

**COMISIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE NUMISMÁTICA  
INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC COMMISSION  
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE NUMISMATIQUE  
INTERNATIONALE NUMISMATISCHE KOMMISSION  
COMMISSIONE INTERNAZIONALE DI NUMISMATICA**

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INTERNATIONAL  
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COMMISSION  
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DE NUMISMATIQUE

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elected on September 14th, 2003 in Madrid/élu le 14 septembre 2003 à Madrid

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## STATUTS

de la Commission internationale de numismatique (CIN)  
adoptés le 14 septembre 2003 à Madrid

Art. 1. *Objet.* La Commission internationale de numismatique (CIN) a pour mission de promouvoir la numismatique et les sciences qui s'y rapportent en facilitant la coopération entre individus et institutions dans le domaine de la numismatique et des sciences qui s'y rapportent.

Art. 2. *Membres.* Les organismes suivants peuvent devenir membres de la CIN:  
a. les collections numismatiques publiques,  
b. les universités, les organisations, institutions et sociétés numismatiques sans caractère commercial (locales, nationales et internationales),  
c. les Hôtels des monnaies.

Les membres sont admis par le Bureau et doivent payer la cotisation annuelle fixée par le Bureau. Tout manquement au paiement entraîne l'annulation d'adhésion. L'adhésion prend effet à partir du paiement de la première cotisation.

Art. 3. *Membres honoraires.* Lors de ses réunions et sur proposition du Bureau, la CIN peut élire des personnalités comme membres honoraires. Les membres honoraires ne paient pas de cotisation annuelle mais ont les mêmes droits que les membres ordinaires.

Art. 4. *Assemblées.* La CIN doit tenir une assemblée générale lors des congrès internationaux de numismatique qui, en principe, ont lieu tous les six ans. Si aucun congrès international de numismatique n'a lieu dans un délai de sept ans après le dernier congrès, une assemblée sera obligatoirement convoquée sur décision du Bureau. Tout membre ordinaire peut désigner un délégué à l'assemblée générale. Un délégué ne peut représenter plus de trois membres ordinaires. Les membres qui ne sont pas à jour de cotisation ne peuvent voter. Les membres honoraires ne votent qu'en personne.

Art. 5. *Bureau.* Le Bureau de la CIN est composé de neuf membres représentant dans la mesure du possible chacune des catégories citées à l'article 2. Les membres du Bureau sont élus lors de l'assemblée générale. Leur fonction prend fin à l'assemblée générale suivante: ils ne peuvent être réélus qu'une fois. Le Bureau se réunit au moins une fois par an; il s'organise lui-même, c'est-à-dire qu'il élit son président et répartit les autres charges. En cas de mort ou de démission d'un membre, le Bureau a le droit de coopter un remplaçant jusqu'à l'assemblée générale.

Art. 6. *Charges.* Les charges du Bureau sont la présidence, les deux vice-présidences, le secrétariat, la trésorerie. Les titulaires de ces charges sont élus immédiatement après l'élection du Bureau et exercent leur charge selon les vœux du Bureau. Lors du changement de Bureau, le trésorier reste en charge jusqu'à la fin de l'année civile.

Art. 7. *Fonctions du Bureau.* Les fonctions du Bureau comprennent l'admission de nouveaux membres, la préparation et la publication du budget et des comptes, la fixation du montant de la cotisation, la diffusion de l'information aux membres (notamment par le *Compte rendu* annuel et les *Newsletters*), le patronage de travaux individuels, de publications et de conférences de numismatique, l'organisation du Congrès international et toute autre activité relative, selon lui, aux objectifs de la CIN.

Art. 8. *Finances.* Les dépenses d'administration et de publication sont couvertes par les cotisations annuelles, les dons, les legs, et d'éventuelles subventions.

Art. 9. *Siège.* Le siège de la CIN se trouve au bureau du président.

Art. 10. *Modifications des statuts.* Toute modification des statuts doit être approuvée à la majorité des deux tiers des votes exprimés à l'assemblée générale. Toute proposition de modification doit être signifiée aux membres, par écrit, au moins trois mois avant l'assemblée.

Art. 11. *Dissolution.* La CIN peut être dissoute par la majorité des votes exprimés à l'assemblée générale.

*Translation*

## **CONSTITUTION**

of the International Numismatic Commission (INC)  
adopted on September 14th, 2003 in Madrid

Art. 1. *Purpose.* The purpose of the INC is to promote numismatics and related disciplines by facilitating cooperation among individuals and institutions in the field of numismatics and related disciplines.

Art. 2. *Membership.* The following organisations may become members of the INC:

- a. Public numismatic collections,
- b. Universities, non-commercial numismatic organisations, institutions and societies (local, national and international),
- c. Mints.

Members shall be admitted by the Council and shall pay an annual subscription determined by the Council. Failure to pay the subscription shall terminate membership. Membership will commence from the date of payment of the first annual subscription.

Art. 3. *Honorary members.* The INC can elect individuals as honorary members at its Meetings on proposal of the Council. Honorary members do not pay the annual subscription but have the same rights as ordinary members.

Art. 4. *Meetings.* The INC must hold a General Meeting at each International Numismatic Congress which in principle should take place every six years. If there is no International Numismatic Congress within seven years after the last congress, a Meeting must be organized on a different occasion to be fixed by the Council. Each ordinary member may designate one voting delegate to the General Meeting. A delegate may not represent more than three ordinary members. Members who have not paid their subscription may not vote. Honorary members may vote only in person.

Art. 5. *Council.* The Council of the INC consists of nine members if possible including representatives of each of the categories in article 2. The Council members shall be elected at the General Meeting. Their term ends at the next General Meeting; they can be re-elected only once. The Council shall meet at least annually. The Council constitutes itself, i.e. it elects the President and distributes other offices. In the event of death or resignation of a member, the Council shall have the right to co-opt a replacement until the General Meeting.

## THE LAW AND PRACTICE REGARDING COIN FINDS

### Treasure Trove Law in the United States

John M. Kleeberg, Esq.\*

Art. 6. *Officers.* The officers of the INC shall be the President, two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, the Treasurer. These officers shall be elected immediately after the election of the Council and shall serve at the pleasure of the Council. When the Council changes, the Treasurer will remain in office until the end of the calendar year.

Art. 7. *Duties of the Council.* The duties of the Council shall include admitting new members; preparing and publishing a budget and fixing the subscription; disseminating information among the membership (particularly through the annual report, in the *Compte rendu*, and *Newsletters*); extending patronage to particular projects, publications and conferences, organising the International Numismatic Congress and all other activities consistent, in the opinion of the Council, with the purpose of the INC.

Art. 8. *Finance.* The expenses of administration and publications are covered, by annual subscriptions, by gifts, by legacies and grants.

Art. 9. *Seat.* The seat of the INC is the office of the President.

Art. 10. *Change of Constitution.* The constitution may be changed by a two thirds majority of the votes cast at the General Meeting. Notice of proposed changes must be given to the members in writing at least three months prior to the Meeting.

Art. 11. *Dissolution.* The INC may be dissolved by a majority of two thirds of the votes cast at the General Meeting.

The United States, although a comparatively young country, has been the site of some remarkable archaeological discoveries. Litigation has concerned such remarkable objects as a statue of King George III that was hacked into pieces by patriots in 1776<sup>1</sup> and a prehistoric Indian canoe.<sup>2</sup> The United States has also been the site of the discovery of large money hoards. One hoard discovered in Baltimore in August 1934 consisted of 3,558 United States gold pieces.<sup>3</sup> Another hoard, discovered in Puerto Rico in March 1990, comprised \$43 million in currency.<sup>4</sup>

Coin hoards are not found as frequently as in Europe. Coinage has been in general use in what is now the continental United States for less than four hundred years. The earliest date of deposit for a coin hoard in what is now the continental United States is 1631.<sup>5</sup> Coin hoards *sensu stricto* (i.e., not including finds of paper money) are found in the continental United States at the rate of about three every year.<sup>6</sup> In England and Wales, by contrast, coin hoards are found at the rate of twenty to forty every year.<sup>7</sup> England and Wales have a much smaller population and area, but that area has used coinage for two millennia. Furthermore, for much of the period that

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1 See *Favorite v. Miller*, 407 A.2d. 974 (Conn. 1978).

2 See *Allred v. Biegel*, 219 S.W.2d 665 (Mo. Ct. App. 1949).

3 See A Large Quantity of Gold U.S. Coins Unearthed, 47 *Numismatist* 677-78 (1934); Court Gives Boys \$27,800 Gold They Found; Poor Youths Will Buy Homes for Mothers, *N.Y. Times*, February 17, 1935, at 1. The litigation concerning the hoard proceeded under the captions *Gaither v. Jones* and, subsequently, *French v. McNabb*. See *Gaither v. Jones*, Edward H. WARREN, *Cases on Property* 129-31 (2d ed. 1938) (Md. Balt. City Ct. 1935), aff'd per curiam by an equally divided court sub nom. *French v. McNabb*, 179 A. 928 (Md. 1935).

4 See James LEMOYNE, Talk of a Puerto Rico Town: Buried Treasure, No Kidding, *N.Y. Times*, April 18, 1990, at A1; Goods Linked to Drugs are Seized by Agents, *N.Y. Times*, May 12, 1990, at 8. The litigation arising from this hoard included: *Torres Gonzalez v. United States*, 240 F.3d 14 (1st Cir. 2001), cert. denied, 533 U.S. 951 (2001).

5 See Walter BREEN, Survey of American Coin Hoards, 65 *Numismatist* 7, 8-9 (1950).

6 This estimate is based on the author's own work in preparing an inventory of numismatic finds in the Americas.

7 Cf. Roger BLAND, *The Law of Treasure Trove in England and Wales*, *CIN, Compte Rendu* 42 (1995), 62-63 (stating that twenty to thirty finds a year are declared treasure trove, ninety percent of which are coin hoards, and that hoards of base metal and bronze coins are found at the rate of five to ten such hoards a year).

coinage has been used in the Americas, the existence of banks has made coin hoarding superfluous.

This article will discuss the treatment of coin and money hoards found on land in the United States, which is dealt with under the United States law of treasure trove and the related United States laws regarding lost and found property.<sup>8</sup> This article will not discuss other legal issues, such as coins found in shipwrecks (which has given rise to a large body of statute law and litigation in itself), nor legal restrictions on import and export of archaeological artifacts to and from the United States. It is hoped to discuss the legal situation in the United States concerning shipwrecks, at least, in a later article.

Most jurisdictions in the United States follow the common law. Two important jurisdictions, however, follow the civil law: Louisiana and Puerto Rico. Under the civil law, treasure found on one's own land goes to the finder, and if it is found by chance on the land of another it is split half to the finder, and half to the landowner. Puerto Rico follows the rule on treasure in this original formulation.<sup>9</sup> Louisiana amended its law in 1982 to clarify that it applies not only to treasure found in the land, but also hidden in a moveable; Louisiana also eliminated the phrase "by chance."<sup>10</sup> Under the pre-1982 code, one Louisiana court held that property discovered while using a metal detector is not property found "by chance," and thus a finder using a metal detector on the land of another does not have a right to the property.<sup>11</sup> The elimination of the phrase "by chance" in the Louisiana Civil Code has mooted this in Louisiana, but the holding still could be applied in other civil law jurisdictions; Puerto Rico, for example, still has the phrase "by chance" ("por causalidad") in its Civil Code.

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<sup>8</sup> For other discussions of the law of treasure trove in the United States, see George HILL, *Treasure Trove in Law and Practice from the Earliest time to the Present Day* 287-89 (1936); Patty GERSTENBLITH, Identity and Cultural Property: The Protection of Cultural Property in the United States, 75 *B.U. L. Rev.* 559, 596-97 (1995); Roman KRYS, Treasure-Trove under Anglo-American Law, 11 *Anglo-Am. L. Rev.* 214 (1982); Leeanna IZUEL, Note, Property Owners' Constructive Possession of Treasure Trove: Rethinking the Finders Keepers Rule, 78 *UCLA L. Rev.* 1659, 1692 (1991); Annotation, Modern Status of Rules as to Ownership of Treasure Trove as between Finder and Owner of Property on which Found, 61 *A.L.R.* 1180 (1988); Richard B. CUNNINGHAM, The Slow Death of Treasure Trove, *Archaeology*, February 7, 2000, <http://www.archaeology.org/online/features/trove/>. The best article on treasure trove is the student note written by Dean Izuel. Professor Gerstenblith provides a comprehensive account of the laws affecting the disposition of archaeological artifacts. Professor Krys gives a useful comparison of English law and United States law on treasure trove. The Annotation is a helpful summary of recent United States cases on treasure trove.

<sup>9</sup> *P.R. Laws tit. 31*, §§1116-17.

<sup>10</sup> *La. Civ. Code art.* 3420.

<sup>11</sup> *Charrier v. Bell*, 496 So.2d 601, 602-3 (La. Ct. App. 1986).

In the law of lost property, the paramount rights are those of the true owner. This law interacts with the criminal law of larceny; the courts privilege the rights of the true owner, because they do not want to create a safe harbor in the law for thieves.

The framework of the law of lost and found property law in the common law jurisdictions in the United States is based on a distinction among lost, mislaid, and abandoned property. Abandoned property is property that the owner throws away or voluntarily forsakes its possession, and the first person to find it gets absolute title.<sup>12</sup> Lost property is property that the owner involuntarily parted with through neglect, carelessness, or inadvertence, and of whose whereabouts the owner has no knowledge, and the finder gets title against everyone except the true owner.<sup>13</sup> Mislaid property is that which is intentionally put into a certain place and later forgotten<sup>14</sup> – e.g. the owner places a hat on a hat rack in a restaurant, but forgets to take the hat upon leaving. The courts give the possession of mislaid property to the owner of the place in which the property was lost (in Latin, the *locus in quo*; this person will henceforth be referred to as the locus owner).<sup>15</sup> The rationale is that the true owner's recollection is more likely to be refreshed in the case of mislaid property, and that true owners will retrace their steps and return to the locus to reclaim their property.

In addition to the lost/mislaid/abandoned distinction, United States courts distinguish two further types of lost property: Embedded property and treasure trove. Embedded property is property that is buried in the land, unless it is treasure trove. Courts have ruled that embedded property includes lumber company scrip,<sup>16</sup> a gilded lead statue of George III,<sup>17</sup> a meteorite,<sup>18</sup> a prehistoric Indian canoe,<sup>19</sup> old ceramics,<sup>20</sup> and gold-bearing quartz.<sup>21</sup> Treasure trove is refined gold and silver, either as bullion or made into coin, plus paper money, since the paper representatives of gold and silver are deemed to be treasure trove as well.<sup>22</sup> Treasure trove is buried or otherwise hidden or concealed. It need not be fixed to the land, but can be hidden in a

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<sup>12</sup> See, e.g., *Terry v. Lock*, 37 S.W.3d 202, 206 (Ark. 2001) (enumerating the elements of abandoned property).

<sup>13</sup> See, e.g., *id.* at 206 (enumerating the elements of lost property).

<sup>14</sup> See, e.g., *id.* at 207 (enumerating the elements of mislaid property).

<sup>15</sup> See, e.g., *id.* (stating that the right of possession of mislaid property is in the owner or occupant of the premises where the property is discovered).

<sup>16</sup> See *United States v. Shivers*, 96 F.3rd 120 (5th Cir. 1996), *aff'g In re Shivers*, 900 F.Supp. 60 (E.D. Tex. 1995).

<sup>17</sup> See *Favorite v. Miller*, 407 A.2d 974 (Conn. 1978).

<sup>18</sup> See *Goodard v. Winchell*, 52 N.W. 1124 (Iowa 1899).

<sup>19</sup> See *Allred v. Biegel*, 219 S.W.2d 665 (Mo. Ct. App. 1949).

<sup>20</sup> See *Burdick v. Chesebrough*, 88 N.Y.S. 13 (N.Y. App. Div. 1904).

<sup>21</sup> See *Ferguson v. Ray*, 77 P. 600, 601 (Ore. 1904).

<sup>22</sup> See, e.g., *Terry v. Lock*, 37 S.W.3d 202, 206 (Ark. 2001) (enumerating the elements of treasure trove).



moveable: Courts have been willing to consider as treasure trove finds of money in the wing of an airplane,<sup>23</sup> safes,<sup>24</sup> and mattresses.<sup>25</sup>

Treasure trove has the thought of antiquity: A find of money must have been concealed so long that it is unlikely that the true owner will re-appear before a court will consider it treasure trove. This language originated in a 1956 Oregon case where the money had been concealed for less than a year.<sup>26</sup> The courts have not enunciated a bright line rule as to how many years will allow a find to be considered treasure trove. The consensus appears to be several decades, perhaps three or more. A 2001 case decided that eleven years was too little time for a find to be considered treasure trove;<sup>27</sup> a 1995 case considered that thirty-five years might be sufficient;<sup>28</sup> a 1991 case stated that fifty-nine years might be sufficient.<sup>29</sup> Thus a coin hoard is treated as treasure trove if it is old enough; otherwise, it is treated as lost, abandoned, or mislaid.

It is not yet clear whether treasure trove in the United States also applies to coins and tokens in metals other than gold and silver. There is some non-binding language in one case that indicates that it would not.<sup>30</sup> So far, there has been only one treasure case involving base metal numismatic items – the case concerned lumber company

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23 Cf. *Benjamin v. Lindner Aviation, Inc.*, 534 N.W.2d 400, 407 (Iowa 1995) (considering that a find of money hidden in an airplane could be treasure trove, but deciding that it is not, because it was too recently hidden to have the thought of antiquity).

24 Cf. *Campbell v. Cochran*, 410 A.2d 211, 215 (Del. Super. Ct. 1980) (considering that a find of money found in a safe in a thieves' junkyard outside Wilmington, Delaware, called "Bazoobie Land," could be treasure trove, but treating it instead as either lost, abandoned, or stolen money under a Delaware statute).

25 Cf. *United States v. Peter*, 178 F.Supp. 854, 855-56 (E.D. La. 1959) (applying Louisiana law, and willing to consider gold certificates found in a mattress to be treasure trove, but instead awarding the money to the heirs of the true owner).

26 See *Hill v. Schrunk*, 292 P.2d 141, 143 (Ore. 1956).

27 Cf. *Terry v. Lock*, 37 S.W.3d 202, 203, 208-9 (Ark. 2001) (describing how the hoard must have been hidden in 1988 or later, when a beam was installed, and was discovered in 1999).

28 Cf. *Benjamin v. Lindner Aviation, Inc.* 534 N.W.2d 400, 407 (Iowa 1995) (stating that although the money was thirty-five years old, which might have led to a decision that it was treasure trove, there was other evidence that might have shown the money was concealed for a shorter period of time).

29 Cf. *Ritz v. Selma United Methodist Church*, 467 N.W.2d 266, 269 (Iowa 1991) (stating that money buried no earlier than 1928 and found in 1987 or later could be considered treasure trove).

30 See *Favorite v. Miller*, 407 A.2d 974, 978 n.2 (Conn. 1978) (stating that the "strict definition" that limits treasure trove to gold and silver is "well established" in United States law, and that since the statue involved in the litigation was made of gilded lead, the finder was making no claim that it was treasure trove).

scrip that was struck brass – but the court chose to treat those items as embedded property, rather than treasure trove.<sup>31</sup> Yet as noted above, United States courts have had no problem holding that paper money is treasure trove. It would be an odd result to consider gold coins, silver coins, and paper money to be treasure trove, but not coins struck in copper, nickel, or zinc.

Most courts in the United States that have addressed the question of treasure trove rule that it goes to the finder. The doctrine is recognized in Arkansas,<sup>32</sup> Connecticut,<sup>33</sup> Delaware,<sup>34</sup> Georgia,<sup>35</sup> Indiana,<sup>36</sup> Iowa,<sup>37</sup> Maine,<sup>38</sup> Maryland,<sup>39</sup> New York,<sup>40</sup> Ohio,<sup>41</sup> Oregon,<sup>42</sup> and Wisconsin.<sup>43</sup> The historical theory behind this is that the English monarch's claim to treasure trove was a statutory enactment that replaced an original right in the finder to treasure trove.<sup>44</sup> When this statute was not re-enacted after American independence, the right to treasure trove reverted to the finder.<sup>45</sup>

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31 See *In re Shivers*, 900 F.Supp. 60 (E.D. Tex. 1995), aff'd sub nom. *U.S. v. Shivers*, 96 F.3d 120 (5th Cir. 1996). Neither decision specifies the metal of the lumber company scrip. Other sources state that the scrip involved is bimetallic, with a brass ring and an aluminum insert; but in all specimens known, the aluminum insert is missing. See Terry N. TRANTOW, *Catalogue of Lumber Company Store Tokens* 385 (National Scrip Collectors Association, Inc., 1998).

32 See *Terry v. Lock*, 37 S.W.3d 202, 207-8 (Ark. 2001).

33 See *Favorite v. Miller*, 407 A.2d 974, 978 n.2 (Conn. 1978).

34 See *Campbell v. Cochran*, 416 A.2d 211, 221-22 (Del. Super. Ct. 1980).

35 See *Davison v. Strickland*, 243 S.E.2d 705, 707 (Ga. Ct. App. 1978); *Groover v. Tip-pins*, 179 S.E. 634, 636 (Ga. Ct. App. 1935).

36 See *Vickery v. Hardin*, 133 N.E. 922 (Ind. App. 1922).

37 See *Benjamin v. Lindner Aviation, Inc.*, 534 N.W.2d 400, 405 (Iowa 1995); *Ritz v. Selma United Methodist Church*, 467 N.W.2d 266, 269 (Iowa 1991); *Zornes v. Bowen*, 274 N.W. 877, 879 (Iowa 1937).

38 See *Weeks v. Hackett*, 71 A. 858 (Me. 1908); *Livermore v. White*, 43 Am. Rep. 600, 602 (Me. 1883).

39 See *Gaither v. Jones*, Warren, *supra* note 3, at 129-31 (Md. Cir. Ct. Balt. City), *aff'd per curiam* by an equally divided court sub nom. *French v. McNabb*, 179 A.928 (Md. 1935).

40 See *Hurley v. City of Niagara Falls*, 289 N.Y.S.2d 889, 891 (N.Y.S. App. Div. 1968), *aff'd per curiam*, 25 N.Y.2d 689 (N.Y. 1969).

41 See *Niederlehner v. Weatherley*, 69 N.E.2d 787, 790 (Ohio Ct. App. 1946); accord, *Cesarini v. United States*, 296 F.Supp. 3, 7-8 (N.D. Ohio. 1969).

42 See *Hill v. Schrunk*, 292 P.2d 141, 142-43 (Ore. 1956); *Jackson v. Steinberg*, 200 P.2d 376, 378 (Ore. 1948); *Roberson v. Ellis*, 114 P. 100, 102-3 (Ore. 1911); *Ferguson v. Ray*, 77 P. 600, 601 (Ore. 1904); *Danielson v. Roberts*, 74 P. 913, 914 (Ore. 1904); *Sovern v. Yoran*, 20 P. 100, 103-4 (Ore. 1888).

43 See *Zech v. Accola*, 33 N.W.2d 232, 235 (Wis. 1948).

44 See William BLACKSTONE, 2 *Commentaries* \*296; James KENT, 2 *Commentaries on American Law* \*357-58.

45 See KENT, at \*357-58.

Texas declines to recognize treasure trove,<sup>46</sup> but this difference is more a matter of nomenclature than a real legal difference from the general rule. The same court that held that treasure trove did not apply in Texas also held that mislaid property, if not claimed for a long enough period, would cease to be mislaid and would be considered lost.<sup>47</sup> Thus, money that was hidden recently would go to the locus owner, to hold as bailee for the true owner, but money that had been hidden a long time would go to the finder. The result is the same as in the other states, it is just that instead of finds of mislaid money being recognized as treasure trove if they have “the thought of antiquity,” they are treated as lost instead. In both cases – whether it is called treasure trove or whether it is called lost property – the money goes to the finder.

Two states have chosen a different rule, which gives the treasure trove to the locus owner. These states are Tennessee<sup>48</sup> and Idaho.<sup>49</sup> The rationale behind this different rule is that otherwise trespassers would be rewarded. However, the same object could be achieved by giving treasure trove to the finder, but ruling that the finder loses if the finder is a trespasser. The problem of the trespassing finder will be discussed further below.

There has been only one exception to the rule of United States courts refusing to vest the right to treasure trove in the sovereign. This was a trial court in Pennsylvania, which in 1948 ruled that the common law of treasure trove did not vest the right to treasure trove in the finder, but in the sovereign, and awarded a find of \$92,800 in currency to the state.<sup>50</sup> The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, however, reversed this decision and held that it was not yet determined as to whether the law of treasure trove was part of the law of Pennsylvania.<sup>51</sup>

Michigan declines to adopt treasure trove into its common law, and instead handles finds of money through its statutory scheme.<sup>52</sup>

Approximately half of the states have statutes prescribing the disposition of lost property.<sup>53</sup> Under these statutes, the finder must inform the police of the find and

place the item in their custody. The police search for the owner by posting a notice in the courthouse or advertising in a newspaper. If the owner does not reclaim the property within a certain period of time – the periods range from ninety days<sup>54</sup> to one year<sup>55</sup> – the title to the property vests in the finder. Nowadays, when finders prevail against locus owners, they are more likely to do so through one of these statutory schemes, rather than through a treasure trove claim. The courts are leery of divesting the true owner of any rights merely by a characterization of the property as abandoned, lost, mislaid, embedded, or treasure trove, and prefer statutory schemes that provide a certain modicum of due process before the property is vested in a new owner. When the true owner emerges after the statutory period has expired, the courts have been most vigorous in defending the rights of the new owner.<sup>56</sup>

Only one state, New Jersey, has a statute that vests buried or hidden property in the locus owner, as well as any lost property found by a trespasser. All other lost property in New Jersey vests in the finder.<sup>57</sup>

Two states give lost property to a government authority: Indiana gives it to the county;<sup>58</sup> Vermont gives it to the township.<sup>59</sup> One state, Maine, has the finder give half the value to the township; the finder gets to keep the other half.<sup>60</sup>

The better authority in the United States holds that a trespassing finder loses all rights to the find.<sup>61</sup> Moreover, two states, New Jersey and New York, specify this in their statutes.<sup>62</sup> There are, however, four cases that hold that a trespassing finder will still be awarded the find.<sup>63</sup> Although three of them can be regarded as non-control-

54 See, e.g., *Ariz. Rev. Stat.* §12-941.

55 See, e.g., 765 *Ill. Comp. Stat.* 1020/28.

56 See *Peterson v. Diaz*, 379 So.2d 990 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1980) (per curiam); *Ho v. Rubin*, 756 A.2d 643 (N.J. Super. Ct. Ch. Div. 1999), aff'd per curiam, 756 A.2d 633 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 2000).

57 See *N.J. Stat. Ann.* §46:30C-4 (West 2003).

58 See *Ind. Code* §32-34-8-9.

59 See *Vt. Stat. Ann.* tit. 27, §1105.

60 See *Me. Rev. Stat. Ann.* tit. 33, §1056. See also *Obscure Maine Lost-Goods Law Turns Finders into Weepers*, *N.Y. Times*, Jan. 5, 1997, at 16 (reporting the complaint of a woman who objected to having to pay \$300 to the township in order to keep a gold necklace that she found that was worth \$600).

61 See *Favorite v. Miller*, 407 A.2d 974, 977-78 (Conn. 1978); *Bishop v. Ellsworth*, 234 N.E.2d 49 (Ill. App. Ct. 1968); *Barker v. Bates*, 23 Am. Dec. 678 (Mass. 1832); *Niederlehner v. Weatherley*, 54 N.E.2d 312, 315 (Ct. App. Ohio 1943); *Mitchell v. Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Ass'n*, 235 P. 597, 599 (Okla. 1925); *Morgan v. Wiser*, 711 S.W.2d 220, 222-23 (Tenn. Ct. App. 1985).

62 See *N.J. Stat. Ann.* §46:30C-4 (West 2003); *N.Y. Pers. Prop.* §256 (Consol. 1988).

63 See *Groover v. Tippins*, 179 S.E. 634 (Ga. Ct. App. 1935); *Hendle v. Stevens*, 586 N.E.2d 826 (Iowa App. Ct. 1992); *Gaither v. Jones*, WARREN, *supra* note 3, at 129-31 (2d ed. 1938) (Md. Balt. City Ct. 1935), aff'd per curiam by an equally divided court sub nom. *French v. McNabb*, 179 A.928 (Md. 1935); *Deaderick v. Oulds*, 5 S.W. 487 (Tenn. 1887).

46 See *Schley v. Couch*, 284 S.W.2d 333, 335 (Tex. 1955).

47 Cf. *id.* at 336 (holding that the length of time that an object is hidden will determine whether it is mislaid or lost). This holding, which is implicit in the majority opinion, is brought out into full clarity in the concurrence. See *id.* at 338 (Calvert, J., concurring).

48 See *Morgan v. Wiser*, 711 S.W.2d 220 (Tenn. Ct. App. 1985).

49 See *Corliss v. Wenner*, 34 P.3d 1100 (Idaho Ct. App. 2001).

50 See *In re Escheat of \$92,800*, Note, *Treasure Trove – History and Development*, 22 *Temple L. Q.* 326, 339-31 (1948-49) (Pa. Ct. C.P. Phila. County 1948), vacated sub nom. *In re Rogers*, 62 A.2d 900 (Pa. 1949).

51 *In re Rogers*, 62 A.2d 900, 903 (Pa. 1949) (stating “[w]e purposely refrain, therefore, from considering whether the law of treasure trove is or ever has been a part of the law of Pennsylvania”).

52 See *Willsmore v. Township of Oceola*, 308 N.W.2d 796, 800 (Mich. Ct. App. 1981).

53 See, e.g., *Alaska Stat.* §12.36.045; *Cal. Civ. Code* §2080; *N.Y. Pers. Prop.* §254 (Consol. 1988); *Wis. Stat.* §§170.07-170.11.

ling for various technical reasons,<sup>64</sup> in a fourth case, *Hendle v. Stevens*, the court stated “we think the ... statement that a trespasser has no claim to possession of lost property is erroneous, as the finder of lost property has a right of possession superior to that of the owner of the premises where the article is found.”<sup>65</sup> This statement, however, can still be regarded as non-binding because the Hendle court in the end decided that the finders had not really trespassed after all.<sup>66</sup>

A trespassing finder can prevail if the trespass is “technical or trivial.”<sup>67</sup> One court defined a “technical or trivial” trespass with the following hypothetical: Say that some youths, out hunting rabbits, find a wallet on the track bed of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The youths should prevail even though they committed a “technical or trivial” trespass.<sup>68</sup>

Employees frequently find lost property when acting in the course of their employment. The authority is badly split as to whether the employee gets the property, or whether it goes to the employer.<sup>69</sup> The explanation that fits the greatest number of cases is that if the employer has a heightened legal obligation (usually imposed by statute) to take care of customers’ property, the court will award the found item to the employer; otherwise the property found goes to the employee. Examples of employers who have a heightened legal obligation to take care of their customers’ property are hospitals vis-à-vis their patients;<sup>70</sup> common carriers vis-à-vis their passengers;<sup>71</sup>

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64 Groover was not strictly a case about trespass, since the court stated that the lawsuit sounded in trover (property law), and not in trespass (tort law). See Groover, 179 S.E. at 636. In Gaither the court decided there was no trespass, or if there was indeed a trespass, it was only technical or trivial. See Gaither, WARREN, at 130-31. In Deaderick, the court did not specifically address the trespass question, although the court did state: “Lost property found on the premises of another may be rightfully retained by the finder as against the owner of the premises.” See Deaderick, 5 S.W., at 488.

65 Hendle, 586 N.E. at 832.

66 See *id.*

67 See Favorite, 407 A.2d at 977; Gaither, Warren, at 130-31. See also *Willsmore v. Township of Ocoola*, 308 N.W.2d 796, 803 (Mich. Ct. App. 1981) (concluding that the finder did not commit a trespass, but would have prevailed anyway, since the finder’s trespass was “technical” at most).

68 Gaither, WARREN, at 130-31.

69 Compare *Kalyvakis v. the T.S.S. Olympia*, 181 F.Supp. 32, 37 (S.D.N.Y. 1960) (applying New York law) (stating that “the weight of American authority ... tends to reject any master-servant exception to the law of finders”), with *Ray v. Flower Hosp.*, 439 N.E.2d 942, 945 (Ohio Ct. App. 1981) (stating that “[i]n a long line of cases ... virtually every case has charged the employee with the duty to turn the found property over to the employer for safe-keeping”). This contradiction has been previously noted by Professor Helmholz. See R. H. HELMHOLZ, *Equitable Division and the Law of Finders*, 52 *Fordham L. Rev.* 313, 321 (1983).

70 See *Ray v. Flower Hosp.*, 439 N.E.2d 942 (Ohio Ct. App. 1981).

71 See *McDonald v. Ry. Express Agency, Inc.*, 81 S.E.2d 525 (Ga. Ct. App. 1954).

and hotels vis-à-vis their guests.<sup>72</sup> In a hotel this rule applies in the private guest rooms,<sup>73</sup> but not in the public areas.<sup>74</sup> Thus if a hotel cleaner finds a lost item while cleaning out a guest room, it goes to the employer as a custodian for the true owner, but if the cleaner finds it while walking through the lobby of the hotel, the cleaner gets it if the item remains unclaimed.

Two special types of finders do not get rights in the property that they find. The first type of finder is police officers<sup>75</sup> and persons working in similar law enforcement occupations (the case on point involved a baggage examiner at an airport<sup>76</sup>). The rationale is that police are also supposed to advertise for the true owner. If they have the chance of being awarded the trove as finder, they will have a conflict of interest,<sup>77</sup> and will not search for the true owner with proper diligence. Another rationale is that the police and baggage examiners are given the legal right to see things that most other people keep private. They intrude into people’s private homes and luggage.<sup>78</sup> They thus have more chances to find valuables than the ordinary person, who can only hope to find the odd wallet in the street. If they have the chance of enriching themselves by finding property that they deem “lost,” the conflict of interest may be too tempting for them. For this reason, too, they do not have a right to the property that they find.

The second special type of finder comprises members of the United States armed forces. This issue arose after Sergeant Donald Wayne Morrison and his platoon discovered \$300,000 in United States currency in a cave in the Vinh Thanh Mountains of the Central Highlands of Vietnam on July 31, 1968.<sup>79</sup> Here the rationale is simi-

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72 See *Jackson v. Steinberg*, 200 P.2d 376 (Ore. 1948); *Flax v. Monticello Realty Co.*, 39 S.E.2d 308 (Va. 1946).

73 See *id.*

74 See *Hamaker v. Blanchard*, 35 Am. Rep. 664 (Pa. 1879). This distinction would also explain the award of the find to the hotel employees in the Peterson case, since those employees were wait staff in the hotel’s restaurant (a public area), not cleaners of the private guest rooms. See *Peterson v. Diaz*, 379 So.2d 990 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1980).

75 See *Ariz. Rev. Stat.* §12-941; *Fla. Stat.* §705.104; *N.Y. Pers. Prop. Law* §256 (Consol. 1988); *Wash. Rev. Code* §63.21.070; *Wis. Stat.* §170.105; *In re Funds in the Possession of Conemaugh Township Supervisors*, 724 A.2d 990 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 1999); *Pennsylvania v. \$7,000.00 in U.S. Currency*, 742 A.2d 711 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 1999).

76 See *Farrare v. City of Pasco*, 843 P.2d 1082 (Wash. Ct. App. 1992).

77 Cf. *Conemaugh Township*, 724 A.2d at 994 (stating that “[a]llowing police to claim property found” ... “creates an obvious conflict with [their] duties”); *\$7,000.00*, 742 A.2d at 713-14.

78 Cf. *Farrare*, 843 P.2d at 1084 (observing that the luggage examiner “was employed to visually search closed luggage for illegal items and report them to an airport security officer. There is no evidence the terms of her employment gave the personal right to any property which she observed on the screen and reported to the authorities”).

79 See *Morrison v. United States*, 492 F.2d 1219 (Ct. Cl. 1974).

lar to the cases where the law of finds interacts with the law of larceny: If members of the armed forces can keep lost property that they found, it will provide a safe harbor for looters. To avoid giving looters a free pass, lost property that is found by members of the United States armed forces vests in the United States government. The Morrison decision, however, specifically limits its holding to a combat situation.<sup>80</sup> The question of what are the rights of members of the armed forces who find treasure when they are not in a combat situation, or even when they are not on duty, has yet to be determined.

Certain special loci can change the result. These special loci are banks, government land, and Indian graves.

Many of the finds of lost currency and other valuable items are made in banks, often in safe deposit areas. Here the general practice of the courts has been to award the find not to the finder, but to the locus owner, here, the bank.<sup>81</sup> In most cases there is no special bond between the true owner and either the locus owner or the finder. In this case, however, the true owner is more likely than not a customer of the bank, and thus there is a fiduciary relationship between the bank and the true owner. The bank has a fiduciary duty to try to reunite the true owner with the lost property. It is better to award custody of the find to someone who has that fiduciary duty (the bank), than to someone who has no such duty (the finder). The bank also has access to information that the finder does not, namely a list of its customers and records of who entered the safe deposit area.

Another special locus is government land. The Antiquities Act of 1906 sought to stop the despoliation of archaeological artifacts from Federal and Indian tribal land.<sup>82</sup> The Antiquities Act was struck down in 1974 because the term “antiquity” was unconstitutionally vague.<sup>83</sup> It was replaced by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), which applies to all archaeological resources that are more than one hundred years old.<sup>84</sup> ARPA, however, does not apply to finds of coins that are less than one hundred years old.<sup>85</sup> Thus when the Federal government seized brass lumber company scrip that was about 50 to 100 years old, which Billy Ray Shivers found in the Angelina National Forest with a metal detector, ARPA did not apply. Instead, the Shivers court held that the common law of finds applied; that

the lumber company scrip was property embedded in the land; and that as embedded property it went to the locus owner, here, the Federal government.<sup>86</sup>

However, the case upon which the Shivers court relied as precedent for this interpretation of Federal common law, *Klein v. Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, also stated that treasure trove, namely, gold and silver coins and their paper representatives, was not embedded property.<sup>87</sup> Because of this complex legal background, it remains theoretically possible that a finder of gold or silver coins less than one hundred years old on Federal or Indian tribal land could claim those coins on the basis of treasure trove. There is, however, a clear public policy of the Federal government that private individuals should not be able to despoil archaeological resources of any type from Federal or Indian tribal land. Given this strong preference of the Federal government, it seems unlikely that a finder of gold or silver coins on Federal land would end up prevailing with a treasure trove argument. After all, a Federal court could adopt the Tennessee rule under which treasure trove is considered embedded property, and thus is the property of the locus owner, i.e., the Federal or an Indian tribal government.

Likewise, state governments explicitly reserve to themselves the right to historic or archaeological resources found on state lands.<sup>88</sup>

Another type of find, grave goods found in the graves of Indians, also receives special treatment: These go to the Indian tribe that is most closely related to the buried individual. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) seeks to end the desecration of Indian graves and Indian human remains.<sup>89</sup> Under NAGPRA, grave goods from Indian burials discovered on Federal or tribal land after the law was enacted (November 16, 1990) are the property of the tribe that is most closely related to the buried individual, and must be turned over to that tribe.<sup>90</sup> Museums that receive Federal funds that have grave goods in their collections must return these goods to Indian tribes when demanded by the tribe.<sup>91</sup> Some of the most valuable numismatic objects discovered in the United States are Indian Peace Medals. Indian Peace Medals are medals, usually made of silver, given to Indian chiefs to wear upon the conclusion of treaties as a mark of peace and friendship, first by the colonial powers of France, Great Britain and Spain, and latterly by the United States and Canada.<sup>92</sup> The medal was often buried with the body

80 See *id.* at 1227.

81 See, e.g., *Dennis v. Nw. Nat'l Bank*, 81 N.W.2d 254 (Minn. 1957); *Foster v. Fid. Safe Deposit Co.*, 145 S.W. 139 (Mo. Ct. App. 1912).

82 See 16 U.S.C. §§431-33 (2000).

83 See *United States v. Diaz*, 499 F.2d 113 (9th Cir. 1974).

84 See 16 U.S.C. §§470aa-470mm (2000).

85 See 16 U.S.C. §470kk(b)(2000) (declaring that “[n]othing in this chapter applies to, or requires a permit for, the collection for private purposes of any ... coin ... which is not an archaeological resource”).

86 See *United States v. Shivers*, 96 F.3d 120, 123-24 (5th Cir. 1996), *aff'g* In re Shivers, 900 F.Supp. 60 (E.D. Tex. 1995).

87 See 568 F.Supp. 1562, 1566 and n.12 (S.D. Fla. 1981).

88 See *Gerstenblith*, *supra* note 8, at 596-97.

89 See 25 U.S.C. §§3001-13.

90 See *id.* at §3002.

91 See *id.*

92 See Alan M. STAHL, *American Indian Medals of the Colonial Period*, in *Money of Pre-Federal America* 159 (John M. KLEEBERG ed., 1991).

when the chief died. Insofar as these are discovered on Federal or tribal land, they must now be returned to the Indian tribes. Indian Peace Medals in museums that receive Federal funding must be inventoried; if a tribe demands the object, it must be returned.

The United States Federal government levies a tax upon income. Treasure trove is considered income for income tax purposes. This income tax is payable at the rate of ordinary income, not at the more favorable capital gains rate. According to the Treasury Regulation concerning treasure trove, “[t]reasure trove, to the extent of its value in United States currency, constitutes gross income for the taxable year in which it is reduced to undisputed possession.”<sup>93</sup>

A further deciding principle behind the treasure trove cases is whether the litigants are acting in good faith. When three people (for example, two finders plus a locus owner) have a surplus of some \$30,000 to divide, they should not have to go to court in order to decide how to split it. When they do end up in court, something must have gone wrong. Someone must be acting in bad faith.<sup>94</sup> Upon re-reading the treasure cases, one can often identify one party who acts in bad faith, and the court almost invariably rules against that party. The language often refers to the good faith or bad faith of the parties.<sup>95</sup> Although treasure litigants cannot be certain of being awarded the find if they act in good faith, they will be more likely to prevail in court if they do so.

Commentators have proposed a number of changes to United States treasure trove law. Dean Leeanna Izuel proposed that treasure trove be awarded to the locus occupant to discourage trespassers,<sup>96</sup> and Professor Richard Cunningham has echoed her argument.<sup>97</sup> This suggestion ignores the point that the same purpose can be achieved by depriving only trespassing finders of their treasure trove. If all finders lose their rights to treasure trove, the finders, who are the ones who have the information that we need, will conceal this information from us, and coin hoards will go under-

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93 *Treas. Reg.* §1.61-14 (as amended in 1993). The income tax law concerning treasure trove is discussed in *Cesarini v. United States*, 296 F.Supp. 3 (N.D. Ohio. 1969).

94 A good example is the treasure that led to the lawsuit *Corliss v. Wenner*. Compare Tad FRIEND, Letter from Sun Valley: The Gold Diggers, *New Yorker*, May 31, 1999, at 80, with *Corliss v. Wenner*, 34 P.3d 1100 (Idaho Ct. App. 2001).

95 See, e.g., *Campbell v. Cochran*, 416 A.2d 211, 225n.14 (Del. Super. Ct. 1980) (noting the “substantial evidence of bad faith” by the defendant, against whom the court ruled); *Walker v. West Hills Reg’l Police Dep’t*, 13 Pa. D. & C.3d 456, 459 (Pa. Ct. C. P. Cambria County 1980) (noting the “good faith and entire fairness of conduct” of two parties, in whose favor the court ruled). Cf. also HELMHOLZ, *supra* note 69, at 326-27 (1983) (enumerating instances where courts decide finders’ cases upon the good faith or lack thereof of the finder).

96 See IZUEL, *supra* note 8, at 1692.

97 See CUNNINGHAM, *supra* note 8.

ground. By depriving all finders of their rights, this proposal threatens to encourage even non-trespassing finders to trespass.

Professor Patty Gerstenblith has proposed a model law for all types of archaeological finds.<sup>98</sup> Like Izuel, she would give treasure trove to the locus owner, but subject to the public trust.<sup>99</sup> Under her model law, anyone who discovered archaeological resources by accident, say when digging a foundation for a building, would have to cease activity for at least thirty days while the state archaeologists examined the site.<sup>100</sup> Her proposal, although written with a commendable desire to preserve archaeological evidence, involves such an extensive intrusion into the rights of private landowners that it seems improbable that it can be enacted into law.

Professor Helmholtz has proposed reducing the unnecessary litigation in finders’ cases by using the equitable power of the courts to make an equitable division of the find between the locus occupant and the finder.<sup>101</sup> This is a good solution, but Helmholtz’s proposal of a straight fifty-fifty split is too unfavorable to the finder to work. An example is provided by the case of Belgium. Belgium observes the civil law rule that a treasure found by chance on the land of another belongs half to the finder and half to the landowner. Johan van Heesch has observed that this has had the unfortunate result that finders lie about where they found the hoard, and always claim that it was found on their own land.<sup>102</sup> Fifty-fifty, judging by the Belgian experience, is too unfavorable to the finder to work in practice.

This author would therefore propose that Helmholtz’s proposal for equitable division be adopted, but with a more favorable division to the finder – with most, ninety percent, going to the finder. The ten percent must go to the locus owner so that there is a disincentive to litigate. But how can the finder be persuaded to give up even that ten percent? An answer here may be given by the statutory schemes. These have the advantage for the finder who complies in that they give the finder full title, even against the true owner, when the true owner shows up too late.<sup>103</sup> But there should be a further incentive so that the finder will give up the ten percent to the locus occupant, and not just conceal the find. This incentive can be provided by the tax system. Finding a treasure trove can upset an honest person’s tax situation. That person may wish to keep the treasure intact – after all, finding that treasure ranks

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98 See GERSTENBLITH, *supra* note 8, at 673-88.

99 See *id.* at 680.

100 See *id.* at 677.

101 See HELMHOLTZ, *supra*, note 69, at 322 (1983).

102 Johan VAN HEESCH, Belgian Laws Regarding Coin Finds, 43 *CIN, Compte Rendu* 82, 83 (1996).

103 See *Peterson v. Diaz*, 379 So.2d 990 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1980) (per curiam); *Ho v. Rubin*, 756 A.2d 643 (N.J. Super. Ct. Ch. Div. 1999), *aff’d per curiam*, 756 A.2d 633 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 2000).

among the greatest experiences of that person's life – but the tax treatment will not allow it. The finder, who may have a yearly income of only \$30,000, suddenly has to pay tax on an income of double that sum. Finders should be allowed to use income averaging of their windfall. Just as the depreciation of most business property is allocated over a five year period, so should a treasure trove windfall not become taxable in its entirety in the year of finding, but 20% of its value should be taxable the first year, 20% the next year, and so on until year five, when the tax on the final 20% is paid. This added tax incentive, plus the chance of getting full title to the find, plus the chance of avoiding litigation with the locus occupant, should be enough to encourage finders to report their finds of treasure trove.

Treasure trove law in the United States may be summarized as follows:

(1) Treasure trove goes to the finder, unless the finder is trespassing. If the finder is trespassing, it goes to the locus owner.

(2) Treasure trove includes gold coins, silver coins, gold bullion, silver bullion, plus paper money; it must have “the thought of antiquity,” i.e. be several decades old. Courts have not yet decided whether treasure trove includes coins of base metals.

(3) Many finds of money are now handled not through the common law of treasure trove, but through statutory schemes, under which the money is deposited with the police for between ninety days and a year, and if the owner does not claim it by the end of that period, the money vests in the finder.

(4) Two states – Tennessee and Idaho – award treasure trove to the locus owner.

(5) Treasure trove is taxable at the ordinary income rate in the year that it is discovered.

(6) Employees get to keep what they find when acting in their course of employment, unless their employer has a heightened legal obligation towards the customers, in which case the property goes to the employer. Examples of employers with heightened legal obligations are hospitals vis-à-vis their patients, common carriers vis-à-vis their passengers, and hotels vis-à-vis their guests.

(7) Police officers, baggage inspectors, and members of the armed forces do not get to keep what they find when on duty.

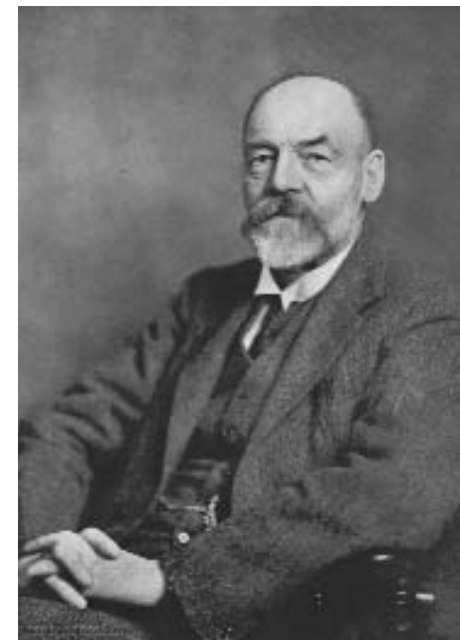
(8) Finds in banks go to the bank; finds on government land go to the government.

(9) Finds in Indian graves on Federal or Indian land go to the Indian tribe that is most closely related to the decedent.

## LES GRANDS NUMISMATES

### George Macdonald (1862-1940; Kt 1927)

George Macdonald was born in Elgin on 30 January 1862 and died in Edinburgh on 9 August 1940. He was educated at Ayr Academy, where his father, Dr. James Macdonald, an archaeologist and epigraphist of some distinction was Rector, and from 1878 at Edinburgh University, graduating with first class honours in classics in 1882. After further study in Stuttgart he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford in 1884, obtaining first classes in both *Classical Moderation* (1885) and *Literae Humaniores* (1887). After five years teaching classics at Kelvinside Academy in Glasgow, he transferred to Glasgow University in 1892 where Gilbert Murray, the Professor of Greek, nominated him



as his senior assistant. During the following years (1892-1904) he also became closely associated with the university's Hunterian Museum when he undertook to catalogue the large collection of Greek coins, a service eventually recognized in his life appointment as Honorary Curator in 1905. Meanwhile his career took a different and successful turn in 1904, when he joined the Scottish Education Department, moving rapidly through the ranks to become Permanent Secretary in 1922. Despite the heavy demands of his office, however, he managed to maintain a demanding research programme and was as productive as in his earlier career, in addition to holding the presidencies of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies (1921-26), the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland (1933-1940) and the Royal Numismatic Society (1935-36). His contributions to public service and scholarship alike were recognized by degrees from the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow,

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Oxford and Cambridge, and by his creation as Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1927.

Macdonald achieved scholarly distinction in two different areas: numismatics and Romano-British Studies. As a numismatist, his major claim to fame rests on his three-volume *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection* (1899-1905). This remains a standard reference work a century after its completion, admired as much for its systematic presentation as for the specialized research published in *Numismatic Chronicle* and other journals in which he pioneered the solution of numismatic problems encountered in preparing the catalogue. He was also effective in presenting a lucid synthesis of complex subjects for a wider audience, as in his discriminating treatment of the Hellenic kingdoms of Bactria and Parthia and their respective coinages in *The Cambridge Ancient History of India* (1922) and in works on more general topics, such as the published version of his 1904 Rhind Lectures, *Coin Types: Their Origin and Development* (1905). Another way in which he applied his expertise to the benefit of numismatists and historians was through the many detailed reports of recent discoveries of Roman and medieval coins and hoards in Scotland that he published at regular intervals throughout his career.

Although his major archaeological publications appeared mostly in the last part of his career, Macdonald's interest in Roman Britain was surely kindled by his father's scholarly work on the archaeology of Roman Scotland. Macdonald first became involved in archaeological excavations in 1902, when he collaborated with Alexander Park in the excavation of the Roman fort of Bar Hill on the Antonine Wall, an experience that seems to have established Roman frontier studies as the focus of his archaeological research. His reputation on the subject was established by *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, the published version of his Dalrymple Lectures delivered in Glasgow in 1910, a masterly summation of what was known at the time about the Roman frontier between the Forth and Clyde. In preparing this work he became convinced that only an intensive programme of surface survey and excavation could clarify the questions that his enquiries had raised. The project absorbed most of the free time he could spare from his administrative responsibilities for over two decades, the result appearing in a much expanded and largely rewritten version of *The Roman Wall in Scotland* (1934). For its mastery of detail, logical deduction and lucid exposition, this work is still deservedly regarded as one of the classics of Romano-British archaeology, a field in which, at the death of Francis Haverfield, he had become the acknowledged leader. As in his numismatic work, however, Macdonald's horizons were never narrow, and in his later years he also played an active part in promoting international collaboration, especially with German scholars engaged in frontier research, and in contributing more than 150 entries to the Pauly-Wissowa *Realencyclopädie*.

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James RUSSELL

## GREAT COLLECTORS / COLLECTIONNEURS CÉLÈBRES

### King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy

Victor Emmanuel III was born on 11 November 1869, became King on 29 July 1900 after the assassination of his father, abdicated on 9 November 1946 and died in Egypt on 28 December 1947. He was very attentive to numbers and fatal coincidences; May 9th was a very important date in his life: on May 9th 1881 Colonel Egidio Osio became his tutor and transmitted to him the passion for coins; their relationship, affectionate on both sides, is documented in over 400 letters (from 1881 to 1902) written by Victor Emmanuel, all mentioning coins, new acquisitions, books. On May 9th 1946, at the moment of leaving Italy for Egypt, Victor Emmanuel donated his coin collection to the Italian people; a collection that – as he wrote – was the greatest passion of his life: the gravity of this remark does not diminish the magnitude of the gift and the scale of the collection (over 100,000 coins, dating from the fall of the Roman Empire in the West to the Unification of Italy, issued by Italian mints, in Italy and abroad). On top of this, the King left a work as grand as the collection itself: the 20 volumes of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, which he edited personally, with the help of a number of successive numismatic secretaries. Moreover, the collection is also an enormous archive, considering that each coin has a ticket, personally handwritten by the king, recording provenance, auction or dealer with price, or name of donors (many were given to him by his family or subjects).

I told the story of the King's passion and numismatic activity in a book to which Philip Grierson wrote a very detailed foreword, commenting on the collection and the collector, and on the King's value as a scholar: in reproducing this foreword I wish to honour both the late Maestro and the numismatic King.

Lucia TRAVAINI

Philip Grierson, Foreword to Lucia Travaini, *Storia di una passione: Vittorio Emanuele III e le monete*, Salerno, Laveglia, 1991, after colophon, unpaginated, in English, pp. 5-11 in Italian; 2nd edition, Rome, Edizioni Quasar, 2005, pp. 23-29 in English, pp. 15-21 in Italian.<sup>1</sup>

Victor Emmanuel III, king of Italy from 1900 to 1946, was one of the great coin collectors of his day, indeed of all time, and the twenty immense volumes of his *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* give him a permanent place in the history of numismatics.

<sup>1</sup> We thank Edizioni Quasar, Rome, for permission to reproduce this text.

Victor Emmanuel was born at Naples in 1869 and was given his first coin in 1875, though an alternative initial date for his collection is 1879 when his Irish governess gave him a soldo of Pope Pius IX. He himself reckoned his serious collecting to have begun in 1881, when tenente colonnello Egidio Osio (1840-1902) became his tutor. Osio was a professional soldier, with a distinguished military record and some diplomatic experience, who collected coins as a hobby and saw the possibility of using them to interest his pupil in history. In 1883 the thirteen year old boy wrote for his classical tutor an essay entitled “Il mio medagliere”, but the dimensions of this were modest: only 75 coins. Six years later, when Osio's tutorship ended, it had reached the much more respectable figure of 3,000.



King Victor Emmanuel III

It was then that the Prince of Naples, to use the title Victor Emmanuel bore before his accession, decided to limit his collection to coins of Italy and ‘Italian’ states abroad. The latter were for the most part the states of the Crusaders, which were either of Italian foundation, or copied Italian coins, or had left behind titular sovereignties inherited or acquired by the house of Savoy. By 1891 the prince had 6,000 coins and had given much thought to their best organization. By 1894, when he took up residence at Florence, the figure had doubled, and by 1897, when he moved back to Naples, it had trebled. When he became king in 1900, after the assassination of his father, Umberto I, he had 27,000 coins, and the following year his holdings more than doubled by the acquisition of the largest private collection in the country, the 33,000 coins that had belonged to the recently deceased Marchese Marignoli.

Apart from occasional spectacular acquisitions any further growth of the collection had virtually to be limited to varieties, whether real, fabricated, or imaginary. It in any case continued. In 1936 the king put its total size at 88,000 coins, and on 1 April 1940 it ran to 103,846. Its safe-keeping during the war raised problems, for the king naturally feared its destruction in some air raid. In the winter of 1942/3 it was packed into 23 large cases and removed from Rome to Piedmont, where it was deposited in his country house at Pollenzo. After the fall of Mussolini the collection was seized by the Germans and carried off to Bavaria. Mussolini after his release secured its return by a personal appeal to Hitler but it continued to be moved from place to place, to Cuneo, Valdieri, and Monza, being eventually seized again by the Germans and its removal only stopped at Bolzano. After the Allied victory prince Umberto effected its return to the Quirinale, and his father, before going into exile,



transferred it by gift to the Italian people save for the coins of the house of Savoy, which accompanied him to Egypt. The main part of it had survived the war unharmed, though two of the cases were at some stage tampered with and a number of coins stolen. They have never been found, but the rest of the collection, including the coins of the house of Savoy, which in accordance with Umberto's last wishes joined the others in 1983, are now preserved in the Museo Nazionale Romano at Rome. Part of the King's numismatic library, however, went to Pietro Oddo and was acquired from him by the Fondazione Mormino of the Banco di Sicilia at Palermo.

With a collection of over 100,000 coins Victor Emmanuel has a good claim to rank as one of the greatest coin collectors in history. If he differs from most collectors in being a sovereign, he does so in two other respects of perhaps greater interest to numismatists. One is that his position encouraged the preservation of records that make it possible to trace, more fully than is normally the case with collectors, how the collection was formed. The other lies in the use he made of it. Numismatists who are themselves collectors have often made their own collections the basis of scholarly publications, but no other collections have been at once so large and so specialized as to provide the basis for a survey of the coinage of an entire country throughout its history since the fall of Rome.

The documentation for this growth, which provides the material for much of this volume by Lucia Travaini Colvin, comes in large measure from the diary of Victor Emmanuel's tutor Egidio Osio and the prince's letters to him, especially those written in the thirteen years between his retirement as tutor in 1889 and his death in 1902. The letters, especially those written by Victor Emmanuel on his travels, are full of fascinating information on the collections and coins he has seen or managed to acquire. They convey a vivid impression of his passion for the subject and of the remarkable extent of his knowledge. They are also a touching testimony to the depth of affection that existed between the two correspondents, and do much to contradict the widespread view of the king as egocentric, and cold and unfeeling in personal relations. After they come to an end we are much less well-informed, but a group of letters between the king and cavaliere Enrico Linger, one of his secretaries at the Quirinale, and printed as an appendix by Lucia Travaini, provide some information on the eight years 1926-34. This throws light on the king's relations with dealers and scholars, but by that time the collection had been effectively 'made' and as a whole the letters are less informative than the correspondence with Osio.

We know, therefore, something of how the collection was built up, though we never learn much about the individual coins or hoards that were bought by Victor Emmanuel or on occasion presented to him. It is only from 1896 onwards that provenances were recorded on his coin tickets. How the collection came to be published is also clear, though often one would like to know more.

When the Società Italiana di Numismatica was founded at Milan in 1892, one of the objects it had in mind was the compilation of a comprehensive work on Italian



The 20 volumes of *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* in a cabinet made to be donated by the King (Asta Varesi, 19 March 2003, no. L 1924).

coinage. In 1897 the prince of Naples attended a meeting of the society, of which he had been an honorary member since its foundation, and announced his intention of undertaking such a project himself. The work would be based on his own now gigantic collection, but where necessary would include material from elsewhere. The secretary of the society, Costantino Luppi, entered the king's employment to organize the project and was the first of a series of numismatic secretaries – Luppi down to his death in 1899, Giuseppe Ruggero from 1899 to 1911, Alberto Cunietti-Cunietti-Gonnet from 1911 to 1939, and Pietro Oddo from 1940 onwards – who were responsible for the king's numismatic correspondence and for seeing successive volumes of the *Corpus* through the press. The increased public engagements that faced the king after his accession to the throne in 1900, and the immense task of incorporating Marignoli's collection with that of the king, imposed unavoidable delays. Complicated decisions had to be made over the printing and on copyright

problems. The first volume, devoted to the coins of the house of Savoy, consequently did not appear till 1910. The next four volumes, however, were by then nearly ready and appeared at yearly intervals between 1911 and 1914. The sixth volume – *Veneto: Zecche minori* – was delayed until 1922 because of uncertainties over the future Italian frontier in the north-east during World War I, so that vols. VII (1915) and VIII (1917) appeared out of chronological order. The remaining volumes were published at intervals over the decades 1919-1939, down to vol. XIX. Vol. XX, covering the mint of Naples from the accession of Philip II onwards, was finished in 1943, but few copies were printed and still fewer distributed. The final volumes, intended to cover Sicily, the Crusader States, and the short-lived Italian Empire of modern times, were never completed at all.

The *Corpus* represents an immense publishing achievement, though every user is as conscious of its defects as of its merits. It places at his disposal an immense body of material, and the coin descriptions are in general clear and accurate. But the arrangement of the coins is often maddening. The user is virtually never given any assistance in extending his knowledge further, for references are virtually non-existent. The volumes have no tables of contents, the page headings are uniformly unhelpful, the indices are perfunctory, the large format is inconvenient. One could easily continue the list of complaints. They inevitably raise the question of whether the author, who was effectively Victor Emmanuel himself and not those who assisted him over the years, was a good numismatist at all.

Here one must make a distinction. That Victor Emmanuel was a great collector is undeniable. It has been said that to become a great collector one requires three qualities: interest, knowledge, and means. Victor Emmanuel's possession of the first and third of these is evident. He was by temperament a collector, and under Osio's guidance his collecting aptitudes were directed towards coins instead of towards butterflies or geological specimens, or towards postage stamps, like his contemporary George V of Great Britain. A dislike of classical studies from his childhood onwards, combined with his position as heir to the Italian throne and eventually king, steered him away from Greek or Roman coins and led to his concentration on Italian ones. He had ample though not unlimited funds for acquisitions, and so far as we can judge he made these sensibly, paying fair prices but refusing to be held to ransom by excessive demands. The reputation for meanness that he had in some numismatic circles, and which was based in part in his refusal to comply with unreasonable demands for free copies of the *Corpus*, are quite undeserved; he was always generous in imparting information and supplying casts to other collectors and scholars.

He also had knowledge. His own coins he knew intimately, if only because they were being constantly arranged and rearranged. He took pains on his travels to see the coin cabinets of the countries he visited, and his comments on their merits and defects are always to the point. The Hague had virtually no Italian coins; the vast

collection at St Petersburg was in total disorder; that of the British Museum was extremely rich but badly arranged. He had a retentive memory and seems to have had the literature on Italian coinage at his fingertips. Again and again, in reading his correspondence, one is impressed by his ability to identify coins he sees for the first time and place them in their correct historical setting.

Victor Emmanuel had therefore all the qualities that make a great collector. But was he also a great numismatist? The answer, I think, must be in the negative.

The problem of how best to arrange the diverse coinages of the Italian peninsula was one that had preoccupied scholars since the eighteenth century. It had been discussed at length by collectors and dealers, as for instance by F.P. Tonini in his *Topografia generale delle zecche italiane* (1869), as well as by more accredited numismatists like Papadopoli and Sambon, and it was one to which Victor Emmanuel devoted much attention. He rightly discarded the alphabetical mint arrangement of Vincenzo Promis' *Tavole sinottiche* (1869) and Bazzi and Santoni's *Vade-Mecum* (1886), his annotated copy of the latter being preserved at Rome. He finally adopted, for all coinages save those of Savoy, a regional arrangement which has in the main stood the test of time. But within his regions the arrangement remained alphabetical under mints, though one under minting authorities would have been preferable, and it would have been better to have treated the early coinage in broad categories and in a mainly chronological order, as Sambon was to do in his *Repertorio*. The king's critics were here certainly in the right. Moreover, within each mint, the order of the coins is often chaotic.

Victor Emmanuel's correspondence shows that he was often aware that no satisfactory study existed of particular coinages: a letter to Osio of 12.xii.1896 notes the absence of any for the Senatorial grossi of Rome and the grossi of Pisa. He obviously could not have been expected to remedy these deficiencies himself. Even if he had had the inclination he could never have found the time. But he never seems to have considered the possibility of using his position to encourage other numismatists to undertake the necessary researches, and in his catalogue arrangement he simply reproduces the currently accepted naming of denominations and attributions to rulers and mints, without ever warning his readers that these may be open to question and in need of revision. It is true that if he had stopped to consider every detail the work would never have been completed, and scholars would not now have, as they have had for the last half century, the great mass of material that he put at their disposal. But something short of a thorough-going revision could easily have been undertaken, and the ensuing boon to scholars would have been immense. It is something which a true numismatist, as distinct from a collector, would have done, and indeed could not have resisted doing.

Whatever reservations one may make over the *Corpus*, however, all students of Italian coinage and of the history of numismatics must be profoundly grateful to

Lucia Travaini for having written a book that throws so much light on Victor Emmanuel's numismatic interests, and on the conditions of coin collecting in Italy in the late nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth. I believe they will find her book as fascinating reading as I have myself.

Philip GRIERSON  
Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge  
June 1990

## **HISTOIRE DES COLLECTIONS NUMISMATIQUES ET DES INSTITUTIONS VOUÉES À LA NUMISMATIQUE**

### **The State Hermitage Museum – Numismatic Department St Petersburg**

The State Hermitage Museum has the best and oldest numismatic collections in Russia comprising approximately 1.5 million items.

Founded together with the picture-gallery and the collection of antiquities, the Hermitage numismatic collection was first formed of occasional acquisitions, while later on it would replenish with entire collections bought by Catherine the Great both in Russia and abroad. The Hermitage Coin Cabinet, starting from the second half of the 17th century and being the court numismatic collection, got the primary right to be supplemented with coins and medals from private collections, individual finds and archaeological excavations undertaken in Russia.

The base of the Hermitage collection started with the Coin Cabinet of M. Bremzen in 1775, the heritage of medallist L. Natter in 1771, coins and gems from Livorno, Cabinets of Natural History by P. Pallas and I. Brein. Coins from excavations and hoards regularly were added to the Hermitage collection: Roman coins from Herculaneum, a large hoard from Kievo-Pecherskaya Lavra (European ducats and talers mainly), a hoard of 12-13th centuries bracteates from Khotin (wrongly called Akkerman Hoard), 13,500 English, German, Italian, Hungarian, Czech, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian denarii of the 10-11th centuries from Northern Russia (river Pasha).

In 1804 the "Registration List of Acquisitions" appeared in the Münzkabinett, which is today the most precious document for studies in the earlier period of the collection.

The first curators of the Hermitage Coin Cabinet were well known Russian numismatists and scholars such as librarian A. Luzkov, who worked on Russian coins in 1773-1779, academician Carl Koehler (1765-1837) [fig. 1], senior keepers F. Krug (1764-1844) and B.C. Koehne (1817-1886). In 1845-1850. F. Jyle (1801-1865), was head of the first Department of the Imperial Hermitage in 1840-1863. He was especially active in the Coin Cabinet and initiated the foundation of the Hermitage collection of orders and decorations. The academician M. Brosset (1812-1880) worked in the Hermitage from 1847 as curator of Oriental coins and as keeper of the Münzkabinett in 1851-1879. He was one of the authors of the fundamental catalogues of the Hermitage oriental coin collection. From 1814 professor of classics F. Grefe (1780-1851) worked on West European coins from the Hermitage Coin Cabinet. He became a senior curator in 1840. In 1817 the academician Chr. D. Fraehn (1782-1851) [fig. 2] was invited to catalogue the Hermitage oriental coins, and among them were 445 gold and silver coins of extra-large denominations, acquired



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

in 1828 as a gift from Iran to Russia in the Turkmanchai state agreement. In 1846 B. Koehne, F. Jyle and J. Reichel founded the Archaeological and Numismatic Society in St Petersburg (Imperial Russian Archaeological Society). B. Koehne [fig. 3] was known by his many publications, especially on the coins of Chersonesos (1848) and on finds of European coins of the 10th-11th centuries in Russia (1852). G. Iversen (1823-1900) took part in the preparation of the catalogue of Baltic coins in the Hermitage starting in 1855 and he became the curator of the numismatic department in 1884, and senior curator in 1886. His research on medals of the time of Peter the Great was published in 1873, and the one on medals of the time of Alexander II in 1880. His inventory of medallists, based on the archives of the St Petersburg Mint, appeared in 1874. A. Kunik (1814-1899) became curator of Russian coins in 1859 and senior curator in 1886. He finished his catalogue of Russian coins in 1861, which laid the foundation for future investigations. By permission of Czar Alexander II the duplicates of Polish coins from the Hermitage were sold in 1859 and purchased by E. Hutten-Czapski (1828-1896). They are now part of the coin collection of the National Museum of Krakow. He prepared four volumes of the Catalogue of all Polish coins from Hermitage published in 1871-1916. These first curators and researchers of the Hermitage Münzkabinett turned it into a Russian centre of numismatic studies and all parts of the collection were catalogued in manuscript form in many volumes.

The grand-scale reconstruction of the Winter Palace approved by Nicholas I and undertaken after the fire of 1837, helped the quick conversion of the Hermitage from a court collection of art works into a public art museum. From 1851 the Coin Cabinet was under the authority of the chief of the 1st Department of the Imperial Hermitage, which had only three curators, of antiquities and Roman coins, of Oriental coins and of the Modern department. Under a new reorganization of the Hermitage museum, it became an independent Department of Coins and Medals in 1864 [fig. 4].

Up to the mid-19th century the collection of the Coin Cabinet included 56,321 coins and medals. Some known Russian private numismatic collections were added to the Hermitage Coin Cabinet. 5200 Greek and Roman coins from the Shodoir col-



Fig. 4

lection were purchased by the Hermitage in 1838 together with the catalogue prepared by D. Sestini in 1831. Following the guidance of Nicholas I, in 1851 a wonderful collection of Russian coins and medals numbering 4,712 pieces was acquired from J.J. Reichel (1780-1856), the most prominent collector in St. Petersburg, an artist and medallist. Jacob Reichel was a person of many interests, numismatics being his main passion. In 1820s he started collecting Russian and Western European coins and medals, which he purchased at international auctions and from known Russian and West European numismatists with many of whom he was in correspondence. Reichel's collection gained world-wide recognition thanks to its nine volumes catalogue published in 1842-1850 (B. Köhne helped preparing the 3rd and 4th volume). The rest of Reichel's collection, comprising 41,875 Medieval and Western European coins and medals, was acquired by the Hermitage from his heirs in 1856-1857; it not only enlarged the museum collection, but upgraded its quality and in certain areas it formed the core of the holdings and added many rarities.

Nicholas I, who paid great attention to acquisitions and replenishment of the museum collections, gave orders to supply the numismatic department annually with "obligatory" production samples from all Russian mints. This order remained in force until

1917, and was later confirmed by V. Lenin's decree. The Imperial Archaeological Commission founded in 1859 would also supply the Coin Cabinet with coins from excavations. Specimens acquired at auctions abroad entered its collection as well. The Hermitage collection of orders started in 1861 with the purchase of some Western European orders and the acquisition of acting Russian orders from the Capitulum. P. Shouvaloff (1819-1901) donated his wonderful collection of 1219 Islamic coins to the Hermitage in 1864. The main part of this collection (about 6000 coins) was received later, in 1925. 379 coins were purchased from A. Grant, director of Indian Railways, in 1883, a few of them may be from the famous Oxus treasure. I. Batholomei's collection (over 2,000 coins) especially interesting for its Sassanian component was purchased in 1888. The famous collection of Byzantine coins (1050 items) of Photiades Pacha was purchased in Paris 1890. The collection of General A. Komarov, which he started in his youth and during his service in Central Asia and Persia, was added to the Hermitage Coin Cabinet in 1892 (about 2,500 coins). It was studied in detail by V. Thisengauzen (1825-1902), renowned Russian scholar and curator (1882-1885). The library, the antiquities and the coin collection (2013 items) of Prince A. Lobanov-Rostovsky were purchased for the Hermitage in 1896. The great Kunstkammer numismatic collection, which included specimens from Peter the Great's personal collection and from those of known collectors and numismatists like J. Bruce, P. Mussin-Pushkin, A. Osterman and others, was added to the Coin Cabinet little by little from the middle of the 19th century on. In 1894 the numismatic collection of the Academia Museum of Classical Archaeology came to the Hermitage Coin Cabinet (about 35,000 coins). The most interesting and most valuable part of it were the classical coins formerly in the collection of General P. Suhtelen (1788-1833).

After 1917 the Hermitage Coin Cabinet continued as the Coin Section and later – the Numismatic Department of the Museum. Following the directions of the new authorities, nationalised private collections such as the Stroganoff (in 1925 about 53,000 items), Jusoupoff (in 1928), Shouvaloff (in 1928 – 5,692), the collection of Archaeological Society (in 1925 – 16,187 items) and others entered the Hermitage Museum along with acquisitions from various official institutions like the Museum Fund, Petrosoviet, the Extraordinary Commission, the Emblem Museum. The outstanding collection of I. Tolstoy (over 15,000 Russian coins, stamps etc.) was donated to the Hermitage in 1920. During the two post-revolutionary decades the Hermitage numismatic collection grew to 577,800 objects in 1939.

The curators of the Hermitage numismatic collection were recognized scholars and numismatists. O. Retovskiy (1849-1925) was curator in 1900-1924. He published the coins of the kings of Bosphoros, and the medieval coins of the Girey dynasty. Retovsky participated in a joint project of the Hermitage and the Berlin Academy to assemble a Corpus of Greek Coins. V. Alexeev (1881-1951) wrote a catalogue of Chinese Coins published in 1907. A. Markov (1858-1920) was a senior curator and keeper of the Numismatic Department in 1900-1920. He was an out-

standing Russian scholar, specialist in Classical, Byzantine, Medieval, Oriental and Russian coins. He compiled a manuscript catalogue of the Hermitage Oriental coins as well as an inventory of hoards of Oriental coins. N. Bauer (1888-1842) worked on the catalogue and classification of the Medieval, Byzantine and Russian coins in the Hermitage in 1912-1938. R. Fasmer (1888-1938) during his tenure at the Hermitage in 1911-1934 prepared a manuscript for an eight-volume catalogue of the Kufic coins and an extensive research on Kufic hoards and the finds in Eastern Europe. In 1920 A. Ilyin (1858-1942) was appointed keeper of the Numismatic and Glyptic Departments by the Hermitage Council. During his years at the Hermitage he prepared many volumes for the catalogues of Russian coins from the medieval period to the time of Peter the Great, as well as an inventory of finds of ancient Russian coins. He invited A. Zograf (1889-1942) to the Hermitage in 1922 as curator of classical coins and later Zograf became keeper of the numismatic collection (1935-1942). Ilyin invited A. Bykov (1896-1977), a specialist of Oriental history, languages and numismatics to the Hermitage. He only became curator of Oriental coins in 1938. A. Sivers (1866-1954) headed the medal division of the collection (1923-1929) and he prepared the Catalogue of medals in the Hermitage following L. Forrer's system.

In the 1930s many works of art were sold in the USSR, and thousands of the most precious gold and silver classical, medieval, Western European and Russian coins and medals got lost through the Soviet philatelic association and the "Antiquarian" company.

During the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1945 the Hermitage numismatic collection was evacuated to Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg). When after the war the museum collections were moved back from the Ural, a new, more suitable building with a vast numismatic library and depositories was created for numismatics, and hundreds of thousands of coins were re-attributed, classified and put back into trays. The numismatic collection continued to be augmented by donations and purchases. In 1952, 228,832 coins came to the Hermitage from the State Depository in Moscow. Important numismatic collections were moved to the Hermitage in 1930 from the Academy of Sciences, the Archaeological Institute, the Asian Museum (over 38,000) and the Library of the Academy of Sciences, the Russian Museum, the Museum of the Pavlovsk Palace etc. The most significant private collections acquired by the Hermitage were that of N. Lihachev in 1938, and part of the collection of I. Tolstoy in 1964, as well as the collection of A. Pakhomov in 1965 (over 10,000 coins).

From the 1950s to the 1980s the Hermitage sent about 29,000 coins and medals on loan to several Russian and foreign museums to supplement their own numismatic collections. Small local Russian museums as well as large numismatic collections received generous gifts from the Hermitage duplicates.

Many eminent specialists and curators from the Hermitage perished during the

war and in the long period of Stalinist repression. N. Bauer and R. Fasmer were arrested and killed. A. Ilyin and A. Zograf held their position in the Hermitage until their death in 1942 during the siege of Leningrad.

In 1946 I. Spassky (1904-1990), who spent five years in a labour camp in Karaganda and fought in the Second World War in 1941-1944, was invited back to the Hermitage by the director I. Orbeli. He worked as curator of Russian coins and medals, badges and decorations for about 45 years. In 1967 his fundamental work on the Russian Monetary System was published. Ivan Spassky also wrote a monograph on proto-Russian coins, and researched the topography of Russian hoards of bar money, co-authored by his student Dr Marina Sotnikova. His study of the history of the ruble of Constantin and of jefimoks became Spassky's new word in numismatics. Distinguished Russian scholars such as V. Riabtsevich, E. Schukina, M. Sotnikova, A. Mel'nikova were Spassky's students.

V. Potin (1918-2005) became curator of European coins and medals in 1959 and worked as keeper of the Numismatic Department for almost twenty-five years (1974-1998). His works *Old Russia and European States in 10th-13th centuries* (1968), and *Sylloge of British Isles* (part I : *Anglo-Saxon Coins to 1016*, vol. 50, Hermitage Coin collection) (1999) are among the best known.

The Hermitage curators continue their work using the experience of previous generations of numismatists, who formed and assimilated this unique collection during a period of more than three hundred years of history.

Nataliya SMIRNOVA

The holdings of the department are divided into four main sections: ancient, Western-European, Russian and oriental:

**Classical:** 130,000

Curators: Greek – Ju. Dukov, Roman and Byzantine – V. Guruleva

**Oriental:** 230,000

**Medieval, Western-European, American:** 350,000

Curators: Dr T. Slepova, Dr E. Yarovaya, K. Chernyshev, N. Frolova

**Russian:** 250,000

Keeper – V. Kalinin, curators: Dr M. Sotnikova, E. Lepehina

**Medals, orders, decorations:** 60,000

Curators: Dr E. Shchukina, M. Dobrovolskaya, L. Dobrovolskaya

**Banknotes**

Curator: M. Marshak

## NÉCROLOGIES

### Philip Grierson (15 novembre 1910 - 15 janvier 2006)



Les pages qui suivent pourraient aussi bien figurer dans la rubrique “Les grands numismates” en tête de ce volume du *Compte rendu* de la CIN. Car Philip Grierson restera sans nul doute la grande figure de la numismatique médiévale du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle<sup>1</sup>, un modèle inimitable par l'ampleur de son œuvre, par l'étendue de ses intérêts et de sa culture, par sa curiosité sans bornes et son inlassable activité d'historien et de collectionneur.

Né à Dublin de parents protestants austères et unis auxquels il était très attaché – même s'il abandonna leur foi, il leur devait une connaissance intime de la Bible très utile par la suite, et dont il se vantait –, il fut envoyé à 10 ans dans un

internat près de Bray, puis au Marlborough College, une institution réputée de l'Oxfordshire, et cette séparation le marqua durablement. Sous l'influence de son père, devenu sur le tard un financier réputé mais qui était aussi un excellent naturaliste, il se destinait à une carrière scientifique et fut admis à Cambridge à 19 ans avec le projet d'y étudier la médecine. Il avait été reçu dans le collège même (Gonville and

1. « The foremost medieval numismatist of our time, or indeed perhaps of any time » selon les mots de Lord Stewartby dans son intervention à la célébration organisée le 14 mars 2006 au Fitzwilliam Museum (voir <http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/dept/coins/events/grierson/addresses.html>). Cette célébration (brefs discours, musique, réception, extraits d'une interview de Grierson l'été 2005, photos anciennes) a été enregistrée sur DVD disponible auprès du musée (Celebration of Philip Grierson's Life) ([sales@fitzwilliammuseum.org](mailto:sales@fitzwilliammuseum.org))

Caius College) où il passa la plus grande partie de sa vie, à l'exception des dernières semaines de son existence. Mais son intérêt pour l'histoire était déjà si grand qu'il changea vite d'orientation et suivit un brillant cursus en histoire médiévale. Cela lui valut d'obtenir une bourse de recherche de trois ans qu'il consacra à étudier les origines du comté de Flandre, découvrant à cette occasion les *Annales de Saint-Pierre de Gand*, qu'il publia en 1937 dans la série de la Commission royale d'histoire de Belgique. Ce fut la source d'une longue relation avec la Belgique et ses historiens et en premier lieu avec F. L. Ganshof dont il traduisit en anglais le livre fameux, *Qu'est-ce que la féodalité ?* (1952). En 1935, Caius College lui accorda un poste permanent de Fellow, ce qui le dissuada de soutenir une thèse tout en continuant ses recherches sur la Flandre. Admirons au passage la flexibilité de l'enseignement supérieur britannique et sa tolérance, couronnée de succès dans le cas présent.

Lorsque la guerre éclata, sa demande d'engagement fut refusée par l'armée pour raisons de santé et il resta à l'université en tant qu'assistant chargé d'enseigner les *tripos* (du BA, l'équivalent des cours de licence français), couvrant toute l'histoire médiévale au sens large, de Dioclétien à 1492, consacrant ses loisirs à la rédaction d'une bibliographie sur la Russie soviétique (*Books on Soviet Russia, 1917-1942*), un instrument de travail qu'il continua à mettre à jour jusqu'en 1950. Son intérêt pour le sujet était né d'un grand voyage (encadré par l'Intourist) qu'il fit en URSS avec un ami l'été 1932 et qui l'avait mené de Léningrad à Moscou, Rostov, Stalingrad et Kiev avant qu'ils faussent compagnie à leurs guides et regagnent l'Occident par Odessa, Istanbul et la Grèce. Il avait fait bien d'autres voyages ou randonnées pédestres dans toute l'Europe pendant le reste des années trente. Surtout, il s'était rendu en novembre 1938 à Fribourg, Munich et à Bâle pour sauver de Dachau et faire sortir d'Allemagne tous les membres de la famille d'un de ses amis de collège, David Daube, plus tard professeur de droit civil à Oxford<sup>2</sup>.

Le "déclat" qui transforma la vie de PG et en fit sur le tard, à 35 ans, un numismate, à la différence de bien de nos confrères passionnés par les monnaies depuis leur jeunesse, est un épisode qu'il relata souvent lui-même dans les interviews qu'il donna ou dans les mémoires qu'il laissa, dans le but déclaré de nous éviter des recherches<sup>3</sup>. À Noël 1944, il avait trouvé quelques monnaies anciennes dans un tiroir de son père et avait réussi à les identifier à l'exception d'une seule. De retour à Cambridge, son collègue Charles Seltman, lui apprit qu'il s'agissait d'un demi-*fol-lis* de Phocas. Le hasard mettait Byzance sur son chemin ... Sur le conseil de Seltman, il se rendit chez Spink<sup>4</sup>, acheta quelques monnaies pour les montrer à ses

2. Mark BLACKBURN, Profile : Philip Grierson (1910-2006), *Biennial Review*, Fitzwilliam Museum, 2007 (à paraître) d'après la correspondance conservée à Cambridge.

3. Références de ces nécrologies ci-dessous.

4. Voir P. GRIERSON, «Spink's» in 1945, *NCirc*, 100, 1992, p. 336-337.

étudiants et repartit en assurant qu'il n'avait nullement l'intention de devenir collectionneur. Mais en 1947 il possédait déjà 3 500 pièces et publiait sa première note numismatique, qui rendait au Danemark une monnaie attribuée jusque-là à un atelier normand d'Italie du Sud sous Roger I<sup>er</sup><sup>5</sup>. Déjà s'annonçait ici l'un des traits de sa démarche : l'insertion de la monnaie dans l'histoire politique médiévale<sup>6</sup>.

C'est sous ce titre emblématique "La numismatique et l'histoire"<sup>7</sup>, qu'il inaugura en 1948 son enseignement à l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, où il avait été appelé à succéder à Victor Tourneur. Il occupa cette chaire jusqu'en 1981, se rendant en Belgique deux fois par an lors des vacances de Noël et de Pâques et y élargissant le cercle de ses amis (Jacqueline Lallemand, Pierre Cockshaw, Henri Pottier, Jean Elsen, Marc Bar, Jan Stengers, Jacqueline Lafontaine-Dosogne...) . Il tira de ces cours la matière de son manuel *Numismatics* (1975)<sup>8</sup>, et l'incitation à rédiger la *Bibliographie numismatique*, un instrument de travail remarquable de clarté<sup>9</sup>, refondu et remanié en 1979. À la fin des années quatre-vingt, il rêvait encore de mettre celle-ci à jour. Pris par des tâches plus urgentes, il ne mit jamais le projet à exécution. Personne n'a osé depuis s'atteler à la tâche qui demande des lectures et une connaissance de la discipline dans toute son étendue. Seule une équipe pourrait aujourd'hui en venir à bout.

Traduite en anglais en 1951, sa leçon inaugurale de Bruxelles incita le Président de l'American Numismatic Society, Louis C. West, à l'inviter à New York en 1953 comme premier "Visiting Scholar"<sup>10</sup> du Summer Seminar créé en 1952, qui continue aujourd'hui à promouvoir la numismatique auprès des historiens et des archéologues. Cette invitation fut l'occasion providentielle qui fut à l'origine de son association de près d'un demi-siècle avec Dumbarton Oaks.

En effet, depuis qu'il avait commencé à collectionner, il s'intéressait particulièrement aux séries de la fin de l'Antiquité et du haut Moyen Âge et à leur témoignage sur la transformation du monde romain dans le sillage de la thèse de Pirenne. En 1950, il avait publié cinq articles de numismatique byzantine dans le même volume de la *Numismatic Chronicle*. Il démontrait notamment que les lettres d'officine des

5. P. GRIERSON, Errata attribuzione alla zecca di Mileto, *Numismatica*, 13 (1947), p. 119.

6. À trente ans passés, il connaissait celle-ci dans son ampleur et avait été chargé d'éditer la *Shorter Cambridge Medieval History*, 2 vol. (1952), après le décès de son auteur, C.W. Previté-Orton.

7. La numismatique et l'histoire, *Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles*, 2, 1950, p. 231-248.

8. Ed. et trad. fr. *Monnaies et monnayage. Introduction à la numismatique*, Paris, 1976 (C. Morrisson) et en italien en 1984.

9. Issue d'un opuscule *Coins and Medals. A select bibliography* (Londres 1954), la *Bibliographie numismatique* fut publiée par le Cercle d'Études Numismatiques pour la première fois en 1966.

10. Il le fut à nouveau en 1954 et en 1959.

*solidi* “provinciaux” de Maurice à Héraclius marquaient en fait les années d’émission et, à partir de cette découverte, réattribuait le monnayage “consulaire” d’Héraclius à la période de la révolte contre Phocas (608-610)<sup>11</sup>. En 1953, au Congrès international de numismatique de Paris, il présenta une communication novatrice, annonciatrice du développement de la « métallurgie en numismatique » à partir des années 1960. Il prouvait, à partir de mesures du poids spécifique de monnaies de sa collection et de musées britanniques, que le nomisma byzantin avait été altéré dès le milieu du XI<sup>e</sup> siècle et non, comme on le croyait, sur la base des textes et de la couleur des pièces, après 1078<sup>12</sup>.

Il était donc l’expert en ce domaine<sup>13</sup> et c’est à ce titre que le latiniste et numismate Alfred Bellinger (1892-1978), bien connu pour ses publications des fouilles américaines de Troie, Doura Europos, Jerash etc., l’appela à venir examiner les séries byzantines de Dumbarton Oaks, la fondation byzantine léguée à Harvard par Mildred et Robert W. Bliss. Il fut décidé de les compléter et de les publier ensemble avec celles léguées par Thomas Whittemore aux Musées de Harvard. Grierson a lui-même relaté dans le *Compte rendu* de la CIN (40, 1993, p. 55-60) et ailleurs<sup>14</sup> son action décisive dans l’enrichissement de la collection, qu’il hissa au premier rang comme il s’y était engagé, intervenant sur le marché et acquérant en bloc trois collections importantes, celle de Bertelè, capitale pour la période tardive, celle de Schindler, riche en bronzes des VI<sup>e</sup>-VII<sup>e</sup> siècles, et les quelque 500 monnaies d’or byzantines de la sienne propre. Nommé “Numismatic advisor” en 1955, il se consacra tous les étés à la mise en ordre et à la publication du *Catalogue of the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and of the Thomas Whittemore Collection (DOC)*, achevée en 1999. À l’exception du volume 1 (491-602), qu’A. R. Bellinger tint à publier rapidement sans commentaire, les cinq autres volumes (*DOC* 2 à 5 et *DOC Late Roman Coins*<sup>15</sup> – que Grierson et Melinda Mays, ses auteurs, appelaient plaisamment

“*DOC* 0”), constituent, avec leurs introductions historiques et numismatiques, des instruments de travail incomparables, et, pour les périodes non couvertes dans *RIC X*, *MIB*, ou *MIBE*, la référence incontournable. Grierson reconnaissait lui-même la place à part qu’y tenait le volume 4 (1081-1261) dû à Michael Hendy. Invité à D.O. à l’instigation de Grierson dès 1963 pour classer ces séries difficiles, le jeune chercheur y revint souvent par la suite, y publia en 1969 son étude pionnière et véritablement “révolutionnaire” du monnayage des Comnènes et de leurs successeurs (*Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire 1081-1261*) et devint, comme on sait, “an outstanding figure in the roll of Byzantine scholars”<sup>16</sup>.

La grande maison de Georgetown avec son musée, sa bibliothèque et ses jardins, fut la seconde résidence de Grierson pendant la seconde partie de sa vie, le lieu où il avait aussi la moitié de son cœur auprès de nombreux amis. Il y accueillit, après New York, le Congrès International de Numismatique, réuni pour la première fois outre-Atlantique en 1973. La brochure qu’il avait préparée à cette occasion, développée et mise à jour en 1986 et 1999, demeure une introduction limpide au monnayage byzantin (*Byzantine coinage*)<sup>17</sup>, tandis que le volume *Byzantine coins* (411 p., 95 pl.) offrit en 1982 une synthèse d’envergure dans la collection “Library of Numismatics” qu’il avait créée chez Methuen<sup>18</sup>.

Le Grierson byzantiniste disparaissait lorsqu’il retournait en Europe ; l’autre moitié de son cœur n’avait pas quitté Cambridge, ni l’histoire occidentale ni sa chère collection<sup>19</sup>. Il y enseigna jusqu’en 1978, et l’Université avait créé une chaire de numismatique à son intention en 1971. Il ne cessait d’enrichir sa collection en lui consacrant les deux-tiers de ses revenus de professeur célibataire aux besoins par ailleurs modestes – il savait se montrer généreux mais se vantait aussi de sa parcimonie écossaise, symbolisée par son goût immodéré du remploi du verso d’épreuves ou de chutes de papier de tous formats jusqu’à quelques centimètres. Léguée au Fitzwilliam Museum, où elle avait été transportée pour raisons de sécu-

11. P. GRIERSON, Dated solidi of Maurice, Phocas and Heraclius, *NC* 6 10 (1950), p. 49-70 et The Consular coinage of ‘Heraclius’ and the Revolt against Phocas of 608-610, *id.* 10 (1950), p. 71-93

12. P. GRIERSON, The Debasement of the Bezant in the Eleventh Century, *BZ* 47 (1954), p. 379-394.

13. C’est à ce titre aussi qu’il fut appelé en 1963 par G. Le Rider et P. Lemerle à initier la fusion des différentes collections byzantines de la Bibliothèque nationale et me prodigua généreusement aide et conseils en vue de la publication de *BNC* en 1970. Ce fut le point de départ d’une formation à la numismatique et d’une longue amitié.

14. *Compte rendu* 40 (1993), p. 55-60 ; résumé sur [http://www.doaks.org/CoinExhibition/Introduction/Frame\\_Introduction.html](http://www.doaks.org/CoinExhibition/Introduction/Frame_Introduction.html)

15. Ph. GRIERSON and Melinda MAYS, *Catalogue of Late Roman Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection: From Arcadius and Honorius to the Accession of Anastasius*, Washington, D.C., Dumbarton Oaks, 1992.

16. Selon les termes mêmes de Grierson, Interview (with A.M. Talbot), Dumbarton Oaks, 23 juin 1998.

17. Également téléchargeable sur <http://www.doaks.org/byzcoins.pdf>

18. Mais Methuen arrêta la série après la publication de trois autres volumes (C.M. KRAAY, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, 1976 ; M.H. CRAWFORD, *Coinage and Money under the Roman Republic*, 1985 ; R.A.G. CARSON, *Coins of the Roman Empire*, 1990). Le manuscrit d’O. MØRKHOLM sur le monnayage hellénistique, inachevé à la mort de l’auteur (1983), fut édité par Grierson et U. Westermark et parut chez Cambridge University Press en 1991 sous le titre *Early Hellenistic Coinage from the Accession of Alexander to the Peace of Apamea (336-188 B.C.)*, avec un épilogue de Grierson sur les grands traits du monnayage hellénistique après 188.

19. On lira dans ce volume du *Compte rendu*, p. 30-36, sa préface au livre de L. Travaini sur Victor Emmanuel III, qui révèle son empathie pour le roi collectionneur.



rité dès 1976, cette collection comptait à sa mort quelque 20 000 monnaies d'une valeur d'environ 15 millions d'euros et, pour beaucoup de séries, était la plus riche après celles des collections nationales des pays concernés. L'investissement financier n'était pas le seul puisqu'il se doublait d'un investissement intellectuel considérable : Grierson remplaçait en effet ses achats ou des séries entières dans leur contexte historique dans de nombreux articles consacrés notamment aux monnayages italiens et au monnayage carolingien – sur lequel il donna, après les articles sur le sou d'or de Louis le Pieux et le sou d'or d'Uzès<sup>20</sup>, sa grande étude sur le monnayage de Charlemagne<sup>21</sup>. Les articles érudits ne l'empêchaient pas pour autant de donner pour un public plus large des synthèses plus accessibles, telles ses *Monnaies du Moyen Âge* publiées dans leur version française et allemande dès 1976, et en anglais enfin en 1991.

C'est sur ces bases matérielle et intellectuelle que ses amis de Cambridge, Christopher Brooke, Graham Pollard and Ian Stewartby (les éditeurs du volume de mélanges qui lui fut offert en 1983<sup>22</sup>) l'encouragèrent à lancer l'entreprise du *Medieval European Coinage* en 1982. Le MEC était destiné à offrir, sur la base de la collection de Cambridge publiée au format *sylloge*, un bilan des connaissances sur l'histoire de la monnaie médiévale. Le volume 1, consacré au haut Moyen Âge et rédigé en collaboration avec Mark Blackburn pour la partie anglo-saxonne, donna en 1985 la synthèse de trois décennies de recherches et de publications sur la monnaie du haut Moyen Âge, depuis les premiers monnayages barbares jusqu'à la monnaie carolingienne. Le volume 14 sur l'Italie du Sud du X<sup>e</sup> au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, élaboré avec Lucia Travaini, parut en 1998. Le volume sur les Pays-Bas était sur sa table de travail depuis des années et suffisamment avancé dans sa rédaction pour que la parution, en deux tomes, soit annoncée en 2007 et 2008. Le projet initial de publier douze volumes à raison d'un par an était un rêve, compte tenu des exigences scientifiques qu'il s'était imposé. Mais le soutien des institutions britanniques permit de recruter au fil des ans une pleïade de collaborateurs qui participèrent ou poursuivent actuellement le projet : Anna Balaguer et Miguel Crusafont (Espagne), Elina Screen, Lucia Travaini (Italie Centrale), Serge Boffa (Pays-Bas), William Day, Michael Matzke (Europe Centrale), Jørgen Steen Jensen, Andrea Saccocci (Italie du Nord), Marc Bompaire (France), Ernest Oberländer-Târnoveau. Ils achèveront la rédac-

20. The gold solidus of Louis the Pious and its imitations, *Jaarboek voor Munt-en Penningkunde* 38, 1951, pp. 1-41 ; Le sou d'or d'Uzès, *Le Moyen Âge*, 60, 1954, pp. 293-309 (réimpr. dans Id., *Dark age Numismatics*, Londres, 1979, art. XXII et XXIV).

21. Money and coinage under Charlemagne, in *Karl der Grosse: Lebenswerk und Nachleben*, W. BRAUNFELS éd., I : *Persönlichkeit und Geschichte*, H. BEUMANN éd., Düsseldorf, p. 501-536 (réimpr. ibid. art. XVIII).

22. *Studies in Numismatic Method presented to Philip Grierson*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1983.

tion d'un instrument de travail très attendu qui restera associé à la mémoire de Grierson.

Au sein de la communauté numismatique britannique, il fut président de la RNS de 1961 à 1966 et prononça à cette occasion des *addresses* fondamentales de méthodologie numismatique où sa formation scientifique révélait son utilité<sup>23</sup>. Il fut l'un des artisans du renouveau de la numismatique et de son développement dans les années d'après guerre. Sur le plan international, il avait été élu membre honoraire de la CIN dès 1953, mais ne fut jamais membre du bureau car son franc parler et son manque de tact lui avaient attiré de fortes inimitiés. Il collabora à plusieurs des *Surveys of numismatic research*<sup>24</sup> et participa à tous les Congrès internationaux sans exception jusqu'à celui de Berlin en 1997. Membre honoraire de la plupart des sociétés numismatiques européennes et américaine, "medallist" de la Royal Numismatic Society, de l'American Numismatic Society, inscrit sur l'*Albo d'onore* de la Società Italiana di Numismatica, il était aussi membre de la British Academy, de l'Académie royale de Belgique, de la Medieval Academy of America. Ces honneurs mérités, de même que la fête organisée à Cambridge pour ses quatre-vingt-dix ans ne lui déplaisaient pas. Mais il détestait les cérémonies qui lui auraient imposé le port de l'habit ou de la cravate et préférerait de beaucoup se nourrir de pizzas en compagnie d'étudiants invités à venir visionner l'une des deux mille cassettes vidéo de sa collection (de l'opéra aux péplums comme *Troy* ou *The Gladiator*, qu'il critiquait pour leurs anachronismes, ou à la science-fiction qu'il adorait particulièrement).

De cette personnalité aux multiples facettes, aussi séduisante et tolérante qu'elle pouvait être parfois irritante et injuste, en qui beaucoup de numismates de ma génération regrettent l'ami et le mentor, la postérité, qui n'aura pas eu la chance de le connaître, ne retiendra que la production scientifique exceptionnelle. Elle reconnaîtra sans nul doute en lui le fondateur et l'inspirateur d'une nouvelle ère de la numismatique médiévale et le *go-between* "passeur" entre la numismatique et l'histoire.

Cécile MORRISSON

23. Numismatics and the historian, *NC*<sup>7</sup>, 2, 1962, p. i-xiv ; Coin wear and the frequency table, *NC*<sup>7</sup>, 3, 1963, p. i-xvi ; Weight and coinage, *NC*<sup>7</sup>, 3, 1964, p. iii-xvii ; The interpretation of coin finds (1), *NC*<sup>7</sup>, 5, 1965, p. i-xiii ; *idem* (2), *NC*<sup>7</sup>, 6, 1966, p. i-xv. Réimprimés dans *Later Medieval Numismatics*, Londres, 1979 (articles xviii-xxii).

24. Rapports sur la numismatique byzantine aux Congrès internationaux de numismatique (Copenhague, 1967; New York 1973), sur celle du haut Moyen Âge à celui de Londres, 1986, sur la numismatique médiévale anglaise à celui de Bruxelles, 1991). Le rapport sur la numismatique byzantine au Congrès des Études Byzantines d'Oxford 1966 fut l'objet d'une regrettable polémique avec M. Metcalf auquel Grierson présenta ses excuses (*The Times*, Sept. 1966).

## Pour en savoir plus :

– **Bibliographies** : la liste de travaux (1934-1981) publiée en tête des *Studies in Numismatic Method*, ed. by CN.L. Brooke *et al.*, Cambridge, 1983, p. xv-xxv, comptait 215 numéros dont 17 livres et 5 brochures. La bibliographie (1934-2000) de 274 titres publiée dans ses *Scritti storici e numismatici* (E. A Arslan et L. Travaini éd., Spolète, CISAM, 2001) est complétée dans la nécrologie publiée par L. Travaini, *RIN*, 107 (2006), p. 581-594 [texte, p. 581-583; bibliographie, p. 583-594], par deux ultimes articles parus dans la *RIN* (2002) sur les premiers portraits monétaires de la Renaissance et dans la *RIN* (2006) sur le florin d'or.

### – Interviews et souvenirs :

• P. GRIERSON, Some Memories (Interview with Professor Ph. G.), *The Caiian (The Annual Record of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge)*, November 1978, p. 33-55 ;

• A Numismatic Career: Philip Grierson (1910 - ) [tape recorded interview given in Helsinki 1987], *NCirc* 99, 1991, p. 223-224, 259-260, 291-292, 335-336; *NCirc* 100, 1992, p. 3-4, 4, réimpr. dans ses *Scritti (op. cit.)*, p. 341-349;

• des copies de ses “Mémoires” inédits traitant de ses rapports avec la Belgique, avec l’American Numismatic Society et d’autres universités américaines, dont Cornell, de la formation de sa collection et de son travail à Dumbarton Oaks, sont conservés au Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge et à D.O. D.O. conserve aussi l’enregistrement audio et la transcription d’un entretien avec Alice-Mary Talbot, le 23 juin 1998. Le Fitzwilliam et D.O. conservent aussi une partie de l’abondante correspondance entretenue par Grierson avec de nombreux historiens et numismates.

### – Nécrologies (liste non exhaustive):

• presse britannique: *The Times*, 20.1.2006 (P. Spufford), *The Independent*, (C. Brooke), *The Guardian* N. McKendrick);

• périodiques scientifiques: *Le Moyen âge* (2006), p. 449-52 (Cécile Morrisson) ; *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlem* (2006/2), p. 78-80 ; *Revue numismatique* 162 (2006), p. 443-447 (Cécile Morrisson) ; *CCNB Newsletter* 37 (March 2006), p. 6-7 (M. Blackburn) ; *Journal of the Oriental Numismatic Society* 187 (Spring 2006), p. 1-3 (M. Phillips) ; *Rivista di Storia Economica* 22/2 (2006), p. 267-80 (Lucia Travaini) ; *Speculum* 2007 (à par.) (M. Blackburn, G. Constable et M. McCormick) ; *Fitzwilliam Museum Biennial Review* 2007 (à par.) (M. Blackburn).

## Robert Carson (7 April 1918 - 24 March 2006)

Robert Andrew Glendinning Carson (“RAGC”) was born on 7 April 1918 in Kirkcudbright. His name was synonymous with Roman numismatics for the post-war generation and his career at the British Museum lasted 36 years, culminating with his five-year tenure of the Keepership of Coins and Medals between 1978 and his retirement in 1983.

Education at Kirkcudbright Academy and the University of Glasgow (First Class Honours in Classics) was followed by six year’s war service in the Royal Artillery, and he was promoted to Captain in 1946. He talked little of his wartime experiences to his later colleagues, though a jeep trip around the Near East in the immediate aftermath of victory, when there were no active national frontiers, enabled him to develop his interest in the remains of classical antiquity.

In 1947 he joined the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum as an Assistant Keeper with responsibility for Roman coins, as the successor to the great Harold Mattingly. It is hard for us to imagine the climate of those days; the offices of the department had been destroyed by a bomb in May 1941 and, although the collection had been removed to a place of safety, the work of the staff in those years was to rebuild, both literally and metaphorically, the department. They did not move back to their traditional premises until 1959. The Keeper at that time was John Allan, the Sanskrit scholar, and the two classical numismatists were Mattingly and (Sir) Stanley Robinson, the outstanding Greek numismatist of his age. A role in succession to these great scholars must have been more than a little daunting for the young Carson, and indeed for his lifelong friend, Kenneth Jenkins, who had joined the department only a few weeks earlier, with responsibility for Greek material.

Carson quickly established his reputation as an authority of Roman coinage. He began by publishing new hoards and acquisitions, and developed an interest in the coinage of the third century AD, whose understanding was at that time shrouded by misattributions and misunderstandings. It was, and remains, a difficult period. Written evidence is limited, both in quantity and reliability, and so coinage has seemed to offer the only systematic body of evidence on which even the most basic political and military history could be written. The “crisis” of the 3rd century may



nowadays be downplayed by historians, but it was a period of short-lived and competing emperors and a period when the coinage saw a dramatic decline in purity, provoking much discussion of the reality of an economic crisis alongside the political ones. Robert's approach was pragmatic and straightforward: he marshalled the evidence and drew sensible, but not over-ambitious conclusions. His work can be seen at its best in his 6th volume of the *Catalogue of Coins of the Roman Empire*; published in 1962, it set out a systematic and convincing account of the coinages of the years from 222 to 238, and was a good application of his more theoretical studies of the *officina* system of the mint of Rome, where he showed how one should often group six different reverse designs together as contemporary products of different workshops or *officinae* of the mint. He never completed the systematic studies he planned for the even more complicated years of the middle and later part of the century, but we have many of his preliminary studies to guide us, such as his work on the eastern mints of Valerian and Gallienus, on Zenobia, or on the (still!) poorly understood coinage after the reform of Aurelian, the latter especially in the light of the enormous hoard of relevant coins found at Gloucester in the 1960s.

He had a very specific interest in the coinage of the British usurpers Carausius and Allectus who established a separate empire in Britain in the 280s and 290s AD, and he sorted out the pattern of mints and chronology in a way that had not previously been achieved with a scheme which is essentially in use today. He became very excited at the appearance of two unexpected large bronze medallions of Carausius – which he was delighted to ensure got a safe future home at the Museum – and even once was notoriously observed to sign a letter as “R A G Carausius”.

He had a keen interest in conveying his wide and detailed knowledge of Roman coinage to an audience wider than the academic one, and he approached this in two main ways. He was a regular and popular lecturer to many different audiences, and he produced two general books. *Principal Coins of the Romans*, published in 3 volumes between 1978 and 1981, followed the pattern which had been established for Greek coins, and remains a methodical account of 800 years of Roman coinage, fully illustrated and with detailed commentaries; and it was supplemented by his *Coins of the Roman Empire* (1990), where he gave a much fuller, narrative account of the subject. He similarly took coinage in general to a wider audience; his early experience in the department, where he was called on to work on the coinage of almost every era and culture, stood him in good stead when he was invited to write *Coins – Ancient, Medieval and Modern*. First published in 1962 it went through numerous reprintings and revisions over two decades, remaining the best single account of the coinage of the world as a whole.

As well as his own work, he was instrumental in ensuring that many other important works by other scholars also saw the light of day. As editor of the *Roman Imperial Coinage* series, he can take much credit for the eventual appearance of 3 volumes, the first by the late J.W.E. Pearce, the second by the Finnish scholar Patrick

Bruun, and the third by his Museum colleague John Kent. Indeed, after Kent had joined the Department in 1953, they often collaborated, most effectively on the classification of the bronze coinage of the 4th and 5th centuries AD. Their article, with its telling acronym on “Constantinian Hoards and Other Studies”, was followed in 1960 by their joint (also with Philip Hill) *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*, a short but indispensable reference book. *LRBC* is still used by a new generation of archaeologists, numismatists, historians and collectors. A generation of scholars, familiar with a world of large and expensive reference works, were bemused to discover that for £5 they could buy a slim book that would enable them to identify almost any of the thousands of bronze coins surviving from the two hundred years from Constantine I to Romulus.

Carson's work on identifying coin finds, whether they were from hoards or from excavation, occupied much of his time and led him to contemplate the arcane common law of Treasure Trove, whereby hoards of gold and silver belonged to the Crown; in return for paying the finder a reward equivalent to their market value, they could be studied and acquired for the Museum. This led to many publications, including an influential analysis of the pattern of hoarding in late Roman Britain, and indeed to an enormous scale of acquisition for the museum: the trays of coins of the later Roman empire were built up in a way that is now impossible and which has already provided an indispensable reference collection to a new generation of scholars. Carson also argued successfully in the (Coroners') courts that 'silver' meant 'intentionally made of silver' and so persuaded many Coroners to hold that hoards of very base silver coins, sometimes containing as little as 2% of silver, were also Treasure Trove.

Carson was a tall, thin and elegant man; he was quiet and self-effacing, but determined. He devoted much of his time to ensure the smooth running of the department and of the Royal Numismatic Society. In the department he took on a broad administrative role, and his diplomatic approach was much to the benefit of the department and its staff, who at times could be difficult; later he welcomed and 'bedded in' the new generation of curators that arrived in the 1970s – consequently a much easier start for them than he himself had had. Departmental 'parties' – regarded as something of an ordeal by junior staff – were enlivened by the presence of Robert and his wife Fransisca.

For the Royal Numismatic Society, he did sterling work as editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the principal numismatic publication in the world, and the volumes for 1966 to 1978, for which he was responsible, take up a vital half-metre of many research libraries. He was also influential in the organisation of the International Numismatic Congress of 1986; as President of the International Numismatic Commission, the body with overall responsibility for its organisation, he took pride in such a memorable event, attended by over 700 numismatists from all over the world.

### **Ryszard Kiersnowski (4 November 1925 - 7 July 2006)**



It was a wonderful culmination of Carson's career in Britain, and he decided thereafter to emigrate to Australia, where his family had moved, and spent many happy years living near Sydney, being naturally adopted as the patron of numismatics in Australia. The down side was that it was difficult for him to pursue his research and writing, but nevertheless he published several articles and his *Coins of the Roman Empire*.

A regular stream of honours and prizes flowed in. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1965, President of the Royal Numismatic Society in 1974 and Honorary Fellow in 1980. He was awarded the medal of the French Numismatic Society in 1970; the Silver Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society in 1972, and the Huntington Medal of the American Numismatic Society in 1978; other honours were bestowed from Finland, Romania, Luxembourg and Australia. In 1977 he was awarded a Silver Jubilee Medal by the Queen; in 1980 he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy, and in 1983 he received an Honorary Doctorate from his University of Glasgow. Perhaps he took greatest pleasure in the receipt, together with his friend and colleague, of the volume of *Essays in Honour of Robert Carson and Kenneth Jenkins*, which was presented to him at a party at the British Museum in 1993. As the editors observed in the Foreword: "to all of us it seems only a moment ago that [he was] helping, encouraging, inspiring and befriending us".

He died on 24 March 2006, and is survived by his wife Fransisca and his two children.

Andrew BURNETT

The year 2006 turned out to be black for European numismatics. Not even half a year after Philip Grierson died, another great historian of medieval money Ryszard Kiersnowski, passed away on July 7. Although a Pole he was born on the eastern frontier of the Polish state of that time – in Wilno / Vilnius, now the capital of the Lithuanian state. His date of birth was always thought to be January 4, 1926. Recently, however, it was determined that it actually happened two months earlier - November 4, 1925. His birth certificate was changed by his parents, who wanted to delay their son being drafted.

Ryszard Kiersnowski spent his childhood and early youth in Vilnius, and in the family estate in Podweryszki. During the war he was very active in the resistance and guerrilla movement. He fought both the German and Soviet invaders within the underground Polish army (Home Army) until as late as the end of April 1945. Undetected by the new authorities, with false documents on him, he was displaced to Cracow, where in the years 1945-1948 he studied history at the Jagiellonian University. In 1951 he was awarded his doctoral degree for his thesis on an early medieval defence system in Silesia.

After that he moved to Warsaw, where between 1949-1953, he worked in the Ministry of Culture and Art as head of the Section of Research of the Beginnings of the Polish State. In 1954, he was assigned to the newly established Institute of History to the Polish Academy of Sciences, where he worked for almost half a cen-

tury. Within its framework, he carried out intensive research on history and history of culture, history of material culture, archaeology, heraldry and – last but not least – history of money. The latter domain, the most interesting to us, was neither his first nor his only area of interest. About half way through his numismatic life, however, it became the main focus of his activity and the one to bring him the greatest success and esteem in Poland and abroad.

At first he mainly dealt with the history of Pomerania in the early Middle Ages, and devoted a number of studies to it. Early medieval money – also of Pomerania – continued to interest him as late as 1955. In this he enjoyed the help of his wife Teresa – an archaeologist and pioneer in the study of early medieval hoards in Poland after World War II, who later also co-authored a certain number of his works. Ryszard Kiersnowski extended the area of his research the money of other regions and different historical periods: at first to the Baltic zone, then to Central and Western Europe, and finally covered the entire Latin Europe.

He produced works remarkably differentiated both in terms of chronology – from the early Middle Ages to modern times – and of character. His publications, both the popular ones, as well as the scholarly ones were of the highest level. Besides monographs and syntheses, he also worked on source materials, an extremely intensive but indispensable labour – inventories of early medieval Polish silver finds from Pomerania, Masovia, Ermland and Mazuria (1959-1966) and from Polabia (East Germany, 1964) as well (T. & R. Kiersnowscy, *Wczesnośredniowieczne skarby srebrne z Pomorza. Materiały*, Warszawa-Wrocław, 1959; A. Gupieniec, T. & R. Kiersnowscy, *Wczesnośredniowieczne skarby srebrne z Polski Środkowej, Mazowsza i Podlasia. Materiały*, Wrocław, 1965; M. Haisig, R. Kiersnowski, J. Reyman, *Wczesnośredniowieczne skarby srebrne z Małopolski, Warmii i Mazur. Materiały*, Wrocław, 1966; R. Kiersnowski, *Wczesnośredniowieczne skarby srebrne z Polabia. Materiały*, Wrocław, 1964). He also translated a Russian text by V.M. Potin acquired by *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* on coin finds in Poland at the time of the Russian partition zone, based on archival materials from Leningrad / St. Petersburg (1967).

His research on the history of money can be divided into three successive phases. The first covered the early medieval period from the 9th to the 12th century. Ryszard Kiersnowski's main work concerning that period is *Pieniądz kruszcowy w Polsce we wczesnym średniowieczu* (Metal money in early medieval Poland), Warszawa, 1960. For its time it was simply sensational on the European scale. Even though new sources have turned up and research has progressed, it remains a fundamental starting point for further studies. The work's biggest merit is to apply historical methods to archaeological sources, i.e. silver finds. It created a new specialisation within the history: the history of the very sophisticated early medieval, metal currency. Since then it has been successfully used particularly in Poland, Germany and Scandinavia.

Only four years later the next important work appeared: *Wstęp do numizmatyki*

*polskiej wieków średnich* (An introduction to Polish medieval numismatics), Warszawa, 1964. It is a handbook of numismatics unrivalled in earlier Polish literature, in which particular consideration was given to the late Middle Ages. It opened the way to new approaches in Ryszard Kiersnowski's research. He started focusing upon the great Groschen reform in Europe and Poland. This subject was expanded into a separate book *Wielka Reforma Monetarna XIII-XIV wieku* (The Great Groschen Reform in the 13th and 14th centuries), Warszawa, 1969, 'Part one'. Part two, dealing with Poland, was never published as a book. However, it can easily be reconstructed on the basis of a number of treatises and articles, which appeared in different journals, mainly in *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*. This overview will soon materialise in the volume by Ryszard Kiersnowski, *Opera selecta* (Institute of History to the Polish Academy of Sciences).

Ryszard Kiersnowski's bibliography shows that as time went by he came to regard also the issuing of money in the late medieval economy as an exhausted one. Works on coin iconography and inscriptions, as well as on the function of money would appear instead. This new line of investigation resulted in another treatise *Moneta w kulturze wieków średnich* (The coin in the culture of Middle Ages), Warszawa, 1988, unsurpassed both in Poland and abroad. Unfortunately it has not yet been translated into another language, an obvious loss for those who do not know Polish. At present in Moscow the work is being translated into Russian.

Another excellent work, quite different from all the preceding ones, followed: *Niedźwiedzie i ludzie w dawnych i nowszych czasach. Fakty i mity* (Bears and people in the former and newer days. Facts and myths), Warszawa, 1990. It is of an interdisciplinary character, combining history and heraldry, archaeology and ethnology, as well as iconography, though pertaining mainly to cultural history.

In Ryszard Kiersnowski's last period of studies there is no compact subject-matter concerning the history of money. Nevertheless, a series of valuable works was published, inter alia on the beginnings of Lithuanian coinage and Jagiellonian coats-of-arms, coins by Jaksa of Kopnik, or the research of his great predecessors: Joachim Lelewel and Kazimierz Stronczyński. At the same time, however, works devoted to completely different topics appeared – heraldry, history of literature, even modern history. More and more frequently his works included references to his homeland – Lithuania and the Grand Lithuanian Duchy. Thus one might suppose that the Author - slightly weary of the problems he dealt with so far – started to look for a new area of research. This turned out to be beneficial to the new disciplines, quite disadvantageous to those researched till then.

All of Ryszard Kiersnowski's written works, regardless of the subject-matter and the time of publication, have something in common: the perfection of the form – the beauty of the language. Had he not become an eminent and versatile historian, he might have made an outstanding writer, perhaps much to the benefit of literature, but an irreparable loss to history. His very interesting memoirs from the time of the

**MEETING OF THE COUNCIL  
INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC COMMISSION**

**Stolberg (Harz), April 3 – 4, 2006 (Rathaus)**

Presents:

Mr. M. Amandry (President in the Chair), Prof. G. Gorini (Vice-President), Mrs. C. Arnold-Biucchi (Secretary), Dr. T. Talvio (Treasurer), Dr. Donal Bateson, Dr. N. Smirnova, Mr. B. Zäch.

Absent:

Prof. Dr. G. Dembski.

Dr. C. Alfaro (Vice-President) deceased on June 9, 2005.

*1. Introduction by the President*

The President, Michel Amandry, extends regrets from Günther Dembski, who is unable to attend. He recalls with deep sorrow that Vice-President Carmen Alfaro passed away on June 9, 2005. With Vice-President G. Gorini and Secretary C. Arnold-Biucchi, as well as former President Andrew Burnett, he attended the memorial service in Madrid on November 28, 2005, when the *Actas-Proceedings-Actes of the XIII<sup>th</sup> International Congress in Madrid 2003* (2006) were presented *in memoriam*. The Council members all spoke and paid tribute to Carmen Alfaro and her dedication to numismatics and to the INC. The monumental volume published with exemplary speed will be a lasting milestone for our discipline. He announces his decision not to replace her on Council as a tribute to her achievements.

The President also has the sad duty to announce the death of two Honorary Members: Philip Grierson on January 15, 2006, and Robert Carson on March 24, 2006. We are left with 23 Honorary Members.

Other news are that Vice-President G. Gorini attended the meeting of the SNG in Uppsala in September 2005 and that the editors of the *Survey of Numismatic Research* 2002-2007, met in Paris on October 10, 2005 for a very productive discussion about the structure of the publication. The INC continues its regular publications: the *CR* 52 is underway, the *INN* 42 in its new revamped format was very well received and four e-News were sent out (April, July and October 2005 and February 2006).

*2. Minutes of the Council Meeting in Moscow, 10-13 April, 2005*

The Minutes of the Council Meeting as published in *Compte rendu* 52, 2005, pp. 53-82, are approved unanimously.

war provide a sample of his literary talent (*Tam i wtedy. W Podweryszkach, w Wilnie i w puszczy, 1939-1945* [There and then. In Podweryszki, in Vilnius and in the forest, 1939-1945], Warszawa, 1994). Whereas in the field of history of money, he joined his renowned predecessors. For the first half of the 19th century, Joachim Lelewel was a most outstanding figure among the Poles – Kazimierz Stronczyński for the second one. In the first half of the preceding century Marian Gumowski was the most famous and most prolific scholar in Poland. Roman Grodecki, however, must be regarded as the most eminent historian of medieval money at that time. In the second half of the 20th century, Ryszard Kiersnowski was undoubtedly his follower and worthy successor.

Ryszard Kiersnowski's activity was not limited to research. He was also an outstanding teacher. I had the privilege to personally experience that by attending his lectures on the history of medieval money towards the end of the 1950s at Warsaw University. This is when a group of his pupils was formed, which – much to my honour – also includes myself.

The review *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* established in 1957 is another momentous accomplishment of the late Professor. He was not its first editor in chief, but he managed it for a quarter of a century, bestowing upon it a high scientific level and steering its development. To this day it remains Poland's only – and one of the very few in Central and Eastern Europe – scholarly numismatic periodicals of international character, thanks to its contributors.

Ryszard Kiersnowski did not shun volunteer work. He devoted much of his time and effort to the Polish Archaeological and Numismatic Society, where he was very active, not to mention his two-term presidency over the Main Board.

His numerous international contacts and active participation in Numismatic Congresses (starting with Rome in 1961) and symposia, research visits to France and Germany, are well known. His election to the Council of the International Numismatic Commission in 1973, and to its Vice-Presidency, attested to the prestige he enjoyed in the international community. He was also a corresponding member of the American Numismatic Society, honorary member of the Royal Numismatic Society and the Hungarian Numismatic Society. In Poland and in many other countries he had many devoted friends, colleagues and students. They all contributed to a Festschrift for his sixtieth birthday: *Nummus et Historia. Pieniądz Europy średniowiecznej* (The money of medieval Europe), Warszawa, 1985. This volume includes the first part of the honouree's bibliography (p. 7-24). The later parts were published in the fascicles of *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne* dedicated to him on the occasion of later jubilees (XL, 1996, p. 215-217; XLIX, 2006, p. 133-137).

Ryszard Kiersnowski will be remembered not only as an eminent, versatile scholar and teacher, but as a wise man of great moral authority as well.

Stanisław SUCHODOLSKI

3. *Treasurer's report: accounts for 2005*

The Council ratifies the accounts for 2005, as published in *Compte rendu* 52, 2005, p. 54.

4. *Treasurer's report: budget for 2006*

The Treasurer, Tuukka Talvio reports that an invoice for the 7,000 Euros that the INC contributed to the *Acta* is needed. Personal checks for membership should be avoided if possible: the bank fee has gone up to 44 Euros. This will be stressed in the *INN* and *e-News* as well. Income from membership continue to come in regularly. Only a few have not paid yet and reminders will be sent out.

Some members feel that they are not getting enough for their membership. The INC brochure should perhaps be revamped and the advantages of membership advertised in the *INN* and on the web site. The names of member institutions and their country will be listed in the *INN*.

5. *Membership*

The Council is proud to welcome seven new members:

- The Association of Baltic Numismatists, c/o Estonian History Museum, Tallinn, Estonia
- Research Center for Greek and Roman Antiquities, The National Hellenic Foundation, Athens, Greece
- Università degli Studi di Milano, Cattedra di Numismatica Antica, Italy
- Università di Genova, Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Antichità e del Medio Evo, Italy
- Università degli Studi di Salerno, Italy
- The Moscow Numismatic Society, Russia
- Universitat de Valencia, Spain

6. *Projects under the patronage of the INC*

a. *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* (SNG)

Harald Nilsson, Chairman of the SNG Sub-Committee (address: Uppsala University Coin Cabinet, Box 256, S-751 05 Uppsala, Sweden; e-mail: harald-nilsson@coin.uu.se) sent the following report:

**ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC COMMISSION 1-01-2006 TO 31-12-2006**

Income and Expenditure account (in Euros)	2006 proposed	2006 real	2005 real
<b>Income</b>			
Membership fees 2006	19.000	18.990,92	17.400,00
Membership fees, previous years	2.000	2.696,19	2.250,00
Interest/profit from fund	350	565,41	334,79
Surplus of expenditure over income	2.650		
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.000</b>	<b>22.252,52</b>	<b>19.984,79</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
<i>Compte rendu</i>	3.000	3.112,87	3.072,62
<i>Newsletter</i>	3.500		4.609,01
Internet site	3.500		93,75
Madrid Congress publication	7.000	5.268,00	
Glasgow Congress	1.300	367,54	
Glasgow Congress brochure	1.000		
Grants	2.400	2.400,00	2.400,00
Travelling costs	2.000	1.588,59	2.223,33
Banking costs	300	140,70	309,79
Surplus of income over expenditure		9.374,82	7.276,29
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.000</b>	<b>22.252,52</b>	<b>19.984,79</b>
<b>Balance sheet (in Euros)</b>		<b>31-12-2006</b>	<b>31-12-2005</b>
<i>Commission Funds</i>			
Account Nordea		32.964,56	24.556,04
Account Nordea Fund		20.768,15	20.251,85
Cash (M. Amandry)		289,78	139,78
<b>Total</b>		<b>54.022,49</b>	<b>44.947,67</b>
<i>Commission Liabilities</i>			
Reservation <i>Compte Rendu</i>		3.000,00	
Reservation <i>Newsletter</i>		3.500,00	3.000,00
Reservation internet site		3.500,00	4.000,00
Reservation Madrid Congress publication			7.000,00
Reservation Glasgow Congress		8.000,00	8.000,00
Reservation INC grants		3.500,00	2.400,00
Debt to American Num. Soc.		47,94	347,94
Reserves INC		32.474,55	20.199,73
<b>Total</b>		<b>54.022,49</b>	<b>44.947,67</b>

Tuukka TALVIO, Treasurer

Lu et approuvé, le Président, Michel AMANDRY

Volumes published in 2005

To my knowledge the following volumes were published in 2005:

*Greece:*

Psoma, S., & Touratsoglou, I.: *Greece 4. Numismatic Museum, Athens. The Petros Z. Saroglos Collection (use loan by the Club of the Officers of the Armed Forces)*. Vol. I: *Macedonia*. Athens, 2005.

*Spain:*

Arévalo Gonzáles, Alicia: *Madrid, Museo Arqueológico Nacional*. Vol. II. *Hispania. Ciudades del área meridional. Acuñaciones con escritura indígena*. Madrid 2005.

*Bulgaria:*

Draganov, Dimitar: *Ruse. The Bobokov Bros. Collection. Thrace & Moesia Inferior*. Vol. I, Deultum, 2005

#### Activity

In our last report we mentioned the Symposium held in Athens in 2004 and on September 13th-14th 2005 a meeting was held in Uppsala in order to follow up some points of interest from Athens. A short report from this meeting was published in *INC e-News* 3, October 2005.

As the SNG project has been active for 75 years in 2006 the thought has arisen that a short review of the development might be published. Interested authors are kindly asked to contact Harald Nilsson.

b. *SNG Database* : <http://www.sylloge-nummorum-graecorum.org>

Andrew Meadows, Curator of Greek Coins, The British Museum, [ameadows@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk](mailto:ameadows@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk), submitted the following report on 30 March 2006:

The SNG database goes from strength to strength. Over the past year work has focussed on text scanning the published Oxford and Cambridge SNG volumes and uploading the resulting information to the web database. We have also retro-converted two recent printed volumes, *SNG BM Spain* and *SNG Newcastle* from MS Word files. The data for these has also now been placed on the web database. The last of these volumes, *SNG Newcastle*, has the distinction of being the first SNG vol-

ume to have been published simultaneously in print and web format. It is also the first volume on the web site to be illustrated with colour images scanned directly from the coins.

Within the next year it is hoped to offer a similar treatment to two fascicles of the *Oxford Sylloge* devoted to Asia Minor. We will also begin the retro-conversion of the first volume of the *Glasgow Sylloge*.

The web database now contains 26,120 records. Almost all are illustrated.

I should offer special praise for our technician, Dick Hodges, who has made all of this possible.

At a meeting of international SNG projects at Uppsala last year I made the offer to turn the UK web site into an international project. There are obvious financial implications in such an offer, but re-iterate it nonetheless. If any international partners in the project wish to discuss the possibility of housing their data on an international site, they are invited to contact me to discuss costs.

c. *Thesaurus Cultus et Rituum Antiquorum, LIMC* et informatisation des archives de la Fondation (*ThesCRA*)

Bertrand Jaeger. Secrétaire de la Rédaction du *LIMC* nous a envoyé le rapport suivant :

#### Rapport sur l'état d'avancement des travaux (mars 2006)

Depuis le printemps 2005, les travaux de la Rédaction centrale du *LIMC* à Bâle se sont poursuivis conformément au calendrier établi et se sont concentrés sur la publication des cinq volumes du *Thesaurus Cultus et Rituum Antiquorum (ThesCRA)*, désormais achevée:

- Tome I: XXII-450 p. avec 33 illustrations dans le texte et 139 planches hors-texte en noir et blanc (avec 529 photographies);
- Tome II: XXIV-507 p., 50 illustrations, 117 planches (489 photographies);
- Tome III: XX-434 p., 37 illustrations, 72 planches (266 photographies);
- Tome IV: XX-487 p., 202 illustrations, 60 planches (224 photographies);
- Tome V: XXII-503 p., 39 illustrations, 67 planches (298 photographies).

Un volume d'Index est actuellement sous presse et paraîtra en juillet 2006.

153 auteurs de 17 pays différents ont participé au *ThesCRA*. Les contributions sont rédigées en français, allemand, anglais ou italien.



Le Comité de Rédaction du *LIMC* s'est à nouveau réuni deux fois (à Bâle) au cours des 12 derniers mois pour examiner les manuscrits des derniers volumes. La Rédaction communique aux auteurs les remarques et suggestions faites au cours des séances, puis prépare les manuscrits et les uniformise en vue de leur publication. La Rédaction commande elle-même auprès des musées et des collectionneurs les photographies destinées à l'illustration des volumes, complétant ainsi les archives de la Fondation.

Les Actes du colloque "Religion: Lehre und Praxis", organisé en octobre 2004 par la Fondation pour le *LIMC* en collaboration avec le Département Altertums-wissenschaften und Orientalistik de l'Université de Bâle, sont actuellement en préparation. Ils paraîtront dans les 'Beihefte' des *Athenische Mitteilungen*.

Depuis janvier 2006, la Fondation se consacre à la préparation d'un volume de *Supplément* au *LIMC*. Ce projet durera trois ans (2006-2008) et le volume paraîtra au début de l'année 2009. Ce volume se composera de compléments aux articles parus lorsqu'ils enrichissent et/ou modifient nos connaissances (nouvelle version ou variante d'un mythe connu; documents plus anciens ou plus récents que les documents connus jusqu'ici ou provenant d'une aire géographique différente; représentation d'un personnage sur un support non attesté jusqu'ici) ainsi que de nouveaux articles, pour des personnages jusqu'ici inconnus ou non attestés par des documents figurés. Tout document nouveau mais purement répétitif sera, en revanche, exclu de ce *Supplément*.

La documentation réunie pour le *LIMC* et le *ThesCRA* sera digitalisée au cours des années 2006-2010 et la mise en service de la base de données sur le site internet de la Fondation (<http://www.limc.ch>) se prépare activement. Le projet de portail commun, au travers duquel il sera possible de consulter parallèlement plusieurs bases de données relatives à l'antiquité, progresse; une importante réunion d'archéologues et d'informaticiens a eu lieu à Oxford (The Beazley Archive / The Internet Institute, 13-15 mars 2006) pour en fixer de manière définitive les objectifs et les étapes; la recherche de fonds pour y parvenir est engagée.

#### ANNEXE Plan du ThesCRA

##### NIVEAU DES ÉLÉMENTS DYNAMIQUES, DES ACTIVITÉS

- Volume I
- 1. Processions
- 2.a. Sacrifices
- 2.b. Libation

- 2.c. Fumigations
- 2.d. Offrandes votives

- Volume II
- 3.a. Purification
- [3b. Consécration, rites de fondation -> Volume III, addendum]
- 3.c. Initiation
- 3.d. Héroïsation et apo théose
- 4.a. Banquet
- 4.b. Danse
- 4.c. Musique
- 5. Rites et activités relatifs aux images de culte

- Volume III
- 6.a. Divination
- 6.b. Prière, gestes et actes de prière
- 6.c. Gestes et actes de vénération
- 6.d. Hikésie
- 6.e. Asylie
- 6.f. Serment
- 6.g. Malédiction
- 6.h. Profanation
- 6.i. Rituels magiques
- Addendum: 3.b. Consécration, rites de fondation

##### NIVEAU DES ÉLÉMENTS STATIQUES

- Volume IV
- 1.a. Lieux de culte
- 1.b. Représentations de lieux de culte

- Volume V
- 2.a. Personnel de culte
- 2.b. Instruments de culte

Un niveau de synthèses, consacré aux occasions et aux circonstances des activités cultuelles et rituelles, est actuellement en projet et parachèvera la publication.

d. *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae (LIN)*

The project coordinators and promoters, Maria Caltabiano, Emanuela Ercolani,

Rossella Pera, Lucia Travaini and Ermanno Arslan submitted the following report:

### 1. Promoters of the Project

The project for the realisation of the *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae* (*LIN*) is sponsored by the departments of Numismatics of the Universities of Messina (National coordinator Maria Caccamo Caltabiano), Bologna (Emanuela Cocchi Ercolani), Genoa (Rossella Pera) and Milan (Lucia Travaini). The *LIN* will respond to a real need, since there is currently no general work providing both organised documentation and research, which complies with current scientific requirements in the field of coin iconography.

### 2. Aim of the project

The *LIN* project is aimed at the realisation of an *Iconographic Lexicon of Coinage*, a sort of dictionary whose entries record all the principal and secondary images found on ancient and medieval coins. The aim is to explain the meaning of coin types, as objectively and scientifically as possible, taking into consideration the relation between the obverse and the reverse of a coin, between its principal image (type) and secondary image (symbol), and between the image and the inscription which accompanies it.

Unlike the *LIMC*, the *LIN* will gather and study not only mythological representations but all the subjects (persons, animals and inanimate objects), which constitute the wide-ranging iconographic heritage of coinage, and which are often important elements in complex scenes represented on archaeological documents.

### 3. Starting point for the research

Our interpretive approach to coin types is based on the existence of an “iconographic language” and on the consequent parallelism between iconic language and verbal language. The coin image or *typos* performs in visual communication the same role as the ‘word’, and therefore possesses a specific, or ‘basic’ meaning which should be looked for, as in the study of languages, by analysing the typos over space and time (diachronic and diaopic analysis) and in the greatest possible number of contexts in which it is used.

Conditioned by the small size of the coin flan, the die engraver is used to ‘selecting’ the most significant and emblematic images, those which best lend themselves to being transformed into ‘types’, with characteristics which allow each type to be differentiated from others and to acquire a specific identity. The iconic language of coinage consequently represents a “technical and specialistic lexicon”, a sort of “extract” or “subgroup” of the iconographic language as a whole.

The wide-ranging collection of data, performed on documents which cover vast periods of time and geographical areas, makes it possible to verify phenomena of continuity or irregularity in the meaning of the iconographies and their belonging to

categories, which are also defined in terms of cultural “continuity” and “discontinuity”.

We thus reconstruct “the history of the coin type”, or the “stratigraphic representation” of its meaning, which strips the structure of iconic language bare and, using a multidisciplinary method, retrieves the relationship between the images and the realities which they represent, and that between the images and the cultural context in which they are used.

### 4. “Grammar” and “syntax” of the *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae*

The definition of “grammar” and “syntax” in the iconographic lexicon of coinage is functional not only to the correct description of the types and their interpretation, but also to the formulation and definition of the entries. For practical reasons we have so far created a general index, based on the main catalogues of Greek and Roman coinage, and on *LIMC*. Verification and management of the list of entries now requires a definition of the criteria that we will adopt in describing the types, analysing the data and interpreting the coin documents recorded under each single entry.

The coin *typoi* have so far been distinguished – reflecting the three main grammatical categories in verbal language (‘persons’, ‘animals’, ‘things’) – into three large groups, also with the aim of quantifying and thus historicizing, at the end of the work, the ideological ‘space’ which each occupied in the field of coinage. For example, the prevalence in the classical age of types which represent deities and sacred figures makes it clear that there is a constant ‘sacralisation’ of coinage pursued by political power, not only to make it more acceptable but also to express a religious sentiment functional to the consolidation and legitimisation of its authority.

### 5. Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary aspects

Coins have the advantage of being documents of a uniform and official nature, whose provenance we usually know and which can be dated with a certain degree of approximation. They depend directly on the issuing authority, which is interested in communicating their purchasing power immediately and persuasively, but also and above all in expressing its own political principles and ideologies, often by means of propagandistic slogans.

The temporal and historical status of coin images may only be retrieved using a coordinated interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach, that brings together the expertise of scholars from different fields, and thus can attain the integrated and global vision necessary for the comprehensive interpretation of the documents.

### 6. The Structure of the *LIN*

Ten volumes are planned, divided into two tomes (text and plates) to be published together in alphabetical order with classical and medieval entries. For these we will adopt the Latin form of the name, followed in parentheses by the Greek equivalent

when applicable. This choice is inspired by the long tradition of scientific studies in this language, and is intended to preclude a preference for any modern language, thus giving the *LIN* an international nature. The writing of the entries will in fact be entrusted, on the basis of their specific areas of expertise, to scholars of a variety of nationalities, who will be able to choose between writing in Italian, French, English, Spanish or German. The spelling of the Greek and Latin names of the individual entries will be reviewed and verified by philologists and linguists, to assure forms that are historically correct.

Relationship between type/inscription: The inscription(s) on the coin provides an absolutely objective element for the interpretation of the coin type. An asterisk will identify the figures or scenes that bear an inscription attesting to their identification.

### 7. Sample records

To codify all the elements that contribute to the identification of the coin type, and to offer a practical framework to the contributors to *LIN*, we wrote some model records, which at the beginning of each entry (PRESENTATION) will briefly indicate the morphological elements identifying each subject; the principal differentiating elements or 'attributes', their relation with the other side of the coin; the metals and denominations used. Particular attention will be paid to the diachronic and diatopic distribution of the type in question.

This will be followed by the SOURCES (literary, archaeological, antiquarian) on which the identification of the type is based, and by the relevant BIBLIOGRAPHY.

In the CATALOGUE, the coins will be separated into groups on the basis of their iconic system, starting with the oldest. They will be arranged geographically, distinguishing between the West, the central Hellenistic region (for Greek coins) or the central Mediterranean (for Roman and Medieval coins), and the East, following as far as possible the diachronic order.

THE INTERPRETIVE ANALYSIS will offer a commentary on the data and their historicization, explaining also the metaphoric and symbolic use of the image.

### 8. Historicization of numismatic data

All the studies carried out in recent years by our group of research on coin types from both the Greek, Roman and medieval periods, have been sample-studies, 'preliminary excavations' testing the ground in an extremely complex and many-faceted field. We have tried to differentiate the studies within the three aforementioned macro-categories (figures – mythical and historical, animals and 'res') in order to better understand the rules and criteria of this particular kind of visual communication. This has made it possible to see how far the iconographic choices of the issuing authority are coherent with what, on an historical and cultural level, is already known from literary sources. At the same time, it highlights historical phenomena, which have not yet been investigated.

The study of the documents pertaining to a large number of types, already published and in press in the Series "Semata e Signa. Studi di iconografia monetale" created for *LIN*, will make it possible over the next two-year period to produce a fair number of sample records and to resolve various problems of scientific and editorial nature regarding the work.

Atti di Convegni organizzati dai Promotori del Progetto *LIN*

Aa.Vv. 2004a, *L'Immaginario E Il Potere Nell'Iconografia Monetale, Dossier Di Lavoro Del Seminario Di Studi (Milano, 11 Marzo 2004)*, a cura di L. Travaini - A. Bolis, Società Numismatica Italiana, Milano (Collana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini 5).

Aa.Vv. 2004b, *La tradizione iconica come fonte storica. Il ruolo della Numismatica negli studi di Iconografia, Primo incontro di studio del Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae (Messina, 6-8 Marzo 2003)*, a cura di M. Caccamo Caltabiano - D. Castrizio - M. Puglisi, Reggio Calabria.

Aa.Vv. 2005, *L'immaginario e il potere. Studi di iconografia monetale, Serta Antiqua et mediaevalia. Scienze documentarie 1. (vol. VIII)*, a cura di R. Pera, Roma.

Aa.Vv. 2006, *Il significato delle immagini. Numismatica Arte Filologia Storia, Atti del Convegno (Genova 10-12 Novembre 2005)*, a cura di R. Pera in c.d.s.

e. *Inventaire des trésors monétaires protobyzantins*

Les trésors monétaires protobyzantins des Balkans et d'Asie mineure (491-713).

Mme Cécile Morrisson: a envoyé le rapport suivant :

L'entreprise d'un inventaire des trésors monétaires des Balkans dû à l'initiative de Vladislav Popović (†)<sup>1</sup>, et continuée par Vujadin Ivanisević et moi-même, se limite ici à l'*Illyricum* oriental, c'est-à-dire aux territoires actuels de la Grèce, la Bulgarie, la Roumanie, la république de Macédoine (FYROM), la Serbie et l'Albanie. Une longue collaboration entre spécialistes des différents pays concernés, (M. Pascal Culerrier pour la Turquie, M. Bucur Mitrea [†], puis M. G. Poenaru-Bordea [†] pour la Roumanie, Mme Mando Oeconomidès, Mme Mina Cricou-Galani et M. Jean Touratsoglou pour la Grèce, assistés récemment par Mlle Iorka Nikolaou, Mme Ivana Popović pour la Serbie et la Macédoine (FYROM), Mme Yordanka Youroukova pour la Bulgarie) a permis de rassembler 374 notices de trésors (82 tré-

<sup>1</sup> Sa nécrologie, publiée par N. Duval in *Antiquité Tardive* 7, 1999, p. 30-38 sera reproduite en tête du volume.

sors de monnaies d'or, 9 de monnaies d'argent et 283 de monnaies de bronze), dont une partie concerne un matériel inédit conservé dans les collections publiques locales. Les notices (300 pages de texte imprimé) indiquent les circonstances de chaque trouvaille, son lieu de conservation, un tableau de sa composition détaillée par empereur, date d'émission et atelier, et un bref commentaire le cas échéant. Elles sont classées dans l'ordre des diocèses et des provinces attestées par le Synecdème de Hiéroclès au VI<sup>e</sup> siècle.

Les trésors sont reportés avec leur numéro sur une carte géographique au format A4 avec un fond en relief, les limites administratives, les routes et les principales villes byzantines figurant sur une carte historique. Le livre comprend d'autre part une introduction et un commentaire fournis (150 pages de texte imprimé). Un rappel du milieu géographique et de l'histoire administrative de la région est suivi d'un commentaire historique sur les trésors 'témoins des invasions et de leurs routes' (par V. Ivanisević) accompagné de 8 cartes illustrant la localisation des trouvailles, sur le même fond en relief, par horizons chronologiques : 539-540 et 544 ; 548-551 et 558-559 ; 570-571 et 574 ; 578-582 (chute de Sirmium, occupation des forteresses des Portes de Fer et siège de Thessalonique); 584-586 ; 593-598 et 601-602 ; 610-620 et 623-628 (invasions perses ; pénétration avaroslave); 668-669 et 680 (raids et incursions arabes). Un chapitre sur la production et la circulation monétaires de la période s'appuie notamment sur une base Excel constituée par V. Ivanisević à partir des pièces identifiées par règne et dénomination recensées dans les notices (8 915 dont 2 212 AV, 188 AR et 6 515 Æ). Il est illustré de 3 tableaux et 16 graphiques et figures. Ce témoignage cumulé du matériel nous a paru constituer une base représentative qui permette d'étudier les grands traits de l'évolution et de la structure de la frappe monétaire d'une part et d'autre part de cerner les caractéristiques principales des aires de circulation. Enfin trois commentaires s'attachent aux aspects spécifiques de quelques régions : Asie Mineure par P. Culerrier, Grèce par M. Oeconomidou et J. Touratsoglou, Bulgarie à propos des trésors de Sadovec par Y. Youroukova.

Le livre couvre une période décisive de l'histoire de la région au cours de laquelle l'empire byzantin fit face à de nombreux bouleversements politiques aux graves conséquences économiques et sociales. En effet les Balkans connurent au VI<sup>e</sup> siècle successivement les incursions des Antes, des Koutrigours, des Sclavènes et des Avars, la chute du *limes* danubien, puis l'installation définitive des Slaves dans la péninsule au début du VII<sup>e</sup> siècle, slavisation qui constitue un phénomène majeur de l'histoire de l'Europe du Sud-Est. Sur le plan monétaire, cette implantation entraîna la quasi-disparition des transactions en espèces sur la majorité du territoire balkanique. En Asie Mineure, la guerre et l'invasion perse (610-630) puis la poussée arabe après la conquête de la Syrie-Palestine et de l'Égypte entre 636 et 642

entraînèrent ou accentuèrent la rétraction et l'appauvrissement de l'Empire avec un déclin marqué de l'urbanisation et de la monétarisation. La documentation numismatique est une source capitale de l'histoire de cette période. Les enfouissements localisent et datent en partie les invasions et leurs routes et illustrent la rétraction progressive de la circulation monétaire qui disparaît de la frontière danubienne et de la Thrace pour ne plus subsister que dans les îles et les zones littorales.

Le livre est donc une base documentaire attendue depuis longtemps par les spécialistes (archéologues et numismates) mais aussi une introduction et un commentaire destinés aux historiens. Ses commentaires provisoires ne prétendent aucunement à l'exhaustivité mais visent seulement à faciliter l'utilisation d'un « inventaire » conçu dès l'origine comme un instrument de travail à la disposition de tous. Sa documentation pourra être comparée et testée à la lumière des trouvailles de sites, notamment ruraux. La mise au point définitive de l'ouvrage a été achevée en décembre 2005 par Vujadin Ivanisević et moi-même. La publication paraîtra, avec le soutien de la fondation Schlumberger du Collège de France, dans la collection Réalités byzantines (n° 12) aux Éditions P. Lethielleux, Paris (7 rue des Canettes, 75006) en juin 2006.

#### f. *Numismatic Literature (ANS NumLit)*

Oliver Hoover, International Editor, submitted the following report:

During the last year a new electronic volume of *Numismatic Literature* (each comprising 1000+ entries) was added to the ANS web site at [www.numismatics.org/numlit](http://www.numismatics.org/numlit). New bibliography continues to be added on a weekly basis.

The printed version of volume 147 has been published and 148 is in preparation for publication.

While submissions of material from our supporters in North America and Europe remain strong, it remains difficult to find steady sources for entries on work being done in Middle Eastern and Asian countries.

Submissions continue to be encouraged from all members of the numismatic community and can be sent to the International Editor via e-mail at [numlit@numismatics.org](mailto:numlit@numismatics.org) or by regular mail at: Oliver D. Hoover, 1235 Fairview Street, Suite 246, Burlington, Ontario, Canada, L7S 2K9.

#### g. *Coin Hoards (CH)*

Richard Ashton sent the following report:

The figures for entries in *NC* 2006 are as follows (those for Great Britain are only approximate, since texts have not been finalized):

Great Britain: c.15 Iron Age  
c.35 Roman

Ukraine: 1 Greek  
Greece: 1 Greek  
Turkey: 17 Greek  
Egypt: 1 Greek  
Iran: 1 Greek

Marcus Phillips reported the following hoards:

UK: Early medieval : 4 hoards  
Medieval : 12 hoards  
Post-medieval : 11 hoards  
Spain: Visigoths : 1 hoard  
Near East: Clipped Byzantine folles 10-11 centuries 1 hoard  
Israel: Umayyad fulus : 1 hoard  
Kirghizstan: Kharkhanid etc. 2 hoards

h. *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum (SNS)*

Rika Gyselen a envoyé le rapport suivant:

2005 Projet de la *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum*

Au cours de l'année 2005, la préparation de différents volumes de la *SNS* s'est poursuivie. Le volume II de la *SNS / Paris, Berlin, Wien (Ohrmazd I - Ohrmazd II)* sera remis par M. Alam et R. Gyselen à l'imprimeur vers la fin de 2006. R. Gyselen continue la collecte des monnaies qui feront l'objet de la *SNS/Syrie*. N. Schindel travaille à la réalisation du volume IV (*Khusro I - Ohrmazd IV*) de la *SNS / Paris, Berlin, Wien* et achèvera en 2006 le volume *SNS / Israel*. La préparation par C. Cereti du volume V (*Khusro II*) de la *SNS / Paris, Berlin, Wien* est en bonne voie.

i. *Sylloge Nummorum Religionis Isiacae et Sarapiacae (SNRIS)*

Rapport de Laurent Bricault:

Ce printemps 2006 s'est achevée une entreprise de longue haleine. Le manuscrit

de la *Sylloge Nummorum Religionis Isiacae et Sarapiacae* a été remis au Professeur Jean Leclant, Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, pour publication dans les *Mémoires* de l'Académie. L'ensemble se compose d'une banque de données sur CD-ROM regroupant plus de 30 000 monnaies, d'un volume de commentaires et d'analyses de près de 400 pages et d'un dossier cartographique d'une vingtaine de planches.

Un tel travail ne pouvait être à l'évidence l'œuvre d'un seul. C'est pourquoi il m'est aujourd'hui plus que jamais agréable de remercier l'équipe de spécialistes réunie autour de ce projet depuis 1998, équipe sans laquelle il n'aurait jamais vu le jour. Pour la phase de collationnement des monnaies, Ulrike Peter du Griechisches Münzwerk de Berlin accepta de se charger des monnayages à types isiaques de Mésie Inférieure et de Thrace, Giulia Sfameni Gasparro et Carla Sfameni de l'Università di Messina, de la Sicile, de Malte et de Cossura, Richard Ashton de Rhodes, Fabrice Delrieux de l'Université de Savoie, de la Carie, de la Cilicie, de l'Ionie, de la Lycie, de la Pamphylie, de la Pisidie et d'Alexandrie, et Wolfgang Leschhorn de la Bithynie, de la Lydie, de la Paphlagonie, de la Phrygie et du Pont, les autres territoires pris en compte me revenant. Il me fut donné de traduire ensuite en français les synthèses rédigées par U. Peter, G. Sfameni Gasparro et C. Sfameni, tandis que F. Delrieux se chargeait de réunir les contributions rédigées en anglais par R. Ashton et W. Leschhorn, et de concevoir la plupart des synthèses relatives à l'Asie Mineure. C. Sfameni et F. Delrieux m'ont accompagné dans la rédaction de certaines synthèses typologiques, ce dernier mettant également au point le chapitre chronologique concernant l'époque hellénistique. Enfin, et ce ne fut pas le moindre des dossiers, il élabora les nombreuses et riches cartes que l'on trouvera dans ce volume.

L'équipe a pu se réunir à trois reprises, à chaque fois dans une atmosphère d'une qualité rare, d'abord à Poitiers en avril 1999 à l'occasion du Ier colloque international sur les études isiaques, puis en mai 2001 à Berlin, à l'initiative d'U. Peter et à l'invitation de la Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften Griechisches Münzwerk, enfin en juillet 2003 à Milan, où nous fûmes les hôtes d'Ermanno Arslan et du groupe Raccolte Archeologiche e Numismatiche di Milano.

Ainsi est née la *Sylloge Nummorum Religionis Isiacae et Sarapiacae (SNRIS)*, placée sous le haut patronage de la Commission Internationale de Numismatique dès l'origine. Qu'il me soit permis de remercier pour cela ses deux derniers Présidents, Andrew Burnett et Michel Amandry.

j. Transcaucasie

Georges Depeyrot a envoyé le rapport suivant:

Les travaux ont surtout concerné les collections de monnaies parthes du Cabinet

des Médailles de Tbilissi. Les prises de photographies de l'ensemble des monnaies parthes de la collection ont été achevées cette année. Aux pièces du fonds général, nous avons ajouté les monnaies découvertes lors des fouilles de Mtskheta, capitale de la Géorgie. La collection est maintenant en cours d'étude et une partie du manuscrit a déjà été rédigée. L'ensemble de l'étude préparée par Medea Sherozia et Jean-Marc Doyen devrait être terminée en septembre 2006 et être publiée en fin 2006 ou début 2007 sous la forme d'un volume de la collection Moneta.

#### 7. Reports from Affiliated bodies

##### a. Centro Internazionale di Studi Numismatici di Napoli (CISN)

###### A. Attività di ricerca

Nel settore della ricerca l'attività si è svolta su diversi filoni:

###### 1) Circolazione monetaria in area campana

Nell'ambito del progetto promosso dal Centro sulla circolazione monetaria in area vesuviana è stato portato a termine lo studio analitico della *Regio IX* di Pompei, basato sulla ricognizione del cospicuo dossier bibliografico e di archivio e sulla catalogazione del materiale attualmente identificabile, con lo scopo di ricostruire i singoli contesti sulla base dei rinvenimenti effettuati nel corso dei 250 anni di scavi e ricerche effettuati sull'antico sito. Il materiale raccolto – 3639 esemplari, articolati in 86 aurei, 1415 denari di argento e 2138 unità di bronzo – ha evidenziato la diversificazione dei contesti in rapporto alla funzione, definita dalle due variabili rappresentate dalla destinazione d'uso degli edifici e dalla natura dei rinvenimenti. Sotto il profilo monetario l'andamento dell'istogramma delle attestazioni dei metalli differisce nelle varie fasce cronologiche mettendo in luce una rilevante differenza di comportamento tra valuta preziosa e unità di bronzo. I risultati della ricerca sono confluiti nel volume a cura di M. Taliercio Mensitieri, *Pompei. Rinvenimenti monetali nella Regio IX, Studi e materiali* 11, Roma, 2005.

###### 2) Aspetti e problemi delle monetazioni della *Magna Grecia*

Per l'età arcaica è stato avviato lo studio sistematico delle monetazioni incuse di Sibari, Crotone e Poseidonia, sulla base della ricognizione e raccolta degli esemplari ai fini della ricostruzione della sequenza dei conii.

###### B. Attività informatica

Proseguimento dell'attività di archiviazione informatica dei materiali provenienti

da Pompei e inserimento nel database specifico creato per i rinvenimenti di area vesuviana (v. *Compte rendu* 51, 2004, p. 76).

#### C. Pubblicazioni

Si è avviata la pubblicazione del volume su *Presenza e circolazione della moneta in area vesuviana, Atti del XIII Convegno del CISN* (Napoli-Pompei, 2003).

##### b. Oriental Numismatic Society

No report received.

##### c. International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN/AIPN)

J.L. Van der Schueren, General Secretary submitted the following report:

Another busy year is over. The fight against laws tending to restrict the circulation of coins among dealers and collectors worldwide has taken much time, energy and money. And we are afraid that it will be so in the next years. The General Assembly of San Diego has adopted our new code of ethics, which you will find hereunder. At the same occasion, two new members have been elected : Numismatica Genevensis of Geneva, Switzerland, and Dix, Noonan and Webb of London, UK. Two members have been appointed corresponding members: MM Ahlström (Sweden) and Eidelstein (Israël). Unfortunately, we have also lost one of our friends and colleague, Mr. Kurt Garlich (Germany), who died in October. Rabacoins (Morocco) has decided to leave the Association. Münzen und Medaillen AG, a founding company from Basel, Switzerland, no longer exists.

The IAPN 2005 annual Book Prize is the book by Sergio Cudazzo, *Casa Savoia*, which is part of the M.I.R. set (Monete Italiane Regionali), published by IAPN member, Varesi Numismatica.

#### IAPN Code of Ethics

The interchange of cultural materials, among individuals and among nations, has contributed throughout history to the knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of human civilisation. Members of the trade in cultural materials – numismatic and otherwise – play a key role in the dissemination of culture and the distribution of cultural objects to public and private collectors. While engaging in this trade, numismatists who join the IAPN also undertake corresponding responsibilities. They dedicate themselves to protect and preserve our numismatic heritage, to foster a healthy

numismatic marketplace governed by strict ethical standards, to promote scientific research and greater public knowledge of numismatics, and to encourage fellowship among numismatists of all nations. In support of these goals, members pledge to conduct themselves as follows:

1. To guarantee the authenticity of all items offered for sale, and never knowingly to sell a copy, forgery, imitation, restrike, or alteration, unless it is clearly identified as such.
2. To guarantee that good title accompanies all items sold, and never knowingly to deal in any numismatic item that has been illegally removed from an official excavation site or stolen from a public or private collection.
3. To describe numismatic items accurately, and to refrain from any misrepresentation of origin, date, condition, provenance, pedigree, or value.
4. To fulfill all contractual obligations, including the timely delivery of items sold and the timely payment of debts.
5. To support and facilitate the interchange of numismatic information and ideas, in furtherance of numismatic research and the dissemination of numismatic knowledge.

#### Code d'éthique de l'AINP

L'échange de biens culturels, entre particuliers comme entre nations, a contribué, au cours de l'histoire, à la connaissance et à une meilleure compréhension de la civilisation humaine. Les acteurs du commerce de biens culturels – numismatiques ou autres – jouent un rôle capital dans la propagation de la culture et la distribution de ces biens dans les collections publiques et privées. En tant qu'acteurs de ce commerce, les numismates qui rejoignent l'AINP acceptent également d'assumer les responsabilités qui en découlent. Ils s'efforcent de protéger et préserver notre héritage numismatique, de développer un marché numismatique sain et prospère régi par la plus stricte des éthiques, de promouvoir la recherche scientifique pour accroître la connaissance générale de la numismatique, et de développer des relations amicales entre numismates à travers le monde entier. Pour ce faire, les membres promettent d'adhérer strictement aux règles de conduite suivantes :

1. Garantir l'authenticité de tous les objets offerts à la vente, et ne jamais vendre sciemment une copie, un faux, une imitation, une refappe ou un objet altéré ou transformé qui ne soit pas clairement identifié comme tel.

2. Garantir la juste provenance de tous les objets qu'ils vendent, et ne jamais traiter consciemment d'objets qui auraient été illicitement soustraits de sites archéologiques officiels ou volés dans des musées ou des collections privées.

3. Décrire correctement les objets proposés à la vente, tout spécialement en ce qui concerne leur origine, leur âge, leur état de conservation, leur provenance, leur pedigree et leur valeur.

4. Respecter toutes les obligations contractuelles, en ce compris les délais de livraison des objets vendus et les délais de paiement de leurs dettes.

5. Faciliter l'échange d'informations numismatiques et d'idées destinées à aider la recherche numismatique et la propagation de la connaissance de ce domaine.

8. *International Committee for Money and Banking Museums / Comité international pour les musées bancaires et monétaires (ICOMON)*

President Hortensia von Roten sent the following report:

ICOMON's Twelfth Annual Meeting took place 30 October – 3 November, 2005 under the sponsorship of the Central Bank Museums Foundation in San José, Costa Rica. Our host was Dora Maria Sequeira, director of the Museums of the Central Bank Foundation and Manuel Chacon, curator of the Numismatic Museum. About fifty people attended the conference, representing twenty-four countries. The overall theme of the meeting was "Money, People and Museums". Twenty papers were given. The papers were grouped under the three subtitles: Money as a source for history, Money as a theme for exhibits, Money and Bank Museums as vehicles for education.

The *ICOMON Newsletters* continue to go out in electronic form and in print format to about 300 individuals and institutions in forty-five countries. Editor is former ICOMON President Dick Doty (USA). If you have any news concerning Money and Banking Museums do not hesitate to contact our editor (dotyr@nmah.si.edu). ICOMON is furthermore setting up a website which will contain information about ICOMON membership, news, conferences and publications.

The XIIIth Annual Meeting of ICOMON will take place in Frankfurt a.Main in Germany on 7 September 2006. The Meeting is being hosted by the Deutsche Bundesbank. Organizer will be Dr. Heike Winter. The overall theme is "Culture, Politics and Crime – How do Money Museums deal with bigger issues". We will focus on questions concerning the challenge for Money and Banking Museums of

presenting controversial themes and the opportunity to awaken public interest in themes from the history of money. Members and non-members are welcome. For more information see: [www.geldmuseum.de](http://www.geldmuseum.de) (from March 2006)

#### 9. Publications of the INC

##### • *International Numismatic Newsletter (INN)*

As mentioned in the *CR 52*, the *INN* is now published once a year in the fall. No. 42 came out in September 2005 and was distributed to some 1,200 subscribers in eighty different countries. It was well received in its new and more attractive format with more illustrations and a lot of information on the INC Council meeting in Moscow, on exhibitions in different museums and on coin finds. It also includes obituaries of numismatists who were not Honorary INC Members. The next one is scheduled for fall 2006 and will include an article on the INC Council meeting in Stolberg, Harz, as well as reports from Louis Brousseau and Martin Beckmann (recipients of the 2004 and 2005 INC Scholarship) on the progress of their work.

The editors, Benedikt Zäch, in Winterthur, [zaech.cin-inc@gmx.net](mailto:zaech.cin-inc@gmx.net) and Günther Dembski in Vienna, [guenther.dembski@khm.at](mailto:guenther.dembski@khm.at) welcome information and contributions. The deadline is June 30, 2006.

##### • *E-news*

Four e-news were distributed so far. Benedikt Zäch will send an *e-news* whenever there will be enough information material.

##### • *Compte rendu*

The *CR 52*, 2005, regrettably, is not out yet but will go to the printer soon. It will include the feature on the law and practice on coin finds in Russia, and articles on Famous Numismatists Sylvester S. Crosby and Alexander N. Zograf, as well as the obituaries of Honorary Members, G. K. Jenkins, V.M Potin and Carmen Alfaro Asins, Vice-President of the present Council.

*CR 53*, 2006 will try to continue the feature on the law and practice with an article on the complicated federal system in the USA by John Kleeberg. And an update on the law in Scotland is under preparation by Alan Saville. For future Famous Numismatists, an article on E.T. Newell and one on F. Imhoof-Blumer are planned. Other suggestions for the future include Maurice Prou, Paolo Orsi and Jean Svoronos. The Council decided to introduce a new feature: Great Collectors/Collectionneurs Célèbres. It will start in the next issue with King Vittorio

Emmanuele III by L. Travaini and P. Grierson. In later issues the Finnish collector H. F. Antell, Du Chastel, de Luynes and others will be presented.

Future Histories of Collections will feature the Harvard University Art Museums, the Yale Art Gallery, the ancient collection of the Hermitage in St. Petersburg and new members will be asked to write about their institution.

#### 10. New web site

The previous web site at the ANS is now closed and its content has been transferred.

Benedikt Zäch is in charge of the website, which is still under construction but it gives the basic information at: [www.inc-cin.org](http://www.inc-cin.org). Eventually the features of the *CR* will be available online.

#### 11. INC Scholarship

##### a. Scholarship 2003

Ausilia Puleo submitted her final report on her study on the mint of Itanos in Crete and expressed great difficulty in getting answers to her inquiries to museums in Crete.

##### b. Scholarship 2004

Louis Brousseau submitted his final report on his work on the mint of Poseidonia in Lucania and it will be published in the next *INN*.

##### c. Scholarship 2005

Martin Beckmann sent an intermediary report on his work on the undated Roman gold coinage from Trajan to Antoninus Pius and a summary will appear in the next *e-News*.

All reports were accepted.

##### d. Scholarship 2006

The INC Council this year received six applications to the INC Travel



Scholarship. After careful examination, it voted unanimously to award the 2006-2007 scholarship to Vincent Drost, from the Université Paris I, to work on his dissertation: *Le monnayage de Maxence (306-312) et l'histoire politique de la fin de l'époque tétrarchique*, under the direction of Michel Christol and Sylviane Estiot. He has already gathered the material from Paris and Vienna for his corpus. The scholarship will allow him to visit the other major coin cabinets of London, Oxford, Berlin, Munich, Brussels and New York.

One candidate was encouraged to reapply.

The Council also voted to raise the stipend to 2,700 Euros for 2007-2008 to keep up with higher travel costs, and also to introduce a smaller grant-in-aid of 800 Euros for shorter trips.

#### 12. XIVth International Numismatic Congress in Glasgow 2009

Donal Bateson reported on the progress made in the preparation of the next INC in Glasgow:

Richard Abdy has replaced Virginia Hewitt as the British Museum's representative on The Organizing Committee. Prof. Keith Rutter of Edinburgh University has been asked to join the Committee. The Organizing Committee has met twice since the last Council meeting and matters are progressing well. It proved difficult to get a consensus on the logo but one has now been agreed based on the 16th century Scottish coin of James VI bearing a thistle. The final draft should be ready by the end of April. There were unexpected delays with setting up the web site but these have been overcome. A trial of this is also expected to be ready by the end of April. It should be live by the end of June at: <http://www.hunterian.gla.ac.uk/inc-congress/>. The President of the INC agreed to write a letter of welcome for the site. The worry about the Bank Holiday on the 31st August 2009 has been resolved – the University will be open and operating as normal that day. Refurbishment of the Boyd Orr Building, where the main part of the Congress will be held, will be complete by the end of 2008. Glasgow City Council has agreed to host an evening reception for the delegates. Other events are currently under consideration. Insurance for the Congress will be taken out after Easter. Donal Bateson had spoken to Douglas Saville re the two major publications associated with the XIVth Congress (the *Survey of Numismatic Research 2002-2007* and the Proceedings of the XIVth Congress) The lesser publications would be printed by the University.

The Council also suggested printing a leaflet for pre-registration to the Congress, about 10,000 copies to be ready by the end of June. Donal Bateson will get an estimate of the cost.

#### 13. Survey of Numismatic Research 2002-2007

The editors (see CR 52 p. 81) met in Paris on October 10, 2005 to discuss the general structure of the Survey and the assignment of the sub-sections to individual contributors. The "General" section will be at the beginning, followed by "Antiquity," "Western Coinage," "Oriental and African Coinage," and "Medals." It was also decided to include a separate sub-section for "Imitations" and "Iconography" for the ancient section. The detailed list of contributors and sections will be published in the Fall *INN*.

#### 14. Any other relevant business

The mailing and distribution of the two volumes of the *XIII<sup>o</sup> Congreso Internacional de Numismática, Madrid 2003, Actas-Proceedings-Actes* (Madrid, 2005) was discussed. The *e-News* and the *INN* will give the information about ordering the publication.

#### 15. Date and place of next meeting

The next meeting of the INC Council will take place at Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, on April 13-14, 2007, thanks to the generous sponsorship of the Trustees of the Arthur Stone Dewing Greek Numismatic Foundation. This will be the first time since the foundation of the INC in 1934 that the Council meets in the USA.

#### 15. Vote of thanks to hosts

The Council meeting in Stolberg, Harz, was held in conjunction with the: "Interdisziplinäre Tagung zur Geschichte der neuzeitlichen Metallgeldproduktion" organized by the Numismatische Kommission der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland and the Braunschweigische Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft, sponsored by the Land Saxony-Anhalt, and the INC under the auspices of HRH Heinrich, Prince of Hannover. It took place in the Museum "Alte Münze", Rathaus (Stolberg's City Hall), April 2-4, 2006. The Council expresses its gratitude to its gracious hosts, in particular to Dr. Monika Lücke, Halle University, to Dr Rainer Cunz, of the Landsmuseum of Lower Saxony in Hannover and President of the Numismatische Kommission, and to Ulf Dräger, curator of the coin cabinet of the Land Saxony-Anhalt in Halle, and Vice-President of the Numismatische Kommission.

**MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION  
INTERNATIONALE DE NUMISMATIQUE**

INSTITUTIONS

Au 31 DÉCEMBRE 2006

This list includes contact names, together with telephone and fax numbers, of each institution member of the INC. This information is not yet complete, and any additional information (e.g. e-mail addresses) should be sent to the Secretary of the INC for inclusion in the next *Compte rendu*.

Cette liste comprend la liste des membres-institutions de la CIN ainsi que les noms de leurs responsables, leurs numéros de téléphone, de fax et, le cas échéant, leur e-mail. Ces informations ne sont pas toujours complètes, et toute information complémentaire (e-mail, web site, p. ex.) ou toute correction doivent être envoyées au Secrétaire de la CIN qui les répercutera dans le *Compte rendu* suivant.

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Freie Vereinigung Zürcher Numismatiker, c/o Schweizerisches Landesmuseum, Museumstrasse 2, Postfach 6789, CH-8023 Zürich

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#### TAIWAN/TAIWAN

National Museum of History, 49 Nan Hai Road, Taipei

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The Fitzwilliam Museum, Dept of Coins and Medals, Cambridge CB2 1RB

Contact : M. Mark Blackburn, tel. +44 1223 332917, fax +44 1223 332923, e-mail : [mab1001@cam.ac.uk](mailto:mab1001@cam.ac.uk), web site : [www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/cm.html](http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/cm.html)

The National Museum of Wales, Dept of Archaeology and Numismatics, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP

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British Museum, Dept of Coins and Medals, London WC1B 3DG

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Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Oxford Rd, Manchester M13 9PL  
Contact : M. Keith Sugden, tel. +44 161 275 2661, fax +44 161 275 2676, e-mail : keith.sugden@man.ac.uk, web site: www.museum.man.ac.uk/collections/ numismatics/numismatics.htm

Ashmolean Museum, Heberden Coin Room, Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PH  
Contact : Professor Chris. Howgego, tel. +44 1865 278063, fax +44 1865 278057, e-mail : chris.howgego@ashmus.ox.ac.uk, web site : www.ashmolean.org/ departments/heberdencoinroom/

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#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

Harvard University Art Museums, Arthur M. Sackler Museum, Department of Ancient and Byzantine Art and Numismatics, 485 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

Contact : Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, tel +1 617 496 9274, fax +1 617 495 5506, e-mail : biucchi@fas.harvard.edu, web site with collection online: http://www.artmuseums.harvard.edu/collections/

Yale University Art Gallery, Dept. of Coins and Medals, P O Box 208271, New Haven, CT 06520-8271

Contact: Dr William E. Metcalf, tel. +1 203-432-1801 or 432-0982, fax+1 203-432-6019, e-mail: william.metcalf@yale.edu, web site: www.artgallery.yale.edu

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Princeton University Library, One Washington Road, Princeton, NJ 08544  
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Dumbarton Oaks Research Library, 1703 32nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20007

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**Au 31 DÉCEMBRE 2005**

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## **LA BOURSE ANNUELLE DE LA CIN**

En vertu de l'article 1 des statuts, "pour faciliter la coopération entre individus et institutions dans le domaine de la numismatique", la CIN accorde pour l'année 2007/2008 une bourse de voyage d'un montant de 2 700 EUR et une subvention plus réduite de 800 EUR. Les candidats doivent avoir moins de 35 ans au 31.12.2006 et avoir en cours ou en projet une recherche numismatique importante. La bourse permettra de travailler dans des cabinets ou d'autres centres de recherche étrangers, d'y étudier le matériel et de nouer des contacts avec d'autres spécialistes. Les candidatures doivent être adressées au Secrétaire, Mme Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Harvard University Art Museums, Department of Ancient and Byzantine Art and Numismatics, 485 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA, avant le 1er mars 2007 (date de la poste) avec: 1) curriculum vitae, titres et travaux, programme précis du voyage et plan de travail; 2) attestation d'un spécialiste acceptant de superviser celui-ci; et 3) recommandation d'un membre de la CIN (un membre honoraire ou le responsable d'une institution-membre, à l'exclusion des membres du Bureau de la CIN). Le Bureau de la CIN attribuera la bourse et la subvention lors de sa réunion de 2007 après examen des dossiers par des experts, de préférence membres de la CIN. Les dossiers et attestations peuvent être rédigées dans l'une des cinq langues suivantes: allemand, anglais, espagnol, français, italien.

## **DAS REISESTIPENDIUM DER INK**

Gemäß Art. 1 ihrer Constitution "to facilitate cooperation among individuals and institutions in the field of numismatics and related disciplines" vergibt die Internationale Numismatische Kommission für das Jahr 2007/2008 ein Reisestipendium in Höhe von 2.700 EUR und eine kleinere Subvention von 800 EUR. Bewerben können sich junge Wissenschaftler bis zu 35 Jahren (Stichtag 31.12.2006), die eine größere numismatische Arbeit vorgelegt haben oder vorlegen wollen. Das Stipendium soll dazu dienen, Münzkabinette und andere numismatische Forschungsstätten in anderen Ländern zu besuchen, das Material zu studieren und Kontakte mit anderen Wissenschaftlern zu knüpfen. Bewerbungen in deutscher, englischer, französischer, italienischer oder spanischer Sprache sind zu richten an den Sekretär der Kommission, Frau Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Harvard University Art Museums, Department of Ancient and Byzantine Art and Numismatics, 485 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA. Beizufügen sind: 1, ein Lebenslauf mit Nachweis des Studiums und Schriftenverzeichnis, ein Arbeitsplan sowie die geplante Reiseroute, 2. das Gutachten eines in der Numismatik erfahrenen Wissenschaftlers, der die Arbeit betreut hat oder betreuen wird, und 3, die Empfehlung eines Mitgliedes des INK (eines Ehrenmitgliedes oder eines Verantwortlichen eines Münzkabinettes oder

Institutes, der kein Mitglied des Büros des INK ist). Termin für die Bewerbung ist der 1. März 2007 (Datum des Poststempels). Die Entscheidung über die eingegangenen Bewerbungen trifft das Büro der INK nach der Beurteilung durch Sachverständige aus dem Kreis der Mitglieder der INK, in Ausnahmefällen auch durch andere Experten, auf der Jahressitzung 2007.

## **THE ANNUAL TRAVEL SCHOLARSHIP FROM THE INC**

Following article 1 of the constitution, "to facilitate cooperation among individuals and institutions in the field of numismatics and related disciplines", the INC offers for 2007/2008 a travelling scholarship of EUR 2,700 and a grant-in-aid of EUR 800. Applicants must be less than 35 years old on 31.12.2006, and be engaged on or intending to undertake an important numismatic research project. The recipients will be able to visit foreign coin cabinets or other centers of numismatic research, to study material and to develop contacts with other scholars. Applications in Spanish, English, French, German or Italian should be sent to the Secretary of the INC, Mrs. Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Harvard University Art Museums, Department of Ancient and Byzantine Art and Numismatics, 485 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA, postmarked by March 1st, 2007, and include: 1) a curriculum vitae, with a list of publications, a detailed plan of research with travel itinerary 2) a reference from a numismatic specialist who is or will be supervising the work; 3) a recommendation from a member of the INC (an honorary member or the responsible official of a member institution, but not a member of the INC Council). The Council of the INC will award the scholarship and the grant-in-aid at its meeting in 2007 after examining the applications in consultation with specialists from the INC or others if necessary.