

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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Beginnings of the Paper Money Collection of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow¹

ABSTRACT: The collection of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow (NMK) contains ca. 21,000 paper money objects that performed or could have performed payment, credit or exchange functions. These include banknotes, vouchers, coupons, tickets, bills of exchange, stocks and bonds. As far as documentation relating to the receipt or purchase of the first objects is concerned, we have at our disposal the donation book of the first director of the Museum, Władysław Łuszczkiewicz, dating from 1883 to 1900, the museum inventories from 1879 to 1900 and the later purchase catalogues. Unfortunately, due to a lack of detailed information such as the series number, we cannot always identify the specific objects in today's collection. Some of them, known, for example, only from Łuszczkiewicz's donation book, may not have been included in the museum collection at all due to their commonness and low collector value at the time. Such was the case with treasury notes, which today are among the most desirable Polish paper money.

The article highlights the different groups of objects donated to the Numismatic Cabinet of the NMK between 1884 and 1918. This text is only the first article in a larger series focusing on donors and individual donation of paper money at NMK.

KEY WORDS: paper money, Numismatic Cabinet, National Museum in Krakow, E. Hutten-Czapski

¹ I would like to thank Mateusz Woźniak of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow for valuable comments and discussing some of the issues.

ABSTRAKT: *Początki kolekcji pieniądza papierowego Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie*

W kolekcji Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (MNK) znajduje się ok. 21 000 obiektów pieniądza papierowego, które pełniły lub mogły pełnić funkcje płatnicze, kredytowe czy wymienne. Wśród nich są banknoty, bony, kupony, losy, weksle, akcje i obligacje. W przypadku dokumentacji odnoszącej się do przyjmowania czy zakupu pierwszych obiektów dysponujemy księgą darów pierwszego dyrektora MNK Władysława Łuszczkiewicza z lat 1883–1900, inwentarzami muzealnymi z lat 1879–1900 oraz późniejszymi dziennikami podawczymi. Niestety ze względu na brak szczegółowych informacji, jak przykładowo numer serii, nie zawsze możemy zidentyfikować dane obiekty w dzisiejszym zbiorze. Część z nich, znana na przykład jedynie z księgi darów Łuszczkiewicza, mogła zostać w ogóle nieprzyjęta do zbiorów muzealnych ze względu na swoją powszechność i niewielką wówczas wartość kolekcjonerską. Taka sytuacja miała miejsce w przypadku biletów skarbowych, które dziś są jednymi z najbardziej pożądaných polskich pieniędzy papierowych.

W artykule zwrócono uwagę na poszczególne grupy obiektów darowanych do Gabinetu Numizmatycznego MNK w latach 1884–1918. Tekst ten jest dopiero pierwszym artykułem z większej serii, skupiającej się na ofiarodawcach oraz poszczególnych darach pieniądza papierowego w MNK.

SŁOWAKLUCZOWE: pieniądz papierowy, Gabinet Numizmatyczny, Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie, E. Hutten-Czapski

INTRODUCTION

“A comforter in times of doubt, a treasury of national feelings and a sanctuary of works of art sowing reconciliation and love of the nation” – this was the idea behind the National Museum in Krakow (NMK), established in 1879. Its collections grew over time thanks to numerous donations and purchases. The Numismatic Department (Section VII: medals, coins and banknotes) was established in 1883, and one of its first objects was a silver medal commemorating the resolution of the Four-Year Sejm of 1789, donated by Jan Matejko in 1884.²

The collection of Numismatic Cabinet NMK currently includes ancient, medieval and modern coins, medals, as well as various types of paper money. The latter should be understood as all paper objects that performed or could have performed payment, credit or exchange functions. They therefore include banknotes, vouchers, coupons, tickets, bills of exchange, stocks and bonds. The collection also

² GUMOWSKI 1902; IDEM 1911; KOPFF 1962: 7, 17; KORCZYŃSKA 2003: 21; TARADAJ 2014: 173–183.

includes, although not necessarily made of paper, bank cards, credit cards or even polymer banknotes.

The Numismatic Cabinet currently holds a collection of ca. 21,000 objects of this type of money. The collection grows on an ongoing basis due to continual donations. For comparison, in a 1997 publication by Anda Jaworucka-Drath, the previous custodian of the collection, there is a reference to ca. 12,000 museum objects in the NMK.³ For documentation relating to the receipt or purchase of the first objects, we have the donation book of the first director of the NMK, Władysław Łuszczkiewicz, from 1883 to 1900. Under the next director, Feliks Kopera, more structured museum inventories began to be compiled. In the report of the NMK from 1903, one can read the following annotation that director Łuszczkiewicz “left almost no inventory. It is true that there is a manuscript bearing this title [the donation book], but it is rather a kind of diary, kept, for lack of staff, in haste and inaccurately”.⁴ In spite of this, references to this book have been made in the table listing the individual donations, bearing in mind the different types of objects that came to the museum at the time. In addition, it is also worth noting that objects in museum inventories are not always mentioned quite precisely, referring only to the nature of the gift itself as, for example, an annotation simply: paper money. Donations of paper money were also mentioned, albeit only briefly, in the reports of the National Museum.⁵

DONORS OF PAPER MONEY

The donors to our Numismatic Cabinet are exceptional people who, through their generosity, have added many valuable objects to the collection. Unfortunately, due to their number, it is not possible to describe them all in detail in this short text. For this reason, this is only the first article in a larger series, which here focuses primarily on the beginnings of the NMK paper money collection. The time caesura is 1918, on the one hand the end of the First World War, on the other the transformation of the Museum of Fine Arts in Warsaw into the National Museum of the City of Warsaw, after two years into the National Museum. Thus establishing another institution after the Museum in Krakow, with collections of various kinds, both Polish and foreign.⁶ Despite the difficult situation of this period, the NMK collection continued to grow. It is also worth noting that many donors of various types of money are mentioned or discussed in some detail in the publications

³ JAWORUCKA-DRATH 1997: 56.

⁴ KOPERA 1905a: 13.

⁵ E.g. ŁUSZCZKIEWICZ and JAKUBOWSKI 1894: 7; IDEM 1895: 10; KOPERA 1904b: 32; IDEM 1905b: 28–29; IDEM 1905c: 25–26; IDEM 1907: 14–15; IDEM 1908: 15–16; IDEM 1909b: 17–19; IDEM 1912: 9 (21 banknotes); IDEM 1915: 7 (44 banknotes); IDEM 1916: 10 (20 banknotes).

⁶ MORAWIŃSKA 2013: 15.

*Memoriae donatorum – w hołdzie ofiarodawcom: Gabinet Numizmatyczny Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie*⁷ or “Kolekcja medali, monet i banknotów w Muzeum Narodowym w Krakowie do 1900 roku”.⁸ In the case of the following article, the donors of paper money, as well as their donations, are listed in a separate table based on the available information in the inventories or in purchase catalogues [dzienniki podawcze]. Unfortunately, due to the lack of specific data, such as the series number, we cannot always identify specific objects in today’s collection. Some of them, known, for example, only from Łuszczkiewicz’s donation book, may not have been included in the museum collection at all due to their commonness and low collector value at the time. Mention should also be made of the museum’s policy at the time regarding doubles. Thus, some of the objects received at that time may have been exchanged or sold.⁹ Such was the case with treasury notes, which today are among the most desirable Polish paper money.¹⁰ In a letter from Leon Świeżawski, one of the members of the Numismatic Society in Krakow, concerning an offer to donate treasury notes, one can read the following note: “(...) I do not doubt that the Museum possesses similar or the same pieces, but I think that one’s head does not hurt from too much, that the Museum may on occasion by way of exchange acquire something for it which it does not have. After all, it is not I, but the Museum that is called upon to preserve national memorabilia (...).”¹¹

Initially, it was treasury notes that went into the NMK museum collection. Some variety was provided by one of the first significant donors, Henryk Bukowski (1839–1900). Born in Samogitia, he took part in the January Uprising (1863–1864) and later emigrated to Stockholm, where he established an antiquarian bookshop. He was a co-founder of the Numismatic Society in Krakow and was a donor to many different institutions. He focused particular attention on various objects from Poland.¹² In 1889, he donated to the Numismatic Cabinet an album of the oldest Polish banknotes from 1794, assignees and securities, including five Polish bonds from 1863, a Steam Shipping Society stock certificate, a Land Credit Society pledge for 20,000 zloty, a 3 ruble Polish banknote from 1865 and vouchers of the Stańków estate for 10, 15 and 20 kopecks.¹³

⁷ POPIELSKA (ed.) 2003.

⁸ MRÓŹ 2019.

⁹ PODNIESIŃSKA 2016: 245–246, 255–256; KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 27. A list of duplicate coins to be purchased, together with their price, was published in *Wiadomości Numizmatyczno-Archeologiczne*.

¹⁰ In Łuszczkiewicz’s donation book, information next to the donation of A. Kossobudzki in 1886: “not enlisted because of the large number of such assignees”. See Tab. 1.

¹¹ Letter from L. Świeżawski offering to donate treasury notes of the Kościuszko Insurrection, 1905. Dz.p. 2111.

¹² KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 22; EADEM 2003b: 50–51; HAYKOWSKI 2019.

¹³ ŁUSZCZKIEWICZ and JAKUBOWSKI 1890: 22; KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 22; EADEM 2003b: 51; JAWORUCKA-DRATH 1997: 54; EADEM 2007: 162.

A significant donation to the National Museum was the numismatic collection of Emeryk Hutten-Czapski (1828–1896), presented to the Municipality of the City of Krakow in 1903 by his wife, Elisabeth, and his son, Jerzy. The collection included more than 11,000 objects, in this coins, medals, badges, plaques, as well as banknotes and substitute money.¹⁴ The entire collection has been carefully catalogued and compiled, and a five-volume catalogue has been published.¹⁵ Emeryk was born in 1828 in Stańków in Belarus. He came from a wealthy noble family and he worked in the tsarist administration on a daily basis. His main passion was collecting, especially coins and medals, which he acquired during his travels, purchases and also exchanges. He mostly collected Polish and Polish-related coins. He had numerous contacts with collectors, antiquarians and many auction houses in Europe. Towards the end of his life, he moved to Krakow, where he bought the house that now headquarters of the Numismatic Cabinet of the NMK and which now houses the numismatic exhibition from antiquity to modern times. Emeryk died in 1896, and thanks to his wife and son, his collection became the core of the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow.¹⁶ The paper money collection purchased by Emeryk Hutten-Czapski was originally kept in an album, which did not close due to the multiplicity of items (187 pieces). After 1971, the objects were removed from it.¹⁷

Paper money, however, was not a significant collector's item for Emeryk (163 objects and 368 cloth-bound spines of treasury notes in the published catalogue; Cat. nos. 4139–4237, 6156–6159, 8278–8296, 10529–10548). He largely focused on coins and medals, but nevertheless, due to the period, his collection of banknotes and vouchers included many rare and unique objects from the late 18th and 19th centuries. Among them is a design for a banknote for 100 Polish zloty from 1830, made by Jan Minheymer (Fig. 1). The design is linked to the origins of the Bank of Poland, established by Tsar Nicholas I in 1828 with its headquarters in Warsaw. The handwritten drawing of the project has been glued onto an oak board and inserted into cardboard packaging. It differs from the introduced issues due to the added guilloches and ornaments. For this reason and the nature of the object too, it is unique. The banknotes themselves had inscriptions in Polish only, and were in circulation until 1851.¹⁸ Attention should also be paid to the 1824 cash notes printed at the Russian Assignment Factory in Petersburg (Fig. 2). They were introduced into circulation in 1828, in turn withdrawn in 1851. The tickets themselves were printed on thin paper

¹⁴ KOPERA 1904a: 19–21; KOPFF 1962: 23–24, 82; KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 25.

¹⁵ HUTTEN-CZAPSKI 1871–1916.

¹⁶ KOCÓJOWA 1978; HACZEWSKA 2003: 41–49.

¹⁷ JAWORUCKA-DRATH 2007: 163.

¹⁸ PASZKIEWICZ 2012: 182; MIŁCZAK 2012: 82–83; GARBACZEWSKI 2016: 162. Cf. JAWORUCKA-DRATH 2007: 162–163; EADEM 2022b: 224–225.

of various colors, with a border, guilloche and the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Poland. In the middle was the text of the decree.¹⁹ In the case of Emeryk Hutten-Czapski's collecting, attention should be drawn to the issue related to the marking of objects, on which, in the case of paper money, a green stamp with the Leliwa coat of arms under the crown and the legend *Collection Czapskiana* was affixed.²⁰ Thanks to this distinctive marking, these objects are very easily recognizable in the NMK collection. Paper money from the collection of Emeryk Hutten-Czapski has also been the subject of several studies.²¹

It should also be mentioned that the donors include members of the Numismatic Society of Krakow, which was active at the time, not only Bukowski and Hutten-Czapski, already described, but also Franciszek Biesiadecki, Mathias Bersohn, Ludwik Pińczewski, Zygmunt Hendel, Adolf Sternschuss, Leon Świeżawski, Wiktor Wittyg and Henryk Mańkowski.²² The Society was founded in 1889 with the aim of "(...) nurturing and rekindling a love of numismatics, sphragistics, heraldry and Polish diplomatics." As part of its activities, the Society also published a scholarly journal, *Wiadomości Numizmatyczno-Archeologiczne* [Numismatic and Archaeological News], where information regarding new acquisitions at the National Museum in Krakow was also posted.²³ Also from the journal we can get a little more information about our donors. For example, Pińczewski (1862–1904) was a collector who, after travelling in England and America, settled in Warsaw in 1891, and it was also during this period that he began to collect numismatic items, mainly post-partition coins.²⁴ He donated bonds and unspecified Polish banknotes to the Numismatic Cabinet in 1903. Sternschuss (1873–1915), lawyer and employee of the Treasury Procuratorate in Krakow and Lviv²⁵ donated in 1904 Viennese banknote for 2 guildens. A long-standing donor to the NMK was Wiktor Wittyg (1857–1921), an engineer, collector from Warsaw, expert in heraldry and medieval coins,²⁶ who enriched the Cabinet's collection with a treasury assignee for 500 zloty from 1830, 1 ruble in silver from 1847, note of Treasury of Independent Poland for 10 zloty from 1853 and cash note for 5 thaler. Hendel (1862–1929), architect and

¹⁹ KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 34–36; PASZKIEWICZ 2012: 182; MILCZAK 2012: 86–99; GARBACZEWSKI 2016: 161–162. Cf. JAWORUCKA-DRATH 2022a: 222–223.

²⁰ JAWORUCKA-DRATH 2007: 165.

²¹ EADEM 2007; EADEM 2010.

²² ANONYM 1890; ANONYM 1891; ANONYM 1896; ANONYM 1899.

²³ Status of the Numismatic Society of Krakow. Cf. ANONYM 1890: 1 (Report on the activities of the Division of the Numismatic Society in Krakow for the year 1889).

²⁴ WITTYG 1904: 202–203.

²⁵ KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 30.

²⁶ EADEM 2003c: 54.

restorer, who has carried out conservation work in a number of Krakow sites,²⁷ gave in 1916 a Joseph Meyer's promissory note from 1859 and 30 damaged banknotes of 10 Austrian kreuzer of 1860. Mańkowski (1872–1924), numismatist, collector and president of the Numismatic Society of Krakow, donated many objects to the Cabinet's collection,²⁸ including many vouchers from different cities.

Among the donors of paper money was also the well-known Krakow printer, Wacław Anczyc (1866–1938),²⁹ who donated 10 banknotes and assignee for 100 francs in 1909. Various gifts to the National Museum were also donated by Wacław Lasocki (1837–1921), physician, social activist and diarist.³⁰ In the case of paper money, these were two treasury notes for 500 and 1,000 zloty. Collection of Polish, Austrian and Hungarian banknotes donated in 1905 by Stanisław Till (1875–1945), engineer and then director of the now-defunct Science and Industry Museum in Krakow.³¹

A small but significant in value group of banknotes was donated in 1908 by Stanisław Rusiecki (1862–1944), owner of the Trojanka estate in the Podolia province, a tenement house with a palace in Warsaw and a collector. These were not the only gifts, as in addition to banknotes and coins, the museum also received paintings, furniture, porcelain and textiles (ca. 2,500 objects).³²

In light of the above information, it is possible to distinguish several categories of paper money objects donated to the Numismatic Cabinet of the NMK between 1884 and 1918. Some of them, due to their past history and also their short circulation time, became peculiar national souvenirs during this period.³³

TREASURY NOTES OF THE KOŚCIUSZKO INSURRECTION (1794)

Some of the first gifts of paper money to come to the Museum were treasury notes from 1794, of which there were many in the possession of the public at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. These are among the first Polish paper money issued using two techniques, copperplate and woodcut, with security features that were modern for the time to protect against counterfeiting. On the obverse is the Eagle and the Pogonia coat of arms with the symbols of freedom, decree text, an embossed seal, hand-written signatures and a number. The individual denominations were recognizable by their color. Treasury notes

²⁷ STĘPIEŃ 2006: 89–92.

²⁸ KORCZYŃSKA 2003d: 57–58.

²⁹ EADEM 2003a: 30.

³⁰ OSTROWSKA 1971: 549–550.

³¹ TILL 1914: 50.

³² KOPERA 1909A: 7; PLATER-ZYBERK 1991.

³³ Cf. KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 28; PASZKIEWICZ 2012: 186; GARBACZEWSKI 2016: 164.

were only in circulation for three months, and the public itself at the time was quite distrustful of the paper's conventional value.³⁴ Because of their number and character, they have become national mementos readily donated to the established National Museum. According to director Łuszczkiewicz's donations book, one of the first donors was supposed to be H. Müldner from Tarnów, who in 1884 donated "old banknotes from the Kościuszko period, coins, medals, silver and copper". Donations of this type were also made by J. Nitkowski of Kościelniki in 1885, A. Kossobudzki of Zurich in 1886 and F. Łubieniecka in 1891. It is not known, however, whether they even made it into the collection, as there is no such annotation in the inventory. In subsequent years, treasury notes were also donated to the museum by M. Jaszczurowski of Tarnów (1887), J. Gorączko of Chrzanów (1889), O. Żukowska of Bogdanovka in Volhynia (1889), Ignacy di Colonna of Salerno (1890), B. Gorczyński (1893), H.H. Wróblewski (1893), M. Odyniec (1893), Dr I. Kamiński of Stanisławów (1894), E. Prokopowicz of Lubowla (1894), J. Słowacki of Saint-Denis (1897), F. Wójcicki (1897), W. Oborski (1900), M. Bersohn of Warsaw (1902), Dr Z. Horodyński (1903), S. Zielińska of Warsaw (1904), W. Lasocki (1904), J. Kondratowicz (1905), C. Starzeńska (1905), M. Moczydłowski (1905), Dr L. Świeżawski of Gładyszów (1905), J. Życieński (1906), B. Wydląka (1907), A. Konarski (1908), S. Rusiecki (1908), K. Vlašek of Zakopane (1909), Dr Rode of Warsaw (1911), S. Leliwa Zienkiewicz (1911), W. Nawrot of Lublin (1911), J. Ciechanowska and K. Tołoczka (1912) and J. Starorypiński (1913).³⁵ It is worth noting the gift of S. Rusiecki, which included many valuable treasury notes, including uncut copies, such as 9 pieces of notes worth 5 groszy, 7 pieces worth 10 groszy, and a treasury note for 500 zloty. This type of object was also offered in a donated album of assignees and banknotes by the aforementioned H. Bukowski in 1889. Nowadays, treasury notes are a highly desirable object on the collector's market, which, depending on the denomination, type of paper, state of preservation or numbering, can achieve high sales figures.

In the case of the E. Hutten-Czapski, the museum also received treasury notes as a donation (Fig. 3), but it is nevertheless worth noting here other objects related to the bills, namely the so-called cloth-bound spines, i.e. counterfoils, collected in booklet from which the tickets were cut off (Fig. 4). Karol Beyer, a well-known photographer and numismatist, bought the cloth-bound spines at an auction on 2 August 1858 at the Treasury Commission in Warsaw. Czapski, after Beyer's persuasion, repurchased the objects on 18 October 1869. His collection included a total of 368

³⁴ GRODEK 1927; KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 13–14; MIŁCZAK 2012: 53–72; JADRYCH 2022: 79–94.

³⁵ Chancellery of Director Władysław Łuszczkiewicz, Nos. 94/7; 94/8; 94/10; purchase catalogues 1900–1909; MRÓZ 2019: 273–286. See Tab. 1.

cloth-bound spines with a value of between 5 to 1,000 zloty. Each booklet comprised 500 counterfoils, which were bound in linen and described on the back. At present, there are 367 booklets in the Numismatic Cabinet of the NMK.³⁶ The absence of one object (value 5 zloty second series treasury bills numbered 4001–4500) has been attributed in the literature to wartime losses,³⁷ but its absence may nevertheless be due to a simple exchange among Czapski's collectors and purchasers. The missing booklet is currently held at the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw in the Potocki collection.³⁸ It is worth noting here that the Numismatic Cabinet of the NMK has almost the entire collection of serials. Only the Central Archives of Historical Records holds two cloth-bound spines.

THALER CASH NOTES (1810)

Another example of paper money that entered circulation during the period of the Duchy of Warsaw (1807–1815) are thaler cash notes. This money, worth 1, 2 and 5 thaler, was issued in Dresden. They were introduced by decree in 1810 but did not come into use until the following year. They did not remain in circulation for long either, only until 1813. The thaler cash notes were issued on thin white paper with a decorative border and the Duchy's coat of arms with the text of the decree in the middle. The design of the notes was based on Saxon banknote patterns from 1804.³⁹ One of the cash notes worth 2 thaler was offered by Ignacy di Colonna in 1890. Dr L. Świeżawski of Gładyszów donated a note worth 1 thaler in 1905 (Fig. 5). A banknote worth 5 thaler was gifted in 1908 by S. Rusiecki, while J. Starorypiński in 1913. One such note was also donated by W. Wittyg.

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BANKNOTES OF THE NOVEMBER UPRISING (1831)

A very characteristic banknote is the 1 zloty of 1831, green in colour, with the coats of arms of Poland and Lithuania under the crown at the top and an inscription in the middle in a guilloche frame, designed by Jan Minheymer. Due to its issue during the November Uprising, it was considered a revolutionary note by the tsarist authorities. After the Uprising, the banknotes were removed from circulation and burned.⁴⁰ One of the revolutionary notes was offered to the Numismatic Cabinet's collection by Bukowski in 1889, as well as Ignacy di Colonna in 1890. Two banknotes of this type were donated in 1905 by Świeżawski and in 1907 by B. Wydląka. A note

³⁶ JAWORUCKA-DRATH 1997: 54–59; EADEM 2007: 157–172; EADEM 2010: 159–166.

³⁷ EADEM 2007: 168.

³⁸ The lost booklet was found during the query by M. Kurek.

³⁹ KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 26–28; PASZKIEWICZ 2012: 172; MIŁCZAK 2012: 78; GARBACZEWSKI 2016: 150–151.

⁴⁰ KAŁKOWSKI 1974: 377; KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 44; PASZKIEWICZ 2012: 186; MIŁCZAK 2012: 106.

of this type was also gifted by Rusiecki in 1908. This type of banknote was also in the Hutten-Czapski collection (Fig. 6).

RUBLE BANKNOTES IN SILVER (1841–1866)

After the November Uprising, Polish banknotes were gradually phased out and ruble in silver were introduced into circulation under the Russian Empire system under the influence of Russification. Ruble were issued on thin paper with the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Poland on the breast of the double-headed Russian eagle, decorative frames and guilloches. This money was in circulation until 1875, while today it is very rare and a valuable acquisition for collectors.⁴¹ The NMK received both the aforementioned rubles and those circulating in the Russian Empire at the time. Due to the lack of precise descriptions, it is not always easy to determine exactly which rubles are involved. Some of them can be identified by their denominations and years of issue, if these were included in the purchase catalogues. It is known that silver rubles were donated to the NMK by F. Wójcicki in 1897 and by Dr J. Rozenblatt in 1904. In 1907 a banknote for 3 ruble from 1847 was gifted by S. Olszewski from Warsaw, while in 1909, a “banknote for 3 ruble withdrawn from circulation” was donated to the museum by A. Miedniak. A 10 ruble old paper note was offered by L. Kudłowicz also the same year, while a ruble note from 1858 was gifted by M. Świątkowska from Zakopane. A ruble in silver from 1847 found its way into the collection thanks to the donation of W. Wittyg (Fig. 7). Other Russian banknotes were also donated to the NMK during this period. A banknote for 5 ruble from 1864 was offered by M. Moczydłowski in 1905, while J. Klein, a pharmacist from Warsaw, donated a ruble from 1863, through Mrs Głębocka.

BANKNOTES OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

Among the donations made to the museum between 1884 and 1914 were a number of Austrian and Hungarian banknotes from the 19th century. The first paper money on Polish territory appeared in Galicia, after the first partition in 1772 and the incorporation of the southern territories into Austria. At that time, the bankocetels was in circulation, withdrawn in 1811. In 1892 the Austro-Hungarian krone became the new currency.⁴² E. Pauli (1870–1931), a bookbinder and owner of a printing house in Płock, donated a Hungarian banknote for 100 forint from 1848 in 1892, but it is not known whether the banknote ended up in the cabinet’s collection. On the other hand, in 1893, F. Miśko offered a banknote for 5 forint. A Viennese banknote for 2 gulden was gifted by Dr A. Sternschuss in 1904. S. Till

⁴¹ KALKOWSKI 1974: 387; KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 46; MIŁCZAK 2012: 108–144.

⁴² KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 54–56.

donated a collection of Polish, Austrian and Hungarian banknotes in 1905.⁴³ In the case of the Hungarian banknotes, the money was from 1848–1849. In that year, C. Starzeńska offered a collection of paper money as well, including Hungarian banknotes from 1848–1849, as did an anonymous donor from Nikolayev on the Dniester River, whose gift included 15 kreuzer and 2 forint from 1848. Two Austrian banknotes for 5 gulden from 1859 were also donated in 1905 by the Ministry of Religion and Education in Lviv, as was K. Nitsch for 5 and 10 forint from 1848. A Hungarian banknote from 1848 was offered by Wydląka in 1907. Austrian gulden note were gifted in 1909 by Kudłowicz, while the gulden note of 1866 was donated by A. Baranik. In later years, many Austro-Hungarian banknotes were donated to the collection by F. Biesiadecki (1869–1941) from Firlejów, numismatist and bibliophile, founder and president of the Association of Lviv Numismatists and member of the Numismatic Society in Krakow.⁴⁴

VOUCHERS

The NMK collection also included a variety of vouchers, emergency notes, that could be used in the absence of small coins or simply as a means of exchange on the payment market. In the beginning it was money issued by landed estates to confirm the work done by peasants, and with which they could pay e.g. in inns and pubs. Over time, emergency money also began to be issued by stores, restaurants, trading houses, pharmacies and private individuals.⁴⁵ Bukowski's gift included three vouchers of the Stańków estate for 10, 15 and 20 kopeck. In 1905, C. Starzeńska donated a collection of paper money, including a voucher for 1 zloty to the House of Orders of Hrubieszów Farmers [Dom Zleceń Rolników Hrubieszowskich]. K. Lipnicki offered a voucher for food for the Polish army in 1908. The voucher of the Treasury of Independent Poland [bilet Skarbu Wyzwolonej Polski] for 10 zloty from 1853 was donated by W. Wittyg. Notes of the House of Orders in Nowy Sącz [Dom Zleceń w Nowym Sączu] from 1863 came into the collection thanks to the donation of P. Żuławski from Lviv in 1911. A large number of vouchers from various cities were donated to the museum during the First World War. Among the donors were J. Litwiński (1915), F. Ebert (1915), M. Reicher (1916, 1917), H. Mańkowski (1916, 1918), B. Skarzyński (1916), M. Siedlecki (1916), A. Lewenberg (1916), W. Pilin (1916), L. Frankiewicz (1917), K. Stefański (1917), P. Żuławski (1917) and K. Chmielewski (1917). Marian Gumowski, head of the Czapski Museum in this time, was urged to donate war vouchers to the National Museum and the Jagiellonian Library. Thus, the vouchers were intended to be "a document of

⁴³ KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 29.

⁴⁴ *Ibidem*: 28; EADEM 2003e: 61–63.

⁴⁵ KALKOWSKI 1974: 387–388; KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 60.

the era, a testimony to the difficult economic relations, but also a reminder of times as great and epoch-making as the one we are living in today”.⁴⁶

SECURITIES

Also included in the paper money collection are various types of securities related to capital investment, shares and market transactions. In 1889, Bukowski donated five Polish bonds from the 1863 trial without a signature, a Steam Shipping Society stock certificate [akcja Towarzystwa Żeglugi Parowej] (Fig. 8), a Land Credit Society pledge [list zastawny Towarzystwa Kredytowego Ziemskiego] for 20,000 zloty. L. Pińczewski in 1903 donated a blank bond paper for 1,000 zloty to the museum, as well as share bonds from a loan of 42 million zloty on the basis of a contract between the Government of the Kingdom of Poland and the House of S.A. Fraenkel of 15.01.1829. In 1904, S. Lazarew from Mąkolice donated a bond for 500 zloty from 1863. In 1907, J.W. Fischer, a merchant from a well-known Krakow family, and a long-standing member of the governing body of the Krakow Merchants' Congregation, donated six General National Loan bonds for 40 zloty from 1863. At the same time, W. Wittyg offered a treasury assignment for 500 zloty from 1830, while a treasury assignment for 200 zloty, also from that year, was gifted by J. Starorypiński in 1913. Securities from 1825, 1860 and 1862 found their way into the collection thanks to the generosity of B. Kraszewski and K. Kraszewski.

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OTHER DONATIONS OF PAPER MONEY

Other gifts included French assignees for 5, 50 and 125 livres from 1790–1793 donated in 1889 by O. Żukowska. Large quantities of this type of money were issued during the French Revolution. There are also a lot of them in the NMK collection. French banknotes, although it is not known exactly which ones were also offered by Dr A. Bogusz. Four Turkish banknotes were gifted in 1906 by S. Sikora, while a Japanese banknote was donated by priest A. Brykczyński from Łomża Governorate in 1906. Watermarked paper for 100 and 25 zloty was offered by F. Biesiadecki in 1909.

SUMMARY

In the following years, the collection of paper money continued to grow, sometimes by entire collections, sometimes by individual objects. The public was motivated by the desire to create a place where homeland memorabilia of all kinds would be kept. To this day, the NMK still fulfils such a function, and brings past history and culture closer through exhibitions. Initially, the cabinet's collections included mainly treasury notes, thaler cash notes, revolutionary banknotes, ruble in

⁴⁶ GUMOWSKI 1916: 27.

silver, as well as Austrian and Hungarian banknotes. Other objects included vouchers, as well as securities of various kinds. Thanks to the donations of Bukowski, Hutten-Czapski and many others, the collection has been diversified with many unique 19th century objects. In the future, this type of paper money may become the basis for another temporary exhibition related to the various transformations taking place during this period.

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Chancellery of Director Władysław Łuszczkiewicz, No. 94/7 (book of donations from 1879–1894); No. 94/8 (book of donations from 1894–1900); No. 94/10 (inventory from 1879–1900), archive of the National Museum in Krakow.
Purchase catalogues from 1900–1909, 1909–1919, National Museum in Krakow.
Letter from L. Świeżawski offering to donate treasury notes of the Kościuszko Insurrection, 1905, Dz.p. 2111, National Museum in Krakow.

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TABLE 1	Donors of paper money to the NMK in the period between 1884–1914 according to the book of donations of director Łuszczkiewicz, the inventory (Inv. no.) from 1879–1900 and purchase catalogues (Dz.p.) from 1901–1914. The table leaves the forms of entries in the above documentation
PLATE 1	Fig. 1. Kingdom of Poland (1815–1830), Bank of Poland, proposed banknote design for 100 zloty for Polish Bank, 1830, 130x180 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-4708. From the collection of Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Photo: National Museum in Krakow Fig. 2. Kingdom of Poland (1815–1830), Bank of Poland, cash note for 100 zloty, 1824, 113x158 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-245. From the collection of Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Photo: National Museum in Krakow
PLATE 2	Fig. 3. Kościuszko Insurrection (1794), Directorate of Treasury Notes, treasury note for 1,000 zloty, 8.06.1794, 175x96 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-92. From the collection of Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Photo: National Museum in Krakow Fig. 4. Kościuszko Insurrection (1794), Directorate of Treasury Notes, cloth-bound spines of treasury notes for 25 zloty, 8.06.1794, 210x90x75 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-5104. From the collection of Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Photo: National Museum in Krakow
PLATE 3	Fig. 5. Duchy of Warsaw (1807–1815), cash note for 1 thaler, 1.12.1810, 96x175 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-223. Donation of L. Świeżawski Photo: National Museum in Krakow Fig. 6. November Uprising (1831), Bank of Poland, banknote for 1 zloty, 1831, 102x63 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-257. From the collection of Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Photo: National Museum in Krakow
PLATE 4	Fig. 7. Bank of Poland – ruble currency (1841–1866), banknote for 1 ruble in silver, 1847, 118x77 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-262. Donation of W. Wittyg Photo: National Museum in Krakow Fig. 8. Steam Shipping Society stock certificate for 100 ruble in silver, Warsaw, 1.03.1861, 258x310 mm, Inv.no. MNK VII-B-612. Donation of H. Bukowski Photo: National Museum in Krakow

TABLE 1

Date	Donor	Donated objects
1884	Henryk Müldner (Tarnów)	Old banknotes from the Kościuszko period, coins, medals, silver and copper [only in the Łuszczkiewicz's donation book, not in the inventory]
1885	Jakob Nitkowski (Kościelnik)	Treasury note from 1794 [only in the Łuszczkiewicz's donation book, No. 416, not in the inventory]
1886	A. Kossobudzki (Zurich)	Treasury note for 5 zloty, no. 28742 [only in the Łuszczkiewicz's donation book, No. 515, not in the inventory; annotation in the book: "not enlisted because of the large number of such assignees"]
1887	Mieczysław Jaszczurowski (Tarnów)	Four treasury notes for 5 zloty, three for 4 zloty and one for 5 groszy [Inv. no. 674]
1889	Henryk Bukowski (Stockholm)	Album of Polish banknotes and notes from the revolutionary epochs 1794, 1831, 1863, etc. [Inv. no. 853], three vouchers of the Stańków estate for 10, 15 and 20 kopecks [Inv. no. 913], five Polish bonds from the 1863 trial without a signature [Inv. no. 914]
1889	Józef Gorączko (Chrzanów)	Treasury note for 5 zloty, no. 8583 [Inv. no. 855]
1889	Olimpia Żukowska (Bogdanovka in Volhynia)	Treasury notes for 50, 10, 5, 4 zloty and 5 groszy, banknote for 10 zloty from 1824, French assignees for 125, 50 and 5 livres from 1790–1793 [Inv. no. 892]
1890	Ignacy di Colonna (Salerno)	Treasury note for 4 zloty, cash note for 2 thaler from 1810, banknote for 5 zloty from 1824, banknote for 1 zloty from 1831 [Inv. no. 986]
1891	Florentyna Łubieniecka	Treasury note for 50 and 100 zloty [only in the Łuszczkiewicz's donation book, No. 1089, not in the inventory]
1892	Edward Pauli (Płock)	Hungarian banknote for 100 forint from 1848, No. 27642 [only in the Łuszczkiewicz's donation book, No. 1146, not in the inventory]
1893	Franciszek Miśko	Hungarian 5 forint banknote, no. 543352 [Inv. no. 1251]
1893	Bronisław Gorczyński	Two treasury notes for 5 zloty and 5 groszy [Inv. no. 1258]
1893	Hugon Henryk Wróblewski	Treasury note for 10 groszy stamped by the government in 1863 [Inv. no. 1277]

TABLE 1

1893	Michał Odyniec	Treasury note for 50 zloty, no. 32744 [Inv. no. 1300]
1893	Anonym	Banknote of the Bank of Poland for 10 zloty from 1863 [Inv. no. 1345]
1894	Dr Ignacy Kamiński (Stanisławów)	Treasury note for 10 zloty [Inv. no. 1365]
1894	Emilia Prokopowicz (Lubowla)	Treasury notes for 100, 50, 10 zloty, two for 5 groszy [Inv. no. 1386]
1896	Anonym	Booklet printed in Warsaw at Dufur's in 1783, no. 8, of economic content – Kościuszko assignees and specimen banknotes pasted in, etc. [Inv. no. 1576]
1897	Jan Słowacki (Saint-Denis)	Treasury note for 4 zloty [Inv. no. 1649]
1897	Franciszek Wójcicki	Treasury note for 100 zloty, paper ruble of the Kingdom of Poland [Inv. no. 1681]
1900	Wacław Oborski	Nine treasury notes [Inv. no. 1964]
26.07.1902	Mathias Bersohn (Warsaw)	Seven pieces, treasury notes affixed to cardboard boxes [Dz.p. 371]
3.01.1903	Dr Zdzisław Horodyński	Treasury note for 25 zloty and 10 groszy [Dz.p. 571]
16.03.1903	Elżbieta and Jerzy Czapscy	Collection of Emeryk Hutten-Czapski: banknotes, vouchers, securities and 368 cloth-bound spines of treasury notes [Dz.p. 687]
20.04.1903	Ludwik Pińczewski	Polish banknotes [Dz.p. 738]
22.04.1903	Ludwik Pińczewski	Paper to bond for 1,000 zloty, share bonds from a loan of 42 million zloty on the basis of a contract between the Government of the Kingdom of Poland and the House of S.A. Fraenkel of 15.01.1829 [Dz.p. 744]
12.01.1904	Dr Adolf Sternschuss	Viennese banknote for 2 gulden [Dz.p. 1108]
7.04.1904	Stanisław Lazarew (Mąkolice)	Bond for 500 zloty from 1863, National Government cashier's receipt from 1863 [Dz.p. 1278]
11.09.1904	Dr Józef Rozenblatt	Banknote for 1 ruble in silver from 1858 [Dz.p. 1544]
12.10.1904	Dr Adam Bogusz	Five French and Polish banknotes [Dz.p. 1614]
20.12.1904	Stefanowa Zielińska (Warsaw)	13 pieces of treasury notes [Dz.p. 1692]
1904	Wacław Lasocki	Two treasury notes for 500 and 1,000 zloty [no annotation in Inv., signature on the objects]
18.01.1905	Józefa Kondratowicz	Treasury note for 100 zloty [Dz.p. 1734]

TABLE 1

6.02.1905	Cecylia Starzeńska	Two treasury notes for 5 zloty, 11 treasury notes for 4 zloty, voucher for 1 zloty to the House of Orders of Hrubieszów Farmers, voucher 1861 a promissory note, Hungarian banknotes from 1848–1849 [Dz.p. 1766]
14.02.1905	Anonym (Mykolaiv on Dniester)	Three pieces including 15 Hungarian paper kreuzer from 1848, two Hungarian paper forints from 1848 [Dz.p. 1782]
11.03.1905	Stanisław Till	Collection of Polish, Austrian and Hungarian banknotes [Dz.p. 1891]
12.04.1905	Ministry of Religion and Education in Lviv	Two Austrian 5 gulden banknotes from 1859 [Dz.p. 1934]
1.05.1905	Jan Domaszewski	Banknote of 1 zloty from 1882 [Dz.p. 1946]
17.07.1905	Kazimierz Nitsch	Two Hungarian banknotes for 5 and 10 forint from 1848 [Dz.p. 2036]
14.08.1905	Mieczysław Moczydłowski	Treasury note for 5 zloty and banknote for 5 ruble from 1864 [Dz.p. 2063]
2.10.1905	Dr Leon Świeżawski (Gładyszów)	Treasury notes for 25, 4 zloty, 10 groszy, 1 thaler from 1810, two banknotes for 1 zloty from 1831 [Dz.p. 2111]
22.04.1906	Józef Życieński	Treasury note for 4 zloty [Dz.p. 2360]
1.06.1906	Stanisław Sikora	Four Turkish banknotes [Dz.p. 2437]
10.07.1906	Priest A. Brykczyński (Łomża Governorate)	Japanese banknote [Dz.p. 2496]
21.02.1907	Jan Władysław Fischer	General National Loan bond for 40 zloty from 1863 [Dz.p. 2753]
12.08.1907	Jan Jaworski (America)	Polish zloty paper [Dz.p. 3040]
5.09.1907	Stanisław Olszewski (Warsaw)	Banknote for 3 ruble from 1847 [Dz.p. 3055]
10.12.1907	Bartłomiej Wydląka	11 treasury notes from 1794, 1 zloty from 1831, Hungarian banknote of 1848 [Dz.p. 3211]
8.02.1908	Aleksander Konarski	Treasury note for 100 and 4 zloty [Dz.p. 3338]
18.04.1908	Stanisław Rusiecki	Treasury notes: nine pieces in one worth 5 groszy, seven pieces in one worth 100 groszy, three of 4 zloty, three of 5 zloty, one of 10 zloty, one of 50 zloty, one of 500 zloty, 5 thaler of Duchy of Warsaw, 1 zloty from 1831 [Dz.p. 3473]
27.07.1908	Kazimierz Kęszycki (Częstochowa)	Polish tax bond of 1810 [Dz.p. 3596]

TABLE 1

16.10.1908	Konstanty Lipnicki	Voucher used by Commander Biesiekierski in 1812 to pay for food supplied to Polish troops during the march [Dz.p. 3699]
15.01.1909	August Miedniak	Banknote for 3 ruble withdrawn from circulation [Dz.p. 3846]
10.02.1909	Wacław Anczyc	10 banknotes [Dz.p. 3893]
17.02.1909	Wacław Anczyc	Assignee for 100 francs [Dz.p. 3906]
26.06.1909	Leopold Kudłowiec	Austrian gulden paper, 10 ruble old paper [Dz.p. 4155]
14.07.1909	Franciszek Biesiadecki (Firlejów)	Watermarked paper for 100 and 25 zloty [Dz.p. 4176]
24.09.1909	Kazimierz Vlašek (Zakopane)	Treasury note for 5 groszy [Dz.p. 4259]
2.11.1909	Antoni Baranik	Austrian one gulden banknote from 1866 [Dz.p. 4345]
9.12.1909	Maria Świątkowska (Zakopane)	Banknote for the ruble 1858 [Dz.p. 4421]
5.04.1910	Przemysław Żuławski (Lviv)	Assignee for 6 zloty from the Żarki estate of Piotr Steinkeller [Dz.p. 4611]
1903, 1905, 1906, 1910?	Wiktor Wittyg	Treasury assignee for 500 zloty from 1830, 1 ruble in silver from 1847, note of Treasury of Independent Poland for 10 zloty from 1853, cash note for 5 thaler [no annotation in Dz.p., signature on the objects]
5.08.1911	Dr Rode (Warsaw)	Treasury note for 5 groszy [Dz.p. 5500]
26.08.1911	Stanisław Leliwa Zienkiewicz	Treasury note [Dz.p. 5529]
9.09.1911	Wacław Nawrot (Lublin)	Treasury note for 10 zloty [Dz.p. 5542]
1.12.1911	Przemysław Żuławski (Lviv)	Banknotes of the House of Orders in Nowy Sącz from 1863 [Dz.p. 5668]
2.03.1912	Janina Ciechanowska and Karolina Tołocz-kowa	Treasury notes [Dz.p. 5819]
30.01.1913	Józef Starorypiński	12 treasury notes [Dz.p. 6296], cash note for 5 thaler, treasury assignee for 200 zloty from 1830 [no annotation in Dz.p., signature on the object]
24.01.1913	Bogusław Kraszewski	Two stocks from 1825 and 1862 [Dz.p. 6280]
21.02.1913	Krzysztof Kraszewski	Two securities from 1860 and 1862 [Dz.p. 6340]

TABLE 1

4.05.1914	Józef Klein (Warsaw)	Paper ruble from 1863 [Dz.p. 7024]
11.01.1915	Juliusz Morawski	15 paper money [Dz.p. 7259]
7.05.1915	Dr Józef Korzeniowski (Jagiellonian Library)	1/5 of a 4 th class 82 lottery ticket of the Kingdom of Poland of 1853, an assignee for 600 florin of Polish army of 1831 in French [Dz.p. 7320]
10.08.1915	Julian Litwiński (Lviv)	City of Lviv vouchers for 5, 10 and 20 crown from 1914 [Dz.p. 7376]
13.09.1915	Franciszek Ebert	Voucher of the Municipality of Lviv for 1 crown of 1914 [Dz.p. 7399]
24.02.1916	Dr Maksymilian Reicher (Sosnowice)	Eight voucher issued by the Commercial Bank in Warsaw, Sosnowice Branch: for 5 ruble to M. Reicher (2 pieces), for 3 ruble to M. Reicher (2 pieces), for 1 ruble [here illegible] (2 pieces) and for 50 kopeck [here illegible] (2 pieces) [Dz.p. 7537]
1.03.1916	Henryk Mańkowski (Winnogóra)	133 pieces of war vouchers, assignees and paper money from 1914 and 1915 from 34 towns in the Grand Duchy of Posen and West Prussia [Dz.p. 7549]
16.05.1916	Municipal Administration of the City of Lviv	Three pieces of 100 crown assignees and 1 crown city vouchers issued during the Russian invasion [Dz.p. 7632]
4.07.1916	Henryk Mańkowski	145 paper war vouchers from different cities [Dz.p. 7694]
18.09.1916	Bolesław Skarzyński	Paper voucher of the city of Częstochowa from 1916 for 5 kopecks [Dz.p. 7779, 7787]
17.10.1916	Michał Siedlecki	Voucher for 1 kopeck of the city of Częstochowa from 1916, voucher for 10 kopeck of the district council in Dąbrowa Basin [Dz.p. 7806]
28.10.1916	Alfons Lewenberg	Voucher worth 1 ruble issued by the Office of the Assembly of Merchants in Łódź and the Łódź Stock Exchange Committee, voucher for 20 kopeck issued by the same institutions from 1916 [Dz.p. 7813]
3.11.1916	Priest Władysław Pilin	Paper money for 50 kopeck issued for the Prussian occupation 17.04.1916 [Dz.p. 7819]
6.11.1916	Zygmunt Hendel	Joseph Meyer's promissory note from 1859, 30 damaged banknotes of 10 Austrian kreuzer of 1860 [Dz.p. 7826]

TABLE 1

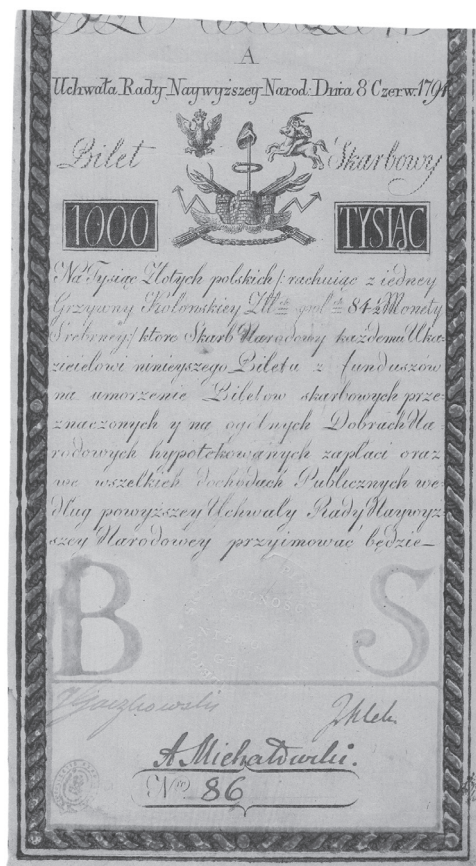
26.01.1917	Dr Makymilian Reicher (Sosnowice)	Vouchers for 3 kopeck (two pieces) and for 5 kopeck (one piece) of the District Council of Civic Authorities in Dąbrowa Basin [Dz.p. 7923]
26.01.1917	Ludwik Frankiewicz (Poznań)	Vouchers for 1, 5, 10 and 50 pfennigs of the city of Poznań issued on 1 November 1916 [Dz.p. 7924]
15.02.1917	Ludwik Frankiewicz (Poznań)	War vouchers of the city of Poznań for 1 (two pieces), 5, 10 and 50 pfennig of the city of Poznań issued on 1 November 1916 [Dz.p. 7942]
26.02.1917	Kazimierz Stefański (Warsaw)	1/5 of a lottery ticket to contribute to the funds of the Central Welfare Council, no. 001665, voucher for 5 crown 1.08.1914 [Dz.p. 7976]
20.04.1917	Ludwik Frankiewicz (Poznań)	War vouchers of the city of Poznań from 1 January 1917 namely: three pieces for 1 pfennig, two pieces for 1 pfennig, one piece for 10 pfennig, one piece for 50 pfennig [Dz.p. 8057]
12.05.1917	Przemysław Żuławski (Rzeszów)	Voucher for 3 kopeck dated 1917 from the Warsaw patisserie of W. Ciechanowski of Sosnowiec [dz.p. 8085]
18.09.1917	Konrad Chmielewski (Warsaw)	Częstochowa city voucher for 10 kopeck from 1916 [Dz.p. 8221]
12.10.1917	Folk School Society (Krakow)	Four treasury notes for 4 Polish zloty [Dz.p. 8258]
9.07.1918	Józef Włodek	Banknote for 12 guilder from 1866 [Dz.p. 8470]
14.09.1918	Roman Druszkiewicz	Paper Austrian guilder of 1888 [Dz.p. 8528]
7.10.1918	Henryk Mańkowski	70 vouchers from Poznań cities [Dz.p. 8547]



1



2



3



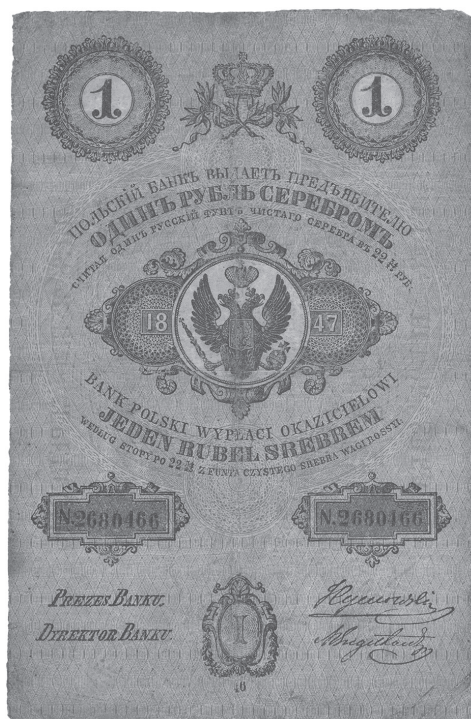
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