

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

COMPTE RENDU 69/2022

PUBLIÉ PAR LE SECRÉTARIAT DU CONSEIL

Edited by Frédérique DUYRAT (CdM – Paris)
Layout and proofreading EN/FR: Jan MOENS (KBGN – SRNB)



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LAW AND PRACTICE REGARDING COIN FINDS

Isabelle BOLLARD-RAINEAU *

MONETARY FINDS IN FRANCE: THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND ITS APPLICATION

Introduction

In France, the legislation concerning the discovery of “old” coins (study, conservation and protection) in an archaeological context is governed by the Heritage Code (*Code du Patrimoine*)¹. More specifically, it falls within the general framework of archaeology, and monetary finds are governed by the legislation in effect regarding “movable archaeological property”. Consequently, there are no specific provisions relating to coin discoveries, whether isolated or as a coin deposit (hoards); they are considered, in French law, as cultural property.

The practice of French archaeology is mainly defined by the Heritage Code (*Code du Patrimoine*) adopted by Ordinance No. 2004-178 of 20 February 2004. Its book V, devoted to this discipline, is based on not only the law of September 1941, the first law on metropolitan archaeology, but also on the law relating to preventive archaeology of 2001, amended in 2003² and partially repealed and amended by the law of 2016 known as LCAP³. These texts define the archaeological domain (art. L. 510-1⁴) and regulate its practice as a whole, whether terrestrial, underwater and submarine, planned or preventive, in its various forms (chance discovery, field operations, surveys, collective research programs) and in all its dimensions (metal detection, protection, organization and management). In addition, the town planning and environment codes include provisions relating to heritage protection and preventive archaeology.

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¹ Several fundamental texts govern archaeology, including the law of 27 September 1941 regulating archaeological excavations, the law of 1 December 1989 relating to maritime cultural property, to which are added the laws of the 2000s. They were brought together and codified in 2004 in the Heritage Code (*Code du Patrimoine*), book V.

² Law n° 2003-707 of 1 August 2003 modifying law n° 2001-44 of 17 January 2001 relating to preventive archaeology.

³ Law n° 2016-925 of 7 July 2016 relating to freedom of creation, architecture and heritage (*loi relative à la liberté de la création, à l'architecture et au patrimoine*: LCAP law).

⁴ Article L. 510-1 of the Heritage Code: *Constituent des éléments du patrimoine archéologique tous les vestiges, biens et autres traces de l'existence de l'humanité, y compris le contexte dans lequel ils s'inscrivent, dont la sauvegarde et l'étude, notamment par des fouilles ou des découvertes, permettent de retracer le développement de l'histoire de l'humanité et de sa relation avec l'environnement naturel.*

In 2016, the law relating to the freedom of creation, architecture and heritage (known as the LCAP law) of 7 July brought major changes to the institutional and legal framework in the field of archaeology: it set up in particular a new unified ownership regime for archaeological material, whether unearthed through excavations or chance finds, which are now presumed to belong to the State. This is why, after the articles by H. Petit & J. Meissonnier in 1996 and 2002 and more recently by G. Aubin in 2012⁵, which clarified the consequences of the laws of 2001 and 2003, within the section “Legislation of monetary finds” published in the *Compte rendu* of the INC, it seemed important, through this article, to present the new archaeological legislation on monetary finds in France.

1. Archaeological heritage: definition

In book V of the Heritage Code (*Code du Patrimoine*), archaeological heritage is defined in the following terms (art. L. 510-1): “*The following constitute elements of archaeological heritage: all the remains, goods and other traces of the existence of humanity, including the context in which they occur, the safe-guarding and study of which, in particular through excavations or discoveries, make it possible to trace the development of the history of humanity and its relationship with the natural environment*”. The 2016 law known as LCAP introduces two major concepts: it integrates the notion of context into the definition and does not characterize the archaeological object with regard to a criterion of age or by chronological references. Thus, this global definition of archaeological heritage as an object of science does not distinguish the nature of artefacts.

French legislation mainly uses the generic terms “object” (“*objet*”) and “movable archaeological property” (“*bien archéologique mobilier*”)⁶ to designate all discoveries. The legal status ignores the scientific and historical specificity of monetary finds. Only article L. 531-14⁷ on chance disco-

⁵ PETIT & MEISSONNIER 1996 and 2002; AUBIN 2012.

⁶ Order of 7 February 2022 defining the scientific data of archaeology and their conditions of good conservation: Art. 1- I- *Les vestiges archéologiques mobiliers, les vestiges archéologiques immobiliers et les vestiges anthropobiologiques constituent des éléments du patrimoine archéologique mis au jour au sens de l'article L. 510-1 du Code du patrimoine et mentionnés à l'article R. 510-1 du même Code.* II. – *Les vestiges archéologiques mobiliers et les vestiges archéologiques immobiliers devenus meubles sont des biens archéologiques mobiliers. Les biens archéologiques mobiliers se répartissent en : – artefacts : biens archéologiques mobiliers transformés par l'activité humaine ; – écofacts : biens archéologiques mobiliers issus du règne animal, végétal ou minéral ; – mosaïques et peintures murales déposées ; – éléments d'architecture démontés ; – tous autres vestiges immobiliers mobilisés (...).*

⁷ Article L. 531-14: *Lorsque, par suite de travaux ou d'un fait quelconque, des monuments, des ruines, substructions, mosaïques, éléments de canalisation antique, vestiges d'habitation ou de sépulture anciennes, des inscriptions ou généralement des objets pouvant intéresser la pré-histoire, l'histoire, l'art, l'archéologie ou la numismatique sont mis au jour, l'inventeur de ces vestiges ou objets et le propriétaire de l'immeuble où ils ont été découverts sont tenus d'en faire*

veries refers to the notion of “numismatics”. Traditionally, the Civil Code⁸ designated under the term “treasure” (“*trésor*”), a chance find which was the subject of a division between the finder and the owner of the land. This restrictive definition did not encompass notions of history, archaeology or numismatics. This is one of the reasons why the LCAP law was introduced.

2. French archaeology: state of the legislation

In France, archaeological research is organized around two legislative and regulatory frameworks: on the one hand, preventive archaeology, prior to development work and, on the other hand, planned archaeology responding to scientific questions.

Archaeology is framed by a legal corpus that includes the methods of study, custody and the system of ownership of movable property unearthed in an archaeological context, adapted to the nature of the operation: preventive archaeology, programmed excavations or chance discovery.

For the practice of archaeology, France adopted in 2001 and 2003 a new legislative framework defining the current organization of preventive operations and its actors. Based on the European Convention signed in Malta in 1992, the law promulgated on 17 January 2001 defines and regulates preventive archaeology by establishing a fee aimed at financing archaeological evaluation and subsidizing excavations via a dedicated fund. It created a public administrative establishment, Inrap (National Institute for Preventive Archaeological Research). This new system was modified in 2003 by the opening of the activity to competition (public and private operators). Thus, so-called preventive archaeology aims to ensure the safeguarding by scientific study of sites when they are threatened with destruction by development work. On land and for inland waters, the implementation of this procedure involves three operators: the Regional Directorates of Cultural Affairs/Regional Archaeology Services (DRACS/SRAS), developers and preventive archaeology operators.

This procedure comprises two stages: first, a diagnosis which aims to detect and characterize the remains and ancient occupations likely to be

la déclaration immédiate au maire de la commune, qui doit la transmettre sans délai au préfet. Celui-ci avise l'autorité administrative compétente en matière d'archéologie.

Si des objets trouvés ont été mis en garde chez un tiers, celui-ci doit faire la même déclaration. Le propriétaire de l'immeuble est responsable de la conservation provisoire des monuments, substructions ou vestiges de caractère immobilier découverts sur ses terrains. Le dépositaire des objets assume à leur égard la même responsabilité.

L'autorité administrative peut faire visiter les lieux où les découvertes ont été faites ainsi que les locaux où les objets ont été déposés et prescrire toutes les mesures utiles pour leur conservation.

⁸ Article 716 of the Civil Code: *La propriété d'un trésor appartient à celui qui le trouve dans son propre fonds ; si le trésor est trouvé dans le fonds d'autrui, il appartient pour moitié à celui qui l'a découvert, et pour l'autre moitié au propriétaire du fonds.*

Le trésor est toute chose cachée ou enfouie sur laquelle personne ne peut justifier sa propriété, et qui est découverte par le pur effet du hasard.

affected by the work on the area of a development project, and, if necessary, secondly, the preventive excavation which makes it possible to safeguard by study the vestiges of interest identified and threatened with destruction by the development. Preventive archaeology is a public service mission: diagnosis is carried out by public operators, while preventive excavation has been open to competition since 2003 and carried out by public or private operators. All archaeological operations are subject to scientific and technical control exercised by the DRAC/SRA and end with the submission to the State of a report, documentation and related movable archaeological property.

In the maritime environment, the Department of Underwater Archaeological Research (DRASSM), a service with national competence placed under the authority of the Ministry of Culture, implements the legislation relating to archaeology at sea. It ensures the scientific and technical control aspects of the programmed research and prescribes the assessments and preventive operations that can be carried out by the DRASSM itself or by an approved operator.

So-called programmed archaeology, governed by the law of 27 September 1941, slightly amended in July 2016 (codified in book V of the Heritage Code (*Code du Patrimoine*)), relates to cases of precise and specific scientific problems to be studied on sites not threatened by development. The operations are directed by researchers, professionals or amateurs, from different institutions such as Universities, the CNRS, the Ministry of Culture, but also archaeological operators such as Inrap, the services of local authorities, private operators, or even volunteer archaeologists. These research projects, most often carried out over relatively long periods, are authorized by the regional Prefects (DRAC/SRA) who ensure scientific and technical control. At the end of the operation, which can take different forms – surveys, probing, excavations, collective research programs – the official in charge hands over the operation report, the documentation and the related movable archaeological property to the State.

On issues of ownership, the LCAP law brings uniformity to the status of movable archaeological property unearthed following excavations or chance discoveries. This is now presumed to belong to the state. The system of ownership of movable property depends on the mode of its discovery (chance discoveries, planned excavations, preventive excavations). The status of coin or collections of coin finds obeys these same provisions.

3. The scientific, patrimonial and legal status of monetary finds

Scientific interest is the primary value attributed to objects unearthed in an archaeological context.

Whatever the nature of the operation (preventive archaeology, programmed or chance discovery), the person in charge of the operation, the

researcher or the State has a maximum duration of five years (in practice the deadline for submitting the preventive report is on average two years) to study movable archaeological property. At the end of these operations, the archaeological assets and the scientific documentation are transferred to the State. It is up to the State to determine the status of these collections. These data are then accessible to the entire scientific community upon request to the SRA (Regional Service of Archaeology).

The notion of heritage is also present; it was reinforced by the LCAP law which introduced a system providing for the protection of movable objects constituting a “consistent collection whose scientific interest justifies the conservation in its integrity”⁹. This concept of “consistent collection” aims to allow the administration to intervene and protect these collections if the owners wish to give up their ownership. The concept of collection makes it possible not to disperse the coins forming a hoard revealed by chance. The State can then claim any collection that qualifies as “coherent” according to article L. 541-6, in case of a sale or a donation, or if there is the threat that it would be split by lots or individual coins.

The heritage aspect does not settle the question of ownership. The question of the legal status of unearthed objects is an important issue for French archaeology, particularly since the 2010s with the rise of preventive archaeology, the ten-year inventory plan for museums in France, and the creation of Centres for preservation and study (CTRA). The question of the long-term preservation of cultural heritage is at the heart of concerns. Before the LCAP law, the ownership of movable property was not uniform and depended on the nature of the archaeological operation. The LCAP law, on this point, has a double objective: that of putting an end to the splitting of objects discovered in the same context and of standardizing, in favour of the State, the system of ownership of discoveries¹⁰. This radical change in the legal status of archaeological property was also intended to fight against archaeological looting and in particular against clandestine treasure-hunters equipped with metal detectors.

⁹ Article L. 541-6 of the Heritage Code: *Lorsque les biens archéologiques mobiliers mis au jour constituent un ensemble cohérent dont l'intérêt scientifique justifie la conservation dans son intégrité, l'autorité administrative reconnaît celui-ci comme tel. Cette reconnaissance est notifiée au propriétaire. Toute aliénation à titre onéreux ou gratuit d'un bien archéologique mobilier ou d'un ensemble n'appartenant pas à l'État reconnu comme cohérent sur le plan scientifique en application du premier alinéa, ainsi que toute division par lot ou pièce d'un tel ensemble, est soumise à déclaration préalable auprès des services de l'État chargés de l'archéologie.*

¹⁰ Note here that the law is not retroactive. The new property regime only applies to discoveries that took place after the entry into force of the LCAP law. Discoveries that took place before that are still governed by the old property regime.

a) *Monetary finds in an archaeological context: the property regime in the event of chance discoveries*

Chance discoveries are defined in the Heritage Code (*Code du Patrimoine*) in the following terms: “L 531-14: When, as a result of work or any event, monuments, ruins, substructures, mosaics, elements of ancient piping, vestiges of dwellings or ancient burials, inscriptions or generally objects that may be of interest to prehistory, history, art, archaeology or numismatics are brought to light, the finder of these vestiges or objects and the owner of the land where they were discovered are required to make an immediate declaration to the mayor of the municipality, who must transmit it without delay to the Prefect. The latter notifies the competent administrative authority in matters of archaeology. (...)”.

Situation prior to the LCAP law of 2016

	Coin(s) discovered before 8 July 2016 inclusive
Chance finds	Shared between the finder and the owner of the land. (art. 716 of the Civil Code ¹¹)

The innovations of the LCAP law of 2016

Since the LCAP law of 2016, the system of ownership of objects discovered by chance and having been the subject of a declaration is now defined in two articles of the Heritage Code (*Code du Patrimoine*), articles L. 541-4 and L. 541-5¹².

¹¹ Between 16 October 1941 and 24 February 2004 according to article 16 paragraph 2 of the law of 27 September 1941 and between 25 February 2004 and 8 July 2016 according to article L. 531-16 paragraph 2 of the Heritage Code.

¹² – Article L. 541-4 of the Heritage Code: Articles 552 and 716 of the Civil Code do not apply to movable archaeological property unearthed following archaeological excavation operations or chance discoveries made on land whose property was acquired after the date of entry into force of law no. 2016-925 of 7 July 2016 relating to the freedom of creation, architecture and heritage. These movable archaeological objects are presumed to belong to the State as soon as they are unearthed during an archaeological operation and, in the event of a chance discovery, as of the recognition of the scientific interest justifying their conservation.

When **declaring** the chance discovery that he must make pursuant to Article L. 531-14 of this Code, the declaring person is informed by the State services responsible for archaeology, of the procedure of recognition of the scientific interest of the object likely to be engaged. The object is placed in the custody of the State services until the outcome of the procedure.

The **recognition of the scientific interest of the object** is established by an act of the administrative authority, taken on the advice of a commission of scientific experts. The administrative authority makes a decision no later than five years after the declaration of the chance discovery. Recognition of the scientific interest of the object entails its public appropriation. This appropriation can be challenged for lack of scientific interest of the object before the administrative judge within the regulatory deadlines running from the act of recognition.

- 1. In the event that the chance discovery takes place on land that has not been subject to a change of ownership before the entry into force of the LCAP law of 2016, the archaeological objects belong equally between the finder and the owner of the land.
- 2. In the event that the chance discovery takes place on land that has been the subject of a change of ownership after the entry into force of the LCAP law of 2016 and that the archaeological objects discovered present a recognized scientific interest justifying their conservation by the CTRA, then these objects are presumed to be State property.
- 3. In the event that the chance discovery takes place on land that has been the subject of a change of ownership after the entry into force of the LCAP law of 2016 and that the archaeological objects discovered are not of sufficient scientific interest to justify their conservation by the CTRA, then the objects are shared between the finder and the owner of the land (in accordance with art. 716 of the Civil Code).

	Land that has not been subject to a transfer of ownership before the entry into force of the LCAP law of 2016 (L.541-5 of the Heritage Code)	Land subject to a transfer of ownership after the entry into force of the LCAP law of 2016 (L.541-4 of the Heritage Code)
Chance finds	Shared between the finder and the owner of the land. If waived, state ownership of all or half	Presumption of state ownership upon recognition of the scientific interest justifying their conservation (interest recognized by the CTRA)

Whatever the mode of discovery of the object, **its status as public property**, when it has been recognized, can be contested at any time before a judge by proof of a title deed prior to the discovery.

- Article L.541-5 of the Heritage Code: Movable archaeological property unearthed on land acquired before the date of entry into force of Law No. 2016-925 of 7 July 2016 relating to the freedom of creation, architecture and heritage are entrusted, in the public interest, to the State services responsible for archaeology for the period necessary for their scientific study, the term of which may not exceed five years.

The State notifies their rights to the owner of the land and, in the event of a chance discovery, to the finder. If, at the end of a period of one year from this notification, the owner and, in the event of a chance discovery, the finder have not asserted their rights, a new notification shall be sent to them in the same way.

If, at the end of a period of one year from this new notification, the owner and, in the event of a chance discovery, the finder have not asserted their rights, the ownership of the movable archaeological property unearthed is transferred free of charge to the State. Each of the notifications addressed to the owner and, where applicable, to the finder includes the mention of the period at his disposal to assert his rights and specifies the legal consequences which attach to his inaction within this period.

When only one of the two has asserted his rights, the movable archaeological property is shared between the State and that individual, according to the rules of common law.

Assets that are returned to their owner at the end of their scientific study may be subject to prescriptions intended to ensure their proper conservation and their access by State services. Any abnormal conditions that may be imposed as a result are compensated by a state indemnity. In the absence of an amicable agreement, the action for compensation is brought before the court.

This new mechanism will, in the medium term, put an end to the sharing between the finder and the owner of the land. Indeed, in the case where the land has been the subject of a transfer of ownership since the law, and when the find was made after the promulgation of the LCAP law, it is now the scientific interest of the discovery that defines its ownership. This recognition of interest triggers public appropriation. If scientific interest is not recognized, the State is not the owner and the ownership of the hoard is regulated by article 716 of the Civil Code.

In addition, archaeological objects from the public river domain belong to the State, provided that their owner has not made himself known within one month of their discovery.

b) Monetary finds in an archaeological context: the property regime in the event of planned excavations

The LCAP Law unified the property regime for movable archaeological property discovered during scheduled excavations that took place after 9 July 2016. From now on, for scheduled excavations authorized or carried out by the State, the property regime is constituted in favour of the state. However, in order to resolve the situation on the ownership of discoveries prior to the LCAP law, article 15 of the decree of May 9, 2017 maintains for this case the old regulatory procedure.¹³

Situation prior to the LCAP law

	Coin(s) discovered before 16 October 1941	Coin(s) discovered between 17 October 1941 and 24 February 2004	Coin(s) discovered between 25 February 2004 and 8 July 2016 inclusive
Programmed operations authorized by the State	Owner of the land is owner of the movable archaeological property (art. 552 of the Civil Code)	Owner of the land is owner of the movable archaeological property (art. 552 of the Civil Code)	Owner of the land is owner of the movable archaeological property (art. 552 of the Civil Code)
Programmed operations executed by the State	Owner of the land is owner of the movable archaeological property (art. 552 of the Civil Code)	Sharing between the State and the owner of the land according to common law (art. 11 of the law of 27 September 1941)	Sharing between the State and the owner of the land (art. L. 531-11 of the Heritage Code in force)

¹³ Decree No. 2017-925 of 9 May 2017 relating to administrative procedures in the field of preventive archaeology and the regimes of ownership of archaeological property (art. 15).

The innovations of the LCAP law

	Land that has not been subject to a transfer of ownership before the entry into force of the LCAP law of 2016 (L. 541-5 of the Heritage Code)	Land subject to a transfer of ownership after the entry into force of the LCAP law of 2016 (L. 541-4 of the Heritage Code)
Programmed operations authorized by the State	Owner of the land is presumed owner of the movable archaeological property	Presumption of State ownership as soon as they come to light
Programmed operations executed by the State	Owner of the land is presumed owner of the movable archaeological property	Presumption of State ownership as soon as they come to light

c) Monetary finds in an archaeological context: the property regime in the event of preventive excavations

Preventive archaeology operations (diagnostic and excavation) are prescribed by the State prior to works and developments threatening the sub-soil¹⁴. This type of archaeology has experienced considerable growth and its results have considerably refreshed the data on the territory and have profoundly transformed the knowledge of ancient but also modern and contemporary periods. The LCAP law, and in particular article L. 541-5 of the Heritage Code, modified the previous ownership regime in favour of the State.

Situation prior to the LCAP law

	Discoveries made between 19 January 2001 and 2 August 2003	Discoveries made between 3 August 2003 and 8 July 2016
Preventive archaeology operations	Sharing between the State and the owner of the land.	Sharing between the State and the owner of the land. If tacit renunciation by the owner of the land, property of the State.

¹⁴ The law of 27 September 1941 regulates archaeological excavations. At that time, these were so-called “salvage excavations” which were replaced in 2001 by “preventive archaeology excavations” defined by article L. 521-1 of the Heritage Code.

The innovations of the LCAP law

	Land that has not been subject to a transfer of ownership before the entry into force of the LCAP law of 2016 (L.541-5 of the Heritage Code)	Land subject to a transfer of ownership after the entry into force of the LCAP law of 2016 (L. 541-4 of the Heritage Code)
Preventive archaeology operations (diagnostics and excavations)	Owner of the land is presumed owner of the movable archaeological property	Presumption of State ownership as soon as they come to light

When a coin has been unearthed on land that has not been subject to a transfer of ownership before the entry into force of the law, the owner of the land is then the presumed owner. However, it is possible to waive ownership for the benefit of the State. On the other hand, if the land has been transferred since 9 July 2016, the State is presumed to be the owner as soon as objects are brought to light.

d) Monetary finds in an archaeological context: the property regime in the event of excavations in a maritime environment

Archaeological research in the maritime domain has specific legislation. Maritime cultural property is defined by article L. 532-1 “deposits, wrecks, remains or generally any property of prehistoric, archaeological or historical interest.” Regarding a chance discovery in the maritime environment, the law imposes two obligations on the finder: on the one hand, he is re-quired to “leave in place” the identified archaeological or numismatic ob-jects without “damaging them” except with the authorization of the DRASSM and on the other hand, just as for a chance “terrestrial” discovery, he must declare it within 48 hours to the administrative authority (art. L.532-3 and L. 532-7 of the Heritage Code). The ownership regime for maritime cultural property does not change with the LCAP law. The State is presumed to be the owner if the owner is not likely to be found or if he could not be found within 3 years (art. L. 532-2).

	Before the 2016 LCAP law	After the 2016 LCAP law
Programmed or preventive operations or chance discoveries Maritime cultural property (art. L. 532-1 of the Heritage Code)	State is the owner if not likely to be found or if the owner could not be found within three years (art. L. 532-2 of the Heritage Code)	

4. Criminal action and sanctions

Coins very often find themselves at the center of behaviour that undermines archaeological heritage. Unauthorized excavations using metal detectors, looting and intentional destruction of archaeological sites on land or at sea, theft and concealment or participation in illicit trafficking of archaeological objects, are all behaviors that constitute violations of the framework regulating archaeology. The State has equipped itself with a legislative arsenal to protect this common good. Sanctions range from simple fines to prison terms, depending on the infraction or misdemeanour¹⁵. Faced with the phenomena of looting, theft and voluntary destruction of archaeological sites observed in recent years throughout France, both on land and at sea, the State strengthened its legal system in 2016 with additional measures concerning the fight against the clandestine traffic of cultural objects¹⁶.

In France, the use of a metal detector for the purpose of searching for archaeological remains is regulated and subject to authorization by the State. The finding of coins, or any other artefact, using a metal detector, does not fall under the chance find regime because searching negates this qualification. This activity, carried out illegally under French law, has negative consequences for the conservation of archaeological heritage and scientific research. This particularly concerns numismatics because coins are at the heart of this activity and this illegal traffic in cultural property. These clandestine activities irreversibly destroy archaeological sites and the results of scientific research are less reliable because such activities distort the available data.

Thus, it is important to remember that the use of metal detectors “*for the purpose of researching monuments and objects that may be of interest to pre-history, history, art or archaeology*” is subject to authorization by the State and is governed by the texts, article L. 542-1 to 3 of the Heritage Code¹⁷.

¹⁵ Three series of offenses are punishable by fines and/or imprisonment: offenses aimed at preventing the clandestine nature of excavations and the loss of knowledge of the objects resulting from them, offenses of destruction, degradation and deterioration of sites of archaeological objects and offenses sanctioning the illicit circulation of archaeological objects. These penalties relate to unauthorized use of a metal-detector (5th class fine, € 1,500 fine), non-declaration of chance discoveries (€ 3,750 fine), carrying out unauthorized excavations (€ 7,500 fine). The destruction, degradation, deterioration of archaeological heritage come under the Penal Code (seven years' imprisonment; € 100,000 fine) as does the sale, illicit purchase of archaeological finds or maritime cultural property (three years' imprisonment; € 375,000 fine).

¹⁶ Articles L.111-8 to L. 111-11, L.124-1 of the Heritage Code and article 322-3-2 of the Penal Code.

¹⁷ Law n°89-900 of 18 December 1989 regulated the use of metal detectors and it was codified in the Heritage Code (art. L. 542-1 to L. 542-3).

Conclusion

Archaeological heritage is a fragile common good. The State has organized its protection by law and controls the research carried out on national territory as well as under water. Thus, little by little since 1941, France has acquired a corpus of legislative and regulatory texts which aims to allow the study, protection and enhancement of archaeological discoveries including monetary finds. One of the main difficulties for French archaeology lay in the question of the ownership of finds. It found its answer in the LCAP law in 2016. Today, archaeology faces two challenges: on the one hand, the promotion of discoveries and research results and, on the other hand, the protection of objects and archaeological sites, particularly in the face of the growth in looting.

Appendix- Glossary of the main operators in archaeology in France

CTRA (Commission territoriale de la recherche archéologique): Territorial Commission for Archaeological Research is a commission that gives opinions on requests for authorization for planned excavations, on preventive archaeology prescriptions, on inter-regional archaeological activity but also on paleogenetic analyses or on sorting and selection of archaeological material. It is also this commission that decides on the scientific and heritage interest of chance discoveries following the law of 2016.

DRAC (Direction régionale des affaires culturelles): Regional Direction of Cultural Affairs is a decentralized service of the Ministry of Culture; it implements the cultural policy of the State within each region of French territory.

DRASSM (Département des recherches archéologiques subaquatiques et sous-marines): Department of Underwater Archaeological Research is a service with national jurisdiction; it is responsible for implementing the legislation on maritime cultural property and carries out the missions of inventory, study, protection, conservation and to highlight underwater archaeological heritage.

Inrap (Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives): National Institute for Preventive Archaeological Research is a French public research administrative institution. It ensures the detection, study and enhancement of archaeological heritage affected by development work by carrying out diagnoses and excavations in preventive archaeology, across the whole of France.

Private operators: private archaeological services are approved by the State and within the framework of competition for preventive archaeological excavations; they can direct excavations.

SRA (Service régional de l'archéologie): Regional Archaeology Service is a service of the DRAC; it is in charge of implementing, at the regional level,

the State policy in the field of archaeology. It ensures the missions of inventory, study, protection, conservation and enhancement of terrestrial and underwater archaeological heritage.

Territorial archaeological services: local authorities (municipality, community of municipalities, department) can set up an archaeological service for the detection, study and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of their area of competence. These services are authorized by the State to carry out diagnoses and excavations in preventive archaeology.

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FAMOUS NUMISMATISTS

Eleonora GIAMPICCOLO *

CAMILLO SERAFINI (1864-1952)

Tutto in lui incuteva rispetto e venerazione, assai più che non come un uomo vecchio, come un uomo antico, di antica gentilezza e festosità, di antica dignità e umiltà, di un antico amore agli studi e attaccamento al dovere, e soprattutto di un'antica fede e lealtà per la Chiesa di Roma...

don Giuseppe De Luca in memory of Camillo Serafini



Fig. 1 - Medal celebrating Camillo Serafini, created by Aurelio Mistruzzi in 1932. Vatican Library, Md. Uomini Illustri, 1825 (obverse), 105.6 mm

* Eleonora Giampiccolo, Director of the Numismatic Department of the Vatican Library (Vatican Medagliere).

Camillo Serafini was born in Rome on 21 April 1864, a fateful day for each Roman citizen, at *Palazzo Strozzi alle Stimmate*, located in Largo Argentina (today it is known as Palazzo Besso), a building demolished in the early twentieth century and then rebuilt. He was the last of six children of Luigi Serafini and Costanza Di Pietro. His parents descended from Roman families tied to the Holy See. Serafini remained orphaned in childhood and he was educated at home by a pious priest named Felice Sarra. He pursued his first studies privately under the guidance of the Jesuit father Emidio Cavazzi and continued them at the *Istituto Angelo Mai*. Consequently, he enrolled at the Roman University in the Faculty of Law. Nevertheless, since he was entirely devoted to Classical Studies, especially Archaeology and Numismatics, he soon abandoned legal studies to attend, at a profit, the courses of Giovanni Battista De Rossi and Mariano Armellini. In 1889, he was in charge of the reorganization of the Capitoline *Medagliere*: by studying or ordering the coins of that beautiful collection, he studied Classical Numismatics in more detail. In 1891, he published his first scientific work *Ritrovamenti numismatici* in the *Bollettino della Commissione Archeologica del Comune di Roma*. In that same year he was invited by the archaeologist Carlo Ludovico Visconti, director of the Vatican *Medagliere* to collaborate with him on the description of the Roman Imperial coins kept in that collection. In 1894 he was appointed member of the *Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia* and in the following year he read there a paper entitled *Di una recente teoria sulla classificazione del bronzo romano imperiale* in which he refuted the theories of F. Kenner about the multiples of the bronze Imperial coinage.

In the same year, 1895, Serafini was nominated honorary assistant of the Vatican *Medagliere*. In 1897, he was invited to join the *Commissione archeologica Comunale di Roma* and he published an important essay in the bulletin of the commission itself: *L'arte nei ritratti della moneta romana repubblicana*. The following year, he published his study *Di una serie di bronzi onciali romani da restituire alla gente Appuleia*. On 13 November 1898, after the death of Henry Stevenson junior, who had been head of the Vatican *Medagliere* since 1894, Serafini was appointed director in the place of the deceased.

Leo XIII Pecci (1878-1903) reigned at the time, a pope who was not particularly interested in Numismatics. Nonetheless, Serafini convinced him to buy the famous collection that belonged to cardinal Lorenzo Randi consisting in around 26,000 papal coins. The negotiations were long and complex, conducted personally by the director of the Vatican *Medagliere* and the prefect of the Vatican Library, msgr Franz Ehrle; but finally, in 1901, the large collection was purchased and Serafini had the honor of being received in private audience by Leo XIII.

The arrangement and study of the papal coin series of the Vatican *Medagliere*, enormously increased by the Randi collection, convinced Serafini to prepare and publish its catalogue: *Le monete e le bolle plumbee pontificie del Medagliere Vaticano*. For almost ten years, he devoted all his days to the

description of those coins and in 1910 the first volume was released; the second volume was published in 1912, the third in 1913. In the meantime, in 1908, he wrote an article about the Capitoline medallions for the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* and in 1912 another important paper entitled *L'autorità pontificia nelle monete del Senato Romano* was published in *Memorie dell'Istituto Italiano di Numismatica*.

After acquiring, in 1921, the Celati collection consisting of almost 12,000 papal coins, among which there were many *antiquiores*, thanks to the generosity of pope Benedict XV (1914–1922), Serafini started working on the fourth and last volume of the catalogue of the Vatican papal coins published in 1928.

To complete the various series of the Vatican *Medagliere*, Serafini took part in the sales of coins both in Italy and abroad, resorting, in some urgent cases, to the collaboration of the various apostolic nunciatures for purchases. During his directorship other collections were acquired, among which the most important were: that left by don Luigi Pizzamiglio, consisting of almost 4,000 pieces, including coins, dies, numismatic books, but, above all, bronze papal medals; the *Medagliere* of *Propaganda Fide*² that Serafini knew very well, since around 1891–1892, he had been in charge of ordering and cataloging that collection; the Grégoire collection, made of almost 700 ancient Jewish coins; the miscellaneous collection donated by La Farina sisters from Palermo, the almost 3,000 coins donated by Pilar de la Canal (mostly ancient Iberian coins).

The cooperation between Serafini and Achille Ratti, a man of great learning and keen on Numismatics, who had been prefect of the Vatican Library and who was elected pope in 1922 with the name of Pius XI (1922–1939) made the Vatican *Medagliere* one of the richest and most prominent numismatic institutions in the world. Like Urban VIII (1623–1644) and Alexander VII (1655–1667), another “numismatist pope” ascended the papal throne³!

The Pope gave unlimited resources to Serafini who used them with care to acquire missing pieces to the several series of the *Medagliere*. Their mutual admiration was so fruitful that Serafini did not renounce to the office of director of the *Medagliere* after being appointed governor⁴ of the Vatican City State, the new state born after the Lateran Pacts of 1929.

The new role did not distract him from his activity as director of the Vatican *Medagliere*, which he moved to a more functional headquarters and opened to scholars. The activity of Serafini was also relevant in the field of modern

² This collection included a part of the *Museo Borgiano* (with Greek, Alexandrian and Kufic coins and engraved stones), oriental coins donated by missionaries and a bequest from cardinal Randi with coins from various places and dated to various periods.

³ Pius XI used to prepare the sketches for medals or dictate their legends.

⁴ On 7 June 1929.

and contemporary Numismatics; he stipulated agreements with the Regia Zecca of the Kingdom of Italy which enriched the Vatican *Medagliere* with a considerable quantity of medals issued in those years.

In 1931, he succeeded in acquiring for the Vatican *Medagliere* some extremely rare pontifical gold coins from the Gotha sale, including unique and very rare pieces such as the *dieci fiorini di camera* of Sixtus IV (1471-1484); in 1936, taking advantage of the fact that his younger son⁵, Giorgio, had entered diplomacy and he had been sent to Athens, he made important acquisitions of Greek coins through him. Scholars from all over the world resorted to his help, as appreciated he was in the scientific world. There was no contemporary numismatist who did not owe something to Serafini, from Fröhner to Bahrfeldt, from Haebler to Babelon and Rostowtzev, from King Vittorio Emanuele III to Gnecci, Hill, Alföldi and Toynbee. In 1937, Serafini published in the *Miscellanea in onore di Bartolomeo Nogara* his *Saggio intorno alle monete e ai medaglioni antichi ritrovati nelle Catacombe di Panfilo sulla via Salaria vetus in Roma*. In 1939, with the death of Pius XI and the election of Pius XII Pacelli (1939-1958), the figure of the governor was gradually deprived of authority and Serafini went on dedicating himself more and more to the medal collection, even during the dark days of the war and the Nazi occupation of Rome. In 1945, returning to the studies of his early years, he wrote in the *Bollettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma* a paper *Sopra un tesoretto di monete repubblicane rinvenuto sul Campidoglio* and finally, in his last years, he prepared the *Appendice numismatica* to the two volumes of the *Esplorazioni sotto la Confessione di San Pietro* released in 1951, in which there was the description, often fraught with difficulties, of about 2,000 coins found around the tomb of St Peter (imperial, medieval, Italian and foreign coins). He was also engaged in charitable activities (in 1902-1903 he was president of the *Circolo San Pietro*) and cultural ones (he was treasurer of the *Collegium Cultorum Martyrum*; president of the *Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia*). He was nominated *Cavaliere dell'Ordine di San Gregorio Magno* on 18 July 1901 and he was awarded the *Gran Croce dell'Ordine Piano* on 28 December 1929.

When Pius XI appointed him as governor of the Vatican City State, the appointment did not surprise him. The Pope – who had also been prefect of the Library and had seen him working tirelessly on the treasure which had been entrusted to him – knew his absolute honesty, his integrity, his modesty; he appreciated in him not only the qualities of man of science, but also those of man of faith. To Serafini who showed himself reluctant to accept the position of governor wondering what government skills he had, Pius XI replied: “*What better experience of government than that of having educated seven children with wisdom and equanimity?*”

⁵ He had seven children with his wife Giovanna Soldini: Guglielmo, Paolo, Carlo, Enrico, Giulio, Cecilia e Giorgio.

Serafini died on 21 March 1952. At the moment of passing, he was not afraid. He knew, indeed, that his wife, who had died in 1947, and two of his seven children, Enrico and Guglielmo, were waiting for him. He left a *Medagliere* worthy of the name, for the richness and quality of its collections, especially that of the papal coins, unique in the world.

He was an excellent director and his work is precious still today. After his death, his family donated to the Vatican Library a bronze bust portraying him. It was placed at the entrance of the Vatican *Medagliere* and still today it welcomes all of the scholars who enter the famous *Medagliere dei Papi*.



Fig. 2 - Bust of Camillo Serafini, created by Guarino Roscioli in 1932
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FAMOUS COLLECTORS

Paul FROMENT *

SEYMOUR DE RICCI DANS LES COLLECTIONS DU CABINET DES MÉDAILLES



Fig. 1 – Seymour de Ricci¹

Historien, historien de l'art, épigraphiste, numismate, collectionneur ne sont que quelques-unes des principales activités auxquelles il est possible d'associer Seymour Montefiore Robert Rosso de Ricci dit *Seymour de Ricci*, né le 17 mai 1881 à Twickenham, en Angleterre, et décédé le 25 décembre 1942, à Suresnes (Fig. 1). L'homme, aux multiples talents et aux centres d'intérêt variés, élevé à Londres puis à Paris, plurilingue, formé à la Sorbonne et à l'École pratique des hautes études, se passionna tour à tour pour l'égyptologie, la peinture, l'art du livre et tout particulièrement le manuscrit médiéval, mais également la gravure, la monnaie, la médaille, la plaquette. Il semble en ce domaine également difficile d'être exhaustif, tant la curiosité et la capacité de s'adapter à de nouveaux terrains d'études paraissent infinies chez Seymour de Ricci. Nigel Ramsay, dans son article pour le *Dictionnaire critique des historiens de l'art actifs en France de la Révolution à la Première Guerre mondiale* de l'INHA² dresse un tour d'horizon des champs d'études et des publications de ce chercheur hors normes.

* Conservateur du patrimoine, chargé des collections de monnaies étrangères, chargé par intérim des collections de médailles et de plaquettes, Bibliothèque nationale de France.

¹ COLLECTIF 1938, p. 40. BnF, Gallica : <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k6524709b/f46.item>

² <https://www.inha.fr/fr/ressources/publications/publications-numeriques/dictionnaire-critique-des-historiens-de-l-art/ricci-seymour-de.html>. Dernière consultation le 26/06/2023

Le collectionneur est moins connu : s'il est de notoriété publique qu'il était le principal bibliophile de son époque, rassemblant 80 000 ouvrages dans son appartement de la rue Boissière (xvi^e arrondissement de Paris), ses collections, multiples, changeantes, n'ont encore jamais été étudiées comme un ensemble. Elles ont évolué dans le temps et ont été largement dispersées, de son vivant puis à son décès. Seymour de Ricci semble en effet en ce domaine aussi bien un collecteur qu'un passeur : il reçut des dons, acheta et donna à son tour. Il se montra à de multiples reprises singulièrement généreux envers la Bibliothèque Nationale à laquelle il donna de son vivant des livres imprimés, des lettres et manuscrits de Voltaire, des fichiers d'auto-graphes de Charavay³. La Bibliothèque fut en outre l'une des principales récipiendaires de son testament⁴.

Le Cabinet des médailles en particulier eut le privilège de bénéficier à plusieurs reprises de la prodigalité de Seymour de Ricci. Il donna ainsi en 1937 une collection de sept mille monnaies grecques⁵. Ses collections de médailles et de plaquettes, léguées à son décès et entrées dans les collections du Cabinet des médailles en 1943⁶, sont également tout-à-fait significatives, d'autant que ces derniers dons furent accompagnés d'une ample documentation, qui permet de retracer l'activité du chercheur, l'évolution de ses passions mais également les stratégies d'acquisition du collectionneur. En effet, au legs sont joints les notes manuscrites de Seymour et de nombreux catalogues de vente. En collectionneur méticuleux, l'homme renseigna les dates, lieux d'achat ou contexte du don, les provenances sur des feuillets⁷. Ayant reçu du conservateur de l'Ashmolean Museum, Charles Francis Bell⁸, deux volumes truffés du catalogue d'Émile Molinier sur les plaquettes⁹, il reproduisit son geste en se constituant des répertoires personnels, à partir du catalogue de Molinier mais également de celui d'Ernest Friedrich Bange¹⁰, reliés respectivement en dix-huit et deux volumes¹¹ : il

³ <http://comitehistoire.bnf.fr/dictionnaire-fonds/seymour-ricci>. Dernière consultation le 26/06/2023.

⁴ PORCHER 1944. Noter qu'il fallut attendre la Libération pour que cet hommage à Seymour de Ricci fût publié.

⁵ Don enregistré le 22 février 1937, sous le numéro d'inventaire Y.20243 (<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b530967517/f350.item>). Le don est détaillé dans l'inventaire manuscrit Ms.125, <https://archivesetmanuscrits.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cc979039/ca59863553760843>

⁶ Legs enregistré le 29 mars 1943, sous le numéro d'inventaire Y.21406 (<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b530967517/f373.item>). Le détail du legs se trouve également dans l'inventaire manuscrit Ms.125.

Pour être exhaustif, il faut ajouter aux collections du Cabinet des médailles le dépôt de bandelettes de momies, en 1964, par le département des manuscrits, qui les avait initialement reçues.

⁷ BnF, MMA, 11 APM 7.

⁸ Pour une biographie succincte, se reporter à <https://arthistorians.info/bellcf>

⁹ MOLINIER 1886. Référence des deux volumes truffés par Bell : BnF, MMA, 4-RES IMP-26 et 4-RES IMP-27.

¹⁰ BANGE 1922.

¹¹ BnF, MMA, 8 RES MS 106 à 8 RES MS 123.

documenta tous les objets de comparaison dont il parvint à connaître l'existence, conservés dans les institutions publiques ou les collections privées, s'efforça de reconstituer des provenances, dépouilla systématiquement les catalogues des ventes du milieu du XIX^e siècle aux années 1930.

Cet intérêt pour les plaquettes est étroitement lié à la fortune de la collection de Gustave Dreyfus (1837-1914)¹². Ce grand collectionneur parisien, que Seymour avait connu et fréquenté¹³, avait constitué l'un des plus importants ensembles de plaquettes et de médailles de son temps. À son décès, sa veuve conserva la collection, mais lorsqu'elle mourut à son tour en 1929, les descendants décidèrent de la mettre en vente et elle fut achetée en 1930 par Joseph Duveen, célèbre marchand d'art britannique installé à New York¹⁴. Conscient d'avoir acquis des collections de référence et désireux de les revendre au meilleur prix¹⁵, Joseph Duveen confia alors la rédaction de deux catalogues de prestige à des grands spécialistes : il demanda à George Francis Hill, le grand numismate britannique, expert des médailles de la Renaissance, de rédiger le catalogue des médailles¹⁶. De manière plus surprenante, c'est Seymour de Ricci qu'il chargea d'écrire celui sur les plaquettes¹⁷, un domaine où il était moins attendu. En effet, dans les précédentes années, il avait travaillé sur les majoliques, le mobilier français du XVIII^e siècle, la peinture, les manuscrits et les bibliophiles. L'annonce de la vente de la collection de Gustave Dreyfus, que Seymour n'avait pas les moyens d'acheter, avait-elle poussé le chercheur à s'y intéresser de près à cette période ? À moins que les échanges de Seymour avec Gustave Dreyfus puis avec son fils Carle, seulement de quelques années l'aîné de Seymour, n'aient suffi à en faire un interlocuteur incontournable pour cette tâche ?

D'après les notes de Seymour, il semble que ce travail de catalogage lui permit d'acquérir rapidement une expertise en la matière, s'il ne la possédait pas auparavant. Il consulta les collections du musée de Cluny, du musée du Louvre, de l'Ashmolean Museum, de la Bibliothèque Nationale, recueillant de nombreuses notes de travail. Il n'est pas évident de comprendre si les premiers achats de sa collection par Seymour précédèrent de peu ou furent concomitants de ces recherches, pas plus d'ailleurs que sa motivation exacte n'est connue : s'agit-il de la simple satisfaction de son goût ? faut-il y voir le projet de compenser pour la France la perte de la collection

¹² LEGÉ 2019.

¹³ Seymour de Ricci rend un émouvant hommage à Gustave Dreyfus dans le catalogue de 1931 : "I wish I could also find fitting words to convey to my readers how much I owe to the kindness of the late Monsieur Gustave Dreyfus who, in the days gone by, when I was but a boy, was always ready to teach and help me [...]", p. XVI.

¹⁴ SECREST 2005 [2^{de} édition] et VIGNON 2019.

¹⁵ La collection fut ensuite achetée en 1945 par la Samuel H. Kress Foundation, New York, qui l'offrit en 1957 à la National Gallery of Art de Washington.

¹⁶ HILL 1931.

¹⁷ DE RICCI 1931.

Dreyfus, avec déjà l'idée d'un don à la Bibliothèque Nationale¹⁸ ? Quoi qu'il en soit, les premiers achats datent de juillet 1930 ; ils se poursuivent ensuite jusqu'en 1938. Ses notes permettent également de reconstituer les réseaux et les stratégies de Seymour. Il achetait aussi bien en salle de vente qu'auprès des marchands. Il était actif à Paris (il effectua de nombreux achats auprès des maisons Platt, Bourgey, Feuardent, était présent lors de la vente Löwenfeld, le 22 juin 1932 ou de la vente Picard, le 19 avril 1934 par exemple) ou en Angleterre (il se fournissait notamment auprès des maisons Spink, Leicht and Kerin, d'Alfred Spero, acheta beaucoup lors de la vente de Thomas Wood Greene, le 30 octobre 1933), mais il se déplaça aussi à Madrid (achats chez Salzedo en novembre 1930), à New York (décembre 1932), à Bâle (vente Weinzheimer, 8 octobre 1934) ou encore à Amsterdam (vente De Jonghe, 24 novembre 1936). Cet intérêt pour les plaquettes rejaillit rapidement sur les médailles, puisque dès ses premiers achats, Seymour acquit également quelques médailles, mais c'est cependant à partir de 1933 que les entrées de ce type d'objets devinrent conséquentes.

Les exemplaires achetés par Seymour de Ricci rendent compte de ses stratégies : il accumula ainsi notamment cinq tirages de la plaquette dite du "sceau de Néron", une plaquette célèbre issue du surmoulage d'une intaille antique¹⁹ passée entre les mains du pape Paul II et de Laurent le Magnifique, qui représente Apollon condamnant Marsyas à être écorché vif²⁰. Dans les pas de Gustave Dreyfus, Seymour chercha ainsi à se procurer de nombreux exemplaires disponibles sur le marché, pour ensuite éliminer ceux de moindre qualité²¹. À la différence cependant de Gustave Dreyfus, Seymour de Ricci constitua sa collection dans les années 1930, à un moment où une grande partie des collections de plaquettes importantes étaient entrées dans des collections publiques ou en voie d'y être intégrées : il y avait moins de bons exemplaires en vente. Par ailleurs, les ressources financières de Seymour étaient vraisemblablement moindres que celles de Dreyfus. Beaucoup des plaquettes acquises par Seymour de Ricci sont ainsi des surmoulages un peu faibles. Ses notes permettent d'ailleurs d'observer qu'il souhaitait retirer certains exemplaires de sa collection pour cette raison ('à éliminer'), des décisions d'ailleurs finalement non mises à exécution, puisque les plaquettes en question sont restées dans la collection.

Confronté à une relative raréfaction des plaquettes sur le marché de l'art, Seymour de Ricci élargit ainsi son horizon : ayant choisi de ne pas se

¹⁸ À moins que Seymour n'ait songé à d'autres bénéficiaires, le musée du Louvre où exerçait Carle Dreyfus, au département des objets d'art, ou la RMN, qui reçut également une partie importante de son legs ?

¹⁹ Voir CAGLIOTI & GASPAROTTO 1997.

²⁰ L'intaille est aujourd'hui conservée au Museo archeologico nazionale de Naples, num. inv. 26051.

²¹ Gustave Dreyfus donnait ainsi au musée du Louvre les exemplaires qu'il ne désirait pas garder dans sa collection. Voir MALGOUYRES 2020.

concentrer exclusivement sur les plaquettes de la Renaissance italienne, il s'intéressa aussi aux plaquettes du Nord des Alpes (Allemagne, Pays-Bas, France) ou espagnoles, parvenant notamment dans ce dernier domaine à constituer un ensemble très complet. Il jeta également son dévolu sur des plaquettes plus tardives, du ^{xvii}^e, ^{xviii}^e et début du ^{xix}^e siècle, avec par exemple des appliques néoclassiques datant vraisemblablement du Directoire ou de l'Empire²².

L'ensemble élaboré de la sorte démontre de nombreuses qualités : avec 598 plaquettes, le fonds légué par Seymour de Ricci correspond à environ 56% de la collection de cette typologie d'objets au sein du département des Monnaies, médailles et antiques, permettant ainsi d'en faire l'une des plus importantes au monde²³. Si les plaquettes sont de qualités inégales, l'activité systématique de recherche de Seymour contribue à l'acquisition d'exemplaires peu courants, complétant ainsi certaines séries. Enfin, quelques exemplaires s'avèrent de premier choix, par exemple plusieurs plaquettes d'Hercule par Moderno²⁴, exposées dans le musée de la BnF depuis sa réouverture en septembre 2022 (Fig. 2).

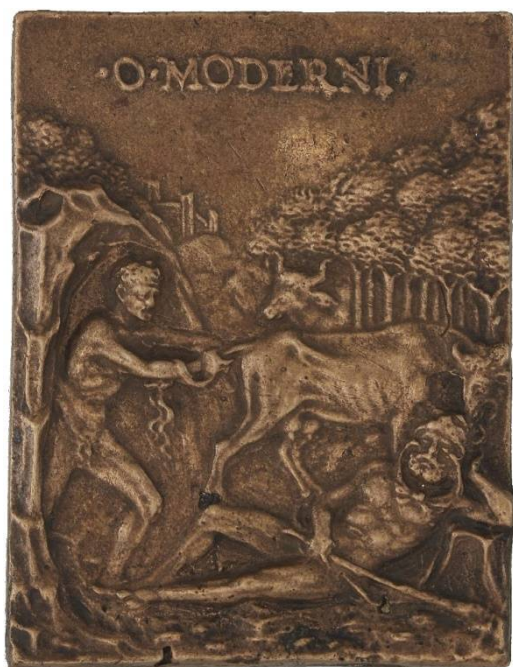


Fig. 2 – Moderno, *Cacus volant les bœufs d'Hercule*, 70 × 54 cm v. 1500, Bibliothèque nationale de France, SdeR.500²⁵

²² Par exemple, SdeR.257.

²³ En 2023, ce fonds est riche d'environ 1100 plaquettes, en cours de catalogage.

²⁴ SdeR.500 (fig.2), SdeR.501, SdeR.547, SdeR.550, SdeR.555, SdeR.556.

²⁵ <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10060294s/fl.item>

La collection de médailles est pour sa part constituée de 614 objets. Extrêmement variée, elle rassemble des médailles de toute l'Europe, du xv^e au xx^e siècle, mais comporte des points forts : Italie de la Renaissance, médailles papales, France du xvi^e au xvii^e. Il s'agit essentiellement de surmoulages, que Seymour de Ricci semble avoir collectés dans un esprit principalement documentaire. Ces médailles s'intègrent dans une collection déjà fort riche : en effet, les fonds anciens, constitués sous la monarchie (certaines médailles remontent au moins à la collection de Louis XIV²⁶) puis complétés tout au long du xix^e siècle par une politique soutenue d'acquisitions mais aussi de dons et de legs de premier plan²⁷, avaient déjà permis d'établir des ensembles solides dans ces domaines. Cependant, les médailles de Seymour permettent parfois de combler des manques et de compléter des séries ou de fournir des doubles et des exemplaires de comparaison.

Comme pour les plaquettes, la collection est arrivée dans un relatif désordre à la Bibliothèque : dans les inventaires, certaines suites semblent cohérentes, mais s'interrompent brutalement avant de reprendre plus avant. De la part d'un homme aussi méthodique que Seymour de Ricci, le fait peut surprendre. Il est possible d'émettre deux hypothèses. Seymour constitua sa collection dans les années 1930, alors qu'il était fort occupé par d'autres chantiers : il aurait pu repousser la mise en ordre des plaquettes à une certaine complétude qu'il fixait pour son projet, finalement jamais aboutie du fait du malheur des temps. En effet, Seymour, qui n'avait jamais ménagé sa peine tout au long de sa vie, voyageant et travaillant sans trêve²⁸, fut fort abattu par la victoire de l'Allemagne nazie en 1940 puis l'établissement du régime de Vichy. Affaibli, hospitalisé, il échappa de peu à la déportation (lui-même était anglican mais d'ascendance juive et ainsi considéré comme juif par les lois racistes promulguées par Philippe Pétain). La promesse du legs de ses collections à la Bibliothèque Nationale permit par ailleurs de protéger ses biens du pillage. Après sa mort en décembre 1942, elles entrèrent à la Bibliothèque en mars 1943. Les circonstances tragiques de cette arrivée au Cabinet des médailles constituent la seconde explication possible des désordres dans la collection : rangée par Seymour de Ricci, elle aurait été affectée par les conditions du transfert. L'inventaire dressé par Jean Babelon aurait alors été dicté par la succession de plateaux ou de boîtes arrivés dans la confusion au début de l'année 1943.

²⁶ Voir les inventaires rédigés entre 1685 et 1693 : Ms.221, Ms.271, Ms.272, Ms.273, Ms.275, Ms.278, Ms.279, Ms. 280, Ms.281, Ms.282.

²⁷ Par exemple, en ce qui concerne les médailles italiennes de la Renaissance, don de la collection Armand-Valton en 1907.

²⁸ La guerre avait notamment interrompu son immense travail de recensement des manuscrits médiévaux en Angleterre. Ses fiches ont récemment été numérisées et sont consultables en ligne : https://sdbm.library.upenn.edu/dericci_records

Issues d'un premier travail de dépouillement des archives de Seymour de Ricci, ces observations, qui permettent d'éclairer certains aspects de sa collection, comportent encore de nombreuses zones d'ombre. Il est à espérer que la poursuite de cette étude, mais aussi la mise en relation avec les chercheurs qui, dans d'autres départements de la BnF ou d'autres institutions (Collège de France, INHA) s'intéressent à Seymour de Ricci, autorisent de futurs développements quant à un personnage profondément original et attachant, dont la notoriété a souffert de l'absence de poste officiel. La générosité de Seymour et ses fiches méthodiques constituent des champs de recherche passionnants pour les années à venir.

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Jean-Yves KIND *

CARLOS DE BEISTEGUI



Carlos de Beistegui (1863-1953), par Ignacio Zuloaga y Zabaleta, 1931.
(© 2013 RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Tony Querrec, RF 1942 35)

Né à Mexico en 1863 dans une famille basque émigrée en Amérique centrale au XVIII^e siècle et qui a fait fortune dans l'exploitation des mines d'argent mexicaines, Carlos de Beistegui revient en France avec ses parents à l'âge de 13 ans¹. Devenu quelques années plus tard peintre amateur, il rencontre Léon Bonnat² qui devient son mentor³. Discret amateur d'art, Carlos de

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¹ Son père était directeur de la Monnaie de Mexico. Carlos de Beistegui est l'oncle de Charles de Beistegui (1895-1970), fantasque et égocentrique personnage, notamment connu pour avoir organisé en 1951 le « bal du siècle ».

² Léon Bonnat (1833-1922), l'un des très grands portraitistes de son époque, qualifié de « peintre officiel de la III^e République ».

³ Léon Bonnat « transmet au jeune Beistegui non seulement la fièvre de la collection, mais aussi l'ambition généreuse de faire des musées les garants de la pérennité d'un ensemble patiemment réuni » (CHASTEL-ROUSSEAU 2020, p. 72).

Besteigui s'est montré généreux envers le musée du Louvre en donnant en 1942 à cette institution une exceptionnelle collection de vingt et un tableaux, composée principalement de portraits⁴.

Mécène dans le domaine de l'art et de la peinture en particulier, Carlos de Besteigui l'a été tout autant dans celui de la numismatique et envers le Cabinet des médailles de la Bibliothèque nationale. Sa générosité vis-à-vis de cette institution et des collections nationales s'exprime une première fois en 1902, lors de la vente de la collection de monnaies et de médailles alsaciennes d'Henri Meyer⁵. Cette vente, fixée à Paris au 26 mai 1902, a excité les convoitises de nombreux numismates et marchands, notamment allemands. Le directeur du Cabinet des médailles de l'époque, Ernest Babelon, « vivement affecté de ne pouvoir, faute des ressources nécessaires, faire entrer au Cabinet de France, au moins les plus précieuses de ces monnaies et médailles d'Alsace »⁶, fait part de ses craintes le 1^{er} mai 1902 à Carlos de Besteigui de voir cette exceptionnelle collection être achetée en bloc avant la vente par des marchands allemands. Ce dernier, dans un spontané élan patriotique, décide alors d'acheter dans son intégralité cette collection pour l'offrir au Cabinet des Médailles.

« Je serais heureux, M. le Conservateur, de profiter de l'occasion que vous m'offrez de faire quelque chose pour la France que j'aime et que j'habite depuis trente ans. Puisque la collection de monnaies et médailles d'Alsace formée par Henri Meyer vous intéresse doublement, au point de vue scientifique et national, je vais tâcher de l'acheter en bloc et je la donnerai au Cabinet de France »⁷.

Carlos de Besteigui exécute aussitôt sa promesse en allant voir dans la foulée les marchands Rollin et Feuardenet qui s'empressent, après accords des héritiers, d'accepter la proposition qui leur est faite. Dès le lendemain, Ernest Babelon prend, en présence de son généreux donateur, livraison de la collection d'Henri Meyer au nom du Cabinet des médailles⁸.

⁴ Sur de Besteigui collectionneur de tableaux et donateur au Louvre voir principalement CHASTEL-ROUSSEAU 2020, p. 70-77.

⁵ Henri Meyer, industriel d'origine alsacienne et amateur passionné de numismatique (8.II.1830-23.XI.1901), membre de la Société française de numismatique et de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France. La vente de sa remarquable collection de monnaies et médailles françaises, qui contenait un grand nombre de monnaies rares ou uniques, s'est déroulée à Paris du 26 mai au 14 juin 1902 (*Collection 1902a*).

⁶ BABELON 1902, p. 293.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 294.

⁸ Cette collection, enregistrée sous le numéro d'acquisition F9928, comprend 1145 pièces, dont 717 monnaies et 428 médailles, avec notamment des monnaies des archiducs d'Autriche landgraves d'Alsace depuis Sigismond I^{er} (1439-1493), des évêques de Strasbourg depuis Henri l'Oiseleur (933-934) jusqu'au cardinal de Rohan, monnaies municipales de Strasbourg, de Colmar, de Haguenau, de Molsheim, de Mulhouse, de Thann, de Wissembourg, du comté de Hanau-Lichtenberg, des abbayes de Murbach et de Lure, des comtés de Saarwerden et de Weinbourg, ainsi que des deniers et bractéates anépi-

Cette donation place Carlos de Beistegui au nombre des principaux bien-faiteurs du Cabinet des Médailles, au côté du comte de Caylus, du duc de Luynes, du baron d'Ailly, de Jules Rouyer, etc. Ernest Babelon résume sa reconnaissance et sa gratitude envers tous ces généreux donateurs – et en particulier Carlos de Beistegui – dans un avant-propos inséré au catalogue de la *Collection de monnaies et médailles d'Alsace formée par Henri Meyer et donnée au département des Médailles et Antiques de la Bibliothèque nationale par M. Carlos de Beistegui* :

« Honneur à ces hommes de cœur qui, loin des agitations vaines où se consume trop souvent l'activité de leurs contemporains, font un si noble emploi de leur fortune, en consacrant une bonne part à augmenter le patrimoine des collections publiques, pour le plus grand profit de la science et de l'histoire des arts ! »⁹.

La générosité de Carlos de Beistegui envers le Cabinet des médailles s'exprime une nouvelle fois en 1931 quand, lors d'un banquet où la cravate de commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur lui est remise, il déclare solennellement son intention de donner à l'État français sa collection de tableaux et sa collection de monnaies et médailles. Cette promesse est aussitôt suivie d'exécution et, au cours du mois d'avril 1931, sa collection numismatique est transférée au Cabinet des médailles, dans des vitrines spécialement construites, portant la mention « Collection de Beistegui ». En 1934 le catalogue complet de cette collection est publié par les soins de Jean Babelon¹⁰. Au cours du mois d'avril 1943, Charles de Beistegui, neveu de Carlos de Beistegui, signifie pourtant à la Bibliothèque nationale de nouvelles intentions de son oncle, qui désirait se voir restituer sans délai l'ensemble de sa collection numismatique, du fait « que la situation actuelle de sa fortune ne lui permettait plus d'ajouter aux libéralités dont le Louvre était bénéficiaire, une nouvelle donation au Cabinet des médailles »¹¹. Malgré les efforts répétés de Jean Babelon pour que la collection Beistegui soit intégrée aux collections nationales par un acte officiel de donation¹², celle-ci est, après de longues négociations, achetée en 1944 pour la somme de 90 millions de francs.

graphes médiévaux.

⁹ *Collection* 1902b, p. XII.

¹⁰ BABELON 1934. Ouvrage réservé aux amis de Carlos de Beistegui et tiré à 80 exemplaires hors commerce, chaque exemplaire portant le nom du destinataire.

¹¹ BnF, MMA ACM 39.07.

¹² Jean Babelon rencontrera Carlos de Beistegui Biarritz à deux reprises, le 30 avril et fin juillet 1943. Au cours de leur dernière entrevue, Jean Babelon a même assuré Carlos de Beistegui, comme il était autorisé à la faire, « que s'il maintenait cette dernière donation, l'État français prendrait toutes les mesures pour lui épargner toute gêne d'ordre financier » (BnF, MMA ACM 39.07).



Fig. 1 – Multiple en or de Constantin I^{er}, 313 apr. J.-C., 39,78 g, 40 mm
(Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Monnaies,
médailleries et antiques, Beistegui.233) (échelle : 150%)

Les séries de la collection de monnaies et médailles représentées dans la collection de Beistegui sont les suivantes : grecques (n^{os} 1-55), romaines (n^{os} 56-222, Fig. 1), byzantines (n^{os} 223-228), multiples romains (n^{os} 229-239), gauloises et françaises (n^{os} 240-642, Fig. 2), féodales françaises (n^{os} 643-677), étrangères (n^{os} 678-1178), médailles françaises (n^{os} 1179-1206) et étrangères (n^{os} 1207-1226). L'immense majorité des pièces est en or, « la conservation de toutes est hors ligne ; les raretés abondent »¹³. Cette collection, d'intérêt patrimonial majeur, a permis, par l'apport de nombreuses monnaies rares ou uniques, de combler avec des exemplaires d'une qualité exceptionnelle, de nombreux vides dans les médailliers de la collection nationale.

Carlos de Beistegui décède à Biarritz le 12 janvier 1953¹⁴.



Fig. 2 – Écu d'or de Saint Louis, 1270, 4 g, 24 mm
(Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Monnaies,
médailleries et antiques, Beistegui.243, P552.243) (échelle : 150%)

¹³ DIEUDONNÉ 1934, p. 268.

¹⁴ Notice nécrologique dans *L'Illustration*, 7 février 1953.

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ANDRÉ BRETON, CHANTRE VISIONNAIRE DE L'ART MONÉTAIRE GAULOIS

Introduction

Si les monnaies gauloises entrèrent assez tardivement dans la vie d'André Breton (1896-1966), elles suscitèrent en lui une passion qui se poursuivit jusqu'à son décès. Une faveur qui ne relève ni d'une simple curiosité esthétique, ni d'une foucade envers des réalisations qui furent généralement considérées comme barbares voire « dégénérées » par l'art occidental depuis leur redécouverte à la fin du XVIII^e siècle. En réalité, l'examen des écrits du Surréaliste, comme sa démarche en tant que collectionneur, démontrent qu'il a suffisamment approfondi son enquête sur l'iconographie monétaire gauloise pour en retirer une leçon majeure pour l'art moderne.

1. La (re)découverte du monnayage gaulois par le surréalisme

On sait le rôle déclencheur que joua, chez les Surréalistes, l'ouvrage de Lancelot Lengyel *L'art gaulois dans les médailles* publié en 1954. Singulier dans sa démarche, il rendit visible comme jamais auparavant la puissance iconographique de la monnaie celtique. Mais il visait aussi à mettre en exergue les connotations ésotériques et cosmiques dont procède, selon l'auteur, une large partie de son répertoire de formes. Lengyel, dont le prénom magyar László avait été francisé en Lancelot, étudia longuement et photographia les monnaies du Cabinet des Médailles de Paris, premier fonds numismatique par son volume et sa variété, en tirant de remarquables agrandissements qui furent pour beaucoup dans la déflagration que constitua ce volume visuellement remarquable.

Cet ébranlement conduisit à une réévaluation des œuvres des graveurs de l'Antiquité celtique par les intellectuels contemporains. Le livre de Lengyel avait été cependant précédé par une étude de Georges Bataille (1897-1952) publiée dès 1929 *Le cheval académique*, traitant de l'opposition entre l'esthétique des coursiers monétaires gaulois et ceux de la tradition classique. Bataille, lui-même un temps conservateur au Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, s'enthousiasme alors sur l'iconographie équine des Gaulois en relevant que « les chevaux déments imaginés par les diverses peuplades ne relèvent pas tant d'un défaut technique que d'une extravagance positive, portant partout à ses conséquences les plus absurdes une première interprétation schématique. [...] Les absurdités des peuples barbares sont en contradiction avec les arrogances scientifiques, les cauchemars avec les tracés géométriques, les chevaux-monstres imaginés en

* Chargé des collections de monnaies celtiques et romaines, Bibliothèque nationale de France.

Gaules avec le cheval académique »¹. Toutefois, si Bataille est admiratif de l'art monétaire gaulois, il ne comprend visiblement pas la nature réelle des sociétés celtiques de l'Indépendance qu'il compare « à celle des peuplades actuelles de l'Afrique Centrale, représentant ainsi, au point de vue social, une véritable antithèse de la civilisation classique »². Le philosophe mêle ainsi les poncifs xénophobes des auteurs gréco-romains à propos des Celtes à ceux des colonialistes contemporains sur les Africains.

Bien plus proche de la position bretonienne apparaît André Malraux (1901-1976) qui, en 1950, va souligner toute la puissance de l'approche stylistique des graveurs celtes dans son travail sur *La monnaie de l'absolu*. Le futur ministre des Affaires culturelles reconnaît aux graveurs gaulois un statut de créateurs de premier ordre : « Transformèrent-ils les éléments des monnaies méditerranéennes parce qu'ils ne connaissaient pas leur sens, ou parce que ce sens ne les intéressait pas ? (...) Le cheval à tête d'homme, si répandu alors, n'est pas une erreur d'interprétation. Rarement l'artiste montra, autant que dans ces petites surfaces gravées, son aptitude à habiller telle forme vivante plutôt que telle autre, l'obscur et indestructible squelette de son style »³.

L'approche de Breton va en premier lieu découler du regard bien particulier que porte Lengyel sur la monnaie gauloise, une vision explicitée dès l'introduction de l'ouvrage de 1954 : « Il y a environ 2300 ans, au moment où la Grèce se mourait d'épuisement, les Celtes parvenaient à un stade de développement qui leur ouvrait le domaine de l'expression artistique. [...] Les Celtes ont commencé par demander les éléments de leur art naissant à la civilisation grecque. Parler d'imitation de style au stade initial ne serait cependant pas exact, car l'intérêt que les Gaulois portent aux modèles grecs va bientôt s'accompagner d'une irréductibilité artistique. Dès qu'ils eurent conscience de la nécessité profonde d'une expression plastique, les Gaulois entrevirent la nature intime de l'Art. Ce n'était pas de l'art des Grecs qu'il s'agissait, mais de l'Art lui-même »⁴.

2. André Breton collectionneur

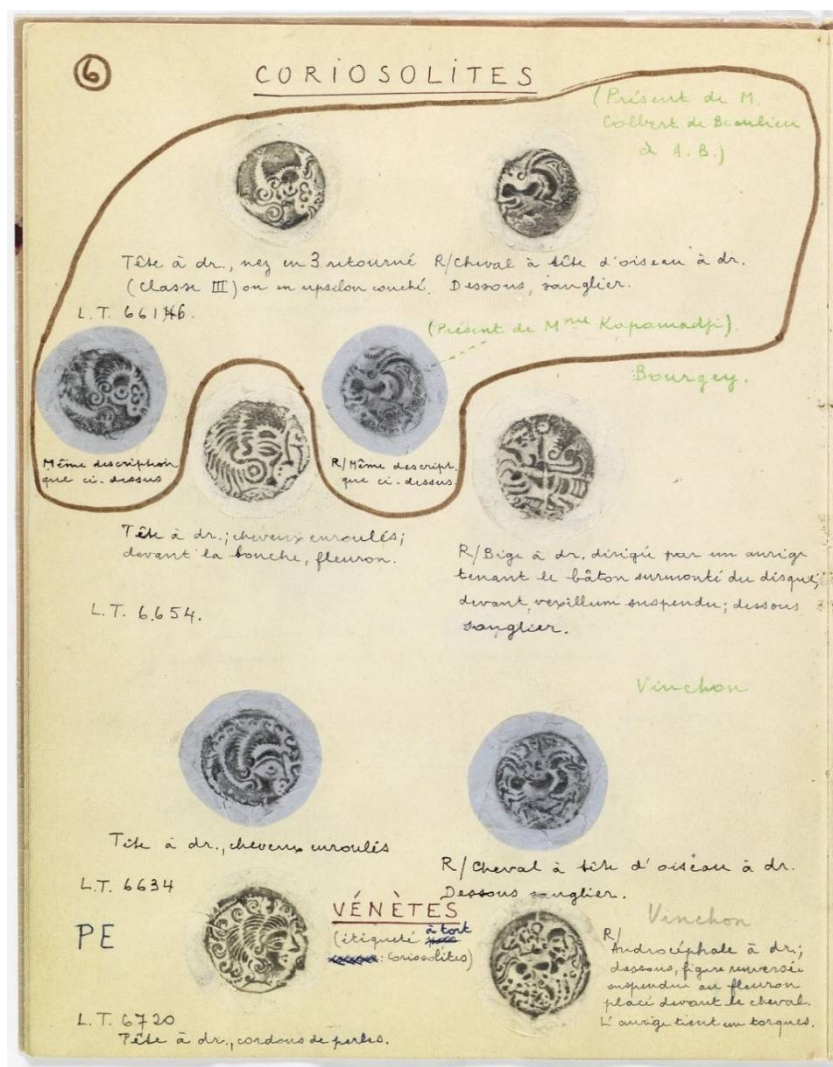
L'intérêt de Breton pour la numismatique celtique trouve sa traduction concrète et active dans la constitution d'une collection sur près d'une quinzaine d'années, son dernier achat datant de juin 1966, trois mois avant son décès. Lors de la vente de la collection Breton en 2003, cette dernière comprenait 145 monnaies, auxquelles étaient adjoints le coffre médaillier ayant servi à les conserver et l'inventaire manuscrit autographe dressé par Breton, sous la forme de deux carnets de dessin de 36 pages (Fig. 1).

¹ BATAILLE 1929, p. 28-29.

² *Ibid.*, p. 27.

³ MALRAUX 2004, p. 344-345.

⁴ LENGYEL 1954, p. 3.



Source gallica.intramuros.bnf.fr / Département des Monnaies

Fig. 1 – Inventaire des monnaies gauloises d'André Breton,
Bibliothèque nationale de France 8-RES MS-57.

Ces documents, acquis par le département des Monnaies et médailles de la BnF, sont un témoin précieux et singulier du lien qu'entretient André Breton avec les monnaies gauloises. Le premier, à couverture rose, recense des exemplaires provenant des peuples armoricains (dont les plus nombreux relèvent des Osismes), alors que le second réunit les monnaies issues de l'ensemble des autres régions de la Gaule. Ce déséquilibre même atteste de l'évidente prédilection du poète pour l'art monétaire particulièrement exubérant des tribus de l'Ouest, réanimant ici un terreau familial armoricain maternel resté jusqu'alors latent.

Les deux carnets sont du même format et portent chacun, collé sur leur couverture, un carré découpé dans les planches d'illustration tirées de l'ouvrage de Lengyel. Les pages sont toujours structurées de la même manière : sous la mention en majuscule du peuple auquel est attribuée la monnaie figure un frottage au crayon sur du papier de riz de l'exemplaire concerné⁵, accompagné d'une description manuscrite tout à fait conforme à celles des numismates contemporains. La technique du frottage, si elle apparaît tout à fait adaptée à la monnaie celtique et permet d'illustrer cet inventaire à moindre coût est surtout, il convient de le souligner, l'une des voies de création favorite des peintres surréalistes, que Max Ernst (1891-1976) en particulier porta à son apogée.

Dans les carnets, l'origine des monnaies est toujours indiquée, ce qui permet de constater qu'une partie d'entre elles provient de ventes publiques, mais que la majorité a été acquise auprès d'une petite dizaine de marchands, en réalité les principales enseignes numismatiques d'alors sur la place de Paris.

D'après les mentions bibliographiques accompagnant les descriptions, il est clair que Breton s'est renseigné aux meilleures sources. Outre l'*Atlas de monnaies gauloises*, d'H. de La Tour (1892), il cite des classiques tels le *Traité des monnaies gauloises*, d'Adrien Blanchet (1905), mais aussi des travaux anciens connus des seuls spécialistes tels É. Lambert, *Essai sur la numismatique gauloise du Nord-Ouest* (1844-1864) ou, plus confidentiel encore, le Baron du Taya (1783-1850) sur le trésor découvert en 1835 à Amanlis (Ille-et-Vilaine)⁶. Les ouvrages les plus récents ne sont pas en reste avec R.P. Mack, *The Coinage of Ancient Britain*, publié à Londres en 1964, pour les monnaies des peuples brittoniques. Mais le plus significatif – qui explique à soi seul la pertinence des références du poète – est évidemment la mention d'études pointues réalisées par Jean-Baptiste Colbert de Beaulieu (1905-1995) en particulier sur la numismatique armoricaine.

On sait que l'archéologue et numismate s'efforçait durant cette période des années 1950-1960 d'effectuer une rénovation profonde des méthodes de la numismatique celtique, inspirée du structuralisme, son œuvre centrale (*Traité de numismatique celtique. I : méthodologie des ensembles*, Paris, 1973) ayant été publié quelques années après la mort du poète. Breton et Colbert,

⁵ Les numismates comme les archéologues utilisent depuis longtemps la technique du « frottis » pour relever finement les reliefs d'une monnaie ou d'une inscription à travers un papier adapté. Ce mode opératoire a été repris par les artistes surréalistes, en premier lieu par Max Ernst qui l'utilisa, dès 1925, sous le nom de « frottage » pour transcrire des textures minérales ou organiques et les retravailler ensuite en les transformant en œuvres originales. André Breton a nécessairement perçu le lien entre ces deux pratiques et a choisi sciemment ce mode d'illustration d'autant que, ami du photographe-numismate Lancelot Lengyel, il aurait pu s'appuyer sur le talent de ce dernier pour réaliser des clichés de ses monnaies.

⁶ Baron DU TAYA 1835.

après un temps d'apprivoisement, finirent d'ailleurs par nouer des relations suffisamment cordiales pour que le savant lui offre, au moins en une occasion, un statère des Coriosolites, d'autres exemplaires lui ayant été, par ailleurs, cédés gracieusement par Mme Nadia Kapamadj, figure éminente du marché numismatique.

3. André Breton et le triomphe de l'art (monétaire) gaulois

C'est donc à partir d'un contact direct avec les monnaies que Breton pousse son enquête sur l'iconographie gauloise. Loin de la perception largement fantasmée d'un Bataille, ou des considérations pénétrantes mais insérées dans une perceptive conceptuelle et universaliste de Malraux, le maître du surréalisme se fait historiographe, se centrant sur une perception du vaste répertoire d'images portées par les monnaies, dont il tire des leçons d'une valeur bien plus large que la stricte gravure sur métal en petit format le laisserait supposer.

La vertu irremplaçable de la rencontre charnelle avec la monnaie, il l'expose clairement dans un texte (*Présent des Gaules*) rédigé pour le catalogue de l'exposition *Pérennité de l'Art Gaulois* : « Si beaux soient-ils et quel que puisse être leur pouvoir décryptant, les agrandissements photographiques de ces pièces ne sauraient dispenser de faire appel aux médailles elles-mêmes. Je n'ai eu de cesse, pour ma part, qu'il me fût donné d'en considérer un bon nombre de très près et même de les prendre en main. Sans préjudice du charme supplémentaire que leur prêtent les patines en rapport avec leurs très divers alliages, rien n'est, en effet, plus émouvant que de laisser glisser le regard au long d'une série de pièces du même type, individualisées au possible du fait que, comme l'observe lumineusement M. Lengyel, le coin a été choisi trop grand pour le disque à frapper, comme s'il s'était agi par là de « mieux exprimer l'infini, l'inconnu ». C'est là une nouvelle marge de mobilité, non la moindre, que s'est voulue un art dont l'ambition a été d'exclure l'*aveugle représentation réaliste* au profit de l'expression, par les moyens emblématiques de l'*idée* maîtresse répondant à la méditation sur les fins dernières »⁷.

Breton perçoit ainsi à la fois la notion de sérialité inhérente au fait monétaire et l'irréductible individualité des exemplaires celtiques, une dualité qui, pour lui, est le propre d'une démarche qui réconcilie les diverses traductions d'une réalité qui va bien au-delà de l'apparence. Il souligne d'ailleurs que la leçon donnée par les graveurs gaulois doit affranchir les artistes contemporains de certains dilemmes, tel celui qui opposa durant le xx^e siècle de manière quelque peu artificielle le figuratif et le non-figuratif.

Mais c'est surtout l'unité profonde de l'art celtique, unité sous-jacente derrière la variété de ses styles à travers le temps et l'espace, qu'il affirme,

⁷ BRETON 1955, p. 71.

anticipant sur les recherches les plus actuelles en iconographie celtique : « L'important, aujourd'hui, est de vérifier et de comprendre qu'à ce problème qui était *un*, celui de transgresser le monde visible pour lui arracher ce qu'il cache sous ses apparences, deux régions telles que l'Ouest et l'Est de la Gaule ont fourni des solutions au plus haut point convergentes, bien qu'extérieurement on ne peut plus dissemblables. Une médaille des Osis-mii, où le « figuratif » est porté aux limites du « somptueux », ne répond pas moins à une volonté de totale *abstraction* qu'une pièce des Nervii ou que telle autre de la Gaule de l'Est dont une face n'offre qu'un réseau de lignes inextricablement enchevêtrées. Vouloir abolir une de ces réponses est absolument abusif alors qu'il est établi qu'il y a deux mille ans l'une et l'autre ont pu être admises sans réserves et coexister harmonieusement »⁸.

Conclusion

Cet aperçu de l'intimité qu'entretint André Breton avec la numismatique gauloise, démontre sa force inhérente pour inspirer des artistes en recherche d'une nouvelle compréhension du réel. De même que les artefacts d'Afrique Noire jouèrent un rôle essentiel dans l'élaboration du premier cubisme⁹, l'art monétaire des Celtes apparaît avoir nourri le surréalisme dans sa maturité. Au décentrement géographique du premier répondait l'éloignement temporel du second, tout aussi générateur de questionnement fécond. Le rôle de Breton fut ici celui d'un passeur ; il forma en réalité un duo inséparable avec Lengyel¹⁰ dans ce défrichement d'une matière dont l'essentiel reste encore à découvrir. Le Poète sut, plus que bien d'autres, appliquer au buissonnant répertoire des images monétaires gauloises la quête inlassable que résume la maxime gravée sur sa tombe : « Je cherche l'or du temps »¹¹.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 72.

⁹ KAHNWEILER 1948.

¹⁰ Le texte de Breton dans *le Musée Pédagogique* de 1955 est immédiatement suivi (p. 73-75) par *L'art gaulois et l'art occidental* sous la plume de Lengyel, qui s'efforce de dégager une commune « intention anti-classique » par-delà l'abîme des siècles entre Celtes et artistes modernes.

¹¹ Cette phrase semble répondre à l'impérative demande d'un autre poète dont Breton avait entendu, écrira-t-il dans *L'Amour fou*, les « appels irrésistibles », Charles Baudelaire (1821-1867) : « Les minutes, mortel folâtre, sont des gangues | Qu'il ne faut pas lâcher sans en extraire l'or ! », *L'Horloge*, *Les Fleurs du Mal*.

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NUMISMATIC COLLECTIONS

Simon GLENN*

THE COIN COLLECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, UK

The University of Leeds was founded in 1904, although its origins stretch back further to 1831 through the merger of various predecessor institutions. Leeds University Library holds the University's collections, which are particularly strong in rare books, manuscripts, and various archives. Leeds University Library Special Collections in the Brotherton Library is also the home of the University's collection of over 20,000 coins, tokens, and medals.

History of the Coin Collection

The University of Leeds first began to develop a coin collection in the early 1920s when the then Department of Latin acquired a small teaching collection of Roman Imperial bronze and silver coins. For a number of years this small group remained the full extent of the numismatic collection at the University until the donation, in 1949, of a further group of Roman Imperial coins by the Yorkshire Archaeological and Historical Society. These approximately 200 coins were presumably found locally given the interests of the Society, although it is not currently possible to identify any provenance beyond their donation to the University. In the early 1950s, however, the University began to take a serious interest in the development of the coin collection. W.V. Wade, who published several articles on excavations at Roman sites in Yorkshire as well as a Roman hoard from the county, was appointed honorary curator of the Collection.¹ Wade was responsible for the donation of a hoard of 253 Roman sestertii apparently from the Greek island of Paros, although the circumstances of discovery and the exact location of the find are unknown.² This assemblage from Paros is the only hoard in the collection and the only instance in which some indication of provenance is given.



Fig. 1 – Sestertius from Paros hoard (CC/PAR/100)

* University of Leeds.

¹ HILDYARD & WADE 1952.

² GLENN 2022, p. 375.

The desire to hold a serious numismatic collection at the University of Leeds led to the acquisition of the so-called Winchester Cabinet group of coins in 1954. This remarkable group of over 4,000 coins was formed in the eighteenth century by William Eyre, a fellow of New College, Oxford and lawyer who, on his death in 1764, bequeathed his coin collection to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral in memory of one of his brothers. Unfortunately, due to a lack of surviving documentation, some uncertainty surrounds the Eyre family, although it seems that William bequeathed his coins to Winchester Cathedral as he was from the city, and that at least one other member also held an interest in numismatics. The University of Leeds holds a manuscript list of coins ‘in my possession at Aleppo in 1769’ compiled by an anonymous Eyre. Unfortunately, the descriptions of the coins are brief, but from those that are recognisable as particular (rare) issues, it seems that they were not part of the collection now held in the Winchester Cabinet at Leeds. Rather, the coins (Hellenistic, Roman Imperial, and Roman Provincial) seem to have found their way into the possession of the great 18th-century collector William Hunter and are now part of the collection of the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow.



Fig 2 - The Winchester Cabinet

Of the approximately 4,000 coins which make up the collection contained within the Winchester Cabinet, a majority are Roman Imperial issues. Thirty-two aurei were presumably Eyre's most prized coins, being placed at the beginning of the trays. Indeed, the Cabinet itself betrays a sense of grandeur in its compiler. Each tray being wrapped in red leather with marbled undersides and gilded labels of the period and metal of the coins

within on the edge. The largest group of coins in the Winchester Cabinet are Roman imperial gold, silver, and bronze, numbering approximately 1,300, with 100 Greek specimens and a similar number of medieval English coins. Small numbers of Ancient British, Byzantine, Scottish, and European medieval and modern coins make up the rest of the coins in the Cabinet, along with a larger number of English coins from the Tudor period to the early 19th century, including some important 17th-century trade tokens. Finally, the Cabinet also includes a small collection of medals which are mainly English in origin.

In addition to a curator and the Winchester Cabinet, the coin collection acquired, in 1955, a University committee which was responsible for its 'safe keeping', the 'conditions under which the Collection may be used for teaching and research', and (most crucially) its further expansion. Initially chaired by John Le Patrouel, professor of Medieval History at the University, members of the Committee often had expertise in history or archaeology. Among those from a Classical background were B.R. Hartley, lecturer in Romano-British Archaeology, Ernst Badian, Professor of Ancient History at the University from 1965 to 1969, and his successor Harold B. Mattingly whose publications on numismatic subjects are well-known. Coins were used beyond the teaching of Greek and Roman History, and Benedikt Isserlin, head of the Department of Semitic Studies, persuaded the Committee to acquire electrotypes and coins related to his own field. The presence of Jack Nutting, professor of Metallurgy led to the undertaking of programmes of metal analysis of the coins, although these were not without their difficulties. The subjection of some 'late Roman brass small denomination duplicate coins' to neutron activation analysis in 1961 led to a visit from the Radioactivity Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government four years later and the instruction to dispose of the analysed coins and the advice only to undertake X-ray fluorescence experiments from then on.

Alongside the Winchester Cabinet, the University acquired a second major collection of coins in the 1950s. In 1957 a large number of coins was given, initially anonymously, by Alderman Horace Hird of the nearby Yorkshire city of Bradford. Hird had been involved with the Collection before his donation as an honorary member of the Coin Committee, was a lifelong coin collector, and was keen to make sure his coins stayed together and were available for teaching and research. To this end, four years earlier, he had given his large collection of Scottish gold coins to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.³ At Leeds, Hird specifically chose coins for his donation which were not previously represented in the collection. As a result, Hird's donation contained no Roman material, but many gold coins. The University received 69 (mainly gold) Iron Age coins and 171 Anglo-Saxon and medieval silver

³ BATESON & MAYHEW 1987.

coins minted in the north of England, mainly at York. Hird's donation of gold coins was substantial, with 86 hammered specimens representing almost every denomination of English gold money struck from Edward III to the Commonwealth and 57 milled gold coins from Charles II to William IV. The local focus of the donation is also clear from the inclusion of approximately 320 seventeenth-century tokens specifically from Derbyshire and Yorkshire, undoubtedly selected by Hird with the intention of making this one of the most complete collections of such tokens from these two counties.



Fig. 3 – Triple Unite, Charles I, Oxford mint, 1643 (CC/AH/MOD/1)

Following these two major acquisitions in the 1950s, the Coin Collection continued to grow at a much slower rate in the second half of the twentieth century, as funds for purchases were limited. The Coin Committee acquired a new Chair in the mid-1970s in the form of Dr Christopher Challis, an economic historian and numismatist who published important books on Tudor coinage and the history of the Royal Mint.⁴ Challis's expertise in these fields led to the limited funds made available by the University for the purchase of coins often being used to purchase Tudor coins, or medieval issues with local significance. At a similar time, the presence of Elizabeth Pirie as Keeper of Archaeology at the Leeds City Museum led to her inclusion on the University's Coin Committee. Beyond her civic position in Leeds, Pirie was keen to engage with other collections nearby, writing an overview of the coins held in the Yorkshire Museum at York for this journal.⁵ Indeed, it was Pirie's work which, until the recent publication of the Paros hoard, was alone in presenting a large selection of material held at the University of Leeds. Her *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* volume covered coins not only from the Leeds City Museum for which she was responsible, but also from the Yorkshire Museum and the University of Leeds.⁶ The volume covers Ancient British and Northumbrian coins as well as English, Scottish, and Irish issues up to 1279.

⁴ CHALLIS 1978 & 1992.

⁵ PIRIE 1985.

⁶ PIRIE 1975.

The final major donation of material for the University's numismatic collection came in the 1990s with the extremely generous gift of Mr Paul Thackray. In several stages Mr Thackray donated over 15,000 coins. Many specimens expanded existing parts of the collection, particularly with further Roman Imperial and ancient Greek bronze issues, while even more coins introduced entirely new areas of coverage for the Collection. Roman Provincial coins were included for the first time, while the Byzantine and Medieval sections were expanded dramatically. More importantly, the Thackray donation increased the scope of the collection by introducing large numbers of coins produced outside Europe. Ancient and Mughal India, the Sassanian Empire, China, Japan, and Vietnam were all represented for the first time, and in significant quantity. The donation also augmented the existing collection of seventeenth-century tokens, expanding coverage significantly beyond the local Derbyshire and Yorkshire areas selected by Alderman Hird.



Fig. 4 - Rupee, East India Company, Bengal mint, 1809 (CC/TH/IND/9)

Beyond the mainly English examples present in the Winchester Cabinet, the University coin collection also includes a small number of medals which make up a rather disparate group, since they were usually acquired as gifts from staff or students of the University. As a result, the collection includes several prize medals from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries awarded for various achievements, mainly in the fields of engineering or agriculture, as well as a small number of military medals awarded to members of the University.



Fig. 5 - Winchester Cathedral commemorative medal, 1860 (CC/WC/MDL/1)

Recent developments

With the retirement of Dr Challis, and a reorganisation of the University's administrative structures leading to the dissolution of the Coin Committee, the collection was somewhat neglected for a number of years. Recent work has, however, led to a renewed focus on the coins aimed both at audiences within and without the University of Leeds. Coins have been reintroduced into several different teaching sessions for undergraduate and postgraduate students, from ancient Greek and Roman, to Medieval European, and East Asian history. Cataloguing continues and the development of a specific numismatic interface for the online catalogue of the Leeds University Library allows researchers from all over the world to access the material and perform targeted searches on numismatic fields.⁷ Coins from the University of Leeds have appeared in various digital numismatics projects such as the American Numismatic Society's PELLA portal, and the University of Oxford's Roman Provincial Coinage Online and Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire projects.⁸ It should be noted that only a small proportion of the coin collection currently appears in the online catalogue and Leeds University Library Special Collections welcomes enquiries from researchers as to its uncatalogued holdings.

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⁷ https://library.leeds.ac.uk/special-collections/collection/1491/coin_collection

⁸ <http://numismatics.org/pella/>; <https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk>; <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk>

LES COLLECTIONS NUMISMATIQUES ET FIDUCIAIRES DE LA BANQUE DE FRANCE

Au sein du patrimoine de la Banque de France, les collections numismatiques occupent une place particulière. Depuis sa fondation en 1800 sous l'égide du Premier Consul Bonaparte, l'institution imprime et émet des billets de banque. Jusqu'à la Première Guerre mondiale, ces billets étaient librement échangeables contre la monnaie légale d'or ou d'argent. Pour la formation de ses caissiers, des spécimens de toutes les monnaies circulant en France, qu'elles soient authentiques ou fausses, étaient conservés. En 1871, la collection comptait quelques centaines de pièces appartenant pour la presque totalité au système décimal français et à l'époque de Napoléon.¹

Après la défaite de 1870, la Banque de France participa à la collecte massive de l'or pour payer l'indemnité de guerre de cinq milliards de francs² imposée par l'Allemagne. Selon la tradition, c'est à cette occasion que la Banque reçut des monnaies d'Ancien Régime et qu'elle décida de les garder à titre historique, actant la naissance du Médaillier qui fut rattaché à la Caisse Générale.

Dans les années 1920, le médaillier connut une nouvelle période de développement. Après la Première Guerre mondiale, la Banque fut confrontée à un dilemme monétaire. Légalement, la France vivait dans la fiction du franc germinal. Le franc-or était à parité avec le franc-papier : la loi³ de 1916 qui s'appliquait aussi à la Banque de France interdisait l'achat à prime de l'or. En cette période de forte inflation qui voyait les actifs financiers se dévaloriser, la Banque de France décida, pour préserver la contrepartie des billets qu'elle émettait, d'acheter des actifs réels. Outre l'immobilier et les œuvres d'art, les monnaies de collection furent la cible de ses achats. Bien conseillée, la Banque de France mit en place une politique d'acquisition diversifiée. Deux principes guidèrent la constitution de sa collection. D'une part, les monnaies acquises devaient avoir un lien plus ou moins direct avec l'histoire monétaire de la France. Les monnaies grecques, romaines et byzantines étaient considérées comme les ancêtres des monnaies nationales. D'autre part, les pièces devaient être de la plus belle qualité. Fort de ces principes, près de dix mille monnaies rentrèrent dans la collection. Après

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¹ BEAUSSANT 1982, p. I.

² MANAS 2021

³ Loi du 12 février 1916 interdisant l'achat à prime des monnaies nationales.

la stabilisation du franc Poincaré en 1928, la politique d'acquisition se ralentit. Néanmoins, le médaillier reçut non seulement des exemplaires de la nouvelle pièce de 100 francs dessinée par le graveur Lucien Bazor mais surtout un jeu des essais des 9 autres pièces en lice⁴.

Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, la politique d'acquisition évolua sous la double influence de Bretton Woods (1944) et de la nationalisation (1945). En 1948, le rétablissement du marché de l'or et surtout le lancement de l'emprunt Pinay⁵ qui visait à reconstituer les réserves d'or de la Banque de France à partir du « bas de laine » des Français donnèrent une nouvelle impulsion à la collection. L'emprunt Pinay, indexé sur le cours du napoléon (pièce de 20 francs or) et disposant de nombreux avantages fiscaux, pouvait être payé en or aux guichets de la Banque de France. Les monnaies d'or ainsi collectées étaient triées et expertisées. Les monnaies les plus remarquables par leur rareté ou par leur état de conservation étaient versées aux collections numismatiques. D'autre part, La Banque de France possède des curiosités numismatiques liées à son rôle de banque centrale. Ainsi, le médaillier possède l'exemplaire de médaille mystique *Alvadeld* en or offerte par le cabaliste Albert Wiss au grand mathématicien André Weil au cours de son séjour aux États-Unis (Fig. 1)⁶.



Fig. 1 – Médaille mystique *Alvadeld* en or, n° A37A005082

À la Libération, pour redresser le pays, André Weil fit don à la France de cette médaille en or ainsi que de la correspondance échangée entre ces deux « amoureux des nombres » :

« Les nécessités de la guerre ont maintenant rendu évident, même aux plus fermés, combien il était important que chacun, et en particulier les jeunes générations, puisse développer son goût des mathématiques. Il est en effet bien connu que ce goût s'obtient souvent par

⁴ MANAS 2015.

⁵ BAUBEAU 2010.

⁶ Archives de la Banque de France (ABdF), cité in Bruneel 2013a.

l'observation des propriétés curieuses et intéressantes des chiffres et des nombres tels qu'on les trouve dans la médaille Alvadeld. Ma branche favorite au point de vue mathématique, l'arithmétique supérieure, aussi appelée, théorie des nombres, a pris naissance dans de semblables découvertes et l'amour de tels problèmes a souvent été à la source des grandes carrières des grands mathématiciens.

J'ai grand plaisir, en tant que mathématicien, à vous féliciter de vos bons résultats et à souhaiter que vous réussissiez à diffuser l'amour des nombres dans votre pays. Puisse la médaille Alvadeld faire éclater l'étincelle du feu sacré dans l'âme de chacun de ses possesseurs. »⁷

De même, la collection numismatique du maréchal Pétain⁸, saisie par la Haute Cour de Justice et remise en 1946 à l'Administration des Domaines, fut vendue par cette dernière à la Banque de France en 1947⁹.

La Banque de France poursuit sa politique d'achat en concertation étroite avec le Cabinet des médailles de la Bibliothèque nationale de France pour compléter ses collections tout en évitant les doublons avec les collections publiques et une concurrence stérile durant les ventes aux enchères. Un octuple à l'effigie de Louis XIII de 1640 a pu ainsi entrer dans la collection. De même, trente-huit médailles en or frappées par Napoléon Ier pour commémorer les grands événements de son règne et provenant de sa collection personnelle furent acquises dans les années 1970 lors d'une vente à Zürich¹⁰. En 2012, le médaillier a reçu en don la très belle collection de moyens d'échange constituée par le numismate belge Jacques Schoonheydt¹¹. En 2015, le trésor de Cuts a pu rentrer dans les collections publiques de la Bibliothèque nationale de France par le mécénat de la Banque de France. En 2020, cinq médaillons en or à l'effigie des tétrarques Constance Chlore, Galère Maximien et Dioclétien, cuirassés et laurés, émis à Trèves entre 294 et 304, issus du trésor de Beaurains¹², sont achetés en collaboration étroite avec Frédérique Duyrat, directrice du Cabinet des Médailles. L'ouverture au public en 2019 de la Cité de l'Économie, Citéco¹³, a permis de faire partager et d'exposer au public les monnaies et pré-monnaies les plus emblématiques. Plusieurs ouvrages¹⁴ historiques et patrimoniaux présentent aussi la collection.

Aux monnaies collectionnées depuis le XIX^e siècle, s'ajoutèrent naturellement les jetons de présence et les médailles à commencer par ceux que la

⁷ Lettre d'André Weil à Albert Wiss du 1/3/1944 (ABdF)

⁸ Écrin de quatorze monnaies du Second Empire.

⁹ BRUNEEL 2012.

¹⁰ SULTAN 2021a.

¹¹ SCHOONHEYDT 2013.

¹² SULTAN 2021b.

¹³ Citéco, 1, place du Général-Catroux Paris 17^e.

¹⁴ BEAUSSANT 1982 & 1989, PEYRET 1989, BORDOGNA 2001, pp. 674-703, BRUNEEL 2013b.

Banque de France faisait frapper tant pour rémunérer ses actionnaires et ses régents que pour honorer ses anciens dirigeants. Mais le cœur du médaillier est constitué de la collection fiduciaire. Depuis sa création, la Banque de France a fabriqué des billets, non seulement pour elle mais aussi pour d'autres instituts d'émission. Le rassemblement en 2010 de la collection de l'ancienne Caisse Générale et des archives de la Fabrication des Billets au sein du service du Patrimoine Historique et des Archives a permis de constituer l'une des plus riches collections publiques au monde. Les fonds conservent non seulement les billets à leurs divers stades de conception (dossiers de création), de fabrication ou de circulation, mais encore les plaques d'impression ou les filigranes. Les œuvres fiduciaires de peintres du XIX^e ou du XX^e siècle comme Luc-Olivier Merson, Robert Pougheon, François Flameng, Lucien Jonas ou Maurice Denis sont ainsi conservés (Fig. 2). Ces collections, enrichies des donations de descendants de dessinateurs ou de graveurs¹⁵, sont décrites dans plusieurs ouvrages historiques et patrimoniaux¹⁶ mais aussi sur le site internet des archives : <https://archives-historiques.banque-france.fr/> avec une fresque historique et une base de données de référence sur les billets « ouvrages », fabriqués et émis par la Banque de France¹⁷.

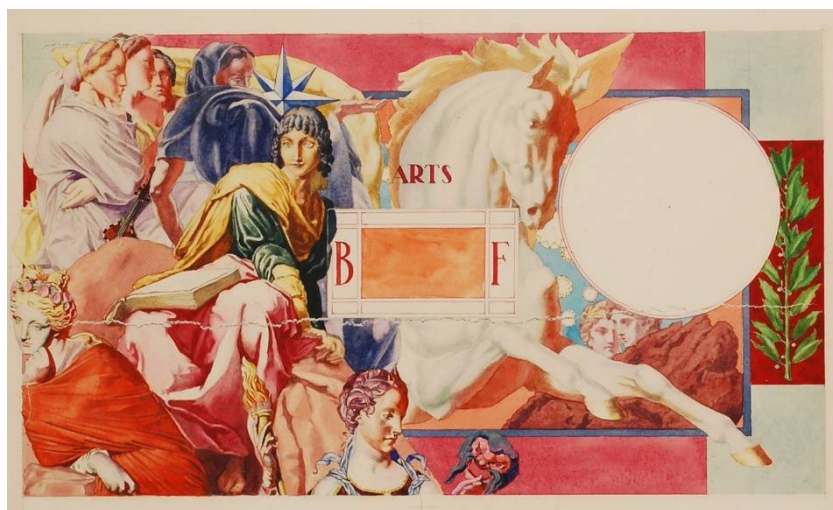


Fig. 2 – Projet de billet de 100 francs « Apollon »
(A02A0129 100su), Robert Pougheon, 1946 (échelle c. 25%)

¹⁵ Don Cheffer en 2022.

¹⁶ PEYRET 1994, CARNAVALET 2000, BORDOGNA 2001, pp. 28–35, 405–421, 500–505, 562–589, 640–648, CAMUS 2017 & 2020.

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David WIGG-WOLF *

MARIA RADNOTI-ALFÖLDI (1926-2022)



From a caricature by A. Bartoli of Maria R.-Alföldi and colleagues working in the coin cabinet of the Museo delle Terme, Rome, in 1985.

Born in Budapest in 1926, Maria Radnoti-Alföldi was the only child of the doctor Geza Alföldi and his wife Olga. After graduating from high school in 1944, she studied ancient history, classical philology and archaeology at the University of Budapest until 1949, where, much influenced by Andreas Alföldi who supervised her doctoral thesis, she developed an early interest in numismatics and published her first numismatic articles with a focus on Late Antiquity. It was at university that she met her husband, the archaeologist Aladar Radnoti, another student of Andreas Alföldi, and they married in 1949. After university she took up a post at the Hungarian National Museum, and from 1950 also taught regularly at the University of Budapest.

* Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Palmengartenstrasse 10-12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main.

Her life was to change dramatically with the last days of October 1956, the Hungarian uprising, and subsequent Soviet invasion. With fighting raging in Budapest and the National Museum under fire, Maria R.-Alföldi and Aladar Radnoti helped to clear objects from the museum's galleries and bring them to the safety of the cellars. Already regarded with suspicion due to sharing the same name as Andreas Alföldi, who was regarded as a traitor for leaving the country for Princeton in 1947 and whose daughter some in authority thought she was, Maria R.-Alföldi recounted how one morning Aladar Radnoti went to work unusually early only to find a pistol in his desk, which he managed to remove just in time before the secret police arrived to search his office. The two realised they would have to leave the country, and when in 1957 Maria R.-Alföldi had an invitation to lecture in Vienna, it was made clear to her that she should stay. Aladar Radnoti planned to follow by walking through the forests and hills into Austria with their three young children, but in the end had to cross at night on his own. It was not until 1962 that the children were allowed to leave Hungary and follow them.

From 1957 until 1962 she worked as a research assistant at the newly founded project "Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland (FMRD)" at the Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich, and in the summer of 1961 she successfully completed her habilitation in ancient numismatics there with the thesis "Die constantinische Goldprägung" (Mainz 1963), still a standard work today. The following year the couple moved to Frankfurt am Main when Aladar Radnoti was appointed to the chair for Hilfswissenschaften der Altertumskunde sowie Geschichte und Kultur der römischen Provinzen at the Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main. After he died suddenly in 1972, Maria R.-Alföldi succeeded her husband in 1973 to a chair that comprised the disciplines numismatics, epigraphy and papyrology, as well as the archaeology of the Roman provinces, a combination that was to be reflected in her academic output.

Together with her activities as professor, she directed the project "*Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland (FMRD)*", which now had offices at the Goethe University and from 1971 was administered by the Römisch-Germanische Kommission. In 1985 she successfully had FMRD transferred from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft to the Akademie der Wissenschaft und der Literatur, Mainz, thus securing its longer-term future as "Fundmünzen der Antike". Alongside the coin find inventories of the series FMRD, from 1979 she initiated the influential series "Studien zu Fundmünzen der Antike" (SFMA). The first volume, containing the papers from the FMRD-Methodencolloquium held in 1976 in Frankfurt am Main and Bad Homburg v.d.H., reflects her view of coin finds as an important integral part of the archaeological and historical record. It was during these years that the Seminar für Hilfswissenschaften der Altertumskunde, together with the Fundmünzen project, grew to become one of the most important centres of numismatic research worldwide.

When she retired as professor in 1991, the Berlin Wall had recently fallen, and Maria R.-Alföldi was very much involved in the restructuring of the German academic world that followed, in particular playing a leading role in the transfer in 1993 of the Griechisches Münzwerk, which had been founded by Theodor Mommsen, from the Akademie der Wissenschaften der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik in Berlin to the Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften.

Maria R.-Alföldi's academic interests extended beyond numismatics, and she saw coins as very much more than objects of purely antiquarian interest, more than a store of value or a means of payment, and coin finds as more than useful dating evidence for archaeological contexts. It was always important to her to combine the disciplines of numismatics, ancient history and archaeology and to see numismatics as more than the *Hilfswissenschaft* that traditional German academe often relegated the discipline to. Her writings reflect this broad view. If her habilitation thesis on the gold coinage of Constantine the Great was in the tradition of numismatic corpora, with *Antike Numismatik* (Mainz 1978) she presented a comprehensive introduction to ancient numismatics that is still valuable today, and covers the full range of methods and applications (Teil 1: Theorie and Praxis), as well as an extensive, structured bibliography (Teil 2). Throughout retirement she remained active and productive. Her first volume in the FMRD series on the coin finds from the Altbachtal temple precinct in Trier was followed in 2006–2008 by four more volumes covering the coin finds from the Roman city. The relationship between charisma and power was a particular interest and is a central aspect of “Bild und Bildersprache der römischen Kaiser” (Mainz 1999), which went well beyond the evidence of coins. The foundation myths of Rome and Constantinople were at the heart of “Phoenix aus der Asche. Die Liburna, ein Gründungsmonument von Constantinopolis” (Mainz 2004), which investigated the iconography the city, and “Die römische Wölfin. Ein antikes Monument stürzt” (Mainz 2011), together with Edilberto Formigli and Johannes Fried, which questioned the ancient origins of the famous bronze statue of the wolf with the twins, Romulus and Remus. The range of her interests is reflected in the titles of the sections of a collection of her papers on Late Antiquity: *Constantin, Trier, Römer und Germanen, Bilder, und Münzen* (Gloria Romanorum: Schriften zur Spätantike [Stuttgart 2001]).

Maria R.-Alföldi recognised at an early stage the role that computers, and in particular databases, were to play in numismatics. Understanding that coin find studies had to transcend national boundaries, one of the first events that she organised at the Mainz Academy was the international symposium “Elektronische Datenverarbeitung in der Numismatik” in 1985 to discuss standards for recording information on coins and coin finds, and how the exchange of data between databases could be facilitated. Other initiatives included the development of a database on complexes of coin finds, as well as the coin find database for the FMRD project that was to go online at the Mainz Academy as NUMIDAT.

A veritable polyglot – her introduction to the 13th Oxford Symposium on Coinage and Monetary history, crossed four languages, before settling for a fifth, Latin – Maria R.-Alföldi engaged actively in academic exchange across geographical and political borders between Europe, America and Asia. As a member of the Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur zu Mainz, and the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, she was active in the promotion of numismatics nationally and internationally. From 1971 to 1990 she was the first, and for many years the only female member of the governing board of the Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts in Frankfurt am Main. The paradigm of the FMRD series was directly adopted for inventories of coin finds from Luxembourg, Slovenia, The Netherlands and Croatia, of which she was (co-)editor, and other countries such as Hungary and Italy were inspired to produce their own corpora. In spite of her efforts to secure their continuation, ultimately the Griechisches Münzwerk and Fundmünzen der Antike were wound up as centrally funded projects in 2003 and 2009. The legacy of Fundmünzen der Antike comprises an impressive 45 volumes of FMRD and 23 volumes of SFMA.

Recognition of her academic achievements is testified in a long list of honours from national and international societies. She was an honorary member of the Österreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft, the Ungarische Numismatische Gesellschaft, the Ungarische Gesellschaft für Altertumsforschung, the Société Française de Numismatique, the Società Numismatica Italiana and the International Numismatic Council. In 1982 she was awarded the honorary prize of the Gesellschaft für Internationale Geldgeschichte, in 1995 the medal of the Royal Numismatic Society, and in 2000 the American Numismatic Society awarded her the Archer M. Huntingdon Medal.

A devout Catholic, she was a volunteer at the Bahnhofsmission at Frankfurt central station, and in recognition of this engagement, as well as her academic achievements, in 1992 she received the Cross of Merit on Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany.

“Chefin”, as she was respectfully addressed by colleagues, shaped more than just a generation of numismatists, both in Germany and abroad. A festschrift for her retirement on her 65th birthday, “Die Münze. Bild – Botenschaft – Bedeutung. Festschrift für Maria R.-Alföldi” (Frankfurt am Main 1991), includes contributions from 30 colleagues and former Frankfurt students. Perhaps remembered by some as stern and not always easy, she was forceful in presenting and defending her viewpoint, but discussion with her was open and fair. She had an understanding, charitable side and was supportive of her employees and students. She was still a visitor to the library of the Römisch-Germanische Kommission at the age of 95, still taking notes in the characteristic squared DIN A6 blocks that she had used for so long. She passed away peacefully on May 7th, 2022.

HANS DIETRICH SCHULTZ (27.1.1934 STETTIN–20.3.2023 BERLIN)

Hans Dietrich Schultz studied classical philology with Werner Hartke and Johannes Irmscher at the Humboldt University. He completed an internship with Günther Klaffenbach in the *Inscriptiones Graecae* at the German Academy of Sciences and attended seminars in classical archaeology with Ludger Alscher. All his studies were rated as good or very good.¹

From 1951, Eberhard Erxleben was responsible for ancient coins in the coin cabinet of the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin under the direction of Arthur Suhle. After the return of the coin collection from the Soviet Union was foreseeable,² Arthur Suhle requested the employment of Dipl. Phil. Hans Dietrich Schultz as a research assistant in October 1958, after Eberhard Erxleben had “thoroughly checked his ability to read and recognize ancient coins”.³ In January 1959, Arthur Suhle repeated his application for Hans Dietrich Schultz to be employed and wrote: “Since it became known that our collection is back in the old rooms, we have received inquiries and requests from Western countries, from the USA, from England, France, etc. All these inquiries must be answered and are extremely important for us in international exchange. We are thereby made aware of the books that are being written, and of the books themselves, when we supply appropriate plaster casts and photographs for them. This work is extremely time consuming and in itself requires one researcher. But now it is necessary to look through and organize the 150,000-specimen collection.⁴ An inventory of the Greek coins must also be prepared, which so far has not been done in a detailed way. It is impossible for Mr Erxleben to complete these tasks alone, which is why a second person is absolutely necessary, and which we always had in the past for the antique department”.⁵ Ultimately, Hans Dietrich Schultz was hired in September 1959.

* Director of the Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin.

¹ “Antrag auf Einstellung eines wissenschaftlichen Mitarbeiters”. Arthur Suhle’s letter to General Director Gerhard Rudolf Meyer from October 8, 1958. Central Archive of the Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin VA 4377.

² SCHMIDT 2020, pp. 121–127. The numismatic collection reached Berlin in November 1958.

³ “Einstellung eines wissenschaftlichen Mitarbeiters”. Arthur Suhle’s letter to General Director Gerhard Rudolf Meyer from January 9, 1959. Central Archive of the Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin VA 4377.

⁴ What is meant here are the holdings of Greek and Roman coins; the total holdings in 1958 amounted to over 500,000 objects.

⁵ “Antrag auf Einstellung eines wissenschaftlichen Mitarbeiters”. Arthur Suhle’s letter to General Director Gerhard Rudolf Meyer from October 8, 1958. Central Archive of the Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin VA 4377.

For the next thirty years, Hans Dietrich Schultz was involved in restoring the original order of the collection of 152,000 ancient coins. What he achieved there cannot be overestimated. It was necessary to examine every coin and its place on the trays.⁶ Current online publication of our holdings would be unimaginable without his detective work in reconstructing the collection's original arrangement. Perhaps his most important written work is the 1988 comprehensive final report on this revision, which does not exist in such detailed form for other collections (Fig. 1).

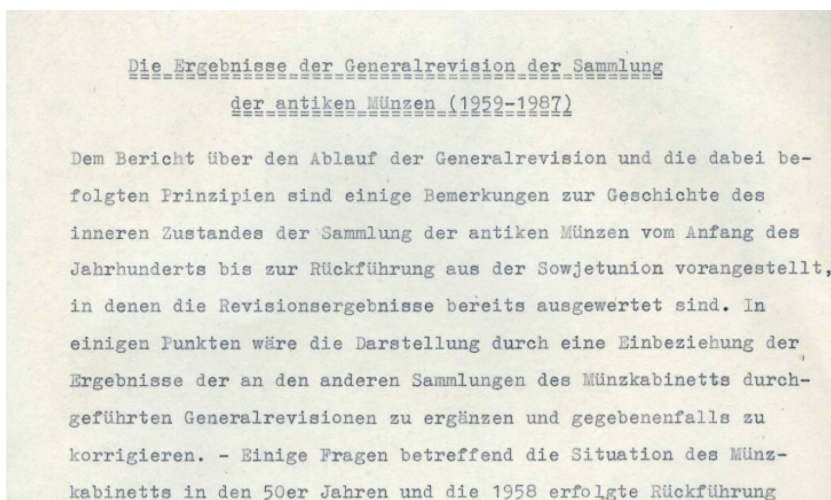


Fig. 1 - Beginning of the 1988 comprehensive report by Hans Dietrich Schultz on the general revision of the collection of ancient coins.
Coin Cabinet's archive, screenshot.

One of the difficulties of working after 1945 was that the original large library of the coin cabinet remained in the Soviet Union. Inquiries to the cabinet related to literature triggered inquiries in response if the book title in question had not yet been acquired for the library. The library was also essential for restoring the collection's original arrangement. All of this meant that Hans Dietrich Schultz had to invest a great deal of energy in reconstructing the specialist library as an essential working tool for the coin cabinet. Nothing was easy, not even recruiting bookbinders. The procurement of literature and auction catalogues from western countries led to conflicts with customs and embarrassing questioning.⁷ The only way to

⁶ On the general revision, see also KLUGE 2020, pp. 132-133.

⁷ E.g. "Aussprache in der Zollangelegenheit" from July 23, 1979 (Archive of the Coin Cabinet): "Heute wurde nochmals mit dem Koll. Schultz eine Aussprache über die von der Zollverwaltung beanstandete versuchte Einfuhr eines BRD-Kataloges über wissenschaftliche Bücher aus der VR Polen in die DDR geführt. Nach Darlegung des Sachver-

procure older literature and the literature published ‘in the West’ without foreign currency was to have the many thousands of plaster casts of coins paid for in the form of books and catalogues, bypassing the foreign currency-hungry authorities. Each cast was carefully inscribed by him on the back. A folder with carbon copies of the lists of coins sent in the form of plaster casts to numismatists worldwide remains in the coin cabinet. The amount of time associated with the numerous requests for plaster casts (since 1990 also with black and white photos) was immense. With similar dedication, Hans Dietrich Schultz oversaw the 120,000-specimen collection of casts, which he, together with the restorers, brought to the good condition it is in today. This collection goes back to Julius Friedländer in the 19th century and supplements the original holdings, sometimes offering valuable information that is no longer available elsewhere.⁸

In 1964, Eberhard Erxleben moved to the *Inscriptiones Graecae* at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences. At the suggestion of Arthur Suhle, the director of the coin cabinet at the time, the classical archaeologist Sabine Schultz moved from the Near Eastern Museum to the Coin Cabinet (Fig. 2). Until her retirement in 1992, the Schultz couple were in charge of 152,000 Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins. In 1972, Hans Dietrich Schultz was appointed head of the Greek and Roman department and in 1981 custodian.

Hans Dietrich Schultz put himself at the service of the museum needs associated with the care of ancient coins. This also included the printing of the work on the Roman medallions left behind by his predecessor, Heinrich Dressel, which Kurt Regling had already edited. The three and a half pages in the foreword testify to the fate of the manuscript, which was originally intended as volume 43 of the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*.⁹ In 1942, printing was already underway when the Weidmannsche Verlagsbuchhandlung was destroyed. The eventual publication by the same publisher was one of those cases of East-West cooperation in numismatics, of which there were a number in Berlin. The Berlin Coin Cabinet remained a place frequented by West German and international numismatists, while its personnel restored and guaranteed the ability to work even under difficult conditions. The fact that between 1961 and 1990 it was almost impossible for them to travel to western countries and the countries of origin of ancient coins was an addi-

halts, der auch das spätere Schreiben des Koll. Schultz an die Zollverwaltung wegen Freigabe des eingezogenen Titels einschloß, erklärte Koll. Schultz, daß er nicht in privaten, sondern in Museumsinteresse gehandelt habe. Es wird von ihm der Vorwurf anerkannt, die Zollvorschriften und die innerbetriebliche Arbeitsordnung verletzt zu haben. Koll. Schultz hat aus der Angelegenheit Lehren gezogen und wird in Zukunft die bestehenden Vorschriften strikt beachten”. A western perspective on this subject can be found in the memoirs of the Swiss numismatist Albert Beck.

⁸ BERTHOLD 2015, p. 108 (Staniolo impression of a Syracusan gold coin, strengthened on the back with wax, made by Julius Friedländer in the collection of Baron Oliva in Campo-basso).

⁹ Schultz in DRESSEL 1972-1973.

tional burden. The construction of the Berlin Wall also had personal consequences for Hans Dietrich Schultz, separating him from his mother, who lived in West Berlin.¹⁰



Fig. 2 – Hans Dietrich Schultz (right) and Sabine Schultz (left) with Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann at the opening of the permanent exhibition on ancient numismatics in the Pergamon Museum (1982).

On his retirement in 1999, after nearly forty years at the Coin Cabinet, his colleague, Bernd Kluge, published an acknowledgment. It emphasized the care and dedication with which Schultz had curated the collection: “His expertise, the depth of information he provided, the service to the collection and its users made Hans-Dietrich Schultz a sought-after and valued partner.”¹¹ Various honours he received include: a corresponding membership of the American Numismatic Society (1976) and the German Archaeological Institute (1990), an honorary membership of the International Numismatic Commission (1997), and, together with his wife Sabine Schultz, the 1999 Eligius Prize.¹² In 1996, when I started working at the Coin Cabinet as a museum assistant in training, Hans Dietrich Schultz was to me a role

¹⁰ In 1987, Herta Schultz still lived at Münchenerstraße 21 in Berlin-Schöneberg, where she celebrated her 80th birthday on April 8th.

¹¹ KLUGE 1999, p. 122.

¹² OVERBECK 1999, p. 560.

model and trainer who introduced me to the secrets of museum work and the peculiarities of the Coin Cabinet. The joint lunch in the museum canteen was more valuable than all the printed museum stories. Here I first heard about the affair with Kaplan Zimmer, who, caught as a thief, was spared by the attentive curators from being reported and inevitably deported to the Soviet Union; yet he did not thank them with a remorseful return of the stolen goods, but rather settled in the West. There were many such unwritten stories. He conveyed to me the respect for the achievements of previous generations, for the objects themselves and the idea that, in a museum institution, the service to guest scholars and visitors is a priority.

For the 25-year-old university graduate Hans Dietrich Schultz, as well as for his superior Arthur Suhle, it was clear that part of the museum's work should also include a doctorate. The first topic, the supervision of which was undertaken by Arthur Suhle, concerned the depictions of Roman ships. Various factors impeded progress.¹³ Later, the intended dissertation topics changed.¹⁴ Writing a doctoral thesis alongside museum work is a challenge, even if the employer makes some time available for it. In the Coin Cabinet, most employees succeeded; in other museums the rate was worse. This did not necessarily mean poorer opportunities for advancement in the museum. It was possible to attain the post of director without a doctoral title, but in an academic environment, the qualification played at least a mental role. As an author, Hans Dietrich Schultz often failed because of the high demands he made of himself. Repeatedly he lacked material, the latest information, a further check of the results. Carefully and cleverly, he always put together the right selection of objects for exhibitions and documented everything conscientiously. However, his wife, Sabine Schultz, often published the exhibition catalogues and contributions.¹⁵ What remains are advanced die studies and research that accompanied his professional life and retirement to the end.¹⁶ His hidden achievements include translations from Latin that he made for his own pleasure. What he has published is of the highest scientific quality (see below). A much larger written legacy of Hans Dietrich Schultz survived on the tickets in the collection cabinets, in the internal files of the Coin Cabinet (particularly the extensive files on the general revision of ancient coins) and the extensive correspondence he kept.

¹³ Zum Stand der Dissertationen im Münzkabinett. Arthur Suhle's letter to General Director Gerhard Rudolf Meyer from February 24, 1964. Central Archive of the Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin VA 4379.

¹⁴ Vgl. Minutes of conversation from September 1, 1978 (Archive of the Coin Cabinet).

¹⁵ WEISSER 2023, pp. 139–140.

¹⁶ In particular: the 1912 hoard from Samos (local civic bronze coins, deposited in the Heraion of Samos after 276 AD), the coinage of Samos in the Roman Imperial period (a die corpus), the Roman gold treasure of Sakha 1930, intended for the *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, the denarius of P. Crassus M. f. Lectures on this, e.g. in London 1986, Berlin 1987, Athens 1988, Munich 1994.

The older generation of numismatists knows how much they owe him. Hans Dietrich Schultz died alone in his beautifully furnished and well-kept apartment on 20 March 2023, after his wife Sabine had preceded him on 31 December 2021. The move to a nursing home was imminent. Even if a lonely death is not to be wished for anyone, it may be a small consolation that he was spared the liquidation of his apartment and the separation from his research materials, which he delayed until the end.

There remains the honoured memory of the serious, quiet colleague who inspired companions with his botanical and historical knowledge on long hikes around Potsdam, a scientist who performed his service calmly and undeterred for the benefit of the Coin Cabinet and ancient numismatics.

Publications of Hans Dietrich Schultz

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MEETINGS OF THE INC

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW, 2 JUNE 2022

1. Introduction by the president

The President, Michael Alram (MA), opened the meeting at 9.45 a.m. Present were Aleksander Bursche (AB), François de Callataÿ (FdC), Andrew Meadows (AM), Pere Pau Ripolles (PPR), Cecilia von Heijne (CvH), Ute Wartenberg (UW), and Bernhard Weisser (BW). Apologies were received from Maria Caccamo Caltabiano. A moment of silence was observed in memory of honorary member Professor Maria Radnoti-Alföldi, who passed away on 2 May 2022.

2. Minutes of the Committee Meeting (board) of 20 May 2021

The minutes of the last annual Committee Meeting held on 27 April 2020 were read by FdC. They were approved, with the addition of Günther Dembski being proposed as honorary member during the next general assembly.

3. and 4. Treasurer's report: accounts for 2020 and budget for 2021 (BW)

The treasurer, Bernhard Weisser (BW) presented the accounts for 2021 as well as the provisional budget for 2022. With slight modification of the budget (to increase the expenditure for the website), it was approved by the Committee. He also circulated the list of members which have failed to pay their yearly membership dues for several years. It was decided to contact all members individually, as mailing problems might have contributed to the problems.

5. Auditor's report

The auditors' report, prepared by Rahel C. Ackermann and Donal Bateson, was approved. For the next term, Rahel C. Ackermann accepted to serve for another term while Donal Bateson expressed his desire to be discharged. Several names of possible candidates were proposed to replace him.

6. New memberships and membership's fees

There was no new application for membership. Both the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the University of Sofia (Faculty of History) have been elected during the year by electronic voting.

In preparation for the next general assembly, a discussion about the membership fee was held. The amount of € 150 has not been increased for twelve years. It was further discussed whether INC should offer an individual membership, not just one for institutions. A number of views were expressed but as the general assembly has jurisdiction over any changes to dues, it was decided that UW and BW would draft a proposal to be voted on at the GA in Warsaw. If electronic voting was approved by the upcoming GA in Warsaw, a change in due structures could be put to the membership in an online vote.

7. Publications of the INC

a. Website and INCNews (<http://incnews.org/>)

CvH reported about the website for which she has gathered interesting statistics. UW and CvH argued to merge the two current INC websites (<https://www.inc-cin.org/>) and the INC News (<http://incnews.org/>) into one, moving possibly to a commercial provider. It was decided to assign € 12,000 to that project.

b. *Compte Rendu* (CR)

The INC *Compte Rendu* 67 (2020) was distributed in October 2021. FdC reported that the current INC *Compte Rendu* 68 (2021), which is devoted to Polish numismatics, is nearly ready thanks to the efforts of Prof. Borys Paszkiewicz. It will be distributed by regular mail to all members prior to the congress as well as to all attending participants on a USB flash drive.

8. Grants

8a. Travel grants

A single application has been received: Marija Jović who is currently working on her PhD: *Monetary circulation in the province of Dacia Ripensis from the end of the 3rd to the middle of the 5th century*. The committee approved her request for a grant of € 980.

8b. Conference grants

No application has been received.

9. XVIth INC Congress in Warsaw 2022 (AB)

Anna Zapolska (secretary of the Organising Committee) and Ewa Kono-brodzka with Tomasz Wróbel from Mazurkas Travel were invited as guests for this agenda item. AB reported on the recent developments of the INC Congress in Warsaw (September 2022). He reported that preparations and preliminary program of the XVI INC in Warsaw were well advanced. The program has been accepted by the Advisory Committee. More than 400 participants have submitted their paper/poster proposals (440 papers plus 75 posters), around 100 sessions and 14 round tables have been organized (some lasting half a day). However, approximately 10% of the participants had not registered and/or had not paid the congress fee, despite several reminders. The Committee decided to remove their papers or posters from the Congress preliminary program. Seven halls in two buildings (Auditorium Maximum and Old Library) will be used simultaneously with a total capacity over 2,000 people. BroadcastTeam has won a tender for a streaming company that will provide the platform for the duration of the Congress; all recorded lectures will be available for viewing for two weeks after the congress.

10. Survey of Numismatic Research (AB)

AB reported about the progress of the *Survey of Numismatic Research*. He informed the Committee that the *Survey* would be distributed to all participants as a pdf on a flash drive (as for the *INC Compte Rendu* – see 7b).

11. Other business

a) Statutes. It was unanimously approved to introduce during the General Assembly (art. 11) a proposal for the possibility for the introduction of electronic voting, which should allow members to vote on issues between two general assemblies. A modified statute, which will be drafted according to Swiss law, will be presented at the General Assembly in Warsaw. The modified statutes will be translated from German into English, French, Italian and Spanish and posted online.

A proposal to open membership of the INC to qualified individuals was discussed. It was decided to send a document (prepared by UW and BW) to the members for discussion during the next general assembly in order to hear the opinion of INC members, with the possibility to organize a vote after the congress, if there is sufficient support.

b) Election of the Committee: AB reported on complaints about the lack of transparency in the election of the Committee during the last elections. The committee members recognised this and after discussion decided to change the way of communicating in the letter sent to the members three months before the General Assembly. Instead of proposing a list of names without further comments, the following text will be shared:

“The INC committee is composed of nine members, of which one is the organizer of the next INC Congress (2027) and another is the organizer of the current Congress (Prof. Aleksander Bursche). No member may serve more than two terms and several members of the current committee have expressed their wish to apply for a second term. Candidates should bear in mind that the functions within the committee are performed on a volunteer basis with no financial remuneration. These functions are: 1) President; 2) Vice-president; 3) Secretary; 4) Treasurer; 5) *INC Compte Rendu* editor (<https://www.inc-cin.org/complete-volumes.html>); 6) Webmaster (<http://incnews.org/>); 7) INC Newsletter editor. Members of the new Committee will be expected to perform at least one of these functions. Delegates who wish to stand for election for the next Committee (including the members of the current committee) should inform the current secretary (François de Callataj) by 31 July 2022 at the latest, providing:

- the name of the candidate and her/his affiliation with an INC member institution
- a statement of agreement to serve on the Committee

- a short statement (150 words maximum) indicating their qualifications and willingness to undertake one of the positions on the Committee.

The full list of the applicants for the next committee with their statements will be communicated to the members at least 20 days before the General Assembly. We encourage qualified candidates to apply.”

c) 17th INC Congress in 2027. UW reports about the situation of the announced candidacy of Athens.

12. Date and place of the next Committee meeting

The place of the next meeting will be decided by the next committee elected on 14 September in Warsaw.

13. Vote of thanks to hosts

MA addressed his warm thanks to AB, Anna Zapolska and their team for the perfect organization of the annual meeting and more generally for all their efforts to achieve a great INC Congress in these most troubled times. Special recognition was expressed to Anna Zapolska who had had to cope with a large, unrewarding, sometimes unpleasant, correspondence with participants reluctant to meet their promises.



The Committee meeting (2022)

*From left to right. Back: (Michal Zawadzki, curator of the Numismatic Cabinet of the Royal Palace, not part of the Committee), Cecilia von Heijne, François de Callataÿ, Aleksander Bursche, Bernhard Weisser
Front: Andrew Meadows, Pere Pau Ripollès, Michael Alram, Ute Wartenberg.*

XVITH INC INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Report of the General Assembly

14 September 2022, 2-5 p.m.

(University of Warsaw, Auditorium Maximum)

Present:

1. Committee (non-voting except as listed in 3)

M. Alram, President in the Chair
P.P. Ripollès, Vice-President
F. de Callataÿ, Secretary
B. Weissner, Treasurer
A. Bursche
A. Meadows
C. von Heijne
U. Wartenberg

2. Honorary Members (1)

1) Suchodolski, S.

3. Delegates and proxies representing Institutional Members (88 delegates)

- 2) Ackermann, R.C., Inventar der Fundmünzen der Schweiz, Bern
- 3) Alteri, G., Veneranda Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milano
- 4) Asolati, M., Museo di Castelvechio, Castelvechio
- 5) Asolati, M., Società Numismatica Italiana, Milano
- 6) Awianowicz, B., Polish Numismatic Society, Warsaw
- 7) Belien, P., Central Bank of the Netherlands. National Numismatic Collection, Amsterdam
- 8) Beuret, N., Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Cabinet de numismatique, Genève
- 9) Bland, R., The Royal Numismatic Society
- 10) Boada, J., Societat Catalana d'Estudis Numismàtics, Barcelona
- 11) Bogucki, M., Polish Academy of Sciences, Numismatic Commission (Komitet Nauk Historycznych, Komisja Numizmatyczna), Warsaw
- 12) Bodzek, J., National Museum Kraków, Numismatic Cabinet, Kraków
- 13) Bompaire, M., Société Française de Numismatique, Paris
- 14) Bubelis, W.S., John Max Wulfinfing Coin Collection, Kemper Art Museum, Washington University in St Louis, St Louis, MO
- 15) Bursche, A., University of Warsaw, Institut of Archaeology, Warsaw
- 16) Carbone, F., Università degli Studi di Bologna, Dipartimento di Storia Culture Civiltà, Cattedra di Numismatica, Bologna
- 17) Carbone, F., Istituto Italiano di Numismatica, Roma
- 18) Carbone, F., Dipartimento Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale, Università degli studi di Salerno, Fisciano
- 19) Carroccio, B., Università della Calabria, Dipartimento di Storia, Cattedra di Numismatica, Arcavacata di Rende CS

- 20) Cavagna, A., Università degli Studi di Milano, Dipartimento di Studi Storici, Milano
- 21) Cavagna, A., Dipartimento di Storia, archeologia e storia dell'arte, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano
- 22) Charlet, O., Société d'Études Numismatiques et Archéologiques (SÉNA), Paris
- 23) de Callataÿ, F., Association de Numismatique Marcel Hoc, Louvain-la-Neuve
- 24) Duyrat, F., Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris
- 25) Eberhard, J., Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Münzkabinett, Berlin
- 26) Ehrnsten, F., Coin Cabinet, National Museum of Finland, Helsinki
- 27) Elkins, N.T., Baylor University, Department of Art, Waco, TX
- 28) Ericsson, J., The Hunterian, University of Glasgow, Glasgow
- 29) Estrada Rius, A., Gabinet Numismàtic de Catalunya, Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya, Barcelona
- 30) Giampiccolo, E., Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Gabinetto Numismatico, Vatican
- 31) Gitler, H., Israel Numismatic Society, Jerusalem
- 32) Gorys, A., Münzkabinett. Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte, Hamburg
- 33) Gozlabes, M., Museu de Prehistoria de València, Valencia
- 34) Grozdanova, L., Faculty of History, Sofia University, Sofia
- 35) Gullbekk, S., Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano
- 36) Gullbekk, S., Kulturhistorisk Museum, Universitet i Oslo, Oslo
- 37) Hedlund, R., Coin Cabinet. Uppsala University, Uppsala
- 38) Hellings, B., Harvard University Art Museums, Division of Asian and Mediterranean Art, Cambridge, MA
- 39) Hellings, B., Yale University Art Gallery, Department of Coins and Medals, New Haven, CT
- 40) Hollstein, W., Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden, Dresden
- 41) Horsnæs, H., Kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen
- 42) Johansson, E., Rut och Bengt Holméns stiftelse för numismatik, Göteborg
- 43) Kakavas, G., Numismatic Museum, Athens
- 44) Kemmers, F., Institut für Archäologische Wissenschaften, Abt. II: Archäologie und Geschichte der römischen Provinzen sowie Hilfswissenschaften der Altertumskunde, Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt/Main
- 45) Killen, S., Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, München
- 46) Kötz, S., LWL-Museum für Kunst und Kultur Westfälisches Landesmuseum, Münzkabinett, Münster
- 47) Kremydi, S., Institute of Historical Research, The National Hellenic Research Foundation (KERA), Athens
- 48) Lörnitzo, A., Österreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft, Vienna
- 49) Meadows, A., The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

- 50) Merz, C., Münzkabinett. Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nürnberg
- 51) Moesgaard, J.C., Numismatiska Forskningsgruppen. Stockholm University, Stockholm
- 52) Mora Serrano, B., Departamento de Arqueologia e Historia Medieval, Universitat de Malaga, Malaga
- 53) Nicolae, E., Institut d'Archéologie „Vasile Parvan“, Cabinet des Médailles, Bucharest
- 54) Nieto-Pelletier, S., IRAMAT Centre Ernest-Babelon, Orléans
- 55) Pelsdonk, J., Teylers Museum, Haarlem
- 56) Peter, U., Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Griechisches Münzwerk, Berlin
- 57) Polanský, L., Národní Muzeum, Numismatické oddělení, Praha
- 58) Puglisi, M., Cattedra di Numismatica greca e romana, Dipartimento di Civiltà Antiche e Moderne, Università degli Studi di Messina, Messina
- 59) Purece, S., Societatea Numismatica Română, Biblioteca Academiei Române, Cabinetul Numismatic, Bucharest
- 60) Reinert, F., Musée national d'Histoire et d'Art, Luxembourg
- 61) Reyels, L., Deutsches Historisches Museum, Berlin
- 62) Ripollès, P.P., Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Madrid
- 63) Ripollès Alegre, P.P., Departament de Prehistòria i Arqueologia, Universitat de València, Facultat de Historia y Geografia, València
- 64) Risvaag, J.A., NTNU Vitenskapsmuseet (NTNU University Museum), Trondheim
- 65) Ruske, A., Deutsche Bundesbank, Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, Frankfurt
- 66) Saccocci, A., Museo Civico Bottacin, Padova
- 67) Saccocci, A., University of Trieste, Trieste
- 68) Schmitt, L., Les Amis de l'Euro, France
- 69) Schmutz, D., Bernisches Historisches Museum, Bern
- 70) Sheedy, K., Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatic Studies, Sydney
- 71) Sole, L., Università di Palermo, Palermo
- 72) Staffieri, G.M., Circolo Numismatico Ticinese, Lugano
- 73) Stahl, A.M., Princeton University Library, Princeton, NJ
- 74) Stoess, C., Numismatische Kommission der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Berlin
- 75) Stroobants, F., Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Bruxelles
- 76) Talvio, T., The Finnish Numismatic Society, Helsinki
- 77) Taymans, H., Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique, Bruxelles
- 78) Vida, I., Magyar Numizmatikai Tarsulat, Budapest
- 79) Vida, I., National Museum of Hungary, Budapest
- 80) Vogt, S., Museum August Kestner, Sammlung Münzen und Medaillen, Hannover
- 81) Vojvoda, M., Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade
- 82) von Heijne, C., Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm
- 83) Vondrovec, K., Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien, Münzkabinett, Vienna

- 84) Wartenberg, U., The American Numismatic Society, New York, NY
- 85) Weiss, C., Schweizerisches Nationalmuseum Landesmuseum Zürich, Zürich
- 86) Weisser, B., Erfurter Münzfreunde e. V., Erfurt
- 87) Wolters, R., Institut für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, Universität Wien, Vienna
- 88) Woytek, B., Institut für Kulturgeschichte der Antike, Documenta Antiqua, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna
- 89) Zäch, B., Münzkabinett und Antikensammlung der Stadt Winterthur, Winterthur

1. Minutes of the last General Assembly

The minutes of the last INC General Assembly in Taormina on September 20th, 2015 (published in *CR* 62, 2015, pp. 95-106) are approved.

2. Appointment of tellers

Three tellers are proposed and approved by the assembly: Svein Gullbekk, Mariangela Puglisi and Benedikt Zäch.

3. Report by Michael Alram, INC president, about the Council's activities since 2015

According to Article 10b of our Statutes, it is the duty of the Committee to give a report to the General Assembly on the activities of the Committee since the last meeting in Taormina in September 2015.

Before I begin, I would like to ask you to rise from your seats to remember our deceased honorary members: Maria R.-Alföldi, Theodore V. Buttrey, Jean-Baptist Giard, Peter Robert Franke, Nina Frolova, Hans-Jörg Kellner, Michael Metcalf, Ino Nicolaou, Bernd Overbeck, Kolbjorn Skaare, Peter Spufford, and Ulla Westermark.

In addition, we mourn the passing of the following friends and colleagues: Larissa Baratova (Tashkent), Katalin Biro-Sey (Budapest), Iannis Touratsoglou (Athens), Michael Matzke (Basel / Freiburg), Alexander Nikitin (St Petersburg), Edward Rtveladze (Tashkent) and Eduard Schimek (Prague).

We owe each and every one of them an immense debt of gratitude and we will always honour their memory.

MEMBERSHIP

As for the current situation, we stand at 150 members from 35 countries, so 10 members more than in Taormina (140 members for 32 countries) plus 24 honorary members. A rather satisfying result in an economically depressed world. We were happy to elect 18 new members¹. But in the mean-

¹ 1) Numismatic Association of Australia Inc.; 2) Università di Roma – Sapienza – Istituto Italiano di Studi Orientali; 3) Circolo Numismatico Ticinese; 4) Università di Trieste – Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Antichità; 5) NTNU Vitenskapsmuseet (Trondheim); 6) Er-

time, some others decided to resign and we had to exclude a few ones for having not paid their memberships for years.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine also presented us with the difficult task of how to deal with our four members from the Russian Federation. After intense discussions, the Committee decided to suspend the membership of these four institutions: The State Historical Museum, Moscow, The State Pushkin Museum, The State Hermitage and the International Numismatic Club. Details of membership movements were published annually in the *Compte Rendu*. The Committee also discussed the possibility to create membership for private individuals. We should discuss this in detail under Agenda item 9a.

FINANCES OF THE INC

Due to the new Statutes adopted in Taormina, annual audits of the financial management were carried out by the two auditors (Rahel Ackermann and Donal Bateson) from 2015 onwards, and the annual accounts and the auditors' report were sent by email for acceptance and approval to all members. Since no formal objection was received within 10 days the Reports count as accepted.

By the end of 2015 we started off with c. € 47,726, and at the end of 2021 the balance sheet showed € 61,025. Because of the Congress, expenses in 2022 will be quite high but we still expect ca. € 22.000 as a reserve for the beginning of 2023.

The largest single expenditures were for the Taormina Proceedings, supported with € 15,000 and for the Warsaw Congress, which is supported with c. € 35,000. As a kind of emergency aid € 2,000 each were spent on a Syrian colleague from the Museum in Damascus who had fled to Germany and on a Ukrainian colleague in Poland.

It should be also mentioned that we spent nearly no money for our yearly meetings. Most of the costs were covered by the Institutions of our Committee members and by the respective hosting institutions. We met in Vienna (2016), Nieborow/Warsaw (2017), Berlin (2018), Brussels (2019) and Warsaw 2022. In 2020 and 2021 the meetings took place as video conferences.

My great thanks here go to our treasurer, Bernhard Weisser, who ran a tight ship, and to our former treasurer Tuukka Talvio, who was still available to us

furter Münzfreunde b.V.; 7) Instituto de Investigacion Numismatica (Lima); 8) CeTHiS (Centre tourangeau d'Histoire et d'Études des Sources); 9) Shanghai Museum; 10) Institute of Archaeology (Belgrade); 11) Malta Numismatic Society; 12) Università degli Studi di Milano Statale - Dipartimento di Studi letterari, filologici e linguistici; 13) Deutsches Historisches Museum (Berlin); 14) Sofia University "St Kliment Ohridski"; 15) University of Tübingen - Institut für Archäologie, Numismatische Arbeitsstelle & Abteilung für Orient- und Islamwissenschaft; 16) Museum of Fine Arts (Boston); 17) Università di Palermo; 18) Everest Numismatic Society (Pokhara)).

in 2015 and ensured a smooth takeover. Many thanks also to our auditors, Rahel Ackermann and Donal Bateson, who checked the annual accounts and whose valuable suggestions and advice we always tried to implement. They will give their own report under agenda item 4.

PUBLICATIONS

Survey of Numismatic Research

Each International Numismatic Congress is accompanied by a volume of the *Survey of Numismatic Research*, which clearly summarises and presents the publication and research achievements of our discipline. Due to the postponement of the congress by one year, this time it is not six but seven years of research overview, which was published in two volumes. In total the new *Survey* comprises 15,713 references in two volumes on 1,221 pages. It is an impressive testimony to the vitality and great potential of numismatic research in all fields.

For the first time, the *Survey* is offered digitally and is freely accessible to everyone on the INC website. Those who prefer a printed version can order it through the Congress / INC Website (the complete set, or just vol. 1 or 2).

Due to the pandemic, it was a great challenge for all participating authors and sub-editors to complete the *Survey* in time for the start of the congress. I can only express my heartfelt thanks to everybody who made this possible. The Committee only met once with the sub-editors in Brussels 2019, all other meetings could only be held via ZOOM.

My special thanks go to Jarek Bodzek and his team, especially to Barbara Zajac, the Managing Editor, and to the Technical Editor Dariusz F. Jasek from Knight Press.

With such an immense task, inconsistencies and errors cannot be avoided despite all efforts and care. Likewise, individual research areas could not be covered because no authors could be found for them or they did not deliver their promised contribution. For this, we ask for your indulgence on behalf of all those involved.

Compte rendu

The publication of the *Compte rendu* was in the hands of our secretary François de Callataÿ. Every year an issue was published punctually, which also contained the reports of the Committee and the list of members. It was also decided to change the publication date from May to September in order to publish the auditors' report together with the budget overview and the annual accounts after approval by the members.

As in almost every committee, we discussed the name, content and direction of the *Compte rendu*. Finally, François sent out a questionnaire to all members (2020), but the survey did not produce a satisfactory result – too

few members (less than 10% / 12 members) had taken part in the survey. Perhaps there is a need to discuss this today?

In any case, the traditional themes have been retained: Law and Practice Regarding Coin Finds / Famous Numismatists / Famous Collectors / Numismatic Collections. In addition, however, François himself has contributed some interesting and highly readable articles on “The size of numismatic literature as seen through the four latest Surveys (1990–2013)”, “Numismatists lived much longer!” and “Who we are. Looking at representativeness within the INC”.

The statement of the Numismatic Commission of the federal states in the Federal Republic of Germany on the term “numismatic value” in the Cultural Property Protection Act should also be mentioned. Whether scholars, collectors or dealers, this discussion concerns us all and was very controversial. The INC Committee also dealt with these questions and issued its own short statement (CR 63/2016, pp. 78–79).

While FdC was responsible for the scientific content, the editorial work up to the print-ready layout was provided by Jan Moens. We would like to thank him most sincerely for this! Printing and delivery were carried out by the Belgian publishing house Peeters, with average costs of c. € 3,500 per volume.

For the Congress we prepared a special issue which is entirely devoted to Polish numismatics. Here my special thanks go to Boris Pazkiewicz who supervised the booklet scientifically.

INCNews (<http://incnews.org/>)

Our electronic Newsletter (*INeN*) was maintained by UW and AM. In 2017 it was transferred to the new format *INCNews* to allow 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. However, the goal we had set ourselves could only be partially achieved. The work was extremely time-consuming and could only be accomplished at all with the unpaid help of ANS staff. Furthermore, we were highly dependent on our members providing us with timely news. Here the flow of news was not as steady as we had hoped (conferences, publications, research projects, positions).

For the future, it is being considered to merge the blog with the website and social media. But this will be a task for the future committee, and suggestions and ideas from the membership on how such a news platform could look and operate efficiently are very much welcome.

Website (<http://www.inc-cin.org/>)

The website, which has about 60,000 visitors per year, was administrated by Cecilia von Heijne, and she has done a great job! I do not need to go in

details here because Cecilia has published a short informative report in the CR 67/2020, pp. 69–71:

The website – as Cecilia has pointed out – “presents information about the organization, its publications, scholarships and grants, International Numismatic Congresses, coin cabinets, patronage projects, affiliated bodies” and current news for our members. “The most recent major improvement of the website is the accessibility to publications related to INC. All *Compte rendu* issues since 1951 are now available, either as downloadable pdf-files or through links. Furthermore, all *Surveys of Numismatic Research* from 1960 onwards are accessible, as well as the International Numismatic Newsletters from 1980 to 2016.”

In this context, thanks are due to The Newman Numismatic Portal, who carried out the digitisation of the volumes, and to Ute Wartenberg, who made the contact. Without her help, we would not have achieved this long-standing goal.

GRANTS

INC Annual Travel Grants

Between 2016 and 2022 we awarded 12 Travel Grants with a total sum of c. € 22,000 (21,730). I and the entire committee have always seen it as a special task and obligation of the INC to support our young numismatic talents in their master and doctoral studies. However, we have noticed that fewer and fewer applications have been received. The internet and the fact that many museums and collections already make their coins available in online databases may be decisive for this. However, it is my firm conviction that the study of the originals cannot be replaced by photos on the internet. Therefore, we should make our students more aware of the possibility of the INC Travel Grant. Recently, the committee also decided to simplify the application process – from now on, only a letter of support from the university supervisor is necessary.

Congress Travel Grants

For the Congress Travel Grant we received 52 applications, of which 25 applicants received funding of € 500 each. This time there was no age limit for the applicants and no requirement to present a paper. We were also very pleased that other numismatic institutions from various countries (Poland, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, UK, US etc.) also awarded travel grants for the congress.

INC Annual Conference Grants

During our 2017 Board meeting in Nieborow, we decided to offer three Conference Grants of € 1,500 (maximum) each per year. This is reserved exclusively for members, whereby members of the board are not entitled to submit applications. We also decided to fund specific international conferences and workshops, in preference to regular or annual meetings. Taken to-

gether, we have awarded eight grants from 2018 onwards with a total amount of c. € 8,500. Of course, there have been significant restrictions due to the pandemic. However, we hope that this new instrument will be increasingly taken up by our members in the future.

PATRONAGES

The patronage of the INC is intended to act as a seal of approval (*Gütesiegel*) for international numismatic projects. Patronage is granted on a case-to-case basis for long-term international enterprises with a clear scientific extra-value. It is also our wish that more projects can be added in the future and that the INC Logo should be systematically used by the patronized enterprises (*CR* 65/2018, p. 83).

The INC continued to bestow its patronage to the following projects:

- a. Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)
- b. The new LANDscape of Greek numismatics. Unifying a discipline through Linked Data
- c. Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae et Mediae Aetatis
- d. Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum
- e. Sylloge Nummorum Parthicorum

In 2018 the

- f. NUMID project (Netzwerk universitärer Münzsammlungen in Deutschland) was added. This is a collaborative digitization project jointly carried out by 40 university partners flanked by the Berlin Coin Cabinet – this new project is explained in detail in *CR* 66/2019, pp. 102–104.

In 2021 the project

- g. Moneda Iberica presented by Pere Pau Ripolles was accepted. The website monedaiberica.org is the digital catalogue of the ancient coins of the Iberian Peninsula and the south of France minted between the 6th and 1st centuries BC. It is published within the framework of the ARCH project (Ancient Coinages as Related Cultural Heritage), an international initiative developed by the University of Valencia in collaboration with the University of Oxford and the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

AFILIATED BODIES

As in the past, four organisations operate under this category and have published reports in the *CR*:

- a. Centro Internazionale di Studi Numismatici di Napoli
- b. Oriental Numismatic Society
- c. International Association of Professional Numismatists
- d. International Committee for Money and Banking Museums

Finally, it should be reported that the archives of the INC have been set up at the Coin Cabinet of the City of Winterthur – the official seat of our organisation in Switzerland – for which I am greatly indebted to Benedikt Zäch. In the future, all records of the INC should be kept in Winterthur.

4. Report of the auditors

In the absence of Donal Bateson, who has asked not to be prolonged, Rahel Ackermann presents the auditor's report which is approved.

5. Discharge of the Committee and the auditors

The discharge of the Committee and the Auditors is approved (by 80 in favour and 9 abstentions).

6. Election of the new auditors

Rahel Ackermann has thankfully agreed to run again, whereas Donal Bateson is no longer available for a second term. The Committee would therefore like to propose Klaus Vondrovec, Director of the Vienna Coin Cabinet, for election in addition to Rahel Ackermann. Klaus Vondrovec is unanimously elected (by 88 for and 1 abstention [Klaus himself]).

7. Ballots for the new Committee

In July, the members were asked who would be available for election for a position in the new Committee of nine members, knowing that three current members will not apply again being at the end of their second term (Michael Alram, Maria Caltabiano and Pere Pau Ripollès), that one position is fixed for the organizer of the current congress (Alek Bursche), and another one second for the organizer of the future congress in 2027 (see infra: 11. Next INC Congress in 2027: Fleur Kemmers). That left seven positions for which nine people have applied.

The following members applied as a candidates for the remaining seven position by submitting their CV to the Secretary:

Alessandro Cavagna

Milan (Italy), Università degli Studi di Milano

Since 2006, I have been editor and secretary in-chief of the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, on behalf of which I am responsible of the composition of the journal's annual issues and of the two-years annexes of the Series *Numismatica e Scienze Affini*. I oversee the initial screening and editing of the texts, the per-review process, and the relationships with the publisher. Furthermore, I am also co-director (with Giacomo Pardini) and editor of *Dialoghi di Numismatica* for which (alongside editing) I perform the tasks described above for the *RIN*. I currently use software applications (e.g. Adobe InDesign) for page layout designing. In view of that, the Department of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics considers that I should join the Committee with the position of editor of the INC *Compte rendu*.

François de Callataÿ (current member of the committee)

Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium), Association Numismatique Marcel Hoc
Head for nearly twenty years of the Coin Cabinet and of all heritage departments at the Royal Library of Brussels, François de Callataÿ is teaching numismatics in Brussels (Université libre de Bruxelles) and Paris (École Pratique des Hautes Études). He has extensively published (c. 8,000 pages: <https://kbr.academia.edu/FrancoisdeCallatay>), specializing in ancient Greek numismatics as well as in the reception of numismatics during the 16th–18th c. (website: https://fina.oeaw.ac.at/wiki/index.php/HNA_Wiki). He is holder of the medal of the main numismatic societies (ANS, RNS and SFN), member of several academies (Academia Europaea, Royal Academy of Belgium, Institut de France, DAI, etc.) and the past president of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium. As the current secretary of the INC and with a large experience of international organizations (International Union of Academies, ALLEA), he wishes to perform a second mandate to consolidate and increase the role of the institution.

Frédérique Duyrat

Paris (France), Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque nationale de France
As a scholar and then a director of the Department of Coins, Medals and Antiques at the BnF (Cabinet des médailles) and a specialist of ancient Syria, I have for the past 25 years contributed to the profound disciplinary changes that numismatics has undergone: a forceful entry into the digital era, the early integration of the principles of Linked Open Data, but also at the same time the development of studies on the history of the discipline and a commitment to the fight against the trafficking of cultural heritage. I submit my candidacy to the International Numismatic Committee as our main representative body. I wish to contribute to the success of the next congress, but also to the development of our discipline, which the Committee supports. Numismatics has already been praised for its digital presence, which puts it in an ideal position to embrace the future, by encouraging the training of new numismatists, the amplification of resources open to all and the creation of new tools (dedicated portals, image recognition, use of artificial intelligence, etc.).

Eleonora Giampiccolo

Vatican, Vatican Library (Vatican Medagliere)

Given the peculiar feature of the Vatican coin cabinet which stands out for the collections of coins and medals of the Roman Pontiffs, my activity is aimed – above all – at the conservation and study of papal numismatic material. Naturally, as Director of all the collections kept at the Medagliere, I take care of the other collections as well, such as the coins of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire, the Greek coins and all the ancient and modern coins and medals that constitute its patrimony.

Haim Gitler

Jerusalem (Israel), Israel Numismatic Society

I have been the Numismatic Curator at The Israel Museum for the past 28 years. In this capacity I have prepared numerous innovative exhibitions. Since 2013, I also act as Chief Curator of Archaeology, being in charge of the Archaeology wing of IMJ, the Shrine of the Book and the Rockefeller Museum. I taught numismatics at the Rehovot branch of the Hebrew University and at Tel Aviv University. In 2005 I was elected President of the Israel Numismatic Society, founding its journal *Israel Numismatic Research* in 2006. Presently I still act as President of the INS. I have collaborated with more than 40 scholars in numismatic publications and have prepared several collective books bringing together the leading scholars in the field: *White Gold: Studies in Early Electrum Coinage*; *Sylloge of the Islamic Coins at the Israel Museum* and *Faces of Power. Roman Gold Coins from the Victor Adda Collection*.

Andrew Meadows (current member of the committee)

Oxford (United Kingdom), The Ashmolean Museum

I am a former curator at the British Museum and Deputy Director of the American Numismatic Society and now Fellow and Tutor in Ancient History at New College Oxford, Professor of Ancient History in the Faculty of Classics and Honorary Curator at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. I currently serve as a member of the INC Council and Director of the SNG project. I am co-founder of the nomisma.org project and member of its steering committee. Over the past 9 years I have raised more than € 3 million in grant funding in collaboration with the ANS, the BM, the BnF, the SMK Berlin and the University of Valencia to drive forward the transformation of the ancient numismatic disciplines towards their digital futures. I am standing for re-election to the Council in the hope of solidifying the INC's support for this transformation across the whole spectrum of numismatic periods and cultures.

Cecilia von Heijne (current member of the committee)

Stockholm (Sweden), Royal Coin Cabinet

As current member of the INC Council, I hereby stand for re-election for a second term. During the period 2015–2022 I have served as the webmaster of the website INC-CIN.org. My research background is in the field of Viking-Age and Medieval Numismatics and Archaeology. As a former senior curator and researcher at the Royal Coin Cabinet I have dealt with a wide range of questions regarding the collections and with a special interest in coin finds. I am now museum director of the Economy Museum – Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm and engaged in creating awareness and interest for the field among the general public, for example through exhibitions and content creating collaborations. Another important task is to promote the collection's digital accessibility.

Ute Wartenberg (current member of the committee)

New York (United States), American Numismatic Society

Ute Wartenberg is Research Curator and President of the American Numismatic Society in New York City. She is also an Adjunct Member of the Department of Classics at Columbia University. For most of her career, she served as Executive Director of the ANS. Her first professional appointment was in 1991, where she worked for seven years as Curator of ancient Greek coins at the British Museum in London. Wartenberg began her undergraduate studies in Saarbrücken, Germany and has DPhil in Classics at Oxford University. Wartenberg has served on many non-for profit and other boards of museums and other organizations. Wartenberg has served on the INC Committee for one term and seeks re-election. She hopes that the INC will expand its activities in order to facilitate more effective communication among its members that would help initiatives in digital humanities and more effective representation of all areas of numismatic scholarship.

Bernhard Weisser (current member of the committee)

Berlin (Germany), Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin

Bernhard Weisser has been the Director of the Münzkabinett of the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin since 2015. As an archaeologist specializing in the coinage of Asia Minor, he has published extensively in this area, but he is also an expert on contemporary medallic art. As an early proponent of digital numismatics and Linked Open Data, he oversees the digitization of the collection of coins and medals of the Münzkabinett in Berlin and he actively supports similar efforts in Germany and elsewhere. Weisser has been involved in INC activities since the XIIth International Numismatic Congress was organized under the auspices of the Berlin Cabinet in 1997. He was elected to the Committee in 2015 and serves as Treasurer of the INC. He seeks re-election for a second term.

There were 89 valid voting members (88 members and 1 honorary member [Prof. S. Suchodolski]). The elected members of the new committee are: Aleksander Bursche (organizer of the 16th INC Congress), François de Callatä, Frédérique Duyrat, Haim Gitler, Fleur Kemmers (organizer of the 17th INC Congress), Andrew Meadows, Cecilia von Heijne, Ute Wartenberg and Bernhard Weisser.

8. CHANGES IN THE STATUTES

The proposed changes of our statutes (see https://www.inc-cin.org/assets/pdf/INC_2015.pdf) concerns the following points:

Art. 2: add: "The association acts neither for the purpose of financial profit nor personal gain."

Art. 11, par. 2: replace: "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)",

by “resolutions according to Articles 10 as well as other items on the agenda, may be passed by correspondence (by mail or e-mail) or by electronic voting.”

Art. 16: add: “The members of the Committee work in an honorary capacity and are in principle only entitled to compensation for their actual expenses and cash outlays. For special services rendered by individual Board members may be paid an appropriate compensation.”

Art. 26: replace: “In case of dissolution the remaining assets of the INC must be donated to a tax-exempt non-profit organization or to an organization with a similar purpose. The General Assembly shall determine such organization on proposal of the Committee.”, by “The funds remaining after the dissolution of the association shall be donated to a tax-exempt institution, domiciled in Switzerland, with the same or similar purpose. The General Assembly shall determine this at the request of the Committee. A distribution among the members is excluded.”

The proposed changes or additions in Articles 2, 16 and 26 are required by the Swiss tax office.

The changes in Article 11, par. 2 are due to our experience in the pandemic. They are all approved unanimously, except Art. 26 which is approved with 3 abstentions.

9. DISCUSSION ABOUT SIZE AND SHAPE OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INC

The president opens a discussion about several broad issues: how can we make the INC more attractive for our members – what are the benefits? For what do we pay our membership fee, what do we get back for it? Is a big congress every six years still up to date or should we meet more often in the course of smaller events?

About the frequency of the INC Congresses (with a current strong habit for one every six years), various points of view are expressed but the general opinion is to maintain that rhythm (J. Bodzek, R. Akermann).

About the possibility to create a new category for individuals with a reduced fee and without possibility of voting, members are considering the pros and cons of such a move (U. Wartenberg, F. Duyrat, A. Meadows). K. Sheedy underlines that the INC is still missing a good expansion to the rest of the world. With her experience at the head of ICOMON, U. Wartenberg argues that such a new category of members could precisely somehow counter-balance the actual situation. L. Schmitt advocates that it could also enlarge the sociology of the INC with an opening to collectors. Several insist on the need of clear criteria (S. Kremydi, B. Weisser, R. Akermann, F. Kemmers).

The president proposes to create a committee in charge of this question for which several volunteer: William Bubelis, Mateusz Bogucki, Ben Hellings, Ulrike Peter and Jon Anders Risvaag.

9B. DISCUSSION ABOUT MEMBERSHIP FEE

It is reminded that, unlike most international organizations, the INC membership fees have stayed unchanged since a long time and that brings a very modest revenue (*nb*: members of the committee are all volunteering for free and even their expenses of the yearly meeting are not taken in charge by the INC). It is thus proposed to increase the yearly INC fees from € 150 to 200. The discussion involves several arguments, some against (a proposal made in an inappropriate moment of general difficulty), some for (the proposed increase is well below the real inflation) and a natural line of tension between members who are first thinking to what they get and the committee who precisely wants to give more. Other issues, as potential sponsors, are considered.

The president asks for a vote about the increase to € 200 of the yearly INC fees, which is adopted (by 75 for, 6 against, and 8 abstentions).

10. ELECTION OF HONORARY MEMBERS

It has been a good custom in the past to award honorary membership to outstanding scholars in our discipline as well as to persons who have rendered outstanding service to the INC – whereby the one does not exclude the other. This time the Committee would like to propose the following 11 names: 1) William E. Metcalf, 2) Marjan Scharloo, 3) Gunther Dembski, 4) Sylviane Estiot, 5) Kenneth Jonsson, 6) Nataliya Smirnova, 7) Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, 8) Donald J. Bateson, 9) Benedikt Zäch, 10) Tuukka Talvio and 11) Bernward Ziegau. All are elected unanimously.

11. NEXT INC CONGRESS IN 2027 (COINCIDING WITH THE CENTENARY OF THE INC)

Under the leading of Prof. Fleur Kemmers (University of Frankfurt), Frankfurt has volunteered for organizing the next INC Congress in September 2027. The president underlines how we are extremely grateful and happy to their team, especially since we are all – every single member of the committee – convinced that Frankfurt is an appropriate, reliable and outstanding place for such an event. After a short presentation of the Frankfurt candidacy by Fleur Kemmers, members are invited to vote. They voted unanimously for Frankfurt as the venue of the next INC Congress. A second candidature of Athens (proposed by the KIKPE foundation) was withdrawn in the spring of 2022.

12. OTHER BUSINESS

The new Committee held its first informal meeting just after the General Assembly (5-6 p.m. in an adjacent room to the Auditorium Maximum) and the offices were assigned as follows:

President: Ute Wartenberg

Vice-Presidents: Aleksander Bursche and François de Callataÿ

Secretary: Haim Gitler

Treasurer: Bernhard Weisser

In charge of the *Compte rendu*: Frédérique Duyrat

In charge of the website: Cecilia von Heijne

In charge of the numismatic digital developments: Andrew Meadows

In charge of the next INC congress: Fleur Kemmers



The New Committee

From left to right. Front: Haim Gitler, Fleur Kemmers, Ute Wartenberg, Frédérique Duyrat. Back: Bernhard Weisser, Aleksander Bursche, François de Callataÿ, Andrew Meadows (*nb*: Cecilia von Heijne is missing)

ACCOUNTS OF THE INC

Fiscal Year 1/1/2021 to 31/XII/2021

Income and expenditure accounts (in €)

	2022	2021	2020
Income	Proposed	Actual	Actual
Membership fees	18,650.00	15,721.00	17,111.00
Membership fees, previous years	2,000.00	1,960.00	3,000.00
Total income [1]	20,650.00	17,681.00	20,111.00
Expenditure	Proposed	Actual	Actual
<i>Compte Rendu</i>	10,000.00	6,983.98	-
<i>Newsletter</i>	3,000.00	-	-
Internet site	4,000.00	2,757.26	3,269.75
Scholarships	3,000.00	2,750.00	3,344.28
Conferences	2,000.00	648.00	20.00
INC supported projects	2,000.00	-	-
Warszawa travel grants (500×30)	15,000.00	-	-
Warszawa congress subsidy 5/5 (30,000/25,000 paid)	5,000.00	-	-
Survey of Num. Research	5,000.00	-	-
Travelling costs INC/Survey	3,000.00	-	-
Meeting costs INC / Survey	1,000.00	-	-248,40
2027 Congress	5,000.00	-	-
Banking costs	250.00	131.58	132.75
Legal advice	1,500.00	-	-
Total expenditure [2]	59,750.00	13,270.82	6,518.78
Surplus / (Deficit) [1]-[2]	(39,100.00)	4,410.18	13,344.22

Balance sheet	31/XII/2021	31/XII/2020
<i>Council funds Account PostFinance CH</i>	61,028.89	56,615.71
<i>of which reserved for Compte Rendu</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00
<i>Internet site and eNews</i>	7,000.00	7,000.00
<i>scholarships</i>	3,000.00	3,000.00
<i>conferences</i>	2,000.00	2,000.00
<i>INC supported projects</i>	2,000.00	2,000.00
<i>2022 congress</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00
<i>Travel grants for the 2022 congress</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00
<i>2022 congress / survey of numismatic research</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00
<i>2027 congress</i>	5,000.00	–
<i>travelling and meeting costs</i>	4,000.00	4,000.00
<i>banking costs and legal advice</i>	1,750.00	1,750.00
<i>unallocated reserve</i>	1,275.89	1,865.71

Bernhard Weisser, Treasurer

Read and approved, The President

AUDITORS' REPORT FOR INC 2021 ACCOUNTS

The problems associated with the Covid pandemic continue to be reflected in the 2021 accounts. Expenditure was, again, much reduced but also income.

We were provided with copies of the INC's monthly bank statements from PostFinance AG for the year 2021, invoices for payments and the membership list with an indication of the position of fees paid.

Based on these, we have checked the summary accounts and believe these to be complete and correct.

Income is derived solely from membership fees and was 2,340 euros down on the previous year. However, in addition, 3,000 euros were received mostly for earlier unpaid fees and a few in advance. At the end of 2021 approximately a quarter of the members had not yet paid for this year and a small number were in arrears for from three to six years. Covid has probably played a part in this and in a Congress year there is trend for payments to be updated.

Expenditure, though still low, was doubled at 13,270 euros, the major outgoing being 6,983 euros for the printing of two volumes, 66 and 67, of *Compte Rendu* for which adequate provision had been made. A second major outlay of 2,757 euros was for the INC internet site. Otherwise a grant of 2,750 euros was given for the completion of a Ph.D and 648 euros for the support of a conference. There were no travelling or meeting costs and banking fees were a modest 131 euros.

This resulted in an annual surplus of 4,410 euros and a credit of 61,025 euros in the INC bank account. Proposed allocations are adequately covered, especially for the delayed Congress being held later in 2022. A sum of 15,000 euros has been allowed for travel grants to Warsaw and 5,000 euros towards the next Congress in 2027.

The INC finances are in a sound state with a probable small surplus available for the new Committee to be elected in September.

Signed: Rahel Ackermann and Donal Bateson

25th May 2022

REPORTS

1. Projects under the patronage of the INC

1.a) *International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN – AIPN)*, by Jean-Luc VAN DER SCHUEREN

The IAPN consists today of 102 member firms representing 23 countries. At the 2019 general assembly, a new president was elected: Daniel Frank SEDWICK, from the USA.

In September 2021, the Association held its first virtual meeting ever, and had the pleasure to meet again in person at its General Assembly of May 2022 in Palma de Mallorca (Spain).

During the 2021 general assembly, nine new members were elected: AMOS Media (Mr. Rick AMOS), US – as associated member; COHEN Mariano (Mr. Mariano COHEN), Argentina; HERITAGE Auctions (Mr. Cristiano BIERRENBACH), US; KÖLNER Münzkabinett (Mr. Christoph HEINEN), DE; LUGDUNUM GmbH (Mr. Jonas Emmanuel FLÜCK), CH; MDC Monnaies de Collection (Mr. Nicolas GIMBERT), MC; MORUZZI Numismatica (Mr. Umberto MORUZZI), IT; Shanna SCHMIDT Numismatic Inc. (Mrs. Shanna SCHMIDT), US and VILMAR Numismatics LLC (Mr. Constantin MARINESCU), US.

Moreover, Mr. Eric MCFADDEN was made honorary president, and Mr. Mark TELLER was appointed corresponding member as from 1 January 2022.

During the 2022 general assembly, three more new members were elected: Roberto DELZANNO Mynthandel (Mr. Roberto DELZANNO), SE; MEP Auctions (Mr. Paulo ESTEVES), PT; MÜNZEN & RARITÄTENSHP GmbH (Mr. Pascal KUMMER), CH.

The IAPN Book Prize for 2020 was awarded to DELZANNO, Roberto, *Sveriges Guldmynt 1512-2020*. Roberto Delzanno, Stockholm, Sweden, 2019, ISBN 978-91-639-9466-1.

In Mallorca, the 2021 Book Prize went again to the same author as the previous one: DELZANNO Roberto. *Sveriges Myntbok/Münzen aus Schweden/Coins from Sweden 995-2022*. Roberto Delzanno, Stockholm, 2020, ISBN 978-91-639-9468-5, while the 2022 Book Prize was awarded to: HILL Steve. *The Gold Sovereign Series*. 2nd revised edition. Token Publishing, Exeter, England, 2021, ISBN 978-1-908828-55-2.

The central focuses of the IAPN these past years 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.

1.b) Annual Report for 2021 of ICOM International Committee for Banking and Money Museums, by Ute Wartenberg

Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, ICOMON had another year in which all activities had to be conducted online. Many member museums were beginning to reopen, but the lack of in-person events has not been easy for ICOMON and its membership. However, some activities made good progress. The worldwide database of museums of numismatic collections and state bank museums is updated on a regular basis by Dr. Monzavi, who has added over 100 museums and website links. For more information visit the ICOMON website at <https://icomon.mini.icom.museum/>. This resource allows a better understanding of the landscape of banking and money museums as well as numismatic collections.

The Annual Meeting of ICOMON was held online on 4 November 2021. Under the topic, “Show me the Money”, ICOMON members from Poland, Serbia, Republic of North Macedonia, Iran, Pakistan, and the US delivered papers. A special presentation was given by representatives organizing the 2022 ICOM General Conference, which will be held on 20–28 August 2022 in Prague, Czech Republic. ICOMON is organizing sessions, which will be held in Prague.

The committee continues to send an online newsletter to its members. ICOMON was also involved in the various activities of ICOM, which was focusing on re-defining the definition of a museum. Surveys and meetings were held, in which members of the ICOMON committee participated.

The current board members are:

Chair: Dr Ute Wartenberg, USA

Secretary: Dr Asma Ibrahim, Pakistan

Treasurer: Mrs Despoina Evgenidou, Greece

Member: Dr Damon Monzavi, Iran

Dr Ute Wartenberg

President and Research Curator, American Numismatic Society; Adjunct Member, Department of Classics, Columbia University

Ute Wartenberg is the President of the American Numismatic Society. She has worked in museums since 1991, when she was appointed Assistant Curator of Greek Coins in the Department of Coins and Medals. In 1999, she accepted the position of Executive Director of the American Numismatic Society in New York, the oldest numismatic museum in the United States. From 2002–2012, she and curatorial staff worked in close collaboration on exhibitions with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Under her leader-

ship, the Society has developed new methods of displaying coins and other objects online through applying Linked Open Data concepts. She is also a strong supporter of open access policies. Dr Wartenberg has advised the US Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury on coin design while serving on the US Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee, and she is engaged in a number of cultural property initiatives. She has published extensively on ancient Greek coinage.

Dr Asma Ibrahim

Director, State Bank of Pakistan Museum, Archives & Art Gallery

An eminent scholar in the fields of Archaeology, Museology, Numismatics and Conservation, Dr. Asma did her Post-Doctoral Fellowship as a Fulbright scholar in United States in Archaeological Chemistry, doctor of philosophy (Ph.D) in General History (Numismatics, University of Karachi, Fellow of Salzburg seminar. She is serving as Director, State Bank Museum & Art Gallery Department and has established the first Monetary Museum of Pakistan inaugurated on 1 July, 2011, that has earned international acclaim. The task was multi-dimensional: theme of the Museum, acquisition of the material as per theme and training of the staff, designing of the displays and other related works.

She has to her credit the first ever Braille Guide book and tactile objects for the visually impaired people visiting the State Bank Museum. Special educational and recreational programs for visitors with special needs and others are also devised. This makes this Museum the only fully accessible Museum of Pakistan. The State Bank Museum is the First Museum of Pakistan to get the membership of ICOM (International Committee of Museums) and CAM (Commonwealth Association of Museums).

Mrs Despoina Evgenidou

Honorary Director of the Numismatic Museum, Athens, Greece

Despoina Evgenidou, honorary director of the Numismatic Museum, Athens (Greece), worked as archaeologist and curator in the Greek archaeological service. She participated in excavations and served as member of interdisciplinary committees for the restoration of monuments. As Head of the Department of Byzantine Museums, she planned and organized exhibitions in Greece and abroad as well as educational programs and events. She established the celebration of the European Cultural Heritage Days in Greece. She was a member of the Central Archaeological Council and representative of the Greek museums in the Network of European Museums organization (NEMO). As Director of the Numismatic Museum (2002-2011) she organized the move of the museum from the National Archaeological Museum to new premises: H. Schliemann's mansion in Athens. She was president of the Committee for the restoration and conservation of the historical building. She planned and implemented the museological study for the permanent exhibition. She organized the fund raising and implemented temporary

exhibitions, publications of the museum material by numismatists, the editing of the museum guide, educational programs and an audio guide. She collaborated with foreign archaeological institutes and museums for the organization of congresses and exhibitions.

Dr Damon Monzavi

Exhibition Manager, Bank Melli Museum, Iran

Dr Monzavi is the Exhibition Manager at Bank Melli Museum, Iran. He has been a member of ICOM since 2005. He has served as Board member of ICOM MPR (International Committee for Marketing and Public Relations) for two terms (2013–2016, 2010–2013) and co-opt Technical advisor of ICOM MPR between 2016–2019.

1.c) The Nomisma Project and Online Greek Coinage. Report to INC for 2020–2022, by Andrew Meadows

1. The nomisma project

The advantage of an online project is that it can continue at a relatively high level even when in-person working is not possible. Thus, despite the fact that no Nomisma meeting was possible in 2020, we have been able to continue developing the resource, and have bounced back quickly as public-health circumstances have improved.

We can best give an indication of the current state of the project by looking at some statistics. Table 1 provides the breakdown of Nomisma IDs by category of numismatics.

Category	IDS
Greek	3,989
Roman	1,245
Roman Provincial	797
Islamic	740
Modern European	483
Modern German	401
Medieval Europe	264
Byzantine	173
Celtic	94
Modern Swiss	68
Medieval Swiss	36
United States	29
Merovingian	28

Jewish	27
Indo-Greek	18
Indian	15
Modern Austrian	7
Total	8,414

Table 1 – Nomisma IDs by discipline

As is clear, the Greek and Roman worlds are well provided for now, with, for example, most known mints, rulers and denominations now provided with URIs. We are now also making substantial inroads into the areas of monetary magistrates and monograms, though major work remains to be completed in that area, notably with de-duplication across monogram sets generated by multiple projects. In other fields, quantities of IDs broadly reflect the projects that have utilized Nomisma, and the work carried out by them and their home institutions. The appearance of Germany and Switzerland, for example, reflect the work carried out in the Berlin and Zurich cabinets. An overview of the activity of the individuals who create and edit Nomisma IDs (Table 2) demonstrates a similar pattern.

Editor	No. of IDs
A. Meadows	17,737
S. Heath	12,939
E. Gruber	5,287
D. Pett	972
K. Dahmen	739
K. Martin	506
U. Peter	414
E. Ghey	363
C. Weiss	232
O. Hoover	214
C. Nimura	213
D. Wigg-Wolf	143
G. Dumke	122
R. Ackermann	109
V. Stolba	87
S. Glenn	78

Table 2 – Nos. of Nomisma IDs created and edited

Among the new projects that have contributed over the last couple of years one might single out the two Celtic coin initiatives in the UK: Iron Age Coins in Britain (<https://iacb.arch.ox.ac.uk>) and the Digital Celtic Coin Index (<https://cci.arch.ox.ac.uk>), the Spanish Monedaiberica project (<https://monedaiberica.org>), the Online Swiss Coin Archive (<https://oscar.nationalmuseum.ch>), the German Corpus Nummorum project (<https://www.corpus-nummorum.eu/>), the joint Anglo-French-Spanish ARCH project (<http://greekcoinage.org/arch/>) and the New York and Oxford-based Oxus-Indus project (www.numismatics.org/bigr/). In more para-numismatic territory there are also Warwick's Tokens of the Ancient Mediterranean Project (<https://coins.warwick.ac.uk/token-types/>) with its related Token Specimens from the Ancient Mediterranean (<https://coins.warwick.ac.uk/token-specimens/>) and the Belgian PONDERA project (<https://pondera.uclouvain.be>).¹

Nomisma.org is first and foremost a tool to facilitate the exchange of data across different databases and repositories. A statistical overview of the typological projects within the nomisma.org framework gives the best idea of its scope and reach across institutions and the international numismatic community. We can look first at online typologies (Table 3). Work began here with Rome and Greece, but has moved out in recent years into the iron age and the medieval and modern periods. An impressive 165,392 types are now defined by stable URIs and draw on almost 900,000 specimens. Hundreds of different collections and projects are now connected online, across North America, northern Europe and, to small degree, Asia. The challenge for the next 6 years will be to build stronger links with collections in South America, Asia, and to develop them in Africa.

Project	Types	Sources	Nationalities	Linked specimens
RPC	68,836	325	DE, DK, UK, FR, AT, US, NL, CH, GR, RO, ES, EG, TR, RS, LB, PL, CA, BG, IL, NO, CY, RU, UA, VA, AL, SI	377,710
OCRE	41,703	50	US, UK, DE, AT, ES, FR, CH	174,539
ARCH	12,642	1	FR	60,000
CN	10,173	171	AU, AT, BE, BG, HR, CZ, DK, FR, DE, GR, HU, IT, NL, PL, RO, RU, RS, ES, SE, CH, TR, UA, UK, US, VA	23,698

¹ A full list of projects known to me using nomisma.org URIs in some form is provided in an appendix to this report.

HRC	9,296	30	US, UK, DE, FR, AT, NL, CH	34,633
OSCAR	9,222	4	CH, AT, DE	8,928
TCAM	4,465	57	UK, US, FR, DE, IT, GR, DK, NL, VA	2,877
MIB	4,447	96		100,000
OXUS/INDUS	1,900	8	US, UK, DE, FR, PK	7,000
CRRO	1,747	56	US, UK, DE, AT, FR, CH, VA, IR, BE, NL, DK	69,457
IACB	961	9	UK, FR, US, AT, DE, CH	37,321
Totals	165,392			896,163

Table 3 – Typological Projects within the Nomisma-verse

LOD is also now having an impact on projects that record individual coin finds and hoards. The largest such repository, the UK's Portable Antiquities Scheme database does not yet systematically use LOD concepts to define its objects, but a growing number of coins are now identified according to online typologies (26,332 coins from PAS now appear in the OCRE project). On the other hand, some projects are systematically creating URIs for finds and hoards, and using them to identify contents. A summary of these is given in Table 4.

	Hoards	Coins
CHRE	13,420	
Coinhoards	2,387	
CHRR	694	
CCI		72,126
PAS		26,332
AFE		3,328
OpenContext		174
Priene		27
FRC PL		23
Totals	16,501	102,010

Table 4 – Hoard and Coin-find Projects within the Nomisma-verse

The next major frontier to be crossed is that of coins from archaeological excavations. To date, virtually no excavation has put its coin finds online, although an excellent example of the possibilities can be found in the Numisdata Sardinia project (https://numisdata.org/web_sardinia/web/). To begin a discussion of the possibilities in this area S. Heath and A. Mea-

dows convened a conference in Oxford in 2018 (Coins in Context: <http://greekcoinage.org/coins-in-context.html>) involving a number of major excavations and Foreign Schools. There now exists a collaboration between the École française d'Athènes, in Athens, and the Centre d'études alexandrines, in Alexandria, which will hopefully now lead the way. A follow-up conference is planned.

Turning to the broader infrastructure level, prior to the pandemic, Nomisma.org had created the habit of meeting every year in a new country, with the aim of spreading knowledge and experience to colleagues without access to digital resources or expertise. Just before the curtain came down, we met, in 2018, thanks to Manuel Gozalbes and the Museu de Prehistòria de València, and in 2019, thanks to Mariangela Puglisi and the University of Messina, at Valencia and Messina. At these meetings we developed an organigram intended to guide future developments of the Nomisma project (Fig. 1).

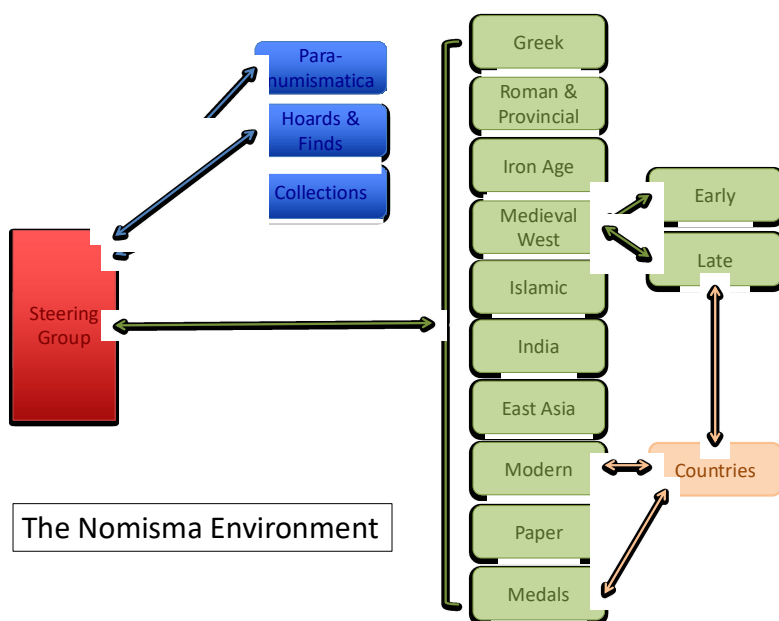


Fig. 1 – The Nomisma.org environment

During and immediately after the pandemic, a major advance has been the formal initiation of a Medieval/Modern working group, pulling together scholars from multiple countries to begin to assess the needs of a very broad and varied field. Under the leadership of Rahel Ackermann, Cristian Weiss and Karsten Dahmen, a kick-off online meeting was held in April 2022, and an in-person meeting will take place in Zurich on 9-10 June 2022. As work on the ancient world starts to slow down, we expect this to be a major area of Nomisma activity in the next few years.

Also, as we have moved out of pandemic conditions, physical meetings of the Nomisma group have recommenced. We are very grateful to Mirjana Vojvoda who hosted a wonderful hybrid event at Viminacium in Serbia on 21–25 September 2021 and also to Dilyana Boteva, Julia Tzvetkova and Lily Grozdanova, who have generously offered to host what will be our 10th meeting in Sofia from 19–23 June 2023 (<https://www.bg-numismatic-readings.com/about-2/>).

Finally, we can announce that the nomisma.org project now sits at the heart of a new DARIAH-EU work group, chaired by David Wigg-Wolf and Rahel Ackermann (<https://www.dariah.eu/activities/working-groups/wg-digital-numismatics/>). We have begun to explore collaborations and funding opportunities with other work groups.

2. Online Greek Coinage (OGC)

OGC is a portmanteau effort to create an online typology of all ancient coinage that cannot be described as Roman or Iron Age: its scope is essentially co-terminous with the contents of B.V. Head's *Historia Numorum*. As such, it is comprised of multiple projects, based in different institutions, in different countries, and with, to a degree, different primary aims. What unifies them is the Linked Open Data approach that they take, and the common use of controlled terms through the adoption of the nomisma.org vocabulary and ontology. The principal current projects within OGC are:

1. The *Hellenistic Royal Coinages* portfolio at the ANS in New York
Pella, SCO, PCO, AGCO
2. *Corpus Nummorum* at the SMK and BBAW in Berlin
Thrace, Mysia and Troas
3. *Moneda Iberica* in Valencia
Iberia
4. The *Oxus-Indus* project at the ANS and in Oxford
Bactria and Indo Greek
5. The *ARCH-Iris Project* in Oxford and at the BnF in Paris
All remaining regions (excluding Parthia)

All of these projects create typologies within their own namespaces and have their own user interfaces. The ARCH project, in addition to creating a high-level skeleton typology for the coinages not covered by the other projects (hosted in the *Iris* namespace), is also creating an overarching interface to allow simple searchability across all typologies, with onward links to the individual projects.

At this point, the ARCH portal is at a relatively advanced state of development. A soft launch will occur in June/July 2022. We will be aiming to launch it formally at the INC in Warsaw in September.

3. Appendix. Projects currently working with nomisma.org URIs

Roman

Online Coins of the Roman Empire (OCRE): <http://numismatics.org/ocre/>
 Coinage of the Roman Republic Online (CRRO): <http://numismatics.org/crro/>

Coin Hoards of the Roman Republic (CHRR): <http://numismatics.org/chrr/>
 Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire (CHRE): <http://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/>
 Roman Provincial Coinage online: <http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/>

Greek

The Arch Project (Online Greek Coinage): <http://www.greekcoinage.org/arch/>
 Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards (IGCH): <http://coinhoards.org/>
 Pella (Alexander the Great): <http://numismatics.org/pella/>
 Seleucid Coins Online: <http://numismatics.org/sco/>
 Ptolemaic Coins Online: <http://numismatics.org/pco/>
 Antigonid Coins Online: <http://numismatics.org/agco/>
 Hellenistic Royal Coinage Online: <http://numismatics.org/hrc/>
 Corpus Nummorum: <https://www.corpus-nummorum.eu>
 Kyprios Charakter: <http://kyprioscharacter.eie.gr/en/cyprus-coins/>
 Moneda Iberica: <https://monedaiberica.org>
 Oxus-Indus: <https://www.numismatics.org/bigr/>

Weights

PONDERA: <https://pondera.uclouvain.be>

Tokens

Tokens of the Ancient Mediterranean: <https://coins.warwick.ac.uk/token-types/> and <https://coins.warwick.ac.uk/token-specimens/>

National

Switzerland: <https://oscar.nationalmuseum.ch>

Collections incorporating Nomisma URIs

Berlin: <https://ikmk.smb.museum/home>
 New York: <http://numismatics.org/search/>
 Oxford: <https://hcr.ashmus.ox.ac.uk>
 Paris: <https://catalogue.bnf.fr/index.do>
 Vienna: <https://www.ikmk.at/home>
 Fralin Museum of Art: <http://coins.lib.virginia.edu>
 Numid network (23 institutions): <https://www.numid.online>
 Kenom network (22 institutions): <https://www.kenom.de>

2. Reports from affiliated bodies

2.a) *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)* by Andrew Meadows

The following volumes have been noted since the publication of the last report:

Czech Republic

Militký, J., Mašek, M., Fikrlé, M. & Kysela, J. (2019). *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: Czech Republic 1. The National Museum, Prague. Part 10, Bactria and India: (early Bactria, Graeco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek coins, imitations, Indo-Scythians)*. Prague: The National Museum.

Militký, J., Král, L. & Jenček, J. (2021). *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: Czech Republic 4. The Luboš Král collection. Egypt: Roman provincial coinage*. Prague: The National Museum.

Great Britain

Ashton, R.H.J. (2020). *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: Great Britain 12. The Hunterian Museum University of Glasgow: Part 7. Cimmerian Bosphorus – Cappadocia*. London: Oxford University Press

Italy

Conti, S. (2021). *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: Italia. Firenze, Museo Archeologico Nazionale: Part 1.2, Gallia*. Rome, Florence and London: Istituto central per il catalogo e la documentazione, Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Toscana, London Ancient Coins

Turkey

Koker, H. (2021). *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: Turkey 6. Burdur Museum. Vol. 1,2, Pisidia : Part 2. Sagalassos-Termessos*. Istanbul: Turkish Institute of Archaeology.

Altinoluk, S. & Tekin, O. (2022). *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Turkey 12. İzmir Museum, Part 2: Roman Provincial Coins*. Antalya: Koç University Suna & İnan Kiraç Research Center for Mediterranean Civilizations

As ever, the complete list of SNG publications can be found on the INC website: <https://www.inc-cin.org/sng.html>

2.b) *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae (LIN)* by Maria Caccamo Caltabiano: Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna

Muovendo dall'esperienza maturata dai gruppi di ricerca delle Università di Messina, Calabria, Bologna e Milano, coinvolti a partire dal biennio 2000-2001 nella realizzazione del progetto LIN – *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae*, l'unità dell'Università di Bologna, rappresentata dalla Prof. ssa Anna Lina Morelli e dalla dott.ssa Erica Filippini, nelle giornate del 16 e 17 novembre 2021, ha organizzato anche online il workshop internazionale "Il metodo LIN e le ricerche di iconografia monetale. Bilanci e prospettive (Interventi brevi e Tavola rotonda), dedicato alla presentazione e alla discus-

sione di studi e ricerche condotti recentemente, o attualmente in corso nell'ambito dell'iconografia monetale, focalizzando l'attenzione sugli approcci metodologici adottati.

Interventi presentati: Maria Caltabiano (ex Università di Messina, responsabile Progetto LIN), *La storicizzazione della moneta: il lessico numismatico e il "programma iconico" della sua zecca*; Grazia Salamone (Università di Messina, collaboratrice al progetto LIN), *Monete 'fiorite'. La categoria tipo-logica dei flores sui documenti monetali di età greca*; Benedetto Carroccio (Università della Calabria), *Le 'scene affollate' nelle monetazioni greche: elementi per una sintassi iconografica*; Elena Moreno Pulido (Universidad de Cádiz), *Iconografía monetaria del Fretum Gaditanum. Balance y perspectivas*; Erica Filippini (Università di Bologna), *Lessico e sintassi del linguaggio monetale in epoca tardorepubblicana: insignia sacerdotale, un caso di studio*; Nathan T. Elkins (Baylor University), *The Significance of Diana on the Coinage of Nerva: The Career of Cornutus Tertullus and a Reconstruction of the Temple of Diana Planciana?*; Claudia Perassi (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore – Milano), *Ricerche di iconografia monetale: dalla parte degli osservatori*; Dario Calomino (Università di Verona), *Iconografia monetale nelle province romane orientali: stato dell'arte e prospettive di ricerca*; Daniele Castrizio, Mariangela Puglisi (Università di Messina), *Nastri come segno distintivo di divinità, sovrani, atleti e sacerdoti. Testimonianze monetali di ambito greco, romano e bizantino*; Lucia Travaini (Università Statale di Milano), *Iconografie monetali travisate tra medioevo ed età moderna*.

Tavola rotonda: Maria Caltabiano (Università di Messina), Renata Cantilena (Università di Salerno), François de Callataÿ (Royal Library of Belgium), Bartolomé Mora Serrano (Universidad de Málaga), Anna Lina Morelli (Università di Bologna), Lucia Travaini (Università Statale di Milano).

Pubblicazioni e conferenze Università di Bologna

E. FILIPPINI, *Considerazioni sul ruolo delle Augustae nella costruzione ideologica di epoca traiana. Il contributo della documentazione numismatica*, in «Rivista Storica dell'Antichità» 50, 2020, pp. 195-215.

A.L. MORELLI, *Il concetto di Salus come nozione fondante dell'ideologia imperiale. Il contributo della documentazione numismatica*, conferenza nell'ambito del ciclo *Malattie, medici e cure nel mondo antico*, Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna – Incontri di Storia antica 2021, Bologna 4 marzo 2021.

A.L. MORELLI, *Salus Augusta: il ruolo di Livia nell'ideologia della prima età imperiale*, in B. Carroccio, D. Castrizio, K. Mannino, M. Puglisi, G. Salamone (a cura di), *Magistra optima. Scritti in onore di Maria Caltabiano per i suoi 50 anni di studi numismatici*, Reggio Calabria c.d.s.

Pubblicazioni e conferenze Università degli Studi di Messina

Prof. E.D. CASTRIZIO

1. The Antikythera Wreck: A Numismatic Approach – Аварія На Антикітері: Нумізматичний Підхід, *The Ukrainian Numismatic Annual*, Issue 5, Pereiaslav, 2021, pp. 105–120.
2. The “Head of the Philosopher” from Porticello: Proposal for the Identification, *IX Международная Научная Конференция Актуальные Проблемы Теории И Истории Искусства 8th International Conference Actual Problems of Theory and History of Art*, St Petersburg, 29–30 ottobre 2020, St Petersburg 2021, pp. 47–54.
3. Monete in bronzo siciliane nel relitto di Anticitera, *NAC* 50, 2021, pp. 87–97.
4. The Statue of Apollon Reginos in the Archaeological Museum of Reggio Calabria, in D. Katsonopoulou (ed.), *Paros Through the Ages. From Prehistoric Times to the 16th Century. Paros V, Proceedings of International Conferences on the Archaeology of Paros and the Cyclades*, Athens 2021, pp. 161–170.
5. The Beginning of the Coinage of Paros: Some Chronological, Economics and Iconographic Questions, in D. Katsonopoulou (ed.), *Paros Through the Ages. From Prehistoric Times to the 16th Century. Paros V, Proceedings of International Conferences on the Archaeology of Paros and the Cyclades*, Athens 2021, pp. 263–272.

Prof. Maria Caccamo Caltabiano (Già Università di Messina)

1. La storicizzazione della moneta: il lessico numismatico e il «programma iconico» della sua zecca, in A.L. Morelli & E. Filippini, *Il metodo LIN e le ricerche di Iconografia monetale. Bilanci e prospettive. Workshop Internazionale Bologna* 16–17.XI.2021.
2. My life's work: Numismatics at the University of Messina (Sicily), *Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia*, 27 Jan. 2022, pp. 1–20.
3. I vasi raffigurati sulle monete dell'Italia antica, in Catalogo della Mostra “Il vaso sui vasi. Le forme dei vasi e le loro funzioni nelle scene dipinte sulla ceramica a figure rosse del Museo Nazionale Jatta di Ruvo di Puglia. Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Reggio Calabria, Marzo – Luglio 2022, a cura di Carmelo Malacrino e Luca Mercuri.
4. Moneta e propaganda politica: il programma iconico di Camarina, in *Arqueología y Numismática, Estudios en homenaj a la Profesora Francisca Chaves Tristan*, Editorial Universidad de Sevilla, 2022, pp. 135–146.

Conferenze:

23. Febbraio 2022 (on line) per Archeo Club Messina: *Il “simbolismo della corsa con le quadrighe. Dalle antiche monete siciliane alle monete romano-imperiali, al Mosaico della corsa di Piazza Armerina”*.
16. Maggio 2022 per la Biblioteca Comunale di Reggio Calabria “La monetazione di Anassila e l’esperienza del conurbamento di Reggio e Messina nel V sec. a.C.”

Dr Marianna Spinelli (Università della Calabria, Collaboratrice al LIN):

“La collezione Scaglione e lo studio delle monete locresi: la storicizzazione di Iconografie testimoni di relazioni internazionali nel Mediterraneo”.

2.c) *Sylloge Nummorum Parthicorum (SNP)* by Vesta Curtis

Work on SNP 4 continued remotely during 2021. Vesta Sarkhosh Curtis, Elizabeth Pendleton and Alex Magub had full remote access to their custom database for Volume IV: Mithradates III – Pacorus I. They were able therefore to work on the coins independently, while liaising with each other on-line to discuss any points arising from their research. Liaising about various coin types and the updating of the database continued as normal with Chris Hopkins, the database manager, who is based in the USA. Silver and bronze coins for Mithradates III/IV were examined in detail and classified, and their inscriptions studied and recorded. Minor differences in the basic inscriptions can support mint attributions: for instance, some of the bronze issues do not bear a mint mark, so they must be attributed from internal evidence. The inscriptions can also indicate connections between mints. For instance, the arrangement of the same set of words round the central type varies consistently from mint to mint; so too the presence or absence of a connecting word between epithets; and preferred letter forms vary from mint to mint, as do certain corruptions.

In addition, the different mint marks and their variants have been recorded. A set of drawings of these is currently being prepared so that a character for each can be created for use in the adapted Pro Numismatica font. This is an essential step so that the monograms can be printed in the final volume.

Key features of the coinage are being identified so that a typology can be constructed. These include the use of control letters (in addition to the mint monograms); and the use of subsidiary celestial symbols on the obverse. The archers on the reverses of the silver drachms are very consistent in one sense, as the image type remains static from mint to mint and over time. However, differences in how the basic type is handled illuminate the differences between the mints, but they also shed light on connections and relationships between different mints. Other minor features, such as the shape of the links of the king's necklace, can also be pinned down to particular mints. As Mithradates' coins lack dates, we are dependent on secondary features to construct a sequence of production.

Preliminary work has been performed on the varied bronzes of Mithradates III/IV. Several variants that were not recorded in the key reference work by Sellwood (published in 1980) have been identified. At the same time, the SNP 4 team has liaised with Fabrizio Sinisi of SNP 5 to discuss and identify coins that were wrongly included in the database for SNP 4. This has been most important for the bronzes. As these are often in less than perfect condition, key features for identifying the issuing ruler are sometimes either

absent or uncertain, and so an important part of our work has been deciding which new variants do in fact belong to the kings of SNP 4 rather than elsewhere, such as SNP 5. These erroneous inclusions have been extracted to SNP5, or indeed an earlier SNP volume. Throughout this period, Zoom meetings and discussions enabled the authors of both SNP4 and 5 to share the results of their findings and discuss the next steps.

SNP 4 is in a much earlier stage of preparation than SNP 5. While we are close to starting to construct the typology for Mithradates III/IV, we are not yet in a position to do so for Orodes II. His coinage is much more complex and will still require further detailed study. This greater complexity is unsurprising, given that Orodes reigned for much longer than the brief rule of his brother. He also seems to have expanded the use of secondary symbols begun by his brother.

Fabrizio Sinisi has continued his work on SNP 5 (Phraates IV to Orodes III, c. 37 BC–AD 6), with the aim of completing the manuscript.

In addition to delays caused by the general COVID situation, the two main chapters of the five that compose the volume, i.e., those on Typology and Numismatic History, required some modification. This was in part due to the complexities of reconstructing a coinage for which the surviving evidence is quantitatively very large. The best case is the coinage minted in Susa, which has been exceptionally well documented thanks to the finds of the French excavations there. Added to that, there is new material which has surfaced in the meantime, especially for the bronze series. The latter has provided further support for the negative assessment of the hypothesis of an annual system in the typological choice of the bronze reverses in the Iranian mints during the period covered by SNP 5. On the other hand, the structural study of the drachm production has allowed the detection of several instances of subdivisions in the various mints that struck this denomination, comparable in concept to the system visible on the tetradrachms minted in Seleucia.

After completing those chapters, the remaining sections of the volume have been dealt with. Currently, work is in an advanced stage on the Historical Overview, which will include the main results of the numismatic study. Therefore, its structure has been conceived with a first section summarizing the picture reconstructed by historians mainly based on Roman textual sources, accompanied by a second section specifically focusing on the contribution of Arsacid coin series, i.e., in their role as a primary source for political history.

It has been thus possible to refine, for instance, the assessment of the rebellion of Tiridates against the legitimate king Phraates IV between 30 and 26 BC. Here, thanks to the insights provided by the structural approach to the reconstruction of coin production, Parthian coinage has for the first time been used as a primary source even for the first part of Tiridates' challenge to Phraates in 30 BC.

Some of these results will be presented at the INC 2022 congress as part of a session on the SNP project to be held by members of the SNP teams from Austria, the UK and the US.

The manuscript of SNP 5 is expected to be finalized within 2022. The reviewing procedures can then commence, with the aim of publishing it in 2023.

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