

Empire, Germany, England, Denmark, Sweden, "Jomsburg", the Caliphate and "indistinct". This arrangement was probably according to the rank and dignity of the countries—first two empires, next three kingdoms, and then the heathen world, "Jomsburg and the Caliphate". (It has been shown above that Peringskiöld meant Sassanian coins by the group with the heading Jomsburg.) When he had to determine the date and type of the coins, Peringskiöld had to start from scratch. There was no previous literature then (on England see above). After reading the inscriptions on the coins, Peringskiöld had to refer to works on general history to find the regnal years of the monarchs represented. Thus he used W. E. Tenzel's periodical *Monatliche Unterredungen* to find when Duke Bernhard of Saxony ruled, and William Camden's famous *Brittania illustrata* to identify the Irish coins inscribed *Sithric Rex Dijfli*, in the hoard. In the former case the result was almost correct. Now, however, Bernhard is generally thought to have died in 1059, not 1062. In the latter case, Peringskiöld was misled by the similarity of names into attributing the Irish coins to King Sihtric of York, ca. 921–927. To discover the identity of the Bohemian coins with the inscriptions *Boleslaus Dux* and *OMERIS PRACA-CIV*, Peringskiöld used both Bohemian and Polish histories—Martin Boregk, *Behmische Chronica* (Wittenberg, 1587), Dubravius († 1553), *Historia Bohemie* (1552) and Martin Cromer (1512–1589), *De origine et rebus gestis Poloniae* (Basel, 1555)—because the name Boleslaus occurred at that time in the ruling houses of both countries. The external historical facts Peringskiöld obtained from these sources did not help him to decide finally whether the coins originated from Bohemia or Poland. It was the inscription *OMERIS PRACACIV* which decided the question in favour of Bohemia, and Peringskiöld correctly interpreted the first element as the name of the moneyer (Omeriz).¹³ These examples must suffice. For a detailed comparison of Peringskiöld's chronological deductions and those used by present-day workers, the reader is referred to the headings dealing with the names of those in whose names the coins were struck.

For the identification of the Arabic coins (group no. 29), he sought information in one of the many works published by the productive traveller and Orientalist Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, baron d'Aubonne

¹³ Cf. W. JESSE, Probleme und Aufgaben der Münzmeisterforschung, *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik* IX (1956), p. 34.

(1605–1689), probably *Six Voyages en Turquie, en Perse et aux Indes* (I–III, 1667–1679, several later editions, also in German).¹⁴

Peringskiöld did not restrict himself solely to classification, although very detailed comments appear only occasionally (see below, however). About the image on the coins of the Emperor John Zimisces in the Näs hoard, he reported two contradictory claims: Denis Petau (1583–1652), *Rationarium temporum* (Paris, 1633; many later editions) said it was the first with such an image, while Christoph Adam Rupertus in *Observationes ad Historiæ universalis Synopsin Besoldianam minorem* (Nürnberg, 1659) mentions such a type of coin from the time of the Emperor Heraclius.

In agreement with Keder's conclusions, Peringskiöld assigned the much debated coin inscribed AACVNEIGNVNDEI to Håkan Röde (whose regnal period was given as 1068–1081), and like Brenner,¹⁵ he dated the burying of the hoard by this, in his opinion the youngest coin in the find ("In the time of Håkan Röde the silver hoard was buried"), and, also like Brenner, he was astonished by the lack of chronological continuity which the find should have revealed if it had been deposited then. The next youngest coin, according to Peringskiöld, would then have been one struck for Duke Bernhard of Saxony, whose rule began ca. 1011.

Peringskiöld could treat summarily of the Scandinavian coins of Swegn Forkbeard, Olof Skötkonung and Håkan Röde (coins struck for Anund Jacob were mentioned, as in Keder, although none were found in the Näs hoard), for Keder had dealt with them earlier.

One group was treated in detail by Peringskiöld, however, and that was the group comprising the so-called Hedeby half bracteates. Peringskiöld expressed an independent opinion about them. In his comprehensive and for its time excellent work, *Sveriges forntid i svensk historie-*

¹⁴ One would expect that Peringskiöld, when studying the Arabic coins in the find, would have been helped by his brother, Professor Gustav Lilieblad, Uppsala, the famous Orientalist (see above, p. 306, not 12). Tavernier, cited by Peringskiöld as a source, visited Sweden in his old age, and was then portrayed, in 1688, by Ehrenstrahl, who noted that the picture was painted when Tavernier was 88 (*sic*) years old. The portrait is now in Gripsholm Castle, G. GÖTHE, *Porträttsamlingen på Gripsholm*, Stockholm, 1925, pp. 220 f. There is a similar portrait at Drottningholm, and a copy by Ehrenstrahl's daughter in the University Library, Uppsala, A. Hahr, *Uppsala Universitets porträtt- och tavelssamling II*, Uppsala 1942, s. 10 f.

¹⁵ Cf. N. L. RASMUSSEN, *op. cit.*

skrivning, Gustav Löw (op. cit. I, Uppsala, 1908, note 1, p. 168), after discussing a section of Peringskiöld's *Ättartal*, asks: "Where have the names Totil and Thoril come from?"—an astonishing question from one who had so carefully studied and in his work cited Johannes Magnus' history,¹⁶ in which, Book 8, an account is given of Thoril, who destroyed the temple at Uppsala, and whose reign was said to have ended in 764. Referring to his own treatment of the subject in *Monumenta Uplandica* I (no references to pages were given), Peringskiöld gave the dates of Thoril's reign between 915 and 930. As Peringskiöld tells us, it was what was left of the last syllable of the mintname Dorstat wich gave him the idea of the attribution to Tutil, and a supposed Th—in reality also part of the deformed picture—which suggested Thoril.

When this book was published later, Peringskiöld repeated these dates, but gave no reason for doing so. He had thereby postdated Johannes Magnus' apocryphal king by about 150 years. In his large genealogical work on the kings of Sweden, mentioned above, Peringskiöld (pp. 90 f.) moved Thoril to a still later date, to ca. 930–950.

Regarding Tutil (or Totil), the other "King of the Goths" to which he attributed coins in the Näs hoard, Peringskiöld refers to Chronol. Rudb., i.e. the synchronistic and genealogical survey in Rudbeck's *Atland* I, where a Totil is given as King Blotsven's father-in-law.¹⁷ Peringskiöld in his genealogy placed this king as far back in time as 980, and transferred Johannes Magnus' statement about the destruction of the temple at Uppsala to Totil, and made him Blotsven's father. Dalin also dealt with Totil in his *Svea rikes historia*,¹⁸ but made him father-in-law of King Inge the Elder (c:a 1075), and stated that his name was really more likely Tove.

Count Gustaf Bonde,¹⁹ a Rudbeckian and enthusiastic antiquarian, supported Peringskiöld's views. The critical Lagerbring objected to these theories, but was not inclined to deny the possible existence of a real source of truth.²⁰

¹⁶ *Historia de omnibus gothorum sueconumque regibus*, Rome, 1554. Cf. Peringskiöld, *Monumenta Uplandica* I, 159.

¹⁷ Op. cit. I, Uppsala 1679, tab. II.

¹⁸ Op. cit. II, Stockholm, 1765, p. 31.

¹⁹ *Om de forðna Konungar, jarlar och regenter som hafwa regerat i Götha riken*, Stockholm 1758.

²⁰ *Svea Rikes Historia*, II, Stockholm, 1773, pp. 24 ff. Berch tells that Peringskiöld was very angry with those who objected to his Thoril and Tutil coins (Schück V, 576).

As late as the 1870's, these kings appeared in the works of no less a person than the Nestor of German numismatists, Herman Grote. One curious coincidence is that Peringskiöld, by attributing coins to the apocryphal monarchs, happened to date the so-called Hedeby half bracteates almost correctly.²¹

6. THE FATE OF THE OLOF SKÖTKONUNG COINS FROM THE NÄS HOARD

In the 18th century finds of coins were generally used primarily to enlarge and complement systematic collections classified according to country of origin, moneyer, mint, denominations. This method was applied for a long time at the Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals, Stockholm, and it was only seldom that the provenance of individual coins was noted. As mentioned in the history of the Näs hoard, far from the whole of the find was redeemed for the Antiquities Archive. There was plenty of scope for the interest shown in Swedish coins by circles of collectors around such numismatic pioneers as Elias Brenner and Nicolaus Keder. Many collections were formed, and changed hands, until finally some of them became the property of the nation. It is important in the present connexion to bear in mind that after the Näs hoard was found in 1704 an interval of about one hundred years (until 1805) was to elapse before any new Olof Skötkonung material was found in the earth.¹ All coins in Swedish collections before 1805 may therefore have come from the Näs find. The catalogue material dealt with here is usually earlier, prior to ca. 1750. No new discoveries of Olof or Aacune coins made during this period would have escaped attention. It was the classical period of Brenner († 1717), Keder († 1735) and Berch († 1777) in the annals of Swedish numismatics.

The starting-point for a historical survey is Keder's somewhat illogical and certainly incomplete report of the number of specimens and their distribution among different collections.

Keder's text is given here, as well as pictures (figs. 7-8) and descriptions of coins he published (even a cursory comparison of these two sources reveals a great lack of agreement in details; the rendering of the

²¹ N. L. RASMUSSEN, *Kring de västerländska mynten i Birka, Från stenålder till rokokon. Studier tillägnade Otto Rydbeck*, Lund, 1937, p. 132, note 2.

¹ J. HALLENBERG, *Öfver första delen af Sven Lagerbrings Svea Rikes Historia, Anmärkningar 1*, Stockholm, 1819, I, 315-349.

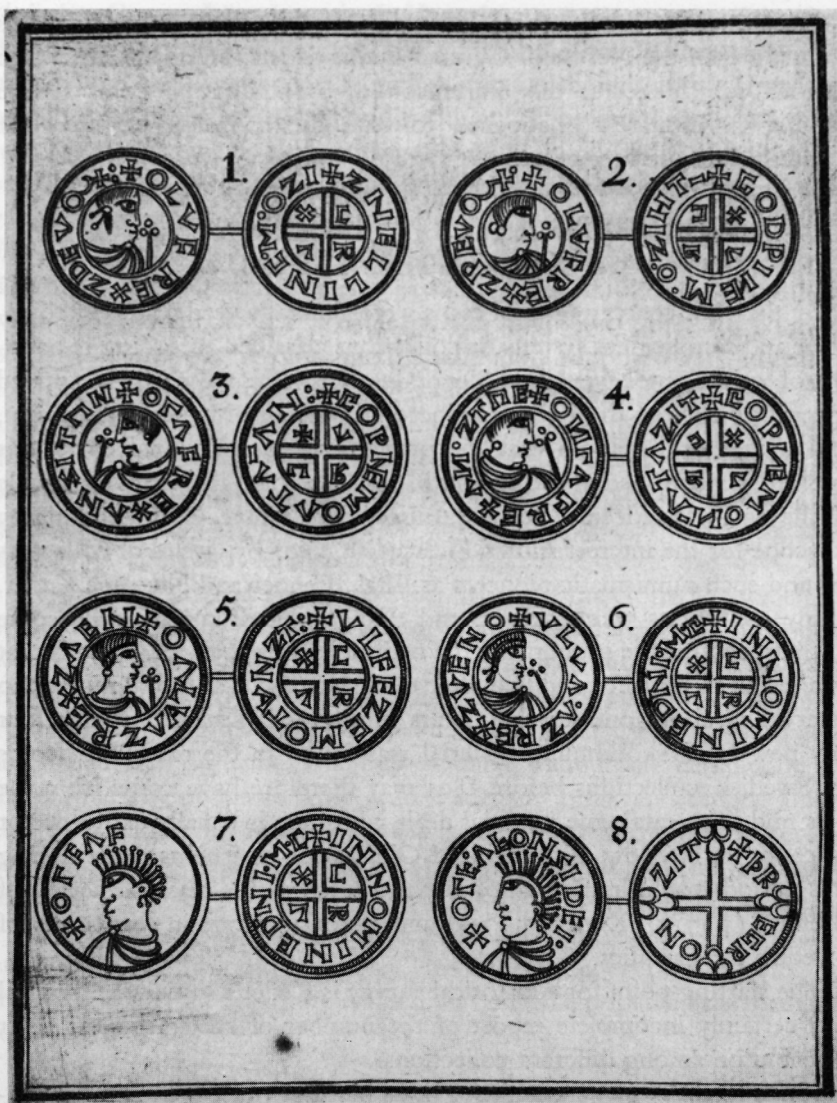


Fig. 7. Illustration from N. Keder, *Nummi aliquot diversi* ... Leipzig 1706.

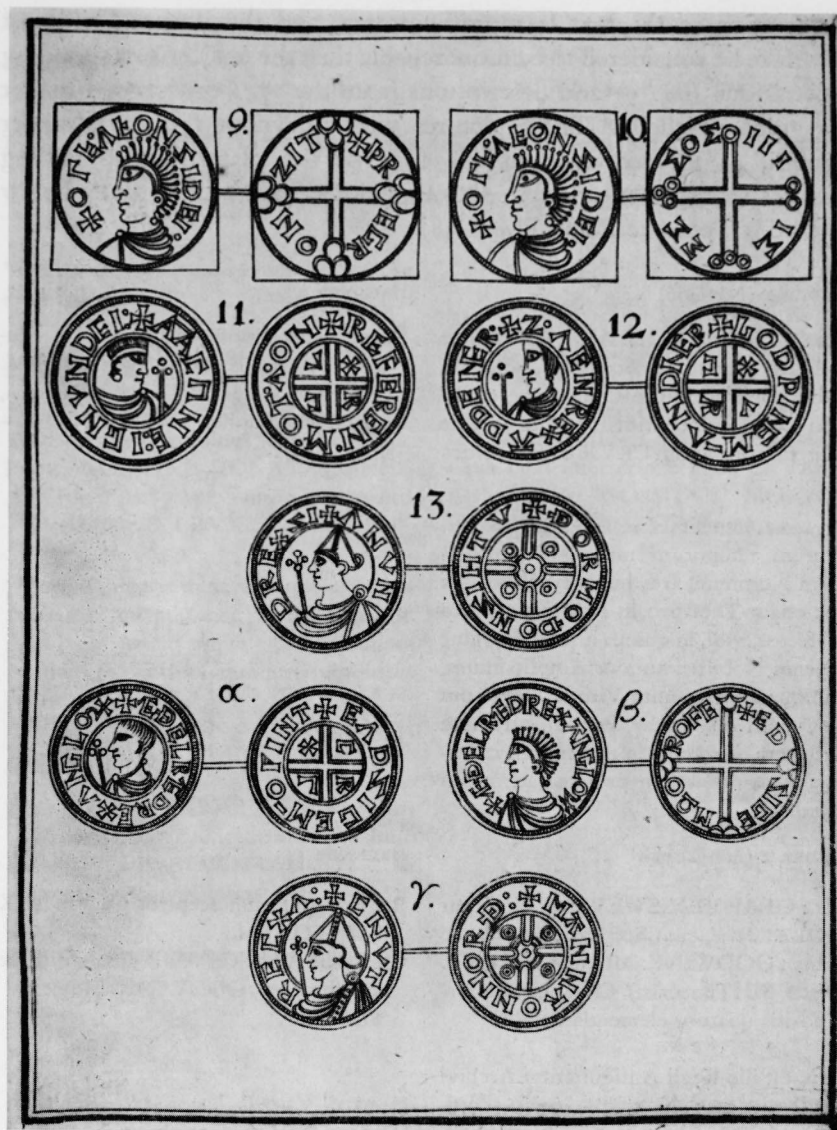


Fig. 8. Illustration from N. Keder, *Nummi aliquot diversi* ... Leipzig 1706.

inscriptions in the text is more summary, and the illustrations must therefore be considered to be more reliable than the text).² Corresponding illustrations (fig. 9) and descriptions from the 1731 edition of Brenner are given parallelly.³ These pictures were drawn in 1705 by Brenner himself, as is mentioned at the foot of the plates. Corresponding pictures from Peringskiöld's *Ättartal*, printed in 1725, are given below (fig. 10, cf. pp. 370 f. and Pl. 37-38).

KEDER 1 (Näs 406)

Åts.: OLVF REX SDEVORVM. Caput Regis, cum addito Sceptro.

Fråns.: SNELLINC MO SI. Crux, quam in quatuor interstitiis totidem stipant literæ vocabulum CRVX componentes

BRENNER 2

Caput Regis Sceptro insignis, cum Epigraphe: OLVF REX SWEVORVM. Crux, cum Voce CRVX in interstitiis, atque Epigraphe: SNELLINC MO-neta SIhtunæ.

"Praeter hunc meum, eundemque pro istorum temporum ratione elegantissimum Nummun, tres hujus typi alios, ex hoc etiam Thesauro in Roslagia reperto profectos, vidi, in quibus unus (affervatur is penes Nobilissimum & Amplissimum, mihique amicissimum Virum, Dominum Georgium de Besche, Patrem, egregium rariorum Nummorum nostratium cultorem) elegantia quam proxime ad meum accedit."

KEDER 2 (Näs 405)

Åts.: OLAF REX SWEVORVM. Caput OLAI *Sveci*, cum Sceptro.

Fråns.: GODWINE: MOneta SIHTunæ. (seu SIHTunensis.) Crux, cum interpositis quatuor elementis CRVX.

BRENNER 5

Regis Caput cum sceptro. OLVF REX SWEVORVM.

Crux cum Voce CRVX in interstitiis, & inscriptione: GODWINE MOneta SIHTunæ.

"Hic est ille Regii Antiquitatum Archivi luculentissimus Nummus, initio commemoratus; sui generis unice superstes."

² NICOLAUS KEDER, Nvmmi aliquot diversi ex argento praestantissimi: nempe decem Olai Sveci, vnvs Anundi Carbonarii ac vnvs Haqvini Rvfi, Sveciae Regvm; nec non vnvs Svenonis Bífida Barba, Daniae Regis; omnes tellure Svecica olim absconditi, nuperque casu in apricum prolati, nunc autem Heliconiadvm choro, dedicatii, Lipsiae 1706.

³ ELIAS BRENNER, Thesaurus Nummorum Sveo-gothicorum, Stockholm, 1731.

KEDER 3 (Näs —)

Åts.: OLAF REX AN SITVN. Caput
OLAI *Skatkonungi* Sceptro insignis.

Fråns.: GOWINE MOATA AN. Crux
cum interscripto CRVX.

“Huic summae raritatis Nummo meo par
alius ignoratur.”

KEDER 4 (Näs 403)

Åts.: ONLAF REX AN SiTVnE. Caput
OLAVI *Skætkonungi* sceptriferi.

Fråns.: GOdWINE MONATA (Moneta)
SITunensis. Crux cum interpositis
Literis vocem CRVX condentibus.

“Tales Nummos duos vel tres, e nupera
Naesbyensi etiam Gaza, Regium Antiq.
Archivum habet; atque ejusmodi unum
& alterum, ex ipsa quoque, nuperrime
expiscati sunt alii.”

KEDER 5 (Näs —)

Åts.: OVLAVS REX SVEN. *Skæt-*
konungi Caput, cui Sceptrum appositum

Fråns.: VLFESE MOT AN ST. Crux
vocabulo CRVX interstincta.

“Hic Nummus meus nobilissimus parem
non habet superstitem.”

KEDER 6 (Näs 404)

Åts.: VLAVVS (Olavus) REX SVENO-
num, Caput OLAI *Skætkonungi*, cum
Sceptro.

Fråns.: IN NOMINE DÑI (Domini) M.
C. Crux interscriptam habens Vocem
CRVX.

BRENNER 4

Caput Regis, cum Sceptro. OLAF. REX.
AN.SITVN. i.e. *Olaus Rex in Sigtuna*
seu *Sigtunæ*.

Crux, cum interscriptis Literis CRVX.
Epigraphe: GOdWINE. MOATA (pro
MONETA) AN. deest Urbis Nomen,
nempe SIHTVN.

BRENNER 6

Caput Regis Sceptrigeri. ONLAF REX
AN SihTVnE e.i. *Olaus Rex Sigtunæ*.

Crux cum interscripta Voce CRVX, &
Epigraphe: GOdWINE. MONATA
(pro MONETA) Sih Tunensis.

BRENNER 3

Caput Regis Sceptrigeri: VLAVVS REX
SVENOnum.

Crux, cum interscriptâ Voce CRUX. In-
scriptio: IN NOMINE DNI (DO-
MINI) M. C. Quibus duabus siglis
forte designatur *Moneta Cusa*.

"Hujusmodi Nummos in universum sex observavi, cunctos ex ista Roslagorum alma Cybele recens & una enatos quoque."

KEDER 7 (Näs —)

Åts.: OLFAF ... Caput OLAI *Sueci* galea (ut apparet) opertum.

Fråns.: IN NOMINE DÑI M. C. Crux cum interposito CRVX.

"Huic Nummo nostro a fronte geminum observare, non mihi contigit."

KEDER 8 (Näs 410)

Åts.: OLFAF ON SIDEI. Caput OLAVI *sueci* (uti videtur) galeatum.

Fråns.: THREGR ON SIT. Crux, singulis lacertis in trinas quasi Lunulas dimidias & aversas exeuntibus.

BRENNER 7

Regis Caput galeatum. OLFAF ON SIDEI.

Crux. THREGR ON SIT.

"Tales, memoratissimae etiam Gazae, Nummi quoque aliquot in memoratissimo Archivo diligenter custoditi extant."

KEDER 9 (Näs —)

Hic eadem moneta, qua proxime superior, impressus est; differentiam forma facit quadrata.

"Hujusmodi quadrangulus Nummus, si utramque spectes partem, non nisi unicus mihi innotuit."

KEDER 10 (Näs —)

Åts.: OLFAF ON SIDEI. Caput celebratissimi OLAI quasi galeatum.

Fråns.: IIIIΣΣΣΣOΣ. Crux, singulis ramis in angulos exeuntibus.

KEDER 11 (Näs 408)

Åts.: $\overline{A}ACVNE$ $IGNVNDEI$. Caput
Virile, cui Sceptrum additum.
Fråns.: REFEREN. MOTA ON. Crux
interscriptam habens vocem CRVX.

"Tales Nummos memoratissimus Thesaurus abundanter reclusit: inde enim, non modo R. Archivum permultos habet, sed ipse non paucos passim oberantes recollegi."

KEDER 12 (Näs 401)

Åts.: SVEN REX AD DENER. Caput
Viri cum Sceptro.
Fråns.: GODWINE MAN DNER. Crux
cum interposito CRVX.

"Hujusmodi rarissimus Nummus non nisi in saepissime commemorato Regio Antiquitatum Archivo habetur."

There is a catalogue of the Antiquities Archive Coin Cabinet, more commonly known as the Royal Coin Cabinet,⁴ dating from the middle of the eighteenth century,⁵ drawn up according to Schück⁶ by Berch and written by Johan Danielsson Bergman († 20 April 1760; deed of inventory of his possession at his death in the Stockholm town archives). The many unsatisfactory entries in the catalogue throw doubt on the claim that Berch was the author. Further, the word *descripsit* in the title of the catalogue suggests a "describer" rather than a "transcriber". A statement that Bergman was "learned in Swedish antiquities" also suggests that he was not a mere transcriber of others' works. Keder states

⁴ N. L. RASMUSSEN, *Ett museum växer fram*, III, Kungl. Myntkabinettet, in *Ad patriam*, illustrandam, Hyllningsskrift till Sigurd Curman, Uppsala, 1946, p. 229.

⁵ *Nummi usuales svecici in Thesauro regio Stockholmensi. Descripti Joh. Bergman (Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitetsakademien, Stockholm).*

⁶ H. SCHÜCK, *Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitetsakademien*, Stockholm, *Förhistoria och historia*; on Bergman, IV, pp. 283 f., 294 f., 297 f., 496; V, pp. 541 f., Stockholm 1935 resp. 1936, on B. as an author of the catalogue *ibid.* V, 356 f.

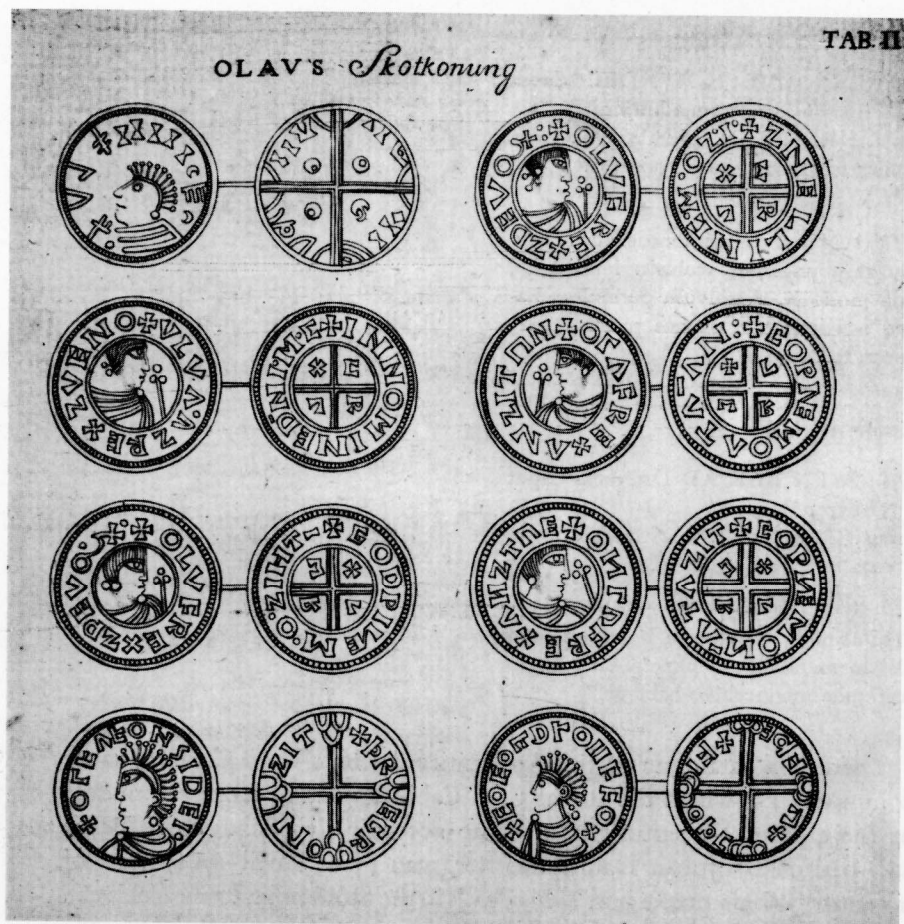
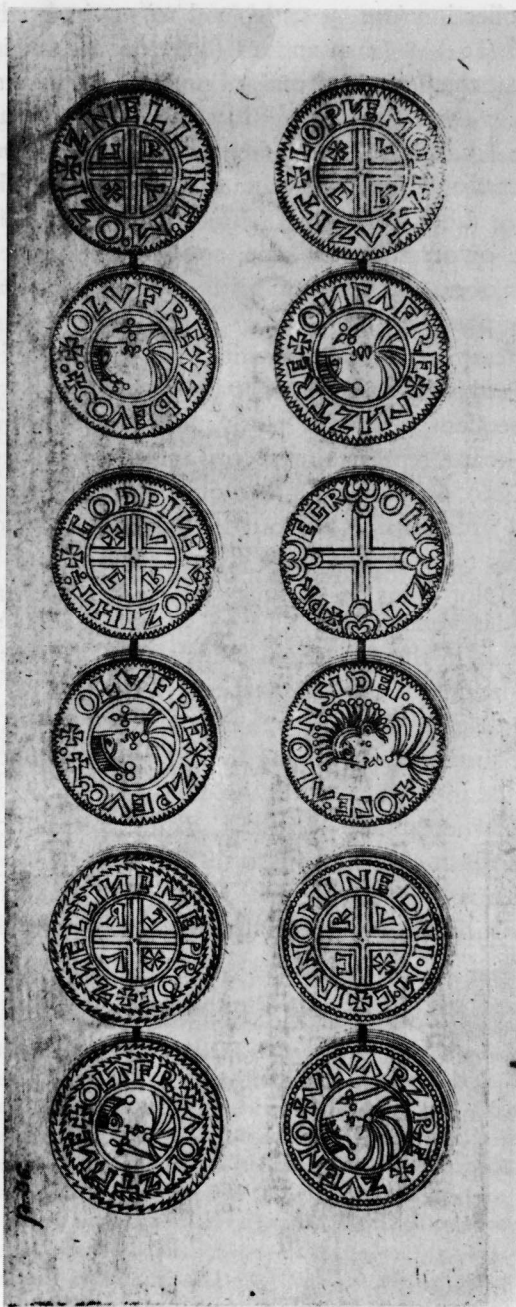


Fig. 9. E. Brenner, *Thesaurus Nummorum Sveo-gothicorum*, Stockholm 1731, Tab. II. The drawings made in 1705.

categorically that the part of the find redeemed by the Antiquities Archive contained specimens of types nos. 2 (Näs 405), 4 (403, at least 2–3 specimens) and 12 (401), i.e. Swegn Forkbeard. But Keder does not state whether the coins which, he thought, had recently (*nuper*) been taken from the hoard had reached the archives. If the types unique in

Fig. 10. J. Peringskiöld, *Ättartal för Swea och Götha Konunga Hus*, Stockholm 1725. Illustration on p. 36.



Keder's own collection (nos. 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10) are ignored, there remain nos. 1 (406), 6 (404), 8 (410) and 11 (408, Aacune). Of the last two, Keder states that there were several, of no. 6 there were six specimens, and that of no. 1 there were, in addition to Keder's own and one that had gone to de Besche's collection (see below), two others.

Bergman's catalogue includes the following coins: Keder nos. 1 (406), 2 (405), 4 (403), 6 (404), 8 (410) and 11 (408). Modeer usually gives only one owner for each type, and therefore noted only "Kgl. Cab." as owner of no. 2.⁷ Bergman gives descriptions of 2 further Olofs coins which are possible to identify.

The other great Swedish numismatist from the time of the Näs find, Elias Brenner, had in his famous collection,⁸ which soon went to Russia, where its subsequent history is partly unknown,⁹ a number of Olof coins from the hoard, representing at least three of the types, corresponding to nos. 1 (406), 6 (404) and 8 (410) in Keder. The fact that Brenner had no. 1 (406) means that we can identify the third owner of one specimen of this type, whose name was not mentioned by Keder. Of the other two Olof coins in Brenner's collection, Keder knew of six no. 6 (404) and several of no. 8 (410), and the "Håkan Röde" coin, no. 11 (408), also in the collection. Thus the Olof coins that went to Russia did not belong to the rarest types.

Keder states definitely that he was the owner of nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10, and we are justified in assuming that he also took specimens of the types represented in large numbers, i.e. nos. 4, 6, 8 and 11. Of the coins mentioned, the whereabouts of nos. 5, 9 and 10 were unknown at the end of the eighteenth century, as also that of Keder *De nummis Hiberni-sis*, page 60.¹⁰ Thus there remain nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11. It is known that a large portion of Keder's collection was bought by Count Carl

⁷ A. MODEER, Inledning til närmare Kunskap om Swenske Mynt och Skådepenningar från Början och intil dess Swenska Spiran lemnades af Konung Håkan Magnusson, Lund, 1796, pp. 59 f.

⁸ NICOLAUS KEDER, Catalogus Nummorum Sueo-Gothicorum usualium ac memorialium, veterum recentiumque in Museo Graingeriano Holmiae curiose asservatorum, London, 1728.

⁹ E. NATHORST-BÖÖS, Mynt ur Elias Brenners samling i ett ryskt museum, Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift, 1963, pp. 131-135, and N. L. RASMUSSEN, Elias Brenner als Mittelalter-Numismatiker. Dona Numismatica, Walther Hävernack zum 23. Januar 1965 dargebracht, Hamburg 1946, pp. 328 f.

¹⁰ A. MODEER, op. cit., pp. 60, 62 f., 66, 70.

Didric Ehrenpreus (1692–1760). Of this transaction Carl Reinhold Berch¹¹ wrote: "The rarest and best preserved Swedish coins he sold during his lifetime to Ehrenpreus." Ehrenpreus sold his collection in 1751 to Uppsala University, of which he had just been elected chancellor;¹² it formed the foundation of the University's collection of Swedish coins. As Evald Ziervogel,¹³ a specialist on the Ehrenpreus coin cabinet, and, after him, Modeer¹⁴ have shown, most of these coins are in the Uppsala University Coin Cabinet.

According to a catalogue drawn up by Evald Ziervogel in 1751, now in the University Coin Cabinet, the following Olof coins were then in the collection:

1. Brenner. Tab. 11:2 = Keder 1
2. Brenner. Tab. 11:3 = Keder 6
3. Brenner. Tab. 11:4 = Keder 3
4. Brenner. Tab. 11:5 = Keder 2
5. Brenner. Tab. 11:6 = Keder 4
6. Keder, Nummorum in Hibernia Indagatio Lips, 1708, p. 20
7. Keder, Nummorum in Hibernia Indagatio Lips, 1708, p. 20
8. Keder 5
9. Keder 7
10. Brenner. Tab. 11:7 = Keder 8
11. Keder 9
12. Brenner. Tab. 11:8 = Keder 7
13. "OCLVFZITON Rex, *Et oformligt hufvud* (a formless head), Roilf Mo.zitcn, *Et Kors*."
14. An Aacune coin.

In an inventory dating from the 1770's in grey covers,¹⁵ some of the coins are attributed to Olof Trätälja, some to both kings. This makes it impossible to get any idea of the total number of Olof coins at that time.

¹¹ Inledning till kunskapen om svenska mynt III Cap. 15, p. 46; cf. A. ERNST, Lidt on Nils Keders Møntsamling, Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad, 1950, pp. 67 f.

¹² On Ehrenpreus' collection see B. HILDEBRAND's article on C. Ehrenpreus in Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon XII (1949), p. 327, and the sources given there.

¹³ E. ZIERVOGEL, Föreläsningar öfwer Upsala Academies Mynt-Samling, Upsala, 1772, pp. 69–74.

¹⁴ Op. cit.

¹⁵ According to information kindly supplied by the keeper of this collection, Dr Waern, 1773 is the latest date for objects acquired.

Some coins found in the earlier catalogue have not, as far as can be seen, been added. Another volume in the archives is an accession list referring to the 1810's. It does not contain any coins struck for Olof.

Brita Malmer, who has made a careful study of the specimens now in the Uppsala Cabinet, has reported that, of the above-mentioned coins in the 1751 inventory, the following numbers are in the cabinet now: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 14. Ziervogel stated in 1771¹⁶ that one of the coins, no. 13, was in the queen's collection. Berch¹⁷ said the same in 1773. The two coins of which Ziervogel found evidence in Keder's Irish studies were not included among the Olof coins at Uppsala in 1771.

The numismatic collection which was assembled by the well-known humanist, librarian at the University Library, Uppsala, superintendent in Gothenburg, later Bishop of Linköping and finally Archbishop of Sweden, Erik Benzelius, was sold in 1733 to Baron Gustaf Rålamb (1675-1750).¹⁸ In 1756, after Rålamb's death, the collection was sold to *Rikens Ständers Bank* (the Bank of the Estates of the Realm of Sweden), whose collection has been deposited in the Royal Coin Cabinet since 1944. A detailed description of the Olof Skötkonung coins in Rålamb's collection, written by Gothorm Råderriik (=Gustaf Rålamb), is chiefly a translation into Swedish of the second edition of Brenner's *Thesaurus*. The pictures are given in Fig. 11. The specimens found in Rålamb's collection are marked with dots in the margins. It has, unfortunately, been impossible in this connexion to discover the history of the Olof coins in the collection of the Bank of Sweden. It must be postponed until another occasion. The following is of interest, however. On 8 February 1706, Keder wrote to Erik Benzelius that one specimen of *Aacuneignunde* was "awaiting orders whether it was to be sent to Uppsala" (=Benzelius).¹⁹

¹⁶ E. ZIERVOGEL, op. cit., pp. 15, 74.

¹⁷ *Beskrivning öfwer Swenska Mynt och kongl. skåde-Penningar*, Upsala, 1773, p. 17.

¹⁸ *Brefwäxling imellan Ärke-Biskop Eric Benzelius den Yngre och dess broder censor librorum Gustaf Benzelstierna*, published by J. H. LIDÉN, Linköping, 1791, p. 159 (and E. B's op. cit.).

¹⁹ Keder to Benzelius, 8 February 1706, Linköping Diocese Library. Photostatic copy in the University Library, Uppsala. According to Berch (note, op. cit., p. 47) he bought his collection from several sources, and without further research, nothing can be said about where he acquired the coins, which, however, since no other finds of this kind were known then, must be assumed to be from the Näs hoard.

Queen Lovisa Ulrica's collections, which she bought from Carl Gustaf Tessin,²⁰ came eventually to the Royal Coin Cabinet, and large catalogues at the *Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien* provide information on the coins in these collections.²¹ It is clear that the two regular Olof coins in the catalogue of Tessin's collection are the same as those in the queen's collections, namely Keder nos. 1 and 2. One Aacune coin was also included in both collections (for another "Olof" coin in the Queen's collection see above p. 328).

There was an Aacune coin in the collection made by Matteus Törnhielm (1663–1723), warden of Drottningholm Palace.²² This collection was kept at Malmvik, and was inherited by Törnhielm's son-in-law, and then bought by C. U. Hjärne. Tessin made a catalogue of this collection (Royal Library, MS D 203), from which it is clear that the collection included an Aacune coin.

One of Brenner's and Keder's friends and correspondents was Major-General Baron Sten Arfwidsson (1681–1730, as baron called Sture, although really a member of the Natt och Dag family), an enthusiastic collector of coins,²³ whose collection, according to Berch, "went to Mistress Grill" (Anna Johanna, 1720–1778, nee Grill), married to her cousin, Director Claes Grill of the East-Asiatic Company, and, by way of one of her descendants, Carl Östberg, it came to the Royal Coin Cabinet in 1865.²⁴ There was then one Olof Skötkonung coin in the collection, according to Bror Emil Hildebrand in a catalogue in Statens Historiska Museum (inv. 3413): *Onlaf rex an ætne* (ΛΟΡΙ/ΕΜΟΝΑΤΑΙΖ).

The first collection of Swedish coins acquired by the Royal Coin Cabinet, assembled by Magnus v. Bromell (1674–1731), included an Olof coin of Keder's type 1, and an Aacune coin.²⁵ By the Danish king's

²⁰ Cf. N. L. RASMUSSEN, *Mynt och medaljsamlare inom det svenska konungahuset*, Antikvariskt arkiv 20, Stockholm, 1962.

²¹ Numophylacium Tessinianum 1 (ATA B 13), and Förteckning på Hennes Kongl. May:sts skådepenningar och mynt (ATA B 2). The two Olof coins were already in 1732 in Count Tessin's possession (Royal library MSS D 222:2).

²² BERCH, cf. note 11 op. cit., p. 44.

²³ BERCH, cf. note 11 op. cit., p. 53.

²⁴ S. E. BRING, *Anna Johanna Grill och numismatiken*, Lychnos, 1957–1958, pp. 250–262.

²⁵ Katalog över v. Bromells saml. 1729, in Royal Library, MSS, D 204. (Manuscript in Rålamb's collection, Folio 183.). For information on this collection see N. L. RASMUSSEN, *Den Bromelius-v. Bromellska samlingen och dess bestånd av myntskatter*, Fornvännen, 1931, pp. 377–384. Cf. also S. E. BRING op. cit.



purchase in 1755 of a collection belonging to the well-known bibliographer Carl Gustaf Warmholtz (1713–1785), an Aacune coin and specimens of Keder's no. 1 went to the Royal Danish Collection of Coins and Medals.²⁶ These coins can still be identified.

There is also an Aacune coin in the Lund University Coin Cabinet, clearly from the same source. It is mentioned in a catalogue of 1748 in the archive there and was a gift of Count J. Gyllenborg 1746.

As early as 1745, there were so many specimens of one of the types in the Näs hoard (Keder 1) in the Royal Coin Cabinet, that one specimen could be put aside as a duplicate.²⁷

7. GENERAL NUMISMATIC COMMENTS

Of the coins in the Näs hoard, it has been possible to identify 448, either by the help of drawings (197 specimens) or by the help of Peringskiöld's lists of the reverse legends on the English coins (234 specimens). The distribution of these coins is as follows:

	specimens	list numbers
Sassanian	8	1–8
Arabic	17	9–25
Byzantine	5	26–30
German	111	31–126 (11 coins have one or several subnumbers)
English	284	127–393 (16 coins have subnumbers; only 33 coins are illustrated)
Scandinavian	23	394–416

The latest coin in the hoard, No. 110, was struck in Augsburg for Bishop Bruno (1006–1029).¹ The latest English coins are Ethelred Long Cross (Hildebrand type D), struck c. 997–1003. Thus the Näs hoard was probably deposited towards the end of the first decade of the eleventh century.

²⁶ GEORG GALSTER, *Hjelmstjerne og det Kgl. Myntkabinet, Nordisk Numismatisk Förenings Medlemsblad*, 1933, pp. 298 ff. The coins are noted in a "Katalog over fremmede Mønter" 1793 as "Svenske" nos. 23 and 20.

²⁷ Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens arkiv, B 8, Catalogue No. 7.

¹ According to Peringskiöld, the latest coin was no. 408, struck 1068–81. Cf. above, p. 315.

In the account given above, the question of whether Peringskiöld's drawings and lists of coins are representative of the rest of the hoard has been touched upon only cursorily. The problem may be elucidated by comparing the Näs hoard with two other large finds, the contents of which are well known, and which chronologically and geographically are closest to the Näs find.

In 1866, a hoard consisting of silver ornaments and ca. 150 Arabic, German, English and Scandinavian coins (SHM inv. no. 3559) was made at Djursholm, about 10 km west of Näs. The latest German coin in this hoard was struck in 983 at the earliest,² and the most recent English coins were Ethelred Crux c. 991–997. The Scandinavian coins in the find date from the 980's and 90's.³ There were no Olof Skötkonung coins in the treasure. The hoard was therefore probably deposited towards the end of the 990's.

About 90 km westwards, at Eskilstuna, a large hoard was discovered in 1833. It consisted of silver ornaments and about 450 Arabic, Byzantine, German, English and Scandinavian coins (SHM inv. no. 619). The Scandinavian coins include both earlier coins and Olof Skötkonung coins. The latest German coins were struck for King Henry II, 1002–1014, and Duke Bernhard of Saxony, 973–1011;⁴ the latest English ones were, like those from Djursholm, of the Ethelred Crux type. The hoard was probably buried during the years immediately after 1000. Thus the Eskilstuna hoard was deposited slightly later than the Djursholm find and somewhat earlier than the Näs hoard.

The following table shows the percentile distribution of the various coin types in the Djursholm, Eskilstuna and Näs hoards.

Apart from the very high proportion of Olof Skötkonung coins in the Eskilstuna find (137 specimens), the Djursholm and Eskilstuna finds were much alike. Both contained ornamental silver, both were without Sassanian coins, and German coins were far more numerous than English ones.

The Näs find, on the other hand, contained no ornaments, included

² According to information kindly supplied by dr G. Hatz, Hamburg.

³ B. MALMER, *Nordiska mynt före år 1000*, Acta Archaeologica Lundensia, Series altera in 8°, p. 279, Fynd 95.

⁴ A statement that the Eskilstuna hoard also contained two coins from Deventer, struck later than 1024, seems to be due to confusion, for most of the German coins in the hoard belong to the reigns of the Otto's, and the latest English coins in the hoard were of the Ethelred Crux type. Information kindly furnished by Dr. Gert Hatz.

	Djursholm	Eskilstuna	Näs
Ornamental silver	X	X	—
Sassanian	—	—	2
Arabic	6.5	6	4
Byzantine	—	0.5	1
German	56.5	42.5	25
English	32.5	19	63
Scandinavian before 1000 A.D.	4.5	2	1.5
Danish, Swedish, other Scandinavian	—	30	3.5

Sassanian coins and had almost three times as many English as German coins. The absence of silver ornaments is difficult to explain. Most Swedish hoards from Viking times contain ornamental silver. But, for example, in the large treasure found at Igelösa the ornamental silver comprised only one fragmentary silver object. The difference in the number of English coins seems too great to be explained only by the fact that the Näs find was deposited a few years later than the other two. The presence of Sassanian coins, on the other hand, would have been more natural in a find much older than the Djursholm and Eskilstuna hoards. When we add the fact that the Arabic coins, as shown by the description below, had puzzling omissions, and that the Byzantine and Scandinavian series had curious features, the conclusion must be that the coins from the Näs hoard, which can now be identified, are *not* fully representative of the original composition of the treasure.

8. ORIENTAL COINS

Drawings of 25 Oriental coins have been preserved. There is no written list or description of these Oriental coins. In the list given below, the numbers in brackets represent the order in which the coins appear on the two plates in Peringskiöld's MS, where 21 of the drawings have been pasted, 4 of them are loose and have not been put up with the others.

Of these 25 coins, 23 coins belong to the period 582-907/908 A.D. The remaining two are imitations from the tenth century A.D., treated further below.

Eight of the coins are of the type of the Sassanian drachm. One drachm (no. 1) was struck for Hormuzd IV (579-590 A.D.) in the fourth

year of his reign, i.e. 582 A.D. All the others are of the type of Khusrau II (590–628 A.D.), three of the latter are however bilingual with texts in Arabic and Pehlevi, struck for Arab governors in Persia (no. 6) and Ṭabaristān (nos. 7 and 8). The two coins from Ṭabaristān are of minor size (and weight), being half drachms, struck for governors of the 'Abbāsīd Caliphate in 773 and 781 A.D.

Among the Arabic coins of the reformed type three were struck for Umayyad Caliphs, one of them being the oldest Kufic coin found in Sweden (Damascus year 79 A.H. = 698/699 A.D.). Nine dirhams were struck for 'Abbāsīd Caliphs, all comparatively early, belonging to the time 770–817 A.D. One dirham (no. 21) is a rare Idrisid, struck in North Africa in the beginning of the ninth century A.D. Only two among the genuine dirhams were struck for Samānīd emirs, representing the first two of the coin-producing princes of this dynasty: Isma'īl b. Aḥmad and Aḥmad b. Isma'īl; they are dated 901–907/908 A.D. None of the normally frequent coins of their successor Naṣr ibn Aḥmad (914–943 A.D.) occurs among the genuine coins. Among the two imitations, however, there is a faithful copy of the obverse of one of Naṣr b. Aḥmad's coins, struck as a bracteate and datable to the period after the years 923–932 A.D. The other imitation can only be dated to the tenth century A.D.

Considering of the fact that this remarkable hoard consists of a mixture of Byzantine, German, Bohemian, English, Danish, and Swedish coins from the end of the tenth century and the first years of the eleventh century A.D., the composition of the group of Oriental coins is quite astonishing. One is tempted to ask: "Where are all the other Kufic coins, the later Abbāsīds, the later Samānīds and probably other dynasties (Saffārids, Ḥamdanīds, Buwaihīds, etc.), which normally should have been contained in a hoard of this type and date?" On the other hand nos. 1–21 of the Oriental coins from the years 582–817 A.D. form a group of their own. It contains a series of dynasties characteristically occurring in the hoards deposited in the early ninth century A.D., and separated from the nos. 22–25 by about 85 years. These specimens belong more normally to the other non-Oriental coins of this hoard. The composition of the 25 Oriental coins not just give the impression of a hoard that is incomplete, but suggests strongly an admixture from an early ninth-century hoard added to the mayor treasure after an uncertain interval of time.

A. *Sassanian Type, Drachms*

I. SASSANIAN KINGS

Hormuzd IV (579–590 A.D.)

1. NIHJ = Nihdjawān (?) or Nihāwend (?) year 4 = 582 A.D.

Obv. Sassanian bust of usual type cf. Paruck Pl. XX: 436,¹ text in Pehlevi to the left AUHRMZI, behind the head AFZU; in the margin four crescents with star. Rev. Fire altar with two attendants, to the r. mint monogram = Paruck no. 135, to the l. the year (obscure). Diam. ca. 27 mm. According to Peringskiöld's MS "defect".

The interpretation Nihdjawān is suggested by de Morgan² p. 360, § 118. G. C. Miles interprets this? monogram as "NIH(?) = Nihāvand (?)"³

Khusrau II (590–628)

2. A. (AU? = Hurmuz) year 8 = 597 A.D.

Obv. of usual type, cf. Paruck Pl. XXI: 449, to the r. of the bust HŪSRŪB. Rev. type as preceding no. 1, mint-monogram obscure, probably as Paruck no. 37. In the margins crescents with star. Diam. ca. 27 mm.

3. NIH = Nihāwand year 37 = 626 A.D.

Obv. of usual type, cf. Paruck Pl. XXI: 452.

Rev. type as preceding; mint = Paruck no. 134.

The margins lack ornaments except above the head of the king. The engraving was probably not completed. Diam. 26 mm.

4. ŠI = al-Shiradjān or Shiz year 45? (= Y.e.? = 676 A.D.)

Obv. type as preceding; in the margin the Pehlevi word AFD. (J. de Morgan attributed all Afd-coins to Arab governors of the time of the conquest.⁴)

Rev. type as preceding; mint = Paruck no. 213, Walker BM, I⁵ signature no. 49. Diam. 31 mm.

Arab-Sassanian?

5. RD? = ar-Rayy year 35? (A.H. or Y.e.?).

Obv. type of Khusrau II as Walker BM. I, Pl. III: 9, mint Walker BM. I no. 48a.

Rev. type as preceding.

¹ F. D. J. PARUCK, *Sāsānian Coins*, Bombay 1924.

² J. DE MORGAN, Contribution à l'étude des ateliers monétaires sous la dynastie des rois sassanides de Perse, *Revue Numismatique* 1913, p. 15–41, 157–189, 333–362, 486–523.

³ G. C. MILES, *Some Arab-Sassanian and Related Coins*, ANS, Museum Notes VII, New York 1957, p. 200: 37.

⁴ In E. BABELON, *Traité des monnaies grecques et romaines*, III, Monnaies Orientales, Tome I, p. 548.

⁵ J. WALKER, *A Catalogue of the Muhammadan Coins in the British Museum*, I: A Catalogue of the Arab-Sassanian Coins, London 1941.

Cf. G. C. Miles NHR.⁶ p. 6: 5 x.

The margins are cut and there may have been a "bismillāh" in the obv.

Diam. 24,5 mm.

2. ARAB-SASSANIAN

'Abbāsīd governor

'Abdallāh ibn az-Zubayr

6.* ART = Ardashīr Khurra year 67 (A.H. = 686 A.D.). Cf. Walker BM. I p. 30: B.

4.

Obv. type as preceding but to the r. governor's name in Pehlevi; in the margin "bismillāh" in Kufic characters.

Rev. type as preceding. Mint-signature Walker BM. I. no. 9 and date in Pehlevi.

This coin was published by Tornberg in Symb. III⁷: 63 Tab. I: 2, mint and date read as Andamisch year 137.

Diam. 24-25 mm. 3,16 gr., clipped.

'Abbāsīd governor in Ṭabaristān

'Omar ibn al-'Āla

7. TPURSTAN = Ṭabaristān year 122 = 157 A.H. = 773 A.D. Half drachma. Cf. Unvala⁸ nr 979 and Walker BM. I Pl. XXIV: 5.

Obv. usual Sassanian bust, to the r. عمر 'Omar, to the l. AFZUT in Pehlevi; in the margin the Pehlevi-word AFD.

Rev. type as preceding, Walker's mint-signature BM. I no. 55, date in Pehlevi.

Diam. 24 mm.

Anonymous (Afzut-coin)

8. TPURSTAN = Ṭabaristān year 130 = 165 A.H. = 781 A.D. Halfdrachma. Cf. Walker BM. I p. 154: 301, Pl. XXVI: 9. Unvala 1708.

Obv. type as preceding but in place of governor's name only AFZUT in Pehlevi to the r.

Rev. type as preceding.

The coin is described by Tbg in Manus II⁹ p. 31 no. 42.

Diam. 23 mm.

⁶ G. C. MILES, The Numismatic History of Ravy. Numismatic Studies No. 2, New York 1938.

⁷ C. J. TORNBORG, Symbolae ad rem numariam Muhammadanorum, III, Upsaliae 1857.

⁸ J. M. UNVALA, Numismatique du Ṭabaristan et quelques monnaies Sassanides provenant de Suse, Paris 1938.

⁹ C. J. TORNBORG, manuscripts on Oriental coins, kept in the University Library in Lund.

B. *Arab Dirhams, reformed type*

I. UMAIYAD CALIPHS

‘Abdalmalik ibn Merwān

- 9.* Dimishq (Damascus) year 79 A.H. = 698/699 A.D.
 Hallenberg Num. Or.¹⁰ Tab. I: I = Walker, BM. II¹¹ p. 143: 352. Cf. To¹² 1.
 Not identical with the description of To. 1, which mentions 4 annulets on the rev. margin; this one (no. 9) has 5 annulets.
 Diam. 26–26,5 mm. 2,69 gr.

Hishām ibn ‘Abdalmalik

10. Wāsiṭ year 116 = 734/735 A.D.
 Hallenberg Num. Or. p. 45, Tab. 1: III. To. 49. Walker BM. II p. 197: 565.
 Diam. 27,5 mm.
- 11.* Wāsiṭ year 122 = 739/740 A.D.
 Hallenberg Num. Or. p. 46, Tab. I: IV. To. 55. Walker BM. II p. 198: 573?
 Diam. 24–24,7 mm. 2,65 gr.

2. ‘ABBĀSID CALIPHS

al-Manṣūr with al-Mahdī Muḥammad as heir apparent

- 12.* Arrān year 153 = 770 A.D.
 Hallenberg Num. Or. p. 58, Tab. II: VII. To. 50. Ti.¹³ 819.
 Obv. in outer margin, بكار oo oo oo oo
 Rev. in area: | بن امير المومنين | المهدي محمد | مما امر به |
 Diam. 25–26 mm. 2,73 gr.

al-Manṣūr

13. Madinat as-Salām year 157 = 773/774 A.D.
 To. 60.
 Diam. 27 mm.

al-Mahdī

14. Al-‘Abbāsīyah year 166 = 782/783 A.D.
 Rev. below يزيد Yazīd. To. 109.
 Diam. 26 mm.
15. al-‘Abbāsīyah year 167 = 783/784 A.D.
 Obv. in inner field above an annulet between two six-pointed stars, between 1st and 2nd lines of legend in inner field يزيد beneath 3rd line سلم

¹⁰ J. HALLENBERG, Numismata Orientalia aere expressa I, Upsal. 1822.

¹¹ J. WALKER, A Catalogue of the Muhammadan Coins in the British Museum, II: A Catalogue of the Arab-Byzantine and Post-reform Umayyad Coins, London 1956.

¹² C. J. TORNBERG, Numi Cufici Regii Numophylacii Holmiensis, Upsaliae 1848.

¹³ W. TIESENHAUSEN, Moneti vostochnavo khalifata, S:t Pétersbourg 1873.

Not in KMK, not equal to To. 114 (of the same mint & year). Cf. Markov, Inventory¹⁴ no. 279.

Diam. 25 mm. Peringskiöld: defect.

Harūn ar-Rashid

16. al-'Abbāsīyah year 17 [1?] = 787/788 A.D.

Rev. above area بح beneath area يزيد Yazīd. To. 139?

Diam. 27 mm. Peringskiöld: defect.

- 17.* Ifriqīyah year 181 = 797/798 A.D.

Rev. above area محمد beneath area العكي = Muḥammad al'Akī. To. 172.

Diam. 23–24,5 mm, 2,83 gr. Peringskiöld: defect.

- 18.* Madīnat as-Salām year 193 = 808/809 A.D.

Hallenberg Num. Or. Tab. III: XI? To. 232.

Clipped Diam. 20,5–21,2 mm. 2,83 gr. Peringskiöld: defect.

al-Māmūn

- 19.* Madīnat Zerendj year 196 = 811/812 A.D.

Obv. below الفتح al-Faṭḥ

Rev. below الفضل al-Faḍl.

To. 265, Tab. IV. Hallenberg Num. Or. p. 98. Cf. Ti. 1640.

Diam. 24,5–25,5 mm. 2,85 gr. Peringskiöld: defect.

- 20.* Madīnat Zerendj year 201 = 816/817 A.D.

Rev. beneath area كليوم Kultūm

Obv. below ذو الرياستين dhū-ar-riyasatayn. To. 299, Tab. V.

Diam. 25,5–26,5 mm. 3,01 gr. Peringskiöld: incompl.

3. IDRĪSĪD EMIR

Idrīs II ibn Idrīs

21. Fās? year 187(?) = 803 A.D.

Rev. kalimah seems to have been رحمته | الله نبي | محمد رسول

Above and below a palm. Cf. To. p. 128: 8; H. Lavoix, *Espagne et Afrique*,¹⁵ no. 899; H. Nützel, *Katalog*¹⁶ II: 851.

Diam. 25 mm.

¹⁴ A. MARKOV, *Inventarnii Katalog musulmanskikh monet*, S:t Petersburg 1896.

¹⁵ H. LAVOIX, *Catalogue des Monnaies Musulmanes de la Bibliothèque Nationale (III)*, *Espagne et Afrique*, Paris 1891.

¹⁶ H. NÜTZEL, *Königliche Museen zu Berlin, Katalog der Orientalischen Münzen*, II, *Die Münzen der muslimischen Dynastien Spaniens und des westlichen Nordafrika*, Berlin 1902.

4. SAMĀNID EMIRS

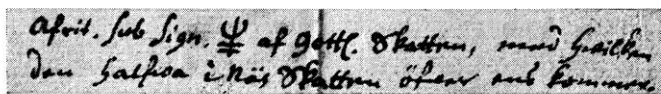
Isma'īl ibn Aḥmad, Caliph *al-Mu'tadid*

22. al-Shash year 289. = 901/902 A.D. To. 38.

Diam. 28,5 mm.

Aḥmad ibn Isma'īl, Caliph *al-Muktafi*

23. al-Shash year 295 = 907/908 A.D. To. 111. 1/2 fragment. According to a note in the inventory of 1706 an identical but complete dirham from a Gotland-hoard was illustrated instead of the Näs-specimen.



5. IMITATIONS

From Samānid prototype [Naṣr ibn Aḥmad?]

24. Samarqand year 31 × (?311–319 A.H. = 923–932 A.D.), bracteate.

Obv. margin بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم /// مرقند سنة /// امره و ثا

Diam. 31,5 mm. Peringskiöld: No. L. Bracteatus.

Prototype questioned

25.* Obverse, barbarized, of a dirham, bracteate.

Diam. 31,5 mm. 2,93 gr. Pierced twice, piece of edge lacking. Peringskiöld: Bracteatus. no. 1.

9. THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

On the receipt dated 3 June 1704 (Fig. 2), Peringskiöld wrote about the contents of the hoard, among other things, "... and 2 Grecian coins of Emperor Basilio Constantino, and Johanne Zimisca". There are, however, five paper impressions of Byzantine coins, nos. 26–27, struck for John I Zimisces, and nos. 28–30, struck for Basil II and Constantine VIII. This means that John I was greatly overrepresented in the Näs hoard in relation to other Swedish finds. In Viking hoards, Basil–Constantine coins are, on average, five times as common as those of John I. Further, Constantine VII was not represented at all in the Näs hoard, although his coins are somewhat more common in Swedish finds than are coins of John I. Thus, the Byzantine coins give support to the assumption that the now identifiable coins in the Näs hoard are not wholly representative of the original find.¹

¹ The statements of Byzantine coins in Swedish hoards according to an unpublished calculation made by the author.

JOHN I 969-976

26. Wroth² no. 5. Diameter 22 mm., obverse and reverse on two pieces of paper glued together, which makes it impossible to determine the die-axis.
 27. Wroth no. 5. 20.5 mm; on two pieces of paper glued together.

BASIL II AND CONSTANTINE VIII 976-1025

- 28.* Ratto³ no. 1948. 27.5 mm; 180°; 2.95 g.
 29. Wroth no. 16, but $\text{cc}\omega\eta\tau/\lambda\eta'$. 21.5 mm; 0°.
 30. Wroth no. 16, but only four dots in the reverse ornament. 22 mm; 180°.

10. DEUTSCHES REICH und BÖHMEN

Die Zeichnungen der Fundmünzen von Näs aus der Feder Johan Peringskiölds zeugen auch für die Gepräge des Deutschen Reiches von einer derartigen Sorgfalt und Zuverlässigkeit, dass die Stücke ausnahmslos bestimmt werden konnten. Die Reihenfolge der Abbildungen wurde hier allerdings verändert, so wie man es von einer Fundpublikation heutigentags erwarten darf.

Die Lesungen der Umschriften und die Zuweisungen, die Peringskiöld bei manchen Münzen angab, sind in der folgenden Beschreibung jeweils vermerkt. Der Text, welcher den Zeichnungen der Fundaufnahme beilag, ist nicht über vereinzelte Notizen hinausgekommen. Diese beziehen sich einmal auf die Zuweisung der hier unter Boleslav II. von Böhmen (967-999) veröffentlichten Münzen an Boleslav I. von Böhmen (935-967) oder an Boleslaw Chrobry von Polen (992-1025), die unentschieden bleibt, zum anderen auf die Geschichte Bischof Brunos von Augsburg (1006-29), des jüngsten im Fund vertretenen deutschen Münzherrn, dessen Amtszeit er 1009 beginnen lässt, und schliesslich auf eine Zusammenstellung der deutschen Erzbistümer unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von Mainz.

Man hat in bezug auf den deutschen Anteil den Eindruck, dass Peringskiöld für die Fundbeschreibung zunächst die Münzen zeichnete, dass die Arbeit dann aber in der für eine Publikation nötigen Materialsammlung steckengeblieben ist.

Leider lässt sich nicht feststellen, ob Peringskiöld alle vorhanden

² W. WROTH, Catalogue of the Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum, II, London 1908.

³ R. RATTO, Monnaies Byzantines ... La plus riche et la plus vaste collection privée, Réimpression par J. S. Schulman, Amsterdam 1959.

gewesenen Münztypen aufgenommen, oder ob er vielleicht nur die besser erhaltenen bevorzugt hat. Allerdings hat Peringskiöld auch einige Stücke von minderer Qualität gezeichnet, und überdies sind die Münzen der frühen Funde — dazu zählt der Schatz von Näs — in der Regel besser geprägt und daher durchweg besser zu erkennen als die der späteren. Die aus den Zeichnungen ersichtliche Zusammensetzung des deutschen Fundanteils ist zudem nicht ungewöhnlich. Es erscheint also die Hoffnung nicht ganz unbegründet, dass alle verschiedenen deutschen Münztypen des Fundes im Bild festgehalten worden sind.

Durch Peringskiöld sind 111 Zeichnungen deutscher Münzen des Näs-Fundes überliefert, leider fehlen aber jegliche Angaben über die Stückzahlen. Wieweit diese Zeichnungen — dafür könnte vielleicht die Berücksichtigung auch von Varianten angesehen werden — das wirkliche Mengenverhältnis der verschiedenen Münzen im Fund widerspiegeln, lässt sich nicht feststellen. Die folgenden Angaben beziehen sich daher nicht auf die tatsächlichen Stückzahlen, sondern nur auf die Abbildungen.

An der Spitze stehen die Gepräge aus den Münzstätten des Herzogtums Sachsen mit 50 Exemplaren — hier überwiegen die Stücke des niedersächsisch-ostfälischen Bereiches, aus Westfalen sind nur 8 vorhanden —, es folgen Niederlothringen mit 17, Schwaben mit 16, Oberlothringen mit 5, Franken und Bayern mit je 4 und Meissen mit einer Zeichnung. Für Böhmen lassen sich 12 Abbildungen nachweisen und an unbestimmten Münzen schliesslich zwei. Von einzelnen Prägestätten sind am stärksten Magdeburg mit 21 (davon 16 frühe Sachsenpfennige) und Lüneburg mit 10 nachweisbaren Münzen vertreten; 11 Zeichnungen stammen von Prager Münzen.

Zeitlich gesehen setzt der Schatz sich überwiegend aus Münzen der letzten Jahrzehnte des 10. Jahrhunderts zusammen. Unter den 32 erkennbaren Münzherren (hierbei wurden die Sachsenpfennige und die Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige nicht mitgerechnet) ist König Otto III. (983–996) mit 17 Geprägten am stärksten vertreten, gefolgt von Herzog Bernhard I. von Sachsen (973–1011) und Herzog Boleslav II. von Böhmen (967–999) mit je 10 Exemplaren. Die frühest möglichen Prägungen — abgesehen von den unsicher zu datierenden Nummern 2, 3 und 5 des Katalogteiles — gehören der Zeit Herzog Boleslavs I. von Böhmen (935–967) und König Ottos I. (936–962) an. Sicher nach der Jahrtausendwende entstanden 5 Münzen Heinrichs II., die sämtlich

aus seiner Königsherrschaft stammen (1002–14). Die Schlussmünze endlich ist ein Augsburger Denar von Bischof Bruno (1006–29). Da Gepräge aus der Kaiserzeit Heinrichs II. (1014–24) fehlen, darf man annehmen, dass die Schatzbildung in den Jahren nach 1006 erfolgte und zwar bevor Kaisermünzen Heinrichs II. in Umlauf kamen.

Die Münzen sind — abweichend von der Ordnung bei Dannenberg — in der Reihenfolge verzeichnet, in der die Veröffentlichung des gesamten schwedischen Fundmaterials erfolgen soll. Eine Begründung wird dort gegeben werden.

Es handelt sich stets um Denare; wenn ein Obol vorliegt, ist dies angemerkt.

Bei den Nachprägungen sind die Angaben über die Münzherren in eckige Klammern gesetzt, wenn sie über die tatsächliche Datierung der Münze nichts aussagen, sondern lediglich für das Vorbild gelten.

Der Vermerk „var.“ hinter der zitierten Literatur bezieht sich auf das Münzbild des vorliegenden Stückes, nicht auf die Legende.

Infolge des ausserordentlich grossen Variantenreichtums der Umschriften auf den überdies oft nur teilweise erhaltenen deutschen Münzen sind vom Zitat abweichende Legenden nur dann wiedergegeben, wenn sie ganz erkennbar sind oder deutbare und offenbar beabsichtigte Veränderungen zeigen. Dem Literaturnachweis nicht entsprechende Legenden, die grösstenteils unvollständig oder sinnlos (Trugschrift) sind, vielleicht auch nur eine unbewusste Abänderung des Vorbildes darstellen, werden lediglich als „Schriftvar.“, ohne buchstabengetreue Wiedergabe, gekennzeichnet. Wo es fraglich ist, ob die Variante in der Zeichnung Peringskiölds nicht möglicherweise nur von der schlechten Erhaltung des betreffenden Stückes herrührt, ist kein besonderer Hinweis gegeben worden.

Gewichte sind dann angegeben, wenn die entsprechenden Münzen in der systematischen Sammlung nachgewiesen werden konnten.

Schliesslich ist vermerkt, ob Peringskiöld selbst bereits eine Lesung oder Deutung für die einzelnen Stücke bei seinen Zeichnungen oder im Text notiert hatte.

OBERLOTHRINGEN

Remiremont

31. Hg. Dietrich I. v. Oberlothringen (978–1026).
 Dbg.¹ 1399var.; vgl. auch Dbg. 1153 u. 1400.
 Vs. Schriftvar. Rs. Schriftvar.
 Monogramm von anderer Zeichnung.

Verdun

32. [Kg. Heinrich I. (919–936)]. Spätere Nachprägung.
 Dbg. 91a var.; Salmo² 3: 1–5.
 Peringskiöld: Heinricus rex.

- 33a–b. Desgl.
 Dbg. 91b.
 a–b. Vs. Schriftvar. Rs. Schriftvar.

- 34.* B. Haimo (990–1024) u. Ks. Otto III. (996–1002).
 Dbg. 96.
 1,39 g.
 Peringskiöld: Otto imp. aug.

NIEDERLOTHRINGEN

Flandern (Brügge?)

35. [Kg. Karl d. Einfältige (898–923)]. Spätere Nachprägung.
 Fd. Leissow³ 235.
 Peringskiöld: Im Text sind verschiedene Monogramme spätkarolingischer
 Münzen notiert, vielleicht im Hinblick auf dieses Stück.

Flandern?

36. [EB. Bruno (953–965) u. Ks. Otto I. (962–973)]. Nachprägung zu Köln.
 Häv.⁴ 54.

Lüttich?

- 37a–b. Kg. Otto III. (983–996). Nachprägung zu Köln.
 Häv. 162 var.
 a. Vs. $\swarrow //$ T T O G R - A D R E X ⁵ Rs. $\mathfrak{C}$ C O L O N I / $\mathfrak{A}$
 b. $\swarrow //$ O T O G R A D T R E X $\mathfrak{C}$ C O L O N I / $\mathfrak{A}$

¹ H. DANNENBERG, Die deutschen Münzen der sächsischen und fränkischen Kaiserzeit, Bd. 1–4, Berlin 1876–1905.

² H. SALMO, Deutsche Münzen in vorgeschichtlichen Funden Finnlands, Finska Fornminnesföreningens Tidskrift 47, Helsinki 1948.

³ E. BAHRFELDT, Der Silberfund von Leissower Mühle, Berlin 1896.

⁴ W. HÄVERNICK, Die Münzen von Köln vom Beginn der Prägung bis 1304, Die Münzen und Medaillen von Köln Bd. 1, Köln 1935.

⁵ Pfeile vor der Umschrift zeigen den Umschriftbeginn an; sie sagen nichts über die Stempelstellung aus.

Maastricht

38. Kg. Otto III. (983-996).
 Dbg. 239.
 Rs. Schriftvar.
 Peringskiöld: Otto gra D.

39. Desgl.
 Dbg. 240a.
 Vs. ✓ OTTOGRADTRE

Rs. ←+TRAIECTI/////+TA

Maastricht?

40. Kg. Otto III. (983-996).
 Vgl. Dbg. 239 u. 252.
 Vs. / TTΘDI////OIA
 Kopf nach rechts.

Rs. Umschrift unleserlich.
 Im Perlkreis verschiedene Zeichen
 (Buchstaben?).

Das Stück ist offenbar sehr schlecht erhalten gewesen.

Köln

41. Kg. Otto I. (936-962).
 Häv. 34.
42. Ks. Otto I. oder II. (962-973/973-983) (965-983).
 Häv. 64b.
 Peringskiöld: oddo imp. augs.

43. Kg. Otto III. (983-996).
 Häv. 67a.

Deventer

44. Kg. Otto III. (983-996).
 Dbg. 560.

45. Desgl.
 Dbg. 1550.

Gegend von Deventer

46. Gfin. Adela v. Hamaland (990-1016?).
 Dbg. 1237p; de Liemers⁶ S. 33 f.; Albrecht, Niederlothringen⁷, S. 119 f.
 Vs. +DOE/////OTTE

Rs. Schriftvar.

⁶ DE LIEMERS, Gedenkboek Dr. J. H. van Heek, Didam 1955, Abdruck in De Geuzenpenning Jg. 5, Nr. 3, 1955, S. 33-34.

⁷ G. ALBRECHT, Das Münzwesen im niederlothringischen und friesischen Raum vom 10. bis zum beginnenden 12. Jahrhundert, Numismatische Studien H. 6, Hamburg 1959.

47.* Desgl.

Dbg. 1237var.

Vs. +DIEAVGN ////

Rs. Schriftvar.

In den beiden Bogen über der Hand je ein Punkt.

1,32 g.

Ostfriesland

48. Anonym.

Dbg. 1309/a; Fd. Dietrichsfeld⁸ 17b.

Vs. Schriftvar.

Rs. Schriftvar.

49. Desgl.

Dbg. 1309/a var.; Fd. Dietrichsfeld 17c var.

Vs. Schriftvar.

Rs. Schriftvar.

Im Dreieck vier Punkte ∴

Ostfriesland?

50. Anonym.

Dbg. 1160.

SACHSEN

Dortmund

51.* Kg. Otto III. (983–996).

Dbg. 743.

1,30 g.

52.* Desgl.

Dbg. 743 var.; Salmo 43:2 var.

Rs. THERT + MANN(N)

1,10 g.

53. Desgl.

Dbg. 743 var.

Vs. +ODDO+RE · X

Rs. IHEŃ·T IVINNN

Die Verwilderung der Rs. lässt an eine Nachprägung denken.

54.* Ks. Otto III. (996–1002).

Dbg. 744a.

1,51 g.

Peringskiöld: oddo imperator.

55a–b. Desgl.

Dbg. 745.

a. Vs. ODDOIMPERATOR

Rs. THEROTIANNI

b. ODDOIMPRATOR

THEROTIANNI

Peringskiöld: oddo imperator.

⁸ J. MENADIER, Der Fund von Dietrichsfeld, Deutsche Münzen Bd. 4, 1898, S. 103–113.

56. Kg. Heinrich II. (1002–14).

Vgl. Dbg. 747.

Hier liegt sicherlich kein neuer Typ vor, sondern das Vs.-Bild dürfte nicht richtig erkannt worden sein. Offenbar war der Avers der Fundmünze undeutlich, so dass Peringskiöld das Ohr des nach links sehenden Profils für das zweite Auge ansah und deshalb einen Kopf en face abbildete. An der Identität des Denars mit Dbg. 747 kann kaum ein Zweifel bestehen.

- 57.* *Minden?*

Kg. Otto III. (983–996). Nachprägung zu Dortmund.

Dbg. 743a; Gaettens, Minden⁹, 1; Berghaus, Dortmund¹⁰, S. 11 u. 46, Nr. 2. 1,14 g.

Gaettens weist diese Münze wegen des Krummstabes und des R auf der Rs. dem B. Ramward (996–1002) zu. Berghaus lässt diese Zuweisung „möglicherweise“ gelten. Sie muss in der Tat sehr fraglich bleiben.

- 58.* *Stade*

Gf. Heinrich (976–1016).

Dbg. 1607; Meier¹¹ 11.

Vs. ΧΗΠΟ(Ε)ΣΥΟΙΡΝΕΗ Rs. // ΓΓΜ·ΑΣΟΡ //

1,22 g.

Peringskiöld hielt diesen Denar für ein Gepräge Erik Segersälls¹².

59. Desgl.

Dbg. 1609; Meier 16.

Vs. ↙ /// ΜΙΛΙCΥVSCON Rs. I // ΝΙΔ·ΝΙΛΜΕΝ

60. Desgl.

Dbg. 1609 var.; Meier 16 var.

Vs. ↙ ΕΙ /// VΩΙΔΟ / Rs. ΙΝΜΟΜΙWΕΙΝΔ

Über den Buchstaben neben der Hand keine Bogen.

Lüneburg

- 61a–d. Hg. Bernhard I. (973–1011).

Dbg. 585; Jammer, Sachsen¹³, S. 77 ff.

⁹ R. GAETTENS, Die Mindener Pfennige des 11. Jahrhunderts, Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung Jg. 80, H. 2, 1956, S. 437–478.

¹⁰ P. BERGHAUS, Münzgeschichte der Stadt Dortmund, in Dortmundener Münzgeschichte, Dortmund 1958, S. 7–48.

¹¹ O. MEIER, Die Münzen der Grafen von Stade, Hildesheim 1941.

¹² J. PERINGSKIÖLD, Årtatal för Swea och Götha Konunga Hus, Stockholm 1725, S. 34 f. Der Hinweis auf diese Münze und dieses Zitat ist Frau Docent B. Malmer, Stockholm, zu verdanken.

¹³ V. JAMMER, Die Anfänge der Münzprägung im Herzogtum Sachsen (10. und 11. Jahrhundert), Numismatische Studien H. 3/4, Hamburg 1952.

b. Rs. NNOMINEDNIA MEN
 c. Vs. BERNHARTDVSDVX NNOMINEDNNIMEN
 *d. BERNHARDV·Λ/// INNOMINEDNN///
 d. 1,30 g.

62. Desgl.

Dbg. 585 var.

Vs. BB(W) AIIVPV∞V V X Rs. Trugschrift

Kopf von größerer Zeichnung.

Die Verwilderung lässt an eine Nachprägung denken.

63a*-b. Desgl.

Dbg. 587.

b. Vs. BERNHADVX

a. 1,10 g.

64. Desgl.

Vgl. Dbg. 587.

Rs. nicht ausgeprägt.

Peringskiöld: Bracteatus.

65. Desgl.

Dbg. 587a.

66. Desgl.

Dbg. 587a var.

Rs. Im zweiten Kreuzwinkel ein Punkt.

Goslar?

67. Otto-Adelheid-Pfennig.

V. Hatz, Otto-Adelheid¹⁴, I2 b.

68. Desgl.

V. Hatz, Otto-Adelheid, I3 b.

69. Desgl.

V. Hatz, Otto-Adelheid, III 6a.

Peringskiöld: oddo di gra rex. ATEAHLHT Atelheit regina.

70. Desgl.

V. Hatz, Otto-Adelheid, IV 15 f.

Peringskiöld: ATEAHLHT.

¹⁴ V. HATZ, Zur Frage der Otto-Adelheid-Pfennige, *Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI in Suecia repertis* Bd. 1, KVHAA Handlingar, Antikvariska Serien 9, Stockholm 1961, S. 105-144.

71. Desgl.

V. Hatz, Otto-Adelheid, IV 19b.

Peringskiöld: ATEAHLHT.

Gandersheim?

72. Kg. Otto III. (983–996). Nachprägung zu Goslar (Otto-Adelheid-Pfennig).

Dbg. 1171; Jammer, Sachsen, S. 64, Anm. 198, u. S. 88.

Magdeburg

73 a*–b. Kg. Otto III. (983–996).

Dbg. 639.

a.

Rs. +MAUADXBVRG

b.

+MA/ADIB///

a. Gelocht, 1,66 g.

74a–c. Anonym.

Dbg. 643.

b–c.

Rs. Schriftvar.

„Muss noch unter Otto III. oder gleich zu Anfang der folgenden Regierung geprägt sein“ (Dbg. S. 252).

Magdeburg?

75. Sachsenpfennig, 10. Jhd.

Dbg. 1325; Gumowski¹⁵ 314.

76. Desgl.

Dbg. 1325 var.; Gumowski 315.

77. Desgl.

Dbg. 1325 var.; Gumowski 315 var.

Rs. Ohne die beiden Bogen neben dem Kreuz oben.

78. Desgl.

Dbg. 1325 var.; Gumowski Vs. 320, Rs. 315.

79. Desgl.

Dbg. 1325 var.; Gumowski Vs. 320, Rs. 317.

80. Desgl.

Dbg. 1325 var.; vgl. Gumowski 309–343.

Vs. +||||⊙||||+||||⊙|||| Rs. u +/|||||||⊙|||||

Ausgebrochen und gelocht.

¹⁵ M. GUMOWSKI, *Corpus Nummorum Poloniae*, Bd. 1, Krakau 1939.

81.* Desgl.

Dbg. 1325 b; Gumowski 358.

Gehenkelt, 1,85 g.

82.* Desgl.

Dbg. 1325 b var.; Gumowski 358 var.

Vs. Gebäude von anderer Zeichnung.

Gelocht, 1,39 g.

83.* Desgl.

Dbg. 1328 var.; Gumowski 296.

Gelocht, 1,46 g.

84. Desgl.

Dbg. 1329 var.; Gumowski 366.

85. Desgl.

Dbg. 1329 var.; Gumowski 368.

86. Desgl.

Dbg. 1329 var.; Gumowski 372.

Gelocht.

87. Desgl.

Dbg. 1329 var.; Gumowski 386 var.

Vs. Es ist fraglich, ob das Kreuz im Giebel richtig
gezeichnet ist. Vielleicht liegt ein Doppelschlag vor.

88. Desgl. Obol?

Dbg. 1329/1803; Gumowski 377 var.

Rs. +III O III +III

89. Desgl. Obol?

Dbg. 1329/1803; Gumowski 389 var.

Rs. +III' O' IIII

Bei den Nummern 88 und 89 ist auf Grund des kleinen Schrötlings anzunehmen, dass es sich um Obole handelt. Da die Gewichte nicht überliefert sind, lässt sich dies aber nicht mit Gewissheit sagen.

90. Desgl., Anfang 11. Jhd.

Dbg. 1440; Gumowski 410.

Halberstadt

91. B. Arnulf (996–1023).

Dbg. 625.

Peringskiöld: Arnoldus Eps. Halberstadensis. Im Text notierte P. auch B. Arnulf v. Speyer (1051–56).

Quedlinburg

92. Kg. Otto III. (983–996). Nachprägung zu Goslar (Otto-Adelheid-Pfennig).
Dbg. 613 var.; Jammer, Sachsen, S. 69.

Vs. / D / / / / · + R E X Rs. ∴ E I V X / / / / V A
In den Kreuzwinkeln Ö O ʒ · α

MEISSEN

Meissen

93. Mkgf. Ekkehard I. (985–1002).
Dbg. 886.

FRANKEN

Würzburg

94. Kg. Otto III. (983–996).
Dbg. 855.
Peringskiöld: S Kilianus, Otto Rex.

Mainz

95. Ks. Otto II. oder III. (973–983/996–1002).
Dbg. 778/779; V. Hatz, Mainz-Speyer-Worms¹⁶, S. 147 ff.
Gelocht.

- 96a–b. EB. Willigis (975–1011) u. Heinrich II. (1002–24).
Dbg. 802a.

a.

Rs. Schriftvar.

b. Vs. + M O C I / C I A

∴ H C N / / α H V

Peringskiöld: Henricus. Gemäss den Notizen dachte er dabei offenbar an EB.
Heriger II. (913–927).

SCHWABEN

Strassburg

97. B. Uto III. (950–965).
Dbg. 1271 var.; Nau, Uto III.¹⁷, S. 225 ff., Nr. 3 ff.
Vs. Schriftvar. Rs. O W I I E ʒ ʒ I I E ʒ S O
98. B. Erkambold (965–991) u. Ks. Otto I. oder II. (962–973/973–983).
Dbg. 932/a var.; Salmo 78: 60.
- 99.* Desgl.
Dbg. 932/a var.; Salmo 78: 60 var.

¹⁶ V. HATZ, Zur Unterscheidung der ottonischen Prägungen in Mainz, Speyer und Worms, *Commentationes* 1, S. 145–151.

¹⁷ E. NAU, Zur Münzprägung Bischof Utos III. von Strassburg 950–65, *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung* Jg. 79, Nr. 3, 1955, S. 225–238.

Vs. +OTTOIMPE · AVG Rs. +ER/HANDADVSE(P) /

Vor dem Hals im Feld ein Punkt.

Gelocht, 1,42 g.

Peringskiöld: Otto impe aug.

100.* Ks. Otto III. (996–1002).

Dbg. 913.

1,20 g.

Peringskiöld: Otto imp. Argentina.

101.* B. Alwich (999–1001).

Dbg. 943.

1,16 g.

102a–b. Kg. Heinrich II. (1002–14).

Dbg. 916.

103. Desgl.

Dbg. 916 var.

Rs. Gebäude mit rundem Giebel.

Basel?

104. Kg. Konrad v. Burgund (937–993).

Vs. (V)H/OHRRE+

Rs. /// (I)MLACIVITA2

Umschrift zwischen zwei Perlkreisen; im Feld ein Kreuz mit einem Punkt in jedem Winkel, an den Enden D-förmig ausgestaltet.

Umschrift zwischen zwei Perlkreisen; im Feld ein kleines Kreuz.

Dbg. —

Peringskiöld: Rataspona oder Brema civitas, Hugo rex?, mit dem lt. Text wohl Hugo I. Capet, König von Frankreich, (987–996) gemeint sein sollte.

Umschrift und Münzbild dieses Denars lassen keine zweifelsfreie Bestimmung zu. Die Legende der Vs. deutet allerdings die Lesung CHVONR (adus) REX an. Damit könnte, da Konrad II. (1024–39) wegen der Datierung des Fundes Näs auszuschliessen sein dürfte, nur König Konrad von Burgund gemeint sein¹⁸. Von ihm sind Münzen aus Basel und Orbe bekannt. Tatsächlich finden sich unter den Basler Denaren der hier beschriebenen Münze verwandte Stücke. Für das vielleicht ursprünglich aus einem Monogramm abzuleitende, verzierte Kreuz der Vs. vgl. man die Rs. von Dbg. 961 (Dbg., Schweiz, Basel 4¹⁹)²⁰; für das kleine, frei im Feld stehende Kreuz der Rs. könnte die Vs. von

¹⁸ Vgl. auch J. FRIEDLAENDER, König Konrad der Friedfertige von Burgund in Basel, *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* Bd. 5, 1878, S. 283–286.

¹⁹ H. DANNENBERG, Die Münzen der deutschen Schweiz zur Zeit der sächsischen und fränkischen Kaiser, Genf 1903.

²⁰ Es handelt sich dabei um eine sehr seltene Ausgestaltung des Kreuzes, wie sie sonst

Dbg. 958 (Dbg., Schweiz, Basel 1) zum Vergleich herangezogen werden. Bei Dbg. 961 findet sich z. B. auch die Schreibung CHVOHRADVS mit H statt N. Fraglich bleibt die Rs.-Umschrift. Der Ortsname vor dem deutlichen CIVITAS deutet nicht ohne weiteres auf Basel. Allerdings scheint die Münze gerade an dieser Stelle schlecht erhalten gewesen zu sein, so dass die teilweise Lesung von Peringskiöld vielleicht angezweifelt werden darf, vorausgesetzt, dass der Stempel überhaupt korrekt geschnitten war. Immerhin lässt der Ortsname am Ende ein A erkennen; auch die Anzahl der möglichen Buchstaben könnte auf Basel deuten. Vor allem aber wäre eine Umschrift BASILEA CIVITAS o. ä. auf den Basler Münzen König Konrads durchaus zu erwarten, wie die Beispiele bei Dannenberg zeigen (Dbg. 961–962, 964–970; Dbg., Schweiz, Basel 4–5, 7–13). — Möglicherweise ist ein zuerst bei v. Haller²¹ publiziertes Stück der Nr. 73 besonders ähnlich (Dbg. 962; Dbg., Schweiz, Basel 5). Leider ist die Beschreibung, eine Abbildung fehlt, recht ungenau: „A. Ein Kreuz in einer Einfassung BASILEA CIVITAS. R. Ein achtfaches Kreuz CHVOHRADVS REX“. Dannenberg meinte, dass mit dem achtfachen Kreuz wohl ein „achtschenkliges“ gemeint sei²².

Konstanz

- 105.* Ks. Otto II. (973–983).

Dbg. 1009a; Dbg., Schweiz, Konstanz 2a; Cahn²³ 8.

1,08 g.

Augsburg

106. Hg. Otto v. Schwaben (973–982).

Dbg. 1040; Steinhilber²⁴ 34a var.

Vs. +: OT · TODVX :

Rs. AVCVUICIVL

Peringskiöld: otto dux, Augusta civitas.

107. Hg. Heinrich III. v. Bayern (982–985).

Dbg. 1041 var.; Steinhilber 35a var.

Vs. · II (M) RICV ∞ DVX

Rs. CVSTACAV

Im Gebäude aOKER

Peringskiöld: ? Henricus dux, civ. augusta.

Das Stück war offenbar schlecht erhalten. Möglicherweise soll der Münzmeistername, wie bei Dannenberg und Steinhilber, ØDALR lauten.

ähnlich nur auf einem nicht näher bestimmbar Denar aus Autun anzutreffen ist, vgl. F. POEY D'AVANT, Monnaies Féodales de France, Bd. 3, Paris 1862, S. 191, Nr. 5649.

²¹ G. E. v. HALLER, Schweizerisches Münz- und Medaillenkabinet, Bd. 2, Bern 1781, S. 2, Nr. 1.

²² DANNENBERG, Schweiz, S. 8, Anm. 1.

²³ J. CAHN, Münz- und Geldgeschichte von Konstanz und des Bodenseegebietes im Mittelalter, Münz- und Geldgeschichte der im Grossherzogtum Baden vereinigten Gebiete Bd. 1, Heidelberg 1911.

²⁴ D. STEINHILBER, Geld- und Münzgeschichte Augsburgs im Mittelalter, Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte Bd. 5/6, 1955, S. 5–142.

108. B. Liutolf (987-996).

Dbg. 1023a var.; Steinhilber 9a var.

Vs. Winkelfüllungen des Kreuzes: leer,
Punkt, Punkt, Ringel.

109a-b. Desgl.

Dbg. 1023b; Steinhilber 9c.

Peringskiöld: Liutolfus Eps., Augusta civit.

110. B. Bruno (1006-29).

Dbg. 1025; Steinhilber 11e.

Vs. **PRVIOEP** ∞Rs. **AVG~TACIV**

BAYERN

Regensburg

111.* Hg. Heinrich II. v. Bayern (985-995).

Dbg. 1069c var.; Grote²⁵ 140 var.Vs. · **HEIÐRICV** ∞ **IVX**Rs. **RECIHACIVIT** ∞

Im Gebäude IILLN

1,74 g.

Peringskiöld: Henricus iux, Regina civitas.

112. Desgl.

Dbg. 1069 f.; Grote 159.

Vs. **XVQ** ∞ **VQЯИЭH**Rs. **INIII..(-HIIV~Λ**

Peringskiöld: Henricus dux.

„Von dem Münzmeister MAO haben wir fast nur verwilderte Exemplare“
(Dbg. S. 812).

113. Desgl.

Typ Dbg. 1069; Grote § 20.

Vs. — **ENRICV** ∞ —Rs. — **CNACIVIT** —

Im Gebäude ILD

Peringskiöld: Henricus rex, Regina civitas.

Der erkennbaren Vs. nach (von den beiden sichtbaren Kreuzwinkeln einer leer, im anderen ein Punkt), handelt es sich bei dieser Münze wohl um ein Exemplar vom Typ Dbg. 1069. Man könnte auch an Dbg. 1057 — Hg. Heinrich I. (948-955) — denken. Der Stil dieser frühen Prägungen weicht aber doch ab; auch begegnet hier oft die Namensform HEMRICVS o. ä.

²⁵ H. GROTE, Münzgeschichte Baierns im Zeitalter der vor-welfischen Herzöge (919-1055), Münzstudien Bd. 8, 1877, S. 27-264.

114. Kg. Heinrich II. (1002-04).

Dbg. 1074c; Grote 247.

$$V_s. \div H C I R T C V \sim R X$$

Rs. REGNACIVITA

UNBESTIMMT

Münzstätte?

115. Ks. Otto I. (962-973).

Dbg. 1155 var.

Vs. +OTTO—I////////

Rs. MONETA // MIZ' (V). + 50

In den Kreuzwinkeln $\widehat{ODOD}$

Dbg. S. 447 vermutete in der Rs.-Umschrift den Namen des Münzmeisters; er schlug als mögliche Lesung INTIAIA MONETA ꝛ RARIꝚ vor. — Der Denar ist sehr selten und stilistisch kaum einzureihen. Wegen der Buchstabenfolge ...MIZ'... an Meissen zu denken, ist wohl zu leichtfertig.

BÖHMEN

Prag

- 116.* Hg. Boleslav I. (935-967). Regensburger Typ (965-973).

Fiala²⁶ 153, II 22 var.; Katz²⁷ II 38 var.

Vs. Schriftvar.

Rs. Schriftvar.

Auf der Hand kein Punkt.

0,82 g.

117. Hg. Boleslav II. (967–999). Byzantinischer Typ (983–987).

Katz V 88 var.; Turnwald²⁸ XXXVII 23 var.

Vs. Winkelfüllungen des Kreuzes:

Ringel, Punkt, D mit drei Strichen.

Punkt.

- 118a-b.* Desgl.

Fiala 369, V 16; Katz V 92.

a. Vs. +^o+VIVVZIVB

b.

Rs. + V + P — V ∃ + —

b. Beschädigt, 1,17 g.

Peringskiöld: Bueslaus dux.

119. Desgl. Friesischer Typ (987-992).

Fiala 174, III 2.

²⁶ E. FIALA, *České Denáry*, Prag 1895.

²⁷ V. KATZ, O Chronologii Denárů Boleslava I. a Boleslava II., Knihovna Numismatického Časopisu Československého 2, Prag 1935. Die Typeneinteilung findet sich bei Katz.

²⁸ K. TURNWALD, *České a Moravské Denáry a Brakteáty*, Prag 1949.

Vs. +Λ Ṽ . T . Z E Γ . α B O

Peringskiöld: Boleslais.

120. Desgl.

Turnwald XXXVIII 26.

121. Desgl. „Nebenlaufende Denare nach Regensburger Art“ (974–992).

Fiala 149, II 24; Katz VII 136.

122. Desgl. Obol?

Katz VII 137; Turnwald XXXVIII 11.

Wegen des kleinen Schröttings vielleicht Obol?

123. Desgl.

Fiala 149, II 24 var; Katz VII 136 var.

Vs. +Λ α Ṽ Ṽ Γ E Z O B + Rs. P T I V I C Λ α Ṽ Ṽ

Über den Buchstaben neben der Im Gebäude OHC

Hand je ein Strich.

124a–b. Desgl. Ethelredtyp (992–999).

Fiala 211b, III 13; Katz VII 145.

a. Vs. + · Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Ṽ Rs. = ID · A C A R · P · Z I R E M · O X

b. + · S V A I Z E I O B X V D → V I C · A C A R · S I R E M O X

Peringskiöld: Im Text wird erörtert, ob diese Münzen von Boleslav II. von Böhmen oder von Boleslaw Chrobry von Polen (992–1025) stammen. Die Entscheidung bleibt offen.

Libice oder Malín

125. Ft. Soběslav Slavníkovec (981–995).

Fiala 302, IV 8.

Peringskiöld: Boleslaus.

UNBESTIMMT (BÖHMEN?)

Münzstätte?

126. Münzherr?

Fd. Kaldal²⁹ F8; Fd. Leissow 586; Fiala, Welfen³⁰, 1061.

Es ist sehr fraglich, ob es sich hier — wie in der Fundbeschreibung von Leissow vermutet — um eine böhmische Münze handelt. Man darf das Stück wohl nur allgemein als slavische Nachmünze ansehen.

²⁹ C. A. Holmboe, Trouvailles de monnaies du 10^me siècle, faites en Norvège en 1848, Mémoires de la Société Impériale d'Archéologie 4, 1850, s. 361–370.

³⁰ E. FIALA, Münzen und Medaillen der Welfischen Lande, Bd. 1, Prag 1916.

II. ENGLAND

The following list of Anglo-Saxon coins from the Näs hoard is based on four different lists drawn up by Peringskiöld. For the sake of convenience they are here called A, B, C and D. List A comprises all the coins of First Hand, Second Hand and Benediction Hand type, according to the description at the top of this list: "MED.EN.HAND $\overline{A}\overline{W}$ sine sceptro, et cum sceptro." Four of the coins could be identified as belonging to the Benediction Hand type, three specimens by the addition in the margin of the words "2 finger" and the fourth because it is illustrated. However, for the other coins no distinction could be made between the three Hand types (we cannot be certain that all the Benediction Hand coins were noted as such by Peringskiöld).

Lists B and C contain coins of the Crux type. At the top of list B we find the description: "med en spira för sig til höger" (with a sceptre in front of him to the right), and after the first entry: "CRVX". All the coins of this list except one (B₂₅) were illustrated by Peringskiöld. List C is headed by the following macaronic description: "cum sceptro til höger" (with a sceptre to the right) and here the first entry is likewise followed by the word "CRVX". The last part of this list on a separate page is headed by the words "sine sceptro" and these words are repeated after the first reverse legend on this page. It has been assumed that the indication at the top of the page refers to all the entries following it, the more so, as they nearly all correspond to sceptreless coins in the Systematic Collection in Stockholm. Only the last entry can in no way be connected with such a variety, and it has therefore been assumed that it belonged to the main Crux type and was added to the list as an afterthought, but the possibility exists that this coin also belonged to a sceptreless variety and is now lost.

The coins on list D finally come under the heading: "cum galea cristata", and I am indebted to Mr. Michael Dolley for pointing out to me that this description refers to the strands of hair ending in pellets of the Long Cross bust. I am also grateful to Dr. Brita Malmer for helping me to decipher some of the comments in the margins of the lists.

The only grouping of the coins which Peringskiöld made was that according to types, but in the following list the coins have been arranged according to kings (there is only one coin of Eadgar and one of Sihtric of Ireland, the rest are all coins of Æthelræd II), types, mints (in

alphabetical order of their present-day names) and moneyers (in the alphabetical order followed by B. E. Hildebrand). Type variants, if certain because of indications in the margin or because they are illustrated, have been put at the end of the main types. The coins have been numbered consecutively, whereas Peringskiöld started numbering anew with each list. His numbers have been put between brackets after each new number.

At the beginning of the 18th century the study of Anglo-Saxon coins was little advanced and it was therefore inevitable that quite a number of legends should have been misread by Peringskiöld. One gets an idea of the number and the kind of mistakes by comparing the drawings with the corresponding entries in Peringskiöld's lists. He for instance often misread "G" for "E" or "F", or the other way round, "D" for "Ð", or "E" for "Æ", mistakes which are forgivable, but there are others which are less understandable. In the following list an attempt has been made to correct Peringskiöld's readings by putting emendations between brackets after his legends. Some of the mistakes are very obvious, and in these cases checking of coins with the same reverse legends in the Systematic Collection in Stockholm, on which B. E. Hildebrand's catalogue was based, shows how the reading mistakes were made owing to careless work of the diecutter, flaws in the dies, "pecking", or wear of the coins which made the legends difficult to distinguish. An example of this kind of misreading is no. 132 (A 12): DORN M-O CÆNTPAR. Examination of Hild. 133 (BOIA M-O CÆNTPAR) reveals that the moneyer's name was engraved rather carelessly by the die-cutter and could easily be misread by an inexperienced student as DORN. With those obvious cases the emendations have been preceded by "=".

In the following list references have been added to Hildebrand's second edition for reasons of comparison only. We know that a number of the coins listed by Peringskiöld were no longer available when Hildebrand wrote the first edition of his catalogue in 1846 and therefore we cannot be certain that coins listed there with the same legends are the actual Näs coins. This is the reason why references to the more easily accessible second edition have been chosen. However, the proportion in which the legends of the Näs coins are found also in the first edition, even though this contains only half of the coins listed in the second edition, must suggest that a large number of them derived directly from this hoard. Therefore, in many cases where Peringskiöld's legends

differ from those of corresponding coins recorded by Hildebrand in such a way that it is fairly obvious that the coins were misread, the emendations are preceded by the word "probably".

Finally the legends which deviate so much from what one might expect, that it is difficult to see in what way Peringskiöld could have misread them have emendations preceded by the word "perhaps".

Figures in the margin have been taken to indicate that there were two or three specimens. The obverse legends, in the few cases where they are known through the illustrations, have been rendered in the code employed by Hildebrand.

Most of the Anglo-Saxon coins illustrated belong to the Crux type, namely 29 specimens, ten of which have both obverse and reverse reproduced. The coins illustrated are therefore not representative of the whole of the Anglo-Saxon material. Apart from these there are pen-sketches of the only coin of King Eadgar and of one coin of Benediction Hand type.

EADGAR (959-975)

Reform type (Hild. C 2, BMC VI, c. 973-975)¹

127 Oxford,

PVLFR ... -O OXNA; obv. (+ EA)DGAR REX
ANGLO(R), die-axis 0°. This coin is *illustrated*, but not included in any of the lists. It was probably damaged, but the obv. legend was tentatively filled in, while the damaged part of the reverse legend was left blank by the illustrator. Comparison of the illustration with Hild. 34 shows that the coin was from different dies and is now lost.

cf. Hild.
34

ÆTHELRÆD II (978-1016)

*First Hand, Second Hand or Benediction Hand type
(Hild. B 1, B 2 or B 3, BMC II a, II d or II f, c. 979-991)*

At the top of list A the obv. legend for the type is given as ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOXX

128 (A2) Barnstaple,

ÆLFELM. M-O BEARDA

cf. Hild.
6

129 (A61)

BYRHSIGE M-O BARD

18 or 23

130 (A72) Bridport,

PINE M-O BRYIDGE

114

131 (A63) Canterbury,

BOIA K:O'CÆNTPARE (probably BOIA M-O)

132 or 134

¹ For the dating of the coin types, cf. *Anglo-Saxon Coins* (ed. by R. H. M. DOLLEY), London 1961, pp. 185-186.

132 (A12)	DORN M-O CÆNTPAR (=BOIA)	133
133 (A54)	LEOFGAR M-O CENTPA	—
134 (A57)	LEOFSTAN M-O CÆN (or CÆNT with ligulated NT)	215-8
135 (A29)	LIFINC M-O CÆNTPARN (probably CÆNTPARA)	230
136 (A14)	PVLFP1 M-O CENT (probably CÆNT)	247-8
137 (A48) Exeter,	BYRHSIGE M-O EAXE (2 specimens)	474
138 (A28)	BYRSIGE M-O EAXEC (perhaps BYRHSIGE?)	475
139 (A52)	GODPINE M-O EAXEGE (=EAXECE)	542
140 (A71)	LEOFSVNV M-O EAXE.	562
141 (A50)	LVDA M-O EXACEAST (2 specimens)	564
142 (A58)	LVODA M-O EAXE (=LVDDA, perhaps EAXE □)	573
143 (A70) Ilchester,	PVLFELM M-O CIFEL. (=GIFEL)	1044-5
144 (A41) Lewes,	GOLDSTAN M-O LÆPE	1419
145 (A55)	HEREBRVT M-O LÆPE (probably HEREBRVHT)	1422
146 (A20)	LEOFSTAN M-O LEPE (probably LÆPE)	1442
147 (A10) Lincoln,	FER·DEN M-O LIND (probably FÆR·DEN)	1764-5
148 (A60)	GEREF M-O LINCO	—
149 (A45)	GODIHG M-O LINECO (=GODING M-O LINGCO)	1774
150 (A40) London,	ADEVLF M-O LVND (probably ADEVLF)	2223-4
151 (A4)	ADEVLF M-O LVNDO (probably ADEVLF)	2225
152 (A8)	ÆDERED M-O LVNDO (probably ÆDERED)	2196-8 or 2203
153 (A7)	ÆLEFOLD M-O LVD (=ÆLFPOLD)	2139
154 (A36)	ÆLFGET M-O LVNDO (written underneath: s. ÆLFGR)	2049
155 (A17)	ÆLFNOÐ M-O LVDOTO (perhaps LVNDOI)	2065 (=LVNDOI)
156 (A24)	BEORNVLF M-O LVN	2227-8
157 (A39)	DEORNVLF M-O LVN (=BEORNVLF)	2227-8
158 (A31)	CEOGNOD M-O LVND (probably CEOLNOÐ)	2289
159 (A46)	CYNSIEGE M-O LVNDONI (perhaps CYNSIGE?)	2294 or 2297
160 (A30)	EADMVND M-O LVND	2332
161 (A73)	EADNOÐ M-O LVN.	2356
162 (A38)	EADPI M-O LVND	2391
163 (A22)	EADPI M-O LVNDO	2392
164 (A1)	EADPINE M-O LVND	2398
165 (A5a)	EADPOLD M-O LVND	2422
166 (A5b)	EADPOLD M-O LVNDO	2423
167 (A53)	ED RED M-O LVNDN (probably EDERED M-O LVNDOI)	2456
168 (A16)	EDPINE M-O LVND (2 specimens)	2479
169 (A62)	ENDPI M-O LVNDO (=EADPI)	2392
170 (A47)	GODPINE M-O LVND	2612-5 or 2619