

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XIX

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

Kraków 2024

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SPIS TREŚCI / CONTENTS

- 9 Od redakcji
10 From the Editors

ARTYKUŁY / ARTICLES

- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
13 Remarks on a Unique Lycian Stater Struck in the Name of Autophradates
Uwagi na temat unikatowego licyjskiego statera bitego w imieniu Autofradatesa
- CATHARINE C. LORBER
35 Die Study of the Middle Facing Head Drachms of Thessalian Larissa
Studium stempli środkowej grupy drachm tesalskiej Larisy z wizerunkiem głowy w trzech-czwartych
- SELENE E. PSOMA
81 On a Motivation Clause of IOSPE P² 25 + 31
O klauzurze fundacyjnej IOSPE P² 25 + 31
- PRZEMYSŁAW DULĘBA
93 First Finds of Celtic Silver Coins from Lower Silesia
Pierwsze znaleziska srebrnych monet celtyckich z Dolnego Śląska
- TOMASZ BOCHNAK
107 A Celtic Stater Associated with the “Lesser Poland Coinage Group” from Site Kaliszany-Folwark 22, Discovered in Orłowiny, Opatów District, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship
Celtycki stater „małopolskiej grupy menniczej” ze stanowiska Kaliszany-Folwark 22, odkryty w Orłowinach, powiat opatowski, województwo świętokrzyskie
- JAN BULAS, MAGDALENA OKOŃSKA-BULAS
125 The Rarest of Finds: A Discovery of a Kryspinów Type Stater from Charbinowice (Opatowiec Commune, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship)
Najrzadsze znalezisko: odkrycie statera typu Kryspinów w Charbinowicach (gmina Opatowiec, województwo świętokrzyskie)
- WIOLETTA PAZOWSKA
139 A New Find of a Kryspinów-type Stater from the Archives of Piotr Adamkiewicz
Nowy egzemplarz statera typu Kryspinów z archiwum Piotra Adamkiewicza

- 149 ANDRZEJ ROMANOWSKI
The Function of Roman Coins in the Settlement Environment
of the Przeworsk Culture
Funkcja monet rzymskich w środowisku osadniczym kultury przeworskiej
- 183 KRZYSZTOF JARZĘCKI
An Ostrogothic Imitation of a Solidus of Anastasius I Found at Jeżewice
Ostrogockie naśladownictwo solida Anastazjusza I znalezione w Jeżewicach
- 193 MICHAŁ MOZYRSKI
Pouches of *Minimi* from Byzantine Egypt. How Should We Deal with Them?
Sakiewki minimi z Egiptu bizantyńskiego. Jak sobie z nimi radzić?
- 215 BARTOSZ AWIANOWICZ
How to Make a Rare Coin out of a Common One? Early Modern Forgeries
Using Original Ancient Coins
*Jak z monety popularnej zrobić rzadką? Wczesnonowożytne fałszerstwa przy
użyciu oryginalnych monet antycznych*
- 229 BARTOSZ SZ. SZMONIEWSKI, DARIUSZ ROZMUS
A New Find of an Axe-like Iron Bar from Kroczyce, Zawiercie County,
Silesian Voivodeship
*Nowe znalezisko grzywny siekieropodobnej z Kroczyce, powiat zawierciański,
województwo śląskie*
- 243 DARIUSZ JASEK
A Manifestation of Friesland's Distinctiveness in its Late Medieval and Early
Modern Coinage
*Manifestacja odmienności Fryzji w jej późnośredniowiecznym
i wczesnonowożytnym mennictwie*
- 255 BARBARA ZAJĄC
Beginnings of the Paper Money Collection of the Numismatic Cabinet
of the National Museum in Krakow
*Początki kolekcji pieniądza papierowego Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum
Narodowego w Krakowie*

RECENZJE / REVIEWS

- 285 BARBARA ZAJĄC
BORIS CHRUBASIK, JUDITH K. SCHUTZ, ANDREW MEADOWS and
JAROSŁAW BODZEK (eds.), *Coinage in Imperial Space: Coins in the
Economy of the Achaemenid and Early Hellenistic World*, Phoenix 76 (2022),
Journal of the Classical Association of Canada, Toronto, ON 2023

- BARBARA ZAJĄC
- 292 ADAM DEGLER (ed.), *The Collection of Ancient Coins in Lviv Historical Museum / Колекція античних монет у Львівському історичному музеї / Zbiór monet antycznych w Lwowskim Muzeum Historycznym*, Yellow Point Publications, Wrocław–Lwów–Paryż 2023
- SZYMON JELLONEK
- 298 JIŘI MILITKÝ, PETR VESELÝ and LENKA VACINOVÁ, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Czech Republic. Vol. 1: The National Museum, Prague. Part 7: Seleucid Empire and Imitations, Syria, Phoenicia, Judaea, Mesopotamia, Commagene, Armenia and Arabia*, Prague 2023

KRONIKI / CHRONICLES

- MATEUSZ WOŹNIAK
- 303 *Kronika Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (2023)*
- 310 *The Chronicle of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow (2023)*
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
- 318 *Kronika Sekcji Numizmatycznej Komisji Archeologicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk Oddział w Krakowie (2024)*
- 320 *The Chronicle of the Numismatic Section of the Archaeological Commission of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow Branch (2024)*

NEKROLOG / OBITUARY

- WOLFGANG FISCHER-BOSSERT
- 325 NEVILLE KEITH RUTTER (1939–2024)
- 327 *Bibliography of Neville Keith Rutter*



Lech Kokociński. Photo by Piotr Idem
Lech Kokociński. Fot. Piotr Idem

Szanowni Państwo,

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

Bieżący Tom naszego czasopisma chcielibyśmy zadedykować Panu Mecenasowi Lechowi Kokocińskiemu, obchodzącemu w 2024 roku swoje 80-te urodziny. Lech Kokociński (ur. 1944), prawnik, sędzia i wieloletni pracownik Ministerstwa Kultury i Sztuki, z numizmatyką związany jest w zasadzie od zawsze. Przede wszystkim należy do grona najwybitniejszych kolekcjonerów numizmatów drugiej połowy XX i pierwszych dziesięcioleci XXI wieku. Jego zainteresowania kolekcjonerskie nie ograniczały się przy tym do wąskiego zakresu, lecz obejmowały szerokie spektrum obiektów: od monet antycznych poczynawszy, poprzez pieniądź papierowy, medale, aż po fałszerstwa monet i banknotów. Ważną część jego zbiorów stanowią starodruki i rękopisy numizmatyczne oraz inne obiekty o charakterze bibliofilskim, szczególnie *Lwowiana*. Mecenas Kokociński przez całe życie aktywnie włączał się w animowanie ruchu numizmatycznego. Od 1962 roku był członkiem Polskiego Towarzystwa Archeologicznego, od 1984 roku przewodniczył Sekcji Numizmatycznej Polskiego Towarzystwa Archeologicznego i Numizmatycznego, a w 1987 roku został Prezesem tej organizacji. W 1991 roku należał do założycieli Polskiego Towarzystwa Numizmatycznego i był jego pierwszym Prezesem, a następnie Prezesem Honorowym. Bliskie związki mecenasa Kokocińskiego z Gabinetem Numizmatycznym Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie sięgają XX wieku. Jest członkiem Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Muzeum im. Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego (od 1996 r.), a w latach 2011–2015 pełnił funkcję członka Rady Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie. Wszedł też w skład Komitetu Honorowego projektu *Europejskie Centrum Numizmatyki Polskiej*, w ramach realizacji którego udało się otworzyć Muzeum im. Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego w obecnym kształcie. Przede wszystkim jednak jest jednym z najważniejszych i najbardziej hojnych darczyńców na rzecz Muzeum. Wzbogacił zbiory Gabinetu Numizmatycznego o niemal 11 000 obiektów, w tym monety antyczne, bezprecedensową kolekcję pieniądza fałszywego, pieniądź papierowy i medale. Dodatkowo ofiarował do biblioteki Muzeum ponad 1000 pozycji różnych publikacji, starodruków i znakomite archiwalia związane z życiem i działalnością wybitnych numizmatyków czy towarzystw numizmatycznych, jak np. Związku Numizmatyków Lwowskich czy Towarzystwa Numizmatycznego w Krakowie. Z okazji Jubileuszu życzymy Lechowi Kokocińskiemu, naszemu Drogiemu Przyjacielowi, co najmniej 100 lat!

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you with volume 19 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. As is our policy, we publish all texts in the congress languages, with English and Polish abstracts. The contents of current volume and archive numbers are available as PDF files on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). The website also provides all general information about the journal, along with guidelines for authors and reviewers.

We would like to dedicate the current volume of our journal to Mr Lech Kokociński, who celebrated his 80th birthday in 2024. Lech Kokociński (born in 1944), lawyer, judge and long-time employee of the Ministry of Culture and Art, has been involved in numismatics for practically all his life. Above all, he is one of the most outstanding numismatic collectors of the second half of the 20th century and the first decades of the 21st century. His collecting interests were not limited to a narrow range, but covered a wide spectrum of objects, starting with the ancient coins, through paper money and medals, to counterfeits of coins and banknotes. An important part of his collection consists of antique prints and numismatic manuscripts as well as other bibliophile objects, especially *Lvoviana*. Throughout his life, Kokociński has actively participated in promoting the numismatic movement. He was a member of the Polish Archaeological Society from 1962, chaired the Numismatic Section of the Polish Archaeological and Numismatic Society from 1984 and became its president in 1987. In 1991, he was one of the founders and first president of the Polish Numismatic Society, later becoming Honorary President. The close relationship between Mr Kokociński and the Numismatic Department of the National Museum in Krakow dates back to the 20th century. He is a member of the Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum Friends Society (since 1996), and in the years between 2011–2015 he was a member of the Council of the National Museum in Krakow. He also became a member of the Honorary *European Center of Polish Numismatics* project, which led to the opening of the Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum its present form. Above all, however, he is one of the most important and generous donors to the Museum. He enriched the collection of the Numismatic Cabinet with almost 11,000 objects, including ancient coins, an unprecedented collection of counterfeit money, paper money and medals. In addition, he donated more than 1,000 items to the museum library, including various publications, antique books, and valuable archive material related to the life and work of prominent numismatists or numismatic societies, such as the Union of Lviv Numismatists and the Numismatic Society in Krakow. On the occasion of this milestone birthday, we wish Lech Kokociński, our dear friend, at least 100 years!

The Editors

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The Rarest of Finds: A Discovery of a Kryspinów Type Stater from Charbinowice (Opatowiec Commune, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship)

125

ABSTRACT: This article concerns the discovery of a new specimen of the Kryspinów-type stater. The coin was discovered in 2021 during methodical field prospection with the use of a metal-detector in the village of Charbinowice (Kazimierza Wielka County, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship). The prospection in Charbinowice was part of a larger micro-regional project, the objective of which was the research of Pre-Roman and Roman period sites. The discovery can be linked to the numerous finds from phase A3 of the Pre-Roman period present on the site. The coin described in the article is one of five specimens of the Kryspinów type found in the upper Vistula basin.

KEY WORDS: stater, Kryspinów type, Przeworsk culture, Celtic coinage, field surveys

ABSTRAKT: *Najrzadsze znalezisko: odkrycie statera typu Kryspinów w Charbinowicach (gmina Opatowiec, województwo świętokrzyskie)*

Artykuł dotyczy odkrycia nowego egzemplarza statera typu Kryspinów. Moneta została znaleziona w 2021 roku podczas metodycznej prospekcji powierzchniowej z użyciem wykrywacza metali w miejscowości Charbinowice (pow. kazimierski, woj. świętokrzyskie). Poszukiwania w Charbinowicach były częścią większego projektu mikroregionalnego, którego celem były badania stanowisk z okresu przed-

rzymskiego i rzymskiego. Znaleźzisko można powiązać z występującymi na stanowisku licznymi obiektami z fazy A3 z okresu przedrzymskiego. Opisywana w artykule moneta jest jednym z pięciu okazów typu kryspinowskiego znalezionych w dorzeczu górnej Wisły.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: stater, typ kryspinowski, kultura przeworska, mennictwo celtyckie, badania powierzchniowe

RESEARCH IN CHARBINOWICE

The coin which is the subject of this paper was discovered during methodical fieldwork conducted in the valley of the Młyńska River (Fig. 1).¹ It was discovered in a multicultural settlement in Charbinowice site 1 (AZP 98-62/9) (Opatowiec commune, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship) (Map 1.B).

The settlement of Charbinowice is situated in the valley between the Nida River and the Nidzica River, both of which flow at a distance of about 10 km from the site. It is situated on the southern, flattened part of the slope of a small hill. The hill slopes down to a small stream flowing nearby – the Młyńska River, a left tributary of the Vistula.

A fieldwalking survey in 2004 and a small excavation in 2006 were carried out by M. Grygiel at the site. The results of this work are presented in an unpublished MA thesis by Krzysztof Bratko.² Since 2015, the Młyńska River valley has been the focus of a non-invasive research program which has included prospections with a metal detector. In order to gain further insight into the site, a series of aerial photographs were taken using a drone. This uncovered a number of vegetation anomalies, which are indicative of the presence of numerous structures burrowed into the ground. The field-walking prospection and excavation conducted in the early 21st century, as well as the works carried out by the authors of this text, yielded substantial evidence pertaining to a settlement of the Przeworsk culture during the Pre-Roman period and the Roman period. Site 1 in Charbinowice is a part of a dense network of settlements, many of which yielded materials dating to the Pre-Roman period. Among such sites are partially published settlements in Jakuszowice, Zagórzycze, Rzemienowice and a graveyard in Bejsce.³ The closest site on which another coin of Celtic tradition was discovered – a Krakow type stater – is a site in Pelczyska.⁴

¹ This research, conducted by Jan Bulas, MA, Dr Michał Kasiński and Magdalena Okońska-Bulas, MA between 2015 and 2019, mapped the dispersion of surface finds at sites located in the valley of the Młyńska River (Kazimierza Wielka district, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship). The extensive use of metal detectors enabled the documentation of numerous metal artefacts, some of which have already been published. BODZEK, BULAS and OKOŃSKA-BULAS 2021; RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK et AL. 2021.

² We would like to express our gratitude to K. Bratko, MA, for providing us with the insights derived from his analysis of the materials unearthed at the site in Charbinowice.

³ RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2006; GRYGIEL 2017.

⁴ RUDNICKI 2003.

It is important to underline that all of the mentioned sites, including the settlement in Charbinowice, were for many years metal detected by illegal detectorists. This fact probably influences our overview on the subject.

COIN DESCRIPTION

The state of preservation of the obverse and reverse should be considered relatively good. The coin has a mass of 6.51 g, a diameter of 15×16 mm and a thickness of 2.5 mm. The color of the coin can be described as light gold, which on visual inspection reveals a relatively low gold content. The coin was analyzed using pXRF by Jacek Soida, MA from the Silesian Museum in Katowice.⁵ Analyses conducted on both the obverse and reverse of the coin yielded an average composition of approximately 52% gold, 44% silver, and 3% copper. Precise results are shown in the table (Fig. 3.1).

Obv.: the obverse of the coin displays an abstract representation comprising a number of motifs. On one side of the coin, there are three lines. The outer two of these are curved, while the central one is straight, however a bit amorphous. These three lines are separated from the rest of the coin field by another line running through the center of the disc. One of the curved lines is connected to the central line at one of its ends. From the line dividing the disc, five thin lines are radiating to the one side. These elements are connected to a convex, rounded, amorphous motif located on the opposite side of the coin.⁶ On the other side of the central line, there are three or five thin lines connecting to the motifs of the three thicker lines described above, although not as clearly visible (Figs. 2.1, 3.2–3)

Rev.: the central motif is a crescent-shaped base with radial lines extending above it towards the edge of the coin. Such a motif is typical for the Krakow-type staters. Above the crescent-shaped base, an elongated amorphous motif can be seen directed obliquely to the right and split at the top. Three more shorter lines diverge upwards from the main crescent-shaped base motif (Figs. 2.2, 3.4–6)

The analysis of the motifs described above presents a number of challenges. Attempts have already been made to interpret abstract representations known from mussel staters discovered in the Vistula and Oder basins, pointing to their possible origins.⁷ Despite the interpretation difficulties related to the degree of simplification of the depictions on the staters, the inspiration of Republican Roman

⁵ We would like to express our gratitude to J. Soida, MA, for conducting the XRF analysis.

⁶ This motif is much more clearly visible on an analogous coin from Orłowiny, which may be interpreted as another line.

⁷ RUDNICKI 2012; ANDRAŁOJC and ANDRAŁOJC 2014; BUL 2022; BOCHNAK 2024.

coinage is indicated.⁸ While the hypothesis presented suggests a similarity between this depiction and a biga, which may be considered a valid attempt to decipher the visible motifs, there have not yet been any convincing ideas put forward regarding the interpretation of the obverse.⁹

CONTEXT

The find from Charbinowice belongs to the category of the rarest discovered coin types in the Celtic tradition. Prior to recent research, only two specimens of this type of coin had been recognized. The first is a specimen believed to have been discovered in Utrecht in the 19th century and which is currently held in the collection of the Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque nationale de France in Paris (No. BN 8743).¹⁰ The second, which gave its name to the type represented by the coin from Charbinowice, was discovered in Kryspinów (Krakow district, Małopolskie Voivodeship).¹¹ Further discoveries of this type of coin have recently been made. In addition to the specimen described here, which was discovered in 2021, one was also discovered in Orłowiny (Kaliszany-Folwark site 22) in 2024 (Opatów county, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship). Furthermore, another specimen of a Kryspinów type stater was identified during the analysis of the Piotr Adamkiewicz's archive conducted by W. Pazowska,¹² which was discovered in the vicinity of Busko Zdrój (Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship).¹³ This results in a total of five known specimens of the Kryspinów type (Fig. 2).

It seems reasonable to posit that all the coins hitherto discovered should be considered to form a certain grouping in the area of historical Lesser Poland (Małopolska).¹⁴ The location of the discoveries of Kryspinów-type coins coincides with the grouping of coins of the Krakow type in Lesser Poland, to which the specimen from Kryspinów was included by K. Castelin.¹⁵ Additionally, Krakow-type coins have been found in Western Ukraine and Central Poland with individual finds also do-

⁸ BUL 2022.

⁹ KACZANOWSKI 1997; ANDRAŁOJC and ANDRAŁOJC 2014; BUL 2022.

¹⁰ ROBERT 1868: 425; MURET and CHABOUILLET 1889: 201–202, No. 8743; DE LA TOUR 1892: 6, Pl. XXXV.8743.

¹¹ KACZANOWSKI 1996; IDEM 1997.

¹² The collection of coins is currently being analyzed by Ms W. Pazowska as part of her MA dissertation.

¹³ We would like to express our gratitude to Ms W. Pazowska for providing us with information regarding a coin she identified from the vicinity of Busko Zdrój (Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship).

¹⁴ It should be added that new finds of Krakow-type coins have also appeared recently, see BYRSKA-FUDALI, PRZYBYŁA and RUDNICKI 2009; BOCHNAK 2020; DULĘBA and WYSOCKI 2017; BUL 2022.

¹⁵ CASTELIN 1976: 260–267; KACZANOWSKI 1996; IDEM 1997: 89, 90; RUDNICKI 2003: 14, 15; IDEM 2005: 403; BOCHNAK 2006: 166, Fig. 7.

cumented in Slovakia and the Czech Republic.¹⁶ In light of the aforementioned evidence, it seems advisable to examine this particular coinage within the context of the so-called Lesser Poland coinage group.¹⁷ A significant problem hindering the analysis of Kryspinów-type staters is the fact that there is a lack of more detailed information on the context of their discovery. Discoveries of coins from the Celtic tradition often occur accidentally or during illegal searches with metal detectors, which limits the contextual information on these finds. Nevertheless, it should be noted that most of the finds of coins of the Krakow and Kryspinów types, were discovered in the settlement area of the Przeworsk culture. It should be emphasized that most of these specimens were found outside the area of the Tyniec group, characterized by the presence of strong influence of the La Tène culture.¹⁸ In addition to the aforementioned types, an increasing number of diverse Celtic coin types are being unearthed, particularly in Central Poland.¹⁹

It is important to note the close similarity between the specimen from Charbinowice and the specimen from Orłowiny.²⁰ The similarity of both the obverse and reverse of the two coins is striking, suggesting the possibility that the coins were produced with the same die. Should this hypothesis be accepted as accurate, it is important to note that this could signify not only the geographical dissemination of a single coin type, but even the dispersal of coins minted during a single minting action. The similar weight of the two coins also appears to be significant. In the case of the coin from Charbinowice (6.51 g), it is slightly heavier than the weight of the coin from Kaliszany, which is 6.29 g.²¹ In light of the aforementioned considerations, it is possible that coins struck with the same die exhibited differences in weight and chemical composition. It is noteworthy that both the coin from Kryspinów and the specimen from the Bibliothèque nationale de France (No. BN 8743) displayed significantly lower weights, at 5.8 g and 4.92 g, respectively.²² This claim will undoubtedly require further analysis and comparison. It should be noted, however, that the specimens from Orłowiny as well as Charbinowice would fall within a weight range close to or corresponding to group I of the Krakow type staters by M. Rudnicki.²³

¹⁶ BUL 2022: Map 1.

¹⁷ RUDNICKI 2012: 42–49.

¹⁸ It seems plausible to suggest that the low number of Celtic coins discovered in the area covered by the Tyniec group is largely attributable to the limitations of existing research and the impact of the substantial urbanization of the region in proximity to Krakow. For those wishing to engage further with the Tyniec group, the following publications provide a valuable source of information: DULĘBA 2009; GRYGIEL 2022.

¹⁹ GRYGIEL and KĘDZIERSKI 2023 – further literature therein.

²⁰ We would like to express our gratitude to Dr Hab. T. Bochnak for providing us with information about the Orłowiny find prior to its publication – BOCHNAK 2024.

²¹ *Ibidem*.

²² *Ibidem*.

²³ RUDNICKI 2012: 42–43.

CHRONOLOGY

It is as yet impossible to determine the exact period during which Kryspinów-type staters were minted. It should be recalled that only a single specimen, the one from Kryspinów, was discovered within an archaeological feature which was dated to phase B2. However, it is almost certainly a secondary deposit.²⁴ This discovery can be attributed to an earlier settlement phase, either the Pre-Roman phase A3 or the Roman phase B1. However, precise dating of both the Krakow and Kryspinów types necessitates an expanded source base. Despite the lack of a suitable context for the majority of the identified finds, it is likely that both types can be dated to similar time periods. Consequently, the period during which they were manufactured would be situated at the end of the Pre-Roman period and the beginning of the Roman period.²⁵

It is important to note that, despite the considerable number of artefacts recovered during the surface research and excavations at Charbinowice, no items have been identified that can be considered reliable indicators of phase B1. During the excavations conducted here, finds that could be dated to phase A3 were discovered, including strongly profiled fibulae that are characteristic of the phase.²⁶ In the context of the archaeological record, the Charbinowice specimen can be dated to the A3 phase of the Pre-Roman period.²⁷ As has been discussed, the weight of the coin under consideration lends credence to the proposition that it corresponds to Group I of the Krakow-type staters, which, in accordance with Castelin's system, were minted during his C period, that is to say, up to the year 41–40 BC.²⁸ In conclusion, it can be said that this specimen was minted at some point during the first half of phase A3.

CONCLUSIONS

The described specimen contributes to the limited sources available on Kryspinów type staters. The growing number of coins of Celtic tradition in the Vistula and Oder basins which has been observed in recent years offers new possibilities of interpretation.²⁹ With better preserved specimens, it is possible to present new hypotheses on the interpretation of the representations on the obverses and reverses of the described coins. It should be noted that the Republican Roman coin inspirations indicated in the literature for the dies of Krakow and Kryspinów type coins may al-

²⁴ KACZANOWSKI 1996; IDEM 1997; BOCHNAK, KACZANOWSKI and MARGOS 2004.

²⁵ For a discussion about dating of Krakow and Kryspinów type staters see: RUDNICKI 2012: 39–41; BUL 2022: 49; BOCHNAK 2024.

²⁶ BRATKO 2023.

²⁷ However, this assertion may change with the growth of the source base associated with site 1 at Charbinowice.

²⁸ CASTELIN 1970: 10–39; RUDNICKI 2012: 43; KOLNÍKOVÁ 2019; MUSILOVÁ, KOLNÍKOVÁ and HLOŽEK 2015.

²⁹ BUL 2022; DULĘBA and WYSOCKI 2017; GRYGIEL and KĘDZIERSKI 2023; BOCHNAK 2024.

so be indirectly motivated by the probable temporal correlation of the inflow of the first wave of republican coins to the Przeworsk culture area.³⁰ The discovery of the aforementioned coins in settlements belonging to the Przeworsk culture represents a crucial element in the ongoing debate surrounding the impact of Celtic populations on the social and cultural landscape of the Przeworsk culture during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD. In conjunction with other cultural elements, including the presence of La Tène culture pottery,³¹ the presence of brooches associated with the decline of oppida in the Czech Republic and Slovakia,³² as well as other elements attesting to the significant influence of the late representatives of the declining La Tène culture, the presence of the mussel staters expands the discourse on the relationship between diverse population groups in the Oder and Vistula basins.

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³⁰ DYMOWSKI 2011; BODZEK et AL. 2016.

³¹ GRYGIEL and KĘDZIERSKI 2023.

³² MACIAŁOWICZ 2015.

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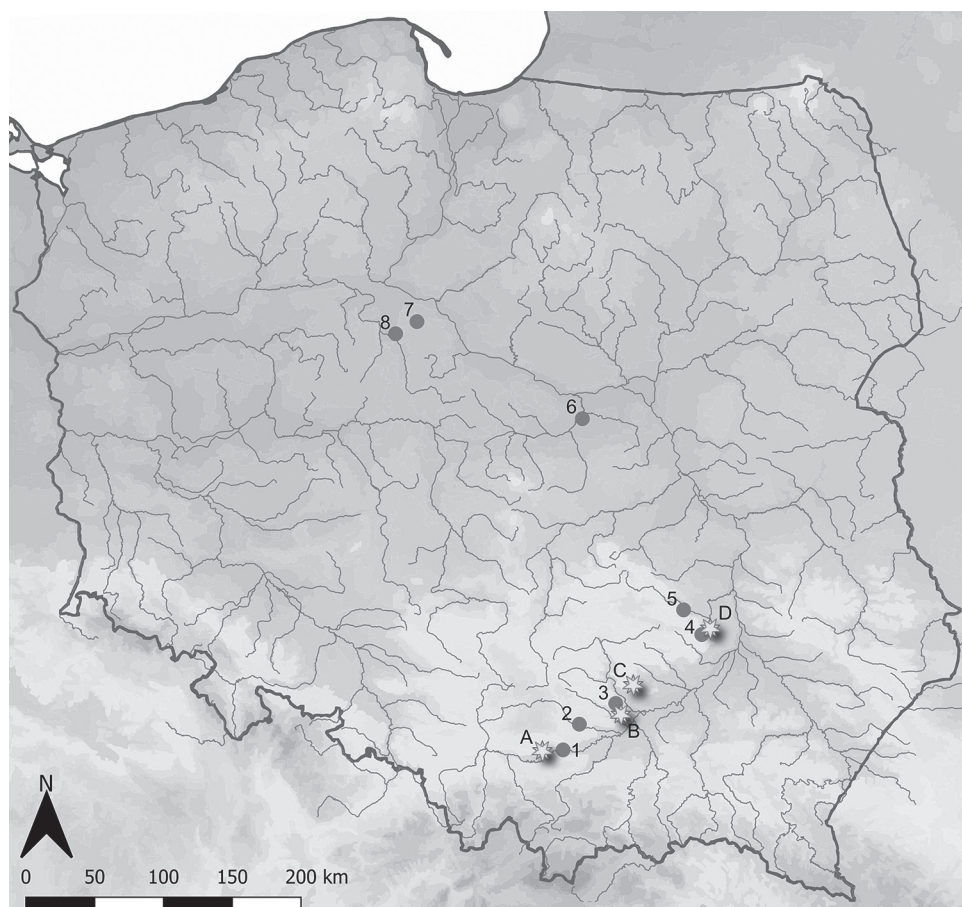
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MAP 1	Location of the Kryspinów (star-sign) and Krakow (dot) type staters in the Vistula basin: A – Kryspinów, B – Charbinowice, C – Busko Zdrój (area), D – Kaliszany; 1 – Krakow, 2 – Czechy, 3 – Pełczyska, 4 – Opatów (area), 5 – Kunów, 6 – Sochaczew, 7 – Murzynno (area), 8 – Inowrocław (area)
PLATE 1	Fig. 1. The extent of the site 1 at Charbinowice and the location of the discovery of the stater (star-sign) Photo by J. Bulas Fig. 2. Stater of Charbinowice: 1. Obverse; 2. Reverse Photo by J. Bulas
PLATE 2	Fig. 3.1. Metrology and chemical composition of the coin Figs. 3.2–3.6: Detailed photos: 2–3. Obverse; 4–6: Reverse Prepared by J. Bulas



Map. 1. Location of the Kryspinów (star-sign) and Krakow (dot) type staters in the Vistula basin: A – Kryspinów, B – Charbinowice, C – Busko Zdrój (area), D – Kaliszany; 1 – Krakow, 2 – Czechy, 3 – Pełczyska, 4 – Opatów (area), 5 – Kunów, 6 – Sochaczew, 7 – Murzynno (area), 8 – Inowrocław (area)

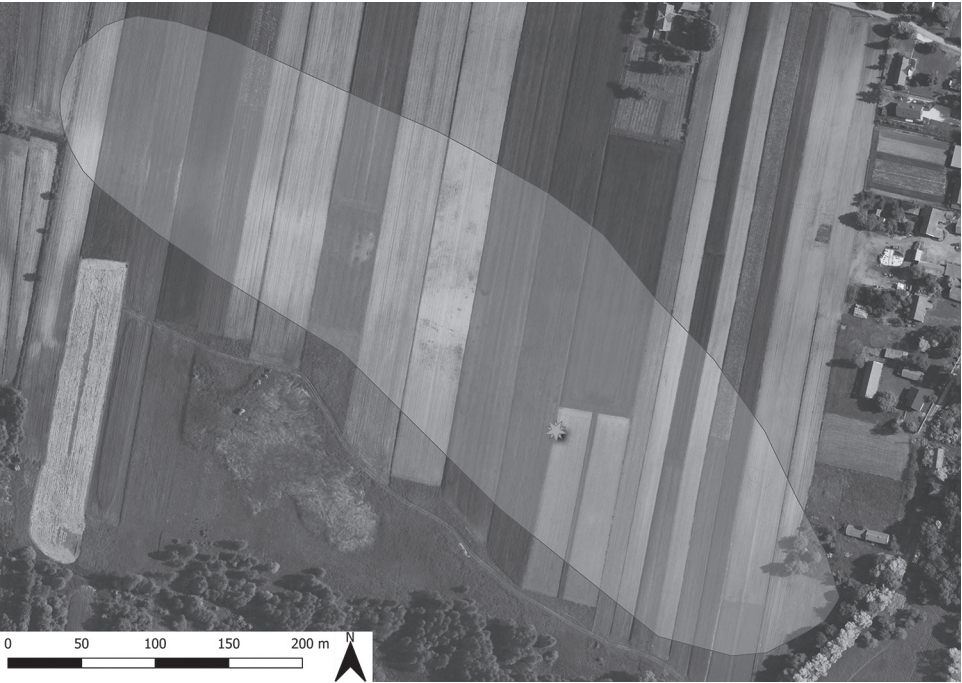


Fig. 1

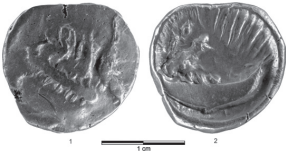
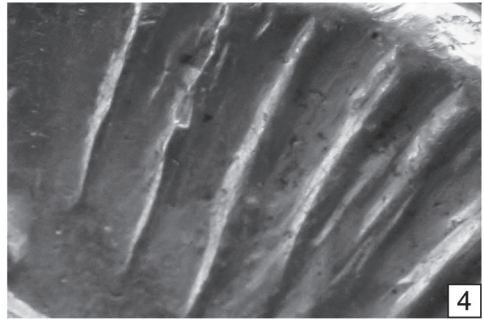


Fig. 2

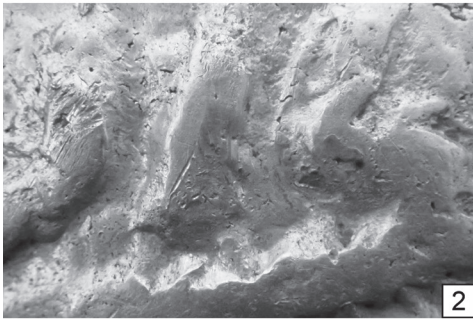
WEIGHT: 6.51 g
DIMENSIONS: 16×15 mm
THICKNESS: 2.5 mm
CHEMICAL COMPOSITION
(pXRF):

OBVERSE:	REVERSE:
Au - 52.571%	Au - 53.89%
Ag - 44.80 %	Ag - 43.084%
Cu - 2.625%	Cu - 3.022%

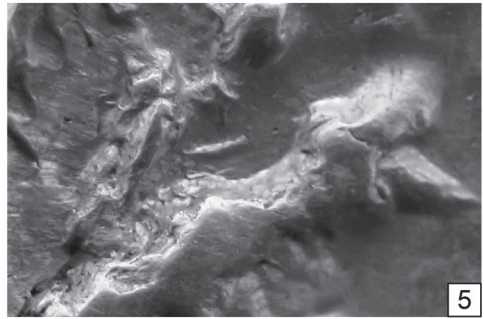
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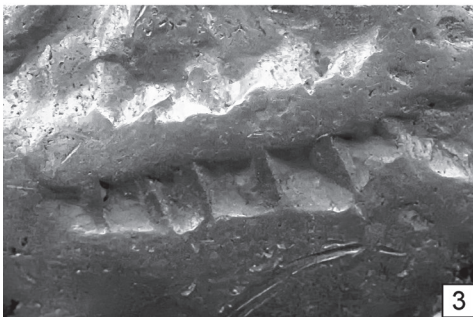
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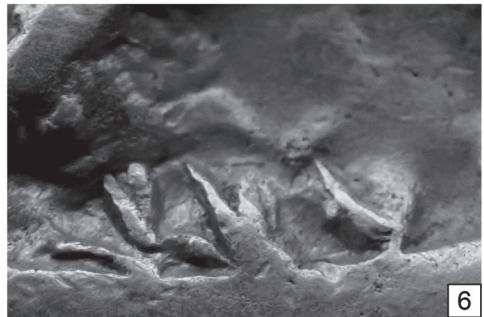
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3



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Figs. 3.1–3.6