds discussed herein, with a completely different phase of monetary circulation. At that time Oriental coins occur in hoards less and less frequently, only to disappear completely, giving way to western European issues.

Within the context of deposits dated to the second half of the 10th century the hoards of Lubowo and Wielonek seem to be particularly interesting. If in the former one the lack of western European coins is no surprise, once its chronology has been taken into consideration, in case of the Wielonek hoard the situation is more intriguing. In face of the considerably late dating of the hoard, at least small quantities of western European coins should be expected to have been present in it. As it is, there are no clues that such a component was present in the hoard. However, the presence of silver ornaments in either hoard is their mutual trait.

The two stray finds of the Sāmānid dirham discussed herein, in respect of chronology does not differ from the numismatic material revealed in the foregoing complexes.

DIRHAMY Z NIEKTÓRYCH WCZESNOŚREDNIOWIECZNYCH ZNALEZISK
Z TERENU WIELKOPOLSKI

(Streszczenie)

Przedstawiany tu atrykuł ma na celu zaprezentowanie monet orientalnych z kilku znalezisk wielkopolskich, które do tej pory były znane tylko z notatek wstępnych.

Skarb z Lubowa został odkryty w 1937 r. W naczyniu glinianym, które uległo rozbiciu, znaleziono dirhamy, spośród których do autora wstępnej publikacji na ten temat — Z. Zakrzewskiego dotarło 19 całych i 13 nadłamanych. Dwa srebrne naszyjniki wykonane ze splecionych drutów i znalezione razem z monetami mogły znajdować się wewnątrz naczynia lub je okalać z zewnątrz. Według Z. Zakrzewskiego wkrótce po odkryciu depozytu rozproszonemu uległo około 3/4 jego zawartości, jednak ta część, która do niego dotarła, była najprawdopodobniej reprezentatywna dla całości.

Do określenia monet ze znaleziska z Lubowa posłużyły fotografie z publikacji Z. Zakrzewskiego, omawiającej razem z tym znaleziskiem skarb z miejscowości Dębicz w dawnej gminie Środa Wielkopolska.

Pomiędzy sfotografowanymi monetami 9 egzemplarzy to całe lub niekompletne dirhamy dynastii Sāmānidów. Reprezentowani tu władcy to Aḥmad ibn Ismā'īl (1 sztuka), Naṣr ibn Aḥmad (5 sztuk) oraz Nūḥa ibn Naṣr (3 sztuki). Zestaw ten uzupełnia 1 *abbāsyzki dirham kalifa al-Muqtadira billāh. Rozpoznane monety wybite zostały w mennicach transoksańskich w Samarqand (3 sztuki) i aš-Šāš (2 sztuki) oraz w irackiej al-Bašra (1 sztuka).

Najstarszą zidentyfikowaną monetą znaleziska jest dirham Sāmānidy Aḥmada ibn Ismā'īl, wybity w aš-Šāš w 298 AH = 910/11 AD (nr 2), natomiast najmłodszą dirham innego emira z tej samej dynastii, Nūḥa ibn Naṣr, wybity w Samarqand w 341 AH = 952/53 AD. Jeśli uwzględnić wymieniony dirham Aḥmada ibn Ismā'īl, to rozpiętość pomiędzy najstarszą i najmłodszą monetą znaleziska wyniosłaby ok. 42 lat, natomiast jeśli uwzględnić wyłącznie okazy stanowiące zwartą grupę i odrzucić monetę najwcześniejszą, to rozpiętość ta ulega zmniejszeniu do ok. 20 lat.

Datowane w ramach dziesięcioleci emisje znalezione w depozycie z Lubowa reprezentują następujące przedziały: lata 950-te — 2 egzemplarze, lata 940-te — 1 egzemplarz, lata 930-te — 2 egzemplarze, lata 910-te — 3 egzemplarze. Podobnie jak w innych skarbach tego typu, także i wśród rozpoznanych w omawianym depozycie emisji brak egzemplarzy datowanych na lata 920-te. Wśród opisywanych tu monet 6 to egzemplarze całe, 1 egzemplarz reprezentuje rozmiar ok. 5/6 całości, 2 egzemplarze — ok. 3/5 całości, natomiast 1 — ok. 2/3 całości przeciętnego dirhama. Do ciekawszych okazów należą dirham *abbāsyzki (No. 1), sāmānidzki (No. 3) Naṣra ibn Aḥmad, wyemitowany w Samarqand oraz niekompletna moneta (No. 8) Nūḥa ibn Naṣr, wybita w 337 AH w Samarqand.

Skarb z Wielonka, w skład którego wchodzi ozdoby srebrne i dirhamy arabskie, został odkryty przypadkowo przed r. 1914. Do opracowania trafiła 1 moneta cała i 15 większych lub mniejszych fragmentów dirhama. Są one przechowywane w zbiorach Muzeum Archeologicznego w Poznaniu. Łączna waga monet wynosi 17, 940 g. W tym niewielkim zespole wyróżniono 9 monet sāmānidzkich, 1 hamdānidzką, 2 egzemplarze, na których zachowała się część daty (2xx AH i 3xx AH), 2 naśladownictwa dirhama oraz dwa fragmenty dirhama bliżej nieokreślone. Najstarszą monetą jest dirham Ismā'īla ibn Aḥmad (nr 1) wybity w latach 29[1–5] AH = 903/4–07 AD, prawdopodobnie w aš-Šāš, natomiast najmłodszą fragment dirhama Manšūra ibn Nūḥ (nr 9) z mennicy w Buḥārā, wybity po r. 961. Rozpiętość czasowa pomiędzy najstarszą i najmłodszą monetą skarbu wynosi około 60 lat (903–961). Największa koncentracja monet przypada na lata 930–961, czyli ok. 30 lat (lata 950-te — 1 egz., 940-te — 2 egz., 930-te — 3 egz., 900-ne — 1 egz.).

Dynastia Sāmānidów reprezentowana jest przez pięciu emirów, których imiona w większości zostały zrekonstruowane. Dirhamy tych władców zostały wybite w mennicach Transoksanii (aš-

Šāš, Samarqand, Buḥārā). Do ciekawszych egzemplarzy należy fragment dirhama sāmānidzkiego, prawdopodobnie Nūḥa ibn Naṣr (nr 7), z dodatkowym dwuwierszowym napisem pod kalimā awersu.

Skarb z Wiktorowa został odkryty przypadkowo w 1921 r., prawdopodobnie w pobliżu grodziska w Iwnie. Depozyt, ukryty w naczyniu i woreczku płóciennym, składał się z 65 monet (w tym 1 fragment dirhama), placków srebrnych oraz ozdób. Skarb został zakupiony w 1923 r. od Fr. Błażejewskiego, nauczyciela z Iwna. Część zespołu (19 monet, 3 placki srebrne, naszyjnik i 4 paciory) znajduje się w Muzeum Archeologicznym w Poznaniu. Skarb ten datowany jest na 1 poł. XI w.

Fragment dirhama występujący w tym zespole należy do dynastii Bułgarów Kamskich i pochodzi z emisji władcy bułgarskiego Mīkā'ila ibn Ġa'far, którego fragment imienia zachował się na rewersie monety.

Do znalezisk luźnych należą fragment dirhama z Grzybowa i dirham z Chojna. Pierwszy z nich został znaleziony na grodzisku podczas prac wykopaliskowych w 1996 r. Pomimo rekonstrukcji daty — [3]28? AH = 939/40 AD, trudno dokładnie określić przynależność dynastyczną tej monety (°Abbāsydzi, Sāmānidzi).

Znaleziony w 1957 r. przez A. Rodzieja dirham z Chojna został wybity za panowania Sāmānidy Nūḥa ibn Naṣr w Samarqand w 339 AH = 950/51 AD. Przechowywany jest w Muzeum Archeologicznym w Poznaniu.