

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XX

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

Kraków 2025

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SPIS TREŚCI / CONTENTS

- 9 Od redakcji
10 From the Editors

ARTYKUŁY / ARTICLES

- WIOLETTA PAZOWSKA
13 A New Specimen of the Krakow Type Stater
Nowy egzemplarz statera typu krakowskiego
- ŁUKASZ KIEFERLING
23 Comments on the Technology of Production of Krakow Type Staters
Uwagi na temat technologii produkcji staterów typu krakowskiego
- BARBARA ZAJĄC
45 The Cultural Identity of the “City of the Blind”. Roman Provincial Coinage in Calchedon
Tożsamość kulturowa „miasta ślepców”. Rzymskie mennictwo prowincjonalne Chalcedonu
- SZYMON JELLONEK
67 Coins from the *Retentura* (Sector XIII) of the Legio I Italica Fortress in Novae
Monety z retentury (sektor XIII) obozu legionowego Legio I Italica w Novae
- LAJOS JUHÁSZ
81 A Miscast Denarius from the Hungarian Barbaricum
Wadliwie odlany denar z węgierskiego Barbaricum
- KRZYSZTOF JARZECKI
103 A Gold-plated Barbarian Imitation of a Roman Coin Found in Karczyn-Wieś in Kuyavia
Brązowe pozłacane barbarzyńskie naśladownictwo rzymskiej monety znalezione w Karczynie-Wsi na Kujawach
- JACEK PIKULSKI, KYRYŁO MYZGIN, JAROSŁAW BODZEK
125 A New Find of a Solidus of Constantine I from the Vicinity of Jakuszowice
Nowe odkrycie solidu Konstantyna I z okolic Jakuszowic

- STEPAN STEPANENKO, ERIC OLLIVIER, HENNADII SVYSTUN,
IEVHENIIA KALUHINA
- 147 Tracing Early 9th-Century Islamic Silver Flows: New Evidence from Tsarino (Mayaki) on the Donets River, Ukraine
Śledzenie napływów islamskiego srebra na początku IX wieku: nowe dowody z Tsarino (Mayaki) nad Dońcem, Ukraina
- PAWEŁ MILEJSKI, RADOSŁAW ZDANIEWICZ
- 199 Coins from the Archaeological Research at the Church of St. George in Czechowice
Monety z badań archeologicznych kościoła św. Jerzego w Czechowicach
- DARIUSZ F. JASEK
- 249 A Reassessment of the Attribution of the BB Dies of Sigismund III Vasa's 100 Ducats Issue
Rewizja atrybucji autorstwa stempli BB studukatówki Zygmunta III Wazy
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
- 273 Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925) and His Gift of Ancient Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Coins to the Jagiellonian University
Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925) i jego dar starożytnych monet greckich, rzymskich oraz bizantyńskich dla Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego
- BARBARA ZAJĄC
- 311 The Paper Money Collection of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow between 1919–1949
Kolekcja pieniądza papierowego Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie w latach 1919–1949

RECENZJE / REVIEWS

- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
- 343 STEFAN KRMNICEK and EREN-CAN MERAL, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Deutschland. Münzsammlung der Universität Tübingen 7. Heft Ägypten: Alexandria und Gaumünzen. Augustus–Diocletianus. Nr 1–1154*, Propylaeum, Heidelberg 2025
- PAWEŁ KOCHAŃSKI
- 346 PIERLUIGI DEBERNARDI, *Roman Republican Silver Coins*. Vol. 1: *Beginnings – 200 BC*, Artemide Aste s.r.l., San Marino 2024

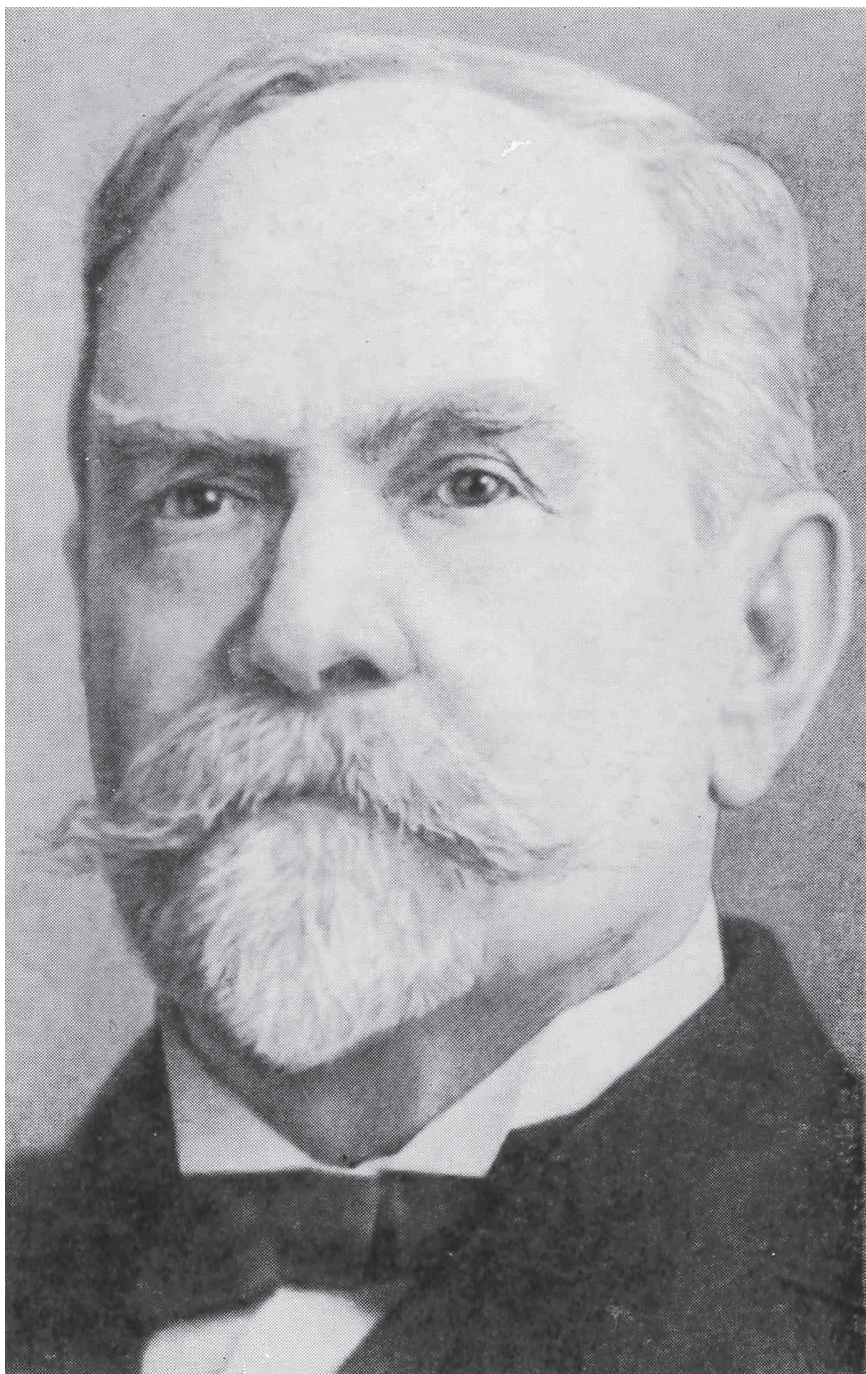
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
350 BARTŁOMIEJ BARTECKI, ANNA HYRCHAŁA and KYRYLO MYZGIN
(eds.), *Skarb z Cichobórze. Studia nad depozytem rzymskich denarów oraz ich naśladownictw / The Cichobórz Hoard. A Study of the Deposit of Roman Denarii and Their Imitations*, Muzeum im. ks. Stanisława Staszica w Hrubieszowie, Hrubieszów 2023
- SZYMON JELLONEK
355 AGATA ALEKSANDRA KLUCZEK, *Ktistes i inni. Bohaterowie mitów i legend w rzymskim mennictwie prowincjonalnym (235–276)*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, Katowice 2025
- BARBARA ZAJĄC
358 CHRISTOPHER HOWGEGO, *Roman Provincial Coinage*. Vol. IV.4: *Antoninus Pius to Commodus (AD 138–192). Egypt*. Part 1: *Introduction and Catalogue*. Part 2: *Indexes and Plates*, British Museum Press, Bibliothèque nationale de France, London–Paris 2023
- KATARZYNA BALBUZA
364 JEROME MAIRAT, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. Vol. V.4: *The Gallic Empire (AD 260–274)*, Spink & Son Ltd, London 2023

KRONIKI / CHRONICLES

- MATEUSZ WOŹNIAK
371 *Kronika Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (2024)*
379 *The Chronicle of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow (2024)*
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
389 *Kronika Sekcji Numizmatycznej Komisji Archeologicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk Oddział w Krakowie (2025)*
391 *The Chronicle of the Numismatic Section of the Archaeological Commission of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow Branch (2025)*

NEKROLOGI / OBITUARIES

- NATHAN T. ELKINS
397 William E. Metcalf (1947–2025)
399 Bibliography of William Edward Metcalf
- HELLE W. HORSNÆS, JENS CHRISTIAN MOESGAARD
411 Jørgen Steen Jensen (Frederiksberg, 1 November 1938–Frederiksberg, 1 February 2025)



Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925). Fot. Archiwum Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie
Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925). Photo: Archives of the National Museum in Krakow

Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XX *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*. Zgodnie z przyjętymi przez nas zasadami wszystkie teksty publikujemy w językach kongresowych, z angielskimi i polskimi abstraktami. Zawartość obecnego tomu oraz tomy archiwalne są zamieszczone w formie plików PDF na stronie internetowej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). Na stronie dostępne są ponadto wszelkie informacje ogólne o czasopiśmie oraz instrukcje dla autorów i recenzentów.

Sto lat temu 27 grudnia 1925 roku zmarł w Atenach Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925), człowiek o niezwykłym życiorysie, oddany Ojczyźnie patriota, weteran Powstania Styczniowego, emigrant, a jednocześnie filhellen i honorowy obywatel Grecji. Jego zasługi na polu walki z rosyjskim zaborcą, emigracyjna tułaczka i wkład w budowę Państwa Greckiego są dosyć dobrze znane, głównie dzięki spisany przez niego samego pamiętnikom przechowywanym w Bibliotece Jagiellońskiej w Krakowie, w części wydanych drukiem w 1971 roku pod tytułem *Z Tajgi pod Akropol*. Dzięki publikacjom polskich i greckich archeologów znane są również dokonania Mineyki na polu archeologii, a w szczególności jego udział w badaniach na terenie położonego w Epirze słynnego sanktuarium Zeusa w Dodonie.

Zygmunt Mineyko interesował się również numizmatyką i nie były to zainteresowania powierzchowne. Spod jego pióra wyszło – niestety nigdy nieopublikowane – dzieło poświęcone jak sam pisał „objawom numizmatyki”. Rękopis tej pracy przechowywany obecnie we Lwowie, w dawnych zbiorach Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich, pozwala uznać ją za bardzo nowoczesne i wyprzedzające swe czasy opracowanie. Zygmunt Mineyko jest również ściśle powiązany z historią zbiorów numizmatycznych Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie. W latach 1924 i 1926 do zbiorów krakowskiego Muzeum Narodowego trafiło w dwóch transzach prawie sto antycznych monet podarowanych przez Stanisława Mineykę (1875–1924), syna Zygmunta. Choć formalnie ofiarodawcą był Stanisław najprawdopodobniej inspiratorem daru był jego ojciec, który z powodzeniem realizował ideę wzbogacania polskich instytucji naukowych i muzeów zespołami starożytnych monet. Dary takie zostały lub miały zostać przekazane Muzeum Narodowemu w Warszawie, Uniwersytetowi Wileńskiemu, Uniwersytetowi Jagiellońskiemu oraz jak wspomniano Muzeum Narodowemu w Krakowie. Niniejszy tom naszego czasopisma pragniemy dedykować pamięci Zygmunta i Stanisława Mineyków.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you with volume 20 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. As is our policy, we publish all texts in the congress languages, with English and Polish abstracts. The contents of current volume and archive numbers are available as PDF files on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). The website also provides all general information about the journal, along with guidelines for authors and reviewers.

One hundred years ago, on 27 December 1925, Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925) died in Athens. He was a man with an extraordinary life story, a devoted patriot, a veteran of the January Uprising, an emigrant, and at the same time a philhellene and honorary citizen of Greece. His achievements in the fight against the Russian invader, his wanderings as an emigrant, and his contribution to the building of the Greek state are quite well known, mainly thanks to his memoirs, stored in the Jagiellonian Library in Krakow, some of which were published in 1971 under the title *Z Tajgi pod Akropol* (From the Taiga to the Acropolis). Thanks to publications by Polish and Greek archaeologists, Mineyko's achievements in the field of archaeology are also well known, in particular his participation in research at the famous sanctuary of Zeus in Dodona, located in Epirus.

Zygmunt Mineyko was also interested in numismatics, and this interest was far from superficial. He wrote a work devoted to what he called “the manifestations of numismatics”, which, unfortunately, was never published. The manuscript of this work, currently stored in Lviv, in the former collections of the Ossoliński National Institute, allows us to consider it a very modern and ahead-of-its-time study. Zygmunt Mineyko is also closely associated with the history of the numismatic collections of the National Museum in Krakow. In 1924 and 1926, almost a hundred ancient coins donated by Stanisław Mineyko (1875–1924), Zygmunt's son, were added in two tranches to the collection of the National Museum in Krakow. Although Stanisław was formally the donor, it was most likely his father who inspired the donation, as he had successfully implemented the idea of enriching Polish scientific institutions and museums with collections of ancient coins. Such donations were or were to be donated to the National Museum in Warsaw, Vilnius University, the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, and, as mentioned, the National Museum in Krakow. We would like to dedicate this volume to the memory of Zygmunt and Stanisław Mineyko.

The Editors

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Coins from the Archaeological Research at the Church of St. George in Czechowice

ABSTRACT: The aim of this article is to present the coins discovered during the archaeological excavation of the remains of St. George's Church in Czechowice (today within the city of Gliwice). In total, 107 coins, one Rechenpfennig, one applique and one unidentified seal were discovered over the course of four research seasons. The majority of the discovered coins were Silesian (both ducal and from the period of Habsburg rule), Bohemian and Austrian specimens. There were also Hungarian, Polish and Riga coins from the period of the Swedish occupation. Only one coin has not been identified. The oldest are parvi and hellers from the 14th century – the Bohemian parvus of John the Blind, the Wrocław hellers of Charles IV and the Opava heller of Přemek I. The youngest are German pfennigs, whose metrics date back to the 20th century. The analysed coins were discovered in a specific area St. George's Church thus creating a cumulative find. As comparative material to the coins discussed in this paper, we will use other sites in contemporary Upper Silesia, Opole and sporadically from Lower Silesia (the market square in Gliwice, the market square in Cieszyn, St. Margaret's Hill and the Church of the Holy Spirit in Bytom, the Cathedral in Opole, Gromnik Hill and sites in Wrocław).

KEY WORDS: Czechowice, wooden church, cumulative find, small coins, medieval and modern times

ABSTRAKT: *Monety z badań archeologicznych kościoła św. Jerzego w Czechowicach*

Celem artykułu jest przedstawienie monet odkrytych podczas badań archeologicznych relikwów kościoła św. Jerzego w Czechowicach (dzisiejsza część Gliwic). Podczas czterech sezonów badawczych znaleziono łącznie 107 monet, jeden liczman, jedną aplikację oraz jedną bliżej niezidentyfikowaną plombę. Wśród monet najliczniej wystąpiły monety śląskie (zarówno książęce, jak i z okresu panowania Habsburgów), czeskie oraz austriackie. Odnotowano również numizmaty węgierskie, polskie oraz ryskie z okresu szwedzkiej okupacji Rygi. Tylko jedna moneta nie została zidentyfikowana. Do najstarszych należą parwusy i halerze z XIV wieku – czeski parwus Jana Luksemburskiego, wrocławskie halerze Karola IV i halerz opawski Přemka I, natomiast najmłodsze to niemieckie fenigi, których metryka sięga już XX wieku. Analizowane monety zostały odkryte na określonej przestrzeni kościoła św. Jerzego, tworząc w ten sposób znalezisko kumulatywne. Jako materiał porównawczy do charakteryzowanego tu zespołu posłużą nam inne stanowiska z współczesnego Górnego Śląska, Opolskiego i sporadycznie z Dolnego Śląska (rynek w Gliwicach, rynek w Cieszynie, Wzgórze św. Małgorzaty i kościół św. Ducha w Bytomiu, Katedra w Opolu, Wzgórze Gromnik i stanowiska wrocławskie).

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: Czechowice, kościół drewniany, znalezisko kumulatywne, drobne monety, średniowiecze i czasy nowożytne

INTRODUCTION

In the years 2017–2020, archaeological research was conducted in the area of Czechowice, now a district of Gliwice in Upper Silesia. The aim was to uncover and document the remains of the already non-extant Church of St. George. The site selected for research is located in the eastern part of the settlement, within a floodplain terrace rising about 20 m above the valley of a small stream (Fig. 1). Particularly noteworthy are the remains of a knightly residence discovered on the broad, oval hill adjacent to the stream from the east. Together with the church, this residence formed the most significant point of the local medieval settlement cluster in the late Middle Ages (14th–15th centuries).¹

The preliminary results, primarily focusing on the analysis of the discovered remains of sacral architecture, have already been presented in the subject literature.² Less attention has been given to the movable artefacts unearthed during the excavations. The exploration revealed a significant quantity of construction hardware related to the erection of a wooden church, including iron nails, wedges

¹ ZDANIEWICZ 2020a: 167–181.

² IDEM 2020b: 99–117.

and rivets. Numerous fragments of ceramic vessels were also discovered, along with individual devotional objects, such as medallions depicting Catholic saints, fragments of liturgical utensils, as well as elements of clothing and jewelry. Also significant in the context of this article is the discovery of a large group of numismatic items, both within the established archaeological excavations and in the humus layer currently covering the exposed architectural remains.

ON THE HISTORY OF THE CZECHOWICE CHURCH

The Czechowice parish was mentioned in both medieval and early modern written sources. The oldest reference comes from the foundation book of the Wrocław bishopric, *Liber fundationis episcopatus Vratislaviensis*, dating back to around 1303–1306.³ The record confirms the existence of a functioning settlement (*Cechowitz*) at the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th centuries and whose inhabitants paid tithes to the Wrocław bishopric.⁴

One more historical mention dates back to 1335 when the parish was listed in the register of parishes of the Wrocław diocese, compiled on the order of the papal collector Galhard de Carceribus.⁵ Another reference comes from the mid-15th century. In 1447, Archdeacon Mikołaj Wolff, provost of the Chapter of the Holy Cross in Opole, created a register of parishes in the Opole archdeaconry. The parish in Czechowice (*Schechwitz*) was listed as one of the smaller parishes that nevertheless had their own parish priest.⁶ In Czechowice, he had a rectory along with farm buildings and was entitled to receive tithes from the surrounding fields.

Further mentions of the church in Czechowice date back to the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1543, the village owner, Szymon Czechowski of Czechowice, confirmed all the donations made by his ancestors to the parish church in Czechowice.⁷ An inspection carried out in the village in 1679 by the archpriest of Namysłów, Wawrzyniec Joannston, confirmed that at that time, the church was under the jurisdiction of the estate owner, the Lutheran Adam Zernberg (*von Czornberg*).⁸ By that time, the church had already become a filial church of the nearby Łabędy parish. Zernberg did not take much care of the temple, which was reportedly falling into ruin. The services in the church were held very rarely. The visitation report provides some details concerning the building and its caretaker, describing it as a wooden structure with an adjacent bell tower and a sacristy. In 1682, the Czechowice estate

³ This dating is advocated by J. Bakala, see BAKALA 1989: 217–224.

⁴ CDS 14: 96.

⁵ HEYNE 1860: 716–717, 725–726; IDEM 1864: 120–121.

⁶ SCHULTE 1918; GERLIC 2000: 43.

⁷ GÓRECKI 2017: 371.

⁸ JUNGnitz 1904: 95–96.

was purchased by Baron Georg Bernhard von Welczek, who merged the local parish with the parish of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in nearby Czechowice-Łąbędy (now also a district of Gliwice). However, services continued to be held in the church in Czechowice, as evidenced by entries in the visitation reports of the Opole archdeacon Marcin Teofil Stephetius from 1687 and 1697.⁹ The 1687 visitation document noted that the church had been desecrated by Protestant burials conducted inside the building. The deteriorating structure was ultimately destroyed after 1727, as the last visitation record mentioning the wooden church in Czechowice dates from that year.¹⁰ In the mid-18th century, the church was depicted on Wrede's map (Fig. 2). It is difficult to determine whether the wooden church was marked by the author based on an on-site inspection or simply included because it appeared in the list of sacred buildings referenced during the aforementioned visitations.

Around the mid-18th century, the construction of a new brick church must have begun in Czechowice. By the early 19th century, only the ruins of the church remained and a field chapel (Capellto?), dedicated to St. John of Nepomuk, was built nearby. These structures are visible on the cadastral map from 1827.¹¹ In his will from 1811, the owner of the Czechowice estate, Baron Johann Nepomuk von Welczek, mentioned that he had inherited an obligation to build a chapel in Czechowice from his father, Karl Anton von Welczek, deceased in 1755, who had planned to erect a brick chapel on the site of the former church.¹² The information suggests that the church had already ceased to exist before Karl Anton's death in 1755. The ruins of the church and the chapel built beside them are visible on the aforementioned cadastral map from 1827.

COIN DISCOVERIES DURING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF CHURCH REMAINS

Archaeological work has shed light on the history of the temple in Czechowice. The primary goal was to uncover the material remains of the wooden church mentioned in the written sources. As previously noted, church visitation records from the second half of the 17th century confirmed the existence of a wooden building at that time. However, the archaeological excavations led to surprising discoveries, revealing massive, carefully constructed foundation walls, made of cobblestones of varying diameters (Fig. 3). The stones were arranged in layers and bonded with lime mortar. To a small extent, fragments of bricks were also used as

⁹ *Ibidem*: 411; GÓRECKI 2017: 371–375.

¹⁰ GÓRECKI 2017: 376.

¹¹ The cartographic collection of the State Archives in Katowice, Gliwice Branch, Upper Silesia, 1752–1995, no. ZK 513.

¹² GÓRECKI 2017: 377.

building material. The width of the stone foundations reached up to 2.4 m, and their depth was about 1.6 m. Such massive walls certainly did not form the foundation of a wooden structure since wooden sacred buildings were typically placed on large cobblestones. The uncovering of a significant length of the top foundation layer allowed for the conclusion that the discovered structures are remains of a masonry building, most likely intended by the builders as a single-nave, niche church with a semi-circular presbytery, typical of Baroque architecture. The internal width of the nave, determined only through the measurements of the foundation section, suggests that it was exactly this type of a small temple that was planned to be erected in Czechowice. The 18th and 19th centuries in Silesia saw the construction of numerous relatively small churches with side niches.¹³ The base for the main nave (niche) walls was constructed from brick. The building was oriented along a northeast-southwest axis. It was certainly built in stages, possibly over a series of extended construction periods. The supposition is indirectly confirmed by the fact that in the exposed sections, the base of the brick side walls does not always align with the foundations. It seems unlikely that this building was ever completed. The lack of a rubble layer may suggest that the project was halted. The reasons could have been a war, social unrest or even the death of the patron, a member – as already mentioned – of the Welczek family, the owners of the Czechowice estate since 1682. During the research, a fragment of the foundation of an older wooden sacred structure was also discovered (Fig. 3). It consisted of large stones, mostly arranged in a line, originally supporting the timber beams of the temple, while the stones were not bonded with mortar. This modest structure was a remnant of the oldest Czechowice temple.

To conclude, in Czechowice the remains of a wooden church dedicated to St. George were discovered, which, as the archaeological research shows, was in use from the 14th century to the first half of the 18th century. Additionally, the research revealed remains of a later, never completed Baroque temple from the 18th century, whose construction led to a significant destruction of what had remained of the older structure.

The most interesting set of artefacts found during the excavation of St. George's church in Czechowice consists of small circulation coins from various periods, ranging from the first half of the 14th century to the first half of the 20th century. In total, over 100 coins were discovered, preserved to varying degrees, often damaged and corroded. The coins underwent a specialist conservation process, as the condition of the oldest specimens was particularly poor. The numismatic finds were uncovered both in the humus layer and in the so-called cemetery layer across all

¹³ E.g. WRABEC 1986: 75–87.

the archaeological excavation sites. Many of them were found with a metal detector. Most of the coins were likely lost by the faithful during the time the church was in use. Over the centuries, the coins fell under the floorboards of the wooden church. Some of them likely come from graves, destroyed mainly during the construction of the masonry church and were part of the burial goods of the deceased. Coins were placed in graves as the so-called obols for the dead. This burial ritual referred to the figure of Charon, who, according to ancient mythology, ferried the souls of the dead across the River Styx to the Underworld. Placing a small coin in the deceased's mouth or hand was believed to ensure that they "had something to pay with" for the ferry crossing to the Underworld.¹⁴ The custom is a perfect example of the adaptation of ancient pagan beliefs into the Christian medieval traditions and rituals¹⁵ and one that is still practiced today, especially in rural areas. Unfortunately, none of the preserved graves discovered near the remains of the church in Czechowice contained coins found directly next to the skeleton. Single coins were found in what is known as the secondary deposit, in the fill of the burial pits. The broad chronological span of the coins from Czechowice indicates that the church and the cemetery were in use from the first half of the 14th century into modern times, which confirms historical records that point to the operation of the Czechowice parish during the Middle Ages.

ANALYSIS OF THE DISCOVERED COINS

Over four research seasons, a total of 110 objects were discovered: 107 coins, one Rechenpfennig, one applique and one seal. The oldest coin dates back to the second decade of the 14th century, while the most recent ones were produced in the 1940s. The largest number of the numismatic finds comes from the 15th century (20 specimens), the 16th century (37 specimens), and the 17th century (37 specimens). Regarding the origin of the discovered coins, Silesian currency dominates, there are 28 Silesian ducal coins and 22 coins from the Habsburg rule in Silesia. The second most numerous group consists of Bohemian coins, represented by 22 specimens.

All of the discovered coins should be categorized as a cumulative find, defined as an accumulation of multiple single finds within a limited area (in this case, the church and its immediate surroundings). According to P. Grierson's classification, the artefacts represent a specific type of cumulative find known as a location find.¹⁶

The presentation of all the discovered coins will follow a geographical order, which will allow us to observe the origins of the money that was used on a daily basis by ordinary people over the centuries. The first to be characterized are the

¹⁴ GERLICH 1998: 91.

¹⁵ WACHOWSKI 1992: 123–138.

¹⁶ GRIERSON 1965: ii–v.

Austrian coins, represented by eight specimens (Cat. nos. 1–8), all of which are small denominations, ranging from a pfennig to 1 kreuzer. The oldest Austrian coins are the pfennigs of Ferdinand I (1521–1564), one from Upper Austria dating back to 1527, another from the Duchy of Carniola from 1533, and a third from Carinthia from 1556. The second one is particularly interesting, due to the coats of arms featured on its obverse. On the left side, there is a shield with the Austrian Fess, while on the right, a shield with an eagle with a concave band with a checkerboard pattern. The eagle is the emblem of the historical region, now part of modern-day Slovenia (Latin: *Carniola*, Slovenian: *Kranjska*, Italian: *Carniola*, German: *Krain*), at the time, a duchy under Habsburg rule. The coat of arms is particularly interesting because it can easily be confused with the Silesian Eagle, which is depicted in a similar form. The similarity is so striking and misleading that even the prominent Silesian numismatist, Ferdinand Friedensburg, attributed this coin to Silesian coinage.¹⁷ In terms of chronology, the next specimen is a 2-pfennig coin of Ferdinand II (1619–1637) from the Graz mint, dated 1611. From the same period, namely the first half of the 17th century, comes the only coin from Tyrol: a 1 kreuzer of Archduke Leopold V (1626–1632), minted without a date, issued between 1626 and 1632. The next two Austrian coins are from the reign of Emperor Leopold I (1657–1705). Both are 1 kreuzer coins – one was minted in Vienna in 1697, while the other was struck in the Graz mint in 1705. The last Austrian coin found at St. George's Church is a bishopric issue from the Archbishopric of Salzburg. It is a ½ kreuzer from 1638, dating to the pontificate of Archbishop Paris von Lodron (1619–1653). The small coin of the Archbishopric of Salzburg is frequently recorded at Silesian and Opole archaeological sites, and interestingly, it also appears in a sacred context. On St. Margaret's Hill in Bytom, a pfennig of Leonard Keutschach (1495–1519) from 1519 was discovered.¹⁸ Additionally, six more 2-pfennig coins from the 16th century were found during archaeological excavations at the Cathedral in Opole.¹⁹

The next group consists of Bohemian and Moravian coins, which make up just under 21% of all the discovered numismatic finds (Cat. nos. 9–30). The oldest of the Bohemian coins is a parvus of John the Blind (1311–1346), which is also the oldest coin discovered at this site (Cat. no. 9). Parvi of King John are rather rare finds but they are recorded fairly regularly during excavations both in Lower Silesia – primarily at Wrocław sites (e.g. Nowy Targ Square, Bernardyńska Street, Kraińskiego Street, and St. Elizabeth's Church),²⁰ as well as in Upper Silesia, where

¹⁷ FRIEDENSBURG and SEGER 1901: 1, no. 9.

¹⁸ Unpublished material, in preparation by Paweł Milejski.

¹⁹ Unpublished material, in preparation by Paweł Milejski and Barbara Butent-Stefaniak.

²⁰ MILEJSKI, PRZYSIĘŻNA-PIZARSKA and BUTENT-STEFANIAK 2026 (forthcoming).

they have been discovered, among other places, in Racibórz.²¹ Prague parvi were introduced into circulation in 1300, as part of the coinage reform, when Wenceslas II (1278–1305) initiated a two-tier monetary system. The Prague parvus was a fractional coin of the groschen, initially worth 1/12 of the thick coin. Despite the increasing number of Prague parvi of John the Blind recorded in recent times, the coins remain interesting finds, appearing more sporadically and less frequently than his Prague groschen. On the obverse of John's parvi, we see the Bohemian Lion, while the reverse features an image of St. Wenceslas with a halo. The next two Bohemian coins are hellers of Charles IV (1346–1378), holding the same value as John's parvi. The dies of Charles's hellers feature the same imagery, with only the royal titles in the obverse inscription changing. Charles's hellers are even rarer, previously known from excavations at the market square in Gliwice, where two specimens were also discovered,²² as well as two more from the market square in Cieszyn.²³ The next Bohemian coins come from the reign of Ladislaus II Jagiellon (1471–1516), with a total of four specimens found. Two hellers and two white pennies of this ruler were identified, all being small-denomination coins. Five coins of his son, Louis I Jagiellon (1516–1526), were discovered, all of them hellers (Cat. nos. 16–20). Small pennies of both Jagiellons are frequently found during excavations at Silesian and Lower Silesian sites. They have been discovered, among other places, at the market square in Cieszyn, in the cathedral in Opole and during excavations of the quarter between St. Catherine's Street, St. Vitus' Street, Wit Stwosz Street and Nowy Targ Square in Wrocław.²⁴ The largest group, with as many as six specimens, consists of small-denomination coins of Ferdinand I (1526–1564). They are small and white pennies, which were also found at the aforementioned sites. The collection of medieval and early modern Bohemian small coins is complemented by a white penny of Emperor Rudolf II (1575–1611) from 1581 and two 1-kreuzer coins of Ferdinand II (1617–1637), both Moravian (Cat. nos. 27, 29–30). An interesting addition to the Bohemian coinage struck by the Kings of Bohemia is a single coin from the County of Schlick, dating to the reign of Henry (1612–1650). This 3-kreuzer specimen was minted in 1650 at the mint in Plan (Cat. no. 28). The Schlick family obtained the right to mint their own coinage in January 1520 from King Louis I. The mint was opened in Jáchymov, and initially, the minting was focused solely on Prague groschen.²⁵

²¹ MILEJSKI 2020.

²² PASZKIEWICZ 2011: 79, nos. 6–7.

²³ MILEJSKI 2023.

²⁴ IDEM 2021a: 184, nos. 4–5.

²⁵ NEMEŠKAL and VOREL 2010: 12–13, 17–19.

Next, it is worth noting the discovery of two Zgorzelec (Görlitz) hellers, dated quite widely from around 1482 to around 1520. They feature the inscription *gor*, on one side and a large crown on the other (Cat. nos. 31–32). Upper Lusatian hellers are quite frequently recorded, as their metrology was based on the Silesian heller, which explains their widespread circulation and occurrence in both Lower and Upper Silesia. They are known, among other places, from the Church of the Holy Spirit in Bytom,²⁶ the market square in Cieszyn and the Olbin district in Wrocław.²⁷

Among the discussed finds, 12 German coins were registered (Cat. nos. 33–44), with a chronological span ranging from the third decade of the 15th century to the mid-20th century. Particularly noteworthy are the municipal issues – a uniface pfennig of the city of Ulm, minted after 1423, featuring the city's coat of arms in the field, and a kreuzer from the city of Constance, dated to the reign of Emperor Leopold I, with an image of the double cross upon which the city's coat of arms is superimposed. Also identified were bishopric issues – a 1/84 thaler (dreier) of the Bishopric of Bamberg from 1649, connected with the pontificate of Bishop Melchior Otto (1642–1653) and a uniface pfennig from the Bishopric of Worms, issued during the pontificate of Bishop Theoderic Plettendorf (1552–1580) (Cat. nos. 33, 42). Additionally, two uniface pfennigs of George Gustav Wittelsbach (1592–1634) from the Palatinate of Veldenz, dated to 1592–1634, were discovered in Czechowice, along with two pfennigs of the Elector of Saxony, George the Bearded (1500–1539). One was minted in Annaberg between 1530 and 1532, and the other, dated 1534, was struck at the Freiberg mint. Also found were a pfennig from the County of Salm, dated 1548–1607 and a pfennig of Louis II, Count of Stolberg, from 1535–1574, likely minted in Frankfurt. The youngest German coins date to the 20th century, including a 1 pfennig of William II (1888–1918) minted in 1904 in Karlsruhe and 5 pfennigs from 1940 minted in Berlin. Additionally, there was one Prussian coin, a silver groschen of Frederick William III (1797–1840), minted in Düsseldorf in 1826.

Almost half of all the coins are of local origin. A total of 50 Silesian specimens have been discovered, which can be divided into two groups for discussion: ducal coins, with 28 specimens (Cat. nos. 52–79), and coins from the period of Habsburg rule in Silesia, of which 22 have been registered (Cat. nos. 80–101). The larger group is represented by Silesian ducal money and consists solely of small denominations – hellers and gröschels. The chronological span of these coins is quite large, with the oldest being the Opava heller of Přemek I (1377–1433), dated to 1377–1381 (Cat. no. 63). The youngest is the Oleśnica gröschel of Christian Ulrich I (1664–

²⁶ MILEJSKI and ŚWIĘCICKI 2022: 327, no. 3.

²⁷ MILEJSKI and MIAZGA 2016: 252, no. 4.

1704), minted in Bierutów in 1696 (Cat. no. 62). The native ducal currency obtained during the excavations of the remains of St. George's Church in Czechowice constitutes the most interesting group of coins in the discussed collection. A number of rare numismatic items were discovered, which are not frequently found in archaeological research, providing an intriguing complement to the artefacts from Czechowice. From the broadly defined Duchy of Głogów, both from its Głogów-Żagań part and later from the United Duchy of Głogów, a total of five hellers were discovered (Cat. nos. 52–56). The oldest of these is the heller of Henryk IX the Elder (1412/1413–1467) with a majuscule letter “M” with split legs on the obverse, struck in the mint of Koźuchów around 1460. Especially rare and interesting are the hellers attributed to John II the Lackland (1476–1488), featuring a majuscule letter “J” with two smaller majuscule letters “G” on its sides. One comes from the official issue, while the other is a period forgery. Additionally, two hellers of this duke with a capital letter M on the obverse were found, in two variants – one with the letters B-P and the other with the letters O-L on either side of the M.

The currency of the Legnica-Brzeg Duchy is represented by four hellers, two coined by Duke Frederick I (1453–1488) and two by Duke Frederick II (1498–1547). The older coins are hellers with two crossed keys on one side and the Silesian Eagle with a concave band on the other (Cat. nos. 57–58). Their issue started in 1475 and lasted until around 1485.²⁸ The younger Legnica hellers come from the time of Duke Frederick II. The first, dated 1503–1504, features a large letter F on the obverse, with smaller letters I-E on either side. The second, dated 1504–1511, depicts a half-length figure of St. Hedwig wearing a miter and veil, holding a model of a building topped with a cross in her right hand (Cat. nos. 59–60). The first of the coins, a heller from the so-called letter series, was until recently attributed by Friedensburg to the mint in Ząbkowice Śląskie (niem. Frankenstein). However, the latest research by Borys Paszkiewicz has verified Friedensburg's attribution, which allows us to associate this coin with the mint in Legnica.²⁹ Interestingly, both hellers share the same reverse die design – an eagle with an concave band placed on a Spanish shield.

Only two coins come from the Duchy of Oleśnica. The first, a heller, is one of the rarest specimens discovered during the discussed excavations. It is attributed to John the Lackland and dated between 1497 and 1504. On the obverse, there is a head of an ox facing forward, with the letter W between the horns and the letters I-H on the sides, which, according to the latest hypothesis by Paszkiewicz, should be expanded as Johann Herzog³⁰ (Cat. no. 61). The second is a common gröschel

²⁸ PASZKIEWICZ 2021: 101; for more on the Legnica hellers with two crossed keys, see MILEJSKI 2021b: 166–170.

²⁹ PASZKIEWICZ 2021: 119–121.

³⁰ *Ibidem*: 130.

of Duke Christian Ulrich I (1664–1704), minted in the mint of Bierutów in 1696 (Cat. no. 62).

Only one coin comes from the Duchy of Opava and its rarity should be emphasized (Cat. no. 63). It is a heller of Duke Přemek I (1377–1433) from the early years of his reign, dated to 1377–1381. On the obverse, we see a helmet with buffalo horns, while the reverse features a Gothic shield parted per pale, with the left field decorated with hatching. The exact same variant of this heller was discovered during excavations at Dominikański Square in Racibórz.³¹ The rarity of this heller is confirmed by the fact that, apart from the specimens from Czechowice and Racibórz, only three other coins are known – two single finds from the Czech Republic, from archaeological excavations in Opava and the Šostýn castle in Kopřivnice and one specimen from a hoard discovered in Krakow on Floriańska Street.³² Hellers of this type were minted after the brothers of Duke John I (1365–1381) – Wenceslas I (1377–1381) and Přemek I – took over the reign in Opava and continued to mint the same iconographic type that had been introduced by their elder brother.³³

The Duchy of Opole is represented by six coins. All are bracteate hellers featuring an eagle with outstretched wings (Cat. nos. 64–69). The depictions of the eagle differ in details and according to the latest typology by Paszkiewicz, the discovered coins should be attributed to Boleslaus IV (1400/1421–1437) or Bernard (1437–1449), Bernard (1421–1437) and Bolko V the Hussite (1424–1460). The bracteate hellers of the Duchy of Opole – the type with the eagle and the other with a half-cross-half-eagle, not found in Czechowice – are among the most frequently recorded coins at Silesian sites. They are known, for example, from the Gliwice market square,³⁴ the Opole cathedral³⁵ and the Gromnik hill.³⁶

The most numerous finds are the hellers from the Duchy of Wrocław, with a total of 10 specimens registered (Cat. nos. 70–79). The oldest are three hellers of the King of Bohemia, Charles IV (1346–1378), struck at the Wrocław mint under a privilege granted by the king to the city of Wrocław in 1362.³⁷ Apart from Wrocław, where they were discovered, among other places, in the Church of St. Elizabeth,³⁸ the municipal hellers of Charles IV are also known from the market square in Gliwice³⁹ and from the cathedral in Opole. The rarest and most interesting of the Wrocław

³¹ MILEJSKI 2020: 257, no. 2.4.2.

³² PASZKIEWICZ 2017: 261–262.

³³ *Ibidem*: 262.

³⁴ PASZKIEWICZ 2011: 82, no. 25.

³⁵ MILEJSKI, PRZYSIĘŻNA-PIZARSKA and BUTENT-STEFANIAK 2026 (forthcoming).

³⁶ Unpublished material, in preparation by Paweł Milejski.

³⁷ FRIEDENSBURG 1887: 37.

³⁸ MILEJSKI and SWOROBOWICZ 2018.

³⁹ PASZKIEWICZ 2011: 82–83, nos. 26–30.

coins is a bracteate heller, recently attributed to Matthias Corvinus (1469–1490). The coin is in rather poor condition, but we still can recognize an outline of a bearded male head in the field – undoubtedly St. John the Baptist. On the outer rim, there is a weakly struck W (Cat. no. 73). Paszkiewicz linked the coin to the Wrocław mint of Matthias Corvinus, associating the symbols present on the bracteate with similar representations found on the groschen of Matthias Corvinus from Wrocław.⁴⁰ Earlier, bracteate hellers of this type were attributed to the episcopal mint of Nysa and Waław of Legnica (1382–1417), whose initials were supposedly struck on the edge of the coin.⁴¹ However, a comparison of the deposition dates for hoards containing these coins with their potential attribution supports the latest hypothesis.⁴² The next coins are less spectacular; five hellers of Ladislaus II (1471–1516) and one of Louis I (1516–1526) were identified. The small Silesian currency of the former Jagiellonian is a common find in Silesia. On their obverse, there is a large letter W, while the reverse shows the Bohemian Lion. These hellers were minted between 1512 and 1516. Louis I's Wrocław hellers are a much rarer find than those of his father. On the obverse, the letters LR appear, while the reverse features the same Bohemian Lion as seen on the earlier Wrocław issues. The Wrocław hellers of both representatives of the Jagiellon dynasty on the Bohemian throne are known, among other locations, from the market square in Cieszyn, where three hellers of Ladislaus and one of Louis I were discovered, as well as from the cathedral in Opole, where two hellers of the older ruler were found.

The overview of Silesian coinage discovered during the excavations at the Church of St. George in Czechowice concludes with a fairly large group of small coins from the period of Habsburg rule in Silesia. A total of 22 coins were found (Cat. nos. 80–101). The oldest are coins of Emperor Ferdinand II (1617–1637), with four in total – three gröschels and one 3 kreuzer coin (Cat. nos. 80–83). The remaining Silesian Habsburg specimens were minted during the reign of Emperor Leopold I (1657–1705). Among the denominations, we can distinguish half-kreuzer from the Opole mint and gröschels from the Opole, Brzeg, and Wrocław mints, with a clear predominance of the former. The gröschels struck in Silesian mints during the reign of Ferdinand II and Leopold I are among the most frequently recorded coins at Lower and Upper Silesian sites. They appeared at most of the sites which served as the reference to the Czechowice find.

One of the smaller groups consists of Polish coins (Cat. nos. 45–48), of which only four were discovered – three originals and one counterfeit. The oldest are Jagiel-

⁴⁰ IDEM 2021: 100.

⁴¹ FRIEDENSBURG 1924: 38.

⁴² PASZKIEWICZ 2021: 100.

lonian pennies, one of Ladislaus III of Varna (1434–1444) and one of Casimir IV Jagiellon (1447–1492). The third original Polish coin is a half-groschen of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski (1764–1795), minted in Warsaw in 1768, with a large letter G on the reverse – the initial of Piotr Mikołaj Gartenberg. The fourth specimen that can be classified as a representative of Polish minting is a counterfeit Gdańsk groschen of Sigismund III with the date “1623”. The coin is clearly barbarized, and its illicit origin is also revealed by the strongly coppery color of its planchet (Cat. no. 47). There are also Jagiellonian denarii of Ladislaus III and Casimir IV, very common in finds, discovered among other places, on St. Margaret’s Hill in Bytom and in the market square in Cieszyn (where counterfeit denarii of Casimir IV predominated). Particularly interesting is the half-groschen of the last Polish king, found during the excavations of the remains of St. George’s Church. Early modern Polish coins are very rarely recorded in Silesia. A few common shillings of John Casimir were discovered during archaeological excavations of the Church of the Holy Spirit in Bytom,⁴³ but they are more than a hundred years older than the Poniatowski half-groschen.

Riga coins from the period of Swedish occupation are rarely encountered during archaeological excavations at Upper Silesian sites. There are two such coins from the Church of St. George in Czechowice – a 1622 3-polker of King Gustav II Adolf (1621–1632) and a 1653 schilling of Queen Christina of Sweden (1635–1654). Both coins are small change, made of low-grade silver (Cat. nos. 50–51).

The last group consists of Hungarian coins, with five specimens recorded (Cat. nos. 102–106). All are denarii, four of Louis II Jagiellon (1508–1526) and one of Rudolf II (1576–1608). The coins of the former come from the mint in Visegrád, as evidenced by the letters L–V on both sides of the Madonna on the reverse and from the mint in Buda, marked with the letters L–S. One denarius was minted in 1523, and the other two date from 1524. The youngest Hungarian coin was minted in Kremnica in 1607. Hungarian currency has a considerable share in the Silesian finds. Nine Hungarian coins, chronologically similar to those from Czechowice, were discovered during excavations on the Cieszyn market square.

Of all 107 coins discovered during excavations at St. George’s Church in Czechowice, only one could not be identified (Cat. no. 107). Due to its condition and the fact that it is bent in half, we are unable to precisely determine its origin and dating. We broadly date it to the late Middle Ages or the early modern period.

An interesting addition to the coins is a French-style Nuremberg Rechenpfennig, made by the brass-maker Michael Leykauff (1724–1768). The obverse features a bust of Louis XV, while the reverse depicts a ship sailing to the left (Cat. no. 108). Three Rechen-

⁴³ MILEJSKI and ŚWIĘCICKI 2022: 331–332, nos. 14–16.

pfennigs were found at the Cieszyn market, and one 19th-century Nuremberg Rechenpfennig was discovered during excavations at the Church of the Holy Spirit in Bytom.⁴⁴ It is also worth mentioning two non-numismatic objects: a fragment of a brass applique and an indeterminate lead seal. The seal seems particularly interesting, as it is broadly dated to the 17th–18th centuries. On its upper side, we can see a figure resembling the letter T with a double bar. Two lines extend from both sides of the bar and there is a ring located on its left. Although the image on the seal is quite legible, unfortunately, we are unable to determine its origin.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS

The increasingly popular research on church remains and the focus on coins discovered during such studies is yielding new information about the monetary circulation in a given area. It is worth mentioning the publications of several cumulative finds – from the Church of St. Nicholas in Giecz,⁴⁵ the Church of St. John in Gdańsk,⁴⁶ the Church of St. John the Baptist and St. Bartholomew in Kazimierz Dolny,⁴⁷ and an upcoming study of over 550 coins from the Cathedral of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in Opole.⁴⁸ Coins found individually in churches are always an important source for understanding the currency circulation in a given area. By analyzing the discovered coins, we gain insight into which coins were in circulation in Czechowice at the time. The discussed coins are likely to be lost items or offerings made to the church.

In the Church of St. George, the oldest coins date from the second decade of the 14th century, while the most recent are from the 1940s. However, the most frequent are coins from the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. This may suggest that the Church of St. George experienced a period of prosperity during this time and was an important place of worship for the local community. The discovered coins reveal the type of currency used by the local inhabitants of the area surrounding the church in their daily transactions. All the specimens should be classified as small denominations, some of the lowest in circulation during the respective periods. As for the geographical distribution, the predominant group consists of Silesian and Bohemian currency, the latter certainly accompanying the local, Silesian coins.

The numismatic material obtained during the excavations of the remains of St. George's Church in Czechowice is a valuable archaeological source that expands our knowledge about the circulation of small coins at the end of the Middle Ages

⁴⁴ *Ibidem*: 334, no. 22.

⁴⁵ KIEŁB 2021.

⁴⁶ PASZKIEWICZ 2006.

⁴⁷ IDEM 2010.

⁴⁸ MILEJSKI, PRZYSIĘŻNA-PIZARSKA and BUTENT-STEFANIAK 2026 (forthcoming).

and the beginning of the early modern period in Czechowice and its immediate surroundings. Unfortunately, as already mentioned, the coins were largely found in the humus layer and the so-called cemetery layer discovered beneath it. Both strata are evidence of the long-term use of this area, its levelling and the operation of the church and the cemetery. Some coins must have come from graves destroyed in the 18th century during the construction of the stone foundations of the baroque church and may have originally belonged to the deceased's burial goods. It is, however, difficult to see the single coins found in graves as having been intentionally placed there, for instance as the so called "obolus Charonis".⁴⁹ This custom, as mentioned earlier, was known in Silesia since the early Middle Ages.⁵⁰

Coins were also found in the fill of burial pits at various levels of excavation, with younger coins in the lower layers and older ones higher up. This may indicate that the graves were filled with soil containing mixed archaeological material, possibly from periodic cemetery maintenance, such as the removal of older graves and their replacement with newer ones. Coins lost during the use of the church itself could have ended up in the grave fill in this way.

The oldest discovered coin, dating back to the time of King John the Blind, indicates that the parish in Czechowice already existed in the early 14th century. This is significant as it corresponds with the earliest known historical mention of the village found in the *Liber Fundationis*.⁵¹

CATALOGUE

Coins

Austria

1. Lower Austria, Leopold I (1657–1705), 1 kreuzer 1697, Vienna mint; Fig. 4

Obv.: bust of the ruler with a laurel wreath, in a cloak, facing right, lower on the cartouche 1; LEOPOL...·REX·

Rev.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest; ARCHID VX·AVST:DVX:BVR:CO:TYR:16-97

Silver; 16 mm; 0.673 g; Nechanický 1994; trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 16.08.2018; Inv. no. 1/18

⁴⁹ GERLICH 1998: 91.

⁵⁰ WACHOWSKI 1992: 122–138.

⁵¹ CDS 14: 96.

2. Upper Austria, Ferdinand I (1521–1564), pfennig with Vierschlag 1527, Linz mint; Fig. 5

Obv.: in a quadrangle, two coats of arms, on the left a faintly visible single-field shield of Lower Austria [Austrian Eagle], on the right a double-field shield of Upper Austria [Austrian Eagle and Hungarian Stripes], above them the date 1527, below them the letter F

Rev.: blank

Silver; 13.7 mm; 0.292 g; Miller, p. 10/Taf. 2.23; trench 3; depth 0.2 m; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 29

3. Duchy of Carniola, Ferdinand I, pfennig 1533, Graz mint; Fig. 6

Obv.: in a quasi-quadrilateral, two coats of arms shields [Austrian Fess and Eagle with concave band with a checkerboard pattern], lower between the shields letter F, above the shield the date 1533

Rev.: blank

Silver; 14.4 mm; 0.362 g; Schulten 4058; F.u.S. 9 (there wrongly assigned to Silesia); trench foundation S; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 23.07.2018; Inv. no. 25/18

4. Carinthia, Ferdinand I, pfennig 1556, Klagenfurt mint; Fig. 7

Obv.: in a quadrangle, a two-field coat of arms of Carinthia [Hohenstaufen Lions and Austrian Fess], above the shield the date 1556

Rev.: blank

Silver; 14.3 mm; 0.283 g; Miller, p. 39/Taf. 3.24; trench 3; depth 0.4–0.8 m; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 20

5. Archbishopric of Salzburg, Paris von Lodron (1619–1653), ½ kreuzer 1638; Fig. 8

Obv.: under the bishop's mitre, the bishop's family shield [a raised Lion facing left, with its head en face], a floral ornament on the sides

Rev.: two-field coat of arms of the Archbishopric of Salzburg [Styrian Panther and Austrian Fess]

Silver; 13.6 mm; 0.337 g; Probszt 1367; trench heap; 16.09.2018; Inv. no. 46/18

6. Styria, Ferdinand II (1619–1637), 2-pfennig 1611, Graz mint; Fig. 9

Obv.: under the crown, two coats of arms, the Austrian Fess on the left and the Styrian Panther on the right, below them, the date 611

Rev.: blank

Silver; 13.8 mm; 0.306 g; Herinek 145; trench foundation S; layer 2; 23.07.2018; Inv. no. 28/18

7. Styria, Leopold I, 1 kreuzer 1705, Graz mint, Johann Jacob Aigmann; Fig. 10

Obv.: bust of the ruler with a laurel wreath, in a cloak, facing right, lower on the cartouche 1; LEOPOLDVS·D·G·R·-I·S·A·G·H·B·R·

Rev.: two crosses with a cartouche with the Styrian Panther, the cartouche is surrounded by a floral ornament, below it the date 1705, on the sides letters I-A; ARCHID·AVST·D·BVRG·|STYRÆ

Silver; 16.7 mm; 0.527 g; Nechanický 2283; trench heap; Inv. no. 42/18

8. Tyrol, Leopold V (1626–1632), 1 kreuzer n.d. [1626–1632], Hall mint; Fig. 11
Obv.: bust of the duke with a ducal mitre, facing right; LEOPOLDVS·G·ARCH·D·A·
Rev.: in the field, a diagonal cross superimposed on a straight cross, on which there is a shield with the double-headed Tyrolean Eagle; DVX·BVR·COM·TYRO·
 Silver; 16.2 mm; 0.793 g; Moser, Tursky 482; trench 11; layer 2; 4.07.2020; Inv. no. 17

Bohemia

9. John the Blind (1311–1346), parvus n.d. [1311–1319], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 12
Obv.: double-tailed uncrowned Bohemian lion, rampant left; ...S·REX·BOE\
Rev.: half-figure of St. Wenceslas, with a halo and ducal mitre, with a spear and shield;
 \\\CDCEZLAV\
 Silver; 14.5 mm; 0.413 g; Castelin III, no. 13; trench 9; layer 4; depth ca. 1 m; Inv. no. Czech/13/19

10. Charles IV (1346–1378), heller n.d. [1346–1350], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 13
Obv.: uncrowned Bohemian double-tailed Lion rampant left; \\\ROLVS·PRI\
Rev.: faintly visible half-figure of St. Wenceslas with a halo; ° + °S W...
 Silver; 14.9 mm; 0.427 g; Castelin III, no. 20; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017; Inv. no. 8

11. Charles IV, heller n.d. [1346–1350], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 14
Obv.: double-tailed uncrowned Bohemian, rampant left; +KAROLV\\MVS
Rev.: half-figure of St. Wenceslas with a halo and a ducal mitre, holding a spear in his right hand and a shield in his left; the saint has a large halo that extends beyond the coin field to the legend around the rim; +·SWEDCEZLAV\
 Silver; 14.3 mm; 0.342 g; Castelin III, no. 21; trench 11; 4.07.2020; Inv. no. 15

12. Ladislaus II Jagiellon (1471–1516), heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1482–1498], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 15
Obv.: under the crown the letter W
Rev.: blank

Base silver; 12.9 mm; 0.327 g; Gregor 2021: type I.a.1; Castelin II, no. 1; trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 19.07.2018; Inv. no. 10/18

13. Ladislaus II Jagiellon, heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1482–1498], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 16

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 12

Base silver; 12.5 mm; 0.156 g; Gregor 2021: type I.a.1; Castelin II, no. 1; trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 20.07.2018; Inv. no. 15/18

14. Ladislaus II Jagiellon, white penny (bílý peníz) n.d. [after 1498], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 17

Obv.: double-tailed crowned Bohemian lion, rampart left; +WLADISLAVS·EC·VDVS·B
Rev.: blank

Silver; 14.6 mm; 0.249 g; Brádle IV.A/a.1; Castelin I, no. I–3A; Peukert 1970: no. 38; trench 3; layer 2; depth 0.6–0.8 m; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 21

15. Ladislaus II Jagiellon, white penny (bílý peníz) n.d. [after 1498], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 18

Obv.: double-tailed crowned Bohemian lion, rampart left; +W...VSRB

Rev.: blank

Silver; 14.3 mm; 0.307 g; Brádle IV.A/a.1; Castelin I, no. I–3A; Peukert 1970: no. 38; trench foundation S; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 23.07.2018; Inv. no. 30/18

16. Louis I Jagiellon (1516–1526), heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1516–1526], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 19

Obv.: under the crown, a decorative initial L, with the letters R–P on the sides (*Rex Lvdoovicvs Primvs*)

Rev.: blank

Base silver; 13.1 mm; 0.289 g; Gregor 2021: type II.a.2; Castelin II, no. 15; trench humus; layer 1; 18.07.2018; without Inv. no.

17. Louis I Jagiellon, heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1516–1526], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 20

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 16

Base silver; 12.9 mm; 0.227 g; Gregor 2021: type IV.a.1; Castelin II, no. 4; trench 3; layer 2; depth 0.4–0.6 m; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 13

18. Louis I Jagiellon, heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1516–1526], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 21

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 16

Base silver; 13.5 mm; 0.245 g; Gregor 2021: type IV.a.1; Castelin II, no. 4; trench heap; 16.09.2018; Inv. no. 47/18

19. Louis I Jagiellon, heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1516–1526], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 22

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 16

Base silver; 12.8 mm; 0.273 g; Gregor 2021: type VI.a.3; Castelin II, no. 7; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 18

20. Louis I Jagiellon, heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1516–1526], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 23

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 16

Base silver; 12.7 mm; 0.274 g; Gregor 2021: type VII.c.1; Castelin II, no. 10; trench foundation S; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; Inv. no. 20/18

21. Ferdinand I (1526–1564), small penny (malý peníz) n.d. [1526–1533], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 24

Obv.: under a closed crown flanked by two five-petal rosettes, a decorative initial F, with the letters R–P on the sides (*Rex Ferdinandvs Primvs*)

Rev.: blank

Base silver; 13.1 mm; 0.245 g; Šimek I 65; Halačka 84; Smolík pl. IV, no. 80; trench 3; layer 2; depth 0.4–0.8 m; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 24

22. Ferdinand I, small penny (malý peníz) n.d. [1526–1533], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 25

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 21

Base silver; 13.2 mm; 0.369 g; Šimek I 65; Halačka 84; Smolík pl. IV, no. 80; trench 9; layer 2; depth 0.4 m; Inv. no. Czech/6/19

23. Ferdynand I, small penny (malý peníz) n.d. [1526–1533], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 26
Obv.: under a closed crown flanked by two five-pointed stars, a decorative initial F, with the letters R-P on the sides (*Rex Ferdinandvs Primvs*)

Rev.: blank

Base silver; 12.6 mm; 0.285 g; Šimek I 64; Halačka 84; Smolík pl. IV, no. 80; trench 9; layer 4; depth ca. 1 m; Inv. no. Czech/15/19

24. Ferdinand I, small penny (malý peníz) n.d. [1526–1533], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 27
Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 23

Base silver; 12.6 mm; 0.334 g; Šimek I 64; Halačka 84; Smolík pl. IV, no. 80; trench 9; layer 4; Inv. no. Czech/20/19

25. Ferdinand I, small penny (malý peníz) n.d. [1526–1533], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 28
Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 23

Base silver; 11.8 mm; 0.320 g; Šimek I 65; Halačka 84; Smolík pl. IV, no. 80; trench 10; layer 2; 1.07.2020; Inv. no. 4

26. Ferdinand I, white penny (bílý peníz) n.d. [1526–1547], Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 29
Obv.: double-tailed crowned Bohemian lion, with a clearly marked tongue, rampant left; ★FERDINANDVS:PRIMVS:

Rev.: blank

Silver; 15 mm; 0.354 g; Halačka 78; Veselý V.c/6; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017; Inv. no. 7

27. Rudolf II (1575–1611), white penny (bílý peníz) 1581, Kutná Hora mint; Fig. 30
Obv.: under the crown, double-tailed crowned Bohemian lion, rampant left; RVDOL•SECVN•1581

Rev.: blank

Silver; 14.2 mm; 0.277 g; Šimek II 386; Halačka 383; trench 3; layer 2; depth 0.4–0.6 m; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 14

28. County of Schlick, Henry (1612–1650), 3 kreuzer 1635, Planá mint, Johann Candler; Fig. 31

Obv.: in the field a five-field coat of arms shield [in the first and fourth fields the Lion with the Weisskirchen-Holič Church, in the second and third a wedge with three Schlick rings, in the heart field the Tower and two Lions of Bassano del Grappa] above which there is Saint Anne and the Virgin and Child, on the sides, letters S-A; HEINRICSCHL-ICKCOAPAS

Rev.: under the crown, the double-headed Imperial Eagle, with a shield with the Bohemian Lion on its chest; FERDI•IIROM3IMSEA1635IÖC

Silver; 21.1 mm; 1.675 g; on the obverse letters HE and HL in ligature; Smetana, Jakymenková C32.d; trench 10; layer 4; 3.07.2020; Inv. no. 12

Moravia

29. Ferdinand II (1617–1637), 1 kreuzer 1629, Olomouc mint, Johann Christoph Huber; Fig. 32

Obv.: bust of the ruler with a laurel wreath, in a cloak, facing right;
 ...FERDI·II·DG·RISA·G·H·B·R

Rev.: under the crown, the two-headed Imperial Eagle, with the number I on its chest, and below, on a decorative cartouche, the letter O; ARCHI·D·A·-D·B·C·T1629

Silver; 17 mm; 0.678 g; Halačka 941; trench 9; layer 2; depth 0.4 m; Inv. no. Czech/5/19 30. Ferdinand II, 1 kreuzer? [1624], Brno mint; Fig. 33

Obv.: bust of the emperor with laurel wreath and high ruff, facing right; ·FER·II·D·G...
 ·G·H·B·RE

Rev.: under the crown the Imperial Eagle, with a shield with the digit I on its chest; ARCID·A·D·B-[two-field coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] VC·O·TY·16\\

Silver; 15.6 mm; 0.573 g; Halačka 889; trench 10/20; layer 2; 1.07.2020; Inv. no. 25

Upper Lusatia

31. Matthias Corvinus (1469–1490), Ladislaus II (1471–1516) and Louis I (1516–1526), heller n.d. [after ca. 1482–ca. 1520], Zgorzelec mint; Fig. 34

Obv.: gothic inscription *gor*

Rev.: large Bohemian-type crown with an almost straight rim decorated with pearls and connected fleurons

Base silver; 13.5 mm; 0.237 g; BRP SM 15.6; Šafář type III; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017; Inv. no. 5

32. Matthias Corvinus, Ladislaus II and Louis I, heller n.d. [after ca. 1482–ca. 1520], Zgorzelec mint; Fig. 35

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 31

Base silver; 14.6 mm; 0.302 g; BRP SM 15.6; Šafář type III; trench 10/20; layer 2; 2.07.2020; heap; Inv. no. 24

Germany

33. Bishopric of Bamberg, Melchior Otto (1642–1653), 1/84 thaler (3 pfennig, dreier, körtling) 1649, Bamberg mint; Fig. 36

Obv.: under the bishop's mitre two coats of arms, on the left side a Lion rampant right, girded with a band from the lower left corner to the upper right, on the left side the coat of arms of the Voit of Salzburg family

Rev.: globus cruciger with the number 84 inside; MELCHIOR OTTO EPI BAMB:

Silver; 15.8 mm; 0.450 g; KM 38; layer 1; heap; 1.07.2020; Inv. no. 21

34. City of Konstanz, 1 kreuzer [1657–1705, the reign of Leopold I]; Fig. 37

Obv.: two crosses with the coat of arms of Constance on them

Rev.: Eagle with head to dexter with a single-field coat of arms shield on its chest [Austrian Fess]

Base silver; 16 mm; 0.509 g; Nau 245; trench heap; 16.09.2018; Inv. no. 48/18

35. Palatinate-Veldenz, George Gustav Wittelsbach (1592–1634), pfennig n.d. [1592–1634]; Fig. 38

Obv.: five-field coat of arms of the Palatinate of Verdenz [quartered Lion of the Palatinate and Bavarian lozenges], above the shield the letters GGP

Rev.: blank

Silver; 12.4 mm; 0.238 g; Preuschdorf 101; Saurma 2046 (1004); trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 20.07.2018; Inv. no. 12/18

36. Palatinate-Veldenz, George Gustav Wittelsbach, pfennig [1592–1634]; Fig. 39

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 35

Silver; 12.6 mm; 0.130 g; Preuschdorf 101; Saurma 2046 (1004); trench 10/20; layer 2; 2.07.2020; heap; Inv. no. 23

37. Electorate of Saxony, George the Bearded (1500–1539), pfennig [1530–1532], Annaberg mint, Melchior Irmisch; Fig. 40

Obv.: two coats of arms, on the left the coat of arms of Saxony [Stripes charged with rue], on the right the coat of arms of Meissen [Lion], at the bottom the mint mark in the shape of a lily

Rev.: blank

Silver; 13.8 mm; 0.200 g; CK 123; trench 10; layer 2; 1.07.2020; Inv. no. 7

38. Electorate of Saxony, George the Bearded, pfennig [1534], Freiberg mint, Hans Hausmann; Fig. 41

Obv.: two coats of arms, on the left the coat of arms of Saxony [Stripes charged with rue], on the right the coat of arms of Meissen [Lion], at the bottom the mint mark in the shape of a trefoil

Rev.: blank

Silver; 13.3 mm; 0.293 g; HH T18; CK 125; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017; Inv. no. 2

39. County of Salm, Otto (1548–1607), pfennig [1548–1607], Kyrburg mint; Fig. 42

Obv.: in a border of thick pearls, a two-field coat of arms shield [the Lion of Kyrburg rampant left and two Salm Fishes, beneath which two crosses], above the shield, the letters OR

Rev.: blank

Silver; 12.4 mm; 0.252 g; Saurma 2093 (1024); trench 3; layer 2; depth 0.6–0.8 m; Inv. no. 22

40. Stolberg, Louis II (1535–1574), pfennig [1535–1574], Frankfurt mint (?); Fig. 43

Obv.: four-field coat of arms [1, 4 Lions of Königstein; 2, 3 Chevrons of Eppstein]

Rev.: blank

Silver; 13.2 mm; 0.222 g; bent coin; Suchier 54 (similar); trench 3; layer 2; depth ca. 1 m; 6.10.2017; Inv. no. 12

41. City of Ulm, pfennig [after 1423]; Fig. 44

Obv.: coat of arms of the city of Ulm, surrounded by a border of thick pearls

Rev.: blank

Silver; 12.9 mm; 0.234 g; Nau 8; trench 11/20; layer 2; 2.07.2020; Inv. no. 22

42. Bishopric of Worms, Theoderic II of Plettendorf (1552–1580), pfennig [1572–1574]; Fig. 45

Obv.: four-field coat of arms of the bishopric of Worms [the Key of Worms and the Ring of Bettendorf quartered], on the sides the abbreviated date 7-\, above the shield the letter T, the whole surrounded by thick pearls

Rev.: blank

Silver; 14.5 mm; 0.202 g; Saurma 2127–2129 (1045); trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 21.07.2018; Inv. no. 19/18

43. Wilhelm II (1888–1918), 1 pfennig 1904, Karlsruhe mint; Fig. 46

Obv.: Eagle of the German Empire, lower on the sides, on each talon, the letter G

Rev.: · DEUTSCHES REICH 1904 ·, in field 1 / PFENNIG

Copper; 17.6 mm; 1.928 g; AKS 21; trench 8; layer 1; Inv. no. Czech/2/19

Germany (Third Reich)

44. 5 Reichspfennig 1940, Berlin mint; Fig. 47

Obv.: Eagle of the German Reich, holding a round shield with a swastika in its talons, below it, ·1940·; DEUTCHES REICH

Rev.: in field 5, lower down between oak branches, the letter A; REICHSPFENNIG

Zinc; 19 mm; 2.384 g; AKS 51; trench foundation S; layer 1; depth 0.2 m; 23.07.2018, Inv. no. 26/18

220

Poland

45. Ladislaus III of Varna (1434–1444), penny [1434–1444], Krakow mint; Fig. 48

Obv.: crown with connected upper and lower fleurons, on the rim (in the so-called lower fields) a faintly visible ^ mark touching the lower fleurons

Rev.: crowned Eagle to dexter with spread wings

Base silver; 11.9 mm; 0.217 g; Kubiak 1970: type II:4; trench 10; layer 2; 1.07.2020; Inv. no. 1

46. Casimir IV Jagiellon (1447–1492), penny [1455–1479], Krakow mint; Fig. 49

Obv.: crowned Eagle to dexter with spread wings

Rev.: crown with connected upper and lower fleuron leaves, crosses on the rim (in the so-called lower fields)

Base silver; 12.9 mm; 0.241 g; part of the coin is chipped; Kubiak 1970: type II:5; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017; Inv. no. 3

47. Sigismund III (1587–1632), counterfeit of the Gdańsk groschen “1623”; Fig. 50

Obv.: bust of the ruler facing right, in a crown, ruff and cloak, with the chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece; SIGIS:IIID:G:REX·POL...

Rev.: a cartouche with an oval shield with the coat of arms of Gdańsk, around which there are four fleurs-de-lis; \GROSSVS·CIVI:GEDANNSIS:1623

Copper; 19 mm; 0.565 g; delamination of the top layer of metal on the obverse, coin perforated on the rim, suitable for hanging; KS 7471 (original); trench foundation S; layer 2; depth 0.5 m; 21.08.2018; Inv. no. 21/18

48. Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski (1764–1795), half-groschen 1768, Warsaw mint, Piotr Mikołaj Gartenberg; Fig. 51

Obv.: under the crown the royal monogram *SAR* (*Stanislaus Augustus Rex*), on the sides the date 17-67

Rev.:  / GROSSUS / REG·POL / G.

Copper; 17.4 mm; 1.885 g; Plage 14; trench 8; layer 1; depth 0.2 m; Inv. no. Czech/3/19

Prussia (United Kingdom)

49. Frederick William III (1797–1840), silver groschen 1826, Düsseldorf mint; Fig. 52

Obv.: bust of the ruler, facing right; FREDR·WILH·III KOENIG V·PREUSSEN

Rev.: 30 EINEN THALER, in field 1 / SILBER / GROSCHEN / 1824 / D, below SCHEIDE MÜNZE

Silver; 19.1 mm; 1.824 g; AKS 27; trench 10; layer 1; depth 0.2 m; Inv. no. Czech/17/19

Riga, Swedish occupation

50. Gustav II Adolf (1621–1632), 3-polker 1622, Riga mint, Martin Wulff; Fig. 53

Obv.: under the crown, the five-field coat of arms of Sweden [quartered Three Crowns and the Folkung Lion, Sheaf in a heart field]; GVS...D:G:REX·S

Rev.: globus cruciger, with 24 on it, a shortened date 2-2 on the sides, and a shield with the digit 3 below; MON...CIVI\\GE

Silver; 19.6 mm; 0.921 g; Haljak 1460; AAJ 10; Mrowiński 453; trench 10; layer 2; 1.07.2020; Inv. no. 6

51. Christina (1635–1654), schilling 1653, Riga mint, Henrik Wulff; Fig. 54

Obv.: under the crown, the monogram C with Sheaf in the middle; CHRISTINA·D·G...

Rev.: cartouche with a small coat of arms of Riga topped with an acanthus; SOLIDVS·CIVI·RI...5\

Base silver; 15.6 mm; 0.459 g; AAJ 72; Mrowiński 544; trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 21.07.2018; Inv. no. 18/18

Silesia

52. Duchy of Głogów-Żagań, Henry IX (1412/1413–1467), heller n.d. [ca. 1460?], Kozuchów mint; Fig. 55

Obv.: massive, capital letter M with split legs, pearl border

Rev.: tower with a large, rectangular window, divided into four, four battlements and a conical roof, two parted trefoils on stems on the sides, two steps at the bottom

Base silver; 10.6 mm; 0.203 g; coin found in a grave, on the shoulder of the deceased; BRP SM 4A.15; Fbg 1931, no. 269; Fbg CDS, no. 640; trench 11; layer 10; 3.07.2020; Inv. no. 16

53. United Duchy of Głogów, John II (1476–1488), heller n.d. [1477–1483], Głogów mint; Fig. 56

Obv.: capital letters GJG, pearl border

Rev.: Eagle to sinister, with concave band with convex cross on Spanish shield, pearl border

Base silver; 12.2 mm; 0.232 g; BRP SM 4A.24b; Fbg 1931, no. 349; Fbg CDS, no. 706; trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 24.07.2018; Inv. no. 33/18

54. United Duchy of Głogów, John II, counterfeit heller [after 1477]; Fig. 57

Obv.: capital letters GJG, pearl border; letters heavily barbarized

Rev.: Eagle to sinister, with concave band with convex cross on Spanish shield, pearl border

Copper; 12 mm; 0.270 g; BRP SM 4A.24a (original); Fbg 1931, no. 350 (original); Fbg CDS, no. 707a (original); trench foundation S; layer 2; 24.07.2018; Inv. no. 35/18

55. United Duchy of Głogów, John II (1476–1488), heller n.d. [1483–1488], Koźuchów mint; Fig. 58

Obv.: capital letter M, with letters B–P on the sides; continuous border

Rev.: Eagle with concave band on a Spanish shield, letter M above shield, on the sides the letters B–P; continuous border

Base silver; 10.8 mm; 0.128 g; BRP SM 4C.8; Fbg 1931, no. 401; Fbg CDS, no. 738; Inv. no. 17

56. United Duchy of Głogów, John II, heller n.d. [1483–1488], Koźuchów mint; Fig. 59

Obv.: capital letter M, above it a fleur-de-lis, below it a six-rayed star, on the sides of the letters O–L

Rev.: Eagle with a concave band on the Spanish shield, letter M above shield, on the sides the letters O–L

Base silver; 10.7 mm; 0.123 g; BRP SM 4C.10d; Fbg 1931, no. 397; Fbg CDS, no. 733; Inv. no. 31

57. Duchy of Legnica-Brzeg, Frederick I (1453–1488), heller n.d. (1475–ca. 1485), Legnica mint; Fig. 60

Obv.: two crossed keys with three prongs in the key, a decorative quatrefoil-shaped cutout in the key ear, pearl border

Rev.: Eagle to dexter, with a concave band across its wings and chest, pearl border

Base silver; 10.6 mm; 0.160 g; BRP SM 3.19c; Fbg 1931, no. 179; Fbg CDS, no. 590; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017; Inv. no. 11

58. Duchy of Legnica-Brzeg, Frederick I, heller n.d. (1475–ok. 1485), Legnica mint; Fig. 61

Obv.: two crossed keys with three prongs in the key, a decorative quatrefoil-shaped cutout in the key ear, continuous border

Rev.: Eagle to dexter, with a concave band across its wings and chest, continuous border

Base silver; 10.7 mm; 0.161 g; BRP SM 3.19b; Fbg 1931, no. 179; Fbg CDS, no. 590; trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 18.09.2018; Inv. no. 3/18

59. Duchy of Legnica-Brzeg, Frederick II (1498–1547), heller n.d. [1503–1504], Legnica mint; Fig. 62

Obv.: capital letter F, with smaller, capital letters I–E on the sides

Rev.: Eagle with a concave band across its wings and chest, without a cross on the Spanish shield

Base silver; 10.3 mm; 0.157 g; BRP SM 3.25; Fbg 1931, no. 380; Fbg CDS, no. 740; trench 9/2019; layer 2; Inv. no. Czech/23/19

60. Duchy of Legnica-Brzeg, Frederick II, heller n.d. [1504–1508], Legnica mint; Fig. 63

Obv.: outline of a torso of Saint Hedwig in a mitre and veil, with a halo, in her right hand she holds a model of a tall building topped with a cross, in her left hand an unspecified object

Rev.: Eagle with a concave band across its wings and chest, without a cross on the Spanish shield

Base silver; 12 mm; 0.166 g; BRP SM 3.30b; Fbg 1931, no. 176; Fbg CDS, no. 593; trench 10; layer 1; depth 0.2 m; Inv. no. Czech/12/19

61. Duchy of Oleśnica, John the Lackland (1497–1504), heller n.d. [1497–1504], Wołów mint; Fig. 64

Obv.: head of an ox, between the horns the letter W formed from two letters V, on the sides the capital letters I-H, pearl border

Rev.: on the shield the Silesian Eagle to dexter, with a concave band across its wings and chest

Base silver; 10.9 mm; 0.158 g; BRP SM 5.13; Fbg 1931, no. 318; Fbg CDS, no. 682; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017; Inv. no. 9

62. Duchy of Oleśnica, Christian Ulrich I (1664–1704), gröschel 1696, Bierutów mint, mintmaster Lukas Laurentius; Fig. 65

Obv.: on a round shield decorated with volutes, the Silesian Eagle with a concave band across its wings and chest, at the bottom, by the Eagle's talons, the letters L-L

Rev.: under the ducal mitre, a five-field coat of arms of the Duchy of Württemberg-Oleśnica, at the top the date 16-96, at the bottom a shield with the digit 3, the whole decorated with volutes

Silver; 16.2 mm; 0.533 g; F.u.S. 2408; trench 10; layer 1; depth 0.2 m; Inv. no. Czech/14/19

63. Duchy of Opava, Přemek I (1377–1433), heller n.d. (1377–1381), Opava mint; Fig. 66

Obv.: helmet with horns and mantling flowing to dexter, continuous border; MODETA•DVCIS•OPA

Rev.: Gothic shield parted per pale, to sinister, field covered with hatching, continuous border; MODETA•DVCIS•O...

Silver; 12.4 mm; 0.263 g; BRP SM 11.2b; BRP Górnośl. 78a–b; Fbg 1931, no. 529 (Fig. 530); Fbg CDS, no. 827; trench 11; layer 10; 3.07.2020; Inv. no. 13

64. Duchy of Opole, Boleslaus IV (1400/21–1437) or Bernard (1437–1449), bracteate heller n.d. [ca. 1420–before 1450], Opole mint; Fig. 67

Obv.: half a massive knight's cross and half an eagle; massive rim, ends of the vertical arm of the cross diagonally inscribed in a circle, the cross in the center sometimes very thin; the eagle with a horizontal or even lowered wing, featuring three or two feathers, and a tail sometimes appearing as a separate, massive wedge

Silver; 15.2 mm; 0.247 g; BRP SM 8.2a; BRP Górnośl. 32; Fbg 1931, no. 485; Fbg CDS, no. 797b; trench 11; layer 10; 3.07.2020; Inv. no. 14

65. Duchy of Opole, Bernard (1421–1449), bracteate heller n.d. [1421(?)–1422], Głogówek mint; Fig. 68

Obv.: Eagle to dexter with a straight body and neck, without legs or with very small legs, with three feathers in an arched wing, with a small head in a high crown with connected finials, a massive rim

Silver; 13.8 mm; 0.156 g; BRP SM 8.5; BRP Górnośl. 31b, 35b; Fbg 1931, no. 483; Fbg CDS, no. 798; trench 10; layer 2; 1.07.2020; Inv. no. 8

66. Duchy of Opole, Bernard, bracteate heller n.d. [1422(?)–1436], Głogówek mint; Fig. 69

Obv.: crowned Eagle facing left, with a curved body, three feathers in each wing pointing downwards and one, outer, upturned, barely visible paw

Silver; 15.5 mm; 0.255 g; BRP SM 8.6a; BRP Górnośl. 31a; Fbg 1931, no. 483; Fbg CDS, no. 798; trench 3; layer 2; depth 0.6–0.8 mm; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 25

67. Duchy of Opole, Bolko V the Hussite (1424–1460), bracteate heller n.d. [ca. 1440–1450], Opole mint; Fig. 70

Obv.: Eagle with a straight neck and an oval body, to dexter, three feathers in each wing

Silver; 14.3 mm; 0.196 g; BRP SM 8.10; BRP Górnośl. 34b; Fbg 1931, no. 484; Fbg CDS, no. 799; trench 3; layer 2; 6.10.2017; Inv. no. 26

68. Duchy of Opole, Bolko V the Hussite, bracteate heller n.d. [ca. 1450–1460], Opole mint; Fig. 71

Obv.: crowned Eagle in line drawing, three feathers in each wing, legs gradually disappearing

Silver; 15.6 mm; 0.238 g; BRP SM 8.11; BRP Górnośl. 35a; Fbg 1931, no. 484; Fbg CDS, no. 799; trench 3; layer 2; depth 0.4–0.8 mm; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 23

69. Duchy of Opole, Bolko V the Hussite, bracteate heller n.d. [ca. 1450–1460], Opole mint; Fig. 72

Obv.: crowned Eagle in line drawing, three feathers in each wing

Silver; 14.3 mm; 0.248 g; BRP SM 8.11; BRP Górnośl. 35a; Fbg 1931, no. 484; Fbg CDS, no. 799; trench heap; 16.09.2018; Inv. no. 45/18

70. Duchy of Wrocław, Charles IV (1346–1378), heller n.d. [1362–1378], Wrocław mint; Fig. 73

Obv.: double-tailed uncrowned Bohemian lion, rampant left; +KR\Ł°BOhC\\

Rev.: heraldic Eagle, beak turned to the left, with a band running across its wings and chest; +MOĐETЯ○\RЯ\

Silver; 13 mm; 0.237 g; BRP SM 1.3; Fbg 1931, no. 95; Fbg CDS, no. 551; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017; Inv. no. 4

71. Duchy of Wrocław, Charles IV, heller n.d. [1362–1378], Wrocław mint; Fig. 74

Obv.: double-tailed uncrowned Bohemian lion, rampant left; \ROL'\\\\\\\\

Rev.: illegible rim, poorly legible heraldic Eagle

Silver; 12.7 mm; 0.134 g; BRP SM 1.3; Fbg 1931, no. 95; Fbg CDS, no. 551; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017; Inv. no. 10

72. Duchy of Wrocław, Charles IV, heller n.d. [1362–1378], Wrocław mint; Fig. 75

Obv.: double-tailed uncrowned Bohemian lion, rampant left; +KROL'BO\\

Rev.: heraldic Eagle, beak turned to the left, with a band running across its wings and chest; +МОДЕТЯ◊ВРЯТИ

Silver; 12.8 mm; 0.261 g; BRP SM 1.3; Fbg 1931, no. 95; Fbg CDS, no. 551; trench 2; layer 2; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 27

73. Duchy of Wrocław, Matthias Corvinus (1469–1490), bracteate heller n.d. [ca. 1483], Wrocław mint; Fig. 76

Obv.: poorly legible bearded head of John the Baptist in front, a faintly visible letter W on the rim

Base silver; 15.6 mm; 0.270 g; BRP SM 1.22; Fbg 1931, no. 439; Fbg CDS, no. 770; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017; Inv. no. 6

74. Duchy of Wrocław, Ladislaus II (1490–1516), heller n.d. [1512–1516], Wrocław mint; Fig. 77

Obv.: capital letter W, made of two letters V

Rev.: double-tailed crowned Bohemian lion, rampant left

Silver; 13.6 mm; 0.290 g; BRP SM 1.32; Fbg 1931, no. 127; Fbg CDS, no. 568; trench 4; layer 1; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 16

75. Duchy of Wrocław, Ladislaus II, heller n.d. [1512–1516], Wrocław mint; Fig. 78

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 74

Silver; 13 mm; 0.215 g; BRP SM 1.32; Fbg 1931, no. 127; Fbg CDS, no. 568; trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 18.07.2018; Inv. no. 4/18

76. Duchy of Wrocław, Ladislaus II, heller n.d. [1512–1516], Wrocław mint; Fig. 79

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 74

Silver; 13.7 mm; 0.243 g; BRP SM 1.32; Fbg 1931, no. 127; Fbg CDS, no. 568; trench foundation N; layer 1; depth 0.2 m; 21.07.2018; 21.07.2018; Inv. no. 17/18

77. Duchy of Wrocław, Ladislaus II, heller n.d. [1512–1516], Wrocław mint; Fig. 80

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 74

Silver; 13.8 mm; 0.311 g; BRP SM 1.32; Fbg 1931, no. 127; Fbg CDS, no. 568; trench foundation S; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; 24.07.2018; Inv. no. 34/18

78. Duchy of Wrocław, Ladislaus II, heller n.d. [1512–1516], Wrocław mint; Fig. 81

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 74

Silver; 13.1 mm; 0.284 g; BRP SM 1.32; Fbg 1931, no. 127; Fbg CDS, no. 568; trench 10; layer 1; depth 0.2 m; Inv. no. Czech/18/19

79. Duchy of Wrocław, Louis I (1516–1526), heller n.d. [1522], Wrocław mint; Fig. 82

Obv.: under the crown letters LR (*Ludovicvs Rex*)

Rev.: double-tailed crowned Bohemian lion, rampant left

Base silver; 12.5 mm; 0.187 g; BRP SM 1.34c; Fbg 1931, no. 129; Fbg CDS, no. 578b; trench 9; layer 3; Inv. no. Czech/21/19

80. Ferdinand II (1617–1637), gröschel 1624, Nysa mint, Jan Jakub Huser; Fig. 83
Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest
Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, the date 16-24 on the sides, below the dates on the sides ★-★
 Silver; 16.3 mm; 0.705 g; Halačka 1098; F.u.S. 126; trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; Inv. no. 14/18
81. Ferdinand II, gröschel 1624, Nysa mint, Jan Jakub Huser; Fig. 84
Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 80
 Silver; 16.3 mm; 0.600 g; Halačka 1098; F.u.S. 126; trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2–0.5 m; Inv. no. 22/18
82. Ferdinand II, gröschel 1624, Wrocław mint, Jan Riedel; Fig. 85
Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest, on the sides of the claws the letters H-R
Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, the dates 16-Z4 on the sides
 Silver; 16.6 mm; 0.661 g; Halačka 1055; F.u.S. 113; trench 3, humus; 7 X 2017; Inv. no. 19
83. Ferdinand II, 3 kreuzer 1626, Wrocław mint, Jan Riedel; Fig. 86
Obv.: bust of the ruler with a laurel wreath, in a cloak, to the right, lower on the cartouche digit 3; ✽FERDI-II-DG-RIS-A-G-H-BRE
Rev.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest; ARCHIDVA·D·BVR·CO·TY·1626
 Silver; 20.8 mm; 1.299 g; Halačka 1011; F.u.S. 199; trench 9; layer 2; depth 0.3 m; Inv. no. Czech/1/19
84. Leopold I (1657–1705), ½ kreuzer 1674, Opole mint, Franciszek Ignacy Kürschenhöfer; Fig. 87
Obv.: under the closed crown two coats of arms [the double-headed Habsburg Eagle and the Silesian Eagle], below ✽(1/2)✽, date 16-74 on either side of the crown at the top
Rev.: blank
 Base silver; 15.5 mm; 0.492 g; Halačka 1678; F.u.S. 648; trench heap; 16.09.2018; Inv. no. 49/18
85. Leopold I, ½ kreuzer 1678, Opole mint, Franciszek Ignacy Kürschenhöfer; Fig. 88
Obv.: under the closed crown two coats of arms [the double-headed Habsburg Eagle and the Silesian Eagle], below ✽(1/2)✽, date 16-78 on either side of the crown at the top
Rev.: blank
 Base silver; 15 mm; 0.473 g; Halačka 1678; F.u.S. 658; trench foundation N; layer 2; depth 0.2 m; 24.07.2018; Inv. no. 36/18

86. Leopold I, ½ kreuzer 1678, Opole mint, Franciszek Ignacy Kürschenhofen; Fig. 89
Obv.: under a closed crown two coats of arms [the double-headed Habsburg Eagle and the Silesian Eagle], below ♦(1/2)♦, date 16-78 on either side of the crown at the top
Rev.: blank

Base silver; 15.2 mm; 0.575 g; Halačka 1677; F.u.S. 658; trench heap; 16.09.2018; Inv. no. 44/18

87. Leopold I, gröschel 1669, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger; Fig. 90

Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest

Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, a ball under the arms of the cross, a floral ornament around the globus cruciger, date 16-69 on the sides

Silver; 16.9 mm; 0.542 g; Halačka 1681; F.u.S. 639; trench foundation N; layer 1; humus; depth 0.2 m; Inv. no. 41/18

88. Leopold I, gröschel 1670, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger; Fig. 91

Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest

Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, a ball under the arms of the cross, a floral ornament around the globus cruciger, date 16--70 on the sides

Silver; 15.7 mm; 0.638 g; Halačka 1682; F.u.S. 640; trench 4; layer 1; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 28

89. Leopold I, gröschel 1670, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger; Fig. 92

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 88

Silver; 15.5 mm; 0.551 g; Halačka 1682; F.u.S. 640; trench foundation S; layer 2; Inv. no. 29/18

90. Leopold I, gröschel 1670, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger; Fig. 93

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 88

Silver; 15.6 mm; 0.600 g; Halačka 1682; F.u.S. 640; trench 11; layer 2; 2.07.2020; Inv. no. 9

91. Leopold I, gröschel 1670, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger; Fig. 94

Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 88

Silver; 16.1 mm; 0.621 g; Halačka 1682; trench 11; layer 2; 3.07.2020; Inv. no. 11

92. Leopold I, gröschel 1671, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger; Fig. 95

Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest

Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, on the sides the date 16-71, on the sides of the globus cruciger volutes, a ball on each side of the cross's arms and under the volutes

Silver; 15.4 mm; 0.642 g; Halačka 1684; F.u.S. 640; trench 9; layer 2; depth 0.5 m; Inv. no. Czech/7/19

93. Leopold I, gröschel 1671, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger; Fig. 96
Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 92
 Silver; 15.6 mm; 0.615 g; Halačka 1684; F.u.S. 641; trench 10; layer 2; 1.07.2020;
 Inv. no. 2
94. Leopold I, gröschel 1673, Opole mint, Franciszek Ignacy Kürschenhofer; Fig. 97
Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest
Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, a ball on each side of the cross, a floral ornament on each side of the ball, below which a ball on each side, date 16-73 on the sides
 Silver; 15.6 mm; 0.580 g; Halačka 1684; F.u.S. 644; trench 1; layer 2 (heap); 14.07.2017;
 Inv. no. 1
95. Leopold I, gröschel 1682, Opole mint, Franciszek Ignacy Kürschenhofer; Fig. 98
Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest
Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, on the sides of the arms of the cross ♦, around the globus cruciger a floral ornament, date 16-82 on the sides
 Silver; 15.8 mm; 0.442 g; Halačka 1684; F.u.S. 670; trench foundation S; layer 2;
 Inv. no. 23/18
96. Leopold I, gröschel 1694, Opole mint, Martin Maximilian Wackerl; Fig. 99
Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest
Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, on the sides the date 16-94, on the sides of the globus cruciger volutes, a ball on each side of the cross's arms
 Silver; 16.1 mm; 0.563 g; Halačka 1684; F.u.S. 687; trench 8; layer 1; depth 0.2 m;
 Inv. no. Czech/9/19
97. Leopold I, gröschel 1694, Opole mint, Martin Maximilian Wackerl; Fig. 100
Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 96
 Silver; 16.1 mm; 0.571 g; Halačka 1684; F.u.S. 687; trench 10; layer 2; 1.07.2020;
 Inv. no. 5
98. Leopold I, gröschel 1696, Opole mint, Martin Maximilian Wackerl; Fig. 101
Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest
Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, on the sides the date 16-96, on the sides of the globus cruciger volutes, a ball on each side of the cross's arms
 Silver; 16.5 mm; 0.589 g; Halačka 1686; F.u.S. 691; trench 9; layer 4; depth 0.6 m;
 Inv. no. Czech/8/19
99. Leopold I, gröschel 1696, Opole mint, Martin Maximilian Wackerl; Fig. 102
Obv. and *Rev.* as no. 98
 Silver; 16.2 mm; 0.661 g; Halačka 1686; F.u.S. 691; trench 10; layer 1; depth 0.2 m;
 Inv. no. Czech/16/19

100. Leopold I, gröschel 1697, Brzeg mint, Kryštof Brettschneider; Fig. 103
Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest
Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, date 16-97 on the sides, below on the sides M-B, on the top and bottom ♦
 Silver; 16.7 mm; 0.639 g; Halačka 1709; F.u.S. 745; trench 10; layer 1; 1.07.2020; Inv. no. 3

101. Leopold I, gröschel 1705, Wrocław mint; Fig. 104
Obv.: under the crown double-headed Imperial Eagle crowned, with two fields coat of arms [a shield with Austrian Fess and Old-Burgundian bends] on the chest
Rev.: globus cruciger with the digit 3 in the middle, date 17-05 on the sides, volutes on the sides of the globus cruciger, a rhombus under the volutes on each side of the arms of the cross
 Silver; 16.3 mm; 0.565 g; Halačka 1640 (but not a klippe); F.u.S. 636; trench 9; layer 2; depth 0.4 m; Inv. no. Czech/10/19

Hungary

102. Louis II (1508–1526), denarius 1523, Visegrád mint; Fig. 105
Obv.: five-field shield of Hungary [Old Hungarian Rivers, New Hungarian Cross, Dalmatian Leopards, Bohemian Lion, in the heart field the Jagiellonian Eagle], above the shield date 1523, on the sides of the shield an ornament in the form of ◦❁◦
Rev.: Virgin Mary with Child facing right, with the letters L-B on the sides
 Silver; 15.9 mm; 0.701 g; Huszár 846; trench 9; layer 4; depth 0.6 m; Inv. no. Czech/11/19

103. Louis II, denarius 1524, Visegrád mint; Fig. 106
Obv.: five-field shield of Hungary [Old Hungarian Rivers, New Hungarian Cross, Dalmatian Leopards, Bohemian Lion, in the heart field the Jagiellonian eagle], above the shield date 1524, plant ornament on the sides
Rev.: Virgin Mary with Child facing right, with the letters L-V on the sides
 Silver; 16.2 mm; 0.277 g; Huszár 849; trench 4; layer 1; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 30

104. Louis II, denarius 1524, Visegrád mint; Fig. 107
Obv.: five-field shield of Hungary [Old Hungarian Rivers, New Hungarian Cross, Dalmatian Leopards, Bohemian Lion, in the heart field the Jagiellonian Eagle], above the shield the date \524❁ (the letter Z is in a mirror image, and the number 4 is written in the form of a medieval four, as a loop), on the sides of the shield an ornament in the form of ◦❁◦

Rev.: Virgin Mary with Child facing right, with the letters L-V on the sides
 Silver; 14.7 mm; 0.467 g; Huszár 846; trench 9/2019; layer 4; Inv. no. Czech/22/19

105. Louis II, denarius [1524–1525], Buda mint; Fig. 108
Obv.: five-field shield of Hungary [Old Hungarian Rivers, New Hungarian Cross, Dalmatian Leopards, Bohemian Lion, in the heart field the Jagiellonian Eagle], on the sides of the shield an ornament in the form of ◦❁◦

Rev.: Virgin Mary with Child facing right, with the letters L-S on the sides

Silver; 15.3 mm; 0.234 g; broken coin; Huszár 846; trench foundation W; layer 1 (humus); depth 0.2 m; Inv. no. 11/18

106. Rudolf II (1576–1608), denarius 1607, Kremnica mint; Fig. 109

Obv.: five-field, curved on the sides, shield of Hungary [Old Hungarian Rivers, New Hungarian Cross, Dalmatian Leopards, Bohemian Lion, in the heart field an Austrian Fess]; RVD·II·D·RO·I·S·AV·G·H·B·R·

Rev.: Virgin Mary with Child, with the letters K-B on the sides; PATRO❁1607❁HVNGA

Silver; 15 mm; 0.518 g; Huszár 1060; trench 3; layer 2; depth 0.4–0.6 m; 7.10.2017; Inv. no. 15

Unspecified

107. Unspecified late medieval or early modern coin; Fig. 110

Silver/Base silver; 12.9 mm; 0.379 g; coin bent in half; trench 11; layer 2; 3.07.2020; Inv. no. 10

Rechenpfennig

108. Germany, Nuremberg, Michael Leykauff (master in 1724–1768), French style Rechenpfennig; Fig. 111

Obv.: bust of the king in a wig, facing right; LVD·XV·D·G·FR·NAU·REX

Rev.: ship sailing to the left; DVRCH·GLVCK·UN\\FLE..., in exergue RE (ML) PF
Brass; 19.5 mm; 0.833 g; Mitchiner 1862; trench 8; layer 1; depth 0.2 m; Inv. no. Czech/4/19

Non-monetary items

109. Fragment of a brass applique (?) with a plant ornament (?); Fig. 112

Brass (?); 13.4×8.7 mm; 0.344 g; trench 10; layer 2; Inv. no. 19

110. Lead seal, of unknown origin, 17th–18th century (?); Fig. 113

Obv.: figure similar to the letter T with a doubled bar, two lines extend from the bar on both sides, a ring on the left side

Rev.: blank

Lead; 10.6 mm; 1.509 g; trench 10; layer 4; 1.07.2020; Inv. no. 18

ABBREVIATIONS

\ – illegible mark

Inv. no. – Inventory number

n.d. – no date

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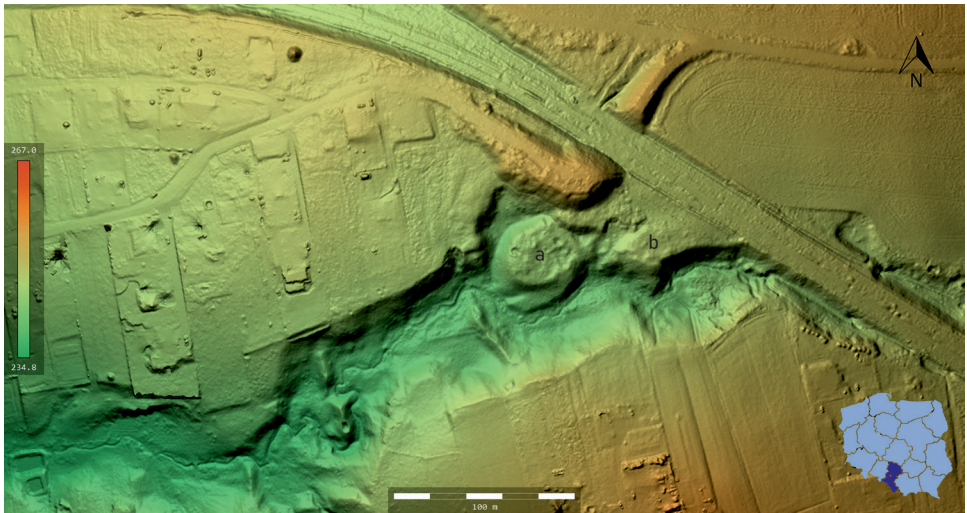
PLATE 1	Fig. 1. LIDAR ALS visualization of the area with locations of archaeological sites, prepared by R. Zdaniewicz using the Planlauf program: a. Location of the manor house relics on the mound; b. Location of the relics of the St. George's Church Fig. 2. The settlement and church in Czechowice on the map of Christian Friedrich von Wrede, <i>Krieges-Carte von Schlesien</i>, ref. SBB_III_C_Kart_N 15060_Band 2_Blatt 23, 26, ca. 1749–1750, collections: Staatsbibliothek Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Kartenabteilung
PLATE 2	Fig. 3. Architectural relics and graves discovered during archaeological research by R. Zdaniewicz
PLATE 3–9	List of coins. Fig. 4. Austria, Lower Austria, Leopold I (1657–1705), 1 kreuzer 1697, Vienna mint Fig. 5. Austria, Upper Austria, Ferdinand I (1521–1564), pfennig with Vierschlag 1527, Linz mint Fig. 6. Austria, Duchy of Carniola, Ferdinand I (1526–1564), pfennig 1533, Graz mint Fig. 7. Austria, Carinthia, Ferdinand I, pfennig 1556, Klagenfurt mint Fig. 8. Austria, Archbishopric of Salzburg, Paris von Lodron (1619–1653), ½ kreuzer 1638 Fig. 9. Austria, Styria, Ferdinand II (1619–1637), 2-pfennig 1611, Graz mint Fig. 10. Austria, Styria, Leopold I (1658–1705), 1 kreuzer 1705, Graz mint, Johann Jacob Aigmann Fig. 11. Austria, Tyrol, Leopold V (1626–1632), kreuzer n.d. [1626–1632], Hall mint Fig. 12. Bohemia, John the Blind (1311–1346), parvus n.d. [1311–1319], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 13. Bohemia, Charles IV (1346–1378), heller n.d. [1346–1350], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 14. Bohemia, Charles IV, heller n.d. [1346–1350], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 15. Bohemia, Ladislaus II Jagiellon (1471–1516), heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1482–1498], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 16. Bohemia, Ladislaus II Jagiellon, heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1482–1498], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 17. Bohemia, Ladislaus II Jagiellon, white penny (bílý peníz) n.d. [after 1498], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 18. Bohemia, Ladislaus II Jagiellon, white penny (bílý peníz) n.d. [after 1498], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 19. Bohemia, Louis I Jagiellon (1516–1526), heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1516–1526], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 20. Bohemia, Louis I Jagiellon, heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1516–1526], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 21. Bohemia, Louis I Jagiellon, heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1516–1526], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 22. Bohemia, Louis I Jagiellon, heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1516–1526], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 23. Bohemia, Louis I Jagiellon, heller (černý peníz) n.d. [1516–1526], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 24. Bohemia, Ferdinand I (1526–1564), small penny (malý peníz) n.d. [1526–1533], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 25. Bohemia, Ferdinand I, small penny (malý peníz) n.d. [1526–1533], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 26. Bohemia, Ferdynand I, small penny (malý peníz) n.d. [1526–1533], Kutná Hora mint Fig. 27. Bohemia, Ferdinand I, small penny (malý peníz) n.d. [1526–1533], Kutná Hora mint

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- Fig. 28. Bohemia, Ferdinand I, small penny (malý peníz) n.d. [1526–1533], Kutná Hora mint
- Fig. 29. Bohemia, Ferdinand I, white penny (bílý peníz) n.d. [1526–1547], Kutná Hora mint
- Fig. 30. Bohemia, Rudolf II (1575–1611), white penny (bílý peníz) 1581, Kutná Hora mint
- Fig. 31. Bohemia, County of Schlick, Henry (1612–1650), 3 kreuzer 1635, Planá mint, Johann Candler
- Fig. 32. Moravia, Ferdinand II (1617–1637), 1 kreuzer 1629, Olomouc mint, Johann Christoph Huber
- Fig. 33. Moravia, Ferdinand II, 1 kreuzer? [1624], Brno mint
- Fig. 34. Upper Lusatia, Matthias Corvinus (1469–1490), Ladislaus II (1471–1516) and Louis I (1516–1526), heller n.d. [after ca. 1482–ca. 1520], Zgorzelec mint
- Fig. 35. Upper Lusatia, Matthias Corvinus, Ladislaus II and Louis I, heller n.d. [after ca. 1482–ca. 1520], Zgorzelec mint
- Fig. 36. Germany, Bishopric of Bamberg, Melchior Otto (1642–1653), 1/84 thaler (3-pfennig, dreier, körtling) 1649, Bamberg mint
- Fig. 37. Germany, City of Konstanz, 1 kreuzer [1657–1705, the reign of Leopold I]
- Fig. 38. Germany, Palatinate-Veldenz, George Gustav Wittelsbach (1592–1634), pfennig n.d. [1592–1634]
- Fig. 39. Germany, Palatinate-Veldenz, George Gustav Wittelsbach, pfennig [1592–1634]
- Fig. 40. Germany, Electorate of Saxony, George the Bearded (1500–1539), pfennig [1530–1532], Annaberg mint, Melchior Irmisch
- Fig. 41. Germany, Electorate of Saxony, George the Bearded, pfennig [1534], Freiberg mint, Hans Hausmann
- Fig. 42. Germany, County of Salm, Otto (1548–1607), pfennig [1548–1607], Kyrburg mint
- Fig. 43. Germany, Stolberg, Louis II (1535–1574), pfennig [1535–1574], Frankfurt mint (?)
- Fig. 44. Germany, City of Ulm, pfennig [after 1423]
- Fig. 45. Germany, Bishopric of Worms, Theoderic II of Plettendorf (1552–1580), pfennig [1572–1574]
- Fig. 46. Germany, William II (1888–1918), 1 pfennig 1904, Karlsruhe mint
- Fig. 47. Germany, Third Reich, 5 Reichspfennig 1940, Berlin mint
- Fig. 48. Poland, Ladislaus III of Varna (1434–1444), penny [1434–1444], Krakow mint
- Fig. 49. Poland, Casimir IV Jagiellon (1447–1492), penny [1455–1479], Krakow mint
- Fig. 50. Sigismund III (1587–1632), counterfeit of the Gdańsk groschen “1623”
- Fig. 51. Poland, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski (1764–1795), half-groschen 1768, Warsaw mint, Piotr Mikołaj Gartenberg
- Fig. 52. Prussia (United Kingdom), Frederick William III (1797–1840), silver groschen 1826, Düsseldorf mint
- Fig. 53. Riga, Gustav II Adolf (1621–1632), 3-polker 1622, Martin Wulff
- Fig. 54. Riga, Christina (1635–1654), schilling 1653, Henrik Wulff
- Fig. 55. Silesia, Duchy of Głogów-Żagań, Henry IX (1412/13–1467), heller n.d. [ca. 1460?], Koźuchów mint
- Fig. 56. Silesia, United Duchy of Głogów, John II (1476–1488), heller n.d. [1477–1483], Głogów mint
- Fig. 57. Silesia, United Duchy of Głogów, John II, counterfeit heller [after 1477]
- Fig. 58. Silesia, United Duchy of Głogów, John II (1476–1488), heller n.d. [1483–1488], Koźuchów mint
- Fig. 59. Silesia, United Duchy of Głogów, John II, heller n.d. [1483–1488], Koźuchów mint
- Fig. 60. Silesia, Duchy of Legnica-Brzeg, Frederick I (1453–1488), heller n.d. (1475–ca. 1485), Legnica mint

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- Fig. 61. Silesia, Duchy of Legnica-Brzeg, Frederick I, heller n.d. (1475–ok. 1485), Legnica mint
- Fig. 62. Silesia, Duchy of Legnica-Brzeg, Frederick II (1498–1547), heller n.d. [1503–1504], Legnica mint
- Fig. 63. Silesia, Duchy of Legnica-Brzeg, Frederick II, heller n.d. [1504–1508], Legnica mint
- Fig. 64. Silesia, Duchy of Oleśnica, John the Lackland (1497–1504), heller n.d. [1497–1504], Wołów mint
- Fig. 65. Silesia, Duchy of Oleśnica, Christian Ulrich I (1664–1704), gröschel 1696, Bierutów mint, Lukas Laurentius
- Fig. 66. Silesia, Duchy of Opava, Přemek I (1377–1433), heller n.d. (1377–1381), Opava mint
- Fig. 67. Silesia, Duchy of Opole, Boleslaus IV (1400/21–1437) or Bernard (1437–1449), bracteate heller n.d. [ca. 1420–before 1450], Opole mint
- Fig. 68. Silesia, Duchy of Opole, Bernard (1421–1449), bracteate heller n.d. [1421(?)–1422], Głogówek mint
- Fig. 69. Silesia, Duchy of Opole, Bernard, bracteate heller n.d. [1422(?)–1436], Głogówek mint
- Fig. 70. Silesia, Duchy of Opole, Bolko V the Hussite (1424–1460), bracteate heller n.d. [ca. 1440–1450], Opole mint
- Fig. 71. Silesia, Duchy of Opole, Bolko V the Hussite, bracteate heller n.d. [ca. 1450–1460], Opole mint
- Fig. 72. Silesia, Duchy of Opole, Bolko V the Hussite, bracteate heller n.d. [ca. 1450–1460], Opole mint
- Fig. 73. Silesia, Duchy of Wrocław, Charles IV (1346–1378), heller n.d. [1362–1378], Wrocław mint
- Fig. 74. Silesia, Duchy of Wrocław, Charles IV, heller n.d. [1362–1378], Wrocław mint
- Fig. 75. Silesia, Duchy of Wrocław, Charles IV, heller n.d. [1362–1378], Wrocław mint
- Fig. 76. Silesia, Duchy of Wrocław, Matthias Corvinus (1469–1490), bracteate heller n.d. [ca. 1483], Wrocław mint
- Fig. 77. Silesia, Duchy of Wrocław, Ladislaus II (1490–1516), heller n.d. [1512–1516], Wrocław mint
- Fig. 78. Silesia, Duchy of Wrocław, Ladislaus II, heller n.d. [1512–1516], Wrocław mint
- Fig. 79. Silesia, Duchy of Wrocław, Ladislaus II, heller n.d. [1512–1516], Wrocław mint
- Fig. 80. Silesia, Duchy of Wrocław, Ladislaus II, heller n.d. [1512–1516], Wrocław mint
- Fig. 81. Silesia, Duchy of Wrocław, Ladislaus II, heller n.d. [1512–1516], Wrocław mint
- Fig. 82. Silesia, Duchy of Wrocław, Louis I (1516–1526), heller n.d. [1522], Wrocław mint
- Fig. 83. Silesia, Ferdinand II (1617–1637), gröschel 1624, Nysa mint, Jan Jakub Huser
- Fig. 84. Silesia, Ferdinand II, gröschel 1624, Nysa mint, Jan Jakub Huser
- Fig. 85. Silesia, Ferdinand II, gröschel 1624, Wrocław mint, Jan Riedel
- Fig. 86. Silesia, Ferdinand II, 3 kreuzer 1626, Wrocław mint, Jan Riedel
- Fig. 87. Silesia, Leopold I (1657–1705), ½ kreuzer 1674, Opole mint, Franciszek Ignacy Kürschenhofner
- Fig. 88. Silesia, Leopold I, ½ kreuzer 1678, Opole mint, Franciszek Ignacy Kürschenhofner
- Fig. 89. Silesia, Leopold I, ½ kreuzer 1678, Opole mint, Franciszek Ignacy Kürschenhofner
- Fig. 90. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1669, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger
- Fig. 91. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1670, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger
- Fig. 92. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1670, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger
- Fig. 93. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1670, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger
- Fig. 94. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1670, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger
- Fig. 95. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1671, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger
- Fig. 96. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1671, Opole mint, Dawid Ehinger
- Fig. 97. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1673, Opole mint, Franciszek Ignacy Kürschenhofner

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- Fig. 98. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1682, Opole mint, Franciszek Ignacy Kürschenhofen
Fig. 99. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1694, Opole mint, Martin Maximilian Wackerl
Fig. 100. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1694, Opole mint, Martin Maximilian Wackerl
Fig. 101. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1696, Opole mint, Martin Maximilian Wackerl
Fig. 102. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1696, Opole mint, Martin Maximilian Wackerl
Fig. 103. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1697, Brzeg mint, Kryštof Brettschneide
Fig. 104. Silesia, Leopold I, gröschel 1705, Wrocław mint
Fig. 105. Hungary, Louis II (1508–1526), denarius 1523, Visegrád mint
Fig. 106. Hungary, Louis II, denarius 1524, Visegrád mint
Fig. 107. Hungary, Louis II, denarius 1524, Visegrád mint
Fig. 108. Hungary, Louis II, denarius [1524–1525], Buda mint
Fig. 109. Hungary, Rudolf II (1576–1608), denarius 1607, Kremnica mint
Fig. 110. Unspecified late medieval or early modern coin
Fig. 111. Germany, Nuremberg, Michael Leykauff (master in 1724–1768), French style
Rechenpfennig
Fig. 112. Fragment of a brass applique (?) with a plant ornament (?)
Fig. 113. Lead seal, of unknown origin, 17th–18th century (?)

Photos by Paweł Milejski

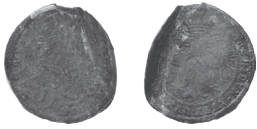


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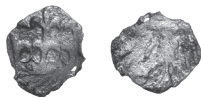
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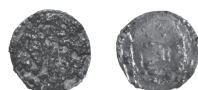
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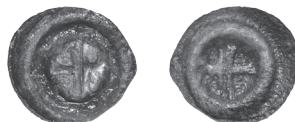
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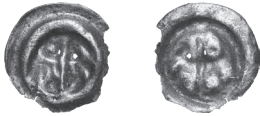
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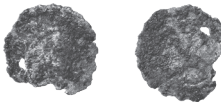
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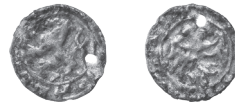
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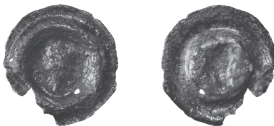
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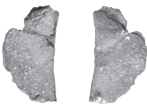
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