

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XIX

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

Kraków 2024

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Lech Kokociński. Photo by Piotr Idem
Lech Kokociński. Fot. Piotr Idem

Szanowni Państwo,

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

Bieżący Tom naszego czasopisma chcielibyśmy zadedykować Panu Mecenasowi Lechowi Kokocińskiemu, obchodzącemu w 2024 roku swoje 80-te urodziny. Lech Kokociński (ur. 1944), prawnik, sędzia i wieloletni pracownik Ministerstwa Kultury i Sztuki, z numizmatyką związany jest w zasadzie od zawsze. Przede wszystkim należy do grona najwybitniejszych kolekcjonerów numizmatów drugiej połowy XX i pierwszych dziesięcioleci XXI wieku. Jego zainteresowania kolekcjonerskie nie ograniczały się przy tym do wąskiego zakresu, lecz obejmowały szerokie spektrum obiektów: od monet antycznych poczynawszy, poprzez pieniądź papierowy, medale, aż po fałszerstwa monet i banknotów. Ważną część jego zbiorów stanowią starodruki i rękopisy numizmatyczne oraz inne obiekty o charakterze bibliofilskim, szczególnie *Lwowiana*. Mecenas Kokociński przez całe życie aktywnie włączał się w animowanie ruchu numizmatycznego. Od 1962 roku był członkiem Polskiego Towarzystwa Archeologicznego, od 1984 roku przewodniczył Sekcji Numizmatycznej Polskiego Towarzystwa Archeologicznego i Numizmatycznego, a w 1987 roku został Prezesem tej organizacji. W 1991 roku należał do założycieli Polskiego Towarzystwa Numizmatycznego i był jego pierwszym Prezesem, a następnie Prezesem Honorowym. Bliskie związki mecenasa Kokocińskiego z Gabinetem Numizmatycznym Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie sięgają XX wieku. Jest członkiem Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Muzeum im. Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego (od 1996 r.), a w latach 2011–2015 pełnił funkcję członka Rady Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie. Wszedł też w skład Komitetu Honorowego projektu *Europejskie Centrum Numizmatyki Polskiej*, w ramach realizacji którego udało się otworzyć Muzeum im. Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego w obecnym kształcie. Przede wszystkim jednak jest jednym z najważniejszych i najbardziej hojnych darczyńców na rzecz Muzeum. Wzbogacił zbiory Gabinetu Numizmatycznego o niemal 11 000 obiektów, w tym monety antyczne, bezprecedensową kolekcję pieniądza fałszywego, pieniądź papierowy i medale. Dodatkowo ofiarował do biblioteki Muzeum ponad 1000 pozycji różnych publikacji, starodruków i znakomite archiwalia związane z życiem i działalnością wybitnych numizmatyków czy towarzystw numizmatycznych, jak np. Związku Numizmatyków Lwowskich czy Towarzystwa Numizmatycznego w Krakowie. Z okazji Jubileuszu życzymy Lechowi Kokocińskiemu, naszemu Drogiemu Przyjacielowi, co najmniej 100 lat!

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you with volume 19 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. As is our policy, we publish all texts in the congress languages, with English and Polish abstracts. The contents of current volume and archive numbers are available as PDF files on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). The website also provides all general information about the journal, along with guidelines for authors and reviewers.

We would like to dedicate the current volume of our journal to Mr Lech Kokociński, who celebrated his 80th birthday in 2024. Lech Kokociński (born in 1944), lawyer, judge and long-time employee of the Ministry of Culture and Art, has been involved in numismatics for practically all his life. Above all, he is one of the most outstanding numismatic collectors of the second half of the 20th century and the first decades of the 21st century. His collecting interests were not limited to a narrow range, but covered a wide spectrum of objects, starting with the ancient coins, through paper money and medals, to counterfeits of coins and banknotes. An important part of his collection consists of antique prints and numismatic manuscripts as well as other bibliophile objects, especially *Lvoviana*. Throughout his life, Kokociński has actively participated in promoting the numismatic movement. He was a member of the Polish Archaeological Society from 1962, chaired the Numismatic Section of the Polish Archaeological and Numismatic Society from 1984 and became its president in 1987. In 1991, he was one of the founders and first president of the Polish Numismatic Society, later becoming Honorary President. The close relationship between Mr Kokociński and the Numismatic Department of the National Museum in Krakow dates back to the 20th century. He is a member of the Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum Friends Society (since 1996), and in the years between 2011–2015 he was a member of the Council of the National Museum in Krakow. He also became a member of the Honorary *European Center of Polish Numismatics* project, which led to the opening of the Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum its present form. Above all, however, he is one of the most important and generous donors to the Museum. He enriched the collection of the Numismatic Cabinet with almost 11,000 objects, including ancient coins, an unprecedented collection of counterfeit money, paper money and medals. In addition, he donated more than 1,000 items to the museum library, including various publications, antique books, and valuable archive material related to the life and work of prominent numismatists or numismatic societies, such as the Union of Lviv Numismatists and the Numismatic Society in Krakow. On the occasion of this milestone birthday, we wish Lech Kokociński, our dear friend, at least 100 years!

The Editors

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A New Find of a Kryspinów-type Stater from the Archives of Piotr Adamkiewicz

ABSTRACT: Finds of Kryspinów type staters attributed to the production of the Tyniec group are rare. Previously, two specimens were known from the literature, but recently the number has been growing significantly. Thanks to the archives of Piotr Adamkiewicz, we know of another Kryspinów type stater found near Busko-Zdrój, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship. The growth of the source base prompts a renewed analysis of coin issues of this type.

KEY WORDS: Tyniec group, Kryspinów type, Boii coinage, Przeworsk culture, stater

ABSTRAKT: *Nowy egzemplarz statera typu Kryspinów z archiwum Piotra Adamkiewicza*

Znaleziska staterów typu Kryspinów przypisywane mennictwu grupy tynieckiej należą do rzadkości. Do tej pory w literaturze znane były dwa egzemplarze. W ostatnim czasie liczba ta znacząco wzrosła. Dzięki archiwum Piotra Adamkiewicza wiemy o kolejnym staterze typu Kryspinów, znalezionym w okolicach Buska-Zdroju, woj. świętokrzyskie. Przyrost bazy źródłowej skłania do ponownej analizy emisji monet tego typu.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: grupa tyniecka, typ Kryspinów, mennictwo bojskie, kultura przeworska, stater

The coinage of the Tyniec group, which includes local types of staters minted according the Boii coinage system, is an extremely interesting case of an attempt to implement a commonly used economic system that demonstrates cultural, civilizational and technological advancement to areas peripheral to the center of

the Boian world, in which we can include the area north of the Carpathians in the 1st century BC.¹ The predominant monetary finds from the upper Vistula basin which have had the greatest number of publications are staters of the Krakow type.² Until recently, only two examples of another type of stater related to it were known, identified as type BN 8743/Kryspinów,³ but now the number of coins of this type has been increased by three new pieces.⁴ One of them is a stater found near Busko-Zdrój, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship (Map 1). A photo of the coin with a short description was included in the archive created by Piotr Adamkiewicz (Fig. 1).

Piotr Adamkiewicz (1961–2021) recorded finds of Celtic coins, mainly from Polish lands, both those known in the literature and new, previously unrecorded items, discovered by chance or using metal detectors. Unfortunately, the activity was interrupted by Adamkiewicz's death in 2021.⁵ The archive, courtesy of Mr Łukasz Kieferling, was transferred to the Institute of Archeology of the Jagiellonian University. It has been systematically compiled over the years, and we now have the status for 2019. The archive consists of almost 450 artefacts, the vast majority of which have not been published before. It takes the form of a catalog of images, in some cases with a brief description, containing mostly its finding place, metrological data, and the author's comments. The data contained in the archive make an invaluable contribution to understanding the actual state of monetization of Celtic communities living north of the Carpathians. This pattern is currently largely distorted by unregistered detection activities but the archive allows us to change this false image to some extent.

A description containing information about the coin was attached to a photo of a new specimen of the BN 8743/Kryspinów-type stater from the archives of P. Adamkiewicz. One can learn from it that it was found near Busko-Zdrój, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship. Its weight is 6.72 g. Unfortunately, the diameter of the coin is not given, and the unscaled photo makes it difficult to calculate. The yellowish-gold color of the coin is clearly visible, suggesting a very high gold content in the alloy. This is characteristic of the initial series of coins in the coinage of the Tyniec group, as well as the general tendency in the Boii coinage, which

¹ WOŹNIAK 1967; IDEM 1978; CASTELIN 1970; RUDNICKI 2012a; ANDRAŁOJĆ and ANDRAŁOJĆ 2014; GRYGIEL 2022.

² PIOTROWICZ 1935; WOŹNIAK 1967; IDEM 1978; CASTELIN 1970; IDEM 1976; ROYMANS and VAN DER SANDEN 1980; RUDNICKI 2012a; ANDRAŁOJĆ and ANDRAŁOJĆ 2014; ČAMBAL and BUDAJ 2016; DULĘBA and WYSOCKI 2017; BOCHNAK 2020; BUL 2022.

³ RUDNICKI 2012b.

⁴ See BOCHNAK 2024 and BULAS and OKOŃSKA-BULAS 2024, in the current issue of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*.

⁵ For the information I would like to thank Łukasz Kieferling (The Jan Matejko Academy of Fine Arts in Krakow).

underwent a gradual decrease in the percentage of gold in the alloy and, consequently, a decrease in the weight of the coin.⁶ Karel Castelin pointed this out for the first time in reference to the Krakow-type staters in his work from 1970.⁷ The early date of the coin from the Busko-Zdrój area is also supported by its weight. It is clearly higher compared to other examples of this type. The data indicate that the coin could have been produced in one of the first series of the BN 8743/Kryspinów type. The condition of the item is very good. There are no visible traces of circulation. There are noticeable cracks on the edge, most likely caused during the minting process.

If the assumptions of an early date are correct, the depiction on the Busko-Zdrój coin can be treated as a model for this type. This is crucial when trying to determine the prototype coin for Kryspinów-type staters. It shares with the Krakow type a common motif of a rim made of rays extending from the edge, as well as a crescent-shaped thickening at the bottom of the coin, taken from Boii mussel staters. However, the rim of the rays is much less visible in the BN 8743/Kryspinów type and does not cover most of the upper surface of the coin, as is the case in the Krakow type. The crescent-shaped representation also does not exactly correspond to that on Krakow-type staters. M. Rudnicki believes that the wear and tear of the dies used to strike the Krakow type series and attempts to repair them contributed to the creation of a new iconographic pattern with an abstract representation,⁸ probably having a currently incomprehensible significance for the community that decided to use them as a means of payment or as a prestigious good (both functions of coins could have occurred simultaneously). The depiction on coins of the BN 8743/Kryspinów type is similarly illegible.

It is believed that the Krakow type might be derived directly from the Boii mussel series.⁹ Further attempts to establish a prototype seem more and more credible. It is possible that mussel stater dies from the today's Czech Republic territory reached directly north of the Carpathians, e.g. through purchase or as a prestigious gift.¹⁰ The activities of itinerant craftsmen are also probable. The current state of knowledge does not allow us to clearly state whether the iconography of BN 8743/Kryspinów-type staters was created by reusing and modifying existing dies, or whether it was created independently based on mussel staters. The iconography of coins, especially gold coins from the Oppida period (LT D), is clearly more

⁶ PAULSEN 1933: 45.

⁷ CASTELIN 1970: 94.

⁸ RUDNICKI 2012a: 13.

⁹ CASTELIN 1976: 266.

¹⁰ RUDNICKI 2012a: 41.

stylized compared to coins minted in the earlier period (LT C), which show more realistic representations.¹¹

There are illegible thickenings on the obverse of the coin from the Busko-Zdrój area, but they are reproduced in the same arrangement on each known specimen. On one side there is a longitudinal bulge approximately half the diameter of the coin. It ends with an arc that wraps around the center of the coin. Thinner and shorter ribs extend perpendicularly from the thickening and are more clearly visible from the edge of the coin, which in this part ends in a convexity. In the center of the obverse there is a small longitudinal thickening. Parallel to it, there is a thickening resembling an arc, the ends of which touch the edge of the coin.

In turn, at the bottom of the reverse of the coin there is a crescent-shaped bulge, slightly thinner than the similar feature on the Krakow-type staters. On the left edge of the coin, where it meets the end of the lower bulge, there is a rib that is thickened at the end and ends in the center of the coin. At the top right, inward rays extend from the edges. The surface of the coin between the edge and the rib is covered with irregular, small thickenings. Similar forms occur above the semilunar thickening.

The name of the type comes from the town where the first specimen of this coin in Poland was found. It was obtained during regular archaeological research conducted by Piotr Kaczanowski in 1995 in Kryspinów, Liszki commune, Krakow district. Importantly, the coin was found in the fill of a feature.¹² This is extremely rarely in the case of coins associated with the Tyniec group, as well as in general terms. Most often, they are chance finds obtained using metal detectors. This contributes to the loss of much information, such as the context in which the coin was found or interpretations of the stratigraphic level, based on which more precise dating would be possible and which would translate into determining the time of minting of individual coin series.

The mentioned feature no. 108, where the stater was found, can be dated to the early Roman period, most likely to the beginning of stage B2, based on the pottery found in the filling. Some fragments, however, were characteristic for the younger pre-Roman period. Unfortunately, more precise dating based on the obtained material is difficult.¹³ At the time, the coin from Kryspinów was classified by P. Kaczanowski as a stater of the Krakow type. Its weight is 5.8 g and its diameter is 15.5–16.2 mm.¹⁴

In an article dated to 2012, Marcin Rudnicki uses the term BN 8743/Kryspinów type for the first time when describing another specimen long known in the literature,

¹¹ MILITKÝ 2018: 159.

¹² KACZANOWSKI 1996; IDEM 1997: 89, 90.

¹³ IDEM 1996: 124.

¹⁴ *Ibidem*: 128.

even before the Kryspinów coin was found, but originally incorrectly referred to as a coin of the Menapii.¹⁵ It had been in the collection of the French numismatist F. de Saulcy since 1872 and Utrecht (Netherlands) is listed as the place of its discovery. The coin weighs 4.92 g and its diameter is 16.6 mm.¹⁶ It is the lightest known BN 8743/Kryspinów-type stater.

Recently, the number of specimens of the BN 8743/Kryspinów type has been expanded by two new examples. One was found in Orłowiny (Site Kaliszany-Folwark 22), in the district of Opatów.¹⁷ The second coin comes from a survey conducted in Charbinowice, in the district of Kazimierza Wielka.¹⁸ Interestingly, all three new specimens (including the one from Adamkiewicz archive) were found in the Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship and their findspots are located close to the Vistula River.

According to M. Rudnicki, staters of the Kryspinów type may have been the iconographic model for the younger staters of the Masłów type, most likely minted in the Kuyavia area. However, the current author believes that the depiction on the stater discovered in Kryspinów is a barbarization of the iconography of the second known copy from the collection of the Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque nationale in Paris, No. BN 8743.¹⁹ The increase in the number of the known specimens does not confirm this assumption. The stater allegedly found in Utrecht is characterized by the lowest weight (4.92 g) compared to new examples (coin from the Busko-Zdrój area: 6.72 g; from Kaliszany-Folwark: 6.29 g²⁰). Its surface color also indicates a lower gold content in the alloy compared to other coins of this type. However, M. Rudnicki rightly notes the differences in iconography between the coins. All three new pieces are iconographically analogous to the stater found in Kryspinów, the coin from the collection of the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris shows some deviations, which may also indicate its later chronology.

The exact dating of the BN 8743/Kryspinów-type staters has not yet been established. Undoubtedly, the increase in the number of specimens sheds new light on this issue. The most numerous issues of the so-called “Małopolska group” are staters of the Krakow type, for which attempts have been made to establish a precise chronology.²¹ A comparative analysis of both types will be helpful in dating

¹⁵ RUDNICKI 2012b: 177.

¹⁶ ROYMANS and VAN DER SANDEN 1980: 246.

¹⁷ BOCHNAK 2024.

¹⁸ BULAS and OKOŃSKA-BULAS 2024.

¹⁹ RUDNICKI 2012b: 176–177.

²⁰ <https://kielce.wyborcza.pl/kielce/7,47262,30799855,zlota-celtycka-moneta-sprzed-ponad-2-tysiecy-lat-unikatowe.html> (accessed on 21 June 2024).

²¹ RUDNICKI 2012a; BUL 2022.

BN 8743/Kryspinów staters. The weight of BN 8743/Kryspinów-type items ranges from 4.92 g to 6.72 g. Guided by weight standards, the earliest issues of the Krakow type are dated to the beginning of the minting period C according to Castelin, falling in the first third of the 1st century BC.²² The weight of the early Krakow variant in the typology proposed by Ł. Bul ranges between 6.89 g and 6.62 g.²³ The weight of the stater from the Busko-Zdrój area also falls within this range (6.72 g). Based on this, it can be assumed that the specimen was minted slightly later than the first issues of the Krakow stater, with the coin's dating still falling into the early variant issue times. The rest of the BN 8743/Kryspinów type staters correspond in terms of weight to the classic and late Krakow type variants. M. Rudnicki dates these series to the minting period D, which also includes the issues from the oppidum in Bratislava which were produced until the 40s BC (staters rarely weigh more than 6.5 g), and the later minting period E, as designated by the current author, which is said to have lasted until the beginning of the Roman period.²⁴ Currently, extending the date of Lesser Poland issues to the end of the E mint period seems to be unfounded. It was also distinguished based on the find of the Gąski type stater from Modlniczka (Krakow district).²⁵ New data confirm the issuance of coins of this type in the Kuyavian area.²⁶ Recently, a shorter chronology for Krakow-type staters was proposed in an article by Ł. Bul²⁷ based on iconographic analysis. He identified a secondary prototype for this type of coin, a denarius of Sextus Pompey. This allows us to determine the *terminus post quem* for the early Krakow type of 42 BC.²⁸ A prototype coin was also proposed for BN 8743/Kryspinów-type staters. According to Ł. Bul's interpretation, the depiction on the coins minted in Polish lands would be an image of a biga. Due to the popularity of the motif in the iconography of ancient coins, it is problematic to pinpoint the exact prototype. According to the author of the thesis, a good example is the denarius minted by L. Flaminius Chilo.²⁹

Such a significant recent increase in BN 8743/Kryspinów-type staters requires a comprehensive analysis and verification of previous findings. The stater from the Busko-Zdrój area is currently in an unknown private collection. This makes it even more important to be able to access information about the coin contained in the archive created by Piotr Adamkiewicz.

²² RUDNICKI 2012a: 39–40.

²³ BUL 2022.

²⁴ RUDNICKI 2012a: 39.

²⁵ BYRSKA-FUDALI, PRZYBYŁA and RUDNICKI 2009: 282.

²⁶ ANDRAŁOJĆ and ANDRAŁOJĆ 2012: 34–35.

²⁷ BUL 2022: 53.

²⁸ *Ibidem*.

²⁹ *Ibidem*: 52.

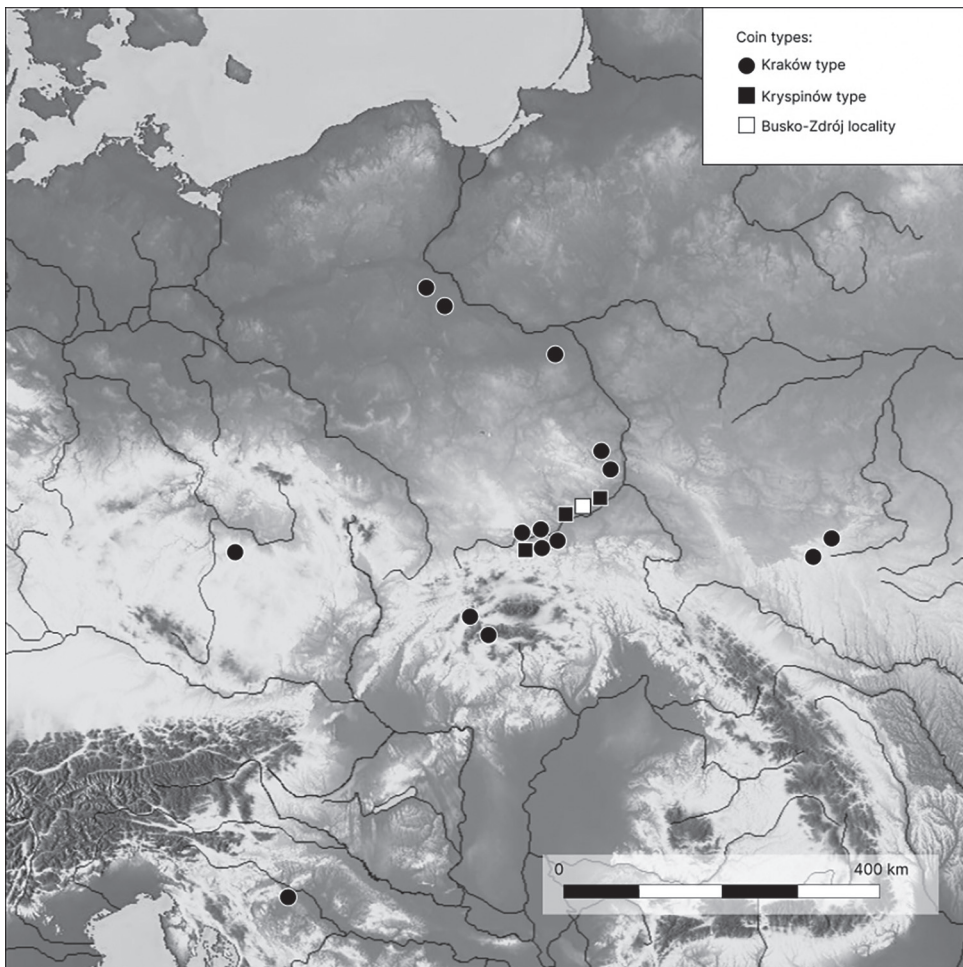
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MAP. 1. Distribution of Kraków and Kryspinów-type staters, highlighting the Busko-Zdrój location (the map includes only certain locations in the author's opinion)
Prepared by W. Pazowska



Fig. 1. BN 8743/Kryspinów Stater type found in the vicinity of Busko Zdrój
Photo from the archives of Piotr Adamkiewicz