

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVII

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

Kraków 2022

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE

Tom XVII

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

Kraków 2022

Komitet naukowy / Scientific Committee:

Prof. Peter van Alfen, Prof. Michael Alram, Prof. Aleksander Bursche, Prof. François de Callatay, Dr Karsten Dahmen, Prof. Georges Depeyrot, Dr Haim Gitler, [Zofia Gołubiew], Prof. Wiesław Kaczanowicz, Elżbieta Korczyńska, Prof. Katerini Liampi, Prof. Andrew Meadows, Prof. Mariusz Mielczarek, Dr Jiří Militký, Prof. Janusz A. Ostrowski, Prof. Maciej Salamon, Prof. Bernhard Weisser

Redakcja / Editorial Board:

Redaktor / Editor in Chief – Jarosław Bodzek
Zastępca redaktora / Associate Editor – Mateusz Woźniak
Sekretarze / Secretaries – Dorota Malarczyk, Anna Bochnak, Barbara Zajac

Redaktor tematyczny / Theme Editor:

Peter van Alfen

Redaktor językowy / Linguistic Editor:

Peter van Alfen

Recenzenci / Reviewers:

Prof. Peter van Alfen, Dr Hab. Bartosz Awianowicz, Dr Hab. Katarzyna Balbuza, Dr Roger Bland, Dr Hab. Tomasz Bochnak, Prof. Kevin Butcher, Dr Lilia Dergaciova, Dr Hab. Arkadiusz Dymowski, Dr Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert, Prof. Peter Guest, Dr Helle Horsnaes, Dr Krzysztof Jarzęcki, Dr Piotr Jaworski, Dr Hab. Agata Kluczek, Prof. Koray Konuk, Dr Hab. Mirosław Piotr Kruk, Dr Hab. Barbara Lichočka, Dr Kris Lockyear, Dr Lucian Munteanu, Dr Kyrillo Myzgin, Prof. Marek Olbrycht, Dr Hab. Judyta Rodzińska-Nowak, Dr David Wigg-Wolf, Dr Hab. Marcin Wołoszyn, Dr Dmitriy Yanov, Dr Bernward Ziegau

Redaktorzy prowadzący / Managing Editors:

Barbara Zajac, Anna Kowalczyk, Dorota Malarczyk

Tłumaczenia / Translations:

Piotr Godlewski, Marcin Fijak

Korekta / Proofreading:

Aeddan Shaw

Projekt graficzny i typografia / Graphic design and desk top publishing:

Luiza Berdak

Skład i łamanie / Typesetting and page layout:

Knight Press Dariusz F. Jasek

Adres redakcji / Address of the Editorial Office:

Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie
ul. Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 12, 31-109 Kraków
tel. (+48) 12 433 58 50, e-mail: notae@mnk.pl
<http://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>

Wyłącznie odpowiedzialność za przestrzeganie praw autorskich dotyczących materiału ilustracyjnego ponoszą autorzy tekstów.
Authors of the texts bear the sole responsibility for observing the copyright illustrations.

Wersją pierwotną *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* jest wersja elektroniczna.
The electronic edition of the *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* is treated as its original version.

© Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie i Autorzy, 2022

ISSN 1426-5435

SPIS TREŚCI / CONTENTS

- 9 Od redakcji
10 From the Editors

ARTYKUŁY / ARTICLES

- 13 WILHELM MÜSELER
“Out of Area” : The Involvement of Non-Local Powers in Lycian Affairs between the 5th and the 4th Centuries BC
„Poza obszarem”. Zaangażowanie zewnętrznych potęg w sprawy Licji między V a IV w. p.n.e.
- 43 ŁUKASZ BUL
The Development of Krakow Type Staters
Ewolucja staterów typu krakowskiego
- 75 ADAM JEGLIŃSKI
The Imperial Eastern Bronze Coinage of CA/AVGVSTVS, SC, OB CIVIS SERVATOS Types Issued under Augustus. Chronology and Political, Economic, Propaganda Contexts
Wschodni cesarski pieniądz brązowy typu CA/AVGVSTVS, SC, OB CIVIS SERVATOS za panowania Augusta. Chronologia oraz konteksty polityczny, gospodarczy i propagandowy
- 115 JAROSŁAW BODZEK
A Note on the Cypriote GIC 603 and GIC 38 Countermarks
Notatka na temat cypryjskich kontramarek GIC 603 i GIC 38
- 127 JAROSŁAW BODZEK, IWONA LEWOC, KYRYŁO MYZGIN
A Coin in the Name of the Bosporan Ruler Cotys Found in the Suburbs of Augustów
Znalezisko monety z imieniem władcy Królestwa Bosporańskiego Kotysa w Augustowie
- 145 DAWID MACIEJCZUK, KRZYSZTOF JAWORSKI
Votive Offering or Accidental Loss? Finds of Roman Coins in the Sudetes in the Context of Medicinal Springs: A Case Study of Recent Finds from Stare Rochowice (Bolków-Zdrój)
Dary wotywnie czy przypadkowe zguby? Sudeckie znaleziska monet rzymskich w kontekście źródeł leczniczych – studium przypadku na tle najnowszych znalezisk ze Starych Rochowic (Bolkowa-Zdroju)

- 159 SZYMON JELLONEK
Final Chapter of Roman Colonial Coinage (AD 235–275): Reminiscence of *Romanitas*
Końcowy rozdział rzymskiego mennictwa kolonialnego (235–275). Reminiscencja Romanitas
- 199 KYRYŁO MYZGIN
New Finds of Gold Coins of Magnentius from Ukraine: The Short Report
Nowe znaleziska złotych monet Magnencjusza z Ukrainy. Krótkie doniesienie
- 221 VITAL SIDAROVICH
A Solidus of Valentinian III Found near the Village of Roŭnaje Pole in Belarus: An Unusual Find from the Belarusian-Lithuanian Borderland
Solid Walentyniana III znaleziony w pobliżu wsi Roŭnaje Pole na Białorusi – niezwyčajne znalezisko z białorusko-litewskiego pogranicza
- 235 YURIY ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, ANDREI BOIKO-HAHARIN
The Silver Coins of “Prince Simeon’s People”: An Unknown Part of the Numismatics of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania
Srebrne monety „ludu księcia Symeona” – nieznaną część numizmatyki Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego
- 247 ARKADIUSZ DYMOWSKI
A Graphical Method for Analysing Chronological Patterns of Coin Sets
Graficzna metoda analizy profili chronologicznych zestawów monet

POLEMIKI / POLEMICS

- 261 ANDREW M. CHUGG, ELENA VAROTTO, MICHAEL E. HABICHT, FRANCESCO M. GALASSI
Holt’s Fourth Porus Chariot-Type Medallion: A Point-by-Point Rebuttal
Czwarty „medallion Porusa z rydwanem” Holta. Odpowiedź punkt po punkcie

RECENZJE / REVIEWS

- 269 SZYMON JELLONEK
JIŘI MILITKÝ, MICHAL MAŠEK, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Czech Republic. Vol. I, part 10: Bactria and India (Early Bactria, Graeco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek Coins, Imitations, Indo-Scythians)*, National Museum, Prague 2019

- BARBARA ZAJĄC
272 SVITLANA A. BULATOVICH, EVGENIA F. REDINA, *Elektrovyye monety Kizika v sobranii Odesskogo arkeologicheskogo muzeya NAN Ukrainy. Katalog / Electrum Coins of Cyzicus in the Collection of the Odessa Archaeological Museum. Catalogue*, edited by M. MIELCZAREK and J. BODZEK, TEC, Odessa 2021
- GRZEGORZ SOCHACKI
277 JIŘI MILITKÝ, LUBOŠ KRÁL, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Czech Republic. Vol. IV: The Luboš Král Collection. Egypt: Roman Provincial Coinage*, National Museum, Prague 2021

KRONIKA / CHRONICLE

- MATEUSZ WOŹNIAK
285 Kronika Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (2021)
290 *The Chronicle of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow (2021)*

Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XVII *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*. Zgodnie z przyjętymi przez nas zasadami wszystkie teksty publikujemy w językach kongresowych, z angielskimi i polskimi abstraktami. Zawartość całego 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.

Rok 2022 był wyjątkowy dla całego środowiska numizmatyków w Polsce. Pierwszy raz w historii naszego kraju, a ujmując rzecz szerzej – w krajach Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej – odbył się XVI Międzynarodowy Kongres Numizmatyczny, najważniejsze spotkanie numizmatyków z całego świata, organizowane co sześć lat pod auspicjami International Numismatic Council. Wybór Polski, jako miejsca organizacji Kongresu traktujemy jako wielkie wyróżnienie. Głównym organizatorem tego wydarzenia był Uniwersytet Warszawski, a w przygotowaniach uczestniczyły również Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie, Zamek Królewski w Warszawie, Polskie Towarzystwo Numizmatyczne, Narodowy Bank Polski oraz Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie. W tym ostatnim przypadku szczególnie zaangażowani w prace nad XVI INC byli pracownicy Gabinetu Numizmatycznego. Całością działań kierował profesor Aleksander Bursche z Wydziału Archeologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, pomysłodawca organizacji Kongresu w Polsce, którego wspierał Komitet Organizacyjny reprezentujący wszystkie najważniejsze polskie ośrodki numizmatyczne. Obrady kongresowe — które zgromadziły ponad 600 uczestników, czy to na miejscu w Warszawie, czy też w mniej licznych przypadkach, dzięki transmisji na żywo, w miejscach ich zamieszkania — uzupełniały liczne wydarzenia towarzyszące: wystawy, koncerty i spotkania.

Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie przygotowało z tej okazji specjalną wystawę: „Medal prywatnie. Medale w I Rzeczypospolitej (od XVI do XVIII wieku)”, której kuratorem była Agnieszka Smołucha-Sładkowska. Jednocześnie we współpracy z Uniwersytetem Jagiellońskim, krakowskim oddziałem Polskiego Towarzystwa Numizmatycznego, Królewską Biblioteką w Brukseli i Królewskim Towarzystwem Numizmatycznym w Belgii zorganizowano poprzedzającą właściwe obrady Kongresu międzynarodową sesję „Joachim Lelewel and Numismatics in the Nineteenth Century”. W ramach kongresu tradycyjnie opracowany został również Survey of Numismatic Research za lata 2014–2020, w prace nad którym aktywnie zaangażowani byli pracownicy Gabinetu Numizmatycznego: Jarosław Bodzek, Dorota Malarczyk i Barbara Zając. Co więcej, Gabinet Numizmatyczny Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie był silnie reprezentowany w obradach Kongresu, w czasie których wymienione powyżej osoby wygłosiły referaty. Kongres zakończył się wielkim sukcesem i stanowił znakomitą wizytówkę polskiej numizmatyki.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present volume 17 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* to you. In accordance with the principles that we have adopted, our texts are published in the conference languages with English and Polish abstracts. The whole of the present volume can be found as PDF's on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>), as are previously published volumes of the journal. The website also contains general information about the journal as well as information for prospective authors and reviewers.

2022 was a special year for the entire numismatic community in Poland. It saw the XVI International Numismatic Congress being held in Warsaw, marking the first time that this most important meeting of numismatists from all over the world, organised every six years under the auspices of the International Numismatic Council, had been held in our country, or more generally in a country from Central and Eastern Europe. The choice of Poland as the venue for the Congress was a great honour. The main organiser of the event was the University of Warsaw, and also involved in its organisation were the National Museum in Warsaw, the Royal Castle in Warsaw, the Polish Numismatic Society, the National Bank of Poland, and the National Museum in Krakow. In this last case, the staff of the Museum's Numismatic Cabinet were particularly active in the work on the INC 2022. In charge of all activities was Professor Aleksander Bursche of the Faculty of Archaeology at the University of Warsaw, who was the driving force behind the organisation of the Congress in Poland, and who was supported in his role by the Organising Committee, representing all major Polish numismatic centres. The congress proceedings, which attracted more than 600 participants, either on-site in Warsaw or, in lesser numbers, thanks to live streaming, were complemented by a wide range of accompanying events, including exhibitions, concerts, and meetings.

The National Museum in Krakow organised a special exhibition for the occasion: "Private medal. Private medals in the 1st Republic of Poland (from the 16th to the 18th century)", curated by Agnieszka Smołucha-Sładkowska. At the same time, an international session on "Joachim Lelewel and Numismatics in the Nineteenth Century", preceding the Congress proper, was organised in cooperation with the Jagiellonian University, the Krakow Branch of the Polish Numismatic Society, the Royal Library of Brussels, and the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium. As part of the Congress, the Survey of Numismatic Research for the years 2014–2020 was traditionally produced, with Jarosław Bodzek, Dorota Malarczyk and Barbara Zajac of the Numismatic Cabinet actively involved in its preparation. The Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow was also strongly represented in the proceedings of the Congress, where the abovementioned staff delivered papers. The congress was a great success and a real showcase for Poland.

The Editors

DAWID MACIEJCZUK

University of Wrocław, Institute of Archaeology

ORCID: 0000-0002-3044-0467

KRZYSZTOF JAWORSKI

University of Wrocław, Institute of Archaeology

ORCID: 0000-0002-0445-6262

Votive Offering or Accidental Loss? Finds of Roman Coins in the Sudetes in the Context of Medicinal Springs: A Case Study of Recent Finds from Stare Rochowice (Bolków-Zdrój)

ABSTRACT: In the spring of 2018, four Roman coins were discovered by amateur prospectors near Bolków, in the district of Jawor. Two of them (a bisected denarius of Trajan and a whole denarius of Antoninus Pius) were found in the immediate vicinity of a currently unexploited spring of healing water (alkaline-saline mineral water, referred to by balneologists as glauher water), known as the Saint Hedwig Spring. The spring was used until the 1940s in the small spa town of Bad-Wiesau (now Bolków-Zdrój, a hamlet of the village of Stare Rochowice). The discovery of Roman denarii in the vicinity of the medicinal water intake allows us to hypothesise that this spring may have been known and used as early as the Roman period. This may also be indirectly evidenced by a nearby Przeworsk culture settlement, located merely 150–200 m from the spring, investigated by archaeologists in 2002 and 2021–2022. The discovery of Roman coins in the vicinity of a healing spring in Stare Rochowice is not an isolated case in the Sudetes. In the past, in the 19th and early 20th century, Roman coins were discovered in several spa towns – in Przerzeczyn-Zdrój, Szczawno-Zdrój, Wolany near Polanica-Zdrój, and Radomice near Wleń. At the present stage of research, the find from Stare Rochowice can therefore be considered, very cautiously for the time being, as a manifestation of

ancient symbolic practices, which had their parallels in both the Roman world and those areas of *Barbaricum* where this type of Roman cultural pattern reached.

KEY WORDS: Roman coins, mineral springs, Sudetes, Przeworsk culture

ABSTRAKT: *Dary wotywne czy przypadkowe zguby? Sudeckie znaleziska monet rzymskich w kontekście źródeł leczniczych – studium przypadku na tle najnowszych znalezisk ze Starych Rochowic (Bolkowa-Zdroju)*

Wiosną 2018 r. w pobliżu Bolkowa, pow. jaworski, odkryte zostały przez poszukiwaczy-amatorów cztery monety rzymskie. Dwie z nich (przepełowiony denar Trajana i cały denar Antoninusa Piusa) znaleziono w bezpośrednim sąsiedztwie nieeksploatowanego obecnie źródła wody leczniczej (szczawy alkaliczno-solnej, przez balneologów określanej mianem wody glauberskiej), zwanego źródłem Świętej Jadwigi. Źródło do lat 40. XX w. było wykorzystywane w niewielkim uzdrowisku Bad-Wiesau (obecnie Bolków-Zdrój, stanowiący przysiółek wsi Stare Rochowice). Odkrycie rzymskich denarów w pobliżu ujęcia wód leczniczych pozwala na wysunięcie hipotezy, że źródło to mogło być znane i wykorzystywane już w okresie wpływów rzymskich. Pośrednio może też o tym świadczyć pobliska osada ludności kultury przeworskiej, oddalona zaledwie o ok. 150–200 m, badana przez archeologów w latach 2002 i 2021–2022. Znalezienie monet rzymskich w sąsiedztwie ujęcia wody leczniczej nie jest w Sudetach przypadkiem odosobnionym. W przeszłości, w XIX i na pocz. XX w., były one odkrywane w kilku miejscowościach uzdrowiskowych: w Przerzecznym-Zdroju, Szczawnie-Zdroju, Wolanach k. Polanicy-Zdroju i Radomicach k. Wlenia. Na obecnym etapie badań znalezisko ze Starych Rochowic traktować więc można, na razie bardzo ostrożnie, jako przejaw dawnych praktyk symbolicznych, mających swoje analogie zarówno w świecie rzymskim, jak i na tych obszarach *Barbaricum*, na które docierały tego rodzaju rzymskie wzorce kulturowe.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: monety rzymskie, źródła mineralne, Sudety, kultura przeworska

INTRODUCTION

Roman coins found on the territory of present-day Poland are the most abundant and important source of knowledge for studies of the relationship of this part of *Barbaricum* with the Roman Empire. The first efforts at a catalogue of finds began in the first half of the 20th century¹ and, recently intensified, have led to the creation of a rich source basis covering practically the whole of present-day

¹ PIOTROWICZ 1934; IDEM 1937.

Poland.² With regard to the circumstances of the discovery, two categories can be distinguished: accidental finds and those found during archaeological research.³ There is a general consensus among researchers that the former group, especially new finds of coins made accidentally by amateurs, require special caution and special treatment. This is because they require field verification, as the precise determination of the place and circumstances of the discovery is of paramount importance in such cases.⁴ The four Roman coins discussed here, from the vicinity of Bolków (Jawor district, Dolnośląskie Province), belong precisely to this category of finds. They were handed over by their discoverers to the authors of this paper, along with all the information about the circumstances and context of their discovery.⁵

The comparison of the information provided by the finders with the results of the field survey carried out on 2 July 2019 by the authors of this paper showed that the coins were discovered in the spring of 2018 in two different locations slightly distant from each other, currently situated within the administrative boundaries of the town of Bolków and the village of Stare Rochowice. The finds can be divided into two assemblages, represented by silver and bronze coins. The first set consists of a bisected denarius of Trajan (98–117) and a denarius of Antoninus Pius (138–161), while the second set are two bullion antoniniani, identified as coins of Gallienus (253–268) and Aurelian (270–275). The denarii were discovered just 2 km north-east of Bolków, in the area of the former Bolków-Zdrój, now a hamlet of the village of Stare Rochowice, while the bronzes were found on the slopes of Góra Zamkowa, at the foot of the medieval castle of Bolków, practically in the very centre of the town (Fig. 1).

Both discovery places are located in the western part of the Wałbrzyskie Mountains (unit 332.28 in the latest geographical division of Poland⁶), in its part formerly known as the Bolków Foothills.⁷ The hydrological and communication axis of the area in question is the valley of the Nysa Szalona River, the bed of which in the area of Bolków is at an altitude of approx. 310 m above sea level. The river has its source in the Wałbrzyskie Mountains in the Krażlak massif (at an altitude of approx. 575 m), less than 10 km south of Bolków. More or less from the third kilometre of its course, the Nysa Szalona becomes an important communication route. In the past, the river had a strategic significance, as its bed reaches the northern

² See e.g. KONIK 1965; KUBIAK 1979; BURSCHE 1980; IDEM 1983; CIOLEK 2008; EADEM 2009; DYMOWSKI 2011; BODZEK and TUNIA 2020.

³ SUCHODOLSKI 2012: 260–271.

⁴ DYMOWSKI 2011: 119–120.

⁵ The authors would like to thank the finders, who wish to remain anonymous, for donating the artefacts to the collection of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Wrocław.

⁶ MIGOŃ and PARZÓCH 2021: 328–334.

⁷ WALCZAK 1968: 28.

foot of the Domanowska Pass (492 m), a very important pass separating the West Sudetes (in this case the Kaczawskie Mountains) from the Central Sudetes (the Wałbrzyskie Mountains). On the other, the southern side of the pass is the Bóbr valley. The passage from the Bóbr valley to the Nysa Szalona valley through the Domanowska Pass has long been the most convenient crossing from the interior of the Sudetes to the northern foothills of these mountains, leading towards such important centres as Bolków, Jawor, and Legnica, among others. Therefore, the abundance of archaeological finds from different periods (including hoards of coins, e.g. the hoard from Dębrznik near Kamienna Góra)⁸ discovered near the Domanowska Pass should not come as a surprise.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COINS⁹

1. Roman Empire, Trajan (98–117), Rome, AR, denarius AD 103–111

Obv.: laureate bust of Trajan r.; [I]MP TRAIANO AVG GER DA[C P M TR P]

Rev.: Dacian captive seated to right on pile of shields, with hands bound behind the back, against crossed spears; COS V P P S[PQR OPTIMO PRINC], EXE: DACCAP

1.68 g; 15 mm; axis 220°

RIC II 96 or 97

2. Roman Empire, Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AR, denarius AD 145–161

Obv.: laureate head of Antoninus r.; ANTONINVS – AVG [PIVS P P]

Rev.: Liberalitas standing left, holding cornucopia in the l. hand and abacus in the r. hand; TR POT – COS III, EXE: LIB III III[I]

2.31 g; 14 mm; axis 280°

RIC III 155

3. Roman Empire, Gallienus (253–268), Rome, bullion antoninianus

Obv.: radiate bust of Gallienus r.; [G]ALLIENVS AVG

Rev.: Centaur walking r.; APOLLINI CO[N]S [AVG], EXE: T

1.64 g; 16.5 mm; axis: 90°

RIC V 163

4. Roman Empire, Aurelian (270–275), Milan, bullion antoninianus

Obv.: radiate bust of Aurelian r.; [IM]P AVRELIANVS AVG

⁸ SAMSONOWICZ 1961: 177.

⁹ The authors would like to thank Dr hab. Arkadiusz Dymowski and Dragan Milutinović for their consultation and assistance in identifying the coins.

Rev.: Fortuna seated l., on a wheel, with a rudder in the r. hand and a cornucopia in the left hand; [F]O[RTVNA] REDVX, EXE: S

2.57 g; 18 mm; axis: 240°

RIC V 128

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION

In considering the cultural and historical context of the find from Stare Rochowice, information regarding the circumstances of the discovery of the coins seems to be very important. The half denarius of Trajan was found a few days after the discovery of the coin of Antoninus Pius, after a renewed inspection of the same site. It is worth noting that the half denarius has a sharp, unsmoothed break edge, indicating that the coin had been split in half just prior to deposition. Despite checking the discovery site with a metal detector, the other half of the coin has not been found. Presumably, it may have been retained by its former owner for some reason. If we assume that the coins were deposited at one time, the date after which they found their way into the ground is determined by the denarius of Antoninus Pius minted between 145 and 161 at the mint in Rome. In the case of the antoniniani discovered on the slope of Góra Zamkowa, the *terminus post quem* of their deposition is marked by the coin of Aurelianus (270–275).

According to the currently available data, 80% of newly registered discoveries of Roman coins are amateur finds.¹⁰ In recent years, the most numerous category of ancient coins recorded in Poland have been denarii.¹¹ Silesia, in the south-west of Poland, is a relatively well researched region and is no exception in terms of the representativeness of the finds.¹² By the end of the first decade of the 21st century, fewer than 500 sites with Roman coins had been recorded in this area. This number is successively increasing, and today the number of coins exceeds 10,000 pieces.¹³

As regards finds of Roman coins, the Sudeten Foreland and the Sudetes themselves, where climatic conditions were unfavourable for settlement and where the mountains have always been a natural geographical barrier,¹⁴ are extremely interesting areas but, until recently, had not attracted much scholarly interest. The Central Sudetes in particular have been poorly recognised archaeologically. This situation, however, has been changing in recent years. The number of Sudeten finds is growing, as exemplified by the coins from the vicinity of Bolków discussed here. Moreover, an extensive search has revealed information on other Roman

¹⁰ DYMOWSKI 2011: 61.

¹¹ BURSCHE 1999: 115–137.

¹² CIOŁEK 2008.

¹³ DYMOWSKI 2011: 186.

¹⁴ BŁAŻEJEWSKI 2000: 121.

coins discovered in the area under discussion.¹⁵ Further finds, slightly earlier than those presented in this paper, were recorded 2 km east of Bolków, by the national road No. 5, also within the Wałbrzych Mountains. These are two denarii: of Nerva (96–98) and Trajan.¹⁶ The coins were found at the end of 2012, which means a few years before the discovery of the denarii from Bolków-Zdrój and the antoniniani from Góra Zamkowa. We are therefore dealing with an assemblage from one small area. In addition, we have information about the discovery in Bolków of a bronze coin (as?) of the Gallic usurper Tetricus¹⁷ (270–273) before 1940. Interestingly, in 1936, a bronze coin of Hadrian was found approximately 10 kilometres south-east of Bolków, in Gorce (now part of the town of Boguszów-Gorce). Significantly, Roman bronzes from the 3rd century also appear in other regions of the Sudeten Mountains, as evidenced by an antoninianus of Salonina discovered in Ludwikowice Kłodzkie,¹⁸ a hoard containing 41 Roman bronze coins from the vicinity of Bardo,¹⁹ and clusters of coins recorded in the Sudeten Foreland in the areas of Mt Ślęza, Świdnica, and Świebodzice.²⁰ The occurrence of large bronze coins like sesterces and dupondii in these areas is also interesting. A dupondius of Trajan is known from Świebodzice,²¹ and the southernmost find is the spectacular hoard of sesterces from the Święta Góra area in the Krucze Mountains.²² It should be noted that, like the West Baltic circle, the Sudetes stand out with respect to bronze coins,²³ and the new finds presented here seem to confirm this pattern. Let us recall here that in the paper cited above Jaworski²⁴ highlights the similarities in terms of the occurrence of Roman bronze coins against silver coins between the Sudeten part of Lower Silesia (especially the Central Sudeten in the area of Kamienna Góra, Wałbrzych, and Nowa Ruda) and the neighbouring eastern parts of the Czech Republic. The presence of perfunctory bronze denominations in the Czech areas may indicate that the inhabitants of the upper Elbe basin may already have been familiar, at least at the time of the Marcomannic wars (166–180) and later, with the most important function of coinage, that of a means of payment. In this view, the area lying directly on the current Polish-Czech state border could be seen as a peripheral, northern part of

¹⁵ BODZEK 2003: 186.

¹⁶ DYMOWSKI 2014: 265–266.

¹⁷ KONIK 1965: 33.

¹⁸ *Ibidem*: 85.

¹⁹ JAWORSKI and PANKIEWICZ 2008.

²⁰ JAWORSKI 1998; BŁAŻEJEWSKI and JAWORSKI 2001; JAWORSKI and PANKIEWICZ 2008: 23. See also: BŁAŻEJEWSKI 2000: 121.

²¹ JAWORSKI 1998: 36–37.

²² Publication of the find is under preparation.

²³ JAWORSKI 1998: 34.

²⁴ *Ibidem*: 33–41.

the territory of the Germanic tribes inhabiting the Prague Basin and the surrounding mountain ranges in the 2nd–4th centuries.²⁵ This hypothesis would, however, have to be verified by new archaeological discoveries, in which not only numismatic material, but above all a broad spectrum of traditional archaeological sources (from pottery to settlement patterns) would be analysed.

The discovery of the denarius of Antoninus Pius and the half denarius of Trajan offers a new kind of insight.²⁶ The coins were discovered in the area of the former Bolków-Zdrój, a hamlet of the village of Stare Rochowice, in the immediate vicinity of the Saint Hedwig spring. Before the Second World War, there was a small health resort known as Wiesau (Bolków-Zdrój) there, connected with the occurrence of alkaline-saline mineral water, referred to by balneologists as glauber water. The tradition of using this spring dates back to prehistory, as indicated by the numerous wooden artefacts (spring frames, various tools) discovered in its immediate vicinity.²⁷ The site did not come into use as a spa until 1833, when the German balneologist F. Prudlo confirmed the presence of calcium compounds, various salts and sulphates in the Rochowice springs.²⁸ On the territory of present-day Poland, the bitter Glauber waters of Rochowice are the only hydrologically confirmed source of such waters, which in Europe are known primarily from the French region of Vichy and the Czech spa town of Karlovy Vary (German: Karlsbad), and which are used to treat liver and digestive tract diseases. Unfortunately, after the Second World War, the Rochowice spa was completely devastated, although as late as in the mid-1970s there were still plans to reactivate the spa or at least to bottle the “Bolko” water and supply it to the nearest functioning resorts – Cieplice Śląskie-Zdrój and Szczawno-Zdrój.²⁹ The last trace of Bolków-Zdrój spa in the literature on the subject is a mention, albeit only as a potential resort, in the official “Atlas of Spas in Poland” published by Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych in 1990.³⁰ Today, the centre of the ruined spa is completely overgrown with forest. The coins were discovered at a distance of several metres from the spring, which leads to the conclusion that it may have been known and used as early as the Roman period. Depositing coins and

²⁵ See the chapter “Obeh římských mincí v stredoerópskej oblasti so svébským osídlením v 1. a 2. storočí po Kr.” In Boris Stoklas’ doctoral dissertation (IDEM 2020: 52–60).

²⁶ The presence of fragmented Roman coins is confirmed both in graves and on settlement sites (see BURSCHE 1997: cat. nos 31, 64, 79, 80, 83). Interestingly, the chronology of the coin fragments from the settlement at Jakuszowice does not differ substantially from the dating of the half denarius of Trajan from Stare Rochowice (issues of Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius and Antoninus Pius).

²⁷ GESCHWENDT 1939: 184, II. 13.

²⁸ ŁUCZYŃSKI 2015: 117.

²⁹ FISTEK 1975. See also: CHACHAJ et AL 1974: 41–44.

³⁰ KAJOCH 1990.

other utilitarian objects as votive offerings in an aquatic environment was a common practice in the *Barbaricum*.³¹

If the coins discovered at the spring in Stare Rochowice are evidence of such a practice, they are certainly not an isolated one. Analogical finds from the Sudeten region were first collated by the German archaeologist Fritz Geschwendt.³² Listing votive coins deposited at springs of healing and mineral waters, he mentions the well-known set of Roman coins from Wolany³³ near Polanica Zdrój in the Kłodzko region, unspecified Roman coins from Przerzeczyn Zdrój near Niemcza, a bronze coin of Domitian (81–96) found in the Wałbrzych district of Stary Zdrój near one of the local springs, a collection of coins from Radomice near Wleń in the Izerskie Foothills, and another one (two bronze coins: of Helena, mother of Constantine I and Theodora, wife of Constantine I Chlorus) from Nowogród Bobrzański, already outside the Sudetes. Later literature also mentions an unidentified Roman bronze coin found in Szczawno Zdrój near previously discovered wooden frames of former healing water intakes.³⁴ On a par with the Wolany deposit, an extremely important Sudeten discovery comes from the above-mentioned Radomice in the district of Lwówek Śląski, where Roman coins had regularly been discovered in the past in one of the local healing springs and its immediate surroundings. Out of the numerous coins found, only five bronzes were identified: two coins of Constantine I (306–337), and one coin each of Crispus (317–326), Constantius II (337–361), and Constantine II (337–340). The coins were donated to the collection of the University of Wrocław in the 19th century, but were later lost.³⁵ The identified coins, dated to the Late Roman period, are testimony to the human presence in the western part of the Sudetes in that period. The finds from Radomice undoubtedly attest to the deposition of coins in the form of votive offerings in an aquatic environment, in this case in a spring. While the newly recorded finds from Stare Rochowice (Bolków-Zdrój) are admittedly not as numerous, the context of their discovery seems very telling and suggestive. Furthermore, there is another important indication that the spring of Saint Hedwig may have been known and used as early as the Roman period. In the immediate vicinity of the spring, an archaeological surface survey was carried out in 2002, which resulted in the discovery of a settlement site. The survey produced 20 fragments of Late Roman period vessels, fragments of daub, and a bone object

³¹ WIELOWIEJSKI 1970: 110. See also: BURSCHE 2002: 33–43; HORSNÆS 2018: 111–124 (with further literature).

³² GESCHWENDT 1939: 173.

³³ KONIK 1965: 156. See also: JAWORSKI 2012: 15–46.

³⁴ LODOWSKI 1972: 5–22; see also: JAWORSKI 1993: 25–26.

³⁵ KONIK 1965: 122.

of undetermined chronology.³⁶ Such a structure of finds confirms local occupation in this part of Silesia in the first centuries AD, the character and scale of which are yet to be determined.

The discovery of Roman denarii at the Saint Hedwig spring in Stare Rochowice, supported by older Sudeten finds with a similar topographical context, allows us to question Renata Ciołek's relatively recent statement that "Almost all categories of finds are represented in Silesia, with the important exception of finds of a votive nature."³⁷ It seems highly likely that the tradition of making gifts of coins was actually known in the Sudeten part of Silesia in the Roman period. Whether this was, however, an indigenous practice of the local Silesian communities of the Przeworsk culture, or perhaps the result of cultural influences reaching the southern periphery of today's Polish Sudetes from the Marcomanni of Bohemia, is something that cannot be ascertained at the present stage of research. Undoubtedly, this intriguing issue requires further research, including renewed archaeological research at Wolany, Radomice, Przerzeczyn and other sites mentioned in this text.

REFERENCES

- BŁAŻEJEWSKI, A. 2000. "Sudety polskie w okresie przedrzymskim i wpływów rzymskich – zarys problematyki". In: M. BOGUSZEWICZ, A. BOGUSZEWICZ and D. WIŚNIEWSKA (eds), *I Międzynarodowa Konferencja Człowiek i środowisko w Sudetach*, Wrocław: 121–134.
- BŁAŻEJEWSKI, A. and JAWORSKI, K. 2001. "La monnaie de Trajan découverte à Świebodzice. Contribution aux recherches sur la diffusion des monnaies romaines dans le Barbaricum". In: T. KOTULA and A. ŁADOMIRSKI (eds), *Le monde romain et ses périphéries sous la République et sous l'Empire*, Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis 2252, Antiquitas 25, Wrocław: 7–15.
- BODZEK, J. 2003. "Monety rzymskie znalezione w Krakowie Bieżanowie przy budowie autostrady", *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica* 38: 179–190.
- BODZEK, J. and TUNIA, K. 2020. "New Finds of Roman Coins from the Kazimierza Wielka District, Southern Poland", *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* 15: 147–166. DOI: 10.52800/ajst.1.a.09
- BURSCHE, A. 1980. "Dawne znaleziska monet rzymskich w świetle nowych badań", *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* 24/2 (92): 82–93.
- BURSCHE, A. 1983. "Dawne znaleziska monet rzymskich w świetle nowych badań (II). Śląsk", *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* 27/3–4 (105–106): 226–237.
- BURSCHE, A. 1997. "Roman coinage from Jakuszowice settlement in North Małopolska", *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* 2: 119–157. DOI: 10.11588/diglit.21229.12
- BURSCHE, A. 1999. "Znane i nieznanne znaleziska denarów rzymskich z ziem polskich", *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* 43/1–2 (167–168): 115–135.
- BURSCHE, A. 2002. "Roman coins from Germanic bog deposits". In: J. DOBRINIĆ (ed.), *Proceedings of the 3rd International Numismatic Congress in Croatia, October 11th–14th 2001*, Pula: 33–43.

³⁶ GRALAK and WYSZYŃSKA 2003: 285–288.

³⁷ CIOŁEK 2009: 150.

- CHACHAJ, W. et AL 1974. "Wpływ kuracji pitnej wodą 'Bolkowo' z Rochowic Starych koło Bolkowa na aktywność niektórych enzymów i wyniki niektórych prób wątrobowych", *Balneologia Polska* 19 (1): 41–44.
- CIOŁEK, R. 2008. *Die Fundmünzen der Römischen Zeit in Polen: Schlesien*, Collection Moneta 83, Wetteren.
- CIOŁEK, R. 2009. "Znaleziska monet rzymskich na Śląsku: wnioski z nowego inwentarza", *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* 53/2 (188): 146–182.
- DYMOWSKI, A. 2011. *Znaleziska monet rzymskich z terenu Polski rejestrowane w pierwszych latach XXI wieku. Aspekty źródłoznawcze*, Zielona Góra.
- DYMOWSKI, A. 2014. "Drobne znaleziska monet rzymskich z terenu Polski (cz. 2)", *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* 58/1–2 (197–198): 265–276.
- FISTEK, J. 1975. "Stare Rochowice koło Bolkowa – wody lecznicze". In: A. GROCHOLSKI (ed.), *Przewodnik XLVII Zjazdu Polskiego Towarzystwa Geologicznego*, Warszawa: 285–288.
- GESCHWENDT, F. 1939. "Der vorgeschichtliche Mensch und die Mineralquellen des gesamt-schlesischen Raumes", *Altschlesien* 8: 166–193.
- GRALAK, T. and WYSZYŃSKA, J. 2003. "Wyniki prospekcji terenowej stanowiska 5 w Starych Rochowicach, pow. Jawor", *Śląskie Sprawozdania Archeologiczne* 45: 285–288.
- HORSNÆS, H. 2018. "Coins as non-coins. The use and meaning of Roman coins in religious context outside the Empire". In: N. MYRBERG BURSTRÖM and G. TARNOW INGVARSDON (eds), *Divina Moneta – Coins in Religion and Ritual, Religion and Money in the Middle Ages 2*, London–New York: 111–124. DOI: 10.4324/9781315577760-7
- JAWORSKI, K. 1993. "Z najwcześniejszych dziejów". In: S. MICHALKIEWICZ (ed.), *Wałbrzych. Zarys monografii miasta na tle regionu*, Wrocław: 21–33.
- JAWORSKI, K. 1998. "Rzymska moneta cesarza Trajana ze Świebodzic". In: W.K. (ed.), *XV-lecie istnienia Koła Polskiego Towarzystwa Numizmatycznego w Świebodzicach. Materiały z sesji popularno-naukowej. Katalog z wystawy*, Świebodzice: 33–41.
- JAWORSKI, K. 2012. "Kladsko v pravěku a raném středověku (do konce 11. století)". In: O. FELCMAN and R. GLADKIEWICZ (eds), *Kladsko. Dějiny regionu*, Hradec Králové–Wrocław–Praha–Kłodzko: 15–46.
- JAWORSKI, K. and PANKIEWICZ, A. 2008. "Skarb brązowych monet rzymskich z okresu późnego Cesarstwa (IV w.) z okolic Barda na Dolnym Śląsku". In: T. GAWLICKI (ed.), *Świebodzicki Gонец Numizmatyczny. XXV lat Koła Polskiego Towarzystwa Numizmatycznego w Świebodzicach*, Świebodzice: 23–29.
- KAJOCH, A. 1990. *Atlas uzdrowisk polskich*, Warszawa.
- KONIK, E. 1965. *Znaleziska monet rzymskich na Śląsku*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków.
- KUBIAK, S. 1979. *Znaleziska monet rzymskich z Mazowsza i Podlasia*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków–Gdańsk.
- LODOWSKI, J. 1972. "Z pradziejów Kotliny Kłodzkiej", *Rocznik Ziemi Kłodzkiej* 9–10 (1969–1970): 5–22.
- ŁUCZYŃSKI, R.M. 2015. *Uzdrowiska sudeckie w latach 1945–1950*, Wrocław.
- MIGOŃ, P. and PARZÓCH, K. 2021. "Pogórze Zachodniosudeckie (332.2)". In: A. RICHLING et AL (eds), *Regionalna geografia fizyczna Polski*, Poznań: 328–334.
- PIOTROWICZ, L. 1934. "Drobne znaleziska monet rzymskich w Polsce", *Wiadomości Numizmatyczno-Archeologiczne* 16: 97–104.
- PIOTROWICZ, L. 1937. "Drobne znaleziska monet rzymskich w Polsce – Seria II", *Wiadomości Numizmatyczno-Archeologiczne* 19: 78–80.
- SAMSONOWICZ, A. 1961. "Wiadomości o znaleziskach monet na podstawie doniesień prasowych", *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* 5/2–3 (16–17): 177–178.

STOKLAS, B. 2020. *Začiatok hospodárskej krízy Rímskeho impéria v konfrontácii s nálezmi antoniniánov v 2.–3. storočí po Kristovi na území Čiech, Moravy, Slovenska, Horného a Dolného Rakúska a Maďarska*, Unpublished PhD Thesis, University Hradec Králové.

SUCHODOLSKI, S. 2012. *Numizmatyka średniowieczna*, Warszawa.

WALCZAK, W. 1968. *Sudety*, Warszawa.

WIELOWIEJSKI, J. 1970. *Kontakty Noricum i Panonii z ludami północnymi*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków.

Translation: Piotr Godlewski

Authors' addresses:

Dawid Maciejczuk
Institute of Archaeology, University of Wrocław
48 Szewska Street, 50-137 Wrocław, Poland
dave44@o2.pl

Krzysztof Jaworski
Institute of Archaeology, University of Wrocław
48 Szewska Street, 50-137 Wrocław, Poland
krzysztof.jaworski@uwr.edu.pl

MAP 1

Locations of the finds. Prepared by D. Maciejczuk

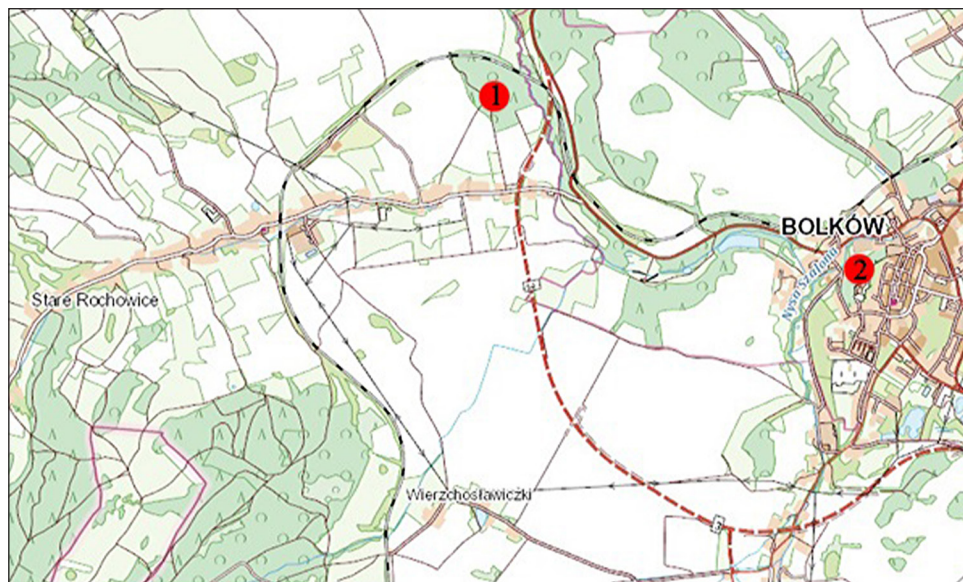
PLATE 1

Fig. 1. Roman Empire, Trajan (98–117), Rome, denarius AD 103–111. Photo D. Maciejczuk

Fig. 2. Roman Empire, Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, denarius AD 145–161. Photo D. Maciejczuk

Fig. 3. Roman Empire, Gallienus (253–268), Rome, antoninianus. Photo D. Maciejczuk

Fig. 4. Roman Empire, Aurelian (270–275), Milan, antoninianus. Photo D. Maciejczuk



Map. 1. Locations of the finds. Prepared by D. Maciejczuk
1 – Stare Rochowice (Bolków-Zdrój), 2 – Bolków-Góra Zamkowa, fragment of a topographic map of Bolków.
Scale 1:10000 (after www.geoportal.gov.pl)



1



2



3



4

