

# NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

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# ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XIII

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

Kraków 2018



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Kraków 2018

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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](http://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 13<sup>th</sup> volume of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*, there being no doubt that the journal would never have been created without her full commitment.

The Editors

TOMASZ WAGNER  
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## New Roman Coin Finds from the Region of Częstochowa<sup>1</sup>

**ABSTRACT:** Two Roman coins were discovered in 2016 – one in Lelów and one in Borowa – during archaeological research on Przeworsk culture settlements in these villages. Both villages are located in the region of Częstochowa, Silesian Voivodeship: Lelów, in the Upper Pilica Basin, and Borowa, in the Liswarta Basin. Other stray finds of Roman coins, obtained via activity by treasure hunters, have been registered in this region. Roman coin finds from this area are small in comparison to other parts of Lesser Poland.

**KEY WORDS:** coin finds, Roman coins, Częstochowa, Liswarta Basin, Upper Pilica Basin, Przeworsk culture

**ABSTRAKT:** *Nowe znaleziska monet rzymskich z okolic Częstochowy*

W trakcie badań archeologicznych prowadzonych na stanowiskach związanych z osadnictwem kultury przeworskiej w Lelowie oraz Borowej w 2016 roku pozyskano dwie monety rzymskie. Obie miejscowości położone są w pobliżu Częstochowy, w województwie śląskim, w dorzeczu Liswarty oraz górnej Pilicy. Pozyskano również informacje dotyczące nowych pojedynczych znalezisk monet rzymskich rejestrowanych w tychże okolicach, odkrytych w trakcie poszukiwań amatorskich.

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<sup>1</sup> The present study has been prepared as part of the project titled “Finds of the Roman Coins from the territory of Poland and lands historically connected with Poland”, funded with resources from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education’s National Programme for the Development of the Humanities, grant no. 0047/NPRH2/H11/81/2012.

Znaleziska monet rzymskich z okolic Częstochowy nie stanowią licznej kategorii w porównaniu do innych terenów Małopolski.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: znaleziska, monety rzymskie, Częstochowa, dorzecze Liswarty, dorzecze górnej Pilicy, kultura przeworska

The finds described in this text, which were obtained during archaeological investigations but also as a result of searches conducted by treasure hunters, come from the so-called lands of Częstochowa. Geographically, these lands belong to a number of meso-regions. The first of these consists in the Przedbórz Uplands – and more specifically, the part of the uplands known as the Lełów Threshold, where coins have been found in Lełów. More coins, from Żarnowiec, Zawiercie District, and Maluszyn/Sudzin, Radomsko District, come from the same region but from a different part of it. Żarnowiec is located at the edge of the Włoszczowa Basin and the Częstochowa Uplands, whereas Maluszyn/Sudzin is located at the edge of the Włoszczowa Basin and the Lełów Threshold. The finds from the environs of Kłobuck and Borowa, both of which are in Kłobuck District, make up part of the region called the Woźnicko-Wieluńska Uplands. All these regions are characterized by their weak soils, which are built on sands. The coins described below were discovered in regions that cut across river valleys and basins of large and medium size: the Pilica River Basin, the Białka Lełowska Catchment, the Liswarta Basin, and the Biała Oksza River Valley. However, none of the finds that are mentioned occurred within the river valleys or basins themselves but on river terraces or on higher ground.<sup>2</sup>

The region of the Liswarta Basin is known for its rather densely populated Przeworsk culture settlements from the younger and late periods of Roman influence and reach all the way to the early phase of the period of the migration of peoples. Here we need to mention the large burial grounds that have been excavated, like Opatów and Mokra, the latter of which is in Kłobuck District.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, other sites of the Przeworsk culture – both settlements and sepulchral sites – are known of and have to some degree been investigated in this region, e.g. Rybno, Walenczów,<sup>4</sup> Żabieniec,<sup>5</sup> and Wąsosz Górny, all of which are in Kłobuck District.<sup>6</sup> Thus, the finds under discussion are inscribed within the dense network of Przeworsk culture

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<sup>2</sup> KONDRACKI 1994: 184–199.

<sup>3</sup> MADYDA-LEGUTKO, RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2011: 7–10; BIBORSKI and KAZIOR 1997; BIBORSKI 1998; IDEM 2000a; IDEM 2000b; IDEM 2001; IDEM 2002; IDEM 2004; IDEM 2006; IDEM 2010.

<sup>4</sup> GODŁOWSKI 1965; IDEM 1966; IDEM 1969.

<sup>5</sup> IDEM 1964; IDEM 1969.

<sup>6</sup> IDEM 1959.

settlements in this area. A much sparser settlement network during the Roman period is certified as having existed all over the Lelów Threshold. Except for the burial grounds that have been excavated at Drochlin, Częstochowa District, which functioned as of phase B2/C1 to phase D and which contained dozens of burials from the Przeworsk culture, and a settlement that has been probed from the late Roman period, no works have been conducted here at any of the sites associated with the Przeworsk culture.<sup>7</sup> This is all the more surprising since many such sites have been certified in this area as a result of archaeological surface surveys. The excavation research described below, which was conducted at site 25 in Lelów, in the Upper Pilica River Basin, is an exception. Here, however, mention should be made of a hoard that was discovered in Dąbrowno in 1913. This hoard, which consisted of about five-hundred denarii as well as a gold necklace and diadem, was uncovered by water. Of these 500 coins, it was possible to identify 257 of them as dating from the age of Vespasian to that of the Severan Dynasty.<sup>8</sup>

Of all the coins described here, the coin from Lelów is the only one that was discovered during excavation work. The excavations at site 25 in Lelów were begun in 2014 following a chance discovery from a few years before this. In 2009, during construction work in a foundation pit, there appeared a collection of metallic and ceramic objects. This collection was such that it was definitely shown to have come from a male cremation grave of the Przeworsk culture. A typological analysis of the objects in the grave indicated that it is from the Early Roman Period (phases B1–B2a). This is the earliest recorded grave from the Przeworsk culture in the lands of Częstochowa.<sup>9</sup> This discovery resulted in the organization of a succession of excavations in this area. However, no additional burials have been found. Instead, researchers have discovered a settlement of the Przeworsk culture, which, like the grave mentioned above, has been dated to the Early Roman Period. That this is so is indicated by the artifact material: pottery – exclusively hand-made – and individual specimens, including a bronze pin that fits into Group IVa of the groups created by Beckmann.<sup>10</sup> Thus far, over the course of three excavation seasons, two dug-out features sunk into the earth have been discovered: hearths as well as what is probably a large post feature. The most recent excavation season at this site, in 2016, was particularly interesting. Besides features such as post holes and pits, a feature of considerable size was discovered, this being feature no. 45. It was a circular feature with a diameter of about 4 m and a depth of about 160 cm from

<sup>7</sup> KACZANOWSKI 1987; KACZANOWSKI and MADYDA-LEGUTKO 1988: 245–268.

<sup>8</sup> KUNISZ 1973: 24–26 (no. 18); IDEM 1985: 49–56 (no. 39); KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 42–47 (no. 116).

<sup>9</sup> GODŁOWSKI 1985: 85; WAGNER, forthcoming.

<sup>10</sup> IDEM 2016: 30–34.

the top of the horizontal layer. The entire pit became narrower towards the bottom in a conical fashion, and its walls were lined with rocks all the way down. This feature was filled with an enormous amount of heavily burned clay with traces of impressed markings, which in the lower parts of the feature were even vitrified due to high temperatures. Moreover, the feature contained significant amounts of charcoal. This pit was surrounded by postholes, which no doubt originally constituted the roof of this domestic feature. An analysis of the feature itself suggests that it was a lime kiln. Kilns such as these are known from the Przeworsk culture, but the feature from Lelów is thus far probably the largest of its kind. It should be emphasized that a metal detector was used to investigate the feature every 10 cm once mechanical stripping began to be used. Because of the character of the fill, i.e. numerous burned rocks and clay, it was very difficult to get a clear reading with the metal detector. Once the 2016 excavation season had ended and as the excavation site was being back-filled, the heaps of earth were systematically checked with the metal detector. The result of this was that a heavily burned Roman coin – a denarius of Antoninus Pius (Cat. 1.1) – was discovered at the bottom of the heap (and thus, almost certainly from one of the layers from the very beginning of the exploration of feature 45). This coin almost certainly comes from the fill of the lime kiln. Thus, this would be the latest artifact discovered here, expanding the chronology of the entire site – and almost certainly that of the kiln – to the end of the Early Roman Period and the beginning of the Younger Roman Period (phase B2b/C1a).

We can see other coins retrieved from a context in close proximity to a Przeworsk culture kiln or hearth in finds from the Kalisz-Piwnice site in Greater Poland Voivodeship. The coins found here consist of the following: a subaerate coin – modeled after a Republican coin – found in a “horn workshop”; a denarius of Nerva found in a hearth located outside of the vicinity of the settlement; and denarii of Trajan and Antoninus Pius discovered near the kiln and hearth in a residential building.<sup>11</sup> It may also be that one of the Roman coins found at the site in Pełczyska, Pińczów District, should be associated with a late Roman clay structure, which may have been a kiln.<sup>12</sup> Roman coins have also been discovered in the proximity of other kiln structures, e.g. in the village of Otałęż, Mielec District;<sup>13</sup> in the village of Świrna, Ostrowiec District;<sup>14</sup> and in the village of Bessów, Bochnia District.<sup>15</sup> These coins, however, are not strictly tied to kilns themselves; moreover, they do not have any traces of burning. Instead, these coins – found within the vicinity

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<sup>11</sup> BURSCHE 2008: 405; ROMANOWSKI 2012a: 85–87.

<sup>12</sup> RUDNICKI 2007: 105.

<sup>13</sup> PODGÓRSKA-CZOPEK 1999: 125–126.

<sup>14</sup> KAPTUR 2010: 51–52.

<sup>15</sup> BODZEK 1999–2000: 168.

of kilns, hearths, or residential features – could have been associated with the foundations of these features.<sup>16</sup> At the same time, these particular coins could be accidental finds within the given context.

The repeated indications that numerous Roman coin finds have occurred in recent years in Lelów and Żarnowiec are highly disconcerting. These are coins obtained by treasure hunters, and information about them never makes it to the scholarly community. Three denarii of Antoninus Pius,<sup>17</sup> a denarius of Marcus Aurelius,<sup>18</sup> and a denarius of Septimius Severus<sup>19</sup> have been discovered in Lelów. Moreover, a denarius of Trajan (Cat. 1.2) and one of Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius, issued for Faustina the Younger (Cat. 1.3), have been found in recent years. The latter coin is worn away as a result of having been in circulation for a long time, hence it is impossible to attribute it to any one ruler. A denarius of Hadrian has been recorded in Żarnowiec; so too have two other Roman coins – as yet unpublished – for Faustina the Younger: one that is also from the reign of Hadrian (Cat. 2) and one from that of Antoninus Pius.<sup>20</sup> Similar information has appeared suggesting that finds of other metal objects have occurred in the environs of Żarnowiec – these finds point to the existence of sepulchral or settlement sites in this location. This information has reached the Silesian Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments, who has already intervened with regard to these issues.

In the last few years, activity of this kind has resulted in the finding of a subaerate coin modeled after a coin of Antoninus Pius (Cat. 3). This coin comes from one of two possible villages, either Maluszyn or Sudzin. It is in a poor state of preservation: the coin's bronze core is visible, while a fragmentary part of the outer silver layer remains. The production of subaerate coins, which may have taken place at the central mint,<sup>21</sup> could have occurred as many as dozens of years after the original coins were struck.<sup>22</sup> More and more subaerate coins have been noted for the lands associated with Przeworsk culture settlements. Thus far, coins of this type have been recorded for a number of places, including Jakuszowice,<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> ROMANOWSKI 2010: 31.

<sup>17</sup> DYMOWSKI 2012: 127; IDEM 2013: 129.

<sup>18</sup> IDEM 2014: 268.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>20</sup> For this information, we are grateful to Prof. Jarosław Bodzek from the National Museum in Krakow.

<sup>21</sup> BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 113.

<sup>22</sup> BODZEK 2015: 119.

<sup>23</sup> BURSCHE 1996: 31–42; BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 112–116.

Gródek on the Bug River,<sup>24</sup> Pełczyska,<sup>25</sup> Mysławczyce,<sup>26</sup> Aleksandrowice,<sup>27</sup> Małżyce,<sup>28</sup> and Nieprowice.<sup>29</sup>

With regard to Roman coins, these are single finds, though the settlement in Jakuszowice is an exception, where 27 subaerate coins were discovered;<sup>30</sup> so too is Gródek on the Bug River, where 14 such coins were discovered.<sup>31</sup> The subaerate coins that have been recorded thus far can be dated from the era of the Republic to the age of Commodus: the imitations that we have been able to recognize are dominated by coins modeled after ones struck during the age of Antoninus Pius, while ones modeled after coins of Trajan or Hadrian are somewhat rarer.<sup>32</sup> That more and more have been discovered bears testimony both to the fact that they were introduced together with full-value coins and that they were in circulation in the lands of the *Barbaricum*. Coins of this type have mostly been recorded as single finds; their existence has hardly been noted in hoards,<sup>33</sup> which may be because these coins go unrecognized or because they have a good state of preservation in deposit, or it may be because they were consciously left out and gotten rid of via exchange such that only full-value coins were subject to hoarding.<sup>34</sup> There may be more subaerates among finds of Roman coins, but it may be that they are not recognized because a metallographic examination is not performed or because the coins remain in a good state of preservation.<sup>35</sup>

Roman coins have also been recorded in other lands in the Upper Pilica River Basin, namely in the following towns and villages: Pilica,<sup>36</sup> Udórz,<sup>37</sup> Szczekociny,<sup>38</sup> Kostkowice,<sup>39</sup> and Drochlin.<sup>40</sup> These are single finds, not counting the hoard from Kostkowice, which was discovered by accident, probably in a rock hollow, and

<sup>24</sup> KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 63–66 (nos. 181, 182, 185 and 188).

<sup>25</sup> RUDNICKI 2007: 105.

<sup>26</sup> BODZEK and DOBRZAŃSKA 2014: 306–307, 309.

<sup>27</sup> BODZEK 2015: 117.

<sup>28</sup> BULAS 2017: 319–325.

<sup>29</sup> DULĘBA 2014: 329.

<sup>30</sup> BURSCHE 1996: 40–42; BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 112.

<sup>31</sup> KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 63–66 (nos. 181, 182, 185 and 188).

<sup>32</sup> BURSCHE 1997: 32; BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 112–116.

<sup>33</sup> Exceptions: Rywałdzik, Nowe Miasto District; Tokary, Biłgoraj District; Biłgoraj, Biłgoraj District; and Wojków, Mielec District (BURSCHE 1997: 36).

<sup>34</sup> *Ibidem*: 33, 39; BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 114–115, 117.

<sup>35</sup> Madyda-Legutko and Zagórska-Telega 2003: 292.

<sup>36</sup> Dymowski 2007a: 6; *idem* 2011: 218 (Mp62; no. 914); *idem* 2013: 133.

<sup>37</sup> KUNISZ 1985: 237 (no. 291); KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 336 (no. 814).

<sup>38</sup> KUNISZ 1985: 214 (no. 269); KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 315 (no. 758).

<sup>39</sup> Dymowski 2007b: 54–61; *idem* 2011: 210–213 (Mp38: 846–871; Mp39: 872–873; Mp40: 874).

<sup>40</sup> KACZANOWSKI 1987: 96–97; KUNISZ 1985: 58 (no. 46); KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 50–51 (no. 131).

which was made up, among other things, of 17 denarii dating to between the reign of Vespasian and that of Didius Julianus, and a solidus of Constantine II. Moreover, three other denarii have been taken from Kostkowice: one of Domitian, one of Antoninus Pius, and one of Pertinax.<sup>41</sup> The single finds that have been recorded from the Upper Pilica River Basin include two subaerates modeled after coins of Trajan,<sup>42</sup> an as of Caligula,<sup>43</sup> and a denarius of Hadrian.<sup>44</sup> Among the finds of Roman coins from the Upper Pilica River Basin, it is denarii from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD that dominate; no coins from the Republic have been noted. The recently recorded finds dated to the era of the Antonines are typical finds. They are also the most numerous finds in Polish lands, both as regards large deposits and single deposits. The coins of Trajan are mainly recorded as single finds.<sup>45</sup> The fact that these coins make up such a large category of the imports could be connected to the inflow of coins as a result of the Dacian Wars.<sup>46</sup> The dominant category consists in Roman coins from the reign of Antoninus Pius, recorded in lands with Przeworsk culture settlements, e.g. Jakuszowice,<sup>47</sup> Pełczyska,<sup>48</sup> Opatkowice,<sup>49</sup> Spiczyn,<sup>50</sup> and Mysławczyce.<sup>51</sup>

The other ancient coin that this article focuses on comes from an archaeological site in Borowa, in the Liswarta Basin. This site was discovered in 2016 by a random finder who found stray metal and ceramic artifacts lying in a heap of sand. These artifacts – which were handed over to the Częstochowa branch office of the Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments – consisted of parts of a belt, fibulas, a spearhead, and a Roman coin (according to the finder, an as).<sup>52</sup> These objects had a fire-patina, suggesting that they came from cremation graves of the Przeworsk culture. A typological analysis in turn dates them to the Younger Roman Period, and thus they fit into the context of the Przeworsk culture sites in the Liswarta Basin described above. Probing excavations were performed on this site in Borowa in 2016; they uncovered Przeworsk culture burials as well as further stray artifacts dated to

<sup>41</sup> Twenty-six coins have been taken from the hoard: DYMOWSKI 2007b: 54–61; IDEM 2011: 210–213 (Mp38: 846–871; Mp39: 872–873; Mp40: 874).

<sup>42</sup> DYMOWSKI 2007a: 6; IDEM 2011: 218 (Mp62; no. 914); IDEM 2013: 133.

<sup>43</sup> KUNISZ 1985: 237 (no. 291); KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 336 (no. 814).

<sup>44</sup> KACZANOWSKI 1987: 96–97; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 50–51 (no. 131).

<sup>45</sup> DYMOWSKI 2011: 197–229.

<sup>46</sup> ROMANOWSKI 2012b: 75–76; Dr. hab. Arkadiusz Dymowski's lecture at the Institute of Archaeology at the University of Warsaw on November 7, 2016, titled *Trajan's Dacian Wars and the Inflow of Roman Denarii North of the Carpathians*.

<sup>47</sup> Twenty-seven coins (including ten denarii subaerati): BURSCHE 1997: 132–137 (nos. 41–68); BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 109; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 72–76 (no. 218).

<sup>48</sup> Eight coins (including two denarii subaerati): RUDNICKI 2007: 105.

<sup>49</sup> Four coins: KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 227 (no. 530).

<sup>50</sup> Eighteen coins (one subaeratus): DYMOWSKI 2011: 221–222; PASZKIEWICZ 2011: 193–195.

<sup>51</sup> Three coins (including one subaeratus): BODZEK and DOBRZAŃSKA 2014: 313.

<sup>52</sup> We have been unable to determine what happened to the coin.

the Younger Roman Period. Thus far, the coin discovered as a result of these probing excavations – a sestertius of Lucius Verus (Cat. 4) – is the only Roman coin recorded in this village. Roman coins have also been discovered during investigations of the settlement in Wąsosz Górny, site 2; in the burial grounds in Opatów, site 1; and in Mokra, site 8.<sup>53</sup> In recent years, two Roman denarii – one from the age of Titus (Cat. 5.1) and one from that of Hadrian (Cat. 5.2) – have been uncovered in the environs of Kłobuck. These coins were found by accident and handed over to the Museum of the Przeworsk Culture and the Memorial Chamber of the Battle of Mokra in Mokra.<sup>54</sup>

The Roman coins in lands connected to Przeworsk culture settlements in the Liswarta Basin are single finds. This is rather uncharacteristic in comparison to other lands within Lesser Poland, where this category of imports is represented by a much larger number.<sup>55</sup> Denarii from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD are dominant in the Liswarta Basin. A Republican coin from Radostków, Częstochowa District,<sup>56</sup> and a 3<sup>rd</sup>-century denarius of Claudius Gothicus from Opatów<sup>57</sup> are recorded as single finds. Coins from the age of Flavian but also from that of the Antonines are very often found in lands connected to Przeworsk culture settlements. Only one commemorative issue of Vespasian has been found in the Liswarta Basin. Around settlements, coins of Flavian usually appear as single finds, as is given testimony to by the coins from the following places: Jakuszowice, Kazimierza Wielka District;<sup>58</sup> Pełczyska, Pińczów District;<sup>59</sup> and Gródek on the Bug River, Hrubieszów District.<sup>60</sup> These issues are recorded in hoards much more frequently.<sup>61</sup> The coin of Hadrian is not the only single find in the Liswarta Basin. A coin of this emperor have also been discovered in the burial grounds in Mokra.<sup>62</sup> A denarius subaeratus from Wąsosz Górny, one with

<sup>53</sup> BODZEK 2003: 295–296; GODŁOWSKI 1980: 148–150; MADYDA-LEGUTKO and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2003: 285–286.

<sup>54</sup> We are grateful to the board of the Museum and to Dr. hab. Marcin Biborski for making the coin available to us.

<sup>55</sup> DYMOWSKI 2007b: 73–74; MADYDA-LEGUTKO and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2003: 285.

<sup>56</sup> DYMOWSKI 2011: 219 (Mp67, no. 921); IDEM 2016: 275–277 (no. 143).

<sup>57</sup> MADYDA-LEGUTKO and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2003: 287–288; BODZEK 2003: 295; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 229 (no. 532).

<sup>58</sup> Six coins: BURSCHE 1997: 125–126 (nos. 2–7); BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 117; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 72–76 (no. 218).

<sup>59</sup> Three coins: RUDNICKI 2007: 105; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 238–239 (no. 553).

<sup>60</sup> Four coins: *Ibidem*: 62–66 (nos. 182, 185 and 187).

<sup>61</sup> Among others: Nietulisko Małe: 189 coins dated to the era of Flavian (KUNISZ 1985: 126–128; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 157–159, 180–182, 203–205); Chmielów Piaskowy: 76 coins (KUNISZ 1985: 38–39; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 28–29); Korzkiew: 35 coins (KUNISZ 1985: 89–90; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 105–106); Paczółtowice: 6 coins (KUNISZ 1985: 160; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 233), etc.

<sup>62</sup> BODZEK 2003: 295–296; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 152 (no. 479).

a hole in it,<sup>63</sup> is an interesting example of a find that is also modeled on a coin from this period. Similar to this one – and one that also has a hole in it – is a subaeratus from Wieluń,<sup>64</sup> which is also modeled after a coin of Hadrian; so too are coins from Jakuszowice<sup>65</sup> and Izdebno Kościelne, Grodzisk Mazowiecki District.<sup>66</sup> Both the subaerati and the full-value denarii were once used as pendants, as can be seen by the coins' holes.<sup>67</sup> Coins of Hadrian can also be found as stray finds in other settlements in Lesser Poland. While they have been recorded in somewhat larger amounts in Jakuszowice,<sup>68</sup> Pełczyska,<sup>69</sup> Spiczyn, Łęczna District,<sup>70</sup> and in Gródek,<sup>71</sup> they are mainly single finds, as in the settlements in Czechy, Kraków District,<sup>72</sup> Mysławczyce,<sup>73</sup> or in Opatkowice, Proszowice District.<sup>74</sup> However, many of these coins have been found in large deposits.<sup>75</sup> The sestertius of Lucius Verus from Borowa is the only Roman coin of this type from the Liswarta. Other single finds of bronze coins of this emperor are known mainly from the north-eastern parts of Poland and neighbouring areas (Szestno-Wymysły,<sup>76</sup> Kamenka, and Tsvetnoe<sup>77</sup>). The coin of Lucius Verus also has a hole, as mentioned above.

Roman coin finds from the region of Częstochowa are, to a large extent, single finds, the exceptions being the hoards from Dąbrowno<sup>78</sup> and Kostkowice.<sup>79</sup> Newly recorded coins constitute a typical and popular category of imports that can be found in Poland. The single finds from Przeworsk culture settlements are dominated by coins from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Only one 3<sup>rd</sup>-century coin, from the reign of Claudius

<sup>63</sup> BODZEK 2003: 295–296; GODŁOWSKI 1962: 73; KUNISZ 1985: 238–239 (no. 297); KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 340 (no. 829).

<sup>64</sup> DYMOWSKI 2008a: 10–11.

<sup>65</sup> BURSCHE 1996: 41–42 (nos. 19, 24); IDEM 1997: 138 (no. 70), 141 (no. 89); BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 110–111.

<sup>66</sup> GÓRNA 1978: 54; BURSCHE 1998: 206.

<sup>67</sup> BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 110–111; BURSCHE 2008: 400.

<sup>68</sup> Eighteen coins: IDEM 1997: 129–132 (nos. 22–40); BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000: 104; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 73–74 (no. 218).

<sup>69</sup> Five coins: RUDNICKI 2007: 105.

<sup>70</sup> Four coins: DYMOWSKI 2011: 221–222; PASZKIEWICZ 2011: 193.

<sup>71</sup> Four coins: KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 62–66 (nos. 182, 185 and 187).

<sup>72</sup> Two coins: DULĘBA and WYSOCKI 2016: 314 (nos. 6–7).

<sup>73</sup> One coin: BODZEK and DOBRZAŃSKA 2014: 307.

<sup>74</sup> One coin: KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 227 (no. 530).

<sup>75</sup> Among others: Dąbrowno: 34 coins dated to the reign of Hadrian (KUNISZ 1985: 49–50; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 42–43); Nietulisko Małe: 396 coins (KUNISZ 1985: 130–133; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 162–166); Chmielów Piaskowy: 63 coins (KUNISZ 1985: 40–42; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 30–32); Korzkiew: 105 coins (KUNISZ 1985: 89–93; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 90–91); Malkowice: 14 coins (KUNISZ 1985: 113–114; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 138–139), etc.

<sup>76</sup> DYMOWSKI 2008b: 22–23.

<sup>77</sup> Based on the FRCP database – accessed on September 26, 2018.

<sup>78</sup> KUNISZ 1985: 49–56 (no. 39); KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 42–47 (no. 116).

<sup>79</sup> DYMOWSKI 2007b: 54–61; DYMOWSKI 2011: 210–213 (Mp38: 846–871; Mp39: 872–873; Mp40: 874).

Gothicus, has been recorded and this is in Opatów.<sup>80</sup> Coins dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, from Kruszyna<sup>81</sup> and Janów, both of which are in Częstochowa District,<sup>82</sup> are also single finds. A Republican coin from Radostków<sup>83</sup> and a denarius, from Częstochowa, of Titus issued for Julia Titi are finds that are exceptions.<sup>84</sup>

Roman coins flowed into the lands of Poland for reasons of both an economic<sup>85</sup> and political nature.<sup>86</sup> Because of the small number of coins that have been discovered, an analysis of the numismatic finds from the lands surrounding Częstochowa does not allow us to come to either a complete or correct understanding of the chronology of the flow of coins into this area. It only allows us to state that Roman denarii were mostly used in the late phase of the Roman period but also at the beginning of the Migration Period.<sup>87</sup> Some finds, however, may indicate certain roles played by coins in the communities of the Przeworsk culture in this area. Despite the small number of coins that have been discovered, it may be that these coins served as pendants<sup>88</sup> (the denarius subaeratus from Wąsosz Górny) or as objects with a certain symbolic significance, as Charon's obol<sup>89</sup> (the coins found in burial contexts, e.g. the denarius from Mokra), or perhaps as foundation offerings (the denarius from Lelów).<sup>90</sup>

As a result of archaeological research and searches conducted by treasure hunters, more and more artifacts are being found in Poland, and this includes Roman coins, which at present constitute a very large category of finds. Between 2012 and 2018, a project titled *Finds of Roman Coins in Poland – and connected with PL* was conducted under the guidance of Prof. Aleksander Bursche. The goal of this project was to record the finds of Roman coins. Thanks to the persistent work – running over many years – of numismatists and archeologists from all around Poland, we now have an electronic database containing information about a large portion of the Roman coins discovered in the lands of Poland and in lands belonging to some of Poland's neighbors.

<sup>80</sup> BODZEK 2003: 295–296; MADYDA-LEGUTKO and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2003: 287–288.

<sup>81</sup> A coin of Constantine I: KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 121 (no. 375).

<sup>82</sup> A coin of Valentinian II: DYMOWSKI 2011: 201.

<sup>83</sup> DYMOWSKI 2011: 219 (Mp67, no. 921); DYMOWSKI 2016: 275–277 (no. 143).

<sup>84</sup> PASZTA 2003: 3–5.

<sup>85</sup> KUNISZ 1979: 75.

<sup>86</sup> BURSCHE 1996: 16.

<sup>87</sup> DYMOWSKI 2013: 94–96; MADYDA-LEGUTKO and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2003: 290.

<sup>88</sup> BURSCHE 2008: 400.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibidem*: 406; MADYDA-LEGUTKO and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2003: 290–291.

<sup>90</sup> BURSCHE 2008: 405; ROMANOWSKI 2012a: 86.

## CATALOG

## I. Lelów, Lelów Commune, Częstochowa District, Silesian Voivodeship

## 1. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 145–161

wt: 3.46 g; dia.: max: 19.3 mm; min: 18.3 mm; axis: 6 (Pl. 1, Fig. 1)

Obverse: laureate head r.; [A]N[TONI]NVS [AVG PI]VS P P

Reverse: Aequitas, standing l., holding scales and long scepter; [COS III]I

RIC (1930) 127, RSC 228, BMCRE 512

This coin is likely from artifact no. 45, site 25.

Collection: The Institute of Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University

Photo: Barbara Zajac

## 2. Trajan (98–117), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 107–108

wt: 2.17 g; dia.: max: 17.8 mm; min: 16.5 mm; axis: 6 (Pl. 1, Fig. 2)

Obverse: laureate bust r., drapery on shoulder; [IMP] TRAIANO AVG GER D[AC P M TR P]

Reverse: Spes, advancing l., holding flower and raising fold of skirt; [COS V P P SPQR OPT]

IMO PRINC

RIC 127, RSC 84, Woytek 266b, Strack 151

Collection: private

Photo: Barbara Zajac

## 3. Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius for Faustina the Younger, Rome, AR, denarius, AD 146–176

Obverse: bust r.

Reverse: Personification standing left

Possibly but not certainly: RIC 497, 515, or 517

Collection: private (description on the basis of the photo)

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## II. Żarnowiec, Żarnowiec Commune, Zawiercie District, Silesian Voivodeship

## Hadrian (117–138), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 134–138

wt: 2.64 g; dia.: 17.9 mm; axis: 8 (Pl. 1, Fig. 3)

Obverse: laureate head r.; HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P

Reverse: Hispania reclining l., holding olive branch in right hand and resting arm on rock, rabbit behind; HISPANIA

RIC 306c, RSC 842b, Strack 304, BMCRE 846

Collection: private

Photo: Barbara Zajac

## III. Maluszyn/Sudzyn, Żytno Commune, Radomsko District, Łódź Voivodeship

## Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, subaeratus

wt: 1.65 g; dia.: max: 16.3 mm; min: 14 mm; axis: 5 (Pl. 1, Fig. 4)

Obverse: laureate head r.; ANTONINVS [...]

Reverse: emperor standing l., to l., tripod; VOTA [...]; COS [IIII] below

RIC 157, 283, 291, 293, 294, 306 or 307

Collection: private

Photo: Barbara Zajac

## IV. Borowa, Miedźno Commune, Kłobuck District, Silesian Voivodeship

Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AE, sestertius, AD 161

wt: 23.92 g; dia.: 33 mm; axis: 11 (Pl. 1, Fig. 5)

Obverse: bare-headed, draped, cuirassed bust r.; IMP CAES L AVREL VERTVS AVG

Reverse: Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, both togate, facing each other, clasping hands;

CONCO[RD AVGV]S[TO]R TR P [COS II], S-C

RIC 1282; Cohen 27

Collection: Częstochowa branch office of the Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments

Photo: Anna Noga

## V. The environs of Kłobuck, Kłobuck Commune, Kłobuck District, Silesian Voivodeship

1. Titus (79–81), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 80–81, posthumous issue for Vespasian

wt: 2.18 g; dia.: max: 18.1 mm; min: 16.5 mm; axis: 6 (Pl. 1, Fig. 6)

Obverse: laureate head r.; DIV[VS] AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS

Reverse: [S C] inscribed on shield located between two capricorns; a globe below

RIC (1962) 63, RSC 497, BMCRE 129

Collections: The Museum of the Przeworsk Culture and the Memorial Chamber of the Battle of Mokra in Mokra

Photo: Tuco

2. Hadrian (117–138), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 125–128

wt: 2.44 g; dia.: 18.7 mm; axis: 6 (Pl. 1, Fig. 7)

Obverse: laureate head r.; HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS

Reverse: Libertas, standing l., holding pileus and scepter; COS III

RIC 175, RSC 374a, BMCRE 402

Collections: The Museum of the Przeworsk Culture and the Memorial Chamber of the Battle of Mokra in Mokra

Photo: Tuco

## ABBREVIATIONS

RIC = *Roman Imperial Coinage Series*, vols. I–XIII (London 1923–).

RSC = SEABY, H.A., SEAR, D., LOOSELY, R. and KING, C.E. (eds.), *Roman Silver Coins*, vols. I–V (London 1978–1987).

BMCRE = MATTINGLY, H. and CARSON, R.A.G. (eds.), *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, vols. I–VI (London 1923–1963).

Woytek = WOYTEK, B. 2010. *Die Reichsprägung des Kaisers Traianus (98–117)*, *Moneta Imperii Romani* 14, Vienna.

Strack = STRACK, P. 1931. *Untersuchungen zur römischen Reichsprägung des zweiten Jahrhunderts*, Teil 1: *Die Reichsprägung zur Zeit des Traian*, Stuttgart.

Cohen = COHEN, H. (ed.), *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain*, vols. I–VIII (Paris, 1880–92).

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MAP 1

New Roman Coin Finds from the Liswarta and Upper Pilica Basin:  
1 – Borowa, 2 – Kłobuck, 3 – Sudzin, 4 – Maluszyn, 5 – Lelów, 6 – Żarnowiec.  
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PLATE 1

Fig. 1. Lelów, Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 145–161.  
Photo: Barbara Zając

Fig. 2. Lelów, Trajan (98–117), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 107–108.  
Photo: Barbara Zając

Fig. 3. Żarnowiec, Hadrian (117–138), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 134–138.  
Photo: Barbara Zając

Fig. 4. Maluszyn/Sudzin (environs), Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, subaeratus.  
Photo: Barbara Zając

Fig. 5. Borowa, Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AE, sestertius, AD 161.  
Photo: Anna Noga

Fig. 6. Kłobuck (environs), Titus (79–81), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 80–81.  
Photo: Tuco

Fig. 7. Kłobuck (environs), Hadrian (117–138), Rome, AR, denarius, AD 125–128.  
Photo: Tuco

MAP 1





