

# NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

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# ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XIV

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

Kraków 2019



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**Adres redakcji / Address of the Editorial Office:**

Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie

ul. Józefa Piłsudskiego 12, 31-109 Kraków

tel. (+48) 12 433 58 50

e-mail: [notae@mnk.pl](mailto:notae@mnk.pl)

<http://mnk.pl/notae-numismatacae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>

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

Szanowni Państwo,

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

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

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

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present volume XIV of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* to you. In accordance with the principles that we have adopted, our texts are published in the conference languages with English and Polish abstracts. The Polish-language versions of the texts that are more relevant to the interests of the Polish reader can be found as PDFs on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). Similarly, the whole of the present volume is available online, as are previously published volumes of the journal. The website also contains general information about the journal as well as information for prospective authors and reviewers.

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

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

The Editors

KRZYSZTOF TUNIA

Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow

MATEUSZ WOŹNIAK

The National Museum in Krakow

## Coins from an Early-Medieval Burial Ground in Stręgoborzyce, Krakow District

**ABSTRACT:** An early medieval burial ground was accidentally discovered in Stręgoborzyce in 2010. During the excavations that were conducted between 2010 and 2017, the whole burial ground was examined, resulting in the discovery of about 180 burials. In all, 27 coins were discovered, one each in 27 different burials. The most recent coin in the assemblage is a Silesian penny of the duke of Racibórz, Mieszko I Tanglefoot (1178?–1202), struck in the 1170s. A 10<sup>th</sup>- or 11<sup>th</sup>-century coin from a demolished grave was also uncovered in the burial ground, as were four modern coins with no connection to it. The largest group of coins found at the burial ground in Stręgoborzyce consists of Polish issues (12 coins); the remaining coins were struck in mints in Germany, Bohemia, and Moravia. The burial ground in Stręgoborzyce is unusual – and this is something that needs to be emphasized strongly – not only because of the fact that it has a large group of Polish coins, but also because they make up such a large number in relation to the remaining coins.

**KEY WORDS:** Early-Medieval burial ground, obol of the dead, Lesser Poland

**ABSTRAKT:** *Monety z cmentarzyska wczesnośredniowiecznego w Stręgoborzycach, pow. Kraków*

Cmentarzysko wczesnośredniowieczne w Stręgoborzycach zostało odkryte przypadkowo w 2010 r. W trakcie przeprowadzonych w latach 2010–2017 prac wykopaliskowych zbadano całość cmentarzyska, odkrywając około 180 pochówków. W 27 z nich znaleziono 27 monet wczesnośredniowiecznych. Najmłodszą monetą

z tego zespołu jest dolnośląski denar księcia raciborskiego Mieszka I Młodego (1178?–1202), bity w latach 70. XII w. Na terenie cmentarzyska odkryto także jedną X/XI-wieczną monetę pochodzącą ze zniszczonego grobu i cztery niezwiązane z nim numizmaty nowożytne. Wśród znalezionych monet najliczniejszą grupę stanowią emisje polskie (12 egzemplarzy), pozostałe numizmaty były bite w mennicach niemieckich, czeskich i morawskich. Cmentarzysko w Stręgoborzycach, co trzeba podkreślić, zaskakuje nie tylko dużą grupą monet rodzimych (drugi wynik w Polsce), ale także wyjątkowo wysokim stosunkiem liczbowym do pozostałych numizmatów – 12 polskich do 27 obcych.

**SŁOWA KLUCZOWE:** cmentarzysko wczesnośredniowieczne, obol zmarłych, Małopolska

Stręgoborzyce is a village located in the district of Krakow, in Igołomia–Wawrzeńczyce commune, Lesser Poland voivodeship, at the southern edge of the West Lesser Poland Loess Highlands, about 1–0.5 kilometers from its border with the vast, fluvial terrace of the Vistula valley. It is known for the remains of an intense settlement reaching back to the Neolithic and continuing on into modern times. Even so, the remains of the settlement in the Early-Medieval period were not identified during the archaeological surface survey that was conducted as part of the Polish Archaeological Record, no. 101–60. Information about the finds was obtained from a local amateur historian, Mr. Jarosław Duda, who informed the Archaeological Laboratory – which is part of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IAE PAN) – in Igołomia that human bones had been ploughed up during work in a field on land plot number 160/2. After initial excavations were conducted in the field in 2010, the site was defined as a burial ground of an Early-Medieval chronology; a number of artifacts – grave goods – were also obtained.

The burial ground in Stręgoborzyce – referred to as site no. 38 in the village – is located in the lower, southern part of an extensive loess hill that rises a dozen or so meters between valleys with unnamed tributaries that flow into the Ropotek creek, a left-bank tributary of the Vistula River (Pl. 1).<sup>1</sup> During exploratory work, it turned out that a neighboring hill contains the remains – which were not excavated – of a settlement that likely corresponds chronologically to the burial ground. Over the next few years – between 2011 and 2017 – the burial ground was subjected to systematic archaeological rescue excavations, which were conducted by Krzysztof Tunia as part of the scientific program of the Archaeological Laboratory

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<sup>1</sup> TUNIA 2012: 19–20.

of the IAE PAN in Igołomia.<sup>2</sup> This work resulted in the excavation of the whole area of the burial ground, was examined and about 180 burials dated to between the 11<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century were discovered. It has been determined that the burial ground was located at the top and on the eastern slope of the hill mentioned above. The degree of erosion of this space was also defined, which had a direct effect on the preservation of the graves. Most of the graves at the top and in the upper and middle parts of the slope were located within the topsoil or directly beneath it. Those that were located at the lower part of the slope were somewhat deeper in the ground. Assuming that the burial pits were dug to a depth of about one meter during the age in which the cemetery functioned, we can say that the layer of earth here has experienced denudation of about this amount since the Early-Medieval period. During excavation works, it was not usually possible to locate burials in certain parts of the top of the hill; those that were found had probably been dug somewhat deeper than the rest. On the other hand, it was relatively easy to come across individual bones from demolished graves in the topsoil. We can say – estimating of course – that this area of the hill took up one third of the burial ground; hence, the conclusion that the burial ground may have numbered about two hundred fifty early medieval graves.

The dead were usually laid out straight in their graves, along a west-east axis, with their heads facing west. However, some of the graves in the middle part of the burial ground were laid along a northwest-southeast axis, with the heads facing northwest, while the graves in the northern part were oriented along a southwest-northeast axis, with the heads facing southwest. Generally speaking, we can say that the burials were arranged in “rows”, this being in accordance with sepulchral principles from the beginning of the Medieval period. However, we should remember that the “rows” at the Stręgoborzyce burial ground were arranged irregularly. In the eastern part, these rows were arranged along a north-south axis; in the middle part at the top of the hill, which is to say, the place at the top where it is possible to give any information, they were arranged along a northeast-southwest axis; and in the northern part of the top of the hill, they were arranged along a northwest-southeast axis.

Some of the burials had grave goods. On a regional scale, these grave goods can be defined as relatively rich. Our attention is drawn to the large number of iron knives and individual items – a key, a fire striker, the blade of a spear, wire objects (shroud pins?) made out of iron. As is traditionally the case in such places, temple rings were found in significant numbers, ones made of a material containing silver as well as ones made out of lead(?). The silver or silver-plated rings that were found

<sup>2</sup> The works was financed by the Provincial Monument Preservation Office in Krakow.

are an interesting set of articles. Also discovered were the remains of wooden buckets strengthened with metal hoops. The glass beads that were found are a relatively rare grave good, and the bronze “lyre-shaped” belt buckle is a unique find.<sup>3</sup>

Twenty-seven early medieval coins were also found, one each in the twenty-seven burials. One other coin dated to this period comes from a demolished grave, as were four modern coins not associated with the burial grounds.<sup>4</sup> The present work seeks to analyze the Early-Medieval coins.

For burial finds from an burial ground that has been partially demolished as a result of intense cultivation, the coins are relatively well preserved, making it possible – with three exceptions – to give them a rather precise identification. Six of the coins are fragments because they were cut with a sharp tool (a knife? a chisel?). The fact that the other coins exist as fragments can be put down to their having lied around for a long time in unfavorable conditions or to their having been damaged by mechanical means; however, in certain cases it cannot be ruled out that they were intentionally damaged though the use of “precise” tools. Of course, the coins that make up this assemblage cannot be interpreted any other way except as the objectification of the as-of-yet not entirely understood phenomenon of the “obol of the dead”.<sup>5</sup> Only in a few instances was it possible to establish more or less precisely the location of the coin’s initial placement within the burial pit (around the pelvis, the hand, the elbow, and the skull (Pl. 2)).<sup>6</sup> During excavations, this is, however, hard to verify due to the fact that small artifacts can move around; this is caused by the micro-movements of the fill of burial pits, agro-technical operations, or the activity of animals in the ground.

Two groups of coins dominate among those found in the Stręgoborzyce burial ground. The first consists of foreign coins which, in finds from the lands of Poland, traditionally predominate in terms of numbers. This group consists mostly of German coins (mostly cross pennies). The second group, which is larger (12 pieces), consists of coins – and this was pleasantly surprising – that were struck by Polish rulers in the second half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>3</sup> The archaeological and anthropological context of the appearance of the coins – their correlation to the grave goods in the burials, to the orientation of the graves, to the localization within the burial ground, to the sex of the dead, etc. – will be addressed in a monograph on the Stręgoborzyce site. The work will come out once all of the materials have been analyzed.

<sup>4</sup> See the Catalogue at the end of the text.

<sup>5</sup> SUCHODOLSKI 2012: 213–220; WACHOWSKI 1992: 123–138.

<sup>6</sup> These are the places where “obol of the dead” are, as it were, naturally placed; they are also the places where they are most often recorded. See ZOLL-ADAMIKOWA 1971: 117; WACHOWSKI 1992: 129–130; SUCHODOLSKI 2016: 172–175. The more frequent placing of the coins near the waist seems to be a feature that is characteristic for “earlier” burials dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> century. KRZYSZKOWSKI and SUCHODOLSKI 2018: 159.



With regard to the Polish coins uncovered in Stręgorzycze, the earliest issues belong to the age of Boleslaus the Bold (1058–1079) and represent two of the three known types of pennies of this ruler.<sup>7</sup> Two coins belong to the earliest of these, which is called the ducal type (they were struck before 1076). The first has a letter S behind the ruler's head; this S is interpreted as one of the identifiers of the minting workshops that were in operation, either simultaneously or by turns – it is the symbol that is most often found on the ducal pennies (Fig. 12). The coins of this variety are the heaviest and have a good silver fineness (though, of course, they were not completely made of silver), which in combination with the fact that they have the correct version of the ruler's name (BOLEZLAVS) allows us to place them at the beginning of the production of this coin type.<sup>8</sup> The other coin of this type belong to a somewhat later series of “ducals” pennies (Fig. 13). Behind the ruler's head is a cross with forked ends, and under the stomach of the horse is a symbol consisting of five dots (a rosette). In the margin we see a slightly mistaken inscription that in this case reads as follows: BEZLVAS. The next four pennies of Boleslaus the Bold are examples of the so-called royal type, the issue of which began after the ruler's coronation in 1076<sup>9</sup> (Figs. 14–17). Much like on the coins from the ducal period, we also find minting symbols here – this time the letter present is a Z. This letter is accompanied – or not – by a dot or a small cross. This distinguishing characteristic – that is, a letter with a dot or small cross – is one of the most popular that can be found on the pennies of Boleslaus the Bold.

The next two coins come from the age of Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed (1102–1138). The first is one of the earlier types (type 3 according to Suchodolski, dated to the period after 1113) (Fig. 18).<sup>10</sup> The other one is later; it belongs to the duke's last issue of pennies and is dated to the last years of his reign (type 4; Fig. 19). Among the coins found in Stręgorzycze, we also have issues of two sons of Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed, ones who sat in succession on the Krakow throne as high duke. One of these coins is a penny of Vladislaus II the Exile (1138–1146) from between 1140 and 1142 (type 2) (Fig. 20); we also have two coins struck by his brother Boleslaus IV the Curly (1146–1173). The first of these coins, dated to the between 1146 and 1157, is often found in hoards and single finds (type 2) (Fig. 21). The second belongs to a rarer issue, coming from the last years of the duke's reign (after 1166), when these coins were struck on a thin, brittle metal plate; on these coins, the obverses and reverses often penetrate each other (Fig. 22). The image

<sup>7</sup> SUCHODOLSKI 2018: 55–59.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibidem*: 57.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibidem*: 59–66.

<sup>10</sup> The typology of the coins of Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed in: SUCHODOLSKI 1973: Tab. XII–XV; that of Vladislaus II the Exile and Boleslaus IV the Curly, in: SUCHODOLSKI 2017a: 77–96.



on the obverse, which is only preserved fragmentarily, informs us that what we are dealing with here is the type that presents the duke on the throne with a sword in his hand (type 6). The reverse, which should have a griffon, cannot be seen at all.

The last Polish coin, and at the same time the most recent one from the burial ground, belongs to one of the regional issues that resulted from the weakening of the central authority and the strengthening of the local dukes – in this case, that of Vladislaus II the Exile's son Mieszko I Tanglefoot (1178?–1202),<sup>11</sup> the duke of Racibórz (Fig. 23). Among the coins of this type, examples exist, though not many (e.g. 33 of the 367 pennies of this type in the hoard from Głogów), of coins with an inscription in Hebrew on the reverse, one that reads *melech* (king).<sup>12</sup> The coin that we have here, however, is a decidedly more common version with the pseudo-legend. Coins of this type were struck in the 1170s in Wrocław and then in Racibórz or else from the beginning in Racibórz.<sup>13</sup>

The second largest group of coins in Stręgoborzyce is made up of German coins. This group consists of ten coins that can definitely be identified, including the coins from the Stręgoborzyce burial ground that have the earliest date. These are a type 1 cross penny from between 985 and 1000 (Fig. 3) that was almost certainly struck in Magdeburg and a Saxon penny of the “Otto and Adelaide” type (Fig. 28). The state of preservation of the latter coin makes it difficult for us to give it an exact identification, and we are forced to date it very roughly to between 983 and 1015. This coin was found in the topsoil, and though we cannot tie it to any of the graves that were discovered, there is no doubt that we can count it as belonging to the group of burial finds. The remaining German coins are cross pennies belonging to later issues, ones that are predominant in anonymous burial finds, these being type V (1025–1050), type VI, and type VII issues (dated from the 1060s to about 1105). However, they are not often found among coins that can be attributed to Polish mints.<sup>14</sup>

The remaining two foreign coins found in the burial ground in Stręgoborzyce come from beyond Poland's southern border. These are a penny of Bretislav I (1019/20–1034(1055)) struck in one of the mints located in Moravia (Olomouc?) and inscribed with the name of the mint master Wszebor (Fig. 2) and a coin belonging to an issue of this ruler but struck in Bohemia after 1050 (Fig. 1). Both coins have only been preserved in fragmentary form. Whereas the first was intentionally cut, the second has only about 1/3 of the original been preserved. Additionally, the owner put two holes in it, which indicates that it was used as a decoration. We are unable

<sup>11</sup> PASZKIEWICZ 2000: 106, no. 1; see also SUCHODOLSKI 2017b: 101–104.

<sup>12</sup> GORLIŃSKA 2015: 162–164.

<sup>13</sup> PASZKIEWICZ 2000: 108–111; SUCHODOLSKI 2017b: 101 and 111, Tab. 1.

<sup>14</sup> KĘDZIERSKI 1998: 21–48; IDEM 2005: 23–38; NAKIELSKI 2013: 53–54, 68–71.

to indicate whether it ended up in a grave as a decoration or whether, after fulfilling its function, it was once again introduced into circulation before once again being taken out of circulation and then given as a burial gift never to be used again.

So far, neither Bohemian nor Moravian coins have been recorded in Lesser Poland burial finds.<sup>15</sup> The only Bohemian coin from a Lesser Poland burial find was supposed to have been a penny that was found in fragmentary form in a burial ground in Sandomierz.<sup>16</sup> This attribution – from the beginning regarded with a big question mark – did not withstand a later attempt to confirm its identification, and it is currently described as uncertain.<sup>17</sup> Of course, early medieval coins from Bohemia have been recorded in Lesser Poland – altogether, we know of 70, and with regard to coins from Moravia, 20 have been recorded so far, most of these in hoards.<sup>18</sup> Interestingly, in graves in Silesia, Bohemian coins also only appear sporadically. We only know of them from Niemcza, Dzierżoniów District (four coins), and from Stary Zamek, Wrocław District (one coin).<sup>19</sup>

Broadly speaking, we can also count one of the German coins found in Stręgoborzyce as a counterfeit penny of the Bavarian type (Fig. 24). This coin is not in the best state of preservation. Its surface is perforated, and part of it has been broken off. Most of its silver shell is missing, as a result of which we can see the coin's copper core. We can find a similar use of the fields in the corners of the cross (for this is basically the only element that can be used to make a comparison) on certain coins like the 10<sup>th</sup>-century coins of Regensburg, Augsburg, and Nabburg.<sup>20</sup> However, we cannot rule out that what we are dealing with here is a counterfeit or imitation of one of the Bohemian issues of Boleslaus II (972/3–999) of the Bavarian type.<sup>21</sup>

The group of foreign coins also contains two coins that have not been identified, of which one shows characteristics of a coin from the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> to the middle of the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Fig.25).

The burial finds from the burial ground in Stręgoborzyce are, for the most part, representative of the coins in circulation in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries in Lesser Poland. The hoard that is closest to the burial ground in Stręgoborzyce, that is, the hoard from Krakow-Pleszów, which is dated to later than 1035 or 1050, also contained

<sup>15</sup> It is worth noting that the burial ground in Wawrzeńczyce, which is near Stręgoborzyce, also contained coins that up until now had not been recorded in Lesser Poland graves, including two Hungarian pennies: one of Stephan I (997–1038) and one of Andrew I (1046–1060). Cf. MAZUR et AL 2015: 136.

<sup>16</sup> REYMAN 1966: 25, no. 48.

<sup>17</sup> REYMAN-WALCZAK et AL 2013: 140, no. 92.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibidem*: 178–182.

<sup>19</sup> BUTENT-STEFANIAK et AL 2013: 342–344, no. 47; 378–379, no. 71.

<sup>20</sup> In turn – HAHN 1976: T. 15 av. IV; T. 68 av. VI; T. 133 av. VI.

<sup>21</sup> CACH 1970: nos. 11, 14 and 16.

German and Moravian coins of the types presented here.<sup>22</sup> Meanwhile, cross pennies from the second half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century are known from numerous single and burial finds from Krakow and its environs, including the deposit on the southern side of the Vistula from Grobla, Bochnia District, which is dated to after 1063 and which is a similar distance from Stręgorzyce and the hoard from Krakow-Pleszów.<sup>23</sup> While it is true that no example has been recorded of a reduced penny of Bretislav II from any of the series struck after 1050, we do know of issues of rulers coming after him and representing the same weight standard, i.e. that of Spytihněv (1055–1061) and Vratislas II (1061–1086), from the hoards in Grobla and Pińczów, respectively.<sup>24</sup>

Much the same is true of the issues of Boleslaus the Bold. Although they circulated throughout the whole of Poland, which is evidenced by finds – including burial finds – from Silesia, Mazovia, central Poland, and Greater Poland, most of the coins of this ruler have been found in Lesser Poland and are concentrated in lands along the left bank of the Vistula from Krakow to Sandomierz.<sup>25</sup>

It is noticeable that the burial ground in Stręgorzyce has no issues of Vladislaus I Herman, which are also – though not frequently – recorded in burial finds<sup>26</sup> and appear in quite large numbers between Krakow and Wiślica.<sup>27</sup> That this is the case may be a result of their having been of better quality in relation to the coin issues of Boleslaus the Bold and a concomitant reluctance to get rid of them, even when it came to the noble aim of offering a gift to the dead.

The situation with regard to the pennies of Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed and Vladislaus II the Exile is a little different. They are practically never found in Krakow itself or in its closest environs except for one coin of Vladislaus II the Exile from Krakow-Pleszów.<sup>28</sup> This recently became the reason why attempts were made to negate the idea that they were struck in the Krakow mint and to prove that they were produced in Wiślica.<sup>29</sup> It must be emphasized that Krakow is exceptionally poor when it comes to finds of coins from 1102–1300.<sup>30</sup> That this is so may, of course, have to

<sup>22</sup> REYMAN-WALCZAK et AL 2013: 62, no. 46.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibidem*: 43, no. 6.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibidem*: 43, no. 26 and 131, no. 76.

<sup>25</sup> SUCHODOLSKI 2018: 73–75.

<sup>26</sup> REYMAN-WALCZAK et AL 2013: 86–87, no. 60 (Lublin IV); 152–154, no. 104 (Wawrzeńczyce – here it is mistakenly described as finds from a settlement); 159, no. 109 (Wiślica IV).

<sup>27</sup> This comment concerns the basic type that comes from the Krakow mint (STRONCZYŃSKI 1883: Type 35). Attempts are currently being made to attribute some types of cross pennies to Vladislaus I Herman – those that mainly appear in Greater Poland. See KĘDZIERSKI 2010: 255–262; NAKIELSKI 2013: 56–57, 69–71.

<sup>28</sup> REYMAN et AL 2013: 77, no. 47 (Kraków IX).

<sup>29</sup> ŚNIEŻKO 2018: 105.

<sup>30</sup> Up until now, only 20 have been recorded. See KUBIAK 1998: 26–27; two 13<sup>th</sup>-century coins from the church of St. Benedict (unpublished, in a study by M. Woźniak). The fact that coins obtained as a result of archaeological works have not been published also has an effect on this meager state of things.

do with the objective difficulties that come with conducting excavations in a large urban area, one that, despite the obvious periods of stagnation, is constantly growing and has a high building density.<sup>31</sup> This situation is changed somewhat by the coin finds from Stręgorzycze, which is 27 km from the center of Krakow and more than 50 km to Wiślica. On the basis of the archaeological investigations, the burial ground belongs to the Krakow settlement cluster (the Wiślica and Sandomierz settlement clusters are separate).<sup>32</sup> The appearance of coins of Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed and Vladislaus II the Exile near Krakow requires that we exercise even greater caution than has up until now been the case when it comes to formulating ideas concerning where they were struck.

Bearing in mind the small number of finds of coins of Boleslaus IV the Curly near Krakow, it used to make sense to ask where they were struck; the answer was that an additional minting workshop must have been located outside of Krakow, in Greater Poland. Now, in light of the discovery of a hoard in Łosień, Dąbrowa Górnicza, this conjecture has lost its *raison d'être* with regard to types 1–3;<sup>33</sup> that this is so has been strengthened by the discovery in Stręgorzycze of a coin of the second type. However, an even greater distance may have been covered by the coin from the latest series of pennies of Boleslaus IV the Curly, which in Lesser Poland is only known – much like the other coins of this ruler struck after 1164 – from a hoard in Pełczyska, where it was one of the oldest coins in the hoard, which still enables us to try to locate the other mint of Boleslaus IV the Curly, placing it, for example, in Gniezno.<sup>34</sup>

Exotic in comparison to the other Polish coins in the hoard, the penny of Mieszko I Tanglefoot (1178?–1202), struck after 1178, belongs to another reality, one in which the minting rights did not belong to just one ruler, that is, one in which it did not belong to just the high duke. At one time rare, these coins were found in great numbers (367 of them) in the already-mentioned hoard from Głogów; one of these coins was also found in Mianów, Pabianice District, in central Poland, which sums up everything that we know on the subject of the finds of these coins. It is worth

<sup>31</sup> However, this would seem to be contradicted by the recent example of Wrocław (up until this point as poor in medieval coin finds as Krakow), where a few dozen coins dated up to 1300 (including two hoards) were discovered during excavations at Nowy Targ. See PASZKIEWICZ and DUMA 2018: 449–487. The problem may lie in the scrupulousness of the archaeological investigations that are conducted in cities.

<sup>32</sup> WACHOWSKI 1992: 124. At a similar distance from Krakow we have Prandocin, where finds were made of two pennies of Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed (REYMAN-WALCZAK et al 2013: 133, no. 77). Together with the coins from Stręgorzycze, these coins condense the area in which his issues appear near Krakow, the capital of Lesser Poland. Also worth noting is the fact that – apart from the hoard in Sędziszowice, Kazimierza Wielka District, where there were 129 of them – coins of Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed from nearby Wiślica, Busko-Zdrój District, appeared in small numbers in four hoards dated to the age of Vladislaus II the Exile and later, while only 4 coins of his have been noted in graves and 1 as a stray find. Cf. ŚNIEŻKO 2018: 84, Table 1.

<sup>33</sup> SUCHODOLSKI 2014: 29.

<sup>34</sup> IDEM 1973: 84–85.

noting that a local coin – also rarely found – with a Silesian provenance and also dated to the last decades of the 12<sup>th</sup> century was found in a burial ground in Wawrzeńczyce,<sup>35</sup> which is about two-and-a-half kilometers from Stręgoborzyce. This may indicate that Silesian coins were regularly used outside of their intended area of circulation – or what we take to be their intended area of circulation. Up until now, this coin was described as an uncertain penny of Konrad Władysławic (1177/1180–1190) or Boleslaus the Tall (1163–1201), one struck in Głogów; however, in light of the latest research on the hoard from Głogów, it is now attributed to Boleslaus IV the Curly.<sup>36</sup>

### CONCLUSIONS

In light of the obtained numismatic material, we should assume that the burial ground in Stręgoborzyce began to be used at the very end of the 10<sup>th</sup> century or at the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Taking into account the state of preservation of the oldest coins, it is not possible to rule out, however, that they ended up in the graves later, which would mean that the burial ground began to be used a bit later on. It is coins from the second half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century that definitely predominate, and the coin that is chronologically the most recent indicates that the burial ground was still in use in the 1180s. The point at which it can no longer be considered to have been in use is the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when (c. 1229) the first brick church in Wawrzeńczyce was built, for it was next to this church that the people living nearby were buried.<sup>37</sup> Of a similar date – also on the basis of the local Silesian coinage – is the early medieval burial ground in Wawrzeńczyce, two-and-a-half kilometers away from the one in Stręgoborzyce.<sup>38</sup>

Taking into account the total number of burials analyzed (about 180), the fact that 27 graves have coins for grave goods means that the burial ground in Stręgoborzyce is one of the richer necropolises in Lesser Poland. Coins can be found in the same percentage of graves in nearby Wawrzeńczyce.<sup>39</sup> A similar proportion of graves – 14% – had coins in the burial ground in Modlnica,<sup>40</sup> which is north of Krakow, and for Krakow–Zakrzówek the number is 11.8%.<sup>41</sup> Lesser Poland burial grounds farther away from Krakow that are equally rich in finds of this type are the sepulchral sites in Złota Pińczowska, Pińczów District (14.5%), and Goryslawice, Busko-Zdrój

<sup>35</sup> MAZUR et AL 2015: 140, no. 11.

<sup>36</sup> KSIAŻEK et AL 2013: 24–26.

<sup>37</sup> The church in Wawrzeńczyce is listed under the year 1229 as one of the parish churches founded during the pontificate of Iwo Odrowąż, the bishop of Krakow, cf. DŁUGOSZ 1973: 318.

<sup>38</sup> MAZUR et AL 2015: 137.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibidem*: 134.

<sup>40</sup> SZTYBER and WOŹNIAK 2012: 211–220.

<sup>41</sup> MORAWSKI and ZAITZ 1977: 53–152.

District (21%). The average for Lesser Poland is almost 13%, which is the highest result among all the regions of Poland. In comparison, the average for Silesia is around 3%, and for Greater Poland, which is exceptionally rich when it comes to coin finds, the average is just a little bit higher – about 4.5%.<sup>42</sup> The high average for Lesser Poland is in contrast with the number of coins that have been found here and the fact that Lesser Poland has the smallest number of early medieval hoards. In comparison to other regions in Poland, this is especially visible in relation to coins dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, which may give credence to the idea that there was another form of thesaurization in Lesser Poland during this period or that it was not practiced very much. A similar situation exists in Bohemia and Hungary, which also lie in the same continental zone of Europe, for the number of finds in these two lands are also small in number. The fact that coins were used in large numbers in the river basin of the upper Vistula is indicated not by hoards but by single finds, both stray and burial finds.<sup>43</sup>

Our attention is also drawn by the fact that the three recently excavated early medieval burial grounds near Krakow (Modlnica, Wawrzeńczyce, and Stręgoborzyce) all have a similarly high percentage of graves with coins, that is, 15%, and that the richest up until now – that of Krakow-Zakrzówek – had 11%. It is difficult to say whether this is the result of their having been close to a large center of power or because these burials grounds underwent more precise exploration via the use of metal detectors. It should, however, be noted that some burial grounds have almost no coins. This was the case with the necropolis discovered under the Main Square in Krakow, where, in over 200 burials, only one (!) coin was found, a miliaresion of Basil II and Constantine VIII (977–989) – in addition, one that was gilded and that had been transformed into a pendant.<sup>44</sup> However, with regard to the Main Square in Krakow, we need to take into account that the absence of any finds might be due to the rapid pace of complicated investment works in the city center.

It should be strongly emphasized that the burial ground in Stręgoborzyce is surprising not only because of its large group of Polish coins (in Poland second place – *ex aequo* with the burial ground in Giecz – after the burial ground in Dziekanowice, Gniezno District), but also because of their numerical relation to the remaining coins – 12 Polish coins in comparison to 15 foreign ones. For example, at the Greater Poland site mentioned above, that of Dziekanowice, which

<sup>42</sup> The burial ground in Greater Poland with the largest number of coins is Dziekanowice. Here, the percentage of graves with coins was 7.6%, and at other burial grounds it does not exceed 5%. See WRZESIŃSKI 2016: 16.

<sup>43</sup> For example, what calls our attention here is the high number – with regard to the whole country – of single finds from Krakow (42 coins), especially in contrast to the number of hoards found here (3). Thirty-six coins have been found in Poznań but the number of hoards is 11; in Gniezno, it is 16 coins and 10 hoards; in Kalisz, while there are 7 hoards there are 62 stray finds. See also WOŹNIAK (forthcoming).

<sup>44</sup> SALOMON 2009: 625–634; GŁOWA 2010: 129–144.

is much greater in size, 128 graves out of 1,665 had coins, with the total number of coins being 152. However, the number of Polish coins found there is only slightly larger than the number in Stręgorzycze – 14 – and the set of coins is very similar. Besides a penny of Boleslaus the Brave (992–1025), the assemblage in Dziekanowice includes coins of Boleslaus the Bold, Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed, Vladislaus II the Exile, Boleslaus IV the Curly, and Mieszko I Tanglefoot, as well as three uncertain coins from the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>45</sup> However, these are only 10% of all the coins, whereas the share of Polish issues in Stręgorzycze is almost 50%. As was the case in Stręgorzycze, the excavations conducted at the burial ground in Giecz brought forth 27 coins (found in 18 graves), with almost the exact same proportion of Polish coins (11) to foreign ones (16).<sup>46</sup> This result, however, is definitely more expected, keeping in mind that in the Early-Medieval period, this necropolis was part of one of the most important centers of the Piast monarchy, the center of which was the town of Giecz,<sup>47</sup> something that certainly cannot be said of the deposit in Stręgorzycze.

This result looks equally impressive against the backdrop of other burial grounds in Lesser Poland in which a comparable number of graves were excavated and in which Polish coins were found: 12 of the 27 the coins in Stręgorzycze were Polish; 3 out of 21 in Wawrzeńczyce; 1 out of 19 in Modlnica; 2 out of 9 in Krakow-Zakrzówek.<sup>48</sup>

The question is whether the burial ground in Stręgorzycze should be regarded as exceptional or even in some way “elite”. The fact that members of the community had access to contemporary coins struck by Polish rulers and that they used them as burial gifts may indicate that this community had closer contacts to the court in Krakow and received payment for their goods or services in the coins that were then in use. This observation of course refers, above all, to the age of Boleslaus the Bold, and to a lesser degree to the beginning of the independent rule of Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed (until 1109), when access to the Polish coins in circulation (despite the fact that they were mass produced) was undoubtedly lower than access to foreign coins (above all, cross pennies).<sup>49</sup> In turn, the fact that they were deposited in graves may be the result of their having been justifiably regarded (especially with

<sup>45</sup> WRZESIŃSKI 2016: 47; SUCHODOLSKI 2016: 176.

<sup>46</sup> INDYCKA 2019: 213–223. See also SYTY 2015a: 112–130; IDEM 2015b: 61–70; here, some of the coins are described as finds that are not tied to any graves.

<sup>47</sup> KRZYSZTOFIAK 2009: 119–149.

<sup>48</sup> Here, we have only taken into consideration burial grounds in which more than 50 graves were excavated and in which Polish coins were found.

<sup>49</sup> It would seem that what we are dealing with here are two currencies in circulation: one controlled by the ruler and which used the coins that were issued by him at an inflated rate, and a second that mostly consisted of cross pennies, these being the coins that were most often used in transactions between the people, cf. SUCHODOLSKI 2018: 77.



regard to the six coins of Boleslaus the Bold) as less valuable – despite the fact that they were given a high nominal value by the ruler – and in this way the costs of the burial gift were reduced. The relatively large number of 12<sup>th</sup>-century coins may also indicate that the custom of the “obol of the dead” was in use longer than has previously been thought.

## CATALOGUE OF COINS

### ABBREVIATIONS

CACH = CACH, F. *Nejstarší České Mince; České denáry do Mincovní Reformy Břetislava I*, vol. I, Prague 1970.

CNP = GUMOWSKI, M., *Corpus Nummorum Poloniae*, vol. 1: *Monety X i XI wieku*, Kraków 1939.

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VIDEMAN and PAUKERT = VIDEMAN, J. and PAUKERT, J. *Moravské denáry 11. a 12. století*, Kroměříž 2009.



## BOHEMIA

### Bretislav I (1019/20–1034–1055)

1. Penny, after 1050

*Obv.*: half-figure facing front with right arm raised, around a linear border the following inscription: DVX Bh[...]

*Rv.*: half-figure of St. Wenceslas right, between a linear border and a ribbed border the following inscription: SCS VE[...]

0.370 g; 16.3 mm (diameter reconstructed, fragment of the coin about 1/3 of its size, two holes); silver

Inv. No. 273/12; obj. 84 (bottom of the grave)

CACH: Type 324

## MORAVIA

### Bretislav I (1019/20–1034–1055)

2. Penny, Olomouc (?), mint master Wszebor

*Obv.*: Manus Dei, the following inscription between two pelleted borders: [...] \ VISV[...]

*Rv.*: double – lined cross with C's in the corners, in the surround the following inscription: +V[...]SR; a pelleted border around

0.430 g; 18.7 mm (half of the coin – cut); silver

Inv. No. 202/11; obj. 43 (bottom of the grave)

CACH: Type 300; ŠMERDA: Type 310 a, b; VIDEMAN and PAUKERT: 5

## GERMANY

3. Cross penny, type I, Magdeburg, 965–985 (985–1000)

*Obv.*: bottom part of a chapel, in the margin: [...] + III [...]

*Rv.*: fragment of a pelleted border, in the margin: + [...] III

0.219 g; 13.5 x 7.9 mm (fragment of the coin); silver

Inv. No. 343/13; obj. 122 (located under the skull)

CNP 320; KILGER: Type 1.1 (Gruppe KN 1)

4. Cross penny, type V, c. 1030–1050

*Obv.*: in the preserved fragment of the coin's field two •, around a pelleted border in the margin: [...] Δ ◊ E [...]

*Rv.*: knight's cross, around a pelleted border in the margin: [...] Δ R Δ Δ H [...]

0.285 g; 15.6 mm; silver

Inv. No. 393/14; obj. 147

CNP 597–605

5. Cross penny, type V, 1080–1105

*Obv.*: plain cross with pellets at end of arms, in the corners •, a pelleted border around

*Rv.*: knight's cross with • or + in the corners, a pelleted border around

0.607 g; 11.7 mm; silver

Inv. No. 301/12; obj. 98

CNP 672 (the variant without a legend in the margin) or CNP 631

## 6. Cross penny, type VI, 1080–1105

*Obv.*: plain cross (?) surrounded by •, a pelleted border around, in the margin traces of a pseudo-legend

*Rv.*: knight's cross with • in the corners, a pelleted border around (?)

0.553 g; 12.2 mm; silver

Inv. No. 307/12; obj. 101 (bottom of the grave)

CNP 672?

## 7. Cross penny, type VI, 1060–1090

*Obv.*: plain cross with • in the corners, a pelleted border around, in the margin: [...]ΔΔ○ΔΔ[...]

*Rv.*: knight's cross with V's in the corners and a • in the center, a pelleted border around, in the margin: [...]ΔΔ

0.714 g; 12.8 mm; silver

Inv. No. 390/14; obj. 146

CNP 813/814 (variant)

8. Cross penny, type V or VII (?), second half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century

*Obv.*: layered surface, indecipherable

*Rv.*: knight's cross with • in the corners and V's with •, a linear border

0.307 g; 13.4 mm (fragment of the coin); silver

Inv. No. 458/15; obj. 179

Penny assigned to type V or VII on the basis of the images on the reverse, where this set of symbols most often appears between the arms of the Knight's cross

## 9. Cross penny, type VII (?), 1080–1105

*Obv.*: barely visible lower part of a pastoral, around which are three •, the whole of which is in a pelleted border (?)

*Rv.*: knight's cross with • in the corners as well as V's with •, a pelleted border (?)

(a set of symbols between the arms of the knight's cross – this set is characteristic for type VII crosses)

0.383 g; 12.3 mm (½ of a coin – cut); silver

Inv. No. 313/12; obj. 105

CNP 985–986; 990–991 (?)

## 10. Penny, type VI or VII (1080–1105)

*Obv.*: indecipherable

*Rv.*: indecipherable, on the reverse V with •

0.233 g; 11.4 x 4.5 mm (⅓ of the coin – cut); silver

Inv. No. 164/10; obj. 19/N 1

CNP 834–875; 964–998 (?)

## 11. Cross penny, type VI or VII (1080–1105)

*Obv.*: indecipherable

*Rv.*: indecipherable

0.323 g; 12.5 mm (half of the coin – cut); silver

Inv. No. 271/12; obj. 82

CNP 834–875; 964–998

## POLAND

**Boleslaus the Bold (1058–1080)**

12. Penny (“ducal” type), c. 1069–1076, Krakow

*Obv.*: left profile of head of ruler; between two pelleted borders the inscription in the surround: B•OL•E•ZLAV•S•

*Rv.*: ruler with a spear with a pennant and a shield on a horse, the letter S behind the head of the ruler

0.806 g; 15.2 mm; silver

Inv. No. 230/12; obj. 60 (bottom of the grave)

CNP 1128

13. Penny (“ducal” type), c. 1069–1076, Krakow

*Obv.*: left profile of head of ruler; between two pelleted borders the legend in the surround:

B•E•Z•LVA•S•

*Rv.*: ruler with a spear and a short shield, behind the ruler’s back a + with serif ends; under the horse’s stomach five dots (a rosette?), a pelleted border

0.387 g; 13.7 mm; silver

Inv. No. 20/12; obj. 56 (bottom of the grave)

CNP 1100

14. Penny, “royal” type, 1076–1079, Krakow

*Obv.*: bust with crown, in an outstretched hand a sword, from the back the letter Z, a • beneath

*Rv.*: a structure with three towers crowned with cupolas, on the right five dots, a pelleted border

0.507 g; 13.2 mm; silver

Inv. No. 386/13; obj. 144 (bottom of the grave)

CNP 1243 (variant)

15. Penny, “royal” type, 1076–1079, Krakow

*Obv.*: bust with a crown, in an outstretched hand a sword, from the back the letter Z, a • above (?)

*Rv.*: a structure with three towers crowned with cupolas, a pelleted border

0.46 g; 13.7 mm (perforated, with parts missing); silver

Inv. No. 388/14; obj. 145 (bottom of the grave)

CNP 1247

16. Penny, “royal” type, 1076–1079, Krakow

*Obv.*: bust with a crown, in an outstretched hand a sword, from the back the letter Z, a • above

*Rv.*: a structure with three towers crowned with cupolas, on both sides ••, a pelleted border

0.325 g; 13.3 mm (fragment); silver

Inv. No. 403/14; obj. 150 (bottom of the grave)

CNP 1247

17. Penny, “royal” type, 1076–1079, Krakow

*Obv.*: bust with a crown, in an outstretched hand a sword, from the back the letter Z, a + above

*Rv.*: a structure with three towers crowned with cupolas, on both sides ••, a pelleted border

14.0 mm; 0.534 g; silver

Inv. No. 462/15; obj. 181 (bottom of the grave)

CNP 1263

**Boleslaus the Wry-mouthed (1102–1138)**

18. Penny, Krakow; 1113–before 1138

*Obv.*: a sitting figure, in his left hand he holds the Gospel, his right is raised, next to him a knight in chain mail with a spear in his right hand and a shield in his left

*Rv.*: cross with arms flaring out, between two linear borders the following inscription: [...]

ALBIBV[...]

0.224 g; 11.6 mm (part of it is broken off); silver

Inv. No. 234/12; obj. 62 (bottom of the grave)

SUCHODOLSKI: Type 3

19. Penny, Krakow; after 1113

*Obv.*: ruler driving a spear into the mouth of a dragon

*Rv.*: cross with dots at end of arms, small stars between the arms, three rows of pelleted borders

0.400 g; 12.2 mm; silver

Inv. No. 298/12; obj. 97

SUCHODOLSKI: Type 4

**Vladislaus II the Exile (1138–1146)**

20. Penny, Krakow; 1140–1142

*Obv.*: the duke holding a sword and shield, a letter N in mirror reflection, on the left a ring and the arch connected to it, a pelleted border, a pseudo-legend in the surround

*Rv.*: St. Adalbert holding the Gospel and a pastoral, a pelleted border, a pseudo-legend in the surround

0.505 g; 13.5 mm; silver

Inv. No. 315/12; obj. 107

TOKAJ, ROZMUS and SUCHODOLSKI: variant 1

**Boleslaus IV the Curly (1146–1173)**

21. Penny, Krakow; 1146–1157

*Obv.*: a knight shown facing front with a pennant and a shield, a star to left and an X to right

*Rv.*: two dukes facing each other, sitting at a table, and together holding an orb, under their arms the minting signs in the form of two dots

0.522 g; 15.7 mm; silver

Inv. No. 147/10; obj. 7

SUCHODOLSKI: Type 2; TOKAJ, ROZMUS and SUCHODOLSKI: Type 2: the obverse – variant 34; the reverse – variant 63

22. Penny, Gniezno or Krakow, after 1166 (?)

*Obv.*: duke with a sword in his hand sitting on throne facing front

*Rv.*: indecipherable

0.221 g; 15.7 mm; silver

Inv. No. 154/10; obj. 10 (bottom of the grave, under the left side of the pelvis)

STRONCZYŃSKI: Type 52; SUCHODOLSKI: Type 6

## DUCHY OF RACIBÓRZ

**Mieszko I Tanglefoot (1178?–1202)**

23. Penny, after 1178

*Obv.*: horseman on a horse holding a spear with a pennant, a pelleted border, an inscription in the surround: [...]A[...]LAV[...]*Rv.*: battle between a knight armed with a sword and shield and a lion, a pelleted border, an inscription in the surround: [...]V[...]

0.278 g; 15.5 mm; silver

Inv. No. 446/14; obj. 172 (under the right hand)

STRONCZYŃSKI: Type 44a–b; PASZKIEWICZ: 1

24. Forgery of a Bohemian (?) or German penny of the Bavarian type

*Obv.*: chapel (only fragments of which are visible), inscriptions indecipherable*Rv.*: plain cross, three • in three corners, one • and ) in the fourth corner, a pelleted border in the surround, in the margin the legend: [...]Λ]VEVA[⊃]

0.711 g; 20.8 mm (perforations, part of the coin is broken off) missing most of the silver shell, copper core

Inv. No. 170/10; obj. 2 (on the pelvis)

## UNCERTAIN COINS

25. Fragment of an uncertain early medieval penny (10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> century) with a slightly raised edge and signs of cuts

0.254 g; 11.7 × 7.5 mm and 5.2 × 5.4 mm; silver

Inv. No. 167/10; obj. 20 (near the elbow of the right hand)

Impossible to compare to any other coin

26. Fragment of an uncertain early medieval penny (Western Europe, 11<sup>th</sup> century?) with the following inscription (a pseudo-legend?): + I V \[...]

0.104 g, 11.5 × 5.7 mm; silver

Inv. No. 188/11; obj. 35

Impossible to compare to any other coin

27. Fragment of an uncertain early medieval penny

On one side a smooth border, on the other a dotted border and a smooth border, elements of a pseudo-legend, the edges slightly raised

0.137 g; 9.9 × 4.8 mm, 6.9 × 3.4 mm and 3.3 × 5.1 mm; silver (coin with pieces broken off)

Inv. No. 351/13; obj. 131 (bottom of the grave, next to the skull)

Impossible to compare to any other coin

## SURFACE FINDS

## GERMANY

28. Saxony, penny, OAP type

*Obv.*: chapel, a linear border around (?), in the margin the inscription: [...]ATE[...]*Rv.*: cross, in the margin the inscription: +D[...]•X

0.747 g; 17.9 mm; silver

Inv. No. 1/10

HATZ: Type ?

## POLAND

**Stanisław August Poniatowski (1764–1795)**

29. Groschen, 1794, Warsaw

*Obv.*: the monogram SAR beneath the crown, on the sides 17–94

*Rv.*: shield beneath the crown, M.V. beneath, in the surround the following inscription:

I.GROSSUS.REG:POL:M:D:L:

3.87 g; 21.0 mm; copper

Inv. No. 3/10; found on the slope to east

PARCHIMOWICZ: 5f

**Second Polish Republic**

30. 20 groschen, 1923, La Loce, Utrecht, Vienna

*Obv.*: Eagle, on the sides W–J, the following inscription in the surround: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA 1923

*Rv.*: 20 GROSZY, oak wreath around

20 mm, 2.97 g; nickel

Inv. No. 19/11

PARCHIMOWICZ: 105

31. 5 groschen, 1925, Warsaw

*Obv.*: Eagle, on the sides W–J, the following inscription in the surround: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA 1925

*Rv.*: 5 GROSZY

2.68 g; 20.0 mm; bronze

Inv. No. 3/10

PARCHIMOWICZ: 103b

## RUSSIA

**Nicholas II (1894–1917)**

32. 1 kopek, 1908

*Obv.*: 1908 ГОДА, a laurel-oak wreath underneath, the number 1 between stars, the inscription: КОПѢЙКА; in the exergue: С.П.Б.

*Rv.*: two-headed eagle, in the margin the inscription: МѢДНАЯ РОССІЙСКАЯ МОНЕТА ОДНА КОПѢЙКА.

2.69 g; 21.5 mm; copper

Inv. No. 3/10

SAFUTA and CZERSKI: cat. 1967

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Authors' addresses:

Krzysztof Tunia  
Polish Academy of Sciences  
The Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology  
Centre for Archaeology of Mountains and Uplands  
17 Sławkowska Street  
31-016 Krakow, Poland  
ktunia@gmail.com  
ORCID 0000-0002-1243-6536

Mateusz Woźniak  
Numismatic Cabinet  
The National Museum in Krakow  
12 Piłsudskiego Street  
31-109 Krakow, Poland  
mwozniak@mnk.pl  
ORCID 0000-0003-4122-6586

*Translation: David Daniel*

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PLATE 1	Location and range of the early-medieval burial ground in Stręgoborzyce. Author: Krzysztof Tunia
PLATE 2	The early-medieval burial ground in Stręgoborzyce, object no. 181. Photo by Krzysztof Tunia
PLATES 3–4	Figs. 1–32. Coins from the early-medieval burial ground in Stręgoborzyce, Krakow district (the numbers of the photographs correspond to the numbers of the coins as per “Catalogue”). Photos by Mateusz Woźniak







1



2



3



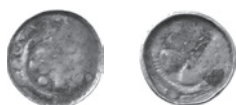
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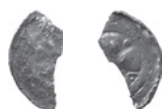
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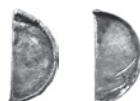
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9



10



11



12



13



14



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16



17



