

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVIII

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

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

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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 szerokich rzesz 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 Hoard of Early Roman Sestertii from the Region of Święta Góra in the Krucze Mountains, Poland

ABSTRACT: The area of the Central-European mountains, including the Sudetes, is viewed as an area almost completely devoid of human settlements during the Roman period. This region was located away from the more densely populated lowlands and has not been subject of any research carried out by prominent academic centers. The archaeological works conducted in 2017–2019 in the area of Święta Góra in the Krucze Mountains alter that picture. The discovered deposit consists of 13 early Roman sestertii, three of which were identified as sestertii of Marcus Aurelius (161–180), one as a sesterce of Commodus (180–190), one as a sesterce of Marcus Aurelius or Commodus, and eight as sestertii of undetermined issue. Such a deposit is absolutely unique in the context of Central European *Barbaricum*, both in its quantity and the material from which the coins were made. Geographically the closest finds of similar deposits are known from the area of modern-day Bohemia and Moravia. The presence of prominent concentrations of Roman copper alloy coins of other denominations in the Polish part of the Sudetes is also interesting. Considering the functioning and course of the amber route, it is interesting that a very large number of copper alloy coins can be observed in the Western Baltic cultural area. The find from Święta Góra has a clearly symbolic character, connected with the spiritual sphere of the ancient communities living here during the period of Roman influence. This sphere became visible in very specific conditions of the

mountainous borderland created by the Sudetes, including the Krucze Mountains. The imposing presence of those mountains from the east and the Ore Mountains and the Lasocki Ridge from the west create monumental pylons flanking the Lubawska Gate – the only convenient pass through the Sudetes in this area. There are examples of analogous votive offerings deposited in the mountains (often in aquatic contexts, such as springs) from all over the *Barbaricum*. The find from Lubawka is a key argument confirming the use of the Lubawska Gate as a communication route between the areas inhabited by the representatives of the Przeworsk Culture and the peoples of the Bohemian Basin and the Upper Elbe cultural circle during the Roman period. It is highly probable that the “depositors” were members of the Elbe basin communities who tried to expand northwards. It is also necessary to take into account the possibility that representatives of the Western Baltic communities were connected in some way to the treasure.

KEY WORDS: hoard, Roman influence period, Roman coins, sestertius

ABSTRAKT: *Skarb wczesnorzymskich sesterców z rejonu Świętej Góry w Górach Kruczych*

Strefa gór średnich środkowej Europy, wliczając w to Sudety, jawi się w odniesieniu do okresu rzymskiego jako niemal kompletna pustka osadnicza. Obszary te były zlokalizowane z dala od gęściej zasiedlonych, nizinnych stref osadniczych, nie stanowiły ponadto przedmiotu badań realizowanych przez najważniejsze ośrodki badawcze. Prace wykopaliskowe przeprowadzone w latach 2017–2019 w rejonie Świętej Góry w Górach Kruczych zmieniają taki obraz postrzegania Sudetów. Odkryto depozyt, na który składa się 13 wczesnorzymskich sesterców. Trzy z nich zidentyfikowano jako sesterce Marka Aureliusza (161–180), jeden jako sesterce Kommodusa (180–190) i jeden jako sesterce Marka Aureliusza lub Kommodusa. W wypadku pozostałych ośmiu trudno zidentyfikować emitentów. Skład tego depozytu na terenie środkowoeuropejskiego *Barbaricum* jest zupełnie wyjątkowy, zarówno jeżeli chodzi o liczbę monet, jak i surowiec, z jakiego zostały wykonane. Najbliższe geograficznie znaleziska depozytów o zbliżonym składzie znane są z obszaru dzisiejszych Czech i Moraw. Uwagę zwraca ponadto fakt występowania dość wyraźnej koncentracji rzymskich monet brązowych innych nominałów na terenie polskiej części Sudetów. Mając na uwadze funkcjonowanie i przebieg szlaku bursztynowego, interesujące jest, że bardzo dużą liczbę monet ze stopów miedzi można zaobserwować w zachodniobałtyjskim obszarze kulturowym. Znalezisko ze Świętej Góry ma charakter wybitnie symboliczny, związany ze sferą kultury duchowej pradziejowych społeczności okresu wpływów rzymskich, która zobrazowała się w bardzo specyficznych warunkach górskiego środowiska naturalnego strefy granicznej, jaką stanowiło pasmo Sudetów, w tym Gór Kruczych. Imponujący ma-

syw tych gór od strony wschodniej oraz Lasockiego Grzbietu i Rudaw Janowickich od zachodu tworzą monumentalne wrota flankujące dno Bramy Lubawskiej, stanowiącej jedyne w tej strefie Sudetów dogodne przejście masywu górskiego. Z terenu *Barbaricum* znane są analogiczne dary wotywno, składane w środowisku górskim, niejednokrotnie w kontekstach akwaticznych, bardzo często przy źródłach. Znalezisko z Lubawki jest koronnym argumentem potwierdzającym użytkowanie Bramy Lubawskiej jako ciągu komunikacyjnego między obszarami zamieszkiwanymi przez ludność kultury przeworskiej z jednej strony, a społecznościami Kotliny Czeskiej i górnonadłabskiego kręgu kulturowego w okresie wpływów rzymskich z drugiej. Bardzo prawdopodobne wydaje się, że „twórcami” depozytu byli przedstawiciele społeczności nadłabskich, próbujących ekspandować ku północy. Należy również wziąć pod uwagę możliwość powiązania ze skarbem przedstawicieli społeczności kręgu zachodniobałtyjskiego, co chcemy wyraźnie podkreślić.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: skarb, okres wpływów rzymskich, monety rzymskie, sesterce

INTRODUCTION

In the common consciousness, the medium-altitude mountainous areas in Central Europe (without even mentioning the high peaks) are thought to be regions completely devoid of human population in the La Tène period and the period of Roman influence, a land without any historical relics and archaeological sites. It seems that such an opinion is often formed *a priori*, as harsh, mountainous conditions prevented people from settling there in prehistoric periods. Such regions were located on the fringes of more densely populated lowlands and main centers of progress. They also functioned geopolitically as borderlands, peripheral zones of the world which is at the center of our attention. The situation is no different in the case of the area located in the Sudetes, which formed a natural barrier in Roman times separating the Suebi communities on the Czech side and the settlements of the Przeworsk Culture in modern-day Silesia. The finds from the Sudetes dated from the La Tène and the Roman periods are less numerous than those from the much better researched Carpathian Mountains. However, more intensified works in the Sudetes have recently resulted in a significant increase in the source material.¹ In such a situation, the apparent absence of any settlement seems to be more a case of a lack of proper research in the area and does not reflect the real situation from antiquity.

Luckily, the authors of this work were informed in the autumn of 2017 about a discovery made during the earthworks conducted on the slopes of Święta Góra,

¹ BŁAŻEJEWSKI 2000; IDEM 2004; IDEM 2006; BOHR 2008; IDEM 2012; IDEM 2014; IDEM 2015, and there further literature; CIOŁEK 2008; DYMOWSKI 2011; MACIEJCZUK and JAWORSKI 2022.

above the modern town of Lubawka (Map 1) in Lower Silesia, Poland – a find of unidentified coins which seemed to resemble Roman coinage. The information was confirmed by members of the Student Archaeological Association of the University of Wrocław, which resulted in archaeological research being carried out in the area of the find and a further scan with metal detectors. The research was conducted in two short campaigns – 8–9 September 2018 and 14–17 October 2019 (Fig. 1). The project was directed by Dr Marcin Bohr, with the official permits no. 2230/2018 and 2007/2019 issued by the Lower Silesian Conservation Officer in Wrocław. The works were conducted on land plot no. 676/1, remaining in the possession of the Borough of Lubawka and used by the “Przymierze” Association. Students from the Institute and volunteers connected with the Students Archaeological Association participated in the research.

LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SITE

The field research was concentrated in the direct vicinity of the Spring of St. Florian in Lubawka. Formally, the site is documented as Lubawka 11, AZP 22/88-19 and is located within the sections of the Krucze Mountains that form the western part of the central Sudetes range of the Kamienne Mountains and border the Lubawska Gate to the east.² Due to the fact that the Krucze Mountains consist of porphyry (trachite), their slopes are steep and uneven.³ The discussed deposit was found in similar conditions – the source is located on the NW slope of Święta Góra, a peak rising 701 m above sea level. The deposit itself was located at an altitude of 540–545 m (Map 2). The steep western slopes of the mountain become more gently curved at its bottom and form a poorly visible spring in the form of a wetland basin, but certainly not a bog. Nowadays, the spring does not seem to be very productive, the amount of water flowing out is not very high, but the reduction of the spring productivity might be a result of climatic reasons and the agricultural development in its surroundings. The actions of the research team during the first campaign in 2018 focused on scanning the surface with metal detectors, with two narrow exploratory digs made in 2019. The works were heavily limited by a huge rock, the contamination of the site with modern waste left by campers, and the presence of concrete scree surrounding the baroque figure of Saint Florian, located next to the modern outflow of the spring. The coins found with metal detectors were registered within the ploughing layer of the site, at different depths, ranging from 20 to 30 cm, sometimes as deep as the rocky underlayer, which was full of porphyry shards and very difficult to explore. The best-preserved coins were found in the upper

² KONDRACKI 1994: 172–173.

³ STAFFA 1996: 20–21.

part of the site. The exploratory digs yielded no historic material. A few very small and eroded (poorly fired?) pieces of prehistoric pottery were found in the ploughed layer in the western part of the site and the exploratory dig there. Their presence is proof of human activity near the spring in times preceding the deposition of the coins, despite the unfavorable conditions of the site. The team were informed that the eastern part of the site adjacent to the slope was to some degree levelled in the past and the excess soil was moved westwards down the slope. In 2019 accessible fragments of that soil ridge were mechanically levelled and then scanned with metal detectors for any historical remains, but with no results. It was determined that agricultural activity conducted for many years right next to the spring led to the moving of the contents of the deposit and spreading it over an area of ca. 400–600 m², roughly 20–30 m away from the spring. This is further confirmed by the archive photographs made during the interwar period in the vicinity of the find spot. In one case, the two best preserved coins were found next to each other, slightly above the current spring, on the slope of the spring basin. Another concentration of coins was found slightly lower, about 10–15 SW of it.

ANALYSIS OF THE HOARD IN THE CONTEXT OF OTHER FINDS

The hoard of Roman coins from Lubawka contained 13 coins, three of which were identified as sestertii of Marcus Aurelius (161–180), one as a sesterce of Commodus (180–192) and another as a sesterce of Marcus Aurelius or Commodus. Due to the preservation condition (a thick layer of patina and multiple corrosion lesions), another four sesterces were identified on the basis of partially or poorly visible minting die features. The remaining five coins are the most damaged and bear no identifying features. There is no doubt that the coins formed an assemblage. The chronology of the identified coins suggests that they were deposited in the ground after AD 192, as this is the year of the minting of the youngest of the identified coins, the sesterce of Commodus. Despite the fact that the coins were spread out and did not form a single concentration, we assume that this was a single deposit and the dispersion was caused later by intense ploughing of the site and strong forces affecting the ground on the slope. The chances that the coins were deposited individually over a longer period of time are further lowered by the coins' homogenous chronology and composition. Of course, we realize that there are three components in the context of coin hoards which can influence the chronology: the first is the dating of the coins of the hoard, the second is the time when the hoard was hoarded, and the third is the time when the hoard was deposited. When we take the state of preservation of the coins under consideration, it is very poor. One of the reasons for this is the long residence of the coins in water. The second reason is that the sestertii were severely worn due to heavy circulation prior to deposition. In this situation, it can be

assumed that the hoard could have been deposited much later than the 2nd century. It seems that the only elements of the deposit were coins and in the space available to explore (which was heavily damaged by agricultural activity and modern touristic land use) we only found a few pottery fragments. Their technological features and lack of ornamentation makes it impossible to establish a precise chronology and direct relationship with the hoard.

The contents of the deposit are very characteristic. As mentioned earlier, it consists of at least 13 large brass coins, sestertii. The discovery of a hoard of sestertii in this region of *Barbaricum* is truly unique not only to the rare coin denominations, quantity- and material-wise, but also in relation to the conditions of the find: both in the mountains and in a spring. “Bronze” coins found in the territory of the Przeworsk Culture are significantly less numerous than their silver counterparts and are mostly found individually. This is further proven by finds from various sites, as well as the recent ones made accidentally by amateurs. Bronze coins constitute less than 6% of all finds,⁴ with a slightly higher count (up to 14.2%) in the last two decades when we started to register amateur metal detector finds.⁵ A similar situation can be observed in Scandinavia, with the general rule being that the further we are from Roman territory, the fewer “bronze” coins are to be found.⁶ Furthermore, bronze coins are found far less often in Czechia than silver ones.⁷ A significantly larger amount of copper alloy coins can only be observed in the Western Baltic cultural area.⁸ We know of at least three hoards from that area which contained only sestertii (Nautzwinkel, with the youngest coin of Septimius Severus (193–211)), Saulažoliai (with the youngest coin of Geta (211–212)) and from Skandawa (21 denarii and 11 sestertii, with the youngest coin of Alexander Severus (222–235) from AD 223).⁹ The vast amount of Roman bronze coins in the Western Baltic cultural area caused changes in the funeral rituals of these tribes,¹⁰ and it is worth noting that some of the burials here included more than ten coins. Besides the West Baltic Culture, early Roman period bronze coins generally occur in the *Barbaricum* much more rarely. There is one concentration in the Gdańsk Pomerania and the territory of the Wielbark Culture, in Western Pomerania and in the territory of the Elbe Germans.¹¹ At one time a significant number of copper alloy coins was registered in Saxony, where

⁴ See e.g. CIOLEK 2008: *passim*; DYMOWSKI 2011: Tab. 1; MILITKÝ 2013: *passim*; DYMOWSKI 2013: 96–98, Fig. 1.

⁵ See e.g. DYMOWSKI 2011: 61, fns. 355–356.

⁶ See e.g. HORSNÆS 2006: 55, Fig. 1; DYMOWSKI 2011: 61, fn. 356.

⁷ MILITKÝ 2013: 54, Tab. 23–27.

⁸ See e.g. BURSCHE 2008: 398–399, 404, 406–407; BURSCHE and ZAPOLSKA 2017.

⁹ See BURSCHE 1996: 89, fn. 66.

¹⁰ ZAPOLSKA 2013: 107.

¹¹ *Ibidem*: 107–108.

such coins constituted up to 50% of finds,¹² but the actual proportion is much lower and not exceptionally high.¹³ Finally, we are learning of an increasing number of finds of sestertius deposits from the middle and eastern part of Europe.¹⁴

A number of Roman coin finds are known from the borderland between the Western and Central Sudetes, which is where the site in Lubawka is located (see Map 3; Tab. 1, in the literature). Geographically, the closest finds come from Boguszów-Gorce, 15 km to the NE. Another relatively close find from the area of the Polish Sudetes is a dupondius from Szczawno-Zdrój and a find of six coins (five bronze, one gold) from two sites within the city of Wałbrzych¹⁵ (some of those finds might come from a collection of coins acquired from various sites in Silesia and then kept in Wałbrzych). A find of an unspecified bronze coin of Vitellius (AD 69) from Lubomin is also interesting, registered at an elevation of over 500 m, on the slopes of Trójgarb, almost 60 cm below the surface. The south-eastern concentration of finds is closed by an antoninian of Gallienus from Ludwikowice Kłodzkie. Two Roman coins are kept in the Museum of Weaving in Kamienna Góra, one of them being a sesterce of Marcus Aurelius, wrongly labelled as a coin of Antoninus Pius.¹⁶ In recent years, an interesting group of early imperial Roman coins was registered near Bolków and Stare Rochowice, confirming in the process that the antoninianus of Tetricus found before WWII in that town was not a find devoid of context.¹⁷ There is a large concentration of Roman coins in the area of Świdnica and Świebodzice, in the Sudetes foothills: finds from Bagieniec, Grodziszczce, Kraszowice,¹⁸ a whole series of coins from Świdnica and its vicinity, from Świebodzice and, recently, also an assemblage of 15 denarii of Trajan from Witków Śląski. A significant percentage of coins in this part of the Sudetes was minted from copper alloys, however, the statistics are slightly lowered by the most recent finds.¹⁹

An interesting find from the Czech side of the Sudetes comes from Trutnov, Hradec Králové Region, 17 km from Lubawka. In this case there is a possibility that it is a secondary find, as the coins were discovered in 1946, in a wooden box buried 1.5 m below the ground. The find contained a republican denarius of C. Porcius Cato from 123 BC, a denarius of Trajan and a denarius of Antoninus Pius.²⁰ Hoards of 2nd century Roman coins are rare in Czechia – most of them consist of 3–10

¹² MEYER 1976: 275–276, Fig. 2.

¹³ LASER and STRIBRNY 1997.

¹⁴ SKVORTSOV and ZAPOLSKA 2021: 197–199, 207, Map 2.

¹⁵ According to CIOŁEK 2008: 271, nos. 409–411A.

¹⁶ SKOCZYŁAS-STADNIK et AL. 2009: 12.

¹⁷ See KONIK 1965: 33; BURSCHE 1983: 235; CIOŁEK 2008: no. 28A.

¹⁸ CIOŁEK 2008: no. 383A.

¹⁹ See JAWORSKI 1998: 33–41; BŁAŻEJEWSKI and JAWORSKI 2001: 8–9.

²⁰ MILITKÝ 2013: no. 507.

coins, with only a few exceeding ten coins.²¹ Like the Polish finds, the deposits are dominated by silver coins, with the bronze ones mostly being asses (Praha – Horní Počernice – two asses (Tiberius and Hadrian) and one sesterce of Caligula (37–41) or unspecified bronze coins (AE). Large bronzes were also found in later deposits, e.g. among the denarii and an as issued by the emperors from Nerva (96–98) to Elagabalus (218–222), deposited in Nebovidy, Kolín District, there were two sestertii of Antoninus Pius and a single one of Marcus Aurelius.²² Sestertii are also found as additions to other coins [e.g. Zlonice, Kladno District – a denarius of Marcus Aurelius with a sesterce of the same emperor;²³ Starý Kolín, Kolín District – a denarius of Antoninus Pius with a sesterce of the same ruler and a dupondius of Marcus Aurelius minted for Faustina the Younger;²⁴ Ratbor, Kolín District – a dupondius or an as of Marcus Aurelius and a sesterce of the same emperor (minted for Faustina the Younger)].²⁵ Finds consisting solely of bronze coins are very rare. The deposit from Kouřim, Kolín District probably originally contained as many as 250 coins, all of them bronze.²⁶ We have information about the coins of Nero (54–68), Marcus Aurelius and one of the Faustinas. In Loket, Sokolov District three bronze coins were found – one of Marcus Aurelius, one struck for Faustina the Younger and one of Commodus.²⁷

In the Czech numismatic terminology used for Roman coins, a deposit (not a hoard) is a collective find of at least ten coins which were deposited intentionally together.²⁸ Another category is a collective find, which consists of two to nine coins, which also originally made a single assemblage. The distinction between the two categories is subjective, but the find from Lubawka can be categorized as an example of the former. Most of the deposits from Czechia (similarly to our find) were destroyed by ploughing and it is difficult now to reconstruct their original contents.²⁹

A great example of a votive deposit, albeit slightly younger than the one from Lubawka, is the find from Dobřichov-Plaňany, Kolín District consisting of 24–25 large bronze coins, from which we know only a sesterce of Antoninus Pius minted for Faustina the Elder and a sesterce of Septimius Severus minted for Julia Domna,

²¹ *Ibidem*: 22, Tab. 3.

²² *Ibidem*: no. 146b.

²³ *Ibidem*: no. 74.

²⁴ *Ibidem*: no. 179b.

²⁵ *Ibidem*: no. 174b.

²⁶ *Ibidem*: no. 133.

²⁷ *Ibidem*: no. 652.

²⁸ *Ibidem*: 16–17, 20, fns. 61–63.

²⁹ *Ibidem*: 17.

which dates the whole assemblage.³⁰ An analogous find comes from Stary Kolín,³¹ consisting of almost entirely bronze coins (apart from two antoniniani of Gallienus (260–268) and Maximian Herculus (AD 291)) – asses, sestertii and dupondii, issued from the reign of Augustus to Trebonianus Gallus (11 coins in total). A very good analogy is an assemblage of coins from the settlement of Homyle in Boharyně, Hradec Králové District where at least 14 bronze coins (mostly sestertii – seven in total, as well as asses and a single dupondius) were found, issued from the reign of Caligula (for Agrippa) to Alexander Severus.³² Bronze coins also form a significant part of the 3rd century deposits, accompanying their silver counterparts.³³ In the light of this information it is clearly discernible that Czech deposits consisting entirely or mostly of bronze coins are not an entirely isolated phenomenon. At the same time, it can be observed that their chronology is slightly younger than that from Lubawka, encompassing mainly the 3rd century. Can we attempt to define the hoard from Lubawka in terms of cultural ownership of its “original owner” in the context of such structure of deposits found in Czechia, or is such an attempt impossible?

If we consider the circumstances of discovery, then a very important find comes from Teplice, Teplice District.³⁴ In 1879, during the clearing of a hot spring crater, at least 35 coins were found, with their original number surely higher. The coins were accompanied by their Celtic counterparts, shoulder plates and fibulae. The spring also contained medieval and modern era coins. Apart from the coins of Germanicus, Vespasian, and a few 3rd–4th century ones, the assemblage is dominated by coins issued by rulers from the 2nd century (Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus), but we have no information on their face value. Most of the coins kept in the Museum of Teplice are silver. According to Militký, the coins were not deposited all at once, but formed a cumulative find. Finds from aquatic contexts (such as springs) are problematic, as we are almost never able to determine if the deposition was a single event or resulted from the accumulation of individual depositions (we do not refer here, of course, to homogeneous finds).³⁵ In Czechia, finds from aquatic contexts (rivers, springs) are mostly connected with the late Roman period, and each time the latest coin used for dating such deposits comes from the 4th century. Furthermore, the amount of bronze coins in such assemblages is high. Three deposits from Kolín were found in a river, but it is unclear if they were elements of original deposits, or constitute an assemblage of a different kind, as they

³⁰ *Ibidem*: no. 98.

³¹ *Ibidem*: no. 118a.

³² *Ibidem*: no. 427.

³³ *Ibidem*: Tab. 4.

³⁴ *Ibidem*: no. 640.

³⁵ See *Ibidem*: 31–32.

were found during the regulation works of the Elbe riverbed between Kolín and Stary Kolín.³⁶ In the first case, apart from two antoniniani, the assemblage consisted only of sestertii and asses (see above). In case of the second assemblage, dated by the coin of Magnentius (350–353), a follis and AE2. The third hoard contained 24 coins and was dated by the coin of Valens (364–378). Apart from folles and antoniniani, there were asses of Claudius and Domitian, as well as unidentified ones, sestertii of Trajan Decius, a dupondius of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. The deposit from Žalhostice, Litoměřice District was also found in an aquatic context, and also during river regulation works.³⁷ It consisted of 14–15 coins, the youngest having been issued by Valentinian. Apart from a bronze of Hadrian, the deposit also contained unspecified AEs, mostly of emperors from the 4th century. A deposit was also found in Lahošť, Teplice District in 1882, most probably in the vicinity of a spring during cleaning works. The Roman coins (small bronzes of an undetermined type) were accompanied by Celtic jewelry. An aquatic, spring context is also observed in the case of coins found in Silesia – in Radomice, Lwówek Śląski County at least five late Roman coins were found in a spring or its closest vicinity.³⁸ An unspecified coin was also found in a spring in Jaźwina.³⁹ Well-known sites with such a context and a set of Roman coins are known from Wolany, Kłodzko County, Przerzeczyn Zdrój, Dzierżoniów County, and Wałbrzych-Stary Zdrój.⁴⁰ Also worth nothing is the recently published find from Stare Rochowice, Bolków country.⁴¹

INTERPRETATION OF THE FIND: THE SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

How should the Lubawka find be interpreted? We believe it has a significantly symbolic character and belongs to the sphere of the spiritual culture of the ancient communities in the Roman period, observed in very specific conditions of the mountainous borderland of the Sudetes and Święta Góra. Is it possible consider anything other than a votive nature for the find? Of course, there are other options, such as a lost kind of “purse/pouch”, but these seem less likely to us. This makes the find truly unique as, to date, no other votive or symbolic coin deposits have been found within the territory of the Przeworsk Culture in Silesia.⁴²

The tradition of depositing coins (but also other items) in bodies of water (such as bogs and rivers), especially in springs, was practiced by various Iron Age

³⁶ *Ibidem*: 32, no. 118a–b, 119.

³⁷ *Ibidem*: no. 584.

³⁸ KONIK 1965: 122.

³⁹ CIOLEK 2008: no. 136.

⁴⁰ GESCHWENDT 1939: 173.

⁴¹ MACIEJCZUK and JAWORSKI 2022.

⁴² See CIOLEK 2009: 150.

barbarian communities – particularly the Celts, but also Germanic tribes,⁴³ and very commonly by the Romans.⁴⁴ In the Germanic cultural circle, the most typical finds are bog deposits (such as Thorsberg, Illerup-Ådal, lately – Nidajno),⁴⁵ with deposits in springs being much rarer and only small coin hoards having been discovered. On the other hand, it is worth noting the presence of numerous deposits in watercourses. In this regard it is worth mentioning an excellent English monograph devoted to studying river finds.⁴⁶

Interestingly, the Roman coins deposited in an aquatic context in many areas of *Barbaricum* are usually silver or gold.⁴⁷ A coin was also deposited as a votive gift for successful passage through an arbitrary “border” area, understood as a geographical barrier, but as a cultural one as well, especially in mountainous areas,⁴⁸ alongside communication routes, but also at river crossings.⁴⁹ In the case of the find from Lubawka, both such circumstances occur. The custom of depositing coins in an aquatic context was also practiced in the Roman world in wells.⁵⁰ The custom was so common that 13.5% of all wells in Germania Superior and Raetia contained coins,⁵¹ and such an offering was known as *stips* in Latin. Coins are found particularly often and numerous in hot springs.⁵² During the reign of Augustus, coins were thrown into lakes on the emperor’s birthday.⁵³ As we have already mentioned, the deposit from Lubawka is unique, as it contains only large bronze (or, more correctly, brass) coins. Apart from that, the majority of the coins from the Sudety area are asses and dupondii, sestertii being much rarer. Such a composition of deposits is very unique in *Barbaricum*, an area dominated by hoards of 2nd century denarii,⁵⁴ and it is also rare within the Roman borders. Bohemia and Moravia are slightly different in this case and deposits of bronze coins (but not sestertii!) are relatively more common there.⁵⁵ A hoard comprised solely of sestertii is known from the area of Dobruďa, where it was found before 2016.⁵⁶ The hoard contains coins issued

⁴³ WIELOWIEJSKI 1970: 110, fn. 57; BURSCHE 2002; KAUL 2003; BURSCHE 2005; NICK 2018: 36–37; HORSNÆS 2018: 112–113; KEMMERS 2018: 202.

⁴⁴ See KEMMERS 2018: 200–201, there older literature.

⁴⁵ See RZESZOTARSKA-NOWAKIEWICZ 2021.

⁴⁶ ECKARDT and WALTON 2021.

⁴⁷ HORSNÆS 2018: 113.

⁴⁸ See MILITKÝ 2000; IDEM 2007: 264–265.

⁴⁹ NICK 2018: 40–44.

⁵⁰ See MAUÉ and VEIT 1982: 51; KÜNZL 1994: 50.

⁵¹ ALBRECHT 2014: 126–129, fn. 355.

⁵² See e.g. the famous hot springs in Bath – WALKER 1988, or the sanctuary in Bourbonne-les-Bains – SAUER 2005.

⁵³ Suet. II, 57 – see MILITKÝ 2013: 32, fn. 104.

⁵⁴ The latest work on that issue – see DYMOWSKI et AL. 2020.

⁵⁵ See WIELOWIEJSKI 1970: 107.

⁵⁶ MARIN and PETAC 2020.

by Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina the Elder, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina the Younger, Lucilla and Crispina and features 70 coins in total. The youngest coin is a sesterce of Commodus, struck in AD 192, just like the one from Lubawka. Some of the coins are also heavily worn, proving that they remained in use for a long time.⁵⁷ The authors of the publication suggest that there are more such deposits of bronze coins, unpublished so far, in modern-day Romania, mentioning the finds from Constanța, Dăeni, Mangalia or Poiana.⁵⁸ Bronze coin deposits are also known from the mountainous areas of modern Switzerland. One of them was discovered at the border between the cantons of Zug and Zürich, near the town of Baar/Kappel. It contained 35 Roman coins. In the same location, two Celtic and five republican coins were also found, proving the common practice of depositing coins there.⁵⁹ The coins from the deposit were: one sesterce, three dupondii and 30 asses from the times of Tiberius to the reign of Antoninus Pius. Most of them are poorly preserved and elements of garments were also found at the site. There is also a second, spectacular deposit of sestertii from the Alps, namely the find from Orselina.⁶⁰ In total, 4,800 coins from 1st–3rd century were discovered there and their weight exceeds 100 kg, but it is of course a find from the area of Roman provinces.

We have already mentioned the uniqueness of the Western Baltic area, which features a significant amount of large bronze coins, especially sestertii which were often placed in graves. Such a choice was by no means accidental since a polished sesterce shines like a golden coin, which must have had great importance for the ancient communities.⁶¹ We cannot exclude the possibility that the coins from Lubawka had a similar meaning and a high (symbolic?) value.

How does the site of the deposit from Święta Góra present itself in the context of the ancient settlement structures? The find was located within the Krucze Mountains, high above the Bóbr River valley in the Lubawska Gate (Fig. 2). From the nearest vicinity of the find's location one can see the eastern slopes of Lasocki Grzbiet and the Janowickie Ore Mountains, above which towers the peak of Śnieżka/Schneekoppe, rising to a height of 1602 m above sea level. The ranges of the Krucze Mountains from the east and Lasocki Grzbiet from the west create two monumental pylons flanking the bottom of the Lubawska Gate and creating the only convenient pass through the Sudetes in this area. The power of nature is no less impressive to a modern eye than it was in the past, especially if the Krucze Mountains are observed from the Czech side of the contemporary border.

⁵⁷ See *Ibidem*: 316, Pls. I–VIII.

⁵⁸ *Ibidem*: 316–322.

⁵⁹ HEDINGER and HOCHULI 2003.

⁶⁰ ACKERMANN and PETER 2015.

⁶¹ See BURSCHE 2008: 406–407.

The towering impression given by the mountains and the mystery that lies beyond them could have created a need to leave offerings to the local gods in a ritual act, resulting in the creation of the deposit from Lubawka. As it has already been mentioned, such votive gifts were also deposited within the *Barbaricum* at high altitudes, often in aquatic contexts, very frequently at springs. A very close analogy can be seen in the finds from Nakléřov (the region of Ústí nad Labem) in the Czech Ore Mountains. At an altitude between 650 and 715 m above sea level numerous elements of garments, fibulae and Roman coins were discovered, deposited there on multiple occasions. In total, 57 coins were found, ranging from the times of the Republic to the reign of Vespasian.⁶² Interestingly, those items were placed as offerings near a mountain pass, close to a small bog spring. The similarity to the circumstances of the Lubawka find is striking. The offerings from Nakléřov were found in the culminating point of a mountain pass leading through the Ore Mountains, connecting the modern territories of western Czechia and Saxony. Later this became known as Chlumecká (Kulmská) or Srbská Cesta.⁶³

What is the settlement context of the deposit from Lubawka and its place on the map of trade and communication routes in the Sudetes? The issue of such routes in the late La Tène and Roman periods was analyzed over half a century ago by G. Domański.⁶⁴ Using the available source material, the author claimed that one of the routes of the Amber Road might have led through the pass near Lubomin towards the upper Bóbr River valley, and then through the Lubawska Gate towards the Úpa River valley – a tributary to the Elbe, and then further southwards.⁶⁵ Such a route would form one of the western arms of the main Amber Road in the more recent view presented by J. Wielowiejski, functioning mainly in the beginnings of the Roman period, beginning in Aquileia and running north towards the Danube near Lentia (modern day Linz) and then through the Bohemian Basin towards the Polish Gate pass, the Kłodzko Valley and then further north, towards modern day Wrocław.⁶⁶ The role of this alternative western route was also discussed by A. Błażejowski and K. Jaworski.⁶⁷ The route running from the Kłodzko Valley could have connected with one going through the Lubawska Gate via a path located in the Stone Mountains and the Ścinawka Foothills.

The find from Lubawka is a key argument confirming the use of the Lubawska Gate as a travel route between the areas inhabited by the people of the Przeworsk

⁶² ČIŽMÁŘ 2008; MILITKÝ 2009.

⁶³ HAUSWALD and SIMON 1995.

⁶⁴ DOMAŃSKI 1967.

⁶⁵ *Ibidem*: 87.

⁶⁶ WIELOWIEJSKI 1980: 108–110; IDEM 1983: 176.

⁶⁷ BŁAŻEJEWSKI and JAWORSKI 2001: 13–15, Fig. 2.

Culture on the one side, and the communities of the Bohemian Basin and the Upper Elbe cultural circle, a factor which adds to the profound importance of this find. The reconstructed communication route led northwards, towards better-recognized settlements of the Przeworsk Culture in the Świdnica Plain and the Sudetes Foothills, and then further towards the Wrocław Plain on one side, and towards the sites in the area of the Bolków-Wałbrzych Foothills on the other side (e.g. the unpublished early Roman graveyard and settlement in Bolkowice, Jawor County), and the further towards the well visible settlement concentrations in the area near Jawor, where the Chojnów Upland meets the Kaczawa Foothills. It seems that the Domanowska Pass had great importance in such a reconstructed communication network, located 492 m above sea level and separating the Marciszowska Basin from the Bolków Foothills. Further archaeological research should be focused there.

When compared with the chronology of coins discovered in the mentioned areas of the Central Sudetes, the chronology of coins from the deposit from Lubawka clearly shows that the functioning of that communication route (not understood as the Amber Road) did not diminish in the 2nd century and later, as earlier presented.⁶⁸ At the same time, as suggested by Błażejowski and Jaworski, the function of such a route might have changed, enabling easier contacts between the particular Germanic groups that lived on both sides of the Sudetes range.⁶⁹

If we realize how similar the deposit from Lubawka is in terms of raw material to other such finds from the areas south of the Sudetes, it becomes apparent that the owners of those coins could have been members of communities from the Elbe basin, attempting to expand northwards. The possibility of a link with the treasure societies of the West Baltic Culture circle should also certainly be taken into account, something which we would like to highlight explicitly here.

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⁶⁸ See WIELOWIEJSKI 1983.

⁶⁹ See BŁAŻEJEWSKI and JAWORSKI 2001: 13–14.

CATALOGUE

1. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), AE, sestertius, Rome, AD 177–179

Obv.: laureate bust draped r.; M AVREL ANTONINVS [AVG] TR [P] XXX[III]

Rev.: Felicitas standing to l., holding caduceus in l. hand and scepter in r. hand; FELICITAS AVG IMP X COS III[I] PP, S–C

21.47 g; 30.9 mm; axis 120°; RIC III 1239; Inv. no.: 1/2017; Fig. 3

Multiple fragments of dark green patina chipped away.

2. Marcus Aurelius (161–180) for Faustina II (161–175), AE, sestertius, Rome, AD 161–176

Obv.: draped bust of Faustina II to r., hair combed in a bun; FA[VSTI]NA AVGVS[TA]

Rev.: Hilaritas standing to l., in l. hand holding a long palm branch resting on floor and in r. hand cornucopia, the hem of the robe below the cornucopia; [H]ILA-RITAS, S–C

18.04 g; 30.7 mm; axis 250°; RIC III 1642; Inv. no.: 2/2017; Fig. 4

Multiple fragments of dark green patina chipped away. Square shaped flan.

3. Marcus Aurelius (161–180) for Faustina II (161–175), AE, sestertius, Rome, AD 161–176

Obv.: draped bust of Faustina II to r.; [FAVSTINA AVGVSTA]

Rev.: Hilaritas standing to l.; HILA-RITAS, in fields S–C

13.04 g; 30 mm; axis 120°; RIC III 1642 or 1643; Inv. no.: 1/2018; Fig. 5

4. Marcus Aurelius (162–180) or Commodus (180–192), AE, sestertius, Rome, 2nd century AD

Obv.: laureate head r.

Rev.: figure on the throne to the l.; S–C

17.21 g; 30 mm; axis 270°; Inv. no.: 2/2019; Fig. 6

Thick layer of in places damaged patina obscures readability.

5. Commodus (180–192), AE, sestertius, Rome, 2nd century AD

Obv.: laureate bearded head to r.; [L AEL AVREL CO]MM [AVG P FEL]

Rev.: Pietas seated on the throne to l., reaches r. hand to the child standing in front of her, scepter in the l. hand; [P M TR P XVII IMP VIII] COS VII P [P]

15.99 g; 28 mm; axis 300°; RIC III 611; Inv. no.: 1/2019; Fig. 7

Dark green patina damaged mechanically in multiple places.

6. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2nd–3rd century AD (?)

Obv.: laureate head r.

Rev.: illegible

14.72 g; 32.5 mm; axis 290°; Inv. no.: 3/2017; Fig. 8

Coin illegible because thick layers of corrosion. High abrasion. Fragments of the original metallic surface of yellowish colour visible on the reverse, large corrosion damages up to the core of the coin.

7. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2nd–3rd centuries AD (?)

Obv.: illegible

Rev.: a female figure standing to r., holding illegible attributes in the lowered hands

11.11 g; 30.8 mm; axis 170°; Inv. no.: 4/2017; Fig. 9

8. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2nd–3rd centuries AD (?)

Obv.: laureate male head r.

Rev.: a figure in long robe standing to the r.

12.1 g; 29.9 mm; axis 180°; Inv. no.: 5/2017; Fig. 10

Coin cracked at the edge at 6 o'clock, illegible. Squared shaped flan [Squared shaped flans are most often met with in 3rd century AD].

9. Uncertain emperor [Marcus Aurelius (161–180)?], AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2nd–3rd centuries AD (?)

Obv.: illegible

Rev.: illegible

16.17 g; 28 mm; axis (?); Inv. no.: 6/2017; Fig. 11

Coin illegible.

10. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2nd–3rd centuries AD (?)

Obv.: laureate male head to r.

Rev.: illegible

15.54 g; 30.09 mm; axis (?); Inv. no.: 2/2018; Fig. 12

11. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2nd–3rd centuries AD (?)

Obv.: laureate male head r.

Rev.: illegible

19.58 g; 30.05 mm; axis (?); Inv. no.: 4/2018; Fig. 13

Heavy corrosion on both sides of coin, multiple mechanical damages on both sides of the coin.

12. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2nd–3rd centuries AD (?)

Obv.: illegible

Rev.: illegible

15.18 g; 27.05 mm; axis (?); Inv. no.: 6/2018; Fig. 14

13. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2nd–3rd centuries AD (?)

Obv.: laureate head to r.

Rev.: illegible

18.67 g; 31 mm; axis (?); Inv. no.: 3/2019; Fig. 15

Coin illegible.

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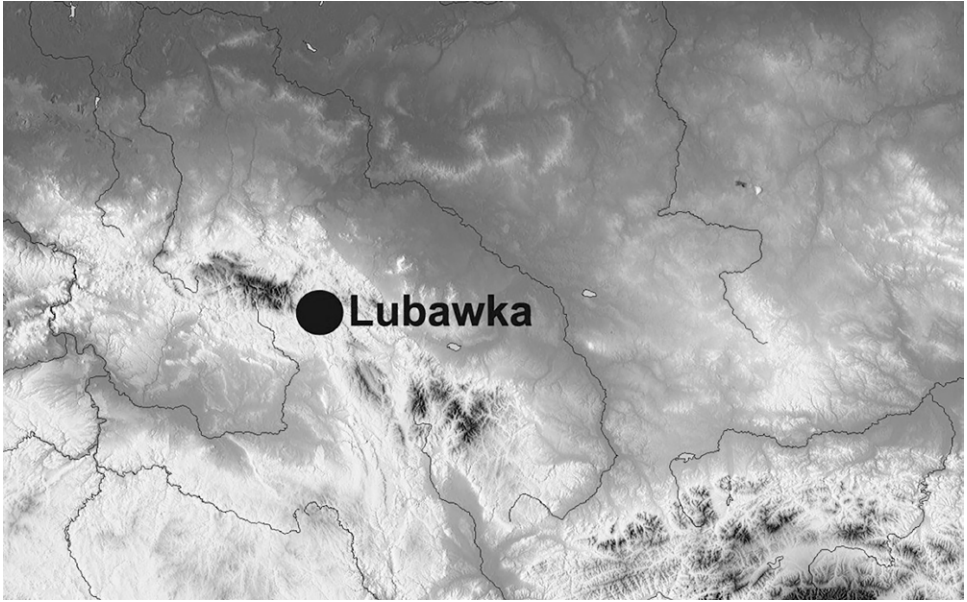
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TABLE 1	Finds of Roman coins of the borderland between the Western Sudetes and the Central Sudetes (see Map 3)
MAP 1	Location of the hoard in the area of Święta Góra
MAP 2	Location of the archaeological site in the borderland of Lubawka Gate and Krucze Mountains
MAP 3	Finds of Roman coins of the borderland of the Western Sudetes and Central Sudetes
PLATE 1	Fig. 1. View from the archaeological site to the west: behind the Lasocki Grzbiet massif the top of Śnieżka (1603 meters a.s.l.) is visible Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 2. View of Święta Góra and the archaeological site, seen from SW Photo: M. Bohr
PLATE 2	Fig. 3. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), AE, sestertius, Rome, AD 177–179 Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 4. Marcus Aurelius (161–180) for Faustina II (161–175), AE, sestertius, Rome, AD 161–176 Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 5. Marcus Aurelius (161–180) for Faustina II (161–175), AE, sestertius, Rome, AD 161–176 Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 6. Marcus Aurelius (162–180) or Commodus (180–192), AE, sestertius, Rome, 2 nd centuries AD Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 7. Commodus (180–192), AE, sestertius, Rome, 2 nd –3 rd centuries AD (?) Photo: M. Bohr
PLATE 3	Fig. 8. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2 nd –3 rd centuries AD (?) Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 9. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2 nd –3 rd centuries AD (?) Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 10. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2 nd –3 rd centuries AD (?) Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 11. Uncertain emperor (Marcus Aurelius (161–180)?), AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2 nd –3 rd centuries AD (?) Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 12. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2 nd –3 rd centuries AD (?) Photo: M. Bohr
PLATE 4	Fig. 13. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2 nd –3 rd centuries AD (?) Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 14. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2 nd –3 rd centuries AD (?) Photo: M. Bohr Fig. 15. Uncertain emperor, AE, sestertius, uncertain mint, 2 nd –3 rd centuries AD (?) Photo: M. Bohr

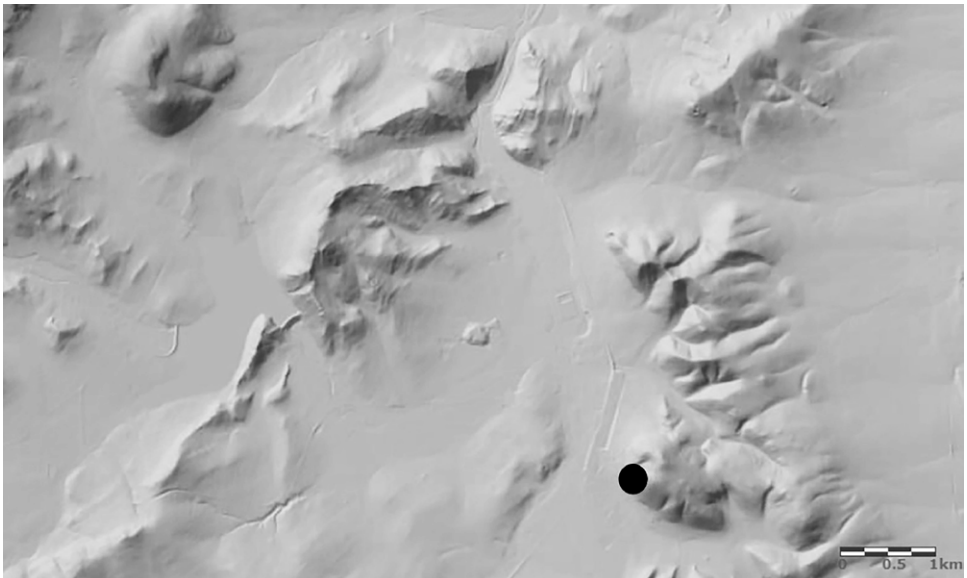
TABLE 1

Finds of Roman coins of the borderland between the Western Sudetes and the Central Sudetes

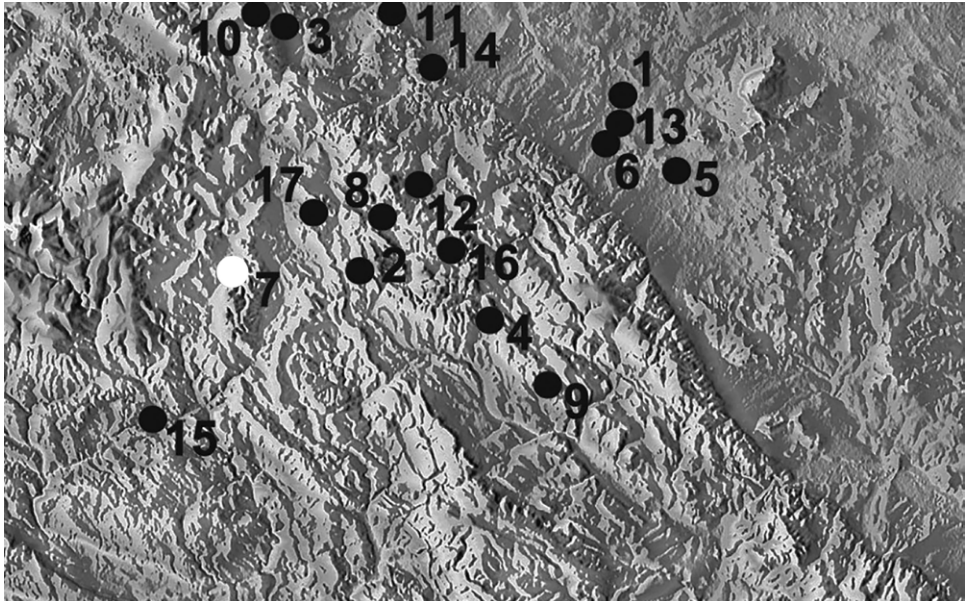
No.	Location	Coins	Bibliography
1	Bagieniec, Świdnica County	denarius, Trajan (98–117)	BLAŻEJEWSKI and JAWORSKI 2001: 11; CIOŁEK 2008: no. 2
2	Boguszów-Gorce, Wałbrzych County	as, Hadrian (117–138); unidentified Roman coin	KONIK 1965: 53; CIOŁEK 2008: no. 19
3	Bolków, Jawor County	denarius, Nerva (96–98); denarius, Trajan (98–117); antoninianus, Gallienus (268–270); antoninianus, Aurelian (270–275)	DYMOWSKI 2014: 265–266; MACIEJCZUK and JAWORSKI 2022
4	Głuszycza Górna, Wałbrzych County	unidentified Roman coin	KONIK 1965: 53; CIOŁEK 2008: no. 99
5	Grodziszczce, Świdnica County	unidentified, Octavian August (27 BC – AD 14); unidentified, Tiberius (14–37); unidentified, Domitian (81–96)	CIOŁEK 2008: no. 118
6	Kraszowice, Świdnica County	unidentified, Claudius Gothicus (268–270)	CIOŁEK 2008: no. 383A
7	Lubawka, Kamienna Góra County	13 sestertii, Marcus Aurelius–Commodus	in this text
8	Lubomin, Wałbrzych County	bronze, Vitellius (AD 69)	KONIK 1965: 85; CIOŁEK 2008: no. 212
9	Ludwikowice Kłodzkie, Kłodzko County	antoninianus, Salonina, under Gallienus (253–268)	KONIK 1965: 85; CIOŁEK 2008: no. 213
10	Stare Rochowice, Jawor County	denarius, Trajan (98–117); denarius, Antoninus Pius (138–161);	MACIEJCZUK and JAWORSKI 2022
11	Strzegom, Świdnica County	aureus, Alexander Severus (222–235); antoninianus, Claudius Gothicus (268–270); follis, Theodosius (379–395)	CIOŁEK 2008; BLAŻEJEWSKI and JAWORSKI 2001: Tab. 1
12	Szczawno Zdrój, Wałbrzych County	dupondius, Domitian (81–96)	KONIK 1965: 138; CIOŁEK 2008: no. 366
13	Świdnica, Świdnica County	sestertius, Trajan (98–117); denarius, Marcus Aurelius (161–180); denarius, Faustina the Younger (AD 176); five bronze coins, Antoninus Pius, Lucilla, Julia Mammea, Valerian, Carus (161–283); denarius, unidentified	CIOŁEK 2008: nos. 381, 382, 384, 385A
14	Świebodzice, Świdnica County	dupondius, Trajan (98–117)	BLAŻEJEWSKI and JAWORSKI 2001: Tab. 1; DYMOWSKI 2014: 273
15	Trutnov, Hradec Králové Region	denarius, C. Porcius Cato (123 BC); denarius, Trajan (98–117); denarius, Antoninus Pius (138–161)	MILITKÝ 2013: no. 507
16	Wałbrzych, Wałbrzych County	dupondius, Domitian (81–96); sestertius, Hadrian (117–138); sestertius, Antoninus Pius (138–161); two unidentified sestertii; unidentified aureus (?)	KONIK 1965: 148–149; CIOŁEK 2008: nos. 409–411A
17	Witków Śląski, Wałbrzych County	15 denarii, Trajan (98–117)	DYMOWSKI 2013: 139



Map 1. Location of the hoard in the area of Święta Góra



Map 2. Location of the archaeological site in the borderland of Lubawka Gate and Krucze Mountains



Map 3. Finds of Roman coins of the borderland of the Western Sudetes and Central Sudetes: 1 – Bagieniec; 2 – Boguszów-Gorce; 3 – Bolków; 4. – Głuszyca Górna; 5 – Grodziszczce; 6 – Kraszowice; 7 – Lubawka; 8 – Lubomin; 9 – Ludwikowice Kłodzkie; 10 – Stare Rochowice; 11 – Strzegom; 12 – Szczawno Zdrój; 13 – Świdnica; 14 – Świebodzice; 15 – Trutnov; 16 – Wałbrzych; 17 – Witków Śląski
Prepared by M. Bohr



Fig. 1



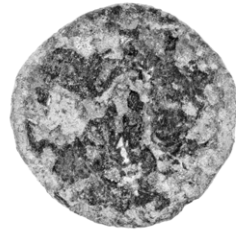
Fig. 2



3



4



5



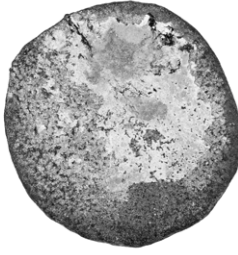
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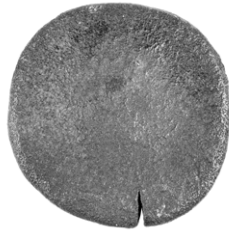
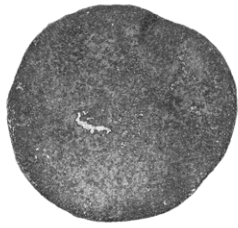
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