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**THE TETRADRACHM FROM WYSOCZANY, SANOK DISTRICT,  
PODKARPACIE VOIVODESHIP**

ABSTRACT

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In 2009, in the village of Wysoczany, Sanok district, Podkarpackie voivodeship, a silver coin was accidentally found. This coin is a tetradrachm. It has irregular oval shape and is plano-convex. It is not well preserved, i.e. it has poorly legible depictions on both sides, which significantly impedes its typological classification, and thus its precise dating. The dimensions of the coin are: 27.5 × 28.5 mm and its weight is: 11.83 g (after conservation works). In the case of the described here coin there are no clear analogies and, therefore, there is no certainty to what type it should be attributed. This paper attempts to analyse a few of the existing possibilities. One of the taken into consideration is the south-eastern direction, i.e. Geto-Dacian mintage or Celtic Geto-Dacian one. Some similarities can be found in the following types: Agriş A — Şilindia, Ramna, and also in the category referred to as “the other types” according to the typology by C. Preda. The other possible direction is the central Celtic mintage associated with Boii. However, none of the examples presented in this paper is a close analogy to the coin from Wysoczany. Therefore, its typological attribution as well as its dating remain to be an open question.

**Key words:** La Tène Period; Podkarpacie Region; Geto-dacian coinage; Celtic coinage; silver coin; tetradrachm

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In 2009, within the territory of the village of Wysoczany, Sanok district, Podkarpackie voivodeship (Fig. 1), Jarosław Klaja, a resident of a nearby Morochów, made an accidental discovery of a silver coin (Fig. 2). The artefact was found north-west of the buildings of the today’s village and a railway line located below, on a hill slope running down to the valley of the Ośława river (within the AZP [Polish abbr. for Archeologiczne Zdjęcie Polski; Eng. Polish Archaeological Record] sector 116-78)<sup>1</sup>. According to the relation of the finder the item occurred shallowly, approximately 20 cm below the ground surface, and it was not accompanied by any other items. In 2010 the find was offered to the collection of the Historical Museum in Sanok, where it was included in the inventory under the number MHS/A/721.

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<sup>1</sup> The exact location of the discovery of the coin is marked on a map in 1:10 000 scale, which is kept in the Archive of the Archaeological Department of the Historical Museum in Sanok.

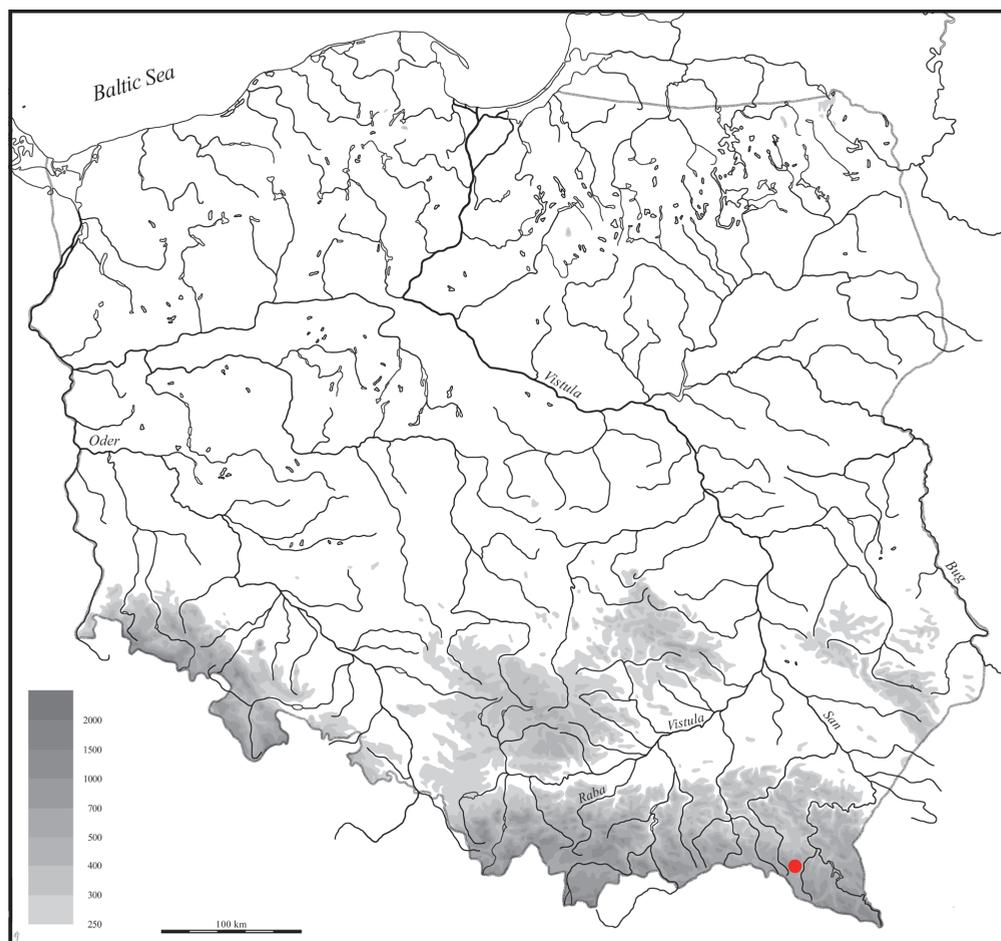


Fig. 1. Wysoczany, Sanok district, Podkarpackie voivodeship. Location of the village on the background of a map of Poland.

Graphic processing by I. Florkiewicz (background: I. Jordan)



Fig. 2. The coin from Wysoczany; Photo by D Szuwalski;  
Graphic processing by I. Florkiewicz, P. Kotowicz.

a — obverse; b — reverse

The coin in question is a tetradrachm. It has an irregularly oval shape and is plano-convex. It is not preserved in a good condition, i.e. the depictions on both the obverse and the reverse are poorly legible. In addition, on both sides scratches resulting from mechanical (contemporary?) damage are visible. The dimensions of the coin are: 27.5 × 28.5 mm and its weight is: 11.83 g (after conservation works). It has the following depictions:

The obverse: head of Zeus/Apollo (?) poorly legible, with schematically marked beard, turned to the right; on the rim visible partially preserved circumferential border consisting of irregular indentations, at some places unreadable.

Reverse: unreadable figure of a horseman probably on a galloping horse, turned to the right; very likely in front of the horse there is a depiction of a rosette/star; under the horse probably letter Λ is visible (?) or a fragment of some other, illegible depiction; on the rim visible partially preserved circumferential border consisting of oval indentations, in a substantial part unreadable.

The coin from Wysoczany, as already mentioned above, has poorly legible depictions on both the sides, which significantly impedes its typological classification, and thus its precise dating. The lack of a direct analogies makes it impossible to include this coin to common types of Geto-Dacian coins<sup>2</sup>. However, the depictions on the artefact show certain similarities to individual motifs occurring on the coins representing slightly less identified varieties. Let us have a closer look at them.

It seems that our artefact can have south-eastern origins, in Geto-Dacian mintage or Celtic Geto-Dacian one<sup>3</sup>. Some similarities, primarily with regards to the motif of galloping horse, can be found in the Agriş A — Şilindia type, in the typology by C. Preda (1973, 66–69; see also: Dembski 1998, 4; cf. Preda 1998, 146–147, Pl. XI:4; Părpăuța 2006, 66–67). The discussed coin can be, for instance, an imitation<sup>4</sup> of pieces that were present in the hoards from Agrişu Mare (Arad County, Romania) and Tulghieş (Maramureş County, Romania), where in front of the horse there is a wheel visible<sup>5</sup>, instead of a rosette and the figure of a horseman is depicted very schematically (Preda 1973, 66–69, Pl. IX:1;

<sup>2</sup> The authors would like to thank Dr. L. Munteanu, from the Institute of Archaeology in Iaşi (Romania) and Th. Isvoranu, MA, of the Coin Room Department at the Romanian Academy (Romania), for all the comments regarding the possible typological attribution of the coin from Wysoczany (within the Geto-Dacian coinage) and for excluding the possibility of it being a coin of the Huşi — Vovrieşti type. The authors would like to express special thanks to Prof. Dr. T. Bochnak from the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Rzeszów (Poland) for his remarks on the text, and to Dr. M. Karwowski, from the Department of Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology, University of Vienna (Austria) for his help in accessing the literature on the subject.

<sup>3</sup> On the topic of ethnic affiliation of the coins from the I phase of the Geto-Dacian coinage see A. Săşianu (1980, 59–61) and A. Mikołajczyk (1982, 7; 1986, 35).

<sup>4</sup> Which will be addressed further in the text.

<sup>5</sup> Similar depictions are also known from other types of coins (see e.g. Winkler 1966, 107, Pl. II: 13 and 108, Pl. III:25; cf. also Kerényi 1944, Pl. II:11; Preda 1973, Pl. VIII:3–4, 7–9, XI:5–9, XIV:1–4).

Săşianu 1980, Pl. VII:5–8; Părpăuța 2006, Pl. 30:8; *cf.* Castellin 1978, 204, No. 1249). Coins of similar typology are also known from the hoard discovered in the town of Şilindia (Arad County, Romania) and they are referred to as the group XIII with its sub-groups and variants (see group XIII, sub-group 2, variants A–E — Chirilă, Ordentlich, Chidişoan, Kiss 1974, 19–23, 57–58, Pl. VI:287, 294, 328, 330, 335; Preda 1998, 146). Moreover, similar variants of coins are also known but without any additional depictions placed in front of the horse (see group XIII, sub-group 3, variants A–C — Chirilă, Ordentlich, Chidişoan, Kiss 1974, Pl. VI:336, 339, VII:344; Săşianu 1980, Pl. VII:4; Părpăuța 2006, Pl. 30:12). It should be noted here that there is also another type of coins, on which the horse is facing to the left (Isvoranu 2012a, 12). Karl Pink defines both the types as coins *with triple pearl wreath and a horseman, right* (German: *Mit dreifachem Perlkranz und Reiter rechts*) or *with laurel wreath and a horseman, left* (German: *Mit Wulstlorbeer und Reiter links*), and he includes them in a broad category of coins referred to as of *the Banat region type* (German: *Typen des Kreises Banater*; Pink 1939, 45, 46, Fig. 63–64; 1974, 29–30; *cf.* Isvoranu 2012a). However, it should be emphasised that most of the coins described here have very clearly stamped depictions, in contrast to the specimen from Wysoczany. The weight of the coins of the presented here type is greater than of our specimen. On average their weight range is between 13–14 g and, according to C. Preda, they are dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> decade of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. (Preda 1973, 69; 1998, 147). They are widely known in western and north-western Romania (Preda 1998, Fig. 8).

Our artefact could also be an imitation of coins of the Ramna B type according to the classification by C. Preda (1973, 64; Părpăuța 2006, 65–55). In the case of these specimens the depiction of the head of Zeus on the obverse is also very schematic, and the arrangement of the horseman and horse<sup>6</sup> are very similar to what can be seen on the coin from Wysoczany (Preda 1973, Pl. VIII:11–15; *cf.* Isvoranu 2012b; see also Winkler 1966, 106, Pl. I:5 — reverse illegible). What is interesting in his later publication on the Geto-Dacian coins C. Preda defined as the type Ramna only the coins previously included in the Ramna A type (Preda 1973, 63–64; 1998, 144–146, Pl. XI:5–7). It should be noted, that their depictions are more articulated than in the case of the sub-type B and, additionally, they are characterised by rich ornamentation on the reverse. Also the described here type<sup>7</sup> is included by K. Pink in a broad category called *the Banat region type* (Pink 1939, 44–45, Fig. 53–55 — there specified as Raffna, see also: Pink 1974, 28; *cf.* Isvoranu 2012b). In the case of these specimens the average weight is again 13–14 g and their dating is set to the first decades of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. B.C. (Preda 1973, 66; *cf.* also: Preda 1998, 147). Similarly to the described above Aгриş-Şilindia type, the coins of the Ramna B type are commonly known from western and north-western Romania (Preda 1998, Fig. 8). It

<sup>6</sup> In the case of some coins of this type it is uncertain whether the horse is depicted in gallop.

<sup>7</sup> Similarly as the Aгриş-Şilindia type.

is interesting that both types of the described above coins are recorded partly within the same territory and dated to the same time (*cf.* maps Preda 1973, Fig. 4 and Fig. 5).

The coin from Wysoczany shows also certain resemblance to the specimen originating from the locality of Zepling (nowadays Dedrad, Mureş County, Romania), which by C. Preda was included in the category referred to as *the other types* (Preda 1973, 179, Pl. XXXVI:6; see also Lupu, Mureşan 1960, 122, Pl. I:5; Părpăuța 2006; 300, Pl. 35:9). The coin weighs approximately 14 g (Preda 173, 179). In this case there is no precise dating.

By changing the direction of our research endeavours, it should be said that certain common traits can be seen between the coin from Wysoczany and the one from Roseldorf<sup>8</sup> in Lower Austria (see Dembski 1998, 86, Pl. 39:742). However, it should be emphasised that this specimen is a drachm and the depictions on the coin are as illegible as on the discussed specimen. G. Dembski allocates it in the group of coins of the *Lyre flower (lyre) — star* type (German: *Leierblume — Stern*; Dembski 1998, 86), in which, among others, there are drachms and tetradrachms (Dembski 2009, 94–95, Fig. B-15; see also Pink 1974, 65–66). It must be mentioned here that the other coins that were included in this group in no way resemble either the coin from Wysoczany or the coin from Roseldorf (*cf.* e.g.: Dembski 1998, Pl. 39:739–741, 743–744). Unfortunately, the similarity of these two coins results probably only and explicitly from the fact that both of them are illegible. Almost all the coins of the *Leierblume-Stern* type on the obverse have a depiction of the head of Apollo and on the reverse — of the galloping horse (*cf.* Dembski 1998, Pl. 39:737–752; Tury 2013, 53–54). These coins belong to the central Celtic mintage and are associated with Boii, whose mint is believed to be located on the territory of the present day Slovakia (Dembski 1998, 37, 75, 76; *cf.* Dembski 2009, Fig. B-2, 94–95; Kolníková 2012, 25). Noticeable is the fact, that in the inventory by G. Dembski tetradrachms of this type are represented only by 2 specimens, weighing approximately 11.5 g and slightly over 12 g (Dembski 1998, 86; *cf.* the weight of the coins of this type from Nĕmčice nad Hanou, Prostějov District, Slovakia — Kolníková 2012, 25). However, it should be stressed that in the case of the specimens of this kind, a star (=rosette) is usually located above the horse in the place of the horseman, and below the horse there is a depiction of a flower in the shape of a lyre (see e.g. Dembski 1998, Pl. 39:739; *cf.* variant: *Lire/Lire* Kolníková 2012, Fig. 11:169, 84:169). Interestingly, among the coins discovered in Nĕmčice we can also see some similarities to the artefact from Wysoczany, exactly in the same type as in the case of the specimen from Roseldorf (Kolníková 2012, 24, Fig. 11:170, 84:170). E. Kolníková defines this type as *star/lyre* (German: *Stern/Leier*; see Kolníková 2012, 24), however here the depiction of the lyre is illegible. Additionally, there is no certainty whether this similarity does not result, similarly as in the case of the coin from Roseldorf, from the state of preservation of the

<sup>8</sup> See also the coin of this type from Oberleiserberg, Lower Austria (Dembski 1998, 86, Pl. 39:744).

coin. It should be acknowledged that the analogy from Nĕmĕice is also a drachm (Koln kov 2012, Table 7 — item No. 170). Besides drachms, the remaining specimens included in this type are two tetradrachms, whose weights are 10.88 and 12.11 g respectively (Koln kov 2012, 25, Table 7 — Items Nos. 169, 171). E. Koln kov believes that the presence of this type of coins both in Nĕmĕice and Roseldorf could be the result of commercial contacts, migration of people, or they could have been produced by itinerant craftsmen in several places (Koln kov 2012, 25). Interestingly, analogous coins to those discovered in Nĕmĕice and Roseldorf are known, for example, from Nowa Cerekwia, Głubczyce district (Poland), where they are represented mainly by obols (Rudnicki 2012c, 45–49).

An overview of Geto-Dacian coins obtained from the area of Poland, has been made in 2009 by I. Florkiewicz, the co-author of this paper (Florkiewicz 2009). Among the finds gathered in the overview there are no analogies either to the coin from Wysoczany, or to the types mentioned above, i.e. Agriş-Şilindia, Ramna and “the other types”.

At this point the coin from Kruhel Mały, Podkarpackie voivodeship should be mentioned (at the time of the discovery it was a village on the fringe of the city of Przemyśl, currently it is a neighbourhood of this city), for which M. Mielczarek at some point found an analogy in the Ramna type (Mielczarek 2003). However, this researcher emphasises that this suggestion was founded on weak basis (Mielczarek 2003, 302, Footnote 11). This would be then the only analogy for the coin from Wysoczany. However, in the course of the analysis, the specimen from Kruhel Mały was eventually assigned to the Huşi-Vovrieşti type<sup>9</sup>, thus excluding the possibility of it being of the Ramna type (Florkiewicz 2009, 107, Pl. I:4; cf. Părpăuţa 2006, Pl. 30:9–12). M. Karwowski, when analysing the Celtic settlement on the Polish-Ukrainian borderland, has similar opinion on the typological identification of this specimen (see Karwowski 2007, 136). When the spread of coins of the Huşi-Vovrieşti type, Ramna type, and Agriş-Şilindia type is compared one can see that in certain areas these coins co-existed (cf. maps: Preda 1973, Fig. 4, Fig. 10 and Fig. 5; see also Preda 1998, Fig. 8 and 10; Părpăuţa 2006, Pl. 6). However, in the case of the coins of the Huşi-Vovrieşti type, their evident concentration can be seen along the Prut and Seret rivers, i.e. in present-day western Moldova and eastern Romania (Preda 1998, 159–160, Fig. 10; Părpăuţa 2006, Pl. 9).

In the literature of the subject we will not find too much information about the above described types (Agriş-Şilindia, Ramna or *the other types*), in contrast to the coinage of the Huşi-Vovrieşti type<sup>10</sup>, which is probably the most commonly represented category of the Geto-Dacian mintage (Mihailescu-Bîrliba 2003,

<sup>9</sup> Correct typological identification of this coin, i.e. to the Huşi-Vovrieşti type, was recently confirmed by Dr. L. Munteanu (as above), for which I. Florkiewicz would like to express her heartfelt gratitude.

<sup>10</sup> Recently a new publication was released that analyses the hoard of coins from Huşi anew (Munteanu, Chiriac 2016). On the topic of the hoard from Vovrieşti writes, for example, C. Preda (1966a).

264). Finds of the Huși-Vovriești type represent the phase I of the Geto-Dacian mintage, distinguished by C. Preda (Preda 1973, 111–113, 400–406; 2007, 117, 121; Mikołajczyk 1984). According to many researchers these coins were minted by Celto-Germanic tribe of Bastarnae<sup>11</sup> (Preda 1973, 124–131; *cf.* also Winkler 1971, 99; Poradyło 1997, 79; Woźniak, Poleska 1999, 386; Rudnicki 2003, 19; Dymowski 2016, 53, 114). These coins are recorded mainly on the territory of Romania and Moldova as well as north of them. They are known from: Ukraine, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia<sup>12</sup>, Croatia<sup>13</sup>, Bulgaria<sup>14</sup> and Poland<sup>15</sup>, where, like the most of Geto-Dacian coins, they are clearly clustered in southern and south-eastern part of the country (Florkiewicz 2009, Fig. 2, see also catalogue: 114: items Nos. 7–16; *cf.* also: Rudnicki 2003, Fig. 10).

In the recent years no work summarizing the issue of finds of Celtic coins on Polish territory has been published. The discoveries made within historical lands are discussed (e.g. in Kujavia and Silesia — see e.g. Rudnicki 2012c; Rudnicki, Dymowski 2015), as well as the discoveries of hoards (e.g. Rudnicki 2013) and single coins (e.g. Rudnicki 2011; 2012a), while the last synthetic publications come from 1960s (e.g. Castelin 1966; *cf.* also Woźniak 1967; Castelin 1976). A general summary of the issue was done by M. Rudnicki in 2012 at the time of describing Celtic coins from Silesia (Rudnicki 2012c, 35–36, 41, *cf.* Maps 1 and 2).

For the coin from Wysoczany an analysis of raw material composition was performed. This was carried out using x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF) method<sup>16</sup>. For the most Celtic Geto-Dacian and Geto-Dacian coins from Polish territory there are no similar analyses done (except for the coin of the Husi-Vovriești type from Pelczyska, Świętokrzyskie voivodeship; see Rudnicki 2003, 17–18, Table 7), and for coins from outside this territory such analyses are few and far between<sup>17</sup>. Samples for the analysis of the coin were taken from its reverse, at two points (Fig. 3). The raw material composition (Table 1) shows a very high content of silver (more than 96%), with addition of copper (1.32% and 1.8%) and gold (0.66% and 0.7%).

In this context, extremely interesting is the raw material composition of one of the tetradrachms of the *lyre/lyre* type discovered in Nemčice (Kolníková 2012, 24, Table 7 — item No. 169). Similarly, as in the case of the coin from

<sup>11</sup> On minting by individual Geto-Dacian tribes see remarks by C. Preda (1966b, 71).

<sup>12</sup> Kolníková 1997, 48, Fig. 1.

<sup>13</sup> At this point it is worth mentioning the hoard from the village of Narta, Bjelovar-Bilogora County (Preda 1973, 122; Bilić 2012, 364, Fig. 5).

<sup>14</sup> Preda 1973, 124.

<sup>15</sup> Rudnicki 2003, 20; Florkiewicz 2009.

<sup>16</sup> The analysis was conducted by A. Garbacz-Klempka, Ph.D. Eng. from the Faculty of Foundry Engineering, AGH University of Science and Technology in Cracow, and conservation work on the coin was done by the late W. Janus from Cracow.

<sup>17</sup> Such analyses were performed, e.g. for the coins from the hoard from Epureni, Vaslui County, Romania (see Munteanu, Chiriac 2016, 549) and for the hoard from Cărlomănești, Buzău County, Romania (see Isvoranu, Cojocaru 2011).

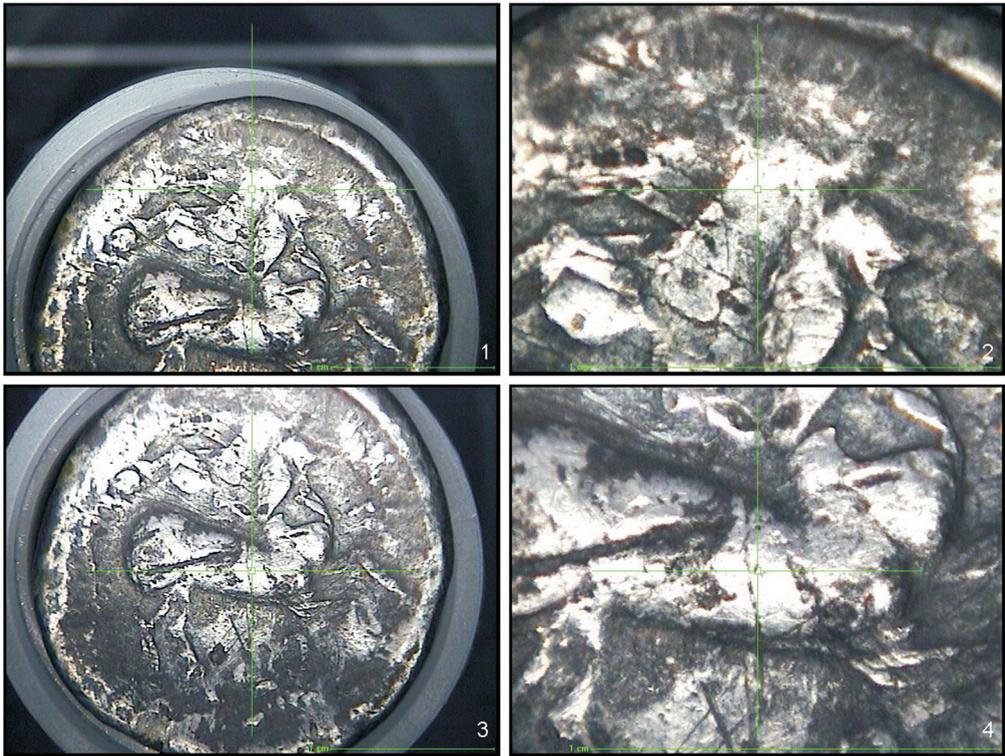


Fig. 3. The coin from Wysoczany; Photo by A. Garbacz-Klempka;  
Graphic processing by I. Florkiewicz.

1–4 — locations from which the samples for the analysis were obtained

Table 1

The results of the analysis of the coin from Wysoczany performed using x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF) method; prepared by A. Garbacz-Klempka, P. Kotowicz

Sample	Ag (%)	Cu (%)	Au (%)	Mo (%)	Pb (%)	Pd (%)	Other (%)
No. 1	96.87	1.80	0.66	0.30	0.21	0.12	0.04
No. 2	96.95	1.32	0.70	0.30	0.28	0.12	0.33

Wysoczany, very high content of silver (almost 96%) was recorded there with slightly higher share of copper (2.61%), presence of lead (0.45%), which was not found in the specimen from Wysoczany, and gold (0.87%). Besides lead, the other elements are also present in very similar amounts in the raw material composition of the coin from Wysoczany (*cf.* Table 1). Does this fact allow us to associate the coin from the south-eastern Poland with Celtic mintage? It seems that such an association has, however, too weak a basis. Unfortunately, most of coins do not have this type of analysis or they are performed incidentally, and

thus we do not have any possibility for a wider comparison. Also similar weight of the artefact from Wysoczany (11.83 g) and of the tetradrachms from Nemčice (12.10 g) and Roseldorf (11.53 g and 12.27 g) do not dispel the doubts regarding the origin of our coin, although these similarities are puzzling.

We do not have metallographic analysis of the described above types of coins, i.e. Agriş-Şilindia, Ramna, and *the other types*, from Romania<sup>18</sup>. Therefore, we are not able to compare their raw material composition, which could have facilitate verification of our deliberations on the typological position of the coin from Wysoczany.

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To summarise the above findings, it should be noted that none of the examples presented above is a close analogy for the artefact from Wysoczany. The multitude of types and variants of the coins minted during the I phase of the Geto-Dacian or Celtic Geto-Dacian coinage in the area of the present day Romania is the reason that probably not all of types and variants were classified (see, e.g. Săşianu 1980, 58–59), especially if they were represented only by single finds. It is possible that part of them is yet unknown or unidentified. We cannot exclude that the coin from Wysoczany could have been an imitation of the described above types. This could be attested, among others, by the lack of close analogies and by the circumferential border created by the means of oval indentations and not, as this was commonly done, formed as a bead border<sup>19</sup>. However, the authors emphasise that this is only a hypothesis that is supported by a rather not very substantial evidence, and the state of preservation of the coin prevents a more detailed discussion on this subject. It cannot be excluded that the discussed coin is an unknown to us variant of a coin attributed to Boii. However, at this stage such interpretation has to remain a mere hypothesis, too.

Due to the fact that we do not have accurate analogies, we cannot precisely date the coin described here. Moreover, if we are, indeed, dealing here with an imitation then determining the exact dating is virtually impossible. It seems that it is the safest to assumed that it functioned within the I phase of mintage according to C. Preda, i.e. in the time bracket of 250–150 B.C. (Preda 1973, 400–406; 2007, 121; cf. Winkler 1968). If we consider the possibility of its association with the Celtic minting, then its dating would be similar to that of the older phase of the Boii mintage, i.e. would be at the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. B.C. (Kolníková 2012, 25). It also has to be remembered that it is impossible to determine how long the coins remained in circulation (see Florkewicz 2009, 113; cf. Morawiecki 1986, 47).

Regardless of whether the coin from Wysoczany belongs to the Celtic Geto-Dacian coinage or is “purely” Celtic, the Celts could have been involved in its

<sup>18</sup> If such analyses do exist, the authors were, unfortunately, unable to reach them.

<sup>19</sup> Perhaps we are dealing here with barbarous imitation.

deposition in the Podkarpacie region. Compact Celtic settlement is recorded primarily in southern Poland, for instance, in the area of the Podkarpackie voivodeship<sup>20</sup>, where its beginning was determined to be in the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. B.C., and the end has not been precisely identified yet (Karwowski 2007, 138–139, Fig. 1). Discoveries of Celtic coins are known from the area of the Podkarpackie voivodeship, including a gold stater of the Nike type discovered in Trepcza, Sanok district, now kept in the collection of the Historical Museum in Sanok (*cf.* Karwowski 2007, 133, Fig. 8:a)<sup>21</sup>. It is very likely that Celtic craftsmen who came into the Podkarpacie region, came from the northern areas of the Carpathian Basin, from Zemplin whereabouts (Slovakia; *cf.* Rudnicki 2012d, 46). The village of Wysoczany, on the territory of which the tetradrachm was discovered, is located to the south of Sanok. It should be noted that in this region (including Sanok-Biała Góra, Pakoszówka, Trepcza) traces of Celtic settlement are known (Karwowski 2007, 130–134; *cf.* also: Bochnak, Kotowicz 2015; Bochnak, Kotowicz, Opielewska 2016). It is generally considered that these areas could have been inhabited by the Celtic tribe of Anartes /Anartophracti (Woźniak 1974, 168; Olędzki 2000, 525–526; 2005, 150; Karwowski 2007, 139; see also Jankowski 1991). However, perhaps the coin from Wysoczany is the proof that the area of Subcarpathia was also within the range of cultural influence of the Boii (*cf.* Rudnicki 2012c, 39).

In turn, Dacian traits are also observed in the archaeological material from the territory of Poland, already from the La Tène Period<sup>22</sup> (Florkiewicz, Bochnak 2006; Rudnicki, Miłek 2011, 137; Rudnicki 2012b, 461–462). The issue of the presence of Dacian cultural elements within the Tyniec Group (?) and the matter of the routes through which they could have arrived to the north of the Carpathian Mountains was recently discussed by M. Rudnicki<sup>23</sup> (2009, 298–299). In this context, the so-called Lugii road should be mentioned (Rudnicki 2012b, 478–479), which recently is called Daco-Lugii road<sup>24</sup> (Rudnicki 2012b, 479; see also Rudnicki, Dymowski 2015, 267; Dymowski 2016, 115, 126).

The typological attribution of the coin as well as its dating remain to be an open question. Perhaps new discoveries made in the future will allow for closer and more detailed identification of the artefact from Wysoczany. However, at this time this is, unfortunately, not possible.

<sup>20</sup> On the Celtic presence in southern Poland see e.g. Rudnicki 2003, 21; 2012c, 38, Map 3.

<sup>21</sup> Recently (2016), in the village of Pikulice, Przemyśl district, 6 silver coins were found — *cf.* <http://www.nowiny24.pl/wiadomosci/przemysl/a/pod-przemyslem-mezczyzna-znalazl-szesc-celtyckich-monet,10109230> (accessed on 22.06.2018). These coins have not yet been published.

<sup>22</sup> As well as in the later period (see e.g. Florkiewicz 2004; 2008).

<sup>23</sup> The matter of the routes through which the coins of the I phase of the Geto-Dacian mintage could have reached the territory of Poland are in the field of interest of M. Rudnicki (2003, 22; *cf.* also: Rudnicki, Dymowski 2015, 266–267).

<sup>24</sup> Recently, M. Rudnicki and S. Miłek presented considerations about the contacts between the pre-Roman Dacia and the area of central Poland (see Rudnicki, Miłek 2011).

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