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**IS THE PENNY OF THE STRONCZYŃSKI 54 TYPE A COIN  
IN THE NAME OF DUKE BOLESŁAW IV THE CURLY?  
ON THE PENNY COINAGE ISSUED IN SILESIA  
IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 12<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

**ABSTRACT:** The article deals with the penny coinage minted in Silesia in the latter half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. According to the author, it is very likely that the Polish coinage of Silesia during the period of feudal fragmentation had originated under the rule of two Silesian Piast dukes, brothers Bolesław I the Tall and Mieszko IV Tanglefoot (in the period 1166–1172), responsible for several penny types issued up until the late 12<sup>th</sup> century and subjected to periodic recoinage. It is also possible that the first two types may have been minted by the Senior Duke Bolesław IV the Curly, although the author believes that this hypothesis is less plausible.

**ABSTRAKT:** Artykuł poświęcony jest mennictwu denarowemu na Śląsku w drugiej połowie XII w. Autor dowodzi, że najprawdopodobniej polskie mennictwo dzielnicowe rozpoczęli tutaj książęta śląscy, bracia – Bolesław Wysoki i Mieszko Płatonogi w okresie 1166–1172, emitując do końca stulecia kilka typów denarów, które podlegały okresowej wymianie. Istnieje też jednak możliwość, że pierwsze dwa typy wybił senior – Bolesław Kędzierzawy, chociaż autor uważa to za mniej prawdopodobne.

**KEYWORDS:** pennies, Silesia, Bolesław IV the Curly, Bolesław I the Tall, the hoard of Głogów

**SŁOWA KLUCZOWE:** denary, Śląsk, Bolesław Kędzierzawy, Bolesław Wysoki, skarb z Głogowa

In his article featured in the recent issue of the “Wiadomości Numizmatyczne”, Krystian Książek has taken up the subject of the Stroncz. 54 coin type as attributed to Bolesław IV the Curly.<sup>1</sup> They belonged to a group that comprised coins of sev-

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<sup>1</sup> Książek 2019, pp. 63–111.

eral coin types which continued to be fairly rare until the discovery of a very large hoard in Głogów in 1987. The author has performed a detailed analysis of pieces representing this particular coin type, with regard to their imagery as well as their metrological characteristics. He divided them into types and variants, identifying the individual coin dies and presenting some coin die combinations, but also pointing to some pieces overstruck with the dies of types Stroncz. 52 and Stroncz. 48 as found in the hoard of Głogów. This analysis led him to the conclusion that this is the latest type of coins in the name of Bolesław IV the Curly, while the subsequent ones would represent the coinage of the Silesian duke Bolesław I the Tall. The obverse of the coins in question depicts an image of a horseman, holding a pennant and turned to the right. In some (rare) cases, surrounding inscriptions with the name Bolesław can be discerned. The reverse represents three arches with the same name incorporated therein (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Silesia, Bolesław the Tall?, penny of the type Stroncz. 54, Wrocław, 1166–1172?  
Source: Warszawskie Centrum Numizmatyczne, auction 66, item 194

The subject matter goes well beyond the question of how to classify one or even several coin types and concerns primarily the origins of the provincial coinage in Poland. According to Borys Paszkiewicz, who has discussed this topic extensively,<sup>2</sup> the origin can be identified in Lower Silesia in 1177 or 1178. In this first-mentioned case (which is more likely), Mieszko Tanglefoot would have initiated the production of this coinage in Wrocław, following the banishment of his brother Bolesław, by striking bracteates. This particular coinage was reportedly legitimized by the authorization (or at least permission) given by Mieszko III the Old, which was apparently a favour in return for the asylum obtained when the senior duke was removed from power. In my opinion, such a legitimization would have been very tenuous as the senior duke had already been ousted before and held no effective authority. After his return in the following year, Bolesław the Tall proceeded to continue (according to Paszkiewicz) the production of bracteates there. As regards

<sup>2</sup> Paszkiewicz 2004, pp. 1–19.

the two-sided pennies, the same author explains only that Bolesław the Tall issued them with the name of his father, Władysław (Vladislaus), dating this activity to the period 1185/90–1201. The author also provides an illustration of this penny with the name *Boli*, while the classification and the dating are the same. The coin type has been identified as Stroncz. 174. The other possibility, i.e. the beginning of the provincial coinage in 1178 taking place after Bolesław's return, the subsequent reconciliation of the two brothers, and the assuming of authority in Racibórz by Mieszko Tanglefoot, is not discussed by Paszkiewicz.<sup>3</sup>

Alternatively, Stanisław Suchodolski argues that the Silesian coinage was initiated by the sons of Władysław II the Exile in the final years of Bolesław IV's life, c. 1170–1172, even though they possessed no minting privilege at the time. The first type was arguably represented by coins with a depiction of a horseman and a circular inscription with the duke's name (Władysław) on the obverse and a man fighting a lion on the reverse (Stroncz. 44).<sup>4</sup>

Let us turn back to the type known as Stroncz. 54. In the past, such coins had already been attributed to Bolesław IV the Curly by Joachim Lelewel.<sup>5</sup> Kazimierz Stronczyński agreed with this identification in his study published in 1847, though not without some hesitation. As he points out on page 111: "The coin with a horseman and the name of Bolesław placed among the arched lines could be ascribed to Bolesław the Curly as well as to the contemporary Silesian duke Bolesław the Tall, and it is only certain that it must have been struck in the latter half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Also, some resemblance to the later Silesian bracteates cannot be denied. However, due to the fact that it was found at Golice (Łęczyca region), so far from Silesia, along with some other coins of Bolesław the Curly, I would consider it as a coin issued by a sovereign ruler rather than by a vassal."<sup>6</sup> As a result of this explication, he considers this particular coin to be clearly a penny of Bolesław IV the Curly (cf. page 127).<sup>7</sup> In his fundamental study of the coinage of the Piast and Jagiellon dynasties, published over thirty years later, he has no doubt about attributing those coins to Bolesław IV the Curly,<sup>8</sup> while assigning the number 54 to this coin type. In total, Stronczyński attributed coins of nine types to this ruler.<sup>9</sup>

The question of the coinage issued by Bolesław IV the Curly has also been addressed in more detail by Stanisław Suchodolski.<sup>10</sup> More cautious in his approach

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<sup>3</sup> Paszkiewicz 2004, pp. 3–4 and Fig. 2–3 on p. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Suchodolski 1992, p. 110.

<sup>5</sup> Lelewel 1851, p. 381, item 13.

<sup>6</sup> Stronczyński 1847, p. 111.

<sup>7</sup> Stronczyński 1847, p. 127.

<sup>8</sup> Stronczyński 1883, p. 175; Stronczyński 1884, pp. 94–96.

<sup>9</sup> Stronczyński 1884, pp. 92–101, nos. 51–59.

<sup>10</sup> Suchodolski 1961, pp. 111–123; for the same with supplementary material, see Suchodolski 2017, pp. 77–96.

than Stronczyński, he observes that “there are only 4 known types of pennies which can be attributed to Bolesław the Curly with certainty.”<sup>11</sup> Specifically, these are pennies of the types Stroncz. 51, 59, 55, and 58. He has also classified the coins of the types Stroncz. 54, 52, and 53 as belonging to the issues of Bolesław IV the Curly, although with a reservation that it is not absolutely certain if they were struck during his reign.<sup>12</sup> The remaining two types, which Stronczyński credits to Bolesław IV the Curly (Stroncz. 56 and 57), were initially classified as coins of Bolesław I the Tall by Suchodolski,<sup>13</sup> but following the discovery of the hoard of Głogów he recognized the type Stroncz. 56 (with a question mark) as coins of Henry I the Bearded, while assigning the type Stroncz. 57 to Bolesław of Kuyavia or Leszek Bolesławowic, the duke of Mazovia.<sup>14</sup> Among the coinage of Bolesław IV the Curly, we should also cross out the type Stroncz. 55\*\*, which is an imitation of the coin type Stroncz. 55 produced in the late 12<sup>th</sup> or in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>15</sup>

For the last 10 years, Krystian Książek of the Archaeological and Historical Museum in Głogów has continued to publish various works on numismatics. As part of his description and inventory of the very large early-13<sup>th</sup>-century hoard of coins (comprising more than 20,000 pieces), he has successively published results of his research on. In 2010, the museum in Głogów published a catalogue of a numismatic exhibition,<sup>16</sup> where K. Książek assigns coins of the type Stroncz. 54 to the reign of Bolesław IV the Curly, just as the pennies of the two other types which, according to S. Suchodolski, may have been issued in the final years of this duke’s reign. Nevertheless, the author of the catalogue has expressed some doubt as to such an attribution, pointing to the careless character of the imagery and their large number in the hoard of Głogów. This should attest, in the author’s view, to their Silesian provenance, but this particular province had been under the joint rule of the sons of Władysław II, Bolesław I the Tall and Mieszko Tanglefoot, since the year 1163, although the principal cities continued to remain under authority of the Senior Duke Bolesław IV the Curly for three more years.<sup>17</sup>

The research on the hoard of Głogów has been conducted in an exemplary manner. Among the coins of various types, K. Książek has found many traces of the overstriking. This allowed him to determine their relative chronology and then to conclude that it was without a doubt the result of the practice of coin replacement. In addition, a large number of chemical analyses to determine the composition of

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<sup>11</sup> Suchodolski 1961, p. 118; Suchodolski 2017, p. 87.

<sup>12</sup> Suchodolski 1961, p. 121; Suchodolski 2017, pp. 91–92.

<sup>13</sup> Suchodolski 1961, p. 121; Suchodolski 2017, p. 92. Type 56 was also thus attributed by Zakrzewski 1905–1906, col. 512.

<sup>14</sup> Suchodolski 1992, p. 117.

<sup>15</sup> Kubiak 1998, p. 79.

<sup>16</sup> Książek 2010.

<sup>17</sup> Książek 2010, pp. 17, 19.

the coins have been performed, to which a separate publication has been dedicated as well.<sup>18</sup> This study is not limited to stating the results of these analyses and the formulated conclusions, but it also presents analyses of the pennies that represent the particular types. As based on the overstruck pieces found, the type Stroncz. 48 (church/castle) has also been classified as belonging to the coinage of Bolesław IV the Curly and determined as type VII.<sup>19</sup> The type Stroncz. 54 (determined as type V of Bolesław IV the Curly) is dated there to the years 1166–1168.<sup>20</sup> The pennies of the type Stroncz. 48, undetermined, were previously attributed by Borys Paszkiewicz to the youngest son of Władysław II the Exile, Konrad. They were seen as the issue that initiated the Duchy of Głogów coinage.<sup>21</sup> The author did not know at the time that those coins were part of the penny overstriking sequence, all recognized as the issues of Bolesław IV the Curly.

Some significant changes in the attributions of a group of coins defined previously as the types V–VIII of Bolesław IV the Curly have been introduced by Krystian Książek in his article featured in the previous issue of the “Wiadomości Numizmatyczne”.<sup>22</sup> A thorough analysis of these types allowed him to conclude that the coins of the type V (Stroncz. 54) are the latest among the coinage of Bolesław IV the Curly, while the other ones belong to the Duke of Silesia Bolesław I the Tall.

I would like to mention a suggestion included in my paper delivered at the international academic conference in Augustów (organized by the Polish Numismatic Society in 2014) and published a year later.<sup>23</sup> It can be found in the following passage on page 86: “We know a third similar piece which is classified as a coin of Bolesław IV the Curly. It depicts a seated figure holding up a sword (Fig. 22). This penny was dated to the final years of this duke’s reign, but such an attribution appears to be contradicted by the identification of as many as 656 (as yet) coins of this type in the hoard of Głogów. The pennies of Bolesław IV of the types 1–4 are represented there in a total number of 41 pieces, while there are as many as 1,812 of the rare (until then) types 5–8. These latter pieces are undoubtedly Silesian coins in view of the fact that the sons of Władysław II, Bolesław and Mieszko, arrived there in 1163 and went on to assume full authority over Silesia in 1166. The coins of the above-mentioned types 5–8, among them the penny with a depiction of an enthroned duke, were most likely issued by the elder [brother – J.P.] Bolesław the Tall after 1166. This is a cohesive group of coins all linked with the practice of overstriking the older pennies into new pieces.” I have been concerned here primarily with the type Stroncz. 52, but I have also shifted the previous attributions of the pieces identified as Stroncz. 54.

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<sup>18</sup> Książek et al. 2013.

<sup>19</sup> Książek et al. 2013, pp. 24–26.

<sup>20</sup> Książek et al. 2013, pp. 20–22.

<sup>21</sup> Paszkiewicz 2010, pp. 45–58; Paszkiewicz 2012, p. 26.

<sup>22</sup> See note 1.

<sup>23</sup> Piniński 2015, pp. 81–91.

In fact, we are confronted with the two hypotheses: coins of the type Stroncz. 54 are attributed either to Bolesław IV the Curly or Bolesław the Tall. Yet what arguments does Krystian Książek deliver in favour of the view that pieces of the type Stroncz. 54 should be associated with the coinage of Bolesław IV the Curly? “The manner of execution of the both coin dies points to the continuation of the style which can be observed on the older coinage of Bolesław IV the Curly” (2019). Comparing their weight with coins of the type 4 issued by Bolesław IV the Curly (Stroncz. 58), the author observes a slight decrease and concludes that the pennies of the two types must have been struck according to the same mint rate.

I uphold my opinion expressed in 2015 that those coins should be attributed to Bolesław the Tall,<sup>24</sup> though less categorically. I consider them as part of the first issue of Bolesław the Tall, not the final one of Bolesław IV the Curly. There is however some probability that this particular one as well as the successive type Stroncz. 52 are issues of Bolesław IV the Curly, which would have been produced in Silesia, most likely in Wrocław, not at the ducal mint of Cracow (as the types I–IV of the same duke).<sup>25</sup> Let us have a look at these questions in more detail.

First of all, where has this specific coin been found so far? There is no doubt that the oldest relevant find is a hoard unearthed at Golice (in present-day District Poddębice), situated in the borderland area between the medieval lands of Sieradz and Łęczyca within the Seniorate Province. It contained coins in the names of Władysław II the Exile (two types), Bolesław IV the Curly (all four types), and Bolesław the Tall (with the two oldest types represented here; two pieces of the type Stroncz. 54 and one of Stroncz. 52). It may have been deposited in the final years of Bolesław IV’s reign, sometime in the early 1170s or shortly after his death in 1173. This would be confirmed by the fact that the highest amount was represented by type-4 coins of this duke as well as by the absence of any coins of his successor, Mieszko III the Old. If the coins of these two types had been produced at the mint of Bolesław I the Tall, he would not have probably begun his own coinage in 1178, following the exile of Mieszko III the Old, we would have to take into account at least several years necessary for the coining of the both types. Consequently, the hoard from Golice would have been buried sometime around 1185 at the earliest, which does not seem to be very likely. It is possible that Bolesław I the Tall may have commenced the production of his coinage even before the death of Bolesław IV the Curly, likely after the year 1166, when the Senior Duke granted him (along

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<sup>24</sup> Piniński 2015, p. 86.

<sup>25</sup> I am very much obliged to Prof. Stanisław Suchodolski for his comment that it is not very convincing to assume that the provincial coinage in the name of Bolesław I the Tall would have begun with coins intended to propagate his authority very emphatically, with the use of his own name and his figure accompanied by the insignia of ducal power (Stroncz. 54, 52), and only then proceeding to minting anonymous coins (Stroncz. 46, 48) or those bearing the name of his father Władysław II (Stroncz. 174). For more details, see further on.

with his brother Mieszko) authority over the principal centres of Silesia. It is also worth noting that a small set of four pieces recovered during the archaeological exploration at Wilkowice, in the environs of Golicz, comprised only the coins of the type in question. Those pieces must have also been deposited in the ground sometime around the close of the third quarter of the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

The other hoards that contained such coins had already been deposited in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The hoard of Głogów is the only find of this sort in the historical territory of Silesia. Noted for a particularly large number of the coins under consideration, it has contained 222 pieces of the type Stroncz. 54 identified to date. Although this amount does not seem to be very high in the context of the entire find as discovered, but we should remember the fact that those would have been minted at least 30 years before the depositing of this hoard. Coins of all the earlier types produced outside Silesia are definitely less common, with the greatest amount of “protector” bracteates of Bolesław III the Wrymouth (as many as several dozen pieces) and pennies (type 4) of Władysław II (59). Coins of Bolesław IV the Curly (types 1–4) are less numerous as only 34 pieces have been identified in total, including six of the latest type 4. Krystian Książek has identified multiple instances of overstriking, which has allowed him to determine their relative chronology. The coins representing the type Stroncz. 54 (duke on horseback/BOLEZLAV) are the oldest element in this sequence (there is no confirmation of this practice among the earlier pieces, including the types 1–4 of Bolesław IV the Curly). It was overstruck with the dies of the type Stroncz. 52 (duke enthroned/griffon; Fig. 2) and Stroncz. 48 (church/castle; Fig. 3). The latter were in turn overstruck into the type Stroncz. 53 (head, surrounded by BOLEZLAV/eagle), which would be overstruck into pieces of the type Stroncz. 174 (inscription in the corners of the cross BOLE or BOLI or LODI/two dukes with a pennant, characters MS, AVS; Fig. 4). At the end of this sequence there is an unspecified coin with a depiction of an angel, overstruck from a penny of the type Stroncz. 174.



Fig. 2. Silesia, Bolesław I the Tall?, penny of the type Stroncz. 52a, Wrocław, 1172–1201?  
Source: Warszawskie Centrum Numizmatyczne, auction 51, item 92



Fig. 3. Silesia, Bolesław I the Tall, penny of the type Stroncz. 48a, Wrocław, 1172–1201.  
Source: Warszawskie Centrum Numizmatyczne, auction 66, item 205



Fig. 4. Silesia, Bolesław I the Tall, penny of the type Stroncz. 174 var., Wrocław, 1172–1201.  
Source: Warszawskie Centrum Numizmatyczne, auction 51, item 102

In terms of the minting quality, the pennies of the type Stroncz. 54 resemble the subsequent types of Bolesław I the Tall's coinage. Struck carelessly, many of the pieces are hardly decipherable in contrast to the coins of the types 1–4 in the name of Bolesław IV the Curly. All of them are very well represented in the hoard of Głogów, which is very likely indicative of their Silesian provenance. It seems that all of them come from the same location (most probably the ducal mint in Wrocław).

If we assume that this particular coinage should have been initiated by Bolesław IV the Curly in Wrocław, and also in consideration of the fact that he would have issued coins of the types Stroncz. 54 and 52, he would have had to begin the production in the 1150s. In fact, he was forced to return Silesia to Władysław II's sons in 1163 and even though he would continue to maintain authority over the main provincial centres for the next three years, his control over the province was lost (at least in part) and the mintage of his own coins would have been hardly justified in such political circumstances. Following the year 1166, this coinage would be continued (or commenced) by the sons of Władysław II. Their relations with the Senior Duke were definitely far from friendly. For this reason, the overt presentation of his own name (type Stroncz. 54) as well as a seated figure with a sword by the elder brother, Bolesław I the Tall, do not appear to be much of a surprise. In my

opinion, such a proposition is more likely than a hypothetical introduction of this coinage by Bolesław IV the Curly.

In recent years, we have seen a number of new findings and propositions concerning the origins of the provincial coinage in Silesia. For instance, the Stroncz. 46 penny, which was previously linked with Bolesław I the Tall and coined from the year 1178 onwards,<sup>26</sup> has been recently determined as an issue of Henry I the Bearded for Archbishop Henryk Kietlicz (cf. Witold Nakielski),<sup>27</sup> with its production being dated to the period 1207–1211. We have no doubt that the previously proposed dating for these coins is too early as made evident by their very large number (several thousand pieces) in the hoard of Głogów as well as the presence, in the same assemblage, of a piece overstruck from a penny of the Kuyavian voivode Piotr Wszeborowic, who may have issued his coins beginning from c. 1195. Therefore, pennies of the type Stroncz. 46 could not have been minted earlier than in the final years of the 12<sup>th</sup> or already in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Bolesław died in 1201).

There are more unresolved questions, but let us focus on what is still not completely clear about the coins minted in the names of Władysław II's sons. They held a joint rule over Silesia in the years 1163–1172, but following his short period of exile, the elder son Bolesław (previously ousted by his younger brother Mieszko) marked off and granted a territory, from then on known as the Duchy of Racibórz, to his brother. Since then, in effect, they should have produced their coins at their own separate mints. It appears to be confirmed by the fact that the coins attributed to Bolesław would be overstruck from type to type, which is not the case at all with the issues of Mieszko, with the exception of the type Stroncz. 174. In this particular case, Krystian Książek has divided it into the subtypes struck by the brothers individually. Thus, Mieszko would issue coins with the obverse inscriptions LODIZLAVS, LODI, and occasionally with MIS on the reverse, while the extremely rare pieces with MISC on the obverse are distinguished as a separate type.<sup>28</sup> On the other hand, Bolesław's issues would have been those with BOLI on the obverse and usually MS, sometimes AVS, on the reverse. K. Książek interprets the reverse image (two dukes with a pennant) as one ruler handing over the banner to the other. Thus, in the case of Mieszko Tanglefoot's coinage, Władysław II would have been represented as handing it over to Mieszko.<sup>29</sup> I believe it is more plausible to assume that this is in fact the joint coinage of the two brothers. A vast majority of the pennies bearing the name of Bolesław also have the characters MS on their reverse, most likely as an acronym of Mieszko's name. The inscription BOLI is often written backwards and it is

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<sup>26</sup> Książek et al. 2013, p. 36.

<sup>27</sup> Nakielski 2019, pp. 113–138.

<sup>28</sup> Książek et al. 2013, pp. 31–32.

<sup>29</sup> Książek et al. 2013, pp. 31–32, 37–38.

possible that LODI may have been derived from it as the characters B and D are very similar. From there it is already very close to an association with the name Władysław, the father of these two dukes, and then to presenting the name in its full or perhaps slightly abbreviated form, inscribed on one or both sides of the coin, whereas the dukes shown on the reverse may be brothers and joint rulers Bolesław and Mieszko. It is also notable that no other coins of these two dukes bear depictions with two figures. For reasons unknown, Mieszko Tanglefoot may have been allowed into the rule over the whole Duchy of Silesia in the later years of Bolesław I the Tall's life, although the elder brother's superior position in some form must have been unchallenged at that time since his name was more frequently (and more visibly) inscribed on the coins.

As regards the earliest Silesian issues, I would like to note that the obverse representations of the Stroncz. 54 and Stroncz. 44 penny types are identical. The depictions of the duke's equestrian figure holding a pennant are the same except for the different surrounding inscriptions. On the pennies of the Stroncz. 54 type, which I have attributed in all likelihood to Bolesław I the Tall, some fragments of the name BOLEZLAVS can be found every now and then (though it is quite rare), whereas the coins of the Stroncz. 44 type bear the inscription DVX VLA-DIZLAVS. In the latter case, I agree with the view that these pieces represent the coinage of Mieszko IV Tanglefoot, with a reference to his father's name. However, no overstruck pieces could be found among his own coinage. Likewise, there have been no recorded instances, as yet, of any coins of Bolesław I the Tall overstruck on Mieszko IV Tanglefoot's pennies. Those would have likely been produced at some other workshop in order to be used in circulation elsewhere.

The overstriking practice carried out on coins of the Silesian issues attests to the effectiveness of the *renovatio monetae* procedure. In most cases, this would be performed on pennies of the previous issue, rarely on some earlier pieces, such as the overstriking of the Stroncz. 48 coin on the Stroncz. 54 penny or on coins produced outside Silesia, e.g., coins of the Stroncz. 46 type on the penny of Piotr Wszeborowic. The final piece in the overstriking sequence, the undetermined penny with a depiction of an angel may have been issued in the name of Henry I the Bearded (or possibly for Mieszko Tanglefoot, as some of his pennies would also bear an angel's image). Specifically, we know his pennies with the duke's bust or figure on the obverse and an angel on the reverse.

In conclusion, pennies of the Stroncz. 54 type could be considered as Bolesław IV the Curly's attempt to initiate his Silesian coinage in the 1150s, most probably in Wrocław. In my opinion, it is more likely that those were the first provincial (Silesian) coins issued by Bolesław I the Tall after 1166 and probably before 1172. In this case, a parallel issue would have been the Stroncz. 44 type produced by the mint of Mieszko Tanglefoot, Bolesław's brother, with its similar obverse depiction. There is no doubt as to the existence of the practice of periodic recoinages of coins, with some amount of de-circulated pieces overstruck at Bolesław's mint.

This would allow one to determine a relative chronology of Bolesław I the Tall's coinage for all the individual types: Stroncz. 52, 48, 53, and 174, with coins of the latter type being struck by both brothers, very likely at the same mint. The last known piece in this overstriking sequence is the unidentified coin with an angel's image, produced most likely already after the death of Bolesław I the Tall and thus attributable to the coinage of his son Henry I the Bearded.

In view of the above, we can only look forward to Krystian Książek's further research on the hoard of Głogów as the results could possibly broaden our current knowledge of the history of the Silesian coinage in the second half of the 12<sup>th</sup> and the early 13<sup>th</sup> century.

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CZY DENAR TYPU STRONCZYŃSKI 54  
JEST MONETĄ BOLESŁAWA KĘDZIERZAWEGO?  
W SPRAWIE MENNICTWA DENAROWEGO NA ŚLĄSKU  
W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XII WIEKU

(Streszczenie)

Typ monet określany jako Stroncz. 54<sup>30</sup> przedstawia na awersie jeźdźca na koniu, z proporcem w ręku, skierowanego w prawo. Dokoła znajdujemy niekiedy (choć rzadko) imię księcia – Bolesława. Na rewersie umieszczono figurę składającą się z trzech łuków, w którą wpisano to samo imię. Od 170 lat monety te przypisuje się księciu Bolesławowi Kędzierzawemu (1146–1173). Stanowią one zwartą grupę z kilkoma innymi typami monet, do niedawna bardzo rzadkimi. W olbrzymim skarbie z Głogowa na Dolnym Śląsku, znalezionym w 1987 r., monety tych wszystkich typów, łącznie z tu omawianym, okazały się liczne. Krystian Książek, badający od 10 lat skarb z Głogowa, w swoim ostatnim artykule uznał, że monety omawianego typu są ostatnimi, wybitymi za Bolesława Kędzierzawego, a kilka dalszych, bitych po nim, należy do mennictwa księcia śląskiego, Bolesława Wysokiego (1163–1201).

Denary omawianego typu są niewątpliwie monetą śląską. Świadczy o tym przede wszystkim spora ich liczba w skarbie z Głogowa, gdy typy monet należące niewątpliwie do Bolesława Kędzierzawego, bite w stołecznym Krakowie, nie są tu liczne. Możliwe, że monety typu Stroncz. 54, z wizerunkiem konnym księcia, zainicjowały śląskie mennictwo Bolesława Kędzierzawego w latach pięćdziesiątych XII w. Należałby do niego jeszcze typ następny, z księciem na tronie z mieczem w ręku. Według mnie jest jednak bardziej prawdopodobne, że były to pierwsze śląskie monety regionalne, emitowane przez Bolesława Wysokiego po 1166, a zapewne przed 1172 r. W tym przypadku równoległą emisją byłby typ noszący podobne wyobrażenie awersu, powstały w mennicy brata Bolesława Wysokiego – Mieszka Płatonogiego. Stosowano niewątpliwie wymianę monet, a w mennicy Bolesława część wycofywanych egzemplarzy przebijano na zimno. To pozwala poznać kolejność typów monet Bolesława Wysokiego: z jeźdźcem na awersie i napisem BOLEZLAVS na rewersie, z księciem na tronie na awersie i gryfem na rewersie, z kościołem na awersie i zamkiem na rewersie, z głową księcia na awersie i orłem na rewersie oraz z podwójnym krzyżem na awersie i dwoma książętami trzymającymi proporzec na rewersie. Monety tego ostatniego typu bili, zapewne w jednej mennicy, obaj bracia. Ostatnia znana moneta w sekwencji przebić, to nieokreślona moneta z aniołem, powstała zapewne już po śmierci Bolesława Wysokiego i należąca zapewne do mennictwa jego syna, Henryka Brodatego.

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<sup>30</sup> Stronczyński 1884, s. 94–95.