

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

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 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

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International Numismatic Conference

“NUMISMATICA CENTROEUROPAEA VI”,

18–21 September 2023, Znojmo, Centrum Louka

This sixth edition of the international conference “NUMISMATICA CENTROEUROPAEA” was held in Znojmo (Czech Republic) between 18 and 21 September 2023. The organising institutions were the Moravské zemské muzeum in Brno and the Jihomoravské muzeum in Znojmo. The organising committee of the conference consisted of Dagmar Grossmannová, Ph.D., Martina Kvardová, Ph.D., and Petr Eckl, MA. The event brought together more than forty numismatists, archaeologists, and enthusiasts who introduced us to their areas of interest in the papers delivered. The topics addressed during the sessions covered a broad chronological timeframe stretching from Antiquity to the 20th century. The conference took place in the Louka Centre adjacent to the Louka monastery complex, one of the most significant historical sites in the city of Znojmo. The four-day proceedings offered a wealth of new and very valuable information and insights from the speakers, most of whom came from Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Norway, Poland, and Slovakia.

The first day of the conference (18 September) was devoted to ancient coinage. The proceedings opened with a paper by Petr Eckl on the numismatic collection of the Jihomoravské museum in Znojmo. The first of the two sessions scheduled for the day dealt with Celtic coinage. It began with a presentation by Jiří Militký, who discussed new finds of Celtic coins from the settlement of Ronthal (Austria), dating to the Middle La Tene period. Non-invasive geomagnetic and field walking surveys carried out in recent years have yielded several hundred new finds, chiefly coins, thus allowing the site to be interpreted as a central settlement. Next, Wioletta Pazowska addressed the coinage of the Tynec group in a paper entitled “Finds of

Kraków-Type Staters in the Light of Information in Piotr Adamkiewicz's Archive". The database of known specimens of the aforementioned type has been expanded by two new finds. The sessions ended with a talk by Tomáš Smělý, who presented the current state of knowledge on the origins of Celtic minting in what today is the Czech Republic. Among other things, his presentation dealt with the analysis of gold coins of the Athena Alkidemos type. The second session on the first day of the conference was devoted to ancient coinage in a broader sense. The first speaker was Jarosław Bodzek, who discussed a new type of satrapal coins which have appeared on the antiquarian market in recent years. The coins in question are most likely obols or hemiobols, minted to the Milesian weight standard. The next speaker, Ferenc Barna, delivered a paper on coins from Numidia in the collection of the Hungarian National Museum. He presented some thirty coins dating from the 2nd century BC to the first half of the 1st century BC. Lenka Vacinová then presented a very interesting paper on the representations of Pietas – one of the most important Roman virtues. She analysed the issue in the context of both Republican and Imperial coins. The penultimate paper, delivered by Arkadiusz Dymowski, concerned the detection of counterfeit Roman denarii using the ultrasound method. Participants were able to learn about the results of research carried out as part of the project "Barbarian Fakers. Manufacturing and Use of Counterfeit Roman Imperial Denarii in East-Central Europe in Antiquity", under which several thousand coins were analysed. The paper provoked a lively discussion. Monday's proceedings were concluded with a paper by Lajos Juhász, who presented the circulation of Roman coins in Barbaricum, more specifically in the northern part of the territory of present-day Hungary. This is an extremely interesting area, due to the interactions between the Germanic community and Sarmatian population. After the proceedings concluded, attendees had the opportunity to visit the nearby Louka Monastery. This Baroque complex was built on the site of an earlier one dating back to the 12th century. Today, the monastery is famous for having one of the largest wine cellars in Europe.

The second day of the conference (19 September) started with a morning session on medieval coinage, with the opening paper given by Johannes Hartner. It concerned a previously unknown type of penny found in a hoard discovered in the vicinity of Znojmo, with the coins dating from the 12th century. The next speaker was Raphael Wedam, who discussed Moravian denars and Graz pfennigs from the times of Přemysl Ottokar II. The coins attest to the important role of the king in consolidating sovereign power in the principalities of Austria and Styria. Enikő Kovács delivered a paper on the Classic Wiener Pfennigs in Hungary in the 13th–14th centuries. The links between Hungarian and Austrian coins from the period in question are reflected, among other things, in common iconographic motifs. Šimon Kochan's paper on the recent discovery of a royal mint was particularly noteworthy.

Rescue archaeological excavations associated with the restoration of a house at Masaryk Square 21 in Jihlava revealed the furnishings of the said mint, dated to the end of the 13th century. Among other things, they included objects related to the minting of bracteates of kings Ottokar II and Wenceslas II. The last paper in the morning session, by Petr Schneider, also presented a new discovery: a 13th-century coin die found in Čáslav in 2022. It is a unique artefact, with only a few analogies in museum collections, as coin dies were usually deliberately destroyed to prevent counterfeiting. The second part of the day was set aside for an excursion, with the first point on the agenda being a visit to the beautiful Baroque chateau in Vranov nad Dyjí. The chateau emerged as a result of rebuilding the original castle dating back to around 1100. It is situated on a hill with a picturesque vista of the surrounding area. Undoubtedly, the visitors were most impressed by the Hall of Ancestors, the stately room of the chateau, where they were able to admire numerous sculptures and frescoes.

During the third day of the conference (20 September), the focus was on late medieval and modern coinage. The proceedings began with a paper by Jan Videman on new findings concerning a huge hoard of denars from southern Moravia, dated to ca. 12th century. A large proportion of the coins comprising the hoard have been made available in recent years for examination. Among other things, this allowed the dating of the hoard to be more precisely established as the times of the Second Crusade. Another interesting paper, delivered by Miroslav Hus introduced the new discoveries of jetons and Lower Rhein Arendshillings in the Skočice fortress and constitute evidence of the important trade contacts maintained by this stronghold. In another paper, Petr Běhoun returned to the discoveries from the house at Masaryk Square 21 in Jihlava. Along the previously mentioned mint furnishings, 300 coins were found at the site, the oldest of these being Prague pennies of Charles IV, while the youngest come from the second half of the 20th century. Marek Budaj reported on an extremely interesting hoard of coins discovered in Šintava. It contained more than half a thousand coins, the youngest of which date back to 1529. Particularly noteworthy were batzens and half-batzens from southern Germany and parts of Switzerland, almost 300 of which were recorded in the hoard. The next speaker was Markus Greif, who analysed the minting charters of Ferdinand I against the background of the Ottoman wars. The presentation focused on the content of the charters, as well as archival information concerning the process of their creation. Petr Vorel then introduced the problem of circulation of “small pennies” in Bohemia during the reign of Matthias II. Between 1611 and 1619, there was a dispute between the Imperial Chamber and the Bohemian states over monetary policy. In the next paper, Iván Lux referred ongoing works on a new catalogue of Transylvanian thalers. The catalogue is being compiled using an innovative approach, and conference

participants were invited to share their comments and insights. Hubert Emmerig delivered a paper on the cataloguing and sharing of medieval and modern coins in Germany and Austria where, in recent years, coin finds have started to be made freely available to the public via websites. In her paper, Lilia Dergaciova presented the Costești settlement (Moldova) in the light of numismatic finds. The coins date from the 13th to the 15th centuries and represent a wide spectrum of European coinage. Mika Boros then discussed the introduction of coinage to areas on the periphery of medieval European centres, which followed the adoption of Christianity and the western social model. Luboš Polanský presented a paper on deniers from the Karel Chaur collection, where both large and small flan deniers from Bohemia and Poland are present. Particularly noteworthy was Borys Paszkiewicz's paper entitled "Seventy Unrecorded Coin Types, or: Do We Indeed Know Anything about Silesian Coinage of the Thirteenth Century". He presented a hoard recently found in the vicinity of Niemcza in Silesia. It consisted of about 3,000 coins, most of them representing hitherto unknown types of bracteates. The new data prompts a re-examination of our understanding of Silesian minting in the first half of the 13th century. Jan John gave an extremely interesting talk on the archaeological evidence for the import of Venetian theriac into South Bohemia. The metal containers for this prized concoction resemble coins in appearance. Lukáš Richtera then presented the results of new analyses of Prague pennies from the John of Luxembourg collection from Kutná Hora – Mišpulky. The origin of the coins is still a matter of debate since their issue by the official mint is disputed, and it is assumed that they were produced in a counterfeiting workshop. The next speaker was Herfried E. Wagner, who talked about Prague pennies with counterfeit countermarks, tracing the history of emerging forgeries. The last paper on the third day of the conference was delivered by Roman Zaoral. He focused on the iconographic analysis of the coins produced at the Cheb mint in the context of the efforts by the Přemyslids to conquer these lands.

The morning session on the last day of the conference (21 September) saw a return to Antiquity. The session opened with a paper by Boris Stoklas on the finds of chopped and broken Roman coins from the areas inhabited by the Suebi people. The new material shows some similarities to older finds, among other things in the method of dividing the coins or in the equal weight of the individual parts. The next speaker was Bartosz Awianowicz, who presented a paper on Girolamo Ruscelli's dedicatory letter to King Sigismund II Augustus. The letter was included in one of the most important 16th-century monographs on Roman coinage: *Discorso di M. Sebastiano Erizzo, sopra le medaglie antiche* (Venice 1559). The letter in question confirms the interest in ancient coins in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. An interesting paper on the lead seals of the Constantinian dynasty was delivered by István Vida. Among other things, he talked about the changes that the 4th century

brought in the appearance and iconography of Roman seals. Another paper, given by Tamás Szabadváry, dealt with the history of numismatic research. It touched on two themes, the first focusing on a hoard of Algerian coins held in the Hungarian National Museum, and the second referring to the fate of a rare silver Vetrano milliarense originally belonging to the 19th-century collector Janos Milkovits. Evgeni Paunov then spoke about Leopold Leon Ružički (1866–1931) and the development of numismatic research on ancient Dacia, Moesia, and Thrace. The next speaker was Daniel Haas Kianička, who discussed allegorical representations and inscriptions on the Bratislava coronation medals of Charles III from 1712. The iconographies of the medals aimed to portray the monarch as an ideal king, thus legitimising his rule. Vojtěch Hami's paper was devoted to the coins discovered in Pukanc in 1932. The deposit contained 718 silver pieces with a face value of 20 kreuzers, issued between 1831 and 1848. Věra Němečková's paper concerned the sculptor Jiří Harcuba, one of the most important authors of texts devoted to Czechoslovak and contemporary Czech coins. Later, Juraj Hirčák highlighted the groundbreaking significance of the exhibition "Kremnická mincovňa, jej život v minulosti a prítomnosti – Mincovníctvo na Slovensku", which was on display in Kremnica, Bratislava, Brno, and Prague between 1954 and 1955. In the next presentation, Martin Hobek discussed the change of Liechtenstein's currency from the Austrian krone to the Swiss franc, which took place in 1923 on the initiative of Prince John II of Liechtenstein. The closing paper of the conference was delivered by Zbyšek Šustek, who analysed the circulation of German and Allied marks in Czechoslovakia after the liberation and the related legal regulations.

The sixth edition of the "NUMISMATICA CENTROEUROPAEA" conference brought a wealth of valuable new information to both numismatists and coin enthusiasts from Central Europe. The papers delivered often sparked lively discussions, offering the opportunity for valuable insights and comments to be exchanged. The seventh edition of "NUMISMATICA CENTROEUROPAEA" is planned for 2024 and will take place in Visegrad, Hungary. We look forward to the next proceedings.

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