

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XIII

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

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Joanna Słomska

Adres redakcji / Address of the Editorial Office:

Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie

ul. Józefa Piłsudskiego 12, 31-109 Kraków

tel. (+48) 12 433 58 50

e-mail: notae@mnk.pl

<http://mnk.pl/notae-numismatiae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>

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Bogumiła Haczewska (1943–2017). Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum, September 1995. Photo: I. Feldblum

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31 grudnia 2017 roku zmarła Bogumiła Haczewska (1943–2017), emerytowany, wieloletni pracownik i kierownik Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie, znawczyni mennictwa średniowiecznego i gdańskiego, zastępca redaktora i członek komitetu redakcyjnego *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. Była osobą mocno zaangażowaną w działalność społeczną: reaktywowała w 1989 roku w Muzeum Narodowym Związek Zawodowy „Solidarność”, działała w Towarzystwie Przyjaciół Muzeum im. Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego, zakładała Stowarzyszenie Muzealników Polskich, najważniejszą dziś organizację skupiającą pracowników polskich muzeów. Niezwykle pracowita, świadoma odpowiedzialności wynikającej ze sprawowanych przez siebie funkcji, całą sobą oddana była Gabinetowi Numizmatycznemu.

Jej pamięci poświęcamy XIII tom *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*, nie mając wątpliwości, że czasopismo to nie powstałoby bez jej zaangażowania.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you Volume XIII of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. In accordance with our customary practice, all the texts concerned with subjects of international interest or significance have been published in the conference languages, while those of more relevance to Polish readers – in Polish. Information for prospective authors as well as previously published volumes of our journal can be found at www.mnk.pl.

A worker of many years at the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow and then the cabinet's director before she retired, Bogumiła Haczewska (1943–2017) passed away on December 31, 2017. An expert on medieval coinage and coinage from Gdańsk, Haczewska was deputy editor and a member of the editorial committee of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. Whether she was reactivating the Solidarity labor union at the National Museum in 1989 or busy doing work for the Association of Benefactors of the Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum or else putting together the Association of Polish Museologists, the most important organization for employees at Polish museums, Haczewska was heavily engaged in doing social work. An exceptionally hard worker, Haczewska was conscious of the responsibility resulting from the offices she held, giving her whole self to the Numismatic Cabinet.

It is in memory of Bogumiła Haczewska that we dedicate the 13th volume of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*, there being no doubt that the journal would never have been created without her full commitment.

The Editors

JAN BULAS

Jagiellonian University

PIOTR N. KOTOWICZ

Historical Museum in Sanok

New Roman Coin Finds from the Upper San River Basin

ABSTRACT: This article discusses ten previously unknown Roman coin finds, eight of which have ended up in the collections of the Historical Museum in Sanok. Discovered accidentally in the Upper San River basin, these coins are dated to between the latter half of the 1st century AD and the first half of the 3rd century, though 2nd-century coins are dominant. This is tied to the fact that Przeworsk culture settlements were intensifying during this time in the lands of southeastern Poland.

KEY WORDS: Roman coins, Przeworsk culture, Subcarpathian Voivodeship, stray finds

ABSTRAKT: *Nowe znaleziska monet rzymskich z dorzecza Górnego Sanu*

W artykule omówiono dziesięć nieznanych wcześniej znalezisk monet rzymskich, odkrytych przez przypadkowych znalazców w dorzeczu Górnego Sanu, z których osiem trafiło do zbiorów Muzeum Historycznego w Sanoku. Numizmaty te datowane są między 2. połową I w. n.e. a 1. połową III w. n.e., ale dominują wśród nich monety z II w. Sytuacja taka jest związana z widoczną w tym czasie intensyfikacją osadnictwa kultury przeworskiej na terenie południowo-wschodniej Polski.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: monety rzymskie, kultura przeworska, województwo podkarpackie, znaleziska przypadkowe

For many years now, the Historical Museum in Sanok has been collecting coins from various ages that have been found accidentally in southeastern Poland, mostly in Sanok, Lesko, and Bieszczady districts. Up until recently, there was only one Roman coin in the museum's collection: a denarius of Commodus discovered in Trepcza, Sanok District.¹ However, the number of Roman coins has increased over the last few years by thirteen finds. Moreover, the museum's Archaeological Workshop has information about nine new coins that are not known in the literature and that remain in private possession.

The present article seeks to describe part of this collection, namely ten new coins discovered in the Upper San River basin. While eight of these coins have been deposited in the collections of the Historical Museum in Sanok, the remaining two have been made available by the finders so that they could be documented.² All of these were stray finds, discovered out of context in Sanok District, though the precise location of some of them is known. Three of these coins were discovered in Sanok, two each in Morochów and Trepcza, and one each in the villages of Dudyńce, Kostarowce, and Płonna (Map 1.2, 1.7, 1.11).

Let us begin with the oldest coin in this collection, a bronze sestertius of Nero struck in Rome between 64 and 68 and found by accident in Sanok on Kiczury Street (Cat. 8; Map 1.14, Pl. 1, Fig. 3.1). This is the first coin associated with this ruler and simultaneously the oldest definite find of an imperial coin from the area under discussion. Continuing onwards, a denarius of the emperor Trajan, struck towards the end of the first century (AD 98–99), was found in the village of Płonna (Cat. 5; Map 1.11, Pl. 1, Fig. 2.1). Although coins of this ruler are not a rarity in lands with Przeworsk culture settlements, this is only the second coin of this kind that has been

¹ Madyda-Legutko 1995: 27, No. 840; Parczewski and Pohorska-Kleja 1995: 72; Kotowicz 2004: 721. Besides this coin, the museum's collection includes 36 other Roman coins; their place of origin, however, is unknown. It may be that some of them, which today are difficult to identify, were kept in one of the museums in Sanok from before the war: either in the Ukrainian Lemkivshchyna Museum or in the Polish Museum of Sanok Land – cf. *Ibidem*: 721; *Idem* 2017: 112, footnote 51. It is worth noting here that the majority of the coins that were kept before the war in the Museum of Sanok Land were stolen by the German occupiers in 1944 – cf. Aleksiewicz 1958: 52, 55; Kaczanowski and Margos 2002: 39, 60–61, 293, nos. 99, 173, 679; Kotowicz 2004: 721.

² After this article was submitted for print, three more silver coins, discovered in Nowosielce, were added to the Historical Museum's archaeological collection, as were one denarius found in the neighboring village of Długie, Sanok District (Wisłoka River basin), and a golden solidus of Theodosius II, discovered in Prełuki, Sanok District (in the basin of the Upper San River). These artefacts will be covered in separate studies.

It should be mentioned here that the museum's archaeological collection has recently been enriched by 12 Roman denarii. According to the donors, these coins were supposed to have been discovered in one place, in the village of Zarszyn, near Sanok. One of them was even published as a possible find from Zarszyn – see: Kotowicz 2015: 27, fig. 2:4. Moreover, photographs were obtained of 16 other Roman coins (silver and bronze) connected to this find. In reality, however, this alleged "hoard" is a complete fiction. Among the coins in this assemblage, six were probably discovered in several locations in the village of Długie, and one is from Nowosielce. The remaining ones were bought by the "finder" on internet auctions and credited as finds from Zarszyn. Unfortunately, it is currently not possible to indicate which of these coins were discovered in Nowosielce and Długie.

found in the area under discussion. Before this, a coin of this kind was known from Gdyczyna, a hamlet of Siedliska, Brzozów District (Map 1.16).³

By far, most of the coins in the collection are denarii struck during the reign of the Nerva-Antonine dynasty. In this respect, the structure of the finds does not differ from other areas with Przeworsk culture settlements during the Roman period.⁴ Two coins, discovered in Morochów (Cat. 3, Map 1.9, Pl. 1, Fig. 1.3; Cat. 4, Map 1.9, Pl. 1, Fig. 1.4), depicting Marcus Aurelius and Faustina the Younger, were struck during the reign of Antoninus Pius. This is at least the seventh and eighth coin of this ruler registered in the Upper San River basin. The rest were discovered in the following areas: Jabłonica Ruska, Brzozów District (Map. 1.5); in Lesko, Lesko District (Map 1.8); in Mrzygłód, Sanok District; in the area around Sanok; and in Żurawin, Bieszczady District⁵ (Map 1.23). The next three coins that were found were struck during the rule of Marcus Aurelius.⁶ The first of these, which was discovered in Sanok on Murarska Street⁷ (Cat. 7; Map 1.14, Pl. 1, Fig. 2.3), depicts Faustina the Younger on the obverse. Two next examples depicts Marcus Aurelius. First of them was found in Kostarowce (Cat. 2; Map 1.7, Pl. 1, Fig. 1.2)⁸, and the other one was probably found in Trepcza (Cat. 10; Map 1.20, Pl. 1, Fig. 3.3). These coins supplement the four coins of this ruler that were already known about and which were discovered in Mrzygłód (Map 1.10), Sanok (Map 1.14) and its surroundings, and in the Oślawa River Valley.⁹ The collection under discussion here also includes two coins that were struck in Rome during the reign of Commodus, the last of the Antonines. One of them, much like the coin of Commodus' father described above,

³ KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 54. The information that appears in the older literature indicates that the coins of Trajan were supposed to have been found in 1941 in Szczawne, Sanok District – cf. FASTNACHT 1962: 60. The newer studies describe these coins as being of undetermined origin – KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 315, Cat. 757.

⁴ BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 106; DYMOWSKI 2013.

⁵ KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 125, 153, nos. 393, 484; DYMOWSKI 2013: 127, 135–136. Recently (2017), another three coins of this ruler was discovered during pre-investment research connected to the construction of the Sanok ring road. The first of these (feature no. 463), was found at site 42 in Sanok. We owe this information to Tomasz Tokarczyk, M.A., who was in charge of conducting the investigation and to whom we offer our heartfelt thanks. The second and third coins were discovered at sites 59 and 60, respectively. The one discovered at site 59 depicts the bust of Faustina the Elder. This information we owe to Mirosław Mazurek, M.A., who was in charge of conducting the investigation and to whom we offer our heartfelt thanks as well.

⁶ One more coin of this ruler – as with the coin of Antoninus Pius mentioned earlier – was discovered during the pre-investment research that was recently conducted with regard to the Sanok ring road, this time at site 84 (as reported by T. Tokarczyk, M.A.).

⁷ This specimen was previously described as coming from the vicinity of Nowa Street in Sanok – KOTOWICZ 2004: 721, footnote 10.

⁸ We would like to thank to the dr. hab J. Bodzek and dr. K. Myzgin for help in recognising types of coins from Morochów and Kostarowce.

⁹ SKOWRONEK 1967; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 153, 293–294, nos. 484, 681, 684; DYMOWSKI 2013: 133. It should be noted that Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius can be associated with three coins – mentioned in the literature – depicting Faustina the Younger (one from Mrzygłód and two from Sanok) – cf. KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 2002: 153, 293–294, nos. 484, 681–682.

was found in Trepcza¹⁰ (Cat. 9; Map 1.20, Pl. 1, Fig. 3.2); the other one was found in the environs of the village of Dudyńce (Cat. 1; Map 1.2, Pl. 1, Fig. 1.1). Another coin of this ruler is supposed to have formed part of a hoard of Roman coins discovered in the environs of Sanok.¹¹

The most recent of the coins described here is a sestertius of the emperor Gordian III. Struck in 244, it was discovered at 22 Jasna Street, Sanok (Cat. 6; Map 1.14, Pl. 1, Fig. 2.2). This is now the second sestertius and, at the same time, the third coin of this emperor from the area under consideration, the other ones having been discovered in Strachocina, Sanok District (Map 1.17), and Średnia Wieś, Lesko District (Map 1.19).¹²

* * *

No recent publications analyze the inflow of Roman coins into the area making up the Upper San River basin.¹³ From a broader perspective, this subject was described by R. Madyda-Legutko in her work devoted to the cultural diversity of the Polish part of the Bieszczady Mountains.¹⁴ In all, we know at present of at least 47 Roman coins from the area under discussion.¹⁵ Most of these – those that have been discovered up to 2000 – have been catalogued in the *Tabula Imperii Romanii*.¹⁶ A description of the newer finds that are supposed to have come from this area and which have been discovered by anonymous treasure hunters can be found in A. Dymowski.¹⁷ Unfortunately, the reliability of this information (especially as we are not in possession of the exact location of the coin finds) must give rise to reasonable doubt.

This example illustrates a broader problem. None of the Roman coins known thus far from the Upper San River basin have a precise archaeological context – and this goes for the examples published in this article as well. As a result, they are not complete sources of information when it comes to doing research on the history

¹⁰ This item has already been mentioned in the literature – cf. PARCZEWSKI and POHORSKA-KLEJA 1995: 72.

¹¹ DYMOWSKI 2013: 135–136.

¹² KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 308, 318, nos. 736, 769.

¹³ Despite the promising title of L. Morawiecki's article, it only marginally touches on the area of interest to us – cf. MORAWIECKI 1999.

¹⁴ MADYDA-LEGUTKO 1996: 108–109.

¹⁵ One should, however, call attention to the doubts raised recently by J. Bodzek concerning the finds from Mrzygłód and St. Michael Square in Sanok – cf. BODZEK 2009: 159–160.

¹⁶ KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 54 and nos. 84, 99, 136, 201, 259, 393, 484, 485, 590, 679–684, 757, 769, 890, 923; cf. PARCZEWSKI 1986: 41; PARCZEWSKI and POHORSKA-KLEJA 1995: 72; BODZEK and POHORSKA-KLEJA 2011; PARCZEWSKI, PELISIAK and SZCZEPANEK 2012: 26. Two coins from the Upper San River Valley should be crossed off this list: the large bronze of Augustus and Agrippa from Radoszyce, Sanok District, which turned out to be a fanciful contemporary medal (cf. FEDYK 1996; KOTOWICZ 2004: 722), and the alleged coin from Żernica Wyżna, Lesko District – cf. PARCZEWSKI, PELISIAK and SZCZEPANEK 2012: 26.

¹⁷ DYMOWSKI 2011: 155–156; DYMOWSKI 2013: 135–136; DYMOWSKI 2016: 281–282.

of these lands. To a limited extent, however, it is possible to use them to outline at least a few of the research problems.

Only coins struck in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd centuries are at issue here, with coins from the 2nd century making up the greater part. In this respect, the collection fits well into what we know about the discoveries from this region. Besides denarii struck in the first three centuries of our era, we know of a few examples of more recent coins minted in the 4th and 5th centuries.¹⁸ Until recently, however, Roman Republican coins were unknown. Above all, this is probably due to insufficient research. A. Dymowski recently mentioned a Roman Republican denarius (T. Cloelius) discovered in Sanok as well as two Roman Republican coins that made up part of the alleged hoard discovered in the environs of Sanok together with six other coins from the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.¹⁹ Despite the uncertain character of this multiple find – if this is what it is – it should be emphasized that the most recent research on Roman Republican coins in Poland would seem to indicate that it is possible that at least some of these coins entered into Polish lands with denarii from the 2nd century or else that they were in circulation up until 2nd century.²⁰

Returning to the collection under discussion here, we see that the oldest coins are dated to the 1st century AD. So far, besides the three coins of Nero and Trajan already mentioned, the only specimens from this century are represented by three other coins found in Sanok and its environs,²¹ all of which were struck during the reign of the emperor Nerva.

Most of the coins that have been found in the Upper San River basin come from the 2nd century, as is the case in other areas represented by the Przeworsk culture. According to A. Dymowski's most recent findings, these coins can potentially be tied to various inflows of coins represented by Type A and Type C hoards.²² The presence of these coins in the areas under consideration can be tied to events associated with the Marcomannic Wars or perhaps with barbarians paid out, at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries, with subsidies from the imperial treasury.²³ It should be added that we can observe that more settlements were being established in the Upper San River basin by people of the Przeworsk culture between the latter half of

¹⁸ Cf. the finds from Mrzygłód and Prusiek, both of which are in Sanok District, as well as those from St. Michael Square in Sanok – FASTNACHT 1962: 60; SKOWRONEK 1967a; KUNISZ 1985: 123–124, 197–198, cat. 153, 237; III-237:IV; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 251, no. 590; BODZEK 2009: cat. 20, 24; BODZEK and POHORSKA-KLEJA 2011.

¹⁹ DYMOWSKI 2011: 155–156, cat. 40–41, 49; DYMOWSKI 2013: 135–136.

²⁰ BODZEK et AL. 2016: 155–161.

²¹ ALEKSIEWICZ 1958: 55, 59, nos. 2, 41; FASTNACHT 1962: 60; PARCZEWSKI and POHORSKA-KLEJA 1995: 72; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 293–294, nos. 679, 684.

²² BURSCH 1994: 479; DYMOWSKI 2013: 111–114.

²³ BERGER 1992: 157–159; IDEM 2008: 105; BURSCH 1994: 472–475; IDEM 2006: 222; WOLTERS 1999; DYMOWSKI 2013: 111–113.

the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century.²⁴ That this was the case is given testimony to by the great number of settlement points, recognized, above all, during surface investigations but also via sepulchral finds from two necropolises (the one in Prusiek and the one in Pakoszkówka) known from the environs of Sanok.²⁵ The large number of Roman imports in the grave inventories is evidence of the strong contacts that existed between the people inhabiting the lands along the San River and the provinces of the empire.²⁶

The coin of Gordian III is the most recent one in the set under consideration. As already mentioned, this is yet another coin from this area that comes from the 3rd century, and it is the third one associated with the reign of this ruler.²⁷ It needs to be emphasized that the coins struck during Gordian III's six-year reign have mostly been found in southeastern Poland.²⁸ It cannot be excluded that they came into the Upper San River basin via the lands of the Dniester River basin, lands that were settled by the Goths, where numerous coins of this ruler have been discovered.²⁹ It is also necessary to pay attention to the fact that coins minted during Gordian III's reign make up one of the most numerous groups of coins found in the province of Dacia.³⁰ Their inflow into areas settled by the Chernyakhov culture can be associated with barbarian invasions that took place around the year 248,³¹ invasions that the Vandals also took part in.³² This fact may also indicate another route by which coins came into the area of today's Subcarpathian Voivodeship, that is, via the Upper Tisa basin. This is the area where the Vandals (the Hasdings) most likely settled during the Marcomannic Wars.

The discovery of what is now the second sestertius from this area is also puzzling. The subject literature calls attention to the fact that coins of this denomination were used, towards the end of the 2nd century and in the first half of the 3rd, in trade with the peoples who were in control of the exploitation of amber.³³ Thus, it cannot be excluded that a communication route ran through the Sanok basin in the 3rd century by way of which this trade would have been accomplished. It should be noted,

²⁴ Madyda-Legutko and Rodzińska-Nowak 2010; Madyda-Legutko, Rodzińska-Nowak and Zagórska-Telega 2013.

²⁵ Madyda-Legutko, Pohorska-Kleja and Rodzińska-Nowak 2005; Madyda-Legutko, Rodzińska-Nowak and Zagórska-Telega 2006; Idem 2009; Bulas, Kotowicz and Okońska forthcoming.

²⁶ Madyda-Legutko, Rodzińska-Nowak and Zagórska-Telega 2009: 299–303.

²⁷ Madyda-Legutko 1995: nos. 740, 801 Kaczanowski and Margos 2002: 308, 318.

²⁸ Dymowski 2013: 103.

²⁹ Madyda-Legutko 1996: 108–109; Myzgin 2017.

³⁰ Gązdac 2008: 271.

³¹ Gązdac 2018: 119.

³² Zwolski 1984: 91.

³³ Bursche 2004: 197.

however, that here we may be dealing with a completely different process, one that is not related to trade with the Baltics. The other route by which Roman bronze coins entered into the area settled by West Baltic cultures can be explained by recent research. They indicate that these coins could have come from areas located on the Rhine.³⁴ In this context we need to call attention to the fact that with regard to the area under consideration no convincing information exists that would enable us to determine whether Barbarian people had settlements on the lands bordering the San River that lasted uninterruptedly in the latter half of the 3rd century and in the following centuries. It needs to be emphasized that the Przeworsk culture settlements that have been excavated around Sanok lack date-markers that would enable us to date these settlements to a period later than the beginning of the 3rd century. Additionally, archaeological exploration of the necropolises in Prusiek, site 25 (Sanok District)³⁵ and at Pakoszówka, site 33 (Sanok District)³⁶ unveiled grave assemblages with a certain chronological position that can be dated at the latest to the C1 phase, the Younger Roman period. The fact that bronze coins of Gordian III have been discovered – as well as the other examples of coins from the 3rd century – indirectly shows that settlements in this area could have lasted into the Late Roman period and the Early Migration period. This thesis is confirmed by finds of coins from the 4th and 5th centuries and by single stray coin finds as well as by discoveries made during the construction of the Sank ring road in 2017 and 2018.³⁷

The collection of coins under consideration significantly broadens our knowledge regarding Roman coin finds in southeastern Poland. Thus far, the largest number of these coins (14) comes from Sanok. Three more coins in this collection were found in the city of Sanok itself. Besides the two coins from Trepcza, the remaining coins under consideration were individual finds, and they do not form any groupings within any of the villages. It should be added that up until now no Roman coins have been found in the villages of Dudyńce, Kostarowce, or Morochów. If we assume that the discoveries under consideration took place within an area in which settlements existed during the Roman period, then it can be assumed that the settlement density in this area was rather high. That this was the case is supported by the results of research undertaken as part of the program known as the Archaeological Picture of Poland but also by the most recent discoveries made during the excavations, conducted because of large investment projects on transportation lines around

³⁴ ZAPOLSKA 2013: 113–114.

³⁵ MADYDA-LEGUTKO, POHORSKA-KLEJA and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2005; MADYDA-LEGUTKO, RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2006; IDEM 2009.

³⁶ BULAS, KOTOWICZ and OKOŃSKA forthcoming.

³⁷ KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 153, 293, 366; BODZEK and POHORSKA-KLEJA 2011; BULAS forthcoming.

Sanok. In the course of these projects a significant number of finds from the Roman period were made.

Analyzing the map of discoveries under discussion, it should be noted that the collection described here is concentrated to a large degree in an area bordering a number of geographical zones (the Jasło-Sanok Basin, the Dynów Foothills, the Bukowskie Foothills, the Słonne Mountains) that are broadly understood as belonging to the region of Sanok. Together with the older discoveries, the dispersion of Roman coins in this region shows that this area was an important place, which almost certainly was a trade crossroads in the Roman period.

CATALOG

1. **Dudyńce**, Sanok Commune, Sanok District, Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Pl. 1, Fig. 1.1)

Roman Empire, Commodus (177–192), Rome, AD 181, AR, denarius

Obverse: laureate head of emperor r.; on l.: MANTONINVS; on r.: COMM[ODVS] AVG

Reverse: Annona, draped, standing l., holding corn-ears in r. and cornucopiae in l. hand; to l., modius; on l.: [TR] P VI IMP; on r.: IIII COS III P P
wt: 2.4 g; dia.: 18 mm; axis – v
RIC III 14b

Location: cadastral parcel no. 156, meadow, depth approx. 30 cm, humus layer
Accidental find of Mieczysław Skowroński in 2016, donated in 2016
Collection of the Historical Museum in Sanok, Inv. No. MHS/186.dep.

2. **Kostarowce**, Sanok Commune, Sanok District, Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Pl. 1, Fig. 1.2)

Roman Empire, Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AD 170–175, AR, denarius

Obverse: head of Marcus Aurelius, laureate, r.; [...]VS A[...]

Reverse: Mars advancing r., holding spear pointing transversely upward in r. hand and trophy over l. shoulder; IMP[....]?
wt: 1.46 g; dia.: 17 mm; axis – xi
RIC III 231?, 285?, 299?, 299A?, 310?, 322?, 326?, 346?, or 350?

Location: cadastral parcel no. 1008, the woods between the villages of Kostarowce and Pisarowce
Accidental find of Mieczysław Skowroński in 2017, donated in 2017
Collection of the Historical Museum in Sanok

- 3. Morochów**, Zagórz Commune, Sanok District, Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Pl. 1, Fig. 1.3)
Roman Empire, Antoninus Pius (138–161) for Marcus Aurelius as caesar, Rome, AD 145–160?, AR, denarius
- Obverse: bust of Marcus Aurelius r.; on l. [AVRELIVS CAE]; on r.: SA[R AVG PII F]?
- Reverse: Honos standing l., holding up branch with r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; on l.: [C]O[S]; on r.: [II]?
wt: 2.5 g; dia.: 17 mm; axis – v
RIC III 426
- Location: cadastral parcel no. 412, meadow, depth approx. 20 cm
Accidental find of Jarosław Klaja before 2009, donated by Jarosław Klaja in 2009
Collection of the Historical Museum in Sanok, Inv. No. MHS/146.dep.
- 4. Morochów**, Zagórz Commune, Sanok District, Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Pl. 1, Fig. 1.4)
Roman Empire, Antoninus Pius (138–161) for Faustina the Younger, Rome, AD 145–161, AR, denarius
- Obverse: bust of Faustina the Younger, bare-headed, with hair waived and coiled on back of head, draped, r.; on l.: [F]AVSTINA; on r.: [...]
- Reverse: woman standing l., raising right hand, [...]
wt: 1.6 g; dia.: 17 mm; axis – xii
RIC III 497–499 (?)
- Location: cadastral parcel no. 412, meadow, depth approx. 20 cm
Accidental find of Jarosław Klaja before 2009, donated by Jarosław Klaja in 2018
Collection of the Historical Museum in Sanok
- 5. Płonna**, Bukowsko Commune, Sanok District, Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Pl. 1, Fig. 2.1)
Roman Empire, Trajan (98–117), Rome, AD 98–99, AR, denarius
- Obverse: laureate bust of emperor r.; on l.: IMP CAES NERVA; on r.: TRAIAN AVG GERM
- Reverse: Pax, draped, wearing wreath, standing l., holding branch up in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; on l.: ... [M] ...; above: COS; on r.: II P P
wt: 2.2 g; dia.: 18 x 17.5 mm; axis – vi
RIC II 6
- Location: cadastral parcel no. 63, meadow, depth approx. 10 cm
Accidental find of Jarosław Klaja in 2013, donated by Jarosław Klaja in 2018
Collection of the Historical Museum in Sanok

6. Sanok, Sanok Commune, Sanok District, Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Pl. 1, Fig. 2.2)

Roman Empire, Gordian III (238–244), AD 244, AE, sestertius

Obverse: laureate, draped, cuirassed bust of emperor r.; on l.: IMP GORDIA; on r.: NVS PIVS FEL AVG

Reverse: Securitas, draped, standing l. with legs cross, leaning l. arm on column, and holding scepter in r. hand; on l.: SECVRITAS; on r.: PERPETVA; in c.: S C wt: 15.2 g; dia.: 29 mm; axis – xii
RIC IV 336

Location: 22 Jasna Street, cadastral parcel no. 857 or 858
Accidental find of Leszek Florek in 2009 during garden work, donated by Robert Fedyk in 2013
Collection of the Historical Museum in Sanok, Inv. No. MHS/147.dep.

7. Sanok, Sanok Commune, Sanok District, Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Pl. 1, Fig. 2.3)

Roman Empire, Marcus Aurelius (161–180) for Faustina the Younger, Rome, AD 161–176, AR, denarius

Obverse: bust of Faustina the Younger, diademed, hair waved and fastened in a bun on back of head, draped, r.; on l.: FAVSTINA; on r.: AVGVSTA

Reverse: Salus, draped, seated l. on low seat, feeding from patera in right hand snake coiled round altar; on l.: [SA]; on r.: [LVS]
dia.: 17.5 mm; axis – vii
RIC III 714

Location: Murarska Street, cadastral parcel no. 2717, plough field
Accidental find of Piotr Bochnia
Private collection of Piotr Bochnia from Sanok

8. Sanok, Sanok Commune, Sanok District, Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Pl. 1, Fig. 3.1)

Roman Empire, Nero (54–68), AD 64–68, AE, sestertius

Obverse: laureate head of emperor l.; on l.: IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR; on r.: AVG GER P M TR P P P

Reverse: temple of Janus, with latticed window to r. and double doors to l. with garland hung across; on l.: PACE P R TERRA; above: MARIQ; on r.: PARTA IANVM CLVSIT; in c.: S C
dia.: 31 mm, axis ?
RIC I (second edition) 326

Location: Kiczury Street, allotment gardens, cadastral parcel nos. 1–3
Accidental find of Janina and Kazimierz Florek in the 1990s
Private collection

9. Trepcza, Sanok Commune, Sanok District, Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Pl. 1, Fig. 3.2)

Roman Empire, Commodus (177–192), Rome, AD 179–180, AR, denarius

- Obverse: laureate, cuirassed bust of emperor r.; on l.: [L AUR]EL COM; on r.: MODUS AVG
- Reverse: Fortuna, draped, seated l. on low seat, holding rudder set on ground in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. hand; on l.: TR P V [IMP]; on r.: [III COS II P P]
wt: 2.6 g; dia.: 17.5 x 17.5 mm; axis – vi
RIC III 2
- Location: unknown
Accidental find of anonymous finder before 1971; donated by M. Zielińska c. 1971
Collection of the Historical Museum in Sanok, Inv. No. MHS/H/1626

10. Trepcza (?), Sanok Commune, Sanok District, Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Pl. 1, Fig. 3.3)

Roman Empire, Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AD 179, AR, denarius

- Obverse: laureate head of emperor r.; on l.: M AVREL [AN]T; on r.: [ONIN]VS AV[G]
- Reverse: Mars, helmeted, in military dress, standing r., holding inverted vertical spear in r. hand and resting l. hand on round shield set on ground; on l.: [TR P] XXXIII; above: [IMP]; on r.: [X COS III P P]
wt: 2.0 g; dia.: 17.5 mm; axis – vi
RIC III 406
- Location: a piece of property belonging to Teodor Wołowicz(?)
Accidental find of Teodor Wołowicz(?) in the latter half of the 20th century, donated by Katarzyna Gnap, granddaughter of the finder, in 2014
Collection of the Historical Museum in Sanok, Inv. No. MHS/145.dep.

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Authors' addresses:

Jan Bulas
Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University
11 Gołębia Street, 31-007 Krakow, Poland
e-mail: bulas.jan@gmail.com

Piotr N. Kotowicz
Historical Museum in Sanok
2 Zamkowa Street, 38-500 Sanok, Poland
e-mail: p_kotowicz@o2.pl

Translation: David Daniel

MAP 1

Arrangement of the older finds (A) and the newest finds (B) of Roman coins in the Upper San River Basin:

1 – Cisna, Bieszczady District; 2 – Dudyńce, Sanok District; 3 – Dynów, Rzeszów District; 4 – Hoczew, Lesko District; 5 – Jabłonica Ruska, Brzozów District; 6 – Kalnica Górna, Bieszczady District; 7 – Kostarowce, Sanok District; 8 – Lesko, Lesko District; 9 – Morochów, Sanok District; 10 – Mrzyglód, Sanok District; 11 – Płonna, Sanok District; 12 – Préluki, Sanok District; 13 – Prusiek, Sanok District; 14 – Sanok, Sanok District; 15 – Sanok-Biała Góra, Sanok District; 16 – Siedliska (Gdyczyna), Brzozów District; 17 – Strachocina, Sanok District; 18 – Szczawne, Sanok District; 19 – Średnia Wieś, Lesko District; 20 – Trepcza, Sanok District; 21 – Wesoła, Brzozów District; 22 – Załuż, Sanok District; 23 – Żurawin, Bieszczady District

PLATE 1

Fig. 1. New finds of Roman coins from the Upper San River Basin:

1 – Dudyńce, Sanok District (Cat. 1); 2 – Kostarowce, Sanok District (Cat. 2); 3–4 – Morochów, Sanok District (Cat. 3–4)

Photographs by D. Szuwalski

Fig. 2. New finds of Roman coins from the Upper San River Basin:

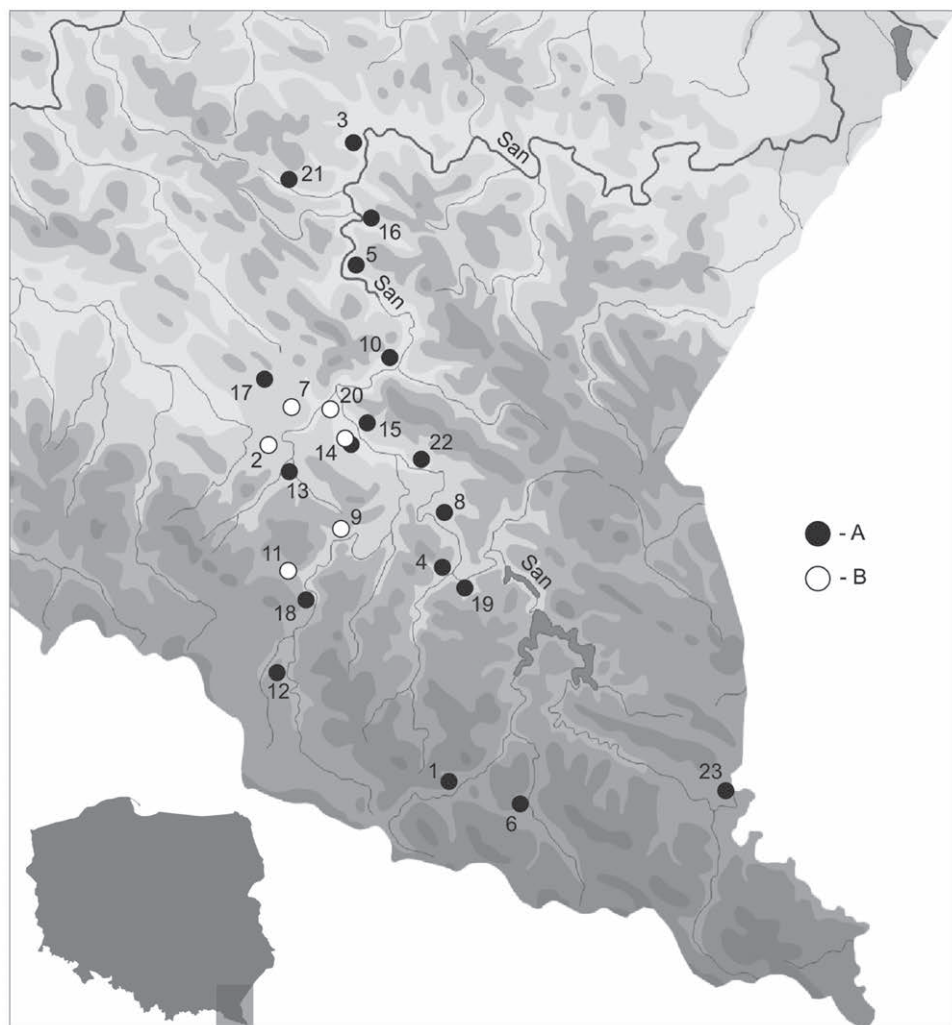
1 – Płonna, Sanok District (Cat. 5); 2–3 – Sanok, Sanok District (Cat. 6–7)

Photographs by D. Szuwalski

Fig. 3. New finds of Roman coins from the Upper San River Basin:

1 – Sanok, Sanok District (Cat. 8); 2–3 – Trepcza, Sanok District (Cat. 9–10)

Photographs by D. Szuwalski





1.1



2.1



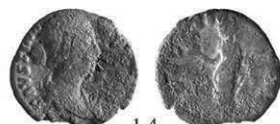
1.2



2.2



1.3



1.4



2.3



3.1



3.2



3.3