

**NEW TREASURES OF WESTERN EUROPEAN COINS OF FIRST THIRD OF THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY OF THE BARSKY AND LITYN DISTRICTS
OF VINNYTSIA REGION**

The author makes an attempt to analyze two new treasures of silver coins of European countries of the first third of the seventeenth century. Discovered by local villagers of Kosharynets Barsky and Horbivtsi Lityn districts of Vinnytsia region that in the period of researches were a part of Barsky starostvo Commonwealth. Treasure material clearly illustrates the full range of money market of Eastern Podillia in the beginning of a new era.

Keywords: circulation of money, thaler, florin, ORT, shostak, poltorak, draypelker, money, solid, denarius.

Recently, increased interest to coin finds on the territory of Ukraine and its separate regions, especially to finds of the Middle Ages till modern times. The most dynamic period in the coins minting of the Commonwealth, which in 1569's included Podillia, the reign of Sigismund III Vases, the Commonwealth king (1587 - 1632) and Sweden (1592 - 1599). This is clearly evidenced by finds of coin treasures discovered on the territory of Ukraine and Podillia [2]. At this time in Europe dominated monetary crisis, connected with changes of the value of silver, concerning gold (in the second part of XVII. century ducat with gold weight of 3.44 grams was equal to one silver thaler with the weight of about 28 - 30 g but in the beginning of XVII century dukat was equal to two thalers) and 30 years of war (1618 - 1648). The cost of ducat increased from 52 to 120 bilonnyh money and thaler respectively from 32 to 60 money [9 c.124].

To the problems of money circulation, counting coins and treasures in the XVII century, discovered on the territory of Podillia timed works of Ukrainian numismatists Y. Sitsinsky [9] B. Hudelmana [4] M. Kotlyar [5, 6], I. Skomorovycha, S. Reverchuka, J. Malik [9], N. Strizhakova [10] M. painted [7] A. Bakaltsya [1, 2, 3].

Analyzed in the article Kosharynetskyy and Horbyvskyy treasures found in 2013 and 2015 in Vinnytsia region indicate that in the first third of the seventeenth century near the crown Polish, Gdansk and Prussian ortamy, shostak, pivtorak are present 5 thalers and 2 florins.

Treasures illustrate the range of fixed money denominations of Podilski money market of the first half of the seventeenth century, as part of the Commonwealth.

At the beginning of the XVII century. due to lack of small change in Podolsk money market, according to currency reform in Rech Pospolita, new bilonni and silver coins appear .

Such currency, introduced by Sigismund III Vases (1587-1632) monetary reform1609 was pivtorahroshovyk (in European countries was called draypelker) - the most popular with common Ukrainians bilonna coin. Poltorak, pivtorahroshovyk (Czech) - Polish and Lithuanian silver coin XVII., Valued at 1.5 or 3 pivhroscha (penny) that is why the number "3" was constantly minted on the coin. Poltorak was released at Rech Pospolita – in Bydgoszcz, Krakow, Vilnius, Lviv, Leipzig intermittently since 1614 by Zygmunt III Vase (1587–1632) to 1656 Poltorak appeared because of lack of coins in the money market, which would be equal to half troyak. Weight of Poltorak in 1614 was 1.54 g (0.72 grams of pure silver) in 1623 – 0,6 –1,2 g (0.31 grams of pure silver). The sample of silver is 250–375. Poltorak (mainly emissions of the 20's.) that on the Ukrainian lands were also called "Czechs" were the most common small change in the Ukrainian lands of the XVIIth century. [2].

In 1614 another new currency in monetary circulation of Rech Pospolita – ORT appears (1/4 Thaler), the largest emissons of which appeared in the 20s during the reign of Sigismund III Vasa.

ORT – silver polish monetary unit of account and coin valued 18 – 30 trosh from mid XVII. Its name is of German origin and means 1/4 of Thaler. As a unit of weight ORT in the seventeenth century was efual to 1/4 Ducat in gold and silver thaler [5].

For the first time ORT were issued in the circulation of money in 1608 in the city Gdańsk and they equaled 10 pennies. The weight of Gdańsk ort was 6.8 grams (5.96 grams of pure silver), and in 1623 – 7.06 grams (4.85 grams of pure silver). The Crown ORTs began to be minted from 1618 in the city Bydgoszcz. Their greatest emissions occur in 1620–1624., Which is clearly indicated by the composition of treasure material found in the Ukrainian lands in the seventeenth century. The weight Sigismund III ort ranged from 5.4 to 7.4 the Market value of better Gdańsk ORT was, 20 trosh(pennies) in 1629 and crown ones only 16. In 1638 the value of Crown ORT was made 18 trosh(pennies).

The same value of ORT was minted under King John II Casimir (1648–1668) at the Mint in Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Poznań, Vilnius, Krakow, Lviv, Wschowa, Toruń, Elbląg. As a result of the war and deteriorating economic situation of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth ORT and weight decreased. In 1650 ORT weight was 5.6 grams (4.6 grams of pure silver), in 1658 – 6.3 grams (3.9 grams of pure silver). On the obverse of the ORT Polish Gdańsk there is a depiction of the great emblem of city Gdańsk – in the middle of the coin there is a crown and two crosses, and on the sides there are two lions holding the coat of arms and the circular legend: «MON. ARGENTISIVITAT. GEDANENSIT ». On the obverse of the Crown ORT there is the emblem of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the center, it is a royal crown, in the middle there are the arms with double shield in Poland (eagle) and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (chases), on either side of the date – 1622. The circular legend proclaims: «CAM. LIVNES. N. SV. I. GOT. VAN. O. NRI. R.» there is situated the portrait of the King on the reverse Gdańsk and crown ORT (Crown ort King Sigismund III holds a sword in his right hand, which is why, this coin in Ukrainian documents is called "ORT mechykovyy") and in the circle there is a legend: «SIGIS III. D. G. REX. POL. M. D. LIRVS. PRM. ». In the XVII century treasures in Ukraine along with ort of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth there are silver ort (valued 18 trosh (pennies)) Brandenburg-Prussian state, Silesia, Sweden [1].

In the first half of the seventeenth century in the circulation of money in Podolsk and Bratslav provinces of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, and in the middle of the century Hetman, shehing silver coins were of the thaler type: Thaler, florins, orts, Shostak, troyak, Pivtorak, trosh(pennies), Solidus. Gold ducats, silver heilfthaley, pivhroshi, denarius are rarely found in treasures. Let's analyze some of the treasures of the first half of the 17th century during 1990–2015. In Vinnytsia region.

In 1990 in the village Zhuravlivtsi of Bar area in S. Tarapatoy's garden treasure was dug out, which contained 924 silver coins. The finding contained 16 orts dated to 1621–1626 during the reign of Sigismund III Vasa (1587–1632), 38 Shostaks dated to 1622–1626, 817 Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth pivtorahroshovyky dated to 1619–1627, 165 Swedish draypelkeriv dated to 1630–1635. 45 Pivtorak Baltic possessions of Sweden dated to 1622–1635 years., 1 draypelker of Pomerania dated to 1622, 61 coins of Georg Wilhelm of Prussia and Gustav II Adolf dated to 1621–1633. The treasure is stored in the Vinnytsia regional history museum [2, p. 120].

Tarapatoy S. donated the found treasure to the funds of discovery of the Vinnytsia Regional Museum of Local Lore. The largest treasure found on the territory of Podillya for the last 100 years is a large complex of silver coins of Poland, Prussia, Lithuania, Baltic territories, Swedish Pomerania and Muscovy, dating from the first half of the seventeenth century. from the village Hopchytysa Pohrebyschynskohyi region Vinnytsia region. The treasure found in 1991 and 6821 contained a coin, denarius, solidus, pivhroshi, trosh(pennies), Poltorak, draypelkery, threefold, Moscow ort and silver capecks. Almost 6,000 coins in the treasure were Poltorak draypelkery that were the most common small change in the Right Bank, and in particular in Podillya [2, p. 121].

In the autumn of 2013 near the village Horbivtsi Lutsk region Vinnytsia region on the old road from Bar to Khmilnyk local resident dug out a small clay pot full of European coins.

The jar contained 86 bilonnyh Poltorak (1.5 penny) of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and 3 draypelkery Baltic possessions of Sweden dated to 20–30's XVII. State of conservation of the coins is satisfactory, most of them have images, names of issuers and rulers. Among the coins of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth since the reign of Sigismund III Vasa (1587–1632) there are attended 6 Pivtoraks dated to 1620, 8 to 1621 g., 11 to 1622 7–1623, 22 to 1624, 10–1625 2–1626 1–1627 Swedish Baltic possessions are three draypelkeramy (1.5 penny) of King Gustavus Adolphus (1621–1632): 1–1626, 2–1633 (See additional . A, B).

The oldest coins of Horbivskyi treasure is Poltorak Vase of Sigismund III (1587–1632) dated to 1620, the youngest – Swedish draypelkery dated to 1633 Gustavus Adolphus (1621–1633). Along with coins in the jar bronze round button was discovered. The period of gathering coin treasure is 13 years. The treasure could belong to a local farmer.

The finding its composition and nationbelonging is fairly typical of the treasures of the first half of the 17c. Found on former possessions Bar starostvo podilya province. It consists of Pivtoraks of Reh Pospolita Zygmunt III Vase (1587–1632) and draypelkerivs of Baltic possessions of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (1621–1633).

March 30, 2015 during the spring the garden plot of plowing on a resident of Kosharynets of Barsky starostvo Vinnytsia region Ivantsov VI a treasure of west European silver coins was found, of which there are as many as 80 and 20 fragments of hroshi and Poltoraks. The Treasure found at a depth of 45–50 cm was scattered at a distance of 1 m. The presence of many fragments of coins treasure indicates mechanical damage of heavy plow, and lack of shards of pottery finds at the site indicates that the treasure was buried in the ground in a linen bag holder (or by wealthy innkeeper). By state referring in treasure complex the coins of the reign of King Sigismund III Rech Pospolits Vases (1587–1632): predominate orts, Shostak, Pivtoraks, troshy, Solids. Totally 60 coins (60%) of the king were found, mainly of 1620 – 1627 coinage. There are no pivtalery and troyaky in the complex.

At present Kosharynetsky's treasures large silver coins of the first third of the seventeenth century. 5 thalers (5%) and 2 florins (2/3 Thaler) (2%) of five European countries: Spanish Netherlands, Holy Roman Empire, Austria, Switzerland, the Dutch Republic.

Coins minted by the Commonwealth since the reign of Sigismund III Vase (1587–1632): Crown ort 1624 – 2 pcs., Unit vectors m. Gdańsk 1625 – 1am; Shostak crown in 1623 – 1 pc., 1624 – 1 pc., 1625 – 2 pcs., in 1626 – 1, 1627 – 1 pc.; Pivtorak crown in 1621 – 5 pcs., in 1622 – 12 pcs., in 1623 – 10 pcs., in 1624 – 8 pc., 1625 r. – 3 pc., 1626 – 3 pieces, 1627 – 4 pcs.; coin crown in 1624 – 4 pcs., Lithuanian coin – 1 Solidus 162? g. – 1 units. (See. Ext. V.)

In the treasure preserved in good condition 5 silver thalers, which are quite rare treasures skirts in the period studied, especially in rural areas [3] (See. Ext. D).

Switzerland presented the original thaler 1622 m. St. Galen, Spanish Netherlands – albertustalerom (undated) Alberta and Isabella (1598–1621), Holy Roman Empire – two Thaler emperor Augustus II (1598–1666), land Brunswick 1605 – 1 pc., 1638 – 1 pc. Thaler 1620 of Tyrol hammered by the time Leopold Habsburg. The Dutch Republic is represented by two florins undated (early seventeenth century) town Daventera.

The oldest coin is a treasure Brunswick thaler 1605 Holy Roman Empire, the reign of the emperor Augustus II (1598–1666), the youngest – thaler 1638 the Duchy of Brunswick – Lüneburg (since the reign of George Duke).

At Thaler Brunswick from one side to the coin depicts the entire field Vildeman (savage) as a bearded man with bandages on the thighs, which keeps in hand plucked up by the roots spruce. Vildeman considered positive the legendary hero, who was looking at the mountains of Harz deposits of silver and informed about these people. On the other side Thaler 1605 Brunswick coat of arms depicts a framed circular legends: HENRICO: HERTZOG: D. G. REHDUX BRUNSVIET, 1638 r. – GEORG: HERTZOG: ZU BRAUND: LUZU BRAUND: LU. Thaler Weight 28.9 g sample of silver – 875 [3, p.145]. As part of the treasure present Swiss thaler 1622 m. St. Galen. On the obverse depicts the emblem of Thaler. St. Gallen: bear, walking on two hind legs to the left, and on the reverse side – the stamp headed eagle framed by a circular legends: SOLI DEO OPT MAX LAVS ET GLORIA [10, s.340]. Thaler Weight – 28 g, fineness of silver – 875. Excellent preserved silver thaler of the Holy Roman Empire, Duchy of Tyrol. He hammered in 1620 during the reign of Archduke Leopold of Habsburg (1619–1632).

The obverse shows a bust portrait Thaler Archduke Leopold right underneath – the date "1620". Around picture Archduke – circular inscription reveals its title: LEOPOLDUS: D: G: ARCHID: DYX: AVSTRIA DYX BURGUNDIE. Continued on the back: ARKHDYS: GYBERNATOR PLENARIYS COMES TIROLIS. The reverse depicts Thaler shield under crown. Thaler Weight – 27.3 g sample of silver – 916. The period of storage treasure is about 33 years. Horbivskoho scientific value and treasure

Kosharynetskoho extremely high. First, it is now very rare museum institutions to reach targets treasures complexes.

Second, the treasure consists mainly of Polish coins 1620–1627 biennium., Mainly ortiv and Pivtorak, during the reign of King Sigismund III, which is typical for most of the treasures of the first half of the. Thirdly, almost all silver coins and treasures bilonni worn, indicating that long-term use and demand for Ukrainian monetary market. Fourth, in Kosharynetskomu treasure, along with the Polish crown, Gdansk ortamy, Shostak, Pivtorak available Thalers 5 Western and 2 florins. Treasures illustrate the basic range of monetary denominations Podolski money market the first half of the seventeenth century. of the Commonwealth. In the fifth, treasure finds, discovered the laws of money in Ukraine confirmed the presence of a single study period, developed European financial space.

Автор статті робить спробу проаналізувати два нові скарби срібних монет європейських країн першої третини XVII ст., виявлених місцевими жителями сіл Кошаринець Барського та Горбівці Літинського районів Вінницької області, які в досліджуваний період входили до складу Барського староства Речі Посполитої. Скарбовий матеріал яскраво ілюструє весь спектр грошового ринку Східного Поділля початку нової доби. Останнім часом зріс інтерес до монетних знахідок на теренах України та в її окремих регіонах, особливо доби середньовіччя та нового часу. Найбільш динамічним періодом у карбуванні монет Речі Посполитої, до якої з 1569 р. входило Поділля, стало правління Сигізмунда III Вази, короля Речі Посполитої (1587 – 1632) та Швеції (1592 – 1599). Про це яскраво свідчать знахідки монетних скарбів, виявлені на території України і Поділля [2]. В цей час у Європі панувала грошова криза, пов’язана з зміною вартості срібла щодо золота (в др. пол. XVI ст. золотий дукат вагою 3,44 г дорівнював сріблому талеру вагою близько 28 – 30 г, на поч. XVII ст. дукат дорівнював вже двом талерам) і Тридцятилітньою війною (1618 – 1648). Вартість дуката зросла з 52 білонних грошей до 120, а талера відповідно з 32 до 60 грошей [9, С.124].

Проблемам обігу грошей, лічбі та скарбам монет XVII ст., виявлених на теренах Поділля, приурочені праці українських нумізматів Ю. Сіцинського [9], В. Гудельмана [4], М. Котляра [5, 6], І. Скоморовича, С. Реверчука, Я. Малика [9], Н. Стрижакової [10], М. Мальованого [7], О. Бакальця [1, 2, 3].

Ключові слова: обіг грошей, талер, флорин, орт, шостак, півторак, драйтелькер, гріш, солід, денарій.

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Автор статьи делает попытку проанализировать два новых клада серебряных монет европейских государств первой трети XVII в., найденных местными жителями сел Кошаринец Барского и Горбивцы Литинского районов Винницкой области, которые в исследованный период входили в состав Барского староства Речи Посполитой. Материал клада иллюстрирует весь спектр денежного рынка Восточного Подолья начала нового времени.

В последнее время возрос интерес к монетным находкам на территории Украины и в ее отдельных регионах, особенно периоду средневековья и нового времени. Наиболее динамичным периодом чеканки монет Речи Посполитой, к которой с 1569 г. входило Подолье, стало правление Сигизмунда III Вазы, короля

Речи Посполитой (1587 – 1632) и Швеции (1592 – 1599). Об этом свидетельствуют находки монетных кладов, найденных на территории Украины и Подолья [2]. В это время в Европе господствовал денежный кризис, связанный с изменением цены на серебро относительно золота (во второй пол. XVI в. золотой дукат весом 3,44 г отвечал серебряному талеру весом 28 – 30 г, в начале XVII в. дукат равнялся уже двум талерам) и Тридцатилетней войной (1618 – 1648). Стоимость дуката возросла из 52 биллонных грошей до 120, а талера соответственно из 32 до 60 грошей [9, С. 124].

Проблеме обращения денег, счёту и кладам монет XVII в., выявленных на территории Подолья, посвящены труды украинских нумизматов Е. Сицинского [9], В. Гудельмана [4], Н. Котляра [5, 6], И. Скоморовича, С. Реверчука, Я. Малика [9], Н. Стрижаковой [10], М. Мальованого [7], А. Бакальца [1, 2, 3].

Проанализованные в статье Кошаринецкий и Горбивский клады, найденные в 2013 и 2015 гг. Винницкой области свидетельствуют о том, что в кладах первой трети XVII в., вместе с коронными польскими, гданскими и прусским ортами, шостаками, полтораками, присутствуют 5 талеров и 2 флорины. Клады иллюстрируют основной спектр денежных номиналов подольского денежного рынка первой половины XVII в. в составе Речи Посполитой.

Ключевые слова: денежное обращение, талер, флорин, орт, шостак, полторак, драйпелькер, грош, солид, денарий.

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Additions

Addition A. Table 1.

Metric stats about coins from Koscharunetskiy and Gorbivsky treasures, beginning of 17-th century

Stats.	Taller	Florin	Ort	Shostak	Throjak	Pivtorak	Solid
Diam.	40 мм	37 мм	29 мм	26 мм	21 мм	19 мм	16 мм
Weight	28,4– 28,7 г g	19,9 г g	5,3– 7,4 г g	3,48– 3,95 г g	1,6 г g	0,6–1,2 г g	1,7 г g
Silver sample	800	650	250 – 700	375 – 475	375 –475	250 – 375	250

Addition B

Jug with coins, found in Gorbivci, Lityn district ,Vinnytsia region



Addition C

Treasure complex of 20-30-th years 17-th century. found in Gorbivci, Litun
district, Vinnytsia region



Addition D

Pivtoraks, Polish Commonwealth, King Sigismund the third Vase (1587-1632),
1620 AD



Addition E

Drypelkers 1633 AD from Baltic territory of Sweden, chiseled by Gustavo Adolf (1621-1633), reverse and obverse



Addition F

Thalers and Florins from Koscharunetski treasure 2015 AD



Spanish Netherlands, Albert and Isabella (1599-1621), albertostaller, around 28,4g



Holy Roman Empire Augustus the second (1598-1666), Brunswick, thalers 1605 AD 30 g



Holy Roman Empire, Austria, Tirol, Leopold Gabsburg (1619-1632), taler 1620 AD 27,3 g



Switzerland, city of San-Galen, talers 1622 AD 28 g

Addition G

Dutch Republic, city of Deventer, Florin (Guilder), beg. of 17-th , 22 g

