

# NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

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# ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVIII

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

Kraków 2023



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

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

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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 szerokich 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 120<sup>th</sup> 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

MARTIN BAER, WOLFGANG FISCHER-BOSSERT  
and NIKOLAUS SCHINDEL (eds.)

*CISTA MISTICA. Festschrift für Wolfgang Szaivert*, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien 23, Österreichische Forschungsgesellschaft für Numismatik, Wien 2020, 607 pages, plates; ISBN: 978-3-9504268-2-3

Wolfgang Szaivert is a prominent figure in the field of numismatics and it is therefore unsurprising that his friends, colleagues, and students have chosen to commemorate his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday with the publication of a jubilee volume. The editors of this volume are Martin Baer, Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert, and Nikolaus Schindel. It contains 28 texts on a wide range of topics in the field of coinage and medal-making from antiquity to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Given the extensive chronological and thematic range, the editors faced the challenge of organising the texts effectively and so they opted to arrange them alphabetically according to the names of the authors. While I am not in favour of this approach, there seems to have been no alternative in the case of the publication under review. In my review, however, I will discuss the content of the publication by grouping the texts according to their chronology and subject matter. It is worth mentioning that the publication was also supported by commercial numismatic companies, which are listed in the brief introduction that opens the volume.

This very short introduction briefly explains the choice of the book's title, which refers to the Jubilarian's scientific interests. It also outlines the idea behind the book itself. The texts dedicated to Wolfgang Szaivert are preceded by the list of his publications compiled by Nikolaus Schindel (pp. ix–xv). The Jubilarian's extensive body of work, comprising 98 publications, encompasses monographs and articles. Naturally, the majority of the works deal with the subject of ancient coinage. Several of these were devoted to *cistophori*, which is reflected in the title of the book, *Cista Mistica*.

Ancient coinage also features prominently among the texts dedicated to the Jubilarian. The volume contains 15 texts directly dealing with antiquity which constitutes more than half of all the articles. To these we must add two more texts on the history of collecting and numismatics, which focus on ancient coins. Of the remaining texts, nine are dedicated to medal-making, one is on Austrian medieval coinage and one on Ottoman coinage.

Three of the texts dealing with antiquity are dedicated to Greek coinage. From a chronological perspective, the first text on antiquity is Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert's article "Ein karisches Monster" (pp. 119–168). It is an excellent, well-documented and compelling study of a small issue of silver (obols, hemiobols) and electron (trite, hekta, twelfth and 1/24 stater) coins minted in Karia around 480/470 BC. The author has included an iconographic and stylistic analysis of the described coins, as well as a die study, supplying numerous and well-chosen illustrations to the text. Metrological analysis also played an important role in the considerations presented. Despite the modest title focused on the main type of coins discussed, the author sketches a broad background on the early minting of Karia in the first part of the text.

The second text dealing with Greek coinage is Marc Philipp Wahl's article titled "Der wasserspeiende Flussgot von Hyllarima (?)" (pp. 537–553). The author verifies the attribution of very rare small bronzes traditionally attributed after F. Imhoof-Blumer to Mylai in Sicily. Based on the examination of the coins, as well as iconographic and archival analysis, Wahl proposes an alternative attribution of these coins to Hyllarima in Caria. However, this attribution is not certain, as the author himself indicates in the text.

Parthian coins have traditionally been linked to Greek coinage. A text on this subject was dedicated to the Jubilarian by Fabrizio Sinisi ("The last Arsacid tetradrachms", pp. 461–474). Sinisi analyses the tetradrachms of Vologazes V erroneously dated to 539 SE, a dating which has long caused difficulties regarding their interpretation. Using the material collected in the *Sylloge Nummorum Parthicorum* and a detailed iconographic analysis, Sinisi has demonstrated that the correct reading of the date on these coins should be 529 SE, which is much more in line with the historical context provided by other sources.

Additionally, Simone Killen's paper "Hefen, Forum oder Poseidonheiligtum? Zu einem seltenen Reverstypus aus Korinth" (pp. 285–295) offers insights into the Greek world, albeit during the Roman period. Based on written and iconographic sources, as well as the results of archaeological research, Killen proposes to identify the architectural complex depicted on the reverse of a Corinthian issue from the time of Septimius Severus as the temple and temenos of Poseidon at Isthmus. The argument is carried out in a brilliant manner, but, as Killen herself admits, not all questions about the depiction in question have been conclusively answered.

The majority of the other texts on antiquity concern Roman coinage. Michel Amandry's article, entitled "Le dépôt augustéen des Roches-Noires à Casablanca, 1926" (pp. 1–8), discusses a hoard of 172 Republican and Augustinian denarii discovered next to the Roches-Noires lighthouse in Casablanca. Amandry provides

a tabulated inventory of the hoard with references to works by Crawford and the RIC and a concordance with the original 1939 publication by J.D. Bréthes. The deposit is compared with another one, discovered at Maillé in France. Based on the contents of the Roches-Noires hoard, Amandry hypothesises that the coins may have belonged to a legionary and been lost in a shipwreck.

In honour of the Jubilarian, Wilhelm Hollstein has contributed a paper entitled “Pilleus und R•CC. Zum Verständnis der Quadranten des Caligula” (pp. 245–261). The paper discusses the latest concepts concerning Caligula’s quadrans coins and analyses their inscriptions and iconography against the broad backdrop of how the idea of *libertas* was used in coinage during the Republic and in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

In his article entitled “Caligula, der Pegasus und das Wunderkind. Zu einem frühneuzeitlichen Aureus mit der Legende VICTORIA DE GERM” (pp. 589–607), Bernhard Woytek discusses a false aureus of Caligula. The coin was subjected to a comprehensive iconographic, philological, and historical analysis, from which the author was able to establish the time of the forgery as the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Of great interest is Reinhard Wolters’ article “Iudaea Recepta?” (pp. 573–587). The author re-analyses a unique aureus with the legend *Iudaea Recepta*, i.e. Judea re-conquered/subjugated, which has been known for several years. Drawing on philological, iconographic, and historical analysis, he attributes it to the early reign of Vespasian, even before the introduction in AD 70 of a propaganda line based on the idea of conquering Judea.

“Two Birds heading for Rome: How to Interpret the So-called Augurium Romuli” by Johannes Nollé (pp. 297–317) presents a new interpretation of the iconographic message of the aureus reverse minted in AD 77/78 by Vespasian for Titus. As is characteristic of this author, the persuasive argument is based on a meticulous analysis of a wide range of sources.

In the article “Erneute Stempelstudie zur Restitutionsprägung der Kaiser Marcus Aurelius und Lucius Verus”, Martin Baer addresses the so-called restored “legionary” denarii of Mark Antony, struck during the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus in AD 168. He has reanalysed the dies, identifying 77 obverse and 77 reverse dies, thus significantly increasing the number of known dies compared to the earlier study by Beckmann. Baer distinguishes 10 groups of stamps, subjects the coins to statistical and iconographic analysis, and proposes their dating to AD 164. The article is supplemented by a list of hoards containing such coins, die links charts, a catalogue of known specimens, and a concordance table for his and Beckmann’s die numbers.

The article by Kathrin Siegl, “Nachtrag zu Moneta Imperii Romani Band 18: Die Medaillons des Commodus” (pp. 443–460), serves to complement a standard reference publication by Jubilarian Wolfgang Szaivert, a catalogue of the coins of

Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus and Commodus. Siegl presents her observations on the medallions of Emperor Commodus and proposes some additions. A substantial portion of the article comprises a catalogue of the coins in question, including previously unrecorded variants.

In a brief text entitled “Ephesia, Chariten und Auguren: Querverbindungen” (pp. 271–277), Stefan Karwiese examines several lead tesserae bearing images of Charites, Ephesia, and Augurs. Employing an iconographic analysis and comparisons with monetary issues, he links the aforementioned tesserae to provincial festivals in Ephesus.

Further texts focus on Late Roman and early Byzantine coinage.

Klaus Vondrovec contributes an article on the later Imperial period entitled “Zur Typenverteilung im Buntmetall zwischen 378 und 383 n. Chr. im österreichischen Fundmaterial” (pp. 501–520). The text presents an analysis of aes coins from AD 378–383 found in present-day Austria. It is an insightful contribution with some interesting conclusions. The analysis is based on finds recorded as part of the *Fundmünzen aus Österreich* project.

One of the editors of the volume, Nikolaus Schindel, presents a text entitled “Die Minimusprägung des Kaisers Zeno (474–475, 476–491) unter Einschluss des Basiliscus samt Familie (475–476) sowie des Leontius (484–488)” (pp. 381–435). In this comprehensive article, the author provides a meticulous and thorough analysis of the *minimi* from AD 474–479, accompanied by a detailed catalogue of the issues in question. The article will undoubtedly serve as a standard reference for these issues, complementing previously published studies of coins of the period.

The article by Robert Keck and Wolfgang Hahn, “Die administrativen Beizeichen in der aksumitischen Münzprägung – ein Erklärungsversuch” (pp. 279–283), sits on the borderline of antiquity. In it, the authors briefly discuss the still under-studied topic of supplementary symbols and other additional marks on coins of the kingdom of Aksum. The article can essentially be regarded as signal of a problem that requires further careful study.

The article by Alexander Schwab-Trau entitled “Forschung zur Provenienz antiker Münzen im ausgehenden 19. Jahrhundert anhand eines Offertschreibens an den Wiener Sammler Franz Trau sen” (pp. 437–442) concerns the history of coin collecting and trade in coins. In this brief text, Schwab-Trau gives an example an aureus of Commodus and some silver coins that were offered for sale to his great-great-grandfather Carl Trau by a resident of Trebizond (now Trabzon) J.C. Léontides in 1898. This is an interesting source material illustrated with rubbings of the coins offered.

Another text on the history of collecting and numismatics is by Daniela Williams, and is entitled “Early modern casts of ancient coins. A preliminary study of a recently



identified Visconti set” (pp. 555–572). Williams presents a preliminary study of a set of 502 casts of ancient coins made by Filippo Aurelio Visconti. The analysis draws on a broader discussion of the importance of casts, impressions and replicas of ancient coins and gems during the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The article by Johannes Hartner entitled “Neue Kremser Pfennige. Motivwanderungen zwischen Österreich und Böhmen um die Mitte des 12. Jahrhunderts” deals with medieval coinage in Austria. In this article, the author presents and discusses two new types of pennies minted in Krems in the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. He also undertakes an iconographic analysis from the perspective of the interplay between Czech and Austrian coinages in the same period.

Finally, the article by Michael Hollunder and Nikolaus Schindel, “Noch eine osmanische Petitesse” (pp. 263–270), addresses Islamic numismatics. The authors analysed the akçe coins of Sultan Suleyman I (1520–1566) struck at the Zembid mint in Yemen on the basis of a hoard of 31 fine silver coins. As a result, a typology of the aforementioned coins is proposed, and a catalogue of the specimens included in the hoard is presented.

Texts on medal-making form a significant group in the volume and they cover the period from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Michael Göbl and Heinz Winter present an article entitled “Die ‘Dedikationsmedaille’ der Stadt Nürnberg für Karl V. aus 1521. Das Wappenprogramm” (pp. 189–208), in which they briefly discuss the coat-of-arms programme of the dedicatory medal commissioned by the Nuremberg City Council in 1521. According to their findings, the coat of arms programme referred to the set of coats of arms from the time of Maximilian I. The article includes a detailed catalogue of the coats of arms used on the obverse and reverse of the medal.

The extensive article by Anna Fabiankowitsch, entitled “Maria Theresia im Medaillenporträt” (pp. 55–118), was written on the occasion of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Maria Theresia’s birth (1717–1780). The article presents the artists who created medals for Maria Theresia and, above all, examines in detail the iconography of the portrait of the empress in the context of chronology and changing epochs. Fabiankowitsch attempts a classification of Maria Theresa’s portraits in comparison with other artwork categories.

Michael Beckers’ article entitled “Eine Medaille des J.C. Reich von 1782 auf die von Josef II. gewährte Toleranz” (pp. 45–54) is devoted to a 1782 medal designed by Johann Christian Reich, traditionally believed to commemorate Joseph II’s guarantee of religious tolerance. Beckers presents a new interpretation of the medal.

In “Miniaturmedaillen aus der Zeit des Wiener Kongresses” (pp. 475–499), Edith Specht discusses two sets of miniature medals struck to mark the occasion of

the Congress of Vienna and featuring the Austrian imperial family and the Congress participants. The catalogue of the medals in question is also included.

The article by Norbert Helmwein, entitled “Der Reiz steckt im Detail. Eine goldene Verdienstmedaille zu 15 Dukaten, deren Gravur eine bewegte und erfolgreiche Lebensgeschichte offenbart” (pp. 239–244), discusses a gold, fifteen-ducat medal for merit which, as indicated by the engraving, was awarded to Josef Maria Miler for his directing the Industrial Exhibition in Vienna in 1845. The description of the medal serves as a canvass for the presentation of Miler’s life and achievements.

Bernhard Prokisch’s “Die Medaillen und Abzeichen des 23. Internationalen Eucharistischen Kongresses in Wien 1912” (pp. 319–349) deals with medals, religious medals and badges associated with the International Eucharistic Congress in Vienna, which took place between 11 and 15 September 1912. A number of medals were struck on this occasion, including official medals, the medal of the City of Vienna, and special religious medals, badges, and pilgrimage medals. After the Congress, a commemorative medal was also minted. A full catalogue of medals related to the Congress is included in the article.

The article dedicated to the Jubilarian by Reinhold Rieder, entitled “Die Medaillen des ‘Niederösterreichischen Landesschießens’” (pp. 351–379), provides the historical background, discussion and catalogue of medals and plaques referring to the “Niederösterreichischen Landesschießen”, the “Niederösterreichischen Landes-Verbandsschießen”, and also those referring in this aspect to the territory of Lower Austria.

Elmar Fröschl has contributed an article entitled “Das KEM-Ding” (pp. 169–188). Proceeding from the study of material culture objects, Fröschl presents the theoretical basis for a discussion of war-related items (medals and decorations), using the example of an Austrian war medal issued in 1932–1934 and commemorating the First World War.

Finally, in his article “Der Medailleur Karl Perl. Ein Ritter des Wiener Urschlaraffenreiches. Am schönen Bronnen” (pp. 521–535), Herfried E. Wagner compiles in a catalogue form and comments upon the plaques, enseignes (Ahnen) and medals made by the medallist Karl Perl for various *Urschlaraffia* from the present-day Austria and Czech Republic.

The reviewed volume offers a number of valuable studies mainly in the field of ancient numismatics, but also medal-making. The texts vary in character, from those dealing with broader issues, providing a complete catalogue of the coins or medals studied, to those more focused on case studies. Many of them constitute excellent studies that will certainly become important and much-cited works. Despite the presence of some outstanding foreign authors, it must be emphasised that the

reviewed publication above all presents the great potential of Austrian numismatics. The book is very well prepared from an editorial point of view as well, including high quality illustrations. It is therefore a publication that should have its place in every good numismatic library.

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