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**THE FIND OF A ROMAN REPUBLICAN DENARIUS AT A SETTLEMENT OF THE PRZEWORSK CULTURE AT GOSZYCE, SITE 2, KRAKÓW COUNTY<sup>1</sup>****Key words:** denarius, przeworsk culture, Goszyce

In recent years, the number of recorded Polish finds of coins from the period of the Roman Republic has increased significantly (cf. Dymowski, 2011a; 2011b; 2016). Even though, for the most part, these are accidental finds, the number of coins recovered during regular archaeological work has also risen on a systematic basis. The denarius in the name of L. Memmius (RRC, 304/1; Cat. 1) found at the village of Goszyce, Kocmyrzów-Luborzyca Commune, Kraków County, Lesser Poland Voivodeship, belongs to this latter group. The coin was recovered in the course of supervisory archaeological work by one of the co-authors of the present article, during earth works being carried out in connection with the installation of piping to one of the local residential houses. It was deposited within a layer of humus soil at a depth of up to 50 cm.

The multi-culture settlement at Goszyce, site no. 2, has been known since the 1930s. In 1931, excavation work was commenced at this location, with the aim of rescuing the remnants of an early-medieval burial ground which was already very much damaged as a result of agricultural cultivation. During the exploration conducted at that time, a small part of a settlement from the Early Roman Period was also

discovered. Furthermore, the presence of a considerable amount of archaeological material, from various periods, was identified on the surface of the site (Bartys, 1935). The settlement is located on the south-eastern slope of a small promontory that is about 250-300 m above sea level. This location is characterized by the presence of fertile loess soils, with a low degree of stone material. Some verifying exploration work, at the surface level, was performed in this area in 1993. Due to the significant accumulation of pottery pieces over the area of the site, it was divided into three zones (A, B, and C). Artefacts of the Przeworsk culture, mostly from the Younger Roman Period, were found in all the distinguished zones. The results of these surface works indicated that the settlement occupied an area of about 15 ha.<sup>2</sup>

In the context of the presently discussed find, the denarius in the name of L. Memmius, it is also worth taking note of the artefact material dated to the close of the Younger Pre-Roman Period and the Early Roman Period, recovered during the exploration work by J. Bartys but also in the course of the surface exploration. It is possible that the arrival of the coin under consideration may be linked to the settlement located at this site. Bartys' study makes it clear that two remains of the semi-dugout type (nos. 1 and 2, i.e. the remains numbered 23 and 24 in the site documentation) were discovered at the site of the settlement. An analysis of the artefact material deposited

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<sup>2</sup> The documentation of the Polish Archaeological Records at the Kraków-based Archives of the Chief Conservation Officer of the Lesser Poland Voivodeship. The authors of the surveys were J. Górski, S. Kadrow and M. Zajac.

at the Archaeological Museum in Kraków has also made it possible to discern a household utility hole (no. 3).<sup>3</sup> The shallow depth of the filling of these structures would attest to the considerable destruction of the site already at the start of the initial excavation work. Semi-dugout no. 1, whose dimensions are 420 x 280 cm, reached a thickness of only 20 cm. Within the remains of this semi-dugout, five post holes (four in the corners and one at the centre) were identified. The recovered ceramic material consists of 348 pieces of pottery. Among them, 18% are broken pieces of various vessels with very smooth blackened surfaces, referred to in the literature as table pottery (cf. e.g. Poleska, 2006, p. 79). This technique was used to make, for example, a vase with its rim bent outwards and a distinctly accentuated neck (fig. 1:1). These are forms very well represented in phase A3 of the Younger Pre-Roman Period, as evident in the case of finds from the sites identified with the Tyniec group, such as Pleszów (site 17), Krzesławice (site 41), and Podłęże (site 2) (Poleska, 2006, pp. 97-98). For other areas of the Przeworsk culture settlement, they were also discovered in conglomerations dating from phase B1 of the Early Roman Period (Dąbrowska, 1973, pp. 504, 516). Similar comments could be applied to a small-sized bowl with a distinct neck, which was found at Goszyce in semi-dugout no. 1 (fig. 1:2). Moreover, a characteristic feature of the final stage of the Younger Pre-Roman Period and the beginning of the Early Roman Period is the ornamentation of the kitchen ware in the form of vertical groove decorations performed with the use of a so-called potter's comb (Godłowski 1981, p. 62, plate II:16). These decorations were identified on several earthenware fragments from semi-dugout no. 1<sup>4</sup> and on a broken piece found during the surface survey (fig. 2:7).

A low, wide bowl with no distinct rim and with vertical walls, which was also found within the same remains at this site, should be included among the vessels rarely found in the milieu of the Przeworsk culture (fig. 1:3). Very similar forms have been reported for the sediment material, dating from the entire Roman Period, from south-eastern Slovakia, where they are classified as a group of local pottery and referred to as "baking bowls" ("Backschüsseln") (Lamiová-Schmiedlová, 1969, p. 474). Remarkably similar bowls, yet with square-shaped bottoms, have been reported for the lands stretching from the Lower Rhine to the Lower Elbe. For these particular territories, the timeline taken into consideration

extends from the Late La Tène Period to the Early Roman Period (Bockius, 1990, pp. 317-318, 320).

In addition, just beside dugout no. 1, a rim fragment of a vessel was also found, with a thicker, slightly cut-off edge and some finger imprints just below the rim (Bartys, 1935, fig. 2:4).<sup>5</sup> A similarly shaped pot vessel rim was unearthed during the surface survey (fig. 2:8). Rims with edges thickened in this way are typical of the pottery of the Przeworsk culture, both the Older and Younger styles (Dąbrowska, 1973, p. 505; Poleska, 2006, p. 104).

A similar amount of artefact material was recovered from semi-dugout no. 2, the dimensions of which are ca. 400 x 350 cm; this dugout has a depth of ca. 80 cm. The artefact material from this semi-dugout includes, in total, as many as 341 broken fragments of pottery and a melon-shaped bead of type I62, according to M. Tempelmann-Maczyńska. This bead does not have any specific chronological value and could be datable to both phases of the Early Roman Period, though it is more commonly found across the B1 period (Tempelmann-Maczyńska, 1985, p. 39). Most of the pottery from the structure in question has features characteristic of the end of the Younger Pre-Roman Period and the beginning of the Early Roman Period. Among the vessels with smooth blackened surfaces, the forms with a graphite layer additionally applied are especially noteworthy. This extra layer would give them a distinctive metallic shade. So far, the earliest artefacts decorated in this way have come from sites with an affirmed antecedent Celtic settlement (Poleska, 2006, p. 80). As a matter of fact, La Tène graphite-layer ware was probably the source of this particular mineral.<sup>6</sup> This method was also used to decorate the surface of a vase with a slightly thickened rim and a rounded-out belly, a vase fitted with two incised sculpted strips placed in the upper part of the belly (fig. 1:5). This would bear an analogy to the pottery of type I/2, which, according to Liana's classification, is datable to the close of the Younger Pre-Roman Period and phase B1 of the Early Roman Period (Liana, 1970, p. 439). Another artefact found in the same semi-dugout was a fragment of a bowl with a clearly visible curvature of the belly and a vertically aligned rim (fig. 2:5). In addition to a small number of artefact pieces, a fragment very similar in form was also recovered from hole no. 3 (fig. 2:6). These bowls are essential when it comes to determining the chronology of these semi-dugouts, for their presence is limited to the close of the Younger Pre-Roman Period and phase B1 of the Early Roman Period (Liana, 1970, p. 439). Another interesting piece from semi-dugout no. 2 is a broken piece of a vase or

<sup>3</sup> We would like to cordially thank Dr hab. J. Górski, Director of the Museum, for allowing us access to this artefact material and for providing us with the opportunity to make a new graphic and descriptive documentation of the material from the exploration work performed by J. Bartys.

<sup>4</sup> Bartys' work (1935: fig. 3.8) incorrectly ascribes one of the pieces to dugout no. 2.

<sup>5</sup> This same work is also incorrect in stating that this fragment comes from the filling of dugout no. 1 (Bartys, 1935, fig. 2:4).

<sup>6</sup> The technique of coating the surfaces of blackened vessels with graphite has recently been described by H. Stoksik (2007).

jug with a characteristic handle, triangularly enlarged and reaching above the rim, with a sharply profiled belly (fig. 1:6). For the western territories of the Przeworsk culture, such vessels have been known from as early as phase B1 of the Roman Period (e.g. Kokorzyn, grave 4 – Kostrzewski, 1956, fig. 15:14), but reports about them are associated more with phase B2 (e.g. Gościeradów, graves 1, 12, 14 – Niewęglowski, 1981, figs. 5:c, 11:j, 12:h). Conversely, a fragment of a bowl or pot with a coarsened belly and a slightly thickened rim distinctly bent inwards should be dated to the close of the Younger Pre-Roman Period or the beginning of the Early Roman Period (fig. 1:7).

Also recovered from the same two semi-dugouts were some vessels which should be considered as not being typical of the Przeworsk culture, these include some artefacts with variously formed bosses (fig. 1:4; 2:1, 2) and an S-shaped pot decorated with finger imprints in the upper part of the belly (fig. 2:3). Very similar forms of pottery ware and ornamentation are often found among the material representing the Tyniec group as well as in other settlement areas of the La Tène culture, where they are recognized as expressions of Puchov and Dacian traditions (Poleska, 2006, pp. 119, 121). Another notable artefact is a broken piece recovered from dugout no. 2, which should be interpreted as a Dacian cup (fig. 2:4). This earthenware represents the most characteristic pottery forms of the Dacian culture milieu (Crişan, 1955; 1969, plates XLVI-XLVII). For the Late La Tène Period in the lands belonging to present-day Lesser Poland, they are fairly often found among the material of the Tyniec group (Poleska, 2006, p. 120).

Yet another interesting piece discovered during the surface survey was a fragment of a rim with its edge distinctly cut in three profiles (fig. 2:9) and its surfaces blackened and very much polished, to the extent that its surfaces are gleaming. The edges formed in this particular manner (closest to variant b, according to Dąbrowska) are characteristic of the pottery from the Younger Pre-Roman Period (Dąbrowska, 1973, pp. 514-516).

The Roman Republican coin from the settlement at Goszyce can be seen in the context of similar finds from the region of the left bank of the Upper Vistula (cf. Dymowski, 2016, map 6). Such coin finds make up a distinct conglomeration across the loess terrain of the Kraków and Miechów regions, the Nida Basin, and, farther east, in the area of Połaniec Basin. As regards single and so-called multiple finds, that is, ones forming a collection of finds recovered from one site, let us refer to A. Dymowski, who enumerates the finds in the area or environs of such localities as Czapple Wielkie (Gołcza Commune, Miechów County – Dymowski, 2016, no. 20), Czechy (Słomniki Commune, Kraków County – Dymowski, 2016, no. 21), Kraków (Kraków Commune, Kraków County

– Bandkie 1824-1825; Fredrich, 1909, p. 240, no. 29; Bolin, 1926, p. 123, no. 37; Piotrowicz, 1928-1929, p. 52; Majewski, 1949, p. 126, no. 690; Gumowski, 1956, p. 117, no. 12b; Wielowiejski, 1960, p. 331, no. 596B; Kunisz, 1969a, p. 145, no. 103 I; Kunisz, 1985, p. 98, no. 111 I; Kaczanowski & Margos, 2002, p. 112, no. 335; Kolendo 2006, 253, nr 1; Dymowski, 2016, no. 67-68; Kaczanowski et al., 2017, no. 88.1.1), Kraków-Podgórze (Kunisz, 1985, p. 99, no. 111 XVII; Kaczanowski & Margos, 2002, p. 115, no. 348; Dymowski, 2016, no. 69; Kaczanowski et al., 2017, no. 83.1.1), Kraków-Ześlawice (Buratyiński, 1991, p. 145; Kaczanowski & Margos 2002, p. 118, no. 360; Dymowski, 2016, no. 70; Kaczanowski et al., 2017, no. 99.1.1), Pogwizdów (Charsznica Commune, Miechów County – Kaczanowski & Margos, 2002, p. 245, no. 579; Dymowski, 2016, no. 134; Kaczanowski et al., 2017, no. 155.2.1), and Zofipole (Igołomia-Wawrzeńczyce Commune, Kraków County – Piotrowicz, 1934, p. 97; Majewski, 1949, p. 161, no. 1128; Gumowski, 1956, p. 117, no. 26; Wielowiejski, 1960, p. 397, no. 1609; Kunisz, 1969, p. 157, no. 309; 1985, pp. 257-258, no. 332; Kaczanowski & Margos, 2002, pp. 264-265, no. 913; Dymowski, 2016, no. 190; Kaczanowski et al., 2017, no. 213.2.1). All of these finds come from present-day Lesser Poland Voivodeship. For the lands a little farther to the east, that is, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship, let us mention the finds from Jakuszowice (Kazimierza Wielka Commune, Kazimierza County – Bursche 1997, no 1; Bursche, Kaczanowski, Rodzińska-Nowak, 2000, pp. 103f, no. 73; Kaczanowski & Margos, 2002, p. 72, no. 218; Dymowski, 2016, no. 42), Kazimierza Wielka (Kazimierza Wielka Commune, Kazimierza Wielka County – Kunisz, 1985, p. 261, no. 101 VII; Kolendo, 1988, p. 178, no. 5; Kaczanowski & Margos, 2002, p. 90, no. 270; Dymowski, 2016, no. 57), Lisów (Wojciechowice Commune, Opatów County – Madyda, 1973, p. 50; Kunisz, 1985, p. 110, no. 127; Kaczanowski & Margos, 2002, p. 128, no. 406; Dymowski, 2016, no. 82), Nieprowice (Złota Commune, Pińczów County – Dulęba, 2014, pp. 315, 329; Dymowski, 2016, no. 111; Dulęba & Romanowski, 2018, 84, nos 1-2), Pełczyska (Złota Commune, Pińczów County – Rudnicki, 2003, p. 3; 2007, p. 105; 2012, pp. 470, 490; Dymowski, 2016, no. 128), Sieradzice (Kazimierza Wielka Commune, Kazimierza Wielka County – Dymowski, 2016, no. 157), Skowronno Dolne (Pińczów Commune, Pińczów County – Dymowski, 2016, no. 158), and Zagórzycze (Kazimierza Wielka Commune, Kazimierza Wielka County – Bodzek, 2009, pp. 259-262; Grygiel, Pikulski, Trojan, 2009, p. 236; Bodzek, Bulas, Grygiel, Pikulski, 2016; Dymowski, 2016, no. 186). This list could be supplemented with the hitherto unpublished find of a denarius in the name of Mn. Fonteius (struck in 85 BC) from the environs of the village of Koszyce (Wojciechowice Commune,

Opatów County; RRC, no 353/1d; cf. catalogue no. 2) and the discovery of a denarius of L. and C. Memmies from the year 87 BC, which was found in the vicinity of Iwanowice (Kraków County; RRC, no. 349/1; cf. catalogue no. 3).

Apart from the above-mentioned single and multiple finds, we should also take note of the hoard of Połaniec, found in 1968 in the eastern part of the area subject to exploration (Kunisz, 1969, p. 44; Kuczyński, 1970, pp. 25-27, 46-47; Kunisz, 1970, pp. 103-159; 1973, pp. 83-85, no. 112; 1975, 327-330; 1985, pp. 165f, no. 202; Bursche 1995; Kolendo 1998; Kaczanowski & Margos, 2002, 246-249, no. 582; Dymowski, 2016, no. 135). This hoard contained 148 coins, for the most part Republican denarii (with the earliest denarius belonging to an anonymous issue minted after the year 211 BC), along with some coins from the reign of Augustus (minted in the years from 2 BC to 4 AD) and one imitation of the Republican denarius issued in 144 BC. Based on all the data available, it can be stated that the new find of the denarius of L. Memmius from Goszyce took place in an area noted as having a relatively high degree of "saturation" with regards to finds of Roman Republican coins. Let us also add that the type of denarius minted in the name of L. Memmius is not an exception among finds from lands belonging to present-day Poland. For the Upper Vistula region, a coin of this particular issue was found in the aforementioned hoard of Połaniec (Kunisz, 1985, no. 202/39; Dymowski, 2016, no. 135/38), while for the area of the Przeworsk culture, coin finds representing this type have been reported in hoards from Nowa Wieś Głęboczycka (Dymowski & Rudnicki, 2019; Dymowski, 2016, no. 114/26) and Poczapy I, Lvivskaya Oblast, Ukraine (Dymowski, 2016, no. 131/6; Myzgin, 2017, no. 60/6; cf. Pivovarov & Onyshchuk, 2009, pp. 164-168; Myzgin, 2015), as well as some single finds from Sochaczew (Dymowski, 2016, no. 163).

A majority of these finds of Roman Republican coinage are single accidental finds, with no specific information on their archaeological context. Only some of them have been recovered during stationary excavation works or on-site prospecting activities. First of all, we should make mention here of the finds from Zagórze, site 1. The regular excavation work conducted at this site resulted in the find of five denarii struck in the period of the Roman Republic sometime between 136 and 48 BC (Bodzek et al., 2016, cat. 1-5). Two of them, a denarius of L. Appuleius Saturninus from the year 104 BC and a denarius of L. Hostilius Saserna from 48 BC, may be linked to a more strictly defined archaeological context datable to the turn of the Early and the Younger Roman Period (phase B2-C1a). The other single and multiple finds (those from Czechy, Jakuszowice, Kraków-Zesławice, Nieprowice, Pełczyska, Pogwizdów,

Skowronno Dolne, Zagórze), as well as the 3 coins found at Zagórze, come from surface surveys carried out during on-site prospecting and cannot be associated with any more specific archaeological context. These finds are very important on account of the reliability of the location details, their associations with archaeological sites, and the question of the presence<sup>7</sup> of Roman Republican coinage in the barbaric milieu. However, as for the dating of the inflow of Republican coins into the territories north of the Carpathians, they would unfortunately be of little more use than finds of an accidental character. Only pieces with some definite archaeological context, as the two denarii from Zagórze referred to above, may help to resolve this problem.

As already noted, the coin found during the surface survey performed at Goszyce may likely be placed within the context of material dating from the end of the Younger Pre-Roman and the Early Roman Period. This hypothesis does not contradict the theories that explain the dating of the inflow of Roman Republican coinage into the territories north of the Carpathian Range. At least some of them should have reached the lands belonging to present-day Poland in the Early Roman Period; in other words, at least some of them would have been found in the archaeological context thus dated (cf. Dymowski, 2016, pp. 125ff). Besides the accurate dating of the archaeological context, of essential significance here are the Roman Republican coins bearing the countermark IMP VES, known from the hoard of Nowa Wieś Głęboczycka (Dymowski, 2016, 127; Dymowski & Rudnicki, 2019, 53, fig. 3). The countermark dates to the eighth decade of the 1st century AD and is associated with the Flavian period. It would seem therefore that the Republican coins with this specific countermark should have reached the area north of the Carpathians along with Imperial coins from the second half of the 1st century AD, most probably in the Early Roman Period, perhaps even during the reign of the emperor Trajan (Dymowski, 2016, p. 128). On the other hand, the above-mentioned hoard of Połaniec, where the latest coins are represented by issues from Augustus' reign, appears to testify to the fact that some other portion of Republican coins may have arrived in the lands belonging to present-day Poland earlier, that is, during the first half of the 1st century AD, meaning towards the end of the Younger Pre-Roman Period. Taking all of these facts into account, it may be cautiously assumed that the denarius of L. Memmius found at Goszyce corresponds to the broadly defined timeline of the inflow of Roman

<sup>7</sup> Here, the authors have deliberately used the phrase "presence in the barbaric milieu" instead of the term "circulation", which is more appropriately employed in the context of the economic usage of coins. The monetary circulation in the Barbaricum may have been of an entirely different nature.

Republican denarii into the settlement area of the Przeworsk culture.

There is less to be said about the remaining coins that have recently been reported (Cat. 2 and 3). The denarius of Mn. Fonteius was a random find and its context remains unknown. In present-day Poland, there have been two recorded coin finds of this type, both of them as part of hoards: from Połaniec (Dymowski, 2016, p. 261, nos. 83-84) and Nowa Wieś Głubczycka (Dymowski, 2016, p. 213, no. 49). It is just as difficult to determine the time of the arrival of the find from Iwanowice (Cat. 3). This one is also a random find that is difficult to connect to any specific archaeological context. Nonetheless, the coin is very much worn-out, which probably suggests that it was in circulation for a long period of time. This circumstance may also indicate that the coin did not reach the lands making up modern-day Kraków County until many years after it was minted, e.g. sometime in the 2nd century AD. Interestingly, a similar denarius has been found near the town of Pułtusk (Dymowski, 2016, no. 141), but to date no such denarii have been reported for the environs of Kraków.

The absence of an archaeological context renders impossible any precise dating of the arrival of the presently discussed pieces in the area of the Przeworsk culture. This being the case, we must assume that in all probability the coin of Mn. Fonteius found in the vicinity of Koszyce and the denarius of L. and C. Memies found near Iwanowice reached the territory north of the Carpathians as part of the influx of Roman Republican silver coinage towards the end of the Younger Pre-Roman Period or during the Early Roman Period.

### Catalogue of Coin Finds

#### 1.

##### **Goszyce, Kocmyrzów-Luborzycza Commune, Kraków County, Lesser Poland Voivodeship**

Roman Republic, L. Memmius

AR, denarius, Rome, 109 or 108 BC

Weight: 3.20 g; diameter: 19.3 mm axis: vi

Obv. Head of a young man, with a wreath of oak leaves, r.; X in front; dotted surround

Rev. Dioscuri, standing in frontal position, holding spears, a horses at either side; in the exergue: L·MEMM[I]; dotted surround

RRC, p. 304/1; Syd. 338

Found: 2016

#### 2.

##### **Environs of Koszyce, Wojciechowice Commune, Opatów County, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship**

Roman Republic, Mn. Fonteius C. f.

AR, denarius, Rome, 85 BC

Weight: 2.90 g; diameter: 18.3 mm; axis: vii

Obv. Head of Apollo, lightning below; [MN FONTEI C F] in the background

Rev. Cupid on a goat, r., a Dioscurean cap at either side; in the exergue: a thyrus; a laurel wreath around all

RRC, p. 369, no. 353/1d

Found: 2016 or earlier

#### 3.

##### **Environs of Iwanowice, Iwanowice Commune, Kraków County, Lesser Poland Voivodeship**

Roman Republic, L. C. Memies L. F. Gal.

AR, denarius, Rome, 87 BC

Weight: 3.10 g; diameter: 19.0 x 13.1 mm; axis: xii

Obv. Head of Saturn laureate, l.; harp in the background; [EX ·S·C] below and control mark (illegible)

Rev. Venus on a biga, r., holding a sceptre and reins; Cupid with a wreath above; in the exergue: L·C·MEM[IES·L·F/GAL]

RRC, p. 363, no. 349/1

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## ABBREVIATION:

RRC – Crawford M., Roman Republican Coinage, Cambridge 1974

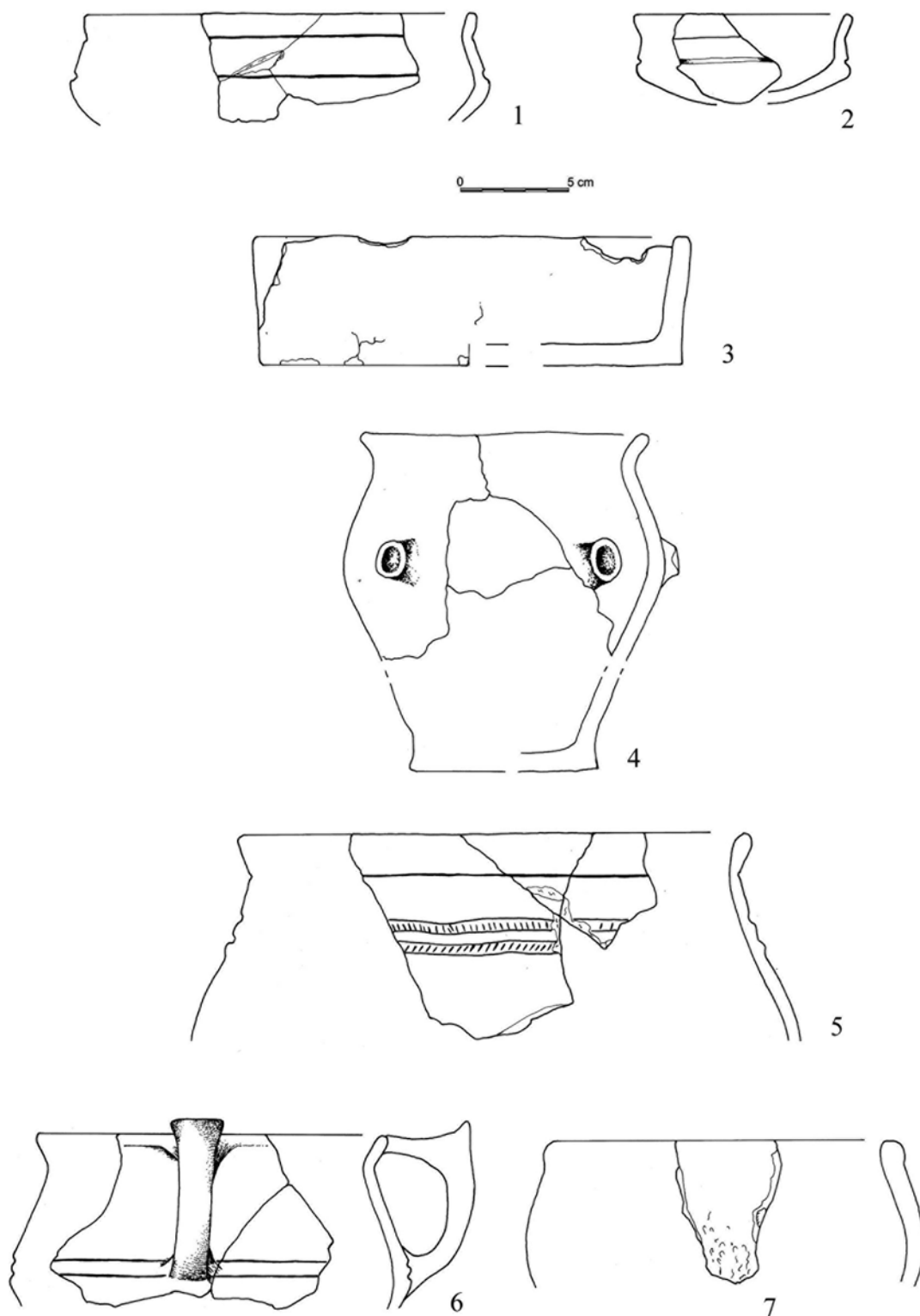
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*Znalezisko rzymskiego denara republikańskiego na osadzie kultury przeworskiej w Goszycach,  
stan. 2, pow. krakowski  
Streszczenie*

Znaleziska rzymskich monet republikańskich tworzą wyraźne skupisko na obszarze lessów krakowsko-miechowskich, Niecki Nidziańskiej oraz na terenie Niecki Połanieckiej. Do tego typu zabytków należy odkryta w trakcie nadzoru archeologicznego, prowadzonego w roku 2016 na terenie stanowiska nr 2 w Goszycach, gm. Kocmyrzów-Luborzyca, srebrna moneta L. Memmiusza wybita w 109 lub 108 r. p.n.e. Można ją prawdopodobnie umieszczać w kontekście materiałów datowanych na schyłek młodszego okresu przedrzymskiego i wczesny okres rzymski. Takie datowanie pozostaje w zgodzie z ustaleniami dotyczącymi chronologii napływu rzymskich

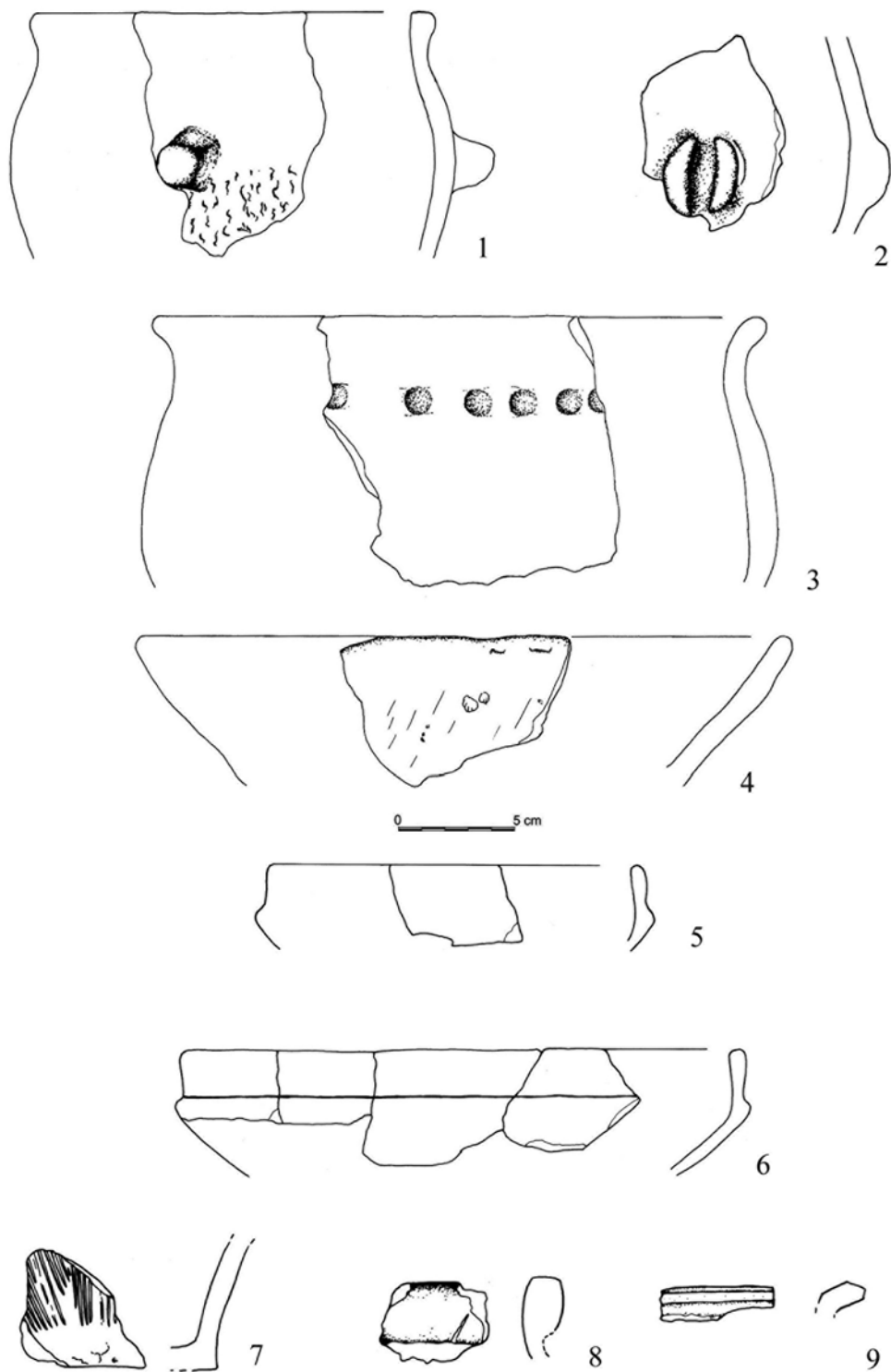
monet republikańskich na tereny na północ od Karpat. Przynajmniej część z nich dotarła bowiem na obszar dzisiejszej Polski w rozwiniętym odcinku wczesnego okresu rzymskiego. Z drugiej strony, znaleziska takie jak m.in. skarb z Połańca, w którym najpóźniejszymi monetami są emisje z czasów Augusta, zdają się świadczyć, iż pewna część monet republikańskich mogła napłynąć na te tereny wcześniej, tzn. w 1 połowie I w. n.e. Biorąc pod uwagę wspomniane fakty można przyjąć, że denar L. Memmiusza odkryty w Goszycach wpisuje się w szerokie datowanie napływu denarów republikańskich na obszar objęty osadnictwem kultury przeworskiej.



Ryc. 1. Goszyce, gmina Kocmyrzów-Luborzycza, stanowisko 2. Wybór ceramiki z obiektu 1 (1-4) i obiektu 2 (5-7).  
Rys. A. Lasota-Kuś

Fig. 1. Goszyce, Dist. Kocmyrzów-Luborzycza, site 2. Selection of pottery from feature 1 (1-4) and feature 2 (5-7).  
Drawn by A. Lasota-Kuś





Ryc. 2. Goszyce, gmina Kocmyrzów-Luborzycza, stanowisko 2. Wybór ceramiki z obiektu 2 (1-5), obiektu 3 (6) oraz znaleziska luźne (7-9). Rys. A. Lasota-Kuś

Fig. 2. Goszyce, Dist. Kocmyrzów-Luborzycza, site 2. Selection of pottery from feature 2 (1-5), feature 3 (6) and loose finds (7-9). Drawn by A. Lasota-Kuś



Ryc. 3. 1. Goszyce, gmina Kocmyrzów-Luborzyca, stanowisko 2. Republika Rzymska, L. Memmius, AR, denar, Rzym, 109 lub 108 p.n.e. Fot. Tuco

Fig. 3. 1. Goszyce, Kocmyrzów-Luborzyca Commune, site 2. Roman Republic, L. Memmius AR, denarius, Rome, 109 or 108 BC. Photo by Tuco



Ryc. 3. 2. Koszyce, okolica, gmina Wojciechowice. Republika Rzymska, Mn. Fonteius C. f., AR, denar, Rzym, 85 p.n.e. Fot. Tuco

Fig. 3. 2. Environs of Koszyce, Wojciechowice Commune. Roman Republic, Mn. Fonteius C. f., AR, denarius, Rome, 85 BC. Photo by Tuco



Ryc. 3. 3. Iwanowice, okolica, gmina Wojciechowice. Republika Rzymska, L. C. Memies L. F. Gal. AR, denar, Rzym, 87 p.n.e. Fot. Tuco

Fig. 3. 3. Environs of Iwanowice, Iwanowice Commune. Roman Republic, L. C. Memies L. F. Gal. AR, denarius, Rome, 87 BC. Photo by Tuco