

“THE AFTERLIFE” OF MONEY. THE COINS FOUND IN THE NECROPOLIS OF BRAD (NEGRI COMMUNE, BACĂU COUNTY)

BY

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Abstract:

The medieval necropolis of Brad overlaps the fortified section of the Geto-Dacian fortress of Zargidava, located on the left bank of the Siret River. Altogether, 962 graves were researched here during the years 1963-2004. The numismatic material consists of 158 coins that were discovered in 146 graves. The coins are small silver and bronze denominations that belong to various issuers and date back to an extremely generous chronological range (14th-19th centuries). More than half of the coin finds from Brad were issued by the Ottoman Empire (86 pcs.). Those originating in the Christian world came mainly from German (34 pcs.), Polish (21 pcs.) and Austrian territories (9 pcs.). Besides these, there are also small amounts of Russian (3 pcs.), Swedish (2 pcs.), Moldavian (1 pc.) and Hungarian (1 pc.) coins. Based on the numismatic discoveries, the commencement of the necropolis of Brad can be dated at the beginning of the 15th century. But the site starts to be used intensively only from the second half of the 16th century and the beginning of the next one. Immediately after the church was rebuilt (in 1697), the burial place attained its maximum level of use, which extended throughout the 18th century, reaching the peak of exploit to its end and continuing at the beginning of the next century. In these times the Ottoman paras and the Austrian small denominations of silver (late denars and duarii) and bronze (Kreuzer) have been deposited inside the graves. The coins from the studied batch can be interpreted as having a special status since they were part of grave inventories. Only hypotheses can be assumed in regard to the possible meanings of these coins in the funerary practices of the epoch. A significant part of the coins from Brad are pierced (66 pcs.). We believe that the perforations are not connected to funeral customs, but rather had a practical role, facilitating the activity of the usurers, who used to gather the small change into a certain unit of account, using a thin wire or thread.

Keywords: Brad, medieval necropolis, coin finds, 14th-19th centuries, funeral inventory, piercings.

The medieval necropolis of Brad (Negri commune, Bacău County) overlaps the fortified section of the Geto-Dacian fortress of *Zargidava*¹, located on a promontory (“The Rock” spot), on the left bank of the Siret River. The establishment of the cemetery is associated with the existence of a rural community (Drăgești village, from which the hamlet of Brad will develop in the middle of the 18th century) and of a religious settlement (a male monastic community). During Ștefan cel Mare (15th March 1489), the village of Drăgești is mentioned for the first time, as belonging to Petru Tudora². Only in the following attestation, dated from the time of Alexandru Lăpușeanu (18th April 1558), there is mentioned the presence of a monastery, as well, on the “lower” side of the village³. Despite these late references, the researchers have dated back the beginnings of the rural settlement and the monk hermitage in the 14th century⁴, a situation that seems to be confirmed by the

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¹ Ptolemy, *Geographia*, III, 10, 8 (in: FHDR I: 555).

² DRH, A, III: 98-99, No. 52.

³ DRH, A, VI: 422-423, No. 230.

⁴ COSTĂCHESCU 1933: 138; BURLACU, MĂZĂREANU 1991: 119-120 and notes 7-8; UNGUREANU 2002: 148.

archaeological finds from the necropolis. Probably in the second half of the 16th century the monastery was destroyed and, afterwards, its place became a meadow, which was owned by the villagers of Drăgești⁵. It is possible that a small religious building had been improvised in the very same place, thus the cemetery continuing its existence⁶. The church of “Drăgești monastery” was rebuilt only in 1697, under “Saint John the Baptist’s Beheading” patronage⁷. On this occasion, the hermitage took a new step in its development, being marked by numerous events and transformations (destruction, rebuilding, improvements, annexes, etc.) in the coming centuries⁸.

The identification of the necropolis was occasioned by the investigation of the ancient site, much more known, since 1962. The first systematic excavations in the cemetery were carried out by Alexandru Vulpe (Vasile Pârvan Institute of Archeology, Bucharest) during the years 1963-1964. Since 1965 the archaeological investigations in this ancient and medieval site were taken over by Vasile Ursachi (the History Museum of Roman), ending in 2004. The evolution of the systematic research of the necropolis from Brad can be outlined by two distinct phases. In the first phase, established between 1963 and 1983, 20 trenches (T1-2, 2b, 4-10, 13-14, 16, 22-27, 29) and a box (B1) were drawn, where 588 graves were discovered. During the second phase, which took place between 1984 and 2004, another 14 larger size trenches (T29-42) and two boxes (B2-3) were opened and only 374 graves uncovered. By comparison to the previous period, the smaller number of graves discovered in the second phase may be explained by the fact that the research area has been affected by many modern buildings (houses, pavements, roads, irrigation systems) that led to the partial destruction of the burying place.

Altogether, 962 graves were preserved in the cemetery of Brad. They generally concentrated in the middle of the promontory, around the wooden church, disposed on several overlapping levels. The burial pit depth, ranging from 0.40m to 2.75m, was not a criterion for identifying the burying period of those deceased, graves of different centuries being discovered as dug at the same depth. The central area was preferred due to the stability of its terrain, while the relatives of the defunct adapted to the shape of the surface, avoiding the edges exposed to successive collapses. Some of the graves had funeral signs, consisting of large stones that ultimately slid into the ground, in different positions, indicating the likelihood that monks or priests of the hermitage had been buried there.

The necropolis contained both graves of adults and children, buried in the Christian tradition, with the head to the West and the feet to the East, sometimes with deviations. The skeletons were placed on the back, in dorsal decubitus position, with the legs stretched out or, less often, bent at the knees and the hands placed on the chest or basin, and, at times, with one hand on the chest and the other one on the basin. In the areas clustered with overlapping graves, the older skeletons were disturbed or re-inhumed, sometimes even sectioned. Usually, the deceased was placed in a simple, oval or rectangular pit, but graves with remnants of wooden coffins were also found. Along with the single graves, there were discovered double graves (generally adults) or triple graves (adults or adults and children) as well.

With few exceptions, the grave inventory was a poor one. It only consisted of coins and adornment objects, the latter comprising finery for the head (earrings, tiaras), neck (beaded necklaces, pendants) and hands (rings), as well as garments (buttons, fasteners, one buckle).

In regard to the numismatic material harvested in the necropolis of Brad, it consists of 158 coins that were discovered in 146 graves. Most burial pits contained a single coin (133), few of them two (10), and as an exceptional case, three coins (G 2/1973), while a double grave (G 30-31/1974) had only one coin.

The analyzed batch of coins is extremely heterogeneous. It consists of a variety of denominations that belonged to various issuers and date back to an extremely generous chronological range, throughout the

⁵ DIR, A, XVII/IV: 108, No. 147 (8th March 1617).

⁶ BURLACU, MĂZĂREANU 1991: 121-122.

⁷ BURLACU, MĂZĂREANU 1991: 121.

⁸ BURLACU, MĂZĂREANU 1991: 123-131, 141-142; UNGUREANU 2002: 152-159.

medieval and modern period. Therefore, we tried to organize the Coin Catalogue following their currency areas⁹, at the same time taking into consideration and starting with the oldest discovered coin; then, within these areas, the coins were arranged on issuers, denominations and mints. More than half of the pieces discovered at Brad (54%) were issued in the Ottoman Empire. Those originating in the Christian world came mainly from German (22%), Polish (13%) and Austrian territories (6%). Besides these, there are also small amounts of Russian, Swedish, Moldavian and Hungarian coins (Chart 1).

The oldest coins were issued by the **Principality of Moldavia**. The *groat* from Peter I (Cat. no. 1)¹⁰ belongs to the type with two lily flowers within the shield on the obverse¹¹. This coin is different from the others of this group by the position of the heraldic elements accompanying the aurochs' head on the reverse (rosette on the right and crescent on the left), and especially by the shape of the three six-petalled rosettes (two on the field and one on the legend)¹². Also, the legends on both sides contain errors. In the current scientific literature it is considered that, in general, the coins with two lily flowers represented on were introduced as a result of the monetary reform that probably took place starting in 1387¹³. Our coin is in a poor state of conservation, being torn and perforated.

The second local coin, a *double groat* from Alexander I (Cat. no. 2), was made of a good quality metal; on the obverse it wears the aurochs' head with the horns curved in, and on the reverse, seven lily flowers inside the shield and various symbols outside of it. It is believed that this kind of coins had been introduced following a revolutionary monetary reform or a succession of partial reforms, which took place in the first part of Alexander I's reign¹⁴. It is worth mentioning the symbols and letters outside the heraldic shield on the reverse which have been interpreted as mint marks¹⁵. The T letter has been hypothetically attributed to some monetary craftsmen from the workshop of Krakow, to a certain Tanrod¹⁶ or more likely Simon de Talentis¹⁷, who would have worked for Alexander I.

In general, the circulation of the Moldavian coins struck at the end of the 14th century and the beginning of the next one was rather limited. As a result of the numerous monetary reforms in the epoch, starting from Alexander I's radical one up to those of the time of Stephen III, the early local coins were withdrawn, often being re-melted and serving as a raw material for subsequent coins. They also could not find

⁹ For this method of treating medieval coinage, see especially the works of V.M. Butnariu (BUTNARIU 1998: 161; BUTNARIU 2004: 76; BUTNARIU 2005: 265 etc.).

¹⁰ The identification of this coin was done with the support of Mrs. Lilia Dergaciova (Bucharest), to whom we are grateful.

¹¹ We agree with the recent opinion, according to which the Angevin shield, belonging to the upper-sovereign power, appears on the obverse of this issuer's coins, while an aurochs' head, representing the dynastic emblem of the Muşatins, is placed on their reverse (DERGACIOVA 2019: 108-122).

¹² In general, the rosette is represented in different ways when it comes to similar coins (PÂRVAN 2003: 435, No. 6; 446, Pl. 1.6; PÂRVAN, CONSTANTINESCU 2006: 247-250, Nos. 20-42, Pl. 2.20-21; 3.22-32; 4.33-38; PÂRVAN, CONSTANTINESCU 2007: 390, No. 11; 406, No. 11). In the MBR catalogue there are mentions of a few specimens which have "a six-pointed thick star" to the right of the aurochs' head (MBR 1977: 55, Nos. 278-282). The identification of this coin was done with the support of Mrs. Lilia Dergaciova (Bucharest), to whom we are grateful.

¹³ Detailed information about the changes following "the first Moldavian monetary reform" (the lowering of the fineness, iconographic changes, etc.) see at: PÂRVAN 2000: 565, note 3; PÂRVAN 2003: 432-434; PÂRVAN 2008: 364; PÂRVAN, CONSTANTINESCU 2001: 633; PÂRVAN, CONSTANTINESCU 2006: 244-245; PÂRVAN, CONSTANTINESCU 2007: 379; OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2010: 412.

¹⁴ These significant monetary events, whose chronology remains under question, were more recently discussed, by: PÂRVAN 2000: 566; PÂRVAN 2001: 366, 370 (year 1406); PÂRVAN 2002: 191-192 and note 18 (year 1408); PÂRVAN, CONSTANTINESCU 2006: 243; PÂRVAN, CONSTANTINESCU 2007: 380-381; OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006a: 305, 312, 331 (year 1409); OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006b: 410; OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2007: 283-290 (years 1408-1420); OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2010: 412-414 (years 1406-1414).

¹⁵ ILIESCU, FOIT 1967: 158-159; ILIESCU 2000: 84 (only the letters); OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006a: 305-306 (symbols and letters); OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2007: 287-289 and note 59; PÂRVAN, CONSTANTINESCU 2007: 381-382.

¹⁶ PÂRVAN 2002: 192.

¹⁷ PÂRVAN 2002: 192; PÂRVAN, CONSTANTINESCU 2007: 381.

their place anymore in the new legal systems¹⁸. Only in exceptional circumstances such issues remained for a longer period in the coinage pool of the time. This is the unique case of the hoard from Iași – Vasile Lupu Street, no. 28 (discovered in 2002), probably buried in the third quarter of the 17th century, and including a coin from Peter I, that subscribes to the same type with two lily flowers represented on¹⁹.

Dated back before the Battle of Mohács, the **Kingdom of Hungary** is represented by a single coin, issued during Vladislav II (Cat. no. 3). On the territory of Moldavia, such high silver content coins²⁰ are predominantly found in the composition of two types of saving hoards²¹. These hoards formed in the last quarter of the 16th century as a result of the Ottoman *akçe* depreciation, and especially in close relationship to the massive ingress of Austrian devalued denars to the East of the Carpathians²². After the year 1600, the Hungarian coins rarely come up in emergency hoards²³ and isolated finds²⁴, in which case they have been preserved due to the special quality of their precious metal.

The coinage of the **Holy Roman Empire** consists of small denominations issued by various secular and ecclesiastical authorities. The most numerous are the Austrian denars, struck by the emperors of the House of Habsburg, as kings of Hungary, in the Kremnitz (Körmöcbánya) mint (Cat. nos. 27-44). In reference to the monetary discoveries from Brad, the chronology of these coins covers almost uninterrupted two centuries. Throughout this period, they enjoyed a remarkable stability despite successive devaluations²⁵. The Kremnitz mint was the most important in Hungary during the Habsburg reign and it was mainly used for striking the silver coinage (bearing the K-B letters on the reverse)²⁶. The production of these mintage workshops was considerable, since most of the Austrian monetary issues (minted in Royal Hungary) discovered in the Romanian Principalities originated from here²⁷.

The Austrian denars arrive to the East of the Carpathians mainly by commerce²⁸ only after the middle of the 16th century and they spread in the local currency landscape probably in the last twenty-thirty decades of this century²⁹. They come up in different amounts, in the composition of all three categories of emergency hoards constituted in Moldavia during the 17th century. Together with the Polish *pólgroszki*, these denominations provide the basic structure of the A type emergency hoards / “previous to Vasile Lupu’s reign”³⁰ (*t.p.q.* – first third of the 17th century). Sporadically, they are found in the subsequent emergency hoards, such as the B type / “Vasile Lupu’s reign”³¹ (*t.p.q.* – the middle of the century) and even the C type ones / “the prephanariot reign”³² (*t.p.q.* – the second half of the century). It is possible that such coins, especially the late ones, had remained in circulation the next century, both because of the high silver composition content and the continuous appreciation enjoyed by the previously issued Hungarian coins.

¹⁸ OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006a: 331-332; OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006b: 410-411; OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2007: 283-286, 290; OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2010: 413-416.

¹⁹ MUNTEANU, MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006: 57, No. 1; MUNTEANU 2006b: 502; OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006b: 409, 412; OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2007: 281, 290-291.

²⁰ HUSZÁR 1979: 13; POHL 1982: 32-37.

²¹ BUTNARIU 1998: 165 (tA and B1 types saving hoards).

²² BUTNARIU 1998: 165; MUNTEANU 2005: 248.

²³ MĂTASĂ, ILIESCU, MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1972: 371; MUNTEANU, MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006: 209-210, 258-259, 298, 322.

²⁴ POPOVICI 1991: 528; MUNTEANU, POPOVICI 2012: 171, 173-174; MUNTEANU, POPOVICI 2013: 180, 186.

²⁵ HUSZÁR 1979: 14-15.

²⁶ HUSZÁR 1979: 24; CHIRILĂ *et al.* 1980: 67; POHL 1982: 48-50.

²⁷ MURGESCU 1996: 105, note 1; 110.

²⁸ See MURGESCU 1996: 241-244, 258-260.

²⁹ MUNTEANU 2005: 248; MUNTEANU 2006a: 458.

³⁰ BUTNARIU 1994: 70; BUTNARIU 1998: 165, 171; BUTNARIU 2009: 408; MUNTEANU 2005: 241-260; MUNTEANU 2006a: 442, 459.

³¹ BUTNARIU 1994: 70; BUTNARIU 2009: 410-411; MUNTEANU 2006a: 447-450, 459.

³² MUNTEANU 2006a: 450; BUTNARIU 2009: 413-414.

Although they were only struck for a short period (in the years 1695-1705 and *postum*, 1707) and exclusively in the Kremnitz mint, the Austrian *duarii* are present in the grave inventories from Brad (Cat. nos. 45-49) as well. Probably they passed around at the same time as the denars struck in the same chronological period, as they both had the same value³³. Both monetary types were mainly discovered in isolated finds and appeared sporadically in the hoards of Moldavia. Other similar low-value silver coins, belonging to the various secular (Cat. nos. 65-57) and ecclesiastical (Cat. no. 25) authorities of the Holy Roman Empire³⁴ were used in the monetary circulation of the epoch, along with the late Austrian denars and *duarii*.

A relatively unitary batch consists of the Austrian coins dated at the end of the Holy Roman Empire and the beginning of the **Austrian Empire**. These are pieces with values of 1 *Gröschel*, 1 *Kreuzer* and 3 *Kreuzer*, respectively, most of them out of bronze³⁵ and just a few of silver. They were produced in various coin mints from territories owned by the House of Habsburg: Vienna (Cat. nos. 26, 150-153), Schmöllnitz (Cat. nos. 154-156), Kremnitz (Cat. no. 53), Baia Mare (Cat. no. 54) and Alba Iulia (Cat. nos. 55, 157-158).

In the first half of the 19th century, the coinage pool in Moldavia consisted of various foreign monetary issues, struck in different metals, which circulated in parallel³⁶. Among them was the Austrian *Kreuzer*, with its multiples and divisions, and mentioned as well in many internal documents and various literary works of the period³⁷. Such brass denominations were pointed out by J. F. Neigeaur among the coins frequently circulating in Moldavia while he was the Consul of Prussia in Iași³⁸. The presence of low-value Austrian coins to the East of the Carpathians is explained not only by trade but also by the political-military events of the epoch, such as the Russian-Austro-Turkish Wars of the 18th century or the Habsburg domination in Bukovina.

The **Russian Empire** is represented by two denominations of different metals. The silver *kopeyka* from Peter the Great found in the analyzed batch (Cat. no. 61) is subsequent to the monetary reform of 1698, being struck in the Kadashevsky mint, opened in Moscow in 1701³⁹. Such coins are extremely rare among the discoveries in Moldavia. The copper *denga* (Cat. nos. 62-63) was introduced in 1700 and had a half-*kopeyka* value⁴⁰. During the 18th century such pieces were struck in impressive quantities in the workshops of Moscow and Ekaterinburg⁴¹. They frequently appear in the East Carpathian area, where they were probably spread out mainly by the Russian troops during the many conflicts and occupation periods⁴².

The typological diversity of the **Kingdom of Poland's** coinage reflects the particular evolution of its monetary system, amid the political and economic events of the 15th – 17th centuries⁴³. In the monetary batch from Brad, the oldest are the *pólgroszki*, struck in different quality of silver and belonging to the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland (Cat. nos. 4-5) and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Cat. no. 17)⁴⁴. It is believed that the penetration of these denominations in the Moldavian money market took place only after the mid-16th century and intensified in its last decade as a result of Poland's direct involvement in the territory to the East of the

³³ HUSZÁR 1979: 16, 227-228; HERINEK 1972: 156.

³⁴ A relative concentration of small silver change of similar origin and dated in the same period, may be found in the composition of the hoard from Iași – Vasile Lupu Street, no. 28 (MUNTEANU, MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, OBERLÄDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006: 231-237, 324-325, 346-347).

³⁵ About the Monetary Policy of 1760, which establishes the copper small change ("Scheidemünze"), see: ENGEL, SERRURE 1897: 132; CLAIN-STEFANELLI, CLAIN-STEFANELLI 1979: 213.

³⁶ KIRIȚESCU 1997: 113, 116-119, 131-132, 135-137, 141. It is estimated that, in this period, in the Romanian Principalities' monetary circulation there were approx. 80 types of coinage. It is even believed to have been a real "monetary chaos", given the simultaneous use of variable measurement units and the absence of locally issued coins.

³⁷ ZANE 1930: 104, 163, 201, note 1; 211, notes 2-3.

³⁸ NEIGEBAUR 1854: 175.

³⁹ BORODOVSKY, GOROKHOV 2016: 103-106.

⁴⁰ BREKKE 1977: 22; CLAIN-STEFANELLI, CLAIN-STEFANELLI 1979: 315.

⁴¹ BREKKE 1977: 76 (Anna Ivanovna); 87-88 (Elisabetha Petrovna).

⁴² VÎLCU, BOLDUREANU 2015: 274-275.

⁴³ MURGESCU 1996: 115-132.

⁴⁴ GUMOWSKI 1960: 201, 205; MIKOŁAJCZYK 1988: 30.

Carpathians⁴⁵. *Pólgroszki*, especially the Lithuanian ones, had a dominant position for several decades in the local currency, representing the basis of the A type emergency hoards/ “previous to Vasile Lupu’s reign”. Most of these hoards end in the first third of the 17th century, but in some cases these limits go even beyond the mid-century⁴⁶.

Another Polish currency, which has had a major impact on the Moldavian market, is the *szelag*, struck in various centres (Cat. nos. 16, 20, 22-24). Against the backdrop of the of the neighbouring kingdom’s growing influence, the oldest such (repeatedly) devalued coins⁴⁷ appeared at the East of the Carpathians at the beginning of the 17th century. Towards the mid-century they prevailed in the monetary circulation of this province. The significant quantities of *szelagi*, most of them from Riga’s workshops, dated in Sigismund III Vasa’s time, composed the B type emergency hoards / “Vasile Lupu’s reign”, ended between the ‘40s and ‘70s of the 17th century⁴⁸. The similar copper coins of John II Casimir Vasa (*boratynki*) from Ujazdów mint (near Warsaw) date back to a more recent period⁴⁹. They are part of a new wave of low-quality change, of Polish-Swedish origin (and their imitations as well), that invaded the Moldavian money market, leading to the appearance of the C type emergency hoards, dated, at the latest, in the ‘90s⁵⁰.

Other denominations, that belonged to the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and the territories under its authority, were also identified in the investigated batch. *Trojaki* (Cat. no. 19) were considered to be genuine “war coinage”, their emergence at the East of the Carpathians being connected with the political and military events of 1595⁵¹. All *grosze* (Cat. nos. 6-7, 18) are issued after the reform of 1623, according to which the amount of silver in their composition was decreased to half⁵². Although they were only minted for a short period (1614-1627), *póltoraki* are the most numerous among the Polish coins discovered at Brad (Cat. nos. 8-15). They were struck in great amounts in Bydgoszcz mint⁵³. These last three average value denominations are mostly devalued coins, resulted from the frequent monetary reforms. They were most likely part of the early flow of small Polish coins, which penetrated Moldavia at the beginning of the 17th century. They may be found in small quantities in the composition of the A type emergency hoards⁵⁴ and rarely of the B type emergency hoards⁵⁵ from the following period.

In close connection with the Polish space are the issues of the **Swedish Empire** (Cat. nos. 59-60). After occupying the cities of Riga and Elbing, Gustav II Adolf used the already existing mints to struck small change (*Schilling* and *Dreipólcher*), very similar to the Polish one. These coins invaded the financial market in Poland⁵⁶, at the same time benefiting from its deficient monetary policy⁵⁷. Most likely, the Swedish coins dated to this period and discovered at the East of the Carpathians originated from here. They were traded in

⁴⁵ BUTNARIU 1994: 65; BUTNARIU 1998: 169-171; BUTNARIU 2009: 406-407; MUNTEANU 2005: 249.

⁴⁶ BUTNARIU 1994: 70; BUTNARIU 1998: 165, 171; BUTNARIU 2009: 408; MUNTEANU 2005: 241-260; MUNTEANU 2006a: 442, 459.

⁴⁷ GUMOWSKI 1960: 211; MIKOŁAJCZYK 1988: 50, 64, 69.

⁴⁸ BUTNARIU 1994: 70; BUTNARIU 2009: 406-407, 410-411; MUNTEANU 2006a: 447-450, 459 (the hoard from Iași – Vasile Lupu Street, no. 28 contains over 8,000 such denominations, representing more than half of the entire discovery); MUNTEANU, POPOVICI 2012: 176.

⁴⁹ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1988: 152-156; ŚNIEŻKO 2017: 1286 (it is estimated that more than 1.5 billion *boratynki* were issued in all the mints of the kingdom until 1667).

⁵⁰ MUNTEANU 2006a: 450; BUTNARIU 2009: 413-414.

⁵¹ BUTNARIU 1998: 171; BUTNARIU 2009: 406, 408; BUTNARIU 2012: 81-83.

⁵² GUMOWSKI 1960: 210; MIKOŁAJCZYK 1988: 64, 69.

⁵³ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1988: 64, 66-68, 72.

⁵⁴ BUTNARIU 1998: 165; BUTNARIU 2009: 408-409; BUTNARIU 2012: 85; MUNTEANU 2005: 252 (the three Polish denominations are the main medium-sized coins discovered besides the small change in this type of hoards); MUNTEANU 2006a: 452, 463.

⁵⁵ MUNTEANU 2006a: 452, 463.

⁵⁶ MIKOŁAJCZYK 1988: 95-100 (only in Riga, the Swedes struck about 800,000,000 *Schillingen* between 1621 and 1644).

⁵⁷ By the monetary regulation of 11th January 1627 the striking of silver coins under the value of the *talar* has ceased (GUMOWSKI 1960: 45; MIKOŁAJCZYK 1988: 69).

the first flows of similar Polish devalued coins, and, therefore, associated with them in the Moldavian emergency hoards⁵⁸.

The best represented coins in the necropolis of Brad are the *paras* issued by the **Ottoman Empire**. This denomination, originating from the pre-Ottoman Egypt, has overtaken its local coin status in the mid-17th century, being adopted at the central level, with a double role, as real money and as an account currency. Under Ahmed III the *para* was definitively imposed throughout the Empire, thus becoming the currency indispensable to everyday transactions. It was struck in large quantities, both in Constantinople and Cairo⁵⁹. The monetary discoveries show a significant presence of this denomination on the Romanian Principalities' market. Unlike in Wallachia, where a large number of hoards composed of *paras* were discovered, in Moldavia it was seldom hoarded, the high-value Ottoman gold and silver denominations being preferred for storage instead⁶⁰. On the other hand, the isolated discoveries prove a significant presence of *paras* on the market of Moldavia, among small change, a situation that is confirmed by the 84 examples discovered in the necropolis of Brad.

The earliest coins in the analyzed batch are *paras* issued in the name of Ahmed III (Cat. nos. 64-76). The types represented by these coins demonstrate the stylistic changes that *para* has incurred during this period. Thus, the first type, close to Sultan Ahmed II's similar coins, issued in small quantities at the beginning of his reign⁶¹, is illustrated by a single piece, struck at Cairo (Cat. no. 76). This type of coins is very rare in the Romanian space, and certified, until now, only in the necropolis of Enisala (Tulcea County)⁶². Equally rare are the coins minted in the Empire's capital, known to us only by about 12 pieces, out of which seven come from the territory of our country⁶³. The second type of *para* is characterized by the exclusion of the traditional legend and the introduction on the obverse of the Sultan's tughra. This type of coins is common in the Moldavian and Wallachian monetary discoveries and it is represented in the above mentioned batch by 11 pieces, all bearing the name of the Kostantiniye workshop (Cat. nos. 64-74). One coin from this batch corresponds to the third type of *para*, as it distinguishes from its precedent by the presence of "Islâmbol", a name used to designate the capital's workshop⁶⁴ (Cat. no. 75). The analysis of monetary production from the time of Ahmed III suggests the use of the name "Islâmbol" on post-1716 coinage. It has not yet been possible to achieve a closer chronological frame of this issuer's coins, despite the presence of marks⁶⁵ and ornaments, which would suggest a control of monetary output. For these reasons, Ahmed III's *paras*, as well as those of his successor, Mahmud I, retaining the same typology, are still dated according to the years of reign.

In the necropolis of Brad, 13 coins were found to have the surname Mahmud I on them, of which 10 were issued in Kostantiniye and three in Mısır (Cairo). In Sultan Mustafa III's first year of rule (1757/1758) the coinage marking system was changed, the initial marks/letters were dropped and the year of reign was introduced⁶⁶. This was initially applied in the capital's workshop, and since the sixth year on the throne it was taken over by the workshop in Cairo. After Sultan Mustafa III's ninth year of reign, a new way to mark the date the coin was struck was introduced, the last two digits of the year being engraved on the reverse. Thus, instead of year 10, there is number 80, which corresponds to the Hegira year 1180, instead of year 11, it is marked with number 81 (1181 AH) etc. (e.g., Cat. nos. 92-96). At Brad there were eight *paras* issued in the capital, again marked with "Islâmbol" (Cat. nos. 90-97) and other seven struck by the Egyptian workshop (Cat. nos. 98-104).

⁵⁸ MUNTEANU 2005: 252; BUTNARIU 2009: 409 (A type emergency hoards / "previous to Vasile Lupu's reign"); MUNTEANU 2006a: 449; BUTNARIU 2009: 411 (B type emergency hoards / "Vasile Lupu's reign").

⁵⁹ VÎLCU 2009: 210, 240.

⁶⁰ VÎLCU, BOLDUREANU 2015: 268.

⁶¹ PERE 1968: 194, No. 527.

⁶² MAXIM, NICOLAE 1991: 559-573, Nos. 110-116.

⁶³ VÎLCU 2009: 89.

⁶⁴ VÎLCU 2009: 89.

⁶⁵ The most complete list of these marks (initial letters) was conceived by Samuel Lachman, whose work we referred to in regard to some of the pieces in the Catalogue (LACHMAN 1974: 199-224).

⁶⁶ LACHMAN 1974: 121.

The largest batch consists of Abdülhamid I's *paras*, nine of which were struck in Kostantiniye (Cat. nos. 105-113) and 14 in Mısır (Cat. nos. 114-127). At that time, the capital's workshop, as well as the Egyptian one, issued an impressive amount of *paras*, as evidenced by the numerous discoveries in Wallachia and Moldavia. Among the *paras* struck in Mısır, we noticed a few coins showing an intentional non-imprinting of the issuing year (Cat. nos. 121, 123, 126, 127). A similar situation was reported in other discoveries, such as the one of the hoard from Cărmidarii de Jos, Bucharest⁶⁷. One possible explanation would be that the Egyptian workshop was known for failing to meet the standards imposed by the central authorities⁶⁸.

Towards the end of the 18th century, the Ottoman Empire crossed a massive financial crisis as a result of the war of 1787-1792, which caused the depreciation of the gold and silver denominations. This is confirmed by the three coins from Selim III from the batch under discussion, which are characterised by much lower weights than those from the previous reigns (Cat. nos. 128-130).

The most recent coin of the Catalogue is a gold piece – *yirmilik*, from Mahmud II (Cat. no. 148), which was found under uncertain conditions, in the cemetery area⁶⁹.

Ottoman *paras* that were dated back to the same period as those from Brad were found in significant quantities in other Moldavian necropolises also. We only mention the important batches composed of such denominations from the archaeological excavations from Dobrovăț monastery (Iași County)⁷⁰ and Iași – “St. Sabbas” church⁷¹. They were also found in the inventory of several graves on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, such as those from Căușeni – the “Virgin’s Assumption” Church⁷², Chișinău – “Măzărache” Church⁷³ etc. In necropolises were found even hoards of *paras*, such as the one from Dobrovăț monastery⁷⁴, and two other batches were discovered in different graves at Căpriană monastery, Strășeni district⁷⁵.

From a chronological point of view, the coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad date back to a very long period of almost six centuries. More than half of them belong to the 18th century (59%). Apart from these, only the coins from the 17th (21%) and the 19th centuries (10%) hold a relatively high share (Chart 2). But results with a higher degree of accuracy can be obtained by dividing the chronological frame on narrower intervals. We may notice, therefore, that the first concentration of coin finds occurs in the first third of the 17th century. High figures are present throughout the 18th century and reach the peak in the last third of it, continuing in the next interval (Chart 3).

All this chronological information is based exclusively on the coin issuing dates. In order to have a true picture of the grave dating, we must try to appreciate the approximate period in which all these denominations, most of them foreign, were circulating in a different area from the original one. In this sense, the different political, economic and monetary events of different epochs have had a particular influence.

According to the presence of the two Moldavian coins, if we are to base exclusively on the numismatic discoveries, the commencement of the necropolis of Brad is dated at the beginning of the 15th century. Generally, the cemeteries in this early phase of the local economy, when monetary mass started to accumulate at the East of the Carpathians, contain very few coin finds⁷⁶. As regards the studies batch, it draws attention to the absence or quasi-absence of common denominations, frequently encountered among the coin discoveries from Moldavia dated in the 15th-16th centuries, such as the Moldavian *groats* (after Alexander I's reign), Ottoman *akçe* or

⁶⁷ PÎRVULESCU, VÎLCU 2011: 91.

⁶⁸ VÎLCU 2009: 136.

⁶⁹ The coin was bought from one of the workers on the archaeological site, who had a private property, close to the cemetery area. He claimed to have found the piece on his land and intended to sell it at the antique shops in Bacău.

⁷⁰ BUTNARIU 2001: 113-120.

⁷¹ BUTNARIU 2001: 123-134.

⁷² TENTIUC, BUBULICI 2009: 323-330.

⁷³ TENTIUC, BUBULICI 2011: 301-309.

⁷⁴ BUTNARIU 2001: 109.

⁷⁵ BOLDUREANU 2006: 14-15.

⁷⁶ MUNTEANU 2015: 49-50.

Hungarian denars⁷⁷. Under these conditions, we believe that the necropolis began to be used intensively only from the second half of the 16th century and the beginning of the next one. During this period, the Austrian denars make their presence felt on the Moldavian market and, at the same time with the flow of Polish (and Swedish) small change denominations, favoured by the political and economic changes of the time. Among the findings from Brad we note the surprising lack of the Swedish *Schillingen*, subsequent to Gustav Adolf's reign, especially those from Christina (and their imitations), coins that flooded the money market at the East of the Carpathians in the second half of the 17th century⁷⁸. The absence of certain coins at different times might reflect fluctuations in the necropolis' activity in the period following the destruction of the monastery⁷⁹.

Immediately after the church was rebuilt (in 1697), the cemetery attained its maximum level of use, which extended throughout the 18th century, reaching the peak of exploit to its end and continuing at the beginning of the next century. In these times, the Ottoman *paras* and the Austrian small change denominations of silver (late denars and *duarii*) and bronze (*Kreuzer*) have been deposited inside the graves; Polish coins were also present, although sporadically. Extremely interesting is the long retention of early coins, as the denars of Matthias II or *szelagi* and *póltoraki* of Sigismund III Vasa. In the inventory of some graves, such coins appear along with the Ottoman *paras*, some of them struck at a distance of nearly two centuries (G 2/1973; G 24/1973; G 42/1974; G 67/1987; G 218/1987; G 224/1988).

The most recent monetary discovery in Brad dates back to the year the national monetary system was adopted⁸⁰. The absence of the coins issued after this date, which are frequently met in the archaeological excavations⁸¹, could be an indication of ceasing the use of the necropolis in the last decades of the 19th century, at least in the investigated side of it.

There are many analogies between the monetary discoveries in the cemetery of Brad and those in similarly functioning sites on the territory of Moldavia, such as: Bătinești (Vrancea County)⁸², Bogdana (Bacău County)⁸³, Ceahlău – “Schitișor” (Neamț County)⁸⁴, Dobrovăț (Iași County)⁸⁵, Galați – “Precista” Church (Galați County)⁸⁶, Hangu (Neamț County)⁸⁷, Iași – “St. Sabbas” Church (Iași County)⁸⁸, Joldești (Botoșani County)⁸⁹, Liteni (Suceava County)⁹⁰, Netezi (Neamț County)⁹¹, Piatra-Neamț – “Princiary Court” (Neamț County)⁹², Suceava – “St. Demetrios” Church (Suceava County)⁹³, Suceava – “St. Nicholas” Church (Suceava County)⁹⁴, Târgu Trotuș (Bacău County)⁹⁵, Vaslui – “St. John the Baptist” Church (Vaslui County)⁹⁶. In most cases, the same types of money have been used, given the fact that they were part of the coinage pool at the time.

⁷⁷ See the A type saving hoards (BUTNARIU 1998: 165).

⁷⁸ MUNTEANU 2006a: 450; MUNTEANU, POPOVICI 2012: 177-178; BUTNARIU 2009: 413-425.

⁷⁹ BURLACU, MĂZĂREANU 1991: 121-122.

⁸⁰ MBR 1977: 255.

⁸¹ HÂNCEANU, MUNTEANU 2015: 163.

⁸² PARAGINĂ, BOBI 1993: 499, 502-503, 505-507, 509-510.

⁸³ ARTIMON 1998: 79-80.

⁸⁴ MITREA 2003: 269-272.

⁸⁵ BUTNARIU 2001: 113-120.

⁸⁶ ANGHEL 1992: 118, 122; ILIE 2001: 5-10.

⁸⁷ MITREA 2003: 266-269.

⁸⁸ PUȘCAȘU, PUȘCAȘU 2005: 83-99, 124.

⁸⁹ ȘOVAN, MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 1995: 218-219, 224-227.

⁹⁰ MATEI, EMANDI 1982: 76-89, 144 (Annex I).

⁹¹ BĂTRÎNA, BĂTRÎNA 1985: 305-307.

⁹² BUTNARIU 2016: 323-335.

⁹³ ARTIMON, RĂDULESCU 1981: 90-97.

⁹⁴ MAREȘ, HĂU, DEJAN 2012: 89-96.

⁹⁵ ARTIMON 1999: 113-119.

⁹⁶ BUTNARIU 2007: 102-106.

In the necropolis of Brad coins were found only in 146 of the 962 investigated graves. Such a percentage (15%) appears to be relatively modest among similar sites in the region, which have been operating for a long time⁹⁷. While excluding the subjective factors, we can advance some probable explanations for this situation. Thus, it should be borne in mind that many of the graves that do not have a recorded numismatic inventory might date back to a previous time, to the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century, when the coins were hard to obtain⁹⁸. Moreover, the presence of early-dating ornaments could support such a timeline for the graves in which they came up⁹⁹. Also, the small number of coins discovered may be due to the monastic component of the cemetery, the monks from the hermitage being buried here¹⁰⁰. Lastly, it is possible to rely on the predominantly rural nature of the site, which is not in the immediate vicinity of any urban centre or of a well-known commercial road, making it difficult, to a certain extent, to connect the settlement to a constant source of money circulated at the time¹⁰¹.

The coins in the studied batch can be interpreted as having a special status since they were part of grave inventories. Only hypotheses can be formulated about the possible meanings of these coins in the funerary practices of the epoch: Charon's obol¹⁰², offerings, souvenirs, *pars pro toto*, apotropaic objects, *status* symbols, jewellery etc.¹⁰³. Some information in this regard could be obtained by studying the contexts of the findings at the moment of their recording. Unfortunately, very few skeletons coming from graves that contain coins have been analyzed anthropologically. In these cases, the deceased are adults, mostly males (10), fewer females (5) and a significant number of children (9) (see the Catalogue). In general, for the medieval period, but also for earlier times, there is a sort of predilection for coins in the funerary pits containing women¹⁰⁴, various arguments being put forward in this sense¹⁰⁵. It is possible that the particular situation in Brad, which is based only on the analysis of a small sample, not be characteristic of the entire necropolis¹⁰⁶.

The information referring to the position of the coin in the funeral pit was registered in one case only. The coin of G 24/1973 was deposited on the deceased's chest. In the medieval necropolises researched in the northern area of the Lower Danube, including the Moldavian territory, money is deposited most frequently in the hand of the dead¹⁰⁷. Some of the graves containing coins (11) had also other categories of artefacts within, consisting of ornaments (earrings, buttons, rings, hook and loop fasteners, of bronze or copper, sometimes of

⁹⁷ Băteștești (67% of the graves discovered contain coins), Bogdana (60%), Ceahlău – "Schitișor" (30%), Galați – "Precista" Church (35%), Hangu (40%), Iași – "St. Sabbas" Church (32%), Joldești (52%), Liteni (16%), Netezi (13%), Suceava – "St. Demetrius" Church (53%), Suceava – "St. Nicholas" Church (20%), Târgu Trotuș (20%).

⁹⁸ See the case of the early necropolises from: Giulești (Suceava County) (14% of the graves discovered contain coins) (BĂTRÎNA, BĂTRÎNA, SION 2013: 476-478), Hudum (Botoșani County) (9%) (SPINEI, POPOVICI 1985: 74-76; SPINEI, POPOVICI 1988: 234, 237-239, 245), Piatra Neamț – "Dărmănești" (Neamț County) (21%) (MUNTEANU 2015: 41-60), Rădăuți – "St. Nicholas" Church (Suceava County) (5%) (BĂTRÎNA, BĂTRÎNA 2012: 93-110), Suceava – "The field of ditches" (Suceava County) (13%) (BATARIUC 1993: 234, 239-249). With a few exceptions, coins from Peter I and Alexander I appear in their inventory.

⁹⁹ Information from Silviu Ota, to whom we thank. See also the above-mentioned views, which place the beginning of the rural settlement and the monks' hermitage in the 14th century (or even earlier) (COSTĂCHESCU 1933: 138; BURLACU, MĂZĂREANU 1991: 119-120 and notes 7-8; UNGUREANU 2002: 148).

¹⁰⁰ About the negative connotations of money in the Christian tradition, see: TRAVAINI 2004: 169-174, 176-180; TRAVAINI 2015: 214-215. A relatively similar situation could arise in the necropolis in Iași – "St. Sabbas" Church (MUNTEANU 2015: 46, note 85).

¹⁰¹ MUNTEANU 2015: 49-50; MUNTEANU, POPOVICI 2013: 186. We express our reservations, about the use of the coin in Moldavia as being generalized both in urban and rural areas, starting with "Vasile Lupu's time" (BUTNARIU 2009: 411).

¹⁰² COMȘA 1983: 156-157. We believe, however, that such a tradition, continued from Antiquity, must be cautiously interpreted in regard to its use during the medieval period (TRAVAINI 2004: 160; TRAVAINI 2015: 214, note 15).

¹⁰³ TRAVAINI 2004: 160; TRAVAINI 2015: 213.

¹⁰⁴ MUNTEANU 2015: 50-51 (such a hypothesis is difficult to confirm at the present stage of study of the anthropological materials found in the medieval necropolises of this region).

¹⁰⁵ One recent hypothesis is about women's predisposition to believe in superstitions and the more frequent use of magic by these at the time (TRAVAINI 2004: 161).

¹⁰⁶ A similar situation see at MUNTEANU, GARVĂN 2018: 193 (vs. MUNTEANU 2015: 50-51).

¹⁰⁷ ROSETTI 1971: 189; COMȘA 1983: 156-157, 160-161; see also MUNTEANU 2015: 51, note 88.

silver or silvered). In the funeral inventory of the north-Danubian medieval necropolises, at the South¹⁰⁸ and East of the Carpathians¹⁰⁹, the discovery of coins together with ornaments and, in some cases, with different utensils, is a usual association.

A significant part of the coins from Brad are pierced (66 ex.). Besides these, we are convinced that such interventions would have existed on some of the coins fragmentarily preserved as well. In most cases, we are talking about perforations we have described as “round”. These were made with thin needles, prickers or even with a fine punch. Seldom, the perforations are “sharp”, in which case a sharp blade (perhaps a knife) was used. Sometimes two or more piercings appear on the same piece, all of which have a round shape. It can be noticed that certain denominations, especially of silver, such as the Ottoman *paras* (41%), Austrian denars and *duarii* (55%) and Polish *póttoraki* (50%), have been pierced.

There have been attempts to try to explain in various ways the role of these piercings on the coins. It is difficult to admit that, in certain situations, the perforations could be the result of an electro-chemical corrosion process that occurred in the soil¹¹⁰. They were deliberately made and some specialists correlate them with the funeral role played by the coins. The pierced coins inside the graves would have been linked by a thread to different parts of the dead’s body (fingers, especially) in order not to be lost but used to “pay the customs”¹¹¹. Such a scenario does not explain the absence or rarity of perforations on common metal coins, especially on those of large dimensions, from the 17th – 18th centuries. We believe that this technical process is not connected to funeral customs, but rather has to be linked to various monetary practices of the time. And in this case, several possible interpretations have been advanced. One of them associates perforation with demonetization. Such coins were losing their purchasing power, being hoarded for the value of their precious metal, or used for the manufacture of ornaments or accessories¹¹². Sometimes, such treasured coins in the form of bracelets or necklaces were back in circulation even “mutilated”¹¹³. The deliberate damage of money was also explained by the illicit practices of the time. In particular, the usurers were accused of drilling out and taking some of the precious metal¹¹⁴. Lastly, the possibility that the perforations had a practical role, facilitating the activity of the same usurers, who used to gather the small change into a certain unit of account, using a thin wire or thread¹¹⁵, should also be considered. We believe that this last explanation may be plausible if we take into account that many of the perforated coins had a very low silver content, which did not make them attractive at all for hoarding or gaining a dishonest profit¹¹⁶.

The coins from the necropolis of Brad have been extracted from the coinage pool of the time and represent a sample of the small change, available on the local market, at various times during the 14th – 19th centuries. The composition of this batch is a heterogeneous one, including silver and bronze denominations of different quality, originating from extremely varied monetary spaces.

¹⁰⁸ A detailed and documented discussion on the role of the two categories of artefacts in different periods, in the graves of Wallachia see at ROSETTI 1971: 187-192.

¹⁰⁹ With little exceptions (Ceahlău and Liteni), in all Moldavian necropolises mentioned herein, we noticed that coins and ornaments appear in the same graves, thus denouncing the hypothesis that they would exclude each other (MATEI, EMANDI 1982: 83).

¹¹⁰ OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006b: 409; to refute this view, see even the same author: OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2007: 282, note 10.

¹¹¹ COMȘA 1983: 156.

¹¹² OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2006c: 416; OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU 2007: 282-283; KIRIȚESCU 1997: 140-141 (“the necklaces and bracelets [...] a naive way of coin hoarding”).

¹¹³ KIRIȚESCU 1997: 141.

¹¹⁴ KIRIȚESCU 1997: 140.

¹¹⁵ MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 2006: 407.

¹¹⁶ Most of the pierced coins from a discovery we have frequently mentioned, the hoard from Iași – Vasile Lupu Street, no. 28 are Polish *szelagi* of Sigismund III Vasa (over 6,000), denominations that contained an insignificant amount of silver (MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA 2006: 407-409).

CATALOGUE¹¹⁷

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
PRINCIPALITY OF MOLDAVIA														
Petru I Mușat (c. 1375-1392)														
<i>Gros; Suceava</i>														
1.	AR	0.41	10x18	3	VP	r	1387-1391/2	PĂRVAN, CONSTANTINESCU 2007: 390, No. 1	1985	G3			T30	34.617
Alexandru cel Bun (1400-1432)														
<i>Dublu gros; Suceava</i>														
2.	AR	1.56	21	9	P		1408-1409	ILIESCU 2000: 80, No. 5	1963	UI			T1; B33	9.167
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY														
II. Ulászló (1490-1516)														
<i>Denár; Körmöcbánya</i>														
3.	AR	0.37	14x15	1	P		1497	POHL 1982: 121, No. 238-234	2001	G12			B2	37.872
KINGDOM OF POLAND														
<i>POLISH CROWN</i>														
Jan I Olbracht (1492-1501)														
<i>Pólgrosz; Kraków</i>														
4.	AR	0.60	16x17	5	P		1492-1499	KOPICKI 1995: 42, No. 387	1973	UI			T10; B3	15.305
Aleksander I Jagiellończyk (1501-1506)														
<i>Pólgrosz; Kraków</i>														
5.	AR	0.27	14x17	6	VP	r	1501-1506	KOPICKI 1995: 42, No. 389	1963	G29			T1; B42	7.842
Zygmunt III Waza (1587-1632)														
<i>Grosz; Bydgoszcz</i>														
6.	AR	0.65	18	12	VP	r	1623	KOPICKI 2007: 65, Nos. 312-313	1988	G185			T33	28.008
7.	AR	0.59	17x18	12	VP		1624	KOPICKI 2007: 65, Nos. 314-315	1987	G39			T32	27.985
<i>Póltorak; Bydgoszcz</i>														
8.	AR	0.15	12x13	12	VP	r	1617 (?)	KOPICKI 2007: 72, Nos. 359-360	1987	G124			T32	34.075
9.	AR	1.39	20	7	P		1619	KOPICKI 2007: 73, No. 366	1993	UI			T38	34.343
10.	AR	0.38	17	12	VP	r	1620	KOPICKI 2007: 73, No. 371	1987	G67			T32	27.981
11.	AR	0.40	18	6	P	r	1621	KOPICKI 2007: 74, No. 373	1988	G164			T33	27.991
12.	AR	0.68	18	1	P		1622	KOPICKI 2007: 74, No. 377	1987	G218			T32	27.990
13.	AR	0.75	18x19	11	P		1623	KOPICKI 2007: 75, No. 379	1988	G224			T33; B9	24.904
14.	AR	0.18	10x14	1	VP		1624 (?)	KOPICKI 2007: 75, Nos. 380-381	1987	G145			T32	34.081
15.	AR	0.74	16x18	6	VP	r	1625	KOPICKI 2007: 76, Nos. 388-389	1973	G47			T10	9.172
Jan II Kazimierz Waza (1648-1668)														
<i>Szeląg; Ujazdów</i>														
16.	AE	1.21	15	6	VP		1664	SZWAGRZYK 1990: 234, No. 2977	1973	G29			T10; B5	9.190

¹¹⁷ Legend: **I** – Catalogue number; **II** – metal (AV – gold; AR – silver; AR* – silver plated; AE – copper); **III** – weight (grams); **IV** – size (millimeters); **V** – axis (hours); **VI** – grade of preservation (VG – very good; G – good; P – poor; VP – very poor); **VII** – perforation (r – round; s – sharp); **VIII** – date; **IX** – reference; **X** – year of finding; **XI** – grave (G – grave; UI – unidentified); **XII** – skeletons – sex (M – male; F – female; I – infans)/age; **XIII** – associated metallic artefacts (jewelry); **XIV** – archaeological context (T – trench; B – box; P – pit); **XV** – inventory number (Roman History Museum, Neamț County Museum Complex).

GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA													
Zygmunt II August (1548-1572)													
<i>Pólgrosz</i> ; Wilno													
17.	AR	0.44	14x18	3	VP	r	1545-1566	GUMOWSKI 1960:108-109, Nos. 596-608	1963	G36		T1	7.848
Zygmunt III Waza (1587-1632)													
<i>Grosz</i> ; Wilno													
18.	AR	0.54	16x19	6	VP		1625	KOPICKI 2007: 230, Nos. 1214-1215	1971	G23	M/35-40	T6; B6	8.896
DUCHY OF LIVONIA: RIGA (CITY)													
Stefan Batory (1575-1586)													
<i>Trojak</i> ; Riga													
19.	AR	2.20	20	3	G		1585	IGER 2008: 60, No. R.85.1k	1988	UI		T33	34.341
Zygmunt III Waza (1587-1632)													
<i>Szeląg</i> ; Riga													
20.	AR	0.21	14x16	8	VP		1616-1620	Gumowski 1960: 140, Nos. 1437-1440	1973	G24		T10	9.179
DUCHY OF PRUSSIA													
Georg Wilhelm (1619-1640)													
<i>Dreipölder</i> ; Königsberg													
21.	AR	0.82	18	10	VP	r	1625	NEUMANN 1998: 237, No. 10.112	1973	G28		T10	9.188
<i>Schilling</i> ; Königsberg													
22.	AR	0.22	10x12	2	VP		1623-1633	NEUMANN 1998: 238, No. 10.113	1987	G43		T32	34.078
INCERTA													
Zygmunt III Waza (1587-1632)													
<i>Szeląg</i>													
23.	AR	0.07	5x10		VP		1588-1627		1974	G42	F/35-40	P1	12.020
24.	AR	0.08	7x8		VP		1588-1627		1974	G22	M(2)/35-40	P1	10.722
HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE													
PRINCE-ARCHBISHOPRIC OF SALZBURG													
Guidobald von Thun (1654-1668)													
<i>1 Kreuzer</i> ; Salzburg													
25.	AR	0.63	15	10	P	r	1663	WORLD COINS 2018: 76, No. 159	1987	G129		T32	27.997
ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA: LOWER AUSTRIA													
Franz II. (I.) (1792-1835)													
<i>1 Kreuzer</i> ; Wien													
26.	AE	4.05	24	12	VP		1800	HERINEK 1970: 222, No. 1060	1974	G12	I/1,5-2	P1	10.743
ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA: KINGDOM OF HUNGARY													
Ferdinand I. (1526-1563)													
<i>Denar</i> ; Kremnitz													
27.	AR	0.24	11x14	11	VP	r	1553	UNGER 2000: 42, No. 745a	1963	G17		yes T1; B37-38	7.855
28.	AR	0.23	14x15	6	VP	r	1559	UNGER 2000: 45, No. 748a	1988	G179		T33	34.066
29.	AR	0.10	9x11	6	VP		1527-1559	HUSZÁR 1979: 143, No. 935	1963	G26		T1; B42	7.844
Maximilian II. (1563-1576)													
<i>Denar</i> ; Kremnitz													
30.	AR	0.41	14x15	7	VP	r	1567	UNGER 2000: 54, No. 766a	1963	G35		T1; B42	7.847
Rudolf II. (1576-1608)													
<i>Denar</i> ; Kremnitz													
31.	AR*	0.40	13x14	11	P	r	1579	UNGER 2000: 75, No. 810a	1987	G41		yes T32	28.148
32.	AR	0.11	10x13	12	VP		1601	UNGER 2000: 76, No. 811a	1987	G126		T32	34.076
33.	AR	0.43	14x15	4	P		1602	UNGER 2000: 76, No. 811a	1963	G60		T1; B41	7.841
34.	AR	0.20	11x15	4	VP	r	1579-1602	HUSZÁR 1979: 162, No. 1059	1963	G41		T1; B38	7.840
35.	AR	0.20	11x15	7	VP		1579-1602	HUSZÁR 1979: 162, No. 1059	1988	G190		T33	28.003
36.	AR	0.18	10x12		VP		1579-1602	HUSZÁR 1979: 162, No. 1059	1987	G47		T32	34.073
Matthias II. (1608-1619)													
<i>Denar</i> ; Kremnitz													
37.	AR	0.45	14x15	11	VP	r	1612	UNGER 2000: 103, No. 869	1973	G2		T10	9.185

Ferdinand II. (1619-1637)													
<i>Denar; Kremnitz</i>													
38.	AR	0.17	10x14	12	VP	s	1621 (?)	UNGER 2000: 123, No. 916b	1988	G211		T33	34.077
39.	AR	0.26	9x10	9	VP	r	1621-1623	UNGER 2000: 123, No. 916b	1963	G59		T1; B40-41	7.846
Leopold I. (1657-1705)													
<i>Denar; Kremnitz</i>													
40.	AR	0.21	12x13	12	VP	r	1675	UNGER 2000: 218, No. 1111	1973	G39		T10	9.189
41.	AR	0.21	12x13	12	VP	r	1678	UNGER 2000: 217, No. 1107	1987	G79		T32	27.984
42.	AR	0.26	13x14	12	VP		1687	UNGER 2000: 218, No. 1110	1987	G5		T32	28.006
43.	AR	0.28	14x15	6	VP	r	1692	UNGER 2000: 219, No. 1114	1963	G55		T1; B39-40	7.851
44.	AR	0.32	7x13	7	VP		1659-1699	HUSZÁR 1979: 228-229, Nos. 1503-1509	1963	UI		T1	7.850
<i>Duarius; Kremnitz</i>													
45.	AR	0.40	14	12	P	s	1696	UNGER 2000: 216, No. 1104a	1987	G56		T32	27.998
46.	AR	0.27	12x14	12	VP	r	1698	UNGER 2000: 216, No. 1105	1988	G173		yes T33	28.154
47.	AR	0.56	14x15	12	VP	r	1703	UNGER 2000: 216, No. 1105	1973	G10		T10	9.170
48.	AR	0.51	14x15	12	P	r	1703	UNGER 2000: 217, No. 1106	1987	G67		T32	27.979
49.	AR	0.31	13x15	12	VP	r	1703	UNGER 2000: 217, No. 1106	1988	G166		T33	28.010
Ferdinand I. – Leopold I. (1526-1705)													
<i>Denar</i>													
50.	AR	0.24	7x8		VP		XVI th c.		1973	G36		T10	9.173
51.	AR	0.16	7x10	9	VP		XVII th c.		1963	G25		T1; B43	7.845
52.	AR	0.17	5x10		VP		1526-1705		1963	G33		T1; B44	7.854
Maria Theresia (1740-1780)													
<i>1 Kreuzer; Kremnitz</i>													
53.	AE	7.27	23	11	VP		1780	HERINEK 1970: 74, Nos. 1618-1619	1974	UI		P1	10.728
Franz II. (I.) (1792-1835)													
<i>1 Kreuzer; Nagybánya</i>													
54.	AE	3.98	23	12	VP		1800	HERINEK 1970: 222, No. 1066	1974	G28	I/0,7-1	P1	10.732
ARCHDUCHEY OF AUSTRIA: PRINCIPALITY OF TRANSYLVANIA													
Maria Theresia (1740-1780)													
<i>1 Kreuzer; Kremnitz</i>													
55.	AE	6.94	22	12	VP		1764	HERINEK 1970: 78, No. 1678	1974	G32	M(?) /40-45	P1	10.734
LOWER SILESIA: DUCHY OF BRIEG													
Leopold I. (1657-1705)													
<i>1 Kreuzer; Brieg</i>													
56.	AR	0.43	14x15	12	VP		1701	HERINEK 1972: 147, No. 1808	1987	G7		T32	27.980
UPPER SILESIA: DUCHY OF OPPELN													
Leopold I. (1657-1705)													
<i>Gröschel; Oppeln</i>													
57.	AR	0.27	10x15	10	VP	r	1704	HERINEK 1972: 149, No. 1858	1987	G122		T32	34.079
INCERTA													
Franz II. (I.) (1792-1835)													
<i>3 Kreuzer</i>													
58.	AE	6.47	28	12	VP		1799-1803	HERINEK 1970: 220-221, Nos. 1038-1052	1974	G39	F/30-35 I(4)/0-4	P1	10.731
SWEDISH EMPIRE													
LIVONIA: RIGA (CITY)													
Gustav II Adolf (1621-1632)													
<i>Schilling; Riga</i>													
59.	AR	0.22	12x13	8	VP		1628	AHLSTRÖM, ALMER, JONSSON 1980: 34, No. 20	1973	G18		T10	9.191

EAST PRUSSIA: ELBING (CITY)															
Gustav II Adolf (1621-1632)															
<i>Dreipölcher</i> ; Elbing															
60.	AR	0.21		10x16	9	VP		1631	AHLSTRÖM, ALMER, JONSSON 1980: 56, No. 25	1973	G4		T10	9.182	
RUSSIAN EMPIRE															
Pyotr I Alekseyevich (1682-1725)															
<i>Kopeyka</i> ; Moskva (Kadashevsky mint)															
61.	AR	0.16	7x10	12		VP		1701-1709	KLESHCHINOV, GRISHIN 2005: 27-59, Nos. 1781-2084	1963	G43		T1; B37	7.849	
Anna Ivanovna (1730-1740)															
<i>Denga</i> ; Moskva (Krashny mint)															
62.	AE	6.03	24	6		VP		1734	BITKIN 2003: 513, No. 291	1973	G45		T10	9.176	
Elisabetha Petrovna (1741-1762)															
<i>Denga</i> ; Moskva (Krashny mint)															
63.	AE	8.06	23	6		VP		1747	BITKIN 2003: 575, No. 357	1990	G1		T34; B3	27.343	
OTTOMAN EMPIRE															
OTTOMAN EMPIRE															
Ahmed III (1115-1143 AH / 1703-1730)															
<i>Para</i> ; Islâmbol															
64.	AR	0.39	12			VP	r	1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 522	1973	G2		T10	9.177	
<i>Para</i> ; Kostantiniye															
65.	AR	0.21	12			P	r	1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523	1987	G83		T32	28.012	
66.	AR	0.57	14			G	r	1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523	1987	G37		T32	28.018	
67.	AR	0.58	15			P	r	1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523	1988	G184		T33	28.019	
68.	AR	0.52	14x15			P		1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523	1973	G14		T10; B4	9.163	
69.	AR	0.29	15			P	r	1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523	1987	G82	yes	T32	27.987	
70.	AR	0.30	13x14			P	r	1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523	1973	G54	yes	T10	9.186	
71.	AR	0.42	14			P	r	1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523	1987	G77		T32	28.004	
72.	AR	0.41	12x13			G		1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523	1987	G87		T32	27.992	
73.	AR	0.18	11x12			P		1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523 SULTAN 1977: 215, No. 19	1973	UI		T10; B2-3	9.168	
74.	AR	0.42	15			VP		1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523	1973	G11		T10; B6	9.165	
75.	AR	0.24	14			P	r	1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 523	1987	G57		T32	27.977	
<i>Para</i> ; Mısır															
76.	AR	0.64	13x16			P		1703-1730	PERE 1968: 194, No. 527	1988	G210		T33	28.013	
Mahmud I (1143-1168 AH / 1730-1754)															
<i>Para</i> ; Kostantiniye															
77.	AR	0.63	16			P	r	1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 578	1973	G6		T10	9.184	
78.	AR	0.23	9x15			P		1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 578	1973	G22		T10; B3	9.183	
79.	AR	0.52	15			G	r	1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 578 SULTAN 1977: 227, No. 24	1973	G54	yes	T10	9.181	
80.	AR	0.10	9x11			P		1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 578 SULTAN 1977: 227, No. 15	1973	G14		T10; B4	9.187	
81.	AR	0.43	13x15			P		1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 578 SULTAN 1977: 227, No. 7	1969	G2	M/35-40	yes	T5	8.894
82.	AR	0.26	13x15			P	r	1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 578	1988	G186		T33	27.983	
83.	AR	0.14	10x13			VP	r	1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 578	1988	G171		T33	27.994	
84.	AR	0.25	13x15			VP	r	1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 578	1987	G162		T33	28.000	
85.	AR	0.49	13			G		1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 578	1987	G104		T32	28.009	
86.	AR	0.37	14			G		1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 578	1987	G90		T32	28.017	
<i>Para</i> ; Mısır															
87.	AR	0.21	10x14			P		1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 580	1973	G24		T10	9.180	
88.	AR	0.20	19x20			p	r	1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 580	1988	G131		T33	28.002	
89.	AR	0.34	15			VP	r	1730-1754	PERE 1968: 203, No. 580	1973	G46		T10	9.174	

Mustafa III (1171-1187 AH / 1757-1774)													
Para; Islâmbol													
90.	AR	0.29	15		P	r	1758/1759	PERE 1968: 216, No. 639	1963	UI		T1; B42	12.111
91.	AR	0.40	15		P	r	1763/1764 (?)	PERE 1968: 216, No. 639	1988	G163	yes	T33	27.996
92.	AR	0.24	15		P	r	1767/1768	PERE 1968: 216, No. 639	1987	G84		T32	27.986
93.	AR	0.23	15		P	r	1769/1770	PERE 1968: 216, No. 639	1973	G5		T10	9.169
94.	AR	0.42	14x15		VP	r	1771/1772	PERE 1968: 216, No. 639	1973	G50		T10; B8	9.171
95.	AR	0.28	12x15		G		1771/1772	PERE 1968: 216, No. 639	1987	G40		T32	28.015
96.	AR	0.23	18		VP	r	1771/1772	PERE 1968: 216, No. 639	1974	G3	F (?)/25- 30	P1	10.749
97.	AR	0.32	14		P	r	1774/1775	PERE 1968: 216, No. 639	1963	G38		T1; B40	7.852
Para; Mısır													
98.	AR	0.26	14x15		G		1757- 1762/1763	PERE 1968: 217, No. 643	1987	G66		T32	27.995
99.	AR	0.25	14		P		1757- 1762/1763	PERE 1968: 217, No. 643 SULTAN 1977: 252, No. 16 LACHMAN 1974: 203	1987	G8		T32	28.001
100.	AR	0.18	12x14		P	r	1757- 1762/1763	PERE 1968: 217, No. 643	1987	G3		T32	34.074
101.	AR	0.25	15		VP		1757-1774	PERE 1968: 217, No. 643	1988	G150		T33	27.989
102.	AR	0.21	14x15		G		1757-1774	PERE 1968: 217, No. 643	1963	G18		T1; B34	7.856
103.	AR	0.18	14x15		P		1757-1774	PERE 1968: 217, No. 643	1988	G152	yes	T33	27.982
104.	AR	0.23	13		P	r	1757-1774	PERE 1968: 217, No. 643	1987	G62		T32	27.988
Abdülhamid I (1187-1203 AH / 1774-1789)													
Para; Kostantiniye													
105.	AR	0.28	15		G		1775/1776	PERE 1968: 225, No. 681	1988	G222		T33	34.068
106.	AR	0.31	15		P	r	1776/1777	PERE 1968: 225, No. 681	1988	G209		T33	28.016
107.	AR	0.19	10x15		VP		1778/1779	PERE 1968: 225, No. 681	1963	G28		T1; B42	7.853
108.	AR	0.24	15		P	r	1778/1779	PERE 1968: 225, No. 681	1963	UI		T1; B39	12.110
109.	AR	0.27	14x15		VP		1780/1781	PERE 1968: 225, No. 681	1988	G139		T33	27.993
110.	AR	0.45	14x15		P		1783/1784	PERE 1968: 225, No. 681	1963	G14		T1; B34	7.857
111.	AR	0.30	15		P	r	1786/1787	PERE 1968: 225, No. 681	1988	G219		T33	34.061
112.	AR	0.25	14x15		VP	s	1788/1799	PERE 1968: 225, No. 681	1988	G181		T33	34.065
113.	AR	0.27	14x15		P		1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 681	1990	G2		T35; B4	27.342
Para; Mısır													
114.	AR	0.30	15		P		1774/1775	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1963	G19		T1; B33	7.843
115.	AR	0.23	15		P	r	1774/1775	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1987	G37		T32	28.014
116.	AR	0.20	14x15		P	r	1778/1779	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1987	G26		T32	34.070
117.	AR	0.20	14x15		P	r	1781/1782 (?)	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1988	G172		T33	34.058
118.	AR	0.19	19x20		VP	r	1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1963	G23		T1; B45	7.858
119.	AR	0.14	9x15		P		1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1973	G2		T10	9.178
120.	AR	0.19	11		VP		1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1974	G17	1/0,7-1	P1	10.741
121.	AR	0.21	15		P		1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1987	G60		T32	27.978
122.	AR	0.16	12x14		P		1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1987	G49		T32	27.999
123.	AR	0.21	14		P		1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1987	G70		T32	28.005
124.	AR	0.25	14x15		P		1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1988	G180		T33	34.063
125.	AR	0.17	14x15		VP	r	1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1988	G221		T33	34.064
126.	AR	0.30	14x15		P		1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1987	G218		T32	34.067
127.	AR	0.29	15		P	r	1774-1789	PERE 1968: 225, No. 683	1988	G191		T33	34.072
Selim III (1203-1222 AH / 1789-1807)													
Para; Islâmbol													
128.	AR	0.13	13x15		P		1789-1790 (?)	PERE 1968: 232, No. 713	1988	G132		T33	34.060
Para; Mısır													

129.	AR	0.15	14x15		P	r	1796/1797	PERE 1968: 232, No. 717	1988	G176			T33	34.080
130.	AR	0.20	15		P	r	1802-1803	PERE 1968: 232, No. 717	1988	G188			T33	34.062
Ahmed III-Selim III (1115-1222AH / 1703-1807)														
<i>Para; Kostantiniye</i>														
131.	AR	0.10	10		VP		1703-1807		1974	G17	1/0,7-1		P1	10.717
132.	AR	0.18	10x12		VP		1703-1807		1974	G6		yes	P1; B3	10.718
<i>Para; Mısır</i>														
133.	AR	0.13	13x14		VP	r	1703-1807		1988	G224			T33; B9	24.905
<i>Para</i>														
134.	AR	0.29			VP		1703-1807		1973	G15			T10; B4	9.166
135.	AR	0.37	10x15		VP		1703-1807		1973	G22			T10; B3	9.175
136.	AR	0.07	7x10		VP		1703-1807		1974	G37	M/55-60		P1	10.735
137.	AR	0.28	12x13		P		1703-1807		1974	G42			P1	12.021
138.	AR	0.07	6		VP		1703-1807		1977	G13			T17	12.212
139.	AR	0.41	12x13		VP		1703-1807		1988	G200			T33	28.001
140.	AR	0.48	14x15		VP		1703-1807		1988	G151			T33	28.007
141.	AR	0.15	15		VP		1703-1807		1987	G55			T32	34.059
142.	AR	0.11	13x14		VP		1703-1807		1988	G213			T33	34.069
143.	AR	0.03	7x8		VP		1703-1807		1987	G30			T32	34.071
144.	AR	0.05	4x12		VP		1703-1807		1988	G105			T33	34.082
145.	AR	0.33			VP		1703-1807		1971	G20	M/55-60		T6	8.895
146.	AR	0.25			VP		1703-1807		1988	G194			T33	34.083
147.	AR	0.07	8x12		VP		1703-1807		2001	G14			P2	38.381
Mahmud II (1223-1255 AH/ 1808-1839)														
<i>Yirmilik; Kostantiniye</i>														
148.	AV	1.58	20		VG		1835/1836	PERE 1968: 246, No. 773	1977				(?)	
ROMÂNIA														
Carol I (1866-1914)														
<i>5 bani; Birmingham</i>														
149.	AE	3,68	24	12	VP		1867	MBR 1977: 256, Nos. 6-6a	1976	UI			T13; B7	12.038
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE														
ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA: LOWER AUSTRIA														
Franz II. (I.) (1792-1835)														
<i>3 Kreuzer; Wien</i>														
150.	AR	1.59	18	12	VP		1820	HERINEK 1970: 218, No. 977	2001	G4			P2	37.870
151.	AR	1.13	17	12	VP	r	1832	HERINEK 1970: 219, No. 1009	1974	G33			P1	10.742
<i>1 Kreuzer; Wien</i>														
152.	AE	2.88	24	12	VP		1812	HERINEK 1970: 223, No. 1078	1974	G27			P1	10.744
Franz Joseph I. (1848-1916)														
<i>1 Kreuzer; Wien</i>														
153.	AE	3.39	18	12	P		1859	HERINEK 1970: 288, No. 896	1974	G13	1/0,5-0,7		P1	10.719

ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA: KINGDOM OF HUNGARY														
Franz II. (I.) (1792-1835)														
1 Kreuzer; Schmöllnitz														
154.	AE	2.85	23	12	VP		1812	HERINEK 1970: 223, No. 1084	1974	G1	M/25-30	P1	10.745	
155.	AE	8.34	25	12	VP		1816	HERINEK 1970: 223, No. 1090	1974	G18	M(2)/25-30	P1	10.729	
3 Kreuzer; Schmöllnitz														
156.	AE	12.77	33	12	VP		1812	HERINEK 1970: 221, No. 1059	1986	UI		T31; B5	34.993	
ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA: GRAND PRINCIPALITY OF TRANSYLVANIA														
Franz II. (I.) (1792-1835)														
1 Kreuzer; Karlsburg														
157.	AE	3.65	25	12	VP		1812	HERINEK 1970: 223, No. 1081	1974	G36	F(?) / 20	yes	P1	10.746
158.	AE	3.03	24	12	VP		1812	HERINEK 1970: 223, No. 1081	1974	G30-31	F/40-50 I/5-6	yes	P1	10.726

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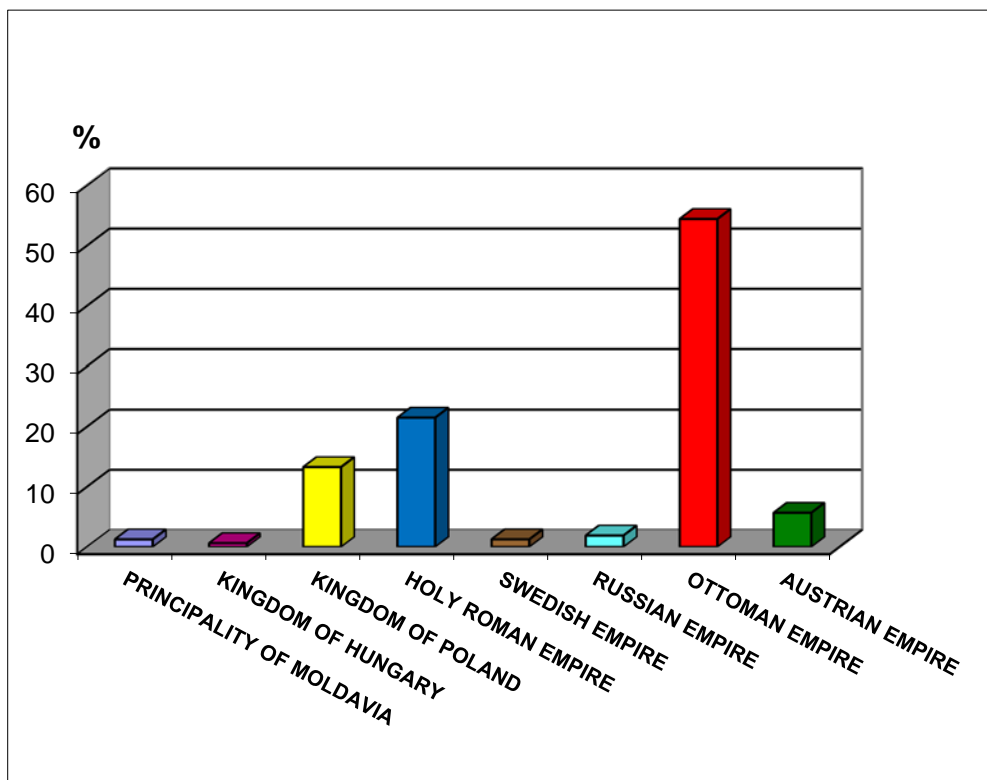


Chart 1. The origin of coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad.

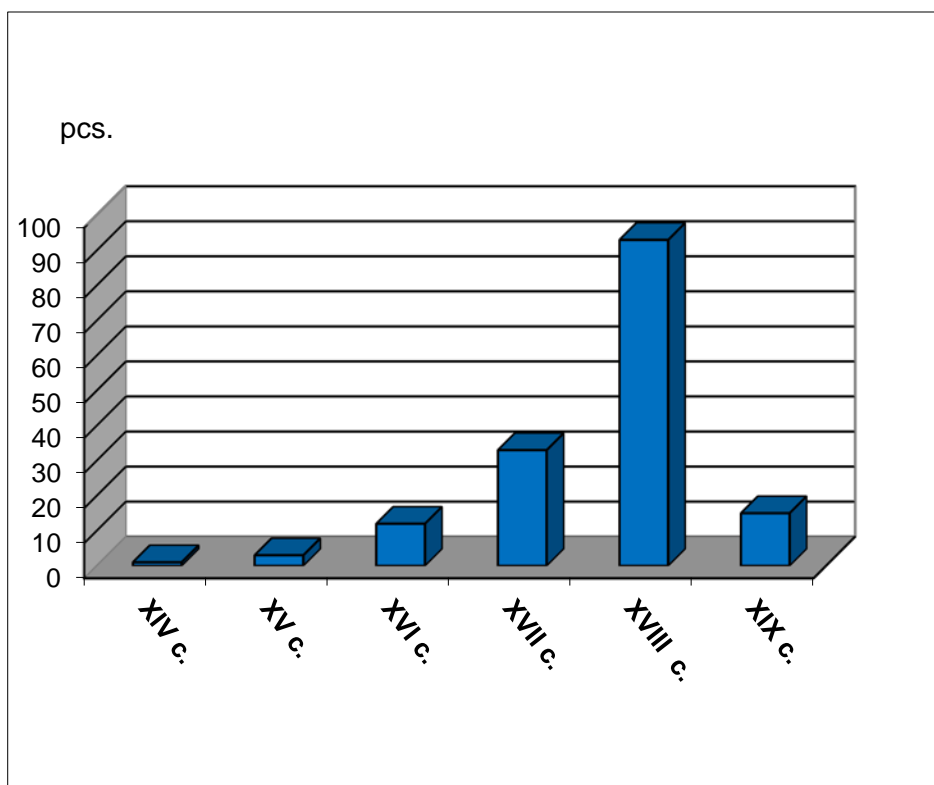


Chart 2. The chronological structure (by centuries) of coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad.

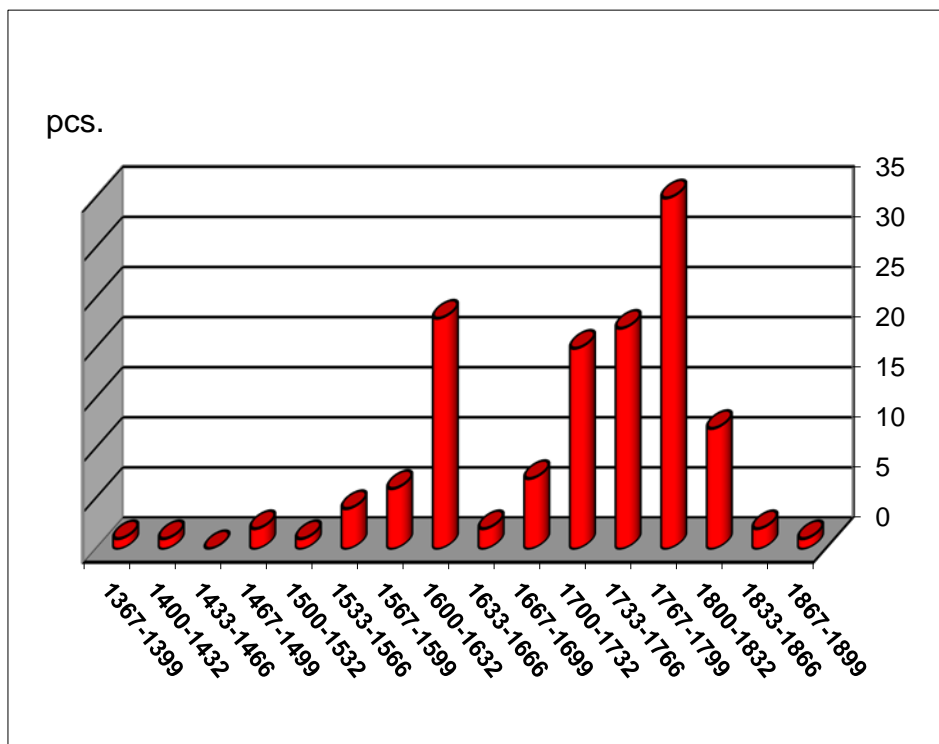


Chart 3. The detailed chronological structure of coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad.



Pl. I. Coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad (Cat. nos. 1-18).



Pl. II. Coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad (Cat. nos. 19-36).



Pl. III. Coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad (Cat. nos. 37-54).



Pl. IV. Coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad (Cat. nos. 55-72).



Pl. V. Coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad (Cat. nos. 73-90).



Pl. VI. Coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad (Cat. nos. 91-108).



PL. VII. Coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad (Cat. nos. 109-126).



Pl. VIII. Coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad (Cat. nos. 127-144).



Pl. IX. Coins discovered in the necropolis of Brad (Cat. nos. 145-158).