

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XV

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

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Redakcja

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present volume XV 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 whole of the present volume can be found as PDF's on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>), 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.

The Editors

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Coins from the Streets of Racibórz¹

ABSTRACT: The aim of the article is to present numismatic collections from the Museum in Racibórz which have been found at municipal sites during supervision and regular archaeological excavations. This will allow us to observe which coins have come to Racibórz (germ. Ratibor) and (Upper) Silesia over the centuries. The analysed coins will be compared with finds obtained during excavations in other cities in Upper Silesia – Gliwice (germ. Gleiwitz) (the market square and St. George’s Church in Czechowice (germ. Schechowitz)) and Bytom (germ. Beuthen) (St. Margaret’s Hill) – and in the main centre in Lower Silesia, Wrocław (germ. Breslau) (Nowy Targ Square and St. Elizabeth’s Church). The study includes 76 coins acquired in the years 1979–2015 on 12 sites located within the borders of the city of Racibórz. This number includes the hoard of 17 Prague groschen of Wenceslas II, 56 single finds and three coin-like objects. In addition, two metal objects were included in the study which were discovered near the castle in the district of Racibórz – Ostróg. Both objects are difficult to identify, initially defined as a ring eye and a weight (monetary or merchant).

The entire collection is dominated by Bohemian coins, including Prague groschen, parvus and white pennies. Silesian coins are the second largest group – three wide bracteates (unfortunately without provenance), a very rare Opava heller of Přemek I (1377–1433) and two groeschels of Ferdinand II (1617–1637). Moreover, two rare pennies of Sigismund III (1587–1632) struck in Poznań mint were found, which usually give way to pennies and *ternarius* struck in Łobżenica mint, which were not recorded in the collection from Racibórz. Considering all the coins in

¹ The article is the result of a research project of the same title financed by the Faculty of Historical and Pedagogical Sciences of the University of Wrocław within the framework of its statutory activity – an activity aimed at the development of young scientists: WNHiP/IA/BM6, European numismatics – project no. 0420/2852/18.

chronological terms, the dominant coins are late medieval ones – from the second half of the 13th century to the first half of the 15th century. The second concentration of Racibórz finds is from the 18th–20th century.

A comparative analysis of coins discovered in Racibórz, Gliwice and Bytom and the hoard of Prague groschen from Błażejowice (germ. Blaschowitz) confirms the hypothesis of Borys Paszkiewicz that it was through Upper Silesia that Bohemian coins reached the territory of present day Poland. As a result, there is a significant number of small Bohemian coins in this area, with a smaller number to be found deeper within Poland.

KEY WORDS: hoard, single finds, Prague groschen, Prague parvus

ABSTRAKT: *Monety z ulic Raciborza*

Celem artykułu jest przedstawienie zbiorów numizmatycznych znajdujących się w Muzeum w Raciborzu odnalezionych na stanowiskach miejskich podczas nadzorów i regularnych wykopaliisk archeologicznych. Pozwoli to na zaobserwowanie, jakie monety napływały do Raciborza i ogólnie na (Górny) Śląsk na przestrzeni wieków. Analizowane monety zostaną porównane z numizmatami pozyskanymi podczas wykopaliisk w innych miastach na Górnym Śląsku – Gliwicach (rynek i kościół św. Jerzego w Czechowicach) oraz Bytomiu (Wzgórze św. Małgorzaty), a także z głównego ośrodka na Dolnym Śląsku – Wrocławia (pl. Nowy Targ i kościół garnizonowy św. Elżbiety). Opracowanie obejmuje 76 zabytków pozyskanych w latach 1979–2015 na 12 stanowiskach zlokalizowanych w granicach miasta Raciborza. Na tę liczbę składa się liczący 17 egzemplarzy skarb groszy praskich Wacława II oraz 56 znalezisk pojedynczych i 3 obiekty monetopodobne. Dodatkowo do opracowania dołączono 2 przedmioty metalowe, które odkryto w pobliżu zamku w dzielnicy Raciborza – Ostrogu. Oba obiekty są trudne do zidentyfikowania – wstępnie zostały określone jako oczko od pierścionka i odważnik (monetarny lub kupiecki).

Wśród całego zbioru dominują monety czeskie: grosze praskie, parwusy i białe peníze (albusy). Drugie pod względem liczebności są monety śląskie: 3 szerokie brakteaty (niestety bez określonej proveniencji), bardzo rzadki halerz opawski Przemka I (1377–1433) oraz 2 greszle Ferdynanda II (1617–1637). Ponadto odnaleziono 2 rzadkie denary poznańskie Zygmunta III (1587–1632), które z reguły ustępują miejsca denarom i ternarom łobżenickim – tych ostatnich jednak w zbiorze z Raciborza nie odnotowaliśmy. Pod względem chronologicznym dominują monety o metryce późnośredniowiecznej – od 2. połowy XIII do 1. połowy XV w. Druga koncentracja znalezisk raciborskich przypada na okres XVIII–XX w.

Analiza porównawcza monet odkrytych na stanowiskach w Raciborzu, Gliwicach oraz Bytomiu, a także skarb groszy praskich z Błażejowice potwierdzają hipotezę Borysa Paszkiewicza, że to właśnie przez Górny Śląsk monety czeskie napływały

na terytorium obecnej Polski. Stąd duża obecność drobnej monety czeskiej w tej krainie przy jednoczesnej niewielkiej jej ilości w głębi kraju.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: skarb, znaleziska pojedyncze, grosze praskie, parwusy praskie

The streets of cities with medieval metrics often abound in many numismatic finds, which we can usually qualify as single finds, but sometimes hoards are also revealed. The undertaking of archaeological works in the historical parts of the cities allows to register new and new monetary finds. Recently, the market square in Gliwice (germ. Gleiwitz),² the auxiliary market in Wrocław (germ. Breslau) – Nowy Targ Square,³ has been surveyed. For many years now, city sites in Gdańsk (germ. Danzig) have been surveyed.⁴ One of the regularly excavated cities in Upper Silesia is Racibórz, where 76 numismatic objects were acquired during supervision and regular archaeological works. All finds are the source base for research on monetary circulation in Upper Silesia.

Archaeological excavations in Racibórz were carried out with interruptions in the years 1979–2015. We managed to collect numismatic material from 12 archaeological sites (Map 1) and donations of Racibórz residents to the Museum in Racibórz. All numismatic objects in the History and Archaeology Department of the Museum in Racibórz have been studied – a total of 76 objects,⁵ including: the hoard of Prague groschen (17 specimens), single finds (56 specimens) and coin-like objects (3 specimens). Until now, all the finds from Racibórz were known only from short communications or from archaeological supervision reports. However, the vast majority of coins were not mentioned in the literature, even in such laconic forms.

The chronological framework of the numismatic finds stretches quite considerably – the oldest coins are from the second half of the 13th century, while the youngest objects date back to the first half of the 20th century (Table 1). Nearly half of the historical material comes from the medieval period, with a significant dominance of coins from the first half of the 14th century (21 specimens).

Coins from the first half of the 16th century (7 specimens) and the youngest ones dated back to the first half of the 20th century (8 specimens) also clearly mark

² PASZKIEWICZ 2011a.

³ IDEM 2015a; DUMA and PASZKIEWICZ 2018.

⁴ PASZKIEWICZ 2013; MILEJSKI and SROKA (forthcoming).

⁵ This number refers only to objects found within the borders of Racibórz. In the Museum in Racibórz there is also a very interesting hoard from Jankowice Rudzkie, which consists of Prague groschen and Upper Silesian hellers. It will be developed within the framework of the research project *Role and circulation of Prague groschen in East-Central Europe from 1346 to 1547*, financed by the National Science Centre (UMO – 2017/N/HS3/00899).

their presence. The remaining time periods are represented by 1–3 coins. Analysing Table 1, we can see that there were no objects dated back to the second half of the 15th and the first half of the 18th century. Analyzing the coins in chronological terms, we must remember the political affiliation of Racibórz and Upper Silesia over the centuries. We can list the following political units: Duchy of Racibórz (1173/1281–1327); Upper Silesia within the Lands of the Bohemian Crown (1327–1742); Upper Silesia within Prussia (1742–1945). This political affiliation explains why in the 14th century Prague groschen prevailed in circulation while in the first half of the 20th century modern German coins predominated.

The geographical distribution of all finds is even more interesting (Table 2). Bohemian coins dominate, with 16 specimens found, which accounts for 30% of all coins obtained during the research. The second group consists of Silesian coins, seven of which were discovered. The last of the more numerous groups are modern German coins, which were found as many as the Silesian ones. Polish, Lithuanian, Italian, and Prussian coins, represented by no more than two specimens, have also been discovered.

The analysis of chronological and geographical data indicates that we are dealing with a very interesting collection of coins which were found primarily within the borders of the market square in Racibórz and its immediate vicinity, as well as in the region of the Racibórz castle. The largest number of coins – which should not be surprising – was obtained during the works on the market square, as many as 23 specimens. There is also a stand at the crossroads of Mickiewicza and Zborowa Streets, where six coins were obtained. No more than four coins were found in other excavations (Młyńska and Podwale Streets). Most of the coins come from archaeological supervision and not from regular archaeological research, therefore the excavation documentation is very small. The works were extended in years, most of them were conducted by two workers of the Museum in Racibórz – Helena Nejowa and Krystyna Kozłowska. The majority of the objects come from the historical centre of the town – the market square and the neighbourhood of the castle. The sites far from the centre are rich in coins from the 18th to 20th century.

It was also decided to include seven coins which are gifts to the Museum in Racibórz, donated by the residents of the city. The chronology of these coins – five from medieval period and two from modern times – and the convergence of denominations show great similarities with coins found during the archaeological research of the city. We believe that these coins were most likely discovered in the city, in unspecified locations or in the immediate vicinity of Racibórz. In our opinion, however, we consider it appropriate to include them in the catalogue of coins and to include these coins in the general elaboration of coins from the streets of Racibórz.

HOARD OF PRAGUE GROSCHEN OF WENCESLAS II FROM RACIBÓRZ-OSTRÓG; THE INFLUX OF PRAGUE GROSCHEN INTO SILESIA

The most valuable find found in Racibórz is the hoard of silver groschen from the times of Wenceslas II (1278–1305). In 1991, while carrying out earthworks, employees of the Works and Sewerage Company in Racibórz discovered a group of medieval coins. The discovery was made in Ostróg district, at Agnieszki Street, between Rudzka, Siwonia and Orzeszkowej Streets, 80 m east of the municipal cemetery. The discovery was made on August 8 or 9. However, it was not until August 12, 1991 that the Museum in Racibórz was informed about the discovery. During the survey, 14 coins and fragments of a ceramic vessel were discovered, in which the entire hoard had been deposited.⁶ The discovery in question has not yet been worked out in detail, it was mentioned only by the head of the research in a short communication concerning the discovery and in the inventory of monetary discoveries from 1146–1500.⁷ It is interesting to note that in the research report the number of discovered coins was determined at 14 (later this message was reproduced in younger literature). However, the Museum in Racibórz registered 17 specimens (Cat. Nos. 1.1–1.17) from this find, as well as fragments of a broken vessel. It is likely that after the 1991 survey it was possible to recover three more groschen that were previously dispersed. Analysing the circumstances of the discovery and the size of the vessel, the amount of coins making up the discovery is estimated at over 80. Missing coins remained in the hands of private persons, who had searched the place where the hoard was found before notifying the relevant services and then sold abroad.⁸

All the coins in the found hoard are Prague groschen of Wenceslas II, the last crowned representative of the Přemyslid dynasty on the Bohemian throne. The coins of this ruler have not been given a detailed typology, which would separate the chronological groups of these coins, which is why the *terminus post quem* of this finding was defined as 1300. Six groschen were adjusted to types Černožice 1 and Smolík 1 (Cat. Nos. 1.1–1.6) and another 11 to types Černožice 4 and Smolík 2 (Cat. Nos. 1.7–1.17).⁹ The first distinguished coins are characterized by the absence of point (·) in the inner rim of the obverse, in the title of the ruler – WENCEZLAVS SECVNDVS. The second variety is distinguished by a point, which separates the words in the inner rim. However, regardless of the variety, all groschen bear

⁶ KOZŁOWSKA 1994.

⁷ *Ibidem*; KUBIAK 1998: 224, no. 644/IV.

⁸ KUBIAK 1998: 224, no. 644/IV.

⁹ SMOLÍK 1971; NĚMEČKOVÁ and SEJBAL 2006.

the same privy marks – type HÁna 1b¹⁰ – which is located between the lion’s head and the splitting of his tail. This stamp takes the form of half a lily and is identified with Italian bankers who came to the Bohemia to supervise the monetary reform of 1300.¹¹ Privy marks also appear on the coins of the successors of Wenceslas II on the Bohemian throne – John the Blind (1310–1346), Charles IV (1346–1378) and Wenceslas IV (1378–1419) – and, according to the most probable of the hypotheses presented so far, they should be associated with Italian financial specialists who came to Kutná Hora to carry out monetary reforms each time.¹²

The Prague groschen was created as a result of long-term economic transformations in the Bohemian Crown, which enabled huge deposits of silver in the vicinity of Kutná Hora. As a result of the monetary reform, the mining law was codified, the royal monopoly on precious metal was declared and the use of monetary silver was made compulsory, while the payment of silver with casting (bars, etc.) was prohibited.¹³ Using both models from Italy – the cradle of the thick coin – and from France, a multiplication of the penny coin in the Bohemia, the Prague groschen (*denarius grossus Pragensis*, later the *grossus Pragensis* itself) and its part – parvus (*denarius parvus Pragensis*) were created.

In order to determine the date of the influx of Prague groschen into Silesia, it is necessary to consider information from two types of sources – written and numismatic. The oldest written records of transactions in Prague groschen come from *Księga Henrykowska*.¹⁴ From this chronicle comes a record saying that at the time when the governor of the Duchy of Fürstenberg was Hermann of Barby the Abbot of Henryków paid off and redeemed the foal of Knight Dalebor, which was between Ziębice (germ. Münsterberg) and Henryków (germ. Heinrichau bei Münsterberg). The entire transaction was spread over many payments, but there is also a record of *XXX et tres marcas grossorum Pragensium* and *quinque marcas IX scotas regalium*.¹⁵ Unfortunately, this account is not provided with a date, but according to the reconstruction made by Borys Paszkiewicz we can date it back to the years 1302–1307.¹⁶ As for the source mentions concerning strictly (Upper) Silesia, we know the source mention from the Opole region, where probably on 25 January 1305 Casimir II of Bytom (1284–1312) pledged the village of Orzech to Peter Gosławic of

¹⁰ HÁNA 1998: 11.

¹¹ *Ibidem*: 18–20.

¹² HÁNA 1998; IDEM 1999.

¹³ CASTELIN 1953: 12–17.

¹⁴ The Book of Henryków is a chronicle describing the emoluments of the Cistercian monastery in Henryków (located north-east of Ziębice), founded in 1227.

¹⁵ *Liber fundationis*, Lib II, 6: 186–187.

¹⁶ PASZKIEWICZ 2015a: 138.

Paniów and to the mintmaster of Krakow, Frederick.¹⁷ The problem is that the content of the document has been preserved in a 16th-century copier, whose final part is very much condemned. Therefore, the researchers are not in agreement when in fact the said pledge document was created. According to the latest data, this source reference should be dated 25 January 1306, and the loan taken out by the Duke of Bytom for a total of 140 marks of Prague groschen was intended for his daughter's wedding to the Charles I of Hungary (1310–1342).¹⁸ However, regardless of the actual date of realisation of the pledge on the village of Orzech, it is the earliest evidence of a transaction in Prague groschen. The second chronological mention also comes from Opole region – Ladislaus of Bytom (1303–1334) on 1 September 1306 set the rent from the mill in Cosel at ½ mark *Silbers oder Groschen Pfennige*. As Borys Paszkiewicz rightly points out, we can see that since the time of the pledge of Orzech (hypothetically at the beginning of 1306) the Prague groschen has become a commonly used coin.¹⁹ Analysing the available written sources, we can see that Upper Silesia was the first land to receive the Prague groschen and probably also the first in Poland where the Bohemian coin became the foundation of the monetary system.

Turning to archaeological sources – finds of coins from the beginning of the 14th century in Upper Silesia – we will notice a similar course of events. We have a few hoards which cannot be dated as precisely as the documents mentioned above, but their analysis gives a picture of the circulation of the Bohemian coin at the beginning of the 14th century in the area we are interested in. In the first hoard from Lichynia (germ. Lichinia) (*tpq* approx. 1312–1315²⁰) the local bracteates have been admixed with one parvus.²¹ It is believed that parvus accompanied the first wave of the influx of Prague groschen into Silesia, but it should be noted that they are very rarely found. The composition of the second hoard from Lichynia (*tpq* 1312?²²) differs significantly from that of the previous one – 95 Prague groschen of Wenceslas II and 259 local Bytom, Cosel and Opole bracteates.²³ Despite the significant difference in the number of coins, we can see some analogies between the second Lichynia finding and the hoard from Černožice (Královéhradecký region, district Hradec Králové), which consisted of 1052 Prague groschen of Wenceslas II and 190 whole and 24 cut-off bracteates.²⁴ Although the Bohemian hoard is much bigger, the thick

¹⁷ WÓJCIK 1997: 100.

¹⁸ PASZKIEWICZ 2000: 42–44.

¹⁹ *Ibidem*: 45.

²⁰ Dating after PASZKIEWICZ 1994.

²¹ KUBIAK 1998: 326–327, no. 465/I.

²² Dating after PASZKIEWICZ 1994.

²³ KUBIAK 1998: 327–328, no. 465/II.

²⁴ NĚMEČKOVÁ and SEJBAL 2006: 40–41.

Bohemian coin is produced in more than a thousand specimens, but we can see that in both cases the groschen were accompanied by a small local coin, minted even before the groschen reform. We can see that for the hoarding function more than a local coin, the Bohemian “strong” groschen was used, which at the beginning of the 14th century was struck out of 15th-lots silver (937.5/1000). Additionally, we know three homogeneous hoards of Wenceslas II’s groschen, which were found in Upper Silesia – the first on the Moravian border, from Řepiště, second from Cieszyn (germ. Teschen),²⁵ the third is analysed here, the hoard from Racibórz-Ostróg.

Both sources indicate that in the first decade of the 14th century, Prague groschen was primarily used for hoarding functions. It was ideally suited for hoarding and depositing its property, as evidenced by the hoard from Racibórz. Its size – hypothetically over 80 coins, but we know of only 17 specimens – is not very large, but amounted to almost 1½ marks, which was already a certain value. The hoard described above dated carefully after 1300 could have been hidden around 1311, when John the Blind came to the Bohemian throne and began a slow debasement of the Prague groschen. To avoid losing good, heavy groschen, the owner of the hoard from Racibórz-Ostróg decided to deposit his fortune.

SINGLE COIN FINDS: THE CIRCULATION OF SMALL COINS IN THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD AND MODERN TIMES IN RACIBÓRZ

During the supervision and archaeological works, 56 single coins and three coin-like objects were discovered. The combination of these numismatic coins with the hoard described above will allow us to obtain a full numismatic picture of the denominations that circulated in the medieval and modern Racibórz. A collective analysis of the mass and singular finds, which, despite appearances, are not mutually exclusive but complement each other,²⁶ will show which coins were used in small transactions of a small order, because, as we have shown above, the Prague groschen was used for large transactions and the hoarding of goods.

Among all the finds, Bohemian coins predominate – 16 specimens – whose chronology is formed in the second half of the 13th century–the end of the 17th century. The oldest of all are two Moravian coins found at 4 Długa Street (Cat. Nos. 2.1.1–2.1.2) – small bracteate from 1255–1269 and pfennig type penny from 1260–1269²⁷ – from the reign of Ottokar II of Bohemia (1253–1278).²⁸ Both coins date back to the time when Moravia was part of the Bohemian Crown, but the Moravian

²⁵ PASZKIEWICZ 2000: 46.

²⁶ GRIERSON 1965: x.

²⁷ The chronology of both coins is determined according to GROSSMANNOVÁ 2015: 54, 108.

²⁸ Both coins were published in *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* as a communication about the find, KOZŁOWSKA 1989.

mint has a very strong Austrian influence. This is a time of significant development of the Moravian minting and a noticeable economic growth in Moravia.²⁹ Although coins of this type often circulated in Austria, Bohemia, Poland and Silesia, so far they are the only known in literature coins of this type found in Upper Silesia. The next chronologically is the parvus of Wenceslas II found on the market square in Racibórz (Cat. No. 2.2.2) with a crown on the obverse, on the other side the field is filled with a Bohemian lion with a double tail, rampant left. Small coins of this king are not often noted, as we have already mentioned, one parvus appeared in the first hoard from Lichynia. In addition, only one parvus of Wenceslas II was found during the wide-area excavations of Nowy Targ Square in Wrocław.³⁰ Also from market research in Racibórz comes one counterfeit parvus of John the Blind and a groschen from the official issue of the same ruler. Moreover, the Prague groschen of Charles IV and Ferdinand I (1526–1564) was discovered, and the sequence of Bohemian coins discovered during regular research in Racibórz ends with a 3 kreutzer minted in 1698 under the reign of Leopold I (1656–1705). All Bohemian coins discovered on the market square in Racibórz were struck at the mint in Kutná Hora (*Kuttenberg*). The first of the mentioned coins is a very interesting find, which is worth paying more attention to. The counterfeit parvus of King John (Cat. No. 2.2.3) does not differ in the images present in the field from the coins from the official issue. However, the quality of the coin's production, the reproduction of these images – the Bohemian lion on the obverse and half-figures of St. Wenceslas on the reverse – and the raw material from which this coin was made reveals the activity of a counterfeiter. As shown by metallographic research of eight parvi of John the Blind found at Wrocław sites – four from St. Elizabeth's Church,³¹ two on the Nowy Targ Square³² and one specimen each on Kraińskiego Street³³ and in the abbey of Ołbin³⁴ – these coins should be made of an alloy containing from 40% to even 80% of silver.³⁵ In the case of the coin found on the market in Racibórz, we are sure that it does not contain any admixture of precious metal, because its colour – brown-orange – indicates its mintage from copper. From the area of Racibórz we also know one original parvus by John the Blind, which was found on Dominikański Square (Cat. No. 2.4.1).

²⁹ GROSSMANNOVÁ 2015: 11–12.

³⁰ DUMA and PASZKIEWICZ 2018: 473, no. 73.

³¹ MILEJSKI and SWOROBOWICZ 2018: 176, 178, nos. 1–3, 14a.

³² DUMA and PASZKIEWICZ 2018: 474, nos. 82–83.

³³ MILEJSKI 2018: 338–339.

³⁴ MILEJSKI and MIAZGA 2016: 251–252, no 3.

³⁵ Research by B. Miazga and P. Milejski, the results of which were presented on the Conference Śląskie Sprawozdania Archeologiczne (The Silesian Archaeological Reports) in 2017 in the paper entitled *Parwusy Jana Luksemburskiego z terenu miasta Wrocławia oraz ich metal w świetle badań XRF (Parvus of John the Blind from the area of Wrocław and their metal in the light of XRF research)*.

In addition to small coins of this king, one Prague groschen of King John was discovered on the market square in Racibórz (Cat. No. 2.2.4). Then two Bohemian groschen were revealed on the same site – Charles IV and Ferdinand I. Coins of the first of the mentioned rulers are often noted in Silesian finds, but usually in mass finds (hoards from: Błażejowice (germ. Blaschowitz),³⁶ Oleśnica (germ. Oels),³⁷ Boguszów (germ. Gottesberg)³⁸ etc.). It is very rare to find a single Prague groschen. Both the Prague groschen of John the Blind and Charles IV were found singularly at Nowy Targ Square in Wrocław. It is interesting that they occurred in the company of a large number of counterfeits of Bohemian groschen – both the first of the issuers, Wenceslas II (five false groschen) and one counterfeit of John’s groschen.³⁹ In addition, the Ferdinand I coin is quite a unique find, because so far from Silesia the groschen of this king are known only from two hoards – Dębrznik (germ. Krausendorf)⁴⁰ and Osieczów (germ. Aschitzau)⁴¹ – but one single groschen of the ruler has not been found from this area so far. Apart from one groschen of Ferdinand I, two small coins of this ruler were discovered in Racibórz – first albus (white penny) from 1562 discovered on Gimnazjalna Street (Cat. No. 2.10.1), the second one of the same denomination, minted in 1563, found at the crossroads of Mickiewicza and Zborowa Streets (Cat. No. 2.7.1). They were both struck in Kutná Hora when the mintmasters were Matěj Lídľ and Ludvík Karel. Until now, these specimens were quite rare findings, however, recently, thanks to intensified research in Upper Silesia, several finds have been recorded. One albus of Ferdinand I discovered during the excavation of the church in Czechowice (germ. Schechowitz, part of Gliwice), the second one was found on St. Margaret’s Hill in Bytom (germ. Beuthen).⁴² The last Bohemian coin discovered during Racibórz’s research is Leopold’s 3 kreutzer, which were also discovered during the research carried out in the market square. The coin was struck in Kutná Hora in 1698, when Kryštof Krahe was the mintmaster. These coins are often quoted singularly and in hoards.

In addition, five Bohemian coins were donated to the Museum in Racibórz as gifts from the town’s residents. All of these are Wenceslas IV (1378–1419) Prague groschen, which cannot be read accurately as they are in a poor state of preservation. However, it was possible to assign two coins to type I (1378–1384) according to

³⁶ MILEJSKI 2017.

³⁷ IDEM 2015a.

³⁸ IDEM 2020.

³⁹ DUMA and PASZKIEWICZ 2018: 473–474, nos. 78–81, 85.

⁴⁰ MĘCLEWSKA and MIKOŁAJCZYK 1983: 28–29, no. 46.

⁴¹ SROKA and MILEJSKI 2020.

⁴² The numismatic material from both sites has not been published yet, in a study by Paweł Milejski.

Hána, two more to type IX (1400–1405),⁴³ and the last coin (unpreserved and worn out) we date widely for the whole period of the reign of this ruler. These coins are very rarely registered singularly during excavations and usually create hoards of different sizes,⁴⁴ that is why their appearance in the collections of the Museum in Racibórz is even more valuable. Therefore, we can suppose that these coins formed a small complex or only a part of a larger hoard was transferred to museum collections. Unfortunately, we do not know the exact location of the discovery of these coins, but the chronological and geographical coincidence with other findings from the city area may suggest that coins donated as gifts were found in the area of Racibórz.

The second largest group are Silesian coins, of which seven have been registered in the collection of the Museum in Racibórz – six from market square research and one from donations. The first three represent the horizon of the wide bracteates from the second half of the 13th century (Cat. Nos. 2.2.11–2.2.13). Coins of this type are characterized by a large diameter exceeding 20 mm and a rather prominent upper part of the rim. Only the field of one of the Silesian bracteates is a little legible, so that one can risk deciphering the image present on it. It is a four-legged animal rampant to the left, perhaps a lion. Ferdinand Friedensburg noted a similar representation under no. 102 in his catalogue of medieval Silesian coins.⁴⁵ He qualified it as a wide Silesian bracteates with animal representations, but these are coins of unspecified provenance. Similar coins were discovered, among others, in St. Elizabeth's Church in Wrocław, however, also in the case of these finds it was not possible to assign them to a specific issuer.⁴⁶ It is interesting that only halves of large Silesian bracteates are often discovered (see Cat. No. 2.2.12). They were probably used for smaller trade transactions, for which whole coins were not suitable. Another Silesian numismatic find comes from the last quarter of the 14th century and is the only domestic Upper Silesian coin kept in the collections of the Museum in Racibórz. At the same time, it is one of the most interesting coins from the whole described collection. It is a heller of the Duchy of Opava (Cat. No. 2.4.2), struck in the years 1377–1381 in Opava mint, during the reign of prince Přemek I (1377–1433). Hellers of this type were struck after Waclaw I (1377–1381) and Přemek I took power in Opava. The brothers continued the monetary type introduced by their brother John I (1365–1381). The Opava hellers of Přemek I are very rare, and apart from the findings from the Dominikański Square in Racibórz we know only four specimens – from archaeological excavations of Opava, from

⁴³ HÁNA 2003: 57–76.

⁴⁴ MILEJSKI 2015b.

⁴⁵ FRIEDENSBURG 1887: Tafel II, no. 102.

⁴⁶ MILEJSKI and SWOROBOWICZ 2018: 173.

Šostýn Castle near Koprzywnica, from St. George's Church in Czechowice and from the hoard from Floriańska Street in Krakow (where the hoard was hidden after 1434). Additionally, the coin with mirror reflections of the images of the obverse and the reverse is known and discovered in Będzin (germ. Bendzin).⁴⁷ Further Silesian coins appear in the finds of Racibórz only in the first half of the 17th century, when Silesia was under the rule of the Habsburg Dynasty. During excavation on market square, two groeschels were discovered which were struck under the reign of Emperor Ferdinand II (1617–1637) in 1624 at the Nysa mint (Cat. Nos. 2.2.14–2.2.15). These common casual coins, with a value of 3 pfennig or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a kreutzer, are registered in many Silesian sites – the market square in Gliwice,⁴⁸ two in Chojnik Castle (germ. Kynast, in the neighbourhood of Jelenia Góra)⁴⁹ or the abbey on Ołbin in Wrocław.⁵⁰ One popular casual coin from the second half of the 18th century was also found on the market square – 3 kreutzer of Frederick II (1740–1786) from the Berlin mint (Cat. No. 2.2.16). The youngest Silesian coin in the museum collection was donated as a gift. It is a 3 groschen struck also in Berlin during the reign of Frederick William III (1797–1840), with an illegible date, which can be dated to the years 1800–1806 (Cat. No. 3.7).

Polish and Lithuanian objects are represented by four coins, all struck during the reign of King Sigismund III. Two pennies from a private mint in Poznań were found, the first at the crossroads of Mickiewiczza and Zborowa Streets, struck in 1603 (Cat. No. 2.7.3), second, struck in 1606, comes from the research on Odrzańska Street (Cat. No. 2.11.2). The small money on the obverse has two crossed keys under the crown and abbreviated date on the sides. The reverse is filled with an image of the crowned Eagle with its head facing to the left, with a shield with a Vase of gold on his chest. The mint in Poznań at the beginning of the 17th century competed with the second workshop in Greater Poland in Łobżenica. As a general rule, the coins of this mint are more often found in finds, a good example of which are Gdańsk sites⁵¹ and St. Nicholas Church in Giecz, where Łobżenica's coins slightly dominate over Poznań's ones.⁵² In addition, at the crossroads of Mickiewiczza and Zborowa Streets a groschen struck in 1611 in Krakow was found (Cat. No. 2.7.2), and at Odrzańska Street, one Lithuanian penny of Sigismund III, struck in 1626 in Vilnius (Cat. No. 2.11.1). Both coins belong to quite common finds, and the Polish groschen next to the one-and-half groschen from the times of Sigismund III belong

⁴⁷ PASZKIEWICZ 2017: 260–262.

⁴⁸ IDEM 2011: 81.

⁴⁹ MILEJSKI and SICZEK 2016: 325–326.

⁵⁰ MILEJSKI and MIAZGA 2016: 250–251.

⁵¹ PASZKIEWICZ 2013: 23, no. 28; 104–105, no. 47; 166–167, no. 15.

⁵² IDEM 2010: 27.

to the most frequently registered coins. The Lithuanian coins of this ruler are rarer, the Lithuanian two-penny and shillings of this king are more numerous in the finds.

German coins are not a very numerous group, consisting of just nine objects: one Brandenburg, four German, two Prussian and two Saxon. All of the German coins date back to the 20th century. The oldest are two coins from the Weimar Republic – 5 rentenfennig discovered on Wojska Polskiego Street (Cat. No. 2.5.1) and 10 rentenfennig found on Młyńska Street (Cat. No. 2.3.1) struck in 1924 in Berlin. The next two coins come from the times of the Third Reich – 5 reichspfennig from 1937 struck in Hamburg mint and 50 reichspfennig from 1941 struck in Berlin (Cat. Nos. 2.5.2 and 2.6.1). All the German coins found in Racibórz are typical, often encountered coins from the first half of the 20th century. Chronologically contemporary to the German coins are two Italian ones, that have been discovered on Podwale Street (in the same place where German 50 reichspfennig was found). Both Italian coins were struck in Rome mint under the reign of Victor Emmanuel III (1900–1946). Both represent the same denomination – 20 centesimi. 20th-century Italian coins are quite rare in archaeological findings in Poland. Only two 19th-century Italian coins have been registered so far – the first one in Sułów (germ. Sulau) in Lower Silesia, 10 centesimi from 1863, struck during the reign of Victor Emmanuel II (1861–1878),⁵³ the second one of the same denomination and struck in the same year registered at the Targ Sienny Square in Gdańsk.⁵⁴

The Racibórz finds also brought two Saxon and two Prussian coins. The first of these were discovered during the research on the market square. Unfortunately, both are broken and preserved in about ½ of the whole, which makes it difficult to identify them accurately. The first one (Cat. No. 2.2.9) is a dreier (3 pfennig), which can be widely dated back to the 16th century. The reverse side is completely illegible, while the obverse side shows only a part of the Saxon coat of arms (belts girded with Rue of Saxony). The second coin (Cat. No. 2.2.10) it is also dreier of an indefinite ruler, which we can date like the previous one. In the case of this coin, the reverse is also completely illegible, while the obverse shows only a fragment of the floral ornament. Both coins were most likely minted in Freiberg. Saxon pfennigs and dreiers are quite often recorded on Silesian archaeological sites, e.g. Jelenia Góra (germ. Hirschberg),⁵⁵ Złotoryja (germ. Goldberg)⁵⁶ and Siedlęcin (germ. Boberröhrsdorf, Duke's tower).⁵⁷ Among the Prussian coins found (Cat. Nos. 2.2.8–2.5.3) are 1 pfennig from 1837, struck in Berlin during the reign of Frederick

⁵³ PASZKIEWICZ 2011b: 205.

⁵⁴ MILEJSKI and SROKA (forthcoming).

⁵⁵ DUMA 2012: 298–299; DUMA and MILEJSKI 2018: 358, footnote 20.

⁵⁶ *Ibidem*: 358.

⁵⁷ WAWRZCZAK 2016: 324–325, nos. 41–45.

William III (1797–1840) and a ½ silver groschen from 1858, struck at the same mint under the reign of Frederick William IV (1840–1861). Coins were found during excavations on the market square in Racibórz and Młyńska Street. The last coin probably identified came from the same site. It is a Brandenburg groschen of Frederick II, struck in 1782 in Berlin (Cat. No. 2.2.1). All three coins are often registered on Polish archaeological sites.

The remaining coins found were not identified due to their poor state of preservation: they had numerous fractures, strong abrasions on both sides, cracks and in some cases a complete lack of preservation. It is possible that one of them (Cat. No. 2.2.17) is a copper schilling of John Casimir (1648–1668), another one may be a Silesian or Austrian groeschel (Cat. No. 2.2.19), but we are not sure if these suspicions are correct. For other objects, only a broad chronology has been defined, which also does not have to be correct.

The collection of coins stored in the Museum in Racibórz is complemented by five items – two notgeld coins periodically used as a substitute for money and three coin-like objects that did not function in the monetary circulation. The first replacement coin was discovered on Młyńska Street during the research carried out in 2006. It is the money struck in copper with the date 1934 with the denomination of 10 pfennig (Cat. No. 2.5.4). On the obverse of this object, we read: ODERKANTINE RATIBOR ★1934★, which may indicate the function of this object as a token of payment in one of the canteens in Racibórz. The reverse of this token is unfortunately illegible. The second replacement coin comes from Zamkowa Street, where the money of chemical plants in Racibórz was discovered (Cat. No. 2.8.1). This coin, probably with the denomination of 100 pfennig, on the side of the obverse has two-field coat of arms, in the left field a double cross on a vertical hachure, in the right field a tower on a horizontal hachure. The whole is surrounded by a legend CERES A:G (AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT) / RATIBOR. The reverse side shows the denomination – 100 pfennig. However, it is not known who was the issuer of these coins and for what settlements they were used, but we know that such money was most probably produced in the years 1916–1918.⁵⁸ Additionally, in Podwale Street, during the construction of the market, a medal from Baltic seaside resort Kolberg was discovered (Cat. No. 2.6.4). Unfortunately, the obverse field is illegible, and the surrounding two rims are filled with legends that are also illegible. The reverse of this medal is filled with a nine-verso inscription, which is legible only in small fragments. The state of preservation of this token – it was probably burned – makes

⁵⁸ Borys Paszkiewicz notes similar replacement money in his catalogue – PASZKIEWICZ 1984: 175. However, the Author does not record such a denomination. Similarly, Bogumił Sikorski in his catalogue *Śląskie monety zastępcze* does not know such a denomination.

it impossible to read the inscriptions from both sides of the object. Nevertheless, we managed to identify this object as a medal from the Baltic Sea resort in Kolberg, which was struck in times when Kolberg belonged to East Prussia.

The coins are complemented by two coin-like objects – the first object might be a ring eye, which can be dated widely from the 13th to the 14th century (Cat. No. 2.12.1), the second has an undefined function and a chronology (Cat. No. 2.12.2), it is possible that it is a weight or a counter. Both items were found near the castle in the Ostróg, district of Racibórz. On a hypothetical ring head we can see an eagle with its wings spread, its head turned to the right, in a form similar to the images of the 13th century bracteates. On the other side we can see a rail for attaching the ring head to the eyelet, which was not found during the excavation. In the light of the latest research, ring heads, which on one side have a visible rail, are more and more often quoted, similar items were registered during the research of site no. 4 in Giecz⁵⁹ and St. Margaret's Hill in Bytom.⁶⁰ The second object is probably a copper monetary or merchant weight or medieval counter with unknown chronology. On one side of the object, four semicircles are visible, in which unspecified symbols are visible, while in the middle, four cross-shaped balls are visible. On the other side, only the negative of the image on the obverse is visible.⁶¹

The numismatic material collected at the Museum in Racibórz shows the structure of the circulation of small money in the city. The influx of coins into the city can be divided into two distinct phases – the second half of the 13th–the first half of the 15th century and from the second half of the 18th century to the first half of the 20th century. The dominance of Bohemian coins is noticeable throughout the entire collection. Since the influx of the Prague groschen into (Upper) Silesia, the coin of our southern neighbours has become a permanent feature of this land. These areas served as a kind of bridge through which Bohemian money entered Poland.⁶² This thesis has been confirmed by numismatic material from Racibórz, research of market square in Gliwice⁶³ or the hoard of Prague groschen from Błażejowice dating back to the last decade of the 14th century.⁶⁴ We notice similarities between the Racibórz material and coins discovered during research on the Gliwice market square, the church in Czechowice (part of Gliwice), St. Margaret's Hill in Bytom and Nowy Targ Square in Wrocław. All the sites are connected by a large percentage of

⁵⁹ PASZKIEWICZ 2015b: 151–158.

⁶⁰ Unpublished material, in a study by Paweł Milejski.

⁶¹ Similar images are present in the field of the Austrian penny of Leopold V (1177–1194), CNA I: B 26. However, the object found in the Racibórz may be based on this coin. In our opinion, it is not a coin, but a coin-like object.

⁶² PASZKIEWICZ 2003: 47–57.

⁶³ IDEM 2011a.

⁶⁴ MILEJSKI 2017.

the Bohemian coins among other coin finds. Additionally, the registered Bohemian money dates back to the late medieval period – the second half of the 13th–the first half of the 15th century. In all the sites listed a thick or small Bohemian coins are present. A surprisingly high percentage of the counterfeit Bohemian coin was found on Nowy Targ Square in Wrocław, and additionally one false parvus of John the Blind was discovered during market square research in Racibórz. Local Silesian coins have also strongly marked their presence, the most interesting of which are wide Silesian bracteates and the Opava heller of Přemek I. The collected numismatic material shows the territorial affiliation of a given city centre – when Racibórz belonged to the Silesian princes, the finds are dominated by a Silesian local coin. As soon as the individual Silesian duchies began to take over the Bohemian Kingdom, we begin to record more and more finds of the Bohemian coin. The territorial affiliation may explain the dominance of the Bohemian coin in Racibórz, therefore the presence of 13th century Silesian coins should not be surprising, but in the 14th and 15th centuries the Bohemian coin already dominates. In addition, there were interesting replacement money and a discount token, and the whole numismatic material is supplemented by a hypothetical ring and an item that can be interpreted as a part of coin scales. It is worth to note the lack of accounting penny (Rechenpfennig), which are found in cities in the 18th-century contexts. The whole of the presented material shows Racibórz as a relatively dynamically developing urban centre, especially in the late medieval period and at the beginning of modern times. There is a noticeable increase in numismatic finds with the introduction of thick coins and a ban on the use of non-monetary silver (silver bars) in commercial transactions.

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CATALOGUE

1. Hoard of Prague groschen from the district of Racibórz-Ostróg, research from 1991

Bohemia, Wenceslas II (1278–1305), Prague groschen [1300–1305], Kutná Hora mint

*1.1. *Obv.*: † DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIE / † WENCEZLAVSSECVNDVS, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ★†★GROSSIꝰPRAGENSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.564 g; 28.7 mm; obverse and reverse double struck. Černožice 1; Smolík 1; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-2459

***1.2. Obv.:** † DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIE / † WENCEZLAVSSECVNDVS, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ★†★GROSSIꝰPRAGENSĚS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.816 g; 27.4 mm; reverse double struck. Černožice 1; Smolík 1; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-2490

***1.3. Obv.:** † DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIE / † WENCEZLAVSSECVNDVS, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ★†★GROSSIꝰPRAGENSĚS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.489 g; 28 mm; obverse double struck. Černožice 1; Smolík 1; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-2491

***1.4. Obv.:** † DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIE / † WENCEZLAVSSECVNDVS, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ★†★GROSSIꝰPRAGENSĚS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.708 g; 27.9 mm. Černožice 1; Smolík 1; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-2492

***1.5. Obv.:** † DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIE / † WENCEZLAVSSECVNDVS, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ★†★GROSSIꝰPRAGENSĚS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.692 g; 26.7 mm; obverse double struck. Černožice 1; Smolík 1; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-2493

***1.6. Obv.:** † DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIE / † WENCEZLAVSSECVNDVS, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ★†★GROSSIꝰPRAGENSĚS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.756 g; 27.8 mm. Černožice 1; Smolík 1; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-2495

***1.7. Obv.:** † DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIE / † WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ★†★GROSSIꝰPRAGENSĚS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.462 g; 26.6 mm; obverse and reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-599

***1.8. Obv.:** † DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIE / † WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ★†★GROSSIꝰPRAGENSĚS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.776 g; 26.8 mm; reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-2455

***1.9.** *Obv.*: †DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIC / †WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS,
Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ✠✠✠GROSSIꝰPRAGENSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail,
rampant left

Silver; 3.499 g; 27.3 mm; reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b;
Inv. No. MR-H-2456

***1.10.** *Obv.*: †DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIC / †WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS,
Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ✠✠✠GROSSIꝰPRAGENSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail,
rampant left

Silver; 3.707 g; 27.5 mm; reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b;
Inv. No. MR-H-2457

***1.11.** *Obv.*: †DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIC / †WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS,
Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ✠✠✠GROSSIꝰPRAGENSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail,
rampant left

Silver; 3.726 g; 27.9 mm; reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b;
Inv. No. MR-H-2458

***1.12.** *Obv.*: †DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIC / †WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS,
Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ✠✠✠GROSSIꝰPRAGENSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail,
rampant left

Silver; 3.757 g; 27.2 mm; reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b;
Inv. No. MR-H-2489

***1.13.** *Obv.*: †DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIC / †WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS,
Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ✠✠✠GROSSIꝰPRAGENSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail,
rampant left

Silver; 3.708 g; 28.6 mm; reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b;
Inv. No. MR-H-2494

***1.14.** *Obv.*: †DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIC / †WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS,
Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ✠✠✠GROSSIꝰPRAGENSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail,
rampant left

Silver; 3.612 g; 28.1 mm; reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b;
Inv. No. MR-H-2496

***1.15.** *Obv.*: †DEIꝰGRATIAꝰREXꝰBOEMIC / †WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS,
Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ✠✠✠GROSSIꝰPRAGENSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail,
rampant left

Silver; 3.729 g; 27.8 mm; reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-2497

*1.16. *Obv.*: †DEIꝛGRATIAꝛREXꝛBOEMIE / †WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ★†★GROSSIꝛPRAGENSIS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.772 g; 27.4 mm; reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-2894

*1.17. *Obv.*: †DEIꝛGRATIAꝛREXꝛBOEMIE / †WENCEZLAVS·SECVNDVS, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: ★†★GROSSIꝛPRAGENSIS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.774 g; 27.5 mm; obverse and reverse double struck. Černožice 4; Smolík 2; Hána 1998: 1b; Inv. No. MR-H-2895

2. Single finds from the streets of Racibórz

2.1. *Długa Street, research from 1979 conducted by H. Nejowa i K. Kozłowska*

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*2.1.1. Moravia, Ottokar II of Bohemia (1253–1278), small bracteate [1255–1269], unknown mint

Obv.: crowned head facing front, with long curls, a pellet on both sides of the head

Silver; 0.505 g; 18.2 mm. Fiala 2374; Cach 952; Grossmanová 48.1; Inv. No. MR-A-III-9.2

*2.1.2. Moravia, Ottokar II of Bohemia, pfennig type penny [1260–1269], unknown mint

Obv.: lion walking to the left, with its head *en face*, the whole in a serrated rim

Rv.: a crowned harpy with an Austrian coat of arms on its chest, its feathers are finished with a crowned helmet, the whole is enclosed in a double pearl rim

Silver; 0.453 g; 16.5 mm. Fiala 2428; Cach 906; Grossmannová 2; Inv. No. MR-A-III-9.1

2.2. *Excavation of market square in Racibórz – 1996–1997, research was conducted by K. Kozłowska*

*2.2.1. Brandenburg, Frederick II (1740–1786), good groschen (1/24 thaler) 1782, Berlin mint

Obv.: monogram *FR* (*Fridericus Rex*) under the crown, *A* below

Rv.: ★24★/ EINEN / THALER / 1782

Base silver; 1.563 g; 19 mm. BftM 3108; Inv. No. 746.4

***2.2.2.** Bohemia, Wenceslas II, parvus [1300–1305], Kutná Hora mint

Obv.: +W%I...O..., in a pearl rim Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: +PRA..., Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left in a pearl rim
Silver; 0.202 g; 15.5 mm. Castelin 1953: 2–3; Inv. No. 749.3

***2.2.3.** Bohemia, John the Blind (1310–1346), counterfeit parvus [po 1311]

Obv.: \IOh\BO\, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left in a pearl rim

Rv.: \S°WENC\LAVS, outline of the half-figure of St. Wenceslas in nimbus
Copper; 0.466 g; 19 mm. Castelin 1953: 11 (original); Inv. No. 747.2

***2.2.4.** Bohemia, John the Blind, Prague groschen [1311–1327], Kutná Hora mint

Obv.: +DEI\RATIA\REX\BOE\ / \hANNCS\PRIM\, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: *+*\ROSSI\PR\ENSSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 3.031 g; 27.5 mm. Vorlová 1; Castelin 1960: I.1; Smolík 1; Inv. No. 749.2

***2.2.5.** Bohemia, Charles IV, Prague groschen [1376–1378], Kutná Hora mint

Obv.: +KAROLVS\PRIMVS / +DEI\GRATIA\REX\BOE\, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: *+*\SSI\PRAGENSSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 1.939 g; 28 mm. Pinta V.c/1; section P1-N, pile; Inv. No. 737.1

***2.2.6.** Bohemia, Ferdinand I (1526–1564), Prague groschen [1526–1532], Kutná Hora mint

Obv.: \I\R\X\BO... / \RDINANDVS\PRI\, Bohemian type crown with three fleurons mounted with pearls

Rv.: \ROSS\NSES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 1.502 g; 25.8 mm. Chvojka T1–T65, varieties with GRATIA; Inv. No. 748

***2.2.7.** Bohemia, Leopold I (1656–1705), 3 kreutzer 1698, Kutná Hora mint, Kryštof Krahe

Obv.: LEOPOLDUS·D·G·H·-IMPER·S·A·, bust of the ruler in a laurel wreath, in a mantle, to the right, lower on the cartouche 3

Rv.: GER...BO-HEMIÆ·REX·16–98, under the crown a two-headed Imperial Eagle with a coat of arms (Bohemian Lion), below in the rim (C-two crossed hammers-K)

Silver; 1.373 g; 22 mm. Halačka 1460; Nechanický 318; Inv. No. 746.2

***2.2.8.** Prussia (united kingdom), Frederick William IV (1840–1861), ½ silver groschen 1858, Berlin mint

Obv.: illegible

Rv.: 60 EINEN THALER – SCHEIDE MÜNZE, in field ½ / SILBER / ·GROSCHEN / 1858 / A

Base silver; 0.825 g; 15.5 mm. AKS 2007: 88; Inv. No. 747.3

***2.2.9.** Saxony, indefinite ruler, dreier (3 pfennigs) [16th century], Frieberg (?) mint

Obv.: illegible image, visible part of the Saxony coat of arms (belts girded with Rue of Saxony)

Rv.: illegible

Silver; 0.360 g; 16.4 mm; coin corroded, preserved in about ½; wn 5

2.2.10. Saxony, indefinite ruler, dreier (3 pfennigs) [1. half of 16th century], Frieberg (?) mint

Obv.: illegible image, visible part of the floral ornament

Rv.: illegible

Silver; 0.183 g; 13.6 mm; coin preserved in less than ½; wn. 7

2.2.11. Silesia, unspecified duchy, wide bracteate [1250–1300]

Obv.: illegible

Silver; 0.197 g; 14 mm; coin corroded, preserved in about ½; Inv. No. 749.1

***2.2.12.** Silesia, unspecified duchy, wide bracteate [1250–1300]

Obv.: illegible

Silver; 0.234 g; 23.8 mm; coin preserved in approx. ½; Inv. No. 749.2

***2.2.13.** Silesia, unspecified duchy, wide bracteate [1250–1300]

Obv.: four-legged animal, maybe lion, rampant left

Silver; 0.234 g; 23.8 mm. FbgCDS 102 (similar); Inv. No. 749.3

***2.2.14.** Silesia, Ferdinand II (1617–1637), groeschel 1624, Nysa mint, Jan Jakub Huser

Obv.: double-headed Imperial Eagle, with a two fields coat of arms (a shield with Austrian and Old-Burgundian arms) on breast

Rv.: orb with the number 3, date from the sides 16–24, lower from the sides **★-★**

Silver; 0.220 g; 15.6 mm. Halačka 1098; F.u.S. 126; Inv. No. 746.3

***2.2.15.** Silesia, Ferdinand II (1617–1637), groeschel 1624, Nysa mint, Jan Jakub Huser

Obv.: double-headed Imperial Eagle, with a two fields coat of arms (a shield with Austrian and Old-Burgundian arms) on breast

Rv.: orb with the number 3, date from the sides 16–2[4], lower from the sides **★-★**

Silver; 0.233 g; 15.1 mm. Halačka 1098; F.u.S. 126; Inv. No. 746.5

- *2.2.16.** Silesia, Frederick II, 3 kreutzer (*Düttchen*), r.? [1760–1786], Berlin mint
Obv.: FRIDERICUS BORUSSORUM RE\, bust of the king in the laurel wreath to the right
Rv.: \NETA ARGEN\, \ / 17-\ / ·A·, victorious Prussian Eagle with regalia
 Base silver; 1.535 g; 19.2 mm; wn. 1
- *2.2.17.** Indefinite coin dated back to the early 16th century
Obv.: ...[D]VX·\IV..., illegible image in the field
Rv.: illegible
 Silver; 0,842 g; 23,4 mm; coin corroded, preserved in about ½; wn. 3
- 2.2.18.** Indefinite early modern coin from the early 16th century
 Silver; 0.391 g; 18.1 mm; coin corroded, preserved in about ½; wn. 4
- 2.2.19.** Indefinite modern coin the size of groeschel, from the beginning of the 16th century
 Silver; 0.600 g; 14.4 mm; coin not preserved; Inv. No. 747.1.
- 2.2.20.** Indefinite early modern coin from the early 16th century
 Silver; 0.189 g; 14.8 mm; coin corroded, preserved in less than ½; wn. 6
- 2.2.21.** Indefinite early modern coin from the early 16th century
 Base silver; 0.586 g; 18.3 mm; coin not preserved; Inv. No. 746.1
- 2.2.22.** Indefinite modern coin from the end of 18th or early 19th century, similar to Prussian 3 groschen or Silesian 3 kreutzer
 Base silver; 1.939 g; 28 mm; ip. 32a/96; Inv. No. 737.2
- 2.2.23.** Indefinite modern coin from the end of 18th or early 19th century, similar to Prussian 3 groschen or Silesian 3 kreutzer
 Base silver; 0.691 g; 23.1 mm; coin not preserved; wn. 2

2.3. *Wojska Polskiego Street, research from 1999*

- *2.3.1.** Germany, Weimar Republic, 10 rentenpfennig 1924, Berlin mint
Obv.: in the field 10, in a square decorated with four oak leaves, DEUTSCHES REICH☼
 RENTENPFENNIG☼
Rv.: crossed ears of rye, upper A, date 1924 in *exergum*
 Aluminum-bronze; 3.273 g; 20.8 mm. AKS 2007: 45; Inv. No. 767

2.4. Dominikański Square (the second stage of market modernization), research from 2006

***2.4.1.** Bohemia, John the Blind, parvus [1311–1319], Kutná Hora mint

Obv.: \IOh\|REX°BOE\, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left in a pearl rim

Rv.: \S°WEN\|LAVS, outline of the torso of St. Wenceslas in nimbus

Silver; 0.261 g; 14.6 mm. Castelin 1953: 11; excavation 6, from cleaning object 1, at the wall XX/X; Inv. No. 837

***2.4.2.** Duchy of Opava, Přemek I (1377–1433), heller [1377–1381], Opava mint

Obv.: ОДЕТЯ..., helmet with horns and labs (heraldically) to the right, continuous rim

Rv.: ✠MOD\|DVCI\|OP, Gothic shield divided into a pole, (heraldically) left field covered with an oblique grille, continuous rim

Silver; 0.109 g; 12 mm. BRP Silesiorum 78a-b; FbgCDS 827; Inv. No. 839.1

2.4.3. Indefinite late medieval coin

Silver; – g; – mm; the coin is badly worn and broken, preserved in seven small pieces; Inv. No. 839.2

2.5. Młyńska Street, research from 2006

***2.5.1.** Germany, Weimar Republic, 5 rentenpfennig 1924, Berlin mint

Obv.: in the field 5, in a square decorated with four oak leaves, DEUTSCHES REICH ✠ RENTENPFENNIG ✠

Rv.: crossed ears of rye, upper A, date 1924 in *exergum*

Aluminium-bronze; 2.289 g; 17.9 mm; AKS 2007: 49; Inv. No. 27.04.2006

***2.5.2.** Germany, Third Reich, 5 reichpfennig 1937, Hamburg mint

Obv.: Deutsches Reich 1937, eagle on a swastika surrounded by an oak wreath

Rv.: Reichspfennig, below J between oak leaves

Copper; 2.442 g; 18 mm. AKS 2007: 50; Inv. No. 12.05.2006

***2.5.3.** Prussia (united kingdom), Frederick William III (1797–1840), 1 pfennig 1837, Berlin mint

Obv.: 360 EINEN THALER, coat of arms of Prussia

Rv.: SCHEIDE MÜNZE, in field 1 / PFENNIG / 1837 / [bar] / A

Copper; 1.411 g; 17.6 mm; coin pierced with a nail from the obverse side. AKS 2007: 35; Inv. No. 10.05.2006

***2.5.4.** Racibórz (town), notgeld 10 reichspfennig 1934

Obv.: ODERKANTINE RATIBOR ★1934★, in field 10, all in a pearl rim

Rv.: illegible field, pearl rim

Copper; 2.407 g; 23.6 mm; Inv. No. 27.04.2006

2.6. *Podwale Street (Kaufland store construction), research from 2006*

***2.6.1.** Germany, Third Reich, 50 reichspfennig 1941, Berlin mint

Obv.: Deutsches Reich ♦ 1941 ♦, eagle on a swastika surrounded by an oak wreath

Rv.: Reichspfennig, below A between oak leaves

Aluminium; 1.264 g; 22.5 mm; coin heavily corroded. AKS 2007: 43; Inv. No. 10.07.2006

***2.6.2.** Italy, Victor Emmanuel III (1900–1946), 20 centesimi 1918, Rome mint

Obv.: REGNO D'ITALIA, crowned coat of arms of the Savoyard dynasty surrounded by floral ornament in the form of laurel branches and oak leaves, below the special sign AM (Attilio Silvio Motti)

Rv.: a hexagon surrounded by a floral ornament in the form of laurel branches and oak leaves, in the centre of which there is a several-sided inscription: CENT. / 20 / 1918 / R
Cupronickel; 3.769 g; 21.3 mm. KM# 58; Inv. No. 24.03.2006

***2.6.3.** Italy, Victor Emmanuel III, 20 centesimi 1921, Rome mint

Obv.: ITALIA, head facing to the left admiring the wheat spike

Rv.: C·20 / 1921 / R, Victoria with her hands spread, flying to the left, below the crowned coat of arms of the Savoyard dynasty surrounded by a wreath of laurel branches and oak leaves

Nickel; 3.809 g; 21.6 mm. KM# 44; Inv. No. 24.03.2006

***2.6.4.** Eastern Prussia, Kolberg, medal [1920–1930]

Obv.: illegible field, around two rims filled with legends, an inner rim: ...IS'T·EXTER...R, outer rim: G.M.B.H.OSTSEEBAD

Rv.: field filled with an inscription in nine lines: PFL... / D\R...CH / DE\ AO\
METHODE – / ...DEM / ... = ...IP – / ...R...ACH DEM / KOS...NT = SYSTEM /
...NNT MAN M... / EINEM W... / EXTER...

Copper; 3.165 g; 24 mm; burned object, making it difficult to read; Inv. No. 12.07.2006

2.7. *The crossroads of Mickiewicza and Zborowa Streets, research from 2007*

***2.7.1.** Bohemia, Ferdinand I, albus (white penny) 1563, Kutná Hora mint, Matěj Lidl and Ludvík Karel

Obv.: [crown]FER♦D♦G♦RO♦IMP♦1563, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a clearly defined tongue, with a double tail, rampant left

Rv.: empty

Silver; 0.172 g; 13.5 mm. Halačka 81; Veselý IV.c/4; excavation ID, object 4, part W; Inv. No. 853/4/7/9

***2.7.2.** Poland, Sigismund III (1587–1632), groschen 1611, Krakow mint, Bartosz Stanisławski

Obv.: SIG:III:D:G \ REX·POL \ ·M:D:L; crown at the top between two five-petalled flowers

Rv.: ❁GROSS·REG·POLO·1611, crowned Eagle with head turned to the left, with a shield with a Vase of gold on the chest, lower on the shield the Pilawa coat of arms
Base silver; 1.093 g; 21.2 mm. KS 798; excavation ID, object 4, part W; Inv. No. 853/4/7/7

***2.7.3.** Poznań, Sigismund III, penny 1603

Obv.: under the crown two crossed keys, on the sides abbreviated date 0–3

Rv.: crowned Eagle with his head facing to the left, with a shield with a Vase of gold on his chest

Base silver; 0.165 g; 13 mm. KS 7953; excavation ID, object 4, part W; Inv. No. 853/4/7/8

2.7.4. Indefinite late medieval coin from 14th–15th century

Silver; 0.099 g; ~13 mm; coin preserved in approx. $\frac{3}{4}$, in three fragments; excavation ID, object 4, part W; Inv. No. 853/4/7/10

2.7.5. Indefinite late medieval coin from 14th–15th century

Silver; 0.188 g; 16.6 mm; coin preserved in approx. $\frac{1}{2}$, in few fragments; excavation ID, object 4, part W; Inv. No. 853/4/7/11

2.7.6. Indefinite late medieval or early modern coin from 14th–16th century

Silver; 0.068 g; 10.2 mm; coin preserved in approx. $\frac{2}{3}$, coin heavily corroded; excavation ID, object 4, part W; Inv. No. 853

2.8. *Zamkowa Street, research from 2009*

***2.8.1.** Racibórz, replacement coin for chemical plants, 100 pfennig [1916–1918?]

Obv.: \ERES A:G / RA\\OR, two-field coat of arms, in the left field a double cross on a vertical hachure, in the right field a tower on a horizontal hachure

Rv.: 100

Zinc; 2.300 g; 27.9 mm. Menzel 2018/2019: 26 396.14; BRP Zastępcze II.74.2 (similar, just a different denomination); Inv. No. AT/882

2.9. *“Targowisko” site, research from 2012*

***2.9.1.** Indefinite copper modern coin from 16th–17th century, maybe a schilling of John Casimir (1648–1668)?

Copper; 0.331 g; 13.7 mm; the coin is completely wiped on both sides; Inv. No. 917

2.10. Construction of a pitch in the ZSE ares, Gimnazjalna Street, research from 2012

***2.10.1.** Bohemia, Ferdinand I, albus (white penny) 1562, Kutná Hora mint, Matěj Lidl and Ludvík Karel

Obv.: [crown]FER♦D♦G♦RO♦IMP♦1562, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a clearly defined tongue, with a double tail, rampant left

Rv.: empty

Silver; 0.186 g; 14.2 mm. Halačka 81; Veselý IV.c/3; Inv. No. 914

2.11. Odrzańska Street, market square in Racibórz, research from 2015

***2.11.1.** Lithuania, Sigismund III, groschen 1626, Vilnius mint

Obv.: SIG·III·DG·REX·PO·M·D·L, crowned bust of the king, in a collar and a decorative coat, to the left

Rv.: [crown]GROSS...VCA·LIT1626, in the shield Pahonia pointing left

Silver; 0.861 g; 19 mm; coin not preserved. KS 3502; Inv. No. 966/5/34

***2.11.2.** Poznań, Sigismund III, penny 1606

Obv.: under the crown two crossed keys, on the sides abbreviated date

Rv.: crowned Eagle with his head facing to the left, with a shield with a Vase of gold on his chest

Base silver; 0.316 g; 12.8 mm; KS 7957; Inv. No. 966/5/35

2.12. Ostróg castle, coin-like objects found singularly

***2.12.1.** Silesia, ring eyelet (?) from 13th–14th century

Obv.: in a radial circle of an eagle with its wings spread out, with head turned to the right, a form similar to that of the 13th-century bracteate

Rv.: empty, with the marks of the rails for attaching the eyelet to the ring

Lead (?); 1.853 g; 17.8 mm; Inv. No. 13/65

***2.12.2.** Indefinite coin-like object of unspecified chronology, maybe 13th–15th century (?)

Copper; 0.500 g; 16.9 mm; maybe it is a copper coin weight or some medieval counter (?); Inv. No. 36/16

3. Gifts for the Museum in Racibórz (coins most likely found in the area of Racibórz or its immediate vicinity)

*3.1. Bohemia, Wenceslas IV, Prague groschen [1378–1384], Kutná Hora mint

Obv.: †DEI...I✠REXꝛBOEMIE / WENCEZLAVSꝛTERCIVS, modelled Bohemian-type crown, with three fleurons finished with a pearl

Rv.: ✠✠✠GRO...NSCS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left
Silver; 2.068 g; 27.3 mm. Hána 2003: I.a/1; Inv. No. 7916

*3.2. Bohemia, Wenceslas IV, Prague groschen [1378–1384], Kutná Hora mint

Obv.: ...ꝛGRATIA ✠REX\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ / \\NCE\\AVSꝛT\\\\\\\\\\\\, modelled Bohemian-type crown, with three fleurons finished with a pearl

Rv.: ✠✠✠SI▲ PRAGENSIS, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 2.735 g; 27.6 mm. Hána 2003: I.a/8; Inv. No. 7917

*3.3. Bohemia, Wenceslas IV, Prague groschen [1400–1405], Kutná Hora mint

Obv.: ...TIA... / LAVS\\T..., modelled Bohemian-type crown, with three fleurons finished with a pearl

Rv.: ...SSI...ES, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 2.708 g; 27.3 mm; coin not preserved. Hána 2003 IX.b/1–3; Inv. No. 7918

*3.4. Bohemia, Wenceslas IV, Prague groschen [1400–1405], Kutná Hora mint

Obv.: visible part of the outer rim †DEI..., the rest of the coin illegible

Rv.: ✠✠✠...S, Bohemian lion in the crown, with a double tail, rampant left

Silver; 2.669 g; 28.9 mm. Hána 2003: IX.a–f; Inv. No. 7920

*3.5. Bohemia, Wenceslas IV, Prague groschen [1378–1419], Kutná Hora mint

Obv.: illegible

Rv.: illegible

Silver; 2.737 g; 27.3 mm; coin not preserved; Inv. No. 7919

*3.6. Poland, Sigismund III, 3 groschen 1620, Cracow mint, Mikołaj Daniłowicz

Obv.: ...D`G·REX·POL·M·DL·, crowned bust of the king, in the ornate and decorative coat, to the right

Rv.: ·III· / 1-6-2-0, three coats of arms between numbers, from the left: Polish Eagle, on the crowned shield of Vase of gold and Lithuanian Pahonia / GROS·ARG / TRIP. REGN/ POLONI\ / · Sas coat of arms

Base silver; 1.222 g; 20.1 mm; broken coin. KS 1225; Inv. No. 905

*3.7. Silesia, Frederick William III (1797–1840), 3 groschen (*Düttchen*) [1800–1806], Berlin mint

Obv.: ...SSORUM REX, bust of the ruler facing left

Rv.: MON\\ARGENT, victorious Prussian Eagle with regalia, below III / 18-0\ / A

Base silver; 1.094 g; 18.9 mm; Inv. No. 782

ABBREVIATIONS

* = coin illustrated

\ – illegible mark

wn – coin without inventory number

Inv. No. – Inventory Number

tpq — *terminus post quem*, date after which the hoard was hidden

AKS 2007 = P. ARNOLD, H. KÜTHMANN and D. STEINHILBER, *Großer deutscher Münzkatalog von 1800 bis heute*, Regensburg.

BfM = E. BAHRFELDT, *Die Münzen- und Medaillen-Sammlung in der Marienburg*, Band 2, Danzig 1904.

BRP Silesiorum = B. PASZKIEWICZ, *Silesiorum moneta, to jest mennictwo śląskie w późnym średniowieczu (1419–1526), z katalogiem monet śląskich, kłodzkich i łużyckich z lat 1327–1526*, Bibliotheca Nummaria Leopoldina 3, Warszawa–Wrocław 2021.

BRP Zastępcze = PASZKIEWICZ 1984.

Cach = F. CACH, *Nejstarší české mince. 3. České a moravské mince doby brakteátové*, Praha 1974.

Castelin 1953 = CASTELIN 1953.

Castelin 1960 = K. CASTELIN 1960. „O chronologii pražských grošů Jana Lucemburského”, *Numismatický sborník* 6: 129–167.

Černožice = NĚMEČKOVÁ and SEJBAL 2006.

Chvojka = J. CHVOJKA, *Pražské groše Ferdinanda I.*, Praha 1997.

CNA I = B. KOCH, *Corpus Nummorum Austriacorum*, Band 1, Mittelalter, Wien 1994.

FbgCDS = F. FRIEDENSBURG, *Schlesien Münzgeschichte im Mittelalter, Codex diplomaticus Silesiae*, Bd. XII, Breslau 1887.

Fiala = E. FIALA, *České denary*, Praha 1895.

Grossmannová = GROSSMANNOVÁ 2015.

Halačka = I. HALAČKA, *Mince zemi Koruny České 1526–1856*, T. 1, Kroměříž 1987.

Hána 1998 = HÁNA 1998.

Hána 2003 = HÁNA 2003.

KM# = G. CUHAJ and M. THOMAS, *Standard Catalog of World Coins 1901–2010*, ed. 2010, Krause Publication, Iola, WI 2009.

KS = E. KOPICKI, *Ilustrowany skorowidz pieniędzy polskich i z Polską związanych*, Warszawa 1995.

Menzel 2018/2019 = P. MENZEL, *Deutschsprachige Notmünzen und Geldersatzmarken im In- und Ausland 1840 bis 2002*, 2018 (Zweite ergänzte und erweiterte digitale Ausgabe).

Nechanický = Z. NECHANICKÝ, *Mincovníctví Leopolda I. 1657–1705*, Hradec Králové 1991.

Pinta = V. PINTA, *Pražské groše Karla IV. (1346–1378)*, Praha 2015.

Šimek = E. ŠIMEK, *Tolary, pražské groše, drobné mince Ferdinanda I.: (1526–1564), České, moravské a slezské mince 10.–20. století. Chaurova sbírka IV/1*, Praha 2009.

Smolík = SMOLÍK 1971.

Veselý = R. VESELÝ, “Bílé peníze Ferdinanda I. (1526–1564)”, *Numismatické listy* 63 (1): 5–21.

Vorlová = D. VORLOVÁ, *Hromadný nález pražských grošů z Hradce Králové*, Hradec Králové 2002.

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MAP 1	Archaeological sites in Racibórz, from which numismatic material was obtained (the numbers refer to the archaeological sites described in the catalogue at the end of the article) Source of the map acquisition: Racibórz, Plan miasta, skala 1:20 000, wydawnictwo kartograficzne PGK Katowice, wyd. III. Author: Paweł Milejski
TABLE 1	Chronological distribution of numismatic finds discovered during the research of Racibórz
TABLE 2	Geographical distribution of single finds discovered during the research of Racibórz
PLATES 1–6	The numbers of the photographs correspond to the numbers of the coins as per “Catalogue (*)” Photos by Paweł Milejski

TABLE 1

Period	Amount of coins
2 nd half of the 13 th century	5
1 st half of the 14 th century	4
2 nd half of the 14 th century	4
14 th /15 th century	4
14 th –15 th century	1
1 st half of the 15 th century	2
2 nd half of the 15 th century	-
15 th /16 th century	1
1 st half of the 16 th century	7
2 nd half of the 16 th century	2
16 th /17 th century	1
1 st half of the 17 th century	7
2 nd half of the 17 th century	1
1 st half of the 18 th century	-
2 nd half of the 18 th century	2
18 th /19 th century	2
1 st half of the 19 th century	2
2 nd half of the 19 th century	1
19 th /20 th century	1
1 st half of the 20 th century	8
Total: 55	

TABLE 2

Country/city of issue	Amount of coins
Bohemia	16
Duchy of Opava	1
Lithuania	1
Modern German Coins: Brandenburg, Germany, Saxony	7 (1 + 4 + 2)
Poland	2
Poznań	2
Prussia	2
Racibórz (town)	2
Silesia	7
Italy	2
Indefinite	13
Total: 55	



1.1



1.2



1.3



1.4



1.5



1.6



1.7



1.8





1.9



1.10



1.11



1.12



1.13



1.14



1.15



1.16



1.17





2.1.1



2.1.2



2.2.1



2.2.2



2.2.3



2.2.4



2.2.5



2.2.6



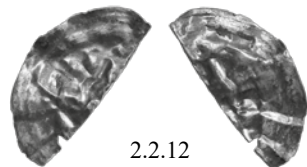
2.2.7



2.2.8



2.2.9



2.2.12



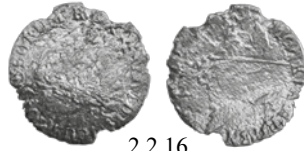
2.2.13



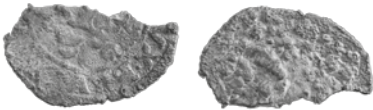
2.2.14



2.2.15



2.2.16



2.2.17



2.3.1



2.4.1



2.4.2



2.5.1



2.5.2



2.5.3



2.5.4



2.6.1



2.6.2



2.6.3



2.6.4



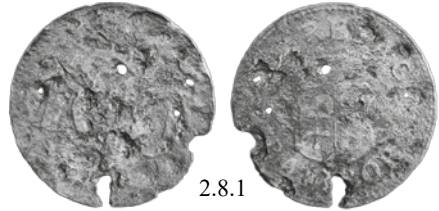
2.7.1



2.7.2



2.7.3



2.8.1



2.9.1



2.10.1



2.11.1



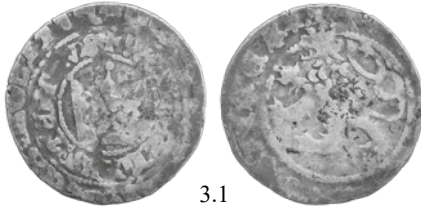
2.11.2



2.12.1



2.12.2



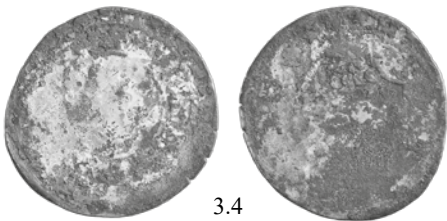
3.1



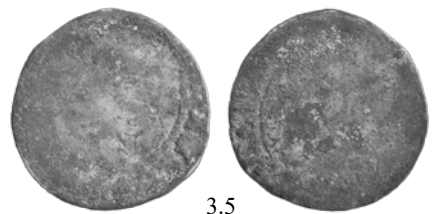
3.2



3.3



3.4



3.5



3.6



3.7