

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XIV

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

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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

ANNA BOCHNAK

The National Museum in Krakow

IWONA MŁODKOWSKA-PRZEPIÓROWSKA

Archaeological and Conservation Services, Tylin

A Seventeenth-Century Hoard of Coins Found at the Cemetery near the Church Dedicated to St. Barbara in the Old Town of Częstochowa

ABSTRACT: Rescue excavations were conducted near Ghetto Heroes Square in the Old Town of Częstochowa, on archaeological site no. 49 (Polish Archaeological Record (AZP) 86–48/1), in 2015. These excavations uncovered the remains of a brick structure, understood to be the remains of the church dedicated to St. Barbara. A cemetery next to the church was also uncovered; in the historical sources, it is known as “the cemetery outside of the city”. During excavations in the southern part of the cemetery, a hoard of silver coins numbering 95 pieces was discovered between graves. In terms of the denominations, the deposit is homogeneous, with groschen coins predominating: groschen (1/24 thaler), 3 Kreuzer coins, Crown one-and-a-half groschen, and 3 krucierze koronne (which are equal to 3 Kreuzer coins). The hoard is made up of coins from numerous mints of secular, church, and municipal authorities – from Austria, Germany, Poland, Western Pomerania, Silesia, and Switzerland. A 3 Kreuzer coin of Ferdinand I (1531–1564), which was struck in Vienna in 1547, is the oldest coin, and the most recent with a certain date are the 3 Kreuzer coins of John Christian and George Rudolf (1602–1621) from the Duchy of Liegnitz-Brieg (Legnica-Brzeg), as well as the 3 Kreuzer coins of Johann George (1607–1621) from the Duchy of Krnov (Karniów), struck in 1618.

KEY WORDS: Church dedicated to St. Barbara in the Old Town of Częstochowa, hoard of coins, groschen (1/24 thaler), 3 Kreuzer coins, Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 3 krucierze koronne

ABSTRAKT: *Siedemnastowieczny skarb monet znaleziony na cmentarzu przy kościele pw. św. Barbary na Starym Mieście w Częstochowie*

W 2015 r. w okolicy placu Bohaterów Getta na terenie Starego Miasta w Częstochowie, w obrębie stanowiska archeologicznego nr 49 (AZP 86–48/1), przeprowadzono badania wykopaliskowe o charakterze ratowniczym. W trakcie prac odsłonięto m.in. relikty obiektu murowanego, interpretowanego jako pozostałości kościoła pw. św. Barbary, oraz cmentarz przykościelny, zwany w źródłach historycznych „cmentarzem za miastem”. Podczas badań w południowej części cmentarza między grobami odkryto skarb srebrnych monet liczący 95 sztuk. Pod względem nominalów depozyt jest jednorodny, dominują monety groszowe: 1/24 talara – grosz, 3 krajcary, polskie półtoraki i krucierze koronne. W skład skarbu wchodzi monety z licznych mennic władców świeckich, kościelnych i miejskich Austrii, Niemiec, Polski, Pomorza Zachodniego, Śląska i Szwajcarii. Najstarszą monetą są 3 krajcary Ferdynanda I Habsburga (1531–1564) wybite w Wiedniu w 1547 r., a najmłodszymi pewnie datowanymi – 3 krajcary Jana Chrystiana i Jerzego Rudolfa (1602–1621) z księstwa legnicko-brzeskiego oraz 3 krajcary Jana Jerzego (1607–1621) z księstwa karniowskiego, wybite w 1618 r.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: Kościół pw. św. Barbary na Starym Mieście w Częstochowie, skarb monet, 1/24 talara – grosz, 3 krajcary, półtoraki koronne, krucierze koronne

In May of 2015, human bone remains were found during the archaeological supervision of earthworks tied to the redevelopment of Nadrzeczna Street and Ghetto Heroes Square in Częstochowa, near the intersection with Jaskrowska Street. The earthworks were suspended and, once the necessary permits were obtained, workers began rescue excavations which lasted until the end of June of 2015. The excavations took place at archaeological site no. 49 (AZP 86–48/1), which is in the Old Town of Częstochowa (Map 1).

A surface area of about 550 m² was excavated, revealing the remains of a brick structure, a foundation made of broken lime rock joined together with a sand lime mortar (feature 1); the remains of a cemetery next to the church that, in the historical sources, is referred to as a “cemetery outside of the city”; the remains of yet another structure, the foundation of a basement, this feature having been made of broken lime rock joined together with clay, originally probably on a wooden surface (feature 2); and the foundations of 19th- and 20th-century architectural objects, the frontage of the eastern side of Nadrzeczna Street. During excavations of the cemetery, south of feature 1, a deposit of coins was discovered between graves (Pl. 1, Ill. 2).¹

¹ I. Młodkowska-Przepiórowska, “Sprawozdanie z badań archeologicznych ratowniczych – wykopaliskowych przeprowadzonych w maju/czerwcu 2015 roku przy zbiegu ulic Nadrzecznej i Jaskrowskiej w Częstochowie [Report

On the basis of the sources concerning the church dedicated to St. Barbara that were collected during the excavations, that is, the sources that exist in the literature and which are cited by historians, it turned out that it is a complicated matter to interpret and date the structural foundations – made out of stone and wood – that were discovered. In the descriptions relating to the church, the words church and chapel are used interchangeably. The sources make mention of a small chapel nearby the present-day Ghetto Heroes Square,² one that was built in 1572 thanks to a donation by Wojciech Siekańczyk, a burgher from Częstochowa. In a certificate of inspection from 1598, the chapel is mentioned as a building that is rather well built, with fittings, and that, over the next few years up until the Swedish war, it gained a number of additional foundation funds.³ The same author that provides us with the above information adds the following: “Two centers of church life developed in medieval Częstochowa: the first, a parish church, came into being on the Jasna Góra; the second developed near the church of St. Sigismund in existence today. With regard to the latter, it is highly likely that already in the early phase of Christianity in Poland there was a small chapel near today’s Ghetto Heroes Square...”⁴ Yet another piece of source information lists two chapels dedicated to St. Barbara, both of which were located outside of the city; in 1572, a hospital-shelter was noted as existing next to one of them. In 1598, this chapel was described as an unconsecrated wooden chapel. In 1602, the chapel and hospital are recorded as being located next to a bridge over the Warta.⁵ As demonstrated by preliminary historical and cartographic research, the location of these structures was tied to the existence of transportation routes from Old Częstochowa to Mazovia and Greater Poland. These roads crossed each other close to the features under investigation, nearby an important bridge crossing over the Warta River. “What happened later to the church dedicated to St. Barbara is clearer. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, the church and cemetery were made use of by Protestants. In 1826, they made an unsuccessful bid to create the first Protestant parish in Częstochowa. Having been left without anyone to take care of it, the church fell into decline over the following years; gradually forgotten, it fell into ruin. One local citizen, an industrialist and community worker named Julian Fuchs, intended to rebuild the church, but the authorities demanded that he provide it with an endowment of 10,000 rubles; the result was that he abandoned his

on the Archaeological Rescue Excavations Conducted in May/June of 2015 at Nadrzeczna and Jaskrowska Streets in Częstochowa]”, a computer printout from the collections of the Provincial Office for the Protection of Monuments in Katowice – Branch Office in Częstochowa, p. 1.

² ZBUDNIEWEK 2002: 207.

³ *Ibidem*: 236.

⁴ *Ibidem*: 207.

⁵ REYMAN and KIRYK 2002: 173.

desire to rebuild the church. In the middle of the 19th century, the ruined structure was auctioned off, and a tenement house was built on its foundation (after it was sufficiently reinforced, which can be observed in the shape of the walls); this building was located at 92 Nadrzeczna Street (up until 1943). This was the first house in the eastern frontage of Nadrzeczna Street, from the northern side, whose foundation (and that of the church) was uncovered during excavation. During World War II, this area was located within the “small ghetto” where the executions of Jews took place. It was in the shelter on Nadrzeczna Street that Mordechaj Zylberberg, the leader of the uprising, died. In 1958, the land on the side of the demolished eastern frontage of Nadrzeczna Street was set aside for a residential area.

We can see the location of the church dedicated to St. Barbara – the place where the foundation of structure 1 was discovered – in the iconographic and cartographic sources. It is most clearly evident in the etching taken from the copperplate engraving of Jan Aleksandr Gorczyn, which shows the siege of Jasna Góra by the Swedes in 1655 (Pl. 2, Ill. 3). The structure is also indicated on a map from 1748, one that was redrawn in 1889 (from the collections of Jasna Góra, an unpublished map), on a map of the city of Częstochowa from 1823, and on a map of the parish from 1827. Geodetic and cartographic documentation put together by the land surveyor Jan Bernhard in the 1820s also point to this as the location of the church.⁶ These sources show a structure situated along an east-west axis, with an apse facing eastwards. This sort of arrangement corresponds to feature 1, a stone structure that, moreover, in accordance with the iconography of A. Gorczyn, was already in existence before 1655. As of a few years, further historical investigations of the church-cum-hospital of St. Barbara have continued, and they too confirm its existence in the place indicated in the iconographic and cartographic sources.⁷

The archaeological discoveries that were made in 2015 shed new light on the history of the church dedicated to St. Barbara. It was observed that the foundation of feature 1, the brick church, was laid in a cemetery that was already in existence, cutting in two and destroying graves, which means that the land already functioned as a cemetery during the time that the church was being built. It is difficult to interpret feature 2, the basement foundation made out of broken limestone joined together with clay (feature 2), which was located in the south-eastern part of the cemetery. In its closest surroundings, from the north, graves were discovered at the lowest levels; situated along a north-south axis, they were found underneath features oriented along a southwest-northeast axis in accordance with the orientation of the brick church. Feature 2 was located under Nadrzeczna Street, which was first indicated on a map

⁶ SZYMAŃSKI 1965: 10.

⁷ SZKLARZ-HABROWSKI 2018: 59–73.

from 1748. Attempts are tentatively being made to tie it to the “unconsecrated wooden chapel” that has already been mentioned and which seems to have been the older structure.

Anthropological research carried out during the archaeological excavations at the cemetery next to the church show that approximately 1,134 people were buried in the area under investigation (550 m²). The large number of burials indicates that the cemetery was in use for a very long time. Most of the graves had already been destroyed while the cemetery was in use, during the addition of new burials.⁸ Further destruction occurred during the earthworks associated with the construction of the water and sewage infrastructure in Częstochowa after 1923, and then in the years 1950–1970, during the construction of Nadrzeczna Street and the apartment buildings.

Most of the graves lacked any sort of grave goods. The small amount of human remains that were found were accompanied by rosary beads, metal and glass medallions, crosses, individual glass beads, iron, bronze, and bone buttons, coins, hook-and-eye fasteners, buckles, pieces of cloth, and clothing accessories.⁹ Nails were lying next to the wooden remains of the caskets; they were also found by themselves. The burial pits contained individual fragments of ceramic and glass dishware. Between the graves, other objects were found scattered about; they probably came from graves that had been destroyed (e.g. a ring, wedding bands, coins).

It was not possible to establish the full size of the cemetery. Excavations were only carried out in the area under investment. We know from oral reports that a significant number of human bones were found during the construction, in the 1960s, of a three-floor apartment house to the east of the church. Individual fragments of human remains were also found during archaeological supervision of an area that was not excavated, in the linear pits running alongside Nadrzeczna Street. That this was so indicates that the cemetery was probably also located to the west of the church, on the other side of Nadrzeczna Street. In the 19th and 20th centuries, a row of houses was erected along Nadrzeczna Street to the south of the Church of St. Barbara, thus creating the street’s eastern frontage. Fragments of human bones were found during the excavation in lumps of the hardened sand lime mortar from the demolished foundation.

Not only was the cemetery “outside of the city” a place of burial for residents of Częstochowa, but it also served as a place of burial for the patients of the hospitalcum-

⁸ An anthropological analysis of the obtained bone material was performed by A. Szczepanek: “Częstochowa ulica Nadrzeczna – analiza antropologiczna [Nadrzeczna Street, Częstochowa – An Anthropological Analysis]”, computer printout from the collections of the Provincial Office for the Protection of Monuments in Katowice – Branch Office in Częstochowa, 1–162.

⁹ MŁODKOWSKA-PRZEPIÓROWSKA 2018: 207–245.

-shelter, among whom there would have almost certainly been pilgrims, as well as Protestants when the church and cemetery were handed over to them for use.

A deposit of 95 coins¹⁰ was discovered on the second-to-last day of excavations in the cemetery, during the removal of present-day backfill in the southern part of Pit 1, about 20 cm north of grave 13 and 5 cm east of grave 11, at a depth of 242.96 m above sea level (Pl. 1, Ill. 2). This was the area in which most of the caskets and skeletons were removed in the 19th century, when the land was cleared and readied for a residential area.

When the coins were discovered they were covered in a thick patina, joined together, in a roll, like contemporary coins. Once they were taken out of the ground, the roll came apart into a number of parts. The deposit lay in grayish-brown sand, creating an irregular patch measuring 59 × 21 cm at a depth of about 5 cm (Pl. 1, Ill. 2). This was probably the bottom of a demolished pit (a grave?) or the remains of a casket. Bits of thread were attached to the coins, almost certainly the remains of the cloth pouch in which the coins had been kept and hidden.¹¹

With regard to the denominations, the hoard is homogeneous, and it is groschen that predominate: groschen (1/24 thaler), 3 Kreuzer coins, Crown one-and-a-half groschen, and 3 krucierze koronne. There is, however, great diversity in the issuers. The assemblage is dominated by coins from the lands of the German Reich, from numerous mints, ones belonging to secular, church, and municipal authorities. Polish Crown coins are also represented. Moreover, coins from Silesian appear, as do ones from Western Pomerania and Switzerland; there is also a coin from the Archduchy of Austria.¹²

The Archduchy of Austria is represented by a coin equal in value to a 3 Kreuzer of Archduke Ferdinand I (1521–1564), from 1547, which was struck in the Vienna mint. It is relatively rare to find these coins in hoards from the lands of Poland.¹³

As already mentioned, most of the coins in the hoard are German issues, the exact number being 40 coins (which corresponds to 42.10% of the find). These coins come from different mints operating in the lands of the Holy Roman Empire. The issues of secular authorities are the most numerous (23 coins belonging to 12 issuers), followed by the issues of church authorities (12 coins belonging

¹⁰ The hoard was handed over to the collections of the Częstochowa Museum.

¹¹ The hoard of coins was restored in Bytom thanks to funds from the Scientific Association of Polish Archaeologists (SNAP). The restoration was performed by Marcin Przybyła, M.A. I. Młodkowska-Przepiórowska would like to express her gratitude to the chairman and the board of SNAP for their assistance and generosity. An initial, tentative analysis of the coins was performed by Ireneusz Banaszkiewicz, a numismatist from Częstochowa and a member of the Polish Numismatic Society.

¹² A numerical list of the coins is given in Table 1.

¹³ MEJCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 79, no. 258 – Toruń III (after 1604); 53, no. 142 – Pleszew (after 1574); 72, no. 232 – Żagań I (16th century).

to 5 issuers). Issues from three cities with minting rights are also present (5 coins). The large number of German coins distinguishes this assemblage in comparison to other finds from Polish lands. As noted by Andrzej Mikołajczyk, there are only a few hoards from Polish lands from the end of the 16th and the first quarter of the 17th century in which the share of German coins is significantly larger; these hoards are concentrated in lands along the border with Poland: in the western edges of Lesser Poland; and in eastern Greater Poland. The deposit is dominated by groschen (1/24 thaler) (24 coins); these are the German coins that are most commonly found in Polish lands. 3 kreuzer coins appear less often; this assemblage contains 16 such coins.¹⁴ Individual issuers whose coins have been identified in the deposit under discussion here have been noted in other hoards deposited in the lands of the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland (further on: the Crown).¹⁵ Within the group of German coins, ten come from the end of the 16th century (these were struck between 1574 and 1600). The vast majority were struck at the beginning of the 17th century (between 1602 and 1617). The oldest German coins in the deposit from the cemetery next to the church dedicated to St. Barbara in Częstochowa are the following: a groschen from the city of Göttingen,¹⁶ from 1574; groschen of the Bishopric of Minden,¹⁷ from 1595, and of the Bishopric of Hildesheim,¹⁸ from 1600; and groschen from the County of Ravensberg,¹⁹ from 1600. The deposit includes 3 Kreuzer coins of the County of Hanau-Lichtenberg²⁰ with the date 1599 as well as coins from the years 1587, 1594, 1595, and 1599 issued by the Duchy of Palatine Zweibrücken.²¹ The hoard also includes a series of 17th-century 3 Kreuzer coins belonging to this duchy. While the date 1605 is visible on one of these coins, the date of issue on the remaining three is not indicated. Two of them represent the type struck in the years 1611 and 1612, and one of them belongs to the type issued between 1612 and 1619. The deposit also includes other coins without

¹⁴ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 239 – Morsko Dolne (after 1589) – 10%; Czulów (after 1601) – 20%; Zabierzów (after 1601) – 17%; Szczakowa (after 1609) – 14.3%; Młynek (after 1614) – 7.7%; Małanów (after 1618) – 14.4%; Rogoźno (after 1627) – 18.4%; MARKIEWICZ 2015: 66 – an increased share of German issues was also noted in the hoard from Lublin (after 1625) – 15.3%.

¹⁵ Numerous coins from the Częstochowa find their parallels, outside of the lands of the Crown, in the Silesian hoard from Wilków. MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621).

¹⁶ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 230, no. 2 – this year is not recorded.

¹⁷ *Ibidem*: 232, no. 33; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621); MARKIEWICZ 2015: 68.

¹⁸ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 232, no. 41; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621).

¹⁹ In the personal union with the Duchy of Jülich-Kleve-Berg; MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 233, no. 53; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 110, no. 378 – Mokra Lewa (after 1622 or 1629); 143, no. 510 – Swędów (after 1629).

²⁰ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 233, no. 65; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621).

²¹ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 234, no. 70; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621); MARKIEWICZ 2015: 91.

a date of issue. These are the 3 Kreuzer coins of the already-mentioned County of Hanau-Lichtenberg, which were issued in the years 1610 and 1611. The remaining 3 Kreuzer coins come from the following counties: that of Hanau-Münzenberg,²² from 1614; that of Solms-Lich, with a date of 1615; and that of Solms-Hohensolms,²³ from 1616. The coins struck in the first two decades of the 17th century also include groschen from the following cities: from Hildesheim,²⁴ with a date of 1602; from Hamelin,²⁵ with the years 1609 and 1614; and a groschen of Göttingen, with the date 1616.²⁶ Another groschen from the County of Ravensberg is dated to 1609.²⁷ Moreover, the deposit includes a groschen of the Electorate of Saxony²⁸ from the year 1612, a groschen of the County of Barby²⁹ from the year 1613, two coins from the Electorate of Brandenburg,³⁰ from 1614 and 1615, and a groschen from the County of Rietberg,³¹ from 1616. Other groschen that appear in the hoard under discussion were struck by Corvey Abbey³² in the years 1614 and 1615, by Quedlinburg Abbey³³ in the years 1615 and 1617, and by the Bishopric of Paderborn³⁴ in 1615.

Among the Polish coins, we have coins from the reign of King Sigismund III Vasa (1587–1632), Crown one-and-a-half groschen from the Krakow mint, from the years 1614 and 1617, and Crown one-and-a-half groschen from the Bydgoszcz mint, from 1614, 1615, 1616, and 1617. The hoard also includes 3 krucierze koronne³⁵ that were almost certainly struck in the Krakow mint; these are from

²² MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (po 1621); MARKIEWICZ 2015: 88 – three 3 Kreuzer coins, one of which is dated 1612 and the other two of which are dated 1613, are known from the hoard in Lublin.

²³ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 234, no. 72.

²⁴ *Ibidem*: 231, no. 9; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621).

²⁵ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 231, no. 11; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 89, no. 293 – Cis (after 1613).

²⁶ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 230, no. 2; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621), 183, no. 650 – Jeżów (after 1648).

²⁷ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 233, no. 53; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 89, no. 293 – Cis (after 1613); 93 no. 305 – Młynek (po 1614); 103, no. 361 Poznań – location unknown (after 1620).

²⁸ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 232, no. 49.

²⁹ *Ibidem*: 234, no. 79; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 180, no. 642 – Turowo (after 1646); *ibidem*: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621).

³⁰ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 233, no. 58; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 93, no. 305 – Młynek (after 1614); 110, no. 378 – Mokra Lewa (after 1622 or 1629); 180, no. 642 – Turowo (after 1646); MARKIEWICZ 2015: 87.

³¹ MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621).

³² MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 231, no. 30; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 103, no. 361 Poznań – location unknown (after 1620); 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621); 110, no. 378 – Mokra Lewa (after 1622 or 1629).

³³ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 232, no. 38; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 97, no. 322 – Małanów (after 1618); 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621).

³⁴ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 232, no. 36; MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621); MARKIEWICZ 2015: 69 (photo 77) – a groschen from 1612.

³⁵ 3 krucierze koronne – silver coin equal in value to 3 Kreuzer coins but belonging to the monetary system of the First Polish Republic. Issued between 1615 and 1618, they were meant to be used in trade with Silesians and Bohemians, see ŻABIŃSKI 1981: 117; PASZKIEWICZ 2012: 101.

1615 and 1617. Together, 24 coins of this ruler were identified, which constitutes 25.26% of the entire hoard. Simultaneously, in the deposit under discussion here, this is the largest number of coins belonging to one issuer. No issues of previous Polish rulers are included in the hoard, and this includes all of the rulers of the Jagiellonian dynasty and Stephen Báthory. It is held that the coins of Sigismund III Vasa stopped circulating in the 1620s (with 1627 being the final year of circulation). Moreover, an analysis of the deposits shows that during this time the coins of Sigismund III Vasa enjoyed a clear majority, and Polish coins became the dominant currency in circulation in the Crown.³⁶

Twenty-five 3 Kreuzer coins from Silesian lands were also deposited in the hoard. They belonged to the Austrian monetary system, which the Habsburgs consistently introduced in the lands that they subjugated. These were struck in six different mints in the second decade of the 17th century, and they constitute 26.31% of the entire find. Two coins from the Duchy of Liegnitz-Brieg are the oldest coins in this group; they were struck in 1610 in the Złoty Stok mint. The remaining coins of this duchy come from the years 1616, 1617, and 1618. The Duchy of Teschen (Cieszyn) is represented by 3 Kreuzer coins from the Teschen mint; these coins were issued in 1611. Three coins from the Duchy of Ziębice-Oleśnica were identified; from 1613, 1614, and 1616, they were struck in the Oleśnica Mint. The Duchy of Troppau (Opava) is represented by one coin that was struck in Troppau in 1614. Coins of the Duchy of Krnov (Karniów), from the Krnov mint, were also deposited in the hoard; these were issued in 1615, 1617, and 1618. The Ecclesiastical Duchy of Nysa is represented by three coins from the Nysa mint, struck in 1615 and 1617. The Silesian issues recorded in the Częstochowa deposit do not appear in many hoards dated to the first quarter of the 17th century and found in the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.³⁷ No coins of the duchies of Troppau and Krnov have been recorded in these deposits. In these hoards it is usually single coins of Silesian issues that appear; thus, they do not constitute a significant addition to the hoards. The chronology of these deposits also indicates that these coins did not circulate for very long in the Crown. It should be noted that the large number of Silesian coins distinguishes the deposit from Częstochowa in comparison to the finds that have been recorded thus far in the old lands of the Crown.

³⁶ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1980: 29; MARKIEWICZ 2015: 62.

³⁷ MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 84, no. 268 – Szczakowa (after 1609); 93, no. 305 – Młynek (after 1614); 95, no. 315 – Stryków (after 1615); 96, no. 319 – Żarki (after 1616); 97, no. 322 – Małanów (after 1618); 110, no. 378 – Mokra Lewa (after 1622 or 1629); 118, no. 405 – Olędzkie (after 1624); all the coins from the Częstochowa hoard appeared in the deposit mentioned above from Wilków: 106, no. 370 – Wilków (after 1621); MARKIEWICZ 2015: 63–64 – a hoard from Lublin (after 1625).

In the deposit under discussion here, we also have a coin from the Bishopric of Kamień in Pomerania. A groschen – also called a Crown one-and-a-half groschen – of Francis I of Pomerania (1602–1618) from 1617, it was struck in the mint in Koszalin. Coins from Western Pomerania circulated in the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in small numbers and were used until the beginning of the second quarter of the 17th century; they are also only rarely recorded in hoards.³⁸ A similar coin was found in a hoard from Lublin.³⁹

The deposit also includes two 3 Kreuzer coins from the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen.⁴⁰ Because these coins are worn out to a high degree, it is difficult to give them an exact date. This type of coin was struck in the mint in Schaffhausen between 1551 and 1611. It is estimated that they were produced in the greatest numbers between 1596 and 1599.

Two counterfeit coins were also identified. The first is a Crown one-and-a-half groschen of Sigismund III Vasa (1587–1632). The coin is in poor condition; only fragments of it survive and there is no date. It was made using brass. The second coin is an unspecified German 3 Kreuzer coin; struck in copper and blanded, it has no date of issue.

The 3 Kreuzer coin of Ferdinand I (1521–1564) is the oldest coins in the hoard; from 1547, it was struck in the Vienna mint. The latest issues in the hoard are the 3 Kreuzer coins from 1618. These are coins of Johann Georg (1606–1621), from the Duchy of Krnov and struck in the Krnov mint, and of John Christian and George Rudolf (1602–1621), from the Duchy of Liegnitz-Brieg and struck in the Złoty Stok mint. It should, however, be mentioned here that in the deposit under discussion there is a 3 Kreuzer coin from the Palatine Zweibrücken with no date of issue; it is a coin that belongs to a type that was issued by John II Wittelsbach (1587–1635) between 1612 and 1619. As a result, the *terminus post quem* of the deposit of the hoard is 1619. We can thus assume that the hoard was most likely hidden at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War. The chronological range of the hoard is 72 years; in addition, the vast majority of the coins come from issues between 1600 and 1619.

As demonstrated by A. Mikołajczyk, the share of German coins is initially small when it comes to hoards from Polish lands dated to the second half of the 16th century; this indirectly indicates that only a small number of these coins were initially in circulation, mostly in lands along the border, only to increase gradually over time. As already mentioned, an increased share of German coins is recorded in a few

³⁸ PAWŁOWSKI 2018: 9–10.

³⁹ MARKIEWICZ 2015: 65, 86 – a hoard from Lublin (photo 42).

⁴⁰ MEJCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 96, no. 319 – Żarki (after 1616); 110, no. 378 – Mokra Lewa (after 1622 or 1629); MARKIEWICZ 2015: 93 – a hoard from Lublin (photo 97).

hoards from the 16th and 17th centuries. The inflow of petty German coinage was greatest in the first quarter of the 17th century. At this point, they are recorded in hoards from all over the Crown, and the percentage share of petty German coins in deposits significantly increases. It should be noted that all of the German coins found in the hoard from Częstochowa are associated with this period in which petty German coins had the greatest inflow. The end of the inflow of petty German coins into the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is associated with the reform of the monetary system in the Empire and the introduction by Emperor Ferdinand II (1619–1637) in 1623 of a new minting standard. The inflow came to a standstill, but the German coins that were already in the Polish market remained in circulation. They are recorded in hoards hidden in the second quarter of the 17th century in lands all over Poland, especially in hoards hidden after 1627 when the striking of petty coins was halted.⁴¹

The inflow of petty German coins into the lands of the Crown was related to economic changes that were occurring in Europe. The beginning of the 17th century brought a price revolution (called “universal debasement”) and a resulting monetary crisis. In the German Empire, it began in about the middle of the 16th century and continued to gain strength, such that by the first decade of the 17th century it had taken on a catastrophic form. The mass withdrawal of good coins from circulation and the fact that they were re-minted into worse coins, ones of lower value, led to the economic enfeeblement of the German countries. This period of minting confusion is usually called “Kipper und Wipperzeit” – a period of monetary (minting) deceit. This was a time of inflation that turned into hyperinflation.⁴² This crisis affected most European states, not only those that remained under the influence of the Empire. It also had a negative effect on monetary relations in the Polish state, where a lack of native coins began to be felt, especially that of Crown one-and-a-half groschen, which were highly valued abroad and began to disappear from the Polish market. In their place, there was an inflow of petty foreign coinage of lesser quality (legalized in 1598). The worsening economic situation additionally accelerated the inflow into Poland of numerous counterfeit and imitation coins; it also resulted in a lowering of the standard of coins, which meant that chaos began to reign in the Polish state as well. As a result, a constitution passed by the Sejm on March 13, 1601, ordered the closing of all crown mints. Only the Krakow mint remained in operation.⁴³ Already in 1604, a Warsaw Sejm commission passed

⁴¹ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1974: 239–240, 242–244.

⁴² KAŁKOWSKI 1957: 71–75; ŻABIŃSKI 1976: 1–3; IDEM 1989: 50; MIKOŁAJCZYK 1980: 14–15; PASZKIEWICZ 2012: 97.

⁴³ *Ibidem*: 97.

the devaluation of Polish petty coinage, and as of 1614 the crown mints in Bydgoszcz and Krakow began to issue a new denomination, the one-and-a-half groschen, whose nominal value was reduced (by 14%).⁴⁴ Sigismund III Vasa introduced the striking of Crown one-and-a-half groschen among other things as a result of actions taken by John Sigismund Hohenzollern (1608–1619), the elector of Brandenburg. In 1612, John began to strike Brandenburg groschen in a new mint in Drezdenko; designated for the Polish market, these coins resulted in losses for the Crown treasury. Before a halt was put to his actions, the mints in Bydgoszcz and Krakow began to strike new coins, these being Crown one-and-a-half groschen that imitated the Brandenburg groschen of John Sigismund. They were supposed to replace the German coins in Poland but also to play the role of export goods within the lands of the Empire. At nearly the same time, that is, as of 1615, coins of the same value as Crown one-and-a-half groschen began to be issued in what was mostly likely the Krakow mint; however, these coins were of the Habsburg 3 Kreuzer type. They were 3 krucierze koronne, the production of which was designated for the markets in Silesia and Bohemia.⁴⁵ It should be recalled that the hoard from Częstochowa contained both Crown one-and-a-half groschen and 3 krucierze koronne.

The hoard of coins from the cemetery near the church of St. Barbara in Częstochowa is not a representative, typical deposit, nor does it reflect the structure of the monetary market in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth of the first quarter of the 17th century. Let us remember that the predominance of foreign coins – German and Silesian – over Polish is unusual for such hoards. The Polish coins are only represented by issues of Sigismund III Vasa. As already mentioned, the hoard does not include any issues from previous Polish rulers, neither of the Jagiellonian rulers nor of Stephen Báthory. It would seem that the deposit was rather put together outside of the borders of the Crown; perhaps it was put together in the neighboring lands of Silesia or Germany. Although the chronological spread of the hoard is 72 years, the fact that the vast majority of the coins were struck in the second decade of the 17th century leads us to surmise that the hoard was put together in this short period of time. The owner of the deposit made a careful selection of the coins that went into its composition. The deposit is distinguished by the homogeneity of its denominations, which for the owner must have been of significant value. The high percentage of ecclesiastical coins is also interesting. Here, we can put forward the following interpretation. It may be that we should tie the person who put this deposit together with the church community. He might have been a pilgrim visiting holy sites, one who stopped over in Częstochowa, which at that time was a well-known

⁴⁴ ŻABIŃSKI 1976: 7; MIKOŁAJCZYK 1980: 13–15; IDEM 1983: 122.

⁴⁵ *Ibidem*: 122; PASZKIEWICZ 2012: 100–101.

center of worship, or he might have been a beggar “working” near the Częstochowa churches (sanctuaries). Almoners were often given “petty groschen” – pocket change and foreign coins that were of little value to the donor. This would explain the homogeneous composition of the hoard and the absence of high-denomination coins. The owner made a precise selection of the coins that had been given to him as alms. The petty “shilling” coins were spent on the needs of everyday life, and the groschen, 3 Kreuzers, and Crown one-and-a-half groschen were put aside in a pouch. As archaeological and historical research shows, a hospital-cum-shelter was in operation next to the church of St. Barbara. It may be that the owner of the pouch ended up inside its walls; having hidden the pouch in the cemetery next to the hospital beforehand, he was unfortunately unable to retrieve it. Perhaps he was even buried in this same cemetery?

CATALOGUE

The catalogue has been arranged according to the country of origin of the coins; coins from the same country are arranged according to the issuer (chronologically).

The dates and letters in brackets indicate the reconstructed period of issue or the reconstructed inscription.

The symbol “\” – one letter indecipherable

The symbol “_” – a break in the legend

Obv. – obverse

Rv. – reverse

m. – mint name

n.d. – no date

w. – weight

diam. – diameter

Inv. No. – Inventory Number

ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA

Ferdinand I of Habsburg (1521–1564)

1. 3 Kreuzer, 1547, m. Vienna

Obv.: bust of the ruler right; around: *FERD[INAN]·D·G·RO·VNG·BOE·REX

Rv.: Eagle; around: INF _ HI·AR _ CH[ID] _ AVST·15 _ 47·

silver; w. 1.991 g; diam. 21.2 mm; Inv. No. 53

SCHULTEN 1974: no. 4128

GERMANY

ELECTORATE OF BRANDENBURG

John Sigismund (1608–1619)

2. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1614, m. Drezdenko

Obv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides year 1_4, around: ·IO·SIG·D·G·MAB·S·RI

Rv.: five-field escutcheon, around: AR·E·EL·I PRIVL·CL·MOD [HL], signature HL – Henryk Laffert, Drezdenko mint administrator

silver; w. 1.313 g; diam. 21.3 mm; Inv. No. 55
SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 5125; NEUMANN 1995: no. 62; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 314, no. KM# 42

3. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1615, m. Drezdenko

Obv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, around: ·IO SI·D·G·MA·B·S·RI·

Rv.: five-field escutcheon, around: A·E·E·I·PIU·C·M·D·1·6·HL·1·5·, signature HL – Henryk Laffert, Drezdenko mint administrator

silver; w. 1.486 g; diam. 20.7 mm; Inv. No. 62

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 5126; NEUMANN 1995: no. 62; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 314, no. KM# 42

COUNTY OF BARBY

Wolfgang II (1586–1615)

4. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1613, m. Barby (?)

Obv.: four-field escutcheon, around: ·MON NOVA·COMIT·BARB·ET·M·

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides H _ M – Heinrich Meyers' signature, around: MAT·I·D·G RO IM·SEM·AV 16 _ 13

silver; w. 1.286 g; diam. 20.9 mm; Inv. No. 84

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 4219; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 296, no. KM# 6

CITY OF GÖTTINGEN

5. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1574, m. Göttingen

Obv.: the letter G superimposed on a cross, around: MON _ NOVA _ G[OT]T _ [IN]GIE

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides year 7 _ 4, around: MAXIMI[LI] D·GR·RO·I·SE, the minting signature - hooks - Melchior Huxer

silver; w. 1.678 g; diam. 22.6 mm; Inv. No. 64

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3931; CUHAJ 2011: 463, no. MB# 13

6. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1616, m. Göttingen

Obv.: letter G, around: [MO] NO·GOTTINGENSIS

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, around: MATTI·RO·IM·S·A 16 _ 16

silver; w. 1.072 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 81

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3940; CUHAJ 2011: 463, no. KM# 10

CITY OF HAMELIN

7. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1609, m. Hamelin

Obv.: between church towers, the coat of arms of the city, around: MO·N·ARG·REIO·HAME·, private mark of Sebastian Schoras

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, around: RVD·II·RO·LM·SEM·A· 16 _ 09

silver; w. 1.338 g; diam. 21 mm; Inv. No. 82

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3852; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 484, no. KM# 6.1(b)

8. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1614, m. Hamelin

Obv.: between church towers, the coat of arms of the city, around: MO NO CIVO HAMEL· private mark of Jacob Pfahler (heart with a cross punctured by a miners' hook)

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides year ·16 _ 14·, around: ·MAT·I·RO IM·S·AU· silver; w. 0.675 g; diam. 20.8 mm; Inv. No. 63

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3854; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 484, no. KM# 10(d)

COUNTY OF HANAU–LICHTENBERG

Philipp V (1570–1599)

9. 3 Kreuzer, 1599, m. Wörth

Obv.: five-field escutcheon, on the sides year 9 _ 9, around: [\\/] A HANAV D·I LICH·E·O[] the minting signature: two crossed hooks*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: RVDOL II [\\IMP] AVG·P·F·[DEC] silver; w. 1.611 g; diam. 22.9 mm; Inv. No. 46

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2200; SUCHIER 1897: no. 213; CUHAJ 2011: 495, no. MB# 3 (the variant with the symbol of crossed hooks is not noted in this catalogue)

Johann Reinhard I (1599–1625)

10. 3 Kreuzer, no date from years 1610–1611, m. Hanau

Obv.: five-field escutcheon, around: ·IOAN·REINH·CO·IN·HANAVV· ☉*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: ·MATTHI·I·RO·IMP·SEM·AV· silver; w. 1.372 g; diam. 21 mm; Inv. No. 58

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2219 and 2220; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 486, no. KM# 21

11. 3 Kreuzer, no date from years 1610–1611, m. Hanau

Obv.: five-field escutcheon, around: ·IOAN·REINH·CO·IN·HANAVV· ☉*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: ·MATTHI·I·RO·IMP·SEM·AVG· silver; w. 1.309 g; diam. 21 mm; Inv. No. 59

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2219 and 2220; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 486, no. KM# 21

12. 3 Kreuzer, no date from years 1610–1611, m. Hanau

Obv.: five-field escutcheon, around: IOAN·REINH·CO·IN HANAVV ☉*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: ·MATTHI·I·RO·IMP·SEM·AVG· silver; w. 1.167 g; diam. 20.8 mm; Inv. No. 72

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2219 and 2220; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 486, no. KM# 21

COUNTY OF HANAU–MÜNZENBERG

Catharina Belgica of Nassau (1612–1626) – regent on behalf of a minor Philipp Moritz (1612–1638)

13. 3 Kreuzer, 1614, m. Hanau

Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: MON·TVT·HANAV RI ET MVNT·**Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: MATTHI·D·G IM·RO·SEM·A·1614 silver; w. 1.609 g; diam. 20.7 mm; Inv. No. 52

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2185; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 488, no. KM# 32

CITY OF HILDESHEIM

14. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1602, m. Hildesheim

Obv.: escutcheon with ornate helmet, around: MO NO·RE _ IP·HILD, the minting signature: two crossed hooks of Hennig Hans*Rv.*: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides year 16 _ 0Z, around: RVDOL·II·ROM·IMP·SEM·A

silver; w. 1.732 g; diam. 20.8 mm; Inv. No. 85

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 4052; CUHAJ 2011: 566, no. KM# 137

HILDESHEIM – BISHOPRIC

Ernest of Bavaria (1573–1612)

15. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1600, m. Moritzberg

Obv.: five-field escutcheon, around: ERN·DG·AR·COL EL AD HIL

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides year 16 _ 00, around:

RUDOL·II·ROM·IMP·SEM AVG

silver; w. 1.362 g; diam. 22.2 mm; Inv. No. 86

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3996; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 512, no. KM# 9

CORVEY – ABBEY

Dietrich IV von Beringhausen (1585–1616)

16. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1614, m. Höxter

Obv.: five-field escutcheon over crossed sword and crozier, Episcopal miter above, around:

TEOD·D·G·ABB CORB

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the left, a hook – private mark of Hans Kayser,

around: MATI D·G·RO·I·S·AV·16 _ ·14·

silver; w. 1.292 g; diam. 20.7 mm; Inv. No. 87

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3113; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 438, no. KM# 12

17. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1615, m. Höxter

Obv.: five-field escutcheon over crossed sword and crozier, Episcopal miter above, around:

TEO·DE·G·ABB·CORB

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, in the margin, a miner's hook before the year – private

mark of Hans Kayser: MAT·I·D·G·R·I·S·A _ 16 _ ·15·

silver; w. 1.329 g; diam. 20.3 mm; Inv. No. 77

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3114; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 438 no. KM# 12

QUEDLINBURG – ABBEY

Dorothea of Saxony (1610–1617)

18. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1615, m. Quedlinburg

Obv.: two-field escutcheon, around: ·MON·NOV·D·G·DOROTHE·

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the right TE – Tobias Eitze's signature, around:

DVC·SAX·AB·QVEDEL· 16 _ 15

silver; w. 1.471 g; diam. 20.2 mm; Inv. No. 69

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 4163; CUHAJ 2011: 957, no. KM# 3

19. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1617, m. Quedlinburg

Obv.: two-field escutcheon, around: MO·NO·D·G DOROTHEÆ·HL·, HL – Heinrich Löhr's signature

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, around: DVC·SAX·AB·QVEDL· 16 _ 17

silver; w. 1.201 g; diam. 20.2 mm; Inv. No. 61

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 4168; CUHAJ 2011: 957, no. KM# 3

20. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1617, m. Quedlinburg

Obv.: two-field escutcheon, around: MO·NOV·D·G·DOROTHEÆ HL·, HL – Heinrich Löhr's signature

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, around: DVC·SAX·AB·QVED· 16 _ 17

silver; w. 1.342 g; diam. 20 mm; Inv. No. 70

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 4168; CUHAJ 2011: 957, no. KM# 3

21. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1617, m. Quedlinburg

Obv.: two-field escutcheon, around: MO·NOV·D·G·DOROTHEÆ·HL·, HL – Heinrich Löhr's signature

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, around: DVC·SAX·AB·QVED· 16 _ 17

silver; w. 1.089 g; diam. 20 mm; Inv. No. 71

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 4168; CUHAJ 2011: 957, no. KM# 3

22. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1617, m. Quedlinburg

Obv.: two-field escutcheon, around: MO·NOV·D·G·DOROTHEÆ·HL·, HL – Heinrich Löhr's signature

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, around: DVC·SAX·AB·QVEDL· 16 _ 17

silver; w. 1.403 g; diam. 19.8 mm; Inv. No. 74

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 4168; CUHAJ 2011: 957, no. KM# 3

23. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1617, m. Quedlinburg

Obv.: two-field escutcheon, around: MO·NOV·D·G·DOROTHEÆ HL·, HL – Heinrich Löhr's signature

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, around: DVC SAX·AB·QVED· 16 _ 17

silver; w. 1.150 g; diam. 19.8 mm; Inv. No. 75

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 4168; CUHAJ 2011: 957, no. KM# 3

24. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1617, m. Quedlinburg

Obv.: two-field escutcheon, around: MO·NOV·D·G·DOROTHEÆ·HL·, HL – Heinrich Löhr's signature

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, around: DVC SAX AB·QVED· 16 _ 17

silver; w. 1.181 g; diam. 20 mm; Inv. No. 76

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 4168; CUHAJ 2011: 957, no. KM# 3

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MINDEN – BISHOPRIC

Anton of Schauenburg (1587–1599)

25. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1595, m. Minden

Obv.: five-field escutcheon, around: MO·NO·A[NT] CONFEP·MIND, private mark of Christoph Diess

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides the year 9 _ 5, around:

RVDOL·Z·ROM·IM·SEM·AV

silver; w. 1.473 g; diam. 22 mm; Inv. No. 79

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3227; CUHAJ 2011: 746, no. MB# 65

PADERBORN – BISHOPRIC

Dietrich IV of Fürstenberg (1585–1618)

26. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1615, m. Paderborn

Obv.: oval four-field escutcheon over crossed cross and crozier, Episcopal miter above, around: TEO A FVRS DG EP PA

Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides the year 16 _ 15, around:

MATIAS·I·RO·IM·S·AV·

silver; w. 1.511 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 83

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3089; CUHAJ 2011: 849, no. KM#16.3

COUNTY OF RAVENSBERG

John William I (1592–1609)

27. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1600, m. Bielefeld

Obv.: heraldic shield, three helmets above the shield, in the margin an inscription divided by a small escutcheon: DE[\] RE _ F VGIVG*Rv.*: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides the year 16 _ 00, around: MO NO DVC IVL CLI ET, the minting signature of Peter Busch

silver; w. 1.678 g; diam. 20.7 mm; Inv. No. 73

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3030; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 663, no. KM# 5

28. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1609, m. Bielefeld

Obv.: three heraldic shields, three helmets above the shield, in the margin an inscription divided by a small escutcheon: DEVS RE _ F VGIVG*Rv.*: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides the year 16 _ 09 (lying 9), around: MO NO DVC IVL CLI ET

silver; w. 1.318 g; diam. 20.7 mm; Inv. No. 51

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3038; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 663, no. KM# 5

COUNTY OF RIETBERG

John III (1601–1625)

29. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1616, m. Rietberg (?)

Obv.: an escutcheon, around: IO·G·E·D·P·O·E·R·TTBER:*Rv.*: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, around: MATI·D·G·R·IM·S·A·16· _ 16·

silver; w. 1.020 g; diam. 19.7 mm; Inv. No. 80

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 3245; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999: 678, no. KM# 14

ELECTORATE OF SAXONY

John George I, House of Wettin (1611–1656)

30. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1612, m. Dresden

Obv.: two-field escutcheon, on the sides the year 16 _ 12, above her the royal orb, around: IOAN:GEORG:SA:IV:CLE:MO:D·*Rv.*: four-field escutcheon, around: S:R:IMP:ARCHIM:EL·E·VICARIVS – swan – the minting signature Heinricha of Rehnen

silver; w. 1.680 g; diam. 20.3 mm; Inv. No. 66

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 4580; MERSEBURGER 1894: no. 866; CUHAJ 2011: 1046, no. KM#49

COUNTY OF SOLMS-HOHENSOLMS

Philipp Reinhard I (1613–1635)

31. 3 Kreuzer, 1616, m. Nieder-Weisel

Obv.: four-field escutcheon, on the sides the year 1 _ 6, around: [\LI\]S·COM SOLMS [LICH\]*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: MATTHI·I·D·G RO [\]16

silver; w. 1.608 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 89

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2357; CUHAJ 2011: 1286, no. KM#42

COUNTY OF SOLMS-LICH

Ernst II (1602–1619)

32. 3 Kreuzer, 1615, m. Södel

Obv.: four-field escutcheon, the year only decipherable as [1] _ 6, around: ERNEST·CO·SOL[\\] LICH·S·D·G, the minting signature of Hans Schmidt of Bielefeld*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: ·MA[\\]A·I·D·G·RO·[IMP]·S·A·1615· silver; w. 1.009 g; diam. 21.4 mm; Inv. No. 54

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2347; CUHAJ 2011: 1289, no. KM#19

PALATINE – ZWEIBRÜCKEN

John I, House of Wittelsbach (1569–1604)

33. 3 Kreuzer 1587, m. Zweibrücken

Obv.: three heraldic shields, above year ·87·, around: IOHA·D·G·CO·PA·RH DV BA·CVA**Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: RVDOL·Z·IMP·AVG·P·F D[\\] silver; w. 1.466 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 68

CUHAJ 2011: 894, no. MB#72

34. 3 Kreuzer, 1594, m. Zweibrücken

Obv.: three-field escutcheon, on the sides year 9 _ 4, around: IOHA·D G CO·PA·RH·DV [B] A C·VE*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: [\\]Z·IMP·AVG·[P]F DE· silver; w. 1.736 g; diam. 21.9 mm; Inv. No. 88

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2007; CUHAJ 2011: 895, no. MB#87

35. 3 Kreuzer, 1595, m. Zweibrücken

Obv.: three-field escutcheon, on the sides the year 9 _ 5, around: IOHA·D G·CO·PA·RH DV·BA·CDV·ES·*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: RVODL·Z·IMP·AVG·P·F·DEC· silver; w. 1.495 g; diam. 22.4 mm; Inv. No. 56

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2008; CUHAJ 2011: 895, no. MB#87

36. 3 Kreuzer, 1599, m. Zweibrücken

Obv.: three-field escutcheon, on the sides the year 9 _ 9, around: IOHA·D G CO [P] A·RH·DV·BA·[\\]*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: RVDOL Z IMP _ AVG·P·F·DEC· silver; w. 1.565 g; diam. 22.6 mm; Inv. No. 57

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2012; CUHAJ 2011: 895, no. MB#87

37. 3 Kreuzer, 1599, m. Zweibrücken (coin broken)

Obv.: three-field escutcheon, on the sides year 9 _ 9, around: [I]OHA D [G]:CO·PA·RH:DV:B[\\] V·E[\\]*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: RVDOL Z·IMP·AVG [\\] DEC silver; w. 0.672 and 0.278 g; diam. 22.7 mm; Inv. No. 90

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2012; CUHAJ 2011: 895, no. MB#87

John II, House of Wittelsbach (1604–1635)

38. 3 Kreuzer, 1605, m. Zweibrücken

Obv.: three heraldic shields, above the year 1605, around: IOHA·DG:CO·PA·RH DV [B]A·C[V]E[\\]*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: RVDOL·II·RO:IMP·AVG·P·F DEC silver; w. 1.168 g; diam. 21.2 mm; Inv. No. 92

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2025; CUHAJ 2011: 895, no. KM#8

39. 3 Kreuzer, n.d. (undated from years 1611–1612), m. Zweibrücken
Obv.: three-field escutcheon, around: IOHA·D·G·CO·PA·RH·DV·BA·C·V·E·S
Rv.: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: RVDOL·II·RO·IMP·AVG·P·F·DEC·
 silver; w. 1.528 g; diam. 21 mm; Inv. No. 91
 SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2029; CUHAJ 2011: 895, no. KM#15
40. 3 Kreuzer, n.d. (undated from years 1611–1612), m. Zweibrücken
Obv.: three-field escutcheon, three rosettes, around: IOHA·D·G·[N]·PA·RH·DV·BA·C·V·E·S
Rv.: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: RVDOL·II·RO·IMP·AVG·[N]·DE
 silver; w. 1.530 g; diam. 21.6 mm; Inv. No. 94
 SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2029; CUHAJ 2011: 895, no. KM#15
41. 3 Kreuzer, n.d. (undated from years 1612–1619), m. Zweibrücken
Obv.: three-field escutcheon, around: IOHA·D·G·CO·PA·RH·DV·BA·C·V·E·S
Rv.: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: M·ATHI·II·RO·IMP·AVG·P·F·DEC·
 silver; w. 1.317 g; diam. 21.6 mm; Inv. No. 93
 SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: no. 2029; CUHAJ 2011: 895, no. KM#16

POLAND

Sigismund III Vasa (1587 – 1632)

42. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1614, m. Krakow
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: [SI]GIS·3·D·G· (3) REX PM·D·L·
Rv.: the royal orb with the numerals Z4, on the sides year 1_4, around: MONE·NOV _ REG·POL·, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616, the minting signature: two crossed hooks
 silver; w. 1.192 g; diam. 20.7 mm; Inv. No. 1
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 336
43. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1614, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI [3 D]G (3) REX [P]MDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_4, around: ·MO[N]E NO _ RE[G]·POL·, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616
 silver; w. 1.365 g; diam. 20.6 mm; Inv. No. 2
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 348
44. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1614, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX· PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_4, around: ·MONE·NO _ REG·POL·
 silver; w. 1.059 g; diam. 20.3 mm; Inv. No. 4
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 348
45. Crown one-and-a-half groschen (fragment), 1614, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: [SIG]IS 3 DG (3) [RE]X PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_4, around: MONE N[O _ RE]G·POL
 silver; w. 0.906 g; diam. 20.7 mm; Inv. No. 3
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 348
46. Crown one-and-a-half groschen (fragment), 1614, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 D·G· (3) REX· P·MD[]
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_4, around: MONE·NO· _ R[]OLO·
 silver; w. 0.864 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 21
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 348

47. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1615, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMD
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_5, around: [M]ONE NO _ REG·POL, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.201 g; diam. 20.6 mm; Inv. No. 5
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 350
48. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1615, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_5, around: MONE NO _ REG POL, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.201 g; diam. 20.6 mm; Inv. No. 6
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 350
49. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1615, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_5, around: ·MONE·NO _ REG·POL·, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.134 g; diam. 20.7 mm; Inv. No. 7
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 350
50. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1615, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: ·SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMDL·
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_5, around: MONE NO _ REG POL, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.246 g; diam. 20.6 mm; Inv. No. 8
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 350
51. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1615, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMD
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_5, around: MONE NO _ REG POL, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.259 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 9
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 350
52. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1615, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGIS 3 DG (3) ·REX·PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_5, around: ·MONE·NO _ ·REG·POL·, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.290 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 10
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 350
53. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1615, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) [REX P]MDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_5, around: MONE NO _ [REG] POL, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.262 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 11
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 350
54. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1615, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI [3 DG (3)] REX PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_5, around: MONE NO _ REG POL, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.004 g; diam. 20.3 mm; Inv. No. 12
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 350

55. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1616, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMD
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_6, around: MONE NO _ RE[G] POL, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.343 g; diam. 20.3 mm; Inv. No. 13
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 351
56. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1616, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_6, around: MONE NO _ REG POL, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.450 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 14
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 351
57. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1616, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_6, around: MONE NO _ REG POL, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.473 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 15
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 351
58. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1616, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides the year 1_6, around: *MONE NO _ REG POL, the Sas coat of arms of Mikołaj Daniłowicz, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1617–1624 silver; w. 1.464 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 16
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 357
59. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1616, m. Bydgoszcz
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides the year 1_6, around: MONE NO _ REG POL*, the Sas coat of arms of Mikołaj Daniłowicz, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1617–1624 silver; w. 1.064 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 17
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 357
60. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1617, m. Krakow
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3· D·G· (3) REX PMDL
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_7, around: *MONE·NO _ RE· POL _*, the Sas coat of arms of Mikołaj Daniłowicz, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1617–1624, the minting signature: two crossed hooks
 silver; w. 1.168 g; diam. 20.8 mm; Inv. No. 18
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 342
61. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1617, m. Krakow
Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3· D·G· (3) REX [PMD]L
Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides year 1_7, around: ☉MONE·NO _ RE POL _☉, the Sas coat of arms of Mikołaj Daniłowicz, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1617–1624, the minting signature: two crossed hooks
 silver; w. 1.441 g; diam. 20.7 mm; Inv. No. 19
 KOPICKI 2007: no. 341

62. Crown one-and-a-half groschen, 1617, m. Bydgoszcz

Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIGI 3 DG (3) REX PMDL

Rv.: the royal orb, on the sides the year 1_7, around: *MONE NO _ REG POL, the Sas coat of arms of Mikołaj Daniłowicz, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1617–1624 silver; w. 1.411 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 20

KOPICKI 2007: no. 359

63. 3 krucierze koronne, 1615, m. Krakow (?)

Obv.: the king's bust, around: SIGIS·III·DGR (3) PO·MDL·

Rv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: III CRV·REG _ POL·1615, the Abdank coat of arms of Stanisław Warszycki, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1610–1616 silver; w. 1.229 g; diam. 21.3 mm; Inv. No. 23

KOPICKI 2007: no. 403

64. 3 krucierze koronne, 1617, m. Krakow (?)

Obv.: the king's bust, around: SIGIS·III·DGR (3) PO M·DL·

Rv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: III CRV·REG _ POL·1617, the Sas coat of arms of Mikołaj Daniłowicz, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1617–1624 silver; w. 1.279 g; diam. 21.9 mm; Inv. No. 24

KOPICKI 2007: no. 406

65. 3 krucierze koronne, 1617, m. Krakow (?)

Obv.: the king's bust, around: SIGIS·III·DGR (3) PO M·DL·

Rv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: III CRV·REG _ POL·1617, the Sas coat of arms of Mikołaj Daniłowicz, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown in the years of 1617–1624 silver; w. 1.332 g; diam. 21.8 mm; Inv. No. 25

KOPICKI 2007: no. 406

303

DUCHY OF POMERANIA

BISHOPRIC OF CAMMIN (KAMIEN)

Francis I of Pomerania (1602–1618)

66. Groschen (1/24 thaler), 1617, m. Koszalin

Obv.: Griffin to the left (the Pommeranian Griffin), around: FRANC·I·D·G· (3) ·DVX·S·POM ☼

Rv.: the royal orb, around: ADSIT·AB·ALTO·16· _ ·17·

silver; w. 1.299 g; diam. 20 mm; Inv. No. 78

OLDING 2016: no. 151a; HILDISCH 1980: no. 239

SILESIA

THE DUCHY OF TESCHEN (CIESZYN)

Adam Wenceslaus (1579–1617)

67. 3 Kreuzer, 1611, m. Teschen

Obv.: the duke's bust, around: ·A·W·D·G·I·S (3) T·E·M·G·D

Rv.: escutcheon, a helmet with a jewel over the escutcheon, on the sides D _ R –

Dietrich Rundt's signature, around: GROS·AR _ III·CRV·611

silver; w. 1.342 g; diam. 21.0 mm; Inv. No. 45

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 3024; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 10

THE DUCHY OF KRNOV (KARNIÓW)

Johann Georg (1606–1621)

68. 3 Kreuzer, 1615, m. Krnov

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: IOHAN·GEOR③D·G·MAR·BR·*Rv.*: a crowned, five-field escutcheon, around: ·GROS·ARG·III·CRV·615· Cp. – Casper Hennemann's signature

silver; w. 1.452 g; diam. 21.4 mm; Inv. No. 36

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 3366; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 34

69. 3 Kreuzer, 1615, m. Krnov

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: ·IOHA·GEOR③DG·MA·BR·*Rv.*: a crowned, five-field escutcheon, around: GRO·ARG·III·CRV·615 Cp. – Casper Hennemann's signature

silver; w. 1.054 g; diam. 21.4 mm; Inv. No. 37

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 3366; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 34

70. 3 Kreuzer, 1615, m. Krnov

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: ·IOHA·GEOR③DG MA BR·*Rv.*: a crowned, five-field escutcheon, around: GRO·ARG·III·CRV·615 Cp. – Casper Hennemann's signature

silver; w. 1.441 g; diam. 21.9 mm; Inv. No. 38

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 3366; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 34

71. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Krnov

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: ·IOHA·GEOR③DG MAR BR·*Rv.*: a crowned, five-field escutcheon, around: ·GROS·ARG·III·CRV·617· Cp. – Casper Hennemann's signature

silver; w. 1.192 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 39

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 3374

72. 3 Kreuzer, 1618, m. Krnov

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: ·IOHAN·GEOR③D·G·MAR·B*Rv.*: a crowned, five-field escutcheon, around: GRO·ARG·III·CRV·618 [//]

silver; w. 1.368 g; diam. 20.2 mm; Inv. No. 40

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 3379

DUCHY OF LIEGNITZ – BRIEG (LEGNICA – BRZEG)

John Christian of Brieg and George Rudolf of Liegnitz (1602–1621)

73. 3 Kreuzer, 1610, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: D·G·IOAN·CHR·ET·GEOR·RVD·[F] ③*Rv.*: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (Z4), around: DVC·SIL·LIG·ET·BREG·610 CT – Christoph Tuchmann's signature

silver; w. 1.582 g; diam. 22 mm; Inv. No. 60

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1459

74. 3 Kreuzer, 1610, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: ·D·G·IOAN·CHR·ET·GEOR·RVD·F ③*Rv.*: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (Z4), DVC·SIL·LIG·ET·BREG·610 CT – Christoph Tuchmann's signature

silver; w. 1.501 g; diam. 22.4 mm; Inv. No. 65

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1459

75. 3 Kreuzer, 1616, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: IO·CHR·ET·GEO·RVD·DVC·SIL·L·B +

Rv.: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (3), around: MO·NOV·ARG·REICHST·1616

silver; w. 1.280 g; diam. 20.6 mm; Inv. No. 32

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1503

76. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: IO·CHR·ET·GEO·RVD·DVC·SIL·L·B +

Rv.: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (3), around: MO·NOV·ARG·REICHST·HR·617; HR – Hans Rieger's signature

silver; w. 1.303 g; diam. 20.3 mm; Inv. No. 26

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1514; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 55

77. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: IO·CHR·ET·GEO·RVD·DVC·SIL·L·B [+]

Rv.: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (3), around: MO·NOV·ARG·REICHST·HR·617; HR – Hans Rieger's signature

silver; w. 1.419 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 30

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1514; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 55

78. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: IO·CHR·ET·GEO·RVD·DVC·SIL·L·B +

Rv.: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (3), around: MO·NOV·ARG·REICHST·HR·6·17; HR – Hans Rieger's signature

silver; w. 1.262 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 31

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1514; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 55

79. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: IO·CHR·ET·GEO·RVD·DVC·SIL·L·B +

Rv.: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (3), around: MO·NOV·ARG·REICHST·HR·617; HR – Hans Rieger's signature

silver; w. 1.331 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 33

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1514; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 55

80. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: IO·CHR·ET·GEO·RVD·DVC·SIL·L·B +

Rv.: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (3), around: MO·NOV·ARG·REICHST·HR·617; HR – Hans Rieger's signature

silver; w. 1.307 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 34

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1514; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 55

81. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: IO·CHR·ET·GEO·RVD·DVC·SIL·L·B +

Rv.: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (3), around: MO·NOV·ARG·REICHST·BH·6·17; BH – Hans Burkhard's signature

silver; w. 1.364 g; diam. 20.6 mm; Inv. No. 27

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1515; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 54

82. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: IO·CHR·ET·GEO·RVD·DVC·SIL·L·B +

Rv.: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (3), around: MO·NOV·ARG·REICHST·BH·6·17; BH – Hans Burkhard's signature

silver; w. 1.460 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 28

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1515; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 54

83. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: IO·CHR·ET·GEO·RVD·DVC·SIL·L·B +

Rv.: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (3), around: MO·NOV·ARG REICHST·BH 6·17; BH – Hans Burkhard's signature silver; w. 1.230 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 29

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1515; DEMBINIÖK 2008: no. 54

84. 3 Kreuzer, 1618, m. Złoty Stok

Obv.: the Silesian Eagle, around: IO·CHR ET·GEO·RVD·DVC·SIL·L·B +

Rv.: under a princely miter, two escutcheons – that of Liegnitz and Brieg, below: (3), around: MO·NOV·ARG REICHST·BH 618; BH – Hans Burkhard's signature silver; w. 1.347 g; diam. 20.5 mm; Inv. No. 35

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 1518

DUCHY OF NYSA

Charles of Austria (1608–1624), Bishop of Wrocław (1608–1624)

85. 3 Kreuzer, 1615, m. Nysa

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: CAR·D·G·ARC③·D·AVSTRI·

Rv.: under the crown three heraldic shields, around: EPVS·BRIX·ET WRA· _ 16·15 crossed minters' hooks and two stars – the symbol of Valentin Janus silver; w. 1.110 g; diam. 21 mm; Inv. No. 41

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 2598

86. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Nysa

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: CAR·D·G·ARC③·D AV[STRI]·

Rv.: under the crown three heraldic shields, around: EPVS·BRIX ET·WRA· _ 16·17 crossed minters' hooks and two dots – the symbol of Valentin Janus silver; w. 1.190 g; diam. 21.2 mm; Inv. No. 42

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 2602

87. 3 Kreuzer, 1617, m. Nysa

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: CAR·D G·ARC③·D·AVSTRI

Rv.: under the crown three heraldic shields, around: EPVS·BRIX ET·[WR]A· _ 16·17 crossed minters' hooks and two dots – the symbol of Valentin Janus silver; w. 1.458 g; diam. 21.9 mm; Inv. No. 43

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 2602

DUCHY OF TROPPAU (OPAVA)

Karl of Liechtenstein (1614–1627)

88. 3 Kreuzer, 1614, m. Opava

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: CAROL·D·G·D· ③ OPPAVIÆ·

Rv.: under heraldic shields BH – Hans Burkhard's signature, around: PRIN DE·LICHTENST·614

silver; w. 1.500 g; diam. 21.1 mm; Inv. No. 44

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 3132

DUCHY OF ZIĘBICE – OLEŚNICA

Charles II of Poděbrady (1587–1617)

89. 3 Kreuzer, 1613, m. Oleśnica

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: CAROL·D·G D ③ MVNS·ET·OLS·*Rv.*: five-field escutcheon, above her the royal orb, around: CO·GLA·SVP· _ CAP·V·SL·613, BVS – Bazylus von Sonn's signature

silver; w. 1.637 g; diam. 20.9 mm; Inv. No. 22

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 2184; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 225

90. 3 Kreuzer, 1614, m. Oleśnica

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: CAROL·D·G·D ③ MVNS [|||||]*Rv.*: five-field escutcheon, above her the royal orb, around: [C]O GLA·SVP· _ CAP·V·SL 614, HT – Hans Tuchmann's signature

silver; w. 1.534 g; diam. 20.3 mm; Inv. No. 47

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 2193

91. 3 Kreuzer, 1616, m. Oleśnica

Obv.: the ruler's bust, around: CAROL·D·G D ③ MVNSE[T] OLS·*Rv.*: five-field escutcheon, above her the royal orb, around: CO GLA·SVP· _ CAP·V·SL 616, HT – Hans Tuchmann's signature

silver; w. 1.369 g; diam. 20.4 mm; Inv. No. 48

FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: no. 2207; DEMBINIOK 2008: no. 230

SWITZERLAND

Canton of Schaffhausen

92. 3 Kreuzer 1551–1611, m. Schaffhausen

Obv.: ram leaping at the city gate, around: MO[N NO SCAF]VSENSIS [//]*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: [///] _ NOST[RA] EST

silver; w. 1.583 g; diam. 21.0 mm; Inv. No. 49

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: nos. 1625–1632; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999:1170, no. 15

93. 3 Kreuzer 1551–1611, m. Schaffhausen

Obv.: ram leaping at the city gate, around: MON NO SCA[F]VSENS[I]S [//]*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, on breast denomination 3, around: DEVS _ SPES _ NOST _ RA ES

silver; w. 1.742 g; diam. 21.9 mm; Inv. No. 50

SAURMA-JELTSCH 1892: nos. 1625–1632; KRAUSE and MISHLER 1999:1170, no. 15

FAKE COINS

94. Part of Crown one-and-a-half-groschen of Sigismund III Vasa, n.d.

Obv.: five-field escutcheon under the crown, around: SIG [|||||]*Rv.*: the royal orb, around: MONE NO _ R[|||||]

metal alloy; 0.780 g; diam. 20 mm; Inv. No. 67

Cf. prototype KOPICKI 2007: p. 68

95. 3 Kreuzer, Germany, n.d.

Obv.: the escutcheon, around: [\\]H·I·DG ROM·IMP·SE M·A[]*Rv.*: the imperial eagle, around: MONETA·NOVA [|||||] OT·

copper, tin (?); 1.022 g; diam. 21.1 mm; Inv. No. 95

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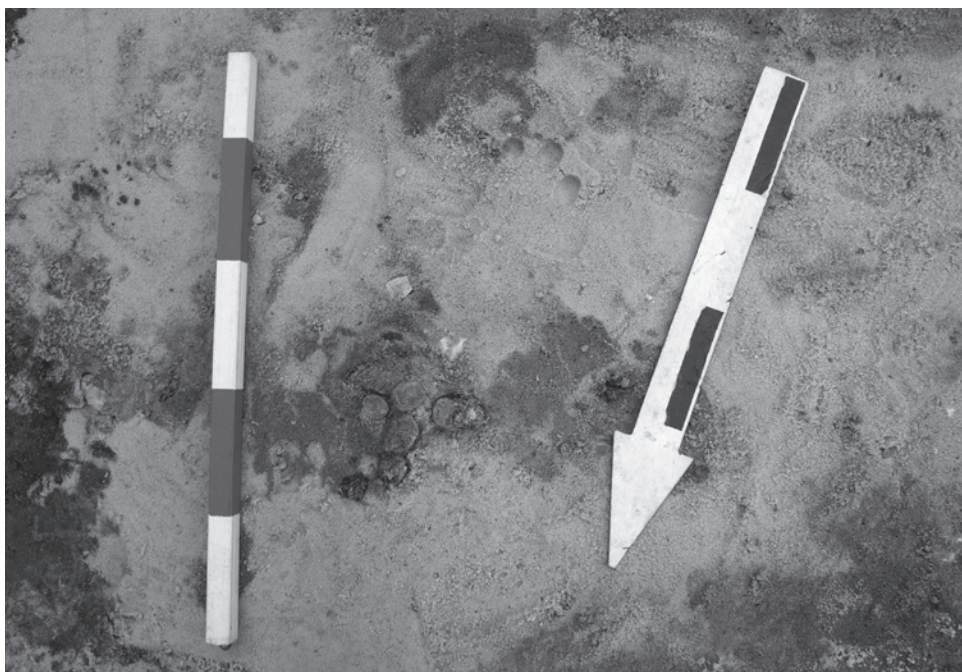
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MAP 1	The Old Town of Częstochowa. The place where the deposit was discovered. Source: geoportal.gov.pl . Drawing by Iwona Młodkowska-Przepiórska
PLATE 1	Ill. 1. View of the uncovered features from the roof of a building on the western side. Photo: Zbigniew Przepiórowski Ill. 2. The place where the deposit was found – close-up. Photo: Zbigniew Małek
PLATE 2	Ill. 3. Copperplate of Jan Aleksandr Gorczyn showing the siege of Jasna Góra by the Swedes in 1655 (Collections of the National Museum in Krakow, Print Room, MNK III-ryc.-33467; Photo: Przemysław Stanek)
TABLE 1	A numerical list of the coins from a seventeenth-century hoard found at the cemetery near the Church dedicated to St. Barbara in the Old Town of Częstochowa
PLATES 3–9	Figs. 1–95. Coins of the hoard from the Old Town of Częstochowa (the numbers of the photographs correspond to the numbers of the coins as per “Catalogue”). Photos: Anna Bochnak and Tomasz Bochnak





1



2

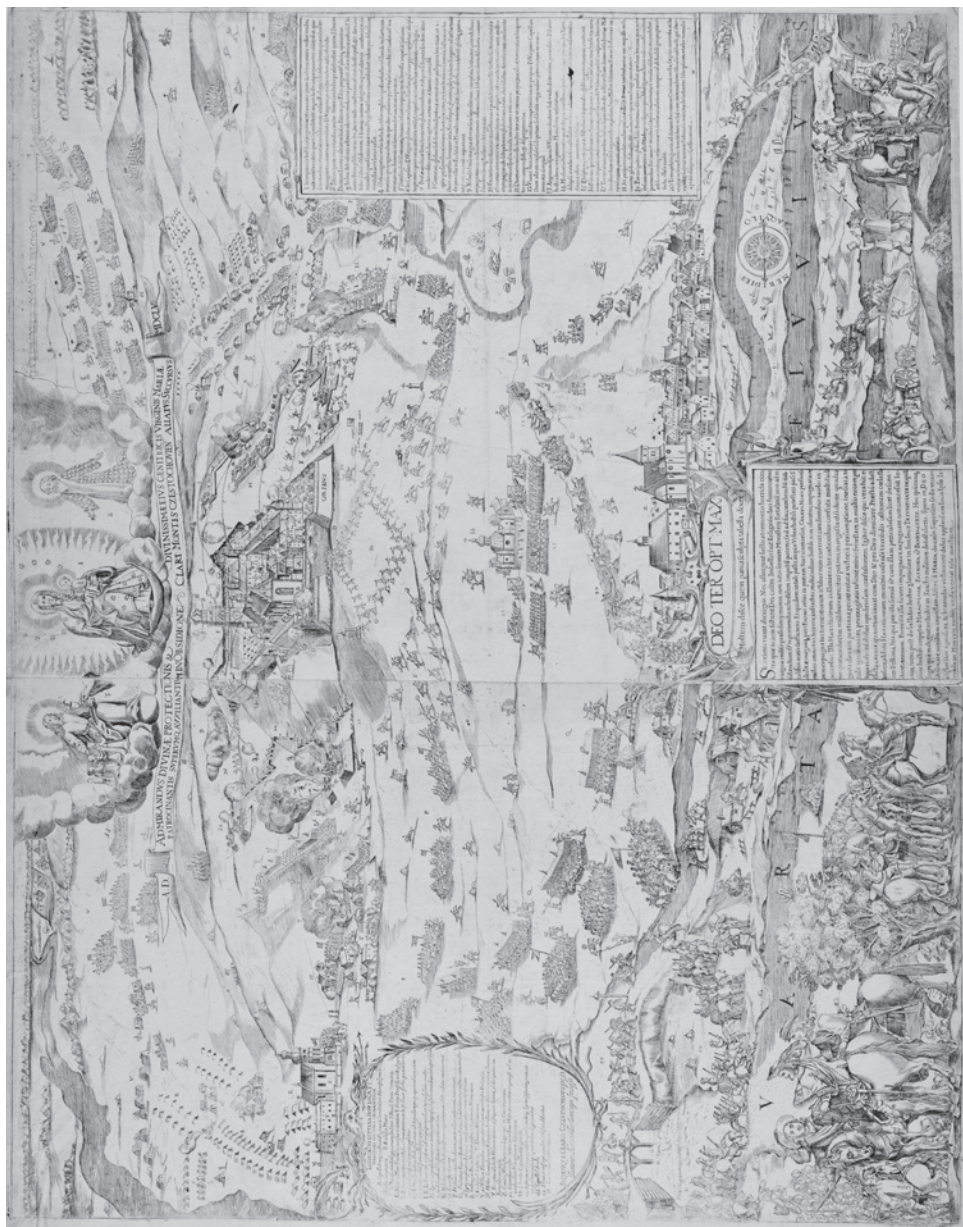


TABLE 1

THE ISSUER	FACE VALUE	MINT	ISSUE DATE	QUANTITY
Archduchy of Austria Ferdinand I of Habsburg (1521–1564)	3 Kreuzer	Vienna	1547	1
Germany				
Electorate of Brandenburg John Sigismund Hohenzollern (1608–1619)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Drezdenko	1614 1615	1 1
County of Barby Wolfgang II (1586–1615)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)		1613	1
Göttingen – city	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Göttingen	1574 1616	1 1
Hamelin – city	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Hamelin	1609 1614	1 1
County of Hanau–Lichtenberg Philipp V (1570–1599)	3 Kreuzer	Wörth	1599	1
Jan Reinhard (1599–1625)	3 Kreuzer	Hanau	n.d. (1610–1611)	3
County of Hanau–Münzenberg Catharina Belgica of Nassau (1612–1626) – regent on behalf of a minor Philipp Moritz (1612–1638)	3 Kreuzer	Hanau	1614	1
Hildesheim – city	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Hildesheim	1602	1
Hildesheim – bishopric Ernest of Bavaria (1573–1612)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Moritzberg	1600	1
Corvey – abbey Dietrich IV of Beringhausen (1585–1616)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Höxter	1614 1615	1 1

TABLE 1

THE ISSUER	FACE VALUE	MINT	ISSUE DATE	QUANTITY
Quedlinburg – abbey Dorothea of Saxony (1610–1617)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Quedlinburg	1615 1617	1 6
Minden – bishopric Anton of Schauenburg (1587–1599)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Minden	1595	1
Paderborn – bishopric Dietrich IV of Fürstenberg (1585–1618)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Paderborn	1615	1
County of Ravensberg John William I (1592–1609)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Bielefeld	1600 1609	1 1
County of Rietberg John III (1601–1625)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Rietberg (?)	1616	1
Electorate of Saxony John George I, House of Wettin (1611–1656)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Dresden	1612	1
County of Solms-Hohensolms Philipp Reinhard I (1613–1635)	3 Kreuzer	Nieder-Weisel	1616	1
County of Solms-Lich Ernst II (1602–1619)	3 Kreuzer	Södel	1615	1
Palatine Zweibrücken John I, House of Wittelsbach (1569–1604)	3 Kreuzer	Zweibrücken	1587 1594 1595 1599	1 1 1 2
John II, House of Wittelsbach (1604–1635)	3 Kreuzer	Zweibrücken	1605 n.d. (1611–1612) n.d. (1612–1619)	1 2 1

TABLE 1

THE ISSUER	FACE VALUE	MINT	ISSUE DATE	QUANTITY
Poland				
Sigismund III Vasa (1587 – 1632)	Crown one-and-a-half groschen	Krakow	1614	1
			1617	2
	Crown one-and-a-half groschen	Bydgoszcz	1614	4
			1615	8
			1616	5
			1617	1
	3 krucierze koronne	Krakow (?)	1615	1
			1617	2
Duchy of Pomerania, Bishopric of Cammin (Kamień)				
Francis I of Pomerania (1602–1618)	Groschen (1/24 thaler)	Koszalin	1617	1
Silesia				
Duchy of Teschen (Cieszyn) Adam Wenceslaus (1579–1617)	3 Kreuzer	Teschen	1611	1
Duchy of Krnov (Karniów) Johann Georg (1606–1621)	3 Kreuzer	Krnov	1615	3
			1617	1
			1618	1
Duchy of Liegnitz – Brieg (Legnica – Brzeg) John Christian of Brieg and George Rudolf of Liegnitz (1602–1621)	3 Kreuzer	Złoty Stok	1610	2
			1616	1
			1617	8
			1618	1

TABLE 1

THE ISSUER	FACE VALUE	MINT	ISSUE DATE	QUANTITY
Duchy of Nysa Charles of Austria (1608–1624), Bishop of Wrocław	3 Kreuzer	Nysa	1615 1617	1 2
Duchy of Troppau (Opava) Karl of Liechtenstein (1614–1627)	3 Kreuzer	Opava	1614	1
Duchy of Ziębice – Oleśnica Charles II of Poděbrady (1587–1617)	3 Kreuzer	Oleśnica	1613 1614 1616	1 1 1
Switzerland				
Canton of Schaffhausen	3 Kreuzer	Schaffhausen	? (1551–1611)	2
Fake coins				
Sigismund III Vasa (1587–1632)	Crown one-and-a-half-groschen	?	?	1
Germany	3 Kreuzer	?	?	1
TOTAL: 95				



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