

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVIII

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

Kraków 2023

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Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska née Meyendorff (1833–1916), autor I. Makarov, 1880

Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska z domu Meyendorff (1833–1916), autor I. Makarow, 1880

Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XVIII *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*. Zgodnie z przyjętymi przez nas zasadami wszystkie teksty publikujemy w językach kongresowych, z angielskimi i polskimi abstraktami. Zawartość obecnego tomu oraz tomy archiwalne są zamieszczone w formie plików PDF na stronie internetowej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). Na stronie dostępne są ponadto wszelkie informacje ogólne o czasopiśmie oraz instrukcje dla autorów i recenzentów.

W roku 2023 przypada 120. rocznica Daru Rodziny Czapskich. Jego autorką była Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska z domu Meyendorff (1833–1916) i jej synowie Jerzy (1861–1930) i Karol (1860–1904) Hutten-Czapscy. Dar hrabiego Emeryka Hutten Czapskiego (1828–1896), obejmujący znakomitą kolekcję numizmatów polskich i z Polską związanych oraz zaprojektowany według jego życzeń i dokończony przez wdowę pawilon muzealny, złożony na rzecz Gminy Miasta Kraków, czyli de facto Narodu Polskiego, miał olbrzymie znaczenie nie tylko dla jakości kolekcji numizmatycznej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie, ale także dla rozwoju całościowo pojmowanej numizmatyki polskiej. Ponad 11 tysięcy polskich monet, medali i pieniędzy papierowych, wśród nich wiele unikatów lub rzadkości, stanowiło, stanowi i będzie stanowić podstawę dla organizowanych przez Muzeum wystaw, dla edukacji numizmatycznej i ekonomicznej szerokiej rzeszy publiczności i wreszcie dla badań naukowych nad różnymi zagadnieniami z zakresu numizmatyki polskiej i nie tylko. Nie należy również zapominać o społecznym znaczeniu Daru Rodziny Czapskich. Poczynając od 1903 roku, do dziś całe pokolenia zainspirowanych nim darczyńców wzbogacały i wzbogacają kolekcję numizmatyczną Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie w pragnieniu nawiązania do czynu Czapskich czy też chęci uzupełnienia muzealnych zbiorów o obiekty, których hrabia nie posiadał. Zapatrzeni w jakość zbioru zbudowanego przez Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego nie możemy jednak zapomnieć o rzeczywistej ofiarodawczyni, wdowie po kolekcjonerze – Elżbiecie. Bez niej i jej decyzji fantastyczna, unikatowa kolekcja zapewne uległaby rozproszeniu, jak wiele innych zbiorów, a w każdym razie nie byłaby dostępna dla wszystkich zainteresowanych polską i światową numizmatyką. Dzięki jej decyzji o ofiarowaniu zbiorów męża Narodowi możemy dzisiaj podziwiać zbiory hrabiego w Muzeum jego imienia przy ulicy Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 12 w Krakowie. Elżbieta poprzez dar realizowała plan zachowania kolekcjonerskiego dziedzictwa męża. Wspierała go zresztą w jego pasji już wcześniej. Pomagała mu przy pracach nad zbiorem, wykonując precyzyjne rysunki monet i medali. Pamięci hrabiny Elżbiety Hutten-Czapskiej pragniemy zadekować obecny tom naszego czasopisma.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you with volume 18 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. As is our policy, we publish all texts in the congress languages, with English and Polish abstracts. The contents of the current volume and archive numbers are available as PDF files on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). The website also provides all general information about the journal, along with guidelines for authors and reviewers.

The year 2023 marked the 120th anniversary of the Czapski Family Donation. The donation was made by Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska, née Meyendorff (1833–1916), and her sons Jerzy (1861–1930) and Karol Hutten-Czapski (1860–1904), and comprised Count Emeric Hutten Czapski's (1828–1896) magnificent collection of numismatic items from Poland and connected with Poland, as well as a museum pavilion designed according to his wishes and completed by his widow. It was given to the Municipal Commune of Krakow, i.e. de facto to the Polish Nation, and was of enormous significance not only for the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow, but also for the development of Polish numismatics in general. Including many rare and unique pieces, the more than 11,000 Polish coins, medals, and paper money that comprise the collection have been, and will continue to be, the basis for exhibitions organised by the Museum for the numismatic and economic education of the general public, as well as research into various problems in Polish numismatics and beyond. The social significance of the Czapski Family Donation should not be forgotten either. Since 1903, generations of donors inspired by this act have contributed to the enrichment of the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow in their desire to follow in the footsteps of the Czapski family or to supplement the museum's holdings with objects that the Count did not have. While admiring the quality of the collection assembled by Emeryk Hutten-Czapski, however, we cannot forget the actual donor, his widow Elżbieta. Without her and her decision, this fantastic, unique collection would probably have been dispersed, like many other collections, and in any case would not have been accessible to all those interested in Polish and world numismatics. Thanks to her decision to donate her husband's holdings to the nation, today we can admire the Count's collection in the eponymous museum at 12 Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego Street in Krakow. Through the donation, Elżbieta pursued a plan to preserve her husband's collecting heritage. In fact, she had already supported her husband in his passion previously, assisting him in his work on the collection by making precise drawings of coins and medals. We would like to dedicate the present volume of our journal to the memory of Countess Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska.

The Editors

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A Roman Republican Denarius from the Early Roman Period Cemetery in Kazimierza Wielka, Świętokrzyskie Province

ABSTRACT: A Republican denarius of Quintus Fabius Labeo, struck in 124 BC, was found during rescue archaeological research conducted at site 12 in Kazimierza Wielka, Świętokrzyskie Province. The coin was discovered in a grave together with fragments of three ceramic vessels. The feature should be dated to the early Roman period. There are other Roman coins known from that town, including denarii of Q. Curtius and M. Silanus, of Trajan, Hadrian and two aurei of Gallienus. Most of the coins discovered to date in Kazimierza Wielka are chance finds. The denarius of Quintus Fabius Labeo is the second coin uncovered by archaeological research to date, and the first from the Republic period found in a grave.

KEY WORDS: Roman Republic, Lesser Poland, cemetery, Early Roman period, Przeworsk culture

ABSTRAKT: *Denar republikański z cmentarzyska z wczesnego okresu rzymskiego z Kazimierzy Wielkiej, woj. świętokrzyskie*

W trakcie ratowniczych badań archeologicznych prowadzonych na stanowisku 12 w Kazimierzy Wielkiej, woj. świętokrzyskie, znaleziono denar republikański Kwintusa Fabiusza Labeo wybity w 124 r. p.n.e. Monetę odkryto w jamie grobowej wraz z fragmentami trzech naczyń. Obiekt należy datować na wczesny okres rzymski. Z miejscowości znane są także inne znaleziska monet rzymskich, w tym

denarów Q. Curtiusa i M. Silanusa, Trajana, Hadriana czy dwóch aureusów Galiena. Większość odkrywanych do tej pory monet na terenie Kazimierzy Wielkiej to znaleziska przypadkowe. Z kolei denar Kwintusa Fabiusza Labeo jest jak na razie drugą monetą odkrytą w kontekście archeologicznym, a pierwszą z okresu Republiki znalezionej w grobie.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: Republika Rzymska, Małopolska, cmentarzysko, wczesny okres rzymski, kultura przeworska

The rescue excavations carried out in Kazimierza Wielka, Kazimierza Wielka district, Świętokrzyskie Province, at the turn of February and March 2022 revealed an extremely interesting biritual cemetery from the Early Roman period (Map 1). Over the uncovered area of 32 ares, 18 inhumation graves, three cremation graves and 10 groove features of the Kryspinów type were found (Fig. 1).¹

Particularly striking is the large number of inhumation burials, which are not typical of cemeteries from an area occupied by the Przeworsk culture, where flat cremation cemeteries with urn and pit burials dominate. Inhumation burials appear there sporadically, usually as a single feature or clusters of several features. In western Lesser Poland, however, features of this type have been increasingly often discovered in recent years.² It is also noteworthy that they are discovered on sites where Kryspinów-type groove features also occur.³

Particularly noteworthy among the uncovered inhumation burials is feature 20 containing a Republican denarius. The burial was identified at a depth of 50 cm (Fig. 2). At this level, the grave cut had a fairly regular rectangular shape and measured 205 × 125 cm. It was oriented along the N-S axis, with a slight deviation to SE-NW. The shape in cross-section resembled a deep basin with the walls slightly widening upwards and a flat bottom. The thickness of the feature was 70 cm, and its fill was highly mixed. It consisted of loess and light-brown humus in the central and

¹ The excavation of site 12 in Kazimierza Wielka was conducted by the Pryncypat company under the direction of M.M. Przybyła. The fieldworks uncovered 138 archaeological features associated with the Malice, Funnel Beaker, Mierzanowice, and Trzciniac cultures, as well as the aforementioned biritual cemetery from the Early Roman period. A monograph is in preparation, which will present the site and the finds in much more detail.

² Cf. recently ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA, PIKULSKI and SZCZEPANEK 2014; ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2018: 253–255 – with older literature there.

³ Structures referred to as groove features are found in Przeworsk culture cemeteries in two varieties, differing in size, chronological position and probably also function. In the first variety, features are usually quadrangular in outline, ranging in size from 500 to 1200 cm, dated to the younger Pre-Roman and Early Roman periods, and usually interpreted as evidence of a survival of Celtic funerary traditions. They are referred to as groove features of the Kryspinów type and are known mainly from Lesser Poland and Upper Silesia (cf. GEDL 1984; IDEM 1985; ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA and PIKULSKI 2014 – older literature there). The second variety are groove features of the Żabieniec type, dated to the Younger and Late Roman periods and the early phase of the Migration period, and interpreted as cremation sites (ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2009: 265–266; EADEM 2019: 100–111; RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2015). The co-occurrence of Kryspinów-type groove features and inhumation graves in the same cemeteries has already been noted earlier (KACZANOWSKI and POLESKI 1985: 130).

lower parts, and black humus in the uppermost layer. The arrangement of the strata suggests the grave was probably secondarily opened. At the level of 120 cm, the pit was discernible in the form of irregular darkened areas visible in its central part. Within them, fragments of three ceramic vessels, small pieces of unburned human bones (including a skull fragment), and the aforementioned silver coin were found.

The coin found (Fig. 3) is a denarius from the Republic period, struck in the name of Quintus Fabius Labeo (Q. Fabius Labeo) in 124 BC. The issuer can be identified as a grandson of Q. Fabius Labeo. The depiction of rostra on the coin may have alluded to Labeo's victories in naval battles as praetor in 189 or proconsul in 188 BC.⁴

The obverse of the coin shows four punch marks, so-called banker's marks. Such marks were in the form of letters or symbols. It is not known exactly who struck them and what their function was, but presumably they attested to the coin having been controlled or confirmed its value on the market.⁵ Punch marks are not uncommon on Republican coins. Among others, they were found on coins from Białoboki, Przeworsk District, Zofipole, Krakow District, Jedlce, Pleszew District, and on some of the coins from hoards from Połaniec, Staszów District and Nowa Wieś Głubczycka in Upper Silesia.⁶

Apart from the coin of Q. Fabius Labeo, there are many other Roman coins known from Kazimierza Wielka. Before 1886, single coins of Trajan (98–117) and Hadrian (117–138) were discovered in an unspecified place.⁷ In 1912, a denarius of Trajan and a sestertius of Hadrian minted for Aelius Caesar in AD 137 were found during construction work on the vicarage, with urns also reportedly found nearby.⁸ Around 1930, several Roman coins were found when ploughing on the so-called "Grodzisko", including denarii of Domitian (81–96) and Nerva (96–98) and centenionales of Constantius II (337–361) of Kyzikos and Julian (361–363) of Siscia.⁹ Before 1937, an aureus of Gallienus (253–268) was discovered during agricultural work.¹⁰ Around 2002, another aureus of this emperor was found near Kazimierza Wielka in similar circumstances.¹¹ Finds of denarii of Commodus (180–192) and Domitian also date from before 1960.¹² In addition, at least another

⁴ Livy, XXXVII, 60, 6; XXXVIII, 45, 5; CRAWFORD 1974: 294, no. 273.

⁵ MATTINGLY 1923: XXVIII; DYMOWSKI 2016: 29–30, fn. 37. Cf. CRAWFORD 1966. The authors would like to thank Professor Jarosław Bodzek of the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University for consulting on this issue.

⁶ DYMOWSKI 2016: 137, 169, 245, 303, nos 4/1, 46/2, 135/18, 22, 29, 79, 85, 190/1; DYMOWSKI and RUDNICKI 2019: 52.

⁷ KUNISZ 1985: 83, no. 101/I; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 89, no. 265.

⁸ KUNISZ 1985: 83, no. 101/II; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 89, no. 266.

⁹ KUNISZ 1985: 83–84, no. 101/III (Kunisz only mentions coins of Domitian and Nerva); KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 89, no. 267; BURSCHE 1996: 191, no. 64.

¹⁰ KUNISZ 1985: 84, no. 101/IV; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 89, no. 264.

¹¹ DYMOWSKI 2006: 69–70; IDEM 2011a: 209, no. Mp34/842.

¹² KUNISZ 1985: 84, no. 101/V–VI; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 89–90, nos. 268–269.

20 Roman coins are known to have been discovered in Kazimierza Wielka in various years before 1821, probably during ploughing. Among them were Republic period denarii of Q. Curtius and M. Silanus from 116–115 BC and those of Hadrian. Most of the coins, however, remain undetermined.¹³ This, among other things, inclined A. Kunisz to suggest the existence of a hoard in the area.¹⁴

Furthermore, numerous Roman coins have been discovered in the region where the town is situated, in the Nidzica basin.¹⁵ In the nearby large Przeworsk culture settlement at Jakuszowice, Kazimierza Wielka district, more than 100 coins dating from the 1st century BC to the reign of Valens (364–378) have so far been recorded, attesting to the exceptional importance of the settlement.¹⁶ Among those coins there is only one denarius from the Republic period: Cn. Cornelius Lentulus minted in 88 BC.¹⁷ Archaeological research carried out in Zagórze, Kazimierza Wielka district, uncovered five Republican denarii: C. Servilius from 136 BC, L. Appuleius Saturninus from 104 BC, C. Allius Bala from 92 BC, C. Vibius Pansa from 90 BC, and L. Hostilius Sasern from 48 BC. The archaeological context suggests their deposition between the end of the 1st and the end of the 2nd century AD. Both the context and the state of preservation of the coins confirm their long period of use.¹⁸ Finally, a denarius of Q. Antonius Balbus minted between 83–82 BC is known from Dobiesławice, Kazimierza Wielka district.¹⁹

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Only a few coins of Fabius Labeo are known from the territory of present-day Poland. Two were found in a hoard from Połaniec, until recently considered the largest hoard of Republican coins in Poland. It was found in 1968 and consisted of about 160 coins dating to the time of the Republic and the reign of Augustus (27 BC – AD 14).²⁰ One coin of this issuer belonged to a hoard from Święte, Jarosław district, found accidentally in 2010. The hoard included at least five Republican coins.²¹ Coins in question were also likely part of a hoard from Nowa Wieś Głubczycka accidentally discovered by treasure hunters in 2010. It is estimated that the hoard consisted of approximately 1,000 denarii from the Republic and Augustan periods, of which only 126 coins can be traced today.²²

¹³ KUNISZ 1985: 261, no. 101/VII; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 90, no. 270.

¹⁴ KUNISZ 1985: 261, fn. 1.

¹⁵ Cf. BODZEK and TUNIA 2020: 150–151; DULĘBA and ROMANOWSKI 2021.

¹⁶ BURSCHE 1997a; IDEM 1997b; BURSCHE, KACZANOWSKI and RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2000; RUDNICKI 2014: nos. 1–4; BODZEK 2021: 34.

¹⁷ BURSCHE 1997a: 125, no. 1.

¹⁸ GRYGIEL, PIKULSKI and TROJAN 2009: 236–237; BODZEK 2009; BODZEK et AL. 2016: 147, 153.

¹⁹ KUNISZ 1985: 57, no. 43; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 49, no. 124.

²⁰ KUNISZ 1985: 165–171, no. 202; KOLENDO 1998; KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2002: 246–249, no. 582; DYMOWSKI 2016: 245–273, no. 135/20–21.

²¹ BROŻYNA and DYMOWSKI 2012: 127–129; DYMOWSKI 2016: 289–291, no. 169.

²² DYMOWSKI 2016: 74; DYMOWSKI and RUDNICKI 2019.

Three denarii of Q. Fabius Labeo are also known from present-day Ukraine, including Ivano-Frankivsk, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast;²³ Luka, L'viv Oblast;²⁴ and Uzhhorod, Zakarpattia Oblast.²⁵

Republican coins are not among the most frequently discovered Roman coins in the territory of present-day Poland. In Lesser Poland settlements, they are estimated to constitute about 5% of coin finds,²⁶ while the vast majority are coins from the Imperial period from the second half of the 1st century and the 2nd century AD. The most common among Republican coins are those issued in the 1st century BC, whereas the oldest examples come from the 3rd century BC. Denarii predominate among the finds, and bronze coins are extremely rare.²⁷

Finds of Republican denarii are mainly associated with Przeworsk culture contexts of the younger Pre-Roman and Early Roman periods. They inflow to Poland around the turn of the eras.²⁸ One of the coins from the Nowa Wieś Głębczycka hoard bears a countermark from the times of Vespasian, dated to the 70s AD, thus marking the *terminus post quem* for the inflow of coins.²⁹ But they may have remained in circulation for quite a long time, even up to the end of the 2nd century or the middle of the 3rd century AD, as indicated by finds from Przeworsk culture settlements. These include sites such as the already mentioned Zagórzycze, Mielec, and Otałęż in Podkarpackie Province. The possibility that Republican coins kept arriving in later periods, in the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD, cannot be dismissed either. In this context, it is worth mentioning Trajan's monetary reform of AD 107, which withdrew coins minted before 63 BC from circulation within the Empire. Given how popular such coins were among the barbarians, they may have arrived at a later date and in greater quantity.³⁰ They might find their way to the areas of the Przeworsk culture from the south, from Dacia, as indicated by the similar structure of the finds, as well as by Dacian imitations of denarii or Dacian pottery.³¹ Their inflow may also have been related to the presence of Celts. At the Przeworsk culture sites in Kalisz-Piwonice, Jastrzębniki and Janków Drugi, Kalisz District, both

²³ MYZGIN 2017: 119, no. 14/3.

²⁴ *Ibidem*: 133, no. 32/2.

²⁵ *Ibidem*: 182, no. 107/5. Cf. IDEM 2016: 93, 115, no. 59.

²⁶ DYMOWSKI and ROMANOWSKI 2017: 177; DULĘBA and ROMANOWSKI 2021: 155, charts 1–2. Cf. DYMOWSKI 2011b: 133; IDEM 2016; BODZEK et AL. 2016: 144; MYZGIN 2016: 89–90.

²⁷ DYMOWSKI 2011b: 133–134, 143; IDEM 2014a; IDEM 2016: 61–72; BODZEK et AL. 2016: 159.

²⁸ DYMOWSKI 2011b: 135–136, 143. Cf. MYZGIN 2016: 99–102; SIDAROVICH 2020.

²⁹ DYMOWSKI and RUDNICKI 2019: 52.

³⁰ Tac. *Germ.* 5; DYMOWSKI 2015b: 12–13; IDEM 2016: 30–31, 103; BODZEK et AL. 2016: 160–161, Tab. 2. Cf. DYMOWSKI and ROMANOWSKI 2017: 182–183.

³¹ DYMOWSKI 2013; IDEM 2014b; MYZGIN 2016: 102–103; DYMOWSKI and RUDNICKI 2019: 53, 54, Fig. 2.

Republican and Celtic gold coins were recorded. In this case, some of the coins may have arrived from the middle Danube basin.³²

As mentioned, feature 20 from Kazimierza Wielka also yielded fragments of three vessels, two of which could be reconstructed. One is a biconical vessel with a marked carination, located in the upper part of the vessel and additionally emphasised by a deep groove. The rim is clearly everted. The vessel has a well-defined, slightly undercut foot and a flat base. The maximum diameter is more than twice the base diameter (21 to 8 cm, respectively). The vessel walls are black, smooth, burnished, with no visible temper (Fig. 4.1). Such forms are classed as type II/3 according to T. Liana. They are commonly found on Przeworsk culture sites throughout the Early Roman period.³³

The other vessel is a small cup with a coarse surface with a medium-grained temper (Fig. 4.2).³⁴ It represents group VII according to T. Liana. Again, on Przeworsk culture sites such vessels are most common in the Early Roman period.³⁵

There were also small fragments of a third, non-reconstructable vessel with black, smooth surfaces. It probably resembled the first vessel in shape.

Preliminary analysis of archaeological material from features discovered in the Kazimierza Wielka cemetery indicates the site was in use in the Early Roman period. The earliest artefact appears to be a shield boss discovered in one of the groove features. Unfortunately, its cover is badly deteriorated, but the spacing and size of the rivets indicate that the specimen should be dated to the end of the Younger Pre-Roman period or the turn of the Younger Pre-Roman and Early Roman periods.³⁶ Other early artefacts are A68 brooches, dated to phase B1b of the Early Roman period,³⁷ and other similarly dated forms of Almgren's group IV, which in Liana's classification are described as trumpet brooches of variant 1.³⁸ The youngest materials include A38-39 brooches of Ołędzki's variant a,³⁹ found in inhumation grave 15.⁴⁰ Brooches of this type occur at the end of the Early Roman period (phase B2b). A miniature shield from urn grave 131 should be dated slightly later, to the B2/C1 horizon.⁴¹

Feature 20 was undoubtedly secondarily opened at some point and then filled back. This is evidenced by the nature of the fill, which differs from the uniform

³² DYMOWSKI 2015a; DYMOWSKI and ROMANOWSKI 2017: 177–178, 183; DYMOWSKI and RUDNICKI 2019: 53–54. Cf. DYMOWSKI 2016: 50–60, 111–114.

³³ LIANA 1970: 439, Pl. II.

³⁴ The handle has not survived, but traces of its attachment are discernible on one of the body sherds.

³⁵ LIANA 1970: 440, Pl. I.

³⁶ BOCHNAK 2005: 102–131.

³⁷ LIANA 1970: 441–442; MAĆZYŃSKA 2001.

³⁸ ALMGREN 1923; LIANA 1970: 442–443. They come from inhumations 22 and 98.

³⁹ OŁĘDZKI 1986; IDEM 1992.

⁴⁰ ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA, PRZYBYŁA and SZCZEPANEK (forthcoming).

⁴¹ ANDRZEJOWSKI 2000.

fills of graves that did not undergo this process. Traces of similar practices have also been recorded for several other burials in the Kazimierza Wielka cemetery. It does not appear, however, that the graves were opened for looting.⁴² Rather, we are dealing with ritual practices where the aim was to obtain fragments of the bodies of the deceased, or elements of their furnishings.⁴³ In grave 20, as mentioned above, only a craniofacial fragment was preserved. Given that the bone material is very well preserved at the site, it is reasonable to assume that almost the entire skeleton of the deceased, and probably some of the grave goods, were intentionally removed. The situation was somewhat different in the case of other secondarily disturbed graves from the cemetery in question. The ritual practices of which traces have been recorded must have been carried out while the cemetery was still in use, but not immediately after death. The removal of skeletal elements was possible only after the decomposition of the body. On the other hand, the secondary cuts coincided quite well with the boundaries of the grave cuts, which means the graves were still well discernible (for example, as earthen mounds) when the interventions in question occurred. It also appears that the opened graves were painstakingly backfilled.

In this context, one has to wonder whether the silver coin found at the bottom of grave 20, which was not a typical element of grave furnishing, was deliberately deposited after the re-opening ritual? It has already been pointed out in the literature that coins are extremely rare finds in Przeworsk culture cemeteries. So far, they have been recorded in about 30 necropolises, although due to incomplete information, it is not always known whether they were actually found in graves. This is also why the exact number of such finds is uncertain. The specimens discovered so far in the burials are denarii and bronze coins, most of them originating from the 2nd century AD.⁴⁴ The lack of holes and other traces of attachment indicates that these coins were not used as pendants.⁴⁵ In most cases there is no information about burn marks,⁴⁶ suggesting that they were not placed on the funerary pyre along with the remaining grave furnishings. It seems that coins, placed in both cremation and inhumation graves, should rather be interpreted as carriers of some other symbolic content.⁴⁷

⁴² Evidence of graves being opened for looting can be found in the hoard from Łubiana, Kościerzyna district, which contains items obviously coming from looted graves (MAĆZYŃSKA and RUDNICKA 1998; MAĆZYŃSKA 2011; cf. also KOKOWSKI 2007: 133–134 – with older literature).

⁴³ KOKOWSKI 1999: 105–106; IDEM 2007: 136; ŻYCHLIŃSKI 2015.

⁴⁴ MADYDA-LEGUTKO and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2003: 289, 293–295, list 1.

⁴⁵ The situation is completely different in other cultural areas, for example in the necropolises of the West Baltic culture circle or those of the Wielbark culture (NOWAKOWSKI 1995: 58–59; IDEM 2001: 26–27; BURSCHE and OKULICZ-KOZARYN 2001).

⁴⁶ The majority of finds come from cremation cemeteries.

⁴⁷ MADYDA-LEGUTKO and ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2003.

Roman Republic, Q. Fabius Labeo, Rome, AR Denarius, 124 BC
 Wt.: 3.52 g; dia.: 18.2 mm; axis: VIII (Fig. 3)
Obv.: helmeted head of Roma r., ROMA behind downwards; denominational mark X and LABEO before upwards. On the face of Roma four punch marks; two in the shape of letter S, two in the shape of letters V or Y or A
Rev.: Jupiter in quadriga r., holding sceptre and reins in l. hand and hurling thunderbolt in r. hand; below rostrum; Q FABI in exergue
 Ref.: RRC 273/1, Sydenham 532

ABBREVIATIONS

RRC = M.H. CRAWFORD, *Roman Republican Coinage*, Cambridge 1974.
 Sydenham = E.A. SYDENHAM, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, London 1952.

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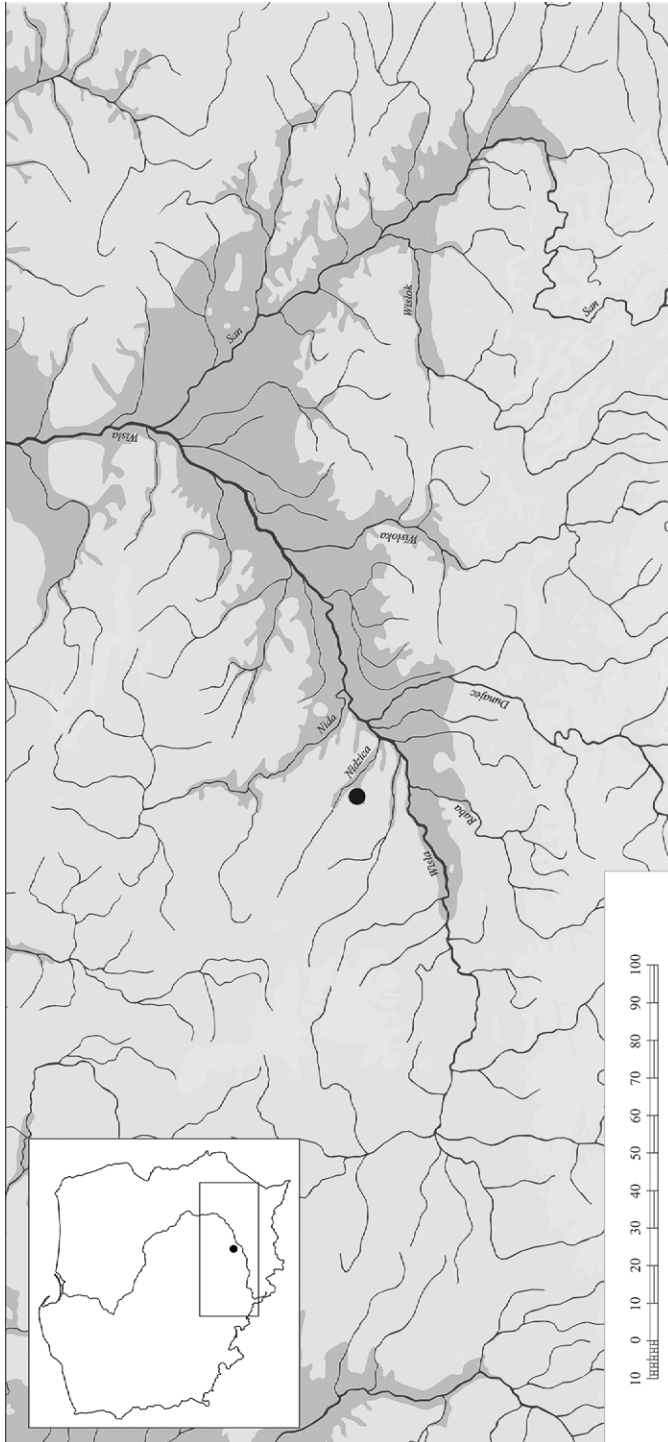
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Map 1. Location of the cemetery in Kazimierza Wielka, Kazimierza Wielka district © J. Zagórska-Telega



Fig. 1. Plan of the cemetery in Kazimierza Wielka, Kazimierza Wielka district
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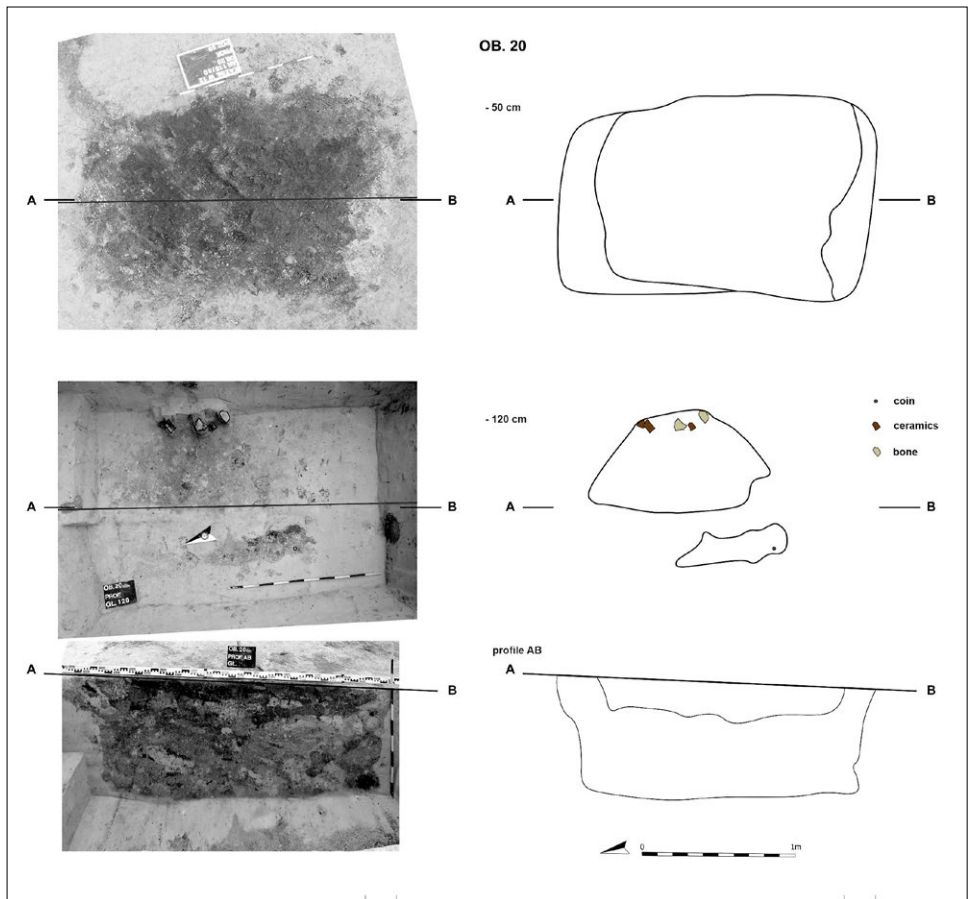


Fig. 2. Kazimierza Wielka, Kazimierza Wielka district. Feature 20
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Figs. 3a–b. Kazimierza Wielka, Kazimierza Wielka district. Roman Republic, Q. Fabius Labeo, Rome, AR Denarius, 124 BC
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Fig. 4. Kazimierza Wielka, Kazimierza Wielka district. Ceramic vessels. 1. Vessel 1, 2. Vessel 2
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