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Celtic coins from the central site of Žehuň

Keltské mince z areálu centrálního sídliště v Žehuni

Jiří Militký

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From the numismatic point of view, the settlement in Žehuň is the first site in which a greater volume of monetary circulation is documented in Bohemia. Altogether, 143 coins have been documented. The earlier phase corresponding to LT C is represented by 74 coins including the golden coins of the so-called Bohemian local issues, minted with certainty in Bohemia. A significant finding is the intense circulation of obols, some of which correspond iconographically with the golden Bohemian series. Until recently, silver coinage was only little known in Bohemia. Several examples document coins imported from Moravia or more precisely from the Amber route corridor, confirming thus the trend generally observed in Bohemia. For now there is no comparison for the Žehuň settlement in LT C Bohemia, although many similar sites must have existed. Similarly, Žehuň is the first documented settlement with intense coin circulation in the oppida period (LT D). 69 coins date to this period – there are few golden pieces and the majority of the assemblage consists of silver obols. There are also four imported pieces. In the case of several coin types their origin in Central Bohemia outside the oppida has been confirmed. The Žehuň coin collection radically transforms our views of the role of coinage in Bohemia in both the pre oppida and the oppida period.

Central Bohemia, central settlement, Celts, coins, LT C horizon, LT D horizon

Z pohledu numismatiky je tedy žehuňské sídliště první lokalitou, která dokládá i pro české území intenzivní peněžní oběh na sídlištích vyššího řádu. Celkem je odtud podchyceno 143 mincí a starší fázi mincovní kolekce reprezentují ražby horizontu LT C (74 ks). Do tohoto období patří zlaté mince ze skupiny tzv. lokálních českých emisí, které s jistou vznikaly v Čechách. Zásadním zjištěním je intenzivní produkce stříbrných obolů v řadě typů, z nichž některé ikonograficky korespondují s českými zlatými sériemi. O produkci stříbrné mince v předoppidálních Čechách bylo donedávna do nedávno doby známo skutečně jen velmi málo. Několika exempláři jsou v Žehuni doloženy mincovní importy z Moravy, resp. koridoru Jantarové stezky – jde o potvrzení jevu sledovatelného obecně na českém území. Žehuňské sídliště nemá zatím v Čechách v horizontu LT C srovnání, nepochybne však podobných lokalit musí existovat celá řada. Pro české území představuje žehuňské sídliště první příklad rovinné osady s intenzivním peněžním oběhem v oppidálním období (LT D). Známe odtud celkem 69 mincí – nepočetné jsou zlaté nominály, jádro kolekce reprezentují stříbrné oboly. Importované mince jsou zastoupeny čtyřmi exempláři. U některých typů obolů se podařilo doložit jejich původ ze středních Čech mimo doposud známá oppida. Žehuňská mincovní kolejce představuje zásadní posun v nahlížení na úlohu mince v Čechách v předoppidálním i v oppidálním období.

střední Čechy, centrální sídliště, Keltové, mince, horizont LT C, horizont LT D

1. Introduction

Until recently, the main interest of Celtic numismatics in Central Europe focused principally on oppida and their monetary production. Only for the last two decades are we aware of large central places characterized by concentrated production activities including coin minting, as well as by large scale coin circulation. Sites of this type have been detected mainly in the Amber route corridor, i.e. in the territory of Silesia, Moravia and the Transdanubian area of Austria. No such site was unequivocally identified in Bohemia although their existence was clearly indicated by the local specific coin production. The site of Žehuň is the first settlement of this type known in Bohemia;¹ its occupation, nevertheless, persists much longer than that of the sites

in the Amber route corridor. Coins are among the most numerous and most significant find categories from this site. Presentation and evaluation of their assemblage is the main objective of this paper.

2. The current state of knowledge on Celtic numismatics in Bohemia and Moravia

Over the last decades Celtic numismatics in Central Europe have made huge advances which will enable us to fully grasp the significance of the Žehuň coin assemblage and to set it into a larger context. The Celtic coins from the territory of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and the Transdanubian area of Austria are traditionally called 'Boian coinage'. This ethnical terminology cannot be taken literally – the identification of past ethnical units is a most difficult task and the expression 'Boian coinage' must to

¹ Particular acknowledgements are due to Mr. Tomáš Smělý for his extraordinary merits in salvaging finds from this site for numismatic research.

be understood exclusively as a general term meant to encompass a series of mutually related monetary systems (e.g. *Militký 2015b*).

The earliest phase of coin production in the Czech lands

The first Celtic coins in central Europe are imitations of the staters of Alexander III of Macedon (336–323 BC). Their name ‘type Nike’ is derived from the image of the standing figure of the goddess Nike on the reverse while the obverse bears the image of the head of Athena in a Corinthian helmet; their style is to a varying degree barbarized. The only minted denomination seems to have been the stater, weighing ca. 8.6–8.2 g. The production of the type Nike staters supposedly occurred in Bohemia as well as in the Amber route corridor, i.e. in Moravia, and Lower Austria north of the Danube; their exact place of production within this broad area cannot be specified any closer. At the current state of knowledge we date these coins to the first half of 3rd century BC (*Militký 2015b*, 70).

The origins of the Boian coinage reflect without a shade of doubt the contacts between Central Europe and the Greek world, which was at about this time the aim of the Celtic military expansion and where Celtic mercenaries served in the Hellenistic militaries. The introduction of coinage to central Europe reflects profound transformations of social and commercial relations in the Celtic world; it is one of the most palpable proofs of cultural transfer between the Mediterranean and Central Europe. It is logical that the model for Celtic imitation were the Alexander’s staters, the highest quality coins of the time and a kind of universal currency of the old world (*Militký 2015b*, 70).

An interesting finding on the border between archaeology and numismatics is the use of golden beads only recently recognized in burials in Soběšuky, Libočany and Jenišův Újezd in northwestern Bohemia dated to the 1st half of the 3rd century BC. Most curiously, the weight of these beads (2.9–2.8 g) is identical with the weight of the earliest Boian 1/3-staters. The standardization of these golden beads in their shape and weight may be regarded as a pre-monetary (or non-monetary) means of currency. They either slightly predate the earliest Celtic coins or may even have been in circulation at the same time as the earliest Nike type staters (*Holodřák — Militký 2014*).

Production and trade centers in the Amber route corridor and their coinage

Since the 1980s in Austria and since the early 1990s in the Czech Republic, numerous coin finds have accumulated from LT C central settlements, mainly thanks to the amateur metal detector surveys. These settlements (*Fig. 1*) lined up along the Amber route from Silesia down to the Austrian part of the Danube, termed ‘production and trade centers’ (e.g. *Militký 2015b*, 71–75) include Nowa Cerekwia in Silesia (*Rudnicki 2014*), Němčice nad Hanou in Moravia (*Kolníková 2012; Militký 2012a*) and in Austria, Roseldorf (*Dembski 2009; Raubec 2013, 15–19*), Etzersdorf (*Dembski 1999; Raubec 2013, 23–24*).² Stripfing

² The study presents only a small fraction of the coins from the site and moreover without actually mentioning their provenance.

(*Militký in print b; Raubec 2013, 101*), Haselbach (*Dembski 2017*)³ and also a site recently identified in the vicinity of Krems an der Donau.⁴

All of these sites were inhabited in the pre-oppida horizon (LT C) and in some cases their occupation lasted until the oppida period (late LT C2 and LT D). The coin spectra from these sites include thousands of single-find coins and they substantially modified our view of Celtic coinage of the 3rd–2nd centuries BC.

As far as numismatics is concerned, the best and most complete information is available about the central site of Němčice nad Hanou (*Čižmář — Kolníková — Noeske 2008*), dated roughly between mid-3rd century BC and the second third of the 2nd century BC. Over 1000 coins have been published from the site (*Kolníková 2012*) but their actual number however is far higher.⁵ The coinage of the central sites along the Amber route is based on the so-called ‘Athena Alkidemos’ golden coins, named after their reverse motif. The coinage system consists of staters, 1/3-staters, 1/8-staters and 1/24-staters. The reverse motif of a standing figure – originally a statue of Athena Alkidemos stylized as a Celtic warrior (e.g. *Militký 2016, 145*) – is identical in all denominations while the head on the obverse is specific for each of them (*Militký 2015b, 71–73*). The earliest issues are characterized by a very fine style and we cannot exclude that craftsmen who engraved their dies had some with experience from the Greek world and had their share in production of the dies. Over time, all denominations of the Athena Alkidemos group are subject to gradual barbarization of the image and progressively decline in weight.

The silver coinage of the pre-oppida period in the Amber route corridor can be divided in two horizons. The earlier horizon is represented by drachmas, 1/2-drachmas and obols bearing on the reverse the image of a horse complemented with symbols of so-called lyres and rosettes. The later horizon of silver denominations is characterized by the existence of a single denomination, the obols types Roseldorf / Němčice I and II (*Militký 2015b, 73*). It is interesting to note that the production of drachmas and 1/2-drachmas is attested mainly in the territory of Austria while the obols were minted all along the Amber route.

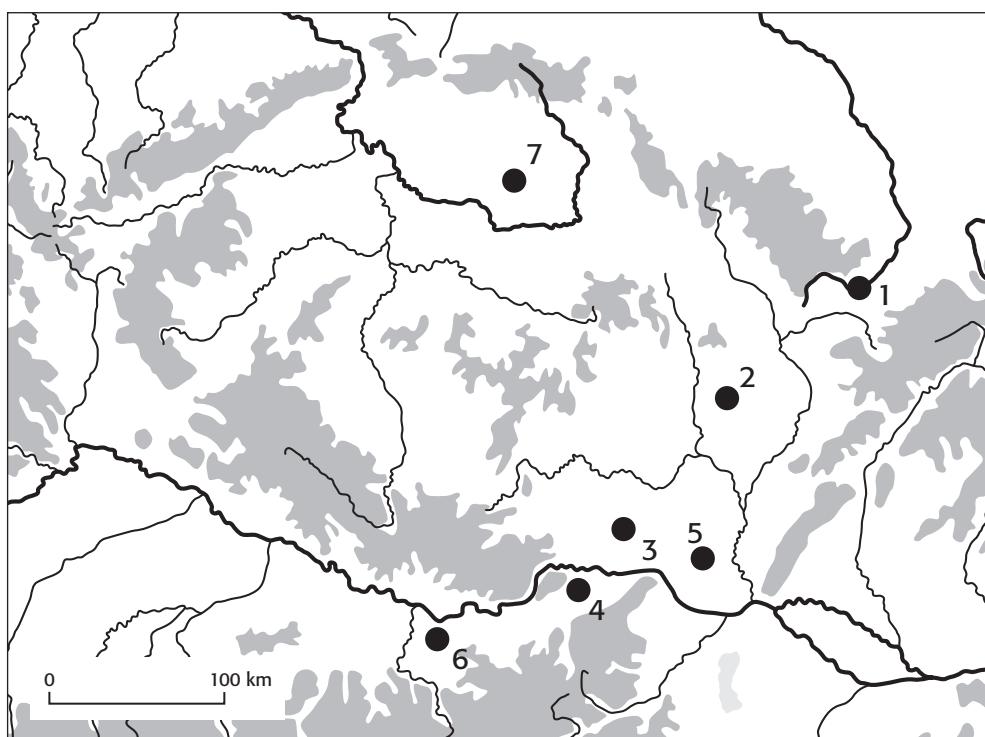
The region of the Amber route corridor is apparently the birthplace of a bi-metallic monetary system based on golden and silver coins minted in seven denominations. This discovery changes significantly the current opinions about the function of coins in the Celtic society – already in the pre-oppida period the La Tène world was profoundly monetized and small denominations were used in everyday transactions. The common occurrence of small silver coins in the simplest settlements proves their circulation and availability also in rural milieu.

³ Apart from the already published finds, another 50 coins have been discovered during recent excavations and official metal detector surveys.

⁴ Unpublished, more than 1000 coins have been discovered in the site.

⁵ Most of these coins are irretrievably lost for official numismatic research.

Fig. 1. Production and trade central LTC1–C2 settlements with significant coin occurrence: 1 – Nowa Cerekwia; 2 – Němčice nad Hanou; 3 – Roseldorf; 4 – Etzersdorf; 5 – Stripfing; 6 – Neubau; 7 – Žehuň. — **Obr. 1.** Obchodně-produkční centra a centrální sídliště s výrazným výskytom minc z horizontu LT C1–C2: 1 – Nowa Cerekwia; 2 – Němčice nad Hanou; 3 – Roseldorf; 4 – Etzersdorf; 5 – Stripfing; 6 – Neubau; 7 – Žehuň.



The end of the Amber route corridor coinage dates roughly to the second or the beginning of the last third of the 2nd century BC, i.e. to the end of LT C. One of the possible explanations is the migration of the Cimbri and Teutons through the Boii territory which may have brought about the breakdown of the entire Celtic social system of the period. This is, nevertheless only a working hypothesis thwarted with much incertitude (Militký 2015b, 75).

Pre-oppida horizon coinage in Bohemia

Our knowledge of the 3rd–2nd century BC Celtic coinage in Bohemia has grown extraordinarily thanks to the discoveries of the last several years. The Athena Alkidemos coinage was apparently produced only in a limited amount, while the majority of locally minted coinage belongs to the so-called Bohemian local issues, previously called 'parallel issues' ('Neberheien'; Castelin 1965, 40–52; 1976; Nemeškalová–Jiroudková 1974; 1979; Kolníková 2006, 21–28; 2010, 12–13; 2012, 23–24; Černý – Kolníková 2006; Militký – Profantová 2007, 23–27; Horsnæs – Militký 2008, 10–15; Venclová – Militký 2014, 399; Holodňák – Militký 2014; Militký 2015; Smělý 2016). These gold and silver denominations follow strictly the same ponderal system as the Athena Alkidemos series and the Moravian silver coinage (stater, 1/3-stater, 1/8-stater, 1/24-stater and obol) although the iconography of the Bohemian coinage is completely different and a number of various motifs are represented.⁶

⁶ This topic is being prepared by the Author of this paper for a complex study in a forthcoming monograph on coinage in pre-oppida period Bohemia.

Already Karel Castelin (1965, 40–49) recognized two chronological horizons within the Bohemian local issues on the basis of their weight analysis. The earlier horizon is represented by the types head / bull (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 227–229), stylized head / Athena Alkidemos (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 8: 175–181; Militký – Profantová 2007, 23–27), bulge / kneeling figure (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 9: 200–204, 10: 205–214), boar / standing figure (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 12: 248–256) and head / Athena Alkidemos (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 9: 197–199; Militký 2015c, 58, no. 7). The issues from the earlier horizon further include the type Hrušovka (Nemeškalová–Jiroudková 1974; Castelin 1976), the recently identified series stylized face / torques (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 10: 222–225), the type with a wheel (Smělý 2016) as well as some issues known so far only as single pieces, moreover still only partially published (e.g. Paulsen 1933, Taf. 9: 196; 10: 215; 11: 243–245; 12: 257–258; Allen 1967; Horsnæs – Militký 2008, 6, no. 4). Interestingly enough, along with 1/3-staters, also newly identified 1/4-staters were minted in Bohemia in this period (Militký – Vacinová 2012, 18–19, no. 2). Weighing ca. 2 g, this denomination was probably adopted under influence from Western Europe. Four types of 1/4-staters are currently known (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 9: 196; 10: 222–225; 11: 244; Allen 1967).

The later horizon of the so-called Bohemian local issues is represented by the types symmetrical ornament / horse (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 233–234), kneeling figure / horse (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 232; Militký 2015c, 58, nos. 2–6), bulge / horse (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 230–231) and whirling bird-wings / horse (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 235–237; Militký 2015c, 58, no. 8). The certain Bohemian origin of these four series is attested to mainly by unpublished finds.

Over the last years, numerous new types of silver obols minted in Bohemia in LT C1 have been documented. Among these we must mention principally the local Bohemian variant of the type Roseldorf / Němčice II, var. Bi (*Kolníková 2012*, 182, var. Bi; *Smělý 2016*, 159, fig. 6) and local Bohemian imitations of the type Roseldorf / Němčice I known as type Horoměřice / Dřemčice (*Kolníková 2012*, 183, var. C; *Smělý 2016*, 159, fig. 4–5). Apart from these dominant types we know also several other local obol types, completely specific from an iconographic point of view. These have not yet been synthetically published. Some have been included into the typological overview of coins from Němčice nad Hanou, their Bohemian origin was, however, not recognized on this occasion (*Kolníková 2012*, 183–184, var. D–E, G, K, P a U). Drachmas and 1/2-drachmas (*Militký — Vacinová 2012*, 21, no. 8) as well as perhaps 1/2-obols (*Militký — Vacinová 2012*, 21, no. 7) were minted only in extremely limited quantities in Bohemia.

The gold and silver coins of the so-called Bohemian local issues were probably minted in Bohemia from the mid-3rd century BC until the end of the second third of the 2nd century BC. We do not know yet where exactly the coins were struck; their great iconographical variety indicates that they were minted concurrently in several places. In this respect, the relatively small territory of Bohemia contrasts markedly with the substantially uniform production of the Amber route corridor.

The end of the so-called Bohemian local issues occurred in parallel with the events in Moravia, i.e. sometime at the end of LT C. These events reflect the radical transformations dated to the beginning of the oppida horizon (LT D). As was the case in Moravia, the migration of the Cimbri and Teutons, documented in 113–101 BC, is only one of the many explanations and not more than a working hypothesis (*Militký 2015b*, 75). An undisputable fact is the total iconographical discontinuity between the coins of the pre-oppida and oppida horizons.

Celtic coinage of the oppida period

In the last third of the 2nd century BC the archaeological situation changes radically in Central Europe with the appearance of the fortified oppida (Fig. 2). These sites, adopting probably the functions of the earlier central sites, became centers of production and trade and most of them yielded evidence of coin production. Their occupation is dated to late LT C2 and D1.

In parallel with the appearance of oppida, also the Boian coinage undergoes significant transformations. In Castelin's system of relative chronology, the oppida period represents the horizons B–D (*Castelin 1965*, 25). The substantial difference between the Bohemian monetary systems of the pre-oppida and the oppida periods are obvious at first sight, most particularly in golden coinage. The weight standard of a stater starting at 7.5 g probably quickly dropped to 7.3–7.0 g. Similar weight reduction also concerned the 1/3-staters and 1/8-staters. The weight decrease then continued throughout the oppida period, most probably as the result of inflation. By the time of the oppida appearance, the 1/24-staters stopped being minted in Bohemia and only continued to be minted in Moravia (*Militký 2015a*, 115). Of supreme significance is the fact that the Bohemian golden coinage

of the oppida period is more or less related with the late strongly barbarized Athena Alkidemos issues, i.e. a coin series minted in the Amber route corridor region.

Based on the coin finds known to the date, the most important centre in Bohemia in terms of coin production and circulation was the oppidum Hradiště u Stradonice (*Militký 2015a*). Three coin hoards were documented in the site, the largest of which – discovered in 1877 and comprising over 700 coins – was almost entirely melted down (*Militký 2015a*, 31–32). The bases of our information are therefore principally the finds of individually lost coins. Overall, 2481 individually found coins are documented on the site, making Stradonice from this point of view one of the most significant sites in Europe.⁷ It is in Stradonice that we can best observe and define the Boian coin production of the oppida period. The oppidum of Stradonice has yielded 236 documented golden Boian coins (including fourrés – fake coins produced in the time of their models' circulation). These mostly include the shell staters and their subunits (*Militký 2015a*, 186–251, nos. 18–253). The analysis of the Stradonice find assemblage also produced a new typology of 1/3-staters and 1/8-staters of the oppida period (*Militký 2015a*, 63–74, nos. Tab. 1–7).

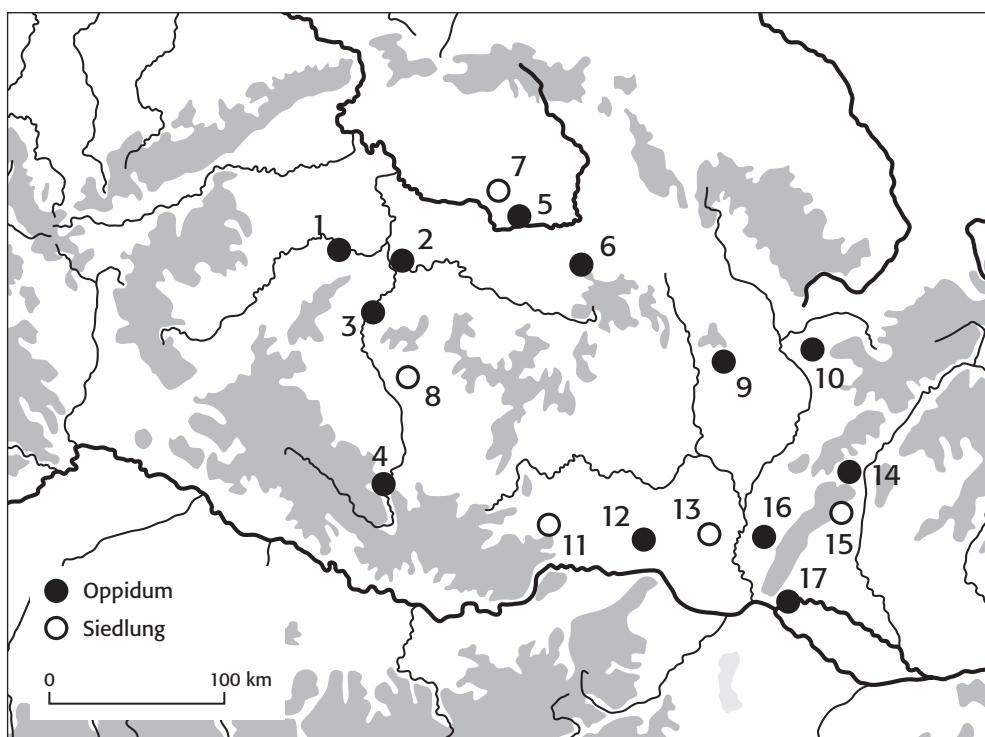
Of enormous significance for establishing the typology of 1/3-staters are the hoards, some of which have been discovered both in Bohemia and abroad. The beginnings of the oppida period coinage are exemplarily documented by the Bohemian component (staters and 1/3-staters) in the Großbissendorf hoard (*Ziegau 1995*). The LT D1 horizon is illustrated by the Starý Kolín hoard, comprising of 197 staters and 107 1/3-staters (*Nemeškalová-Jiroudková 1998*). The Manching hoard with its 483 exclusively Boian staters and 218g golden ingot dates to the same period (*Ziegau 2013*) as do the other hoards of Boian coinage – the so-called 'find from western Bohemia' (*Kellner — Castelin 1973*), the hoard from Campiglia Marittima – San Vincenzo in central Italy (*Nemeškalová-Jiroudková 1975*; *Kučerovská 1994*) and Nádasd/Rohrbach in Hungary (*Paulsen 1933*, 115–116). The period LT D1b was represented mainly by the Podmokly hoard of which, however, only a tiny fraction has been preserved (e.g. *Smejtek — Lutovský — Militký 2013*, 262–265; *Militký 2013*); and our knowledge of golden coinage of this period is therefore quite fragmentary.

A significant transformation in comparison with the previous period occurred also in the silver coinage. Only a single denomination was minted with certainty, obols of markedly reduced weight (0.5–0.25 g) and with new iconography. The most significant assemblage of these coins in Bohemia comes again from the oppidum of Stradonice. An earlier phase of their production is represented by the obols type B – Stradonice (*Militký 2015a*, 76–83, 90–108, 256–461, nos. 18–1425) whereas the later phase is characterised by

⁷ The real number of discovered coins is probably much higher. The majority of these coins – located today in private collections without information on their origin – is, nevertheless, forever lost for numismatic research.

Fig. 2. Oppida and settlements with significant occurrence of LT D1–D2 coinage: 1 – Stradonice; 2 – Závist; 3 – Hrazany; 4 – Třísov; 5 – Týnec nad Labem; 6 – České Lhotice; 7 – Žehuň; 8 – Rataje; 9 – Staré Hradisko; 10 – Hostýn; 11 – Thunau am Kamp; 12 – Oberleiserberg; 13 – Drösing; 14 – Trenčianske Bohuslavice; 15 – Čachtice; 16 – Plavecké Podhradie; 17 – Bratislava.

— **Obr. 2.** Oppida a sídla s výrazným výskytem mincí z horizontu LTD1–D2: 1 – Stradonice; 2 – Závist; 3 – Hrazany; 4 – Třísov; 5 – Týnec nad Labem; 6 – České Lhotice; 7 – Žehuň; 8 – Rataje; 9 – Staré Hradisko; 10 – Hostýn; 11 – Thunau am Kamp; 12 – Oberleiserberg; 13 – Drösing; 14 – Trenčianske Bohuslavice; 15 – Čachtice; 16 – Plavecké Podhradie; 17 – Bratislava.



the obols type C – Stradonice / Karlstein (*Militký 2015a*, 84–88, 109–114, 462–549, nos. 1426–2055). The type B corresponds with the horizon LT D1a while the type C represented the horizon LT D1b and was probably minted until the time of abandonment of the Bohemian oppida. Hundreds of these coins discovered in the oppidum of Stradonice attest the extraordinarily intense production of these denominations significant mainly for small everyday transactions. It is no wonder that so far none of these coins has been registered in Bohemia in a hoard.

An interesting question central for any pecuniary considerations is about the mutual relationship between golden and silver coins. The denominations were apparently linked by a stable rate. Whereas this rate is obvious among the golden denominations, as far as the silver obols are concerned, we may only draw upon a single piece of information – the Roman gold-silver price relation. In this way we may hypothesize the ratio in which 1 stater would correspond to 240 obols, 1/3-stater to 80 obols, and 1/8-stater to 30 obols (*Militký 2015a*, 44). Although this is only a theoretical calculation, the silver obols were obviously actual denominations and it is for this reason that they are documented in such enormous quantities.

Apart from the Stradonice collection, also coin assemblages from the other Bohemian oppida are available today (varying greatly in quantity):⁸ Závist – c. 50 coins, Třísov – c. 150 coins (*Militký 1995*, 38, no. 12, tab. 1: 16–20; 2005, 46, no. 77), Hrazany – c. 30 coins (*Militký 2012b*) and České Lhotice – c. 15 coins. Assem-

blages of individual coin finds come also from the bailey of the hilltop site of Týnec nad Labem – 68 coins (*Militký – Beneš 2016*). The coin assemblage from the local central site of Žehuň which is presented in this paper represents with its 69 coins a completely new category of knowledge.

3. Žehuň – the site, its research and the state of knowledge

The Žehuň settlement is quite specific among the La Tène sites in Bohemia. Localised on the bottom of an artificial lake founded in the Late Middle Ages, this open settlement was occupied continually from the Early to Late La Tène periods (LT A–D) and is the first open central site in the Bohemian basin which yielded an abundant assemblage of metallic finds including an exceptionally significant collection of Celtic coins.

The site is located north-east of the present-day village of Žehuň on the left bank of the Cidlina River. A greater part of the settlement is nowadays under the water surface of the pond and only accessible for a few days a year when the pond is temporarily let out for the yearly fish harvest. For this reason, the site was discovered only very recently – in 2009 during private metal detector survey of the momentarily exposed lake bottom. The steady increase of finds called for professional rescue intervention and as a result a series of authorized and controlled metal detector surveys were carried out in 2011–2014, organized by the Author of this study (Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences). These surveys gave significant information on the site and defined the previous observations made on the grounds of the private surveys. These findings and all the Iron Age finds (except

⁸ In most cases they result from still unpublished metal detectors surveys organised by the Author.

Location	Type	Metal	Nominal	Pieces	Cat.-no.
Bohemia (LT C)	bulge / kneeling figure	AE/AV	stater (sub.)	1	1
	bulge / kneeling figure	AE/AV	1/3-stater (sub.)	1	2
	frontal face / torques	AV	1/8-stater	1	2
	frontal face / torques	AV	1/24-stater	1	4
	head / AA	AE/AV	1/8-stater (sub.)	1	5
	head / AA	AV	1/24-stater	2	6–7
	whirling bird-wings / horse	AV	1/3-stater	1	8
	bulge / bull (I)	AR	obol	1	9
	deer with S-shaped symbol (II)	AR	obol	2	10–11
	Paegas protome (III)	AR	obol	4	12–15
	head / horse with a crescent (IV)	AR	obol	1	16
	symmetrical ornament / horse (V)	AR	obol	1	17
	Horoměřice / Dřemčice (VI)	AR	obol	14	18–31
	Roseldorf / Němčice II, Bi (VII)	AR	obol	29	32–60
	undeterminable	AR	obol	2	61–62
Bohemia / Moravia (LT C)	Niké (?)	AV	statér	1	63
	Athena Alkidemos	AV	1/8-stater	1	64
Morava (LT C)	Athena Alkidemos	AE/AV	stater (sub.)	1	65
	Athena Alkidemos	AV	1/8-stater	1	66
	Athena Alkidemos	AE/AV	1/8-stater (sub.)	1	67
	Athena Alkidemos	AV	1/24-stater	1	68
	horse with a star	AR	obol	1	69
Bohemia / Moravia (LT C) ?	Roseldorf / Němčice II, B6	AR	obol	1	70
	?	AE/AV	?	4	71–74
Bohemia (LT C/D1a)	Athéna Alkidemos	AE/AV	1/3-stater (sub.)	1	75
Bohemia (LT D1a)	shell series, type B	AV	1/3-stater	1	76
	shell series, type B	AE/AV	1/3-stater (sub.)	1	77
	shell series	AV	1/8-stater	1	78
	type A (Stradonice / Žehuň)	AR	obol	6	79–84
	type B (Stradonice)	AR	obol	42	85–126
Bohemia (LT D1b)	type C (Stradonice / Karlstein)	AR	obol	13	127–139
Moravia (LT D1)	Staré Hradisko E	AR	obol	2	140–141
Southern Germany (LT D1)	Manching 2	AR	1/4-quinar	1	142
Galia, Leuci (LT D)	var. Id	potin	potin	1	143

Tab. 1. Žehuň – overview of the represented coin types. — **Tab. 1.** Žehuň – tabelární přehled zastoupených typů mincí.

for the coins), have been published in a separate study (*Danielisová et al. 2018*), including a detailed overview of all the research activities undertaken so far and the site's general evaluation.

The surveys in the La Tène period settlement brought out only a few exceptional finds from the Roman Iron Age, while a settlement of this period was identified on the same bank of the Cidlina River some 400 m upstream (*Danielisová et al. 2018*, fig. 4). It is unnecessary to present the site from an archaeological point of view as this is done in detail in the quoted study. Suffice to say that the La Tène period finds come from a strip of land 90 m wide along the river bank (*Danielisová et al. 2018*, fig. 5). The apparent concentration of finds in this strip is probably only illusory since further in the direction of the original river stream of Cidlina the increasing thickness of mud sediments makes the use of metal detectors difficult or impossible while the actual shore is inaccessible due to dense reeds. We must also point out that some finds from private surveys in 2016–2017 surfaced recently which question our previous hypothesis that the site has been completely cleared of metal finds.

4. The characteristics of the Žehuň coin assemblage

The collection of coins from Žehuň known in 2017 consists of 143 Celtic coins complemented by two golden ingots. In spite of our effort to rescue as many finds as possible, the majority of coins have been discovered during private surveys⁹ and kept in several private collections. The good news is nevertheless that almost all of these coins have been directly documented. The surveys organized by the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences produced 38 coins (26% of the total) which are kept nowadays in the Numismatic department of the National Museum in Prague.

The Žehuň coins are specific for their state of preservation since the majority of golden fourrés and silver coins were strongly affected by aggressive corrosion. In the fourrés, the plating on the surface is largely gone; the silver pieces are either deeply corroded or covered with corrosion layers. The poor state of preservation

⁹ With only a few exceptions, precise coordinates of the find-spot are not available for these coins.

often makes precise classification of the coins difficult to impossible. This state of preservation is obviously caused by the particular conditions of deposition: from the Late Middle Ages the artifacts spent a greater part of the year submerged in pond water.

The Žehuň site and coin assemblage have so far been only cursorily mentioned in publications (*Venclová – Militký 2014*, 399; *Militký 2015b*, 77). The elementary characteristics of the monetary *facies* have been presented in several conferences, most recently in 7. Österreichischen Numismatkertagen v roce 2016 (*Militký in print a*). The basic characteristics are also outlined in the paper dealing with the general archaeological presentation of the site (*Danielisová et al. 2018*).

The coins from the settlement of Žehuň offer a unique insight into the monetary production during the 3rd–1st centuries BC (Tab. 1; Fig. 6–13). They can be regarded as single pieces lost individually over the entire (long) time span of the site's occupation. This sample is obviously only extremely limited and haphazard, as the majority of coins in circulation did not get lost and are not available for us. The surveys in the site made it unequivocally clear that the entire collection consists of individually lost coins and did not result from a disturbed hoard.

5. Numismatic analysis

5.1. Coins of the pre-oppida period (LT C1–C2)

Bohemia

As already stated above, the structure and nature of Celtic coin production in 3rd–2nd century BC Bohemia has become increasingly clearer over the last several years (*Militký 2015b*, 75–77). Until recently, however, the numismatic research lacked any substantial coin assemblage from a single site analogous for example to that of Němčice nad Hanou in Moravia (*Kolníková 2012*). Although Žehuň is incomparably less significant in both its extent and the amount of discovered coins, it is the first site of this kind in Bohemia and its information value is therefore extraordinary. The following presents the single coin types of the phase LT C documented in the site.

The coin type **bulge / kneeling figure** is represented by two pieces (nos. 1–2), in both cases fourrés with copper / bronze core plated with golden foil. This is one of the dominant coin types minted in pre-oppida Bohemia. This type was already established by *Karel Castelin* (1965, 42–43, series IIIa–b:7–12). In comparison with the current state of publication, there are numerous new finds of these coins.¹⁰ We are not yet able to define the location that these coins were minted. The various denominations of this coin type include staters, 1/3-staters and 1/8-staters minted with numerous different dies. Coins of this type were apparently minted for a long time already from LT C1 and production of

their later variants (*Castelin 1965*, 43, series IIIb:10) continued also in LT C2. Unlike other coin types, chronology of this series may be buttressed with several significant find associations. Very important is the presence of a stater of its earliest variant in the Nechanice hoard (*Paulsen 1933*, Taf. 9: 202) which can be dated to LT C1 and came to the ground at the latest during the transition of the 3rd/2nd century BC. Worth mentioning is also a stater of the later variant in the hoard from Wallersdorf in Bavaria (*Kellner 1989*, 15, Abb. 4: B). It is associated there with 365 south German staters of type V A (*Kellner 1990*, Typenübersicht 2), i.e. the earliest stater series in this region, minted in the later stages of LT C1 and in LT C2 (*Ziegaus 1995*, 126, Tab. 28).

There is one fourré stater of the type **bulge / kneeling figure** in the Žehuň collection (no. 1); it is variant IIIb:10 (no. 1) after *K. Castelin* 1965. It bears a smooth bulge on the obverse articulated by a central part of triskeles in negative. On the reverse, there is a stylised male figure to the right, kneeling on the left leg. A prominent crescent shaped linear element with an unclear wavy line protrudes from the top of the figure's head – this variant is attested in golden coins (*Paulsen 1933*, as Taf. 10: 208; *Militký 2015c*, 58, as Abb. 1: 1). It is not clear what this image may represent – it may be a depiction of a generic scene. The stater in question is already clearly barbarised and probably can be dated to LT C2. The coin is interesting also from technical point of view – the plating is visually different from other fourrées as if it were in some way a flawed piece.¹¹

The other coin of this series in the Žehuň collection is a fourré 1/3-stater of the same type (no. 2). Although the gold plating is not preserved on the greater part of the surface, the coin can be classified as Castelin's (1965) variant IIIb:11, attested also by golden examples (*Paulsen 1933*, as Taf. 10: 209–210). The reverse motif is the same as in the previous case though in the golden coins the element near the head is simplified into a curved line; the bulge on the obverse is smooth with an image of a bow stamped near the edge. The obverse motifs vary in this series. This coin can also be most likely dated to LT C2.

There are two pieces of the type **frontal face / torques** in the Žehuň collection: a 1/8-stater (no. 3) and a 1/24-stater (no. 4). Though making part of the so-called Bohemian local issues, *Karel Castelin* (1965, 40–52) did not include this series among his 'parallel issues', most probably because only 1/4-staters (then believed to be 1/3-staters) of this series were published by *R. Paulsen* (1933, Taf. 10: 222–225) and Castelin therefore considered them a completely marginal group. The obverse of these coins bears the image of a frontal, animal or human face; the reverse image is a torques associated with various other symbols varying according to the denominations.

The number of pieces of the series frontal face / torques has grown considerably over the last few years

¹⁰ Complete overview of the new finds as well as a comprehensive re-assessment of Bohemian golden coinage of LT C will be presented in the monograph in preparation by the Author.

¹¹ The conservation of the piece was carried out by Ing. Dušan Perlík who pointed out its unusual technical features. The coin should be studied in more detail from this point of view.

– all denominations are attested now including obols and the series can be regarded as complete. A stater coming from Němčice nad Hanou (*Čižmář — Kolníková — Noeske 2008*, Abb. 12: 4; *Kolníková 2012*, 23, no. 163, Abb. 10: 163; 83: 163) and another unpublished one comes from the settlement of Sány. Numerous finds represent a denomination weighing in around two grams – four of them were published by *R. Paulsen* (1933, Taf. 10: 222–225), in two cases with information about their origin – Kopidlno in northeastern Bohemia and Linz in Upper Austria. Of unknown origin is the piece from the Paris collection (*De La Tour 1892*, Pl. XXXIX: V 25). Another coin was discovered in the central settlement in Němčice nad Hanou (*Kolníková 2012*, 23, no. 164, Abb. 10: 164; 83: 164), and an unpublished find is newly reported from Vlčnov near Chrudim in Eastern Bohemia. Overall, six variants of this denominations are known to date. Considering their weight of around 2 grams, they cannot be 1/3-stater as was believed until recently, but rather 1/4-staters, a denomination attested in three other coin types (*Allen 1967; Militký 2015b*, 76). The 1/4-staters are specific for the beginnings of Boian coinage in Bohemia, most probably reflecting contacts between Bohemia and more western parts of Europe (southern Germany and the Gaul) where 1/4-staters were commonplace. The curious parallel production and circulation of 1/3-staters and 1/4-staters in Bohemia may be another reflection of multifocal production of the Bohemian parallel issues, though the exact places of their minting remain unknown.

The Žehuň assemblage includes also an – until recently extremely rare – 1/8-stater (no. 3) of the type frontal face / torques. The obverse bears the image of a strongly stylized frontal face, while on the reverse there is an image of a torques with a dot in the centre and a wiggly line around. Until recently only a single example of this coin was known, kept in the Lanz collection (*Kostial 2003*, 31, no. 43). Over the last several years, however, their number has grown considerably and four variants are documented nowadays, originating – apart from Žehuň – from the sites of Vraclav, Tatce and a site in the Hradec Králové region. We may presume a further increase of quantity and possibly also variability with future discoveries. According to the XRF analysis, the Žehuň piece is made of gold of very high purity, ca. 98%.

The same type is represented in the Žehuň assemblage also by a 1/24-stater (no. 4). The image on the obverse is again the specifically stylized frontal face, on the reverse there is only the torques with a dot in the centre. There was apparently no space left for other elements due to the coin size. This – until recently completely unknown – denomination is represented today by seven pieces in five variants from so far unpublished finds in Bohemia. Two pieces come from a hoard discovered in the vicinity of Louny, another one from the settlements of Vraclav and a site in the Hradec Králové region, and one from the bailey of the oppidum of Závist. Also in case of this denomination we may expect a further increase of number and variability of the specimens in view of the widespread use of metal detectors.

Apart from golden denominations, silver obols of this series have been identified. They bear on the obverse a smooth bulge without an image and on the reverse a torques with a dot in the centre. Two examples of this type are known from Němčice nad Hanou (*Čižmář — Kolníková — Noeske 2008*, Abb. 12: 10; *Kolníková 2012*, 51–52, type D, no. 881, Abb. 59: 881; 84: 881; *Militký 2012a*, 164, no. 1, fig. 1a: 1), another one was published from the oppidum of Stradonice (*Militký 2015a*, 180–181, no. 7) and unpublished pieces come from the settlements of Vraclav and Velké Chvalovice.

The find distribution of the frontal face / torques series clearly proves their Bohemian origin. We still do not know where exactly they were coined. Most probably because other central settlements have not been clearly identified in Bohemia yet; it is in this type of site where we may expect evidence of coin production and concentration of coins. It is worth noting nevertheless, that with the exception of the rare pieces from Němčice nad Hanou, finds of these coins concentrate only in Central and Eastern Bohemia. We cannot be sure whether this indicates the actual area of origin of these coins.¹²

This entire coin series can be dated with certainty to the pre-oppida period and – within this rather broad time span – to its earlier phase, that is probably still in the 3rd century BC. It is surely in this period that the above discussed 1/4-staters were minted in Bohemia (*Militký 2015b*, 76). This chronological scheme is supported mainly by the high stater weight – 8.124 g in the piece from Němčice (*Kolníková 2012*, 23, no. 163) and 8.08 g in the one from the Sány settlement.

The Žehuň collection features also three pieces of golden denominations of the type **stylized head / Athena Alkidemos** (nos. 5–7) belonging once again among the so-called Bohemian local issues (*Militký 2015b*, 75–76). This coin group was defined already by Karel Castelin as his series II (*Castelin 1965*, 41, no. II:4–6) and studied as a whole in the publication of the Klecany find (*Militký — Profantová 2007*, 23–27). On that occasion 15 coins were listed¹³ and a 1/24-stater was recognized as a new denomination in the series (*Militký — Profantová 2007*, 24–25, tab. 1: 17; fig. 3: 17). In comparison to this situation, our knowledge of this topic has grown even further. The basic features of this somewhat heterogeneous series are a strongly stylized head and an equally strongly stylized figure of Athena Alkidemos or of a warrior derived from the original motif (cf. e.g. *Militký 2016*, 145). The rendition of the reverse motif varies greatly in the different denominations. The series – as known to us at present – consists of a stater, three variants of the 1/3-stater, two variants of the 1/8-staters and the newly defined four variants of the 1/24-staters. Silver obols associated with this series have not been identified. Also in this case it is clear

¹² It is not certain whether the statistics of coin finds reflect the actual past state of things or rather the working areas of those detectorists who are willing to share their information and submit their finds for study.

¹³ The overview table lists 17 examples, a detailed analysis revealed nonetheless, that in two cases the coins mentioned in various publications as two individual objects are in fact a single piece (*Militký — Profantová 2007*, 24–25, tab. 1: 4–5, 7–8; fig. 3: 4–5, 7–8).

that the series was large and probably minted in significant volumes.

The only stater known so far of this series comes from the Nechanice hoard and weighs 8.04 g (*Militký — Profantová 2007, 24–25, tab. 1: 1; fig. 3: 1*). The stylization of the standing figure on the reverse is quite atypical although the stylized head on the obverse is close to the obverse of the 1/8-staters of this series. In the three attested variants of the 1/3-staters of this series (*Militký — Profantová 2007, 24–25, tab. 1: 2–10; fig. 3: 2–10*), we can observe the gradual barbarization of the head – a head in a helmet is still quite clearly visible in the earliest of them while in the later ones the obverse bears only a bulge with dots. The reverse motif – a stylized standing barbarized figure of a warrior ('Athena Alkidemos') to the right holding a shield and with the right leg advanced – is interesting proof of local imitation of the Athena Alkidemos series minted in the Amber route corridor. Information on their origin is available only for two 1/3-staters of this series – Jičíněves (*Militký — Profantová 2007, 24–25, tab. 1: 6; fig. 3: 6*) and Stradonice (*Militký — Profantová 2007, 24–25, tab. 1: 3; fig. 3: 3; Militký 2015a, 180–181, no. 2*).

The 1/8-staters of this series are attested today in ten specimens (including one fourré) which can be divided into two variants. This is significantly more than in their previous overview (*Militký — Profantová 2007, 23–24, tab. 1: 11–16; fig. 3: 11–16*). The obverse of these coins bears an extremely stylized head to the right and the reverse a stylized standing figure of a warrior ('Athena Alkidemos') surrounded by dots and short lines. Several of these 1/8-staters preserve the information on their origin. In Bohemia the coin from the Křivoklát hoard was found, other ones are known from the settlements of Chleby and Přerov nad Labem. One coin comes from the oppidum of Manching in Bavaria and another one from Harlungelfeld in Austria. A curious find comes from the Early Medieval tomb in Klecany – this coin served in the 10th century AD as an amulet (*Militký — Profantová 2007, 19–21, 24–25, tab. 1: 14; fig. 2: 1; 3: 14*). The Žehuň settlement yielded a 1/8-stater fourré, the first example known within the series (no. 5). In three of these coins the elementary composition of the metal was analyzed, proving a high gold content – Klecany 97,5%, a piece kept in the Zürich Museum 96,5% and a piece from Stuttgart Museum 96% (*Militký — Profantová 2007, 26*).

The 2007 analysis proved the existence of 1/24-staters within this coin group (*Kellner 1990, 52, no. 61, Taf. 4: 61; Militký — Profantová 2007, 24–25, tab. 1: 17; fig. 3: 17*). Back then, the only known example of such a coin was the one found in the bronze 'purse' discovered in 1972 in the oppidum of Manching (*Kellner 1990, 52, nos. 56–61, Taf. 4: 56–61*). This coin was previously regarded as south-German and labeled 'type Manching C' (*Kellner 1990, Typenübersicht 4*). Now however, its Bohemian origin has become clear (*Militký — Profantová 2007, 25*). Its classification within the series treated here is based on its style. The obverse bears a stylized but hardly discernible head to the right, similar to the heads on 1/8-staters of this group. The reverse motif is a strongly stylized standing figure of a warrior ('Athena Alkidemos') to the left. This hypothesis based on typol-

ogy has been confirmed by new finds – four variants of this denomination are known today represented by seven pieces. In each of the variants there is a different stylization of the standing figure on the reverse but the original source of inspiration is still well recognizable. Two of these coins are present in the Žehuň settlement (nos. 6–7), each of them representing a different variant. The coin of variant A (no. 6) was analyzed by XRF which found it to have a very high gold content – 99,5%. Most importantly, we know the origin of other unpublished 1/24-staters of this type – two settlements in the Hradec Králové region, one in the Kladno region and the hoard in the vicinity of Louny. The newly documented pieces once again prove an intense production of this type.

The entire series of stylized head / Athena Alkidemos can be dated to the earlier phase of Boian coinage, that is perhaps still up to LT C1. This assumption is based on the relatively high weights of the coins, on the fact that they imitate the Athena Alkidemos series as well as on the find contexts of some of them. The only stater possibly belonging to this group (*Paulsen 1933, Taf. 8: 175*) made up part of the important Nechanice hoard (*Nálezy I/1, 54–55, no. 71; Smejtek — Lutovský — Militký 2013, 223–224*), consisting of the staters type Nike (*Paulsen 1933, Taf. 1: 17, 2: 31 and 34*), the type Nike / Athena Alkidemos (*Paulsen 1933, Taf. 3: 54, 57–58*) and two other staters of the so-called Bohemian local issues (*Paulsen 1933, Taf. 9: 202; 11: 227*). This hoard dated without the slightest doubt to LT C1 and must have been deposited sometimes at the break of the 3rd/2nd century BC. One 1/8-stater (*Militký — Profantová 2007, 24–25, tab. 1: 13; fig. 3: 13*) was found in a small hoard from Křivoklát (*Nálezy I/1, 31, no. 55; Smejtek — Lutovský — Militký 2013, 161*) containing at least three coins including another 1/8-stater of the so-called Bohemian local issues (*Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 245*) and a 1/8-stater of the shell series prototypes (*Paulsen 1933, Taf. 24: 491; Militký 2015a, 70, Tab. 5: skupina 1/8-II*) – in this case the studied type represented older currency. Another context important for establishing the chronology of this coin type is the above mentioned bronze 'purse' from the oppidum of Manching (*Kellner 1990, 52, nos. 56–61, Taf. 4: 56–61*) in which the 1/24-stater was accompanied by 1/24-staters of the Manching A+B type with an androcephalous horse which can be dated to the second half or rather the end of the 3rd century BC (*Steffgen — Ziegau 1994, 26–27; Ziegau 1997, 216*). The find itself was concealed somewhat later, perhaps at the break of the 3rd/2nd century BC. These coin types are among the earliest mints in southern Germany. Their association with a Boian 1/24-stater of the discussed type suggests that the origins of coin minting in the 'Boian' territory are clearly earlier than in southern Germany. Models for the reverse motif of these coins are the coins of Athena Alkidemos series minted in the Amber route corridor (e.g. *Militký 2015b, 71–75*).

The coin series stylized head / Athena Alkidemos can therefore be dated – with some precaution – roughly to the late 3rd century BC and it is quite possible that they were minted for a longer period of time (*Militký — Profantová 2007, 26–27*). Also in this case we cannot be

sure what the actual reasons for this concentration of finds in central and eastern Bohemia were.

The last golden coin from the Žehuň collection is an exceptionally rare piece of the pre-oppida period, a 1/3-stater of the type **whirling wings / horse** (no. 8). This series was identified already by Karel Castelin (1965, 49, series IX: 25–26). He was however, aware of only two staters and one 1/3-stater (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 235–237). The most recent review of this series brought out seven coins including two 1/8-staters (Militký 2015c, 64, Tab. 3)¹⁴ and introduced the first coin of this series found with certainty in Bohemia, in the 'Osov' hoard (Militký 2015c, 58, Abb. 8); the 1/3-stater from Žehuň was also mentioned on that occasion (Militký 2015c, 64, Tab. 3: 4). Today, nine pieces of the series are known, including two newly identified 1/3-stater fourrés. The obverse bears an entirely unique motif of whirling bird wings, best discernible in staters (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 235–236) in which also small bird heads appear in the spaces between the wings. In smaller denominations there are only the stylized wings. This unique iconographical motif is doubtlessly based on religious or mythological models proper to the coin creators and hardly accessible to us. The reverse motif is a horse surrounded by unclear linear symbols. The Žehuň 1/3-stater was coined with the same pair of dies (2-2) as the piece from the 'Osov' hoard (Militký 2015c, 64, Tab. 3: 3–4). The weight standard of 1/3-staters of the discussed type is around 2.5 g, but the piece from 'Osov' hoard with its 2.01 g is extremely light and might be a flawed product (Militký 2015c, 64, Tab. 3: 3).¹⁵ The two mentioned coins were also the first ones of the series with information on their origin which were not recorded for any of the older finds. Newly documented pieces come from the region of Hradec Králové and from the central settlement of Němčice nad Hanou in Moravia. The Bohemian origin of these coins seems confirmed. We do not know yet of any obols associated with the series. Considering the low stater weight, these coins are almost certainly dated to LT C2.

The golden coins of the so-called Bohemian local issues discovered in the Žehuň settlement provide us with most valuable information for a better understanding of this coinage. The finds of individually lost coins from the site bear unequivocal testimony of their common involvement in coin circulation. In this way, the Žehuň assemblage exemplarily illustrates the Bohemian origin of these coins and their intense circulation in the territory of Bohemia. However, full evaluation of this phenomenon will be possible only after an overall assessment of the finds from entire Bohemia.

Surely the most valuable information provided by the Žehuň coin assemblage is that concerning the silver **obols** minted in Bohemia in the pre-oppida period.¹⁶ This collection – so far the most numerous from a single site in Bohemia – consists of 53 pieces (nos. 10–62) in seven types. Five of these coin types have been included

¹⁴ Several more pieces have come to our knowledge since then.

¹⁵ It is certainly not a 1/4-stater.

¹⁶ Full evaluation of the topic of Bohemian LT C obols is in preparation by the Author of this paper in a forthcoming monograph on coinage in Bohemia of the pre-oppida period.

into the typology developed for the site of Němčice nad Hanou (types I–III, VI–VII), their Bohemian origin was, nevertheless, not recognized on that occasion. Their occurrence in the Žehuň settlement is an ultimate argument for postulating their origin in Bohemia.

There is a single obol of **type I (bulge / bull)** in the Žehuň collection (no. 9). Its obverse is smooth and convex with a prominent irregular dot near the edge. On the reverse there is an image of a bull to the left with a horizontal S-shaped symbol above it. Importantly, obols of this type make part of a coin series including also golden denominations (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 227–229; Castelin 1965, 40–41, series I) of which staters, 1/3-staters,¹⁷ 1/8-staters and 1/24-staters are known. In this series, golden denominations and obols are considered part of a single denomination program.

Two variants of obol type I are known to date differing from each other in the bull design and in the orientation of the horizontal S. The first variety is represented by three so far unpublished pieces from the settlement of Kněževé (0.922 g), from the region of Kladno (0.916 g) and from the central settlement of Němčice nad Hanou (0.911 g); all of these are characterized by very high weights. The other variety is attested by three coins – apart from one coin from Žehuň, there is also one from the central place of Němčice nad Hanou (0.775 g) and another still unpublished find from Sedlčany. Their weights of 0.775 g and 0.717 g are conspicuously lower than in the first variety. At our present state of knowledge we cannot be certain, however, that this weight discrepancy was caused by chronological reasons – we have no precise idea how long this series was produced. One obol of this variant from Němčice nad Hanou was published in the monograph on the Němčice coinage as type U (Kolníková 2012, 51–52, no. 900, Abb. 60: 900; 84: 900).¹⁸ The metal composition of the Žehuň piece was also analyzed by XRF (tab. 2), its results may, nevertheless, be misleading. The detected almost 20% iron content originating doubtlessly from the soil in which the piece was deposited, diminishing seemingly the silver content to a mere 59%. The coin has also a relatively high content of lead (19%) and its purity may be estimated at roughly 80%.

Knowing the golden denominations associated with the obols is very important for establishing the coins' chronology. Already K. Castelin (1965, 40–41) classed his series I to an earlier horizon. The series very probably dates to LT C1 and can be regarded as one of the oldest among the so-called Bohemian local issues.

The obols of **type II (deer with S-shaped symbol)** are represented by two coins (nos. 10–11) in the Žehuň assemblage. The obverse bears the motif of a cross and beneath it a triangle consisting of three dots pointing either up or down. The significance of this motif is unclear. Hypothetically it may be a stylized face but more probably it is a symbol which we cannot understand. The reverse motif is a quadrupede with antlers (or horns) to the left – very probably it is a depiction of a deer. Above the animal's back there is again a symbol in the shape of a horizontal S linking the coin in a cer-

¹⁷ E.g. *Aurea numismatika* 57, no. 287.

¹⁸ There described as type "Ithyphalischer Stier".

tain way with the previously discussed type I; we might even consider the chronological affinity of both types. It is very probable that this obol type is related to the so far unpublished 1/8-stater from Čejkovice near Jičín – the type with a deer and S-shaped symbol might represent a complete denomination series in the future.

Two image varieties of the type II are represented in the Žehuň collection, varying by the position of the triangle on the obverse and by the animal design on the reverse. Variant A (no. 10) was published as type P¹⁹ in the collection from Němčice nad Hanou (Kolníková 2012, 51, no. 902, Abb. 60: 902; 84: 902) and variant B has not yet been published. Overall, seven pieces of this type in five types are known to date. The only published one comes from the oppidum of Stradonice (Militký 2015a, 180–181, no. 6); others are attested as unpublished finds from the settlements in Praha 10 - Křeslice and Kouřim. The weights of the obols of this type are most often 0.6–0.5 g²⁰ and we cannot be sure to what extent this is a chronological parameter. The XRF analysis of the second Žehuň piece (no. 11) revealed its 91% content of silver. The validity of this measurement is, however, questionable as the weight of this coin is probably significantly reduced by corrosion down to 0.311 g, which may have influenced also the surface metal composition. We still have no clues which might help us pronounce any clear statements concerning the chronology of the obols type II. Considering its iconographical link with type I (Castelin 1965, 40–41) we might suggest that also type II can be dated to LT C1.

The Žehuň coin collection contributed greatly to our knowledge of the obols **type III (Pegasus protome)** which is represented there by four pieces (nos. 12–15), though one of them (no. 15) is almost illegible. The obols of type III bear on the reverse a well executed image of a Pegasus protome to the left. On the obverse there is either an image of a 'twig' (nos. 12–13, var. A) or it is left plain (no. 14, var. B). The 'twig' motif is not very clear in the preserved pieces. Although it could have been minted with several dies, this cannot be proved on the material currently available to us.

The type with a Pegasus protome has already been published. The piece from Němčice nad Hanou has not yet been considered to be Bohemian (Čižmář — Kolníková — Noeske 2008, Abb. 10: 18; 12: 13; Kolníková 2012, 51–52, no. 882, type E, Abb. 59: 882; 84: 882). Already considered a representative of the so-called Bohemian local issues is the coin from Dobřenice (Militký 2015b, 75, Abb. 5: 9). Both of these pieces belong to the first variety. We do not know any golden denominations unequivocally associative with this type and we cannot even be sure they exist. Apart from the two above mentioned pieces, the only other example of this coin known to date appeared in the internet site 'Lovec pokladů' with a reported origin from an unknown site in Southern Bohemia.²¹

The Pegasus image was obviously adopted from Greek coinage though the exact model has not yet been identified. It is also uncertain what meaning the Pegasus depiction had in the Celtic milieu – it may have been only a local adaptation of a foreign visual model as in the case of the Athena Alkidemos in which the original motif gradually became a warrior figure (e.g. Militký 2016, 145). The motif was revisited also later as two coin types bearing it on the reverse are known in Bohemia from the oppida period (Militký 2015a, 118; Jandrasits 2016).

The weights of the obols of this group range from 0.686 g to 0.568 g.²² The metal composition of three of the Žehuň pieces (nos. 12–13 and 15) were analyzed by XRF, showing values of 87–94% of silver. Other measurements produced low values of 49 and 63%, obtained from the corrosive layer in nos. 12 and 15. We lack any clues to pin down more precisely the chronology of these pieces; only the relatively low weights might hint at their date in the later phase of the pre oppida period LT C2. As demonstrated by the weight analysis (Tab. 3; Fig. 5), unlike golden coins, the obols are not well suited for establishing chronology on the basis of their weight.

There is one obol (no. 16) of the so far unpublished **type IV (head / horse with a crescent)**. This classification is probable in spite of the coin's poor state of preservation. The obverse bears a stylized head to the left and the reverse a stylized horse to the left with an unclear dot and a pronounced crescent above it. This worn and corroded piece weighs 0.731 g and according to the XRF analysis contains 86% of silver. The type is unpublished but not unknown – four pieces are attested from the settlements of Hořátev, Zásmuky, Kněževé and Nové Sedlo. These finds clearly testify to the Bohemian origin of the type. Its date can be still estimated only very broadly to LT C.

Type V (symmetrical ornament / horse) is represented by one piece (no. 17) in the Žehuň collection. This coin has a very specific iconography with, on the obverse, a symmetrical ornament composed of two ovals with a dot in the centre divided by a median vertical line terminating in both ends with a 'trident'. The reverse motif is a horse prancing to the left with an unclear square motif above it and a vertical line below its belly. There are also golden denominations corresponding with this type of obol: Three staters, two without recorded origin (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 233–234; Castelin 1965, 46, series VI) and one from Samswengen in Germany (Kellner — Neumann 1966, 259, no. 30), an unpublished 1/3-stater kept in a private collection was allegedly found in Němčice nad Hanou and a fourré 1/3-stater that comes from Klenovice na Hané (Kolníková 2012, 70, no. VI: 6, Abb. 88: 7; 91: 6). The 1/8-statér are documented by two fourrés, one from the central place of Němčice nad Hanou and another one from an unknown find place which surfaced in 2004 in a German collectors' market (Diller 3, no. 16).²³ The silver obols with

¹⁹ There described as type 'Kopf en face / Pferd'.

²⁰ The weight of one of the Žehuň pieces (no. 11 – 0.311 g) is significantly reduced due to corrosion.

²¹ <http://www.lovecpokladu.cz/arteefakty/nalez/mince-nebo-neco-37450>.

²² The weight of coin no. 15 (0.537 g) is secondarily reduced by corrosion.

²³ Two 1/8-statér kept in the Münzkabinett in Vienna are modern cast fakes (Dembski 1998, 80, nos. 580–581, Taf. 29: 580–581).

the same iconography are known already in three variants differing from each other in minor details of the image; they remain essentially unpublished (*Militký in print a*, Abb. 7: 5). The Žehuň piece represents the third variant of this type. Occurrence of this obol type in settlements in Bohemia (Kouřim, Michnovka, Hořátev-Zvěřínek) is unambiguous evidence of the Bohemian origin of the entire series. It is also worth mentioning that this series may be linked with the only known 1/2-obol of the pre-oppida period, discovered in the oppidum of Stradonice (*Militký — Vacinová 2012*, 21, no. 7, Tab. 1: 7; *Militký 2015a*, 182–183, no. 10). K. Castelin (1965, 46) classed the series in his later horizon on the grounds of weight analysis. Although specific chronological anchor points are not available for the type, we may assume that it was minted in LT C2.

This coin type calls for some reflexions concerning the symmetrical motif on its obverse, giving us a curious insight into Celtic art and iconography. The simplest explanation would see it as a stylized frontal face. In Bohemia it appears only in this coin series. However, a very similar symmetrical motif is attested also in one obol type from Lower Austria. Several pieces are known in this area (*Fig. 3*),²⁴ though only one has been published (*Dembski 1991*, 7, Abb. 7; *Kolníková 2006*, 34, fig. 13: 9; 2012, 184, type R). These coins date to LT D and have no apparent relation (chronological or other) with the Bohemian series with symmetrical ornament. The motif — though incomprehensible for us — surely had a generally understandable meaning during the coins' lifetime and may even depict something very specific and tangible.

A very considerable group among the coins from the Žehuň settlement are obols of **type VI (Horoměřice / Dřemčice)** represented here by 14 pieces (nos. 18–31) which is their greatest documented concentration in a single site in Bohemia. The type Horoměřice / Dřemčice (named after the first two sites where these coins have been recorded) has been known for a long time (v. *Koblitz 1918*, Taf. 36: 25, 28; *Castelin — Waldhauser 1985*, 4, no. 1, fig. 2: 2; 4: 1; *Kellner 1990*, 155, no. 1005, Taf. 43: 1005; *Schäfer 2010*, 305, no. 942, Taf. 20: 942; *Kolníková 2012*, 51, 54, nos. 879–880²⁵ and 908,²⁶ type C, Abb. 59: 879–880; 61: 908; *Militký 2015a*, 182–183, no. 8; *Smělý 2016*, 160, figs. 4–5; *Militký in print a*, Abb. 7: 6), but until recently its Bohemian origin has not been confirmed. The first pieces from the sites of Dřemčice (v. *Koblitz 1918*, 101, no. 1, Taf. 36: 28; *Castelin — Waldhauser 1985*, 4, no. 1, fig. 2: 2; 4: 1) and Horoměřice (v. *Koblitz 1918*, 101, no. 4, Taf. 36: 25) were discovered in early 20th century and published as early as 1918. They remained, however, isolated and their significance did not come to the fore due to the mentioned lack of other finds from other settlements. What became clear in the study of finds from the Dřemčice²⁷ settlement was an essential chrono-

²⁴ Unpublished information.

²⁵ The type is labelled 'zwei stilisierte Reiter' in the study.

²⁶ The coin was deemed unclassifiable in the study.

²⁷ Other coin finds from the site include also a stater of the type boar / standing figure dated to LTC (Paulsen 1933, 58, 144, no. 252, Taf. 12: 252) and an obol type B (Stradonice) from LT D1a (*Castelin — Waldhauser 1985*, 4, no. 3, fig. 4: 3).

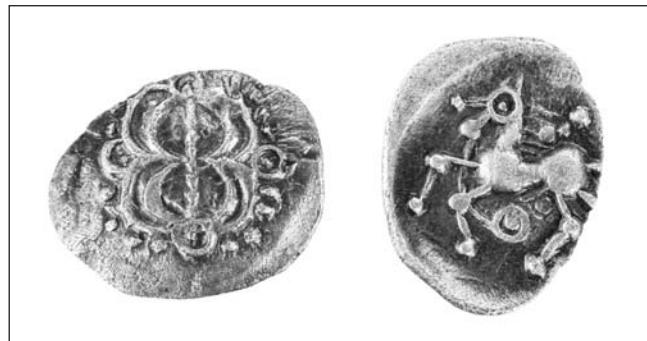


Fig. 3. A Lower Austrian obol with symmetrical ornament — LT D (Author's archive, scaled up). — **Obr. 3.** Dolnorakouský obol se symetrickým ornamentem — horizont LT D (archiv autora; zvětšeno).

gical discrepancy between the date of the other finds (LT C-D) and that of the obols type VI and VII, dated by Karel Castelin to 1st century BC (*Castelin — Waldhauser 1985*, 18–19). From a numismatic point of view, this was caused by the so-called short chronology of Celtic coinage according to which the earliest staters of the type were minted around the middle of the 2nd century BC (e.g. *Nemeškalová-Jiroudková 1978*, 657). Admittedly, almost nothing was known about the coinage of the pre-oppida period (LT C) back then in comparison with today (e.g. *Militký 2015b*, 70–79).

The Horoměřice / Dřemčice obols are in a way a Bohemian iconographic variant of the obols type Roseldorf / Němcice I of the Amber route corridor (*Jandrasits 2005*; *Kolníková 2012*, 179–182). We do not know of any golden denominations associated with the obols of type VI and they may not have even existed as is the case with the types Roseldorf / Němcice I.

The obverse of the Horoměřice / Dřemčice type obols is a smooth not delimited bulge, usually with a dot near the edge. The reverse bears the image of a horse, the main distinguishing feature being two diagonal lines terminating with dots above the horse's back. There are two main groups – horse to the left and horse to the right with significant further variability within them. Within the Žehuň assemblage we were able to distinguish four variants of the first group (Aa–d) and one variant of the second group (B). The typology outlined here will be further developed on the grounds of complex evaluation of other finds from various sites, mainly settlements in Bohemia.²⁸ The finds from Žehuň and other sites make it clear that the Horoměřice / Dřemčice type obols originated with absolute certainty in Bohemia where they constitute – along with the type VII – the prevalent type of silver coin of the pre-oppida period. Even for them, however, there are no reliable find contexts which we might use for establishing the chronology. The weight overview (*Tab. 3; Fig. 5*) show that majority of pieces weighs 0.9–0.7 g, though in some outliers it is as little as 0.5 g – the weight does not seem to be a very useful criterion for chronological considera-

²⁸ A complete presentation of finds and their typology will be presented by the Author of this paper in the forthcoming monograph on the coinage in pre-oppida period Bohemia.

Tab. 2. Žehuň (distr. Kolín) – overview of the XRF measurements of the metal composition in the LT C obols. — **Tab. 2.** Žehuň – tabelární přehled výsledků XRF měření obsahu kovů obolů horizontu LTC.

Nr.	Nominal	Var.	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Sn	Sb	Bi	Ni	Fe
9	obol – type I	bulge / bull	0.6	59.4	19.5	0.6					19.6
11	obol – type II	deer with S-shaped symbol	0.7	91.4	04.4	0.4				0.1	03.1
12	obol – type III	Paegas protome	0.5	49.1	50.1	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.05		
			01.1	93	04.2	04.2	0.05	0.05	0.1		
13	obol – type III	Paegas protome	0.61	87.3	07.2	1.26					01.9
15	obol – type III	Paegas protome	0.6	94.9	03.7	0.4	0.05	0.05	0.05		
			0.1	63.5	34	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05		
16	obol – type IV	head / horse with a crescent	0.8	86.7	05.7	0.9					05.9
17	obol – type V	symmetrical ornament / horse	0.4	74.9	18.1	0.7					05.8
18	obol – type VI	Horoměřice / Dřemčice	01.1	89.7	06.1	0.5					02.7
20	obol – type VI	Horoměřice / Dřemčice	01.4	83.3	05.3	01.5					08.3
21	obol – type VI	Horoměřice / Dřemčice	0.5	88.8	10.2	0.4	0.05	0.05	0.05		
			01.3	92.3	05.1	0.7	0.05	0.05	0.05		
23	obol – type VI	Horoměřice / Dřemčice	0.8	88.8	09.1	0.5	0.05	0.05	0.05		
			0.8	80.9	17.5	0.6	0.05	0.05	0.05		
28	obol – type VI	Horoměřice / Dřemčice	0.8	70.5	21.5	01.6					05.4
31	obol – type VI	Horoměřice / Dřemčice	02.3	88.4	03.7	01.1					04.6
32	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.4	68.4	18.8	01.1					11
33	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.9	92.1	6	0.4	0.05	0.05	0.01		
34	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.5	85.3	09.6	01.4					03.1
38	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.5	86.1	7	02.2					3
39	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.5	80	18.9	0.4	0.05	0.05	0.05		
			0.5	82.9	15.1	0.4	0.05	0.05	0.05		
40	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.8	86.3	07.7	0.5					04.7
41	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.9	60.1	23.3	0.4					15.3
42	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.6	74.2	23.8	01.1	0.2				
52	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	01.3	75.3	10.8	0.7					08.9
53	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	01.7	80.5	06.1	0.7					11
54	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.4	84.2	07.7	02.4	01.7				03.3
55	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi		38.9	57.8	0.4	02.4				0.6
57	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.8	78.8	17.9	01.1	0.1	0.05	0.05		
			01.2	88.5	18.1	01.4	0.1	0.05	0.05		
58	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	0.4	76.3	21.8	0.4					0.8
60	obol – type VII	Roseldorf / Němčice II-Bi	01.6	80.4	08.4	0.7	0.6				08.4
62	obol – type VII	?	0.6	87.9	04.1	01.6	05.2	0.05	0.2		
			0.05	56.3	35.9	0.3	04.7	0.05	0.05		

tions. We may only generally assume that production of the obols type VI took place within the phase LT C1 and that their great variability reflects a prolonged period of production. In the six pieces analyzed by XRF (*Tab. 2*), the alloy contained 92–70% of silver.

The last and most numerous obol type in the site of Žehuň is the **type VII**, i.e. local Bohemian imitation of the type **Roseldorf / Němčice II** (Kolníková 2012, 182, var. **Bi**). The obverse bears a smooth non delimited bulge with a dot near the edge or in the centre while on the reverse there is an image of a stylized horse composed of dots and lines to the left with a characteristic arched line terminating in two dots above the horse. Obols of this type are represented by 29 pieces (nos. 32–60) in the Žehuň assemblage, which is so far the highest number from a single site in Bohemia. Four variants can be distinguished (Bi/1–4) differing from each other in the fineness of the horse depiction and in the placement of the dots on the obverse.

In Bohemia, the first published coin of this type came from the settlement of Dřemčice (v. Koblitz 1918, 101, no. 2, Taf. 36: 29; Castelin — Waldhauser 1985, 4, no.

1–2, fig. 2: 3; 4: 2) but its classification as a Bohemian coin of the pre-oppida period was not yet clear at that point. Its Bohemian origin was confirmed by its massive occurrence in Žehuň as has been recently pointed out (Smělý 2016, 160, fig. 6).

The obols of variant Bi are attested in relatively high quantity in the central site of Němčice nad Hanou (Kolníková 2012, 46, nos. 812–834; 49, no. 1020, Abb. 54–55). Represented there by 24 pieces, however, they remain quite a minor group among other variants of the obols Roseldorf / Němčice II. Moreover, only pieces with a fine horse image are present there (variant Bi/1 of the Žehuň collection – nos. 32–44). While only marginal in Němčice, this type is clearly dominant in Bohemia. Moreover, imports of other variants of the Roseldorf / Němčice II type obols are only exceptional in Bohemia, as nicely exemplified by a single piece from Žehuň (no. 70). Faced with the choice between the possible ideas of import from Němčice to Bohemia, from Bohemia to Němčice and of parallel production in Bohemia and in the Amber route corridor, we may confidently exclude import from Moravia. This is further

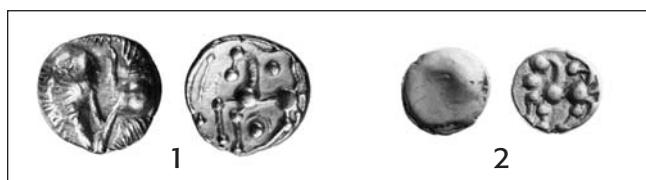


Fig. 4. The coins of the so-called Bohemian local issues related to the obols Kolníková (2012) Bi. 1 – 1/8-stater without a recorded Bohemian origin (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 231); 2 – 1/24-stater from the settlement of Kouřim (Author's archive, scaled up). — **Obr. 4.** Ražby ze skupiny tzv. českých lokálních emisí, příbuzné s oboly varianty Kolníková (2012) Bi. 1 – 1/8 statéru, bez známého naleziště (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 231); 2 – 1/24 statéru ze sídliště v Kouřimi (archiv autora; zvětšeno).

supported by the absence of other imported variants in Bohemia.

On the grounds of a detailed typological analysis we can almost certainly link the group VII with a series of golden denominations, namely with the series VIII defined by Karel Castelin (1965, 49) among which we may also count for example the unpublished 1/24-stater from the settlement of Kouřim (Fig. 4: 2). If the golden staters, 1/8-staters and 1/24-staters of the so-called Bohemian local issues really constitute a single coin series, they provide us with another argument supporting the Bohemian origin of the obols var. Bi. This is further supported indirectly by the fact that the coins of variant Bi are absent in the work of H. Jandrasits (2005, 145–148) based on numerous finds from Lower Austria. The variant Bi therefore clearly represents a local variant not circulating as far as Austria.

The obols of variant Bi discovered in Němčice can most probably be considered imports from Bohemia, although we do not yet fully understand their relatively numerous presence in Moravia. Only hypothetically can we suggest that they may have been easy to incorporate into the local monetary system. The unquestionable mutual relationship between the obols type VII and the entire group of Roseldorf / Němčice II is important for chronological considerations. It is almost certain that this type, including the variant Bi, were minted during LT C2.

The overview of the obols variant Bi from Žehuň (Tab. 3; Fig. 5) demonstrates that the weight of most pieces ranged from 0.5 to 0.8 g with some lighter outliers. The alloy composition was studied by XRF in 15 pieces (Tab. 2), revealing a silver content of 92–68%.²⁹

To conclude this section, two more obols make part of the Žehuň collection but their precise classification is impossible (nos. 61–62). In regards to the obols we must stress once again that the Žehuň collection – as the greatest of its kind – proves beyond any doubt that the obols were massively minted in Bohemia in the pre-oppida period.

Bohemia or Moravia

In the case of two other coins from the Žehuň collection we cannot unequivocally decide at the present state of

²⁹ In particular the lower silver values can be affected by the state of preservation and by corrosion.

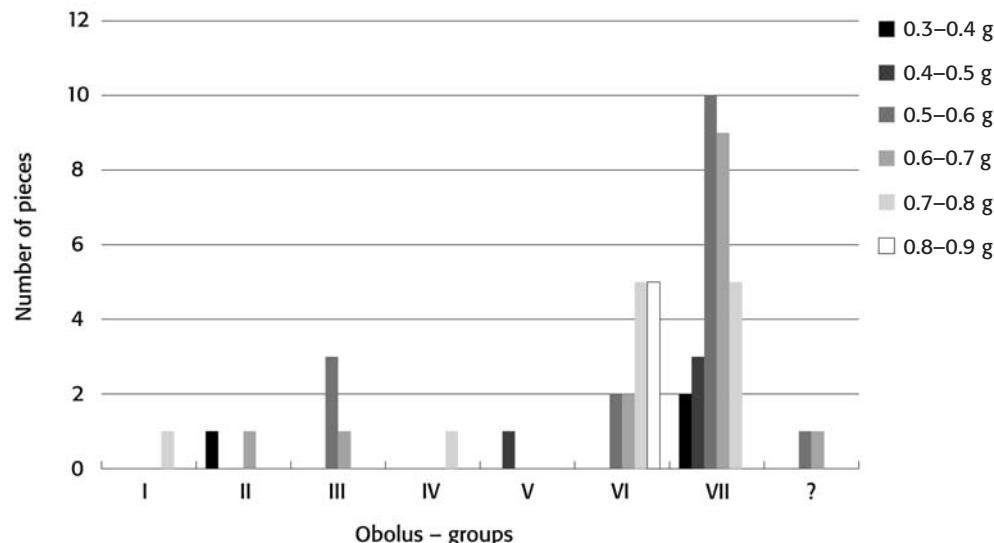
knowledge whether they were minted in Bohemia or Moravia. The first of them is a hacked fragment (a quarter) of a stater (no. 63). Although the coin is quite worn and features numerous cuts on its faces, it can be with a high degree of probability considered a **fragment of a stater type Nike**. These Celtic coins imitate the staters of Alexander III of Macedon (336–323 BC), the greater part of which were minted with Alexander's name after his death (summed up in Price 1991). The obverse bears the head of Athena in a helmet to the right, on the reverse there is a standing figure of Nike to the left or to the right. Coins of this type are always barbarized, with the images more or less modified, simplified or stylized; Alexander's name on the reverse is always misshaped and completely illegible. Staters type Nike represent the earliest horizon of Boian coinage in Bohemia and Moravia (Militký 2015b, 70, Abb. 1) though we cannot exclude their parallel production in other Celtic (Boian?) regions. As a matter of fact, numerous finds of these coins are attested from various parts of central-eastern Europe. No subunits are known to this denomination. Their appearance very probably predates the beginnings of central settlements in the Amber route corridor, i.e. LT C1. The date of the staters type Nike is possibly as high as the break of the 4th/3rd centuries BC as suggested by B. Ziegau (1999, 108–111) on the grounds of his analysis of the grave find from Dobian. Other available pieces lack any reliable archaeological context, the pieces from the central settlement of Němčice nad Hanou provide nevertheless valuable information about this type – each of the four coins of this type found in Němčice is either partially cut (Kolníková 2012, Abb. 1: 1, 3) or halved (Kolníková 2012, Abb. 1: 2); moreover, two clipped fragments of these coins were found in the site (Fröhlich 2012, 150, no. 10, 153, fig. 6).³⁰ In an unknown location in Němčice (the area of the center itself?) there was discovered another stater without a precise location (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 1: 20; Nálezy I/1, 77, no. 175). The site of Němčice, moreover, yielded numerous small cut fragments of coins and ingots (Fröhlich 2012) which probably served as material for further coin production though their function as hatched gold with its intrinsic value and a role in exchange cannot be excluded. It is therefore possible that in the early phases of the Němčice settlement, the Nike type staters were used only as raw material for local coin production and we may thus reasonably suppose that the coins are older than the settlement's beginnings. Cut staters of the Nike type are also documented from the important pre-oppida central settlements Etzersdorf in Lower Austria (Dembski 1999, 108, no. 1)³¹ and Nowa Cerekwia in Silesia (Rudnicki 2012, 47, fig. 6).

To conclude, the staters of Nike type were probably produced in the first half of the 3rd century BC. It is not fully clear when their production ceased – it may have happened at about the time of the introduction of the Athena Alkidemos type in the region of Amber route corridor and of the Bohemian local issues in Bohemia.

³⁰ An unpublished piece found during the 2017 surveys.

³¹ Other cut staters of the Nike type from the site are unpublished (personal inspection of the finds by the Author).

Fig. 5. Žehuň (distr. Kolín) – weight overview of the Bohemian LT C obol types (cat. nos. 9–62). — **Obr. 5.** Žehuň (okr. Kolín). Grafické znázornění hmotností českých typů obolů horizontu LT C (č. kat. 9–62).



Surprisingly, no detailed typology of the staters type Nike is available to date. The greatest number of these coins have so far been published by R. Paulsen (1933, Taf. 1–2; 1–34) and his catalogue makes more than clear the huge variety within this coin type.³² The Nike type staters were probably minted concurrently in many places and the production was not as centralized as later in LT C1. The very close affinity of these coins to their Greek models is obvious (Price 1991, Pl. I–XVII).

In Bohemia, the Nike type staters were present in the Nechanice hoard (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 1: 17; 2: 31, 34; Nálezy I/1, 54–55, no. 71), single pieces are documented from Starý Bydžov (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 1: 18; Nálezy I/1, 64–65, no. 118) and Čejtice (Pochitonov 1966). A hacked fragment of a stater comes from the settlement of Hořátev-Zvěřínek.³³ In Moravia, apart from the mentioned pieces from the central settlement of Němčice nad Hanou, coins of this type are attested from Kostelany nad Moravou (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 1: 10; Nálezy I/1, 74, no. 164), from Brtnice (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 2: 22; Nálezy I/1, 70, no. 143) and another – unpublished – one with a cut from Hodonín-Lužice.³⁴ This list is now supplemented with the piece from the Žehuň settlement – the degree to which it is worn and cut down suggests that it got to the site only as an ancient piece. As there are still no indications of coin production directly in the Žehuň settlement, the coin most probably testifies to circulation of hacked gold and ingots, also documented at the site. We cannot exclude on the other hand that the fragment fulfilled the role of a substitute coin – 1/4-stater. This is, however, not very probable considering the numerous other cut staters of the same type.

The other coin of uncertain Bohemian or Moravian origin in the Žehuň collection is a **1/8-stater** of the **Athena Alkidemos** type (no. 64) weighing 0.849 g and containing 97% gold. The coins of this type were

	0.3–0.4 g	0.4–0.5 g	0.5–0.6 g	0.6–0.7 g	0.7–0.8 g	0.8–0.9 g
type I					1	
type II	1			1		
type III			3	1		
type IV					1	
type V		1				
type VI			2	2	5	5
type VII	2	3	10	9	5	
type (?)			1	1		

Tab. 3. Žehuň (distr. Kolín) – weight overview of the Bohemian LTC obol types (cat. nos. 9–62). — **Tab. 3.** Žehuň (okr. Kolín). Tabelární přehled hmotnosti českých typů obolů horizontu LTC (č. kat. 9–62).

mass-produced in the Amber route corridor including Moravia. The coin belongs to the variant AA-II:5 of Castelin's (1965) typology. While the reverse with a stylized figure of a standing warrior (?) with a Macedonian shield and a spear (?) to the left corresponds with the Moravian pieces, the style of the obverse clearly differs from the Moravian coins. As stated above, the complete reassessment of finds from LT C Bohemia is currently under way which will deal also with the topic of Bohemian imitations of the Athena Alkidemos type. It is clear now that some variants of the type could have been made in Bohemia. Leaving aside the above discussion of obvious Bohemian imitations of the type making part of the so-called Bohemian local issues, there are several variants of the Athena Alkidemos type which could have been made in Bohemia, including the one in question. We may only hope to gain a better understanding of the topic as a result of the overall analysis of the Bohemian finds.

Moravia

As already mentioned above, it was only in the last two decades that advances of our knowledge made it possible to distinguish the LT C coinage produced in Bohemia and Moravia respectively (e.g. Kolníková 2012; Militký 2015b, 71–77). As a result, we may recognize in the Žehuň collection six coins minted in the Amber route corridor, most probably in Moravia. These imports

³² A complex study of this topic is in preparation by the Author of this paper.

³³ Private collection, inv. no. PS 327-2013-01.

³⁴ An unpublished finding of the Author.

constitute a significant part of the assemblage, making up 8% of the coins of the pre-oppida phase.

A detailed typology of these coins is not available and their basic classification is still based on K. Castelin's study (Castelin 1965). There is one gold plated fourré stater of the **Athena Alkidemos** type (no. 65), called type Plumlov (Militký 2015b, 72). This type is characterized by an unclear head on the obverse and a strongly stylized figure on the reverse representing a standing warrior (?) with a Macedonian shield and a spear (?) to the left. Several variants of these staters are known (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 3: 48–58), all of them apparently struck with worn dies producing unclear images. Numerous coins of this group were identified also in the Němčice collection including eight fourrés (Kolníková 2012, 13–14, nos. 4–19, Abb. 1–2). It is the only stater type produced in the Amber route corridor concurrently with the other coins of the Athena Alkidemos series. The Žehuň coin corresponds with the variant Castelin (1965) A-2a. According to the results of XRF analysis carried out on the coin, it has a copper core fire-gilded with mercury based amalgam. The low purity of the gilding (31%), is probably caused by poor preservation of the gold layer through which the core largely shines. It is the first fourré of this type identified in Bohemia. Finds of the coin type itself is so far reported only from north-eastern Bohemia – three pieces were present in the Nechanice hoard (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 3: 54, 57–58; Nálezy I/1, 54–55, no. 71), two unpublished coins were discovered in the local central site of Vraclav³⁵ and another one in a settlement in the region of Hradec Králové. Their east-Bohemian concentration mirrors nicely their status of imports from Moravia. Vraclav, moreover, is located directly on a historical route between Moravia and Bohemia documented in the Early Middle Ages under the name of 'Trstenice route'; the Přemyslid hill-fort of Vraclav was founded there in the 11th century (Lutovský 2001, 360).

Also other Žehuň finds belong to the **Athena Alkidemos series** (nos. 66–68). There are two 1/8-staters, the first of which (no. 66) was found on the other bank of the Cidlina River, opposite the site.³⁶ This coin of magnificent stylistic quality bears on its obverse the head of Athena in a crested helmet rendered in realistic style to the right. On the reverse, there is a standing figure – a warrior ('Athena Alkidemos') to the left holding a shield and spear. The coin corresponds with the variant Castelin (1965) AA-I:2 with numerous published analogies (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 4: 112, 114–115; Castelin 1965, 19, no. AA-I:2, Taf. 3: 36; Kostial 2003, 30, no. 33; Ziegaus 2010, 160, no. 428; Kolníková 2012, 16, nos. 40–41, 43, Abb. 5: 40–41, 43; Fröhlich 2012, 149, fig. 1). It is the earliest issue of this series as indicated by its considerable weight (1.043 g). The XRF analysis of its alloy proved a very high content of gold (99%). In Bohemia, coins of this variant are documented in the

settlement of Rataje³⁷ and in an unknown Bohemian find-spot (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 6: 114). Chronologically, these coins belong without any doubt to LT C1.

The other 1/8-stater from Žehuň (no. 67) is a strongly worn fourré of the type Castelin (1965) AA-II:5 with only partially preserved plating. Both the head on the obverse and the figure on the reverse are strongly barbarized. Also, this piece is the first fourré of this variant in Bohemia. Golden 1/8-staters of this type are once again best documented in the Bohemian-Moravian borderland, for instance in Vendolí, distr. Svitavy.³⁸ The barbarized variants of the group Athena Alkidemos most probably date to LT C2.

The Athena Alkidemos series is further represented by a 1/24-stater (no. 68) of the variant Castelin (1965) AA-I:3. While the reverse motif is identical with that characteristic of the entire series, the obverse bears a completely specific image of a male 'Apollo' head in realistic style to the left. It is the earliest variety of this coin type (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 7: 141–142; Fröhlich 2013, 15, fig. 4: 2; Militký 2016, 152, fig. 5: 2), documented by numerous finds in the central settlement of Němčice nad Hanou (Kolníková 2012, 18, nos. 76–80, Abb. 7: 76–80). Being doubtlessly the earliest variant of the series, their production can be dated with certainty to LT C1. The Žehuň piece is the first one documented in Bohemia, two slightly more recent 1/24-staters of the Athena Alkidemos series were discovered in the above mentioned site of Vraclav.

Also two silver obols found in Žehuň were produced in the Amber route region or specifically in Moravia. No. 69 is an obol with an unprominently stylized head on the obverse and with **a star and a horse** to the right on the reverse. These coins appear in significant quantity in the Lower-Austrian sites, but also in the central site of Němčice nad Hanou where (as well as in the Austrian sites), they were probably minted (Kolníková 2012, 26–28, type A, nos. 172–237, Abb. 11–15). The barbarized head on their obverses is often completely indiscernible. These coins represent the earlier horizon of obol production in the Amber route corridor (Militký 2015b, 73) which can be synchronized with LT C1. The chronology of these coins is suggested also by their weight clustering at 0.8–1 g but sometimes even exceeding 1 g. This type is basically unknown in Bohemian with the only find recorded once again from the settlement in Vraclav on the route between Bohemia and Moravia.

The other silver coin of Moravian origin is the Moravian obol type **Roseldorf / Němčice II** variant Kolníková (2012) B6 (no. 70). The Roseldorf / Němčice type obols represent the later horizon (LT C2) of the amber route corridor silver coinage (Militký 2015b, 73). These coins with a smooth bulge on the obverse and a horse to the left on the reverse were minted in numerous variants in various sites in Lower Austria, Moravia, and Silesia. This is the most numerous coin type from the published Němčice assemblage. Typologies were pre-

³⁵ Publication of the entire coin collection from this site is in preparation by the Author of this paper and by PhDr. David Vích.

³⁶ It can have been redeposited there during pond clearing – mud dredged from the pond bottom was reportedly dumped in the surroundings of its findspot.

³⁷ Publication of the entire coin collection from this site is in preparation by the Author of this paper.

³⁸ The publication of the find is in preparation by the Author of this paper.

sented by *H. Jandrasits* (2005) – based on the finds from Lower Austria – and by *E. Kolníková* (2012) on the grounds of the Němčice assemblage. The Žehuň coin is variant B6 of the Němčice typology, represented in Němčice by 15 coins (*Kolníková* 2012, 38, 49, nos. 523–537 and 1123, Abb. 35). In Bohemia, occurrence of Roseldorf / Němčice II type obols is rare with the exception of the Bohemian local variant Bi; the Žehuň piece is the first of its kind.

Detection of Moravian imports in Žehuň is of extraordinary importance – they were obviously involved in common monetary circulation in central Bohemia. At the same time, they prove that the Bohemian imitations of contemporary Moravian issues – as suggested by iconography – were based on coins actually available to the inhabitants of Bohemia. A single ponderal and denomination system shared in LT C by Bohemia and Moravia must have enabled free circulation and easy convertibility of Bohemian and Moravian coins in both regions. The penetration of Moravian coins into Bohemia and vice versa is thus best explained by trade and gradual coin movement.

Most probably of LT C date are also four copper/bronze cores of fourré stater-subunits which could not be classified more precisely. Their poor state of preservation results from their deposition in the aggressive submersed environment (nos. 71–74).³⁹ Thanks to these artifacts, the fourrés make up as much as 50% of all pre-oppida golden coins in the site (9 fourrés : 9 legit golden coins). This is an unprecedented observation in Bohemia. In Vraclav, the only site which we may use for comparison, fourrés are not represented at all. We do not know to what extent this situation is normal or exceptional. It seems clear, however, that production of fake coins was quite widespread in this period – until recently we had no idea about it.

A category apart is represented by two **golden ingots**. The first of them (no. A1), has a irregular oblong shape with a series of apparent superficial strikes. Its weight is 7.040 g and dimensions 35.2 × 8.2 mm with a thickness of 1.9 mm. The XRF analysis brought out the alloy composition of 92.5% of gold, 6.2% of silver and 1.3% of copper. The other piece (no. A2), is a cut-off fragment of a blunted termination of a bar (?) ingot. The surface of the front side is slightly irregular without apparent traces of secondary interventions; the back-side features traces of sharp blows and cuts resulting possibly from being cut off the ingot. The weight is 3.524 g and the width 13.5 mm. According to the XRF analysis, there is 97.15% of gold, 2.14% of silver and other admixtures – 0.41% of Cu, 0.08% of Ni, and 0.22% of Fe.

Ingots must have been – as early as LT C1 – a significant component of trade with precious metals. This topic remains greatly unknown – no golden ingots (not making up part of hoards) are attested in earlier finds. The recent discoveries come mostly from detector sur-

veys in settlements. The interpretation of the Žehuň pieces – the first objects of their kind found in Bohemia – is not easy. Their date in the pre-oppida period can be more guessed than proved. As no evidence of coin production is available from the site, they should be rather regarded as alternative means of payment (weighed gold) circulating concurrently with the coins. Even as such they could be turned into material for coin or jewellery production whenever necessary. Three golden ingots known today from Moravia probably date to LT C – two of them come from the wider surroundings of Němčice and the other one from Pravčice (*Fröhlich* 2012, 157–158, tab. 3). The rarity of ingots is understandable considering their value in the past and since their majority must have been melted down and coined. Even the small sample available to us shows a significant weight variance – the weight of the Pravčice ingot equals that of a stater (8.02 g), the weights of those from the Němčice surroundings are 42 and 40 g (a remarkable similarity). The entire piece from Žehuň weighs 7 g, the cut fragment 3.5 g. Of great relevance is also the alloy composition analysis – the gold fineness in the Žehuň pieces is 92 and 97% Au, in the Pravčice ingot it is 97%. Moravian golden coins of the pre-oppida period usually have a very high gold content (*Kolníková* 2012, 186–187) and in LT C Bohemia the values vary greatly.⁴⁰ The 80% fineness of the Němčice ingots is conspicuously low for Moravian standards and the metal must have been refined before casting and minting.

Closely related with the ingots are the numerous fragments of cut gold of various sizes, discovered in the central settlement of Němčice nad Hanou (*Fröhlich* 2012, 150–154, fig. 3). The published collection of 31 fragments includes fragments of casting spills, ingots and irregularly cut, usually unclassifiable, coins. The metal composition analysis showed extremely divergent values of 99–23% gold content (*Fröhlich* 2012, 150–151, tab. 1) indicating a very diverse origin of this gold. Also the weights of the studied cut fragments vary greatly – 3.37–0.15 g. Considering the high quality of the Němčice golden coins, it is highly improbable that these fragments could have served as substitute currency pieces of any kind as hypothesized by *J. Fröhlich* (2012, 159). Much more probable is the circulation of weighed metal, well documented in Early Medieval northern Europe. Occurrence of cut golden coins and of various ingots is also evidenced in the important Lower Austrian settlement of the pre-oppida period in Etzersdorf (*Dembski* 1999, 108–109, no. 2–4).⁴¹ The influx and circulation of this metal is, however, related mainly with the need to obtain raw material for coin production; the metal then needed to be complexly refined to reach the requested fineness. A part of this raw material then – for reasons unknown to us – returned to circulation. This phenomenon is, nevertheless, not documented in Bohemia to any great extent, nor do we have any clear indications that it was particularly widespread in common settlements in central Moravia and Lower Austria.

³⁹ Three of these coins were recovered during the official detector surveys and it is therefore highly possible that other fourré cores found during private surveys of the site could have been discarded, not recognised for what they are.

⁴⁰ This topic will be analysed in detail by the Author in the prepared monograph on pre-oppida period coinage in Bohemia.

⁴¹ Based on the Author's personal inspection of the still greatly unpublished material.

We know neither whether this phenomenon concerned only centralized places, nor whether it was more generalized. The difference between Moravia and Bohemia may be caused also by different accessibility to raw gold – whereas in Bohemia the production could have been at least partially covered by local gold panning, Moravia had to be completely supplied by imported metal.

The circulation of cut gold is in any case closely related with the occurrence of ingots (and – let us recall – also the quarter of a stater type Nike, no. 63) in the Žehuň settlement. Objectively we must admit, however, that we still do not fully grasp the significance of ingot circulation in the sites of the pre-oppida period. It is also worth noting that neither in Moravian nor in Bohemian settlements of the pre-oppida period do we know of silver ingots or fragments of cut silver. A unique collection of cut silver coins, principally East-Celtic tetradrachmas, is documented in the central settlement of Etzersdorf in Lower Austria (*Dembski 1999, 110–114, nos. 12–38*). As far as silver use in the Czech lands is concerned, very little is clear about its origin though it is very probable that all metal minted in the Boian coinage territory had to be imported there.⁴²

5.2. Coinage of the oppida period (late LT C2 and LT D)

The latest phase of the Žehuň settlement is represented by 69 coins of the oppida period (nos. 75–114). A general discussion on the transition between the pre-oppida and oppida periods is presented in the conclusions of this paper, at this point we will focus on the numismatic analysis of the coins dated to this period.

The beginning of the oppida period brought about significant transformations in Celtic coin production. The production of the so-called Bohemian local issues ceased completely. The golden coins were completely replaced by the unified coinage consisting of staters, 1/3-staters and 1/8-staters (e.g. *Militký 2015a, 43–44*).

Four Bohemian nominally golden coins are represented in the Žehuň assemblage. The first of them is a fourré 1/3-stater, a previously unknown variant of **type A**, a late imitation of the type **Athena Alkidemos** (no. 75). It is close to a published variant (*Militký 2015a, 63*, as var. A/I:01b). The considerable production volume of 1/3-staters type A has recently been established (*Militký 2015a, 63, TAB. 1*). This type is related to the earlier horizon of oppida coinage (late LT C2) with iconographical links to the series of Athena Alkidemos characteristic of Moravia and of the Amber route corridor (e.g. *Kolníková 2012, 13–22; Militký 2015b, 71–75*). This type of 1/3-staters also lies at the core of the hypothesis that the establishment of the Bohemian oppida and the currency reform occurring at the same time is due to elites arriving from the eastern regions of the Boian coinage or at least strongly inspired by the latest phase of the Amber route corridor coinage (*Militký 2015a, 51*).

⁴² In Bohemia, imported silver ingots are documented only in the oppida period in the oppida of Stradonice and Třísov (*Militký 2015a, 156–157*).

The piece from Žehuň was analyzed by XRF and the fineness of the surface plating was established at almost 97 and 91% of Au (*Tab. 4*).

Other golden coins from Žehuň can be dated to the central phase of the oppida period (LT D1). The first coin to mention is the 1/3-stater of the shell series **type B**, var. *Militký (2015a) B/III:04b* (no. 76). The coin bears a smooth bulge on the obverse while the reverse motif is that characteristic of the oppida period – two opposed oval bulges with a diagonal ‘grain’ below the right one, this central motif being framed by an open zigzag around the rim. This variant is attested by a single piece from the Starý Kolín hoard (*Nemeškalová-Jiroudková 1998, 90, no. 6*) – this find context fits perfectly to the LT D1a horizon. The XRF analysis showed 96% of Au (*Tab. 4*) which is the standard gold fineness of the 1/3-staters of type B (*Militký 2015a, 55, TAB. 11*).

Another golden denomination (though not a golden coin) is a fourré 1/3-stater var. *Militký (2015a) B/III:02B* (no. 77). The coins of this variant are documented by many pieces in gold (*Paulsen 1933, Taf. 20: 413, 424–425; 21: 431–432, E: 85–86; Nemeškalová-Jiroudková 1975, 394, nos. 21–24, fig. 4: 9–12; 1998, 95–96, nos. 43–52; Castelin 1978, no. 1145; Militký 2010, 30–31, no. 4, fig. 1a: 4; 2015a, 208–209, no. 93*), but no fourrés have been reported up to now. The coin’s weight is remarkable low – it must have been well recognizable as a fake. The elemental composition of the core is of great interest (*Tab. 4*): the alloy of 38% Cu and 45% Sn was probably chosen to facilitate the casting of the flan core. The coin can be dated to LT D1a. It is also worth mentioning that fourrés are very widespread in LT D1a in contrast to the more recent periods (*Militký 2015a, 62*).

There is only a single **1/8-stater** (no. 78) in the Žehuň collection. It belongs to the shell series, var. *Militký (2015a) IV:04a*. The characteristic feature of the 1/8-staters is the triangle or triangular motif on the reverse (*Militký 2015a, 70–72, TAB. 5–7*). The coin dates broadly to LT D1 without possibility of further refinement of the date (*Militký 2015a, 59, TAB. 14*). The metal composition analysis detected a gold content of 91% (*Tab. 4*), which is less than the range of 94–93% documented in coins of the same variety in the Stradonice collection (*Militký 2015a, 60, TAB. 15*).

In the individual coin finds from oppidum of Stradonice (i.e. excluding the hoards), the Boian⁴³ coinage is present in the Au : Ag ratio of 236 : 1822 (*Militký 2015a, 186–551, nos. 18–2075*) with gold making up 13% of the whole. In Týnec nad Labem, the golden coins constitute 13% of the whole and in the unpublished collection from Třísov it is roughly 12%. Four golden denominations (including two fourrés) of the oppida period stand for mere ca. 6% of all coins of this horizon and suggest a lower intensity of gold coins’ circulation at the site. Moreover, we still miss at the site any golden coins dated to LT D1b, though this horizon is represented

⁴³ The overall statistics of gold coinage at the site is boosted by the imported pieces (including fourrés) from Moravia and southern Germany (*Militký 2015a, 552–553, nos. 2076–2078 and 2080; 572–577, nos. 2148–2165*).

Tab. 4. Žehuň – overview of the results of XRF analysis of late LT C2 to LT D1 golden coins.

— **Tab. 4.** Žehuň – tabelární přehled výsledků XRF měření zlatých nominálů z horizontu LT C2/D1 až D1.

Nr.	Nominal	Var.	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Sn	Sb	Bi	Ni	Mn	Fe
75	1/3-stater (sub.)	A/I:01b	96.9	02.2	0.09	0.06						0.7
			90.6	04.6	0.09							04.6
76	1/3-stater	B/III:04b	96.2	02.6	0.7	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05			
			95.9	02.6	0.8	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05			
77	1/3-stater (sub.)	B/III:02b	96.3	02.3	0.8	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05			0.9
			05.4	0.2	38.2	0.2	44.8					
78	1/8-stater	IV:04a	91.4	07.7	0.6					0.1		

No.	Nominal	Var.	g	Inv.-no.	Location
79	AR obol, type A	A-01a:01	0.488 g	PS 234-2011-11	settlement area (2009–2010)
80	AR obol, type A	A-01a:02	0.488 g	PS 234-2011-12	settlement area (2009–2010)
81	AR obol, type A	A-01b:01	0.461 g	PS 230-2011-17	settlement area (2009–2010)
82	AR obol, type A	A-02:01	0.527 g	NM H5-255484	GPS 014 (16. 10. 2012)
83	AR obol, type A	A-02:01	0.480 g	NM H5-255482	GPS 007 (16. 10. 2012)
84	AR obol, type A	A-02:01	0.399 g	NM H5-255488	GPS (19. 10. 2012)

Tab. 5. Žehuň – the Boian obols type A (Stradonice / Žehuň) from the site (the weights of the damaged pieces are written in italics). — **Tab. 5.** Žehuň – bôjské oboly typu A (Stradonice / Žehuň) z plochy sídlisť (hmotnosti olámaných exemplárov jsou označeny kurzívou).

there in silver coinage. It is possible that the low percentage of golden coinage in Žehuň – roughly half in comparison with the named oppida – reflects the site's lower social and economical status. It is however only a working hypothesis.

At the beginning of the oppida period, a significant transformation occurred also in silver obols (Militký 2015a, 75). Their iconography clearly changed and grew consistently uniform while the flan shrunk. In the oppida period, the obols' weights usually range from 0.5 to 0.25 g. We now have a better understanding of the obols thanks to the analysis of the enormous Stradonice collection (Militký 2015a, 75–114, TAB. 8–32) which is now joined by two other assemblages – the recently published collection from the bailey of the hill-fort Týnec nad Labem (Militký — Beneš 2016, 255–258) and finally by the Žehuň collection presented here.

A very important discovery in the Žehuň settlement is the identification of the iconographically very specific obols, labeled today **type A** (Stradonice / Žehuň, nos. 79–84, tab. 5). The typology of these coins was outlined already in the analysis of the Stradonice collection in which three subgroups and their numerous variants were distinguished (Militký 2015a, 89, TAB. 8). The obverse bears the image of a realistically rendered female head to the right, on the reverse there is the image of a horseman to the left or to the right with a sword in his raised right hand. The rider motif is totally atypical for the Boian small silver coinage in Bohemia and Moravia, being represented only by this single obol type. Until recently, only two pieces of this type were published (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 26: 591; Kellner 1990, Taf. 29: 779).

The overview of the documented variants is presented in Tab. 7. The subgroup A-01a with the horseman to the right is represented by nine variants (Tab. 7); there are two variants of the subgroup A01b with the rider to the left. There is only one variant of the subgroup A-02.

No.	Nominal	Var.	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Sn	Sb	Bi	Fe
79	obol	A-01a:01	0.5	98.1	0.4	0.1				0.7
80	obol	A-01a:02	0.2	98.6	0.9	0.1				
81	obol	A-01b:01	0.9	94.2	02.9	0.6				01.5
82	obol	A-02:01	0.6	98.6	0.4	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	

Tab. 6. Žehuň – overview of the results of the XRF analysis in the obols type A (Stradonice / Žehuň). — **Tab. 6.** Žehuň – tabelární přehled výsledků XRF měření obsahu kovů u obolů typu A (Stradonice / Žehuň).

with the horseman to the right but with a completely original depiction of the female head on the obverse. Its extraordinary artistic quality is out of place in the context of the Boian coinage and comparable easily with Roman republican denarii or with the late Hellenistic issues. The exact model of the female head has not yet been identified. This coin type – from stylistic point of view the best of the oppida period production – represents a supreme example of the abilities of the Celtic die engravers.

The weights of the Žehuň obols type A range from 0.527 to 0.480 g, being clearly higher than in the pieces of the same group from Stradonice (Militký 2015a, 75, 252–255, nos. 256–266).⁴⁴ Four of the pieces were analyzed by XRF (Tab. 6). In three of them, the silver content is 98% (nos. 79–80 and 92) and only in one piece (no. 81), the fineness is somewhat lower (94%). Comparably high are the values in the obols of this series from Stradonice – 98 and 97% (Militký 2015a, 75).

The key question concerning the obols type A is of their origin or rather the place where they were minted (Militký 2015a, 76). The overall eleven documented variants suggest that these – until recently almost unknown – coins (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 26: 591; Kellner 1990, Taf. 29: 779) were minted in relatively large quantities. The collection from the oppidum of Stradonice consists of 11 pieces (Militký 2015a, 252–255, nos. 256–266), some of the documented variants are, however, missing. The eleven pieces from Stradonice may be more than the six from Žehuň, but this is nevertheless trivial considering the overall amount of coins in the Stradonice collection of which this type constitutes only 0.4%. On the other hand, in Žehuň they make up as much as 8.8% of the 69 documented coins of the oppida period. This suggests that the obols of type A may have been minted outside the known Bohemian oppida, maybe somewhere in central Bohemia. This assumption is further

⁴⁴ The statistics of the Stradonice pieces is largely biased by their often fragmentary state.

supported by the absence of obols type A in other oppida than Stradonice. Other single finds of these obols are reported from the settlement of Rataje near Bechyně, Vlkov pod Oškobrhem and a site in the region of Hradec Králové, the latter two representing new variants (*Tab. 7*).

The chronological position of the obols type A is for now established rather hypothetically – they were probably produced in the earlier phase of the oppida period or in its very beginnings, that is in the last third of the 2nd century BC (Militký 2015a, 76). Apart from typology, the early date of this type seems suggested also by the weight of the Žehuň pieces. This is, however, only a general tendency and unlike in the golden denominations, the weight cannot be considered a chronological criterion for the obols.

The most numerous component of the Žehuň coin assemblage are the obols **type B (Stradonice)**. It is the smallest denomination circulating during the oppida period and mass-produced in Bohemia. This very numerous coin group was defined and a detailed typology was elaborated for it on the grounds of the Stradonice coin collection (Militký 2015a, 75–83, 90–108, TAB. 9–27) in which it is the best represented type. As many as 38 groups of varying volume which can be further subdivided into 453 varieties have been defined in the Stradonice assemblage (Militký 2015a, 90–108, TAB. 9–27) and these numbers are bound to keep increasing while more material is processed. The obols type B (Stradonice) bear on their obverses a variously stylized human head which is the basis of their classification. The reverse image depicts a prancing horse. The weights of the type B obols usually range from 0.5–0.3 g. This coin type is attested in all the Bohemian oppida (Závist, Hrazany, Třísov, České Lhotice), as well as in most open settlements occupied in the (earlier phase of) the oppida period. The obols type B (Stradonice) can be dated to LT D1a (Militký 2015a, 77) refining the chronology of the single groups is, however, quite a complex issue.

In the Žehuň coin collection, 42 obols of this type are represented (nos. 85–126; *Tab. 8*) which is 61% of the coins of the oppida period and 29% of all the coins from the site. The overview of the represented coins is provided by the *Tab. 8*. Two coins represent completely new variants of group 10 (nos. 116 and 119) and 20 pieces are somewhat akin to one published variant or another (nos. 87–89, 92–94, 98–101, 106–108, 110–115, 118). Precise identification with the pieces published from Stradonice is possible only in 8 cases (nos. 85–86, 90–91, 96–97, 103, 117), while 11 pieces from the Žehuň collection defy reliable classification (nos. 95, 102, 104, 109, 120–126). This overview makes it clear that the variability of the obols type B (Stradonice) still remains to a great extent uncharted due to its enormous production volume. Also the analysis of the coin assemblage from Týnec nad Labem (Militký — Beneš 2016, 255–258) demonstrated the high variability of the type B obols in other sites than in the oppidum of Stradonice. This trend is fully confirmed also in the Žehuň collection. The key question is to what extent this trend reflects coin production outside the oppidum of Stradonice. Unfortunately, we do not know the answer yet

because we are not able to pin down the places of production of the single variants. Every coin assemblage from a larger settlement which we manage to analyze brings us closer to the accomplishment of this long term task.

The best represented sub-groups of the obols type B in the Žehuň collection are the groups 1 and 2 (nos. 85–91; *Tab. 8*). These types are characterized by a 'cap' worn on the head on the obverse; in group 1 it is also lined with dots in circles. The horse on the reverse is characteristically stylized with a 'lily-shaped' head and a prominent dot in place of the eye. Two variants are known from Žehuň (nos. 85–86), while only a single piece comes from the oppidum at Stradonice (Militký 2015a, 256–257, no. 267). It is therefore very probable that the obols of group 1 were minted outside the oppidum of Stradonice, possibly in Central Bohemia.

Also the five Žehuň pieces of group 2 (nos. 87–91) bring forth information of extraordinary value. The defining features of the group are once again the 'cap' on the obverse head and the 'lily-shaped' head and prominent dot eye of the horse. Group 2 is quite strong in Stradonice (Militký 2015a, 256–263, nos. 268–301), where four sub-groups could be defined (B-02a–d). Only pieces of sub-group B-02b–c are attested in Žehuň. The sub-group 02b is documented by two pieces from Stradonice while 02c is unknown. Two variants were distinguished in the three Žehuň pieces of sub-group 02b, the second of which was previously unknown. In this variant, the head is turned in an opposite direction (to the right). The sub-group 2c is represented by two pieces. The Žehuň obols confirm that also the obols of sub-groups B-02b–c were minted outside the Stradonice oppidum, possibly in central Bohemia. The absence of these coins in other Bohemian oppida is a significant argument for their production somewhere beyond the production sphere of the minting centers known to us. The groups 1 and 2 very probably date to the early oppida period (late LT C2 or D1a).

The Stradonice coin collection gives evidence of the very intense production of obol group B-03 (Militký 2015a, 91–96, TAB. 10–15). It is largely reflected also in the Žehuň coin assemblage (nos. 92–105; *Tab. 8*). The defining criterion of this group is a diadem of short oval lies between the stylized face and the diagonally raised hair. This group was probably minted for a long time as can be deduced from the progressively stronger barbarization of the head. Besides the clearly identified variants, many pieces from the Žehuň collection can be only approximately identified with one of the published variants (nos. 92–94, 98–101). The obols of group B-05 are also frequent in Žehuň (nos. 106–110; *Tab. 8*). On them the diadem is bordered with a continuous smooth line. Group B-08 is represented by two pieces (nos. 111–112; *Tab. 8*) and group B-09 by three (nos. 113–115; *Tab. 8*). Five obols represent the group B-10 (nos. 116–120; *Tab. 8*) in which the diagonally raised hair grows directly from the face. Within this group we identified completely new variants of sub-groups B-10a (no. 116) and B-10f (no. 119). The overview of the type B obols comes to its end with six unclassifiable pieces (nos. 121–126; *Tab. 8*). We must point out, moreover, that in most cases we are not able to decide which of the listed

Tab. 7. Overview of the variants of obols type A represented in Stradonice and in other sites (the weights are not reported for the fragmentary pieces from Stradonice). — **Tab. 7.** Přehled zastoupených variant obolů typu A ze Stradonic a dalších lokalit (do přehledu hmotnosti byly zahrnuty pouze neolámané exempláře z oppida Stradonice).

Var.	Cat.-no.	g	Žehuň	Stradonice	Rataje	Vlkov	Stěžery	Manching
A-01a:01	79	0.488	1					1
A-01a:02	80	0.488	1	2				
A-01a:03				1				
A-01a:04				1				
A-01a:05				1				
A-01a:06				1				
A-01a:07					1			
A-01a:08				1				
A-01a – unknown var.						1	1	
A-01a:?				2				
A-01b:01	81	0.461	1					
A-01b:02				1				
A-02:01	82–84	0.527–0.470	3	1				
Σ			6	11	1	1	1	1

Tab. 8. Žehuň – the Boian obols type B (Stradonice) from the settlement area. —

Tab. 8. Žehuň – bójské oboly typu B (Stradonice) z plochy sídliště.

No.	Nominal	Var.	g	Inv.-no.	Location
85	AR obol, type B	B-01:01 (?)	0.398 g	PS 230-2011-22	settlement area (2009–2010)
86	AR obol, type B	B-01:02	0.321 g	PS 230-2011-18	settlement area (2009–2010)
87	AR obol, type B	B-02b:02(a)	0.467 g	NM H5-255259	GPS 039 (14. 10. 2011)
88	AR obol, type B	B-02b:02(a)	0.505 g	PS 236-2017-07	settlement area (2017)
89	AR obol, type B	B-02b:02(b)	0.48 g	PS 406-2016-01	settlement area (2016)
90	AR obol, type B	B-02c:01	0.499 g	PS 230-2011-19	settlement area (2009–2010)
91	AR obol, type B	B-02c:01	0.543 g	NM H5-255258	GPS 078 (15. 10. 2012)
92	AR obol, type B	as B-03a:05	0.495 g	NM H5-255481	GPS 001 (16. 10. 2012)
93	AR obol, type B	as B-03d:03	0.583 g	PS 317-2013-07	settlement area (2009–2010)
94	AR obol, type B	as B-03d:07	0.418 g	PS 234-2011-17	settlement area (2009–2010)
95	AR obol, type B	B-03d – . var. (?)	0.449 g	PS 236-2017-08	settlement area (2017)
96	AR obol, type B	B-03e:02	0.307 g	PS 317-2013-09	settlement area (2009–2010)
97	AR obol, type B	B-03e:18	0.411 g	PČ 7120	settlement area (2013)
98	AR obol, type B	as B-03e:26	0.461 g	H5-258379	GPS 008 (16. 10. 2014)
99	AR obol, type B	as B-03e:29	0.273 g	PČ 7122	settlement area (2013)
100	AR obol, type B	as B-03e:29	0.438 g	PČ 7121	settlement area (2013)
101	AR obol, type B	as B-03e:36	0.304 g	PS 234-2011-15	settlement area (2009–2010)
102	AR obol, type B	B-03e – . var. (?)	0.426 g	H5-255431	GPS 018 (15. 10. 2013)
103	AR obol, type B	B-03f:02	0.445 g	H5-255432	GPS 028 (16. 10. 2013)
104	AR obol, type B	B-03 – var. (?)	0.375 g	PS 237-2011-05	settlement area (2009–2010)
105	AR obol, type B	B-03 (?)	0.436 g	PS 236-2017-11	settlement area (2017)
106	AR obol, type B	as B-05c:04	0.449 g	H5-255260	GPS 100 (18. 10. 2011)
107	AR obol, type B	as B-05c:05	0.414 g	PS 234-2011-13	settlement area (2009–2010)
108	AR obol, type B	as B-05c:13	0.515 g	PS 236-2017-09	settlement area (2017)
109	AR obol, type B	B-05c – var. (?; sub.)	0.300 g	H5-255430	GPS 042 (17. 10. 2011)
110	AR obol, type B	as B-05h:06	0.260 g	PS 234-2011-23	settlement area (2009–2010)
111	AR obol, type B	as B-08a:01 (?)	0.419 g	H5-255433	GPS 013 (15. 10. 2011)
112	AR obol, type B	as B-08f:01	0.432 g	PČ 7118	settlement area (2013)
113	AR obol, type B	as B-09a:05	0.306 g	PS 234-2011-18	settlement area (2009–2010)
114	AR obol, type B	as B-09b:02	0.239 g	PS 234-2011-14	settlement area (2009–2010)
115	AR obol, type B	as B-09c:02	0.204 g	PS 234-2011-16	settlement area (2009–2010)
116	AR obol, type B	B-10a – unknown var.	0.311 g	PS 236-2017-10	settlement area (2017)
117	AR obol, type B	B-10c:01	0.312 g	PS 234-2011-20	settlement area (2009–2010)
118	AR obol, type B	as B-10c:02	0.423 g	PS 317-2013-08	settlement area (2009–2010)
119	AR obol, type B	B-10f – unknown var.	0.438 g	PS 234-2011-22	settlement area (2009–2010)
120	AR obol, type B	B-10f – . var. (?)	0.291 g	K01798	settlement area (2016)
121	AR obol, type B	B-?	0.370 g	PS 236-2017-13	settlement area (2017)
122	AR obol, type B	B-?	0.289 g	PS 234-2011-19	settlement area (2009–2010)
123	AR obol, type B	B-?	0.282 g	PS 230-2011-20	settlement area (2009–2010)
124	AR obol, type B	B-? (sub.)	0.156 g	H5-258380	GPS 006 (16. 10. 2014)
125	AR obol, type B	B-? (sub.)	0.121 g	PČ 7123	settlement area (2013)
126	AR obol, type B	B-? (sub.)	0.224 g	PS 234-2011-24	settlement area (2009–2010)

types were coined in the oppidum of Stradonice and which elsewhere.

It is also interesting that the Žehuň assemblage contains no obols of the Stradonice minor groups 11–38 (*Militký 2015a*, 106–108, TAB. 25–27), which are, nonetheless, represented by several pieces in Týnec nad Labem (*Militký — Beneš 2016*, 243–244, nos. 33–38). We may assume that these coins were not minted in the oppidum of Stradonice but so far we have no good explanation for their absence in Žehuň.

The alloy compositions of 19 obols of the type B (Stradonice) have been analyzed by XRF (Tab. 9). The silver content is as a rule well above 90%. In the Stradonice collection the fineness is usually above 95% (*Militký 2015a*, 81–83). In this regard, the 90% fineness of groups B-05 and B-09 is remarkable. The values below 90% in nos. 86, 114 and 119 can be considered indicative of production flaws or instances of depreciated currency. Examples of such low fineness are relatively rare in the Stradonice collection (*Militký 2015a*, 82–83, TAB. 23: 361, 415, 804, 816, 837, 868 and 992). The high quality of the silver currency was obviously intentionally maintained throughout the early phase of the oppida period.

The Žehuň assemblage includes also three bronze/copper silver plated, fourré, obols (nos. 109, 124–126). Only one of them can be more precisely classified into the sub-group B-05c (no. 109). In one of them (no. 126), the composition of the core was analyzed with the result of 58% Cu and 20% Sn. The high content of tin was probably motivated by the effort to reach lower melting temperatures. The silver plated obols type B are a specific topic – 52 pieces are known from the oppidum of Stradonice (*Militký 2015a*, 81, 83, nos. 411, 416, 425, 428, 449, 527, 695–703, 704, 770–771, 826–828, 917, 1004, 1015, 1118, 1142, 1155, 1361–1385). These coins were supposedly struck outside the official Stradonice mints. The fourrés forgeries of small silver coinage imply the enormous volumes in which these coins were produced which facilitated the introduction of these fakes into circulation. The pieces from the Žehuň collection are another confirmation of this fact.

The third group of the small silver Boian coinage of the oppida period in the Žehuň collection is represented by obols **type C (Stradonice / Karlstein)**, chronologically following type B. On the obverses, the image is reduced only to insignificant remains or is completely absent while the reverse still bears a highly visible image of a stylized prancing horse. The flans of these coins are very often cup-shaped and their weight is usually 0.5–0.3 g. Their label obols **type C (Stradonice / Karlstein)** was given to them only in the new study of their assemblage from the oppidum of Stradonice in which 19 groups in 127 variants have been distinguished (*Militký 2015a*, 109–114, TAB. 28–33). The occurrence of the obols type C (Stradonice / Karlstein) has been recorded, apart from the oppidum of Stradonice, also in other sites in Bohemia – the oppida of Závist, Hrazany and Třísov.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ The – so far unpublished – finds from Třísov were mostly collected during the systematic metal detector surveys organised by the author of this paper.

Single – so far unpublished – finds come also from open settlements (*Militký 2015a*, 85).

The label of the type reflects the close relation of this local Bohemian coin type to the obols of the Karlstein type known from the neighboring Boian regions, including mainly Lower Austria and south-western Slovakia. The Bohemian obols of type C (Stradonice / Karlstein), though akin to the actual obols of the Karlstein type, have some local specificities. The obols of the Karlstein type have been discussed in much detail; we know today that this smallest silver denomination is characteristic of the latest phases of the Boian coinage north of Danube (*Militký 2015a*, 84). Their exact chronology has been discussed for a long time. At our present state of knowledge, the date of the Karlstein type and therefore also of the related type C (Stradonice / Karlstein), seems to fall clearly to LT D1b and to early LT D2, i.e. to the first and mainly the second third of the 1st century BC (*Militký 2015a*, 84). It should be emphasized, nevertheless, that the internal chronology of these coins still remains unknown.

The Žehuň collection includes 12 obols of type C (nos. 127–138; Tab. 10) which is a remarkably lower number than that of the obols type B (42 : 12). A similar observation is valid also for the assemblages of Stradonice with the ratio 1159 : 630 (*Militký 2015a*, 256–549, nos. 267–2055) or of Týnec nad Labem with the ratio 35 : 20 (*Militký — Beneš 2016*, 255–258). The smaller quantity of type C obols may have chronological grounds – it could have been minted for a shorter time. This hypothesis seems partially supported by the mutually very close percentages of these coins in the oppidum of Stradonice (35%), in the bailey of Týnec nad Labem (36%) and in the Žehuň settlement (28%).

The pieces from the Žehuň assemblage can be classified into the groups C-04, C-05, C-08, C-11 and C-12. The group C-11 is represented by seven pieces; it is not surprising since as many as 56 variants have already been distinguished within this group (*Militký 2015a*, 111–112, TAB. 30–31). One piece (no. 138), represents a new obol type with a completely atypical horse image. Similarly to the situation observed in the obols of type B, we are not able to tell which variants were minted in Stradonice or at other sites.

Three obols of type C have been subject to the XRF analysis of their alloy composition (Tab. 11). The results show that the coins were made of high quality metal with a silver content of over 96%, confirming the findings obtained in the Stradonice assemblage (*Militký 2015a*, 86, 88, TAB. 25).

Imported coins are represented by four pieces within the Žehuň assemblage of the oppida period, which is 5.8% of all LT D coins. There are two pieces (nos. 140–141) of the **Moravian obols**. The Moravian obols have been distinguished only recently; well documented is principally the production of the oppidum of Staré Hradisko (e.g. *Militký 2010*, 52–53; 2011, 154–156; *2015b*, 94–95). At the present state of our knowledge we regard the oppida period coin production of Staré Hradisko as part of the Boian coinage although its specificity is obvious. The system of denominations is the same as in Bohemia with the exception that 1/24-staters were still minted in Moravia at this period. The

Tab. 9. Žehuň – overview of the results of XRF analysis of alloy composition in the obols type B (Stradonice). — **Tab. 9.** Žehuň – tabelární přehled výsledků XRF měření obsahu kovů u obolů typu B (Stradonice).

No.	Nominal	Var.	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Sn	Sb	Bi	Fe
85	obol	B-01:01 (?)	02.7	95.8	01.4	0.2				
86	obol	B-01:02	01.6	85.2	7					06.1
90	obol	B-02c:01	02.3	95.6	01.3					0.9
94	obol	B-03d:07	0.7	96.9	01.2	1				
97	obol	B-03e:18	0.6	99.1	0.1	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07	
			0.8	97.6	01.2	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.1	
			0.2	99.2	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
99	obol	as B-03e:29	09.1	86.1	04.1	0.9	0.05	0.05	0.05	
100	obol	as B-03e:29	0.6	98	0.6	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.3	
			0.6	97	01.9	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.08	
			0.6	97.5	01.5	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05	
101	obol	as B-03e:29	01.3	92.2	02.7					03.6
107	obol	as B-05c:05	0.6	90.6	08.5	0.2				
110	obol	B-05h:06	0.5	90.6	04.7					4
112	obol	as B-08f:01	0.8	98.2	0.4	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.1	
			0.8	98.2	0.4	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.1	
			0.2	99.4	0.1	0.6	0.05	0.05	0.08	
113	obol	as B-09a:05	02.2	90.1	03.9	0.1				03.5
114	obol	as B-09b:02	0.2	75.8	12.8	0.3				0.07 10.6
115	obol	as B-09c:02	02.7	90.8	02.9	0.1				0.2 3
117	obol	as B-10c:01		96.3	2	0.1				0.6 0.8
119	obol	B-10f	0.2	86.8	10.6	0.4	01.8			
122	obol	B-?	0.04	96.7	02.1	0.1				02.5
123	obol	B-?	01.8	92	03.7	0.1				02.5
126	obol	B-? (sub.)	0.4	05.2	58.3	01.9	20.4			13.9

Tab. 10. Žehuň – the Boian obols of type C (Stradonice / Karlstein) from the settlement area. — **Tab. 10.** Žehuň – bójské oboly typu C (Stradonice / Karlstein) z plochy sídliště.

No.	Nominal	Var.	g	Inv.-no.	Location
127	AR obol, type C	C-04:01	0.406 g	H5-255262	GPS 033 (14. 10. 2011)
128	AR obol, type C	C-05:01	0.437 g	PS 234-2011-21	settlement area (2009–2010)
129	AR obol, type C	C-08:02	0.397 g	H5-255486	GPS (17. 10. 2012)
130	AR obol, type C	C-11:08	0.246 g	PS 253-2011-12	settlement area (2011)
131	AR obol, type C	as C-11:11	0.320 g	H5-255429	GPS 008 (14. 10. 2013)
132	AR obol, type C	C-11 – unknown var.	0.374 g	PČ 7119	settlement area (2013)
133	AR obol, type C	C-11 – unknown var.	0.430 g	PS 253-2011-13	settlement area (2011)
134	AR obol, type C	C-11 – unknown var.	0.283 g	PS 317-2013-10	settlement area (2009–2010)
135	AR obol, type C	C-11 – unknown var.	0.354 g	K01797	GPS (2016)
136	AR obol, type C	C-11 – unknown var.	0.357 g	H5-255261	GPS 023 (12. 10. 2011)
137	AR obol, type C	C-12:04	0.406 g	PS 236-2017-12	settlement area (2017)
138	AR obol, type C	C – unknown var.	0.441 g	PS 230-2011-21	settlement area (2009–2010)

only detailed analysis available is for the Moravian coins discovered in the oppidum of Stradonice (Milítký 2015a, 116–117, TAB. 27, 532–563, nos. 2076–2126). Several basic types of golden and silver coins have been distinguished within the Stradonice assemblage and given the working label Staré Hradisko A–F. This typology is only preliminary and temporary; finer classification will only be possible when based on the analysis of the Staré Hradisko coin assemblage itself.

The Moravian obols from Žehuň represent the type Staré Hradisko E of the typology developed on the Stradonice finds. This type is iconographically similar to the Bohemian obols of the Stradonice type – a stylized head on the obverse to the left and on the reverse a horse to the left. The style of the dies is, however, very different – the images are characterized by a typical arched contour of the obverse head hairdo and by dif-

No.	Nominal	Var.	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Sn	Sb	Bi	Fe
128	obol	C-05:01	0.2	96.7	02.2	0.2			0.09	0.4
133	obol	C-11	0.3	99	0.3	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.1	
			0.7	96.8	01.9	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.1	
138	obol	C – unknown var.	0.8	96.5	01.4	0.2				01.2

Tab. 11. Žehuň – overview of the XRF results of metal composition of the obols type C (Stradonice / Karlstein). — **Tab. 11.** Žehuň – tabelární přehled výsledků XRF měření obsahu kovů u obolů typu C (Stradonice / Karlstein).

ferent stylistic rendition of the horse image on the reverse. The obols of this type were minted in large volumes and identical die combinations are hard to find. The coins from Žehuň are similar to the Stradonice variants E/G and 20, the second one being a fourré.

The obols type E are the most common coin type attested so far in the still little published collection of

Staré Hradisko (e.g. *Militký 2015a*, 117). The situation is similar also in Stradonice where these coins are represented by 40 pieces (*Militký 2015a*, 117, 554–563, nos. 2086–2125). Obols of this type are documented also in other oppida in Bohemia – two pieces from Závist (*Drda — Rybová 2001*, 315, fig. 16: 9),⁴⁶ one from Třísov (*Militký 2015a*, 117) and two (unpublished) from České Lhotice.⁴⁷ The pieces from the open settlement of Žehuň further enrich this list. The coins of this type thus occur regularly in the central sites of the oppida period which suggests their continuous influx to Bohemia. They date to LT D1 (*Militký 2015a*, 117).

In both obols of the Staré Hradisko type, the composition of their alloy was analyzed by XRF (Tab. 12). One of the coins is made from a very high quality metal containing over 96% silver. Also other analyzed coins of this type (from the Stradonice collection), tend to approach this value (*Militký 2015a*, 117, tab. 28). The other piece of Staré Hradisko type (no. 141) is an ancient forgery (fourré) with its core made of almost pure copper.

A single piece in the Žehuň collection represents the 1/4-quinari of the **Manching 2** type (no. 142) imported from southern Germany. These small coins are the smallest denomination in the South German coinage (*Kellner 1990*). The Manching 2 type is characterized by a head to the left without an astragalus around the rim and with the radiating hair symmetrically pointing in two directions. On the reverse there is once again a horse with a 'triple point' (a stylized spur?) beneath it and several beads in various arrangements above it. A detailed classification of the 1/4-quinari Manching 2 type published by *B. Ziegäus (2000, 49)* distinguishes 10 variants based only on the symbols beneath the horse's belly – the Žehuň piece corresponds with the no. 16. The so far latest classification of the Manching 2 type appeared as part of the analysis of the Neuses hoard (*Overbeck 2016, 76–81*) taking, however, into consideration only the pieces represented in the hoard. The variability of the obverse head implies numerous dies which have not been distinguished in detail. The Žehuň piece belongs to group III of this classification; the closest analogies are Neuses nos. 411–412 (*Overbeck 2016, 78–79*).

Apart from the mentioned Nueses hoard (*Overbeck 2016, 76–81*) in which the small coinage plays only marginal role, the Manching 2 type obols are documented mainly from the oppidum of Manching itself (*Kellner 1990, Taf. 6, 14, 27–29; Ziegäus 2013, nos. 35–44*). Numerous pieces are represented in the central site of Eggelfing (*Ziegäus 2000, nos. 164–210*). Manching 1 and 2 types were present also among the still unpublished finds from the settlement of Stöffling (*Ziegäus 1995, 133, Tab. 29*). Extremely numerous finds of this type (142 pieces) are reported from the settlement of Neubau in Upper Austria (*Prokisch 2011, 13*).

South German pieces are the most prominent component of imported coinage in the Stradonice coin collection. Altogether, 114 pieces that were surely minted

⁴⁶ One piece was discovered during the systematic metal detector surveys in the site organised by the Author of this paper.

⁴⁷ I am grateful for this information to PhDr. David Vích.

No.	Nominal	Var.	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Sn	Sb	Bi	Fe
140	obol – Staré Hradisko	as E/5	0.6	96.4	02.1	0.1			0.07	0.6
141	obol – Staré Hradisko	as E/20		32.2	66.6	0.09				0.5
				01.1	98.2					0.6

Tab. 12. Žehuň – overview of the results of XRF analysis of the metal composition in the obols type Staré Hradisko. — **Tab. 12.** Žehuň – tabelární přehled výsledků XRF měření obsahu kovů u obolů typu Staré Hradisko.

in Southern Germany are attested to there (*Militký 2015a, 572–597*, nos. 2149–2256). Among them, there are 20 pieces of 1/4-quinari and the Manching 2 type is the best represented of them (*Militký 2015a, 592–595*, nos. 2240–2251). Four 1/4-quinari were also present in the still unpublished Třísov coin assemblage.⁴⁸ Imports of south German 1/4-quinari show that these coins were considered to be an equivalent of the Boian obols of the oppida period – iconography and metrics roughly match in both groups.

There is a single **Leuci potin** from northern Gaul in the Žehuň assemblage (no. 143). It bears an image of a head on the obverse and of a boar on the reverse. Potins are mass produced coins cast from an alloy of copper, tin and lead to facilitate the casting. The word potin refer mainly to the alloy and, only by extension, also to the coins. They were produced in Gaul by various local nations serving as small fiduciary coinage. The Žehuň piece is a relatively rare variant Scheers (1983) Id. Much attention was dedicated to the import of Gaulish coins in the oppidum of Stradonice (*Militký 2015a, 134–139*) in which the Leuci potins of the exact same type are the best represented group of Gaulish imported coins (*Militký 2015a, 616–621*, nos. 2327–2345); the variant Id is however absent there. The type was synthesized by M. Nick who charted their distribution (*Nick 2006, 72–73, Karte 29*) and dated them to roughly 120–85 BC (*Nick 2006, 72*). Nick's distribution maps show relatively empty areas east of the Rhine though the coins are frequent in Switzerland. On the other hand, they are very prominent in Manching – 37 pieces (*Nick 2006, 42, 433, Tab. 77: 52*). The 19 pieces recorded in Stradonice are extraordinarily a lot and they reflect intense contacts with their area of production, potentially mediated by the mentioned oppidum of Manching. The overview of other potins in Bohemia was presented in the synthesis of the Stradonice coin collection – beyond Stradonice, only rare single pieces occur (*Militký 2015a, 138*). The presence of a potin in Žehuň enriches the spectrum of local coin imports in an unexpected way. Potins are sometimes present in limited quantities in some central sites – Třísov (*Militký 1995, 38, no. 12: 5, tab. 1: 19; 2005, 46, no. 77/6*) and Týnec nad Labem (*Militký — Beneš 2016, 248, no. 68*). It is questionable to what extent these foreign fiduciary coins could fulfill their monetary role in Bohemia. Nevertheless, we cannot fail to mention that hoarding of these coins is attested in Bohemia by two hoards that include potins (Chomutov and the surroundings of Domažlice; *Militký*

⁴⁸ Unpublished surveys organised by the Author of this paper in 2008–2013.

2015a, 139). Combining this find with their common occurrence in central sites (Stradonice, Třísov, Týnec nad Labem), we cannot exclude that they maintained their monetary function in Bohemia. The Žehuň coin might provide further support for this idea.

6. The significance of the Žehuň coin assemblage

The key questions arising in regard to the new finds of the LT C coinage horizon in Bohemia concern the organization of coin production. In the regions of the Amber route corridor in LT C1, coin production was clearly linked with central sites such as Němčice nad Hanou (Kolníková 2012). Several such central sites representing probably various hierarchy levels are known from Austria (e.g. Militký 2015b, 71–75) and more will probably appear in the future. Their monetary spectra clearly show a very unified coin production covering a vast territory spanning from Silesia to Lower Austria (on the topic of central sites and coin occurrence in them cf. Danielisová et al. 2018).

Currently no such central sites are attested for in Bohemia; the extreme typological variety in Bohemian coinage of that period (Militký 2015b, 75–77) implies moreover a significant fragmentarisation of the relatively small territory. It is nevertheless sure that even in Bohemia the coins must have been minted in an organized manner in settlements of a central character. One of them may have been Lovosice (Salač 1990). However, metal detectors were not (and could not be!) employed in the 1980s excavations of the site and undertaking a surface metal detector survey is pointless due to the thick stratigraphy.

As far as numismatics is concerned, Žehuň is the first site in which we may observe an intense coin circulation in an above-average settlement in Bohemia. We have to keep in mind that the coin collections from other settlements hardly ever exceed a dozen pieces. The only exception is the site of Vraclav with 21 coins, mostly from LT C.⁴⁹

In LT C, the Žehuň settlement is characterized by the circulation of golden coins of the so-called Bohemian local issues, certainly minted in Bohemia (nos. 1–8). The absence of other types of these coins in the site may be caused by many factors but principally by the limited sample size. The assemblage consists of a series of coins lost individually over a long period of time and its composition is therefore purely random. A significant finding is the massive presence of silver obols (nos. 9–62) in numerous types, some of which correspond iconographically with the Bohemian golden series. Until very recently, Bohemian silver coinage of the pre-oppida period was only little known. There are several imports from Moravia, or more precisely from the Amber route corridor (nos. 65–70), confirming the general trend of their regular appearance in Bohemia. It is also a signif-

icant argument in favor of the idea of a continuous influence of Moravian coinage in Bohemian coin production, documented principally on the iconographical level by imitations of the golden coins of the Athena Alkidemos series, as well as the silver obols of the Roseldorf / Němčice II type. The Žehuň settlement yielded moreover a quarter of a stater of the Nike type (no. 63) and two golden ingots (nos. 1–2), though these cannot be regarded as proof of onsite coin production, but rather of intense trade with raw gold.

At the moment we do not know any settlement comparable with Žehuň in LT C Bohemia though many must have existed. There must even have been many sites that were even larger and more significant and in which the coins were actually minted – however, they have either not been discovered yet or they remain unknown from numismatic point of view (Lovosice). It is clear in any case that the status of Žehuň is incomparably lower than that of Němčice or Roseldorf and that Žehuň can be regarded as a central site of a lower rank – cf. e.g. with only very limited proof of metallurgical production (Danielisová et al. 2018). The site can therefore be interpreted as a regional centre controlling the economy and trade on the lower course of the Cidliná River.

The central sites in the Amber route corridor are assumed to have come to their end, or at least undergone a serious decline, by the end of the pre-oppida period. This change manifested itself also on coin production (e.g. Militký 2015b, 78–79) and had an impact also in Bohemia. By the time the oppida appear in Bohemia, the iconographically intriguing and varied LT C types give way to a new series of uniform golden and silver coinage (Militký 2015b, 79–86). A profound transformation is suggested by the emergence of the hill forts themselves; they appear in places which are either completely devoid of any previous occupation (Třísov, Hrazany and Týnec nad Labem) or with only feeble hints of human activities in late LT C (Stradonice and Závist). This trend is well illustrated also by coins.

The insight provided by Žehuň is completely different – the site is occupied continually up to LT D1b, dated by obols of the type C (Stradonice / Karlstein). The coins of the oppida period consist of 69 pieces, which is 48% of all the discovered coins. In terms of typology, the Žehuň coins overlap largely with what we know from other sites in Bohemia – both oppida and hoards. As far as silver obols are concerned, the coins of type A and those of the groups 1 and 2 of the type B discovered at Žehuň, give clear evidence of their production outside the Bohemian oppida.

The occupation of Žehuň lasted continually for four hundred years down to the end of the Celtic occupation in Bohemia. Such long-lasting occupation is documented also in other, smaller, settlements but nowhere with such plentiful evidence as in Žehuň. In Bohemia, Žehuň is the first instance of an open settlement with intense monetary circulation in the oppida period. Sites with such remarkably high coin occurrence had so far been known only in Bavaria – Egglfing (Ziegau 2000), Stöffling (Ziegau 1995, 133, Tab. 29), Berching-Pollanten (Kellner 1990, 148–157; Schäfer 2010) and in Upper Austria – Neubau (Prokisch 1993; 1999; 2004a; 2004b; 2010; 2011).

⁴⁹ This site is also known as Sedlec in some publications. The coin publication of the collection from the site is in preparation by the Author of the present paper and by PhDr. David Vich.

Large assemblages of coins dated to LT D have so far been known exclusively from the oppida. Now it is clear that other central sites existed alongside them. The nature of the site of Žehuň in the oppida period is eloquently characterized by two coin groups – golden denominations are present in much lower percentages than in the oppida and the same is true about imported coins. Also in LT D Žehuň seems to have remained rather a regional centre relevant for the region of the lower course of the Cidliná.

In any case, the settlement in Žehuň changes significantly our view of the role of coinage in Bohemia in the pre-oppida and oppida periods. It is important to note that our knowledge of the site is based on a combination of data obtained by official and private metal detector surveys. Only complex appreciation of all the available data may help us outline the typological systems, to refine chronologies, and to reflect over the role of coins in the La Tène society in the broadest possible context. This is the method followed by this paper.

7. Catalogue of coin finds from the Žehuň settlement

LT C1–C2

Bohemia, ,Boii'

Coin of the so-called Bohemian local issues

AE, gold-plated stater (fourré), type **bulge / kneeling figure**, series: Castelin (1965) **IIIb:10**

Obv.: smooth bulge articulated by a central part of triskele in negative.

Rev.: slightly stylized male figure to the right, kneeling on the left leg, head depicted by linear stylization, prominent eye depicted by a dot; holding crossed clubs in his hand (outside the image area), on the left on the shoulder an unclear object – a shield (?), a prominent crescent shaped linear ‘decoration’ near the upper part of the figure’s head with an unclear wavy line in the middle.

Ref.: Paulsen 1933, as Taf. 10: 208; *Militký* 2015c, 58, as Abb. 1: 1.

1. 3.728/3.660 g;⁵⁰ 14.7/15.5 mm (private collection, ev. no. **K01757 / PS 236-2016-01**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2016.

AE, gold plated 1/3-stater (fourré), type **bulge / kneeling figure**, series: Castelin (1965) as **IIIb:11**

Obv.: smooth bulge with an image of a bow stamped near the edge. Rev.: strongly stylized male figure to the right, kneeling on the left (not depicted) leg; holding out a single (?) poorly visible vertical club; the head is rendered by linear stylization, prominent eye depicted by a dot; an unclear object on the left.

Ref.: Paulsen 1933, as Taf. 10: 209–210.

2. 0.952 g; 10.8/11.4 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255251**)

Loc.: GPS – 031 KS; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 13th, 2011.

AV 1/8-stater, type **frontal face / torques**

Obv.: totally stylized frontal animal or human face? composed of a short arched line with a ‘V’ above and by two dots and a short linear ‘nose’.

Rev.: a torques, wiggly line around the rim, dot inside.

Ref.: *Militký* in print a, Abb. 6: 2.

This coin: *Militký* in print a, Abb. 6: 2.

⁵⁰ Weight before and after conservation.

3. 1.005 g; 8.7/8.3 mm; 12 (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2011-01**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Au 98.21%; Ag 1.57%; Cu 0.12%; Ni 0.11% Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AV 1/24-stater, type **frontal face / torques**

Obv.: totally stylized frontal animal or human face? Almost indiscernible – only the one dot in the centre and two dots at the sides are visible.

Rev.: a torques, a dot inside.

Ref.: *Militký* in print a, Abb. 6: 3.

This coin: *Militký* in print a, Abb. 6: 3.

4. 0.232 g; 5.8/6.3 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 253-2011-01**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AE, gold plated 1/8-stater (fourré), type **stylized head / Athena Alkidemos**, series *Militký* — Profantová (2007) var. **1**

Obv.: totally stylized human head to the right, hints of the face.

Rev.: strongly stylized linear standing figure of a warrior (‘Athena Alkidemos’) with a Macedonian shield and a spear (?) to the left, on the left a horizontal ‘V’ terminating in dots, on the right a horizontal line terminating in dots and other illegible symbols.

Ref.: Paulsen 1933, as Taf. 8: 181; *Militký* — Profantová 2007, 24–25, as no. 13, fig. 3: 13; Ziegau 2010, 161, as no. 431.

5. 0.438 g; 8.2/8.1 mm; plating partly worn-off (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2017-01**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

AV 1/24-stater, type **stylized head / Athena Alkidemos**, var. **A**

Obv.: irregular, not delimited bulge.

Rev.: strongly stylized standing figure of a warrior (‘Athena Alkidemos’) with a Macedonian shield to the left, on the right vertical series of dots.

Ref.: *Militký* in print a, Abb. 6: 4.

This coin: *Militký* in print a, Abb. 6: 4.

6. 0.344 g; 6.1/5.3 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-01**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Au 99.5%; Ag 0.6%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2011.

AV 1/24-stater, type **stylized head / Athena Alkidemos**, var. **B**

Obv.: oval delimited bulge with a dot near the centre.

Rev.: strongly stylized standing figure of a warrior (‘Athena Alkidemos’) with a Macedonian shield to the left, on the right two vertically aligned dots.

Ref.: *Militký* in print a, Abb. 6: 4.

This coin: *Militký* in print a, Abb. 6: 4.

7. 0.300 g; 5.4/5.9 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 253-2011-02**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

AV 1/3-stater, type **whirling bird-wings / horse**, series: Castelin (1965) **IX: 26**.

Obv.: stylized whirling bird wings with triple rings at the ends; in the middle, three rings arranged in a triangle, lashed triangles in the angles near the rim.

Rev.: horse with the mane to the left, above and below symbols in the shape of V with dots at the ends, on the left a linear symbol, on the right an arched symbol with dots at the ends.

Ref.: *Militký* 2015c, 58, Abb. 1: 8; in print a, Abb. 6: 1.

This coin: *Militký* 2015c, 58, Abb. 1: 8, 64, Tab. 3: 4; in print a, Abb. 6: 1.

8. 2.571g⁵¹ (private collection, ev. no. **PS 237-2011-01**)

Loc.: the settlement area; the exact find spot was localized secondarily on October 15, 2011: GPS – 90 KS; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

⁵¹ The coin was described according to a photograph. Its exact dimensions are not known.



Fig. 6. Žehuř (distr. Kolín). Coins from the settlement (the numbers correspond with those of the catalogue; scales 1 : 1 and 2 : 1; photo Tomáš Směký and Jiří Vaněk). — **Obr. 6.** Žehuř (okr. Kolín). Mince z areálu sídliště (čísla odpovídají katalogu; 1 : 1 a 1 : 2; foto Tomáš Směký a Jiří Vaněk).

AR, obol type I (**bulge / bull**)

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge with a prominent irregular dot near the edge.

Rev.: stylized bull to the left with a horizontal S-shaped symbol above it.

Ref.: *Kolníková* 2012, 51–52, no. 900, type U, Abb. 60: 900; 84: 900 (type labeled 'Ithyphalischer Stier'); *Militký in print a*, Abb. 7: 2.
This coin: *Militký in print a*, Abb. 7: 2.

9. 0.717 g; 9.0/9.0 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-01**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 59.46%; Au 0.68%; Cu 19.59%; Pb 0.66%; Fe 19.62%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

AR, obol type II (**deer with S-shaped symbol**), var. A

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a cross, beneath it three dots arranged in a triangle pointing up.

Rev.: stylized deer to the left, above it a horizontal S-shaped symbol.

Ref.: *Kolníková* 2012, 51, no. 902, type P, Abb. 60: 902, 84: 902 (type labeled 'Kopf en face? / Pferd').

10. 0.609 g⁵² (private collection, ev. no. **PS 237-2011-02**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2011.

AR, obol type II (**deer with S-shaped symbol**), var. B

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a cross, beneath it three dots arranged in a triangle pointing down.

Rev.: stylized deer to the left, above it a horizontal S-shaped symbol.

Ref.: *Militký* 2015a, 180–181, as no. 6; *in print a*, Abb. 7: 3.

This coin: *Militký in print a*, Abb. 7: 3.

11. 0.311 g; 9.1/8.9 mm; slightly chipped-off rim (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-02**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 91.4%; Au 0.7%; Cu 4.4%; Pb 0.4%; Fe 3.1%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2011.

AR, obol type III (**Paegas protome**), var. A

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, eccentrically placed 'twig'.

Rev.: Paegas protome with a stylized wing to the left.

Ref.: *Čižmář — Kolníková — Noeske* 2008, Abb. 10: 18; 12: 13; *Kolníková* 2012, 51–52, no. 882, type E, Abb. 59: 882; 84: 882; *Militký* 2015b, 75, Abb. 5: 9; *in print a*, Abb. 7: 4.

12. 0.583 g; 9.4/9.1 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255480**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 49.1/93%; Au 0.5/1.1%; Cu 50.1/4.2%; Pb 0.2/1.2%; Sn 0.05/<0.05%; Sb <0.05/<0.05%; Bi <0.05/0.1%
Loc.: GPS – 029; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 11th, 2012.

—, This coin: *Militký in print a*, Abb. 7: 4.

13. 0.568 g; 9.5/9.7 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-02**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 87.32%; Au 0.61%; Cu 7.27%; Pb 1.26%; Fe 1.9%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2011.

AR, obol type III (**Paegas protome**), var. B

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge.

Rev.: Paegas protome with a stylized wing to the left.

Ref.: *unpublished*.

14. 0.601 g; 8.7/8.8 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 317-2013-02**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR, obol type III (**Paegas protome**), var. non determinable

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, symbols – if present – are illegible.
Rev.: Paegas protome with a stylized wing to the left (the image is almost indiscernible).

Ref.: —.

15. 0.537 g; 9.3/10.2 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255423**)

⁵² The coin was described according to a photograph. Its exact dimensions are not known.

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 94.9/63.5%; Au 0.6/0.1%; Cu 3.7/34%; Pb 0.4/0.1%; Sn <0.05/<0.05%; Sb <0.05/<0.05%; Bi <0.05/<0.05%
Loc.: GPS – 005; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 15, 2012.

AR, obol type IV (**head / horse with a crescent**)

Obv.: stylized head to the left (almost indiscernible).

Rev.: a stylized horse to the left, body depicted by two linked dots, arched neck fused with the head, mane depicted by dots; above the horse an (unclear) dot and a pronounced crescent.

Ref.: *unpublished*.

16. 0.731 g; 9.0/9.4 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-09**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 86.7%; Au 0.8%; Cu 5.7%; Pb 0.9%; Fe 5.9%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR, obol, type V (**symmetrical ornament / horse**)

Obv.: a symmetrical ornament composed of two ovals with a dot in the centre, divided by a median vertical line terminating in both ends with a 'trident'.

Rev.: a horse to the left, mane depicted by dots, a diagonal line above, a vertical line below the horse belly.

Ref.: *Militký in print a*, Abb. 7: 5.

This coin: *Militký in print a*, Abb. 7: 5.

17. 0.491 g; 9.5/9.4 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-04**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 74.9%; Au 0.4%; Cu 18.1%; Pb 0.7%; Fe 5.8%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR, obol type VI (**Horoměřice / Dřemčice**), var. Aa

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a dot near the edge.

Rev.: strongly stylized horse depicted by linked dots to the right, the neck and the head are depicted by a long arched line terminating in a dot, above the horse two dots linked with the body by two slanted lines; linear arched tail.

Ref.: *v. Koblitz* 1918, 101, no. 1, Taf. 36: 28; *Castelin — Waldhauser* 1985, 4, no. 1, fig. 2: 2; 4: 1; *Kellner* 1990, 155, no. 1005, Taf. 43: 1005; *Schäfer* 2010, 305, no. 942, Taf. 20: 942; *Kolníková* 2012, 51, no. 880, type C, Abb. 59: 880 (type labeled 'zwei stilisierte Reiter'); *Smělý* 2016, 160, fig. 4; *Militký in print a*, Abb. 7: 6.
This coin: *Militký in print a*, Abb. 7: 6.

18. 0.844 g; 9.5/9.3 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-03**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 89.7%; Au 1.1%; Cu 6.1%; Pb 0.5%; Fe 2.7%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

19. 0.832g; 8.8/8.9 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255425**)

Loc.: GPS – 021; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 15th, 2013.

20. 0.637 g; 8.3/8.7 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-04**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 83.35%; Au 1.43%; Cu 5.31%; Pb 1.58%; Fe 8.32%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

21. 0.776 g; 9.2/9.1 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. **PC 7117**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 88.8/92.3%; Au 0.5/1.3%; Cu 10.2/5.1%; Pb 0.4/0.7%; Sn <0.05/<0.05%; Sb <0.05/<0.05%; Bi <0.05/<0.05%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2013 (or before).

22. 0.789 g; 8.6/9.0 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255426**)

Loc.: GPS – 046; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 17th, 2013.

23. 0.822 g; 9.7/10.7 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255252**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 88.8/80.9%; Au 0.83/0.84%; Cu 9.1/17.5%; Pb 0.5/0.6%; Sn <0.05/<0.05%; Sb <0.05/<0.05%; Bi <0.05/<0.05%
Loc.: GPS – 075 KS; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 15th, 2011.

24. 0.854 g; 9.0/8.9 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. **PS 253-2011-05**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

25. 0.705 g; 9.1/9.0 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255478**)

Loc.: GPS – 010; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2012.

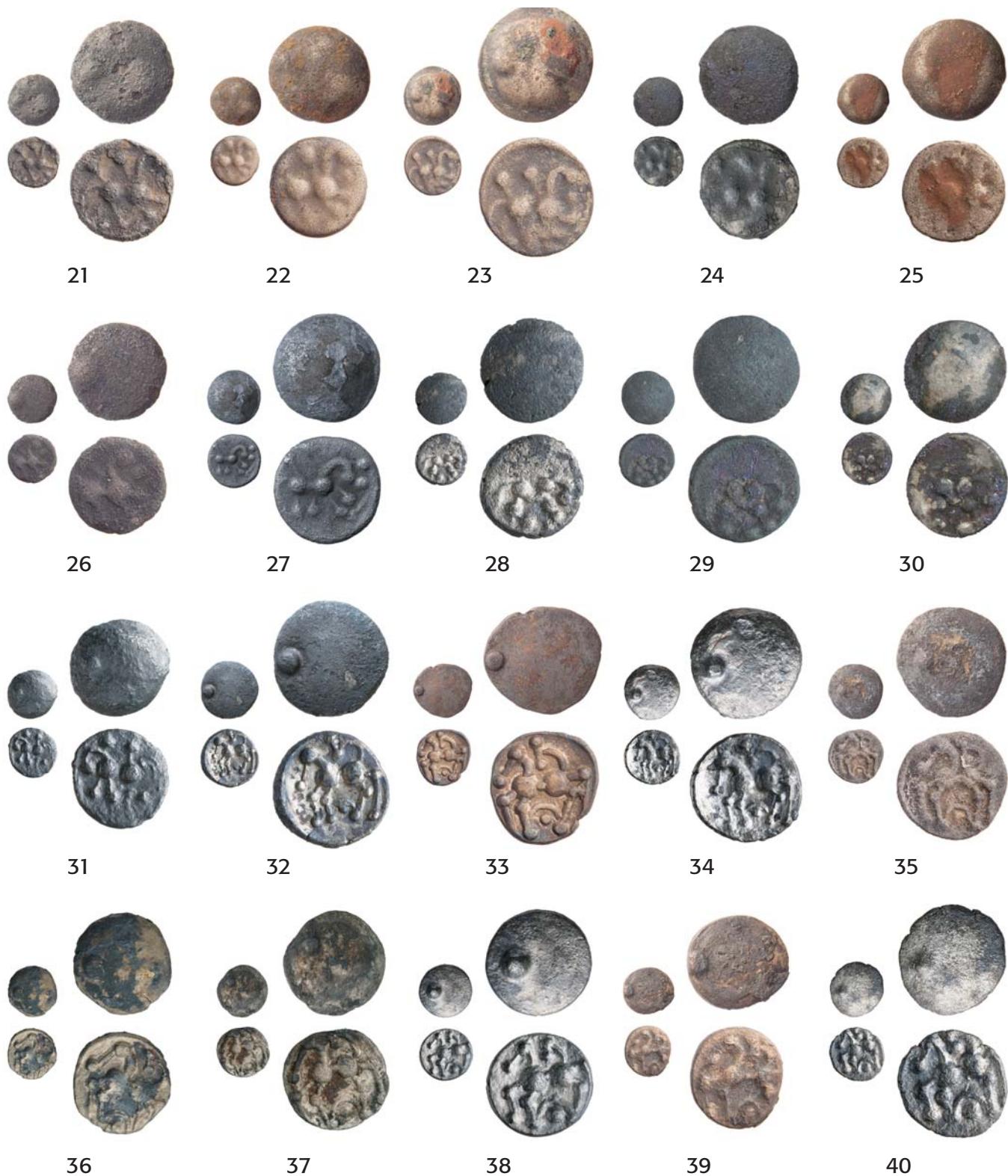


Fig. 7. Žehuň (distr. Kolín). Coins from the settlement (the numbers correspond with those of the catalogue; scales 1 : 1 and 2 : 1; photo Tomáš Směký and Jiří Vaněk). — **Obr. 7.** Žehuň (okr. Kolín). Mince z areálu sídliště (čísla odpovídají katalogu; 1 : 1 a 1 : 2; foto Tomáš Směký a Jiří Vaněk).

AR, obol type VI (Horoměřice / Dřemčice), var. Ab

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a dot near the edge.

Rev.: strongly stylized horse depicted by linked dots to the right, the neck and the head are depicted by a long arched line terminating in two dots (head held very low), above the horse two dots linked with the body by slanting lines; tail out of the image area.

Ref.: *unpublished*.

26. 0.535 g; 8.8/8.7 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. H5-255253)

Loc.: GPS – 060 KS; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 14th, 2011.

AR, obol type VI (Horoměřice / Dřemčice), var. Ac

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge.

Rev.: strongly stylized horse depicted by linked dots to the right, the neck and the head are depicted by a short arched line terminating in a dot, above the horse two dots linked with the body by slanting lines; linear arched tail.

Ref.: v. Koblitz 1918, 101, no. 4, Taf. 36: 25; Klusáčková 1990, 54, fig. 6.

27. 0.830 g; 9.6/9.6 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 317-2013-03)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR, obol type VI (Horoměřice / Dřemčice), var. Ad

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge.

Rev.: strongly stylized horse depicted by linked dots to the right, the neck and the head are depicted by a short line strongly bent down, terminating in a dot, above the horse two dots linked with the body by slanting lines; linear arched tail.

Ref.: *unpublished*.

28. 0.774 g; 9.3/9.3 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. PS 234-2011-03)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 70.51%; Au 0.84%; Cu 21.51%; Pb 1.65%; Fe 5.49%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

29. 0.707 g; 9.6/9.4 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. PS 253-2011-04)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

30. 0.678 g; 9.2/9.6 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. PS 253-2011-03)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

AR, obol type VI (Horoměřice / Dřemčice), var. B

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a dot near the rim.

Rev.: strongly stylized horse depicted by linked dots to the left, the neck and the head are depicted by a long arched terminating in a dot, two dots above the horse, one of them linked with the body by a vertical line; a linear arched double tail.

Ref.: *unpublished*.

31. 0.578 g; 8.8/8.6 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. PS 234-2011-05)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 88.46%; Au 2.03%; Cu 3.73%; Pb 1.17%; Fe 4.61%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR, obol type VII (Roseldorf / Němčice II) – local Bohemian imitation, Kolníková (2012) Bi/1

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a pronounced dot near the rim.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by linked dots and with arched linear neck to the left, above the horse two dots linked by a line and joined by an arched line from the rear dot of the horse's body; between the horse's inner legs a crescent with a dot bellow.

Ref.: Kolníková 2012, 46, nos. 820–826, as Abb. 55: 820–826; 84: 821; Smělý 2016, 160, fig. 6; Militký in print a, Abb. 7: 1.

This coin: Militký in print a, Abb. 7: 1.

32. 0.789 g; 10.3/10.4 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 234-2011-06)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 68.41%; Au 0.48%; Cu 18.89%; Pb 1.16%; Fe 11.06%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

33. 0.689 g; 9.8/10.0 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. H5-255427)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 92.1%; Au 0.9%; Cu 6%; Pb 0.4%; Sn <0.05%; Sb <0.05%; Bi 0.1%

Loc.: GPS – 031; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2013.

34. 0.490 g; 10.0/9.8 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 230-2011-05)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 85.3%; Au 0.5%; Cu 9.6%; Pb 1.4%; Fe 3.1%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

35. 0.432 g; 9.9/9.6 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 236-2017-02)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

36. 0.393 g; 8.8/9.0 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 253-2011-06)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

37. 0.358 g; 9.3/9.0 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 253-2011-07)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

38. 0.723 g; 9.7/9.5 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 230-2011-08)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 86.1%; Au 0.5%; Cu 7.0%; Pb 2.2%; Fe 3.0%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

39. 0.528 g; 8.5/9.2 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. H5-255254)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 80/82.9%; Au 0.5/0.5%; Cu 18.9/15.1%; Pb 0.4/0.4%; Sn <0.05/<0.05%; Sb <0.05/<0.05%; Bi <0.05/<0.05%

Loc.: GPS – 095; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 18th, 2011.

–, This coin: Militký in print a, Abb. 7: 1.

40. 0.570 g; 9.6/10.0 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 230-2011-07)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 86.3%; Au 0.8%; Cu 7.7%; Pb 0.5%; Fe 4.7%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

41. 0.653 g; 10.7/9.7 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 230-2011-06)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 60.1%; Au 0.9%; Cu 23.3%; Pb 0.4%; Fe 15.3%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

42. 0.721 g; 9.3/9.1 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 230-2011:11)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 74.2%; Au 0.6%; Cu 23.8%; Pb 1.1%; Sn 0.2%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

43. 0.561 g; 9.7/10.2 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 236-2017-04)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

44. 0.601 g; 9.7/10.0 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 317-2013-06)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR, obol type VII (Roseldorf / Němčice II) – local Bohemian imitation, Kolníková (2012) Bi/2

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a pronounced dot in the centre.

Rev.: strongly stylized horse depicted by linked dots and with arched linear neck to the left, above the horse two dots linked by a line and joined by an arched line from the rear dot of the horse's body; between the horse's inner legs a crescent with a dot bellow.

Ref.: Kolníková 2012, 46, as nos. 820–826, as Abb. 55: 820–826; 84: 821; Smělý 2016, 160, as fig. 6; Militký in print a, as Abb. 7: 1.

45. 0.663 g; 9.5/9.6 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. PS 253-2011-11)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

46. 0.507 g; 9.0/9.1 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 236-2017-03)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

AR, obol type VII (Roseldorf / Němčice II) – local Bohemian imitation, Kolníková (2012) Bi/3

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a pronounced dot near the rim.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by thick dots and lines and with arched linear neck to the left, above the horse two dots linked by a line and joined by an arched line from the rear dot of the horse's body; between the horse's inner legs a crescent with a dot bellow.

Ref.: Kolníková 2012, 46, as nos. 820–826, as Abb. 55: 820–826; 84: 821; Smělý 2016, 160, as fig. 6; Militký in print a, as Abb. 7: 1.

47. 0.707 g; 9.3/8.8 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 317-2013-04)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

48. 0.640 g; 9.4/9.2 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 317-2013-05)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

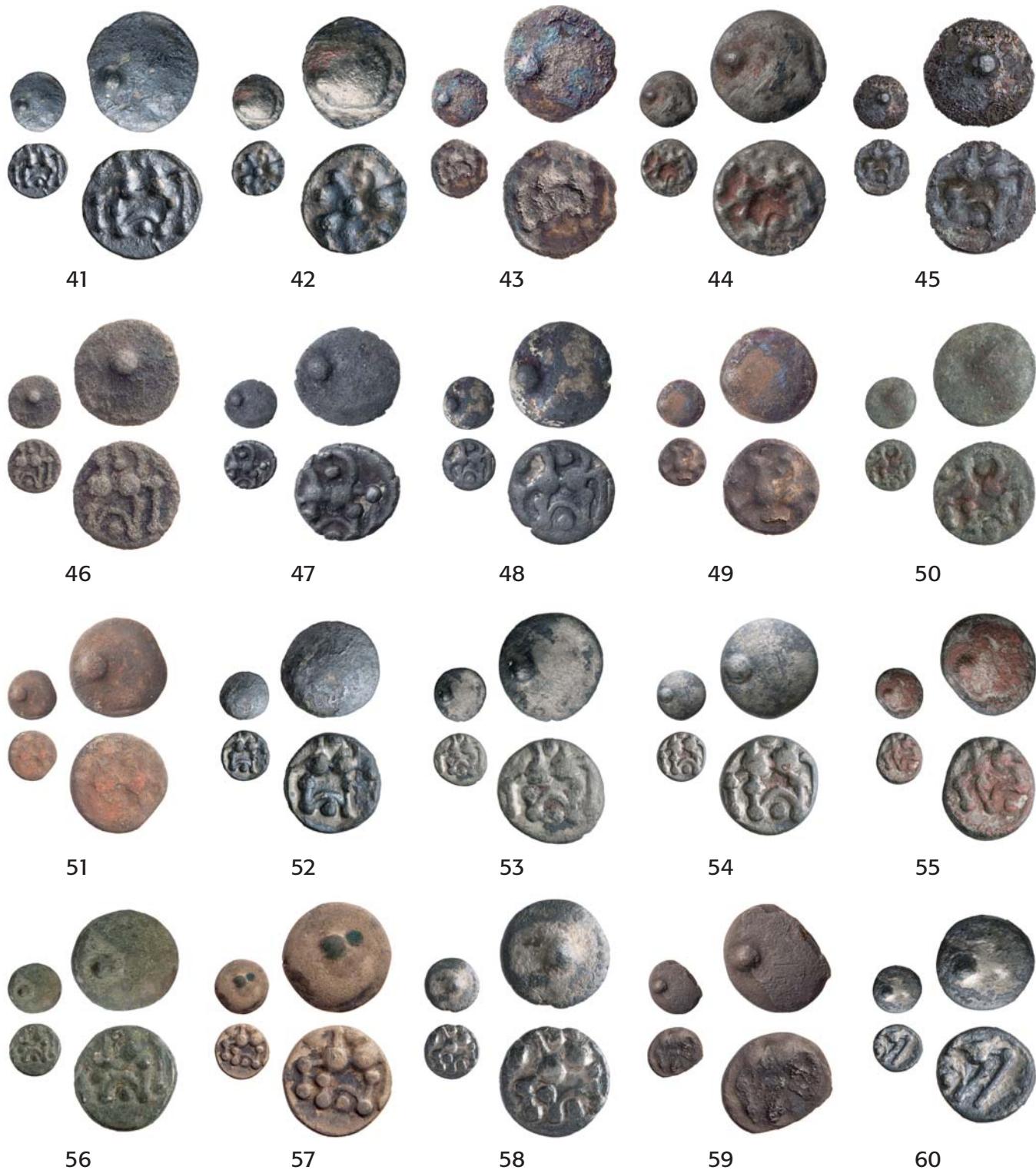


Fig. 8. Žehuň (distr. Kolín). Coins from the settlement (the numbers correspond with those of the catalogue; scales 1 : 1 and 2 : 1; photo Tomáš Smrký and Jiří Vaněk). — **Obr. 8.** Žehuň (okr. Kolín). Mince z areálu sídliště (čísla odpovídají katalogu; 1 : 1 a 1 : 2; foto Tomáš Smrký a Jiří Vaněk).

49. 0.686 g; 8.4/8.0 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2017-05**)
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available;
private metal detector survey, 2017.

50. 0.587 g; 9.3/9.0 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 253-2011-08**)
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available;
private metal detector survey, 2011.

51. 0.568 g; 8.5/8.6 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255255**)

Loc.: GPS – 073 KS; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; 15th October 2011.

52. 0.645 g; 8.9/9.2 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-10**)
XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 75.3%; Au 1.3%; Cu 10.8%; Pb 0.7%;
Fe 8.9%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available;
private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

53. 0.574 g; 9.2/9.3 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-12**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 80.5%; Au 1.7%; Cu 6.1%; Pb 0.7%; Fe 11.0%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

54. 0.678 g; 8.5/8.6 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-08**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 84.27%; Au 0.41%; Cu 7.76%; Pb 2.46%; Sn 1.77%; Fe 3.33%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

55. 0.673 g; 8.5/8.9 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-14**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 38.9%; Cu 57.8%; Pb 0.4%; Sn 2.4%; Fe 0.6%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

56. 0.794 g; 9.0/9.3 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 253-2011-09**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

AR, obol type **VII (Roseldorf / Němčice II)** – local Bohemian imitation, Kolníková (2012) **Bi/4**

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a pronounced dot near the rim.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by thick dots and lines and with arched linear neck to the left, above the horse two dots linked by a line and joined by an arched line from the rear dot of the horse's body; between the horse's inner legs a crescent with a dot bellow. Ref.: Kolníková 2012, 46, as nos. 820–826, as Abb. 55: 820–826, 84: 821; Smělý 2016, 160, as fig. 6.

57. 0.596 g; 9.4/9.4 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255479**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 78.8/88.5%; Au 0.8/1.2%; Cu 17.9/18.1%; Pb 1.1/1.4%; Sn 0.1/0.1%; Sb <0.05/<0.05%; Bi <0.05/<0.05% Loc.: GPS – 010; survey AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 11th, 2011.

58. 0.583 g; 9.1/9.0 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-07**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 76.37%; Au 0.45%; Cu 21.82%; Pb 0.48%; Fe 0.88%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR, obol type **VII (Roseldorf / Němčice II)** – local Bohemian imitation, Kolníková (2012) **Bi/?**

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a prominent dot near the rim.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left; between the horse's inner legs a crescent with a dot bellow – struck very eccentrically. Ref.: Kolníková 2012, 46, as nos. 820–826, as Abb. 55: 820–826, 84: 821; Smělý 2016, 160, as fig. 6.

59. 0.499 g; 9.0/7.4 mm; corrosive layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255483**)

Loc.: GPS – 009; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2012.

60. 0.509 g; 8.1/9.0 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-13**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 80.4%; Au 1.6%; Cu 8.4%; Pb 0.7%; Sn 0.6%; Fe 8.4%

Lok.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR, obol type **undeterminable**

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge, a prominent dot near the rim.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, two dots above the horse.

Ref.: –.

61. 0.601 g; 9.0/9.0 mm; corrosive layers (private collection, ev. no. **PS 253-2011-10**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

–, Obv: smooth not delimited bulge, a dot near the rim (?)

Rev: indiscernible

Ref.: –.

62. 0.500 g; 9.4/8.8 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255424**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 87.9/56.3%; Au 0.6/<0.05%; Cu 4.1/35.9%; Pb 1.6/0.3%; Sn 5.2/4.7%; Sb <0.05/<0.05%; Bi 0.2/<0.05%

Loc.: GPS – 002; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 15th, 2013.

Bohemia or Moravia, Boii

AV stater, type Nike (?) – a cut quarter

Obv.: completely indiscernible Athena head in a helmet to the right (?).

Rev.: stylized standing Nike to the left (?) – completely indiscernible, numerous cuts in the image field.

Ref.: –.

63. 2.207 g; -/- mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 317-2013-01**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AV 1/8-stater, group **Athena Alkidemos**, series: Castelin (1965) as **AA-II:5**

Obv.: completely stylized head in a helmet to the right.

Rev.: strongly stylized standing figure – warrior ('Athena Alkidemos') with a Macedonian shield and a spear (?) to the left, below the arms stylized Λ-shaped drapery, on the left below four dots, on the right above dots.

Ref.: Paulsen 1933, as Taf. 7: 125–128.

64. 0.849 g; 7.6/7.6 mm; 12 (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255485**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Au 97.3%; Ag 1.4%; Cu 0.6%; Pb <0.05%; Sn <0.05%; Sb <0.05%; Bi <0.05%

Loc.: GPS – 018; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2012.

Moravia, Boii

AE gold plated stater (fourré), group **Athena Alkidemos**, series: Castelin (1965) as **A-2a**

Obv.: almost indiscernible strongly stylized Athena head in a helmet to the right.

Rev.: strongly stylized standing figure – warrior ('Athena Alkidemos') with a Macedonian shield and a spear (?) to the left.

Ref.: Paulsen 1933, as Taf. 3: 51–54; Ziegau 2010, 158, as nos. 416–417; Kolníková 2012, 13, nos. 16–18, Abb. 3: 16–18; Militký in print a, Abb. 5: 2.

This coin: Militký in print a, Abb. 5: 2.

65. 3.519 g; 15.1/15.2 mm; plating partly worn off (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-15**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Au 31.3%; Ag 0.3%; Cu 63.4%; Hg 2.4%; Fe 2.7%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AV 1/8-stater, group **Athena Alkidemos**, series: Castelin (1965) **AA-I:2**

Obv.: realistically depicted Athena head in a crested helmet to the right.

Rev.: stylized standing figure – warrior ('Athena Alkidemos') with a Macedonian shield and a spear (?) to the left, below the arms stylized Λ-shaped drapery, above the shield three dots, below the shield horizontal 'V', on the left below N, above the right arm two dots, on the right CX vertically, on the right below ИИ.

Ref.: Paulsen 1933, Taf. 4: 112, 114–115; Kostial 2003, 30, no. 33; Ziegau 2010, 160, no. 428; Kolníková 2012, 16, nos. 40–41, 43, Abb. 5: 40–41, 43; Fröhlich 2012, 149, fig. 1; Militký in print a, Abb. 5: 1.

This coin: Militký in print a, Abb. 5: 1.

66. 1.043 g; 8.2/8.6 mm; on the rev. traces of strikes in the image field? (private collection, ev. no. **PS 235-2011-01**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Au 99.18%; Ag 0.53%; Ni 0.14%; Fe 0.16%

Loc.: An isolated find on the right bank of Cidline River opposite the site – it cannot be excluded that it was there only in secondary deposition, while actually originating from the studied site itself, 2009–2010.

AE gold plated 1/8-stater (fourré), group **Athena Alkidemos**, series: Castelin (1965) **AA-II:5**

Obv.: completely stylized Athena head to the right.

Rev.: strongly stylized standing figure – warrior ('Athena Alkidemos') with a shield and a spear (?) to the left, below the arms

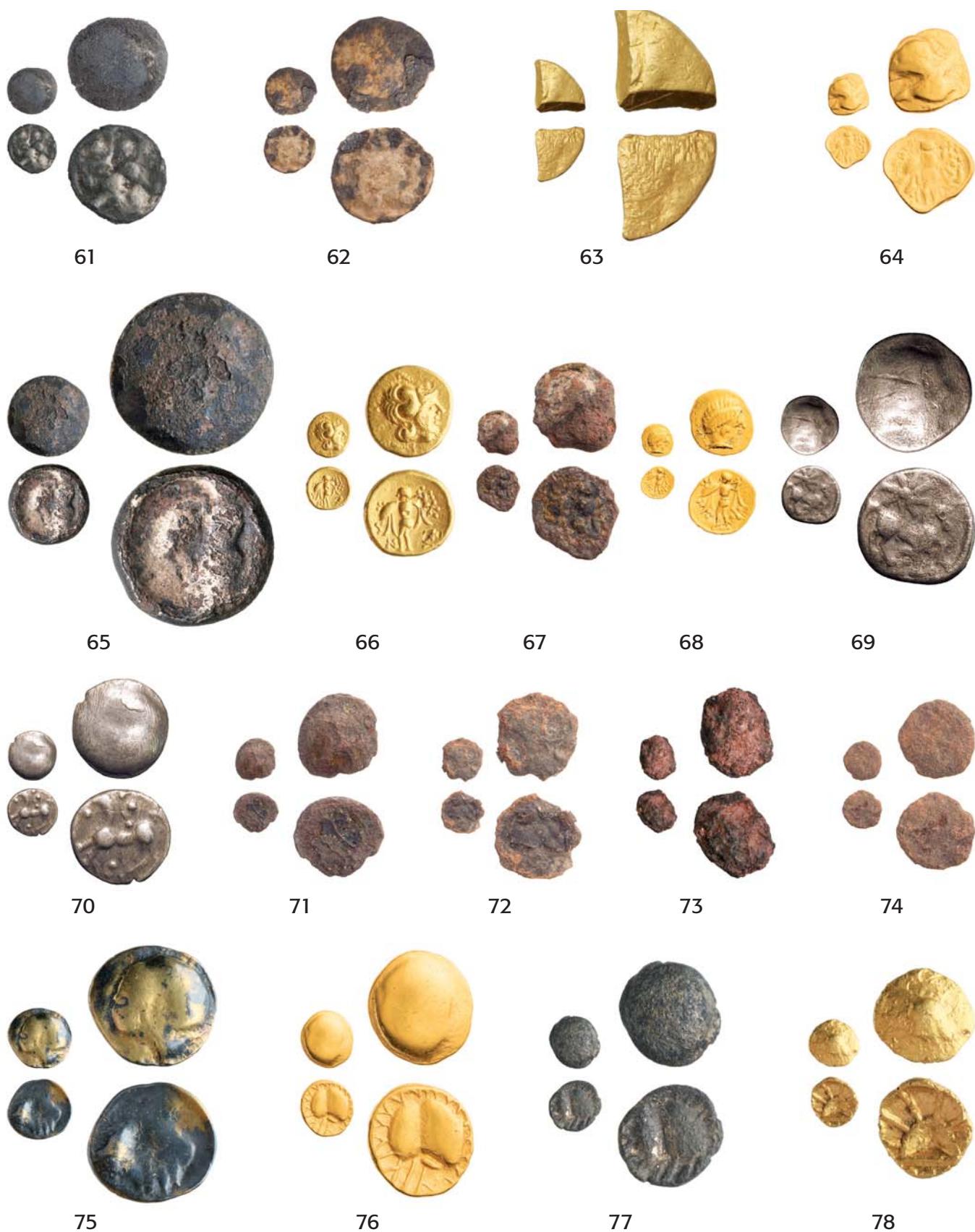


Fig. 9. Žehuň (distr. Kolín). Coins from the settlement (the numbers correspond with those of the catalogue; scales 1 : 1 and 2 : 1; photo Tomáš Směký and Jiří Vaněk). — **Obr. 9.** Žehuň (okr. Kolín). Mince z areálu sídliště (čísla odpovídají katalogu; 1 : 1 a 1 : 2; foto Tomáš Směký a Jiří Vaněk).

stylized Λ-shaped drapery, only small patches of gold plating are preserved.

Ref.: Paulsen 1933, as Taf. 7: 124–126; Castelin 1965, 20, no. AA-II:5, Taf. 3: 39; Kolníková 2012, 17, nos. 59–71, Abb. 6: 59–71.

67. 0.375 g; -/7.8 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255487**)

Loc.: GPS – 50°08'420" N, 15°17'880" E; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2012.

AV 1/24-stater, group **Athena Alkidemos**, series: Castelin (1965) **AA-I:3**

Obv.: male head ('Apollo') in realistic style to the left; diadem in the hair – arched line at the neck base.

Rev.: stylized standing figure – warrior ('Athena Alkidemos') with a Macedonian shield and a spear (?) to the left, below the arms stylized Λ-shaped drapery, in the middle of the shield three dots arranged in a triangle, below left two triangles from dots, X terminating with dots.

Ref.: Paulsen 1933, Taf. 7: 141–142; Kolníková 2012, 18, nos. 76–79, Abb. 7: 76–79.

68. 0.338 g; 5.8/6.4 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2017-06**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

AR obol, type **horse with a star**, var. Kolníková (2012) **A**

Obv.: irregular delimited bulge – totally stylized head.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots and lines to the right; between the horse's inner legs an arch with a dot bellow; above the horse a star with eight rays.

Ref.: Dembski 1998, 86, no. 752, Taf. 39: 752; Kolníková 2012, 26, nos. 176–177, Abb. 11: 176–177; Militký *in print a*, Abb. 5: 3.

This coin: Militký *in print a*, Abb. 5: 3.

69. 0.761 g⁵³ (private collection, ev. no. **PS 237-2011-03**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR, obol type **Roseldorf / Němčice II**, var. Kolníková (2012) **B6**

Obv.: smooth not delimited bulge.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots and lines to the left, above the horse two dots linked by an arched line; a dot on the right; between the horse's inner legs an arc with a dot inside.

Ref.: Kolníková 2012, 34, 38, var. B6, nos. 523–536, Abb. 35: 523–536, 84: 523.

70. 0.752 g⁵⁴ (private collection, ev. no. **PS 237-2011-04**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

LT C1–C2 (?)

Bohemia or Moravia, Boii

AE gold plated 1/8-stater (fourré), undeterminable group

Obv.: completely illegible.

Rev.: completely illegible, the gold plating is only partially preserved.

Ref.: –.

71. 0.302 g; 8.0/7.2 mm; corroded (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255422**)

Loc.: GPS – 032; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2013.

–, Obv.: completely illegible.

Rev.: completely illegible, the gold plating is only partially preserved.

Ref.: –.

72. 0.338 g; -/- mm; corroded (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255256**)

Loc.: GPS – 067 KS; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 14th, 2011.

⁵³ The coin was documented according to a photograph and its exact dimensions are not known.

⁵⁴ The coin was documented according to a photograph and its exact dimensions are not known.

–, Obv.: completely illegible.

Rev.: completely illegible, only negligible remains of the gold plating are preserved.

Ref.: –.

73. 0.22 g; 8.1/6.6 mm; corroded (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-23**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AE gold plated 1/8-stater? (fourré), undeterminable group

Obv.: completely illegible.

Rev.: completely illegible.

Ref.: –.

74. 0.257 g; 7.1/6.9 mm; corroded, no remains of the plating are preserved (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255428**)

Loc.: GPS – 029; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2013.

Bohemia, Boii

Late LT C2 and LT D1a

AE gold plated 1/3-stater (fourré), type A – late imitation of the type Athena Alkidemos, as var. Militký (2015a) **A/I:01b**

Obv.: smooth bipartite indistinctly transversely articulated oval clearly delimited bulge with a 'thorn' on a slightly undulated surface.

Rev.: two opposed bulges, four short vertical lines below.

Ref.: Drda — Rybová 2001, 315, as fig. 16: 2; Militký 2010, 30, as no. 1, fig. 1a: 1; 2015a, 204–205, as no. 83.

75. 1.847 g; 12.0/11.2 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-09**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Au 96.9/90.6%; Ag 2.21/4.63%; Cu 0.09/0.09%; Pb 0.06/-%; Fe 0.74/4.68%

Loc.: within the settlement area, the find spot was located secondarily on October 15th, 2011; GPS – 92 KS; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

LT D1a

AV 1/3-stater, **shell** series, type **B**, var. Militký (2015a) **B/III:04b**

Obv.: smooth oval, clearly delimited bulge on a smooth surface.

Rev.: two opposed oval bulges with a diagonal 'grain' below the right (clearly bigger) one, a diagonal line below and a Y upside down on the side, a zigzag around the rim.

Ref.: Nemeškalová-Jiroudková 1998, 90, no. 6; Militký *in print a*, Abb. 9: 1.

This coin: Militký *in print a*, Abb. 9: 1.

76. 2.484 g; 9.8/10.5 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255257**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Au 96.2/95.9/96.3%; Ag 2.6/2.6/2.3%; Cu 0.7/0.8/0.8%; Pb <0.05/<0.05/<0.05%; Sn <0.05/<0.05/<0.05%; Sb 0.05/<0.05/0.05%; Bi <0.05/<0.05/<0.05%

Loc.: GPS – 105; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 18th, 2011.

AE gold plated 1/3-stater (fourré) **shell** series, type **B**, as var. Militký (2015a) **B/III:02b**

Obv.: smooth oval, clearly delimited bulge on a smooth surface.

Rev.: two opposed irregular oval bulges with a hardly discernible diagonal 'grain' below the right (clearly bigger) one, a diagonal lines below and, a zigzag around the rim; only parts of the gold plating are preserved.

Ref.: Paulsen 1933, as Taf. 20: 413, 424–425, 21: 431–432, E: 85–86; Nemeškalová-Jiroudková 1975, 1998, 95–96, as no. 43–52; 394, as nos. 21–24, fig. 4: 9–12; Castelin 1978, as no. 1145; Militký 2010, 30–31, as no. 4, fig. 1a: 4; 2015a, 208–209, as no. 93; *in print a*, Abb. 9: 2.

This coin: Militký *in print a*, Abb. 9: 2.

77. 0.740 g; 9.6/9.4 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-16**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Au 5.4%; Ag 0.2%; Cu 38.2%; Pb 0.2%; Sn 44.8%; Fe 10.5%; Mn 0.9%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AV 1/8-stater, shell series, var. Militký (2015a) IV:04a

Obv.: eccentric smooth irregular bulge on an irregular surface.

Rev.: hollowed triangle with rounded top surrounded by eight rays, below two horizontal lines of dots (the lower one outside the image area).

Ref.: Paulsen 1933, Taf. 24: 519; Drda — Rybová 2001, 315, fig. 16: 16; Militký 2015a, 232–233, nos. 180–182; *in print a*, Abb. 9: 3.

This coin: Militký *in print a*, Abb. 9: 3.

78. 0.870 g; 8.7/9.4 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 234-2011-10)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Au 91.46%; Ag 7.78%; Cu 0.66%; Ni 0.10%

Loc.: within the settlement area, secondarily located on October 15th, 2011; GPS – 91 KS; no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type A (Stradonice / Žehuň), var. Militký (2015a) A-01a:01

Obv.: a female head depicted in realistic style to the right, hairdo with a bun.

Rev.: horse with a horseman to the right, the horseman holding a sword in his raised right hand, the arm is bent in the shape of L.

Ref.: Kellner 1990, 126, no. 779, Taf. 29: 779; Militký 2015a, 89, TAB. 8: Ob/A-01a:01; *in print a*, Abb. 10: 1.

This coin: Militký 2015a, 89, TAB. 8: Ob/A-01a:01; *in print a*, Abb.

10: 1.

79. 0.488 g; 7.7/8.3 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 234-2011-11)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 98.13%; Au 0.53%; Cu 0.41%; Pb 0.19%; Fe 0.74%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type A (Stradonice / Žehuň), var. Militký (2015a) A-01a:02

Obv.: a female head depicted in realistic style to the right, hairdo with a bun.

Rev.: horse with a horseman to the right, the horseman holding a sword in his raised right hand, the arm is bent in the shape of horizontal V.

Ref.: Militký 2015a, 89, TAB. 8: Ob/A-01a:02.

This coin: Militký 2015a, 252–253, nos. 256–257; *in print a*, Abb. 10: 2.

80. 0.488 g; 7.2/7.7 mm; corroded (private collection, ev. no. PS 234-2011-12)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 98.60%; Au 0.27%; Cu 0.95%; Pb 0.18%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type A (Stradonice / Žehuň), var. Militký (2015a) A-01b:01

Obv.: a female head depicted in realistic style to the right, hairdo with a bun.

Rev.: horse with a horseman to the right, the horseman holding a sword in his outstretched left hand, the arm is straight.

Ref.: Militký 2015a, 89, TAB. 8: Ob/A-01b:01; *in print a*, Abb. 10: 3.

This coin: Militký 2015a, 89, TAB. 8: Ob/A-01b:01; *in print a*, Abb. 10: 3.

81. 0.461 g; 9.3/9.7 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 230-2011-17)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 94.2%; Au 0.9%; Cu 2.9%; Pb 0.6%; Fe 1.5%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type A (Stradonice / Žehuň), var. Militký (2015a) A-02:01

Obv.: a female head depicted in very fine realistic style to the right, hairdo with a bun (worn die).

Rev.: horse with a horseman to the left, the horseman holding a sword in his left hand, the arm is bent to the shape of L.

Ref.: Militký 2015a, 89, TAB. 8: Ob/A-02:01; *in print a*, Abb. 10: 4.

This coin: Militký 2015a, 89, TAB. 8: Ob/A-02:01; *in print a*, Abb. 10: 4.

82. 0.527 g; 9.5/8.6 mm; corrosive layers (NM Praha, inv. no. H5-255484)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 98.5%; Au 0.6%; Cu 0.4%; Pb 0.3%; Sn <0.05%; Sb <0.05%; Bi <0.05%

Loc.: GPS – 014; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; 16th October 2012.

–, This coin: Militký 2015a, 89, TAB. 8: Ob/A-02:01; *in print a*, Abb. 10: 5.

83. 0.480 g; 8.4/8.5 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. H5-255482)

Loc.: GPS – 007; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2012.

84. 0.399g; -/9.0 mm; 10; fragmentary rim, corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. H5-255488)

Loc.: GPS – 50°08'418"N, 15°17'871"E; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; 19th October 2012.

AR obol, type B (Stradonice), var. Militký (2015a) B-01:01 (?)

Obv.: a head with an unclear face, with a 'cap' depicted by straight lines and separated from the face by a 'string' shaped diadem; around the cap three unclear dots in circles.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, 'lily' shaped head with the eye depicted by a dot, mane composed of pronounced dots, the front body dot fused with the neck, unclear linear (?) tail, growing from a dot, connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: Militký 2015a, 256–257, no. 267 (?).

85. 0.398 g; 8.2/8.8 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 230-2011-22)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 95.8%; Au 2.7%; Cu 1.4%; Pb 0.2%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type B (Stradonice), var. Militký (2015a) B-01:02

Obv.: a head with stylized face depicted by dots to the left, with a 'cap' depicted by straight lines and separated from the face by a 'string' shaped diadem; around the cap three unclear dots in circles.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, 'lily' shaped head with the eye depicted by a dot, mane composed of pronounced dots, the front body dot fused with the neck, unclear linear (?) tail, growing from a dot, connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: Militký 2015a, 90, TAB. 9: Ob/B-01:02.

This coin: Militký 2015a, 90, TAB. 9: Ob/B-01:02.

86. 0.321 g; 9.8/8.0 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 230-2011-18)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 85.2%; Au 1.6%; Cu 7.0%; Fe 6.1%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type B (Stradonice), var. Militký (2015a) B-02:02(a)

Obv.: a head with stylized features to the right, with a 'cap' depicted by straight lines and separated from the face by a 'string' shaped diadem with a 'knot' in the back; a slanted line on the neck.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, 'lily' shaped head with the eye depicted by a dot, mane composed of pronounced dots, the front dot fused with the neck, linear tail, growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: Militký 2015a, 90, TAB. 9: Ob/B-02:02.

This coin: Militký 2015a, 90, TAB. 9: Ob/B-02b:02.

87. 0.467 g; 8.9/9.4 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. H5-255259)

Loc.: GPS – 039 KS; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 14th, 2011.

88. 0.505 g; 8.6/8.6 mm (private collection, ev. no. PS 236-2017-07)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

AR obol, type B (Stradonice), var. Militký (2015a) B-02:02(b)

Obv.: a head with stylized features to the right, with a 'cap' depicted by straight lines and separated from the face by a 'string' shaped diadem with a 'knot' in the back.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, 'lily' shaped head with the eye depicted by a dot, mane composed of pronounced dots, the front body dot fused with the neck, linear tail, growing from a dot, connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: –.

89. 0.48 g; 8 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 406-2016-01**)⁵⁵
Loc.: probably within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, before 2016.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, var. Militký (2015a) **B-02c:01**

Obv.: a head with realistic features to the left, with a 'cap' depicted by straight lines and separated from the face by a 'string' shaped diadem with a 'knot' in the back; dots around the 'cap'.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, conspicuously linear style, 'lily' shaped head with the eye depicted by a dot, mane composed of pronounced dots, the front body dot fused with the neck, linear tail, growing from a dot, connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 90, TAB. 9: Ob/B-02c:01.

This coin: *Militký 2015a*, 90, TAB. 9: Ob/B-02c:01.

90. 0.499 g; 8.0/8.1 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-19**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 95.6%; Au 2.3%; Cu 1.3%; Fe 0.9%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

91. 0.543g; 8.7/8.6 mm; 12 (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255258**)

Loc.: GPS – 078 KS; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 15th, 2012.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. Militký (2015a) **B-03a:05**

Obv.: a head with realistic features to the left, with a prominent eye depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a diadem of ovals, astragalus (?) and two arched lines behind the head.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane composed of dots, 'lily' (?) shaped head, the front dot fused with the massive neck, fork-shaped linear tail, growing from a dot, connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 264–265, as no. 306.

92. 0.495 g; 8.0/8.6 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255481**)

Loc.: GPS – 001; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; 16th October 16th, 2012.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. Militký (2015a) **B-03d:03**

Obv.: a stylized head to the left, with a linear nose, eye and mouth depicted by dots, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a diadem of ovals, a straight line below the head.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane composed of dots, head composed of dots (1+2), the front body dot fused with the neck in a tear-drop shape, the tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 272–273, as no. 347.

93. 0.583 g; 9.0/8.1 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 317-2013-07**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, var. Militký (2015a) **B-03d:07**

Obv.: a stylized head to the left, prominent eye and mouth depicted by dots, diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a straight line.

Rev.: horse depicted by dots to the left, mane composed of five dots connected with the neck by fine lines, the front body dot fused with the arched neck, tail outside the image area.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 274–275, nos. 351–352.

94. 0.418 g; 7.3/7.7 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-17**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 96.97%; Au 0.73%; Cu 1.27%; Pb 1.0%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, sub-group Militký (2015a) **B-03d** – undeterminable variant

Obv.: a stylized head to the left, with linear nose terminated by a dot, eye and mouth depicted by dots, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a diadem of ovals.

⁵⁵ The coin was documented according to a photograph and its precise dimensions are unknown.

Rev.: horse depicted by dots to the left, head composed of dots (1+2) with prominent ears, no mane, the front body dot fused in a tear-drop shape with the neck, the tail grows from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, as TAB. 11: sub-group B-03d.

95. 0.449 g; 9.9/8.4 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2017-08**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, var. Militký (2015a) **B-03e:02**

Obv.: a stylized head to the left, eye and mouth depicted by dots, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a diadem of ovals, below the head a straight line with dots at the ends, below it a prominent arched line.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, head composed of dots (1+2), mane depicted by dots on indistinct lines, the front body dot fused with the arched neck, tail outside the image area.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 276–277, no. 364.

96. 0.307 g; 7.4/8.3 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. **PS 317-2013-09**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, var. Militký (2015a) **B-03e:18**

Obv.: a stylized head to the left, with linear nose, eye and mouth depicted by dots, diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a diadem of ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, head composed of two dots, mane depicted by dots, the front body dot fused with the massive arched linear neck, tail illegible.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 282–283, no. 394.

97. 0.411 g; 7.9/8.5 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. **PČ 7120**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 99.1/97.6/99.2%; Au 0.6/0.8/0.25%; Cu 0.1/1.2/0.1%; Pb 0.08/0.12/<0.05%; Sn <0.05/<0.05/<0.05%; Sb <0.05/<0.05/<0.05%; Bi 0.07/0.1/<0.05%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2013 (or before).

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. Militký (2015a) **B-03e:26**

Obv.: a stylized head to the left, with linear nose, prominent eye and mouth depicted by dots, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by an arched diadem of ovals; below the head a straight line terminating with dots.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by fine dots, the front body dot fused in a tear-drop shape with the neck, forked linear tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 284–285, as no. 402.

98. 0.461 g; 7.4/7.6 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-258379**)

Loc.: GPS – 008; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2014.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. Militký (2015a) **B-03e:29**

Obv.: a stylized head to the left, prominent eye depicted by a dot and an unclear face, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by an arched diadem of ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, head composed of two dots, mane depicted by pronounced dots, the front body dot touching the head, linear tail touching the rear body dot.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 286–287, as no. 406.

99. 0.273 g; 7.4/7.4 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PČ 7122**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 86.1%; Au 9.1%; Cu 4.1%; Pb 0.9%; Sn <0.05%; Sb <0.05%; Bi <0.05%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2013 (or before).

100. 0.438 g; 8.3/7.3 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PČ 7121**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 98/97/97.5%; Au 0.6/0.6/0.6%; Cu 0.6/1.9/1.5%; Pb 0.2/0.13/0.1%; Sn <0.05/<0.05/<0.05%; Sb <0.05/<0.05%; Bi 0.3/0.08/<0.05%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2013 (or before).

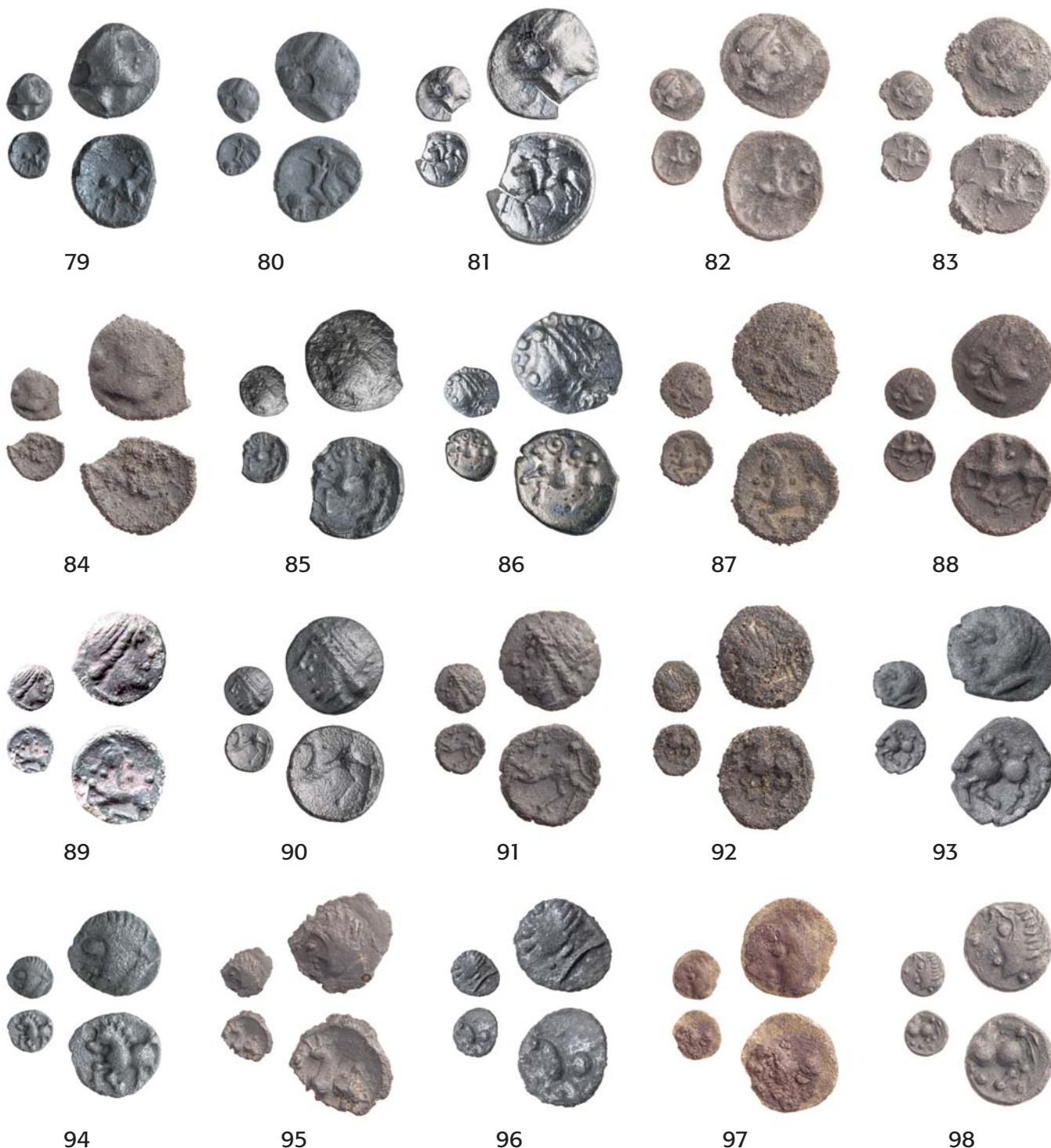


Fig. 10. Žehuř (distr. Kolín). Coins from the settlement (the numbers correspond with those of the catalogue; scales 1 : 1 and 2 : 1; photo Tomáš Směký and Jiří Vaněk). — **Obr. 10.** Žehuř (okr. Kolín). Mince z areálu sídliště (čísla odpovídají katalogu; 1 : 1 a 1 : 2; foto Tomáš Směký a Jiří Vaněk).

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. Militký (2015a) **B-03e:36**

Obv.: a stylized head to the left, prominent eye and mouth depicted by a dot, stylized face, diagonally raised hair separated from the face by an arched diadem of ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by pronounced dots, the front body dot fused into a single shape with the massive arched linear neck, linear tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: Militký 2015a, 288–289, as no. 413.

101. 0.304 g; 7.4/8.4 mm; broken rim, surface corrosion (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-15**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 92.28%; Au 1.32%; Cu 2.74%; Fe 3.67%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, sub-group Militký (2015a) **B-03e** – undeterminable variant

Obv.: a stylized head to the left with a linear nose (?), eye and mouth depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a diadem of ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, head composed of dots (1+2), mane depicted by dots, the front body dot fused into a tear-drop shape with the dot of the head, linear (?) tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, as TAB. 11–12: sub-group B-03e.

102. 0.426 g; 9.6/8.5 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255431**)

Loc.: GPS – 018; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; 15th October 2013.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, var. *Militký (2015a) B-03f:02*

Obv.: a stylized 'small' head to the left with a linear nose (?), eye and mouth depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a diadem of ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, head composed of dots (1+2), mane depicted by dots, the head dot touching the front body dot, linear tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 298–299, nos. 451–457.

103. 0.445 g; 7.9/7.5 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255432**)

Loc.: GPS – 028; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2013.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, group *Militký (2015a) B-03* – undeterminable variant

Obv.: very eccentrically placed head to the left – the only visible part is the stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a diadem of ovals.

Rev.: horse depicted by dots to the left, head composed of two dots, no mane (?), the front body dot fused with the arched neck, tail outside the image area.

Ref.: –.

104. 0.375 g; 8.2/7.6 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 237-2011-05**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, group *Militký (2015a) B-03* (?) – undeterminable variant

Obv.: almost indistinct head to the left.

Rev.: horse depicted by dots to the left, unclear mane composed of dots, the front body dot fused in a tear-drop shape with the neck, head and tail outside the image area.

Ref.: –.

105. 0.436 g; 7.6/8.6 mm; rim broken off (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2017-11**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. *Militký (2015a) B-05c:04*

Obv.: a stylized head to the left with a linear nose, eye and mouth depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a short line above the eye and a diadem of ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots, the front body dot fused with the neck into a tear-drop shape, linear (?) tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 336–337, as no. 719.

106. 0.449 g; 8.5/8.0 mm (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255260**)

Loc.: GPS – 100; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 18th, 2011.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. *Militký (2015a) B-05c:05*

Obv.: a stylized head to the left with a linear nose, eye and mouth depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a short line above the eye and a diadem of ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots, the front body dot fused with the arched linear neck, linear tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 338–339, as no. 724; *in print a*, Abb. 11: 1.

This coin: *Militký in print a*, Abb. 11: 1.

107. 0.414 g; 8.5/8.5 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-13**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 90.63%; Au 0.63%; Cu 8.53%; Pb 0.22%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. *Militký (2015a) B-05c:13*

Obv.: a stylized head to the left with a linear nose, eye and mouth depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a short line above the eye and a diadem of ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, pointed ears, mane depicted by dots, the front body dot fused with the massive neck, linear (?) tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 342–343, as nos. 753–755.

108. 0.515 g; 8.2/8.3 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2017-09**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

AE silver plated obol (fourré), type **B (Stradonice)**, sub-group *Militký (2015a) B-05c* – undeterminable variant

Obv.: a stylized head to the left (face outside the image area), stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a short line above the eye and a diadem of ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots, head composed of two dots, the front body dot fused with the neck in a tear-drop shape, linear (?) tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, as TAB. 16–17: sub-group B-05c.

109. 0.300 g; 8.0/8.1 mm; plating largely flaked off (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255430**)

Loc.: GPS – 042; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 17th, 2011.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, var. *Militký (2015a) B-05h:06*

Obv.: a strongly stylized head to the left, eye depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a straight line and a diadem of ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots, head composed of two dots, pointy ears, the front body dot fused with the massive arched linear neck, tail outside the image area.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 376–377, no. 925.

110. 0.260 g; 9.3/8.3 mm; fragmented rim (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-23**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 90.64%; Au 0.54%; Cu 4.77%; Fe 4.05%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, var. *Militký (2015a) B-08a:01* (?)

Obv.: a stylized head to the left with a linear nose, eye and mouth depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a straight line.

Rev.: poorly discernible horse to the left.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 380–381, no. 944 (?)

111. 0.419 g; 9.4/8.3 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255433**)

Loc.: GPS – 013; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 15th, 2013.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. *Militký (2015a) B-08f:01*

Obv.: a stylized head to the right (?), eye depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by a straight line.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots, the front body dot fused with the arched linear neck, the fork-shaped linear tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 394–395, as no. 1013.

112. 0.432 g; 9.6/9.5 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PČ 7118**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 98.2/98.2/99.4%; Au 0.8/0.8/0.2%; Cu 0.4/0.4/0.1%; Pb 0.2/0.2/0.06%; Sn <0.05/ <0.05/ <0.05%; Sb <0.05/ <0.05/ <0.05%; Bi 0.1/0.1/0.08%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2013 (or before).

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. *Militký (2015a) B-09a:05*

Obv.: a stylized head to the left, eye and mouth depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by an arched line, below the head a straight line terminating in dots.

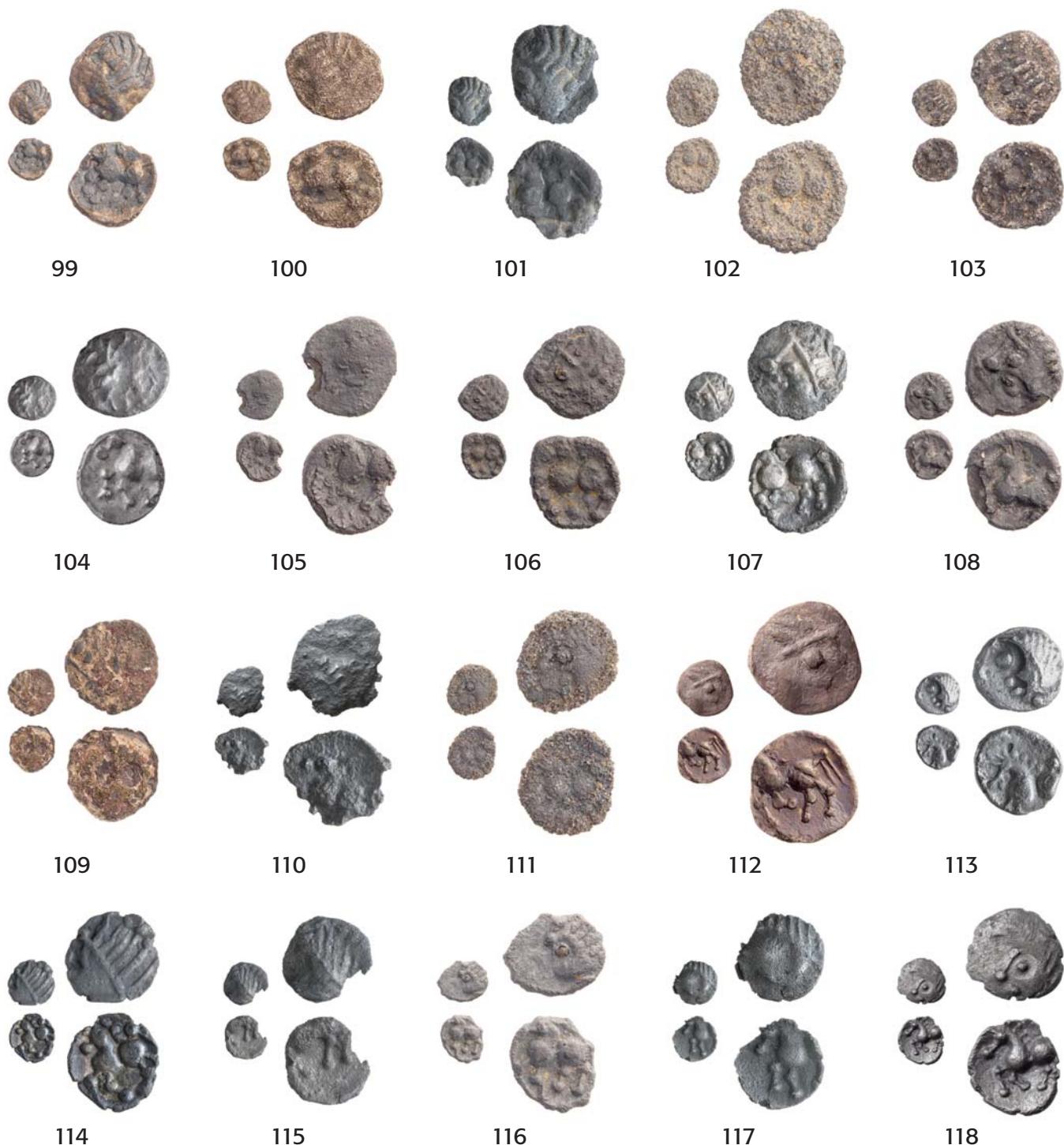


Fig. 11. Žehuř (distr. Kolín). Coins from the settlement (the numbers correspond with those of the catalogue; scales 1 : 1 and 2 : 1; photo Tomáš Směký and Jiří Vaněk). — **Obr. 11.** Žehuř (okr. Kolín). Mince z areálu sídliště (čísla odpovídají katalogu; 1 : 1 a 1 : 2; foto Tomáš Směký a Jiří Vaněk).

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by stalked dots, head composed of dots (1+2), the front body dot fused with the neck in a tear-drop shape, the tail is out of the image area.
Ref.: Militký 2015a, 396–397, as no. 1021.

113. 0.306 g; 7.8/6.9 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-18**)
XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 90.11%; Au 2.25%; Cu 3.92%; Pb 0.15%; Fe 3.57%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available;
private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. Militký (2015a) **B-09b:02**
Obv.: a stylized head to the left with poorly discernible face, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by an arched line, disorderly astragalus behind the head.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by pronounced dots, the front body dot fused with the massive neck, linear tail growing from a dot touching the rear body dot.

Ref.: Militký 2015a, 400–401, as no. 1032.

114. 0.239 g; 8.1/7.5 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-14**)
XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 75.80%; Au 0.27%; Cu 12.81%; Pb 0.38%; Bi 0.07%; Fe 10.68%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. Militký (2015a) **B-09c:02**

Obv.: a stylized head to the left with poorly discernible face, stylized diagonally raised hair separated from the face by an arched line.
Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left – only the lower part of the image is preserved.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 400–401, as no. 1034.

115. 0.204 g; 7.8/7.3 mm; fragmented rim (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-16**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 90.83%; Au 2.70%; Cu 2.96%; Pb 0.16%; Bi 0.27%; Fe 3.07%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, sub-group Militký (2015a) **B-10a** – unknown variant

Obv.: a stylized head to the left with short linear nose terminating in a dot, eye depicted by a pronounced dot, stylized diagonally raised hair growing directly from the face.
Rev.: horse depicted by dots to the left, head composed of dots, indistinct mane depicted by dots, the front body dot fused with the neck in a tear-drop shape, tail outside the image area.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, as TAB. 22–23: sub-group B-10a.

116. 0.311 g; 8.7/7.1 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2017-10**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, var. Militký (2015a) **B-10c:01**

Obv.: a stylized head to the left with a hint of an eye depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair growing in an arch directly from the face.
Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots, head composed of two dots, the front body dot fused with the neck in a tear-drop shape, the hind part of the horse is outside the image area.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 412–413, nos. 1086–1087.

117. 0.312 g; 7.8/7.5 mm; fragmented rim (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-20**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 96.32%; Cu 2.07%; Pb 0.16%; Bi 0.65%; Fe 0.81%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. Militký (2015a) **B-10c:02**

Obv.: a stylized head to the left with a linear nose, eye and mouth depicted by a dot, stylized diagonally raised hair growing directly from the face.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by stalked dots, head composed of dots (1+2), the front body dot fused with the neck in a tear-drop shape, tail outside the image area.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 412–413, no. 1089.

118. 0.423 g; 8.4/7.9 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 317-2013-08**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, sub-group Militký (2015a) **B-10f** – unknown variant

Obv.: a strongly stylized head to the left, diagonally raised hair growing directly from the 'face', delimited by square lines.
Rev.: horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by three prominent dots, a hint at neck protruding from the front body dot, tail outside the image area.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, as TAB. 25: sub-group B-10f.

119. 0.438 g; 8.6/9.5 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-22**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 86.83%; Au 0.25%; Cu 10.66%; Pb 0.44%; Sn 1.82%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)**, as var. Militký (2015a) **B-10f** – undeterminable variant

Obv.: strongly stylized head to the left, stylized diagonally raised hair growing directly from the 'face', delimited by square lines (?).
Rev.: completely illegible, horse to the left.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, as TAB. 25: sub-group B-10f.

120. 0.291 g; 8.5/7.7 mm; corrosive layers, flattened flan (private collection, ev. no. **KO1798**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, GPS – 50.1407275N, 15.2983881E (surroundings); private metal detector survey, 2016.

AR obol, type **B (Stradonice)** – not classifiable

Obv.: almost indistinct head to the left.

Rev.: horse depicted by dots to the left (indiscernible details).

Ref.: –.

121. 0.370 g; 9.3/10.3 mm; fragmented rim (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2017-13**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

–, Obv.: convex, almost indistinct head to the left.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, the mane is depicted by stalked dots, head composed of dots (1+2), the front body dot fused with the neck in a tear-drop shape, the linear (?) tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: –.

122. 0.289 g; 7.7/7.2 mm; corroded (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-19**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 96.78%; Au 0.04%; Cu 2.17%; Pb 1.02%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

–, Obv.: almost indistinct head to the left.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, the mane is depicted by stalked dots, head composed of dots (1+2), the front body dot fused with the neck in a tear-drop shape, tail outside the image area.

Ref.: –.

123. 0.282 g; 8.9/9.3 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-20**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 92.0%; Au 1.8%; Cu 3.7%; Pb 0.1%; Fe 2.5%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AE silver plated obol (fourré), type **B (Stradonice)** – not determinable any closer

Obv.: stylized head to the left with a linear nose, eye and mouth depicted by a prominent dot (the right half of the coin is broken off).

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, the mane is depicted by dots, head composed of two dots (the right half of the coin is broken off).

Ref.: –.

124. 0.156 g; -/8.1 mm; ca. 50% broken off, plating partly flaked off (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-258380**)

Loc.: GPS – 006; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 16th, 2014.

–, Obv.: almost indiscernible head with an eye depicted by a prominent dot near the rim.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, the mane is depicted by dots, head composed of dots (1+2), the front body dot fused with the long arched neck, the tail is outside the image area.

Ref.: –.

125. 0.121 g; 6.8/6.4 mm; plating flaked off on most of the coin surface (private collection, ev. no. **PČ 7123**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2013 (or before).

–, Obv.: completely illegible.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, the mane is depicted by dots (?), the front body dot fused with the massive arched neck, the tail is outside the image area.

Ref.: –.

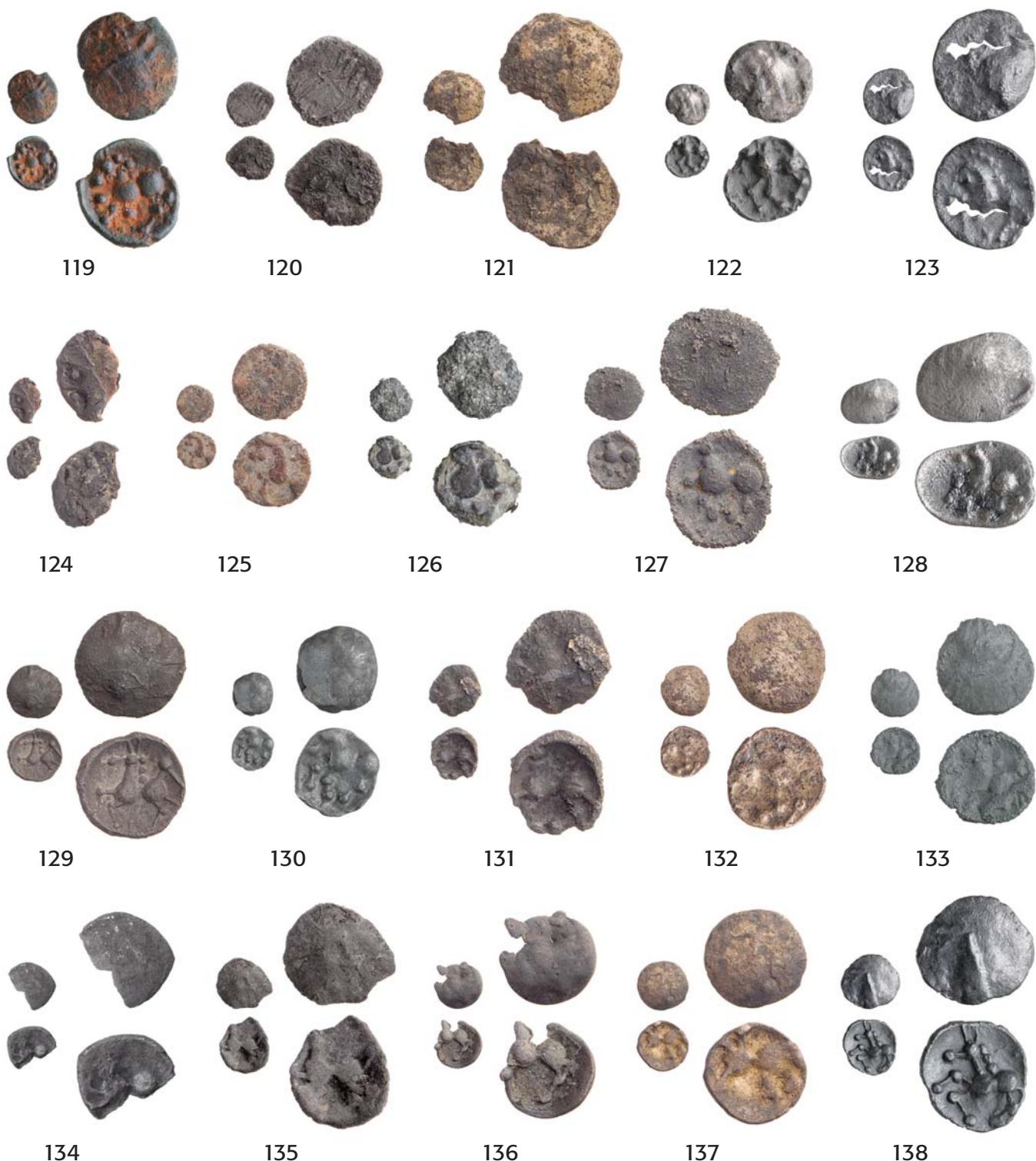


Fig. 12. Žehuň (distr. Kolín). Coins from the settlement (the numbers correspond with those of the catalogue; scales 1 : 1 and 2 : 1; photo Tomáš Směký and Jiří Vaněk). — **Obr. 12.** Žehuň (okr. Kolín). Mince z areálu sídliště (čísla odpovídají katalogu; 1 : 1 a 1 : 2; foto Tomáš Směký a Jiří Vaněk).

126. 0.224 g; 7.6/7.6 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-24**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 5.26%; Au 0.47%; Cu 58.38%; Pb 1.91%; Sn 20.48%; Fe 13.97%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

LT D1b

AR obol, type C (**Stradonice / Karlstein**), var. Militký (2015a) **C-04:01**

Obv.: no image.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, no mane (?), neck

depicted by a dot and a short line, head composed of two (?) dots, tail outside the image area.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 482–483, no. 1576.

127. 0.406 g; 9.4/10.1 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255262**)

Loc.: GPS – 033 KS; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; 14th October 2011.

AR obol, type C (**Stradonice / Karlstein**), var. Militký (2015a) **C-05:01**

Obv.: no image.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots (?), head composed of two (?) dots, the front body dot fused with the pronouncedly arched linear neck, linear tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 482–483, nos. 1577–1583.

128. 0.437 g; 10.3/7.5 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-21**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 96.73%; Au 0.21%; Cu 2.24%; Pb 0.28%; Bi 0.09%; Fe 0.45%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type C (**Stradonice / Karlstein**), var. Militký (2015a) **C-08:02**

Obv.: three dots along a line.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots, long pointy ears, the front body dot fused with the slightly arched linear neck, head composed of two dots, linear tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a short line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 488–489, nos. 1614–1618.

129. 0.397 g; 9.7/9.2 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255486**)

Loc.: GPS – 50°08'424"N, 15°17'885"E; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 17th, 2012.

AR obol, type C (**Stradonice / Karlstein**), var. Militký (2015a) **C-11:08**

Obv.: no image.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots (?), head composed of two dots, the front body dot fused with the massive linear neck, tail outside the image area.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 496–497, nos. 1660–1661.

130. 0.246 g; 7.2/7.7 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 253-2011-12**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

AR obol, type C (**Stradonice / Karlstein**), as var. Militký (2015a) **C-11:11**

Obv.: no image.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots (?), head terminating in an arched line, the front body dot fused with the massive neck, tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 498–499, as no. 1672.

131. 0.320 g; 8.0/9.1 mm; corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255429**)

Loc.: GPS – 008; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 14th, 2013.

AR obol, type C (**Stradonice / Karlstein**), sub-group Militký (2015a) **C-11** – undeterminable variant

Obv.: no image.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, illegible details.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, as TAB. 30–31: sub-group C-11.

132. 0.374 g; 8.6/8.9 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PČ 7119**)

XRF (ÚJF Řež): Ag 99/96.8%; Au 0.3/0.7%; Cu 0.3/1.9%; Pb 0.1/0.13%; Sn <0.05/<0.05%; Sb <0.05/<0.05%; Bi 0.1/0.1%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2013 (or before).

133. 0.430 g; 8.7/8.5 mm; corrosion layers (private collection, ev. no. **PS 253-2011-13**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

134. 0.283 g; 8.8/- mm; ca. 30% broken off (private collection, ev. no. **PS 317-2013-10**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

135. 0.354 g; 8.5/9.6 mm; fragmentary rim (private collection, ev. no. **KO1797**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, GPS – 50.1407275N, 15.2983881E (surroundings); private metal detector survey, 2016.

136. 0.357 g; -/8.9 mm; fragmented rim (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255261**)

Loc.: GPS – 023; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; 12th October 2011.

AR obol, type C (**Stradonice / Karlstein**), var. Militký (2015a) **C-12:04**

Obv.: no image.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots, the front body dot fused with the arched linear neck, head depicted by surface modulation, linear tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 532–533, no. 1927.

137. 0.406 g; 8.6/8.6 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2017-12**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

AR obol, type C (**Stradonice / Karlstein**) – unknown variant

Obv.: wedge-shaped element on the surface.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by dots, long pointed ears, the front body dot connected with the head by long thin linear neck, no tail (?).

Ref.: *Militký in print a*, Abb. 11: 2.

This coin: *Militký in print a*, Abb. 11: 2.

138. 0.441 g; 9.6/9.7 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-21**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 96.5%; Au 0.8%; Cu 1.4%; Pb 0.2%; Fe 1.2%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AR obol, type **undeterminable**

Obv.: illegible.

Rev.: illegible.

Ref.: –.

139. 0.351 g; -/8.5 mm; fragmented rim, corrosion layers (NM Praha, inv. no. **H5-255263**)

Loc.: GPS – 065 KS; survey of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.; October 14th, 2011.

Moravia, Boii

LT D1

AR obol, type **Staré Hradisko E**, as var. Militký (2015a) **E/5**

Obv.: slightly convex, head to the left with the eye depicted by a dot, indistinct nose, stylized raised hair arranged in an arched line and separated from the face by an arched stripe of small ovals.

Rev.: stylized horse depicted by dots to the left, mane depicted by pronounced dots, the front body dot fused with the neck in a teardrop shape, linear tail growing from a dot connected with the body by a line.

Ref.: *Militký 2015a*, 556–557, as no. 2097; *in print a*, Abb. 11: 3.

This coin: *Militký in print a*, Abb. 11: 3.

140. 0.424 g; 7.8/8.8 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-26**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 96.46%; Au 0.61%; Cu 2.11%; Pb 0.10%; Bi 0.07%; Fe 0.66%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

AE silver plated obol (fourré), type **Staré Hradisko E**, as var. Militký (2015a) **E/20**

Obv.: head to the left with the eye depicted by a pronounced dot, nose outside the image area, stylized diagonally raised hair arranged in an arched line and separated from the face by a hardly perceivable diadem – a stripe of irregular ovals.



Fig. 13. Žehuň (distr. Kolín). Coins from the settlement (the numbers correspond with those of the catalogue; scales 1 : 1 and 2 : 1; photo Tomáš Směký and Jiří Vaněk). — **Obr. 13.** Žehuň (okr. Kolín). Mince z areálu sídliště (čísla odpovídají katalogu; 1 : 1 a 1 : 2; foto Tomáš Směký a Jiří Vaněk).

Rev.: completely illegible – damaged by pitting corrosion.
Ref.: Militký 2015a, 560–561, obv. as no. 2116.

141. 0.288 g; 7.5/8.0 mm; plating partly flaked off (private collection, ev. no. **PS 234-2011-25**)
XRF (SM Roztoky): Ag 32.23/1.18%; Cu 66.64/98.22%; Pb 0.09/-%; Fe 0.57/0.6%
Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

Southern Germany, Vindelici

LT D1

AR 1/4-quinar (obol), type **Manching 2**, as var. Overbeck (2016) Gruppe III
Obv.: stylized head to the left.
Rev.: stylized horse to the left, indistinct mane, a triple point below the horse, dots – if present – are not visible.
Ref.: Kellner 1990, Typenübersicht 7; Ziegau 2000, 49, var. 16; Overbeck 2016, 78–79, as nos. 411–412; Militký in print a, Abb. 11: 4.
This coin.: Militký in print a, Abb. 11: 4.

142. 0.335 g; 9.1/- mm; fragmentary rim (private collection, ev. no. **PS 253-2011-14**)

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2011.

Northern Gaul (Gallia Belgica), Leuci

Potin (cast), group Scheers (1983) **Id**

Obv.: head with stylized hair to the left.

Rev.: stylized boar to the left, below a circle over a line terminating in dots.

Ref.: Castelin 1978, 72, no. 589; Scheers 1983, 714, no. 186 – classe **Id**, Pl. XXIII: 661; Allen 1995, 94, no. S453; Gähmann 2000, 18, no. 100.

143. unknown metric parameters (private collection)⁵⁶

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2017.

⁵⁶ The coin is known only from a photograph taken immediately after its discovery. The photograph of the obverse is, moreover, not vertical.

Ingots

LT C

Flat hammered golden ingot, irregular oblong shape, clear marks of strikes on the surface.

A1. 7.040 g; 35.2/8.2 mm; thickness 1.9 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 230-2011-25**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Au 92.5%; Ag 6.2%; Cu 1.3%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

Fragment of blunted termination of a flat bar (?) golden ingot, portioned by two secondary cuts.

Obv.: straight, slightly irregular without apparent traces of secondary interventions (it was from this side that the ingot was cut).

Rev.: straight, numerous traces of sharp blows and cuts (caused by the cutting of the ingot?).

Vertical beveled rim with numerous traces of fine cuts.

A2. 3.524 g; width 13.5 mm; thickness 3.1 mm (private collection, ev. no. **PS 236-2011-02**)

XRF (SM Roztoky): Au 97.15%; Ag 2.14%; Cu 0.41%; Ni 0.08%; Fe 0.22%

Loc.: within the settlement area, no closer information available; private metal detector survey, 2009–2010.

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English by J. Kysela

Souhrn

1. Úvod

Až do relativně nedávné doby se pozornost keltské numismatiky ve střední Evropě soustředovala především na oppida a jejich mincovní produkci. Teprve v průběhu uplynulých dvou desetiletí se ukázalo, že již v horizontu LT C existují velká centrální sídliště s koncentrací výroby a také oběhu a produkcí mincí. Lokality tohoto typu známe především v oblasti koridoru Jantarové stezky, tedy na území Slezska, Moravy a naddunajského Rakouska. Na českém území nebyly doposud spolehlivě identifikovány, byla to však specifická lokální produkce mincí, která je již delší dobu i na tomto území indikovala. Prvou lokalitu tohoto charakteru je sídliště v Žehuni, které má však na rozdíl od lokalit v koridoru Jantarové stezky výrazně delší trvání. Jeden z nejpočetnějších a nejvýraznějších druhů nálezů na této lokalitě reprezentují mince a jejich vyhodnocením se zabývá tento příspěvek.

2. Shrnutí současného stavu poznání keltské numismatiky v Čechách a na Moravě

V posledních desetiletích došlo k velkému posunu poznání keltského mincovnictví ve střední Evropě. Tyto nové poznatky jsou zásadní pro pochopení významu žehuňské mincovní kolekce. Zároveň je nutné konstatovat, že mince z území Čech, Moravy, Slezska a naddunajského Rakouska jsou tradičně spojovány s kmenem Bójů. Kmenová identifikace však není jednoduchá a označení bójské mincovnictví je nutné vnímat spíše jako souhrnné označení vzájemně příbuzných měnových systémů (např. Militký 2015b, 69).

Nejstarší fáze mincovní výroby v českých zemích

Nestarší středoevropské keltské mince reprezentují napodobeniny statérů Alexandra III. Makedonského (336–323 před Kristem), nazývané jako typ Niké – podle rubního obrazu stojící bohyň Niké.

Na lící je umístěna hlava bohyň Athény v korintské přilbě. Styl této napodobeniny je různě barbarizovaný a zdá se, že byl ražen pouze statér s hmotností okolo 8,5 až 8,3 g. Produkci statérů typu Niké předpokládáme v Čechách, ale i v koridoru Jantarové stezky, tedy na Moravě a na území Dolního Rakouska severně od Dunaje – přesněji jejich produkci zatím nejsme schopni lokalizovat. Za dnešního stavu poznání datujeme tyto mince do průběhu 1. poloviny 3. století před Kristem (Militký 2015b, 70).

Produkčně-obchodní centra v koridoru Jantarové stezky a jejich mincovnictví

Od 80. let v Rakousku a od počátku 90. let 20. století v českých zemích se podařilo prostřednictvím především amatérských průzkumů s detektory kovů objevit a akumulovat velké množství mincí pocházejících z areálů centrálních sídlišť horizontu LT C. Jde o několik lokalit ležících v trase Jantarové stezky od Slezska až po rakouské Podunají (obr. 1). Pro tato centrální sídliště je dnes užíván také termín produkčně-obchodní centra (např. Militký 2015b, 71–75). Ve Slezsku je to Nowa Cerekwia (Rudnicki 2014), Němčice nad Hanou na Moravě (Kolníková 2012; Militký 2012a) a v rakouském Podunají Roseldorf (Dembski 2009; Raubec 2013, 15–19), Etzersdorf (Dembski 1999; Raubec 2013, 23–24), Stripfing (Militký *in print a*; Raubec 2013, 101), Haselbach (Dembski 2017) a nově také sídliště v širším okolí Krems an der Donau. Všechny tyto lokality jsou osídleny v předoppidálním horizontu (LT C), v některých případech přežívají i do oppidálního období (pozdní LT C2 a LT D). Spektra nalezených mincí z těchto lokalit, dohromady čítající řádově tisíce jednotlivě nalezených exemplářů, zcela zásadním způsobem změnily pohled na keltské mincovnictví 3. a 2. století před Kristem.

Z numismatického pohledu je nejlépe poznáno centrální sídliště v Němčicích nad Hanou (Čižmář — Kolníková — Noeske 2008). Dobu existence této lokality vymezit zhruba od poloviny 3. až do 2. třetiny 2. století před Kristem. Z tohoto naleziště je publikováno více než 1000 mincí (Kolníková 2012), skutečný počet nalezených ražeb je však výrazně vyšší. Pro centrální sídliště v koridoru Jantarové stezky je typická produkce zlatých mincí nazývaných sumárně podle rubního motivu jako skupina Athéna Alkidemos. Měnový systém tvoří statéry, 1/3-, 1/8- a 1/24 statérů. Rubní motiv stojící postavy, původní řecké bohyň Athény Alkidemos, stylisované do podoby keltského bojovníka (např. Militký 2016, 145), je u všech nominálů stejný, hlava na líc se však u každého z nominałów liší (Militký 2015b, 71–73). Nejstarší emise mají velmi dobrý výtvarný styl a nelze vyloučit, že se na jejich vzniku mohli podílet minci z řeckých oblastí. Jednotlivé nominály skupiny Athéna Alkidemos procházejí postupem doby výraznou barbarisací obrazu a snížovala se také jejich hmotnost. Produkci stříbrných mincí předoppidálního období v koridoru Jantarové stezky lze rozdělit do dvou horizontů. Starší horizont reprezentují drachmy, 1/2 drachmy a oboly s motivem koně na rubu doplněného symboly v podobě tzv. lyry a rosety. Mladší fázi produkce stříbrných nominálů reprezentují již pouze oboly typu Roseldorf / Němčice I a II (Militký 2015b, 73). Je zajímavé, že ražba drachem a 1/2 drachem se koncentruje především na rakouském území, oboly vznikaly zřejmě v celém koridoru jantarové stezky. Konec mincovnictví v koridoru Jantarové stezky spadá nejspíše kamsi do 2. až počátku poslední třetiny 2. století před Kristem, tedy na konec horizontu LT C. Jedním z možných vysvětlení je tažení Kimbrů a Teutonů přes bójské oblasti, které mohlo vést ke kolapsu celé předoppidální keltské společnosti – jde však pouze o pracovní hypotézu narážející na řadu nejasnosti (Militký 2015b, 75).

Mincovnictví předoppidálního horizontu v Čechách

O keltském mincovnictví v Čechách v období mezi polovinou 3. a 2. třetiny 2. století před Kristem víme mnoho nového až díky náležům z posledních let. Je zřejmé, že ražba mincí skupiny Athéna Alkidemos probíhala v Čechách jen v omezené míře. Je stále zřetelnější, že na českém území byly raženy v horizontu LT C především mince ze skupiny tzv. českých lokálních emisí, dříve označované jako ražby vedlejších řad (Castelin 1965, 40–52; 1976; Nešekalová-Jiroudková 1974; 1979; Kolníková 2006, 21–28; 2010, 12–13; 2012, 23–24; Černý — Kolníková 2006; Militký — Profantová 2007, 23–27; Horsnæs — Militký 2008, 10–15; Venclová — Militký

2014, 399; Holodřák — Militký 2014; Militký 2015c; Smělý 2016). Jde o zlaté a stříbrné mince principiálně stejného měnového systému, jak jej známe u skupiny Athéna Alkidemos a u moravských stříbrných mincí (statér, 1/3 statér, 1/8 statér, 1/24 statér a obol), avšak ikonograficky jsou ražby vzniklé na českém území zcela odlišné, neboť se zde setkáváme s velmi různorodou směsicí motivů. Starší fázi produkce reprezentují typy: hlava / býk (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 227–229), stylisovaná hlava / Athéna Alkidemos (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 8: 175–181; Militký — Profantová 2007, 23–27), hrbol / klečící postava (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 9: 200–204; 10: 205–214), kanec / stojící postava (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 12: 248–256) a hlava / Athéna Alkidemos (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 9: 197–199; Militký 2015c, 58, č. 7). K emisím staršího horizontu patří rovněž typ Hrušovka (Nemeškalová–Jiroudková 1974; Castelin 1976), nově rozpoznaná skupina stylisovaný obličeji / torques (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 10: 222–225), typ s kolem (Smělý 2016) a také některé ražby známé dosud jen jako jednotlivé exempláře, z nichž zatím jen část byla publikována (např. Paulsen 1933, Taf. 9: 196; 10: 215; 11: 243–245; 12: 257–258; Allen 1967; Horsnæs — Militký 2008, 6, č. 4). Je zajímavé, že v tomto období probíhala na českém území paralelní produkce 1/3 statérů a nově rozpoznaných 1/4 statérů (Militký — Vacinová 2012, 18–19, č. 2) s hmotností okolo 2 g – tento nominál byl zřejmě převzat ze západní Evropy. Známe již čtyři typy 1/4 statérů (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 9: 196; 10: 222–225; 11: 244; Allen 1967).

Mladší horizont produkce mincí ze skupiny tzv. českých lokálních emisí reprezentují typy: symetrický ornament / kůň (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 233–234), klečící postava / kůň (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 232; Militký 2015c, 58, č. 2–6), hrbol / kůň (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 230–231) a rotující ptačí křídla / kůň (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 235–237; Militký 2015c, 58, č. 8). Tyto čtyři skupiny vznikly opět s jistotou na českém území, což doložily především nové doposud vesměs nepublikované nálezy.

V posledních letech se podařilo zdokumentovat celou řadu nových typů stříbrných obolů, vzniklých v průběhu horizontu LT C na českém území. Jde především o lokální českou variantu typu Roseldorf / Němcice II., varianta Bi (Kolníková 2012, 182, var. Bi; Smělý 2016, 159, obr. 6) či české napodobeniny typu Roseldorf / Němcice I označované jako typ Horoměřice / Dřemčice (Kolníková 2012, 183, var. C; Smělý 2016, 159, obr. 4–5). Kromě těchto dominantních typů obolů známe několik dalších ikonografických zcela specifických lokálních obolů. Některé z nich jsou obrazově shodné se zlatými ražbami, jiné jsou ikonograficky zcela specifické. Tento materiál dosud nebyl souhrnně publikován – část těchto obolů byla zařazena do typologického přehledu v rámci publikace mincí z Němcic nad Hanou, avšak bez rozpoznaného českého původu (Kolníková 2012, 183–184, var. D–E, G, K, P a U). V Čechách byly raženy ve velmi omezeném množství také drachmy, 1/2 drachmy (Militký — Vacinová 2012, 21, č. 8) a snad i 1/2 oboly (Militký — Vacinová 2012, 21, č. 7).

Je pravděpodobné, že zlaté i stříbrné mince ze skupin tzv. českých lokálních emisí vznikaly na českém území přibližně od poloviny 3. do konce 2. třetiny 2. století před Kristem. Kde konkrétně byly tyto mince raženy, však zatím nevíme. Velká ikonografická rozdílnost naznačuje, že byly prakticky s jistotou raženy paralelně na více místech. Tím se relativně malé české území velmi výrazně odlišuje od v podstatě uniformní produkce v koridoru Jantarové stezky.

K ukončení ražby mincí tzv. českých lokálních emisí došlo, podobně jako na Moravě, tedy někdy ke konci horizontu LT C – tento jev odráží radikální změnu, která souvisí s nástupem oppidálního horizontu (LT D). Jedním z možných vysvětlení je tažení Kimbrů a Teutonů v letech 113–101 před Kristem – i v tomto případě jde však pouze o pracovní hypotézu (Militký 2015b, 75). Nezpochybnitelným faktem je ovšem naprostá ikonografická diskontinuita mezi mincemi předoppidálního a oppidálního období.

Keltské mincovnictví oppidálního období

V poslední třetině 2. století před Kristem dochází ve středoevropském prostoru k významné změně – vznikají zde mohutně opevněná oppida (obr. 2). Tyto lokality zřejmě principiálně převzaly funkci starších centrálních sídel, staly se centry výroby a obchodu a na většině z nich se razily také mince. Doba jejich existence je vymezena pozdním horizontem LT C2 a LT D.

S nástupem oppid se zřetelně mění také býské mincovnictví, které v rámci relativně-chronologického systému definovaného K. Castelinem (Castelin 1965, 25) reprezentují relativně-chronologické úseky ražby B až D. Jíž na první pohled je zřejmé, že české mincovnictví oppidálního období je hodně odlišné od období předoppidálního. Zásadní odlišnosti jsou výrazně zřetelné u zlatých mincí. Hmotnostní standard statérů začínající na 7,5 g se zřejmě rychle snížil na 7,3 až 7,0 g. Redukce se projevila také u 1/3 a 1/8 statérů – vzhledem k tomu, že snižování hmotnosti v průběhu oppidálního období dále pokračovalo, jde zřejmě o důsledek inflačních procesů. S počátkem oppid přestaly být v Čechách raženy 1/24 statérů – jejich produkce pokračovala pouze na Moravě (Militký 2015a, 115). Velice zásadní je skutečnost, že u zlatých nominálů lze velmi dobře sledovat, že česká produkce oppidálního období volně navazuje více či méně na pozdní výrazně barbarisované emise Athéna Alkidemos, tedy skupiny mincí ražených v koridoru Jantarové stezky.

Na základě svědectví dosavadních mincovních nálezů je zřejmé, že nejvýznamnějším centrem výroby mincí a peněžního oběhu v Čechách bylo oppidum Hradiště u Stradonic (Militký 2015a). Z této lokality jsou podchyceny tři hromadné nálezy, z nichž nejvýznamnější z roku 1877 obsahoval přes 700 mincí – bohužel byl téměř celý roztaven (Militký 2015a, 31–32). Základní pramenný fond zde tedy představují jednotlivě nalezené, tzv. ztrátové mince. Celkově je z této lokality doloženo 2481 jednotlivě nalezených mincí a tímto počtem se Stradonice řadí mezi nejvýznamnější lokality v celé Evropě. Právě stradonická kolekce umožňuje nejlépe sledovat a definovat býskou mincovní produkci oppidálního období v Čechách. Z oppida Stradonice je podchyceno 236 zlatých býských mincí (a to včetně suberátů, tedy dobových padělků) – jde především o mušlové statéry a jejich díly (Militký 2015a, 186–251, č. 18–253). V rámci zpracování stradonického souboru vznikla také nová typologie 1/3- a 1/8 statérů oppidálního období (Militký 2015a, 63–74, č. TAB. 1–7).

Pro detailní typologii statérů a 1/3 statérů jsou zásadní depoty odkryté na českém území nebo v zahraničí. Pro počátky oppidálního období je významná česká složka (statéry a 1/3 statérů) z depotu Großbissendorf (Ziegau 1995). Horizont LT D1a reprezentuje poklad Starý Kolín, který obsahoval 197 statérů a 107 1/3 statérů (Nemeškalová–Jiroudková 1998). Do stejné doby patří rovněž depot z Manchingu, který obsahoval 483 výhradně býských statérů a zlatý ingot o hmotnosti 218 g (Ziegau 2013). Do stejného období patří také další poklady býských mincí – tzv. západoceský nález (Kellner — Castelin 1973), Campiglia Marittima – San Vincenzo ve střední Itálii (Nemeškalová–Jiroudková 1975; Kučerovská 1994) a Nádasd/Rohrbach v Maďarsku (Paulsen 1933, 115–116). Do horizontu LT D1b patřil především poklad Podmokly, ze kterého se však dochovaly jen zcela nepatrné fragmenty (např. Smejtek — Lutovský — Militký 2013, 262–265; Militký 2013), a tak poznání zlatých mincí tohoto horizontu je velmi torzovité.

Ke zřetelné změně oproti předoppidálnímu období došlo také v produkci stříbrné mince. S jistotou byl ražen pouze jeden nominál – hmotnostně výrazně redukovaný obol (0,5 až 0,25 g) s novou ikonografií. Nejdůležitější soubor těchto ražeb pochází z oppida Stradonice. Starší fázi reprezentují oboly typu B – Stradonice (Militký 2015a, 76–83, 90–108, 256–461, č. 18–1425) a mladší fázi reprezentující oboly typu C – Stradonice / Karlstein (Militký 2015a, 84–88, 109–114, 462–549, č. 1426–2055). Typ B odpovídá horizontu LT D1a, typ C horizontu LT D1b a byl zřejmě ražen až do doby zániku českých oppid. Stovky exemplářů pocházející ze stradonického oppida dokládají mimořádnou intenzitu produkce těchto nominálů. Jejich význam byl důležitý především pro drobný obchod – není jistě náhoda, že tyto mince v Čechách neznáme dosud z hromadných nálezů.

Zajímavou a z peněžního pohledu klíčovou otázkou představuje vzájemný vztah zlatých a stříbrných mincí. Je zjevné, že nominály byly provázány v určitém pevném poměru. Zatímco u zlatých mincí je jejich vztah zřejmý, u stříbrných obolů se můžeme opřít o jediný údaj – římský poměr cen zlata a stříbra. Tímto způsobem můžeme dojít k hypotetickému poměru, ve kterém statér odpovídá 240 obolům, 1/3 statéru odpovídala 80 obolům a 1/8 statéru 30 obolům (Militký 2015a, 44). Ačkoliv jde pouze o teoretický model, v každém

případě je zřejmé, že stříbrné mince byly skutečně drobnými nominály a proto jich také známe tak velké množství.

Kromě kolekce ze Stradonic dnes disponujeme různě rozsáhlými soubory mincí pocházejícími z dalších českých oppid: Závist – asi 50 ks, Třísov – asi 150 ks (Milítký 1995, 38, č. 12, tab. 1: 16–20; 2005, 46, č. 77), Hrazany – asi 30 ks (Milítký 2012b) a České Lhotice – asi 15 ks. Kolekce ztrátových mincí pochází také z podhradí výšinného sídliště Týnec nad Labem – 68 ks (Milítký — Beneš 2016). Zcela novou kategorii reprezentuje lokální centrální sídliště v Žehuni, ze kterého pochází kolekce 69 mincí oppidálního období a které je také obsahem tohoto příspěvku.

3. Žehuň – poloha, základní charakteristika lokality a její archeologické poznání

Sledovaná lokalita leží severovýchodně od intravilánu obce Žehuň, na levém břehu řeky Cidliny. Naleziště se dnes nachází z velké části pod hladinou Žehuňského rybníka a tato skutečnost je také důvodem, proč bylo toto sídliště objeveno v poměrně nedávné době – k jeho objevu došlo v roce 2009 náhodně v souvislosti s privátními průzkumy s detektory kovů na jeho krátkodobě odhalených březích.

Archeologický průzkum s detektory kovů a menšími sondážemi zde proběhl v letech 2011–2014 (Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.) a jeho výsledky byly samostatně publikovány (Danielisová et al. 2018).

4. Základní charakteristika kolekce mincí ze sídliště v Žehuni

Kolekci mincí ze Žehuně k roku 2017 reprezentuje 143 keltských minců a tento soubor doplňují dva zlaté ingoty. Je ovšem nutné konstatovat, že přes intenzivní snahy o záchranu movitého fondu pochází většina mincí z průzkumů privátních a tyto mince jsou uloženy v několika soukromých sbírkách. Za pozitivní skutečnost lze však považovat skutečnost, že drtivou většinu tohoto materiálu se podařilo dokumentačně podchytit. Z průzkumů organizovaných Archeologickým ústavem AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i. pochází celkem 38 mincí (26 %), které jsou dnes uloženy ve sbírce numismatického oddělení v Národním muzeu v Praze.

Mince ze žehuňského sídliště představují jedinečný průřez keltskou mincovní produkce od 3. do 1. století před Kristem (tab. 1; obr. 6–13). Jde o soubor ztrátových mincí z areálu dlouhodobě osídlené lokality. Je zřejmé, že jde pouze o nepatrnu náhodnou sondu do místního peněžního oběhu, neboť většina zde obíhajících mincí nebyla ztracena a je dnes nedoložitelná. Archeologický výzkum lokality jednoznačně prokázal, že celý soubor tvoří výhradně ztrátové mince a nikoliv rozrušený nález hromadný.

5. Numismatická analýza

5.1. Mince předoppidálního období (LT C1–C2)

Cechy

Jak již bylo výše konstatováno, v posledních letech se velice intenzivním tempem daří rekonstruovat keltskou mincovní produkci na českém území ze 3. a 2. století před Kristem (Milítký 2015b, 75–77) a mimořádně významné postavení v tomto procesu má materiál ze žehuňského sídliště.

Dvěma exempláři jsou zde zastoupeny mince typu **hrbol / klečící postava** (č. 1–2); v obou případech jde o suberáty. Tuto skupinu definoval K. Castelin (1965, 42–43, série IIIa–b:7–12). Oproti „starému“ nálezovému stavu se počet těchto mincí výrazně zvýšil. Konkrétní místo ražby tohoto typu, stejně jako u dalších ražeb tohoto období, zatím neumíme identifikovat. K tomuto typu existují statéry, 1/3 statérů a 1/8 statérů (např. Paulsen 1933, Taf. 9: 200–204, 10: 205–214) v řadě různých razidel. Je zřejmé, že mince tohoto typu byly raženy dlouhou dobu a to zřejmě již od horizontu LT C1 a jejich produkcí, přinejmenším mladších variant (Castelin 1965, 43, sérije IIIb:10), pokračovala i v období LT C2.

V rámci žehuňské kolekce je jedním exemplářem zastoupen suberátní statér (č. 1) typu **hrbol / klečící postava**. V rámci typologie K. Castelina (Castelin 1965) jde o variantu IIIb:10 (č. 1). Na lící hladký hrbol dělený ve středu negativním středem trikvetra. Na rubu je stylisovaná mužská postava doprava klečící na levé noze.

Výrazným prvkem je půlměsícovitá lineární „ozdoba“ s nezřetelnou vlnovkou uprostřed vybíhající z horní části hlavy – tato varianta je známa jako zlaté exempláře (Paulsen 1933, jako Taf. 10: 208; Milítký 2015c, 58, jako Abb. 1: 1). Sledovaný statér je již výrazně barbarizovaný a zřejmě spadá do horizontu LT C2. Druhý exemplář je suberátní 1/3 statéru stejného typu (č. 2) – v rámci typologie K. Castelina (Castelin 1965) jde o variantu IIIb:11, známou jako zlaté exempláře (Paulsen 1933, jako Taf. 10: 209–210). I tuto ražbu lze datovat nejspíše do horizontu LT C2.

V rámci sledované kolekce jsou dvěma exempláři zastoupeny zlaté mince typu **obličej čelně / torques** – 1/8 statéru (č. 3) a 1/24 statéru (č. 4). Jde o ražby patřící do skupiny tzv. českých lokálních emisí (Milítký 2015b, 75–76). Tento typ K. Castelin (1965, 40–52) při zveřejnění jím definovaných mincí tzv. vedlejších řad do svého systému nezařadil. Tato skupina mincí se v posledních letech výrazně početně rozšířila – známe statéry, 1/4 statéry, 1/8 statérů, 1/24 statérů a oboly. V rámci žehuňské kolekce je zastoupena 1/8 statér (č. 3), která na lící nese výrazně specificky stylisovaný obličej čelně, na rubu torques s kuličkou uprostřed lemovaný kli-katkovou. XRF analýza žehuňského exempláře prokázala velmi vysoký obsah zlata (98 %). V rámci žehuňské kolekce se vyskytla také 1/24 statér (č. 4) patřící ke stejnemu typu. Na lící je opět výrazně specificky stylisovaný obličej čelně, na rubu torques s kuličkou uprostřed – je zřejmé, že velikost mincovní plochy neumožnila zobrazit více prvků. Tento do nedávné doby zcela neznámý nominál je dnes reprezentován pěti variantami v celkovém počtu sedmi kusů, které známe z nepublikovaných nálezů na českém území. Výskyt ražeb typu obličej čelně / torques na českých lokalitách je s jistotou důkazem jejich českého původu. Přesné místo jejich ražby však neznáme. Sledovanou skupinu mincí lze s jistotou datovat do horizontu LT C1.

V rámci žehuňské kolekce jsou zastoupeny tři exempláře zlatých nominálů typu **stylisovaná hlava / Athéna Alkidemos** (č. 5–7). Uvedená skupina byla jako série II definována již K. Castelinem (Castelin 1965, 41, č. II:4–6) a souhrnně zpracována v rámci publikace nálezového exempláře z Klecan (Milítký — Profantová 2007, 23–27). Oproti tomuto stavu se však jejich počet opět rozrostl. Základním znakem této poněkud této poněkud nehomogenní série je výrazně stylisovaná hlava a výrazně stylisovaná postava Athény Alkidemos, resp. postavy bojovníka odvozeného z původního motivu. Ztvárnění rubního motivu se u jednotlivých nominálů dosti liší. V rámci této série známe statéry, 1/3 statérů, 1/8 statérů a 1/24 statérů. Stříbrné oboly k tomuto typu dosud neznáme. I v tomto případě se ukazuje, že jde o skupinu značně rozsáhlou a zřejmě i intenzivně raženou. Rozbor mincí sledované skupiny v roce 2007 prokázal existenci 1/24 statérů (Kellner 1990, 52, č. 61, Taf. 4: 61; Milítký — Profantová 2007, 24–25, tab. 1: 17; obr. 3: 17). Dnes známe dleší varianty tohoto nominálu a na žehuňském sídlišti jsou zastoupeny dva exempláře (č. 6–7). XRF analýza složení kovu prokázala velmi vysoký obsah zlata – 99,5 %.

Celou skupinu mincí typu stylisovaná hlava / Athéna Alkidemos lze datovat do starší fáze býjského mincovnictví, tedy snad ještě do horizontu LT C1.

Poslední zlatou ražbou žehuňské kolekce ražeb předoppidálního období reprezentuje mimořádně vzácná 1/3 statér typu **rotující ptačí křídla / kůň** (č. 8). Tuto sérii podchytil již K. Castelin (1965, 49, sérije IX: 25–26), který znal však pouze dva statéry a jednu 1/3 statér (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 235–237). Při doposud poslední revizi exemplářů mincí této skupiny bylo doloženo celkem sedm ražeb včetně dvou 1/8 statérů (Milítký 2015c, 64, Tab. 3). Žehuňská 1/3 statér byla ražena razidly 2–2, stejně jako exemplář z „osovského“ nálezu (Milítký 2015c, 64, Tab. 3: 3–4). Hmotnostní standard 1/3 statérů sledovaného typu se pohybuje okolo 2,5 g, avšak exemplář z depotu „Osov“ s hmotností 2,01 g je extrémně lehký a jde zřejmě o jakýsi výrobní omyl (Milítký 2015c, 64, Tab. 3: 3). Je evidentní, že i tento typ mince má s jistotou původ na českém území a spadá téměř s jistotou do horizontu LT C2.

Největším informačním přínosem žehuňského mincovního souboru je kolekce stříbrných **obolů** české provenience z předoppidálního období. Jde o doposud největší soubor svého druhu pocházející z jedné lokality na českém území – celkem 53 kusů (č. 10–62) v sedmi typech. Celkem pět z těchto typů mincí bylo při zpracování kolekce z Němčic nad Hanou (Kolníková 2012) zahrnuto

do typologických přehledů, avšak bez rozpoznání jejich českého původu (typ I–III, VI–VII). Právě jejich výskyt na žehuňském sídlišti je zásadním argumentem pro prokázání jejich českého původu.

Obol typu I (hrbol / býk) je v rámci žehuňské kolekce zastoupen jedním exemplářem (č. 9). Na hladkém konvexním lící je při okraji velká výrazná nepravidelná kulička, na rubu je obraz býka doleva a nad ním symbol v podobě ležícího S. Je důležité, že obol sledovaného typu tvoří jednu mincovní sérii se zlatými nominály (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 11: 227–229; Castelin 1965, 40–41, sérije I), ke kterým dnes známe kromě statérů také 1/3-, 1/8- a 1/24 statérů. Jde tedy o sérii, kde byl do nominálového programu zahrnut také obol.

U obolů typu I známe doposud dvě varianty. Prvá varianta je reprezentována dvěma nepublikovanými exempláři z území Čech a jednoho z Němcic nad Hanou. Druhá varianta je doložena třemi exempláři – kromě mince ze Žehuně ji známe opět z centrálního sídliště Němcice nad Hanou (0,775 g) a další nepublikovaný exemplář pochází ze Sedlčan. U exempláře ze Žehuně byla provedena také XRF analýza složení (tab. 2) – její výsledky jsou však zřejmě zavádějící. Zjištěný podíl těměř 20 % železa, nepochybne vysráženého z průdního prostředí, opticky snížil obsah stříbra na 59 %. Mince má však i vysoký podíl olova (19 %) a tak lze její ryzost odhadnout přibližně na 80 % stříbra. Skutečnost, že k obolu známe zlaté nominály, je velmi důležitá pro chronologii. Již K. Castelin (1965, 40–41) zařadil jím definovanou sérii I na základě analýzy hmotnosti do staršího horizontu. Tato skupina mincí velmi pravděpodobně spadá do horizontu LT C a v rámci tzv. českých lokálních emisí patří mezi nejstarší sérii.

Dvěma exempláři (č. 10–11) jsou v žehuňském souboru zastoupeny oboly **typu II (jelem se symbolem „S“)**. V rámci žehuňské kolekce jsou zastoupeny dvě obrazové varianty typu II – liší se postavením trojúhelníku na líc i kresbou zvířete na rubu. Varianta A (č. 10) byla již publikována jako typ P v rámci souboru ze sídliště v Němcích nad Hanou (Kolníková 2012, 51, č. 902, Abb. 60: 902; 84: 902), varianta B dosud publikována nebyla. U druhého žehuňského exempláře (č. 11) byla provedena také XRF analýza složení (tab. 2) a doložila obsah 91 % stříbra. Datování obolů typu II dosud postrádá opory, nicméně s ohledem na ikonografickou vazbu k typu I (Castelin 1965, 40–41) je možné, že i typ II lze datovat do horizontu LT C1.

Velký přínos má kolekce ze žehuňského sídliště po poznání obolu **typu III (protoma Pegase)**, který je v této kolekci reprezentován celkem čtyřmi exempláři (č. 12–15), z nichž jeden je však téměř nečitelný (č. 15). Typ protoma Pegase byl již v literatuře zaznamenán – exemplář ze sídliště v Němcích nad Hanou ještě však nebyl považován za českou ražbu (Čížnář — Kolníková — Noeske 2008, Abb. 10: 18; 12: 13; Kolníková 2012, 51–52, č. 882, typ E, Abb. 59: 882; 84: 882). V kontextu tzv. českých lokálních emisí byl vyobrazen exemplář z Dobřenic (Militký 2015b, 75, Abb. 5: 9) – obě jmenované ražby patří k prvé variantě. K mincím tohoto typu dosud neznáme žádné zlaté nominály. Motiv Pegase je jednoznačně převzat z řeckého mincovnictví, avšak konkrétní předlohu nelze určit. Pro dataci obolů této skupiny postrádáme konkrétní oporu – patří však zřejmě do horizontu LT C2.

Jedním exemplářem (č. 16) je doložen obol typu **IV (hlava / kůň s půlměsicem)**. Žehuňský exemplář je sice špatně zachovalý, ale velmi pravděpodobně jde skutečně o tento doposud nepublikovaný typ. Na lící je špatně zřetelná stylisovaná hlava doleva, na rubu stylisovaný kůň doleva a nad ním kulička (nezřetelná) a výrazný půlměsíc. XRF analýza složení kovu prokázala obsah stříbra 86 %. Jde sice o nepublikovaný, ale nikoliv neznámý typ mince – je doložen čtyřmi exempláři pocházejícími ze sídlišť (Hořátev, Zásmuky, Kněževes, Nové Sedlo). Datovat jej však zatím můžeme pouze obecně do průběhu horizontu LT C.

Jedním exemplářem (č. 17) je doložen v žehuňské kolekci doložen obol typu **V (symetrický ornament / kůň)**. Jde o minci se zcela specifickou ikonografií. Na lící straně je symetrický ornament tvořený dvěma protilehlými ovály, na rubu je kůň ve skoku doleva a nad ním nejasný kvadratický motiv, pod břichem svislá linie. K obolu tohoto typu známe zlaté nominály – statéry, 1/3 statérů, 1/8 statérů zatím jen jako suberáty. Dosavadní nečetné zlaté exempláře rozhojnily stříbrné oboly. Důležitý je jejich výskyt na sídlištích na českém území (Kouřim, Michnovka a Hořátev-Zvěřínek), což je jednoznačným důkazem českého původu celé

skupiny mincí. Ačkoliv zatím postrádáme konkrétní záhytné body pro chronologii, lze předpokládat, že tento typ byl ražen v průběhu horizontu LT C2.

Velice výraznou skupinu obolů v rámci žehuňských obolů reprezentuje typ **VI (Horoměřice / Dřemčice)**, který je zde zastoupen 14 kusy (č. 18–31) – jde dosud o nejvyšší počet tohoto typu mince z jedné lokality v Čechách. Typ Horoměřice / Dřemčice, jehož název reflekтуje místa prvého nálezového výskytu, je dlouhodobě znám u literatury (v. Koblitz 1918, Taf. 36: 25, 28; Castelin — Waldhauser 1985, 4, č. 1, obr. 2: 2; 4: 1; Kellner 1990, 155, č. 1005, Taf. 43: 1005; Scháfer 2010, 305, č. 942, Taf. 20: 942; Kolníková 2012, 51, 54, č. 879–880 a 908, typ C, Abb. 59: 879–880; 61: 908; Militký 2015a, 182–183, č. 8; *in print* a, Abb. 7: 6; Smělý 2016, 160, obr. 4–5), avšak až do nedávna nebyl zřejmý jeho český původ. Oboly typu Horoměřice / Dřemčice jsou jakousi českou obdobou obolů typu Roseldorf / Němcice I (Jandrasits 2005; Kolníková 2012, 179–182), typických pro koridor Jantarové stezky, a z ikonografického hlediska jde o jejich lokální modifikaci. K mincím sledovaného typu VI neznáme žádné zlaté nominály a zřejmě ani neexistovaly, podobně jako je tomu u typů Roseldorf / Němcice I.

Na lící straně obolů typu Horoměřice / Dřemčice je hladký neohraničený hrbol, zpravidla s kuličkou při okraji. Na rubu je obraz koně – hlavním rozlišovacím znakem jsou dvě šikmé linie s kuličkami na koncích nad jeho hřbetem. Existují dva základní skupiny – s koněm doprava a doleva. U žehuňských exemplářů byly definovány čtyři varianty (Aa–d) u prvek skupiny a jedna varianta (B) u skupiny druhé. XRF analýza složení kovu (tab. 2) prokázaly, že se jejich ryzosti pohybují v rozmezí 92–70 %. Lze tedy předpokládat, že ražba obolů typu VI spadá především do průběhu horizontu LT C1.

Poslední a nejpočetnější skupinu žehuňských obolů reprezentuje typ **VII** – jde o lokální českou napodobeninu typu **Roseldorf / Němcice II** (Kolníková 2012, 182, var. Bi). Na lící straně je hladký neohraničený hrbol s kuličkou při okraji či ve středu, na rubu je stylisovaný kůň z kuliček a linií doleva se specifickou obloukovitou linií nad koněm zakončenou dvěma kuličkami. V rámci žehuňského souboru jsou oboly uvedeného typu zastoupeny 29 kusy (č. 32–60). V rámci tohoto materiálu byly vyčleněny čtyři varianty (Bi/1–4) lišící se jemností kresby koně a umístěním kuličky na lící.

Oboly varianty Bi známe relativně početně z centrálního sídliště v Němcích nad Hanou, kde jsou zastoupeny 24 kusy (Kolníková 2012, 46, č. 812–834, 49, č. 1020, Abb. 54–55). V rámci němcických obolů typu Roseldorf / Němcice II jde však o poměrně mimořitní skupinu a jsou zde zastoupeny pouze exempláře s jemnou kresbou koně – v žehuňské kolekci jsou označovány jako varianta Bi/1 (č. 32–44). Zatímco v Němcích je tato varianta spíše okrajová, v Čechách je jednoznačně dominantní. Navíc import jiných variant obolu typu Roseldorf / Němcice II do Čech je zcela minimální, což výtečně ilustruje jediný exemplář ze Žehuně (č. 70). Je tedy velmi pravděpodobné, že tyto mince mají český původ. Typologická analýza prokázala, že ke skupině VII lze prakticky s jistotou přiřadit také zlaté české nominály. Jde o sérii VIII definovanou K. Castelinem (Castelin 1965, 49) – známe statér, 1/8- a 1/24 statérů. Právě toto zjištění je další oporou českého původu obolů varianty Bi. Datace těchto dlouhodobě ražených obolů spadá do horizontu LT C2.

Čechy nebo Morava

V rámci žehuňského souboru jsou zastoupeny také dvě ražby, u kterých nelze za současného stavu poznání rozhodnout, jestli jde o mince české nebo moravské provenience. Prvým z nich je sekánský fragment (čtvrtina) statérů (č. 63). Mince je silně otřelá a na rubu nese mnoho drobných úderů v ploše. Přesto je velice pravděpodobné, že jde o **fragment statérů typu Niké**. Mince tohoto typu jsou keltské napodobeniny statérů Alexandra III. Makedonského (336–323 před Kristem). K tomuto nominálu neznáme žádné díly statérů a je velmi pravděpodobné, že jejich produkce předchází vzniku centrálních sídlišť v koridoru Jantarové stezky, spadají tedy do horizontu LT B2. Možnost velmi starého datování statérů typu Niké na přelom 4. a 3. století před Kristem naznačil B. Ziegau (1999, 108–112) na základě analýzy hrobového nálezu z Dobianu. Ostatní nálezové exempláře postrádají přesnější archeologický kon-

text, nicméně důležité svědectví přináší především exempláře z areálu centrálního sídliště v Němcích nad Hanou. Každý z celkem čtyř známých exemplářů je buď naseknutý (Kolníková 2012, Abb. 1: 1, 3) nebo přeseknutý (Kolníková 2012, Abb. 1: 2) a pochází odtud také další dva osekané fragmenty (Fröhlich 2012, 150, č. 10; 153, obr. 6). Z neznámé polohy v Němcích (možná z areálu centrálního sídliště?) pochází také další blíže nelokalizovaný statér (Paulsen 1933, Taf. 1: 20; Nálezy I/1, 77, č. 175). Právě na německém sídlišti je navíc doložen intenzivní výskyt drobných sekaných fragmentů mincí a ingotů (Fröhlich 2012), které zřejmě sloužily především jako surovina pro další mincovní výrobu, ale nelze vyloučit ani jejich hodnotu v podobě zlomkového zlata. Za období ražby statérů typu Niké lze tedy nejpravděpodobněji považovat 1. polovinu 3. století před Kristem. Poněkud nejasná je doba, kdy byla jejich produkce ukončena – snad se tak stalo s nástupem ražby mincí ze skupiny Athéna Alkidemos v koridoru Jantarové stezky a tzv. českých lokálních emisí v Čechách.

Druhou ražbou české nebo moravské provenience v žehuňské kolekci je **1/8 statér typu Athéna Alkidemos** (č. 64) s hmotností 0,849 g a obsahem 97 % zlata. Mince tohoto typu byly masově raženy v koridoru Jantarové stezky, a tedy i na Moravě. V rámci typologie K. Castelina (Castelin 1965) jde o variantu AA-II:5. Zatímco rubní strana s výrazně stylisovanou stojící postavou (bojovníka?) s makedonským štítem a kopím (?) doleva odpovídá moravským ražbám, stylové provedení líce je oproti moravským exemplářům výrazně jiné. Jak již bylo řečeno, v současné době probíhá komplexní analýza českého nálezového materiálu z horizontu LT C, jehož výsledkem bude také komplexní vyhodnocení problematiky českých napodobenin typu Athéna Alkidemos. Dnes je zřejmé, že některé z variant typu Athéna Alkidemos mohly vznikat i na českém území. Mezi ně patří také sledovaná ražba. Lze tedy jen doufat, že celkové vyhodnocení českého nálezového fondu poskytne více informací k této problematice.

Morava

Teprve poznání posledních dvou desetiletí spolehlivě umožnilo, jak již bylo výše uvedeno, rozložit produkci horizontu LT C v Čechách a na Moravě (např. Kolníková 2012; Militký 2015b, 71–77). Díky tomuto poznání můžeme i kolekci ze Žehuně vyčlenit celkem šest mincí, které byly do středních Čech importovány z oblasti koridoru Jantarové stezky. Pro tyto ražby zatím postrádáme detailní typologii a tak základní třídění i nadále vychází z práce K. Castelina (Castelin 1965). Jedním exemplářem je v kolekci zastoupen zlatem plátovaný suberátní statér ze skupiny **Athéna Alkidemos** (č. 65), označovaný někdy také jako typ Plumlov (Militký 2015b, 72). Pro tyto ražby je typická téměř nezřetelná hlava na lící a na rubu je výrazně stylisovaná stojící postava (bojovníka?) s makedonským štítem a kopím (?) doleva. Žehuňský exemplář odpovídá variantě Castelin (1965) A-2a.

Také další žehuňské ražby spadají do skupiny **Athéna Alkidemos** (č. 66–68). Dvěma exempláři jsou zde zastoupeny 1/8 statéry. Prvá z nich (č. 66) je mince krásného výtvarného stylu a jde o nejstarší emisi v rámci celé skupiny, což naznačuje také její vysokou hmotnost (1,043 g). XRF analýza složení kovu prokázala velmi vysoký obsah zlata (99 %). Ražby sledované varianty lze s jistotou datovat do horizontu LT C1. Druhá žehuňská 1/8 statér (č. 67) je silně poškozený suberát varianty Castelin (1965) AA-II:5 s jen částečně dochovaným plátováním – její datování spadá do horizontu LT C2. Do skupiny Athéna Alkidemos patří také jedna 1/24 statéru (č. 68), reprezentující variantu Castelin (1965) AA-I:3. Datace těchto ražeb spadá s jistotou do horizontu LT C1 a v rámci 1/24 skupiny Athéna Alkidemos jde nepochybně o nejstarší variantu.

Dvěma exempláři jsou na žehuňském sídlišti zastoupeny stříbrné oboly pocházející z území koridoru Jantarové stezky, resp. z Moravy. Jde o obol s téměř nezřetelnou stylisovanou hlavou na lící a s **hvězdou nad koněm** doprava na rubu (č. 69). Tyto ražby známe početně z dolnorakouských nalezišť, ale i z Němcic nad Hanou, kde byly zřejmě, paralelně s dolnorakouskými lokalitami, i raženy (Kolníková 2012, 26–28, typ A, č. 172–237, Abb. 11–15) v průběhu horizontu LT C1. Druhou stříbrnou ražbou moravské provenience je moravský obol typu **Roseldorf / Němčice II**, varianta Kolníková (2012) **B6** (č. 70). Oboly typu Roseldorf / Němčice II reprezentují mladší horizont (LT C2) produkce stříbrných obolů v ko-

ridoru Jantarové stezky (Militký 2015b, 73). V Čechách se oboly typu Roseldorf / Němčice II, s výjimkou české lokální varianty Bi, vyskytují jen vzácně.

S horizontem LT C velmi pravděpodobně souvisejí také čtyři měděná/bronzová jádra suberátních dílů statéru, které nelze přesněji určit. Jde o ražby poškozené agresivním rybničním prostředím (č. 71–74). Tyto ražby výrazně navyšují podíl suberátů předoppidálního období – podíl suberátů předoppidálního období na žehuňském sídlišti je 50 % (9 : 9 ks), což je v rámci Čech nevidaný jev. Jedinečná srovnání poskytuje lokální centrální sídliště ve Vraclavi, kde však suberáty nejsou vůbec zastoupeny. Nevíme tak, jestli že žehuňská situace je normální či naopak zcela atypická. V každém případě jde však o jasné důkaz, že výroba padělků byla v této době značně rozšířená, což do nedávné doby nebylo vůbec zřejmé.

Velice specifickou nálezovou kategorii ze žehuňského sídliště reprezentují dva **zlaté ingoty**. Prvý z nich (č. A1) má hmotnost 7,040 g a XRF analýza složení kovu prokázala obsah zlata 92,5 %, 6,2 % stříbra a 1,3 % mědi. Druhý exemplář (č. A2) je odseknutý fragment oble zakončeného tyčinkovitého (?) ingotu – dochovaná hmotnost je 3,524 g a XRF analýza prokázala obsah zlata 97,15 %, 2,14 % stříbra a další příměsi. Ingoti byly nepochybně jednou z důležitých tvarových forem pro obchod s drahými kovy, a to již od horizontu LT C. Toto téma je však zatím jen velmi málo poznáno. Žehuňské exempláře jsou na českém území první svého druhu. Vzhledem k tomu, že z lokality postrádáme doklady místní mincovní výroby, musíme je logicky považovat spíše za alternativní platiadla na váhu, obíhající paralelně s mincemi.

5.2. Mince oppidálního období (pozdní LT C2 a LT D)

Nejmladší fázi doby existence žehuňského sídliště reprezentují ražby oppidálního období reprezentované celkem 69 kusy (č. 75–143). Počátek oppidálního období přinesl výrazné změny do produkce keltských mincí ražených na českém území. Zcela vymizela tradiční produkce mincí tzv. českých lokálních emisí. Zlaté mince byly nahrazeny unifikovaným peněžním systémem zahrnujícím statéry, 1/3- a 1/8 statérů (např. Militký 2015a, 43–44). V nálezovém souboru ze Žehuně jsou zastoupeny celkem čtyři nominálně zlaté ražby, vzniklé na českém území.

Prvou z nich je suberátní 1/3 statér, nepopsaná varianta **typu A** – pozdní napodobenina typu **Athéna Alkidemos** (č. 75), která se blíží již publikované variantě (Militký 2015a, 63, jako var. A/I: 01b). Poměrně obsáhlá produkce 1/3 statérů typu A byla definována v nedávné době (Militký 2015a, 63, TAB. 1). Jde o ražby související s počátečním horizontem českých oppid (pozdní LT C2 a LT D). XRF analýza složení povrchu u žehuňského exempláře prokázala téměř 97 a 91 % Au (tab. 4).

Ostatní žehuňské zlaté ražby lze datovat do průběhu oppidálního období (LT D1). V prvé řadě jde o 1/3 statérů mušlové řady **typu B**, var. Militký (2015a) B/III:04b (č. 76). Tuto variantu známe pouze v jediném exempláři z depotu ze Starého Kolína (Nemeškalová-Jiroudková 1998, 90, č. 6) – tento nálezový celek výtečně potvrzuje dataci do horizontu LT D1a. XRF analýza složení kovu prokázala obsah 96 % zlata (tab. 4). Další zlatou ražbou je suberátní 1/3 statér, var. Militký (2015a) B/III:02b (č. 77). Mince této varianty známe v řadě exemplářů ve zlatě, avšak jako suberát není známa. Mince má výrazně nízkou hmotnost – musela být tedy poměrně snadno rozpoznatelná jako padělek. Velmi zajímavé je složení jádra (tab. 4) s obsahem 38 % Cu a 45 % Sn – charakter slitiny zřejmě souvisí se snahou o snadné odlévání jádra suberátu. Ražbu lze datovat do horizontu LT D1a. Pouze jediným exemplářem je v žehuňské kolekci zastoupena **1/8 statér** (č. 78). Jde o ražbu mušlové řady, var. Militký (2015a) IV:04a. Pro 1/8 statérů je typický trojúhelník či trojúhelníkovitý motiv na rubu (Militký 2015a, 70–72, TAB. 5–7). Minci lze datovat do průběhu horizontu LT D1 bez přesnějšího zařazení (Militký 2015a, 59, TAB. 14). XRF analýza složení kovu prokázala obsah zlata 91 % (tab. 4).

Na oppidu Stradonice jsou v kategorii bójských ztrátových ražeb (bez exemplářů z pokladu 1877) zlaté a stříbrné ražby zastoupeny v poměru 236 : 1822 (Militký 2015a, 186–551, č. 18–2075), přičemž zlato reprezentuje asi 13 %. V Týnci nad Labem tvoří zlaté mince 11 %, v nepublikované kolekci z oppida Trísov asi 12 %. Čtyři zlaté nominály (včetně dvou suberátů) oppidálního období z areálu že-

huňského sídliště reprezentují pouze asi 6 % všech mincí tohoto horizontu a naznačují patrně menší intenzitu oběhu zlatých mincí na lokalitě. Navíc z této lokality postrádáme dosud jakékoliv zlaté ražby (na rozdíl od mincí stříbrných) z horizontu LT D1b. Je tedy možné, že zhruba poloviční procentuální zastoupení zlatých nominálů sledovaného horizontu může odrážet nižší společenský a ekonomický status oproti jmenovaným oppidům; jde však samozřejmě jen o pracovní hypotézu.

S počátkem oppidálního období došlo k výrazné změně také v produkci stříbrných obolů (Militký 2015a, 75). Zásadně se změnila a sjednotila jejich ikonografie, stejně jako se změnil jejich vzhled – střížek se změnil. Hmotnost obolů oppidálního období se pohybuje v rozmezí 0,5–0,25 g. Pro pochopení produkce obolů tohoto období je zásadní zpracování početné kolekce z oppida Stradonice (Militký 2015a, 75–114, TAB. 8–32).

Velkým objevem v rámci žehuňského sídliště je identifikace obolů označovaných dnes jako **typ A (Stradonice / Žehuň)**; č. 79–84; tab. 5). Typologicky byly tyto ražby utřídkeny již v rámci zpracování mincí z oppida Stradonice (Militký 2015a, 89, TAB. 8). Na lící nesou ženskou hlavu s realistickým obličejem doprava, na rubu je obraz jedzce směřujícího doprava nebo doleva s mečem v pozdvížené pravé ruce. Tabelárním přehledem je prezentován přehled doložených variant (tab. 7). Hmotnosti obolů typu A ze Žehuňe se pohybují v rozmezí 0,527–0,480 g – jsou tedy výrazně vyšší než u exemplářů stejné skupiny ze Stradonic (Militký 2015a, 75, 252–255, č. 256–266). U čtyř exemplářů byly provedeny XRF analýzy složení kovu (tab. 6). Tři z nich mají zjištěný obsah stříbra 98 % (č. 79–80 a 92), pouze u jediného exempláře (č. 81) je ryzost o něco nižší (94 %). Zásadní otázkou u obolů typu A je jejich původ, resp. místa kde byly tyto mince raženy (Militký 2015a, 76) – mohly vznikat mimo zónu známých českých oppid, snad někde ve středních Čechách. Chronologické postavení obolů typu A je zatím spíše hypothetické – jde zřejmě o mince produkované ve starší fázi oppidálního období, resp. na jeho počátku, tedy nejspíše v poslední třetině 2. století před Kristem.

Nejpočetnější složku v rámci kolekce keltských mincí ze sídliště v Žehuni představují oboly **typu B (Stradonice)**. Jde o nejdrobnější nominál oppidálního období masově ražený na českém území. Tato velice obsáhlá skupina mincí byla definována a podrobně typologicky zpracována v rámci vyhodnocení nálezového fondu mincí z oppida Stradonice (Militký 2015a, 75–83, 90–108, TAB. 9–27).

V rámci kolekce ze sídliště v Žehuni je zastoupeno celkem 42 obolů sledovaného typu (č. 85–126; tab. 8), což představuje 61 % mincí oppidálního období a 29 % všech mincí z této lokality. Přehled zastoupených variant usnadňuje tabelární přehled (tab. 8). Ve dvou případech jde o zcela neznámé varianty v rámci skupiny 10 (č. 116 a 119), celkem 20 kusů reprezentují ražby do jisté míry blízké již publikované variantě (č. 87–89, 92–94, 98–101, 106–108, 110–115, 118). Přesně identifikovaných variant obolů odpovídajících konkrétním exemplářům ve stradonické kolekci je pouze osm (č. 85–86, 90–91, 96–97, 103, 117). Přesněji neurčitelných ražeb je v rámci žehuňské kolekce zastoupeno celkem 11 (č. 95, 102, 104, 109, 120–126). Z uvedeného přehledu je zřejmé, že variabilita obolů typu B (Stradonice) je stále do určité míry nezdokumentovaná, neboť intenzita produkce těchto ražeb musela být skutečně mimořádná. Chronologicky patří oboly typu B do průběhu horizontu LT D1a.

V rámci žehuňské kolekce jsou zastoupeny také čtyři bronzové/měděné stříbrem plátované oboly – suberáty (č. 109, 124–126). Pouze jediný z nich je ovšem možné přesněji zařadit (č. 109) – může jít o jeden z důkazů jejich vzniku mimo oficiální mincovnu. U jednoho z obolů (č. 126) bylo analyzováno složení kovu, které prokázalo 58 % Cu a 20 % Sn – jde o bronz s vysokým obsahem cínu, což zřejmě souvisí se snahou využívat pro výrobu jádra střížku kov s nižší teplotou tavení.

Třetí skupinu drobných bójských mincí oppidálního období ze Žehuňe reprezentují oboly **typu C (Stradonice / Karlstein)**. Jde o ražby chronologicky navazující na typ B – jejich lící strana nese jen nepatrné zbytky obrazu, zpravidla je však zcela bez obrazu. Na rubu je však stále dobré zřetelný obraz stylisovaného koně ve skoku. Střížek těchto mincí má velmi často výrazně miskovitý tvar. Název sledovaného nominálu reflekтуje skutečnost, že jde o lokální české ražby úzce související s oboly typu Karlstein, doloženými

v sousedních bójských regionech, zvláště v Dolním Rakousku a na jihozápadním Slovensku. Předmětem dlouhodobé diskuse je datace obolů typu Karlstein, a tedy i paralelně raženého typu C (Stradonice / Karlstein). Za současného stavu poznání je zřejmé, že spadají s jistotou do horizontu LT D1b až počátku fáze D2, tedy do průběhu 1. a především 2. třetiny 1. století před Kristem (Militký 2015a, 84).

V rámci kolekce ze žehuňského sídliště je zastoupeno 12 obolů typu C (č. 127–138; tab. 10) – jsou tedy oproti typu B v menší (42 : 12). Podobný trend je zřetelný v souboru ze Stradonic (Militký 2015a, 256–549, č. 267–2055), kde je poměr 1159 : 630 či v Týnci nad Labem, kde je tento poměr 35 : 20 (Militký — Beneš 2016, 255–258). Menší počet obolů typu C může mít chronologické důvody – typ mohl být ražen kratší dobu. Tento hypotetický předpoklad by mohlo do jisté míry podporovat právě velice podobné procentuální zastoupení těchto ražeb na oppidu Stradonice (35 %), podhradí hradiště Týnce nad Labem (36 %) a na sídlišti Žehuň (28 %). V žehuňské kolekci jsou zastoupeny exempláře skupin C-04, C-05, C-08, C-11 a C-12, přičemž skupina C-11 je zastoupena sedmi exempláři. Celkem u tří exemplářů obolů typu C byly provedeny XRF analýzy složení kovu (tab. 11). Výsledky ukazují, že také tyto ražby byly vyráběny z vysoce jakostního kovu s obsahem stříbra nad 96 %. Tento trend ostatně již prokázaly analýzy stradonického souboru (Militký 2015a, 86, 88, TAB. 25).

V rámci žehuňské kolekce mincí oppidálního období jsou importované ražby zastoupeny celkem čtyřmi exempláři, což v rámci ražeb horizontu LT D představuje 5,8%. Dvěma exempláři (č. 140–141) jsou zde zastoupeny **oboly moravské provenience**. Identifikovat moravské stříbrné oboly oppidálního období se podařilo až v nedávné době a rozpoznána je především produkce oppida Staré Hradisko (např. Militký 2010, 52–53; 2011, 154–156; 2015b, 94–95). V rámci stávající „stradonické“ typologie reprezentují oboly ze Žehuňe typ **Staré Hradisko E**. Jde o typ, který se ikonograficky podobá českým obolům typu Stradonice – na lící je stylisovaná hlava doleva, na rubu kůň doleva. Provedení razidel je ovšem stylově zřetelně odlišné. V žehuňské kolekci jde o mince podobné stradonickým variantám E/5 a 20, přičemž druhý obol je suberát. XRF analýzy složení kovu (tab. 12) prokázaly, že jedna z mincí (č. 140) je vyrobena z vysoce jakostního kovu (Ag 96 %), avšak druhý exemplář (č. 141) je dobový padělek s jádrem z téměř čisté mědi.

Jediným exemplářem je v rámci žehuňské kolekce zastoupen 1/4 kvítná typu **Manching 2** (č. 142) importovaný z oblasti jižního Německa. Tyto drobné mince reprezentují nejnižší nominály jiho-německého peněžního systému (Kellner 1990). Ražby z oblasti jižního Německa reprezentují nejpočetnější složku mincovního importu na oppidu Stradonice (Militký 2015a, 572–597, č. 2149–2256). V tomto souboru je zastoupeno také celkem 20 exemplářů 1/4 kvítná, přičemž nejpočetnější je zatoupen právě typ Manching 2 (Militký 2015a, 592–595, č. 2240–2251). Tyto mince byly nepochybne ekvivalentem bójských obolů.

Jediným exemplářem v žehuňské kolekci je zastoupen **potin kmene Leuků** z oblasti severní Galie (č. 143). Potiny jsou specifické masově odlévané mince, které produkovalo na území Galie několik kmén. Žehuňský exemplář je poměrně vzácná varianta Scheers (1983) **Id**. Import mincí z oblasti Galie byla věnována značné pozornosti v souvislosti se zpracováním souboru z oppida Stradonice (Militký 2015a, 134–139). V rámci této kolekce představují potiny kmene Leuků stejného typu vůbec nejpočetnější skupinu importovaných galuských mincí (Militký 2015a, 616–621, č. 2327–2345), avšak varianta Id zde není zastoupena.

6. Celkové shrnutí významu žehuňské mincovní kolekce

V kontextu nového nálezového mincovního materiálu horizontu LT C z českého území vystupuje do popředí otázka organizace ražby mincí. Je zcela evidentní, že v oblasti koridoru Jantarové stezky byla od horizontu LT C1 mincovní výroba úzce svázána s centrálními lokalitami, jako jsou Němčice nad Hanou (Kolníková 2012). Podobných centrálních lokalit (avšak různého řádu) známe, jak již bylo výše uvedeno (např. Militký 2015b, 71–75), na rakouském území několik a tento počet jistě není konečný. Spektra nálezových mincí však ukazují na vysoce unifikovanou mincovní produkci na značně rozsáhlém území mezi Slezskem a Dolním Rakouskem

(k otázce centrálních sídlišť a výskytu mincí např. Danielisová et al. 2018).

V Čechách dosud podobné centrální lokality neznáme. Navíc svědectví českého mincovního materiálu reprezentovaného mimořádným množstvím typů (Milítký 2015b, 75–77) na relativně malém území může naznačovat větší územní rozšířenosť. Jedno je však jisté – i v Čechách musely být mince raženy organizované na sídlištích centrálního charakteru. Z pohledu numismatiky je tedy žehuňské sídliště první lokalitou, která dokládá i pro české území intenzivní peněžní oběh na sídlištích vyššího řádu. Je nutné mít na paměti, že dosud v rámci i zdokumentovaných mincovních kolekcí ze sídlišť jen málokdy přesahují tyto soubory 10 kusů. Jedinou výjimku představuje sídliště Vraclav, odkud známe 21 mincí, především z horizontu LT C.

Žehuňské sídliště dokládá pro horizont LT C oběh zlatých mincí ze skupiny tzv. lokálních českých emisí, které s jistou vznikaly v Čechách (č. 1–8). Zásadním zjištěním je intenzivní produkce stříbrných obolů (č. 9–62) v řadě typů, z nichž některé ikonograficky korespondují s českými zlatými sériemi. O produkci stříbrné mince v předoppidálních Čechách bylo do nedávné doby známo skutečně jen velmi málo. Několika exempláři jsou v Žehuni doloženy mincovní importy z Moravy, resp. koridoru Jantarové stezky (č. 65–70). Ze žehuňského sídliště známe také nález sekáňeho statérku typu Niké (č. 63) a dva zlaté ingoty (č. A1–2). Nelze je ovšem považovat za doklad místní mincovní výroby, spíše souvisejí s intenzivním obchodem se zlatem v podobě ingotů a sekáňeho zlata.

Žehuňské sídliště nemá zatím v Čechách v horizontu LT C srovnání, nepochyběně však podobných lokalit musí existovat celá řada. Je dokonce velmi pravděpodobné, že existují lokality daleko větší a významnější, na kterých byly mince raženy – dosud však nebyly objeveny, anebo je prostě z pohledu numismatiky neznáme (Lovesice). V každém případě je zřejmé, že Žehuň reprezentuje osadu nesouměřitelně méně významnou, než jsou Němčice nad Hanou či Roseldorf.

Pro lokality koridoru Jantarové stezky se předpokládá jejich zánik či výrazný úpadek osídlení na konci předoppidálního období a tato změna se výrazně projevila v mincovní produkci (např. Milítký 2015b, 78–79). Zásadní změnu mincovní produkce můžeme sledovat také u keltských mincí – ikonograficky zajímavé a různorodé typy horizontu LT C jsou s nástupem českých oppid nahrazeny zcela novými unifikovanými typy zlatých i stříbrných mincí (Milítký 2015b, 79–86). Zásadní změnu indikují již samotná oppida a význačná hradiště, která zřejmě vznikají na místech dříve neosídlených (Tršov, Hrazany, Týnec nad Labem), anebo s jen nevýraznou starší sídelní aktivitou v horizontu LT C (Stradonice, Závist). Tento trend velmi dobrě ilustrují také mince.

Žehuň však přináší zcela jiný pohled – lokalita je kontinuálně osídlena až do horizontu LT D1b, kam spadají oboly typu C (Stradonice / Karlstein). Žehuňská mincovní kolekce oppidálního období čítá 69 ks, což je 48% všech nalezených mincí. Jde však především o typy, které známe z jiných českých lokalit – oppid, případně i depotů. V kategorii stříbrných obolů typu A a skupin 1 a 2 v rámci typu B žehuňská kolekce velmi významně dokládá jejich produkci mimo česká oppida.

Žehuňské sídliště pokračovalo kontinuálně čtyři století až do doby zániku keltského osídlení Čech. Tento trend je sice znám z některých menších sídlišť, avšak takto zřetelný je právě poprvé až v Žehuni. Pro české území představuje žehuňské sídliště první příklad rovinné osady s intenzivním peněžním oběhem v oppidálním období. Dosud byly lokality tohoto typu s početným výskytem mincí známy jen z Bavorska – Eggling (Ziegau 2000), Stöffling (Ziegau 1995, 133, Tab. 29), Berching-Pollanten (Kellner 1990, 148–157; Schäfer 2010) a Neubau v Horním Rakousku (Prokisch 1993; 1999; 2004a; 2004b; 2010; 2011).

Početně rozsáhlější mincovní kolekce horizontu LT D pocházely dosud výhradně z oppid. Je tedy zřejmé, že i na českém území můžeme předpokládat existenci dalších centrálních lokalit obdobného charakteru. Význam žehuňské lokality v oppidálním období zřejmě výmluvně charakterizují dvě skupiny mincí. Zlaté nominály jsou zde zastoupeny výrazně menším procentem než na oppidech a totéž platí i o importovaných mincích. Zdá se tedy, že i v průběhu LT D bylo žehuňské sídliště spíše lokálním centrem dolního toku Cidliny.

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