

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XX

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

Kraków 2025

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SPIS TREŚCI / CONTENTS

- 9 Od redakcji
10 From the Editors

ARTYKUŁY / ARTICLES

- 13 WIOLETTA PAZOWSKA
A New Specimen of the Krakow Type Stater
Nowy egzemplarz statera typu krakowskiego
- 23 ŁUKASZ KIEFERLING
Comments on the Technology of Production of Krakow Type Staters
Uwagi na temat technologii produkcji staterów typu krakowskiego
- 45 BARBARA ZAJĄC
The Cultural Identity of the “City of the Blind”. Roman Provincial Coinage in Calchedon
Tożsamość kulturowa „miasta ślepców”. Rzymskie mennictwo prowincjonalne Chalcedonu
- 67 SZYMON JELLONEK
Coins from the *Retentura* (Sector XIII) of the Legio I Italica Fortress in Novae
Monety z retentury (sektor XIII) obozu legionowego Legio I Italica w Novae
- 81 LAJOS JUHÁSZ
A Miscast Denarius from the Hungarian Barbaricum
Wadliwie odlany denar z węgierskiego Barbaricum
- 103 KRZYSZTOF JARZECKI
A Gold-plated Barbarian Imitation of a Roman Coin Found in Karczyn-Wieś in Kuyavia
Brązowe pozłacane barbarzyńskie naśladownictwo rzymskiej monety znalezione w Karczynie-Wsi na Kujawach
- 125 JACEK PIKULSKI, KYRYŁO MYZGIN, JAROSŁAW BODZEK
A New Find of a Solidus of Constantine I from the Vicinity of Jakuszowice
Nowe odkrycie solidu Konstantyna I z okolic Jakuszowic

- STEPAN STEPANENKO, ERIC OLLIVIER, HENNADII SVYSTUN,
IEVHENIIA KALUHINA
- 147 Tracing Early 9th-Century Islamic Silver Flows: New Evidence from Tsarino (Mayaki) on the Donets River, Ukraine
Śledzenie napływów islamskiego srebra na początku IX wieku: nowe dowody z Tsarino (Mayaki) nad Dońcem, Ukraina
- PAWEŁ MILEJSKI, RADOSŁAW ZDANIEWICZ
- 199 Coins from the Archaeological Research at the Church of St. George in Czechowice
Monety z badań archeologicznych kościoła św. Jerzego w Czechowicach
- DARIUSZ F. JASEK
- 249 A Reassessment of the Attribution of the BB Dies of Sigismund III Vasa's 100 Ducats Issue
Rewizja atrybucji autorstwa stempli BB studukatówki Zygmunta III Wazy
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
- 273 Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925) and His Gift of Ancient Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Coins to the Jagiellonian University
Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925) i jego dar starożytnych monet greckich, rzymskich oraz bizantyńskich dla Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego
- BARBARA ZAJĄC
- 311 The Paper Money Collection of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow between 1919–1949
Kolekcja pieniądza papierowego Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie w latach 1919–1949

RECENZJE / REVIEWS

- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
- 343 STEFAN KRMNICEK and EREN-CAN MERAL, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Deutschland. Münzsammlung der Universität Tübingen 7. Heft Ägypten: Alexandria und Gaumünzen. Augustus–Diocletianus. Nr 1–1154*, Propylaeum, Heidelberg 2025
- PAWEŁ KOCHAŃSKI
- 346 PIERLUIGI DEBERNARDI, *Roman Republican Silver Coins*. Vol. 1: *Beginnings – 200 BC*, Artemide Aste s.r.l., San Marino 2024

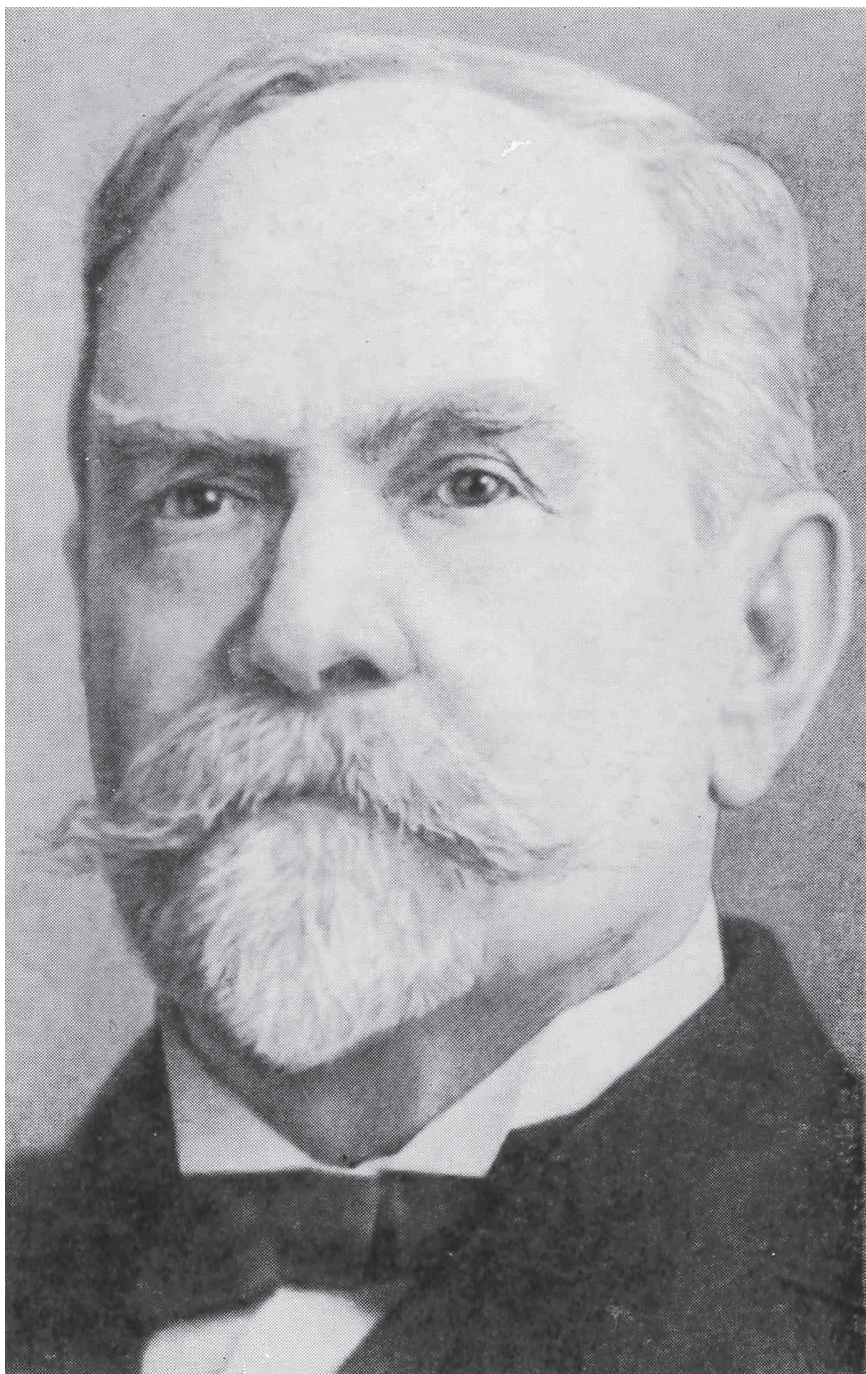
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
350 BARTŁOMIEJ BARTECKI, ANNA HYRCHAŁA and KYRYLO MYZGIN
(eds.), *Skarb z Cichobórze. Studia nad depozytem rzymskich denarów oraz ich naśladownictw / The Cichobórz Hoard. A Study of the Deposit of Roman Denarii and Their Imitations*, Muzeum im. ks. Stanisława Staszica w Hrubieszowie, Hrubieszów 2023
- SZYMON JELLONEK
355 AGATA ALEKSANDRA KLUCZEK, *Ktistes i inni. Bohaterowie mitów i legend w rzymskim mennictwie prowincjonalnym (235–276)*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, Katowice 2025
- BARBARA ZAJĄC
358 CHRISTOPHER HOWGEGO, *Roman Provincial Coinage*. Vol. IV.4: *Antoninus Pius to Commodus (AD 138–192). Egypt*. Part 1: *Introduction and Catalogue*. Part 2: *Indexes and Plates*, British Museum Press, Bibliothèque nationale de France, London–Paris 2023
- KATARZYNA BALBUZA
364 JEROME MAIRAT, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. Vol. V.4: *The Gallic Empire (AD 260–274)*, Spink & Son Ltd, London 2023

KRONIKI / CHRONICLES

- MATEUSZ WOŹNIAK
371 *Kronika Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (2024)*
379 *The Chronicle of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow (2024)*
- JAROSŁAW BODZEK
389 *Kronika Sekcji Numizmatycznej Komisji Archeologicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk Oddział w Krakowie (2025)*
391 *The Chronicle of the Numismatic Section of the Archaeological Commission of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow Branch (2025)*

NEKROLOGI / OBITUARIES

- NATHAN T. ELKINS
397 William E. Metcalf (1947–2025)
399 Bibliography of William Edward Metcalf
- HELLE W. HORSNÆS, JENS CHRISTIAN MOESGAARD
411 Jørgen Steen Jensen (Frederiksberg, 1 November 1938–Frederiksberg, 1 February 2025)



Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925). Fot. Archiwum Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie
Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925). Photo: Archives of the National Museum in Krakow

Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XX *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.

Sto lat temu 27 grudnia 1925 roku zmarł w Atenach Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925), człowiek o niezwykłym życiorysie, oddany Ojczyźnie patriota, weteran Powstania Styczniowego, emigrant, a jednocześnie filhellen i honorowy obywatel Grecji. Jego zasługi na polu walki z rosyjskim zaborcą, emigracyjna tułaczka i wkład w budowę Państwa Greckiego są dosyć dobrze znane, głównie dzięki spisany przez niego samego pamiętnikom przechowywanym w Bibliotece Jagiellońskiej w Krakowie, w części wydanych drukiem w 1971 roku pod tytułem *Z Tajgi pod Akropol*. Dzięki publikacjom polskich i greckich archeologów znane są również dokonania Mineyki na polu archeologii, a w szczególności jego udział w badaniach na terenie położonego w Epirze słynnego sanktuarium Zeusa w Dodonie.

Zygmunt Mineyko interesował się również numizmatyką i nie były to zainteresowania powierzchowne. Spod jego pióra wyszło – niestety nigdy nieopublikowane – dzieło poświęcone jak sam pisał „objawom numizmatyki”. Rękopis tej pracy przechowywany obecnie we Lwowie, w dawnych zbiorach Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich, pozwala uznać ją za bardzo nowoczesne i wyprzedzające swe czasy opracowanie. Zygmunt Mineyko jest również ściśle powiązany z historią zbiorów numizmatycznych Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie. W latach 1924 i 1926 do zbiorów krakowskiego Muzeum Narodowego trafiło w dwóch transzach prawie sto antycznych monet podarowanych przez Stanisława Mineykę (1875–1924), syna Zygmunta. Choć formalnie ofiarodawcą był Stanisław najprawdopodobniej inspiratorem daru był jego ojciec, który z powodzeniem realizował ideę wzbogacania polskich instytucji naukowych i muzeów zespołami starożytnych monet. Dary takie zostały lub miały zostać przekazane Muzeum Narodowemu w Warszawie, Uniwersytetowi Wileńskiemu, Uniwersytetowi Jagiellońskiemu oraz jak wspomniano Muzeum Narodowemu w Krakowie. Niniejszy tom naszego czasopisma pragniemy dedykować pamięci Zygmunta i Stanisława Mineyków.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you with volume 20 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. As is our policy, we publish all texts in the congress languages, with English and Polish abstracts. The contents of current volume and archive numbers are available as PDF files on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). The website also provides all general information about the journal, along with guidelines for authors and reviewers.

One hundred years ago, on 27 December 1925, Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925) died in Athens. He was a man with an extraordinary life story, a devoted patriot, a veteran of the January Uprising, an emigrant, and at the same time a philhellene and honorary citizen of Greece. His achievements in the fight against the Russian invader, his wanderings as an emigrant, and his contribution to the building of the Greek state are quite well known, mainly thanks to his memoirs, stored in the Jagiellonian Library in Krakow, some of which were published in 1971 under the title *Z Tajgi pod Akropol* (From the Taiga to the Acropolis). Thanks to publications by Polish and Greek archaeologists, Mineyko's achievements in the field of archaeology are also well known, in particular his participation in research at the famous sanctuary of Zeus in Dodona, located in Epirus.

Zygmunt Mineyko was also interested in numismatics, and this interest was far from superficial. He wrote a work devoted to what he called “the manifestations of numismatics”, which, unfortunately, was never published. The manuscript of this work, currently stored in Lviv, in the former collections of the Ossoliński National Institute, allows us to consider it a very modern and ahead-of-its-time study. Zygmunt Mineyko is also closely associated with the history of the numismatic collections of the National Museum in Krakow. In 1924 and 1926, almost a hundred ancient coins donated by Stanisław Mineyko (1875–1924), Zygmunt's son, were added in two tranches to the collection of the National Museum in Krakow. Although Stanisław was formally the donor, it was most likely his father who inspired the donation, as he had successfully implemented the idea of enriching Polish scientific institutions and museums with collections of ancient coins. Such donations were or were to be donated to the National Museum in Warsaw, Vilnius University, the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, and, as mentioned, the National Museum in Krakow. We would like to dedicate this volume to the memory of Zygmunt and Stanisław Mineyko.

The Editors

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Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925) and His Gift of Ancient Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Coins to the Jagiellonian University¹

ABSTRACT: In 1924, the Chair of Classical Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University received a gift of 63 ancient coins from the engineer Zygmunt Mineyko from Athens. The donor is known for his excavations in ancient Dodona and as a benefactor of several Polish museums and scientific institutions. The coins donated to the Jagiellonian University were published in 1976 by Stefan Skowronek, but without illustrations and with some inaccuracies. In this article, the coins have been re-identified and published with references to the relevant literature. An attempt is also made to answer the question of the origin of the donated coin collection.

KEY WORDS: Zygmunt Mineyko, Dodona, ancient coins, Jagiellonian University, Chair of Classical Archaeology

ABSTRAKT: *Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925) i jego dar starożytnych monet greckich, rzymskich oraz bizantyńskich dla Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*

W 1924 roku Zakład Archeologii Klasycznej Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego otrzymał od inżyniera Zygmunta Mineyki z Aten dar 63 monet starożytnych. Darczyńca znany jest z wykopalisk podjętych na terenie starożytnej Dodony oraz jako dobroczyńca kilku polskich instytucji muzealnych i naukowych. Monety подарowane Uniwersytetowi Jagiellońskiemu zostały opublikowane w 1976 roku przez Stefana Skowronka, ale bez ilustracji i z błędami. W niniejszym artykule

¹ I would like to thank Dr Paweł Gołyźniak from the Institute of Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University for his help in obtaining materials for this text, and Dr Barbara Zajac from the National Museum in Krakow for her valuable comments. Special thanks I address to professor Joachim Śliwa, whose knowledge of the history of the Jagiellonian University's collection of archaeological artifacts allows us to discuss all aspects of it.

monety zostały ponownie określone i opublikowane z odwołaniem do adekwatnej literatury. Podjęto również próbę odpowiedzi na pytanie o genezę podarowanego zbioru monet.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: Zygmunt Mineyko, Dodona, monety antyczne, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Zakład Archeologii Klasycznej

In 1924, the then Chair of Classical Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University received a gift of 63 ancient coins from the engineer Zygmunt Mineyko from Athens.² 53 coins from the donation were studied by Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019). The result of this cataloguing was their publication in a catalog of archaeological artefacts in the Department of Mediterranean Archaeology prepared under the supervision of Maria Ludwika Bernhard.³ However, since this publication does not contain photographs of the coins, some of the coin descriptions are incorrect or inaccurate, and in some cases older and therefore not always relevant literature was used as references, I decided to republish them.⁴

Zygmunt Mineyko is a figure with an extremely colorful life story, one which could serve as the basis for not one, but several adventure films.⁵ A Polish and Greek patriot, participant in the January Uprising, exile and emigrant, engineer working in what is now Greece and Turkey, a descendant on his mother's side of the Greek political dynasty of Papandreu, and finally, a lover of ancient Hellenic culture and its researcher – as an amateur archaeologist – he described the story of his life in memoirs preserved in manuscript form at the Jagiellonian Library in Krakow and partially published in print in 1971.⁶ The figure of Mineyko is well known in the community, primarily, albeit not exclusively, among Polish archaeologists and historians interested in the antiquities of the Mediterranean world. First and foremost, this is because of his claim to be the discoverer of ancient Dodona, resulting from his archaeological activity in the area of this sanctuary.⁷ The dispute between Mineyko

² Cf. GALCZYŃSKA 1964: 461; BERNHARD 1976b: 16; ŚLIWA 2007b: 17. Data on the number of coins received based on entries in the inventory book of the collection of the Chair of Classical Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University. For general information on the history of the collections currently held by the current Department of Classical Archaeology and the Department of Egyptian and Near Eastern Archaeology, see GALCZYŃSKA 1964; BERNHARD 1976b; MOCZULSKA 1998; ŚLIWA 2007b.

³ SKOWRONEK 1976.

⁴ The problems with the correct identification of some of the coins described by Skowronek, who was otherwise a professional numismatist, can be explained, on the one hand, by the very high degree of wear and tear, and thus the poor legibility of some of them, and on the other hand, by the poor availability of specialist numismatic literature. The latter issue can only be understood by those who worked in academia during the communist era in Poland.

⁵ On Zygmunt Mineyko, see KUCZA-KUCZYŃSKA 1976; WOJECKI 1992: 343–358; ORŁOWSKI 2001; ŚLIWOWSKA 2001; BODZEK 2003; NOWICKI 2004; HIRSCH-DYCZEK 2007; ŚLIWA 2019.

⁶ See MINEYKO 1971 and manuscripts BJ 7091–7095 stored in the Jagiellonian Library.

⁷ Cf. SOKOŁOWSKI 1878; HIRSCH-DYCZEK 1983; EADEM 1984; EADEM 2007; ŚLIWA 2019.

and Konstantinos Karapanos over priority in this matter, although very heated at the time, proved to be irrelevant years later, as more recent research has shown that the ruins of Dodona had been identified several decades earlier, in 1830, by the British explorer Thomas L. Donaldson (1795–1885).⁸ This does not, of course, diminish Mineyko's contribution to confirming this identification and his primacy in terms of systematic excavations at the site of the oracle.⁹

Less widely known is Zygmunt Mineyko's idea to enrich the collections of Polish institutions – its museums and universities – with artefacts from the ancient Mediterranean world.¹⁰ Mineyko had a large collection of various artefacts, mainly acquired during his work in Dodona. It consisted of bronze and gold objects, ceramics, lead oracle tablets, and coins.¹¹ Part of the collection found its way onto the antiquarian market during Zygmunt Mineyko's lifetime, including to the then Königliche Museen zu Berlin. Antikensammlung (now Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Antikensammlung).¹² However, it seems that he kept at least part of his numismatic collection. Numismatics was a particular interest of Mineyko. As he himself said: "I was attracted to archaeology, and especially to one part of it – numismatics".¹³ The result of these numismatic interests is the manuscript, currently stored in Lviv (formerly part of the Ossolineum collection), of the "Dictionary of Ancient Coin Types", which was very modern for its time.¹⁴ Due to their small size, and consequently easy transport, ease of acquisition, and essentially affordable price, coins were best suited to the implementation of the aforementioned idea of enriching Polish institutions with ancient art treasures. Interestingly, this idea was not only carried out by Zygmunt himself, but also, at least formally, by his son Stanisław (1875–1924).¹⁵ However, there is no doubt that Zygmunt was its inspirer and initiator. Mineyko clearly drew from his own collection, directing donations ranging from several dozen to over a hundred items to various Polish institutions.

The campaign to enrich Polish universities and museums lasted for a number of years. It began shortly after Poland regained its independence and ended, in

⁸ Cf. MANOPOULOS 2012; ŚLIWA 2019: 91, fn. 18. Olga Hirsch-Dyczek (1983: 130) saw the French researcher Gaultier de Claubry as the discoverer of Dodona. However, his correct concept of the location of Dodona was put forward on the basis of research conducted in 1858–1859, and thus later than Donaldson's publication (1830).

⁹ Cf. HIRSCH-DYCZEK 2007; MANOPOULOS 2015; summarized by Śliwa (2019: 91).

¹⁰ Cf. BODZEK 1998: 236–237.

¹¹ Cf. VON WARSBERG 1893: 40–45.

¹² Cf. GREIFENHAGEN 1981; ŚLIWA 2019: 97–100.

¹³ KS 1922; HIRSCH-DYCZEK 1984: 63–64.

¹⁴ DEGLER and BODZEK (forthcoming).

¹⁵ BODZEK 1998: 236–237; IDEM 2021.

essence, with the death of Zygmunt Mineyko.¹⁶ We know of four such donations with the earliest, dating back to 1921, being a gift that went to the National Museum in Warsaw (NMW).¹⁷ It included 130 silver and bronze Greek, Roman, Roman provincial, and Byzantine coins. The following year, in 1922, Zygmunt Mineyko visited free Poland, including his homeland in Lithuania, and wanted to donate 133 ancient coins to Vilnius University.¹⁸ Unfortunately, due to the theft of coins and the resulting confusion, despite the recovery of at least some of the stolen artefacts, little can be said about this collection (see also below). Another gift of 63 ancient coins was donated in 1925 to the Jagiellonian University.¹⁹ Finally, in 1924 and 1926, the National Museum in Krakow (NMK) received a total of 96 Greek and Roman provincial coins.²⁰ The latter gift was made on behalf of Stanisław Mineyko.

The recipient institution was not always clearly specified by the donor. In fact, only in the case of Vilnius University did Zygmunt Mineyko plan from the outset to donate to this institution.²¹ The gift to the National Museum in Warsaw was done through August Zaleski (1883–1972), Polish ambassador to Athens.²² However, it is difficult to determine whether it was a gift to the NMW or to any of the capital's museums, and whether the National Museum was chosen or designated by Zaleski. This is evidenced by an entry in Mineyko's own diary: "...the stolen collection of ancient coins was intended for the University [of Vilnius, author's note]..., in the same way as I did last year for one of the Warsaw museums...".²³ Perhaps it was a situation analogous to that of the National Museum in Krakow. The coins were donated there by Stanisław Mineyko, but through Professor Ryszard Gansiniec (1888–1958) via the Science Department of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment, which was tasked with transferring them to the museum unit for which they would be the "most valuable acquisition".²⁴ The Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences was also involved in all this, whose representatives indicated to ministry officials that the National Museum in Krakow was the appropriate place to deposit the gift. Unfortunately, we do not have such detailed information about the gift to the Jagiellonian University.²⁵ In summary, it seems that apart from

¹⁶ To be precise, the last few coins were donated to the National Museum in Krakow only in 1926, after the deaths of both Stanisław and Zygmunt Mineyko. However, it can be assumed that the decision to donate the coins was made while Zygmunt was still alive.

¹⁷ Cf. TEINERT 2024: 122; the gift was to be delivered on 12 February 1921.

¹⁸ HIRSCH-DYCZEK 2007: 243–244; BODZEK 1998: 237; ŚLIWA 2019: 100.

¹⁹ GAŁCZYŃSKA 1964: 461; SKOWRONEK 1976; ŚLIWA 2019: 100.

²⁰ BODZEK 1998.

²¹ Cf. MINEYKO 1923–1924: 364.

²² TEINERT 2024: 122, Fig. 1.

²³ MINEYKO 1923–1924: 364–365.

²⁴ Cf. BODZEK 1998: 231–232.

²⁵ The only surviving document concerning Mineyko's gift is an old inventory compiled before WWII.

Vilnius University, which was particularly important to Mineyko for emotional reasons, he did not have any specific ideas about where his donated coins should go, but was guided only by a general idea of enriching unspecified but important institutions in his homeland with historical artefacts.

The donation of coins received by the Jagiellonian University originally consisted of 63 items.²⁶ Their very brief description is included in the inventory book of the collection, which, like the artefacts themselves, is stored at the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University (IA JU). We do not know who made the entries. The descriptions are limited to categorizing the object – “coin” and, in the case of some silver items, specifying the material from which it was made. Information about the year of acquisition and the name of the donor was added. An example entry therefore looks as follows: “coin” or “silver coin” – “Donated by engineer Z. Mineyko from Athens.” As can be seen, this information does not allow for the identification of individual items. In the inventory book, four coins are described as silver, while the others are not specified as to their material.

Currently, the IA JU collection contains 53 coins from Mineykos donation, including 17 silver (with three subaerati) and 36 bronze coins.²⁷ Perhaps a forgery of an Acanthus tetradrachm should also be added to this set. It was not included in Skowronek’s publication (Cat. 54).²⁸ In total, 54 coins are currently known to exist, while nine must be considered lost. In two cases (Inv. no. 577 and 636), the coins were declared missing in 1947.²⁹ The remaining seven missing coins were probably already missing in 1974, as they were not included in Skowronek’s catalog.³⁰ Due to the laconic descriptions in the inventory book, we unfortunately do not know which specific coins were lost.

As mentioned, the coins from Zygmunt Mineyko’s donation were studied and published in 1976 by Professor Skowronek.³¹ The study refers to 53 coins currently stored in the collection of the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University, excluding the counterfeit tetradrachm of Acanthus.

²⁶ The items donated by Mineyko were entered into the inventory book under the following numbers: 574–636.

²⁷ The difference between the number of silver items currently preserved in the collection and the significantly lower number described as silver in the inventory book is noteworthy.

²⁸ Objects identified as counterfeits were not given inventory numbers, so we do not know when the coin in question entered the collection. On the other hand, the collection of the Department of Classical Archaeology only includes coins from the Mineyko donation and a few Roman coins donated by Władysław Włoch in 1970’s. Therefore, it is likely that the Acanthus tetradrachm belongs to the Mineyko donation.

²⁹ This is evidenced by entries in the inventory book. According to information provided by J. Śliwa, these annotations were made by Irena Szeligowska-Orell (1903–1963).

³⁰ Judging by the date given by Bernhard (1976a: 8) in the introduction to the catalog of items stored in the Jagiellonian University’s Department of Mediterranean Archaeology, the texts were already ready in 1974. The catalog was published in 1976.

³¹ SKOWRONEK 1976.

Among the coins currently present in the IA JU collection donated by Zygmunt Mineyko, there are three autonomous Greek coins (Cat. nos. 1–3), three minted in the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire (Cat. nos. 4–6), three Roman coins from the Republic, including one imperial silver-plated denarius (Cat. nos. 7–9), 41 imperial coins minted during the Empire (Cat. nos. 10–50), two Byzantine coins (Cat. 51–52), and two modern counterfeits (Cat. nos. 53–54). One of the latter was included as an original coin in Skowronek's publication (Cat. nos. 54). All Greek coins included in the gift are bronze issues. Two of them were minted in Greece proper; these are coins of the Thessalian League (Cat. no. 1) and Elis (Cat. no. 2). The third belongs to the Carthaginian issue minted in Sicily (Cat. no. 3). The set of Greek coins should be supplemented with a counterfeit Acanthus tetradrachm, not included in the catalog compiled by Skowronek (Cat. no. 54). Two of the three provincial coins were minted in Alexandria and represent late, 3rd-century issues of tetradrachms from this mint (Cat. nos. 5 and 6). The third specimen, probably minted in one of the Thracian or Asia Minor mints, remains unidentified due to its degree of wear and illegibility (Cat. no. 4).³² The coins of the Roman Republic from the Mineyko donation vary in terms of chronology and metal. Two of them belong to a series of bronze coins from the end of the 3rd and beginning of the 2nd century BC (Cat. nos. 7 and 8), while the third belongs to the issue of denarii of Sextus Pompeius from 42–40 BC (Cat. no. 9). However, in the latter case we have an ancient forgery (*subaeratus*). Coins from the Empire period represent virtually the entire Roman coinage from the 1st to the 4th century AD, although it is difficult to speak of equal representation of all periods here. In terms of metal composition, bronze coins predominate slightly (25 specimens), but there is also a significant proportion of silver coins (16 specimens). It is worth mentioning that, apart from specimens from the second half of the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, the Roman bronzes from Mineyko's donation belong to the group of large so-called senatorial bronzes. The oldest imperial coins included in Mineyko's donation were minted during the reign of Tiberius (Cat. nos. 10–11), and the latest ones during the reign of Constantius II (Cat. no. 50). However, the most numerous are the 2nd-century coins from the Antonine dynasty, with a total of 12 specimens from Antoninus Pius to Marcus Aurelius (Cat. nos. 20–31). These are mostly bronze coins. The second largest group consists of coins from the Severan dynasty (Cat. nos. 32–38), numbering seven specimens, most of which were minted in the later Severan period (six specimens). Interestingly, in this case, silver coins dominate, with a total of six denarii, mainly minted by Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (Cat. nos. 32–35 and 37–38). Equally

³² This coin was mistakenly identified by Skowronek as an imperial bronze coin from the Roman mint (1976: 268, no. 584).

numerous (seven specimens) are coins minted in the first half of the 3rd century AD, after the fall of the Severan dynasty (Cat. nos. 39–45). Silver coins also predominate among them – a total of five specimens (Cat. nos. 40–41 and 43–45). Coins minted during other imperial dynasties are less numerous. The Julio-Claudian dynasty is represented by two bronze coins (Cat. nos. 10–11), the Flavian dynasty by three bronze coins (Cat. nos. 12–14), the Nerva and Trajan period by two bronze coins (Cat. nos. 15–16), the Hadrian period by three coins (including one denarius and two bronze coins – Cat. no. 17–19), the second half of the 3rd century AD by one depreciated antoninianus of Aurelian (Cat. no. 46), similarly the Tetrarchy period (one radiatus of Diocletian – Cat. no. 47) and finally the Constantine dynasty by three bronze coins (Cat. nos. 48–50). The group of Roman coins also includes a counterfeit sestertius of Pertinax (Cat. no. 53). The collection is chronologically closed by two Byzantine bronze coins – a follis of Justinian I (Cat. no. 51) and a follis of Constans II minted in Syracuse (Cat. no. 52). The counterfeits included in the donation can also be considered interesting objects. The fake Acanthus tetradrachm copies one of the last issues of the mint tetradrachms (Cat. no. 54).³³ The counterfeit sestertius of Pertinax, on the other hand, is a later cast copy of a 16th-century copy of the original Roman coin made by Giovanni da Cavino (1500–1570) (Cat. no. 53).³⁴

It is interesting to compare the coin set gifted to the Jagiellonian University with that donated by Zygmunt and Stanisław Mineyko to the National Museums in Warsaw and Krakow, respectively.³⁵ The much larger donation to the NMW, consisting of 130 coins, included significantly more Greek coins – a total of 68 specimens, including numerous silver coins (39 specimens), a comparable number of Roman coins (37 specimens), provincial Roman coins (four specimens), and a Byzantine coin. In the case of Roman coins, the chronological and metal structure of the two sets is different. The set of Roman coins donated to the NMW begins with a few late Antonine coins (two specimens), only one coin was minted during the Severan dynasty, but as many as 12 were produced in the first half of the 3rd century AD, after the fall of the last of the Severans. Particularly noteworthy in this case is the large number of coins of Gordian III – eight out of a total of 12 coins in this group. The number of coins minted in the second half of the 3rd century AD (two coins) is comparable to the gift to the Jagiellonian University, while more coins come from the period of the Tetrarchy (five coins). Another large group of coins, and one that is significantly larger than the donation to the Jagiellonian University, are those from the Constantinian dynasty (10 coins). Finally, the gift to the NMW included

³³ For prototype cf. DESNEUX 1949: 161–162, Type H modified.

³⁴ KŁAWANS 1977: 98, no. 1.

³⁵ Cf. respectively TEINERT 2024; BODZEK 1998.

individual coins from the Valentinian and Theodosian dynasties, which were not present among the coins donated to the Jagiellonian University. In the case of provincial and Byzantine coins, the two groups do not differ greatly in terms of numbers in compare to the Jagiellonian University set.

The difference between the two sets is also reflected in the composition of the metals. The gift to the NMW contained a total of 47 silver coins, while the set of coins donated to the Jagiellonian University contained 17 silver pieces. However, if we limit ourselves to Roman coins, the proportions are slightly reversed, and the gift to the Jagiellonian University has a slight advantage in the number of silver specimens (17 to 12 coins). These differences are therefore due to the total number of coins donated, but also to the fact that a significantly larger number of Greek coins were donated to the NMW.

The donation of 96 coins by Stanisław Mineyko to the National Museum in Krakow is characterized by a different ore and geographical structure from the two sets discussed above.³⁶ First of all, it consists almost entirely of bronze coins. Only one of the donated coins was minted in silver.³⁷ Secondly, it consists exclusively of autonomous and royal Greek coins, as well as those minted in Greek cities during the period of Roman hegemony, with a complete absence of so-called Roman imperial and Byzantine coins. Finally, coins minted in Greece proper and Macedonia, which are very strongly represented in the set donated to the NMW, have only a minimal share in this set.³⁸ The gift to the NMK, on the other hand, mainly contains coins from mints in Asia Minor, with a small addition of those minted in Macedonia and Thrace.

To sum up, the coins included in the gift to the Jagiellonian University form a different set than those donated to the National Museum in Warsaw and the National Museum in Krakow, although in the case of Roman Imperial coins, there is a certain similarity between the composition of the gift to the Jagiellonian University and that to the National Museum in Warsaw. Perhaps they are simply different parts of a single collection of varying quality belonging to Zygmunt Mineyko. On the other hand, it cannot be ruled out that the unique nature and diversity of the individual donated sets is the result of their creation in different places. As is well known, Zygmunt Mineyko stayed in various regions of Greece and Turkey in connection with his work. In the case of the set donated to the NMK, it has already been suggested in the

³⁶ BODZEK 1998.

³⁷ *Ibidem*: 241, no. 13.

³⁸ In the case of the gift to the Jagiellonian University, among the few Greek coins, autonomous specimens minted in Greece proper predominate. However, this situation is certainly influenced by the very small number of Greek coins in the donated set.

literature that it was collected in Asia Minor.³⁹ However, this does not rule out the possibility that the coins in this collection were acquired in Athens, e.g., from Greek refugees from Pontus or Ionia. But could it be, as suggested in the literature on the subject, that at least part of the Mineyko collection, which ended up in Polish museum and university collections, was formed as a result of work carried out in Dodona?⁴⁰ Perhaps so. Published findings of ancient coins discovered in Dodona indicate that, as in the case of other sanctuaries of supra-regional importance, coins from various regions and mints of the Greek and Roman world found their way to the Epirote oracle.⁴¹ Of particular importance here are coins identified as finds from Dodona, once owned by Mineyko and acquired by the Münzkabinett in Berlin.⁴² This set of coins, as well as those published by Karapanos, shows certain similarities to the composition of the gift donated to the NMW. However, could the coins from the gift to the Jagiellonian University also come from Mineyko's research in Dodona? This cannot be ruled out. Karapanos' publication, as well as the Dodonian coin finds in Mineyko's possession sold to the Berlin collections, include Roman coins from the Republican and Imperial periods.⁴³ These were both base metal specimens, including large senatorial coins, and those belonging to the silver issues. Unfortunately, without direct evidence, such provenance must remain in the realm of conjecture. This does not mean that Mineyko found all the coins himself. He could also have purchased them from local residents. It should be noted here that the presence of modern forgeries among the coins donated by Mineyko to the Jagiellonian University indicates that not all of the coins in his collection came from excavations, and that some were purchased from third parties.

The literature also raises the question of whether the coins donated to Jagiellonian University are part of the collection that Mineyko originally intended to donate to Vilnius University.⁴⁴ As is well known, the coins were stolen from Mineyko's hotel room during his stay in Vilnius in 1922, before he had a chance to hand them over to his *Alma Mater* in Vilnius.⁴⁵ It is also known that some of the coins were recovered during Zygmunt Mineyko's stay in Poland, specifically during his several-day sojourn in Lviv.⁴⁶ But what happened to them next? Did they end up in the collections of Vilnius University, as the donor had wished? Were they returned

³⁹ BODZEK 1998: 236.

⁴⁰ J. Śliwa put forward this assumption in relation to some of the coins from the gift to the Jagiellonian University (2019: 100, fn. 65).

⁴¹ Cf. CARAPANOS 1878, Vol. I: 116–124, Vol. II: Pl. 62–63; FRANKE 1961: 35–37; KATSIKLOUDIS 2013.

⁴² FRANKE 1961: 35–37.

⁴³ CARAPANOS 1878, Vol. I: 122–124, Vol. II: Pl. 63, 42–52; FRANKE 1961: 37.

⁴⁴ ŚLIWA 2019: 100.

⁴⁵ MINEYKO 1922–1923: 322–324; HIRSCH-DYCZEK 1984: 64; ŚLIWA 2019: 90, fn. 13.

⁴⁶ MINEYKO 1922–1923: 420. This information reached Mineyko on 19 November 1922.

to the donor? Were they transferred to other institutions, such as the Jagiellonian University or the National Museum in Krakow? Or did they meet a completely different fate? We do not know.⁴⁷ However, I would like to put forward another hypothesis regarding the fate of the aforementioned collection. Zygmunt Mineyko's stay in Vilnius was not a successful one in terms of his contacts with the local university, as he expressed in his memoirs. On the contrary, his visit to Lviv, where he was received with great acclaim by Prof. Edmund Bulanda (1882–1951), was appreciated for his contribution to the discovery of Dodona, and detailed information about the possibilities of conducting excavations in Epirus was heard.⁴⁸ The person who showed particular interest in Mineyko's achievements and knowledge was Konstanty Chyliński (1881–1939), a professor of ancient history.⁴⁹ He gave a lecture on Mineyko's archaeological achievements in Dodona, visited the Mineykos at their hotel almost daily, and during these visits he listened attentively and took notes on the information provided by Zygmunt.⁵⁰ The extent of Chyliński's interest can be gauged by the fact that he took the trouble to go to the train station to say goodbye to the Mineykos once again before their departure.⁵¹ Zygmunt Mineyko visited Lviv the following year (1923), when he was awarded an honorary doctorate for his achievements.⁵² Chyliński is traditionally considered to be the creator of a collection of coins, mainly ancient but also from later periods, which is now kept at the Stanisław Fischer Museum in Bochnia. The history of this collection, recently researched by Wojciech Wichnera, is quite complicated.⁵³ Without going into details, the collection was thought to have been assembled by Professor Chyliński, and then in 1939 handed over to his student and colleague Tadeusz Siuta (1913–1978), a volunteer at the Department of Ancient History at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv.⁵⁴ After Siuta was arrested by the Soviets, a chest containing the coins passed to Ewald Hapke, who left Lviv and settled in Kolanów near Bochnia. After his death in 1958, the coins were handed over by Stefan Iwelski, a member of the family with whom Hapke lived, to the newly established museum in Bochnia. As Wichnera has shown, it is difficult to find hard evidence that the coin collection was created by Chyliński or anyone else, and in fact, the origins of this collection

⁴⁷ This question was also asked by O. Hirsch-Dyczek (2007: 245).

⁴⁸ MINEYKO 1922–1923: 412–421.

⁴⁹ On Konstanty Chyliński, see KRÓLCZYK 2014a; IDEM 2014b; WICHNERA 2019a: 11–125; IDEM 2019b: 88–90.

⁵⁰ MINEYKO 1922–1923: 412–421.

⁵¹ *Ibidem*: 422.

⁵² HIRSCH-DYCZEK 2007: 245; ŚLIWA 2019: 90.

⁵³ WICHNERA 2019a: 126–136; IDEM 2019b: 97–99.

⁵⁴ IDEM 2019a: 126–127; IDEM 2019b: 97.

remain unknown.⁵⁵ This raises the question of whether at least part of this collection consists of the aforementioned recovered coins of Mineyko, originally intended for the University of Vilnius. The aforementioned contacts between Chyliński and Zygmunt Mineyko, the interest shown by Lviv archaeologists and ancient historians in his achievements, and finally the awarding of an honorary doctorate may have prompted him to change his decision and donate the coin collection to the Jan Kazimierz University or to Chyliński personally. It is worth remembering that it was in Lviv, in the Ossolineum collection, that Mineyko's manuscript "Dictionary of Ancient Coin Types" was found, and yet it was originally intended for the Vilnius university.⁵⁶ Since the "Chyliński collection" consisted of at least 156 items, it is too large in comparison to the set of coins for Vilnius, which consisted of 133 copies.⁵⁷ However, it is obvious that subsequent custodians of the collection could have added something to it.⁵⁸ The collection itself is very diverse, comprising coins minted in Greece proper, on the islands of the Aegean Sea, on the coasts of Asia Minor, but also others from more distant regions, with a predominance of coins from mainland Greece.⁵⁹ The collection also includes several counterfeits. Chyliński's collection also contains coins dating from after the 14th century. The composition of this collection fits perfectly with the set of coins that make up Mineyko's collection, known to us thanks to donations made to other institutions, but also those sold to Berlin. It therefore seems that the presented hypothesis has some basis. Of course, as J. Śliwa rightly pointed out, only the now lost list of coins intended for the University of Vilnius, made by Zygmunt Mineyko himself, could provide at least a partial answer as to whether it is correct, thanks to the possible identification of specific specimens. It is to be hoped that further archival research will shed light on this interesting issue.

⁵⁵ WICHNERA 2019a: 131–136; WICHNERA 2019b: 99.

⁵⁶ See above footnote 13.

⁵⁷ On the size of Chyliński's collection, see WICHNERA 2019a: 138; IDEM 2019b: 98.

⁵⁸ For example, in 1960, S. Iwelski purchased an additional Messene coin, which, however, is not included in the actual collection, cf. WICHNERA 2019a: 138; WICHNERA 2019b: 98, fn. 69. However, this does not rule out other similar purchases made earlier by Chyliński, Siuta, or Hapke.

⁵⁹ WICHNERA 2019a: 133–136; IDEM 2019b: 99.

CATALOG OF COINS DONATED BY ZYGMUNT MINEYKO
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
OF THE JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY

I. GREEK COINS

1. Inv. no. 566 (10575); Pl. I. 1

Thessaly, Thessalian League, ca. 196–146 BC, AE20

Obv.: laureate head of Apollo r.

Rev.: Athena Itonia walking r.; holds spear and shield; in r. inner field monogram;

ΘΕΣΣΑ-ΑΩΝ

6.33 g; 19.9 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 263, no. 566 – here as Messene

Ref.: ROGERS 1932: 20, no. 11

2. Inv. no. 568 (10577); Pl. I. 2

Elis, ca. 146–43 BC, AE19

Obv.: laureate head of Zeus r.

Rev.: FA / ΑΕΙ / ΩΝ in wreath

5.39 g; 19.1 mm; 5 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 263, no. 568

Ref.: SNG Cop. 444

3. Inv. no. 567 (10576); Pl. I. 3

Zeugitana, Carthage, Sicilian mint, late 4th–early 3rd century BC, AE17

Obv.: head of Tanit l.

Rev.: horse standing r., behind palm tree

2.65 g; 16.2 mm; 2 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 263, no. 567

Ref.: SNG Cop. 109–119

II. ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINS

4. Inv. no. 584 (10593); Pl. I. 4

Thrace? Asia Minor? Marcus Aurelius (161–180), AE27

Obv.: laureate head of Marcus Aurelius r.; legend obliterated

Rev.: Zeus seated l., on throne, holding Victory? in r. hand; an altar? in front of him; legend obliterated

11.94 g; 26.9 mm; 2 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 268, no. 584 – here, the coin described as struck in the Roman mint, an as with the image of a seated Roma on the reverse

Ref.: ?

5. Inv. no. 611 (10619); Pl. I. 5

Egypt, Gallienus (253–268), Alexandria, 256–257, billon tetradrachm

Obv.: laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus r.; A K Π AI OY

ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC EY EY C; dotted border

Rev.: eagle standing l., head r., holding wreath in beak; in l. field L Δ; linear border

11.46 g; 22.6 mm; 11 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 275, no. 611

Ref.: RPC X online ID 75362; BMC Alexandria: 289, no. 2219

6. Inv. no. 616 (10622); Pl. I. 6

Egypt, Maximianus Herculus (286–305), Alexandria, 286/287, billon tetradrachm

Obv.: laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximianus r.; [A K] MA OYA

ΜΑΞΙΜΙΑΝΟC CEB

Rev.: Elpis advancing l., holding flower and raising skirt; in field L B

7.07 g; 19.7 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 277, no. 616

Ref.: RPC X online ID 75957; BMC Alexandria: 329, no. 2555

III. ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINS

7. Inv. no. 569 (10578); Pl. I. 7

Rome, 217–215 BC, sextans, AE (struck)

Obv.: head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasos; above two pellets

Rev.: prow r.; below two pellets

27.79 g; 29.5 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 264, no. 569 – here dated ca. 235 BC

Ref.: RRC 38/5; Syd. 85; Hannover 146–153

8. Inv. no. 570 (10579); Pl. I. 8

Rome, 206–195 BC, as, AE (struck)

Obv.: two face Janus head, above I (sign of value)

Rev.: prow r.; above rostrum tridens l., and I (sign of value); below [RO]MA

26.65 g; 33.6 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 264, no. 570 – here dated ca. 150 BC

Ref.: RRC 114/2; Syd. 245; Hannover 1301–1303

9. Inv. no. 571 (10580); Pl. II. 9

Sextus Pompey (75–35), a Sicilian mint, 42–40 BC, denarius subaeratus, AR/AE

Obv.: head of Pompey the Great, r.; in front lituus; behind jug; [MAG·PIVS·IM]

P·ITER; border of dots

Rev.: Neptune standing l., wearing diadem, holding aplustre in r. hand and cloak over l. arm; placing r. foot on prow; on either side, one of the Catanaean brothers,

bearing his father on his shoulders; PRAEF // CLAS·ET·ORAE / MARIT·EX·S·C;
border of dots

3.09 g; 18.6 mm; 7 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 264, no. 571 – here dated 42 BC

Ref.: RRC 511/3a; Syd. 1344; Hannover 3783–3784

IV. ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS

Tiberius (14–37)

10. Inv. no. 572 (10581); Pl. II. 10

Rome, AD 22–30, as, AE

Obv.: radiate head of Augustus l.; [DIVVS] AVGVSTVS [PATER]

Rev.: altar with doors; in field S C; below [PR]OVID[ENT]

8.43 g; 22.6 mm; 7 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 264–265, no. 572 – here dated AD 14

Ref.: RIC I² 81

11. Inv. no. 573 (10582) Pl. II. 11

As above

Obv.: similar; DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER

Rev.: similar; in field S C; below PROVIDENT

9.94 g; 23.2 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 265, no. 573 – here dated AD 14

Ref.: RIC I² 81

Vespasian (69–79)

12. Inv. no. 574 (10583); Pl. II. 12

Rome, AD 75, denarius, AR

Obv.: laureate head of Vespasian r.; IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG

Rev.: Victory standing l. on cista mystica; on sides snakes; PON MAX [TR P COS VI]

3.2 g; 18.3 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 265, no. 574

Ref.: RIC II/1 776

Domitian (81–96)

13. Inv. no. 575 (10584); Pl. II. 13

Rome, AD 85, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate bust of Domitian r., with aegis; [IMP CAES DOMIT] AVG GERM

COS X[I CENS POT P P]

Rev.: Jupiter seated l., holding Victory and sceptre; [IOVI VICTORI S C]

20.53 g; 35.6 mm; 7 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 265, no. 575 – here as BMC RE II: 194, no. 311 (Ceres and Annona on the reverse)

Ref.: RIC II/1 352

14. Inv. no. 576 (10585); Pl. II. 14

Rome, AD 90–91, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate head of Domitian r.; [IMP CAES] DOMIT AVG [GJERM COS XV CENS PER [P P]; dotted border

Rev.: Domitian standing l., holding thunderbolt and spear, being crowned by Victory standing l.; in exergue S C

26.22 g; 33.5 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 265–266, no. 576

Ref.: RIC II/1 703

Nerva (96–98)

15. Inv. no. 577 (10586); Pl. II. 15

Rome, AD 96, as, AE

Obv.: laureate head of Nerva r.; [IMP NERVA C]AES AVG P M TR P [COS II P P]

Rev.: Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopia; in field S C;

A[EQUITAS AVGVST]

11.13 g; 25.9 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 266, no. 577 – here dated AD 98 and the figure of the reverse described as Fortune

Ref.: RIC II 51

Trajan (98–117)

16. Inv. no. 578 (10857); Pl. III. 16

Rome, AD 103–111, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate head of Trajan r.; [IMP CAES NER]VAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V [P P]

Rev.: Dacia, seated l., in attitude of mourning on shield and pile of arms; on left trophy; in exergue S C; SPQR O[PTIMO PRIN]CIPI

Heavily worn coin

20.34 g; 32.2 mm; 7 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 266, no. 578

Ref.: RIC II 560

Hadrian (117–138)

17. Inv. no. 579 (10588); Pl. III. 17

Rome, AD 130–133, denarius, AR

Obv.: head of Hadrian r.; HADRIA[NVS] COS III P P; dotted border*Rev.*: Asia standing l., resting r. foot on prow, holding reaping hook and rudder;
[A] S I A

1/10 of flan broken off

2.57 g; 18.2 mm; 7 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 266, no. 579

Ref.: RIC II/3 1507

18. Inv. no. 580 (10589); Pl. III. 18

Rome, AD 126–127, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate head of Hadrian r.; [HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS]*Rev.*: Roma seated l., on cuirass and shield, holding Victory and cornucopia; in exergue [S C; COS III]

Very heavily worn coin, inscriptions completely obliterated

19.49 g; 31.4 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 267, no. 580 – here the reverse image recognized as Dacia

Ref.: RIC II/3 870

19. Inv. no. 581 (10590); Pl. III. 19

Rome, AD 128–129, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate head of Hadrian r.; [H]ADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P [P]*Rev.*: Hilaritas, standing l., holding palm and cornucopia; flanking her, male and female children grasping her palm and dress; in field S C; in exergue COS III;
HILARITAS P R

21.56 g; 33.4 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 267, no. 581

Ref.: RIC II/3 988

Antoninus Pius (138–161)

20. Inv. no. 582 (10591); Pl. III. 20

Rome, AD 159–160, denarius, AR

Obv.: laureate head of Antoninus r.; ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP*Rev.*: Antoninus Pius, veiled, togate, standing l., sacrificing out of patera over altar l., and holding roll; beside altar, a prostrate bull, l.; in exergue COS III; VOTA
SVSCEPTA DES III

2.91 g; 18.9 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 267, no. 582

Ref.: RIC III 306

21. Inv. no. 583 (10592); Pl. IV. 21

Posthumous for Faustina the Elder, Rome, 141 or later, sestertius, Or

Obv.: draped bust of Faustina the Elder r.; DIVA FAVSTINA; dotted border

Rev.: Juno standing front, head l., raising r. hand and holding transverse sceptre in l.;

[AETE]R NITAS; dotted border

26.22 g; 31.3 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 267–268, no. 583

Ref.: RIC III 1102a

Marcus Aurelius (161–180)

22. Inv. no. 586 (10595); Pl. IV. 22

Rome, AD 166–167, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate head of Marcus Aurelius r.; M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PA[RTH]
MAX

Rev.: Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm; in field S C; TR POT XXI IMP
III COS III

27.93 g; 32.4 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 268, no. 586

Ref.: RIC III 948

23. Inv. no. 587 (10596); Pl. IV. 23

Rome, AD 170–171, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate head of Marcus Aurelius r.; M ANTONINVS [AVG TR P XXV]

Rev.: Victory, winged, standing front, head right, setting on palm-tree shield inscribed [VIC GER]; in field S C; [IMP VI COS III]

25.67 g; 31.5 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 269, no. 587

Ref.: RIC III 1001

24. Inv. no. 588 (10597); Pl. IV. 24

Rome, AD 172–173, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate head of Marcus Aurelius r.; M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVIII

Rev.: Jupiter seated l., holding Victory and long sceptre; in exergue S C; [IMP VI]
COS [III]

24.86 g; 30 mm; 7 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 269, no. 588 – here dated AD 173–174

Ref.: RIC III 1064

25. Inv. no. 589 (10598); Pl. IV. 25

Rome, AD 177–178, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate head of Marcus Aurelius r.; M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXXII; dotted border

Rev.: Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and sceptre; in field S C; [FELI]CITAS AVG IMP VIIII [COS III P P]

26.1 g; 32.7 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 269, no. 589

Ref.: RIC III 1227

26. Inv. no. 590 (10599); Pl. V. 26

For Faustina the Younger, Rome, AD 161–176, denarius, AR

Obv.: draped bust of Faustina the Younger r.; FAVSTINA AVGVSTA; dotted border

Rev.: Fecunditas standing front, head r., holding sceptre and child; FECV[NDITAS] 3.0 g; 18.9 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 269–270, no. 590

Ref.: RIC III 677

27. Inv. no. 591 (10600); Pl. V. 27

For Faustina the Younger, Rome, AD 176 or later, sestertius, Or

Obv.: draped bust of Faustina the Younger r.; DIVA FAV[STINA PIA]

Rev.: Diana standing front, head r., holding transverse torch in both hands; behind crescent; in field S C; [SIDERIBVS RECEPTA]

23.48 g; 33.2 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 270, no. 591

Ref.: RIC III 1715

28. Inv. no. 585 (10594); Pl. V. 28

For Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AD 168, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate head of Lucius Verus r.; [L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX]

Rev.: Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm; in field S C; [TR POT VIII IMP V C]OS III

22.94 g; 31.2 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 268, no. 585 – here obverse portrait recognized as Marcus Aurelius

Ref.: RIC III 1478

29. Inv. no. 592 (10601); Pl. V. 29

For Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AD 168–169, sestertius, Or

Obv.: laureate head of Lucius Verus r.; L VERVS AVG ARM [PARTH MAX]

Rev.: Fortuna seated l., holding ruder and cornucopia; in field [S] C; in exergue [FORT RED]; [TR POT VIIII IMP V COS III]

22.16 g; 32.8 mm; 6 h
 SKOWRONEK 1976: 270, no. 592
 Ref.: RIC III 1483

30. Inv. no. 593 (10602); Pl. V. 30
 Posthumous for Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AD 169 or later, denarius, AR
Obv.: head of Lucius Verus r.; DIVVS VERVS; dotted border
Rev.: funeral pyre of four tiers surmounted by quadriga; CONS[E]CRATIO; dotted border
 2.65 g; 18.3 mm; 12 h
 SKOWRONEK 1976: 270, no. 593
 Ref.: RIC III 596b

31. Inv. no. 594 (10603); Pl. V. 31
 For Lucilla, Rome, AD 164–169, sestertius, Or
Obv.: draped bust of Lucilla r.; LVCILL[AE AVGVSTAE]
Rev.: Iuno seated l., holding patera and sceptre; in field S C, IVNO
 16.37 g; 24.7 mm; 6 h
 SKOWRONEK 1976: 271, no. 594 – here dated AD 183 and the reverse image recognized as Concordia
 Ref.: RIC III 1746

291

Septimius Severus (193–211)

32. Inv. no. 596 (10605); Pl. VI. 32
 For Julia Domna, Rome, AD 196–211, denarius, AR
Obv.: draped bust of Julia Domna r.; IVLIA AVGVSTA; dotted border
Rev.: Pietas standing l., dropping incense on lit altar at left and holding box; PIETAS AVGG; dotted border
 2.47 g; 18.2 mm; 6 h
 SKOWRONEK 1976: 271, no. 596
 Ref.: RIC IV/1 572

Elagabalus (218–222)

33. Inv. no. 597 (10606); Pl. VI. 33
 Rome, AD 221, denarius, AR
Obv.: laureate head of Elagabalus r.; IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG; dotted border
Rev.: Providentia, draped, standing l., holding wand over globe set on ground and cornucopia; in l. field star; P M TR P IIII COS III P P; dotted border
 2.46 g; 19.8 mm; 6 h
 SKOWRONEK 1976: 271, no. 597
 Ref.: RIC IV/2 42a

34. Inv. no. 598 (10607); Pl. VI. 34

Rome, AD 221, denarius, AR

Obv.: laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus r.; IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Victory, winged, draped, flying right, holding diadem or garland; to either side, shield; in right field, star; P M TR P IIII COS III P P; dotted border

2.79 g; 20.4 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 272, no. 598

Ref.: RIC IV/2 45b

35. Inv. no. 599 (10608); Pl. VI. 35

Rome, AD 221, denarius, AR

Obv.: laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus r.; IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Elagabalus, in Syrian priestly robes, standing l., sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar, and holding branch; in l. field, star; P M TR P IIII COS III P P; dotted border

2.69 g; 19.9 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 272, no. 599

Ref.: RIC IV/2 46b

292

Severus Alexander (222–235)

36. Inv. no. 600 (10609); Pl. VI. 36

Rome, AD 226, sestertius, AE

Obv.: laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander r.; IMP CAES M AVR SEV ALEXANDER AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Mars advancing r., holding spear and tropaeum; in field S C; P M TR P V COS II P P

18.82 g; 30.9 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 272, no. 600

Ref.: RIC IV/2 440c

37. Inv. no. 601 (10610); Pl. VI. 37

For Julia Mamaea, Rome, AD 225–235, denarius, AR

Obv.: draped bust of Julia Mamaea r.; IVLIA MAMAEA AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Juno standing l., holding patera and sceptre, to l. peacock; IVNO CONSERVATRIX; dotted border

2.86 g; 21.0 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 272–273, no. 601 – here dated AD 226

Ref.: RIC IV/2 343

38. Inv. no. 602 (10611); Pl. VI. 38

For Julia Mamaea, Rome, AD 225–235, denarius, AR

Obv.: diademed and draped bust of Julia Mamaea r.; IVLIA MAMAEA AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Vesta standing l., holding palladium and sceptre; VESTA; dotted border

2.48 g; 19.9 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 273, no. 602 – here dated AD 226

Ref.: RIC IV/2 360

Maximinus Thrax (235–238)

39. Inv. no. 603 (10612); Pl. VI. 39

Rome, AD 236–238, dupondius, AE

Obv.: radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus r.; MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM

Rev.: Salus seated r., feeding out of patera a snake coiled round altar; in exergue S C; [SALV]S AVGVSTI

11.48 g; 24.9 mm; 1 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 273, no. 603 – here dated AD 235

Ref.: RIC IV/2 86

293

Gordian III (238–244)

40. Inv. no. 604 (10613); Pl. VI. 40

Rome, AD 240, antoninianus, AR

Obv.: radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r.; IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Aequitas standing l., holding scale and cornucopia; [A]EQVITAS AVG; dotted border

Pierced

3.85 g; 22.4 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 273, no. 604

Ref.: RIC IV/3 63

41. Inv. no. 605 (10614); Pl. VI. 41

Rome, AD 241–243, antoninianus AR? AE?

Obv.: radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r.; IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Laetitia standing l., holding wreath and anchor set on ground; LAETITIA AVG; dotted border

Ancient forgery? made of an alloy?

4.61 g; 21.9 mm; 11 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 274, no. 605

Ref.: RIC IV/3 86

42. Inv. no. 606 (10615); Pl. VII. 42

Rome, AD 238–239, sestertius, AE

Obv.: laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III r.; IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Pax standing front, head l., holding branch and sceptre; in S C; PAX AVGVSTI
14.17 g; 31.9 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 274, no. 606

Ref.: RIC IV/3 256a

Philip I the Arab (244–249)

43. Inv. no. 609 (10617); Pl. VII. 43

Rome, AD 248, antoninianus subaeratus, AR/AE

Obv.: radiate, cuirassed and draped bust of Philip I r.; IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG; dotted border

Rev.: column inscribed COS [III]; SAECVLARES AVGG; dotted border
3.52 g; 22.4 mm; 6 h

Ancient silver-plated forgery

SKOWRONEK 1976: 275, no. 609

Ref.: RIC IV/3 24var

44. Inv. no. 608 (10616); Pl. VII. 44

Rome, AD 244–247, antoninianus subaeratus, AR/AE

Obv.: radiate, cuirassed and draped bust of Philip I r.; IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Annona standing l., holding corn-ears over a prow and cornucopia; ANNONA AVG; dotted border

3.9 g; 24.2 mm; 5 h

Ancient silver-plated forgery from an original stamp

SKOWRONEK 1976: 274–275, no. 608

Ref.: RIC IV/3 29

45. Inv. no. 610 (10618); Pl. VII. 45

For Otacilla Severa, Rome, AD 246–249, antoninianus, AR

Obv.: diademed and draped bust of Otacilla Severa on crescent r.; M OTACIL SEVERA AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Concordia seated l., holding patera and cornucopia; to l. altar; CONCORDIA AVGG; dotted border

3.48 g; 22.4 mm; 1 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 275, no. 610

Ref.: RIC IV/3 126

Aurelianus (270–275)

46. Inv. no. 612 (10620); Pl. VII. 46

Ticinum? AD 270–275, antoninianus, billon

Obv.: radiated and cuirassed bust of Aurelianus r.; IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG

Rev.: Fides standing r., holding standard in each hand, facing Sol, radiate, standing l., raising hand and holding globe; in exergue TXXT; PROVIDEN DEOR; dotted border
3.23 g; 21.4 mm; 5 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 276, no. 612 – here Tarraco mint

Ref.: RIC V/1 152

Diocletian (284–305)

47. Inv. no. 615 (10621); Pl. VII. 47

Heraclea, AD 295–296, radiatus, AE3

Obv.: radiate, cuirassed and draped bust of Diocletian r.; IMP C C VAL

DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Diocletian, standing r., holding parazonium and receiving Victory from Jupiter; who is standing l. and holding sceptre; between them HA (or HE); CONCORDIA MILITVM; dotted border

3.47 g; 22.0 mm; 11 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 277, no. 615

Ref.: RIC VI 13

Constantine the Great (306–337)

48. Inv. no. 618 (10623); Pl. VII. 48

Antioch, AD 327–329, AE3

Obv.: rosette-diademed bust of Constantine I r.; [CONS]TAN TINVS AVG

Rev.: camp gate with two turrets, without doors, star above; in exergue SM ANTB; PROVIDENTIAE AVGG

2.63 g; 18.2 mm; 11 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 278, no. 618

Ref.: RIC VII 78

Constans (337–350)

49. Inv. no. 619 (10624); Pl. VII. 49

Mint? AD 348–350, AE2

Obv.: pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust of Constans r.; D N CONSTA NS
PF AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Constans standing left on galley, holding phoenix on globe and standard with
Chi-Rho on banner; steering the ship, seated Victory; mintmark obliterated; [FEL
TEMP] REPARATIO

5.27 g; 23.9 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 278–279, no. 619

Ref.: RIC VIII ?

Constantius II (337–361)

50. Inv. no. 620 (10625); Pl. VII. 50

Thessalonica, AD 348–350, AE2

Obv.: pearl-diademed, draped, cuirassed bust of Constantius II r.; D N CONSTAN
TIVS [PF AVG]; dotted border

Rev.: Constantius II standing left on galley, holding phoenix on globe and standard
with Chi-Rho on banner; steering the ship, seated Victory; in exergue TE[S.]; FEL
[TEMP] REPARATIO

3.95 g; 23.2 mm; 12 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 279, no. 620

Ref.: RIC VIII 107

V. BYZANTINE COINS

Justinianus I (527–565)

51. Inv. no. 622 (10627); Pl. VIII. 51

Cyzicus, AD 545/546, follis, AE

Obv.: helmeted and cuirassed bust of beardless Justinianus I facing, holding globus
cruciger and shield decorated with horseman; in r. field cross; D[N IVSTINIA]N[VS
P P]AV[G]; dotted border

Rev.: M, above cross, below A, to l. ANNO, to r. X HI I [I] [I]; in exergue KYZ
17.48 g; 37.2 mm; 6 h

The coin is very worn, especially the obverse, which is practically illegible, pierced
SKOWRONEK 1976: 279, no. 622

Ref.: WROTH 1966: 246; DOC 170a, 1–4; MIB I: 120, J19, Pl. 24, 120e

Constans II (641–668)

52. Inv. no. 623 (10627); Pl. VIII. 52

Syracuse, AD 659–668, follis, AE

Obv.: Constans, wearing long beard and holding long cross, and Constantine IV,

holding globus cruciger, standing facing

Rev.: M flanked by Heraclius (left) and Tiberius, both stand facing, monogram above, SCL in exergue

4.437 g; 19.2 mm; 5 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 279–280, no. 623

Ref.: WROTH 1966: no. 362; DOC 181; MIB III: 253, no. 210, Pl. 39

VI. FORGERIES

53. Inv. no. 595 (10604); Pl. VIII. 53

A later copy of Giovanni Cavino's 16th century copy of the Roman Imperial prototype: Pertinax (193), Rome, AD 193, sestertius, AE

Obv.: laureate head of Pertinax r.; IMP CAES P HELV PERTINAX AVG; dotted border

Rev.: Providentia standing l., raising arms to glob; in field S C; PROVIDENTIAE DEORVM COS II

19.22 g; 32.5 mm; 6 h

SKOWRONEK 1976: 271, no. 595 – here as an original coin

Ref.: KLAWANS 1977: 98, no. 1; for prototype: RIC IV 21

Vla. Attribution to Zygmunt Mineyko's donation uncertain

297

54. Inv. no. – ; Pl. VIII. 54

Greece, Macedon, Acanthus, tetradrachm, lead

Obv.: lion attacking bull; below ONOMΑΣΤΟ; dotted border

Rev.: a square divided into four fields with pyramidal filling, surrounded by a strip inscribed ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ; all in incuse square

14.45 g; 26.8 mm; 9 h

A later cast copy

SKOWRONEK 1976: –

For prototype, cf. DESNEUX 1949: 107, nos. 161–162, Pl. XX

As a recognized counterfeit, the coin does not have an inventory number. This was the practice with regard to counterfeits in this collection. We do not know when it was added to the collection of the Chair of Classical Archaeology. It is therefore not entirely certain that it belonged to the group of coins donated by Zygmunt Mineyko.

ABBREVIATIONS

BMC Alexandria = R.S. POOLE, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Catalogue of the Coins of the Alexandria and the Nomes*, London 1892.

CRRO = *Coinage of Roman Republic Online*, <https://numismatics.org/crro/> (accessed on 22 July 2025).

DOC = A.R. BELLINGER and E. GRIERSON (eds.), *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection*, vols. I–III, Washington, DC 1966–1973.

Hannover = F. BERGER, *Die Münzen der Römischen Republik im Kestner-Museum Hannover*, Hannover 1989. DOI: 10.11588/diglit.51752

MIB = W. HAHN, *Moneta Imperii Byzantini*, vols. I–III, Wien 1973–1981.

OCRE = *Online Coins of the Roman Empire*, <https://numismatics.org/ocre> (accessed on 20 July 2025).

RIC = H. MATTINGLY et AL., *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vols. I–X, London 1923–2025.

RPC online = *Roman Provincial Coinage online*, <https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/> (accessed 15 July 2025).

RRC = M.H. CRAWFORD, *Roman Republican Coinage*, London 1974.

SNG Cop. = N. BREITENSTEIN et AL., *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals Danish National Museum*, Copenhagen 1942–1996.

Syd. = E.A. SYDENHAM, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, London 1952.

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PLATE 1	Fig. 1. Thessaly, Thessalian League, ca. 196–146 BC, AE20 Fig. 2. Elis, ca. 146–43 BC, AE19 Fig. 3. Zeugitana, Carthage, Sicilian mint, late 4th–early 3rd century BC, AE17 Fig. 4. Thrace? Asia Minor? Marcus Aurelius (161–180), AE27 Fig. 5. Egypt, Gallienus (253–268), Alexandria, 256–257, billon tetradrachm Fig. 6. Egypt, Maximianus Herculus (286–305), Alexandria, 286/287, billon tetradrachm Fig. 7. Rome, 217–215 BC, sextans, AE (struck) Fig. 8. Rome, 206–195 BC, as, AE (struck)
PLATE 2	Fig. 9. Sextus Pompey (75–35), a Sicilian mint, 42–40 BC, denarius subaeratus, AR/AE Fig. 10. Tiberius (14–37), Rome, AD 22–30, as, AE Fig. 11. Tiberius (14–37), Rome, AD 22–30, as, AE Fig. 12. Vespasian (69–79), Rome, AD 75, denarius, AR Fig. 13. Domitian (81–96), Rome, AD 85, sestertius, Or Fig. 14. Domitian (81–96), Rome, AD 90–91, sestertius, Or Fig. 15. Nerva (96–98), Rome, AD 96, as, AE
PLATE 3	Fig. 16. Trajan (98–117), Rome, AD 103–111, sestertius, Or Fig. 17. Hadrian (117–138), Rome, AD 130–133, denarius, AR Fig. 18. Hadrian (117–138), Rome, AD 126–127, sestertius, Or Fig. 19. Hadrian (117–138), Rome, AD 128–129, sestertius, Or Fig. 20. Antoninus Pius (138–161), Rome, AD 159–160, denarius, AR
PLATE 4	Fig. 21. Antoninus Pius (138–161), posthumous for Faustina the Elder, Rome, 141 or later, sestertius, Or Fig. 22. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AD 166–167, sestertius, Or Fig. 23. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AD 170–171, sestertius, Or Fig. 24. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AD 172–173, sestertius, Or Fig. 25. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), Rome, AD 177–178, sestertius, Or
PLATE 5	Fig. 26. Marcus Aurelius (161–180) for Faustina the Younger, Rome, AD 161–176, denarius, AR Fig. 27. Marcus Aurelius (161–180) for Faustina the Younger, Rome, AD 176 or later, sestertius, Or Fig. 28. Marcus Aurelius (161–180) for Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AD 168, sestertius, Or Fig. 29. Marcus Aurelius (161–180) for Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AD 168–169, sestertius, Or Fig. 30. Marcus Aurelius (161–180), posthumous for Lucius Verus (161–169), Rome, AD 169 or later, denarius, AR Fig. 31. Marcus Aurelius (161–180) for Lucilla, Rome, AD 164–169, sestertius, Or
PLATE 6	Fig. 32. Septimius Severus (193–211) for Julia Domna, Rome, AD 196–211, denarius, AR Fig. 33. Elagabalus (218–222), Rome, AD 221, denarius, AR Fig. 34. Elagabalus (218–222), Rome, AD 221, denarius, AR Fig. 35. Elagabalus (218–222), Rome, AD 221, denarius, AR Fig. 36. Severus Alexander (222–235), Rome, AD 226, sestertius, AE Fig. 37. Severus Alexander (222–235) for Julia Mamaea, Rome, AD 225–235, denarius, AR Fig. 38. Severus Alexander (222–235) for Julia Mamaea, Rome, AD 225–235, denarius, AR Fig. 39. Maximinus Thrax (235–238), Rome, AD 236–238, dupondius, AE Fig. 40. Gordian III (238–244), Rome, AD 240, antoninianus, AR Fig. 41. Gordian III (238–244), Rome, AD 241–243, antoninianus, AR? AE?

PLATE 7

- Fig. 42. Gordian III (238–244), Rome, AD 238–239, sestertius, AE
Fig. 43. Philip I the Arab (244–249), Rome, AD 248, antoninianus subaeratus, AR/AE
Fig. 44. Philip I the Arab (244–249), Rome, AD 244–247, antoninianus subaeratus, AR/AE
Fig. 45. Philip I the Arab (244–249) for Otacilla Severa, Rome, AD 246–249, antoninianus, AR
Fig. 46. Aurelianus (270–275), Ticinum?, AD 270–275, antoninianus, billon
Fig. 47. Diocletian (284–305), Heraclea, AD 295–296, radiatus, AE3
Fig. 48. Constantine the Great (306–337), Antioch, AD 327–329, AE3
Fig. 49. Constans (337–350), Mint?, AD 348–350, AE2
Fig. 50. Constantius II (337–361), Thessalonica, AD 348–350, AE2

PLATE 8

- Fig. 51. Justinian I (527–565), Cyzicus, AD 545/546, follis, AE
Fig. 52. Constans II (641–668), Syracuse, AD 659–668, follis, AE
Fig. 53. A later copy of Giovanni Cavino's 16th century copy of the Roman Imperial prototype: Pertinax (193), Rome, AD 193, sestertius, AE
Fig. 54. Greece, Macedon, Acanthus, tetradrachm, lead

Photos by J. Śliwa





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