CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE NUMISMÁTICA
INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC COUNCIL
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE NUMISMATIQUE
INTERNATIONALER NUMISMATISCHER RAT
CONSIGLIO INTERNAZIONALE DI NUMISMATICA

inc cin
International
Numismatic
Council

COMPTE RENDU 63/2016

PUBLIÉ PAR LE SECRÉTARIAT DU CONSEIL

ISSN : 1562-6377

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Layout and proofreading EN/FR: Jan Moens (KBGN – SRNB)

INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATIC
COUNCIL

CONSEIL
INTERNATIONAL
DE NUMISMATIQUE

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CONSIGLIO INTERNAZIONALE DI NUMISMATICA

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STATUTEN
des Internationalen Numismatischen Rates (INR)
Angenommen am 20. September, 2015 in Taormina

NAME, SITZ UND ZWECK

Artikel 1 – Name, Sitz

Unter dem Namen 'Internationaler Numismatischer Rat' ('INR') besteht eine Vereinigung, die seit dem 20. September 2015 als gemeinnütziger Verein im Sinne von Artikel 60 ff. des schweizerischen Zivilgesetzbuches konstituiert ist. Der Verein hat seinen Sitz in Winterthur, Schweiz, oder an einem anderen vom Vorstand bestimmten Ort in der Schweiz.

Artikel 2 – Zweck

Der Zweck des INR ist die Förderung der Numismatik und verwandter Disziplinen zur Erleichterung der Kooperation von Privatpersonen und Institutionen im Bereich der Numismatik und verwandter Forschungsdisziplinen.

Dieser Zweck soll insbesondere erreicht werden durch folgende Aktivitäten:

(a) die Information der Öffentlichkeit über das Gebiet der Numismatik und verwandter Disziplinen (z.B. durch Herausgabe eines Newsletters);
(b) die Übernahme des Patronats für Projekte, Veröffentlichungen und Konferenzen im Bereich der Numismatik und verwandter Disziplinen;
(c) die Organisation des Internationalen Numismatischen Kongresses und anderer Aktivitäten im Bereiche der Numismatik und verwandter Disziplinen;
(d) Unterstützung öffentlicher und privater Bestrebungen auf dem Gebiet der Numismatik und verwandter Disziplinen.

MITGLIEDSCHAFT

Artikel 3 – Mitglieder

Folgende Organisationen können Mitglied des INR werden:

(a) Öffentliche Münzsammlungen;
(b) Universitäten, nichtkommerzielle numismatische Organisationen, Institutionen und Gesellschaften (regional, national, international);
(c) Münzstätten.

Natürliche Personen, die sich um den INR oder die Numismatik in hohem Masse verdient gemacht haben, können von der Generalversammlung auf Vorschlag des Vorstands zu Ehrenmitgliedern ernannt werden.

Artikel 4 – Beginn der Mitgliedschaft

Die Aufnahme erfolgt aufgrund eines schriftlichen Aufnahmegesuchs an den Vorstand. Der Vorstand entscheidet über die Aufnahme nach Massgabe der Statuten.

Es besteht kein Anspruch auf Aufnahme, und ein Aufnahmegesuch kann ohne Angabe eines Grundes abgewiesen werden.

Artikel 5 – Mitgliederbeitrag

Die Mitglieder haben einen jährlichen Mitgliederbeitrag zu bezahlen. Die Höhe des jährlichen Mitgliederbeitrags wird auf Vorschlag des Vorstands durch die Generalversammlung festgelegt. Ehrenmitglieder sind von der Beitragspflicht befreit.

Artikel 6 – Austritt

Ein Austritt kann jederzeit durch schriftliche Anzeige an den Vorstand auf das Ende eines Kalenderjahres erfolgen. Die Austrittserklärung entbindet nicht von der Erfüllung der Pflicht, den Mitgliederbeitrag für das laufende Kalenderjahr zu bezahlen. Bei Austritt besteht kein persönlicher Anspruch des Mitglieds auf das Vereinsvermögen.

Artikel 7 – Ausschluss

Der Vorstand kann aus wichtigem Grund Mitglieder ausschliessen. Als wichtiger Grund gilt insbesondere, wenn ein Mitglied

(a) die Mitgliedschaftskriterien gemäss Artikel 3 nicht mehr erfüllt;
(b) es versäumt, den jährlichen Mitgliederbeitrag pünktlich zu bezahlen;
(c) das ordnungsgemässe Funktionieren des INR ernsthaft stört oder bedroht; oder
(d) den Ruf und das Ansehen des INR in Verruf bringt brings.

Entscheidungen des Vorstandes über den Ausschluss eines Mitgliedes können an die Generalversammlung weitergezogen werden. Der Entscheid der Generalversammlung ist endgültig.

Ein Mitglied kann zudem jederzeit aufgrund eines Beschlusses der Generalversammlung, dem drei Viertel der an der Generalversammlung anwesenden oder vertretenen Mitglieder zugestimmt haben, ausgeschlossen werden. Ein solcher Beschluss muss nicht begründet werden.

Der Ausschluss durch Entscheid des Vorstandes oder der Generalversammlung entbindet das Mitglied nicht von seiner Pflicht, den Mitgliederbeitrag für das laufende Kalenderjahr zu bezahlen. Bei Ausschluss besteht kein persönlicher Anspruch des Mitglieds auf das Vereinsvermögen.

ORGANISATION

Artikel 8 – Organisation

Ordentliche Organe des INR sind die Generalversammlung, der Vorstand und die Revisionsstelle.

GENERALVERSAMMLUNG

Artikel 9 – Generalversammlung

Die Generalversammlung ist das oberste Organ des INR.

Artikel 10 – Kompetenzen der Generalversammlung

Der Generalversammlung fallen folgende Aufgaben zu:

(a) Wahl der Vorstandsmitglieder sowie der Revisionsstelle;
(b) Abnahme des Jahresberichtes und der Jahresrechnung;
(c) Entgegennahme des Berichts der Revisionsstelle;
(d) Festlegung des Veranstaltungsortes des Internationalen Numismatischen Kongresses;
(e) Entlastung des Vorstandes;
(f) Festsetzung des jährlichen Mitgliederbeitrages für jeweils die folgenden sechs Kalenderjahre;
(g) Anpassungen und Änderungen der Statuten;
(h) Beschlussfassung gemäss Artikel 3 Abs. 2, Artikel 7 Abs. 3 und Artikel 26.

Artikel 11 – Ordentliche Generalversammlung

Die ordentliche Generalversammlung findet alle sechs Jahre, wenn möglich jeweils anlässlich des Internationalen Numismatischen Kongresses, statt. Datum und Ort werden vom Vorstand festgelegt und den Mitgliedern mindestens drei Monate im Voraus bekannt gegeben.

In den anderen Jahren werden die Beschlüsse zu Artikel 10 Bst. (b), (c) und (d) und etwaigen weiteren traktandierten Gegenständen durch Abstimmung auf dem Korrespondenzweg (per Brief, Telefax oder E-Mail) gefasst. Jedes Mitglied hat eine Stimme. Mitglieder, die ihren Beitrag nicht bezahlt haben, sind nicht nur Abstimmung zugelassen. Massgebend ist, vorbehältlich anderslautender Statutenbestimmungen, das einfache Mehr der innert einer vom Vorstand gesetzten, mindestens 20-tägigen, Frist abgegebenen Stimmen.

Artikel 12 – Ausserordentliche Generalversammlung

Der Präsident/die Präsidentin oder der Vorstand können bei Bedarf jederzeit eine ausserordentliche Generalversammlung einberufen. Eine ausserordentliche Generalversammlung muss einberufen werden, falls dies ein Fünftel der Mitglieder schriftlich verlangt.

Artikel 13 – Einberufung, Traktanden

Vorbehältlich anderslautender Statutenbestimmungen haben Einladungen zur Generalversammlung spätestens zwanzig Tage im Voraus schriftlich per Brief, Telefax oder E-Mail an alle Mitglieder zu erfolgen.

Die Einladung hat die Traktandenliste zu enthalten.

Anträge von Mitgliedern zuhanden der Traktandenliste werden nur berücksichtigt, wenn sie mindestens sechs Wochen vor der Generalversammlung schriftlich (per Einschreiben) und mit kurzer Begründung versehen dem Präsidenten/der Präsidentin zugestellt werden.

Artikel 14 – Versammlungsleitung, Protokoll

Die Versammlung wird vom Präsidenten/der Präsidentin oder, bei dessen/deren Verhinderung, von einem Vizepräsidenten/einer Vizepräsidentin und, bei Ab-

wesenheit beider Vizepräsidenten/Vizepräsidentinnen, von einem/einer Tagesvorsitzenden geleitet, der/die von der Mehrheit der anwesenden oder vertretenen Mitglieder gewählt worden ist.

Über alle Generalversammlungen ist ein Protokoll zu führen und im *Compte Rendu* zu veröffentlichen.

Artikel 15 – Beschlussfassung

Jedes Mitglied hat eine Stimme.

Jedes Mitglied kann mittels schriftlicher Vollmacht eine natürliche Person (Delegierter/Delegierte) bezeichnen, die das bestreffende Mitglied an der Generalversammlung und den Abstimmungen und Wahlen vertritt. Ein Delegierter/eine Delegierte darf nicht mehr als drei Mitglieder vertreten. Mitglieder, die ihren Beitrag nicht bezahlt haben, sind nicht nur Abstimmung, Wahl und/oder Antragstellung zugelassen. Ehrenmitglieder können an Abstimmungen und Wahlen nur persönlich teilnehmen.

Vorbehältlich anderslautender Statutenbestimmungen, entscheidet bei Abstimmungen das einfache Mehr der anwesenden oder vertretenen Mitglieder.

Bei Wahlen entscheidet das absolute Mehr der anwesenden oder vertretenen Mitglieder. Ist ein zweiter Wahlgang erforderlich, entscheidet das einfache relative Mehr der abgegebenen Stimmen.

Bei Stimmengleichheit entscheidet der/die Vorsitzende durch Stichentscheid.

Abstimmungen und Wahlen erfolgen offen. Auf Antrag eines Mitglieds und mit Zustimmung der Generalversammlung findet eine geheime Abstimmung oder Wahl statt.

VORSTAND

Artikel 16 – Vorstand

Der Vorstand besteht aus maximal neun Mitgliedern und umfasst wenn möglich Vertreter aus allen in Artikel 3 genannten Bereichen.

Die Vorstandsmitglieder werden durch die Generalversammlung für eine Amtszeit von sechs Jahren gewählt. Einmalige Wiederwahl ist möglich. Ein neues Vorstandsmitglied, das ein zurückgetretenes Vorstandsmitglied während dessen laufenden Amtszeit ersetzt, tritt in dessen Amtsperiode ein. Der Vorstand ergänzt sich insoweit selbst. Das neue Mitglied ist von der nächsten Generalversammlung in seinem Amt zu bestätigen.

Der Vorstand konstituiert sich selbst und bezeichnet aus seiner Mitte den Präsidenten/die Präsidentin, zwei Vizepräsidenten/Vizepräsidentinnen, den Sekretär/die Sekretärin und den Quästor/die Quästorin. Der Vorstand bestimmt die Vertreter des INR und deren Zeichnungsberechtigung.

Wenn der Präsident/die Präsidentin an der Amtsführung verhindert ist, übernimmt ein Vizepräsident/eine Vizepräsidentin seine/ihre Aufgaben.

Artikel 17 – Vorstandssitzungen

Vorstandssitzungen werden vom Präsidenten/der Präsidentin mindestens einmal im Jahr unter Angabe des Ortes und des Zeitpunktes einberufen.

Die Vorstandssitzungen werden mindestens zwanzig Tage im Voraus auf angemessene Weise einberufen. Der Einladung ist die Traktandenliste beizulegen.

Bei Einstimmigkeit unter den Vorstandsmitgliedern kann eine Vorstandssitzung auch ohne Beachtung der Einberufungsvorschriften durchgeführt werden.

Von allen Vorstandssitzungen ist ein Protokoll zu führen und im *Compte Rendu* zu veröffentlichen.

Artikel 18 – Kompetenzen des Vorstandes

Der Vorstand besorgt sämtliche Geschäfte, die nicht in die Kompetenz eines anderen Organs des INR fallen. Insbesondere kommen dem Vorstand folgende Kompetenzen zu:

(a) Vorbereitung der Geschäfte und Ausführung der Beschlüsse gemäss Artikel 10 der Generalversammlung, einschliesslich der Vorbereitung und Durchführung der Beschlussfassung durch Abstimmung auf dem Korrespondenzweg, deren Protokollierung und Bekanntgabe an die Mitglieder gemäss Artikel 11 Abs. 2;
(b) Leitung und Verwaltung der Geschäfte und Aufgaben des INR;
(c) Erstellung der Finanzplanung des INR;
(d) Vertretung des INR nach aussen;
(e) Erlass von Reglementen zur Erfüllung der Aufgaben des INR;
(f) Organisation der Geschäftsstelle.

Artikel 19 – Beschlussfassung

Jedes Mitglied hat eine Stimme. Der Vorstand fasst seine Beschlüsse mit dem einfachen Mehr der anwesenden Mitglieder. Bei Stimmengleichheit entscheidet der/die Vorsitzende.

Beschlüsse können auch auf dem Korrespondenzweg gefasst werden, sofern nicht wenigstens fünf Mitglieder eine Einberufung des Vorstandes verlangen. Solche Beschlüsse sind ebenfalls zu protokollieren.

REVISIONSSTELLE

Artikel 20 – Revisionsstelle

Die Revisionsstelle wird durch die Generalversammlung gewählt für eine Amtszeit von sechs Jahren gewählt. Wiederwahl ist möglich. Der Revisionsstelle obliegt die Prüfung der Jahresrechnung des INR. Sie erstattet der ordentlichen Generalversammlung darüber schriftlichen Bericht.

GESCHÄFTSSTELLE

Artikel 21 – Geschäftsstelle

Der Vorstand kann eine Geschäftsstelle einrichten und einen Geschäftsleiter ernennen und Personal für die Führung der laufenden Geschäfte einstellen, das ihn in der Geschäftsführung unterstützt, das Sekretariat des INR betreut, seine Akten verwahrt und sein Archiv verwaltet. Einzelheiten hält der Vorstand in einem Reglement oder Pflichtenheft fest. Die Geschäftsstelle steht unter der Leitung und der Kontrolle des Vorstandes.

ALLGEMEINE BESTIMMUNGEN

Artikel 22 – Haftung

Für Verbindlichkeiten des INR haftet allein das Vereinsvermögen. Die persönliche Haftung der Vereinsmitglieder ist ausgeschlossen.

Artikel 23 – Mittel

Die finanziellen Mittel des INR bestehen aus Mitgliederbeiträgen, etwaigen Spenden, Legaten, Zuschüssen und Subventionen.

Artikel 24 – Rechnungsjahr

Das Rechnungsjahr entspricht dem Kalenderjahr.

Artikel 25 – Statutenänderungen

Anpassungen und Änderungen der Statuten unterliegen der Genehmigung des Vorstandes und werden mit dessen Zustimmung an der nächsten Generalversammlung vorgenommen und bedürfen zu ihrer Annahme einer Mehrheit von zwei Drittel der anwesenden oder vertretenen Mitglieder. Vorgeschlagene Anpassungen und Änderungen der Statuten sind den Mitgliedern mindestens drei Monate im Voraus schriftlich bekannt zu geben und ausdrücklich in die Einladung zur entsprechenden Generalversammlung aufzunehmen.

Artikel 26 – Auflösung

Die Generalversammlung ist bezüglich der Auflösung des INR beschlussfähig, wenn die Hälfte der Mitglieder anwesend oder vertreten ist. Der entsprechende Beschluss bedarf einer Mehrheit von zwei Drittel der anwesenden oder vertretenen Mitglieder.

Die Liquidation wird durch den Vorstand durchgeführt, sofern sie nicht durch die Generalversammlung speziellen Liquidatoren übertragen wird.

Im Falle einer Auflösung des INR werden das nach Auflösung verbleibende Vermögen einer anderen wegen Gemeinnützigkeit oder öffentlichen Zwecks steuerbefreiten juristischen Person mit ähnlicher Zwecksetzung zugewendet. Die Generalversammlung bestimmt diese auf Antrag des Vorstandes.

Artikel 27 – Massgeblicher Text

Diese Statuten sind in deutscher, französischer, englischer, italienischer und spanischer Sprache abgefasst. Im Falle von Differenzen ist der deutsche Text der Statuten massgebend.

Artikel 28 – Schlussbestimmungen

Diese Statuten sind am 20. September 2015 in Taormina von der Generalversammlung angenommen und am selben Tag in Kraft gesetzt worden.

Diese Statuten ersetzen alle früheren Satzungen des INR, insbesondere auch die am 30. August 2009 in Glasgow angenommene Verfassung.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
of the International Numismatic Council (INC)
Adopted on September 20, 2015 in Taormina

NAME, SEAT AND PURPOSE

Article 1 – Name, seat

The 'International Numismatic Council' ('INC') is an association which has, as of 20 September 2015, been constituted as a non-profit association in accordance with Art. 60 et seqq. of the Swiss Civil Code. The Association shall have its seat in Winterthur, Switzerland, or any other place in Switzerland determined by the Committee.

Article 2 – Purpose

The purpose of the INC shall be the promotion of numismatics and related disciplines to facilitate cooperation among institutions and individuals in the field of numismatics and related areas of research.

This purpose shall in particular be achieved through the following activities:

(a) raise public awareness of numismatics and related disciplines (e.g. through the publication of a newsletter and the maintenance of a website);
(b) patronage of specific projects, publications and conferences in the area of numismatics and related disciplines;
(c) organisation of the International Numismatic Congress and other activities in the area of numismatics and related disciplines;
(d) fostering of public and private initiatives in the area of numismatics and related disciplines.

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3 – Members

The following organisations may become a Member of the INC:

(a) public numismatic collections;
(b) universities, non-profit numismatic organisations, institutions and societies (regional, national and international)
(c) mints.

Individuals who have rendered outstanding services to the INC or to numismatics may be elected, on proposal of the Committee, as Honorary Members by the General Assembly.

Article 4 – Membership

Membership shall be granted upon written application to the Committee. The Committee shall determine admission in accordance with these Articles of Association.

There shall be no right of admittance, and an application for membership may be denied without reason.

Article 5 – Membership fee

Members shall pay an annual subscription. The amount of the annual subscription shall, on a proposal from the Committee, be determined by the General Assembly. Honorary Members shall be exempt from the membership subscription.

Article 6 – Resignation

A Member may resign at any time upon written notice to the Committee, effective at the end of the calendar year. The declaration of resignation shall not relieve the Member from the obligation to pay the annual fee for the ongoing calendar year. Members who resign shall have no claim on the assets of the INC.

Article 7 – Termination of membership

A Member may be expelled for good cause by the decision of the Committee. Good cause shall in particular be given, if a Member

(a) ceases to fulfil the membership criteria as provided for in Art. 3;
(b) fails to pay the annual membership fee;
(c) seriously disrupts or threatens to disrupt the proper functioning of the INC;
(d) brings the INC into disrepute.

Decisions by the Committee to expel a Member may be appealed to the General Assembly. The resolution of the General Assembly shall be binding and final.

Membership may further be terminated at any time and without reason by a resolution of a General Assembly requiring a three-quarters majority of the Members present or represented. Expulsion by decision of the Committee or resolution of the General Assembly shall not relieve the Member from the obligation to pay the annual membership fee for the ongoing calendar year. Members who are expelled shall have no claim on the assets of the INC.

ORGANISATION

Article 8 – Organisation

The corporate bodies of the INC are the General Assembly, the Committee and the Auditor(s).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Article 9 – General Assembly

The General Assembly is the supreme governing body of the INC and consists of all Members and Honorary Members.

Article 10 – Powers of the General Assembly

The General Assembly shall have the power to:

(a) elect the Members of the Committee and the Auditor(s);
(b) approve the Annual Report and the Annual Financial Statements;
(c) accept the Auditors' Report;
(d) determine the venue of the International Numismatic Congress;
(e) discharge the Committee;
(f) fix the annual membership subscription for the six calendar years following the General Assembly;
(g) modify and amend the Articles of Association;
(h) pass resolutions according to Art. 3 para. 2, Art. 7 para. 3 and Art. 26.

Article 11 – Ordinary General Assembly

The Ordinary General Assembly shall be held at least every six years, if possible on the occasion of the International Numismatic Congress. The date and place determined by the Committee shall be communicated to the Members with at least three months' notice.

In other years, resolutions according to Articles 10 lit. (b), (c) and (d) as well as other items on the agenda, may be passed by correspondence (by mail, telefax or e-mail). Each Member shall have one vote. Members who failed to pay the membership subscription may not vote. Except as provided for otherwise in these Articles of Association, the simple majority of the votes cast within a time period determined by the Committee, such time period to be no less than twenty days, shall be decisive.

Article 12 – Extraordinary General Assembly

The President or the Committee may convene an Extraordinary General Assembly at any time when needed. An Extraordinary General Assembly must be convened upon written request of no less than one fifth of all Members.

Article 13 – Convocation, Agenda

Except as provided for otherwise in these Articles of Association, written notice by mail, telefax or e-mail of an Ordinary General Assembly shall be given to all Members at least twelve weeks prior to such Assembly; for an Extraordinary General Assembly it should be twenty days.

The notice shall include an agenda of all items to be discussed.

Requests by Members to include a new item on the agenda shall only be considered if such requests are submitted in writing (registered mail) to the President together with a brief justification for the request, no less than six weeks prior to the General Assembly.

Article 14 – Chair, Minutes

The President or a Vice-President, or in their absence, a Chairperson elected by a majority of the Members present or represented shall take the Chair at the General Assembly.

Minutes shall be taken of all General Assemblies and published in the *Compte Rendu* (Annual Report).

Article 15 – Vote, Elections

Each Member shall have one vote.

Each Member may, by written authorisation, designate one individual as delegate who shall represent the Member at the General Assembly and in the votes and elections. Each delegate may not represent more than three Members. Members who failed to pay the membership subscription may not vote and/or put forward a motion. Honorary Members may vote only in person.

Except as provided for otherwise in these Articles of Association, the simple majority of the Members present or represented shall be decisive.

Elections shall require the absolute majority of the voting rights present or represented. In case of a second ballot, the simple majority shall prevail.

In the event of a tie, the Chair shall have a second casting vote.

Votes and elections shall be open. Upon request by a Member and approval by the General Assembly, a secret vote or election by ballot shall be held.

COMMITTEE

Article 16 – Committee

The Committee shall consist of a maximum of nine Members and shall include, if possible, representatives of each of the categories listed in Art. 3.

The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of six years by the General Assembly. They may be re-elected once. A member of the Committee replacing a member resigning during his or her term shall enter into the term of the resigning member and shall be nominated by the Committee and be confirmed in office by the next General Assembly.

The Committee shall constitute itself and shall designate from its members the President, two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer. The Committee may determine who shall represent the INC and decide on the signatory powers.

Whenever the President is unable to act, a Vice-President shall assume his or her responsibilities.

Article 17 – Committee Meetings

Committee Meetings shall be called by the President specifying the date and venue of such meeting and shall be held at least once every calendar year.

Committee Meetings shall be called at least twenty days in advance and all members of the Committee shall be notified in writing (per e-mail will suffice). The invitation shall include an agenda of all items to be deliberated.

By unanimous consent of all members of the Committee, a Committee Meeting can be summoned without observing the ordinary form of convocation.

Minutes shall be taken of all Committee Meetings and published in the *Compte Rendu*.

Article 18 – Powers of the Committee

The Committee shall exercise all powers and functions of the INC not conferred explicitly upon the General Assembly and/or the Auditor(s) according to the Articles of Association. The Committee shall in particular have the power to:

(a) prepare the agenda and execute the decisions of the General Assembly according to Art. 10, including the preparation and organisation of the resolutions to be passed by correspondence and the notification of the minutes to the Members according to Art. 11 para. 2;
(b) manage the administrative affairs and functions of the INC;
(c) undertake the financial tasks of the INC;
(d) represent the INC externally;
(e) issue regulations for the performance of the tasks of the INC;
(f) organise the Office according to Art. 21.

Article 19 – Vote

Each member of the Committee shall have one vote. The decisions of the Committee shall be adopted by a simple majority of the members of the Committee present. In the event of a tie, the Chair shall have a second, casting vote.

Decisions may be passed by correspondence, unless the majority of the members of the Committee request that a Committee Meeting be convened. Minutes must be taken of such decisions as well.

AUDITORS

Article 20 – Auditor(s)

The Auditor(s) shall be elected by the General Assembly for a term of six years. Auditor(s) may be re-elected. The Auditor(s) shall audit the Annual Financial Statements of the INC and present a written report to the Ordinary General Assembly.

OFFICE

Article 21 – Office

The Committee may authorize the establishment of a permanent office and appoint a manager ('Manager') and staff to assist the Committee in the administration of the INC, to keep the INC's files and to maintain the archive. Duties

shall be specified by the Committee. The Office will function under the supervision and authority of the Committee.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 22 – Liability

Liabilities of the INC shall be covered by its assets only. The Members shall not be personally liable for the INC's debts.

Article 23 – Finances

The sources of income of the INC shall be the annual subscriptions, donations, bequests, grants and subsidies.

Article 24 – Financial Year

The fiscal year of the INC shall be the calendar year.

Article 25 – Amendments

Modifications and amendments to these Articles of Association shall be submitted to the Committee for approval, and then be submitted to the next General Assembly. Proposed modifications shall require a two-third majority of the Members present or represented.

Article 26 – Dissolution

The General Assembly, if fifty percent of all Members are present or represented, may resolve, with a three-quarters majority, upon the dissolution of the INC.

The dissolution shall be carried out by the Committee unless the General Assembly appoints special liquidators.

In case of dissolution the remaining assets of the INC must be donated to a tax-exempt non-profit organisation or to an organisation with a similar purpose. The General Assembly shall determine such organisation on proposal of the Committee.

Article 27 – Authoritative Text

These Articles of Association are written in German, French, English, Italian and Spanish. In the event of any inconsistencies between these versions, the German shall be authoritative.

Article 28 – Final Provisions

These Articles of Association were adopted by the General Assembly held on 20 September 2015 in Taormina and put into effect on the same day.

These Articles of Association shall replace any and all prior articles of the INC, in particular the Constitution adopted on 30 August 2009 in Glasgow.

LAW AND PRACTICE REGARDING COIN FINDS

Svein H. Gullbekk & Håkon Roland

THE LAW AND PRACTICE REGARDING COIN FINDS: NORWAY

The Heritage Conservation Act in Norway was introduced as late as 1905. The law had been in preparation for years, but was first statutory by Parliament after Norway became independent from Sweden earlier that year. The history of the heritage administration in Norway was to a large degree determined by political unions with Denmark from 1397 to 1814 and Sweden from 1814 to 1905. Even though a Norwegian Constitution was introduced in 1814 and the interest in heritage issues was prolific in the beginning of the nineteenth century, laws and regulation of antiquarian issues did not become statutory before the early 20th century.

Cultural heritage in the form of precious metal and coins buried in the ground has long been a feature of Norwegian society. The earliest references to such treasures are found within saga literature. The most famous example is from *Egilsoga* (*Egil's Saga*), in which the archetypal Viking Egil is shown as an old man burying the treasure of coins that he had received from King Athelstan many years earlier after the battle of Brunanburh in 937.[1] We know also that hoards of Roman coins were discovered in the Viking or early medieval period as these Roman coins were then reused as currency, and we have found them with Viking and medieval currency and other objects in different contexts.

The earliest Norwegian laws on buried treasure can be seen in the Gulathing of Western Norway's Landscape Law. The Law was written down in the late twelfth century and stated that buried treasure belonged to the owner of the land (NGL I, 58). A hundred years later the Land Law of 1274 stated that the rights to buried treasure were split equally between the king, the landowner, and the finder.[2]

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[1] *Egilsoga*, ed. Leif Heggstad, Norrøne bokverk, 9. ed., Samlaget: Oslo 1994, ch. 55. See also Svein H. Gullbekk, 'Keiser Claudius i Gokstadhaugen - romerske mynter i vikingtidskontekst [Claudius in the Gokstad burial mound – Roman coins in Viking contexts]', *Viking* 2009, pp. 169-182.

[2] 'Om jordgravet gods [On buried treasures]. 1. Om nogen finder jordgravet gods da skal kongen ha en tredjedel, men den en tredjedel, som er nærmeste haugodelsmand, og den en tredjedel som finder, om han lyser [sit fund] efter loven. Men om der ikke er nogen haugodelsmand til, da tilfalder den tredjedelen jordeieren. Men om en mand finder gods i sin jord, som han ikke er haugodelsmand til, da ha han halvdelen og kongen halvdelen' (Magnus Lagabøters landslov, Absalon Taranger (ed.), Oslo 1962 (third edition), part VI, ch. 16).

From 1524 to 1815 Norway was under Danish rule and Christian V's law of 1687 and the revised law introduced in 1752 concerning heritage issues, including coin finds, was applicable to both Denmark and Norway. However, by the early nineteenth century Norway was beginning to assert its national identity and heritage was seen as an important element of state formation.

Consequently, when the Royal Commission for Antiquities was established in Copenhagen on 22 May 1807 and a circular was distributed to public officials and members of the Church in Norway stipulating that all antiquities found in Norwegian soil should be sent to 'the King's city', i.e. Copenhagen, the Norwegian response was a firm refusal. And, when the Royal Norwegian Society for Development (Selskapet for Norges Vel) was established on 6 October 1809 with the primary purpose of creating a Norwegian university, the creation of a collection of antiquities was defined as a specific concern. The following year the Society sent a petition to its members across the country, urging them to send antiquities and finds to the Society so that it could build a national museum for antiquities. A separate Antiquities commission was established on 13 April 1811.

The first Norwegian university was founded in 1811, and a few years later a collection of antiquities, coins and minerals were transferred from the Cathedral school in Christiania (Oslo) to the University premises where the Academic Collegium decided to dedicate a room for that purpose. The process was, however, delayed until 1828, when plans were revitalised and the director Rudolf Keyser could finally open exhibitions 30 November the following year.[3]

In these years the national sentiments were strong. The establishment of a University and a museum of antiquities was considered of outmost importance for the formation of a nation. During this process the need for a classical study collection became a priority for the University. The choice was made to buy a collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins from the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen. The University was granted up to 2,000 speciesthalers by Royal decree passed by the Parliament, and 6,500 coins were bought for the sum of 1,500 speciesthalers in 1817. That became the start for a Norwegian Coin and Medal Collection in Christiania, celebrating its bicentenary this year.[4]

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[3] Egil Mikkelsen, Før Historisk Museum – Universitetsmuseenes eldste historie [Before Museum of History – The University museums' in the making], in: Jostein Bergstøl *et al.*, *Kulturhistorier i sentrum. Historisk museum 100 år*, Kulturhistorisk museum: Oslo 2004, pp. 38-9.

[4] Kolbjørn Skaare, *Norges Mynthistorie [History of Norwegian Coinage]*, vol. 1, Oslo 1995, 1995, pp. 296-97. For a more general discussion of the legislation around coin finds in Norway, see Skaare, 1995, pp. 283-292.

From Heritage Laws to Cultural Heritage Act

Norway broke away from its 91-year-old union with Sweden in 1905, and the first specifically Norwegian cultural heritage law, the Law on Protection and Preservation of Ancient Monuments, was passed on 13 July the same year. Over the subsequent years the law was amended and other laws introduced until, in 1978, a new Cultural Heritage Act that provided more comprehensive protection for all cultural property replaced the laws around heritage and building protection.

The 1978 Act made a profound change with regard to coins. Until then, all coins predating 1537 were, like all archaeological artifacts, considered protected property. However, Professor Kolbjørn Skaare, the Keeper of the University Coin and Medal Collection in Oslo, argued for the need to include coins from 1543-1546 and 1574-1578, which were particularly interesting periods for minting in Norway, and the significant finds of foreign thalers that formed an important part of Norwegian coin circulation in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.[5] Consequently, the Act provided protection for all coins pre-dating 1650.

Norwegian Cultural Heritage Law Today

Today, Norwegian law expressly identifies the State as the legal owner of cultural objects that are excavated, or found randomly on the surface.[6] All archaeological sites, monuments and objects predating 1537, coins predating 1650, Sami sites, monuments and objects, and shipwrecks older than 100 years are automatically protected. The protection is comprehensive, prohibiting all activity 'which is liable to damage, destroy, dig up, move, change, cover, conceal or in any other way unduly disfigure any monument or site that is automatically protected by law or to create a risk of this happening'.[7] A license is mandatory for exporting objects as mentioned above, however with a 1537-limit for numismatic objects.

Cultural Heritage Management

In Norway the Directorate for Cultural Heritage Management is responsible for the management of all archaeological sites and monuments on the national level and its duties include: giving permission for the disturbance or removal of sites; and publishing guidelines and policy documents

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[5] For a statement on the Cultural Heritage Act of 1978, see Kolbjørn Skaare, 'Bestemmelsene om mynter og myntfunn i den nye norske kulturminneloven' [Coins and Coin finds in the new Cultural Heritage Act], *NNUM* 1979, pp. 2–4.

[6] Cultural Heritage Act sections 1, 2 and 12.

[7] Act of 9 June 1978, No. 50. Concerning the Cultural Heritage Act, see May-Liss Bøe Sollund & Inger Marie Holm-Olsen, 'Monitoring Cultural Heritage in a Long-Term Project: The Norwegian Sequential Monitoring Programme', *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, vol. 15, no. 2, May 2013, pp. 137-51, att. 138.

concerning the management of archaeological sites and monuments at all levels.[8]

The management of cultural heritage is challenged by the delegation of responsibility between several different institutions. The Act is owned by the Ministry of Climate and Environment, and is enforced by the Directorate of Cultural Heritage. However, parts of the Act have been put under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, and the Arts Council. To complicate things further, all finds of movable cultural heritage is the responsibility of the University Museums, and the Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo has national responsibility for approving the export of coins, archaeological and ethnographical objects.[9] The university museums are under the Ministry of Education and Research. The situation is, then, that three Ministries are presently committed to different parts of the Heritage Act.

At the regional level, the nineteen county municipalities are responsible for the management in their county, while the Sami Parliament is responsible for the management of Sámi heritage, and the resident Governor is responsible for management on the island of Svalbard. All have their own archaeologists who are the first point of contact for private metal detectorists. Any objects mentioned in sections 12 and 13 of the Cultural Heritage Act must be reported to these regional archaeologists. The heritage officers at the local County Administrative Board (Fylkesarkeologen) provide a vital link with the general public. This local level is then responsible for registering the finds and site locations in the national database for archaeological sites and monuments before handling the objects over to the regional university museum.[10] There are five such chartered archaeological museums – in Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø – which are responsible for heritage management in their respective regions. Objects are transferred to these museums for conservation, cataloguing and permanent inclusion in the collections. There are currently numismatists in office in the Museum of Cultural History at the University of Oslo, where a survey of finds on national level is maintained (from 1877 onwards), and the NTNU University Museum (Norwegian University of Science and Technology).

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[8] For a general account and discussion of metal detecting and archaeology in Norway, see Jostein GUNDERSEN, Josephine M. RASMUSSEN, Ragnar ORTEN LIE, 'Private Metal Detecting and Archaeology in Norway', *Open Archaeology*, 2016, 2, pp. 160-170.

[9] For Acts and practices regarding import and export of coins in Norway, see Håkon INGVALDSEN, 'Archaeological Artefacts and Illegal Trade: A Museum Perspective'. *Legal and Illicit Trade with Cultural Heritage* (eds A. CHABIERA *et al.*). Ministerstwo Kultury I Dziedzictwa Narodowego. Warsaw 2011, pp. 21-29.

[10] For webresources see: http://www.riksantikvaren.no/en/Topics/International-activities/International-Project-News/Exhibition-People-and-possibilities.

Shipwreck – revised Act on issues concerning artefacts

The Dutch trade-ship Akerendam was shipwrecked in 1725 outside the coast of the island Runde on the West Coast of Norway. The discovery of the wreck in 1972 disclosed a flaw in the Norwegian Heritage Act. The divers that made the discovery found more than 56,000 silver and gold coins, 6,624 Dutch gold ducats, 9,183 Dutch thalers and 8,142 Spanish-American reales.[11] According to the law the ownership of the shipwreck, which had limited value as cultural heritage in itself, belonged to the state. Soon a controversy arose regarding the valuable treasures of coins, which were accrued by both the Norwegian and Dutch State. However, the lion's share ended up with the finders who sold the lot at auction in Zürich, Switzerland 13 November 1978. Altogether 35,529 coins from the Runde treasure were sold for CHF 882,000.[12]

As a consequence of this major treasure find and the uncertainties regarding ownership the Cultural Heritage Act of 1978 states that all artefacts found in the sea older than 100 years are defined as state property, not only the ship as was the case before.[13]

The Sámi Culture

The Sámi is defined as an indiginous people with its own Parliament in the municipality of Karasjok (Kárášjohka) in Finmark from 1989. The responsibilities of the Sámi Parliament in Norway are to serve as the Sámis' elected political body to promote political initiatives and to carry out the administrative tasks delegated from national authorities or by law to the Sámi Parliament. The Cultural Heritage Act of 1978 procured the Sami situation with particular care. All Sami artifacts older than 100 years are protected. However, since the Sámi never issued coins or money in any official form, coin finds in the Sámi region are defined by the Cultural Heritage Act laws in general.

Modern state borders do not define the Sámi culture as such, a fact that is observable in coin finds from Northern Sweden where significant numbers of Norwegian eleventh-century coins have been found at Sámi offering sites.[14]

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[11] Bjørn R. Rønning, *Akerendam – Historien om Rundeskatten*, Oslo 1979; English translation by Elizabeth Seeberg, *Akerendam: The story of the Runde treasure*, Oslo 1979.

[12] Rønning 1979, p. 14.

[13] Another interesting shipwreck-case including coins is provided by the discovery of the *Samson* that foundered off the coast of Kristiansand in Southern Norway in December 1786: 3,807 coins were found by divers. They reported the find, and became part of the underwater excavation and salvage conducted by The Norwegian Maritime Museum. The divers were rewarded with 85% of the coins due to good conduct. See Håkon Ingvaldsen, The Coins from *Samson* – a 200 year-old shipwreck, *NNÅ* 1991, pp. 171-189.

[14] For a discussion of the coin finds from these Sámi sites, see Brita Malmer, A contribution to the numismatic history of Norway during the 11th century, *Commentationes* I, Lund 1961, pp. 283-285.

Metal Detecting

The use of metal detectors is legal as long as the landowner has given permission and the detectorist complies with the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Act. There are currently nearly 1,000 members of metal detecting societies in Norway. Metal detecting activity is reported from all corners of the country. Medieval coins have been found as far north as Finmark, some 300 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle. The number of coins predating 1650 found with metal detecting has increased steadily since the 1990s.

As in many other places in Northern Europe, metal detectorists in Norway are providing empirical evidence in higher numbers and with a wider distribution of single finds than ever before. Our understanding of monetization and coin use has developed significantly as a consequence of these new finds.

At the same time there is a spectrum of issues that is part of an ongoing debate concerning metal detecting, regarding theoretical, methodological, administrative, practical as well as ethical matters.[15]

[15] A useful discussion on metal detecting and plough soil as context is found in a collected volume devouted to the subject, with several contributions in English: Jes Martens & Mads Ravn (eds.), Pløyejord som kontekst. Nye utfordringer for forskning, forvaltning og formidling, Portal forlag 2016. For a discussion of practical and legal aspects of heritage administration in Norway in general and metal detecting in particular, see Norwegian Archaeological Review special edition: Josephine Munch Rasmussen, 'Securing Cultural Heritage Objects and Fencing Stolen Goods? A Case Study on Museums and Metal Detecting in Norway', *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, vol. 47, 2014, pp. 1-25 and Josephine Munch Rasmussen, 'Securing cultural heritage objects and fencing stolen goods? A case study on museums and metal detecting in Norway', *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, vol. 47, 2014, no. 1, pp. 83-107. Responses by Suzie Thomas, 'Comments on Josephine Munch Rasmussen: "Securing cultural heritage objects and fencing stolen goods? A case study on museums and metal detecting in Norway"; metal detecting in Norway receives long overdue attention', *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, 2014, Vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 196-199; Martin Mesicek, 'On absence of evidence and evidence of absence', *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, vol. 47, 2014, no. 2, pp. 199-202; Raimund Karl, 'Holy cow! Hawks, wolves, sheep and the archaeological animal farm', *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, Vol. 47, 2014, no. 2, pp. 202-205; Mads Ravn, 'In defence of small things forgotten', *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, vol. 47, 2014, no. 2, pp. 205-209; Maria Lingström, 'From passive artefact receiver to active metal detectorist', *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, vol. 47, 2014, no. 2, pp. 209-212; Josephine Munch Rasmussen, 'Reply to comments from Suzie Thomas, Martin Mesicek, Raimund Karl, Mads Ravn, Maria Lingström', *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, vol. 47, 2014, no. 2, pp. 212-217; Jostein Gundersen, Josephine M. Rasmussen & Ragnar Orten Lie, Private Metal Detecting and Archaeology in Norway, *Open Archaeology*, 10/14/2016, Vol. 2(1).

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RUSSIAN LEGISLATION ON COIN FINDS

There are currently no acts in the Russian legislation specifically regarding the detection of coins and the legal status of numismatic material found in this way. As article 7 of the Federal Law No. 4804-1 of 15 April 1993 'On the Export and Import of Cultural Values' states: "antique coins, orders, medals, seals ..." fall into the category of cultural patrimony, and the procedure for their export out of the country, in particular, is regulated by the current law. Coin finds made on the territory of the Russian Federation should be considered as subject to the special Federal Laws No. 73 of 25 June 2002 'On the Objects of Cultural Heritage (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation' and No. 245 of 23 July 2013 'On the Amending to Some Legislative Acts Regarding the Suppression of Illegal Activity in the Field of Archaeology' as well as to some articles of the Criminal and Civic Codes and Administrative Procedure Rules.

Federal Law No. 73 of 25 June 2002 'On the Objects of Cultural Heritage (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation' is the main legislative act regulating in detail the preservation, use and state protection of cultural patrimony. According to this Law, objects of cultural heritage comprise immovables (including archaeological remains) as well as portable objects such as paintings, sculptures, pieces of applied art and other items of material culture historically related to these objects or to historic events, and possessing historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural or similar value, consisting of evidence of past eras and civilizations and supplying real information about the origin and evolution of human culture. Objects of archaeological heritage are thought of as evidence of human existence during past eras and comprise all archaeological items and cultural layers related to such evidence. Archaeological excavations or finds represent (one of) the main source(s) of information about them. Archaeological items are considered as portable objects and archaeological excavations or finds represent (one of) the main source(s) of information about them, whatever the circumstances of their detection. A cultural layer is considered any layer in the earth or under water, that contains traces of human existence and archaeological items that are older than one hundred years. Obviously, at least some individual coin finds or coin hoards, discovered accidentally or thanks to regular searches with the help of metal detectors fall within this definition of archaeological items.

In this vein, one should note that the Federal Law No. 245 of 23 July 2013 made some amendments to the Criminal Code and Administrative Procedure Rules of the Russian Federation. They regard searching and/or removal of archaeological items from their original places of deposit on the surface, in the ground or under water, which took place without specific permission and led to the damage or destruction of the cultural layer. Offenders are subject to a fine or imprisonment. Using special technical equipment or excavation machines for these purposes is an incriminating circumstance that increases the penalty. Special technical equipment includes metal detectors, radars, magnetic detectors and other instruments allowing the detection of the presence of archaeological objects in the ground.

Special articles in these Codes as well as in the Federal Law No. 73 provide for compulsory handing-over to the State authorities of objects of cultural value found during earth-removal, building activity, land-reclamation or similar works, as well as during official archaeological excavations. Evasion of this requirement is also subject to penalty. The law in question was amended by article 45.2, which specifies that the use of special technical equipment and/or excavation machines for detecting objects of archaeological heritage and/or archaeological items is allowed solely during archaeological excavations, which are being conducted with specific permission. In addition, article 49.3 states that objects of archaeological heritage as well as all archaeological items on the land surface, in the ground or under water belong to the State.

According to article 8 of the Federal Law No. 245, individuals and legal entities possessing archaeological objects do not have the right to dispose of them except in the case of handing them over to the State, of legal succession or of their legal import from abroad into the Russian Federation. There is a new legal provision on the right of disposition of archaeological items under the condition of their registration, no later than 1 September 2016, in the database of the so-called Museum Fund of the Russian Federation, which contains both publicly- and privately-owned archaeological objects.

Article 233 of the Civic Code of the Russian Federation contains the definition of a hoard and describes the procedure of establishment of a right to it. A hoard is considered to be money or any valuable object buried in the ground or hidden in another way, whose owner could not be defined or by force of law has lost a right to it. The Law admits immediate establishment of the property right for a hoard. It becomes the property of the owner of the land or the building where a hoard was hidden and of the finder. A hoard belongs to them in equal proportions unless another agreement was made. In order to protect property rights, excavations and the detection of hoards on another's land or on/in another's property without the rightful owner's consent are considered illegal. Individuals finding a

hoard as a result of such activities neither acquire a title to that hoard nor receive a reward for it. In case of detecting a hoard containing objects which are considered historic or cultural artefacts, these have to be handed over to the State. In such a case, the owner of the land or other property where a hoard was hidden, together with the finder, are entitled to compensation amounting to fifty percent of the hoard's market value. As there is still no comprehensive list of objects that might be considered as historic and cultural artefacts, any dispute must be settled in a judicial procedure based on scientific expertise.

The regulatory tightening of the protection of historic and cultural monuments and objects that has occurred in the current Russian legislation, was triggered by an increased activity of so-called 'black archaeologists' and metal-detectorists in recent years. As a result of this activity, the looting of archaeological sites reached catastrophic proportions. Under the guise of the exercise of the constitutional right of every citizen to access to the cultural or historical property of the country, archaeological monuments have in fact been destroyed. This being said, none of these so-called 'lovers of antiquities' recalls the duty of every citizen, equally set forward in the Constitution, to take care of and to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of the country.

FAMOUS NUMISMATISTS

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JEAN-BAPTISTE COLBERT DE BEAULIEU (1905-1995) DE L'INORGANISÉ JUSQU'À LA STRUCTURE

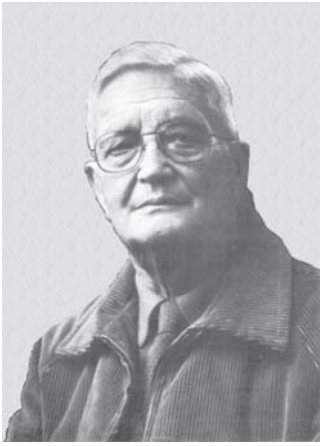

Fig. 1

J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu (1905-1995) est l'une des figures majeures des études numismatiques sur l'âge du Fer, tant son œuvre reste probablement la plus avant-gardiste de son époque (Fig. 1). Pourtant rien ne l'aurait *a priori* destiné à une carrière dédiée aux monnaies celtiques. Lorsqu'il publie sa première étude de numismatique en 1948 [1], il a en effet franchi le seuil de la quarantaine et a déjà une formation de docteur en médecine derrière lui. Or, c'est à la faveur d'une découverte monétaire réalisée à Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande que le savant numismate s'impose, ce que Paul Naster nous apprend dans ses « éloges liminaires » qui ouvrent les *Mélanges offerts au docteur J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu* : « Il eut l'occasion, lors d'un séjour à Rennes en 1947, où il passait assez souvent, parce que son épouse est de là et qu'il allait s'y occuper d'affaires, de se voir présenter des monnaies anciennes en argent, d'aloi assez faible, provenant d'une trouvaille à Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande, à 7 km de Rennes. Il m'écrivit à ce sujet, me faisant part de l'aspect bizarre d'une tête au droit et d'un animal au revers. Je répondis aussitôt qu'il s'agissait là de pièces gauloises, dont les types

[1] Colbert de Beaulieu 1948.

étaient les dérivés défigurés des types au statère de Philippe II de Macédoine, avec au revers un bige. Voilà son intérêt excité [2] ». La fraîcheur de ton qui caractérise ce passage renvoie naturellement à la personnalité de J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu : une personnalité empreinte de curiosité et animée d'un esprit résolument passionné. Au fond une posture qui est représentative d'une époque où la numismatique appartenait encore largement aux « amateurs », des amateurs avertis qui, à la force de leur puissance de travail et d'une infatigable ferveur, purent apporter leur propre contribution à l'histoire de la discipline. La découverte de Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande fut décisive et inaugura ce qui allait devenir l'œuvre d'une vie : la numismatique celtique. De ce point de vue, elle le poussa dès 1949 à tourner le dos au monde médical et à entreprendre des études en numismatique tout en faisant lentement carrière au CNRS, à partir de 1951, grâce au soutien d'A. Blanchet (1866-1957) qui est alors l'une des figures majeures des études numismatiques :

> « Votre avis de nomination [au CNRS] ne m'a pas surpris, car j'avais fait une nouvelle démarche. Mais, je me méfiais de certaines personnalités, qui mettent sur un plan spécial les sciences « humaines » ! Il paraît qu'il y a des sciences qui sont plus qu'humaines ! (je n'ai pas encore compris). En tous cas, toutes mes félicitations [3] ! »

La rencontre avec A. Blanchet fait partie des moments déterminants de la vie de J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu. Si son patronage contribua certainement à lui offrir la crédibilité indispensable pour intégrer le cénacle des numismates qui comptent, c'est aussi à son contact qu'il put ressentir le poids d'un certain « conservatisme» :

> « S'il m'avait été donné de gagner votre sympathie et que cela m'eût permis de vous exposer plus souvent mes hypothèses et mes problèmes, l'usage des agrandissements en numismatique aurait pu devenir entre maître et disciple un beau sujet de « disputation ». Il n'est pas constant que, m'ayant ouï, vous eussiez persisté dans le dessein de pousser clameur de haro [4]. »

La réaction d'A. Blanchet est cinglante :

> « cette constatation me contraint à vous avertir que je ne pourrai, à l'avenir, m'occuper de vos demandes de renouvellement de vos fonctions au CNRS [5]. »

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[2] Naster 1987, p. 1.

[3] Lettre de Blanchet à Colbert de Beaulieu, 24 août 1951 (Département des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale de France, NAF 28104).

[4] Lettre de Colbert de Beaulieu à Blanchet, 9 août 1954 (Département des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale de France, NAF 28104).

[5] Lettre de Blanchet à Colbert de Beaulieu, 11 août 1954 (Département des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale de France, NAF 28104).

La rupture avec A. Blanchet est consommée et avec elle une façon d'appréhender la numismatique celtique. Avide d'action, de renouvellement et de liberté, J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu va assez brusquement bousculer le champ des études sur les monnayages celtiques. En cela, son premier article consacré aux monnaies des Rédones du trésor de Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande tient déjà une place très inhabituelle. Il y expérimentait une méthode nouvelle pour la numismatique celtique, mais qui faisait déjà partie du bagage du spécialiste des monnaies grecques depuis un demi-siècle dans les années 1940 [6]. Il s'agit de l'étude de coins, que J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu applique aux 337 monnaies du trésor. Cela étant et bien plus important est le fait d'avoir repris et étendu cette méthode qui était tenue en principe comme une recherche inapplicable aux monnaies celtiques [7]. Avec l'étude de coins, J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu « importa » une rigueur qui faisait jusqu'à présent défaut [8]. Ainsi, pouvait-il écrire quelques années plus tard : « De l'inorganisé, nous avons cheminé jusqu'à la structure », brisant le postulat de l'infinie disparité des espèces celtiques qui condamnait la discipline, depuis le XIX^e^ siècle, aux doutes, aux errances et à demeurer une connaissance d'objets singuliers.

En somme, J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu est avant tout numismate d'un problème, celui de la méthode. Par la suite, il raisonnera toujours comme si sa démarche se résumait tout entière autour d'elle. Le fait qu'il ait reçu une formation de docteur en médecine n'est certainement pas un hasard. Lorsqu'il écrit que « le besoin d'unité pousse le chercheur à coordonner les phénomènes ou les caractères observés [9] », il raisonne en médecin qui accomplit un diagnostic. Ainsi, s'inscrit-il dans une longue lignée qui, depuis le XVI^e^ siècle, a vu les médecins s'illustrer dans l'étude des monnaies [10].

En quelques années après la publication du trésor de Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande, J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu a su se faire une place reconnue sur le plan scientifique. Même s'il est encore un « jeune » chercheur, il dispose de tous les atouts pour réussir une belle carrière : sa méthode est originale et secoue les paradigmes de l'époque (en particulier celui de l'infinité disparité des espèces gauloises), son activité de terrain est importante et il est parfaitement intégré à un réseau de sociabilité savante efficace et institutionnalisé [11]. Très vite il va également s'attacher à beaucoup publier [12]. Entre 1948 et 1983, sa bibliographie totalise ainsi 306 articles, soit en moyenne plus de huit articles par an.

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[6] Callataÿ 2007.

[7] P. Naster cité par J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu : Colbert de Beaulieu 1973, p. 39, n. 77.

[8] Callataÿ 2016.

[9] Colbert de Beaulieu 1973, p. 11.

[10] Callataÿ 2014.

[11] Guihard 2016, p. 13-16.

[12] Sa bibliographie a été publiée dans les *Mélanges* qui lui ont été offerts en 1987 : Bémont *et alii* 1987, p. XIII-XXX.

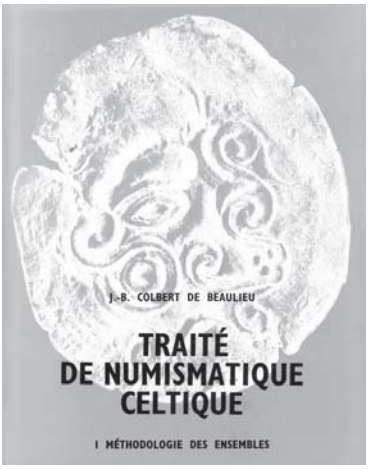

Fig. 2

À côté de ces parutions, J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu consacre sa plume à la préparation d'importantes monographies consacrées à des collections publiques ou à un monnayage en particulier. Il s'agit pour lui de présenter le matériel rassemblé et de construire une synthèse. Pour une large part, l'enjeu est aussi de défendre une œuvre qui bouleverse son temps. C'est alors que paraît en 1973 le *Traité de Numismatique Celtique* [13] (Fig. 2). Au moment de sa publication, 25 années s'étaient écoulées depuis la livraison de son premier article à la *Revue Belge de Numismatique*. Âgé de 68 ans, J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu était à la veille de prendre sa retraite de directeur de recherche au CNRS. La publication du *Traité* par l'éditeur Les Belles Lettres à Paris résonnait en somme un peu comme l'aboutissement d'une carrière, une œuvre finale qui répondait au *Traité des monnaies gauloises* d'A. Blanchet publié 70 ans plus tôt [14]. Mais, s'il est un point qui, dans le *Traité*, prend le devant sur celui d'A. Blanchet, c'est bien la dimension scientifique, qui vient donner plus d'ambition. Il ne s'agit plus de rassembler des monnaies singulières sans lien et sans repère chronologique avec les autres mais encore de mettre entre nos mains des procédés d'identification solides. Des règles rigoureuses sont posées avec des choix sélectifs, des classements géographiques et des études de « faciès numismatique ». De là découlent de « grands ensembles monétaires ou monnayages » qui permettront d'insérer le fait monétaire dans son contexte. Aussi, se dessine au fil des pages une histoire même des monnayages gaulois dans les deux ou trois siècles qui précédèrent l'achèvement de la Conquête. Sous l'impulsion de J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu les études numismatiques de l'âge du Fer devinrent un moyen pour restituer une part de ce que fut la Gaule préromaine. Et ce n'est pas l'un de ses moindres mérites que d'avoir impulsé ce qu'une science officielle ne se hasardait pas encore à voir.

Le *Traité* touche résolument la superficie du chercheur et n'est pas une fin, comme nous y invite J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu à la fin de son ouvrage : « D'autres pourront mieux faire ». Les jalons qu'il a donnés à la discipline ont incontestablement enrichi la palette des numismates de nouvelles perspectives que d'autres ne cesseront de continuer à faire évoluer tant son enseignement a été suivi. Dans ses écrits, J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu évoque tel ou tel chercheur qu'il qualifie parfois de *disciple*. On lui connaît

[13] Colbert de Beaulieu 1973.

[14] Blanchet 1905.

une poignée d'élèves qui l'ont assisté dans ses travaux et accompagné pendant une période plus ou moins longue de sa vie. Parmi ceux qui peuvent revendiquer le qualificatif de *disciple*, quelques noms ressortent particulièrement : B. Fischer, qui lui a succédé à l'*École Normale Supérieure* (Paris), S. Scheers, J.-Cl. Richard, L.-P. Delestrée ou encore K. Gruel. Tous sont devenus des numismates confirmés qui continuent, à travers leur pratique, d'entretenir le souvenir. Toutefois, l'autorité scientifique de J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu ne peut se réduire aux seuls élèves qu'il forma lorsque l'on sait la valeur heuristique qu'il accordait au travail de terrain et à l'étude des monnaies dans les collections. D'ailleurs, de nombreux archéologues furent marqués par cette expérience scientifique vécue au côté d'un J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu volubile, lancé dans des explications sur la nécessité d'enregistrer les trouvailles monétaires ou dans une démonstration codifiant les approches à développer pour mener à bon escient une étude numismatique. Mais, en privilégiant, par certains aspects, ce contact avec le terrain, qu'illustre pleinement sa correspondance [15], J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu s'inscrirait surtout dans une attitude plus vaste de réaction à la démarche de « cabinet » ou de bibliothécaire de ses prédécesseurs. Il revient à l'objet lui-même, vérifie ses sources et place au cœur de sa pratique un réseau très dense et très structuré de collaborateurs de terrain qui lui communiquent toute nouvelle découverte monétaire.

Comme tout « grand homme », le poids des témoins joue un rôle inhibiteur et rend délicate toute analyse critique. Sur le plan scientifique, c'est sur la question de la chronologie et à l'instigation d'archéologues comme A. Furger-Gunti et H.-M. von Kaenel [16] que, J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu étant toujours vivant, les réfutations ont été les plus précoces et les plus fondamentales. Dans sa correspondance, J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu livre d'ailleurs un jugement très sévère sur la datation haute des potins, datation qui a le seul tort d'aller à l'encontre de son intime conviction :

> « *Quand nos prédécesseurs du siècle dernier ont attribué des monnaies aux Senones, c'est que, pour eux, les monnaies celtiques remontaient plusieurs siècles av. J.-C. Avec les fantaisistes de l'école anglaise et « petits rigolos » qui les suivent, en France, on revient à cette aberration chronologique, qui veut que le bronze soit contemporain de l'or ! Cf. les travaux de Furger-Gunti en Suisse dans les sept dernières années, fidèlement admiré à la Bibliothèque nationale, au Musée de Saint-Germain et par un nombre grandissant d'archéologues, ravis de pouvoir vieillir leur site d'un siècle* [17] *!* »

[15] Guihard 2016.

[16] Furger-Gunti & von Kaenel 1976.

[17] Lettre de Colbert de Beaulieu à Chabot, 21 décembre 1983 (Département des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale de France, NAF 28104).

D'une manière générale, on reconnaîtra que J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu a toujours largement ignoré les faits révélés par l'archéologie. Cela est d'autant plus curieux que les données contextuelles ne manquaient pas au moment de la rédaction du *Traité*, dont l'un des buts était pourtant de fixer les grandes étapes chronologiques de la monétarisation de la Gaule. Il faut sans doute voir ici, comme le propose très justement J.-M. Doyen [18], la primauté que J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu accordait aux sources littéraires sur l'archéologie : « Du point de vue de la méthodologie, le problème n'est pas de démontrer que les monnaies de bronze ne circulaient pas en *Comata*, en 70, par exemple, car on ne pourrait produire aucune preuve négative en l'absence de texte [19] ». Sur le plan technique, la prise en compte plus fine de certains éléments de la temporalisation, comme le concept de « stratigraphie » ou celui d' « ensemble clos », a opéré une modification profonde des méthodes d'analyse des protohistoriens, si bien que les dates imposées à la communauté scientifique par J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu ont aujourd'hui perdu toute justification face aux évidences de l'archéologie. Qui remettrait en cause l'apparition des potins dès le IIe siècle av. notre ère ?

Bien des années après cette période de bouleversements méthodologiques et conceptuels que représentent l'œuvre et l'apport de J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu aux études numismatiques sur l'âge du Fer, des numismates et des historiens dressent un bilan dépassionné du « monument » Colbert de Beaulieu [20]. Pour F. de Callataÿ, « sa manière structurale de concevoir le fait monétaire a fait bouger les lignes de façon définitive et cela bien au-delà de la numismatique celtique [21] ». Pour S. Nieto-Pelletier, si « nous lui devons assurément le renouvellement de la discipline », ce fut néanmoins « au prix de modèles qui ont figé la recherche et dont il a été difficile de s'affranchir [22] ». Certains concepts faits en son temps par J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu, comme celui des hégémonies monétaires, ont ainsi profondément marqué la numismatique celtique jusqu'à une date encore très récente et en dépit d'une inadéquation criante avec les progrès de la recherche. En définitive, la domination exercée par J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu sur la numismatique celtique a eu pour conséquence de façonner durablement le regard des spécialistes, au risque de fausser notre perception de la monnaie gauloise. Par certains aspects, c'est à travers sa vision très personnelle que l'on a découvert une part de ce que fut la Gaule de l'âge du Fer. C'est aussi grâce à elle et à sa grande rigueur méthodologique que la discipline s'est imposée et a gagné ses lettres de noblesses auprès des spécialistes des autres périodes. De son œuvre se dégage finalement la fiction d'une histoire, faite d'hypothèses novatrices souvent aventureuses et dogmatiques,

[18] Doyen 2016.

[19] Colbert de Beaulieu 1973, p. 305.

[20] Guihard & van Heesch (dir.) 2016.

[21] Callataÿ 2016, p. 31.

[22] Nieto-Pelletier 2016, p. 246.

qui a généré quoi qu'il en soit des développements majeurs et soufflé un vent nouveau après plus d'un demi-siècle de piétinement. À ce titre, les errements de J.-B. Colbert de Beaulieu ne doivent pas être froidement honnis [23], dans la mesure où ils sont à la source des avancées de la numismatique celtique actuelle.

Figures

Fig. 1 – Jean-Baptiste Colbert de Beaulieu (1905-1995)
Fig. 2 – Le *Traité de Numismatique Celtique* (Paris, 1973) de Jean-Baptiste Colbert de Beaulieu

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[23] Entre autres exemples de jugements féroces, voir Charnotet & Hollard 2016.

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FAMOUS COLLECTORS

Gloria Mora *

MANUEL VIDAL QUADRAS Y RAMÓN (1818-1894)

Fig. 1

Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón fue un importante banquero y empresario catalán nacido en Maracaibo (Venezuela) en 1818, descendiente en tercera generación de una familia de emigrantes originaria de Sitges (Barcelona). Murió en Barcelona el 20 de mayo de 1894, siendo enterrado en el panteón familiar en Sitges (Fig. 1).

En 1821, tras la toma de Maracaibo por los independentistas bolivarianos, la familia Vidal Quadras abandonó Venezuela y se estableció en Santiago de Cuba, capital del oriente de la isla. En 1837 el hijo mayor, Manuel, ingresó en la compañía mercantil fundada por su padre Manuel y su tío Alejo. Entre 1840 y 1843 los hermanos Manuel y Alejo, hijos de Manuel, residieron en Inglaterra, cursando estudios en la *City* de Londres. En 1844, con 25 años, Manuel se convirtió en el responsable de los negocios de la familia en Santiago de Cuba, a través de la firma "Manuel Vidal hijo". Esta casa llegó a ser una de las principales empresas mercantiles y financieras de la isla, que además se enriqueció gracias a diversas propiedades inmobiliarias y a la explotación de fincas de tabaco y café.

En 1844 Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón se casó con Isabel Bausch, de origen alemán, hija de un inmigrante de Hamburgo establecido desde 1839 en La Guaira (Venezuela), con conexiones en Curazao (entonces perteneciente a Holanda), Hamburgo y Ginebra. Abandonó definitivamente la isla de Cuba en noviembre de 1849 para instalarse en Barcelona, sede de la casa de comercio y banca que dirigía con su hermano Alejo, la Banca Vidal Quadras Hermanos, aunque siguieron manteniendo intereses en Santiago de Cuba. En este sentido, los hermanos Vidal Quadras constituyen un relevante ejemplo de emigrantes que emprendieron fructíferos negocios en las

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Antillas españolas y que con el tiempo regresaron a Cataluña para invertir los beneficios fundando importantes entidades financieras que contribuyeron al desarrollo del país. A partir de 1850 fue aumentando la importancia y el prestigio de la casa Vidal Quadras, que llegó a ser una de las más solventes de Barcelona, especializada en el negocio de las letras de cambio y con una extensa red de delegados en las principales ciudades de Europa (Madrid, París, Londres, etc.).

Al llegar a España, Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón trajo consigo una notable colección numismática que había comenzado en la juventud (al menos en 1835, cuando compra su primera moneda según noticia de Arturo Pedrals y Moliné), y que continuó enriqueciendo hasta el final de su vida mediante adquisiciones en España y en el extranjero. Su creciente fortuna y los contactos comerciales, así como los de su familia política, seguramente facilitaron la adquisición de monedas en diversas ciudades españolas y europeas.

Tras la muerte de su propietario en 1894 la colección se vendió y se dispersó, pero la conocemos bien gracias a dos catálogos redactados por el mismo Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón. En primer lugar, el *Compendio del Catálogo de la Colección de Monedas y Medallas de D. Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón, de Barcelona*, publicado con motivo de la muestra del monetario en el Museo Martorell durante la Exposición Universal de Barcelona de 1888. Comprende 14.699 monedas y medallas, descritas muy elogiosamente por el numísmata Arturo Pedrals y Moliné en varios artículos publicados en el periódico *La Vanguardia*. Arturo Pedrals era un destacado numísmata y coleccionista que, junto a Álvaro Campaner y Fuertes, había fundado en 1866 el *Memorial Numismático Español*, que fue la primera publicación periódica especializada y la más importante en España hasta su desaparición en 1880.

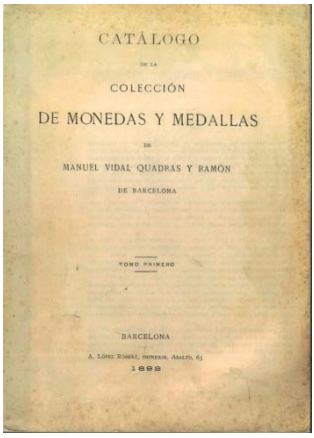
CATÁLOGO
DE LA
COLECCIÓN
DE MONEDAS Y MEDALLAS
DE
MANUEL VIDAL QUADRAS Y RAMÓN
DE BARCELONA
TOMO PRIMERO
BARCELONA
1892

Fig. 2

En segundo lugar, el *Catálogo de la colección de monedas y medallas de Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón de Barcelona* (Barcelona, 1892, 4 vols.), del que hay una edición facsímil prologada por Leandre Villaronga y publicada en Barcelona en 1975 (Fig. 2). Incluye menos piezas que el *Compendio*, en total 14.415 ejemplares, que abarcan toda la historia de España; las monedas más raras se reprodujeron en 87 magníficas láminas elaboradas por Juan Casals a partir de improntas. Este Catálogo respondía a una petición de Arturo Pedrals manifestada en sus artículos de 1888 en *La Vanguardia*: temiendo la posible dispersión del monetario, solicitaba la publicación de un inventario de las monedas para que quedara constancia de la riqueza de la colección. Y,

en efecto, al final de su vida Vidal Quadras y Ramón decidió realizar dicho inventario, pero consciente de que su mal estado de salud no le permitía hacerlo correctamente, encargó la edición a Pedrals, quien introdujo las rectificaciones oportunas y redactó un prefacio sobre la vida del propietario con algunos datos sobre la formación del monetario. De este *Catálogo* se hizo una tirada de 400 ejemplares. Por las cartas de agradecimiento conservadas, se sabe que lo regaló a distinguidos numísmatas como Aloïs Heiss, Adolfo Herrera y Chiesanova, Arthur Engel, Álvaro Campaner y Fuertes, Francesco Gnecchi, el comerciante de monedas Raymond Serrure y otros. El gran Ernest Babelon afirmó que el *Catálogo* era una de las obras de conjunto sobre numismática de la Península Ibérica más recientes y completas.

Además, según noticia de Leandre Villaronga, la familia (al no tener Manuel hijos propios, el heredero fue su hermano Alejo y los descendientes de éste) conserva inventarios manuscritos fechados en 1856, así como los originales manuscritos del *Compendio* y del *Catálogo* de 1892, las improntas con las que se confeccionaron las láminas de este último y el dossier de documentos y contratos relativos a su publicación.

Según cuenta Pedrals en el citado Prefacio al *Catálogo* de 1892 (p. VI-VII), al llegar Manuel Vidal Quadras a España a mediados del siglo XIX se dedicó a buscar y estudiar las antiguas monedas españolas, que entonces se conseguían fácilmente (especialmente las medievales) porque "la atención de los coleccionistas estaba fijada en las series de las numerosas monedas consulares e imperiales romanas". Así, pudo adquirir monedas de oro del tesoro de Zafra (Badajoz), de los siglos XIV y XV, y de plata del tesoro de Argentera (Tarragona), correspondientes al levantamiento de Cataluña en el siglo XVII. Además compró total o parcialmente, entre otras, las colecciones de Jaime Puiguriguer, Jaime Fustagueras y Fuster, y Juan Prat y Sancho, que también aparecen mencionadas en el *Memorial Numismático Español* de Arturo Pedrals y Álvaro Campaner. En 1862-63 compró parte de la colección de Aloïs Heiss; otras piezas de Heiss fueron compradas por el Estado para el Museo Arqueológico Nacional, entre ellas 331 plomos de Becker (*Catálogo de las medallas adquiridas por la Biblioteca Nacional en el año de 1863*; Archivo MAN, leg. 15, nº 4). En total Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón llegó a reunir 14.701 monedas y medallas, "testimonios elocuentes de la antigua grandeza de nuestra patria".

Como se dicho, la colección de Vidal Quadras y Ramón fue mostrada al público por primera vez con motivo de la Exposición Universal de Barcelona de 1888, en las salas del Museo Martorell (fundado mediante el legado de Francisco Martorell a la ciudad de Barcelona en 1878 para exponer sus colecciones de ciencias naturales, arqueología y numismática, e inaugurado en 1882). Los artículos de Arturo Pedrals en *La Vanguardia*, periódico de Barcelona, dieron a conocer la colección en toda España, y Leandre Villaronga comentaba que a consecuencia de esta fama Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, presidente del Consejo de Ministros, escribió a Vidal Quadras

y Ramón solicitándole su colaboración en la Exposición Histórico-Europea que se estaba preparando en Madrid para conmemorar el IV Centenario del descubrimiento de América, y que se celebró en el Palacio de Bibliotecas y Museos entre el 11 de noviembre de 1892 y el 30 de junio de 1893. En las salas de la Sección de Industrias Artísticas se expusieron monedas de varias colecciones particulares, pero no hemos encontrado confirmación de la presencia de monedas o medallas de Vidal Quadras y Ramón en esta Exposición.

Según Pedrals, esta "importante, rica e inapreciable" colección de Vidal Quadras no era "un simple acopio de monedas, más o menos importantes, reunidas sin ningún plan científico: es la historia completa de España desde los primeros tiempos históricos, escrita en veraces páginas metálicas". Era el "colosal resultado" conseguido "con grandes esfuerzos y continuado trabajo"; a ella había dedicado Vidal Quadras y Ramón toda su vida y buena parte de su fortuna, y debería ser declarada "monumento nacional".

El monetario estuvo siempre a disposición de todos los investigadores, ya desde mediados de siglo XIX. Por ello lo citan, entre otros, Álvaro Campaner en el *Memorial Numismático Español* (II, 1868) y en su *Numismática Balear* (1879); Antonio Delgado Hernández en su *Nuevo Método de Clasificación de las Medallas Autónomas de España* (I, 1871); Celestino Pujol y Camps en varios artículos; Antonio Vives y Escudero, para quien era una "colección de lujo", una de las tres mejores colecciones españolas de la segunda mitad del siglo XIX junto con la de Mariano Roca de Togores, I Marqués de Molins, y la de Rafael Cervera (*La Moneda Hispánica*, I, 1924, p. CLXXII); Aloïs Heiss en su *Description générale des monnaies des rois wisigoths d'Espagne* (II, 1872); y, el primero de todos, Joseph Gaillard, amigo de muchos numismatas españoles, en su *Catalogue des monnaies antiques et du moyen-âge, recueillies en Espagne, dans les îles Baléares et en Portugal, de 1850 à 1854* (1854).

La colección fue elogiada también por Arthur Engel, para quien "est assurément la plus brillante, la plus complète et la mieux classée de la Péninsule", con 14.699 piezas cuando la vio en 1888 ("Note sur quelques collections espagnoles", *Revue Archéologique* XVII, 1891, pp. 228). Para Ernest Babelon (*Traité des monnaies grecques et romaines*, t. I, París, 1901, p. 241) era una de las grandes colecciones privadas españolas del siglo XIX, junto a las de José García de la Torre (catalogada por Gaillard) y Daniel de Lorichs. Para Celestino Pujol y Camps y otros estudiosos, el "inagotable" monetario de Vidal Quadras y Ramón era el segundo en importancia después de la colección del Museo Arqueológico Nacional.

Para la clasificación de las monedas, Vidal Quadras siguió un orden cronológico. En opinión de Arturo Pedrals este sistema funcionaba bien con las monedas antiguas pero no era el más adecuado para las medievales y modernas, ya que mezclaba las acuñaciones de los distintos reinos peninsulares creando confusión. Por ello introdujo índices por series.

El ruego de Pedrals de que una colección tan importante "no desapareciera algún día del solar patrio" no fue atendido. Según Babelon, todavía en 1900 el monetario estaba en manos de la familia, aunque al parecer desde 1898 se encontraba depositado en la Banque Allard de París. Terence Volk afirma que los herederos de Vidal Quadras intentaron llegar a un acuerdo con el Ayuntamiento de Barcelona para que adquiriera el monetario, pero al no lograrlo se lo vendieron al numísmata y anticuario de París Étienne Bourgey (fundador en 1895 del Cabinet Bourgey, aún en activo). La venta tuvo lugar antes de noviembre de 1913, pues fue en esa fecha cuando Bourgey puso a la venta la serie republicana, editando el catálogo de la misma: *Monnaies de la République Romaine. - Monnaies de l'Empire Romain provenant d'une vieille et célèbre collection* (París). En 1929 la serie de monedas ibéricas estaban aún en poder de Bourgey: según noticia de Pere Pau Ripollès, George F. Hill (entonces conservador jefe del Departamento de Monedas y Medallas del Museo Británico) tuvo acceso a ellas y realizó una serie de vaciados (Fig. 3); además en carta a Bourgey mostraba su interés por adquirirlas para el Museo, en el caso de que Bourgey decidiera ponerlas a la venta.

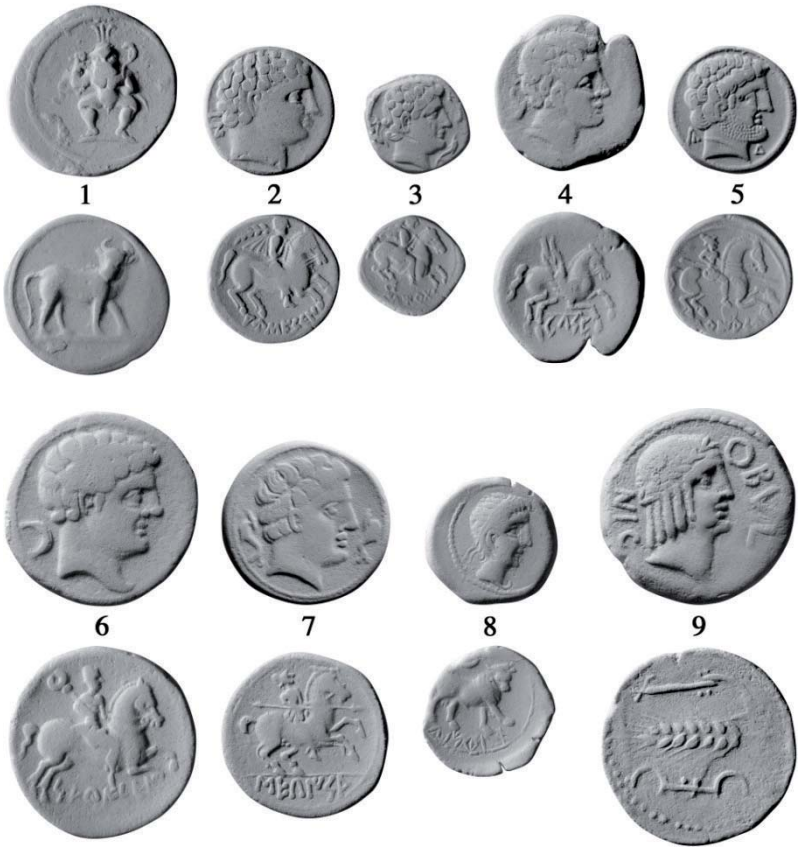

Fig. 3

En 1914 los herederos de Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón donaron al Ayuntamiento de Barcelona 700 libros de Numismática procedentes de la biblioteca del coleccionista, que se conservan actualmente en el Gabinete Numismático de Cataluña (Museo Nacional de Arte de Cataluña).

Fig. 4

Aunque resulte sorprendente, después de un siglo pueden seguir apareciendo en el mercado numismático monedas de la antigua colección Vidal Quadras y Ramón. Así, en mayo de 2014 la casa Aureo & Calicó de Barcelona subastó una rara y bien conservada moneda carolingia, acuñada en la ceca de Barcinona por Ludovico Pío, heredero de Carlomagno, entre los años 814 y 840 (Fig. 4). Al parecer sólo hay nueve ejemplares de esta serie en todo el mundo. Fue adquirida por el Ayuntamiento de Barcelona por 12.980 € para el Gabinete Numismático de Cataluña, y se expone actualmente en el Museo de Historia de Barcelona.

PIES DE FIGURAS

Fig. 1

Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón
(de https://www.familiavidalquadras.com/wordpress/archivos. Consultada el 25 de marzo de 2017).

Fig. 2

Portada del *Catálogo* de monedas de Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramón (Barcelona, 1892).

Fig. 3

Vaciados de monedas de la colección Vidal Quadras y Ramón realizados por G.F. Hill (1929), cuando estaban en poder de Bourgey (París). 1. AR de Ebusus; 2. AR. Ausesken; 3. AR de Iltirta; Mitad de Kelse; AR de Turiasu; 6. Unidad de Seteisken; 7. Unidad de Sekaisa; Mitad de Castulo; 9. Unidad de Obulco; As de Caesaraugusta; As de Emerita (The British Museum. Cortesía de P.P. Ripollès).

Fig. 4

Moneda de Ludovico Pío de la colección Vidal Quadras y Ramón (de *El País*, 15-5-2015: http://ccaa.elpais.com/ccaa/2014/05/15/catalunya/1400185677_307497.html. Consultada el 25 de marzo de 2017).

GREAT COLLECTIONS

Stefan Krmnicek

SAMMLUNG ANTIKER UND MODERNER MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN DES INSTITUTS FÜR KLASSISCHE ARCHÄOLOGIE DER EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN

Mit über 20.000 Objekten zählt die Tübinger Münzsammlung des Instituts für Klassische Archäologie zu den bedeutendsten Universitätssammlungen in Deutschland; mit einer Geschichte von über 200 Jahren ist sie auch eine der ältesten. Heute verfügt die Münzsammlung mit ca. 8.000 griechischen und 7.000 römischen Münzen, über ein ausgewiesenes Profil in antiker Numismatik. Hinzu kommen ca. 2.000 mittelalterliche und neuzeitliche Münzen, rund 3.000 Medaillen sowie eine Vielzahl weiterer numismatischer Objekte, wie Galvanos, Gipsabgüsse, etc. Die Sammlung setzt sich im Wesentlichen aus den drei Sammlungen Tux (1798), von Schäffer (1888) und Hommel (1975) zusammen. Die Tübinger Münzsammlung des Instituts für Klassische Archäologie dokumentiert damit in exemplarischer Weise die Geschichte des privaten Sammelns von Münzen von der Barockzeit bis ins 20. Jahrhundert. Als universale Lehr- und Studiensammlung überwiegt solide Breite gegenüber einem chronologischen oder typologischen Schwerpunkt. Zusätzlich verfügt Tübingen über einige – aufgrund von Seltenheit oder Erhaltungszustand – besonders reizvolle Exemplare, wie etwa eine Dekadrachme aus Syrakus mit Künstlersignatur des Kimon (*SNG* Tübingen 652) oder eine Landauer Belagerungsklippe aus dem Jahre 1713 (Abb. 1).

Abb. 1 – Landauer Belagerungsklippe (Tüb. Inv. VI 72/1)

Diese und andere Prunkstücke der Sammlung sind stets in der Dauerausstellung im Museum Alte Kulturen auf Schloss Hohentübingen öffentlich zu besichtigen. Darüber hinaus bilden Münzen regelmäßig einen festen Bestandteil bei den vielfältigen archäologischen Sonderausstellungen auf Schloss Hohentübingen. Die Tübinger Sammlung nimmt unter den Universitätsmünzsammlungen bundesweit überdies eine Sonderstellung ein, als sie nicht nur in Lehre und Forschung aktiv benutzt wird und in großen Teilen publiziert ist, sondern obendrein eine kontinuierliche museale Fachbetreuung der Sammlungsbestände über die dem Institut für Klassische Archäologie angeschlossene Numismatische Arbeitsstelle gesichert ist.

Das Tux'sche Kabinett und die Anfänge der Tübinger Münzsammlung

Begründet wurde die Tübinger Münzsammlung 1798 durch die testamentarische Schenkung des über 4.500 Stücke umfassenden Münzkabinetts des Stuttgarter Regierungsrates, Lehens- und Wechselgerichtssekretärs, Carl Sigmund Tux (1715-1798) an die Universität Tübingen. Die ursprüngliche Sammlung von Carl Sigmund Tux verkörperte das typische Kuriositätenkabinett eines Hofgelehrten der Barockzeit; sie umfasste Bücher, Münzen, Antiquitäten, Mineralien und Versteinerungen. Die Münzen befanden sich ursprünglich in zwei hölzernen Münzschränken mit Intarsienverzierung (Abb. 2), auf denen die zur Sammlung gehörigen antiken und neuzeitlichen Statuetten, darunter der nachmals berühmte Tübinger Waffenläufer, ausgestellt waren.

Abb. 2 – Münzschrank der Sammlung Tux. Kunstschreinerarbeit aus Kirchheim unter Teck, um die Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts

Der Grundstock der Sammlung wurde bereits durch Tuxens Vater Friedrich in der ersten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts in Schlesien zusammengetragen. Der Sohn übernahm die Sammlung Mitte des Jahrhunderts und vermehrte sie nach Möglichkeiten, so etwa durch Ankauf von antiken und neuzeitlichen Münzen in Paris, Rom und Siena und durch Geschenke von römischen Fundmünzen aus Altwürttemberg (Abb. 3).

Abb. 3 – Antoninian, Claudius II. (Tüb. Inv. IV 263/95; Tux Inv. IV 84: „Numus in Ducatu Wirtembergico, Brackenheimi 1756 repertus“)

Schon in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts, noch zu Lebzeiten von Tux, war die Sammlung in Stuttgart als Kuriosum bekannt. Martin Gerbert, später gefürsteter Abt zu St. Blasien, besuchte die Sammlung 1761 auf einer wissenschaftlichen Reise durch Süddeutschland und lobte sie höflich in seiner Beschreibung. Die jüngste Erwerbung von Tux und zugleich Symbol einer neuen Zeit, bildete einer der allerersten Cent der Vereinigten Staaten mit dem Kopf der Liberty, den Tux 1795 vom Stuttgarter Juraprofessor Jakob Autenrieth als Mitbringsel aus Philadelphia erhielt (Abb. 4).

Abb. 4 – Cent USA 1793 (Tüb. Inv. VI 316/1)

Der anfängliche Eifer in Tübingen für die 1798 von Tux ererbte Münzsammlung erkaltete ohne fachliche Betreuung jedoch bald. Zunächst der Universitätsbibliothek zugewiesen, ab 1830 der philosophischen Fakultät unterstellt, wurden im ersten Drittel des 19. Jahrhunderts kaum nennenswerte Neuerwerbungen getätigt und die Sammlung in Forschung und Lehre nicht mehr aktiv genutzt. Unter dem klassischem Philologe Ernst Christian Walz (1802-1857), als Professor am Philologischen Seminar zugleich Leiter der Tübinger archäologischen Sammlung und damit für die Münzen verantwortlich, wurde das „Münz- und Antiken-Cabinet“ im Jahre 1834 im nordöstlichen Turm von Schloss Hohentübingen untergebracht. In den „Jahrbüchern der Alterthumsfreunde im Rheinland“ legte Walz im Jahre 1847 erstmals einen kurzen Überblick über die Geschichte und den Bestand der Münzsammlung vor. Nur gelegentliche Ankäufe und zufällige Stiftungen von antiken und neuzeitlichen Münzen, wie etwa keltische Regenbogenschüsselchen von der Schwäbischen Alb (Abb. 5) oder rheinische Goldgulden des 15. Jahrhunderts aus einem Schatzfund von Kusterdingen sind in dieser Epoche als signifikante Zugänge zu verzeichnen.

Abb. 5 – Regenbogenschüsselchen (SNG Tübingen 192)

Ebenso zufällig kam Tübingen in dieser Zeit in den Besitz eines umfangreichen Bestandes altwürttembergischer Münzen. Im Jahre 1841 kaufte der Staat für das Stuttgarter Münzkabinett die altwürttembergischen Münzen und Medaillen aus Sammlung Christian Binder (1775-1840) und ließ die Dubletten der bereits in Stuttgart vorhandenen Stücke unbesehen nach Tübingen abgeben. Darunter befanden sich Stücke von großer Seltenheit und besonders guter Erhaltung wie etwa der vollständige Satz von Landauer Belagerungsklippen aus dem Jahre 1713.

Das 19. Jahrhundert: Karl von Schäffer und Ludwig Schwabe

Die trotz ihres verhältnismäßig großen Umfangs qualitativ noch immer mittelmäßige Münzsammlung antiker Münzen gewann erst 1888 an Format und Bedeutung. Völlig unerwartet vermachte Obermedizinalrat Dr. Karl von Schäffer (1808-1888), ehemaliger Direktor der „Irrenpflegeanstalt zu Zwiefalten", testamentarisch seine Sammlung von rund 3.000 meist aus dem europäischen Münzhandel – mehrheitlich bei den Münzhändlern Robert Jungfer (Berlin), Edmund Rappaport (Berlin), Thieme & Fuchs (Leipzig), Heinrich Hirsch (München) und Adolph E. Cahn (Frankfurt) – erworbenen Münzen und Medaillen seiner Alma Mater. Damit erlangte Tübingen einen Längsschnitt durch die griechische Münzprägung, der zum weiteren Ausbau anregte. Die große Bedeutung der Sammlung von Schäffer für die Universität Tübingen ist daran zu erkennen, dass in Tübingen erst durch die Übernahme der Sammlung numismatische Forschung und Lehre an der Universität institutionalisiert wurden. Professor Ludwig Schwabe (1835-1908), seit 1872 Direktor des Archäologischen Instituts und damit auch für die Münzsammlung verantwortlich, erkannte das wissenschaftliche Potential des Legats und investierte in den Folgejahren massiv in den Ausbau der Tübinger Münzsammlung (Abb. 6). Für den Kauf einer Dekadrachme aus dem Besitz des badischen Hofbildhauers Professor Joseph Kopf um 1.897,50 Mark aus der Auktion Jakob Hirsch am 24. November 1904 war sogar eine Sondergenehmigung des Ministeriums erforderlich (Abb. 7).

Abb. 6 – Ludwig Schwabe (Tübingen, Archiv des Instituts für Klassische Archäologie)

Abb. 7 – Dekadrachme aus Syrakus (SNG Tübingen 652)

Der Erwerb der gesamten Serie von knapp 800 galvanoplatischen Münznachbildungen aus dem British Museum und der Ankauf von Elektrotypen aus der Königlichen Münchner Sammlung im September 1904 als Lehr- und Studienbehelfe unterstreichen die neue numismatische Schwerpunktbildung in Tübingen gegen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts. Dazu zählt auch der Ankauf eines großen dreiteiligen eisernen Münzschranks um 2.316 Mark eigens für die nun umfangreiche und wertvolle Münzsammlung sowie eine umfassende Katalogisierung der gesamten Münzbestände in den Jahren 1888 bis 1890 durch Victor von Reuss, den Assistenten am Institut.

Die Tübinger Sammlungsbestände antiker Münzen mit regionaler Provenienz bildeten auch den Anstoß zu einer von Ludwig Schwabe betreuten Promotionsarbeit durch Wilhelm Nestle, die als „Funde antiker Münzen im Königreich Württemberg“ im Jahre 1893 in gedruckter Form erschien. Zwar gilt das Ergebnis der Studie heute als überholt, doch stellte die Arbeit im Anspruch einer umfassenden landesgeschichtlichen Dokumentation und Auswertung aller antiken Fundmünzen zu ihrer Zeit eine beachtliche methodische Innovation dar und ist als konzeptioneller Vorläufer der modernen internationalen Fundmünzenprojekte nicht hoch genug einzustufen.

Im Jahre 1881 übersiedelte die im unbeheizten und feuchten Nordostturm beherbergte Münz- und Antikensammlung – ab 1882 offiziell „Archäologische Sammlung“– gemeinsam mit dem Archäologischen Institut in das sog. Pfleghofgebäude im Tübinger Stadtzentrum. Der provisorische Charakter der neuen Unterbringung ist daran zu erkennen, dass die Universität dort auch einen Musik-, Tanz- und Fechtboden unterhielt. Nach jahrelangem Ringen mit der Universitätsverwaltung um ein adäquates, eigenes Institutsgebäude mit musealen Präsentationsmöglichkeiten erfolgte im Jahre 1908 der Umzug der Sammlung und des Archäologischen Instituts aus der magazinmäßigen Unterkunft im Pfleghof in das frei gewordene Gebäude des bisherigen Chemischen Instituts. Am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts erreichte die Tübinger Münzsammlung unter Institutsvorstand Ludwig Schwabe einen Gesamtbestand von 12.452 Objekten; darunter befanden sich 2.184 griechische und 4.849 römische Münzen.

Die Sammlung Hommel und die Einrichtung einer Numismatischen Arbeitsstelle

Im Jahre 1977, zum 500-Jahre-Jubiläum der Universität Tübingen, wurden knapp 4.000 griechische Münzen des Tübinger Emeritus für klassische Philologie Professor Hildebrecht Hommel (1899-1996) der Tübinger Sammlung übereignet. Der Kernbestand der Sammlung Hommel geht auf Erwerbungen von Hommels Vater, dem Münchner Orientalisten Fritz Hommel (1854-1936), zurück. Bereits fünf Jahre vor dem Vermächtnis der Sammlung Hommel im Jahre 1972 war die „Numismatische Arbeitsstelle“

eingerichtet worden. Diese hatte zunächst die Aufgabe die bevorstehende Übernahme der Sammlung Hommel fachlich zu begleiten und den künftigen Neubestand wissenschaftlich zu erschließen. Im Rahmen dieser Arbeit entstanden bis 1998 sechs Hefte der Reihe „Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum“, wissenschaftliches Nachschlagewerk und zugleich Bestandsdokumentation, welche knapp 4.800 Münzen von Spanien bis Kleinasien erfassen (Abb. 8).

Abb. 8 - Æ Homonoiaprägung Hierapolis und Ephesos (SNG Tübingen 4044)

Der Tübinger Bestand wuchs im 20. Jahrhundert zusätzlich durch Kauf und Schenkungen von weiteren kleineren Sammlungen und besonderen Einzelmünzen kontinuierlich an. Zu erwähnen sind z. B. die Sammlung Droysen (römische Prägungen des 3. und 4. Jahrhunderts) oder die über 1.000 Stück umfassende Sammlung antiker Münzen aus den Ländern der Bibel des Konditors Arthur Müller (1889-1967). Eine besondere Stellung nimmt die Sammlung Karl Ruß (1905-1990) ein. Das Legat enthielt nicht nur eine Spezialsammlung von Münzen Alexanders des Großen und wietere antike und neuzeitliche Münzen, sondern umfasste zusätzlich antike Plastik, Gemälde und Finanzmittel. Im Jahre 1994 erfolgte der Umzug der archäologischen Sammlung in das neu eingerichtete Museum Alte Kulturen auf Schloss Hohentübingen, wo seitdem ein ausgewählter Teil der Münzsammlung in einer Dauerausstellung präsentiert wird (Abb. 9).

Mit der Einrichtung der Numismatischen Arbeitsstelle wurde numismatische Lehre unter aktiver Einbeziehung der Münzsammlung im Studienplan der Klassischen Archäologie verankert und ist heute an der Universität Tübingen verpflichtend zu absolvierender Bestandteil des Bachelor- und Masterstudiengangs im Fach Klassische Archäologie. Durch die Fachbesetzung des Tübinger Numismatikers in Personalunion als Kurator der Münzsammlung und Leiter der Numismatischen Arbeitsstelle am Institut für Klassische Archäologie erfolgt in Tübingen die Verknüpfung von universitärer Lehre und Forschung mit musealer Vermittlung für ein breiteres

Publikum in Form von Ausstellungen und Publikationen – ganz im Sinne des ersten Stifters Tux und seinem Wunsch, dass „neben gelegentlicher Vermehrung dieser Sammlung sie den Liebhabern vorgezeigt, und damit der Geschmack an der Numismatik erweckt werde“.

Abb. 9 – Ausstellungsraum mit Münzvitrinen (Dauerausstellung) im Museum Alte Kulturen auf Schloss Hohentübingen

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Abb. 1-9: Tübingen, Institut für Klassische Archäologie, Thomas Zachmann.

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THE SIZE OF NUMISMATIC LITERATURE AS SEEN THROUGH THE FOUR LATEST *SURVEYS OF NUMISMATIC RESEARCH* (1990-2013)

Every six years, the International Numismatic Council (formerly "Commission") organizes an international numismatic congress. Since the 1960s, these INC congresses have been systematically coupled with the publication of a *Survey of Numismatic Research*, which aims to provide for every field a synthetic view of what has been published during the previous six years. These *Surveys of numismatic research* are not only fundamental tools for anybody who wants to be aware of what has been achieved recently. They also offer a unique tool to estimate the size of research itself.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, not long after having been deeply committed to the production of the Survey for the XI[th] INC Congress at Brussels (1991), I made use of the previous five surveys to estimate the numismatic activity at a national level (de Callataÿ 1992). There is a fundamental difference between the surveys released up to Brussels and the four published after that: while the old surveys proceeded with footnotes at the bottom of each page, the new ones group all the references at the end of each chapter in a numbered list (akin to what is often named the Chicago style of bibliography). The current way to proceed is certainly more efficient in terms of readability and space but it makes even more problematic any use of these data as a proxy for reputation and quality. Conversely and from a purely quantitative point of view, these numbered lists provide easy data to measure the number of contributions published through time for each field.

The reader will find in Annex 1 all the entries included in the last five *Surveys* (Brussels 1991, Berlin 1997, Madrid 2003, Glasgow 2009 and Taormina 2015). For each are given: the title of the paper in its original language, the name of the author(s), the number of pages and the number of footnotes (Brussels) or references (Berlin, Madrid, Glasgow and Taormina). These entries have here been classified in what appears to the present author as the most pertinent order, both chronologically and geographically. It should be noted that this is sometimes at great variance with the order adopted by some *Surveys*. To be sure, any classification is debatable

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I am very grateful to Andrew Meadows for having improved my English.

and the one proposed here is no exception. If there is one recommendation to strongly advise, it is to move to the front of the next *Surveys* the general sections about historiography, analyses, computers and museology.

Looking back to the first surveys, it would be interesting to study how the currently accepted scheme has been built over time. For a couple of decades now, numismatic literature has been divided into 5 main sections: 1) generalities (covering the topics just mentioned above), 2) ancient coinages, *i.e.* Greek, Celtic and Roman coinages (but excluding the Byzantine Empire and all the coinages struck by the Merovingians, the Lombards, the Vandals and the like), 3) western modern coinages, 4) oriental numismatics and 5) medals.[1]

1. Size of numismatic literature

For each of these 5 main topics, Table 1 gives the total number of references provided by each of the four latest *Surveys*.

	1997 Berlin	2003 Madrid	2009 Glasgow	2015 Taormina	Total	Survey average	Yearly average
Generalities	259	232	68	301	860	215	36
Western numismatics Antiquity	3,077	3,537	3,253	3,873	13,740	3,435	572
Western numismatics Middle Ages and after	4,500	4,346	5,139	5,110	19,095	4,774	796
Oriental numismatics	1,051	1,033	1,889	1,388	5,361	1,340	223
Medals	1,730	2,326	2,098	2,153	8,307	2,077	346
Total	10,617	11,474	12,447	12,825	47,363	11,841	1,973

Table 1. Numismatic literature (1990-2013) divided by main topics

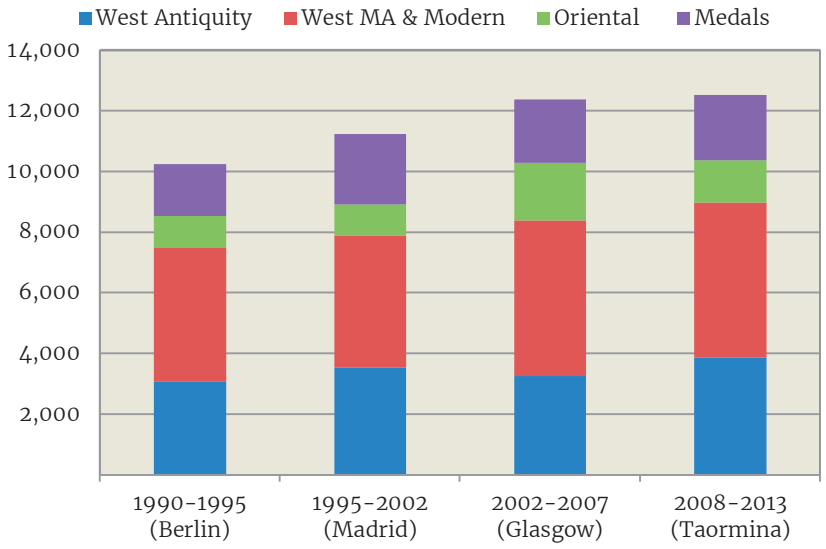
All in all, the 339 papers (see Table 2) of the last four *Surveys* have referred to 47,363 publications, which means nearly 12,000 references per *Survey* and a yearly average of nearly 2,000 publications (last column). Given the way sections are neatly divided, it is unlikely that the rate of duplication between papers will be higher than 10 percent. In other words, about six numismatic contributions are published every day, of which about two are on ancient coinages as well as on medieval and modern coinages, and about one on medals as well as on oriental coinages.

[1] Banknotes have disappeared since Brussels 1991.

This is exactly the result we can obtain by considering the numbers of records added to the library catalogue of the American Numismatic Society (*DONUM*). In a recent paper about bibliometrics, I wrote that the increasing rate at the ANS "points in the direction of a yearly average of at least 1,500 new entries for recent years (likely closer to 2,000)".[2]

Could we estimate how many pages of numismatic literature are published every year? In the same article, I argued that the eight numismatic periodicals referenced by *ERIH* (the *European Review Index for the Humanities*) contribute to c. 8% of the total published every year.[3] As these major reviews, taken together, publish c. 2,000 pages annually, the total amount of numismatic pages published every year should approximate 25,000.[4] This figure of c. 25,000 pages is roughly in line – or at least not grossly out of proportion – with the average one may deduce from the data collected here: a length of c. 14 pages for the average entry combining books, articles and short notices.[5]

As witnessed by the *Surveys*, the total amount of entries is not static but slightly growing over the decades (Graph 1).



Graph 1. Cumulative data for numismatic literature divided by main topics (1990-2013)

[2] *Ibid.*, 295.

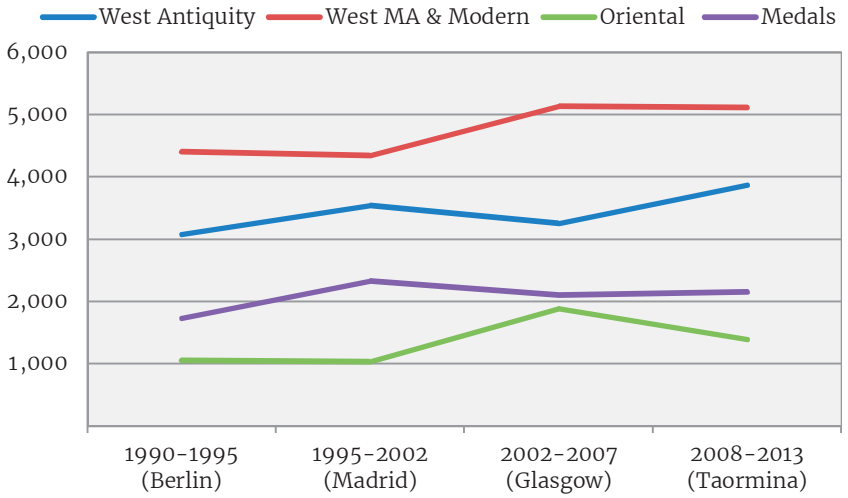
[3] These reviews are: *Annali dell'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica*, *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, *Numismatic Chronicle*, *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, *Revue belge de Numismatique*, *Revue numismatique*, *Schweizer Münzblätter* and *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*.

[4] de Callataÿ 2014, 292-295.

[5] 25,000 pages / 1,800 = c. 13.9 pages.

We passed from 10,517 entries in 1997 to 12,825 in 2015, which means a total increase of nearly 22% in 18 years, corresponding to an annual increase of c. 1.1%. This is not spectacular but is far from the decline sometimes announced.

If we look more closely at the four different main sections, we may note that each of them has experienced some growth. This is never purely linear, as for the total amount of entries, but that is always the case if we compare the results between 1997 and 2015 (Graph 2):



Graph 2. Numismatic literature divided by main topics (1990-2013)

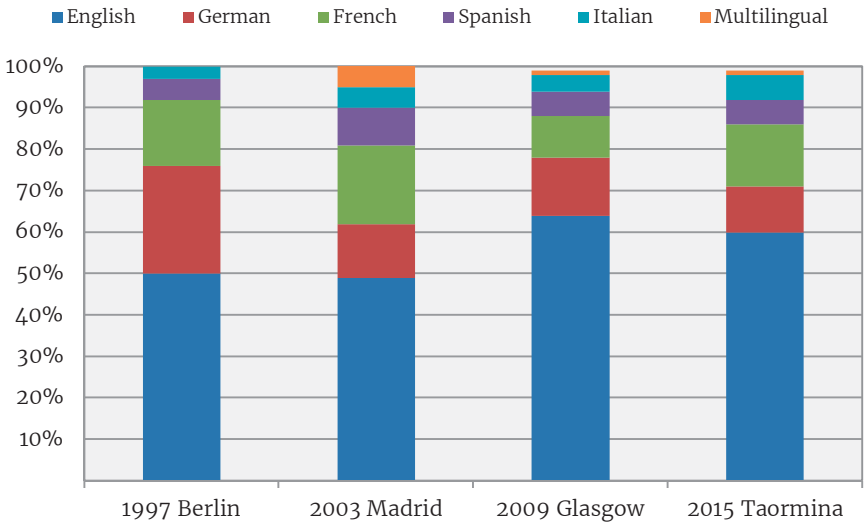
2. Languages

What has also moved, although again not dramatically, is the use of different languages. The *International Numismatic Council* is very attached to the principle of multilingualism. Contributions for the *Surveys* may be submitted in one of five languages: English, French, German, Italian and Spanish (Table 2).

	1997 Berlin	2003 Madrid	2009 Glasgow	2015 Taormina	Total	%
English	40	43	50	56	189	56
German	21	11	11	10	53	16
French	13	17	8	14	52	15
Spanish	4	8	5	6	23	7
Italian	2	4	3	6	15	4
Bilingual	-	5	1	1	7	2
Total	80	88	78	93	339	100

Table 2. The use of languages in the four latest Surveys of Numismatic Research

With a general average of 56%, English is more and more dominant, but German and French are still often used (c. 15% each) and Spanish and Italian continue to play a significant role. Graph 3 visualizes in percentages the data of Table 2:



Graph 3. The use of languages in the four latest Surveys of Numismatic Research

What is also clear is the influence of the location of the congresses and hence the responsibility to distribute the work to 80/90 colleagues. German has never been used as frequently as in Berlin, and the same is true for Spanish in Madrid, English in Glasgow, and Italian in Taormina. French and German are nearly on the same footing, with differences highly linked to the location of the Congress: French slightly above in Madrid and Taormina, German in Berlin and Glasgow.

	Generalities	West Ancient coins	West MA & Modern	Oriental numismatics	Medals	Total
English	16	41	60	18	54	189
German	2	13	17	4	17	53
French	2	16	11	14	9	52
Spanish	-	5	7	3	8	23
Italian	-	5	6	-	4	15
Bilingual	4	1	-	1	1	7
Total	24	81	101	40	93	339

Table 3. The use of languages in of the main sections (for the four latest Surveys of Numismatic Research)

The use of languages also varies slightly between the main sections (Table 3). Not surprisingly, English is mostly used for general topics. French is astonishingly well represented in oriental numismatics.[6] German benefits from Austria and Switzerland for Medieval and Modern coinages as well as for medals.

3. Within the main sections

The four latest *Surveys* offer a great tool to consider the progress of sections and subsections. We should keep in mind, however, how the number of references for each contribution depends on the author, their zeal to gather all the information but also the idea he/she has of the task: to be completed or – as promoted by the INC since the beginning – to deal only with the truly relevant literature, excluding papers not based on original research.

3.1. The most referenced contributions and fields of research

To give an idea of how papers could be variously referenced, one may rank the 30 contributions which include more than 300 entries (Table 4):

Rank	Numbers	Titles, authors and dates
1	1,149	Islamic section (S. Heinemann, A. Canto, V. Nastich – Taormina)
2	911	China (H. Wang, Z. Weirong & F. Thierry – Glasgow)
3	646	Italia (S. Balbi de Caro & A. Saccocci – Madrid)
4	544	Kelten (S. Krmnicek et alii – Taormina)
5	530	Aksumite coins (W. West – Taormina)
6	472	Peninsula iberica (J. de Francisco Olmos & J. de Santiago Fernandez – Glasgow)
7	459	Italia: X-XX secolo (L. Travaini – Glasgow)
8	446	France (X-XIXe s.) (M. Bompaire – Glasgow)
9	429	France X-XXe s. (M. Bompaire – Taormina)
10	420	Italia (medals) (V. Casarotto & V. Vettorato – Taormina)
11	407	Byzanz (M. Grünbart – Glasgow)
12	394	Byzance (C. Morrisson – Madrid)
13	383	Russia (P.G. Gaïdukov – Glasgow)
14	381	Roman Provincial Coinage (V. Heuchert – Madrid)
14	381	Islamic numismatics (North Africa to Central Asia) (L. Ilisch – Glasgow)
16	373	Italia medievale e moderna (E.A. Arslan, A. Rovelli, L. Travaini – Berlin)
17	359	Oceania (W.R. Bloom – Glasgow)
18	356	The Roman Republic (B. Woytek & R. Witschonke – Taormina)

[6] Due to the combined papers of Osmund Bopearachchi, Ryka Gyselen & François Thierry.

19	349	Greece and the Balkans in the Hellenistic period (K. Liampi – Madrid)
20	348	England, Wales and Scotland: Medieval (M. Blackburn – Berlin)
21	345	Deutschland (U. Klein, B. Kluge & B. Schoner – Berlin)
22	343	France (987-1500) (M. Bompaire – Madrid)
22	343	Oceania (W.R. Bloom – Taormina)
24	341	Italia: XI-XX secolo (L. Passera & A. Saccocci – Taormina)
25	314	USA, Canada, Central and South America (medals) (A.M. Stahl – Berlin)
26	312	Balkanraum und nördliche Schwarzmeergebiet (U. Peter & V.F. Stolba – Taormina)
27	310	Von Pertinax bis zur Diocletianischen Reform (M. Peter – Madrid)
28	307	Rome from the Death of Caesar to Commodus (J. van Heesch – Berlin)
29	305	De Pertinax à la réforme de Dioclétien (V. Drost – Taormina)
30	303	De Pertinax à la Réforme de Dioclétien (S. Estiot – Glasgow)

Table 4. Contributions of the last four Surveys documented by more than 300 entries

There is only one subsection that appears four times in Table 4: Italian medieval and modern coinages (ranks 3, 7, 16 and 24), while two others are attested three times: French medieval and modern coinages (ranks 8, 9 and 22) and Roman 3rd c. coinages (ranks 27, 29 and 30). Attested twice in this list of top-scorers are Islamic coinages (ranks 1 and 14), Byzantine coinages (ranks 11 and 12) and, presumably to the astonishment of many, coinages from Oceania (ranks 17 and 22).

Beyond specific papers (Table 4) and looking at the various fields, with some grouping of sections when appropriate, we may build the following table for the latest three *Surveys* (Table 5):

Rank	Fields	2003 Madrid	2009 Glasgow	2015 Taormina	Total	Yearly average
1	Oriental: Islamic coinages	367	479	1,149	1,995	111
2	Greek : Greece & Balkans	681	390	579	1,650	92
3	MA&M: Italy	646	459	341	1,446	80
4	MA&M: France	343	446	429	1,218	68
5	MA&M: Great Britain	453	372	290	1,115	62
6	MA&M: Byzantium	394	407	278	1,079	60
7	MA&M: Spain & Portugal	276	472	292	1,040	58
8	Greek: Asia Minor	435	268	323	1,026	57
9	MA&M: Scandinavia & Balticum	346	294	349	989	55
10	MA&M: Russia	137	383	441	961	53
11	Rome: Pertinax to Diocletian	310	303	305	918	51
12	Rome: Roman Provincials	381	191	330	902	50

Table 5. Fields of the three latest Surveys documented by more than 900 entries

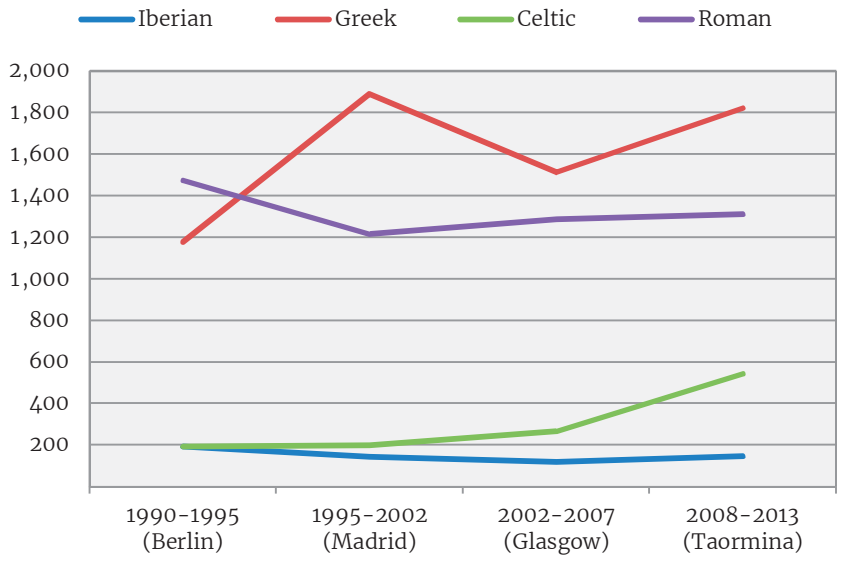
There are only 12 fields with an average superior to 300: none for medals, 1 for oriental coinages, 4 for ancient coinages (2 for Greek and 2 for Roman), and 9 for medieval and modern coinages. As it stands and putting aside the stratospheric result obtained for Islamic coinages in 2015, it is likely that continental ancient Greece is the most investigated field in the broad realm of numismatics (with an average of nearly two publications per week).

3.2. Western ancient coinages

Interesting trends emerge if we look closer at the four main sections of each *Survey*. The first main section is traditionally devoted to western ancient coinages. Data for western ancient coinages have been summed up in Table 6 and Graph 4.

	1997 Berlin	2003 Madrid	2009 Glasgow	2015 Taormina	Total	Survey average	Yearly Average
Various	40	93	69	49	251	63	10
Greek Numismatics	1,179	1,891	1,513	1,824	6,407	1,602	267
Celtic Numismatics	191	197	266	544	1,198	300	50
Iberic numismatics	193	141	118	144	596	149	25
Roman Numismatics	1,474	1,215	1,287	1,312	5,288	1,322	220
Total	3,077	3,537	3,253	3,873	13,740	3,435	572

Table 6. General data for western ancient coinages



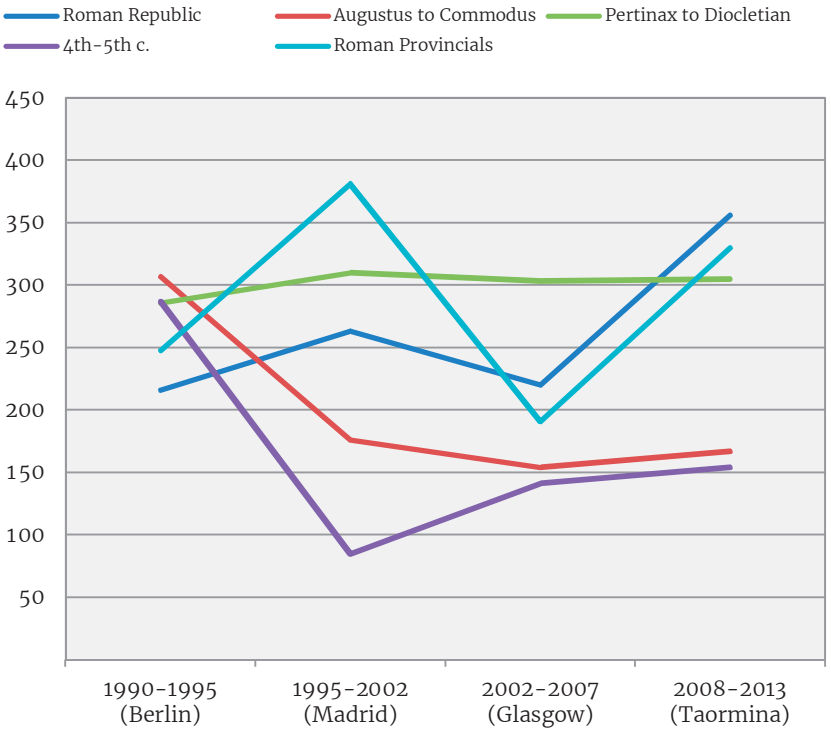
Graph 4. General data for western ancient coinages

Greek and Roman numismatics are obviously the largest fields of research. As indicated by the last column of Table 5, there is approximately one new publication every working day for Greek and Roman numismatics (yearly averages of 267 and 220). But while Iberian numismatics seem to decline slightly, it seems that Celtic coinages are in an ascending trend, in line with the current broad and keen interest in the Iron Age.

A closer look at Roman numismatics also allows the detection of peculiar trends (Table 7 and Graph 5).

	1997 Berlin	2003 Madrid	2009 Glasgow	2015 Taormina	Total	Survey average	Yearly Average
Roman Republic	216	263	220	356	1,055	264	44
Augustus to Commodus	307	176	154	167	804	201	34
Pertinax to Diocletian	286	310	303	305	1,204	301	50
4th and 5th c. AD	287	85	141	154	667	167	28
Roman Provincials	248	381	191	330	1,150	288	48

Table 7. Data for Roman coinages



Graph 5. Data for Roman coinages

While the 3rd c. (from Pertinax to the reform of Diocletian) is remarkably stable at a high level (as already noted, see Table 4), this is less true for the other subsections. One notices a slight decline for the High Empire as well as for the Late Empire (4th and 5th c.), while Roman Republic and Roman provincials continue to grow.

3.3. Western medieval and modern coinages

Medieval and modern western coinages have always formed the biggest section of the *Surveys* (see Table 1).

	1997 Berlin	2003 Madrid	2009 Glasgow	2015 Taormina	Total	Survey average	Yearly Average
Various	19	-	-	-	19		
Byzantium	272	394	407	278	1,351	338	56
Early Middle Ages[7]	244	178	182	468	1,072	268	45
Scandinavia+Baltic	338	346	394	249	1,327	332	55
Poland	231	279	266	212	988	247	41
Germany	345	242	250	276	1,113	278	46
Benelux	194	176	193	100	663	141	23
Great Britain	646	453	372	290	1,761	440	73
France	519	343	446	429	1,737	434	72
Spain & Portugal	262	276	472	292	1,302	326	54
Italy	373	646	459	341	1,819	455	76
Switzerland	83	90	113	145	431	108	18
Austria	92	114	122	97	425	106	18
Balkans (to Greece)	331	236	407	320	1,294	324	54
Russia	131	137	383	441	1,092	273	46
Americas	239	197	244	299	979	245	41
Africa	103	113	70	530	816	204	34
Oceania	78	126	359	343	906	227	38
Total	4,481	4,346	5,139	5,110	19,095	4,774	796

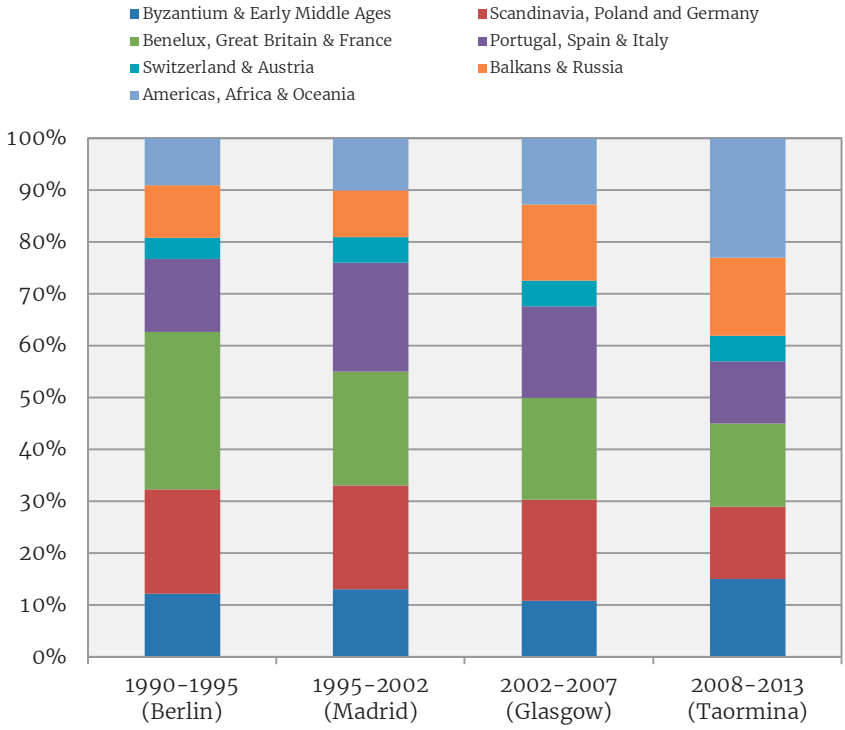
Table 8. Western medieval and modern coinages

[7] This is a composite section including coinages from the Merovingians, Carolingians, Vandals, Lombards, Visigoths, etc. as well as the Latin Orient.

As indicated by Table 8, Italy (1819), Great Britain (1761) and France (1737) are the most referenced subsections. But their relative share of the total is declining as indicated by Table 9 and Graph 6.

	1997 Berlin	2003 Madrid	2009 Glasgow	2015 Taormina	Total
Byzantium + Early Middle Ages	516	572	589	746	2,423
Scandinavia + Poland + Germany	914	867	910	737	3,428
Benelux + Great Britain + France	1,359	972	1,011	819	4,061
Portugal + Spain + Italy	635	922	931	633	3,121
Switzerland + Austria	175	204	235	242	856
Balkans + Russia	462	373	790	761	2,386
Americas + Africa + Oceania	420	436	673	1,172	2,701
Total	4,481	4,346	5,139	5,110	19,076

Table 9. Western medieval and modern coinages, grouped by areas



Graph 6. Western medieval and modern coinages, grouped by areas

There are significant changes in this pattern. The group formed by 'Benelux, Great Britain and France' no longer dominates the others (passing from 30% in 1997 to 16% in 2015). A negative trend also affects the groups 'Scandinavia, Poland and Germany' (from from 20% to 14%) and 'Portugal, Spain and Italy' (from 14% to 12%). In this global world, the emerging groups are 'the Balkans and Russia' (from 10% to 15%) and much more even the conglomerate of 'the Americas, Africa and Oceania' (from 9% to 23%).

3.4. Oriental numismatics

Oriental numismatics groups obvious subsections such as 'Islamic coinages', 'China' or 'Japan' with others which prove to be less easy to define, in particular for pre-islamic Central Asia. It is also a section for which it has been difficult to obtain a report systematically while some reports prove to be gigantic (see Table 4: ranks 1 [Islamic section, 2015] and 2 [China 2009]).

	1997 Berlin	2003 Madrid	2009 Glasgow	2015 Taormina	Total	Survey average	Yearly Average
Islamic coinages	421	367	479	1,149	2,416	604	101
Central Asia	334	306	379	186	1,105	276	46
East Asia	296	360	1,031	253	1,940	485	81
Total	1,051	1,033	1,889	1,388	5,361	1,340	223

Table 10. Numismatic literature on oriental coinages grouped by areas (1990-2013)

These biases of the data make it more difficult to detect any trend. It is likely, however, that this section is the one with the fastest rate of growth (Table 10).

3.5. Medals

The last main section of the *Surveys* is devoted to medals. Although well behind the sections on medieval and modern coinages or ancient coinages, this section generates an important flow of publication. We may consider that there is one paper on medals for every four or five papers on coins (see Table 1).

	1997 Berlin	2003 Madrid	2009 Glasgow	2015 Taormina	Total	Survey average	Yearly Average
Introduction	13	22	21	-	56	14	2
Scandinavia + Baltic	121	144	181	117	563	141	23
Poland	159	149	-	112	420	105	18
Germany	167	183	96	136	582	146	24
Benelux	120	185	182	280	767	192	32
Great Britain	96	84	78	64	322	81	13
France	117	103	86	85	391	98	16
Spain & Portugal	70	175	167	180	592	148	25
Italy	126	154	254	420	954	239	40
Switzerland	54	59	58	76	247	62	10
Austria	103	236	138	65	542	136	23
Balkans (to Greece)	209	325	407	216	1,157	289	48
Russia	61	193	195	166	615	154	26
Americas	314	280	135	66	795	199	33
Oceania	-	34	100	170	304	76	13
Total	1,730	2,326	2,098	2,153	8,307	2,047	341

Table 11. Numismatic literature on medals (1990-2013)

As the birthplace of modern medals, Italy is the single country which not surprisingly attracts the greatest amount of interest in the literature. The Low Countries (Benelux), Germany and Austria are also well served. Compared to the size of the population, Austria is likely to be the country producing the highest amount of literature *per capita* related to medals.

4. General comments

The data provided by the last four *Surveys of Numismatic Research* strongly deny the vision that numismatics is an old-fashioned discipline poorly connected with the present world. On the contrary, the field continues to grow, despite the fact that it is, to be sure, one of the oldest established disciplines in the realm of what are now called the humanities, with a strong tradition for scientific research going back to the Renaissance. With about 2,000 publications and 25,000 printed pages per year, this is not an insignificant field when compared with others.

It is a field sensitive to the language issue. Although multilingualism is fortunately not about to die, English is more and more dominant, passing from 50% to 60% of all the literature in 24 years.

As in every field of knowledge, trends affect locally the size of scientific research. These trends could be chronological (as with the Greeks and the Celts); they are above all geographical. They reflect the global world we are living in. Some sections of oriental numismatics are growing fast but none as fast as Oceania due to the thorough contributions of Walter Bloom (see Table 12).

	1997 Berlin	2003 Madrid	2009 Glasgow	2015 Taormina	Total	Survey average	Yearly Average
Oceania (coins)	78	126	359	343	906	227	38
Oceania (medals)	–	34	100	170	304	76	13
Total	78	160	459	513	1,210	303	50

Table 12. Numismatic literature for coins and medals in Oceania (1990-2013)

Whatever the definition of what should be retained or not, who would have believed yesterday that Oceania could provide more contributions on local coins and medals (513 in 2015) than Great Britain (354), Spain (400) or Germany (412)?

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de Callataÿ, F. (2014), How poor are current bibliometrics in the humanities? Numismatic literature as a case study, *American Journal of Numismatics. Second Series*, 26, 275-316.

Annex: Details of entries for the four latest (1990-

Berlin 1997 (1990-1995)		Madrid 2003 (1995-2001)	
Introduction	A. Burnett 3 p. - 39 ref.	General introduction	C. Alfaro-Asins & A. Burnett 4 p.
Méthodologie, techniques, historiographie	C. Morrisson 2 p.	Numismatica general Introduccion	K. Jonsson & J. Torres 3 p.
History of numismatics	G. van der Meer 13 p. - 99 ref.	History of numismatics	C.E. Dekesel 8 p. - 50 ref.
Méthodes d'analyse appliquées à la numismatique	J.-N. Barrandon & M.F. Guerra 6 p. - 85 ref.	Scientific Analysis	M.R. Cowell 5 p. - 24 ref.
Statistics in Numismatics	W.W. Esty 7 p. - 35 ref.	Statistics in Numismatics	W.W. Esty 7 p. - 49 ref.
Computer applications	K. Jonsson 3 p. - 8 ref.	Computers and Internet	D.G. Wigg 8 p. - 21 ref.
-	-	-	-
Museology	R. Feria 3 p. - 32 ref.	Museology	R. Feria 6 p. - 88 ref.
-	-	Antiguedad Introduccion/Introduction	M. Amandry & P. Otero Moran 4 p. - 27 ref.
Metallic currency and weight units in the Mediterranean	N.F. Parise 5 p. - 40 ref.	Les monnaies avant la monnaie frappée	R. Descat 7 p. - 66 ref.
Magna Graecia and Sicily	C. Arnold-Biucchi 11 p. - 162 ref.	Magna Graecia and Sicily	C. Arnold-Biucchi 16 p. - 163 ref.
-	-	-	-
Grèce et Asie Mineure aux époques archaïque et classique	O. Picard 15 p. - 171 ref.	-	-
-	-	La Grèce et les Balkans à l'époque Archaïque et classique	S. Psoma 43 p. - 292 ref.
-	-	-	-
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MEETING OF THE INC COMMITTEE

Meeting of the INC Committee, Wien, Kunsthistorisches Museum, May 24 to 25, 2016

Present: Michael Alram (MA, president in the chair), Aleksander Bursche (AB), Maria Caccamo Caltabiano (MC, vice-president), François de Callataÿ (FdC, secretary), Andrew Meadows (AM), Pere Pau Ripollès (PPR, vice-president), Cecilia von Heijne (CvH), Ute Wartenberg (UW), Bernhard Weisser (BW, treasurer). Due to his Oxford duties, Andrew Meadows was forced to leave early.

1. Introduction by the president

Michael Alram, president, welcomed all the members of the committee in his office at the Kunsthistorisches Museum and thanked them for their attendance and work during the last months.

2. Minutes of the Committee Meeting at Taormina, September 23, 2015

The minutes of the Committee Meeting held in Taormina on September 23rd, 2015 (see *CompteRendu*, 62, 2015, p. 107-110) were approved.

3. and 4. Treasurer's report: accounts for 2015 and budget for 2016

The accounts were submitted for the first time to an external audit and then sent to all the INC members for comments requested within 10 days. The president expressed his thanks to the past Treasurer, Tuukka Talvio for his excellent work. The finances of the INC are healthy (see Accounts 2016, p. 108-109), which is particularly pleasing since 50 grants of € 750 were made to young colleagues to attend the XVth INC Congress at Taormina. Some additional income has been obtained from sales of the proceedings of the XIVth INC Congress in Glasgow. It was decided to send future issues of the *Compte Rendu* around the same time as the request for payments of dues, which might encourage members to pay on time.

The proceedings of the XVth INC Congress at Taormina will be printed in two volumes of c. 1,000 pages together for a printing cost of c. € 20,000. The President of the Congress, Maria Caccamo Caltabiano, will let the Committee know the exact cost once the volumes are ready for print.

The President of the XVIth INC Congress in Warsaw, Aleksander Bursche, informed the Committee that costs for the XVIth Congress in Warsaw are likely to be less expensive for participants, because accommodation may be booked for lower prices than in Taormina, which might allow the Committee to distribute more grants. The Committee decided to budget a

reserve of € 30,000 for the XVIth INC Congress in Warsaw. Travel scholarships were given to Hristina Ivanova and Federico Carbone. A Syrian refugee in Germany was paid for a small project in context with *Pella* as a kind of "Soforthilfe" for scholars in emergency.

The Committee also decided to create a grant of (maximum) € 5,000 for funding an international conference project (see *infra*).

5. Membership

No new applications for membership were submitted. The seven new members elected in Taormina have been informed about their admission to the organisation and have all accepted

6. XVIth INC Congress in Warsaw 2021

AB, president of the next INC Congress, gave an update on the preparations for the next Congress, which will be hosted at the University of Warsaw, and will be sponsored by the National Bank of Poland, and co-organized by the National Museum in Warsaw, the National Museum in Cracow and the Polish Numismatic Society. A company will be chosen to organize the congress and a preliminary budget will soon be established.

AB argued for the creation of an Advisory Board of 7-10 persons who would assist to:

- Promote the congress among researchers of different fields, particularly those underrepresented at the former congresses (e.g. China, India, Africa),
- Review paper submissions,
- Advise the INC Committee and Organising Committee of the Congress in some strategic decisions.

7. Survey of Numismatic Research

The Committee discussed the publication of the *Survey of Numismatic Research*. Complaints from contributors about word limits and the traditional medium of the printed format were debated. It was decided that future proceedings would be published digitally, with the possibility of print-on-demand.

For the next *Survey* (XVIth INC Congress in Warsaw), FdC will establish a list of the fields and authors for the three previous Surveys (see paper in this volume). AB and FdC will make appropriate suggestions for the next meeting of the INC (Warsaw, June 2017).

AB proposed to put online digital versions of past volumes of the *Survey*; CvH agreed to assist.

8. Other relevant matters

a) *New Constitution – Statutes of the INC*

The Swiss Office of Validation had asked for modifications in two paragraphs of the new statutes. Contacts have been made but we cannot change the statutes without a general assembly. We are awaiting for further developments. We should ask for the possibility of an electronic vote for the next general assembly.

b) *Cultural Property*

As discussed in the last *CR* (62/2015, pp. 109-110), the INC Council voted to adopt the following statement about cultural property:

Statement on cultural property

The INC condemns the illegal excavation of numismatic objects and theft, looting or destruction of any kind, since such activities destroy valuable historical information. At the same time, it recognizes the importance of collecting by museums as well as by private collectors. Collectors and collections have an important role to play in the preservation of information about coins, archaeological contexts, or hoards found before and after 1970. The INC encourages all of its members to publish their holdings, to take care to establish the history of their objects, and to make such information available to scholarship.

Déclaration relative aux biens culturels

Le CIN condamne les fouilles illégales d'objets numismatiques de même que les vols, les pillages ou les destructions de toute nature, dans la mesure où de telles activités entraînent la perte d'une information historique importante. En même temps, il reconnaît l'importance des collections tant publiques que privées. Les collections et les collectionneurs jouent un rôle important dans la conservation de l'information relative aux monnaies, aux contextes archéologiques, ou aux trésors trouvés avant ou après 1970. Le CIN encourage tous ses membres à publier leurs avoirs et à rendre ces informations disponibles pour la recherche scientifique.

Stellungnahme zum Kulturgüterschutz

Der Internationale Numismatische Rat verurteilt illegale Ausgrabungen numismatischer Objekte, Diebstahl und Plünderungen jeglicher Art, weil dadurch wertvolle historische Informationen zerstört werden. Gleichzeitig erkennt er die Wichtigkeit des Sammelns sowohl durch Museen als auch durch Privatsammler an. Sammler und Sammlungen erfüllen eine wichtige Aufgabe bei der Sicherung von Informationen über Münzen, archäologische Kontexte und Schatzfunde die vor oder nach 1970 gefunden wurden. Der Internationale Numismatische Rat ermutigt daher alle seine Mitglieder, ihre numismatischen Bestände und deren Geschichte zu publizieren, um diese Informationen der Forschung zugänglich zu machen.

Dichiarazione relativa ai beni culturali

L'INC condanna il recupero di oggetti numismatici mediante scavi illegali e il furto, saccheggio o distruzioni di qualsiasi genere, poiché tali attività distruggono preziose testimonianze storiche. Allo stesso tempo, esso riconosce l'importanza del collezionismo sia dei Musei che dei collezionisti privati. Collezioni e collezionisti rivestono un ruolo importante nella conservazione di informazioni relative a monete, contesti archeologici o tesoretti rinvenuti sia prima che dopo il 1970. L'INC incoraggia tutti i suoi membri a pubblicare i materiali in loro possesso, ponendo attenzione alla storia dei reperti, e a mettere tali informazioni a disposizione della ricerca scientifica.

Declaración sobre los bienes culturales

El CIN condena la recuperación de objetos numismáticos mediante excavaciones ilegales y el robo, saqueo y destrucción de todo tipo, ya que dichas actividades destruyen valiosa información histórica. Al mismo tiempo, reconoce la importancia del coleccionismo por parte de museos y particulares. Coleccionistas y colecciones desempeñan un importante papel en la preservación de la información que proporcionan las monedas, los contextos arqueológicos o los tesoros, descubiertos antes y después de 1970. El CIN anima a todos sus miembros a publicar sus fondos, a establecer la historia de sus objetos y a poner esta información a disposición de los investigadores.

c) Grant to support international numismatic conferences

The Committee decided to create a grant of (maximum) € 5,000 to help funding an international numismatic conference. Only members who have paid their yearly due are eligible to apply. Institutions affiliated with Committee members are not allowed to apply. The president will prepare a template to distribute to applicants (title of the conference, date, nature, estimated total budget, other sources of funding, funding asked to the INC), which will be posted on the INC website.

9. Date and place of the next Committee meeting

At the invitation of AB, president of the XVIth INC Congress, the next meeting of the INC Committee will be held in Warsaw, Monday 26th to Tuesday 27th of June 2017.

10. Vote of thanks to hosts

The members of the Committee expressed their warmest thanks to their hosts, Michael Alram and the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, for their generous hospitality and support.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE INC

Fiscal Year 1/I/2016 to 31/XII/2016

Income and expenditure accounts (in €)

		2016 proposed	2016 actual	2015 actual
Income				
Membership fees 2015		*18,650.00*	16,179.00	19,500.00
Membership fees, previous years		*2,000.00*	300.00	1,641.51
Interest		*-*	-	5.65
Glasgow Proceedings		*-*	-	5.806.01
Total income	⟨1⟩	*20,650.00*	**16,479.00**	**26,953.17**
Expenditure				
Compte rendu		*6,000.00*	3.091,77	5,576.00
Newsletter		*1,000.00*	-	1,089.00
Internet site		*2,000.00*	158.00	118.80
Scholarships		*4,000.00*	4,000.00	1,000.00
Syrian refugee (Vorstands-beschluss Sept. 2015)		*2,000.00*	1,998.00	-
Taormina travel grants		*-*	-	34,939.79
Warzawa travel grants 1/6		*7,500.00*	-	-
Warzawa Congress subsidy 2/6		*10,000.00*	-	5,000.00
Travelling costs		*4,000.00*	1,004.52	4,402.42
Meeting costs		*250.00*	-	264.50
Banking costs		*100.00*	41.85	185.00
Legal advice		*3,122.69*	3,122.69	3,185.71
Total expenditure	⟨2⟩	*39,972,69*	**13,416.83**	**55,761.22**
Surplus/(Deficit)	⟨1⟩−⟨2⟩	*(19,322.69)*	**3,062.17**	**(28,808.05)**

Council funds (in €)

		31/XII/2016	31/XII/2015
Council funds (Account PostFinance CH)		50,788.63	47,726.46
of which reserved for	*Compte Rendu*	*4,000.00*	
	Internet site and eNews	*5,000.00*	
	scholarships	*4,000.00*	
	conferences	*5,000.00*	
	2021 congress	*10,000.00*	
	grants for the 2021 congress	*7,500.00*	
	the congress publication	*7,500.00*	
of which unallocated reserve		*7,788.63*	

Bernhard Weisser, Treasurer

Read and approved, the President

★

Auditor's Report for INC 2015 Accounts

We have examined the accounts for 2015 and find them to be correct.

This is based on a full copy of the INC's Account Book at Nordea Bank, Helsinki, for the period 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015. This was accompanied by detailed annotations by the former Treasurer, Dr. Tuukka Talvio, which were clear and informative.

This allowed the summary accounts to be checked and we confirm that these are complete and correct. The accounts have been kept in a very efficient, clear and simple way.

The year was an exceptional one for the INC as the six-yearly Congress was held in Sicily in September. This resulted in the major expenditure of almost € 35,000 for travel grants to enable young scholars to attend and a € 5,000 subsidy towards the organisation of the Congress. Also there were abnormal legal fees in respect of advice in constituting the INC as a non-profit association in Switzerland, which was agreed by the General Assembly at its meeting in Taormina on 20.09.2015.

It should also be noted that 2015 was a transitional year in terms of the accounts. A new Committee was elected at the Congress in September resulting in Dr. Talvio demitting office as Treasurer after 12 years. He is to be congratulated on his care and diligence which has resulted in the current strong financial position of the INC. In addition the creation of the INC as a Swiss non-profit association has led to the election of two honorary auditors and the start of annual auditing of the accounts with those for 2015.

The difference between the proposed and actual income (fewer membership fees) and expenses (less cost for the internet site and scholarships/travel grants) is reasonable and it is pleasing to note that even after the holding of the Congress in 2015 the INC finances are in a very strong position with a credit balance of €47,726.46.

Meanwhile we suggest:

1. that at the next Committee meeting it is noted under the item Treasurer's Report that the sub-heading Surplus of income over expenditure is printed twice in *CR* 62, p. 111 and that the first should read Total expenditure;
2. if not already done, all financial paperwork and funds should be transferred to the current Treasurer as soon as possible;
3. next year we would like to see a membership list with an indication for each of the year(s) the payment covers;
4. we would like to see copies of all cash receipts, if any, and copies of the invoices for committee member's travel expenses;
5. We would like to receive the accounts and audit them in time for that to be included in *CR*.

Rahel Ackermann & Donal Bateson
4th July 2016

In accordance with Article 10 (b and c) the Annual Financial Statements and the Auditors' report was passed by e-mail for acceptance and approval to all members. Since no formal objection was received within 10 days the Reports count as accepted.

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Auditor's Report for INC 2016 Accounts

We have examined the accounts for 2016 and find them to be correct.

This is based on copies of the INC's bank statements from PostFinance CH for the period from 08.04.2016, when the account was transferred from Nordea Bank, Helsinki, to 31.12.2016. These were accompanied by a membership list with an indication of the position of fees paid as well as invoices for payments and committee members' travel expenses.

This allowed the summary accounts to be checked and we confirm that these are complete and correct. The transfer of Council finances was accomplished smoothly and efficiently by the previous and current treasurers. The accounts continue to be kept in a very efficient and clear way.

The year was quieter and expenditure much lower after 2015 when the six-yearly Congress was held. The major expenditure was recurring mainly for the Compte Rendu and scholarships and with exceptional payments of legal fees for the creation of the INC as a Swiss non-profit association and emergency assistance provided to a Syrian refugee scholar.

The fall in income from membership fees may be noted but this is, perhaps, not unexpected in the year after a Congress and it is to be hoped this will improve next year. Despite this, the INC finances are in a strong position.

Signed:

Rahel Ackermann
12th July 2017

Donal Bateson
12th July 2017

REPORTS 2015

1. Projects under the patronage of the INC

a. *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* (*SNG*)

Andrew Meadows sent the following report:

The following volumes are known to me. None have been sent to me.

SNG France

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, France 7, Bibliothèque nationale de France: Paphlagonie, Pont, Arménie mineure

La SNG France 7 est la nouvelle Sylloge du département des Monnaies, Médailles et Antiques de la Bibliothèque nationale de France. Elle regroupe les monnaies grecques – d'époques classique, hellénistique et romaine – émises en Paphlagonie, dans le Pont et en Arménie mineure. Cet ouvrage vient compléter les travaux des vingt dernières années menés sur cette zone de la Turquie actuelle ; la connaissance de ce fonds important paraissait indispensable, en même temps que se multipliaient les corpora des cités pontiques, paphlagoniennes et arméniennes. Cette Sylloge n'est pas un répertoire aride mais offre une vision ordonnée et commentée du monnayage de ces régions. Elle apporte un éclairage nourri et structuré, fondé sur la recherche la plus récente.

SNG Poland

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum : Poland. Vol. 2, The National Museum in Warsaw. Pt. 1, The northern Black Sea Coast Chersoneus - Bosporus

SNG Turkey

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Turkey 1, The Muharrem Kayhan Collection Part 2. 94 pp., 682 coins in 39 b/w plates. The first part of Muharrem kayhan's Collection was published as the first ever volume of SNG Turkey in 2002. The present volume containing 682 coins encompasses the remainder of the collection. Coins are overwhelmingly from western Turkey and islands off shore and also include some early electrum examples.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Turkey 9 The Ozkan Arikanturk Collection Volume 1 Troas. 92 pp., 827 coins in 48 plates. This catalogue presents part of the Özkan Arıkantürk Collection – 827 coins from the cities of Troas.

The following volume was published in 2006, and previously escaped detection (I owe the reference to H. Nilsson):

SNG Italy

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: Italia. Cremona. Museo Civico "Ala Ponzone". Barello, F. (2006).

New volumes in Preparation

SNG Croatia

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Zagreb. Egypt. I. Mirnik

Updated List of Volumes

A full list of volumes known to me can be found at:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/119WFQUBqwAoy___hfjP199pYPEum6kUpd7BUr8Om-Gzc/edit?usp=sharing

Conclusion

I can conclude, as I did my report for 2014: "A major question is obviously raised from this report concerning the future of the SNG project. The decision of the DAI to withdraw from the project, combined with the decision by a number of major cabinets to place their cataloguing emphasis on the creation of online catalogues (e.g. New York, Berlin, Paris, London, Oxford) strongly suggest that the future of the printed series is at this point limited."

b. New Landscape of Ancient Numismatics

The new LANDscape of Greek numismatics. Unifying a discipline through Linked Data

Introduction (Andrew Meadows and Frédérique Duyrat)

This Roundtable was the third in a sequence that extends back to the 13th International Congress in Madrid in 2003. The previous two events had been occasions for planning and pious hopefulness for common projects, but slow progress. However, in Glasgow in 2009 Sebastian Heath and Andrew Meadows were able to propose to the ancient numismatic community a new resource designed to make collaboration easier, and to allow us to harness the potential of the Semantic Web: nomisma.org. [1] The effect has been profound, particularly in the field of Roman numismatics, wherein a number of major projects have sprung up, based on the nomisma.org namespace and ontology. These include the web-based version of Kris Lockyear's Roman Republican Hoard database (CHRR), [2] a joint project between the British Museum and the ANS to produce an online corpus of Roman Republican Coinage (CRRO), [3] and a joint project between the ANS and the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, to create an online corpus of Roman Imperial Coinage (OCRE). [4]

[1] http://nomisma.org/

[2] http://numismatics.org/chrr

[3] http://numismatics.org/crro

[4] http://numismatics.org/ocre

The Greek world had been slower to respond, mainly because it starts from a less advanced position: still there is no type corpus for Greek coinage. The knock-on effects of that are that publication of collection catalogues, coin hoards and excavation finds proceeds at a much a slower pace. In 2012, a meeting hosted by Bernhard Weisser at the Münzkabinett in Berlin, brought together curators from a number of Greek collections to discuss how the nomisma.org model might be developed and implemented for Greek coinage. Among the results of this were important initiatives in Berlin in the development of the collection's IKMK system, [5] as well as the launch of the CNT project (see below). Nonetheless disparity continued to grow between the progress of the Greek and Roman fields, and in reaction to this in 2014 we organised a two-day meeting at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, to discuss what we termed the new LANDscape of ancient numismatics (Linked Ancient Numismatic Data being the source, in part, of the title). We invited the authors of the new Roman projects to present their work on the first day, and then we considered on the second day how best the 'Greek' world might follow their lead.

The result was the creation of an umbrella project, **Online Greek Coinage**, [6] the long-term goal of which is to assemble a type-corpus for Greek coinage, built out of multiple smaller scale projects. The aim, in the world of the Semantic Web, it became clear, must not be for one giant project, but rather for an overarching system that could ensure compatibility across many. The key to this compatibility, as it has been for the Roman world, is the nomisma.org project. The first important outcome of the meeting was the INC offered its patronage to both the nomisma.org project, the Online Greek Coinage initiative, and to one of its constituent parts, the digital incarnation of the Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards. [7] That meeting, and subsequent meetings in Athens (2014) and Berlin (2015), have seen the initiation of a number of projects under OGC umbrella, as well as the adoption of the use of nomisma.org identifiers by a number of projects already under way. These include corpus projects discussed below (CNT, [8] PELLA, [9] PHANES, Kyprios Charakter [10]), collection databases in Berlin, [11] Paris [12] and New York, [13] the digital IGCH, and a project to provide a standard framework for the publication of excavation coins (Monnaies de fouille en ligne).

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[5] Now in use in Berlin (http://ww2.smb.museum/ikmk/) and Vienna (http://ikmk.at/)

[6] http://www.greekcoinage.org/

[7] This project is now in progress at http://coinhoards.org/

[8] http://www.corpus-nummorum.eu/

[9] http://numismatics.org/pella/

[10] http://kyprioscharacter.eie.gr/en/cyprus-coins/

[11] http://ww2.smb.museum/ikmk/

[12] http://gallica.bnf.fr/html/und/objets/monnaies-grecques

[13] http://numismatics.org/search/

Our aim in holding a Round Table in Taormina in 2015 was threefold:

1. To invite representatives of projects within the OGC family to present their work so far and discuss their progress
2. To make this work visible to those unable to attend earlier meetings
3. To encourage others to begin their own Linked Ancient Numismatic Data (LAND) projects and join us in the new LANDscape of Greek numismatics.

The paragraphs that follow present a summary of the progress of projects so far, written by those who presented them in Taormina. We would like here to express our gratitude for their efforts and participation.

The catalogue of the Greek coin collection of the BnF (Frédérique Duyrat)

The BnF has one of the biggest coin collections in the world, estimated at around 600,000 coins and 150,000 medals. A program of digitisation started in 2012 with the Greek coin collection, which was entirely photographed in 18 months. Due to pressures of time, we were unable to use existing catalogues. Basic records were created by going through the collection collecting the existing data (region, mint, authority, weight, provenance, inventory number), improving it when it was possible in a short period of time, but not systematically. Therefore, there is no type descripttion of the coins in the catalogue as it stands. The peculiarity of the program is that coins were digitized before having fully developed the online description file. Therefore, coins were put in the book catalogue (catalogue.bnf.fr). The images are accessible on gallica.bnf.fr.

The creation of an adapted file for coins required an extension of the book catalogue of the BnF. This catalogue is built in the MARC format, which is a standard format used, in different versions, by many libraries worldwide to describe their collections. The MARC file that we have adapted for coins must make it possible to describe any coin, of any period or provenance. Our aim is to offer a description format for all institutions holding coins in France: museums, libraries, archival deposits, archaeological institutions. The MARC Format is particularly well-adapted to this purpose, since it uses authorized forms and creates the French authorized forms in VIAF (Virtual international authority file: https://viaf.org). Creating this file also requires us to ensure that it is compatible with the data structure of the General Catalogue of the BnF. All the coin fields created must be intellectually close to the existing fields in the catalogue to allow an easy introduction of numismatic data into the relationships already created in the BnF system, which is a small Linked Data world (see data.bnf.fr). Therefore, the use of standard vocabulary and standard descriptions as well as the attribution of stable URIs to Greek numismatic concepts are basic requirements to allow queries and linking with other databases. In 2016, the standard of data descriptions created will be submitted for certification in Uni-Marc, the standard used by many local libraries in France. It

should foster the dissemination of this new tool through professional organisations. Once certified, the description format for coins should be available in the UNI-Marc handbook for cataloguing and as a recommendation for librarians. The mapping to Encoded Archival Description (EAD) is under construction to make it available for archival deposits holding coins, and the BnF team has already started working on the mapping with NUDS-XML (wiki.numismatics.org/nuds:nuds). This will form the basis for our integration into the graph of nomisma.org-based resources across the world. Within France, the website of the BnF should progressively become an Open Source resource for cataloguing coins in French collections according to internationally accepted standards.

Corpus Nummorum Thracorum – A Research Tool for Thracology and an Example of Digital Numismatic Collaboration (Ulrike Peter)

As exciting as the history of a collection may be – the big advantage of an online portal of Greek coins – even if limited to one single region – where you have the specimens, as well as potentially the dies and the types – is that the boundaries of the collection of material for research are not constrained by the limits of a collection inventory. The Semantic web allows the integration of collection data in die- and type-catalogs. The collection of material in a portal provides both a publication of a special collection itself as well as a scientific publication of a die- or type-study. The opportunities to work with the well-structured material in a portal are manifold. In order to create, through international collaboration, an online corpus of Greek coin types on a regional basis and built upon the principles of Linked Open Data, we chose Thrace as an example.

CNT is a joint project of the Berlin Münzkabinett and the Griechisches Münzwerk at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities. [14] Their collections of Thracian coins form the basis of the database. The web portal www.corpus-nummorum.eu – CNT – seeks to provide a platform for Thracian coin research. It offers a single website where users can access Thracian coins from multiple museums and institutions, as well as insert their own coins into the portal, and pursue numismatic research of the types and dies of Thracian coinage. Furthermore they will find a lot of additional information on ancient Thrace, such as literature and useful links.

In addition to internal data entry, we offer the possibility to import or link Thracian coins from collections which are already online. Others can insert their coins directly into the portal, where they also have a field for internal notes. The description and identification of every Thracian coin is very much facilitated by standardized descriptions in English and German

[14] The beginning of the project was financed for 3 years by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

which make external data entry convenient and quick. We enrich the data by defining the dies and types. Such a digital publication includes a stable reference number, image, weight as well as repository information, and is an effective medium to protect ancient cultural heritage.

In the portal every specimen is described with all necessary parameters and the data fields for mints, rulers, material, standards, denominations and persons are linked with nomimsa.org-identifiers. The use of these URIs simplifies the exchange of data with other numismatic databases enormously. Our wish and aim is to define many more human- and machine-readable nomisma.org IDs, especially for coin-type descriptions, to allow descriptions in many languages for one type with the need only to link the unique URI of the type for identification and description of a coin. We are grateful to many colleagues, auction firms and enthusiastic collectors who have already shared their material with us.

The PELLA Project: coin types of the Argead kings (Peter van Alfen)

PELLA (http://numismatics.org/pella/) is a new research tool designed to aid in the identification, cataloguing, and research of the individual coin types of the Argead kings of Macedonia from Alexander I (ruled 498-454 BC), the first of the kings to strike coins, down to Philip III Arrhidaeus (ruled 323-317 BC), the last of the titular kings to do so. Included as well are the numerous posthumous civic and successor coinages struck in the names of the kings. It has been built by ANS web-developer Ethan Gruber, on the same Numishare platform that powers CRRO, CHRR and OCRE, with inbuilt use of nomisma.org IDs.

The current version of PELLA provides links to over 11,000 examples of the coinage (in the name) of Alexander the Great and Philip III Arrhidaeus present in the ANS collection, the Münzkabinett der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, the British Museum, and the Fralin Museum of Art. The PELLA project currently focuses on the coinage (in the name of) Alexander III and Philip III, using reference numbers from Martin Price's *The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus*, London 1991, as the means of organizing the coinages from various institutions, and will be completed in early 2016. The next stage will focus on the coinage (in the name of) Philip II, using Le Rider, *Le monnayage d'argent et d'or de Philippe II frappé en Macédoine de 359 à 294*, 1977, as the means of organizing the coinages from various institutions, with an estimated completion date of 2016. Also in 2016, following the completion of Stage 2, Pella will then focus on the coinages of Alexander I to Perdiccas III using SNG ANS as the means of organizing the coinages from various institutions. Beyond 2016, Pella will bring in coin types not in Price (1991), Le Rider (1977), and SNG ANS, will consider new and revised attributions, and will begin to assign Pella-specific identification numbers for each individual type.

PHANES: A database of early archaic electrum coinage (Ute Wartenberg)

Early electrum coinage is characterized by a multitude of types, weight standards, mints and other features. It is one of the remaining unexplored research areas when it comes to die-studies or even just basic cataloguing. The absence of basic numismatic research in this area is probably largely based on the fact that many of the coin types are only known in a few specimens, which are often spread over many, often unpublished museum collections or in the thousands of auction catalogues. With the advent of digital images and online databases, it has become easier to capture this material and search types. In 2012, Ute Wartenberg began work on a database that could capture the many different types of early electrum. While recording basic data such as weight, photos and size was straightforward, the most difficult challenge was to create a new, custom-made thesaurus for the multitude of types of both obverses and reverses. Here a system was devised that allows the categorization of each obverse type into a hierarchical system of four classifications. All find information for a single coin, from excavations, hoards and other sources, is carefully recorded. Where possible, nomisma.org terminology for numismatic terms is used in order to make the database compatible with other projects. The task of finding all known electrum coins and classifying them is being undertaken by the small team of Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert based at the Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften and Ute Wartenberg and Disnarda Pinilla at the ANS. It is estimated that a total of c. 8,000 coins are in existence today, which cover easily 400 different types. In 2016, 3,200 coins were entered with digital images and extensive cataloguing. Once all data is entered, an open-access web-based database is planned based on Open Source Numishare technology, which will make the material available to anyone interested in early electrum coinage. The database will also enable archaeologists to identify finds at sites, while museum curators or collectors will be able to research provenances of existing specimens. With the help of a full set of data, one can begin to research with more accuracy the beginning of coinage and understand its impact on the archaic economy. Moreover, the used of Linked Open Data identifiers provided by the nomisma.org project will ensure that the project is fully compatible with other projects within the Online Greek Coinage family.

Kyprios Character Website: http://kyprioscharacter.eie.gr (Evangeline Markou)

The round table dedicated to the Landscape of Numismatics allowed not only for a presentation of the design and concept of *Kyprios Character* bilingual (Greek and English) website and coin database that features silver Cypriote royal coinages of the Archaic, Classical and early Hellenistic periods, but also for an analysis of the technical aspects and issues related to the administration of the website itself.

The digital approach to this research project was facilitated by the use of material from digital depositories of museums and coin auctions; there was free access to some of the material, while clean URLs were used for linked data. The profit was double: first, the researcher saved time during the cataloguing process at the museum, since the main information related to each coin was extracted directly from the museum's database; second, the only required action to be taken was verification of technical details (weight, die axis and diameter), attribution and dating, and finally completion of fields that were most often left incomplete, such as type descriptions, coin legends, symbols, etc. The digital approach certainly facilitates the collection and organisation of the numismatic material and thus will enable the easy compilation of a corpus by dies, for future publication.

The free, open source Django Python Web framework that encourages rapid development and clean design was adopted for the creation of *Kyprios Character's* website. Django comes with an administration panel enabling easy manipulation of database objects, such as coins and related data. For the coin database, Filemaker was used to build a desktop client application for easy insertion, update and deletion of coin objects offline. Export of coin data is achieved via CSV files and custom procedures for sanity checks and data transformation, while bulk insertions on the website are performed via secure copy (SCP or FTP).

The website's concept since the very beginning was aligned to the *Nomisma* ontologies, used to provide stable digital representations of numismatic concepts. We have created a procedure that associates such concepts with our coin data and relates them to specific *Nomisma* entities. This is achieved via exact text comparison, while any entity that does not appear on the *Nomisma* database is addressed to the administrators for update.

Hundreds of Cypriote coins will be added on the online coin database, as soon as the final controls are completed. Furthermore, the database will be constantly updated with new material. The number of the coins to appear online will depend on the authorizations for online publication - especially from museums that do not possess an open access online database or have only part of their Cypriote material online. So far, museums and auction houses have proved to be very receptive to projects that promote and facilitate numismatic research.

The website is hosted on the *Kyprios Character* server, is constantly enriched and updated with the help of volunteers and students and is promoted through lectures, presentations, student courses and social media. The funding for the research project that supported - amongst others - the development of the *Kyprios Character* website, came to an end in October 2015. And while the project's sustainability is guaranteed, since Ancient Cyprus is a field of research at the Institute of Historical Research / National Hellenic Research Foundation, it will be even more facilitated by additional funding.

Monnaies de fouille en ligne (Catherine Grandjean)

Published coins from excavations are a small proportion of the Greek bulk, compared to the public and private collections as well as even to the hoards. But we all know places where significant amounts of coins from excavations have remained uncleaned and unlisted, sometimes for decades. And predictably that number will increase in the future, with new excavations and surveys. Coins from excavations rarely provide archaeological contexts and most that are known are so late that they cannot offer information on the chronology of the series in question. In spite of that, the landscape is not so dark. Much information can be drawn from an analysis of these coins, including incidences of overstriking, manufacturing techniques, as well as secondary interventions, as countermarking, punching and halving, and wear in circulation. These coins as well as the hoards are at the centre of the study of the uses of coinage. The study of small change, used in day-to-day transactions, has been significant in economic and anthropological studies for years and is now a fruitful field in numismatic studies through coins from excavations. Moreover, it seems that, for about a decade, thanks to the databases and the methodological studies on Roman coins from surveys and excavations, research on Greek coins from excavations has found a second wind. P. Iossif has analyzed Seleucid coins from excavations through his SED (Seleucid Excavation Database) and T. Faucher studies Ptolemaic bronze coinage through a database from Egyptian sites. Such comparative approaches are fruitful. The American School of Classical Studies Corinth has already developed Corinth Excavations Digital Resources. It includes data such as mint, description, chronology, archaeological contexts, technical features, as well as photographs of coins. A larger regional approach is possible, including the coins from the Sanctuary of Zeus at Nemea published by R.C. Knapp and J.D. Mac Isaac in 2005 and the Greek coins excavated at Argos that C. Grandjean is about to publish. Such a regional approach is not possible everywhere. One reason is the lack of digital editions of excavation coins. If the process of digitisation includes harmonization of databases, we shall open the field to new studies on a large scale: density of coins, analysis by type of site, percentage of local and foreign coins, local technical features and uses of coins, etc. And if there is a connection with both Online IGCH and OGC, we will obtain a wonderful tool. In Greece, the archaeological sites excavated by the École française d'Athènes (EfA) are a mine of information in our field. For this reason F. Duyrat and C. Grandjean have planned, with the kind help of O. Picard, the project *Monnaies de fouille en ligne* in order to publish online, on the website of the EfA, using the Numishare platform, a database of more than 15,000 Greek coins excavated by the EfA at Argos and at Thasos.

Digital Publication, Recent Developments at the American Numismatic Society (Andrew Reinhard)

The ANS continues to prosecute its campaign of Open Access (OA) information, which includes its publications. We create digital editions of the *ANS Magazine, American Journal of Numismatics*, and monographs, making them available upon publication of print, or as close to the print publication date as possible. We encourage authors to share their work online immediately upon publication, and without any subvention or embargo period, understanding the necessity to share current scholarship. For those researchers who have not been published (or who have elected not to publish), the ANS created its online Digital Library (http://numismatics. org/digitallibrary/) to share these works with others who would benefit from the research and bibliography.

Hundreds of OCR-scanned ANS publications are hosted as Open Access by HathiTrust (http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/mb?a=listis&c=1850525919). Several additional scanning projects are underway, which include rare auction catalogues as well as out-of-print ANS monographs, all of which will be made available as Open Access as the scans become available. Going one step further, many of these monographs are undergoing TEI XML conversion to allow anyone to read them on any device and in any format. Not only that, but the XML facilitates linking these publications to other outside, open repositories of data, while allowing other researchers to link back to the publications at the sentence level. Linked Open Data (LOD) is the future of scholarship, and the ANS makes every effort to be a good digital citizen with its publications and data.

c. *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae* (*LIN*)

M. Caccamo Caltabiano reports:

Sixteen years of intense scientific activity has produced numerous case studies, monographs, seminars and 3 International Conference Proceedings. They are linked together by the application of the same LIN research method by numismatists of the Universities of Messina, Bologna, Genoa and Milan, within the Project for the realization of the *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae Classicae et Mediae Aetatis.* The Messina Unit considers, both necessary and appropriate to the times, the foundation of "ICONet. *Research and training Center for Iconography and visual communication*" at the Department of Ancient and Modern Civilizations of Messina University. The Center aims to promote the scientific research and collaboration between national and international scholars, and to interpret, enhance and wider communicate the historical meaning of ancient and medieval imaginary. The iconographic investigations focus on the ancient and medieval coinage, enabling cross and parallel analyses with other iconic documents. This innovative investigative approach starting from the coins is justified by 'objective' factors, since they are official docu-

ments with a political nature, useful to understand the code of visual communication as, for reasons of space, they select images and text in a summarized and essential form, understandable by users far beyond the verbal languages.

The creation of a research center for iconography and visual communication (ICONet) intends to fill a gap in the field of studies on Antiquity and the Middle Ages with an innovative approach, encompassing scientific research, training and the diffusion/dissemination of related knowledge of ancient and medieval imaginary. The coin is "the most important means of storytelling" (A. Baricco, *World Business Forum Milan* in November 2015); this reflection can be a great 'external' input to initiate a communication strategy off/online, contributing to the knowledge and promotion of numismatic cultural heritage especially among younger users.

With regard to coin iconography, the communication of scientific data to a wide audience it is not sufficiently considered. In addition to the scientific research, ICONet will have a second purpose: the communication and dissemination of its investigations and activities outside of academic circles through a dedicated website and communication channels online. The aim is the "Valorizing" of the coinage in order to overcome the strong dichotomy that currently exists between a rich numismatic heritage preserved in the world's major museums, and the limited current knowledge and awareness of these, even among scholars of the Ancient and Medieval world.

Our research has been significantly aided by the creation of D.I.A.N.A. (*Digital Iconographic Atlas of Numismatics in Antiquity*), a free access system developed at the University of Messina for the viewing on GIS digital maps of the spatial and temporal distribution of the iconographic subjects related to ancient coins. The main objective of DIANA is to create a digital archive which focuses on a "codified" coin iconography. For further refinement, correlated with "linked data", DIANA is currently under review.

Activities

29 April 2015 Cosenza, Conference organized by University of Calabria (B. Carroccio) in collaboration with LIN researchers of Messina University " *Le monete segno di relazioni tra Sicilia, Italia e Mediterraneo*: Parte I : *Monete, Incontri e Scambi tra popoli e zecche;* Parte II: *Numismatica come?: interdisciplinarietà, internazionalizzazione, divulgazione.*"

Publications

- M. Puglisi, *Water fauna and Sicilian coins from the Greek period,* in *SOMA 2011* - 15th Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology (Catania University – Sicily, March 3-5th 2011), a cura di P. Militello, Oxford 2015 (BAR International Series 2695 II, ISBN 978 1 4073 1343 6), 764-778

- M. Caccamo Caltabiano, M. Puglisi, A. Celesti & G. Salamone, *Towards Linked-Data in Numismatics: How the DIANA Approach can Improve the Diachrony Integrating Heterogeneous Pieces of Data,* in Proceedings of the 42nd Annual Conference on Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology, CAA 2014, 21st century Archaeology (Paris, 22-25 April 2014), F. Giligny, F. Djindjian, L. Costa, P. Moscati & S. Robert (eds.), Oxford 2015 (ISBN 978 1 78491 100 3), pp. 157-164.

- M. Caccamo Caltabiano, *Image as word and decoding coin images,* in M. Asolati, A. Saccocci & B. Callegher (Edd.), *Suadente nummo vetere, Studi in onore di Giovanni Gorini,* Padova 2016, pp. 41-48.

Conference Presentation

- M. Caccamo Caltabiano, Una lettura dell'identità di genere attraverso le immagini monetali, in *Identità di genere e differenza sessuale*, Convegno Messina 19-21 Aprile 2016

- Eadem, L'orizzonte cronologico e culturale delle monete mamertine, in *Lingue dello Stretto nella documentazione materiale dall'Ellenismo alla Tarda Antichità*, Convegno intern. (Messina 10-11, V, 2016).

- M. Puglisi, "*DIANA (Digital Iconographic Atlas of Numismatics in Antiquity) a tool for a standardized description of coin iconographies",* Meeting: *Greek Coins – Collaboration in the Digital Age,* Berlin, Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften April 15th 2015.

- Eadem, Codified description, diatopy and diachrony of coin iconographies for a historicization of the objective data, in *Project Report, 5th Nomisma.org / ECFN meeting 2016*, Caen, 27th-30th April 2016.

Papers at XV International Numismatic Congress, Taormina 2015

- M. Puglisi, "*From the D.R.A.C.M.A. Project to the D.I.A.N.A. Atlas: a personal scientific growth through teamwork",* in *Numismatics in the 21st century: Jobs, careers, professions for the young generation of coin enthusiasts,* Table Ronde organized by INC and IAPN, in memory of Herbert A. Cahn.

- PhD students: F. Dell'Oro d'Amico, *Le Puellae Faustinianae nella monetazione di età antonina;* C. Mondello, *Nuove osservazioni sui contorniati: la serie dei* Literaten-Büsten; A. Sapienza, *La* triskeles *e le sue varianti iconografiche: analisi diatopica e diacronica dei documenti monetali;* M. Spinelli, *La dea regale di Locri Epizefiri.* E. Pizzilli, *Il caso dei* Bacchanalia *nel documento monetale (graduating student).*

PhD. G. Salamone, *Il tipo della testa femminile sulle monete greche: funzione giuridica e identità della* polis; PhD. D. Trifirò, *I gesti della divinità: il multiforme Apollo.* Research Collaborator: N. Russo, *Una lettura non tradizionale del ruolo del Sileno: i documenti monetali.*

Thesis discussed - Messina University 2015/16: A. Mancuso, *La semantica del labaro nei documenti monetali;* G. Franzone, *Da Asclepio ad Esculapio: i documenti monetali;* C. Marra, *Artemis nel documento monetale.*

PhD Thesis: Barbara Sisalli, *La moneta come fonte storica: le emissioni traco-macedoni.*

Scientific Dissemination

- M. Caccamo Caltabiano, La efigie del mito. Religión y poder a través de la numismática, in *Sicilia Griega Tierra de dioses,* "ArqueologIa & Historia", Desperta Ferro n. 5, febr.-marzo 2016, 52-55.

- G. Salamone, http: IconArteblog.blogspot.it, also on Facebook and Twitter.

- G. Salamone, *Immagini per comunicare "...Donna preziosamente adornata..." (Hes., Th., 586 s.): figure femminili sulla moneta greca*, conferenza presso AICC: Associazione Italiana di Cultura Classica – Milazzo, 27.01.2015.

Exhibitions

D. Castrizio (Scientific Coordinator), "*La zecca di Reggio attraverso i secoli": le monete come testimoni della storia*", Reggio Calabria (1.xi.2015-30.iv.2016).

M. Caltabiano - M. Puglisi, scientific collaboration with the Archaeological Section of Superintendence for Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Messina, for the exhibition of numismatic finds from excavations of Messina in "From Zankle in Messina - 2016" (Messina, Villa Pace, 5 February - 30 March 2016).

d. Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum (SNS)

Nikolaus Schindel berichtet:

Während des Jahres 2015 erfolgte der Abschluss der Arbeiten an SNS Orumiyeh (D. Akbarzadeh/N. Schindel) sowie die erfolgreiche Einreichung des Manuskripts, 2016 fanden die Fahnenkorrekturen und Abschlussarbeiten statt; die Auslieferung des Bandes steht unmittelbar bevor. Weiters erfolgte 2015 die Vervollständigung der Materialsammlung für SNS Tübingen (N. Schindel). Für SNS IV (nunmehr Khusro I.) wurde die Materialsammlung weitergeführt und die Bestimmung und Durchsicht der Bestände aus den Sammlungen in Paris, Berlin und Wien beendet (N. Schindel), 2016 wurden die numismatischen Arbeiten weitergeführt und weitgehend abgeschlossen, für 2017 ist die Fertigstellung des Manuskripts geplant. Ebenso wurden in beiden Berichtsjahren die Arbeiten an SNS VII und SNS Syrien (R. Gyselen) fortgeführt. Die Arbeiten an *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum Tajikistan. Sasanian Coins and their Imitations from Sogdiana, Tokharistan and Ustrushana* (A. Gariboldi) wurden abgeschlossen und das Manuskript 2016 erfolgreich zum Druck eingereicht; derzeit finden die letzten Korrekturarbeiten statt.

e. Sylloge Nummorum Parthicorum (SNP)

Vesta SARKOSH CURTIS reports:

In 2012 the Austrian Academy of Sciences published SNP Volume 7 by Fabrizio SINISI, *Vologases I – Pacorus II*. This serves as a model for all future publications in the SNP series, which will provide the first systematic reconstruction of Arsacid coinage relying on the holdings of the coin cabinets of London, Tehran, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, New York, as well as the collection of the late David Sellwood.

Volume 2 of the SNP series is currently being prepared by the British Museum team, consisting of Vesta SARKHOSH CURTIS, Elizabeth PENDLETON and Alexandra MAGUB, together with Edward Chris Hopkins, who is based in the US and also acts as IS Manager. Volume 2 deals with coins of Mithradates II (123-88 BC). Altogether around 2,000 coins are being examined by the authors of Volume 2 using a database purpose-built by Chris HOPKINS which enables the team to enter detailed information about each coin, including descriptions of obverse and reverse iconography, coin legends and monograms. This process helps to establish the various obverse and reverse types for Mithradates II coins. It is planned that the first draft of Volume 2 will be completed by the end of 2016, so that it can be submitted to the Austrian Academy of Sciences in 2017.

The activities of the Viennese branch of the SNP project (F. SINISI) have been focused on the preparatory work for Volume 5 (Phraates IV – Orodes III). The material base for this volume amounts to 4,542 coins, 3,286 of which come from the collections officially participating in the SNP. These coins have all been digitally registered and classified according to the structural approach employed by the SNP. Now that the sections on Tiridates, Phraataces, and Orodes III have been completed, the author is currently working on the chapter of typological descriptions for the series of Phraates IV. This will provide the basis to proceed with the systematic reconstruction of the series issued in the period covered by this volume (38 BC - AD 6). It is planned to complete the volume by mid 2017.

In November of 2015 a bilingual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in English and Persian was drafted by the two directors of the SNP, Dr Michael ALRAM and Dr Vesta SARKHOSH CURTIS, with the Iranian authorities, and finally signed by the Directors of the four leading institutions: the British Museum, the National Museum of Iran, the Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna and the Austrian Academy of Sciences. This MoU lasts for five years and acts as an official seal of approval for the project's work withTehran.

2. Reports from affiliated bodies

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

Marina TALIERCIO reports:

Attività di ricerca

1. Magna Grecia

1a. E' in corso di ultimazione il *corpus* fotografico delle emissioni monetali della zecca di Sybaris, corredato da indici analitici e dall'elenco aggiornato (2014-2015) delle provenienze dei materiali. Il volume sarà edito in formato digitale.

2. Campania tirrenica

2a. Si è continuato, a cura di M. Taliercio ed E. Spagnoli, lo studio sistematico dei rinvenimenti monetali dal territorio di *Cuma*, recuperati sia negli scavi di vecchia data sia in quelli effettuati dall'Università Federico II e dal Centro J. Bérard di Napoli. E' stato presentato nella sezione Poster del XV INC di Taormina (Settembre 2015) un primo report sullo studio sistematico dei rinvenimenti monetali dal territorio di *Cuma* (Progetto KYME MONETA, a cura di M. TALIERCIO ed E. SPAGNOLI). E' attualmente in corso la edizione dei contesti chiusi (necropoli, ripostigli di varia natura) e di quelli stratigrafici, da scavi vecchi e nuovi, per uno studio areale di circolazione (Cuma: territorio urbano e aree limitrofe), da età antica ad età bizantina.

3. Comprensorio vesuviano

La ricerca ha aggiornato la disamina della documentazione di archivio, la ricognizione bibliografica e quella dei materiali numismatici, provenienti per la maggior parte dalla *Regio* VII di Pompei, per la quale sono stati censiti 946 esemplari da rinvenimenti stratigrafici e 8702 monete da ritrovamenti riconducibili all'ultima fase di vita della città. Il catalogo analitico dei ritrovamenti, corredati delle notizie relative al recupero e ai contesti di provenienza, è pubblicato da R. Vitale, *Pompei. Rinvenimenti monetali nella Regio VII*, "Studi e Materiali" 19, in stampa

4. Area medio-italica

4a - *Porto*: E' proseguito lo studio, a cura di E. Spagnoli, della circolazione monetale in area portuense con lo studio dei materiali di scavo nei vari settori della città. E' in corso la ricerca per una edizione globale dei contesti di scavo (aggiornati alle evidenze 2015).

- *Ostia*. E' stata presentata, a cura di E. SPAGNOLI, al XV INC (Taormina), la relazione sulle problematiche interpretative di un cospicuo nucleo di tessere di piombo, da vecchi e nuovi scavi nel territorio urbano e suburbano di Ostia (Roma). E' in corso di edizione il catalogo completo delle evidenze di studio.

4b. E' proseguito, a cura di E. SPAGNOLI, il lavoro di studio sul complesso dei reperti monetali restituiti dalle indagini archeologiche nell'abitato di *Amiternum* (2010-2013), in preparazione all'edizione critica della globalità dei contesti di scavo.

4c. Continua, contestualmente alle campagne di scavo, l'attività di edizione dei materiali dall'abitato di Norba, dove è stata completata l'esplorazione della *domus* X che ha restituita una documentazione numismatica interessata da fenomeni peculiari, quali casi di riconiazione e di imitazione di numerario romano (R. VITALE, Monete, in S. QUILICI GIGLI, S. FERRANTE et Alii, I materiali dalla domus X e dalla terza traversa, in Atlante Tematico di Topografia Antica, XX Supplemento – 2015, pp. 213-222). È in corso, invece, lo studio dei reperti dalle *domus* XII e VII.

4d. Per il comprensorio alifano è in corso, a cura di R. VITALE, lo studio dei materiali del Museo Civico di Piedimonte Matese, provenienti da recuperi effettuati nel territorio.

4e. E' stato intrapreso, a cura di R. VITALE, lo studio dei materiali recuperati a Sessa Aurunca, nel corso degli scavi condotti nell' area del complesso di S. Casto e in quella della Chiesa di S. Nicola: la documentazione numismatica per lo più copre l' arco cronologico compreso tra gli ultimi secoli dell'Impero e l'Alto Medio Evo.

5. Collezionismo

Si è continuato lo studio della collezione monetale Scacchi, di proprietà della Società Napoletana di Storia Patria, che ha offerto lo spunto per un approfondimento della tematica del collezionismo monetale a Napoli con particolare riguardo all'epoca post-unitaria.

B. Attività informatica

Schedatura e archiviazione informatica dei rinvenimenti dall'area campana, in particolare da Cuma, dall'ambito sannitico e dal comprensorio vesuviano. L'attenzione si è focalizzata sulle voci di catalogo e sui vocabolari alla luce del recente panorama internazionale sui protocolli informatici. La riflessione critica sui parametri di ricerca (QUERY), in particolare, è stata diretta alla programmazione di azioni di digitalizzazione di vecchi archivi fotografici.

C. Pubblicazioni

Cfr. le indicazioni riportate nel corso della relazione.

b. Oriental Numismatic Society (ONS).

Joe CRIBB reports:

Council:

Secretary General: Joe CRIBB
Deputy Secretary General: Stan GORON
Secretary/UK Section Secretary: Peter SMITH
Treasurer: Ben BREAM
Journal Editor/ Publications Secretary: Robert BRACEY
Membership Secretary: Barbara MEARS
European Section Secretary: Jan LINGEN
American Section Secretary: Pankaj TANDON
South Asian Section Secretary: Mahesh KALRA
Pakistan Section Secretary: Shafqat MIRZA
General Section Secretary: Bob SENIOR
Ordinary council members: Shailendra BHANDARE, Graham BYFIELD, David HARTILL, Paul STEVENS, Howard SIMMONS

Activities during 2015

4 more issues of JONS nos 221-4 published and distributed. Sadly volume 225 will be the last to be edited by our Deputy Secretary General Stan GORON who is retiring from his editorial role after 30 years. His first volume was no. 96 and since then 128 volumes have followed. Under his tenure the Journal has grown from an 8 page newsletter to a 48 page journal of international standing. Robert BRACEY has taken over as editor.

Thanks to the efforts of our European Section Secretary funding has been secured to digitise back copies of the journal so they can be made available on the web. We expect the work to achieve this to commence during the coming year.

Facebook pages (General, South Asia and US subpages) and Website http://orientalnumismaticsociety.org now both fully operative.

A Joint session of the ONS was held in Taormina, Sicily as part of the International Numismatic Congress in September.

Worldwide membership now at c. 692 members (South Asia Section: at last count 222 members. Three meetings during the year in New Delhi (December), Mumbai (January) and Bangalore (February) and two foreign guest lectures organised and stalls at various Coin Fairs; North America Section: 124 members. Annual meeting in New York in January; UK and Eire Section: 95 members. Four meetings during year, two in London (February and July), two in Oxford (May and November); Europe Section: 225 members. Meetings in Tübingen (May), Leiden (October) Cologne (Nov) and stalls at Coin Fairs in Netherlands and Belgium; Pakistan Section: 9 members. Annual Meeting in Islamabad in November; General Section: 17 members).

c. International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN – AINP)

Arne KIRSCH reports:

The IAPN consists today of 115 member firms representing 22 countries. One new member was elected at the 2015 annual congress in New Orleans, Eur-Seree Collecting Co., Ltd., from Bangkok, Thailand. The central focuses of the IAPN this past year remained: 1) the fight against increasingly sophisticated and dangerous counterfeits emanating from the Far East, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere; 2) the exchange of information between members and non-members such as other profit or non-profit numismatic associations, scholars and museums; and 3) while continuing to support restrictions on the movement of illegally excavated or acquired coins, working to limit the imposition of unreasonable laws on the trade in common, long-known coins of little or no historical, cultural, or archaeological significance. The IAPN Book Prize for 2015 was awarded to CRIPPA, Carlo e Silvana, *Le Monete di Milano, da Desiderio Re dei Longobardi a Ludovico il Bavaro e Azzone Visconti (dal 757 al 1329)*, Milano 2014, the definite work on the coinage of Milan.

d. International Committee for Money and Banking Museums (ICOMON)

Christel SCHOLLAARDT reports:

The Annual ICOMON conference was held September 21-25 in Taormina, Italy adjacent to the sexennial meeting of the International Numismatic Commission. Our main goals were closer collaboration with and better visibility of ICOMON in the International Numismatic Council. We also work closely together with the UK Money and Medals Network, one of the invited speakers on our round table session was from the UK M&M N. The Round Table explored best practice examples amongst our network and canvassed the needs of the professional community of numismatists. As a result a plan has been put into place to use the website as a directory of case studies and a general resource for our members. The ICOMON members gave good feedback on the Round Table and asked to organize a workshop to be delivered by the UK Money and Medals Network in 2016 in Milano as well. We also opened an ICOMON twitter account, launched September 21.

ICOMON has at this moment 189 Individual Members & 56 Institutional Members, that means an increase of Individual Members (163 end of 2014). We are still focusing on getting more members from Africa, resulting in 7 participants from Africa at our conference.

Published e-proceedings: Issue 7: Rio de Janeiro, 2013: Financial education in the monetary museum: contribution for social change; Issue 6: Rabat, 2012: Money and banking museums: new challenges and perspectives.

Annual Meeting of 2016: 4-7 July 2016 Milan, Italy during the ICOM Triennial General Conference. Topic: Developing Numismatic Landscapes: Exploring display, digitalization, management and education. We will provide training opportunities for members, E-proceedings. During the Annual Conference we will host a half-day workshop for our members on issues of coin collections management and care. It will be delivered by Henry Flynn, Head of UK Money and Medals Network, British Museum.

Ongoing work: Adding resources on existing website : http://network.icom.museum/icomon/

NETWORKING PROJECTS 2016:

1. CIDOC member Jonathan Witson Cloud will address our members with information on the collections management committee and related resources. We will then join the afternoon session by CIDOC's relevant group.

2. UK MONEY AND MEDALS NETWORK

3. ICOM UK : ICOMON Treasurer Effrosyni Nomikou will attend ICOM UK's Working Internationally Conference in Manchester in 6 / 7 March.

3. Publications of the INC

a. International Numismatic e-News (INeN) and http://incnews.org/

The Committee discussed the INeN, which is currently distributed as a pdf document to members. It was decided to replace the periodic pdf document with a new website blog. This allows greater flexibility of workflow, a more responsive posting of time-sensitive announcements and the dissemination of news more widely both to our members and the public at large. UW, AM and CvH were asked to implement a new plan. Subsequent to the meeting, a new blog was set up under *http://incnews.org/.*, which is currently managed by UW and AM.

b. Compte Rendu (CR)

The *Compte Rendu* 62/2015 has been printed in 300 copies and was distributed in April. For the *Compte Rendu* 63, several proposals were made.

- For Law and practice, it was suggested to seek contributions from Norway, Russia, and Greece. Portugal, Bulgaria, Canada, and China were also considered for future articles. Poland was kept for the *CR* 2020, before the XVIth Congress. To date, there is no paper for Africa or South America.

- For Great numismatists, FdC will seek a contribution on Jean-Baptiste Colbert de Beaulieu (1905-1995).

- For Great collectors, PPR suggested a notice on Manuel VIDAL QUADRAS Y RAMÓN (1818-1894).

- For Coin collections, FdC will contact Tübingen while BW promised a notice for Berlin in the near future. The coin cabinets of Oslo, Trondheim, Aarhus, Sofia, Boston, as well as the Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon have not yet received notices.

FdC announced a quantitative analysis of the four latest *Surveys of Numismatic Research* (1990-2013). He agreed to send the PDF of the *Compte Rendu* 62/2015 to CvH for the website; it was decided to wait for a year after the publication of the *Compte Rendu* before allowing open access on the INC website.

c. Social media

It was decided to create a Facebook and a Twitter account (CvH). Subsequently, social media accounts were created in conjunction with incnews.org.

4. Scholarship

Five applicants submitted for the INC Travel Scholarship. It was decided to award € 3,000 to Hristina IVANOVA for her PhD on Apollonia Pontica and € 1,000 to Federico CARBONE for his PhD on the bronze coinage of Velia. Both recipients have submitted their reports in due time. Hristina IVANOVA asked to postpone in 2017 part of her grant, which the Committee accepted.

The Council agreed to change the stipulation that applicants should be "below 35" to read "Applicants should be in the early stage of their career".

It was also decided that applications should be sent in electronic format to the Secretary of the INC (callatay@kbr.be); applications by mail are no longer permitted.

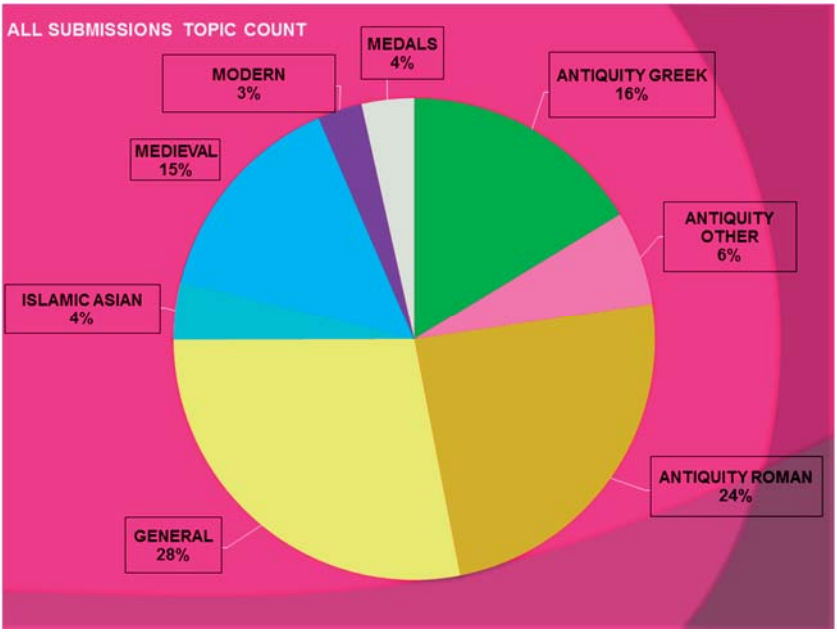
5. XVth INC Congress at Taormina 2015

Maria CACCAMO CALTABIANO reports:

The XV International Numismatic Congress Taormina 21-25 September 2015 was attended by more than 720 participants, who came from 44 different nations; 422 papers and 53 posters were presented. Papers were selected after abstracts were submitted and reviewed by a Scientific Committee of eight peer reviewers.

Professors Maria CACCAMO CALTABIANO and Mariangela PUGLISI from Messina University were the President and the Secretary of the Scientific and Organizing Committees. The other members of the Scientific Com-

mittee were Professors Ermanno ARSLAN from the Accademia dei Lincei, E. Daniele CASTRIZIO from Messina University, Benedetto CARROCCIO from Calabria University, Lucia TRAVAINI from Milan University, Sebastiano TUSA, Sea Superintendent – Sicily. For their services, the organizers were honoured to receive the Medal of the President of the Italian Republic, Sergio MATTARELLA.



The Congress began on Sunday with the opening of the Help Desk for participants at 3.30 p.m. The general meeting of Representatives of the institutional Members of the International Numismatic Council was held and new members of the INC Committee for the next six years were elected. In the evening, a party for Representatives was hosted by the Congress organizers on the terrace of the Grand Hotel Timeo in Taormina.

Scientific Programme

The Opening Ceremony took place on Monday morning. Dr. Carmen ARNOLD-BIUCCHI, the outgoing President of the International Numismatic Council, welcomed all representatives. Messina University, one of the hosting organisations, was represented by Professor Giovanni CUPAIUOLO, Pro-Rector, and the Director of the Department of Ancient and Modern Civilizations, Professor Mario BOLOGNARI. The *lectio inauguralis*, *"Mints as Volcanoes: Fire and Technology"*, was given by prof. Lucia TRAVAINI.

The organizing committee, from left to right: Dr. Mariangela Puglisi (general secretary of the Congress), Dr. Carmen Arnold-Biucchi (president of the INC), and Prof. Maria Caccamo Caltabiano (president of the Congress) - Theater of Taormina (21 September 2015)

During the Congress nine meeting rooms were simultaneously used, and each speaker had 20 minutes at his/her disposal. The main Congress location was the Palacongressi, which hosted sessions in the field of General Numismatics and Greek, Roman and other areas of Antiquity. This venue was combined with a conference room on the ground floor of Palazzo Corvaja. The three rooms of the Hotel NH Collection hosted all the sessions relating to the Medieval and Modern periods and to Medals. The posters were presented on the lower ground floor of the Palacongressi.

The new Committee of the INC, from left to right: Prof. Aleksander Bursche, Dr. Cecilia von Heijne, Dr. Bernhard Weisser, Dr. Ute Wartenberg, Dr. Michael Alram (president), Prof. Maria Caccamo Caltabiano, Prof. François de Callataÿ and Prof. Pere Pau Ripollès (missing on the picture: Prof. Andrew Meadows) – Taormina (21 September 2015)

Among the fields included, Ancient Numismatics and the History of Numismatics were those which generated the most interest, representing more than half of all the paper and poster proposals. Less than one third of the total of contributions connected to Antiquity were those of the Medieval Age and rather limited were those of the Modern Age and Medals. Four Round tables were dedicated to particular themes: 1. *Divina Moneta: Coin finds in religious contexts.* 2. *The new LANDscape of Greek numismatics. Unifying a discipline through Linked Data.* 3. *Networking Roman coin data repositories.* 4. *Numismatics in the 21st century: jobs, careers, professions for the young generation of coin enthusiasts.*

On Tuesday 22nd the Annual Meeting and a Round Table of International Committee for Money and Banking Museums (ICOMON) and a special meeting of the Oriental Numismatic Society took place at Palazzo dei Duchi di Santo Stefano. The new publication of the Medieval European Coinage Project, concerning Italy, was presented in the garden of this Palazzo on Wednesday evening and drinks were offered by Numismatici Italiani Professionisti (NIP).

Social Events

On Monday after the end of the day's sessions, a party was hosted by the Organizing Committee for participants and their guests on the fourth floor of the Palacongressi and on the adjacent terrace. At 8.30 p.m. the Greek Roman Theatre of Taormina hosted the Inauguration Ceremony. The director of the Archaeological Park of Naxos and Taormina Dr. Maria Costanza Lentini and political authorities gave a welcome address to the participants. Carmen Arnold Biucchi received the *jeton de vermeil* from

the President of the Societé Française de Numismatique and the silver Medal of the XV International Numismatic Congress from its organizers that had asked Silvana Balbi de Caro, President of the Italian Association of the Art of Medal, responsible for its creation, to present the medal. Grants given by the International Numismatic Council and the various Associations (Accademia Italiana di Studi Numismatici, Associazione Italiana di Cultura Classica: Borsa 'Anna Carbé', Austrian Numismatic Society, Numismatische Kommission der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Royal Numismatic Society and British Numismatic Society, Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, Società Italiana di Numismatica, Swiss Numismatic Society) were then awarded to the young winners. At the end the 30 musicians of the Plectrum Orchestra of the City of Taormina provided entertainment for this unforgettable evening.

On Tuesday, the District of Taormina and the American Numismatic Society, with the support of Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Zürich – London, Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. Lancaster - London, and Harlan J. Berk Ltd., Chicago, hosted an evening reception at the Villa Comunale, with the participation of young players of traditional music. The reception was held in honour of Basil C. Demetriadi and in memory of the late Richard B. Witschonke.

On Wednesday afternoon many Congress participants took part in the half-day tours to Naxos or Catania, whilst others attended the presentation of the "Memmo Cagiati" and "Mario Traina" awards, given to young numismatists by the Accademia Italiana di Studi Numismatici.

At 6:30 p.m. on Thursday afternoon the scientific work of the Congress was completed with speeches and greetings by the President and the Secretary of the organizing XV INC Committee and those of the new President of the next International Congress in Warsaw, Prof. Alexander Bursche, the former President of the International Numismatic Council and the new President, Dr. Michael Alram. In the evening there was the social dinner at San Domenico Hotel.

On Friday three tours of high cultural or naturalistic interest took place with a choice of visits: to the Archaeological P. Orsi Museum of Syracuse, with its Coin Cabinet exhibition and to the Barocco of Noto; to the Roman Villa of Piazza Armerina together with the rest of ancient Morgantina and the Aidone Museum; or to Mount Etna and its local winery and typical food.

Survey, Congress Medal, Book Fair

The Survey of Numismatic Research 2008-2013 was published in conjunction with the XV INC. Carmen Arnold Biucchi and Maria Caccamo Caltabiano were the General Editors, with the cooperation of a group of Sub-editors of different nationalities and 108 authors from around the world. The

International Association of Professional Numismatists has generously sponsored the Survey. The Managing Board of the Associazione Italiana dell'Arte della Medaglia was responsible for the creation of the commemorative medal for the XV INC. A permanent Book Fair took place during the days of the Congress at the first floor of the Palazzo dei Congressi.

Acknowledgements

The Congress would not have been possible without the generous financial support of all the participants, but above all that of the International Numismatic Council with its former President Carmen Arnold Biucchi (€ 15,000), that of the University of Messina (€ 18,000) represented by its Rector Prof. P. Navarra and with the guidance of the Director of the Department of Ancient and Modern Civilisation, Prof. Mario Bolognari. The Mayor of Taormina, Dr. Eligio Giardina, made both the Palacongressi and Palazzo Corvaja available to the Congress, and Dr. Maria Costanza Lentini allowed the Congress inauguration in the prestigious Greek-Roman Theatre.

Financial contributions were also given by the Assemblea Regionale Siciliana € 7.500, the Fondazione Bonino Pulejo € 4.000, the Rotary Club-Messina € 700, Gabinetto di Lettura-Messina € 200.

The successful organisation and coordination of the Congress would certainly not have been possible without the generous commitment of Proff. M. Puglisi, B. Carroccio, Dr. G. Salamone, the administrative Secretary A. Davì, the team of the PhD students in Archeological and Historical Sciences, the 28 members of student team of the Department of Ancient and Modern Civilizations of the University of Messina, the computer experts Dr. Nicola Spada and Engineer Antonino Longo of the CIAM (Informatics Center of Athenaeum of Messina), the website Designer Gaetano Partinico and the website creator Andrea Andidero, the professionals of the Print Centre of the University of Messina, and last but not the least the Director Emilio Lisciotto and Dr. Nancy Pandolfino of the Organizing Secretariat of the Lisciotto Agency.

A high level of interest in the Congress was also observed from the media on an international level. The Congress website (www.xvcin.unime.it) had numerous visitors and the Congress gained many followers on its Facebook page and on Twitter.

REPORTS 2016

1. Projects under the patronage of the INC

a. *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* (*SNG*)

Andrew Meadows sent the following report:

The following volumes have been published since my last report. None have been sent to me.

SNG Croatia

Mirnik, I. (2017). *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: Croatia. Zagreb. The Archaeological Museum Numismatic Collection. Part 8. Aegyptus. Ptolemaei–Roman Provincial Coinage.* Zagreb: Archaeological Museum of Zagreb.

The first of the Zagreb, and also Croatian, volumes of the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* series presents all (1,014) the ancient Egyptian coins kept at the Numismatic Department of the Zagreb Archaeological Museum. The reason why this section of the Greek collection was selected for the inaugurating volume is that quite a few of these coins, both Ptolemaic and Roman provincial coins, have been found at sites in Croatia. A not insignificant number of the Ptolemaic bronze coins of various denominations came from the hoards of the so-called Mazin type, named after the large hoard found at Mazin in Lika in 1896, and still a largely unexplained numismatic phenomenon.

SNG Russia

Kovalenko, S. (2017), *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: Russia. State Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts: Volume II.* Greek Coins of Italy and Sicily. Rome, L'Erma di Bretschneider.

This volume is the continuation of the series of catalogues describing the coin collection of the Pushkin Museum in *Sylloge* format, which began with the publication of the ancient coins of the Black Sea Region (2011, 2014). The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts possesses the third largest numismatic collection in Russia, after the State Hermitage and the Historical Museum (Moscow). It is the only museum institution in Russia today, which provides access to its coin collection for the international scholarly community by publishing it in a well-established format giving an image and a detailed description of every coin. Coins of the Greek cities of Italy and Sicily form a noticeable part of the collection of the ancient coins in the Pushkin Museum and comprise 766 specimens. Along with ordinary issues there are among them fine and quite rare pieces that undoubtedly will attract interested attention of both scholars and collectors.

SNG Turkey

Tekin, O. (2016). *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Turkey 10. The Yavuz Tatis Collection Part 1. Ionia and Lydia.* Istanbul: Turkish Institute of Archaeology.

This catalogue is the tenth volume of the SNG Turkey Project and covers the Ionian and Lydian coins in the collection of Yavuz Tatis, a businessman and collector living in İzmir (ancient Smyrna). Most of the coins were acquired from 1993 on, when Tatis started to form his collection, and continued until 2010. It is inferred from the information given by vendors that the provenance of the coins was western Asia Minor in general. The catalogue presents 931 coins dating from the Archaic to the Roman Imperial period, and the most frequently represented ones are from Smyrna, Ephesus, Colophon, Phocaea, Magnesia ad Maeandrum, Miletus and Clazomenae in Ionia and Sardis, Philadelphia, Thyateira, Hypaipa and Magnesia ad Sipylum in Lydia. The unidentified coins are grouped under the title 'Uncertain Western Asia Minor' at the end of the catalogue.

1b. New Landscape of Ancient Numismatics

Frédérique Duyrat and Andrew Meadows sent the following report:

Progress towards the creation of the Corpus of Greek Coinage can be discussed under seven headings

1. OPAL – Oxford Paris Alexander Project

This collaboration between the University of Oxford and the Bibliothèque nationale de France focuses on the coinage of Alexander the Great. It seeks to place the collections of this coinage held by both institutions online in a Linked Open Data framework and add them to Pella (see below). As a result of OPAL, 1,955 coins from the BnF have been added to Pella's 800 coins from the Ashmolean Museum.

The OPAL project is designed also to serve as a case study for the role that a digital collection may play in the construction of a virtual presentation of transnational heritage with a specific focus on how much these new tools can be used in the context of war looting suffered by many countries where Alexanders were issued and circulated. The project was completed by a conference in Oxford at the beginning of April: "A Linked Open World: Alexander the Great, Transnational Heritage and the Semantic Web" (http://www.greekcoinage.org/opal-conference.html). The proceedings of the conference will be published in 2018.

2. PELLA

This brings us to consideration of PELLA, the online corpus of coinage of Alexander the Great, based at the ANS. As a result of recent additions (including Oxford and Paris), PELLA now contains references to 18,692 coins in 13 collections in 5 countries, linked to 4,572 type descriptions.

A by-product of the PELLA project has been to demonstrate how much more work remains to be done in the categorization of the Alexander coinage. For example, 336 coins from Paris are missing in Pella (13% of the collection), because they were not included in Price 1991. The OPAL project highlighted further problems that need to be solved:

- Mistakes in the transcriptions of monograms and words, and in descriptions of symbols
- A single monogram or symbol is described in different ways
- Some type categories are not described precisely enough to distinguish them (for example, coins without symbols, letters or monograms)
- Criteria to discriminate variants and types are sometimes unclear.

3. Corpus Nummorum Thracorum

A successful grant application by the Berlin Coin Cabinet, the BBAW and the University of Frankfurt has secured future funding for the CNT project, and its continued develop of nomisma-based LOD corpus for the coinage of Thrace. The funding provides for the creation of a cataloguing position within the Berlin Cabinet, and secure the position of Karsten Tolle within the technical team.

4. Hellenistic Royal Coinage

More good grant news came earlier this year with the announcement by the ANS of a successful bid to the NEH for $262,000 to fund the web-based Hellenistic Royal Coinages (HRC) project. Under the direction of Curator Dr. Peter van Alfen and Director of Data Science Ethan Gruber, this three year project (Phase 1, planned for 2017-2020) will include three stand-alone online tools each of which is devoted to the coinage of a single royal dynasty:

(1) PELLA, with a focus on the Argeads of Macedonia including Alexander the Great
(2) Seleucid Coins Online (SCO)
(3) Ptolemaic Coins Online (PCO).

Incorporated within these three tools will be a monogram and symbols repository.

Two additional stand-alone tools are also in the pipeline:

(4) Greek Coin Hoards
(5) The scanned notebooks of Edward T. Newell (d. 1941)

5. Image Standards

BnF images are now provided in Gallica on the iiif standard (international image interoperability framework: http://iiif.io/). This is true also of the KENOM collections which have recently joined the nomisma graph of data, and will soon be true for the ANS recently added to the portal. The

net result immediately is that there are now high-quality, zoomable images in PELLA. More will soon follow.

6. Authority files and Nomisma

General improvements to the shape of Greek LOD continue, through the INC sponsored nomisma.org project:

- Ontology: in good shape
- Vocabularies. These continue to grow as needed
- creation of 2,053 authorities by the BnF in French (soon in VIAF) ORG (Mints, states, confederations, etc.) and PEP (= physical persons: kings, magistrates, etc.): 2,206 including the Provincial ones
- OGC: Vocabularies are in place for mints, head regions and denominations
- Peter van Alfen at the ANS is working to finalize a complete list of rulers as part of HRC
- Magistrates are being added piecemeal. They all exist for Alexanders, a few elsewhere
- Monograms will also be a focus of the HRC project at the ANS.

7. Nomisma meeting

The annual meeting took place this year at the National Museum in Copenhagen. A fruitful workshop discussed a number of smaller issues as well as the following major topics and made significant progress:

(1) The beginning of a Medieval workgroup.
(2) Collaboration with the Zenon project of the DAI to create a bibliographic resource with stable URIs for numismatics.

Next year's meeting will run from 3-5 May in Valencia.

1c. Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae et Mediae Aetatis (LIN)

Maria Caccamo Caltabiano reports:

The aim of the LIN is to explain the meaning of the coin types present on ancient and medieval coins, by applying an objective and scientific method that takes into consideration the links between the obverse and reverse of a coin, between its principal image (type) and secondary image (symbol), and between the image and the inscription which accompanies it. The temporal and historical status of coin images may only be retrieved using a coordinated interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach, thus achieving the integrated and global vision necessary for the comprehendsive interpretation of the documents. The knowledge of the entire 'structure of the numismatic lexicon' will ultimately make it possible to put into context the individual entry allowing scholars of the ancient and medieval world to use iconic documents as an historical source. To achieve the objectives of the LIN project we consider it is necessary, and appropriate

to the present times, the foundation of an International Committee to realize the LIN. By analogy with the *Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae* (LIMC), the LIN Committee must have a President, a General Secretary and offices located in the various nations that wish to join the initiative. To achieve this goal, we consider important the assistance of the International Numismatic Council, which in 2005 granted its support to the LIN. Such an international coordination should promote scientific research and collaboration between national and international scholars, to interpret, enhance and wider communicate the historical meaning of ancient and medieval coin imaginary, enabling cross and parallel analyses with other iconic documents.

The creation of an International Polycentric Center of Research on Coins Iconography and Visual Communication will expand the field of studies on Antiquity and Middle Age with an innovative approach. Furthermore it will offer job opportunities and provide young generations of numismatists with basic knowledges useful for their scientific research.

University of Bologna, Prof. Anna Lina Morelli

- A.L. Morelli, E. Filippini (eds.), *Moneta e identità territoriale: dalla* polis *antica alla* civitas *medievale* (Bologna, 12-13 settembre 2013), Semata e Signa 8, Reggio Calabria 2016. ISBN 978-88-8296-464-1 € 33,00. The Congress was conclusive of the homonymous project of national interest PRIN 2009, attended by the members of the four research units of the LIN and other Italian and foreign Colleagues.

University of Genoa, Prof. Rossella Pera

- R. Pera, "Il fiume sulle monete imperiali di Asia Minore: una tipologia 'etnicogeotopografica'", in *Moneta e identità territoriale: dalla 'polis' antica alla 'civitas medievale,* work cited, pp. 151-160.
- R. Pera, "Il fiume nella monetazione d'Asia Minore: l'incidenza di una scritta particolare", in *Itineraria* 15, 2016, pp. 75-84 (Incontro di Studio PRIN 2009: *Il fiume nel mondo antico. Documenti numismatici e letterari a confronto* (Genova, 14 ottobre 2013)).
- R. Pera, " 'Immagine come parola'. Nota su una emissione di Tarso", in *Suadente nummo vetere*: *Studi in onore di G. Gorini*, a cura di M. Asolati *et alii*, Padova 2016, pp. 209-210.
- R. Pera, *Realtà e simbologia del fiume sulle monete imperiali di Asia Minore*, Collana ARCHEOLOGICA, G. Bretschneider Editore, forthcoming.

University of Milan, Prof. Lucia Travaini

There have been no new contributions to the LIN project, but L. Travaini is glad to signal the favorable welcome of one of the fruits of previous research by Guillaume Sarah (Chargé de Recherche - Center Ernest Babelon), who has published a long review of the book *I capelli di Carlo il Calvo: indagine sul ritratto monetale nell'Europa medievale* (Roma 2013) ("Revue

belge de Numismatique" CLXI, 2015, p. 418-421), concluding: « Au-delà de la présentation des caractéristiques des portraits monétaires médiévaux, ou du moins d'une sélection importante des séries relevant de ce sujet, elle affirme avec force l'intérêt des études de ce type, délaissées pour le Moyen Âge, par une approche croisée des sources et un souci constant de la remise en contexte des documents disponibles. Au-delà, c'est son enthousiasme pour l'étude des représentations symboliques du pouvoir qu'elle communique au lecteur, ouvrant ainsi la voie, espérons-le, à de nombreux travaux relevant de ce champ d'étude dorénavant semé de graines qu'il revient à tous de faire germer ».

University of Messina, Prof. Maria Caccamo Caltabiano

- M. CALTABIANO, "La persistenza dei simboli: l'elmo col cimiero dello statere di Temesa", *Atti in onore di G. De Sensi Sestito*, Roma (forthcoming).
- M. CALTABIANO, "L'idea della salvezza: iconografia e fonti letterarie a confront", *"Il Maurolico". Giornale di Storia Scienze Lettere e Arti*, IX, 2017 (forthcoming).
- M. CACCAMO CALTABIANO, "La ricerca e la formazione numismatica", in *Notiziario del Portale Numismatico dello Stato* on line, *Proceedings of II Workshop "Medaglieri Italiani Taormina - Siracusa, 27-29 ottobre 2016*, La tutela dei beni numismatici: istituzioni, strumenti e attivita, p. 121-128.
- M. PUGLISI, "DIANA, una applicazione informatica per comunicare l'iconografia monetale", in *Notiziario del Portale Numismatico dello Stato* on line, *Proceedings of II Workshop "Medaglieri Italiani Taormina - Siracusa, 27-29 ottobre 2016*, La tutela dei beni numismatici: istituzioni, strumenti e attivita, p. 129-137.
- G. SALAMONE, "Comunicare la moneta sul web. Modalità, strumenti e audience al tempo dell'Archeologia Pubblica", in *Notiziario del Portale Numismatico dello Stato* on line, *Proceedings of II Workshop "Medaglieri Italiani Taormina - Siracusa, 27-29 ottobre 2016*, La tutela dei beni numismatici: istituzioni, strumenti e attivita, p. 138-150.
- B. CARROCCIO, "Piccola, bella e misteriosa. Per una rilettura della monetazione di Tauromenion", in *Notiziario del Portale Numismatico dello Stato* on line, *Proceedings of II Workshop "Medaglieri Italiani Taormina - Siracusa, 27-29 ottobre 2016*, La tutela dei beni numismatici: istituzioni, strumenti e attivita, p. 151-168.
- P. APOLITO, B. CARROCCIO, R. RIZZARI, M. Spinelli, *Dalla Turchia alla Sicilia, per un approccio "olistico" al bene moneta: La numismatica scienza investigativa del passato*, p. 169-182.
- M. PUGLISI, "Iconographic choices in Roman provincial coinage of Kyme (Aeolis)", *Second International Congress on the History of Money and Numismatics in the Mediterranean World*, Antalya 5-8 January 2017.
- A. CELESTI, G. SALAMONE, A. SAPIENZA, M. SPINELLI, M. PUGLISI, M., CALTABIANO, "An Innovative Cloud-Based System for a Diachronic Analysis in Numismatics", *Journal on Computing and Cultural Heritage*, 2017 (forthcoming).

- M. Caltabiano, E.D. Castrizio, M. Puglisi, "La monetazione siracusana dai "maestri firmanti" alla politica monetale di Dionisio I", in *Siracusa 2750 anni dalla fondazione: gli uomini, le donne, la sua storia, Convegno* Siracusa *25-27 Maggio 2017* (forthcoming).
- C. Mondello, "Tokens as amulets? Some remarks about Christian iconographies on the contorniates", in *Tokens: Culture, Connections, Communities, An interdisciplinary conference at the University of Warwick, 8-10 June 2017.*

PhD Thesis

- A. Sapienza, *Simboli astratti o immagini parlanti? Il significato della* triskeles *e della* tetraskeles *nei documenti monetali.*
- M. Spinelli, *La monetazione di Locri Epizefiri tra Magna Grecia, Sicilia e Regni ellenistici.*

Ph.D. publications

- A. Sapienza, "Lo knielauf schema. Analisi iconografica dei documenti numismatici e archeologici", *Revista Antesteria Debates de Historia Antigua*, 6, 2017, p. 63-75.
- A. Sapienza, "Simboli astratti o immagini parlanti? La *triskeles* e la *tetraskeles* nei documenti monetali", *Monete Antiche*, XVI (93), p. 1-8.
- A. Sapienza, "La *triskeles* di animali: peculiari elaborazioni del simbolo. Analisi iconografica dei documenti numismatici", *Revista Antesteria Debates de Historia Antigua*, 7, 2018 (forthcoming).

Collaboration with the University of Calabria, by B. Carroccio, Prof. of Numismatics, member of the LIN Project

- B. Carroccio (Ed.), *Incontrarsi con le monete. Stati, culture, popoli, studiosi nel "lago" Mediterraneo.* Proceedings "Giornata seminariale "Verso Taormina 2015" (Arcavacata 29.iv.2015), including 6 papers that apply the LIN method (in press).
- B. Carroccio, "Simboli e tipi monetali", in C. Malacrino, D. Castrizio (ed.), Nomisma. Reggio e le sue monete, Reggio Calabria, MArRC Cataloghi 2, 2017, p. 51-60.
- B. Carroccio, "*Coppie di 'divini signori': echi d'Oriente nelle monetazioni magnogreche*", in "*Greci e Fenici nel Mediterraneo Orientale e in Magna Grecia: incontri, conflitti, interazioni culturali*", Arcavacata, Giornata Seminariale 28.iv.2016 (forthcoming).
- B. Carroccio, P. Apolito, R. Rizzari, M. Spinelli, "*Dalla Turchia alla Sicilia, per un approccio 'olistico' al bene moneta: la Numismatica scienza investigativa del Passato*" (forthcoming).

Scientific Dissemination

- Exhibition at Archaeological Museum of Reggio: *Nomisma. Reggio e le sue monete* (Eds. E. Daniele Castrizio, Prof. University of Messina – C. Ma-

LACRINO, Director of Archaeological Museum of Reggio) 22.XII.2016-15.V. 2017.
- Educational Exhibition: *"Il toro, il dio e l'eroe.* Tauromenion *e le sue monete"*, Taormina at Palazzo Corvaja and Municipal Library, 27 gennaio - 23 febbraio 2017 (Authors M. CACCAMO CALTABIANO – B. CARROCCIO, with the collaboration of E.D. CASTRIZIO and M. PUGLISI; Storyboarding process G. Salamone (Cultural Association DRACMA Circulating Culture). The English version "*The Bull, the God, the Hero*" will be presented in September 2017.
- G. SALAMONE, Fuori dalla nicchia. La moneta comunica, comunichiamo la moneta, in "*Il patrimonio culturale di Tutti, per tutti". 31. Marzo 2017.* Giornata di studio a cura del Dipartimento di Civiltà Antiche e Moderne, Messina University.
- Seminar "*Comunicazione dinamica e dinamiche della comunicazione"*, promoted by Dr. G. SALAMONE, President of Cultural Association *Dracma Circulating Culture*, Taobuk -Taormina 26.06.17**:** Salamone G., Raccontare il mondo antico dalla ricerca ai social network.
- Angela D'ARRIGO, Appunti per una strategia di divulgazione culturale.
- G. SALAMONE. http: ICONARTEBLOG.BLOGSPOT.IT, also on Facebook and Twitter.

Conferences

The research group has also given numerous conferences at the Archaeological Museum of Reggio Calabria, at Palazzo Corvaja and the Library of Taormina, at several High Schools and Cultural Associations in Messina, nearby cities, and in Reggio with the aim to promote Numismatics through the study of monetary iconographies with a multi-disciplinary approach. Our goal is the valorization of the coinage in order to overcome the strong dichotomy that currently exists between a particularly rich numismatic heritage, preserved in the world's major Museums and big and little Collections, and the limited current knowledge and awareness of it, even among scholars of the Ancient and Medieval world.

1d. Sylloge Nummorum Sassanidorum (SNS)

Nikolaus Schindel berichtet:

Während des Jahres 2015 erfolgte der Abschluss der Arbeiten an SNS Orumiyeh (D. Akbarzadeh/N. Schindel) sowie die erfolgreiche Einreichung des Manuskripts, 2016 fanden die Fahnenkorrekturen und Abschlussarbeiten statt; die Auslieferung des Bandes steht unmittelbar bevor. Weiters erfolgte 2015 die Vervollständigung der Materialsammlung für SNS Tübingen (N. Schindel). Für SNS IV (nunmehr Khusro I.) wurde die Materialsammlung weitergeführt und die Bestimmung und Durchsicht der Bestände aus den Sammlungen in Paris, Berlin und Wien beendet (N. Schindel), 2016 wurden die numismatischen Arbeiten weitergeführt und weitgehend abgeschlossen, für 2017 ist die Fertigstellung des Manuskripts geplant. Ebenso wurden in

beiden Berichtsjahren die Arbeiten an SNS VII und SNS Syrien (R. Gyselen) fortgeführt. Die Arbeiten an *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum Tajikistan. Sasanian Coins and their Imitations from Sogdiana, Tokharistan and Ustrushana* (A. Gariboldi) wurden abgeschlossen und das Manuskript 2016 erfolgreich zum Druck eingereicht; derzeit finden die letzten Korrekturarbeiten statt.

2. Reports from affiliated bodies

2a. Centro Internazionale di Studi Numismatici di Napoli (*CISN*)

Marina Taliercio sent the following report:

A. Attività di ricerca

1. Magna Grecia

1a. E' stato aggiornato ed è in via di ultimazione il *corpus* fotografico delle emissioni monetali della zecca di Sybaris, corredato da indici analitici e dall'elenco aggiornato (2014-2016) delle provenienze dei materiali (formato digitale).

2. Campania tirrenica

2a. Progetto KYME MONETA: è proseguito a cura di M. Taliercio ed E. Spagnolilo studio sistematico dei rinvenimenti monetali dal territorio di Cuma, effettuati dall'équipe di scavo dell'Università Federico II (scavi stratigrafici della Cattedra di Archeologia), del Centro J. Bérard di Napoli, nonché della Soprintendenza Archeologica. Sono stati isolati e studiati i materiali di epoca greco-ellenistica e romano-repubblicana (Cfr. M. Taliercion *Rinvenimenti monetali a Cumae di età sannitica e tardo-repubblicana: rapporto preliminare,* in *Suadente nummo vetere. Studi in onore di Giovanni Gorini,* Padova 2016, pp.149-162). E' attualmente in corso la edizione dei contesti chiusi dalla necropoli della zona E39 per uno storia delle fasi di occupazione e uso delle sepolture, in linea con la definizione dello studio demografico, sociale e produttivo, ricostruibile dalla circolazione monetaria nel sito (Cuma: territorio urbano e aree limitrofe) in età antica (età sannitica-tardo impero romano). Si è provveduto alla edizione di un primo lotto di monete (i risultati verranno presentati in via preliminare dall'equipe di scavo del CJB, nel Settembre 2017 al Convegno della Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene).

3. Comprensorio vesuviano

Completata la ricognizione, l'aggiornamento e l'elaborazione dei dati relativi ai rinvenimenti monetali dalla *regio* VII di Pompei: è stata privilegiata la ricostruzione filologica e l'identificazione dei contesti di recupero, secondo le fonti esaminate, per gli scavi riconducibili con fondata probabilità al livello del 79 d.C. e risalenti per buona parte alla fase più antica di esplorazione della città antica. Allo stesso tempo sono stati censiti ed identificati, nei limiti del possibile, i materiali da contesti pertinenti a livelli più antichi di frequentazione, anteriori alla fase dell'eruzione.

Il numerario identificato ed esaminato per questo distretto urbano si è rivelato articolato nelle sue componenti, in relazione alle diverse fasi cronologiche, con elementi peculiari per le varie serie (R. Vitale, *Pompei. Rinvenimenti monetali nella Regio VII*, "Studi e Materiali" 18, Roma 2015).
In corso l'aggiornamento dei dati per il catalogo sistematico dei ritrovamenti dalla *Regio* VIII, a cura di R. Vitale.

4. Area medio-italica

4a -*Porto*: E' in preparazione, a cura di E. Spagnoli, la edizione dei materiali numismatici erratici e da scavo nelle aree della città (PT I, II, XI) per uno studio complessivo della circolazione monetaria nel sito urbano. I risultati verranno presentati in un seminario in preparazione alla British School at Rome (Luglio 2017).

- *Ostia*. Prosegue a cura di E. Spagnoli la ricerca sull'*instrumentum domesticum* (tessere e gettoni in piombo). In questa fase è in corso lo studio dei Giornali di Scavo per la edizione del catalogo delle evidenze prodotte da scavi inediti della Soprintendenza archeologica di Ostia degli anni Settanta del XX secolo, alle Terme dei Cisiarii.

4b. Il complesso dei reperti monetali restituiti dalle indagini archeologiche nell'abitato di *Amiternum (*2010-2013) è in corso di definizione, a cura di E. Spagnoli. E' in corso di valutazione la possibilità di concordare con l'Università di Koeln (D), cattedra di Archeologia, la pubblicazione dei materiali sulla piattaforma digitale ARACHNE.

4c. Le ricerche condotte sul sito dell'antica Norba hanno prodotto ulteriore documentazione, relativa nelle ultime campagne ai complessi delle domus VII e XII: (R. Vitale, *Monete*, in *Norba. Edilizia privata e viabilità. Il complesso della Domus VII, Atlante Tematico di Topografia Antica XXI Supplemento-2016,* a cura di S. Quilici Gigli con la collaborazione di S. Ferrante, Roma 2016, pp. 101-107) *R. Vitale*, *Monete dalla domus XII*, in *Norba. Edilizia privata e viabilità. Il complesso della Domus VII, Atlante Tematico di Topografia Antica XXI Supplemento- 2016,* a cura di S. Quilici Gigli con la collaborazione di S. Ferrante, Roma 2016, pp. 162-165). L'evidenza numismatica dai due complessi conforta le linee di tendenza espresse dai campioni esaminati precedentemente, documentando anche in questi casi la presenza di moneta greca, fenomeni di riconiazione e di imitazione di moneta romana, attestazione di numerario in argento oltre che di bronzo

4d. Per il territorio della Campania antica si segnala lo studio della collezione numismatica del Museo Campano di Capua, di cui R. Vitale sta curando la ricognizione, catalogazione e sistemazione. Lo studio dei materiali è affiancato dalla ricerca e disamina della documentazione di archivio (R. Vitale, *Appunti per una storia del Museo Campano,* in *Annali dell'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica,* vol. 61 (2015), Roma 2016, pp. 109-139).

5. Collezionismo

5a. Si è completatolo studio della collezione monetale Scacchi, di proprietà della Società Napoletana di Storia Patria, a cura di G. Rinaldi (consegna 2016) e si attende la pubblicazione a stampa (in corso) per l'anno 2017.

5b. Si è inaugurato un nuovo filone di interesse e di studio di storia del collezionismo in area campana. Si è avviata la classificazione su un primo nucleo di c. 5,000 monete della collezione Bilotti (in deposito presso l'AS di Salerno), a cura della equipe di studio diretta da M. Taliercio e coordinata da E. Spagnoli, con la partecipazione della dott. F. Fede e dello studente magistrale F. Bouvier. Si è attivato un programma di documentazione e studio dei materiali che vedeuna prima fase di attuazione nel biennio 2016-2017 e successivi sviluppi di ricerca e approfondimento (per zecche) nel triennio 2016-2018.

B. Attività informatica

Tutte le schedature e i processi di archiviazione (punti 1-5) della presenta relazione sono eseguiti in formato digitale e secondo necessità con piatta forme in condivisione (in particolare per il progetto di cui ai punti 4b e 5b).

2b. Oriental Numismatic Society (*ONS*)

Council: Secretary General: Joe Cribb; Deputy Secretary General: Stan Goron; Secretary/UK Section Secretary: Paramdip Khera; Treasurer: Ben Bream; Journal Editor/ Publications; Secretary: Robert Bracey; Membership Secretary: Barbara Mears; European Section Secretary: Jan Lingen; American Section Secretary: Pankaj Tandon; South Asian Section Secretary: Mahesh Kalra; Pakistan Section Secretary: Shafqat Mirza; General Section Secretary: Paul Stevens; Ordinary council members: Shailendra Bhandare, Graham Byfield, David Hartill, Paul Stevens, Howard Simmons, Terry Hayes, Karan Singh.

Activities during 2016

3 more issues of *JONS* nos. 225-227 published and distributed. Due to the change of editor the issues are a little behind schedule, but will catch up with the next issue, which is currently in its final stages of production. We thank our editor Robert Bracey for his handling of the transfer and repeat his call for support in the editing process. Thanks to the efforts of our European Section Secretary the digitization of back copies of the journal has been completed so they can be made available on the web. We expect this project to be completed early next year, so that all back copies of the journal, apart from the last three years to be accessible on the Society's website.

South Asia: Secretary: Mahesh A. Kalra; at last count 253 members; 3 meetings during the year in Nasik (January), Mumbai (January) and Bangalore (February) and stalls at various coin fairs.

North America: Secretary: Pankaj Tandon; 124 members; Annual meeting in New York on 10 January.

2c. International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN – AINP)

Arne Kirsch, President of the IAPN sent the following report:

The IAPN consists today of 101 member firms representing 22 countries. During the General Assembly, which was held in May in Amsterdam, three new members were elected: Mr. Philipp Kapaan from Kapaan & Mades, Germany, Mr. Gunnar Thesen from Oslo Myntgalleriet, Norway, and Mr. Andy Lustig, USA.

Once again, the central focuses of the IAPN in this past year remained: 1) the fight against increasingly sophisticated and dangerous counterfeits emanating from the Far East, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere; 2) the exchange of information between members and non-members such as other profit or non-profit numismatic associations, scholars and museums; 3) while continuing to support restrictions on the movement of illegally excavated or acquired coins, working to limit the imposition of unreasonable laws on the trade in common, long-known coins of little or no historical, cultural, or archaeological significance, and 4) the update of the IAPN website with information for members and non-members with an archive of counterfeit coins for members and a database for stolen or lost coins (like the "Lost Art Archive") for the public.

The IAPN Book Prize for 2016 was awarded to Mr. Hugo Vanhoudt, *De Munten van de Bourgondische, Spaanse en Oostenrijkse Nederlanden en van de Franse en Hollandse Periode*, Heverlee 2015. ISBN 978 90 802 8784 3.

The next annual Congress will take place in Lucerne, Switzerland.

2d. International Committee for Money and Banking Museums (ICOMON)

Effrosyni Nomikou reports:

Annual Meeting

The 23rd Annual ICOMON Meeting took place between 4th and 7th July 2016 as part of the ICOM Triennial Conference in Milan, Italy. The first two days were dedicated to presentations exploring case studies from around the world that constitute the numismatic and financial museum landscape. We heard about the display, development, and research activities from bank museums in Mexico, India, Indonesia, and Venezuela; we heard about monetary and financial education initiatives from the UK and the US; we learnt about coin digitization projects in museums in France and Slovenia and had the opportunity to hear about the development of a major numismatic e-platform, Kyprios Character. On the third day of our meeting, we hosted a workshop for best practice in display, storage, and information exchange of numismatic collections in collaboration with the

Money and Medals Network UK. On the last day we went on a knowledge sharing visit to the Museum of Savings in Turin.

The 24 th Annual ICOMON Meeting will be held in Jakarta, Indonesia 3-6 September 2017. Subsequent ICOMON Meetings are going to be held in Athens, Greece (2018), and Kyoto, Japan (2019).

Board

The 2016-2019 Board was elected in Milan: Chair – Eleni Zapiti, Cyprus ; secretary – Effrosyni Nomikou, UK; Treasurer – Frans Fox, Netherlands ; Communications – Mieka Harris, UK ; Member – Karla Santos de Sa Valente, Brazil

Website http://network.icom.museum/icomon/.

Twitter @money_museums.

We relaunched our quarterly ICOMON Newsletter.

MEMBRES DU CIN

Au 31 décembre 2016

MEMBRES INSTITUTIONNELS – INSTITUTION MEMBERS

This list includes contact names, together with telephone and fax numbers, of each institution member of the INC. Any additional information (e.g. e-mail addresses), updates or corrections should be sent to the Secretary of the INC for inclusion in the next *Compte rendu*.

Cette liste comprend la liste des institutions membres du CIN ainsi que les noms de leurs responsables, leurs numéros de téléphone, de fax. Toute information complémentaire (p. ex. adresses e-mail, site web) ou toute correction doivent être envoyées au Secrétaire de la CIN qui les répercutera dans le *Compte rendu* suivant.

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