

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

ADAM DEGLER (ed.)

The Collection of Ancient Coins in Lviv Historical Museum / Колекція античних монет у Львівському історичному музеї / Zbiór monet antycznych w Lwowskim Muzeum Historycznym, Yellow Point Publications, Wrocław–Lwów–Paryż 2023, 441 pages; ISBN 978-83-950094-5-7

At the end of 2023, an interesting new book was published, covering for the first time the entire collection of ancient coins from the Lviv Historical Museum (LHM), edited by Adam Degler. This catalogue is the result of many years of work by Polish and Ukrainian researchers, as well as the cooperation of LHM with August Bielowski Scientific Society. It contains descriptions of 2,293 coins, including both single finds and hoards. The beginnings of this publication are connected with the ongoing project *Finds of Roman Coins from Poland and Lands Connected Historically with PL* (FRC PL).¹ In turn, its continuation was made possible by the next two: *Abroad: Ancient Coins in the Collections of the Lviv Museum and Conservation*, and *Digitalization of Ancient Coins in the Collection of the Lviv Historical Museum* (pp. 23, 31, 39). The book consists of seven chapters in English. The chapters take the form of catalogues with descriptions of each coin, including (as far as possible) information on the issuer, mint, metal, denomination, chronology, iconography, metrology, state of preservation, literature references and inventory number. Each issue is accompanied by a photograph of the coin. It is worth mentioning that the publication is also a verification of existing previous descriptions in the literature. Foreword, introduction and general information about catalogue have been prepared in three language versions: English, Ukrainian, and Polish. The language issue is related to the accessibility of the given content for different groups of readers, which is explained by the editor of the volume in the introduction (pp. 23, 31, 39).

The chapters are preceded by a foreword by Roman Chmelyk, Director of the LHM, about the museum collections of Lviv in the context of the today's Polish-Ukrainian dialogue (pp. 7–20). The text presents the issue of the museum collections of Lviv, a city on the borderland. For this reason, special emphasis is placed on the aspects of responsibility for the preservation of common cultural heritage and the development of Ukrainian-Polish contacts. An important role is played here by the formation of cultural, religious and scientific identity, also through

¹ BURSCHE 2013.

museum activities. The cooperation to date has enabled the realisation of numerous exhibitions and the publication of numerous catalogues. It is particularly interesting to emphasise the purposefulness and importance of the activities of both Polish and Ukrainian museum institutions in this area, as well as the importance of promoting individual projects. With all these aspects in mind, the Ukrainian-Polish dialogue remains an extremely important part.

In the introduction, Degler addresses issues related to the history of coin collecting in Lviv and the characteristics of the oldest coins in the LHM's collection (pp. 21–49). The beginnings of antique coin collecting in the city date back to the 16th–17th centuries, while the history of the collection at the LHM dates back to 1893. The figure of Aleksander Czołowski (1865–1944) – archivist, custodian of the museum collection at the City Archives, and also the first director of the Museum – is recalled. It was thanks to his activities that the collection began to grow rapidly. The number of numismatic items increased to around 12,000 before 1914. The text also provides information on other institutions that have numismatic collections, including Museum of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Municipal Museum of Handicrafts, Stauropegion Museum, Ukrainian National House and Dzieduszycki Museum. In the following part of the introduction, the collection of the LHM is briefly characterised, based on the division of the content of the individual chapters, which are conditioned by the provenance of the coins. Chapter I deals with coins from the old collections before 1939. Chapter II refers to the collection of Museum of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Chapters III–VI include descriptions of hoards from Luchytsi, Oliiv, Przędzel and Zbuzh. The last, Chapter VII, is devoted to the acquisitions of ancient coins that came to the museum after the Second World War. The introduction also includes conclusions about the coin finds. The author points out that “(...) we can consider the total number of Roman coins dated from Galba to Clodius Albinus – 1,613 specimens – as such representative sample of coins from finds in the collection. Thus, we feel confident enough to state that no less than 70 percent of coins in the collection come from local finds” (p. 29). The collection is dominated by Antonine coins (1,494 specimens), accounting for 65% of all items. The structure of the hoards from which the above coins may come is quite typical of the Middle and Eastern Barbaricum area. The occurrence of single Barbarian imitations of Roman denarii in the hoards is also characteristic. In recent years, research on this issue has intensified, pointing to the origin of many imitations from the Chernyakhov culture area.² The collection contains only silver and copper alloy coins. There are no gold coins, the lack of which can be explained by the small number of finds of this type in Eastern Galicia or possible war losses. The oldest coin in the

² DYMOWSKI and MYZGIN 2021: 205–207; MYZGIN 2023: 54, 57.

LHM is a hemidrachm from Aegina with sea-turtle effigy, dated to ca. 550–500 BC (Cat. no. 347). The collection is also briefly characterised in terms of chronology and denominations. A separate description of the catalogue the collection of ancient coins in LHM (pp. 51–53) is included, drawing attention to possible differences in notation due to the fact that different parts were prepared by different people. A list of selected abbreviations used in the catalogue is also included.

The first chapter by Degler, Kyrylo Myzgin and Tomasz Więcek concerns “Various Former Collections” (pp. 55–187). Its general description is provided in the introduction. The chapter includes 684 coins, written from archival material, according to five separate inventories. This division has been retained in the publication. Included in the catalogue are 214 Greek coins, 424 Roman, 23 Byzantine, one Ostrogothic, two imitations of Roman coins from eastern Barbaricum and 19 modern copies of ancient coins. Greek coins also included issues struck at provincial mints in Roman times, as well as Celtic, Celto-Iberian and Punic specimens. These coins came from a variety of mints, with a predominance of Italic, Iberian mints and centres on the northern shores of the Black Sea, mainly Olbia and Pantikapaion. The latter may have entered collections both through the antiquarian market and through finds from the region. Coins from Alexandria to Egypt from the Imperial period are also numerous. Roman coins include issues from the Republic onwards. Noteworthy are the imitations of Roman coins from Barbaricum (Cat. nos. 598–599) and modern coins in types of ancient coins (Cat. nos. 70–72, 263–266, 601–612). Unfortunately, it is currently not possible to identify the previous owners of individual coins. It is known, however, that some 156 coins were inventoried in the King Jan III National Museum, 12 of them came from the donation of Helena Dąbczyńska. We can link the presence of coins from Italy in the collection of the LHM to the great popularity of such objects among collectors in Galicia in the 19th century. Coins from Alexandria, on the other hand, may have found their way into the collection thanks to travellers and coin dealers from Egypt.

The second chapter, by Chmelyk, Degler, Svetlana Khavalko, Myzgin and Więcek, is dedicated to “Former Collection of the Shevchenko Scientific Society” (pp. 189–270). A general characterisation of the collection was presented by Degler in the introduction. Of the 636 coins, the majority are 2nd century AD denarii from single finds and at least one of the hoards discovered in the former Eastern Galicia. Some of the Byzantine coins come from Cherson. The catalogue also includes information on compiled imitations of Roman coins (Cat. no. 602), as well as a cast copies of Paduan renaissance medals, after Valerio Belli (Cat. no. 636). The identification of the places where some of the coins were found is based on the inventory numbers written on the coins and archival information. References to these are given in the footnotes. Among them are finds from Sapohiv, Ternopil'ska Oblast’

(Cat. nos. 28, 33, 113, 287, 563), Zaluchchya, Ternopil'ska Oblast' (Cat. no. 153) or East Galicia (Cat. nos. 86, 391, 442, 559). The collection also includes 362 denarii from the hoard of the Borochochy, Volyn'ska Oblast'. This hoard, originally amounting to at least 3,000 coins, was discovered in 1828. Unfortunately, it was quickly dispersed. Some of the coins are now in the State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw, in the Ossolineum, and in the collection of the Museum of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. The coins from the hoard have been shuffled together with another part of the collection, which makes it impossible to identify them unequivocally.³ The other hoards that were inventoried separately are discussed in the next chapters (III–VI).

In chapter three, Degler described coins from the hoard from Luchytsi, Lviv'ska Oblast' (pp. 271–333). The hoard was discovered in 1939 by the peasant A.V. Soroczuk in the Domulovitsy field while ploughing. The deposit included 573 coins, in this three barbaric imitations of Roman denarii of Antonine dynasty. The vessel in which the coins were found was not preserved. The hoard came to the LHM in 1959–1962. The coins in the hoard can be dated from the time of Titus (79–81) to the reign of Septimius Severus (193–211).

The fourth chapter by Myzgin, is devoted to coins from the hoard from Oliiv, Ternopil'ska Oblast' (pp. 335–346). The hoard was found in 1971 and later purchased from P. Bodak for 70 karbovanets. The LHM holds 69 denarii, from the reign of Vespasian (69–79) to the time of Marcus Aurelius (161–180), from this find. The hoard so far has not been mentioned in the basic previously published corpus of coin finds, what Degler emphasises in the introduction (footnote no. 26).

Jarosław Bodzek and Emilia Smagur are the authors of the chapter on the hoard from Przędzel, Nisko County (pp. 347–366). The catalogue is preceded by an introduction on the discovery of the hoard and the circumstances surrounding it. The coins were found in 1937 during the digging of a potato pit by S. Marchut. It is estimated that the hoard may have originally consisted of ca. 700 coins, which were dispersed. 148 specimens were purchased for 60 zloty to the King John III National Museum. Individual pieces were found in the possession of other museums and private collectors. The authors list the collections where coins from the Przędzel hoard are known to have once gone. Coins from the Museum in Rozwadów are captured. The structure of the hoard dates from the time of Nero (54–68) to the reign of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus (161–169). Currently, 139 coins belonging to this hoard can be identified in the LHM. Nine coins were lost or shuffled in the collection. Thanks to the search carried out, it was possible to verify the data contained in the previous literature and to correct some inaccuracies. On the basis

³ Cf. DEGLER 2014.

of previous publications, the authors have listed the coins that currently cannot be traced in the collection (p. 349). The chapter also includes a bibliography about the hoard and tables listing issuers based on information by Mękicki and Szuhajewski⁴ with references to verification by the chapter authors.

Myzgin is the author of the sixth chapter, dedicated to hoard from Zbuzh, Rovenskaya Oblast' (pp. 367–391). The hoard was discovered at the end of 1957 during fieldwork. It consisted of at least 177 coins (the number of recorded specimens), as well as two silver earrings. The coins were deposited in a clay vessel typical of the Chernyakhov culture, which also made it possible to approximately date the hiding of the hoard to the turn of the 4th and 5th centuries. Currently, the LHM holds 174 coins from this find, dating from the time of Trajan (98–117) to Septimius Severus. Among the coins were also two imitation Roman denarii with images of Antoninus Pius (138–161) and Marcus Aurelius.

Chapter seven by Degler deals with "Various Acquisitions" (pp. 393–398). As a result of wartime relocations, 1,459 coins from various collections entered the LMH collection. Of special importance among them are coins from the King John III National Museum and Museum of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. After Second World War, a sestertius from Viminacium dated between 235–260, Republican denarii of P. Servilius Rullus from 100 BC and C. Vibius Pansa from 90 BC, Imperial denarii of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus and Commodus (177–192), as well as coins of Claudius II Gothicus (268–270), Constantius II (337–361), Valentinian II (375–392) and coins from the 6th century from Cherson.

At the end of the publication, "Reference Literature used in the Descriptions in the Catalogue" (pp. 399–402), "Appendix: Tables" (pp. 403–411), and "Indices" with iconographical motifs and legends on the coins (pp. 413–441) are also included. The tables quantitatively summarise the various categories of coins in the LHM's collection.

The reviewed publication is extremely valuable and particularly relevant, especially in the context of the current political situation and the ongoing war in Ukraine. Unfortunately, this relate with a number of possible consequences, such as a lack of access to museum objects, restrictions in conducting queries and even the risk of losing the collection altogether. With this publication, we gain access to complete information on the collection of ancient coins and their imitations held at the LHM. Modern numismats based on ancient issues are also an interesting addition. Thus, anyone interested – researcher and reader alike – can easily refer to the descriptions and verify them on the basis of the photographs included in the catalogue. There are minor typos and repetitions in the publication, but these do not

⁴ Cf. MAJEWSKI 1949: 141.

affect the reception or interpretation of the content. There is also accidental bolding of some parts of the descriptions. The structure of the publication is correct and clear, and the descriptions of the collection itself and its history are laconic but factual. They may provoke questions that the reader must seek answers to on his or her own, or that currently remain unresolved. As highlighted in the book, the collection of ancient coins from LHM has been published in its entirety for the first time, which further emphasises the importance of this work. Certainly, this publication will be a fundamental study of the collection for many years. I congratulate the editor and the authors on the completion of this worthwhile project!

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