

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XIV

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

Kraków 2019



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Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019) podczas wykopalisk archeologicznych w Egipcie (1960/1961)
Ze zbiorów Ośrodka Dokumentacji Filmowej Nauki Polskiej Uniwersytetu Pedagogicznego w Krakowie
Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019) during archaeological excavation in Egypt (1960/1961)
From the Center of Visual Documentation of Polish Science (Pedagogical University of Cracow)

Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XIV *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*. Zgodnie z przyjętymi przez nas zasadami wszystkie teksty publikujemy w językach kongresowych, z angielskimi i polskimi abstraktami. Polskojęzyczne wersje tekstów odnoszących się w większym stopniu do zainteresowań czytelnika polskiego są zamieszczone w formie plików PDF na stronie internetowej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). W podobny sposób udostępniamy cały obecny tom oraz tomy archiwalne. Na stronie internetowej dostępne są ponadto wszelkie informacje ogólne o czasopiśmie oraz instrukcje dla autorów i recenzentów.

11 czerwca 2019 r. w wieku 91 lat odszedł prof. dr hab. Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019), nestor polskiej numizmatyki, wieloletni pracownik i kierownik Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie, wybitny znawca numizmatyki antycznej, wykładowca i pracownik Uniwersytetu Pedagogicznego w Krakowie, wykładowca Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, członek wielu towarzystw i organizacji naukowych, w tym członek honorowy Sekcji Numizmatycznej Komisji Archeologicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk Oddział w Krakowie.

Jego pamięci poświęcamy XIV tom *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*, czasopisma, które mocno wspierał jako autor i członek Komitetu Naukowego.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present volume XIV 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 Polish-language versions of the texts that are more relevant to the interests of the Polish reader can be found as PDFs on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). Similarly, the whole of the present volume is available online, 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.

Prof. Dr. Hab. Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019), the doyen of Polish numismatics, died on June 11, 2019, at the age of 91. For many years, he worked as an employee – and then as head – of the Numismatic Cabinet at the National Museum of Krakow. He was also a lecturer and employee of the Pedagogical University of Krakow, a lecturer at the Jagiellonian University, and a member of numerous scientific societies and organizations, having honorary membership status at the Krakow branch of the Numismatic Section of the Polish Academy of Sciences' Commission on Archaeology.

It is to his enduring memory that we dedicate volume XIV of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*, a journal that he helped to support as both an author and as a member of the Scientific Committee.

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Discovery of a Panticapaeum Coin at the Shestovytsya Early Medieval Settlement

ABSTRACT: The appearance of Iron Age coins in later archaeological contexts is not a unique occurrence. In Eastern Europe these are often Roman coins, with ancient Greek coin finds also being reported, albeit in unverified sources. Of particular rarity are finds of Bosporan Kingdom coins in the forest and forest-steppe zones of Eastern Europe. This article presents a Panticapaeum copper coin found within a possibly early medieval context of the Shestovytsya settlement, Chernihiv region, Ukraine. It discusses the distribution of Panticapaeum coins and others from the Northern Black Sea Greek cities in Eastern Europe. The article goes on to present other finds from Shestovytsya that have been found outside of their expected context. The authors suggest two theories concerning the possible means of the deposition of the coin: in the Iron Age, during the Milograd culture stage of the Shestovytsya settlement, or in the Middle Ages, as a souvenir from either Rus trade or military missions.

KEY WORDS: Bosporan coin, Shestovytsya, Rus, Milograd Culture, Panticapaeum

ABSTRAKT: *Znalezisko monety pantikapejskiej z wczesnośredniowiecznej osady Szestowica*

Występowanie monet z epoki żelaza w późniejszych kontekstach archeologicznych nie jest zjawiskiem wyjątkowym. W Europie Wschodniej są to przede

wszystkim monety rzymskie, natomiast znaleziska starożytnych monet greckich są zazwyczaj rejestrowane na podstawie niezweryfikowanych źródeł. Szczególnie rzadkie w strefie leśnej i leśno-stepowej Europy Wschodniej są znaleziska monet Królestwa Bosporańskiego. Artykuł jest poświęcony brązowej monecie pantikapejskiej znalezionej na terenie osady Szestowica w obwodzie czernihowskim na Ukrainie. Omówiona została również dystrybucja monet Pantikapajonu i monet innych nadczarnomorskich miast greckich na terenie Europy Wschodniej. W artykule przedstawiono ponadto inne znaleziska z Szestowicy, pochodzące z kontekstu innego niż oczekiwany. Autorzy proponują dwie hipotezy dotyczące możliwości zdeponowania monety: w epoce żelaza, jako import na tereny kultury miłogradzkiej, której materiały zarejestrowano w Szestowicy, lub w średniowieczu, jako świadectwo kontaktów handlowych lub militarnych Rusi z południem.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: moneta bosporańska, Szestowica, Ruś, kultura miłogradzka, Pantikapajon

INTRODUCTION¹

In the summer of 2012, archaeological excavations at Shestovytsya in the Chernihiv region of Ukraine, unearthed a copper coin.² The eroded surface of the find and its unusual appearance led to a prolonged period of research culminating in its identification by K. Myzgin. This short paper presents the find within its archaeological context.

THE HISTORY OF SHESTOVYTSYA FINDS OUTSIDE OF THEIR CHRONOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Shestovytsya is located in north-eastern Ukraine, 18 kilometers downstream of the city of Chernihiv on the Desna River and 1 kilometer to the south of the modern village of Shestovytsya. The settlement is situated on the headland on the right bank of the river. The early medieval settlement consists of a hill fort and two unfortified sections: to the north of the hill fort, on the headland, and on the flood plain of the Desna. The site has an associated cemetery, which numbers upward of 120 burials dating to the 10th century. Due to forestation and

¹ The part of the publication written by K. Myzgin was prepared within the project “The use of antique coins in Eastern and Central Europe in the Middle Ages and modernity”, funded by the National Centre for Science of Poland (project No. 2016/23/B/HS3/00173). The authors would like to wholeheartedly thank S. Layevskiy (Chernihiv), L. Sytaya (Chernihiv), the Chernihiv Regional Historical Museum, A. Dymowski (Gdynia), V. Sidarovich (Minsk), V. Okatenko (Kharkiv), A. Kryutchenko (Kharkiv/Kiev), and C. Zuckerman (Paris) for their help in preparing the article.

² First published in Ukrainian with limited context and analysis in: MYZGIN, STEPANENKO and SYTYI 2019: 15–26.

agricultural activity in the 19th and 20th centuries³ the precise number of burials and barrows is unknown.

Archaeological investigations at Shestovytsya were begun in the 1920s by P. Smolichev and continued by Y. Stankevich (1946), I. Lyapushkin (1947), A. Popko (1946), D. Blifeld (1948, 1956, 1957, 1958), O. Shekun (1980s), F. Androshchuk (1990s), V. Kovalenko (1970s–2012), A. Motsya (1983–2012), Y. Sytyi (1998–2012) and V. Skorohod (2000s). In 2017 a full topographic survey of the complex was completed by O. Manigda and I. Zotsenko.⁴

Human activity at Shestovytsya spans from the Bronze Age, through the early Iron Age and early Roman periods, to the 5th–9th centuries AD and the Early Medieval period.

One of the earliest finds from the hill fort is an early Iron Age (9th/early 8th–3rd/2nd centuries BC) Milograd culture ceramic vessel found in 1998, pit no. 8 of trench no. 1 (Fig. 1.1), in the northern sector of the hill fort. The pit was oval, some 2.15 m by 1.15 m in plan and contained a single fill. The feature was cut by pit no. 4. Unfortunately, no images recording the stratigraphic relationships between the features were made and no additional information on pit 4 is provided in the excavations report. The vessel was decorated with a so-called “pearl” pattern and had the following parameters: rim diameter – 10.5 cm, diameter of base – 7.4 cm, maximum diameter – 12.1 cm, height – 11.4 cm.⁵ Milograd ceramics were also found in hill fort trenches: 3 in 1999;⁶ III–1948–2000 in 2000; 5 in 2000⁷ (Fig. 1.5); 8 in 2002;⁸ 10 in 2003⁹ (Fig. 1.4); 15 in 2007;¹⁰ 18 in 2008¹¹ (Fig. 1.3.); 20 in 2009¹²; trench 1 of the unfortified settlement in 2009¹³ (Fig. 1.2); trench 20 in 2008;¹⁴ a Milograd culture ceramic spindle whorl was found in hill fort trench 1 in 1999¹⁵ (Fig. 1.6).

Finds of Milograd cultural artefacts were almost exclusively uncovered in the contexts of other eras. The only artefact that came from an early Iron Age feature was a ceramic vessel from hill fort trench 1, 1998. All other finds were

³ SMOLICHEV 1926: 178.

⁴ SKOROHOD, MANIGDA, ZOTSENKO and STEPANENKO 2019a; IDEM 2019b.

⁵ KOVALENKO et AL 1998: 9–10.

⁶ KOVALENKO et AL 1999: 24, fig. 47, 48.

⁷ MOTSYA et AL 2000: 21, 53–63.

⁸ KOVALENKO et AL 2002: 20, fig. 23: 32.

⁹ MOTSYA et AL 2003: 25–36, fig. 35: 20.

¹⁰ KOVALENKO et AL 2007: 8.

¹¹ MOTSYA et AL 2008a: 8, 9.

¹² IDEM 2009a: 8, fig. 10.

¹³ IDEM 2009b: fig. 44.

¹⁴ IDEM 2008b: 10.

¹⁵ KOVALENKO et AL 1999: 10, fig. 13.

displaced throughout the archaeological contexts of the 10th and 12th centuries. This is usually explained by the agricultural activity on the site or the systematic removal and relocation of soil during the various construction periods of the settlement in the medieval period. As a result, we cannot interpret the scale of Shestovytsya in the early Iron Age, although it is likely that a settlement did exist there at that time.

The early Roman period is represented by redeposited individual objects of the late Zarubintsy culture, found outside of their period context.

The Slavic period is represented by Volyntsevo culture finds. D. Blifeld was the first to notice similarities between the material from Shestovytsya and the Volyntsevo culture,¹⁶ dated to the second half of 7th and first half of 8th centuries. Volyntsevo finds have also been discussed by other authors.¹⁷

The medieval settlement begins its existence in the 10th century, although previous interpretations from various authors have pushed this date back to the late 9th century.¹⁸ The settlement is thought to have continued its existence into the late 10th – early decades of the 11th century, when some believe that it suffered from a fire which led to its abandonment. Shestovytsya reappeared in the 12th century as a stopover point along the Chernihiv – Kyiv road.¹⁹

A multitude of publications have presented Shestovytsya in Russian and Ukrainian, while summaries and single finds have appeared in English publications. The most up to date collection of Scandinavian material from the site is found in the 2012 catalogue of *Scandinavian Antiquities of Southern Rus*.²⁰ The analysis of Scandinavian and Byzantine antiquities from the site was presented by F. Androshchuk.²¹ Byzantine amphorae finds were discussed by E. Veremeychik and V. Kovalenko.²² However, the full analysis of all archaeological material and find contexts has not yet been given.

Among the most intriguing finds from the settlement and hill fort were a 6th–7th-century glass coin weight (*exagion*) and a Vendel period fibula.²³ The first partial identification of the *exagion* is found in the excavation report and can be credited to professors T. Ulbert, who identified it as a weight unit of the Byzantine monetary system, and W. Seibt, who saw it as a 7th century Byzantine object.²⁴ It was

¹⁶ BLIFELD 1953: 29; IDEM 1977: 9.

¹⁷ ANDROSHCHUK 1999: 31; KOMAR 2012: 347.

¹⁸ STANKEVICH 1962: 15, 29; ANDROSHCHUK 1999: 74–75; KOVALENKO 2009: 11, 59, 66; ANDROSHCHUK 2013: 27; IDEM 2008: 523; SYTYI and SKOROHOD 2013.

¹⁹ MOTSYA 2010: 40.

²⁰ ANDROSHCHUK and ZOTSENKO 2012.

²¹ ANDROSHCHUK 2008; IDEM 2013: 98, 100, 104, 107, 110; IDEM 2016.

²² VEREMEYCHIK and KOVAL 2005; KOVALENKO 2006.

²³ KOVALENKO, MOTSYA and SHEKUN 1985: 6–8; KHAMAYKO and ZOTSENKO 2007: 258–259.

²⁴ KOVALENKO, MOTSYA and SHEKUN 1985: 6–7.

later published by N. Khamayko. It weighs 4.45 g (weight of a solidus) and was inscribed +HCVXIOV. The find had an exterior diameter 24.5–26.5 mm, thickness of 3.8–5 mm, stamped surface diameter of 18 mm beyond which was a raised ridge of 4–5 mm.²⁵

The fibula was identified by V. Zotsenko as a crab fibula of the 837–838 B. Nerman type corresponding to the VII:2 Gotland chronological period (600–650).²⁶ The discovery was made in 2005, in trench 15 of the upper settlement. The context of the find was damaged by 19th and 20th century agricultural activity.²⁷

The site also features a number of numismatic seal finds. D. Blifeld's hill fort excavations in 1948 yielded a seal which was interpreted by V. Bulgakova as having been issued by a Protospatharios and a Logothete Leo and dated to the early 10th century. The seal is 23–24.5 mm in diameter²⁸ and was found in a 12th century structure. It is believed that the seal ended up in the feature due to the re-deposition of earlier strata during its construction.

In 2005, a seal was found within the fill of a 10th century structure. Measuring 20 by 18 mm, it is unfortunately poorly preserved.²⁹

The one and only Byzantine coin from the settlement was found in 2011, in the hill fort rampart fill. The coin was discovered in close proximity to the 1948 seal find. This proximity, and the initial speculation that the seal could have been associated with a nearby 10th century pit rather than the 12th century structure, prompted suggestions by some archaeologists that the two could have been linked.³⁰

THE EXCAVATION CONTEXT

In 2012, excavations of trench 27 (trench supervisor V. Zhygola) uncovered a copper coin. It was discovered as a result of re-examination of the spoil using a metal detector. The excavation team was unable to identify the coin, its date, mint or cultural attribution.³¹

Trench 27 was located on the north-eastern section of a suggested rampart which encircled the hill fort. The trench itself had remains of a structure which was partially erected in the 1980s without permission. Its remains are visible in site photographs and stratigraphic drawings.

²⁵ KHAMAYKO and ZOTSENKO 2007: 258–259.

²⁶ *Ibidem*: 260.

²⁷ MOTSYA et AL 2006: 14–15.

²⁸ BULGAKOVA 1999: 109–110, 117.

²⁹ MOTSYA, KOVALENKO, NEPOMNYASHCHIKH, SYTA and SYTYI 2006.

³⁰ MOTSYA, ZHYHOLA, KOVALENKO, SYTA and SYTYI 2011: 13, fig. 84.

³¹ MOTSYA et AL 2012: 18; see also: ZHYHOLA 2014; SYTYI and SKOROHOD 2013.

The conclusion of the report speculates that the trench area was the site of an early 10th century structure which was destroyed by fire in the 960s and soon replaced by mid-late 10th century fortifications. These were, in turn, destroyed by fire in the early 11th century and subsequently covered by 12th century fortifications. The excavation team reported that the wooden fortifications of the 12th century were filled with earth containing early 10th century material, probably stripped from the hill fort and redeposited as fill of the fortifications. It is likely that the coin presented in this article came from this context due to its location in the spoil. The 12th century fortifications were destroyed by a fire in the 13th century and much of the evidence of their existence was removed by plough damage in the 19th–20th centuries.³² No evidence of activity in antiquity, or prior to the early medieval period, was recorded within the trench.

THE COIN

In 2018, K. Myzgin identified the coin as originating from the Bosporan kingdom (Fig. 2.1). Its poor state of preservation significantly complicated the description process. However, the visible elements are as follows:

Obverse: head [of a beardless satyr in a wreath?] turned to the left; 12-rayed star countermark

Reverse: bow; bellow, an arrow pointing to the right; below, inscription PAN

The coin is 20 mm in diameter and weighs 6.1 g. Most likely, it is a coin issued in Panticapaeum during the reign of the Bosporan king Paerisades II, between 275 and 245 BC (Anokhin type 133;³³ see. Fig. 2.2). These coins, which are fairly monotonous in their typology and style, were the first mass issue of copper alloy coins from the Bosporus during the financial crisis of the 3rd century BC.³⁴ With the growth in the volume of minted coinage, their weight gradually decreased from 3.4 to 1 g.³⁵ Only one other coin of this type is known to have been found in the territories north of the Bosporus kingdom: near the Hradyz'k village, Poltava region, Ukraine (Table 1, No. 5).³⁶

GREEK COINS IN THE STEPPE AND FOREST STEPPE REGIONS

Finds of ancient Greek coins, including those from the ancient Greek states of the Northern Black Sea region, are not unusual in the steppes and forest-steppe of Eastern Europe. M. Mielczarek recorded circa 40 finds of such coins, predominantly

³² MOTSYA et AL 2012: 27–31.

³³ According Anokhin's typology coin denomination can be identified as obol.

³⁴ ANOKHIN 1986: 55–56.

³⁵ *Ibidem*: 56.

³⁶ BEIDIN and GRIGORYANTS 2010: 164, no. 18.

from Panticapaeum, in the area between the Rhine and the Don.³⁷ G.V. Beidin and M.N. Grigoryants listed 19 coins from the forest-steppe on the left bank of the Dnieper, many of which were Bosporan kingdom coins.³⁸ S.A. Zadnikov recently reported 73 Greek coins from the 6th to the 3rd centuries BC from 22 sites of forest-steppe Scythia.³⁹ S.A. Skoryi and R.V. Zimovets reported 68 finds of ancient coins from the territory of the eastern forest-steppe dating from the early 6th/late 5th to the middle of the 3rd century BC, originating from 18 sites (22 coins from 7 sites in the forest-steppe regions of the Dnieper right bank and 46 coins from 11 sites on the left bank).⁴⁰ Many coins have recently been found in the Lower Dnieper region,⁴¹ as was already noted by M. Mielczarek.⁴² Ancient Greek coins from the Northern Black Sea have been discovered much further north: in Belarus⁴³ and even in the Smolensk region of the Russian Federation,⁴⁴ although we have to admit that these forest zone finds are rather the exception than the norm.

Only 45 Panticapaeum coins from 17 sites, including the coin presented here, are known in Eastern Europe outside the territory of the former Bosporus kingdom (Table 1). Of these, 25 coins (55.5%) were found in the Lower Dnieper region (Nos. 9, 10–17, 18–32, 39), mostly issued in the years 314–275 BC (Anokhin types 111, 112, 125 and 130). Interestingly, earlier coins are found more frequently in the forest-steppe region (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 38, 42). Panticapaeum coins do not form any significant concentrations in the rest of Eastern Europe, outside of the Lower Dnieper region (Map 1).

The coin from Shestovytsya is chronologically close to the Milograd culture finds, which could suggest a link between Milograd finds and the coin. But this case may be more complex. It would be the first antique coin associated with the Milograd culture, for which antique imports are very rare.⁴⁵ M.I. Loshenkov noted that imports to Milograd tribes did not come directly from the ancient trade centers, but rather resulted from trade with its southern neighbors.⁴⁶ One regular recipient of antique items, including coins, in the early Iron Age was the steppe and forest-steppe population, such as the dwellers of the Scythian Belsk hill fort, located 270 km south-east of Shestovytsya. Seven ancient Greek coins were found

³⁷ MIELCZAREK 1989: 70, 130, Map 7.

³⁸ BEIDIN and GRIGORYANTS 2010: 159; fig. 2.

³⁹ ABRAMZON et AL 2018: 1071.

⁴⁰ SKORYI and ZIMOVETS 2014: 144, 146–155, 156, fig. 1.

⁴¹ FATEEV 2014: 367.

⁴² MIELCZAREK 1989: 65–73.

⁴³ SIDAROVICH 2011: 26.

⁴⁴ VOLKOV 2016: 9, nos. 1–2.

⁴⁵ RASSADIN 2005: 31–32; LOSHENKOV 2011: 237.

⁴⁶ *Ibidem*: 236.

there, including two from Panticapaeum.⁴⁷ Ancient Greek coin finds in the Scythian Steppe are quite frequent.⁴⁸

CHRONOLOGICAL FACTORS

It is highly likely that the Panticapaeum coin from Shestovytsya arrived there in the 3rd century BC, during the Milograd culture stage of the site. Subsequently, the coin was displaced and found its way into the early medieval layers, whether through the 10th and then the 12th centuries, or directly in the 12th. This would open a new chapter in the development of the Shestovytsya site. However, there is no substantial recorded archaeological evidence to suggest a Milograd settlement with long distance connections at the site.

There is also the alternative possibility that the coin appeared at Shestovytsya in the early Middle Ages. Many of the finds from the settlement and the cemetery are of an elite status or relate to military and trade activities,⁴⁹ which suggests Shestovytsya's participation in distant socio-economic relations. Therefore, we cannot exclude the possibility that the coin could have been a souvenir of a trade or military campaign to the Northern-Eastern Black Sea region, which was discarded or lost upon return. The copper Byzantine coin of Leo VI from the hill fort may have had a similar fate.

The presence of antique coins in later contexts is not a unique occurrence in Eastern Europe. To date they have solely been Roman coins, as there have not been any reliable cases of Greek coin finds in later contexts, including finds of northern Black Sea city states coins. The oldest ancient coins in later contexts date back to Republican Rome. For example, three republican denarii were discovered in 1875 in an 11th century coin hoard in Dobrzyca, Pleszew County, Greater Poland Voivodeship, Poland.⁵⁰ In 1929, a Roman republican coin was found in a hoard, along with fragmented Islamic coins, from the 10th–11th centuries in Stawiec, Pomeranian Voivodeship, Poland.⁵¹ Most numismatic finds in later contexts are Roman imperial coins.⁵² In 1912, an early 11th century hoard was found near the village Denysy, Kiev region, Ukraine. It contained dirhams, dirham imitations, West European coins

⁴⁷ Appendix 1, nos. 2, 3.

⁴⁸ MIELCZAREK 1989: 124, Map 1; It is traditionally thought that the Scythian population received coins from the Greek Black Sea cities as a result of trade relations (GRAKOV 1954: 148; MIELCZAREK 1989: 70; BEIDIN and GRIGORYANTS 2010: 160; SKORYI and ZIMOVETS 2014: 145–146; ABRAMZON et AL 2018: 1071; and others).

⁴⁹ ANDROSHCHUK 1999: 58; SKOROKHOD 2010.

⁵⁰ ZAPOLSKA 2007: 161, no. 5.

⁵¹ *Ibidem*: 166, no. 33.

⁵² A large bibliography is dedicated to this question. The most significant works are: MARTIN 2004; BOGUCKI, DYMOWSKI and ŚNIEŻKO 2017; BOIKO-GAGARIN and MYZGIN 2014; MYZGIN 2014; etc.

and their imitations, Byzantine coins with their imitations, as well as Rus coins (about 5,400 pieces in total). The hoard also contained a heavily worn Roman silver coin, an antoninianus of Gordian III.⁵³ Another case relates to the 2014 excavations of the trade area of Veliky Novgorod, Russian Federation. In the southern part of the Plotnitsky (Carpenters) quarter of medieval Novgorod, a bronze follis of Constantine the Great commemorating the City of Rome was unearthed at a depth of 6.5 m, in the 11th century strata.⁵⁴

Eastern European finds of antique coins in later contexts are typically associated with the late Middle Ages and the Modern period.⁵⁵ For this reason, the hypothesis of an early medieval attribution of a Panticapaeum coin from Shestovytsya seems less plausible, despite the antique coin finds in some Eastern European countries located further north.⁵⁶ It is hard to believe that artefacts separated by more than fifteen hundred years could directly intersect in one chronological plane. In all likelihood, we are dealing with the random transition of a coin from the early Iron Age layer into the Early Medieval layer. In any case, we consider the publication of this find, as with every numismatic find with a geographical and archaeological provenance, to be in no way superfluous.

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⁵³ KROPOTKIN 1962: 32, no. 163.

⁵⁴ GAIDUKOV, MYZGIN and OLEYNIKOV 2018: 29.

⁵⁵ Cf. BOIKO-GAGARIN and MYZGIN 2014: 243–244.

⁵⁶ Cf. BOGUCKI, DYMOWSKI and ŚNIEŻKO 2017: 295, Pl. 1: 2.

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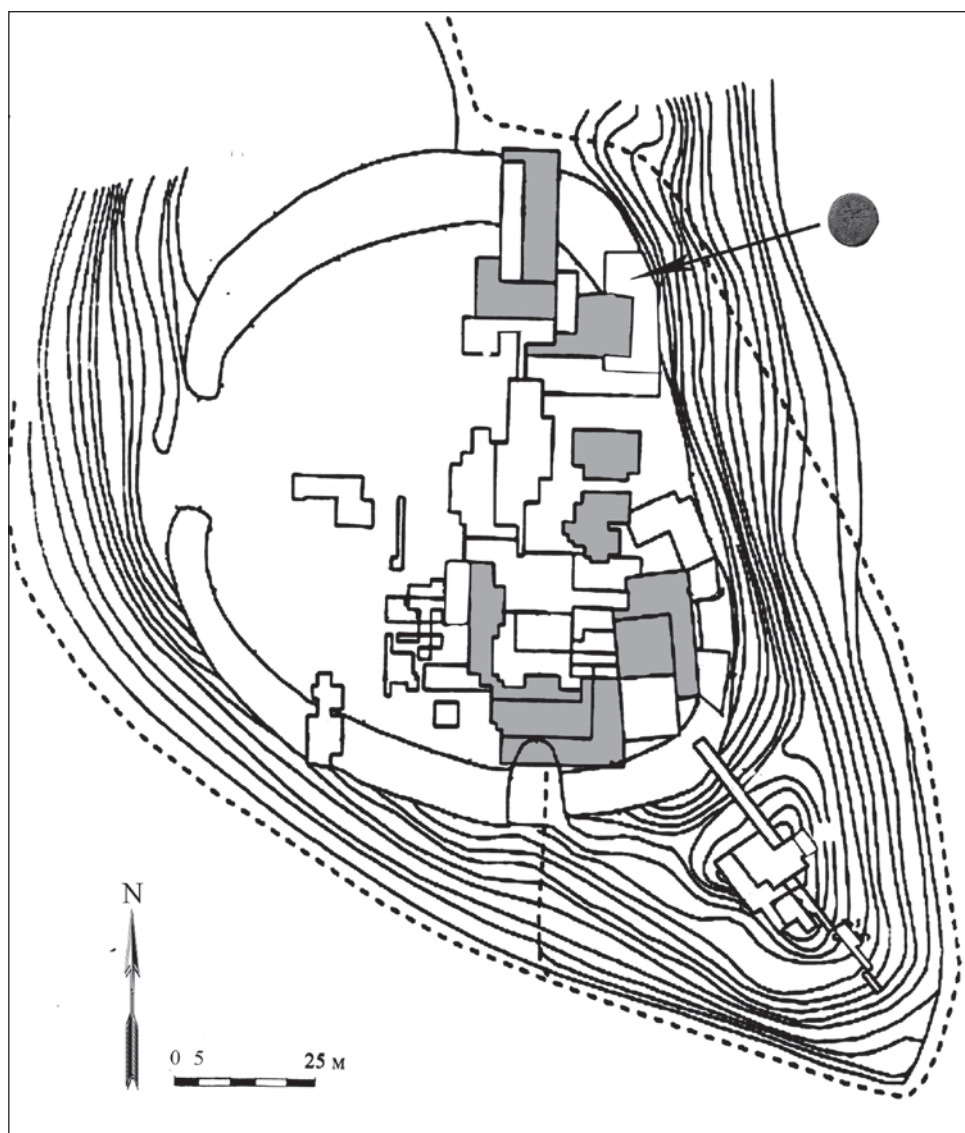
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PLATE 1	Aerial view of the Shestovytsya Settlement
PLATE 2	Plan of the Shestovytsya hill fort excavations with location of the Milograd culture ceramic finds by trench (grey) and Panticapaeum coin
PLATE 3	Fig. 1.1–6. Milograd culture ceramics from Shestovytsya
PLATE 4	Fig. 2.1. Panticapaeum coin from Shestovytsya [Anokhin 133; 20 mm; 6.1 g] Fig. 2.2. Anokhin 133 type of Panticapaeum coin from Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 240, Lot 191 [21 mm; 7.06 g]
MAP 1	Panticapaeum coin finds in Eastern Europe outside of the former territory of the Kingdom of Bosporus. The numbers correspond to the numbers in Table 1; an asterisk marks the Shestovytsya coin
TABLE 1	Panticapaeum coin finds in Eastern Europe





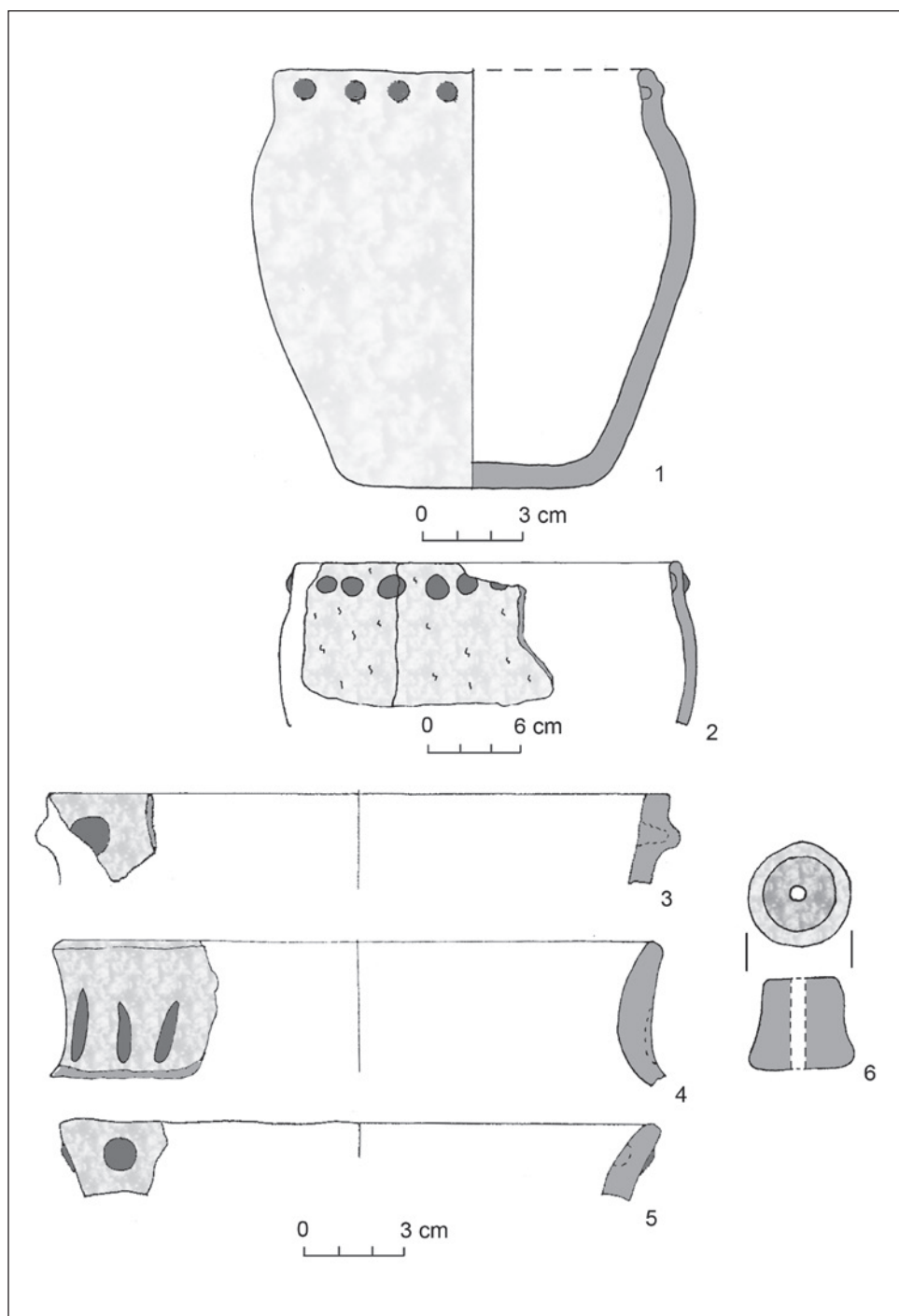


Fig. 1.1-6



Fig. 2.1-2

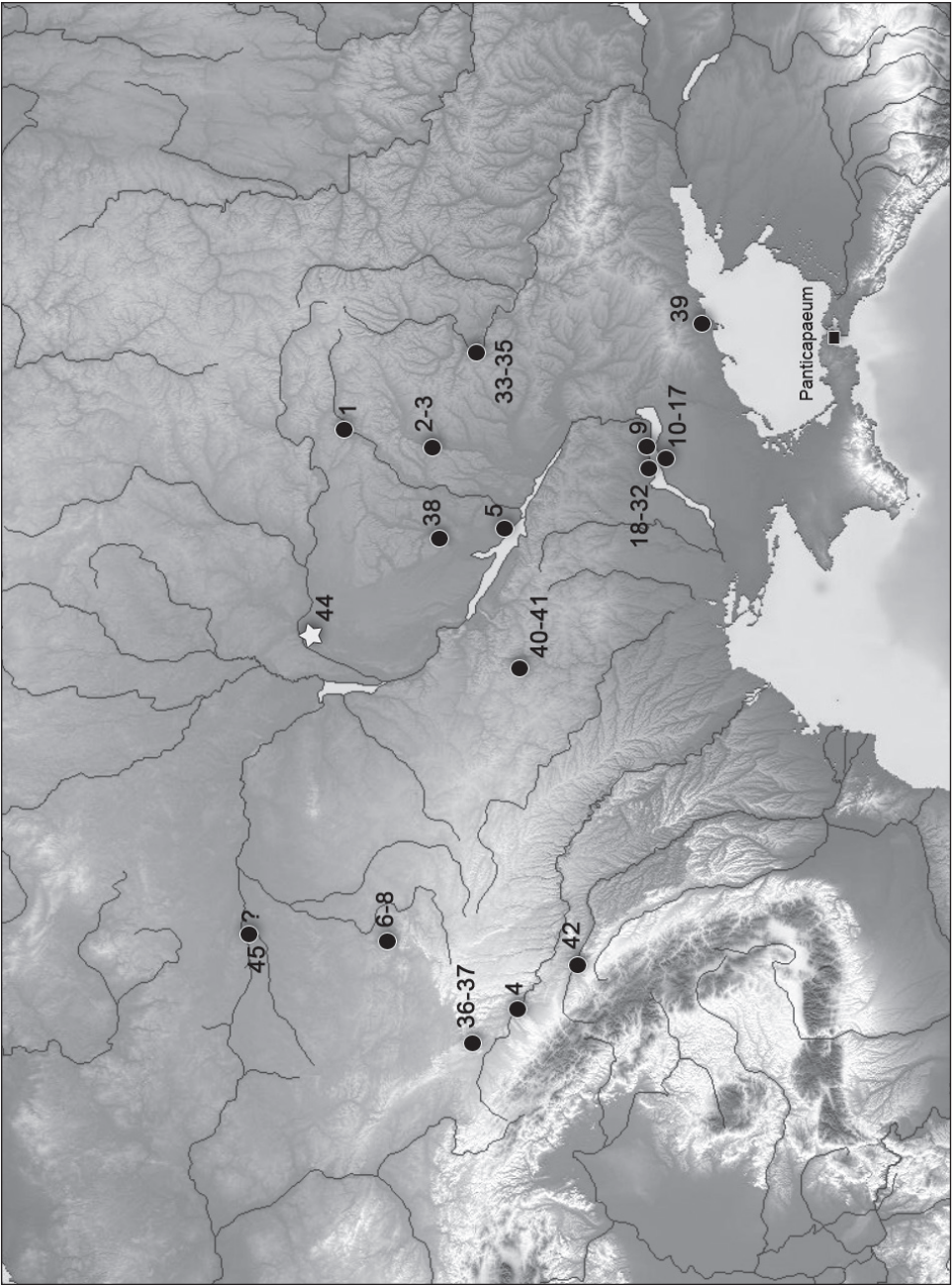


TABLE 1

No.	Find spot	Denomination	Metall	Date (years BC)	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Type (acc. Anokhin, 1986)	Collection, inventory number	Recent bibliography	Notes
UKRAINE										
1	Basivka, Sumy region	obol	AE	294–283	?	?	124	Private collection	SKORYJ and ZIMOVEC 2014; 150, XII	
2	Belsk, Poltava region	lepton	AE	393–389	1.16	?	81	Center of the Archaeology Sites Protection and Research, Department of Culture, Poltava Regional State Administration	BEIDIN and GRIGORIANTS 2010: 163, no. 15; SKORYJ and ZIMOVEC 2014; 153, no. 42	Seythian hill fort (Belsk hill fort, Western fortification)
3		obol	AE	314–310	?	?	110	Lost	BEIDIN and GRIGORIANTS 2010: 163, no. 15; SKORYJ and ZIMOVEC 2014; 152, no. 39	Seythian hill fort (Belsk hill fort, Eastern fortification)
4	Halych, Ivano-Frankivsk region	tetrachalkus	AE	345–310	7.55	20.6	111	Archaeological Museum in Kraków; Inv. no. 10456	MIELCZAREK 1989: 171–172, no. 116A	unclear origin
5	Hradyzhsk, Poltava region	obol	AE	275–245	?	?	133	Poltava Local Lore Museum; Inv. no. 62912, H–46511	BEIDIN and GRIGORIANTS 2010: 163, no. 18	

TABLE 1

No.	Find spot	Denomination	Metal	Date (years BC)	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Type (acc. Anokhin, 1986)	Collection, inventory number	Recent bibliography	Notes
6	Ivanichi, Rivne region	tetrachalkus	AE	345–310	5.34	19.6	111	Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum in Łódź; Inv. no. MAEL-N-A 11332	MIELCZAREK 1989: 173, no. 119A	
7		tetrachalkus	AE	150–140	1.43	12.8	165	Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum in Łódź; Inv. no. MAEL-N-A 11333	MIELCZAREK 1989: 173, no. 119B	
8		?	AE	?	1.54	13.7	?	Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum in Łódź; Inv. no. MAEL-N-A 11334	MIELCZAREK 1989: 173, no. 119C	
9	Ilyinka, Zaporizhzhya region	chalkus	AE	284–275	6.1	?	130	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
10	Kamyanka-Dniprovsk'a, Zaporizhzhya region	lepton	AE	389–379	2.5	?	87	Lost	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian hill fort (Kamenskoe hill fort)
11		tetrachalkus	AE	314–310	5	?	111	Lost	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian hill fort (Kamenskoe hill fort)
12		tetrachalkus	AE	314–310	4.8	?	111	Nikopol Local Lore Museum; lost	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian hill fort (Kamenskoe hill fort)

TABLE 1

No.	Find spot	Denomination	Metall	Date (years BC)	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Type (acc. Anokhin, 1986)	Collection, inventory number	Recent bibliography	Notes
13		tetrachalkus	AE	294-284	4.5	?	125	Nikopol Local Lore Museum; lost	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian hill fort (Kamenskoe hill fort)
14		chalkus	AE	284-275	4.5	?	130	Nikopol Local Lore Museum; lost	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian hill fort (Kamenskoe hill fort)
15		chalkus	AE	284-275	4.5	?	130	Nikopol Local Lore Museum; lost	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian hill fort (Kamenskoe hill fort)
16		chalkus	AE	284-275	6	?	130	Nikopol Local Lore Museum; Inv. no. MKM-H-275, KB-6782	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian hill fort (Kamenskoe hill fort); Olbia coins hoard
17		chalkus	AE	284-275	6.7	?	130	Nikopol Local Lore Museum; Inv. no. MKM-H-279, KB-6786	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian hill fort (Kamenskoe hill fort); Olbia coins hoard

TABLE 1

No.	Find spot	Denomination	Metall	Date (years BC)	Weight (g)	Diametr (mm)	Type (acc. Anokhin, 1986)	Collection, inventory number	Recent bibliography	Notes
18	Kapulivka, Dnipro region	tetrachalkus	AE	314-310	7.1	?	111	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
19		tetrachalkus	AE	314-310	6	?	111	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
20		dichalkus	AE	314-310	2.4	?	112	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
21		dichalkus	AE	314-310	2.6	?	112	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
22		dichalkus	AE	314-310	2.5	?	112	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
23		dichalkus	AE	314-310	3	?	112	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site; Olbia coins hoard
24		tetrachalkus	AE	294-284	5.9	?	125	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
25		tetrachalkus	AE	294-284	7.3	?	125	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
26		tetrachalkus	AE	294-284	7.2	?	125	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
27		tetrachalkus	AE	294-284	5.9	?	125	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
28		tetrachalkus	AE	294-284	7.2	?	125	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
29		tetrachalkus	AE	294-284	7.5	?	125	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
30		tetrachalkus	AE	294-284	6.6	?	125	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
31		tetrachalkus	AE	294-284	4.42	?	125	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
32		lepton	AE	284-275	4.1	?	132	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site

TABLE 1

No.	Find spot	Denomination	Metall	Date (years BC)	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Type (acc. Anokhin, 1986)	Collection, inventory number	Recent bibliography	Notes
33	Koropove, Kharkiv region	?	?	?	?	?	?	Lost	BEIDIN and GRIGORIANTS 2010: 163, no. 11	
34		?	?	?	?	?	?	Lost	BEIDIN and GRIGORIANTS 2010: 163, no. 12	
35		?	?	?	?	?	?	Lost	BEIDIN and GRIGORIANTS 2010: 163, no. 13	
36	Lopuszne, Lviv region	?	AE	?	1.6	?	?	Private collection	MIELCZAREK 1989: 181, no. 135C	
37		obol	AE	150–140	1.82	?	169	Private collection	MIELCZAREK 1989: 181, no. 135D	
38	Lubny, Poltava обл.	obol	AE	314–310	6.6	21	110	Poltava Local Lore Museum; Inv. no. 11948, H-4236	BEIDIN and GRIGORIANTS 2010: 163, no. 17	
39	Osipenko, Zaporizhzhya region	chalkus	AE	284–275	6.6	?	130	Private collection	FATEEV 2014: 367	Seythian site
40	Ryzhanivka, Cherkasy region	stater	AV	314–304	11.5	?	109	Private collection	MIELCZAREK 1989: 184, no. 146.1	Ring insert; Seythian barrow burial
41		stater	AV	314–304	10.2	?	109	Private collection	MIELCZAREK 1989: 184, no. 146.2	
42	Snyatyn, Ivano-Frankivsk region	obol	AV	314–310	11.8	24.4	110	Archaeological Museum in Kraków; inv. no. 10528	MIELCZAREK 1989: 185, no. 148	Unclear origin

TABLE 1

No.	Find spot	Denomination	Metall	Date (years BC)	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Type (acc. Anokhin, 1986)	Collection, inventory number	Recent bibliography	Notes
43	Kharkiv region	?	?	?	?	?	?	Lost	BEIDIN and GRIGORIANTS 2010: 163, no. 14	
44	Shestovitsya, Chernyhiiv region	obol	AE	275–245	6.1	20	133	Chernihiv Regional Historical Museum; Inv. no. Apх-2046	MYZGIN, STEPANENKO, SYTYI 2019	Trench 27; Early Medieval settlement (Shestovitsya settlement)
BELARUS										
45	Pinsk, Brest region	tetrachalkus	AE	220–210	4.1	18.1	145	National Historical Museum of the Republic of Belarus, Inv. no. KP 45747	SIDAROVICH 2011: 83, no. 1	Unclear origin