

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVIII

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

Kraków 2023

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE

Tom XVIII

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

Kraków 2023

Komitet naukowy / Scientific Committee:

Prof. Peter van Alfen, Prof. Michael Alram, Prof. Aleksander Bursche, Prof. François de Callataÿ, Dr Karsten Dahmen, Prof. Georges Depeyrot, Dr Haim Gitler, Prof. Wiesław Kaczanowicz, Elżbieta Korczyńska, Prof. Katerini Liampi, Prof. Andrew Meadows, Prof. Mariusz Mielczarek, Dr Hab. Jiří Militký, Prof. Janusz A. Ostrowski, Prof. Maciej Salamon, Prof. Bernhard Weisser

Redakcja / Editorial Board:

Redaktor / Editor in Chief – Jarosław Bodzek
Zastępca redaktora / Associate Editor – Mateusz Woźniak
Sekretarze / Secretaries – Dorota Malarczyk, Anna Bochnak, Barbara Zajac

Redaktor tematyczny / Theme Editor:

Peter van Alfen

Redaktor językowy / Linguistic Editor:

Peter van Alfen

Recenzenci / Reviewers:

Prof. Peter van Alfen, Dr Hab. Bartosz Awianowicz, Dr Joe Cribb, Dr Przemysław Dulęba, Dr Hab. Arkadiusz Dymowski, Dr Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert, Dr Witold Garbaczewski, Dr Helle Horsnaes, Dr Szymon Jellonek, Dr Łukasz Koniarek, Dr Kyrilo Myzgin, Dr Dariusz Niemiec, Dr Przemysław Nocuń, Prof. Johannes Nollé, Prof. Marek Olbrycht, Dr Julien Olivier, Prof. Janusz Pezda, Dr Magdalena Piwocka, Dr Hab. Judyta Rodzińska-Nowak, Dr Grzegorz Śniezko, Dr Ömer Tatar, Dr David Wigg-Wolf, Dr Dmitriy Yanov, Dr Michał Zawadzki

Redaktorzy prowadzący / Managing Editors:

Barbara Zajac, Dorota Malarczyk, Anna Kowalczyk

Tłumaczenia / Translations:

Piotr Godlewski

Korekta / Proofreading:

Aeddan Shaw

Projekt graficzny i typografia / Graphic design and desk top publishing:

Luiza Berdak

Skład i lamanie / Typesetting and page layout:

Wojciech Skrzypiec

Adres redakcji / Address of the Editorial Office:

Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie
ul. Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 12, 31-109 Kraków
tel. (+48) 12 433 58 50, e-mail: notae@mnk.pl
<http://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>

Wyłączną odpowiedzialność za przestrzeganie praw autorskich dotyczących materiału ilustracyjnego ponoszą autorzy tekstów.
Authors of the texts bear the sole responsibility for observing the copyright illustrations.

Wersją pierwotną *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* jest wersja elektroniczna.
The electronic edition of the *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* is treated as its original version.

© Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie i Autorzy, 2023

ISSN 1426-5435

SPIS TREŚCI / CONTENTS

- 11 Od redakcji
12 From the Editors

ARTYKUŁY / ARTICLES

- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
15 A Note on a Satrapal Coin with the Inscription ΔH
Notatka na temat satrapiej monety z legendą ΔH
- MATI JOHANANOFF
31 A Case of Competing Attributions: Small Anepigraphic Levantine Silver Coins with a Female Head and an Eagle on a Thunderbolt
Przypadek konkurencyjnych atrybucji: niewielkie, srebrne, anepigraficzne monety lewantyńskie z kobiecą głową i orłem na błyskawicy
- BARTOSZ AWIANOWICZ
49 An Unknown Coin of Castor of Galatia and a Possible New Dating of Deiotarus' Coins with a Monogram of His Name
Nieznaną monetą Kastora z Galacji i możliwe nowe datowanie monet Deiotarosa z monogramem jego imienia
- JOANNA ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA, BARBARA ZAJĄC
57 A Roman Republican Denarius from the Early Roman Period Cemetery in Kazimierza Wielka, Świętokrzyskie Province
Denar republikański z cmentarzyska z wczesnego okresu rzymskiego z Kazimierzy Wielkiej, woj. świętokrzyskie
- MARCIN BOHR, DAWID MACIEJCZUK
73 A Hoard of Early Roman Sestertii from the Region of Święta Góra in the Krucze Mountains, Poland
Skarb wczesnorzymskich sesterców z rejonu Świętej Góry w Górach Kruczych
- BORIS STOKLAS
101 Two Interesting Bulk Finds of Roman Denarii from Horovce – Ostrá Hora Hill (Púchov District)
Dwa interesujące kolektywne znaleziska rzymskich denarów z Horovców – Góra Ostrá hora (powiat Púchov)
- MAREK JURKOWSKI
145 On the “Dynastic” Toponymy of Cilicia Pedias in the Roman Empire (until ca. AD 260) with Particular Reference to the Numismatic Evidence
O dynastycznej toponimii Cylicji Pedias w Cesarstwie Rzymskim (do około 260 r. n.e.) ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem świadectw numizmatycznych

- 165 **ARKADIUSZ DYMOWSKI**
 Indian *Putalis* as the Key to Understanding Some Aspects of the Manufacture and Use of Barbarian Imitations of Roman Gold Coins. Some Preliminary Remarks
Indyjskie putali jako klucz do zrozumienia niektórych aspektów wytwarzania i użytkowania barbarzyńskich naśladownictw złotych monet rzymskich. Kilka uwag wstępnych
- 175 **JAKUB M. NIEBYLSKI, DARIUSZ ROZMUS, BARTŁOMIEJ SZ. SZMONIEWSKI**
 New Finds of Early Medieval Weights and Lead Objects from Dąbrowa Górnicza, Chruszczobród, and Chruszczobród-Piaski, Śląskie Province
Nowe znaleziska wczesnośredniowiecznych ciężarków i wyrobów ołowianych z obszaru pogranicza Dąbrowy Górniczej, Chruszczobrodu i Chruszczobrodu-Piasków, woj. śląskie
- 201 **ARTUR BOGUSZEWICZ, BARBARA BUTENT-STEFANIAK**
 Rogowiec (Hornsberg/Hornschloss) Castle. A New Look at the History of the Stronghold on the Silesian-Bohemian Borderland in Light of Numismatic Material
Zamek Rogowiec (Hornsberg/Hornschloss). Nowe spojrzenie na dzieje warowni ze śląsko-czeskiego pogranicza z perspektywy materiałów numizmatycznych
- 241 **ANDRII BOIKO-HAHARIN, SERHII KULESHOV**
 A Copper Coin with the Princely Sign of Olhovych (?) or Olherdovych (?)
Miedziana moneta z książęcym znakiem Olegowicza (?) lub Olgierdowicza (?)
- 251 **AGNIESZKA SMOŁUCHA-SŁADKOWSKA**
 Giovanni Maria Mosca (Called Padovano) and Giovanni Jacopo Caraglio. A Revision of the *Oeuvre* of Italian Medallists at the Court of the Last Jagiellons
Giovanni Maria Mosca (zwany Padovano) i Giovanni Jacopo Caraglio. Rewizja oeuvre medalierskiego artystów włoskich na dworze ostatnich Jagiellonów
- 285 **WITOLD GARBACZEWSKI**
 Medal “To the Ruthenian Brethren Murdered by the Muscovite Tsar for Their Fidelity to the Church and Poland” (the So-Called Chełm Commemorative Medal) from 1875 Engraved by Ernest Paulin Tasset
Medal „Braciom Rusinom pomordowanym przez carat moskiewski za wierność dla Kościoła i Polski” (tzw. pamiątkowy medal chełmski) dłuta Ernesta Paulina Tasseta z 1875 roku

RECENZJE / REVIEWS

- BARBARA ZAJĄC
317 EVGENI I. PAUNOV, *From Koine to Romanitas: The Numismatic Evidence for Roman Expansion and Settlement in Moesia and Thrace (ca. 146 BC – AD 98/117)*, vols. 1–2, ANTIQUITATES: Archäologische Forschungsergebnisse 76, Verlag Dr. Kovač, Hamburg 2021
- BARBARA ZAJĄC
326 JEROME MAIRAT, MARGUERITE SPOERRI BUTCHER with contributions by MICHEL AMANDRY, ROGER BLAND, KEVIN BUTCHER, JACK NURPETLIAN, and ULRIKE PETER, *Roman Provincial Coinage. Vol. VII.2: From Gordian I to Gordian III (AD 238–244): All Provinces Except Asia. Part I: Introduction and Catalogue. Part II: Indexes and Plates*, British Museum Press, Bibliothèque Nationale, London–Paris 2022
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
332 MARTIN BAER, WOLFGANG FISCHER-BOSSERT and NIKOLAUS SCHINDEL (eds.), *CISTA MYSTICA. Festschrift für Wolfgang Szaivert*, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien 23, Österreichische Forschungsgesellschaft für Numismatik, Wien 2020

KRONIKI / CHRONICLES

- MATEUSZ WOŹNIAK
341 *Kronika Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (2022)*
The Chronicle of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow (2022)
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
357 *Kronika Sekcji Numizmatycznej Komisji Archeologicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk Oddział w Krakowie (2020–2023)*
The Chronicle of the Numismatic Section of the Archaeological Commission of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow Branch (2020–2023)
- WIOLETTA PAZOWSKA
365 International Numismatic Conference “NUMISMATICA CENTROEUROPAEA VI” – 18–21 September 2023, Znojmo, Centrum Louka

NEKROLOGI / OBITUARIES

373 JOHANNES NOLLÉ
Wilhelm Müseler – In Memory of a Numismatic ἄωρος

375 CLAIRE FRANKLIN WERZ
Ulrich Werz (January 15, 1964 – June 14, 2023)
Bibliography of Ulrich Werz



Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska née Meyendorff (1833–1916), autor I. Makarov, 1880

Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska z domu Meyendorff (1833–1916), autor I. Makarow, 1880

Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XVIII *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.

W roku 2023 przypada 120. rocznica Daru Rodziny Czapskich. Jego autorką była Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska z domu Meyendorff (1833–1916) i jej synowie Jerzy (1861–1930) i Karol (1860–1904) Hutten-Czapscy. Dar hrabiego Emeryka Hutten Czapskiego (1828–1896), obejmujący znakomitą kolekcję numizmatów polskich i z Polską związanych oraz zaprojektowany według jego życzeń i dokończony przez wdowę pawilon muzealny, złożony na rzecz Gminy Miasta Kraków, czyli de facto Narodu Polskiego, miał olbrzymie znaczenie nie tylko dla jakości kolekcji numizmatycznej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie, ale także dla rozwoju całościowo pojmowanej numizmatyki polskiej. Ponad 11 tysięcy polskich monet, medali i pieniędzy papierowych, wśród nich wiele unikatów lub rzadkości, stanowiło, stanowi i będzie stanowić podstawę dla organizowanych przez Muzeum wystaw, dla edukacji numizmatycznej i ekonomicznej szerokiej rzesz publiczności i wreszcie dla badań naukowych nad różnymi zagadnieniami z zakresu numizmatyki polskiej i nie tylko. Nie należy również zapominać o społecznym znaczeniu Daru Rodziny Czapskich. Poczynając od 1903 roku, do dziś całe pokolenia zainspirowanych nim darczyńców wzbogacały i wzbogacają kolekcję numizmatyczną Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie w pragnieniu nawiązania do czynu Czapskich czy też chęci uzupełnienia muzealnych zbiorów o obiekty, których hrabia nie posiadał. Zapatrzeni w jakość zbioru zbudowanego przez Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego nie możemy jednak zapomnieć o rzeczywistej ofiarodawczyni, wdowie po kolekcjonerze – Elżbiecie. Bez niej i jej decyzji fantastyczna, unikatowa kolekcja zapewne uległaby rozproszению, jak wiele innych zbiorów, a w każdym razie nie byłaby dostępna dla wszystkich zainteresowanych polską i światową numizmatyką. Dzięki jej decyzji o ofiarowaniu zbiorów męża Narodowi możemy dzisiaj podziwiać zbiory hrabiego w Muzeum jego imienia przy ulicy Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 12 w Krakowie. Elżbieta poprzez dar realizowała plan zachowania kolekcjonerskiego dziedzictwa męża. Wspierała go zresztą w jego pasji już wcześniej. Pomagała mu przy pracach nad zbiorem, wykonując precyzyjne rysunki monet i medali. Pamięci hrabiny Elżbiety Hutten-Czapskiej pragniemy zadekować obecny tom naszego czasopisma.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you with volume 18 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 the 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.

The year 2023 marked the 120th anniversary of the Czapski Family Donation. The donation was made by Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska, née Meyendorff (1833–1916), and her sons Jerzy (1861–1930) and Karol Hutten-Czapski (1860–1904), and comprised Count Emeric Hutten Czapski's (1828–1896) magnificent collection of numismatic items from Poland and connected with Poland, as well as a museum pavilion designed according to his wishes and completed by his widow. It was given to the Municipal Commune of Krakow, i.e. de facto to the Polish Nation, and was of enormous significance not only for the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow, but also for the development of Polish numismatics in general. Including many rare and unique pieces, the more than 11,000 Polish coins, medals, and paper money that comprise the collection have been, and will continue to be, the basis for exhibitions organised by the Museum for the numismatic and economic education of the general public, as well as research into various problems in Polish numismatics and beyond. The social significance of the Czapski Family Donation should not be forgotten either. Since 1903, generations of donors inspired by this act have contributed to the enrichment of the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow in their desire to follow in the footsteps of the Czapski family or to supplement the museum's holdings with objects that the Count did not have. While admiring the quality of the collection assembled by Emeryk Hutten-Czapski, however, we cannot forget the actual donor, his widow Elżbieta. Without her and her decision, this fantastic, unique collection would probably have been dispersed, like many other collections, and in any case would not have been accessible to all those interested in Polish and world numismatics. Thanks to her decision to donate her husband's holdings to the nation, today we can admire the Count's collection in the eponymous museum at 12 Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego Street in Krakow. Through the donation, Elżbieta pursued a plan to preserve her husband's collecting heritage. In fact, she had already supported her husband in his passion previously, assisting him in his work on the collection by making precise drawings of coins and medals. We would like to dedicate the present volume of our journal to the memory of Countess Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska.

The Editors

ANDRII BOIKO-HAHARIN

National Bank of Ukraine, Kyiv
ORCID: 0000-0003-4610-3665

SERHII KULESHOV

Ukrainian Research Institute of Archive Management
and Records, Kyiv
ORCID: 0000-0003-1950-9651

A Copper Coin with the Princely Sign of Olhovych (?) or Olherdovych (?)

ABSTRACT: The existence of copper exchange coins alongside silver ones in the territory of Ukraine during the 12th–15th centuries is of great interest. In the first half of 2023, an unknown copper coin was found on the border between the Poltava and Sumy regions in Ukraine. The X-ray diffraction method helped to determine the alloy composition that corresponds in content to ancient metals, the basis of which is copper without signs of tinning or silvering on the surface, identifying the studied coin as a small exchange denomination. The detailed description of the coin is given with a different transcription of the legend. We were able to clearly read the part of the legend on the obverse as OJII, which also points to the Olhovych or Olherdovych family. The search for analogies to the princely sign on the coin led to the assumption that this coin belonged to the Principality of Chernihiv, was issued by Princes Olhovych or Olherdovych, and was probably minted in the town of Starodub in the 14th century and the denomination can probably assumed to be a pŭl coin.

KEY WORDS: Principality of Chernihiv, 14th–15th centuries, unknown copper pŭl coin, X-ray diffraction, Princes Olhovych or Olherdovych, Starodub mint

ABSTRAKT: *Miedziana moneta z książęcym znakiem Olegowicza (?) lub Olgierdowicza (?)*

Obecność w okresie XII–XV wieku na terytorium Ukrainy, obok nominałów srebrnych, miedzianych monet zdawkowych jest interesującym zjawiskiem. W pierwszej połowie 2023 roku na granicy obwodów połtawskiego i sumskiego znaleziono nieznany wcześniej typ monety miedzianej. Dzięki zastosowaniu metody dyfrakcji rentgenowskiej określono skład jej stopu jako odpowiadający metalom dawnym, których podstawą jest miedź bez śladów cynowania i srebrzenia na powierzchni. Tym samym zidentyfikowano badaną monetę jako mały nominał zdawkowy. Przedstawiony w tekście opis monety zawiera inną transkrypcję legendy. Na awersie udało nam się wyraźnie odczytać fragment legendy jako ОЛГІ, który wskazuje na ród Olegowiczów lub Olgierdowiczów. Poszukiwanie analogii do książęcego znaku (tamgi) na monecie doprowadziło do wysunięcia hipotezy, że jest to moneta księstwa czernihowskiego, wybita przez książąt z rodu Olegowiczów lub Olgierdowiczów w XIV wieku, prawdopodobnie w Starodubie. Nominał można zidentyfikować najprawdopodobniej jako puł.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: księstwo czernihowskie, XIV–XV wiek, nieznany miedziany puł, dyfrakcja rentgenowska, Olegowicze lub Olgierdowicze, mennica Starodub

INTRODUCTION

The existence of copper exchange coins alongside silver ones in the territory of Ukraine during the 12th–15th centuries is of great interest. In addition to the mass issue of copper puł coins in Ułus Juchi,¹ as well as the arrival of copper coins of the Bulgarian kingdom on the territory of Ukraine,² copper exchange coins were also known in this period in local minting at Lviv,³ Belz,⁴ Caffa,⁵ copper issues of the first Giray khans of Crimea,⁶ copper coins in Asprocastron⁷ and Kiliia.⁸ Studying the issue of identifying new mint centers on the territory of Ukraine is one of the most relevant areas of numismatic research.⁹ In this article, we will make an attempt at securing the attribution of a copper coin, suggesting that it belongs to the coinage of princes from the Olhovych or Olherdovych dynasty.

¹ BOIKO-GAGARIN and ZAYONCHKOVSKIY 2022.

² BOIKO-GAGARIN 2016. Cf. GURULYOVA 2008.

³ KRYZHANIVSKIY 2007; IDEM 2006.

⁴ PASZKIEWICZ 2011–2012. Cf. IDEM 2014.

⁵ RETOVSKY 1906.

⁶ BOIKO-GAGARIN 2013.

⁷ ZRAZYUK 1999.

⁸ ZAJONČKOVSKIJ 2017.

⁹ KOTSUR 2013.

The coin in question was found on the border between the Poltava and Sumy regions in the first half of 2023 (Fig. 1). The coin is covered on one side with a very thick layer of beautiful green patina and weighs 0.48 grams with a diameter of 15 mm.

To determine the content of the metal alloy, we used X-ray diffraction, revealing an almost identical composition of the surfaces of both sides of the coin. Composition of the obverse surface: Fe – 0.597%; Ni – 0.09%; Cu – 90.793%; Zn – 1.607%; As – 0.5%; Ag – 0.213%; Sn – 1.89%; Sb – 0.331%; Pb – 3.976%. Composition of the reverse surface: Fe – 0.506%; Cu – 90.762%; Zn – 1.43%; As – 0.593%; Ag – 0.262%; Sn – 2.385%; Sb – 0.396%; Pb – 3.67%. The composition corresponds in content to ancient metals, the basis of which is copper without signs of tinning or silvering on the surface. Impurities contain a small amount of silver, which is a natural component. This means that we are dealing with a copper exchange coin, and not a credit coin¹⁰ or an artisanal forgery common at that time in monetary circulation.¹¹ We would remind the reader that the recently conducted studies of the alloy content of the coins of the town of Belz¹² made it possible to confirm the attribution of these coins precisely as divisional, and not counterfeit or credit coins.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COIN

On the obverse there is a trident or tamga sign in a circular rim and a circular inscription:

+ **Т Н С Ж Г I + . 7 I**. The middle of the inscription is read as **ОЖГІ** (Olhovych? Olherdovych?). The edge of the coin is decorated with a circular rim with notches.

On the only so far known coins of Princes Olherdovych – the Kyiv coins of Volodymyr, all the legends are written in Cyrillic, therefore reading the inscription on the object of this study as Cyrillic **ОЖГІ** is possible, but of course the writing of these inscriptions can also partly be an imitation of the legend, and on the reverse side of the coin not inscriptions, but a pattern is present.

The reverse of the coin consists of the inscriptions, placed in three lines in several semi-circular rims. **V ±** [the sign resembles a tree branch] **V, ΔITIAV, ITVVTI**. The inscriptions in the lower and upper lines are illegible. In the inner and outer rim of the line there are signs, of which the most prominent are **Λ L I**. In the middle line there are the signs **Λ V I**, closer to the edge of **L II V. Λ V I**. The end of the legend of the middle line resembles the Arabic date 871 of the lunar Hijra year 1466–1467. – **L II V** – resembles a distorted “pūl coin”? But the whole inscription can only be an imitation of an Arabic legend.

¹⁰ DERGACIOVA and BOJKO-GAGARIN 2020.

¹¹ BOIKO-GAGARIN 2014.

¹² SHEREMETYEYEV 2021.

For a more accurate reading of the legend, new finds are needed, and we do not rule out that by analyzing a larger number of coins, a clearer reading of the legend and reconstruction of the ruler's name and titles with new finds is possible.

COIN ATTRIBUTION

To date, it has not been possible to provide an accurate reading of the inscriptions. Therefore, one should try to attribute the coin basing on the analysis of the obverse. However, it is difficult to tie the sign of the trident as the dynastic emblem of the owner, since this form of the trident – a blossoming cross – was popular in Ukraine from the time of early Rus to the late Middle Ages. For example, we see them on princely seals and rings of the 11th–12th centuries (Fig. 2), seals and coins of the 14th and 15th centuries of the Seversky and Starodub princes, and their forms – on property seals up to the 18th century. What the word THC means cannot be deciphered either since none of the princely families available in the fundamental monograph by Voitovych are associated with this inscription.¹³

A rather approximate execution of the family sign is similar to the that on the seal of Yaroslav Vsevolodovych (1139/40–1198/9) (Fig. 3), a prince from the Olhovych dynasty, son of the Grand Duke of Kyiv, Prince of Siversky and Chernihiv – Vsevolod Olhovych (1094–1146) and the younger brother of the prince of Novgorod, Turovsky, Volyn, Novgorod-Siversky, Chernihiv and the grand prince of Kyiv, Svyatoslav Vsevolodovych (1123–1194).

Prince Yaroslav Vsevolodovych reigned in the separate principality of Ropsk (now Stary Ropsk, Klimiv District, Bryansk Region) as part of the Chernihiv Principality, which existed only during the years 1157–1160. From 1166, Yaroslav Vsevolodovych was the prince of Starodub, and from 1180 – Chernihiv. During the reign of Yaroslav Vsevolodovych, there were constant internecine wars between the prince and other princes of the Olhovych dynasty, after 1194, with the death of his brother, he became the head of the Olhovych family.

It can be assumed that the issue of the examined copper coins may belong to Yaroslav Vsevolodovych, the reason for minting the coins could be the need to support constant military campaigns, which can also explain the production of copper coins, and not a high-quality silver one. We were able to read part of the legend on the obverse as OJIT, which also points to the Olhovych family.

The die applied to the coin also resembles the seal of Prince Rogvolod Vasyl Borysovych of Polotsk (1158–1171), who had three sons, the princes of Drutsk (Fig. 4). However, his grandchildren were outcasts, so their descendants could not apply their family mark in the 14th century. The image of a trident or tamga on the

¹³ VOYTOVYCH 2006.

studied coin is almost identical to the same images on seals found in Drutsk, Belarus,¹⁴ and they are dated to the second half of the 12th century. Meanwhile, V. Nosevych's article states that "Orthodox families" did not receive Polish coats of arms together with the Lithuanian aristocracy in 1413, but many of them used ancient emblems that actually served as coats of arms. It should be noted that the ancestral coat of arms of the Drutskys is probably the result of the evolution of the so-called "trident" – the ancient sign of the Rurikovychs. The variant of this sign, which was used by the rulers of Drutsk, had a tall straight central tooth and rounded side ones.¹⁵

That is, the use of the dynastic emblem in the form of such a trident could be carried out at the end of 14th or the beginning of the 15th century. In addition, the imitation of the Arabic inscription on the obverse could have determined that the Duchy of Drutsk in the first half of the 14th century was a Golden Horde vassal. The inscription on the obverse, which indicated the involvement of the coin with the Olgerdovychs, according to the sources,¹⁶ was that in 1388 the principality was dependent on Koribut-Dmytro Olherdovych, and in 1380–1392 it was on the side of Skirgailo-Kazimir Olherdovych, who at that time was the prince of Polotsk and fought for the throne of the Grand Duke of Lithuania with Vytautas-Olexandr Keistutovych.¹⁷

Professor Borys Paszkiewicz, who dated the coin to the 14th century, expressed the opinion that the image of a trident or tamga on the obverse also resembles a schematic image of a female portrait, compatible with the first issues of Lithuanian coins of the MAGNA REGINA type (Fig. 5).¹⁸ The opinion in this direction is also formed by the fact that the early Lithuanian coins of Vladislav Jagaila also had a chaotic arrangement of letters and signs similar in execution to the field of the coin (Fig. 6), while often the same illegible signs as on the studied coin.

As Professor Borys Paszkiewicz notes, this execution of the tamga is not only characteristic of the coin issue of Starodub, but also of the upper part of the tamga of Prince Volodymyr Olherdovych of Kyiv (Fig. 7) and is quite close to our coin.

The chaotic placement of letter imitations on the reverse of the coin is reminiscent of the coin of the Principality of Novgorod-Seversk of Dmytro Olherdovych Bryansky (1372–1379).¹⁹ A similar princely sign is present on the coins, and the image of the sword and family sign of the Olherdovychs in the form of a temple building are also characteristic (Fig. 8).

¹⁴ HULETSKI, BOHUSH and KABAK 2021: 34, 43.

¹⁵ NOSEVICH 2000.

¹⁶ VOYTOVYCH 2000.

¹⁷ CHEREMNYN 2013: 249–255.

¹⁸ GULETSKY and PETRUNIN 2013: no. 2515A.

¹⁹ ZAYTSEV 2016: 41–55.

Among the complex of early Lithuanian coins of Jagaila (1377–1381, 1382–1392), Vytautas (1392–1430) and Casimir Jagiellon (1440–1492), discovered near Novogródek, a rare silver coin attributed to the issue of the Principality of Novgorod-Seversk, struck by Dmytro Korybut-Olherdovych ca. 1371/2–1393 (Fig. 9). It is noteworthy that the tamga, which is almost identical in execution to our coin, is depicted with a sword hilt up. The researcher of this coin, Viktor Malezhyk, identified the letters ЛI-I-O on the coin, which has a significant coincidence with the legend of our coin with the inscription OJIGI.²⁰

A similar general artistic style with a chaotic arrangement of letters and general execution is also characteristic of the coin issue in Starodub during the reign of Oleksandr Patrikevych (1386–1393) (Figs. 10–11).²¹

The image inside the monogram of Yuri Svyatoslavych in the form of the letter “Y” on coins minted in Smolensk has similar features (Fig. 12). During the reign of Yuri Svyatoslavych before the conquest of Smolensk by the Lithuanian Grand Duke Vytautas, 3 types of coins are known, the difference being the image inside the monogram.²²

Some similarity in the chaotic performance of hatched lines imitating letters and signs, as well as elements similar to a tree and similar to the bottom line of the reverse legend of our coin, can be traced on a rare silver coin published only in the catalog of a numismatic auction held by Valery Nechitailo in 2011 (Fig. 13).²³ At the time of the discovery of this specimen, most researchers expressed variations regarding the interpretation of the image on the coin as being like a “fish”, Valery Volodymyrovych himself identified it as belonging to the emission of the city of Bratslav during the reign of Svidrigailo.

CONCLUSIONS

In the spring of 2023, the authors became aware of a previously unpublished coin discovered on the border between the Poltava and Sumy regions. Based on the results of measurements using an X-ray fluorescence analyzer, it was established that the coin was made of copper without signs of silvering or tinning. The authors have so far failed to achieve an accurate reading of the signs on the coin, except for the confident writing of part of the OJIGI legend on the obverse, so attempts at attribution are based on the search for analogies to the princely sign or tamga present on the coin in the form of a blossoming cross placed in a circular linear rim.

²⁰ MALEZHIK 2010.

²¹ ZAYTSEV 2010.

²² GULETSKY and PETRUNIN 2017: no. 6101B.

²³ NECHITAILO 2011: no. 160A.

A similar heraldic sign is known on seals as early as the 12th century. Later, the ancestral sign on the studied coin underwent changes and has common features with coins from the 14th century – Kyiv coins of Volodymyr Olherdovych, early Lithuanian coins of Vladyslav Yagaila, as well as coins of the Smolensk principality during the time of Yuri Svyatoslavovych.

Also, the sign is similar to the tamga of Dmytro Korybut-Olherdovych ca. 1371/2–1393 years on the coins of the Principality of Novgorod-Seversk, and coins of later issues of Starodub during the time of Alexander Petrikevych (1386–1393), as well as the princes of Drutsk, who were dependent on some Olherdovychs.

The search for analogies to the princely sign on the coin led to the assumption that this coin belonged to the Principality of Chernihiv, was issued by Princes Olhovych or Olherdovych, and was probably minted in the town of Starodub in the 14th century and the denomination can be probably assumed to be a pūl coin.

A more accurate attribution and establishment of the area of circulation of this coin still needs clarification, which will become possible by studying and recording other similar finds. We would kindly ask readers to inform the authors if they are aware of any such finds.

REFERENCES

- BOIKO-GAGARIN, A. 2013. “K voprosu o fal’shivikh monetakh v Krymskom khanstve vo vtoroy polovine XV–XVI vv.”. In: K.K. KHROMOV (ed.), *Vostochnaya numizmatika v Ukraine: Ulus Dzhuchi, Krymskoye khanstvo i sopredel’nyye gosudarstva v XIII–XVIII vv.*, ch. III, Kyiv: 79–92.
- BOIKO-GAGARIN, A. 2014. *Monety Tsentral’noyi ta Skhidnoyi Yevropy XIV–XVII st.: protsesy vyhotovlennya ta fal’shuvannya*, unpublished PhD Thesis, Kirovohrad.
- BOIKO-GAGARIN, A. 2016. “Monety seredn’ovichnoyi Bolhariyi v kolektsiyi NMIU. Zb.nauk. pr.”, *Naukovyy visnyk Natsional’noho muzeyu istoriyi Ukrayiny* 1 (1): 161–165, online: <https://visnyk.nmiu.org/index.php/nv/article/view/30/25> (accessed on 22 March 2024).
- BOIKO-GAGARIN, A.C. and ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, Yu.V. 2022. “Dzhuchyds’ki monety z kolektsiyi profesora Serhiya Heoriyovycha Kuleshova”, *Rus’–Lithuania–Horde: Journal of Numismatics and Sigillography* 10: 90–95.
- CHEREMNYN, A.A. 2013. *Polotskoye knyazhestvo (XI–XIV veka)*, Minsk.
- DERGACIOVA, L. and BOJKO-GAGARIN, A. 2020. “Date noi despre compoziția metalelor a monedelor moldovenești lui Ștefan al IV-lea (1517–1527)”. In: *Pontica 2020: A 53a sesiune internațională / The 53rd International Session, 15–16 Octombrie 2020 / 15–16 October 2020, Constanța, Constanța*: 45–46.
- GULETSKY, D.V. and PETRUNIN, K.M. 2013. *Russkiye monety: 1353–1533*, Minsk.
- GULETSKY, D.V. and PETRUNIN, K.M. 2017. *Russkiye srednevekovyye monety*, Moskva.
- GURULYOVA, V. 2008. “Bolgarskiye monety XIV veka, naydannyye v Vostochnom Krymu (iz chastnoy kolleksii)”. In: I. Lazarenko (ed.), *Numizmatichni, sfragistichni i epigrafiski prinosi kum istoriiata na chernomorskoto kraibrezhie: mezhdunarodna konferentsiia v pamet ha Ct.H.C. Milko Mirchev, Varna, 15–17 septemvri 2005 g / Numismatic, Sphragistic and Epigraphic Contributions to the History of the Black Sea Coast: International Conference in Memory of Dr. Milko Mirchev, Varna, September 15th–17th, 2005*, Acta musei Varnaensis VII-1, Varna: 370–372.

- HULETSKI, D.U., BOHUSH, A.K. and KABAK, A.B. 2021. “Uvodziny ũ ‘maluju sfracistyku’ Polackaha kniastva druheje palovy XII stahoddzia”, *Rus’–Lithuania–Horde: Journal of Numismatics and Sigillography* 10: 32–82.
- IVANAUSKAS, Eu. 2014. *Origo insignium “Columnae” Alexandri Vitoldi tribus linguis exarata: Albaruthenice, Lithuanice, Anglice, Cauen.*
- KOTSUR, V.P. 2013. “Aktual’ni napryamky ta orhanizatsiyni zasady suchasnykh doslidzhen’ seredn’ovichnoyi numizmatyky v Ukrayini”, *Naukovi zapysky z ukrayins’koyi istoriyi* 33: 3–8.
- KRYZHANIVSKYI, A. 2006. “Emisiya midnykh monet Halyts’koyi Rusi na L’vivs’komu monetnomu dvori u druhiy polovyni XIV stolittya”, *Ukrayina v Tsentral’no-Skhidny Yevropi* 6: 571–584.
- KRYZHANIVSKYI, A. 2007. *L’vivs’ky monetnyy dvir XIV–XV stolittiyakh*, L’viv.
- MALEZHNIK, V. 2010. “O nakhodkakh drevneyshikh litovskikh monet u Novogrudka”, *Bankovskiy vestnik* 7: 79–81.
- NECHITAILO, V.V. 2011. *Auktsion kiyevskogo “Numizmat-kluba”*, Kyiv.
- NOSEVICH, V. 2000. “Druckaje kniastva i kniazi Druckija (2000)”. In: G. PASHKOV (ed.), *Druck staražytny: Da 1000-hoddzia ũznikniennia horada*, Minsk: 49–76, online: <http://vln.by/node/72> (accessed on 1 December 2023).
- PASZKIEWICZ, B. 2011–2012. “Belz’ki monety knyazya Yuriya Narymuntovycha”, *L’vivs’ki numizmatychni zapysky* 8–9: 12–17.
- PASZKIEWICZ, B. 2014. “Monety belskie księcia Jerzego Narymuntowicza”, *Biuletyn Numizmatyczny* 2 (374): 91–100.
- RETOVSKY, O.F. 1906. *Genuezsko-tatarskiye monety*, Sankt-Peterburg.
- SHEREMETIEV, K. 2021. “Rodovyy herb Narymuntovychiv druhoyi polovyny XIV st. V svitli novykh dzherel”, *L’vivs’ki numizmatychni zapysky* 18: 85–88.
- VOYTOVYCH, L. 2000. *Knyazivs’ki dynastiyyi Skhidnoyi Yevropy (kinets’ XI–pochatok XVI st.): sklad, suspil’na i politychna rol’ Istoryko-henealohichne doslidzhennya*, L’viv, online: <http://litopys.org.ua/dynasty/dyn25.htm> (accessed on 1 December 2023).
- VOYTOVYCH, L. 2006. *Knyazha doba: portrety elity*, Bila Tserkva, online: https://shron2.chtyvo.org.ua/Voitovych_Leontii/Kniazha_doba_portrety_elity.pdf (accessed on 1 December 2023).
- ZAJONČKOVSKIJ, J. 2017. “Kilia al-Mahrusa o nouă monetărie a Hoardei de Aur”. In: A. BOLDUREANU, A. CHIROȘCA, L. DERGACIOVA and E. NICOLAE (eds.), *Al XVII-lea simpozion de numismatică: Programul și rezumatele comunicărilor, Chișinău 4-6 octombrie 2017*, Chișinău: 14–15.
- ZAYTSEV, V.V. 2010. “Monety Dmitriya Ol’gerdovicha Bryanskogo (1372–1379)”, *Numizmatika* 1 (24): 10–13.
- ZAYTSEV, V.V. 2016. *Russkiye monety XIV–XVII vv. ocherki po numizmatike*, Moskva.
- ZRAZYUK, Z.A. 1999. “Redkaya seriya moldavskikh gorodskikh monet XV v. iz Belgoroda-Dnestrovskogo”. In: A.S. BELYAKOV (ed.), *Sed’maya vserossiyskaya numizmaticheskaya konferentsiya, Yaroslavl’ 19–23 aprelya 1999 g.*, Tezisy dokladov i soobshcheniy, Moskva: 87–89.

Authors’ addresses:

Andrii Boiko-Haharin
National Bank of Ukraine
9 Instytutska Street, Kyiv, 01601, Ukraine
boiko.gagarin@gmail.com

Serhii Kuleshov
Ukrainian Research Institute of Archive Management and Records
77 Luk’yanivs’ka Street, Kyiv, 04107, Ukraine
posena@ukr.net

PLATE 1

Fig. 1. A copper coin found on the border of the Poltava and Sumy regions. Principality of Chernihiv, 14th century. AE pūl coin (?) minted in Starodub issued by Princes Olhovych or Olherdovych

Photo: Andrii Boiko-Haharin

Fig. 2. Seal of Prince Igor Vasytkovich of Galich and Terebovel (1139–1141)

Photo: courtesy of the Sheremetyev Museum

Fig. 3. Seal of Yaroslav Vsevolodovych (1139/40–1198/9)

Photo: courtesy of Sheremetyev Museum

Fig. 4. Trade seal with the dynastic emblem of Rogvolod Vasyl Borysovich of Polotsk (1158–1171)

Photo: Dmitry Huletsky

Fig. 5. Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Vladyslav Jagailo, a coin with a female portrait (IVANAUSKAS 2014: 4)

Photo: Eugenius Ivanauskas

Fig. 6. Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Vladislav II Jagailo (1386–1434), a coin, ca. 1387

Photo: Numisbalt. Auction 27. Auction date: 12 May 2023. Lot number: 823

Fig. 7. U.S. Kyiv principality, Volodymyr Olherdovych (1362–1394), a coin, M.D. Kyiv

Photo: Roma Numismatics Ltd. E-Sale 113. Lot number: 1423

Fig. 8. The Principality of Novgorod-Seversk, coin of Dmytro Olherdovych Bryansky (1372–1379)

Photo: Vasily Zaitsev

Fig. 9. The Principality of Novgorod-Seversk, Dmytro Korybut-Olherdovych (ca. 1371/2–1393), silver coin

Photo: Victor Malezhyk

Fig. 10. Starodub, Oleksandr Patrikevich (1386–1393), a coin ca. 1386, imitation dang of Ulus Juchi, silver

Photo: Katz Auctions. Auction 77. Lot number: 811

Fig. 11. Starodub, Oleksandr Patrikevich (1386–1393), a coin ca. 1386, imitation dang of Ulus Juchi, silver

Photo: Katz Auctions. Auction 52. Lot number: 16

Fig. 12. Principality of Smolensk, Yurii Svyatoslavovych, a coin of 1401–1404

Photo: Dmitry Huletsky

Fig. 13. Bratslav (?), Svydrygailo Olherdovych (1432–1452), a coin

Photo: Valeriy Nechitailo



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

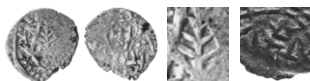


Fig. 13