

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVII

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

Kraków 2022

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Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XVII *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*. Zgodnie z przyjętymi przez nas zasadami wszystkie teksty publikujemy w językach kongresowych, z angielskimi i polskimi abstraktami. Zawartość całego 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.

Rok 2022 był wyjątkowy dla całego środowiska numizmatyków w Polsce. Pierwszy raz w historii naszego kraju, a ujmując rzecz szerzej – w krajach Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej – odbył się XVI Międzynarodowy Kongres Numizmatyczny, najważniejsze spotkanie numizmatyków z całego świata, organizowane co sześć lat pod auspicjami International Numismatic Council. Wybór Polski, jako miejsca organizacji Kongresu traktujemy jako wielkie wyróżnienie. Głównym organizatorem tego wydarzenia był Uniwersytet Warszawski, a w przygotowaniach uczestniczyły również Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie, Zamek Królewski w Warszawie, Polskie Towarzystwo Numizmatyczne, Narodowy Bank Polski oraz Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie. W tym ostatnim przypadku szczególnie zaangażowani w prace nad XVI INC byli pracownicy Gabinetu Numizmatycznego. Całością działań kierował profesor Aleksander Bursche z Wydziału Archeologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, pomysłodawca organizacji Kongresu w Polsce, którego wspierał Komitet Organizacyjny reprezentujący wszystkie najważniejsze polskie ośrodki numizmatyczne. Obrady kongresowe — które zgromadziły ponad 600 uczestników, czy to na miejscu w Warszawie, czy też w mniej licznych przypadkach, dzięki transmisji na żywo, w miejscach ich zamieszkania — uzupełniały liczne wydarzenia towarzyszące: wystawy, koncerty i spotkania.

Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie przygotowało z tej okazji specjalną wystawę: „Medal prywatnie. Medale w I Rzeczypospolitej (od XVI do XVIII wieku)”, której kuratorem była Agnieszka Smołucha-Sładkowska. Jednocześnie we współpracy z Uniwersytetem Jagiellońskim, krakowskim oddziałem Polskiego Towarzystwa Numizmatycznego, Królewską Biblioteką w Brukseli i Królewskim Towarzystwem Numizmatycznym w Belgii zorganizowano poprzedzającą właściwe obrady Kongresu międzynarodową sesję „Joachim Lelewel and Numismatics in the Nineteenth Century”. W ramach kongresu tradycyjnie opracowany został również Survey of Numismatic Research za lata 2014–2020, w prace nad którym aktywnie zaangażowani byli pracownicy Gabinetu Numizmatycznego: Jarosław Bodzek, Dorota Malarczyk i Barbara Zając. Co więcej, Gabinet Numizmatyczny Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie był silnie reprezentowany w obradach Kongresu, w czasie których wymienione powyżej osoby wygłosiły referaty. Kongres zakończył się wielkim sukcesem i stanowił znakomitą wizytówkę polskiej numizmatyki.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present volume 17 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* to you. In accordance with the principles that we have adopted, our texts are published in the conference languages with English and Polish abstracts. The whole of the present volume can be found as PDF's on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>), as are previously published volumes of the journal. The website also contains general information about the journal as well as information for prospective authors and reviewers.

2022 was a special year for the entire numismatic community in Poland. It saw the XVI International Numismatic Congress being held in Warsaw, marking the first time that this most important meeting of numismatists from all over the world, organised every six years under the auspices of the International Numismatic Council, had been held in our country, or more generally in a country from Central and Eastern Europe. The choice of Poland as the venue for the Congress was a great honour. The main organiser of the event was the University of Warsaw, and also involved in its organisation were the National Museum in Warsaw, the Royal Castle in Warsaw, the Polish Numismatic Society, the National Bank of Poland, and the National Museum in Krakow. In this last case, the staff of the Museum's Numismatic Cabinet were particularly active in the work on the INC 2022. In charge of all activities was Professor Aleksander Bursche of the Faculty of Archaeology at the University of Warsaw, who was the driving force behind the organisation of the Congress in Poland, and who was supported in his role by the Organising Committee, representing all major Polish numismatic centres. The congress proceedings, which attracted more than 600 participants, either on-site in Warsaw or, in lesser numbers, thanks to live streaming, were complemented by a wide range of accompanying events, including exhibitions, concerts, and meetings.

The National Museum in Krakow organised a special exhibition for the occasion: "Private medal. Private medals in the 1st Republic of Poland (from the 16th to the 18th century)", curated by Agnieszka Smołucha-Sładkowska. At the same time, an international session on "Joachim Lelewel and Numismatics in the Nineteenth Century", preceding the Congress proper, was organised in cooperation with the Jagiellonian University, the Krakow Branch of the Polish Numismatic Society, the Royal Library of Brussels, and the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium. As part of the Congress, the Survey of Numismatic Research for the years 2014–2020 was traditionally produced, with Jarosław Bodzek, Dorota Malarczyk and Barbara Zajac of the Numismatic Cabinet actively involved in its preparation. The Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow was also strongly represented in the proceedings of the Congress, where the abovementioned staff delivered papers. The congress was a great success and a real showcase for Poland.

The Editors

SVITLANA A. BULATOVICH, EVGENIA F. REDINA

Elektrovyvye monety Kizika v sobranii Odesskogo arkheologicheskogo muzeya NAN Ukrainy. Katalog / Electrum Coins of Cyzicus in the Collection of the Odessa Archaeological Museum. Catalogue, edited by M. MIELCZAREK and J. BODZEK, TEC, Odessa 2021, 191 pages; ISBN 978-617-7711-84-0

The earliest coins continue to arouse great interest, attracting attention for their unusual style, the metal from which they were minted and the fact that they are quite rare finds. The publication by Svitlana A. Bulatovich and Evgenia F. Redina discusses a hoard of 73 electrum coins of Cyzicus, found in the village of Orlovka, district of Reni, Odessa region, currently kept in the Odessa Archaeological Museum. The book is dedicated to the memory of Piotr Osipovich Karyshkovskiy (1921–1988), a scholar whose research interests included the Cyzicus coinage.

The publication consists of five main chapters, a catalogue, and appendixes. The book is bilingual, with all the texts and the catalogue in two languages: Russian and English.

The book opens with a Foreword (pp. 8–10), which briefly presents the origin of the numismatic collection of the Odessa Archaeological Museum, and of the hoard itself, which was accidentally discovered during earthworks in 1967. The original number of coins in the Orlovka hoard remains unknown. The museum received staters, which filled 1/3 of the vessel in which they were discovered. The discovery of the hoard was reported by P.O. Karyshkovskiy at one of the archaeological sessions in Moscow, and the find was mentioned by N.A. Kravchenko in a paper published in 1969.¹ The Foreword also emphasises the importance of the Cyzicus electrum coins in international trade as one of the most popular currencies of the 5th and 4th centuries BC, and which was also in circulation on the northern Black Sea coasts.

The catalogue of coins from the hoard is preceded by five chapters addressing particular issues related to the electrum coins of Cyzicus. The first chapter deals with the history of research (pp. 11–24), which has tended to focus primarily on the production of this type of coins, their imagery, and circulation. The history of

¹ KRAVCHENKO 1969.

research dates back to the 19th century and the works of scholars like T. Mionnet,² D. Sestini,³ or Ch. Lenormant.⁴ The chapter briefly outlines views on classification, chronology, iconography, finds, and circulation. The importance of research into the origin and composition of the metal from which the electrum coins of Cyzicus were struck is emphasised. The coins in question, including those from the northern Black Sea coasts, have been given particular attention by A.N. Zograph⁵ and D.B. Shelov.⁶ The chapter concludes with the statement that “(...) we did not aim to provide a complete and comprehensive historiographic review. Our task is to show the main trends in the study of the most controversial issues of minting and circulation of Cyzicus’ electrum coins discussed from the early nineteenth century to the present day.” The chapter does not take into account the conclusions from the proceedings of the conferences held at the Israel Museum in 2011 and American Numismatic Society in 2013. However, it should be noted that they were only published in 2020.⁷ In terms of the subject matter covered in the reviewed publication, two papers deserve particular attention in the aforementioned conference proceedings: *Cyzicene Electrum Coinage and the Black Sea Grain Trade* by M. Mielczarek (pp. 665–688) and “Ἡδε Κύζικος πλέα στατήρων”: *How to Explain the Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus* by S. Psoma (pp. 689–702).

The chapter which follows discusses written sources (pp. 25–36), which, apart from passing mentions of Cyzicus coins, mainly focus on their importance in the international market and in Athens, as well as their value (p. 25). Among other sources, the authors refer to the work of Xenophon and the speech of Demosthenes, as well as inscriptions, known from Athens, Berezan, Olbia, Nikonion, and other places. Particular attention is paid to the Decree of Kanobos (pp. 32–33) dated to 340–330 BC, which regulated the circulation and exchange rate of Cyzicene staters in the Black Sea region.

The third chapter looks at ancient Cyzicus and its electrum coins (pp. 37–81). At the outset, the authors give the location of the city along with references to the relevant written sources. The history, architecture, and art of ancient Cyzicus, which was a powerful and flourishing centre in antiquity, are discussed. On the basis of individual events from the history of the city, the authors distinguish several periods, which are also reflected in the Cyzicene coinage. They correspond to the periods when Cyzicus belonged to Lydia (676–550 BC), to the Persian Empire

² MIONNET 1807: 527–529.

³ SESTINI 1817: 45–60.

⁴ LENORMANT 1856.

⁵ ZOGRAPH 1926; IDEM 1929.

⁶ SHELOV 1949; IDEM 1956.

⁷ WARTENBERG and VAN ALFEN 2020.

(550–478 BC), to the Delian League (478–405 BC) and to Athens (405–334 BC). The next section describes the metal (gold and silver alloy known as electrum) from which the first coins were minted, and the origins of their production. A study of the chemical composition of the metal from which individual electrum coins were minted is given. In the case of the coins from the Orlovka Hoard, gold content exceeded 50%, although it is worth noting its variation (from 50 to 58%, with 47 coins containing approx. 53% of gold). In contrast, some of the earliest Cyzicene issues have approx. 60.8% gold. In the following section, the authors discuss the weight standard and denominations of Cyzicene coins. Apart from the stater (approx. 16 g), its fractions such as 1/6 (approx. 2.66 g), 1/12 (approx. 1.33 g), 1/24 (approx. 0.66 g), 1/48 (approx. 0.3 g) and 1/96 are distinguished. The chapter continues with discussing the images featuring on the electron coins minted at Cyzicus. The basic motif was the tuna, a symbol of fishing and trade, easily recognisable to the residents of other centres. Among the earliest coins are those classified as “marine” types. Other images include the head of Kora Soteira, and, more generally, animals, deities, objects or busts of other figures, the interpretation of which is not entirely certain. Nevertheless, the motifs featuring on the coins can somewhat narrow down the dating of individual issues or finds. The final section presents the classification and periodisation of the individual coins from Cyzicus. The views and coin groups distinguished by H. von Fritze⁸ and K. Regling⁹ are presented.

The circulation of coins of Cyzicus on the northern Black Sea coasts is the subject of the fourth chapter (pp. 82–96). Finds of Cyzicene coins from Greece, Asia Minor and Thrace are collated and analysed. The hoard from Orlovka is one of the largest Cyzicus coin hoards so far recorded in the region and preserved. Among other hoards known from Olbia were such comprised of 14 and 8 coins of this type. At Myrmekion, a hoard of 99 stater coins was discovered in 2003, and finds of smaller fractions are also known. Hoards with Cyzicene coins from the area of the former Bosporan Kingdom are much more numerous, but information available on them is very fragmentary. Examples of such deposits include the hoards from the vicinity of Kerch or Pantikapaion. The available sources allow the presence of Cyzicene coins in the northern coast of the Black Sea to be dated to the late 6th – early 5th centuries BC. Two periods of their circulation in these areas have been distinguished: one related to the appearance of the city’s inhabitants in the region and the other dated to the second quarter of the 5th – late 4th centuries BC. The authors analyse the value of coins from Cyzicus in relation to other currencies of the period, such as the Attic drachma or daric.

⁸ FRITZE 1912.

⁹ REGLING 1931.

The fifth chapter focuses its attention on the Orlovka Hoard and its economic and cultural significance (pp. 97–113). The coins were found in a bronze oinochoe dated to between the second quarter – middle of the 4th century BC. As mentioned above, this is one of the largest hoards of such coins in the region to date, although originally there may have been many more coins than 73. The surviving coins represent 43 types, which belong to groups II (500–460 BC), III (460–400 BC) and IV (400–330 BC) in von Fritze's classification. The authors discuss the individual coins with reference to their classification and dimensions. They note the typological and chronological similarity to the coin hoard from Prinkipo in Asia Minor. The deposition of the Orlovka Hoard may have occurred during the military expeditions of Philip in 339 BC or Alexander the Great in 335 BC, or the conquest of Olbia in 331 BC. Furthermore, the authors highlight the importance of the coin "as an object of ancient art" and "the evolution of the Greek art of coinage from the Late Archaic times to the Late Classical period" (p. 102). They analyse individual images and refer to analogies in art such as the golden vessel and plaque from Kul-Oba or the silver goblet from Chastye Kurgans (pp. 107–111). Also detailed are motifs known from coins minted in other cities, such as Cyrene, Akanthus, Pantikapaion, Corcyra or Carystus, Syracuse or Lampsacus. A popular group of images on coins from Orlovka are deities such as Athena, Aphrodite, Artemis, Poseidon, or Apollo.

All 43 coin types represented in the hoard are included in the catalogue (pp. 114–156), along with descriptions, inventory numbers, dimensions, and bibliographical references. Photographs of the coins are provided in two formats: in actual size and in double magnification. In addition, four stater fractions from the collection of the Odessa Archaeological Museum are included at the end of the catalogue.

A brief summary (pp. 157–158) highlights the special significance of the Cyzicene electrum coins which circulated throughout Asia Minor, Greece, Thrace and the Black Sea regions. This is reflected in various finds including the Orlovka Hoard, one of the most important deposits held by the Odessa Archaeological Museum.

The chapters and catalogue are complemented by four appendixes. They provide the following: the list of Cyzicene hoards, which are also indicated on the accompanying maps; a discussion of the history of the collection of Cyzicus coins kept in the Odessa Archaeological Museum; a discussion of the bronze oinochoe from Orlovka; and archival documents regarding the work carried out. Apart from addressing the typology and decoration of the bronze vessel in which the hoard was discovered, the third appendix discusses other finds of such vessels, indicating a Northern Greek workshop.

It should be emphasised that the reviewed publication of the hoard of electrum coins from Orlovka is a highly valuable source. It casts light on various general

aspects related to the Cyzicus coinage between the 6th and 4th centuries BC. The authors have tried to provide a wide range of information which is also evidenced by the accompanying appendixes. In addition, the book is a valuable documentation of one of the most important hoards of Cyzicus electron coins found on the northern Black Sea coast, something which assumes particular importance in the current situation related to the war in Ukraine and possible losses to museum collections.

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