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## NUMISMATISTS LIVED MUCH LONGER! AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH OF NUMISMATISTS (C. 1550–2018)

That erudite people live longer than the average population is hardly surprising. They tend to spend quiet existences, staying away from the intrigues of the world – save for people like the Marquis de Sade (2/VI/1740 – 2/XII/1814), Sir Richard Burton (19/III/1821 – 20/XII/1890), Prince Rupert (17/XII/1619 – 29/XI/1682) and Bruce Wayne (c. 1916 – c. 1980), they usually are financially secure, and they have developed interests, which keep them intellectually engaged.

### 1. Generalities about historical average age at death

There is a growing literature about long term demography for famous people in modern times. To quote a few, we do have specific studies for French bishops (1220–1458),<sup>[1]</sup> Benedictine monks of Saint-Maur (17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> c.),<sup>[2]</sup> Jesuits (1500–1700),<sup>[3]</sup> cardinals (1500–2000),<sup>[4]</sup> members of the Golden Fleece (1400–2000),<sup>[5]</sup> Britain Royals (1500–1800),<sup>[6]</sup> elite in Britain (1500–1800),<sup>[7]</sup> Scottish solicitors (16<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> c.),<sup>[8]</sup> or artists in the Low Countries (1500–1900).<sup>[9]</sup> Two recent studies push even further the

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[1] Biraben 1977.

[2] Le Bras & Dinet 1980 (more than 6,000 cases).

[3] Salvini 1979. Living in urban centers and more exposed to diseases than monks, Jesuits appear as a not privileged category in terms of average age at death.

[4] Fornasin, Breschi & Manfredini 2010 (ca. 4,000 names: see <http://www.fiu.edu/~mirandas/cardinals.htm>).

[5] Vandenbroucke 1985 (1,282 members of the Knighthood Order of the Golden Fleece between its foundation in 1430 and the early 1960s).

[6] David, Johannson & Pozzi 2010. A small sample with a low average age at death (see p. 10, Fig. 1a and 1b)

[7] Johannson 1999.

[8] Houston 1995.

[9] van Poppel, van de Kaa & Bijwaard 2013. See p. 277: “The data on which our research draws were extracted from the RkDartists database, hosted by the Netherlands Institute for Art History (Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Documentatie or RKD, see <http://english.rkd.nl/Databases/RkDartists>). From this source biographical details of 35,695 Dutch and Belgian painters, sculptors, etchers, and draughtsmen born before 1910 were collected”.

ambition in terms of time and size of the samples: the first is about “the longevity of [297,651] famous people from Hammurabi to Einstein”,<sup>[10]</sup> the second about European elite from 800 to 1800 (121,524 names).<sup>[11]</sup>

Most of these studies have in common to consider age at death of people who lived long enough to be remembered and, for a fair amount of them, to achieve real fame. Not only they totally ignore infantile mortality and are consequently irrelevant for any calculation of life expectancy at birth but, even for age at death, they present a flattered situation, well above the average values for full populations at any given time and place. Nevertheless the other hand, these studies allow us to follow long term trends for various privileged populations.

To sum up the most salient results proposed by David de la Croix and Omar Licandro 2012, it turns out that the average age at death of famous people seems to have been stucked for millennia around 59 years. It is only with people born in the 1640s, so a century and half before the 18<sup>th</sup> c. and the industrial revolution as often thought so far, that a significant improvement above that age is observed (see Fig. 1).

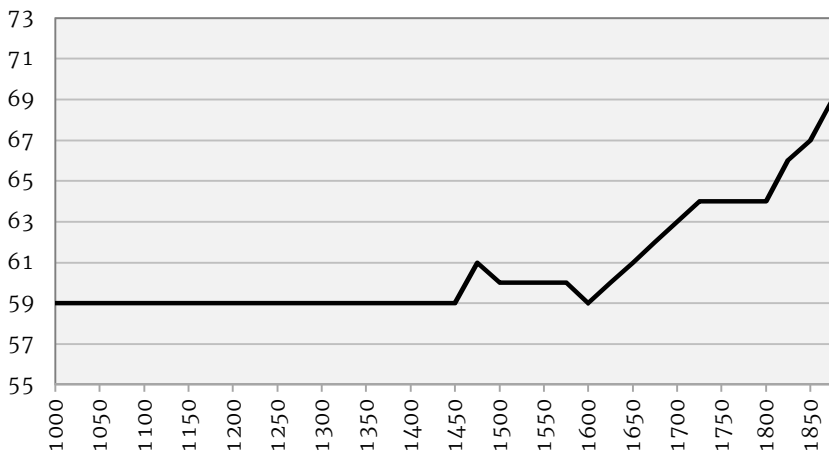


Fig. 1. Average age at death for famous people, 1000–1850 (see <http://theconversation.com/taille-longevite-pib-lhumanite-a-stagne-pendant-la-majeure-partie-de-son-histoire-90433> from de la Croix & Licandro 2015)

This improvement, being plainly visible from the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> c. onward, is observable everywhere. It is not reserved to some leading countries or restricted to some skilled occupations. It is due to a combination of factors out of which the three most prominent are likely to be:

<sup>[10]</sup> de la Croix & Licandro 2012 (source: *Index Bio-bibliographicus Notorum Hominum = IBN* : a “very comprehensive tool, covering 3,000 biographical sources [nb: 2,781] from all countries and historical periods” [p. 3]).

<sup>[11]</sup> Cummins 2014 (121,524 European nobles).

1) the early empowerment of the bourgeoisie, 2) receding pandemics, and 3) medical progress.<sup>[12]</sup>

An additional important point made by de la Croix and Licandro is that “mortality reductions for nobility take place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century in the three databases, reinforcing the observation that improvements in the mean lifetime of famous people anticipate those of ordinary people by at least one hundred years”.<sup>[13]</sup>

Studying mortality among European nobles from 800 to 1800, Neil Cummins underlines two marked increases long before 1800: one around 1450 and another around 1650, as already noticed by de la Croix & Licandro. He sees decline in violence as an important factor (although not predominant) to take into account. He also stresses the fact that “the areas of North-West Europe ... achieved greater longevity than the rest of Europe even by 1000 AD”.<sup>[14]</sup>

Seasonal mortality has also attracted a lot of attention. During a very long time, at least from the Romans onward, human societies have experienced a peak in mortality at the end of the summer, from August to September, due to paludism.

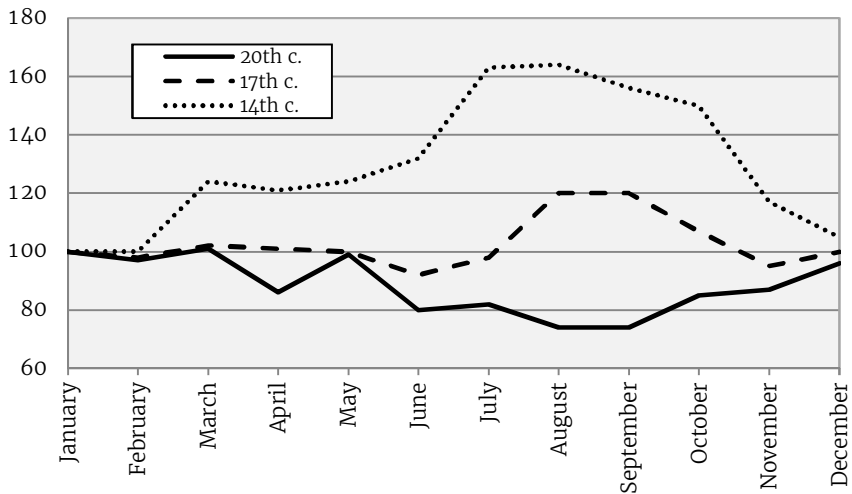


Fig. 2. Seasonal mortality for European nobles (14<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> c.) (January = index 100; from Cummins 2014, p. 15, Fig. 7)

<sup>[12]</sup> As already emphasized by many, and especially S. Ryan Johansson: see Johansson 1999, Johansson 2010 and David, Johansson & Pozzi 2010.

<sup>[13]</sup> de la Croix & Licandro 2012, p. 35. On this, see already e.g. Boucekkine, de la Croix & Licandro 2003 crucially linking longer life expectancy and better level of literacy with a greater capacity to transmit knowledge and ultimately economic growth.

<sup>[14]</sup> Cummins 2014, p. 1. For the geographical parameter, see the difference recorded between bishops in France or in Latin America during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> c. (see Gutierrez 1986).

During millenia, a high mortality during summer has long shaped the curves of seasonal death. It is even exacerbated by plague as clearly visible here for the 14<sup>th</sup> c with the catastrophic consequences of Black Death (1347–1351). As illustrated by Fig. 2, this pattern of high summer mortality has been modified only recently. The current pattern characterized by a higher mortality in winter due to cold weather is not observed before the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>[15]</sup>

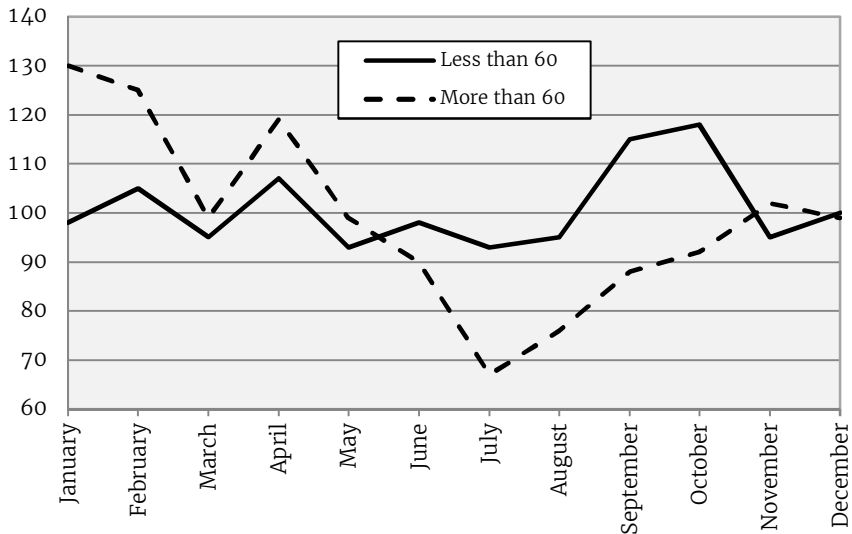


Fig. 3. Seasonal mortality for Benedictine monks of Saint-Maur depending of their age at death (from Le Bras & Dinet 1980, p. 375, Graph 14)

It is also well known that this higher mortality due to cold weather affects much more old people than young ones as shown by ratios got for Benedictine monks of Saint-Maur depending on their age at death (Fig. 3). While September and October were slightly more lethal for monks who died below 60, January and February prove to be much more dangerous for monks above that age.

It goes without saying that average ages at death also differ depending of the kind of occupations. In their study “from Hammurabi to Einstein”, de la Croix & Licandro give the average difference in years for a full list of occupations (see here Fig. 4).

<sup>[15]</sup> For cardinals (1850–1900), see the clear graph provided by Fornasin, Breschi & Manfredini 2010, p. 739, Fig. 6.

Occupation		Occupation	
Admiral	+7.5	Professor	+1.4
Archdeacon	+6.9	Librarian	+1.0
Collector	+4.2	Classicist	+0.8
Bishop	+3.7	King	+0.2
Academician	+3.5	Philosopher	-0.8
Historian	+2.0	Prince	-1.4
Painter	+1.8	Noble	-2.1
Cardinal	+1.8	Fighter	-7.1
Archaeologist	+1.7	Martyr	-14.6

*Fig. 4. Average difference of lifetime in years depending on the occupations (from de la Croix & Licandro 2012, p. 45)*

Not suprisingly, the highest positions as admirals or archdeacons have been occupied by people who lived long enough to occupy them. Conversely, martyrs typically died young. Kings, princes and nobles were not privileged. On the opposite, painters and artists were generally advantaged, belonging most of them to the upper middle class.<sup>[16]</sup> But not as much as collectors, academicians and historians who tend to live several years above the average got for “famous people” generally speaking. With a result of +4.2, collectors appear high in this ranking, well before bishops (+3.7) and cardinals (+2.5).

## 2. What about numismatists?

So what about numismatists? (here a generic word for all kind of scholars and collectors interested by ancient coins). Two of them, the Belgian Léon Lacroix and the American Eric Newman, recently died at the grand age of 106.<sup>[17]</sup> But already in the 18<sup>th</sup> c., the famous Joseph Pellerin was largely acclaimed in France as an example of astonishing longevity, dying in his 99<sup>th</sup> year.<sup>[18]</sup>

### 2.1. Average age at death for numismatists

What follows is based on a database of 1,183 famous numismatists created for the purpose and gathering various sources, to start with the

<sup>[16]</sup> See van Poppel, van de Kaa & Bijwaard 2013.

<sup>[17]</sup> 106 years and 251 days for Léon Lacroix (23.XI.1909-1.VIII.2016); 106 years and 139 days for Eric Pfeiffer Newman (25.V.1911-15.XI.2017).

<sup>[18]</sup> Joseph Pellerin (27.IV.1684-30.VIII.1782).

medalists of the Royal Numismatic Society and the American Numismatic Society, but also the names appearing with dates in the index of the *DLN* (*Digital Library Numis*) created by Thijs Verspaegen, the several hundreds of names who exchanged numismatic correspondence before 1800 and are consequently named in the Grand Document of the *FINA* project (*Fontes Inediti Numismaticae Antiquae*),<sup>[19]</sup> those appearing in the two boards I created on Pinterest for numismatists who died before 1800 (742 images) or after 1800 (1,527 images), as well as other sources exploited in a less systematic way.<sup>[20]</sup> Although not large, samples built for each quarter of century produce results which look significantly coherent, looking at values for the modal class, the median or the interquartile range (IQR), also called the H-spread for the midspread or middle 50% ([25-75%]).

As with any corpus, there are biases. The reader should keep in mind that this corpus privileges Italian collectors for early centuries on one hand, and academics working everywhere from the 19<sup>th</sup> c. onwards on the other.

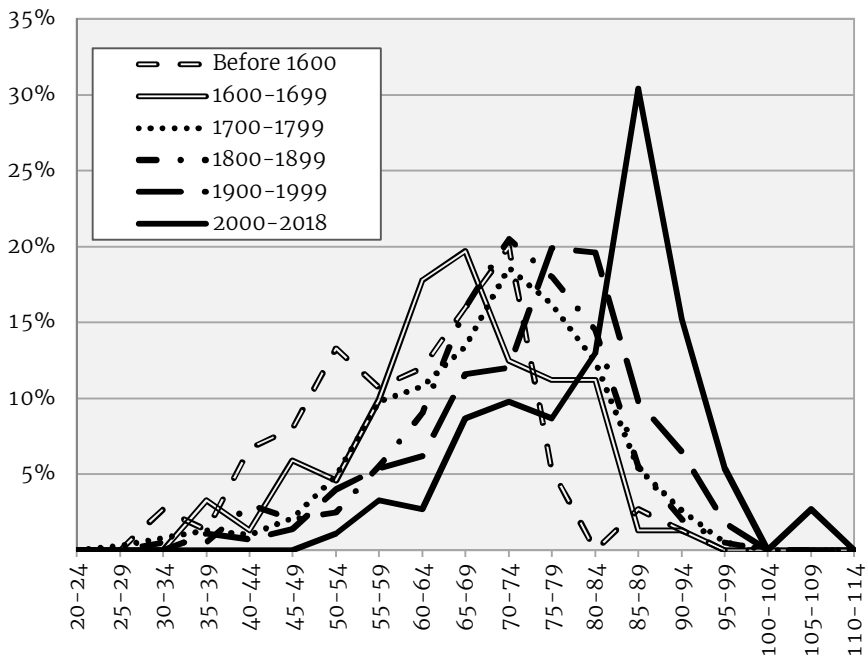


Fig. 5. Distribution in % of age at death of famous numismatists (1550-2018) (see Annex 1A)

<sup>[19]</sup> See Callataj 2017.

<sup>[20]</sup> The full list with dispersion charts for each quarter of century can be downloaded at: [https://www.academia.edu/36990798/List\\_of\\_1\\_186\\_numismatists\\_classified\\_in\\_their\\_chronological\\_order\\_at\\_the\\_time\\_of\\_their\\_death](https://www.academia.edu/36990798/List_of_1_186_numismatists_classified_in_their_chronological_order_at_the_time_of_their_death)

As illustrated by Fig. 5 (giving the dispersion by centuries in percentages), average age at death has been considerably prolonged during the last centuries. Two observations: a) 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> c. offer pretty much the same pattern without any significant increase between the two; b) The improve obtained for those who died during the 18 first years of the 21<sup>st</sup> c. (2000–2018) is larger in terms of gains than what has been achieved during the full preceding century (1900–1999).

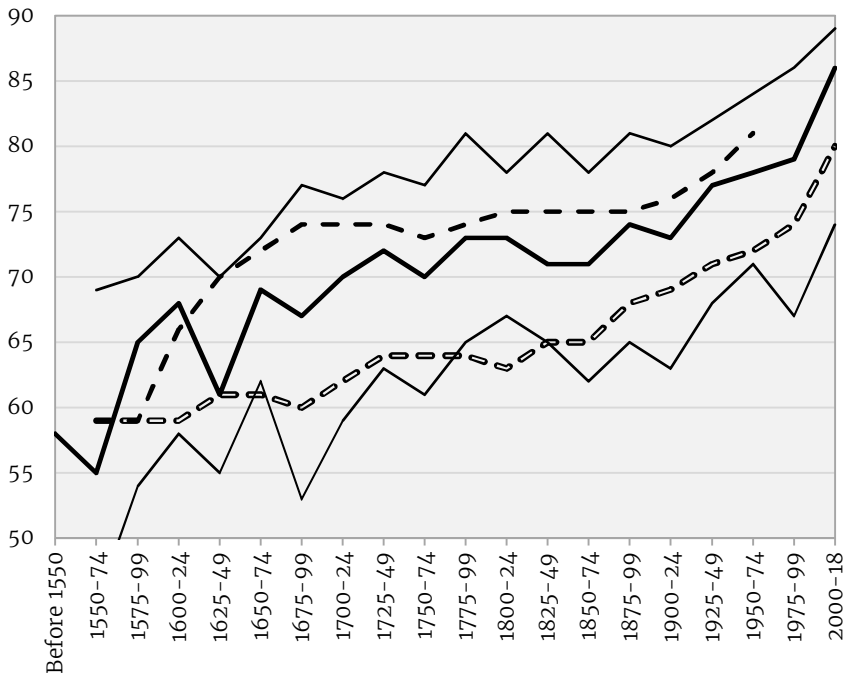


Fig. 6. Median (bold plain line), midspread low and high (thin plain lines) ages at death of famous numismatists (1550–2018. See Annex 1A) compared with the average got for “famous people” recorded in IBNH (white dashes: see de la Croix and Licandro 2012) and cardinals (black dashes: see Fornasin, Breschi & Manfredini 2010, p. 737, Fig. 4)

When taking median age at death and midspread values through time for numismatists, it turns out that they tend to live an average of 6 years longer than famous people recorded in the *Index Bio-bibliographicus Notorum Hominum* (Fig. 6).<sup>[21]</sup> To compare with other professional occupations, it classifies numismatists in the top most advantaged ones, at levels only reached by admirals, cardinals and archdeacons (see Fig. 4). This difference is so substantial that the low midspread for numismatists (lower black dashes) is sometimes above the median value for famous

<sup>[21]</sup> de la Croix & Licandro 2012.



people (white dashes). Despite all medical progresses, the gap of median value does not seem to decrease. With a median value of 86 years for the years 2000–2018, numismatists who died in the 21<sup>st</sup> c. still keep an advance of 6 years or so to compare with the average European male population.<sup>[22]</sup>

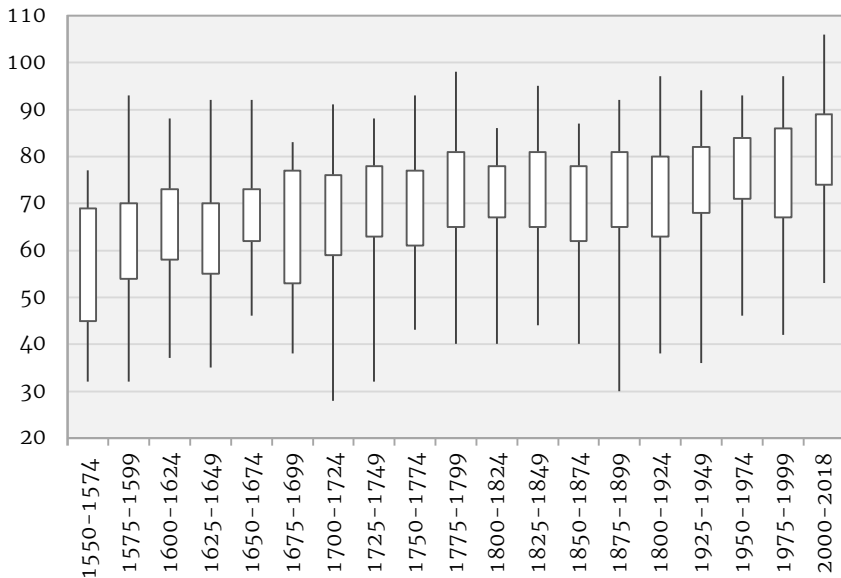


Fig. 7. Midspread (boxes) and maximal values (end of lines) for famous numismatists (1550–2018)

Focusing on midspread values (Fig. 7: white boxes), results got for the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> c. appear as significantly higher than everything before. To compare with the preceding quarter of century (1975–1999), it is a gain of ca. 10 years in terms of maximal value and of 7 years for the lower limit of the midspread (67–74). Such a rapid improvement from one period to another is not observed at any other moment of the sequence.

A word about gender: there are only 45 women in this list of 1,183 names (3.8%) and most of them appear at the very end of it: 13 for the years 1975–1999 (out of 73 = 18%) and 24 for the years 2000–2018 (out of 92 = 26%). As far as this small sample permits to judge, there does not seem to exist a difference of median age at death between women and men. The only remarkable fact is the number of women who died in their 90s.

<sup>[22]</sup> Not taking into account variations between countries or areas but having in mind that females constitute for the first time a quarter of the sample (23 out of 92).

With 6 names out of 16 for the years 1975–2018, they here represent 38% of the sample, well above their real representation (22% [37 out of 165]).<sup>[23]</sup>

## 2.2. Seasonal mortality of numismatists

The father François d'Aix de La Chaise, the preceptor and numismatic mentor of Louis XIV who will give his name to the famous Père Lachaise cemetery in Paris, died on January 20<sup>st</sup> 1709.<sup>[24]</sup> Doing so, he offers a great example of seasonal mortality. Indeed, he was an old man then in his 85<sup>th</sup> year and the winter was particularly cold that year as reported by two other famous numismatists of the time: Gisbert Cuper and Antoine Galland.<sup>[25]</sup>

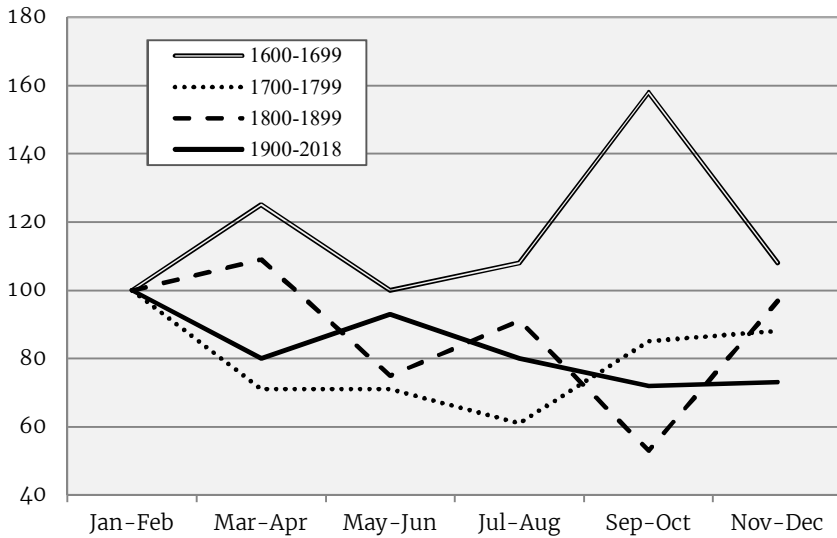


Fig. 8. Seasonal mortality for numismatists (1600–2018)  
(January = index 100; see Annex 1B)

<sup>[23]</sup> These six women are: Emanuela Nohejlova-Pratova (3.VI.1900–19.XI.1995), Ludmila Kraskovska (26.VI.1904–26.VI.1999), Laura Breglia (5.II.1912–2.VI.2003), Elisabeth Nau (1916–2010), Gay van der Meer (1924–9.VIII.2014), and Aldina Cutroni Tusa (1923–16.VIII.2016).

<sup>[24]</sup> Father François d'Aix de La Chaise (25.VIII.1624–20.I.1709).

<sup>[25]</sup> Letter written by Gisbert Cuper on 23 April 1709 (from Deventer) to Antoine Galland : “Vous parlez, Mr., du froid. Croyez-moi, il a été ici si extraordinaire et si rude, que les vieillards les plus avancés n’en aient senti jamais un pareil. Tout est gelé, tout est comme mort, et il m’a été impossible d’avoir pu mettre la plume sur le papier. Nous avons eu aussi abondance de neige au même temps que vous marquez, et après une gelée aussi excessive que la première, l’air s’est remis un peu, mais le froid a recommencé le septième de ce mois, quand j’étais à Campen” (Abdel Halim, p. 591–594, n° CCLXXV).

Looking at monthly mortality for numismatists through time (Fig. 8), one identifies the same pattern as for other “famous people” (see Fig. 2): a peak in late autumn during the 17<sup>th</sup> c. (white line), followed by a peak during winter, mostly in January–February afterwards. : in November–December for the 18<sup>th</sup> at the beginning of the year for the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> c., and a more uniform trend with continuing medical progress for the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> c.

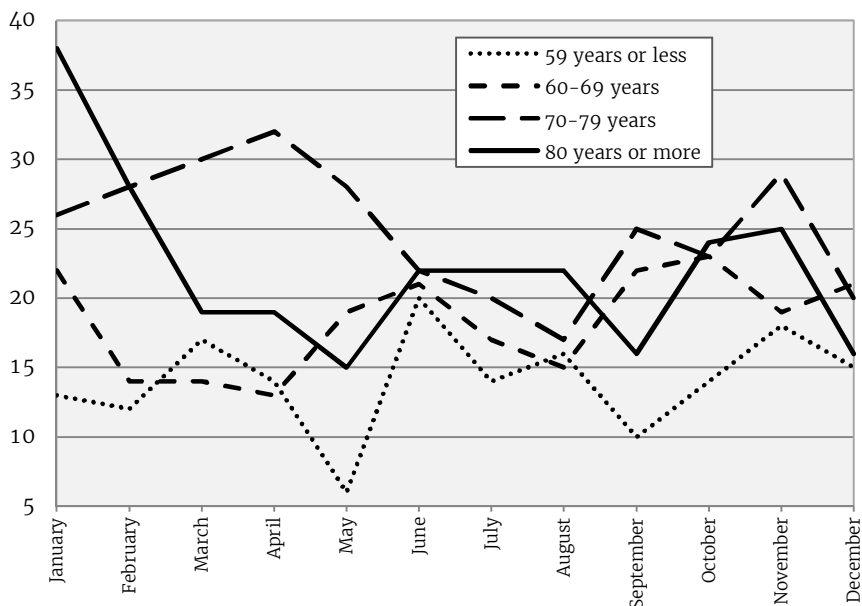


Fig. 9. Seasonal mortality for numismatists depending of their age at death (1600–2018) (see Annex 1C)

Looking at monthly mortality for numismatists depending of their age at death (Fig. 9), the most significant phenomenon is the correlation between age and cold weather. The more aged you are the more likely you will die in January with results twice larger than for spring months. Conversely, the younger you will die the less affected you will be by weather condition. This scenario looks fundamentally correct but has to be tempered by the biases of the sample (values for 80 or more come mostly from the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> c. (139 out of 267), while values under 60 are typical for the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> c. (53 out of 169).

Looking specifically at numismatists who died at 80 or older (Fig. 10), it is no surprise to observe that they exacerbate seasonal mortality of their time, dying first massively in late summer and autumn (17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> c.), before proving very sensitive to winter with a peak in January (19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> c.), while July appears as the most lethal month so far for the current century.

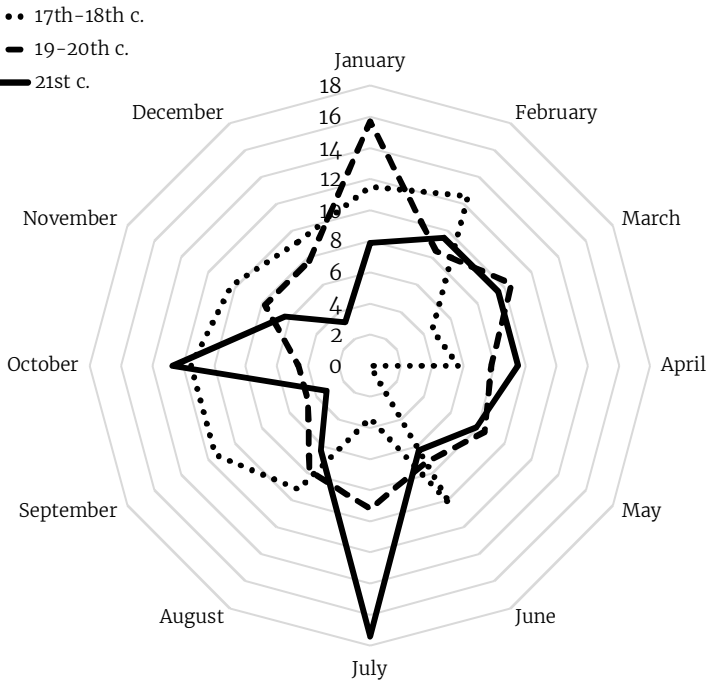


Fig. 10. Seasonal mortality for numismatists who died at 80 or more (1600–2018) (in percentages, see Annex 1C)

### 3. Conclusion

Numismatists lived indeed much longer – 6 years – than the average ‘famous people’. Put into perspective, these 6 years rank them at the top of the most advantageous occupations, along with cardinals and admirals (but above bishops or academicians). Since they live long, they tend to be more impacted by seasonal mortality with a clear peak in January.

A final advice for collectors: don’t do like J. Sanford Saltus who died on June 24, 1922 in his room at London’s Hotel Metropole, when cleaning his coins with potassium cyanide and tragically confused between his glass of ginger ale and the other with the deadly poison... If that was the true story.<sup>[26]</sup>

<sup>[26]</sup> See Ciccone 2008.

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**Annex 1A: Dispersion data for the age at death of numismatists for each quarter of century (1550–2018)**

Ages	Before 1550	1550 1574	1575 1599	16 <sup>th</sup> c.	1600 1624	1625 1649	1650 1674	1675 1699	17 <sup>th</sup> c.	1700 1724	1725 1749	1750 1774	1775 1799	18 <sup>th</sup> c.
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
30-34	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
35-39	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	5	3	2	-	-	5
40-44	1	3	1	5	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	4
45-49	1	1	4	6	1	3	3	2	9	4	1	2	1	8
50-54	2	<b>4</b>	4	10	2	-	3	2	7	5	5	4	5	19
55-59	2	2	4	8	5	4	1	5	15	9	9	12	8	38
60-64	2	1	6	9	2	<b>9</b>	3	13	27	11	11	14	6	42
65-69	-	3	<b>9</b>	12	<b>8</b>	5	<b>10</b>	7	<b>30</b>	11	15	12	14	52
70-74	3	3	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	5	3	8	3	19	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	12	<b>72</b>
75-79	-	2	2	4	1	1	3	12	17	13	19	16	15	63
80-84	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	7	17	8	13	6	<b>21</b>	48
85-89	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	4	5	5	7	21
90-94	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	3	-	3	4	10
95-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
100-104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105-109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	21	42	76	30	32	36	54	152	95	103	93	99	390
Mode		50 54	65 74	70 74	65 69	60 64	65 69		65 69	70 74	70 74	70 74	80 84	70 74
Median	58	55	65	62	68	61	69	67	67	70	72	70	73	71
Midspread		45 69	54 70	52 70	58 73	55 70	62 73	53 77	60 74	59 76	63 78	61 77	65 81	62 77

Ages	1800 1824	1825 1849	1850 1874	1875 1899	19 <sup>th</sup> c.	1900 1924	1925 1949	1950 1974	1975 1999	20 <sup>th</sup> c.	2000 2018	21 <sup>st</sup> c.	Total
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30-34	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
35-39	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	15
40-44	1	1	4	-	6	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	19
45-49	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	2	4	-	-	31
50-54	2	1	1	1	5	3	2	2	4	11	1	1	53
55-59	2	2	3	4	11	5	3	2	5	15	3	3	90
60-64	5	1	4	8	18	7	5	2	3	17	2	2	115
65-69	10	5	8	9	32	8	11	7	6	32	8	8	166
70-74	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	5	<b>15</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	8	8	5	33	9	9	<b>189</b>
75-79	<b>12</b>	1	<b>11</b>	12	36	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	12	12	<b>55</b>	8	8	<b>183</b>
80-84	9	5	3	12	29	<b>12</b>	14	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>54</b>	12	12	160
85-89	1	3	5	2	11	5	4	6	12	27	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	91
90-94	-	-	-	4	4	2	6	4	6	18	14	14	49
95-99	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	5	5	5	13
100-104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105-109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Total	54	28	46	71	199	70	74	59	73	276	92	92	1183
Mode	70 79	70 74	75 79	70 74	70 74	70 84	75 79	80 84	80 84	75 84	85 89	85 89	70 79
Median	73	71	71	74	72	73	77	78	79	76	86	86	
Midspread	67 78	65 81	62 78	65 81	65 79	63 80	68 82	71 84	67 86	67 83	74 89	74 89	

**Annex 1B: Monthly dispersion data for the age at death of numismatists for each quarter of century (1550–2018)**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
To 1599	3	1	3	9	1	7	3	7	7	8	3	4	56
1600–24	2	2	3	3	3	2	-	4	1	2	1	-	23
1625–49	1	-	1	1	4	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	23
1650–74	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	5	2	3	27
1675–99	7	5	3	5	3	2	3	2	3	5	5	7	50
17 <sup>th</sup> c.	11	11	9	10	11	8	5	12	9	15	9	13	123
1700–24	10	10	4	2	4	8	3	2	6	7	8	7	71
1725–49	8	5	8	6	5	8	7	4	10	4	11	7	83
1750–74	12	5	10	3	5	6	7	8	11	5	7	3	82
1775–99	5	9	8	6	5	7	4	6	8	4	12	5	79
18 <sup>th</sup> c.	35	29	30	17	19	29	21	20	35	20	38	22	315
1800–24	5	3	4	8	3	5	7	2	1	2	5	3	48
1825–49	2	2	3	3	1	1	4	-	2	2	1	3	24
1850–74	2	3	2	4	4	2	5	2	-	3	7	3	37
1875–99	7	8	6	4	5	4	6	3	-	7	5	5	60
19 <sup>th</sup> c.	16	16	15	19	13	12	22	7	3	14	18	14	169
1900–24	7	4	3	4	4	7	6	4	7	6	2	3	57
1925–49	3	5	3	4	7	6	5	4	2	5	5	8	57
1950–74	7	5	7	4	-	3	3	7	4	1	3	4	48
1975–99	9	4	6	4	3	4	3	3	4	5	6	4	55
20 <sup>th</sup> c.	26	18	19	16	14	20	17	18	17	17	16	19	217
2000–18	8	8	8	6	10	10	8	7	2	10	5	3	85
Total	99	83	84	77	68	86	76	71	73	84	89	75	965



**Annex 1C: Monthly dispersion data depending of the age numismatists reach when they died (1550–2018)**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
To 1599 80+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
To 1599 70-79	-	-	1	5	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	-	17
To 1599 60-69	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	16
To 1599 59-	3	-	1	3	-	4	2	2	1	3	-	3	22
To 1599 Total	3	1	3	9	1	7	4	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	3	4	56
1600-99 80+	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	15
1600-99 70-79	1	3	3	2	5	2	1	1	2	2	5	2	29
1600-99 60-69	4	1	1	4	3	2	2	6	6	7	3	5	44
1600-99 59-	3	1	4	2	3	3	1	5	-	2	3	4	31
1600-99 Total	9	11	8	10	11	7	4	12	9	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	13	121
1700-99 80+	9	5	4	3	-	8	2	7	9	7	11	5	70
1700-99 70-79	16	11	11	8	8	6	8	4	12	4	11	6	105
1700-99 60-69	8	8	9	2	9	6	8	4	10	3	6	3	76
1700-99 59-	4	5	5	5	2	8	3	4	5	6	9	7	63
1700-99 Total	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	29	18	19	28	21	19	36	20	37	21	314
1800-99 80+	8	2	5	3	3	3	6	2	-	5	2	3	42
1800-99 70-79	3	6	3	11	8	1	8	3	3	5	8	3	62
1800-99 60-69	6	4	3	4	1	5	5	1	1	2	3	6	41
1800-99 59-	-	3	4	2	1	2	3	1	-	1	5	1	23
1800-99 Total	17	15	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	13	11	22	7	4	13	18	13	168
1900-99 80+	14	10	4	5	7	7	6	6	5	1	8	6	79
1900-99 70-79	5	6	10	6	4	8	2	5	6	9	4	8	73
1900-99 60-69	4	-	-	2	3	5	1	3	1	5	5	5	34
1900-99 59-	3	2	3	2	-	2	5	4	3	2	1	-	27
1900-99 Total	<b>26</b>	18	17	15	14	22	14	18	15	17	18	<b>19</b>	216
2000-18 80+	6	5	6	6	5	4	8	6	1	8	4	1	60
2000-18 70-79	1	2	2	-	2	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	14
2000-18 60-69	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
2000-18 59-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
2000-18 Total	8	8	8	6	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	8	8	2	9	4	3	84
Total 80+	38	28	19	19	15	22	22	22	16	24	25	16	267
Total 70-79	26	28	30	32	28	22	20	17	25	23	29	20	289
Total 60-69	22	14	14	13	19	21	17	15	22	23	19	21	218
Total 59-	13	12	17	14	6	20	14	16	10	14	18	15	169
Total	<b>99</b>	<b>80</b>	80	78	68	85	73	70	73	84	91	72	943