

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XX

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

Kraków 2025

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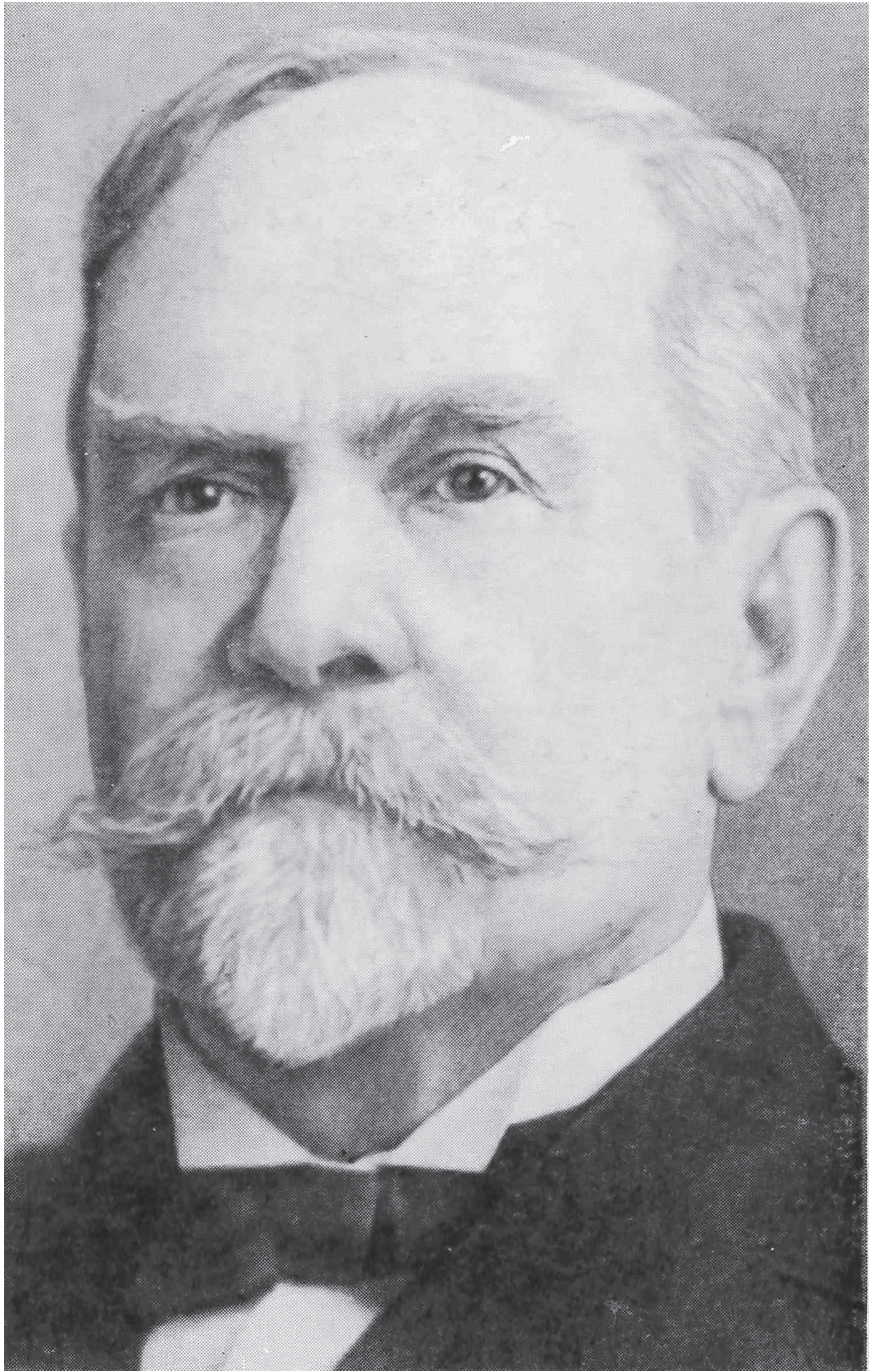
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Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925). Fot. Archiwum Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie
Zygmunt Mineyko (1840–1925). Photo: Archives of the National Museum in Krakow

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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The Paper Money Collection of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow between 1919–1949¹

ABSTRACT: The collection of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow (NMK) contains ca. 21,000 paper money objects that performed or could have performed payment, credit or exchange functions. These include banknotes, vouchers, coupons, tickets, bills of exchange, stocks and bonds. The article focuses on the donors and individual groups of objects donated to the Numismatic Cabinet of the NMK between 1919 and 1949. The period under analysis is marked, on the one hand, by events related to the end of World War I and the establishment of the National Museum in Warsaw, and on the other hand, by the end of the long tenure of Feliks Kopera as director of the NMK and the transfer of the museum's management from the municipality of Krakow to the Ministry of Culture and Art. For this period, we have access to the purchase catalogues and the now incomplete inventory of the museum's long-time director, Feliks Kopera. Unfortunately, due to the lack of detailed information, such as the name of the issuer or the series number, we are not always able to identify the object in today's collection. This text is the next article devoted to the collection of paper money at the NMK.

KEY WORDS: paper money, Numismatic Cabinet, National Museum in Krakow, vouchers

¹ I would like to thank Mateusz Woźniak of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum in Krakow for valuable comments and discussing some of the issues.

ABSTRAKT: *Kolekcja pieniądza papierowego Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie w latach 1919–1949*

W kolekcji Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (MNK) znajduje się ok. 21 000 obiektów pieniądza papierowego, które pełniły lub mogły pełnić funkcje płatnicze, kredytowe czy wymienne. Wśród nich są banknoty, bony, kupony, losy, weksle, akcje i obligacje. Artykuł koncentruje się na osobach darczyńców oraz poszczególnych grupach obiektów przekazanych do Gabinetu Numizmatycznego MNK w latach 1919–1949. Analizowany okres wyznaczają z jednej strony wydarzenia związane z zakończeniem I wojny światowej i utworzeniem Muzeum Narodowego w Warszawie, z drugiej zaś – koniec wieloletniej kadencji dyrektora MNK Feliksa Kopery oraz przekazanie zarządu Muzeum z gminy miasta Krakowa pod zwierzchnictwo Ministerstwa Kultury i Sztuki. Dla tego okresu dysponujemy dziennikami podawczymi, a także niekompletnym obecnie inwentarzem wieloletniego dyrektora muzeum, Feliksa Kopery. Niestety ze względu na brak szczegółowych informacji, jak przykładowo nazwy emitenta czy numeru serii, nie zawsze możemy zidentyfikować dane obiekty w dzisiejszym zbiorze. Niniejszy tekst jest kolejnym artykułem poświęconym kolekcji pieniądza papierowego w MNK.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: pieniądz papierowy, Gabinet Numizmatyczny, Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie, bony

INTRODUCTION

Every numismatics enthusiast knows that one of the best coin collections in Poland is housed in the Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum, a branch of the National Museum in Krakow (NMK). The exhibition features various types of money from different periods and corners of the world, with particular emphasis on our Polish heritage. The paper money exhibition is located on the first floor. The Czapski Palace also houses a library and a Numismatic Cabinet.

The previous article² focused primarily on the first gifts and the donors of paper money. However, it did not mention the functioning of the numismatic collection at the Museum, the current Numismatic Cabinet (established in 1883), or the people working there. The Municipality of Krakow donated the Czapski Palace to the National Museum in 1903. Initially, the branch organized temporary exhibitions presenting, among other things, Japanese and Italian ceramics, as well as printing. Over time, a permanent exhibition was created, including graphics, glass, porcelain, as well as coins and medals.³ As is well known, there was also a collection of Polish

² ZAJĄC 2024.

³ KOPFF 1962: 23–24; KOCÓJOWA 1978: 325–328; HACZEWSKA 2006: 39–41; BŁOŃSKA and BETLEJ (eds.) 2019: 31–33; BŁOŃSKA 2025: 131–134, 135–136.

paper money and a design for a 100-zloty banknote by J. Minheymer.⁴ Information about individual collections housed in the palace at that time can be found in the guides to the E. Hutten-Czapski Museum.⁵ One of the first assistants, and later curator⁶ of the numismatic collection, was Marian Gumowski (1881–1974), who held this position from 1901 to 1919.⁷ He was the author of numerous numismatic publications, including those on paper money.⁸ For a short time, between 1913 and 1914, Dr Adam Solecki, a member of the Numismatic Society in Krakow and a contributor to *Wiadomości Numizmatyczno-Archeologiczne* (WNA) [Numismatic and Archaeological News], was volunteer in the Numismatic Cabinet.⁹ He was the author of a text about Bydgoszcz vouchers.¹⁰ In 1917, a separate section for Polish war vouchers was created.¹¹ After World War I, the most important task was to organize the numismatic collection – which had been secured and packed into barrels during the war. This difficult and tedious work was carried out by honorary curator Adam Wolański, president of the Numismatic Society in Krakow (1921–1932) and editor of WNA (1920–1921), with the help of Maria Fredro-Boniecka, whom he trained for her future duties.¹² Wolański worked on organizing the NMK collections between 1920 and 1932. He acted as an intermediary in acquiring objects for the Museum and also donated his own.¹³ Fredro-Boniecka (1894–1958) began working at the Museum in 1920, initially as a help, and from 1922 as a full-time employee, taking care of the library and manuscripts. It was only later that she took charge of the numismatic collections in the Cabinet.¹⁴ The museum was opened in 1919, and the numismatic exhibition, together with Czapski's memorabilia, was then made available in the pavilion. On September 21, 1920, a commission for the conservation of numismatic collections was established.¹⁵ During World War II, the collection was once again secured and only a small part was lost. At that time, the Czapski Museum served as a warehouse where objects from the Cloth Hall, among others,

⁴ KOPERA 1902: 8, no. 60, p. 11, no. 98; ANONYM 1904: 3, no. 60, p. 6, no. 98; ANONYM 1908: 107, no. 1012, p. 111, no. 1070; JAWORUCKA-DRATH 2007: 169.

⁵ KOPERA 1902; ANONYM 1908.

⁶ Gumowski took up the position of assistant [adiunkt] on 24 February 1905, and with the change of the resolution on changing the title of assistant to curator [kustos] on 24 July 1911, Gumowski became a curator (cf. BŁOŃSKA and BETLEJ (eds.) 2019: 33, 37).

⁷ Cf. GUMOWSKI 1965: 31–44; SKORUPSKA-SZARLEJ 2004b; BŁOŃSKA and BETLEJ (eds.) 2019: 33.

⁸ GUMOWSKI 1909; IDEM 1916; IDEM 1917; IDEM 1919; IDEM 1939; IDEM 1970; GUMOWSKI and PELCZAR 1960.

⁹ ANONYM 1949a: 138; SKORUPSKA-SZARLEJ 2004d.

¹⁰ SOLECKI 1937.

¹¹ BŁOŃSKA 2018: 30; BŁOŃSKA and BETLEJ (eds.) 2019: 41.

¹² KOCÓJOWA 1978: 333; KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 32; SKORUPSKA-SZARLEJ 2004e; HACZEWSKA 2006: 42; BŁOŃSKA 2017: 32–33.

¹³ SKORUPSKA-SZARLEJ 2004e.

¹⁴ EADEM 2004a.

¹⁵ HACZEWSKA 2006: 42; BŁOŃSKA 2017: 38; BŁOŃSKA and BETLEJ (eds.) 2019: 42.

were stored. During this period, the headquarters of the NMK Directorate was also moved to the Czapski Palace. In 1949, a numismatic exhibition of coins and medals was presented in the ground floor hall, continuing the permanent exhibition from 1905.¹⁶

In order to reconstruct the donations of paper money from 1919–1949, as in the case of the first article, the NMK's purchase catalogues [dzienniki podawcze] were used.¹⁷ With regard to paper money, the information concerning individual objects is not always detailed – sometimes the description is limited to a simple annotation: paper money, vouchers, or banknotes. It should be emphasized that not all donated items were entered into the Museum's inventories. In accordance with the policy at the time, duplicate objects could be sold or exchanged for others.¹⁸ For the period 1919–1949, we have access to the inventory of the then director of the NMK, Feliks Kopera (abbreviation of the inventory: MNK F.K.).¹⁹ Unfortunately, only one volume and a few individual cards have survived, so it is incomplete. Very little information is available about the various types of money that were included in the collection.²⁰ Sometimes the numbers referring to this inventory were wrote on individual objects, but their cards or annotations are missing from the Kopera's chancellery. The Fredro-Boniecka notes are very helpful for this period, as she wrote down information about various types of monetary gifts from 1902 to 1934 based on the purchase catalogues. Her notes were verified during the preparation of this text. It should be emphasized that this is an extremely useful list, greatly facilitating the search for data on early museum donations. An additional source of information on paper money are museum reports, although they refer to this issue only in general terms, without providing detailed data. For the period in question, we only have the museum report for 1938–1939, as well as articles on new acquisitions of the Numismatic Cabinet by Fredro-Boniecka, but these focus exclusively on coins and medals.²¹ During this period, the focus was primarily on the construction of a new building for the museum and it was also disrupted by World War II.²² As a result, there was a noticeable decline in the number of donated objects and

¹⁶ FREDRO-BONIECKA 1952: 147, 148; KOCÓJOWA 1978: 338–340; HACZEWSKA 2006: 42; BŁOŃSKA 2014: 88–89, 90, 124; EADEM 2017: 39; BŁOŃSKA and BETLEJ (eds.) 2019: 42, 78, 89.

¹⁷ See Tab. 1.

¹⁸ Cf. FREDRO-BONIECKA 1952: 148; KOCÓJOWA 1978: 332; KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 27; PODNIESIŃSKA 2016: 245–246, 255–256. From the purchase catalogues for the period under analysis, we read, for example, about the buying of two oil sketches by Andriola for double coins (24.03.1924; Dz.p. 10659). See also references in the subsection on vouchers.

¹⁹ Cf. BŁOŃSKA and BETLEJ (eds.) 2019: 29.

²⁰ E.g. MNK VII-B-602 – F.K.736/6 (donation of St. Berszka); MNK VII-B-642 – F.K.5923; MNK VII-B-289 – F.K.5305.

²¹ KOPERA 1939; FREDRO-BONIECKA 1933; EADEM 1934; EADEM 1935.

²² BIENIARZÓWNA and MAŁECKI (eds.) 2002: 164–166; BŁOŃSKA 2018: 33, 37–38.

between 1937 and 1949, the most frequently donated items included inter alia weapons, books, and paintings.²³

DONORS OF PAPER MONEY

The donors to our Numismatic Cabinet are exceptional people who, through their generosity, have added many valuable objects to the collection. Unfortunately, due to their number, it is not possible to describe them all in detail in this short text. This is the second article in a larger series, which here focusing on paper money donations and expanding the NMK collection. The period covers the years 1919–1949. On the one hand the time after the end of the World War I, on the other the transformation of the Museum of Fine Arts in Warsaw into the National Museum of the City of Warsaw in 1916, after two years into the National Museum. Thus establishing another institution after the Museum in Krakow, with collections of various kinds, both Polish and foreign.²⁴ The period of analysis finish with the end of Feliks Kopera's long tenure as director of the NMK (1901–1949). On January 1, 1950, Tadeusz Dobrowolski took over this position. It is worth mentioning that Kopera himself was employed at the Czapski Museum from 1899, was interested in numismatics, and was the editor of WNA from 1900 to 1908.²⁵ Furthermore, on December 19, 1949, the Museum was transferred from the administration and use of the municipality of Krakow to the Ministry of Culture and Art. This has increased funding for the Museum, allowing for the purchase of individual artworks, their conservation, exhibitions, and the modernization of various departments.²⁶

Despite the difficult situation in this period, the NMK collection continued to grow. The purchase catalogues contain information not only about gifts, but also about purchases, offers, and exchanges of objects. In the case of paper money, there are notes about an offer from Mathias Ohrendorff of Rome, who wanted to sell his collection of old European paper money to the Museum in 1934.²⁷ Another record tells us about a paper money exhibition in Ried (Austria) in 1937 and the exchange of duplicates at that time, including several banknotes from the period of inflation, which, according to the author of the entry, were worthless.²⁸ In the case of records concerning donation of paper money, notes about the low value or worthlessness of these items appear very often. It can therefore be concluded that paper money was

²³ E.g. Dz.p. 430/37, 435/37, 325/47, 322/48.

²⁴ MORAWIŃSKA 2013: 15.

²⁵ PIOTROWICZ 1930: 13; SKORUPSKA-SZARLEJ 2004c; BŁOŃSKA 2012; BŁOŃSKA and WOŹNIAK 2016; BŁOŃSKA and BETLEJ (eds.) 2019: 91; BŁOŃSKA 2025: 96, 106, 116, 131–134, 135–136.

²⁶ KOPFF 1962: 44–45; CHWALBA 2004: 547; BŁOŃSKA and BETLEJ (eds.) 2019: 89.

²⁷ Dz.p. 16054.

²⁸ Dz.p. 376/37.

not very popular, perhaps due to its “novelty” on the market. These were not objects with a long tradition, often local or withdrawn from circulation. Hence, perhaps, the notes about their worthlessness. For the same reason, much more attention was paid to coins and medals, both in the Museum and in the Numismatic Cabinet itself. One can imagine that such objects often lay forgotten on a shelf, waiting for later, more favorable times.

Donors include individuals from many cities in Poland and abroad, as well as various institutions. Particular attention is paid to people associated with the Numismatic Society in Krakow, as well as co-workers and authors of texts at the WNA. During this period, Franciszek Biesiadecki (1869–1941), already mentioned in an earlier article, continued to donate banknotes.²⁹ He donated several hundred objects to the Numismatic Cabinet, including coins, medals, and various types of paper money.³⁰ During the period described, 266 banknotes (including 16 German and Czech banknotes), 120 vouchers, and 1 share certificate were added to the collection. Unfortunately, we do not have more detailed information in this case. In addition, the notes accompanying one of these donations state that “the publication was purchased with the proceeds from the sale of modern banknotes: F.R. Martin 1908. *A History of Oriental Carpets before 1800*, Vienna”.³¹ As regards the objects donated to the Museum by Biesiadecki, it is worth noting that some of them bear the inscription “Dar F. Biesiadecki” [Gift from F. Biesiadecki], which makes it possible to identify them unambiguously in the collection. Biesiadecki published articles in WNA, among them there was also a text on paper money from 1831.³² Furthermore, Biesiadecki may have been a source of inspiration for another donor, Karol Kowal from Rohatyn. Biesiadecki founded the Polish House in Rohatyn. It also housed a museum, to which he donated numismatic objects.³³

Other individuals related with the Numismatic Society included Władysław Semkowicz, Ludwik Górski, Tadeusz Przypkowski, Włodzimierz Głuchowski and Leon Wilkoński. Semkowicz (1878–1949) was a professor of auxiliary sciences of history at the Jagiellonian University, a lawyer, geographer, and cartographer. He was a member of several societies and committees, including the Archival Committee and the Art History Committee of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. He enjoyed great scientific recognition and was repeatedly awarded various orders. He was vice-president of the Numismatic Society in Krakow and co-editor of WNA. He published articles on heraldry and sphragistics in *Kwartalnik Historyczny* [Historical

²⁹ ZAJĄC 2024: 265, 266.

³⁰ JAWORUCKA-DRATH 1997: 55, 58; KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 28; EADEM 2003b: 63.

³¹ Dz.p. 11392.

³² BIESIADECKI 1918.

³³ KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 28; EADEM 2003b: 61.

Quarterly] and WNA.³⁴ His gift to the NMK consisted of four Austrian 1-gulden banknotes from 1811.³⁵

Ludwik Górski (1863–1925) was the long-time director of the Literacka printing house, which also printed WNA. He was a very active member of many societies.³⁶ Over the course of several years, he donated approximately 130 vouchers from various cities and private companies to the Numismatic Cabinet. In one of the records, we can read: “40 vouchers in exchange for 5 bracteates”.³⁷

Tadeusz Przyrkowski (1905–1977) was an art historian, graphic artist, bibliophile, photographer, and, interestingly, an expert on gnomonics. He was involved in the conservation and care of historical artefacts. He was the author of numerous albums and studies on art in Poland. He served as secretary of the WNA, publishing texts on seals and coin finds, among other things. He was a collector of coins and medals. He also designed numismatic objects, e.g., those dedicated to Copernicus or commemorative items for the towns of Jędrzejów and Raków. The beginnings of his bibliophile activity are connected with Marian Gumowski, who donated 200 sheets of watermarked paper from the 17th and 18th centuries from the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Silesia, and Ducal Prussia, formerly from the collection of Franciszek Piekosiński, to his hometown (Jędrzejów). In the following years, the collection grew thanks to Przyrkowski’s contacts with a well-known paper mill in Jeziorna. In this way, he also began to collect other handmade papers from World War II, including those from the Mirków factory and private enterprises. He designed various domestic and foreign prints with watermarks and bookplates. In 1925, he organized his own copperplate engraving exhibition. Przyrkowski was also involved in gastronomy. In summary, he was one of the most active and versatile figures, with very broad interests in many fields.³⁸ He donated eight vouchers from his hometown, Jędrzejów, to the museum.³⁹

Leon Wilkoński (1874–1948), the first curator of the Sandomierz Region Museum, was also passionate about antiquity. He focused his efforts on developing collections, cataloging them, and creating inventory books, while pursuing a side interest in archaeology. In 1928, he conducted research on a cremation grave from the Roman period, discovered in Krakówka near Sandomierz.⁴⁰ He was a member of

³⁴ ANONYM 1949b; BIENKOWSKI 1995a; PIECH 2024.

³⁵ Dz.p. 214/41.

³⁶ PIOTROWICZ 1925.

³⁷ Dz.p. 8809, 8864, 9041, 9186, 10089.

³⁸ BRZOZOWSKI 1986.

³⁹ Dz.p. 9867.

⁴⁰ WILKOŃSKI 1938; MAJKOWSKI 1949: 135.

the Numismatic Society in Krakow from 1932 to 1939⁴¹ and donated a collection of mark banknotes to the National Museum.⁴²

One of the donors during this period was also Włodzimierz Głuchowski (1904–1977), a pharmacist and numismatist from Łódź. During World War II, he served as a medic. As a collector, he amassed a rich collection of coins from the Second Polish Republic and banknotes from the Łódź ghetto. From 1948, he was a member of the Numismatic Society in Krakow, and in 1959, he joined the Numismatic Section of the Krakow Branch of the Polish Philatelists' Union. He donated individual objects from his collection to various museums and institutions.⁴³ He donated six banknotes from the Łódź ghetto to the NMK.⁴⁴

Among the donors, there are also those known in the world of politics, journalism, and science. Władysław Gumpłowicz (1869–1942) was a doctor of medical sciences, journalist, geographer, and active member of the Polish Socialist Party. He published a number of works on politics and geography while during World War II he was involved in underground activities.⁴⁵ He donated 23 different banknotes⁴⁶ but unfortunately it is not possible to determine any further details about this donation.

Another well-known donor was Count Czesław Pruszyński (1890–1965), a lawyer, diplomat, and heraldist. He began his diplomatic career in Russia and continued it in Poland from 1918. He was interested in history, took part in the defense of Warsaw 1939 and in the Warsaw Uprising.⁴⁷ He donated two Ukrainian banknotes to the Numismatic Cabinet.⁴⁸

The purchase catalogues also includes the name of Tadeusz Grodyński (1888–1958), a lawyer, economist, and Minister of the Treasury in 1929, one of the creators of budgetary policy in Poland.⁴⁹ He donated four dollar bills that had been withdrawn from circulation.⁵⁰

A well-known donor was Józef Heynar (1881–1945), editor of journal *Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny* [Illustrated Daily Courier], Katowice branch, who had previously collaborated with journal *Nowa Reforma* [New Reform].⁵¹ He donated various types of banknotes and vouchers to the museum in 1923, 1924, 1926, and 1932.⁵²

⁴¹ ANONYM 1933: 192; ANONYM 1939: 365.

⁴² Dz.p. 17/47.

⁴³ KOSANOWSKI 2021. Cf. ANONYM 1949c: 157; KALKOWSKI 1959: 37.

⁴⁴ Dz.p. 299/49.

⁴⁵ BIEŃKOWSKI 1960; KORCZYŃSKA 2003a: 30.

⁴⁶ Dz.p. 9273.

⁴⁷ SZKLARSKA-LOHMANNOWA 1984.

⁴⁸ Dz.p. 9099.

⁴⁹ MAJCHROWSKI, MAZUR and STEPAN (eds.) 1994: 40–41; GRODYŃSKI 1925.

⁵⁰ Dz.p. 23/36.

⁵¹ URGACZ 2019: 191.

⁵² Dz.p. 10418, 10780, 11475, 15012.

Among the donors was Jan Fitzke (1909–1941), a Krakow prehistorian who was well known in archaeological circles. He was an extremely talented and hard-working man who conducted numerous excavations in southern Poland. He worked in various museum institutions, such as the Archaeological Museum of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in Krakow and the Museum of the Volhynia Region in Luts'k, which he managed to reorganize in a short period of time (1937–1939). Unfortunately, he was killed at a very young age in Katyn.⁵³ The objects he donated were “45 Ukrainian, Bolshevik, and other banknotes”.⁵⁴

Prof. Tadeusz Seweryn (1894–1975) was a painter, ethnographer, researcher of folk art, and museologist. For many years, he served as director of the Ethnographic Museum in Krakow. He was a student of Józef Mehoffer, among others. During World War II, he participated in underground activities and later contributed to the establishment of the Regional Museum in Tomaszów Mazowiecki. Thanks to his efforts, the Ethnographic Museum in Krakow gained a suitable location after the war and significantly expanded its collections. Seweryn is the author of numerous works on folk art and the conservation of historical artefacts.⁵⁵ He donated five banknotes, but it is not known exactly which ones.⁵⁶

Sometimes, the names of towns are recorded next to the names of donors in the purchase catalogues, which allows for more accurate identification of individuals. In the case of Antoni Źródłowski, the name Grębów made it possible to link him to the local primary school headmaster, who had held this position since 1927. Źródłowski came from Rozwadów, had a wife named Wanda and three children.⁵⁷ In 1934, he donated 24 different banknotes to the Museum.⁵⁸

Among the donors were also various institutions such as National Council of the Duchy of Cieszyn, Merchants' Assembly in Łódź, Polish Trade Cooperative in Bukowsko, or Jagiellonian Library.⁵⁹ The latter gave the Polish General National Loan bond for 100 zloty from 1863 (Fig. 1). Bonds worth 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 were used to take out loans for those fighting in the January Uprising and their equipment. They had the same graphic design, by A. Piliński, and were printed in Paris.⁶⁰

In light of the above information, it is possible to distinguish several categories of paper money objects donated to the Numismatic Cabinet of the NMK between 1919 and 1949.

⁵³ JAMKA 1948.

⁵⁴ Dz.p. 298/38. Cf. JAWORUCKA-DRATH 1997: 55, 58.

⁵⁵ BIENKOWSKI 1995b.

⁵⁶ Dz.p. 151/39.

⁵⁷ STADNIK 2009: 5; ANONYM 2025.

⁵⁸ Dz.p. 15919.

⁵⁹ Cf. Dz.p. 8778, 8784, 9291, 9980, 11377.

⁶⁰ GARBACZEWSKI 2016: 164–165; MAZUR 2021: 87–89.

TREASURY NOTES OF THE KOŚCIUSZKO INSURRECTION (1794)

The museum continued to receive some of the first Polish paper money, namely treasury notes from 1794, which were described in more detail in the previous article.⁶¹ At that time, they were not as popular as they are today. In 1923, the Museum received an offer to purchase treasury notes, but it was rejected.⁶² During the period analyzed, the donors of this type of money were W. Galicka (1919), S. Zagożdżon (1922), B.A. Baranowski (1928), S. Tarnowski (1928), M. Wyszynski (1935), B. Staniszewski (1936) and L. Mężenńska (1937). In total, the Museum has acquired 34 treasury notes, including two worth 5 groszy, one worth 10 groszy, two worth 4 zloty, three worth 5 zloty, two worth 10 zloty, one worth 25 zloty, and two worth 50 zloty.⁶³ Unfortunately, some of the descriptions in the purchase catalogues are quite general, which makes it impossible to determine the exact denominations.

UKRAINIAN BANKNOTES

Another group of paper money transferred to the Museum consists of Ukrainian banknotes. As can be seen, the collection included not only objects that had already lost their value and been withdrawn from circulation, but also those that had only just appeared. In the WNA, we can read about the introduction of banknotes in Ukraine in early 1918, the karbovanets, printed in Kyiv. The note describes the country's monetary system, denominations, graphic design and texts on the banknotes. It emphasizes that these are some of the first modern European currencies to feature Hebrew inscriptions (cf. Fig. 2).⁶⁴ A few months later, the hryvnia was introduced. It is also worth noting that various types of paper money were issued by individual municipalities throughout Ukraine.⁶⁵ For this reason, it is impossible to be completely certain exactly what paper money gifts may be involved. Banknotes with denominations of 1 and 5 karbovanets were donated by Czesław Pruszyński in 1920. A year later, in 1921, S. Krupa donated 10 karbovanets. Two Ukrainian banknotes with a value of 5 hryvnia each were donated by A. Pisarski from Poznań in 1923. In turn, K. Kowal from Rohatyn donated a 1,000 hryvnia banknote from 1918 in 1933. Ukrainian banknotes, without detailed information on their denominations or year of issue, were also donated by J. Heynar in 1932 and J. Fitzke in 1938. Although we are currently unable to identify the donated items in the collection, the notes on them may be helpful. One of the receipts for 20 hryvnia from Mohyliv-Podilskyi from 1919 bears the annotation "Bolshevik 1920", which indicates the year in which

⁶¹ ZAJĄC 2024: 258, 259, 261–263.

⁶² Dz.p. 10456.

⁶³ See Tab. 1.

⁶⁴ ANONYM 1918. Cf. HNATYSHAK 1973: 21.

⁶⁵ HNATYSHAK 1973: 17–20; KHARITONOV 2005: 10–51.

the object was transferred to the Museum (Fig. 3). Unfortunately, due to the lack of detailed information in the purchase catalogues, it is not certain which of the donors this object can be attributed to.

GERMAN BANKNOTES

The mark was introduced in the German Empire in 1871 and paper money was issued from 1874 onwards, theoretically exchangeable for gold. In terms of graphic design, it was one of the most attractive types of paper money (cf. Fig. 4). In December 1916, the Polish State Loan Bank was established, responsible for issuing money and the Polish mark was based on the German note of the same name. From 1920, it became legal tender in almost the entire territory of the Republic of Poland, until Grabski's reform in 1924.⁶⁶

During the period in question, German paper money was among the most frequently donated objects to the NMK. A banknote with a face value of 100 million German marks was gifted by J. Heynar in 1923. Currently, there are several banknotes of this type in the collection, so it is not possible to determine which one it is, or whether it was later exchanged as a duplicate. In 1926, he donated another 37 German banknotes to the Museum. In 1927, F. Biesiadecki made further donations of paper money, including 16 different German and Czech banknotes. Some of the German banknotes from his donation can be identified thanks to the notes on the objects. An interesting observation is that some of the banknotes he donated were stamped by companies involved in the production or trade of alcoholic beverages (Fig. 5). However, it is not certain in which year they were donated to the Museum, also taking into account their year of issue. In 1936, M. Meisels gave 23 Austrian and German banknotes from the 20th century. In 1939, T. Wołyński donated a collection of various types of paper money, including 15 German banknotes. In 1947, L. Wilkoński gave a collection of mark banknotes. In this case, we cannot be certain that they were exclusively German currency. As can be seen from the above descriptions, in many cases detailed information about individual objects is lacking. Furthermore, one of the German banknotes with a denomination of 50 million marks from 1923 bears the annotation "Dar J. Grzywińskiego / 16.XI.1924" [Gift from J. Grzywiński / 16 November 1924], indicating that the item was donated to the Museum in 1924 (Fig. 6). However, this donation was not recorded in the purchase catalogues.

AUSTRIAN PAPER MONEY

Another group of paper money transferred to the Museum during the period in question consists of Austrian banknotes. The first banknotes were issued by Wiener

⁶⁶ KALKOWSKI 1974: 402–403; KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 56, 68–70, 80, 98; PASZKIEWICZ 2012: 204; PICK 2014: 542–561; GARBACZEWSKI 2016: 170.

Stadtbanco in 1762. They were very distinctive in appearance (cf. Fig. 7). From 1806, the denominations of the banknotes also began to be printed in the languages of the nations that made up the monarchy, including Polish. At the beginning of the 19th century, the number of banknotes issued increased significantly, which led to inflation. They were finally withdrawn from circulation in 1811. Austrian currency was also in use in Galicia,⁶⁷ which could later be donated to a museum as a memento of times gone by. These types of banknotes, with denominations of 1 and 2 gulden from 1800, were donated by S. Tarnowski in 1928. In 1941, W. Semkowicz donated four banknotes, each with a denomination of 1 gulden, from 1811.

The Austro-Hungarian crown was introduced in 1892 and remained in circulation until 1924, when it was replaced by the schilling.⁶⁸ Among the museum gifts from this period, it is worth mentioning the gift from K. Kowal, who in 1933 donated banknotes with denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 crowns. In 1937, he donated another four banknotes. Based on the annotation on the object, we know that one of them was a 1,000 crowns note from 1902. A rather general description accompanies the donation made by M. Meisels in 1936, comprising 23 Austrian and German banknotes from the 20th century. Between 1884 and 1914, similar types of currency were also donated to the Museum.⁶⁹

CHINESE BANKNOTES

During this period, several Chinese banknotes also found their way into the Museum's collection. The purchase catalogues contain only a brief mention, without any details. China was the first country to introduce paper money. So what kind of banknotes could these have been, and are they still in the NMK collection? Or perhaps they actually came from another Asian country? Unfortunately, this is not known, but the oldest objects in the collection will be published on the occasion of an exhibition devoted to 19th-century paper money. The exhibition entitled "Rewolucja, postęp, imperializm... Pieniądz papierowy XIX wieku" [Revolution, progress, imperialism... 19th-century paper money] is scheduled for October 2026. A separate study will also be devoted to Chinese paper money. Donors from the period under analysis include E. Stiebal (1923), W. Rychlik (1924), and the Slavic Studies at the Jagiellonian University (1931).

VOUCHERS (1914–1924)

The last and one of the largest groups of paper money transferred to the Museum at that time is substitute money. This type of money was also discussed in the last

⁶⁷ PICK 2014: 67–70; KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 54; PASZKIEWICZ 2012: 196; JOBST and STIX 2016: 96–97.

⁶⁸ KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 54; PICK 2014: 75–82.

⁶⁹ ZAJĄC 2024: 264–265.

article.⁷⁰ In 1917, a separate section was created in the Numismatic Cabinet for “special Polish war vouchers, of which, thanks to the generosity of Mr Henryk Mańkowski from Winnogóra [president of the Numismatic Society of Krakow], nearly 1,000 had already been collected”.⁷¹ During World War I, vouchers were issued by numerous cities in Galicia, Austria, Germany and other areas, which was a common phenomenon at that time.⁷² They were added to the NMK collection thanks to the generosity of L. Górski (1919, 1920, 1924), the Łódź Merchants’ Association (1920) and the Polish Trade Cooperative in Bukowsko (1922). Due to the general description of “war vouchers”, it is not certain exactly which issues are involved. This type of money was also used in various types of exchanges. The aforementioned A. Wolański donated a snuffbox with the image of Prince J. Poniatowski in 1922 in exchange for nine war vouchers.⁷³ The exchange of duplicate vouchers was also carried out with H. Hendler in 1927, one of the most famous collectors of substitute money at the time.⁷⁴

The 1920s were a period when, due to a shortage of small coins, individual enterprises, companies and associations issued their own substitute money. It is estimated that there were 15,000 issuers in the territory of Poland.⁷⁵ Cities such as Cieszyn and Bielsko issued their vouchers at the beginning of May 1919. At that time, Cieszyn was to issue vouchers worth 500,000 crowns, while Bielsko was to issue vouchers worth 100,000 crowns.⁷⁶ The vouchers of the town of Cieszyn were donated to the Museum by the National Council of the Duchy of Cieszyn shortly after their issue in 1919 (Fig. 8). T. Przytkowski, a native of Jędrzejów,⁷⁷ gave the vouchers of his hometown in 1922 (Fig. 9). Among the paper money donated by S. Krupa in 1921 were: a Gniezno County mark, a Cieszyn crown, 50 halers from Bielsko, and two Krakow vouchers with a face value of ½ crown each. Three vouchers with denominations of 2 and 1 crown and 50 halers, issued by the Fr. Palka meat products factory from Chrzanów in 1919, were donated by the owner himself in 1923 (Fig. 10). Two vouchers from Lviv, a city voucher for 50 halers and a voucher from the George Hotel for 2 crowns from 1919, were donated by J.P. Dekowski in 1948.⁷⁸ In turn, Upper Silesian plebiscite money from 1920–1921

⁷⁰ *Ibidem*: 265–266.

⁷¹ BŁOŃSKA 2018: 30; BŁOŃSKA and BETLEJ (eds.) 2019: 41.

⁷² GUMOWSKI 1916; SOLSKI 1921.

⁷³ Dz.p. 10181.

⁷⁴ Dz.p. 11665.

⁷⁵ ANONYM 1919a; ANONYM 1919b; ANONYM 1919c; KOKOCIŃSKI 1996: 76; PODCZASKI 2010: 5–7.

⁷⁶ ANONYM 1919a.

⁷⁷ BRZOZOWSKI 1986: 232.

⁷⁸ This information is known thanks to an old inventory card preserved in the Numismatic Cabinet NMK.

was added to the collection by J. Heynar in 1924. In this case, we are dealing with a very large group of vouchers issued by offices, private and military authorities. Plebiscite vouchers not only served as a means of payment, but could also be used for propaganda purposes.⁷⁹

BANKNOTES OF THE ŁÓDŹ GHETTO (1940–1944)

Some of the last paper money transferred to the National Museum are banknotes from the Łódź ghetto. The banknotes inside the ghetto were issued by the Emissions Bank between 1940 and 1944. They were quickly counterfeited, starting with the 2-mark banknotes.⁸⁰ Currently, the Cabinet's collection includes 12 such objects. Seven of them were added to the collection thanks to the generosity of W. Kucharski in 1945 and W. Głuchowski in 1949 (Fig. 11). Currently, the banknotes of the Łódź ghetto are among the most interesting and sought-after paper currencies, also taking into account the numerous counterfeits.

SUMMARY

Among the donors from 1919 to 1949 were people involved in politics, journalism and science. Often, they were well-known figures who played an important role in the life of the local community, the Numismatic Society, and sometimes even the entire country. Individual donors gave the Museum various types of money to which they had access – mainly banknotes circulating in nearby areas that had been withdrawn from circulation. For this reason, their value was relatively low at the time. Among the items donated at that time were treasury notes, banknotes from Austria, Germany and Ukraine, as well as numerous vouchers. Particularly noteworthy are the banknotes from the Łódź ghetto, of which there are few in the collection. Some of the donations made at that time were later exchanged or sold. Due to the very general descriptions and the lack of annotations in the inventories and on the objects themselves, it is not possible to determine unequivocally whether some of the money donated at that time is still in the NMK collection.

⁷⁹ KAŁKOWSKI 1974: 409; PAWŁOWSKI 2020.

⁸⁰ BULKIEWICZ 1993: 20–31, 42; SAROSIEK 2012: 13–18, 30, 49–51; MIŁCZAK 2023: 510–525.

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TABLE 1	Donors of paper money to the NMK in the period between 1919–1949 according to the purchase catalogues (Dz.p.) from 1919–1949. The table leaves the forms of entries in the above documentation
PLATE 1	Fig. 1. January Uprising (1863–1864), Polish General National Loan bond for 100 zloty, 1863, 280 × 265 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-634. Donation of Jagiellonian Library
PLATE 2	Fig. 2. Ukrainian People's Republic (1917–1918, 1918–1921), banknote for 100 karbovanets, 1918, 103 × 162 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-DB-2927. Unknown donor Fig. 3. Ukrainian People's Republic (1917–1918, 1918–1921), Mohyliv-Podilskyi, note for 20 hryvnia, 1919, 73 × 120 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-8758. Unknown donor
PLATE 3	Fig. 4. German Empire (1871–1918), banknote for 5 mark, 31.10.1904, 80 × 120 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-3616. Unknown donor Fig. 5. Weimar Republic (1918–1933), banknote for 100 million mark with stamp of vodka and liqueur factory in Dżurowo, 22.08.1923, 89 × 151 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-3711. Donation of F. Biesiadecki
PLATE 4	Fig. 6. Weimar Republic (1918–1933), banknote for 50 million mark, 25.07.1923, 86 × 197 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-3695. Donation of J. Grzywiński
PLATE 5	Fig. 7. Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (1867–1918), Wiener Stadtbanco, banknote for 1 gulden, 1.01.1800, 159 × 73 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-2771. Unknown donor
PLATE 6	Fig. 8. Second Polish Republic (1918–1939), Magistrate of the town of Cieszyn, assignat for 1 crown, 1919, 65 × 100 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-944. Donation of National Council of the Duchy of Cieszyn Fig. 9. Second Polish Republic (1918–1939), Magistrate of the town of Jędrzejów, voucher for 2 crown, 1919, 73 × 103 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-1309. Unknown donor
PLATE 7	Fig. 10. Second Polish Republic (1918–1939), Chrzanów, Meat Products Factory Franciszek Palka, voucher for 2 crown, 1919, 66 × 114 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-929. Donation of F. Palka Fig. 11. Getto Łódź, 2 mark banknote, 15.05.1940, 69 × 126 mm, Inv. no. MNK VII-B-480. Donation of W. Głuchowski Photos: National Museum in Krakow

TABLE 1

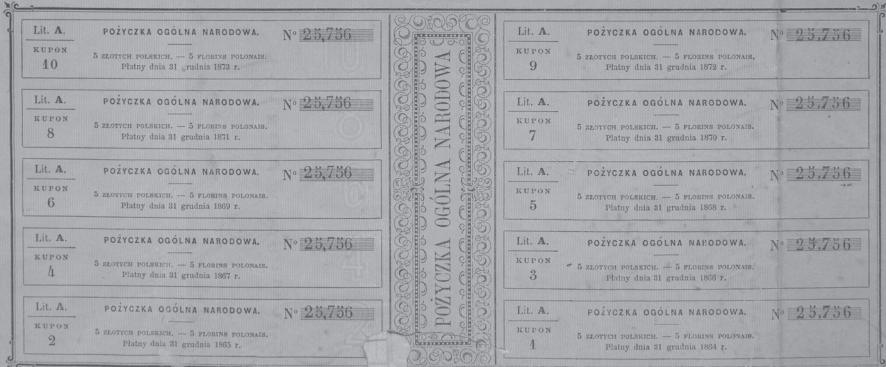
Date	Donor	Donated objects
19.05.1919	National Council of the Duchy of Cieszyn	Assignat of the city of Cieszyn for 1 crown, no. 5 [Dz.p. 8778]
23.05.1919	National Council of the Duchy of Cieszyn	Assignat for 1 crown from 1919 from the city of Cieszyn [Dz.p. 8784]
10.06.1919	Ludwik Górski (Krakow)	13 private vouchers [Dz.p. 8809]
25.07.1919	Ludwik Górski (Krakow)	36 vouchers [Dz.p. 8864]
24.09.1919	Wanda Galicka	Two Kościuszko treasury notes [Dz.p. 8913]
6.02.1920	Ludwik Górski (Krakow)	38 vouchers from various cities and companies [Dz.p. 9041]
10.04.1920	Hr. Czesław Pruszyński	Two Ukrainian banknotes: 1 and 5 karbovanets [Dz.p. 9099]
1.07.1920	Ludwik Górski (Krakow)	Four paper money [Dz.p. 9186]
1.09.1920	Dr Władysław Gumpłowicz	23 different banknotes [Dz.p. 9273]
17.09.1920	Merchants' Assembly in Łódź	Set (12 pcs) of war vouchers [Dz.p. 9291]
29.08.1921	Władysław Czech	Two banknotes: 15 Soviet rubles, 1 Finnish markka [Dz.p. 9655]
30.08.1921	Stanisław Krupa	Seven banknotes: 1 mark of Gniezno, 10 karbovanets, 1 crown of Cieszyn, 50 halers of Bielsko, 50 bani of Romania, two vouchers worth ½ crown each of Krakow [Dz.p. 9657]
22.02.1922	Tadeusz Przypkowski	Eight vouchers of the city of Jędrzejów [Dz.p. 9867]
25.03.1922	Stanisław Zagożdżon (Radom)	A treasury note for 5 zloty from 1794 and a cash ticket from the Duchy of Warsaw from 1810 for 2 thaler [Dz.p. 9893]
28.03.1922	Ms Kozakiewiczowa	Four paper money [Dz.p. 9898]
31.05.1922	Polish Trade Cooperative in Bukowsko	22 war cash vouchers [Dz.p. 9980]
21.09.1922	Ludwik Górski (Krakow)	40 vouchers in exchange for 5 bracteates [Dz.p. 10089]
12.04.1923	Eugeniusz Stiebal	Chinese banknote [Dz.p. 10316]
27.06.1923	Józef Heynar (Katowice)	100 million German mark banknote [Dz.p. 10418]
24.08.1923	Alfred Pisarski (Poznań)	Two Ukrainian banknotes worth 5 hryvnia each [Dz.p. 10474]

TABLE 1

29.08.1923	Franciszek Palka (Chrzanów)	Three vouchers for 2, 1 crown and 50 halers Fr. Palka Chrzanów company from 1919 [Dz.p. 10485]
18.03.1924	Witold Rychlik	Chinese 1 dollar banknote [Dz.p. 10653]
17.07.1924	Józef Heynar (Katowice)	Upper Silesian paper money (plebiscite money) [Dz.p. 10780]
16.11.1924	J. Grzywiński	Banknote for 50 million marks [without note in purchase catalogue]
4.03.1926	Jagiellonian Library (Krakow)	Polish General National Loan bond from 1863 for 100 zloty [Dz.p. 11377]
13.03.1926	Franciszek Biesiadecki (Firlejów)	250 banknotes, 120 vouchers, 1 bond [Dz.p. 11392; in the comments: the publication was purchased with the proceeds from the sale of modern banknotes: F.R. Martin 1908. <i>A History of Oriental Carpets before 1800</i> , Vienna]
19.06.1926	Józef Heynar (Katowice)	37 German banknotes [Dz.p. 11475]
4.07.1927	Franciszek Biesiadecki (Firlejów)	16 different German and Czech banknotes [Dz.p. 11783]
15.12.1927	Ignacy Załęski (Minneapolis)	Russian imperial banknote for 500 rubles [Dz.p. 11931]
5.05.1928	Bolesław Adam Baranowski	Several Kościuszko banknotes (duplicates) in denominations of 50, 25, 10, 5, and 4 zloty, as well as 5 and 10 groszy [Dz.p. 12122]
25.05.1928	Stanisław Tarnowski (Berndorf near Vienna)	Banknotes: 10 zloty from 1794 (damaged), 4 zloty from 1794, 5 groszy from 1794, 10 French livres from 1792, 1 gulden from 1800, 2 gulden from 1800 [Dz.p. 12155]
25.01.1930	Kazimierz Girtler	1 zloty banknote from 1831 [Dz.p. 13103]
29.10.1931	Slavic Studies at the Jagiellonian University	Chinese banknote [Dz.p. 14346; in the comments: very little value]
4.07.1932	Dr Bronisław Hackbeil	5 lira banknote [Dz.p. 14741; in the comments: very little value]
6.10.1932	Museum of Technology and Industry (Krakow)	23 various banknotes [Dz.p. 14864]
29.12.1932	Józef Heynar (Katowice)	34 Soviet and other banknotes (30 tsarist, Bolshevik, Ukrainian, two German, one Italian, one Polish) [Dz.p. 15012]
29.03.1933	Piotr Żaczek	Cash note of the Duchy of Warsaw for 1 thaler [Dz.p. 15196; in the comments: of little value]
16.10.1933	Karol Kowal (Rohatyn)	Five Austrian banknotes for 10, 20, 50, 100, and 1,000 crowns, 1 Ukrainian banknote for 1,000 hryvnia from 1918 [Dz.p. 15553]

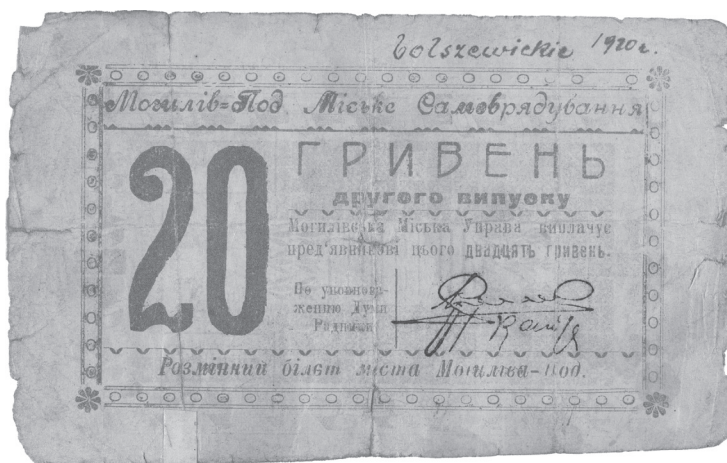
TABLE 1

12.06.1934	Antoni Źródłowski (Grębów)	24 different banknotes [Dz.p. 15919]
3.07.1934	Prof. Juliusz Szeliga Źuławski (Katowice)	Temporary paper money [Dz.p. 15946]
20.09.1934	Karol Kowal (Rohatyn)	10 ruble banknote [Dz.p. 16066; in the comments: worthless]
16.04.1935	Mieczysław Wyszyński, Engineer (Boryslav)	Two treasury notes from 1794 for 5 and 50 zloty [Dz.p. 206/35]
17.01.1936	Maksymilian Meisels	23 Austrian and German banknotes from the 20 th century [Dz.p. 22/36; in the comments: worthless]
17.01.1936	Dr Tadeusz Grodyński (Warsaw)	Four dollar notes, withdrawn [Dz.p. 23/36; in the comments: worthless]
31.01.1936	Br. Staniszewski, Engineer (Kovel)	Three banknotes from 1794 (Kościuszko banknotes) for 100, 4 zloty and 5 groszy [Dz.p. 40/36]
30.04.1937	Leonía Mężeńska (Witkowice, Ropczyce)	16 treasury notes from 1794 [Dz.p. 142/37]
17.12.1937	Karol Kowal (Rohatyn)	Four banknotes [Dz.p. 434/37; in the comments: very little value]
30.07.1938	Jan Fitzke (Lutsk)	45 Ukrainian, Bolshevik, and other banknotes [Dz.p. 298/38]
27.04.1939	T. Wołyński (Society of Friends of Science in Lutsk)	Paper money: Polish – 29 pcs, German – 15 pcs, Russian – 6 pcs, French – 5 pcs, Hungarian – 4 pcs, Romanian – 2 pcs, Italian – 3 pcs [Dz.p. 144/39; in the comments: very little value]
1.05.1939	Tadeusz Seweryn (Krakow)	Five banknotes [Dz.p. 151/39; in the comments: worthless]
18.11.1941	Prof. Władysław Semkowicz	Four Austrian 1-gulden banknotes from 1811 [Dz.p. 214/41]
5.10.1945	Włodzimierz Kucharski	5 mark banknote from the Łódź ghetto [Dz.p. 247/45]
11.01.1947	Leon Wilkoński (Sandomierz)	Collection of mark banknotes [Dz.p. 17/47]
1.04.1948	J.P. Dekowski (Regional Museum in Tomaszów Mazowiecki)	Two treasury vouchers from 1919 [Dz.p. 166/48]
12.07.1949	Włodzimierz Głuchowski (Łódź)	Six banknotes from the Łódź ghetto [Dz.p. 299/49]





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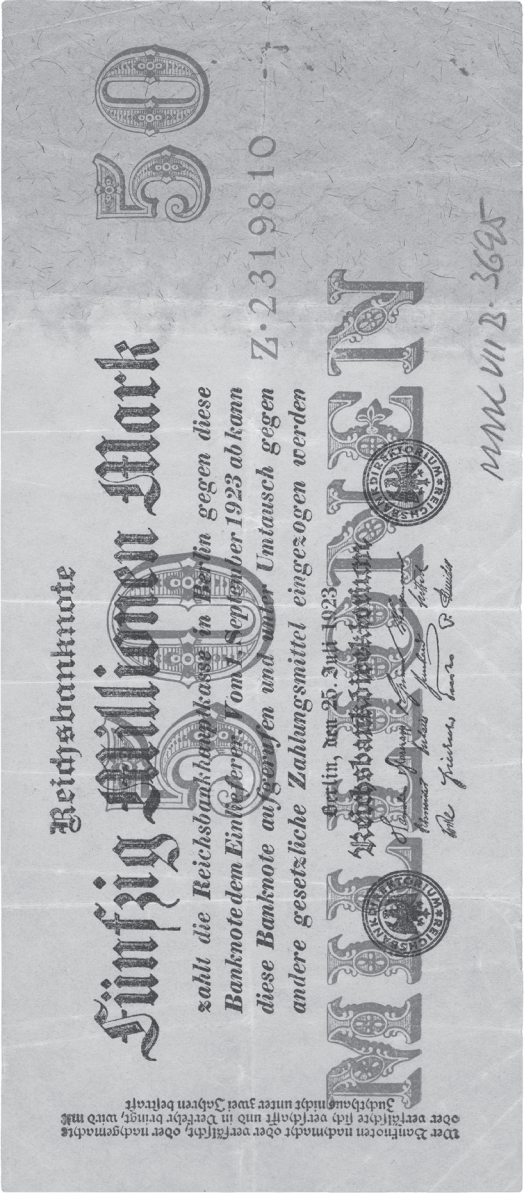
3

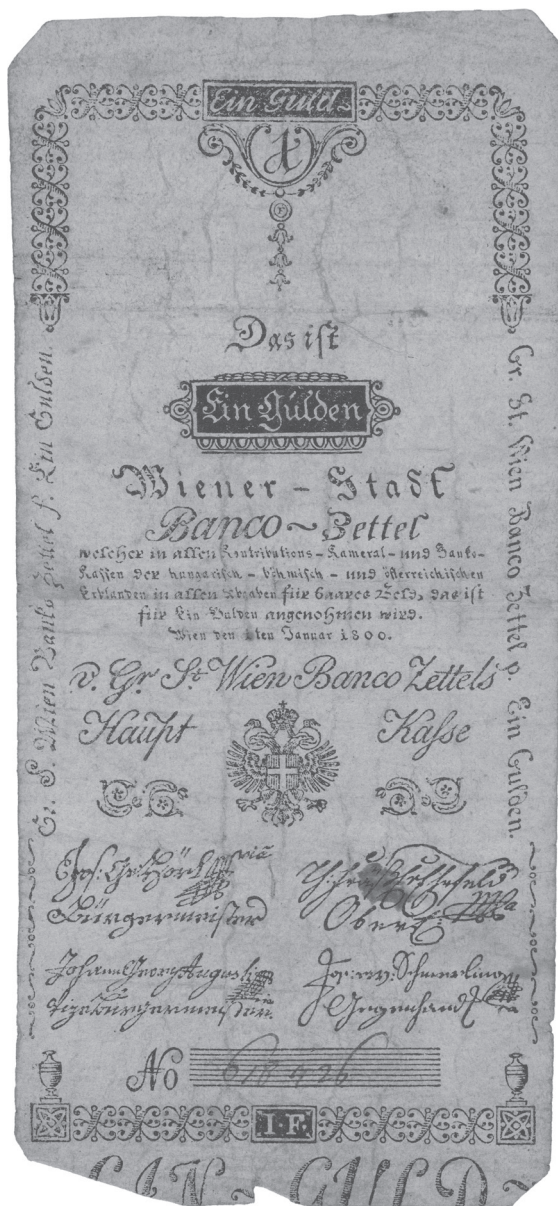


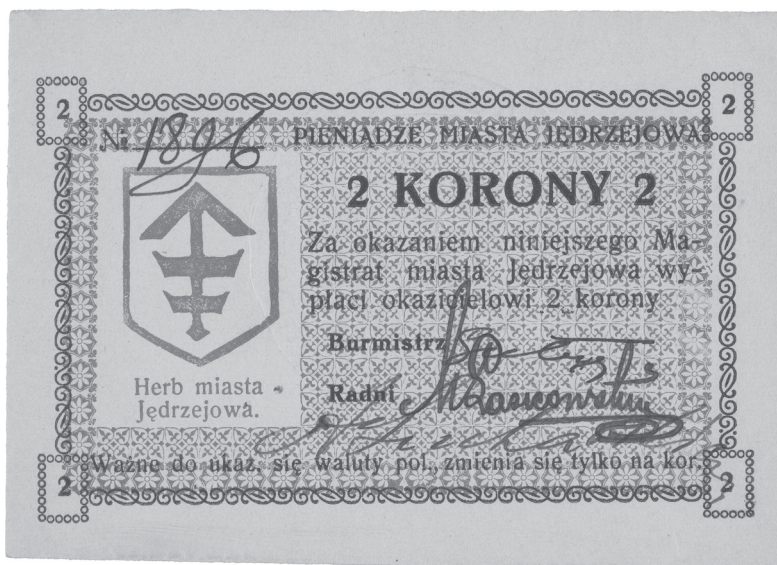
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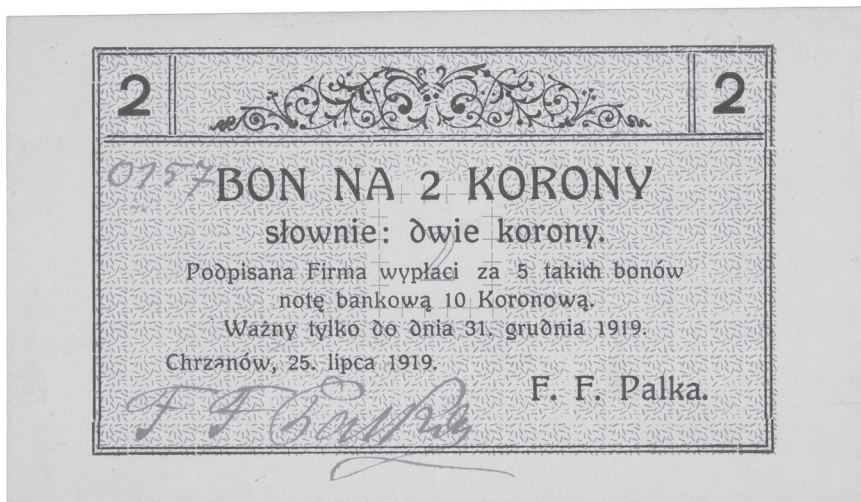


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