

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

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INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATIC
COMMISSION
INTERNATIONALE
DE NUMISMATIQUE

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

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CIN home page / page d'accueil de la CIN (en préparation)
<http://www.cininc.org>

STATUTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE LAW AND PRACTICE REGARDING COIN FINDS

Russian Law on Import and Export of Old Coins by Individuals⁽¹⁾

Import and export of old coins by individuals is governed by the Law No. 4804-1 of 15 April 1993 “On Export and Import of Cultural Values” (“the Law”). The Law applies to coins older than 50 years (Ministry of Culture Order No.844 of 7 August 2001, Appendix 1, s.9).

An old coin may be imported provided it has been declared to and registered by customs authority (the Law, s.23). Such special registration is performed by way of making a note on customs declaration; subsequently, the customs authority provide the local directorate of the Federal Service for Supervision of Compliance with Legislation in the Sphere of Mass Media and Protection of Cultural Heritage (“the Federal Service”) with the name of importer and description of imported coins (State Customs Committee Letter No. 01-06/51098 of 31 December 2003). No import duties are levied from individuals (Government Decree No. 718 of 29 November 2003, Regulation, s.4).

Russian law on import of old coins therefore encourages inflow of cultural values. This policy is limited only by international undertakings of the Russian Federation, namely, an old coin may not be imported in violation of an international treaty or if such old coin has been included into investigation inquiry of a competent foreign authority (the Law, s.24).

The regulatory approach towards export of old coins has not changed substantially since 1980s. Export of coins older than 50 years requires permission from the competent authority (the Law, s.17), whereas export of coins older than 50 years is prohibited (the Law, s.9).

The permission is issued by local directorate of the Federal Service on the basis of expertise and is evidenced with certificate on right to export cultural values (the Law, ss.17-19). The experts are certified by the Federal Service. The expertise is chargeable and takes up to 30 days extendable up to 30 more days (Government Decree No. 322 of 27 April 2001, Regulation, ss.13-14). The decision of the Federal Service may be contested with court.

Export of old coins by is subject to export duty in amount of 10 % of their value (Tax Code, s.333.33, subs.1.27). Export duty is paid on the basis of market value

(1) I would like to express my thankfulness to Nina A. Frolova (State Historical Museum – Numismatics Department) and Tatyana P. Petrova (Federal Service for Supervision of Compliance with Legislation in the Sphere of Mass Media and Protection of Cultural Heritage – Export and Import of Cultural Values Supervision Department) for their kind assistance and valuable advise.

indicated by the exporter. If this indication is different from the indication determined by the local directorate of the Federal Service, export duty is paid on the basis of the one which is higher (Tax Code, s.333.34. subs.2).

Hence, Russian law on export of old coins is aimed at restraining outflow of cultural values. Such restraining is clearly to the detriment of cultural exchange and requires improvement. First, the effective export rules nullify the benefits of the existing import regime. Why should someone import old coins if it would be burdensome or impossible to export them? To address these concerns it would be advisable that the Law guarantees the right to export cultural values which have been previously imported. Second, it is reasonable to introduce a varied approach towards export of old coins depending on their rarity and value. These amendments would enable to satisfy demand for ordinary old coins and focus on preventing outflow of the cultural values which are indeed a cultural heritage of Russia.

Currently the Federal Service is elaborating regulations which are aimed to liberalise the existing export regime.

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LES GRANDS NUMISMATES

Sylvester Sage Crosby (1831-1914)

Sylvester Sage Crosby published only two major numismatic works during his lifetime, but both were of extraordinary importance. The first, a die study of the cents of 1793, published in April 1869, was the first die study ever performed; he expanded this study into a fuller treatment of the cents and half cents of 1793 in a monograph published in 1897. Crosby's second major numismatic work was a study of the pre-federal coin issues in what is now the United States, published from 1873 through 1875, which remains an essential source today.

Crosby was born on September 2, 1831 as the penultimate child of the ten children of the Unitarian minister Jaazaniah Crosby, D.D., and Huldah Robinson Sage of Charlestown, New Hampshire. His father's unusual first name is one of those Old Testament names that used to be so popular among New England families. His father attended Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, graduating with a B.A. in the class of 1804. On his mother's side Crosby was descended from John Pierpont, one of the founders of Yale College. Crosby himself did not attend college, but became a watchmaker in Charlestown at the age of seventeen. He moved from Charlestown to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where many of his other relatives resided. His watch business was in Boston: first at 240 Washington Street, and later at 43 West Street. Crosby was married twice. He first married, in 1855, Mary Elizabeth Capelle (1834-74); in 1875 he married Mehitable "Hittie" Ackers (1832-1907). In addition to his interest in numismatics, Crosby's other avocations were archaeology, astronomy, and the culture of mushrooms. From 1872 until his death he resided in the same house at 21 Sacramento Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He died at home of stomach cancer on August 18, 1914.

Why did this new numismatic methodology of the die study develop in the United States, where numismatics did not have the long tradition that it did in Europe, and why was it developed by Crosby, who had no formal education after age seventeen? In 1857, the replacement of the old large cent by the smaller flying eagle cent ignited a craze for collecting cents. It seemed as though it would be easy to put together a date set of large cents back to the first year of issue, 1793, for less than a dollar.



Yet some years, notably 1799 and 1804, proved to be rare; for one year, 1815, no genuine cents existed (although forgers promptly altered dates to create cents of 1815); and for 1793, there were three major types (chains, wreaths, caps). The interest in cents spread to all early American coins, and four best-selling books were published in rapid succession: John H. Hickcox, *An Historical Account of American Coinage* (1858); Montroville Wilson Dickeson, *The American Numismatic Manual* (1859; second edition, 1860, third edition 1865); James Ross Snowden, *A Description of the Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet Collection of the Mint of the United States* (1860); and William Cowper Prime, *Coins, Medals, and Seals, Ancient and Modern* (1861). Numismatic societies were established in the cities of the northeastern United States, plus eastern Canada. The first was the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, established in January 1858, followed by The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, established in April 1858. When the New England Numismatic and Archaeological Society of Boston was formed in April 1866, Crosby became its curator.

The three types of cents of 1793 present a problem of chronology. An analogous problem existed among the silver coins issued by Massachusetts, where there were four major types (New England shillings, Willow tree shillings, Oak tree shillings, and Pine tree shillings, plus smaller denominations), yet all bore the year 1652 (except for a minor denomination dated 1662). With four types of silver coins dated 1652, and three types of cents dated 1793, traditional methodology, such as the issue theory of the Viennese school, was inapplicable. Rapid changes in type and the idiosyncratic development of American numismatic art made another method, dating by style, also inapplicable. At the same time new technologies, widely adopted in the United States in the 1850s, facilitated the study of coins: photography and electrotypes.

Crosby grew up in a well-educated household that had wide intellectual interests. He came of age in a region that was experiencing what the literary critic Van Wyck Brooks would later call “The Flowering of New England” and the “New England Indian Summer.” Furthermore, as a watchmaker when interchangeable parts were beginning to be applied to fine mechanics (such as guns), he would be acquainted with tool and die technology, and understood how each die would convey a unique appearance to its products. The United States led the rest of the world in the application of interchangeable parts to fine mechanics. Finally, Crosby had access to the fine libraries of Boston, and, as a resident of Cambridge, he may possibly have had access to some of the resources of Harvard.

In 1868 the New York City collector Joseph N. T. Levick compiled a table of the most notable cents that had appeared at auction since 1855. He then began to seek the finest cents to put together a photographic plate showing the varieties of 1793. He collaborated on this with Crosby. Crosby wrote the descriptions of the dies and

assigned to each obverse die a number, and to each reverse die a letter. The coin dealer Ebenezer Locke Mason anticipated Levick and Crosby by publishing a list of the varieties of 1793 in his *Coin and Stamp Magazine*, starting in December 1868. Mason bungled the job, so that only eleven of his varieties can be recognized today. In April 1869 Crosby and Levick published their plate and descriptions in the *American Journal of Numismatics*. This is the first die study ever published. Not only did Crosby distinguish the dies, he also constructed die links and die chains.

As is often the case, the idea was in the air at the time, and at least one other contemporary numismatist also discovered the idea of the die study. In 1878, the Swiss numismatist Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer would arrive at the same idea independently of Crosby, when he published his die study of the coins of Acarnania. Crosby, however, did anticipate Imhoof-Blumer's discovery by nine years, so there is no question of his priority.

In 1896, Crosby published in a series in the *American Journal of Numismatics* a further study of the coinage of 1793, including documents. This was published as a separate monograph in 1897. It included six die marriages that had been discovered since 1869. Crosby's 1897 work has stood the test of time. Only one new die marriage has been reported in the intervening century, and that new die marriage remains controversial.

In 1869 the New England Numismatic and Archaeological Society appointed Crosby to a committee of six to prepare an authoritative account of the pre-federal coins of America. The other five members, however, became distracted by other matters and all the work devolved upon Crosby. The Stock Market Crash of 1873 dried up the market for coin books, and Crosby ended up financing much of the publication himself. The book was published in parts from 1873 through 1875. It has been reprinted four times since 1945. Upon its appearance, it got a favorable review in the *Nation*, which further commented in its issue of February 10, 1876:

“The general absence of artistic beauty in American productions is exhibited in the common ugliness of the coins. No one of them will be prized two thousand years hence for beauty such as makes the coins of Greece and her colonies still precious to the lovers of art. No woman will ever wear one set like a gem for her adornment. The plates in Mr. Crosby's book are suggestive, not so much of the superiority of modern culture, as of its inferiority to that of the ancient world.”

Crosby completed the research in a mere three years. The work comprised many die studies by Crosby, including Massachusetts silver coinage and Connecticut coppers. Many of Crosby's die identification systems, such as that for Nova Constellatio coppers, are still used today. Crosby's publication of the documents on the Massachusetts silver coinage was so thorough that when Sydney P. Noe did his own die study of Massachusetts silver he referred readers to Crosby. Crosby's text remains essential reading for anyone interested in this area.

Crosby must have been an extremely amiable man, for he was able to persuade prickly collectors to lend him their coins so he could describe them and publish them. He did have the disadvantage of being gullible. Fakes are common in the United States series, and a healthy skepticism is required. Although Levick recognized in 1868 that a 1793 cent of “chain Ameri.” variety was a fake, Crosby published it as genuine in his 1897 monograph, and assigned it the variety number “3-B.” Crosby published an article in the *American Journal of Numismatics* about strikings from hubs of the so-called New Haven restrikes as if they were genuine work of 1787, and not the fakes of the late nineteenth century that they actually are. Crosby also published an 1804 over 3 dollar overdate as if it were genuine, although even contemporaries who were fooled by the mint-produced fantasy 1804 dollars did not consider the 1804 over 3 overdate to be genuine.

Crosby admitted in his introduction to the *Early Coins of America* that several pieces in his work had never circulated in the United States, but he included them because they had been regularly collected as part of the United States series. An example would be the British eighteenth century “Conder tokens,” such as the one issued for the Franklin Press in London. From the very beginning the numismatic history of the United States was distinct from its monetary history. Crosby did not describe what circulated and what did not in the thirteen colonies and the early United States, but rather recorded the narrative that coin collectors constructed to articulate the story of the American project. This narrative privileged copper coins that resembled British halfpence, and omitted other widely circulated coins from the canon, such as Spanish American dollars, Brazilian joes, or Spanish pistareens. In including the coins that resembled most closely those of Britain, Crosby’s account was in more ways than one the story of “New England.” Since coin collecting in the South was nipped in the bud by the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the narrative was constructed from the northern point of view. Some coinage that circulated widely in the southern United States in the colonial and early federal period, such as cut Spanish pistareens, has only begun to be adopted into the canon in recent years.

Crosby’s example of the die study was widely followed, so that now a die study exists for nearly every one of these coinages from 1616 to 1857. Crosby also stands at the beginning of a dialectic between the study of modern coinage and the study of ancient coinage, for in 1911 Edward Theodore Newell would apply the die study technique, so well known by then to collectors of United States large cents, to the Alexander coinage.

John M. KLEEBERG

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Alexander Nikolaevich Zograf (1889-1942)



Alexander Zograf was the first Keeper of the Numismatic Collection in the Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. He was born in Moscow on February 26, 1889. His father was a zoology professor at the Imperial Moscow University. Zograf graduated in Classics and Ancient History and then went on to study art history under such well-known scholars as I. Tsvetaev, V. Malmberg and N. Romanov. Zograf's association with them was to determine his future.

One of his mentors – Professor Ivan Tsvetaev – devoted twenty-five years of his life to setting up the Museum of Fine Arts and discussed with Zograf the possibilities of organizing a numismatics department using the university collection as its initial core. Professor Tsvetaev's untimely death in 1913 meant that many of his plans for the museum remained on paper. It was not until 1918 that V. Malmberg, Tsvetaev's successor, invited Zograf to take up the post of Keeper of the Numismatic Collection. Prior to that, Zograf had been teaching. Zograf had also been pursuing his interest in numismatics. In 1913 he was elected corresponding member of the Moscow Numismatic Society, and later in 1917, was made a full member. His teacher in this field was the well-known Russian scholar A. V. Oreshnikov.

Alexander Zograf's work in the Museum of Fine Arts coincided with one of the most difficult periods in the museum's history. In 1918 the Soviet government moved from Petrograd to Moscow. A plan was approved for the setting up of four leading museums in the city: a National Museum of Art, a Museum of West-European Art, a Museum of Russian Folk Art and a Museum of Oriental Art. The Civil War, foreign intervention and economic chaos meant that these plans were postponed for five years. The Museum of Fine Arts remained part of Moscow University. At that period Muscovites experienced some very cold and snowy winters. The museum building was not heated and had no electricity: the damp attacking the walls of the exhibition halls meant that the marble was damaged and in the spring, water got into the building. Nevertheless the efforts of the museum's 16-member staff kept things under control and they were able to open the museum to the public in the summer months. The main task of the staff at that time was to make the museum's exhibits better known to the population at large. Zograf taught Greek and Latin in several institutions and also worked as a lecturer and guide in the city's museums. Despite the difficult conditions and his heavy workload Zograf did a

great deal to systematize the numismatic collections and carried out research in numismatics and philology. During the Civil War he translated Cicero, Cato the Elder, and several chapters of Pliny the Elder's Natural History. He also worked on translations of various Polish documents into Latin relating to the history of the Time of Troubles.

Zograf took part in the excavations of Tyras, a city-site on the northern coast of the Black Sea, and wrote a book on the coins of Tyras. It was during the Moscow chapter of Zograf's career that he first came into his own as a scholar and teacher. In 1922 he was invited to come and work in the Numismatics Department of the Hermitage Museum and moved to Petrograd. By 1925, together with E.M. Pridik, Zograf had prepared the permanent numismatic exhibition, and thereafter he worked without interruption on various problems associated with the enormous Coin collection of the Hermitage. He was first as a scientific collaborator, and from 1930 a full member; in 1935 he was appointed to the post of Keeper of the Numismatics Department, which he held until his death on January 17, 1942 during the siege of the city. In 1939 A. Zograf was awarded the degree of Doctor in Historical Sciences, *honoris causa*.

Methodical approach, accuracy and caution in drawing conclusions were the fundamental characteristics of the late A.N. Zograf. The coin as a work of art had always been of interest to him. But he became a pragmatic numismatist as well. The coin as an archaeological document, the coin as a historical source, the coin as a factor of economic history, the problems of monetary circulation – these were the primary objects of his inquiries.

Alexander Zograf's writings in the field of numismatics are widely known, in particular his book *Coins of The Ancient World*. Zograf's articles were published in many Russian and foreign journals, including *Numismatic Chronicle* and *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*.

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HISTOIRE DES COLLECTIONS NUMISMATIQUES ET DES INSTITUTIONS VOUÉES À LA NUMISMATIQUE

Die Geschichte der numismatischen Lehre an der Universität Wien

1. Urgeschichte (1774–1897)

Am Beginn der wissenschaftlichen Beschäftigung mit den Münzen steht in Wien Joseph Hilarius Eckhel (Abb. 1). Er wurde 1737 in Enzersfeld (Niederösterreich) geboren, studierte zunächst in Wien und trat 1751 in den Jesuitenorden ein. Er unterrichtete am Theresianum in Wien, bis ihn 1772 gesundheitliche Gründe zur Niederlegung des Lehramtes zwangen und er nun Kustos des Münzkabinetts des Jesuitenordens wurde. Als solcher unternahm er Forschungsreisen nach Florenz und ordnete dort die bedeutende Münzsammlung des Großherzogs Leopold von Toskana. Auf dessen Empfehlung kam er nach der Aufhebung des Jesuitenordens (1773) nach Wien zurück, wo ihn Kaiserin Maria Theresia im März 1774 zum Direktor der Sammlung antiker Münzen am kaiserlichen Münzkabinettt bestellte.

An der Universität Wien wurde eine Lehrkanzel für „Münz- und Altertumskunde“ gegründet, an der Eckhel ab dem 20. September 1774 als Professor wirkte. Dieses Datum markiert den Beginn der weltweit ältesten Lehrkanzel für Numismatik, die Eckhel vierundzwanzig Jahre lang innehatte. Während dieser Zeit hat er nicht nur seine bahnbrechenden numismatischen Werke verfasst, die *Sylloge I. numorum veterum anecdotorum Thesauri Caesareii cum commentariis* (1786) und die achtbändige *Doctrina numorum veterum* (1792-1798), sondern auch einen Leitfaden für akademische Vorlesungen, *Kurzgefaßte Anfangsgründe zur alten Numismatik* (1786). Dieses Büchlein wurde wenig später auf Befehl Kaiser Josefs II. ins Lateinische übersetzt und somit allen, nicht nur den deutschsprachigen, Numismatikern zugänglich gemacht.⁽¹⁾ Eckhel starb am 16. Mai 1798, die Erbin seiner bedeutenden Sammlung war seine Schwester Raphaela von Meiller in Prag (1742-1801).

Eckhels Vorlesungen, die er bis zum Jahre 1794 hielt, waren durch „durchdringenden Scharfsinn, wohlverarbeitete umfassende Gelehrsamkeit und feine Ironie“⁽²⁾ überaus beliebt und die Numismatik wurde im akademischen Lehrbetrieb zu einem Modestudium. Eine Unzahl von Disputationen über Themen aus der antiken Münzkunde wurde in der Folge publiziert. Die Vorlesungen wurden in den Räumen des k. k. Münzkabinetts gehalten, wo auch sein Nachfolger als „Professor der Münz-

(1) J. Bergmann: Pflege der Numismatik in Österreich im XVIII. Jahrhundert. II Abteilung, in: *Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-historischen Classe der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* 24 (Wien 1857), S. 296-364, hier S. 341.

(2) C. v. Wurzbach: *Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthumes Österreich*. Dritter Teil, Wien 1858, S. 423-426.

und Altertumskunde“, der aus Krems stammende Abbé Franz de Paula Neumann (1744-1816), seine gut besuchten Vorlesungen hielt.⁽³⁾ Altertumskunde wurde damals nur in Form der Münzkunde betrieben; erst im Laufe der Zeit kamen das durch die Bodenfunde in Rom und Pompeji erwachte Interesse an der Antike und damit die Disziplin der Archäologie dazu, noch später die Alte Geschichte.

Eckhels Nachfolger waren der auch in Krems geborene Anton Steinbüchel Ritter von Rheinwall (1790-1883) und Joseph Calasanz Ritter von Arneth (1791-1863), der bedeutendste Lehrer in der Numismatik. Nach dessen Tod wurde die Numismatik fallweise von verschiedenen akademischen Lehrern unterrichtet, so auch an der juristischen Fakultät als „Cameralforschung“.

Wie das 18. war auch das 19. Jahrhundert in Wien eine Zeit der Blüte der Numismatik; Wissenschaftler wie Eduard Freiherr von Sacken (1825-1883) und Friedrich von Kenner (1834-1922) haben wichtige numismatische Arbeiten verfasst.⁽⁴⁾

Ab der Gründung des „Archäologisch-Epigraphischen Seminars“ der Universität im Jahre 1874 wurde die Numismatik regelmäßig im Verband der Altertumswissenschaften gelehrt, zunächst noch im Gebäude der alten Universität am Ignaz Seipel-Platz, wo der Archäologe Otto Benndorf (1838-1907) eine „Einleitung in die römische Numismatik“ las. Im Jahre 1884 übersiedelte die Universität in den neuen „Universitätspalast“ am Ring.

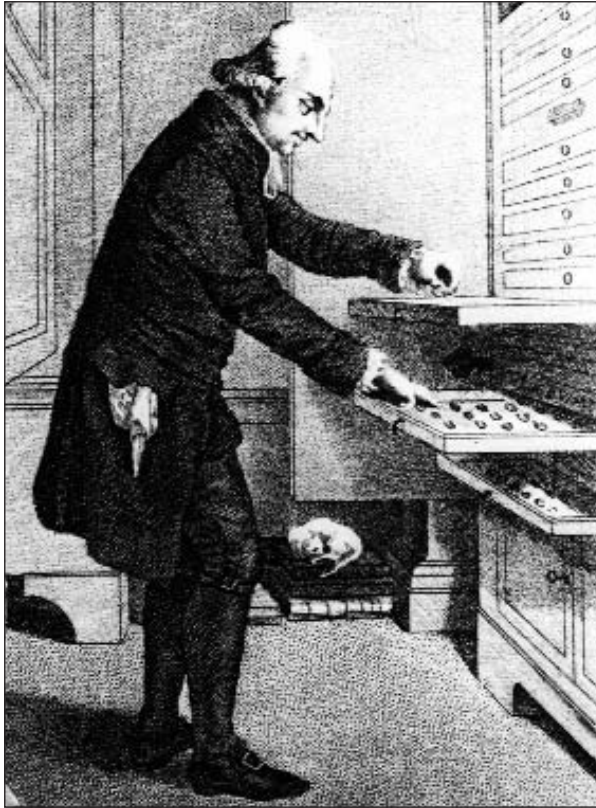
2. Vorgeschichte (1897–1965)

Im Jahr 1897 wurde Wilhelm Josef Kubitschek (*1858 in Preßburg; †1936 in Wien; Abb. 4) von der Universität Graz nach Wien berufen, wo er als Kustos am k. k. Münzkabinett (ab 1910 als Direktor) und gleichzeitig als außerordentlicher Professor für Altertumskunde an der Universität wirkte, mit dem besonderen Lehrauftrag für Numismatik.⁽⁵⁾ Seine Vorlesungen hielt er im Hörsaal 37 der Universität, die Übungen anfänglich noch im Münzkabinett (Hofmuseum). Schon 1898, im Jahr nach seiner Anstellung in Wien, erreichte Kubitschek ein Ruf an das königliche Münzkabinett in Berlin, den er ablehnte, nachdem er eine großzügige Dotation für seine numismatische Lehre erhalten hatte. Noch im selben Jahr initiierte er den Numismatischen Lehrapparat (NLA) als eigene Abteilung, die im Universitätsgebäude räumlich vom Archäologisch-Epigraphischen Seminar getrennt und auch

(3) J. Bergmann: Pflege der Numismatik in Österreich im XVIII. und XIX. Jahrhunderte. III Abteilung, in: *Sitzungsberichte* (wie Anmerkung 1) 28 (Wien 1858), S. 537-598, hier S. 561.

(4) Nicht zu vergessen ist die Gründung der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien durch Generalkonsul Christian Wilhelm Huber und Joseph von Karabacek im Jahre 1869, in deren Rahmen wichtige wissenschaftliche Arbeiten erschienen.

(5) M. Pesditschek: *Die Professoren der Alten Geschichte an der Universität Wien*, mschr. Diplomarbeit, Wien 1996, S. 78 f.



1. Joseph Hilarius Eckhel (1737-1798)

eigenständig organisiert war. Dieser war ab 1899 zunächst in einem, später dann in zwei Zimmern im hintersten Teil der damaligen „Archäologischen Sammlung“ im Parterre des Hofes VII des Hauptgebäudes untergebracht, wo er durch die schlechte Zugänglichkeit und vergitterte Fenster besonders gut gesichert war.

Gönner und Freunde aus den Reihen der Mitglieder der Numismatischen Gesellschaft unterstützten Kubitschek großzügig mit Schenkungen für seinen NLA und als erstes kaufte Kubitschek Galvanos der griechischen Münzen aus dem British Museum in London. Weiters erwarb er antike Münzen aus den Sammlungen Dr. Reichel⁽⁶⁾, A. O. van Lennep (†1913) und Heinrich Cubasch (1849-1904), technische Utensilien, Wandtafeln und Bücher. Letztere ließ er sich ebenfalls gerne von Freunden schenken, etwa von Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer (Winterthur; 1838-1920)

(6) Vielleicht Vincenz Robert Reichel (†1899)?



2. Robert Göbl (1919-1997)



3. Mohammed Ibrahim Rasul Khan, Kurator der numismatischen Abteilung des Nationalmuseums Kabul, und Robert Göbl (1919–1997), 1962, in Kabul. Robert Göbl mit einem 20-Drachmen-Stück des Amyntas aus dem Schatz von Qunduz.

und Joannes N. Svoronos (Athen; 1863-1922). An Geldmitteln stand ihm 1899 der nicht unerhebliche Betrag von 250 Kronen zur Verfügung. Im Oktober 1900 heiratete Wilhelm Kubitschek Alice Löw (†1938); aus der Ehe gingen der Sohn Hans (†1965) und die Tochter Grete hervor.

Kubitschek widmete sich nun dreizehn Jahre lang intensiv dem Ausbau der numismatischen Sammlungen, unterstützt von seinem Assistenten Dr. Alfons Barb (1901-1979) und von einem freien Mitarbeiter, Karl Elsner (†1939). Er erwarb unter anderem eintausend römische Münzen samt den Münzkästen und der Fachliteratur aus dem kaduken Verlaß des Gymnasialprofessors Schnellinger aus Mährisch-Ostrau⁽⁷⁾ und Ende 1902 weitere 154 Galvanos griechischer Münzen aus dem British Museum um 18.129 englische Pfund, wofür er 1903 eine außerordentliche Dotation in der Höhe von dreihundert Kronen erhielt.

Manche Legate zogen langwierige Auseinandersetzungen mit den Erben nach sich, etwa die Erbschaft der Münzsammlung des Bank-Hauptkassiers Eugen Schott (1826-1905) aus dem Jahre 1905. Das Testament des Erblassers spricht hier bereits von der „Lehrkanzel für Numismatik an der Universität in Wien“, und 1916 gelang es Kubitschek, den bedeutenden Nachlass des Augenarztes Dr. Josef Scholz (1835-1916) zu bekommen, der aus etwa 3.500 vorwiegend griechischen Münzen aus dem Balkanraum samt den dazu gehörigen Münzkästen und der Fachliteratur bestand.⁽⁸⁾ Im Jahre 1905 wurden im NLA entsprechend den Vorgaben Kubitscheks die Wände zwischen den Fenstern mit 3 m hohen und 30 bis 40 cm tiefen Kästen verbaut sowie Tische, Sessel, Kleiderrechen und Waschtisch angeschafft. Weiters besorgte er Tafeln und Fachschriften für den Unterrichtsgebrauch „in seltenen Fällen durch Kauf, meist durch persönliche Zuwendung“.⁽⁹⁾ Die Münzsammlung und die umfangreiche Bibliothek fanden ausreichend Platz, Seminare sowie Spezialvorlesungen wurden hier abgehalten. Für Reinigung, Instandhaltung und Beheizung der Räume wurden pro Semester von der k. k. niederösterreichischen Statthalterei außerbudgetär 50 Kronen an die philosophische Fakultät zur Barauszahlung an den zuständigen Hausdiener überwiesen.⁽¹⁰⁾ Diese Zahlungen mussten allerdings mitunter urgirt werden. Bücher aus Legaten an die Universitätsbibliothek mussten auf Beschluss des Senats aus eigenen Mitteln für den Lehrapparat von der Bibliothek gekauft werden. Die Teilnahme Kubitscheks am 4. internationalen numismatischen Kongress im Juni 1910 wurde zwar vom k. k. Ministerium für Cultus und Unterricht

(7) Von diesem Nachlass beehrten das Münzkabinett und auch die Vorstände des Instituts der Universität Graz einen Anteil, da Kubitschek vorher dort unterrichtet hatte.

(8) Vgl. dazu Kubitscheks Leistungsbilanz: Der numismatische Lehrapparat der Universität Wien. Zu seinem dreißigjährigen Bestand, in: *NZ* 62 = *NF* 22 (1929), S. 57-60.

(9) Kubitschek (wie Anm. 8), S. 58.

(10) Diese und die folgenden Zitate stammen aus unpublizierten Akten im Archiv des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte.

gestattet, allerdings fügte der zuständigen Beamte an: „Ich bemerke jedoch, dass mangels verfügbarer Mittel Subventionen zur Beteiligung an diesem Kongresse nicht bewilligt werden könnten“.

Das Ausmaß der Inflation nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg wird auch in den Abrechnungen des Lehrapparats deutlich: Der Diener, der für die Reinigung der Räume ursprünglich 50 Kronen im Semester erhalten hatte, bekam 1924 für diese Arbeit 150.000 Kronen. Die Dotation für den Lehrapparat im Jahr 1923 betrug 175.000 Kronen, im Jahr darauf bereits eine Million. Finanzielle Probleme und geringes Interesse an dem Fach Numismatik seitens des Ministeriums werden im amtlichen Schriftverkehr nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg besonders deutlich. Es wurde aber verlangt, regelmäßig exakte Inventare anzulegen, in denen alle Münzen, die Galvanos, die Gipse, die Abformungen in Siegellack und sämtliche Bücher aufgeführt werden mussten. In mühsamer Arbeit erstellte Alfons Barb im Jahre 1925 die Listen über den Bestand: 28 Goldmünzen, 664 Silbermünzen, 426 Kupfermünzen, dazu die Sammlung Schott mit 3.300 Stück, die Sammlung Scholz war darin noch nicht erfasst. Dazu kamen die Galvanos aus dem British Museum, 67 weitere Galvanos sowie „zahlreiche Nachbildungen in Gips oder Siegellack.“ Dazu kommt noch ein dickes Konvolut mit dem genauen Register der Bücher.

Infolge des Baues des Auditorium Maximum, in das die Räume des NLA integriert wurden, musste man abermals übersiedeln, aus der „Archäologischen Sammlung“ in neue, größere Räume, die rechts an der „Medizinerstiege“ im Hochparterre lagen. Die alte Einrichtung wurde in diese neuen Räume übernommen. (Die Chronistin hat gemeinsam mit Stefan Karwiese und dem frühverstorbenen Wulf Podzeit in eben diesen Räumen im Wintersemester 1961 / 1962 ihre erste Prüfung in Numismatik über „Münzprägung in den Nachfolgestaaten des Alexanderreiches“ abgelegt).

Kubitschek hielt auch nach seiner Emeritierung 1930 am Lehrapparat weiterhin Vorlesungen und Übungen zur antiken Numismatik ab. Die mittlere und neue Numismatik dagegen wurde von den Kustoden und Direktoren am Münzkabinett unterrichtet: August Ritter von Loehr (1882-1965), Eduard Holzmaier (1902-1971), Bernhard Koch (1920-1994) und anderen.

Seit 1928 arbeitete DDr. Karl Severin Pink (1884-1965) als Kustos am Münzkabinett des Kunsthistorischen Museums. Nach seiner Habilitation im Jahre 1933 war ab 1934 auch Dozent am NLA. Von diesem Zeitpunkt an hielt Kubitschek, der bis zu seinem Tod 1936 an der Universität las, keine numismatischen Vorlesungen mehr, sondern nur mehr solche zur Austria Romana und Wirtschaftsgeschichte.

Karl Pink hat sich „um die Erforschung der Münzprägung der römischen Kaiserzeit, besonders des dritten Jahrhunderts, und der Kelten sehr verdient gemacht“, wie es in dem 1963 von den Professoren Artur Betz (1905-1985) und Fritz Schachermeyr (1895-1987) gestellten Antrag zur Erneuerung seines Doktordiploms heißt. Karl Pink wurde nach dem Anschluss Österreichs an das Deutsche Reich 1938 von seinen Arbeitsplätzen entfernt, da er für die neuen Machthaber nicht nur als katho-

lischer Priester unliebsam war, sondern darüber hinaus den Nürnberger Rassegesetzen nicht entsprach. Im Vorlesungsverzeichnis des Sommersemesters 1938 ist sein Kurs im Hörsaal 17 noch angekündigt, halten konnte er ihn aber nicht mehr.⁽¹¹⁾ Danach gab es keine numismatischen Vorlesungen oder Übungen, bis vor nunmehr sechzig Jahren, 1945, Pink als tit. a. o. Prof. an die Universität zurückkehrte, wo er bis 1954 lehrte. Einer seiner ersten Schüler war der 1947 aus der Kriegsgefangenschaft heimgekehrte Robert Göbl (*4. August 1919; †8. Dezember 1997; Abb. 2). Dieser erhielt bereits am 23. Juni 1955 die *venia legendi* für Antike Numismatik. Für seine Lehrtätigkeit am Numismatischen Lehrapparat wurden ihm über Jahre hinweg auf Antrag der Vorstände des Instituts für Alte Geschichte, Artur Betz, Hedwig Kenner (1910-1993) und Fritz Schachermeyr, Sonderdotationen seitens des Bundesministeriums für Unterricht unter dem Titel „Heranbildung und Förderung von Lehrkräften an Hochschulen“ gewährt.⁽¹²⁾ Schon 1961 hatten diese Vorstände die Verleihung des „Titels eines a. o. Prof. an den Univ.-Dozenten für Numismatik Dr. Robert Göbl“ beantragt. Gleichzeitig haben sie für ihn ein „Extraordinariat für antike und orientalische Numismatik“ gefordert, da „seine Arbeiten zur Münzprägung der Sassaniden (sic!) für die iranische Geschichte, die zur Münzgeschichte von Kanishka für die indische und die zur Numismatik Kushans für die Geschichte Zentralasiens grundlegend“ seien.⁽¹³⁾ Da „der mit der Abhaltung der numismatischen Vorlesungen betraute tit. a. o. Prof. Univ.-Doz. Dr. Robert Göbl dort nicht nur alle seine Vorlesungen und Übungen abhält, sondern auch seinen ständigen Arbeitsplatz hat“ wurde für den Numismatischen Lehrapparat bei der Medizinerstiege im Sommer 1963 ein Telefonanschluß bewilligt.⁽¹⁴⁾

1964 erneuerten Betz und Schachermeyr ihr „Ansuchen um Neuerrichtung eines Extraordinariates für Antike Numismatik“, nun mit der Begründung, dass allein durch Münzbestände und modernste numismatische Methoden „Epochen und Gesittungen“ aufgehellt werden könnten: der „germanischen Stämme und vom Anfang des Mittelalters sowie von den asiatischen Kulturen, die uns in letzter Zeit durch die Ausgrabungen in Persien, Afghanistan, Indien und Zentralasien erschlossen wurden.“ Der Zeitpunkt für das Ansuchen war klug gewählt, denn im Jahre 1965 wurden der Universität Wien anlässlich der 600. Wiederkehr ihrer Gründung⁽¹⁵⁾ vom zuständigen Ressort mehrere Institutsneugründungen bewilligt, um die

(11) Er wurde bereits am 12. März von einem Kollegen in missfarbiger Uniform am Betreten des Kunsthistorischen Museums gehindert.

(12) Diese und die folgenden Zitate stammen aus unpublizierten Akten im Archiv des Instituts für Alte Geschichte, Altertumskunde, Papyrologie und Epigraphik.

(13) Schreiben vom 16. Mai 1961.

(14) Im Jahr 1962 wurde Göbl Sonderurlaub für einen Aufenthalt in Kabul gewährt, wo er seinen numismatischen Forschungen nachgehen konnte.

(15) Im 68. Jahr seit der Zulassung von Frauen zum Studium an der philosophischen Fakultät (1897).

begreiflicherweise in den Fakultäten gerungen wurde. In die Debatte an der philosophischen Fakultät schalteten sich die zu jener Zeit bereits einflussreichen Mitglieder der philosophisch-historischen Klasse der Akademie der Wissenschaften Herbert Hunger (1914-2000) und Manfred Mayrhofer ein. Mit dem Argument, dass mit der Erforschung der Münzprägung der Sasaniden, Kushanas etc. wissenschaftlich völliges Neuland betreten werde – anders als bei den Konkurrenten – wurde Göbl entsprechend seiner Forschungsrichtung ein Institut für Antike Numismatik und Vorislamische Geschichte Mittelasiens übertragen.⁽¹⁶⁾

3. Geschichte (1965–2005)

Für die 600-Jahr-Feier wurden am Gebäude der Universität zahlreiche bauliche Adaptionen und Verbesserungen vorgenommen, in deren Verlauf der Numismatische Lehrapparat abermals übersiedelte. Der Gang, an dem der NLA lag, wurde durch das Einziehen einer Zwischendecke horizontal geteilt, gegenüber dem alten NLA wurde ein kleines Treppenhaus gebaut. Im so entstandenen Oberstock befand sich nun ein neues, zeitgemäßes Quartier. Heute beherbergt es den Kommunikationsraum der Hochschülerschaft, das sogenannte KORA.⁽¹⁷⁾ Anfänglich war das Institut ein Kleinstbetrieb, in dem neben dem Leiter der tragisch früh ums Leben gekommene Geographiestudent Hans Pozdena (1944-1983), ein hervorragender Kenner der mittelasiatischen Länder, als halbbeschäftigte Hilfskraft, sozusagen als „Bursche für alles“, tätig war. Ihm folgte in derselben Stellung von 1966 bis 1968 die Studentin der Ägyptologie Elfriede Reiser (verehelichte Haslauer), dann die Studentin der Archäologie Barbara Ruth (verehelichte Czurda), die auch nach ihrer Promotion bis 1972 als halbbeschäftigte Assistentin an diesem Posten verblieb.

Mit Beginn des Jahres 1970 bezog das Institut eine Wohnung im ersten Stock des Hauses Rotenhausgasse 6 in Wien IX. Hier war nun ausreichend Platz für die wiederum stark angewachsenen Sammlungen, die Bibliothek und die zahlreichen Studierenden aus dem In- und Ausland. 1971 wurden der Institutsvorstand Göbl zum Ordinarius ernannt und Wolfgang Szaivert mit 1. November dieses Jahres als halbbeschäftigte wissenschaftliche Hilfskraft angestellt, gemeinsam mit dem Studenten der Klassischen Philologie, Herbert Bannert. Dieser schied nach einem Jahr aus, Szaivert aber wurde mit 1. Oktober 1975 Universitätsassistent, habilitierte sich 1980 und erhielt den Berufstitel a. o. Univ.-Prof. im Jahre 1991 als Leiter einer Abteilung. Er ist heute der Dienstälteste im Institut für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte.

(16) In einem Pro memoria zu diesem Institutstitel schreibt Göbl 1969 „Mit der Wiedererichtung des Lehrstuhles für Antike Numismatik 1965 als Fachgebiet ...“ Damit betonte er, dass die Numismatik in Wien lange vor 1965 als akademische Disziplin existiert hat.

(17) Die Hochschülerschaft hat die alten Räumlichkeiten bereits im Jahre 1954 beansprucht, wie aus dem Schreiben des Obmanns des Gebäudeausschusses der Universität Wien Prof. H. Rohrer vom 14. Mai 1954 hervorgeht.

Erste Sekretärin am Institut war Annemarie Dormeier. Im Jahr 1971 kam Elisabeth Trattner an Institut, die ihm bis zu ihrer Pensionierung im Jahre 2002 treu blieb. Ihr folgte Elisabeth Halamka nach. Auch eine „Bedienerin“, Gertrude Riedel, war von 1974-1979 für das Institut tätig, wobei diese Funktion damals weit mehr beinhaltete als Putzen oder Staubwischen. Eine Institutsbedienerin fühlte sich für den Zustand der Räume voll verantwortlich und stellte entsprechende Regeln auf, die alle zu beobachten hatten.

1978 wurde dem Institut vom Ministerium ein neuer Name bewilligt, fortan hieß es Institut für Numismatik. Diese Umbenennung schuf die rechtliche Grundlage für Göbl und seine Mitarbeiter, sich nun auch offiziell dem Gesamtfach Numismatik widmen zu können. Trotz mehrfacher Anträge wurde für das Institut in der Rotenhausgasse keine Alarmanlage bewilligt. Im November 1979 wurde dort eingebrochen; es wurden etwa zwei Drittel der Sammlung gestohlen, 7.500 von rund 12.000 zum Teil unersetzlichen Münzen. Mehr als die Hälfte dieser Münzen konnten durch die freundliche Aufmerksamkeit und Unterstützung des internationalen Münzhandels später wieder in die Sammlung eingegliedert werden.

Dieser Verlust war mit ein Grund für eine weitere Übersiedlung des Instituts in das derzeitige Quartier im so genannten „Archäologiezentrum“ im Gebäude der ehemaligen Hochschule für Welthandel, 1190, Franz Klein-Gasse 1. Am 23. März 1988 bezog man die neuen Räume, die wiederum im Hochparterre gelegen und mit vergitterten Fenstern versehen sind, wie jene des Numismatischen Lehrapparats, den Kubitschek im Hauptgebäude am Ring einrichtete. Ende Februar 1988 war Professor Göbl emeritiert worden und er beendete seine Lehrtätigkeit im Jahr darauf (1989). Als Vorstand des Instituts fungierte nun interimistisch der Ordinarius für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Herwig Friesinger.

Mit 1. September 1990 wurde eine Außerordentliche Professur für Numismatik geschaffen,⁽¹⁸⁾ die Wolfgang Hahn bekam, der damit auch Institutsvorstand wurde. Diese Funktion übt er bis heute aus. 1991 wurde das Institut in die Abteilungen „Antike“ (Leitung Wolfgang Szaivert) und „Mittelalter - Neuzeit“ (Leitung Wolfgang Hahn) gegliedert, eine Einteilung, die infolge der Implementierung des UG 93 wieder aufgehoben wurde. Mit Wirksamkeit vom 1. Mai 1996 wurde die die Planstelle eines Universitätsassistenten am Institut (Mittelalter und Neuzeit) mit Dr. Hubert Emmerig besetzt, am 1. Februar 2000 wurde Univ.-Prof. Dr. Edith Specht (Promotion aus Antiker Numismatik am 16. Mai 1969) dem Institut dienstzugeteilt, und am 1. April 2003 trat Dr. Michael Andreas Metlich seinen Dienst als halbbeschäftigter Vertragsbediensteter am Institut an, der hier einige Jahre davor bereits

(18) Seit der Implementierung des Universitätsorganisationsgesetzes 1993 gibt es noch eine Professorenkategorie.

Studienassistent gewesen war. Im Jahre 2000 wurde der Institutsname dem Umfang der Forschungen entsprechend auf Institut für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte erweitert (Abb. 4).

Edith SPECHT



4. Hubert Emmerig, Elisabeth Halamka, Wolfgang Hahn, Edith Specht, Wolfgang Szaivert, Michael Metlich, 2005, vor dem Universitätsgebäude in der Franz Klein-Gasse 1.

Die Lehrexkursionen des Instituts

Der Ausbau der Lehre am neugegründeten Institut durch Prof. Robert Göbl fiel in die Jahre, in denen neue Hochschulgesetze beraten und schließlich in Kraft gesetzt wurden.⁽¹⁹⁾ Obwohl es damals nicht gelang, eine eigene numismatische Studienrichtung gesetzlich zu verankern, hielten die dahingehenden Bestrebungen an und führten schließlich 1983 zur Einrichtung eines Studienversuchs.⁽²⁰⁾ Das möglichst breit gehaltene Angebot an numismatischen Lehrveranstaltungen sollte auch Exkursionen zur praktischen Anwendung umfassen. Frühe Versuche, dafür seitens der Fakultät angemessene finanzielle Mittel zu bekommen, schlugen fehl, so dass die erste Exkursion nicht – wie geplant – nach Rom, sondern nach Eisenstadt führte. Auch in der Folgezeit kamen nur zwei Auslandsexkursionen zustande: nach Dresden im Mai 1993 (Leitung Dr. Paul Arnold, vgl. *MIN* 7 [1993], S. 20 f.) und nach Jerusalem im Februar / März 1995 (Leitung Prof. Yaakov Meshorer, vgl. *MIN* 11 [1995], S. 21-23).

Es eröffnete sich jedoch im Inland ein reiches Betätigungsfeld in Gestalt von fachlich mehr oder weniger unbetreuten Münzsammlungen, insbesondere in österreichischen Klöstern, aber auch in einzelnen Landesmuseen. Die Neubestimmung und Katalogisierung großer Bestände in gemeinschaftlicher Atmosphäre wurde für Generationen von Studenten zum Erlebnis. Die anfängliche Beschränkung auf die Antike fiel mit der Ausweitung der Instituts auf die Gesamtnumismatik in den 80er Jahren. Zwei unterschiedliche Großprojekte sind aus der Exkursionsarbeit erwachsen: zum einen die Publikationsreihen „Thesaurus Nummorum Romanorum et Byzantinorum“ (*TNRB*) und „Die nachantiken Münzen und Medaillen in ...“, zum anderen die Erstellung einer Abfolgeordnung der neuzeitlichen Münzen und in der Folge das „Repertorium zur Neuzeitlichen Münzprägung Europas“ unter der Leitung von Bernhard Prokisch.

Die nachstehende chronologische Liste der durchgeführten Exkursionen nennt deren Ziele, die Klöster Göttweig, Zwettl, Klosterneuburg, Herzogenburg und Heiligenkreuz in Niederösterreich, Wilhering und Kremsmünster in Oberösterreich, St. Paul in Kärnten sowie die Landesmuseen in Eisenstadt und Klagenfurt.

(19) Allgemeines Hochschul-Studiengesetz 1966; Bundesgesetz über geisteswissenschaftliche und naturwissenschaftliche Studien 1971.

(20) Zu dessen Schicksal vgl. *MIN* 1 (1990), S. 10-13.

40 Jahre Institut für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien

Mit einem Festakt beging das Wiener Institut für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, das einzige auf Numismatik spezialisierte Universitätsinstitut Mitteleuropas, am Tag des Heiligen Eligius, dem 1. Dezember 2005, sein 40-jähriges Bestehen. Die Universität Wien feierte im Jahr 1965 die Sechshundertjahrfeier ihrer Gründung durch Rudolf den Stifter im Jahre 1365. Als Geschenk bekam sie die Möglichkeit, neue Institute zu gründen. Auf die Person des Gründungsvorstands Prof. Dr. Robert Göbl zugeschnitten entstand ein „Institut für antike Numismatik und vorislamische Geschichte Mittelasiens“. Erst 1978 spezialisierte sich das „Institut für Numismatik“ vollständig auf die Numismatik aller Epochen, während die Geschichte des antiken Orients wegfiel. Im Jahr 2000 wurde der Name des Instituts um den Zusatz „und Geldgeschichte“ erweitert.

In den Anfängen war das Institut im Hauptgebäude der Wiener Universität am Ring untergebracht, späteres Domizil war eine Altbauwohnung in der Rotenhausgasse in der Nähe der Oesterreichischen Nationalbank, und seit 1988 hat das Institut neue Räumlichkeiten in der früheren Hochschule für Welthandel im 19. Bezirk der Stadt Wien, umgeben vom Idyll des Währingerparks. Mit den im gleichen Gebäude untergebrachten Instituten für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und Klassische Archäologie (nebst dem Österreichischen Archäologischen Institut) besteht hier befruchtende Nachbarschaft, während die Institute für Alte Geschichte, für Geschichte (nebst dem Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung) und für Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte auch heute ihren Sitz im Hauptgebäude der Universität haben, was die Zusammenarbeit etwas erschwert.

Die ursprünglich großzügig bemessenen Räume in der Franz Klein-Gasse 1 sind heute gut gefüllt mit immer weiter anwachsenden Materialien: Hier finden sich eine der besten numismatischen Fachbibliotheken Österreichs, die wohl größte Sammlung des Landes an numismatischen Auktionskatalogen aus aller Welt, ein Archiv mit Unterlagen zur Institutsgeschichte und Wissenschaftlernachlässen und beträchtliche Bestände an Originalfotos, darunter die Fotovorlagen der Auktionskataloge mehrerer großer Auktionshäuser. Von zentraler Bedeutung ist hier zudem die Numismatische Zentralkartei, eine systematisch aufgebaute Kartei von Abbildungsmaterial numismatischer Objekte aller Zeiten und Regionen, die nahezu eine Million Nachweise enthalten dürfte. Hier wurden in den vergangenen Jahrzehnten Originalfotos ebenso eingearbeitet wie Ausschnitte aus Auktionskatalogen und Abbildungen aus diversen sonstigen Quellen.

Auch eine Sammlung von originalen Münzen und Medaillen, deren Anfänge bereits auf den von Wilhelm Kubitschek 1898 begründeten Numismatischen Lehrapparat am Institut für Altertumskunde zurückgehen, steht für die Lehrveranstaltungen zur Verfügung: Eine Universalsammlung enthält etwa 15.000 Münzen von

der Antike bis zum Euro; Medaillen, Marken, Münzgewichte und ähnliche Gebiete sind eher schwach vertreten. Das besondere Schmuckstück der Bestände ist aber die Sammlung Brettauer: *Medicina in Nummis*. Die Sammlung von Dr. Josef Brettauer, die 1905 als Geschenk an die Universität Wien kam und 1937 von Eduard Holzmayr in einem kursorischen Katalog publiziert wurde (Neudruck 1989), umfaßt an die 6.000 Münzen und insbesondere Medaillen mit Bezug zur Medizin.

Die Belegschaft des Instituts umfasst drei Wissenschaftler mit verschiedenen Schwerpunkten (Wolfgang Hahn, Wolfgang Szaivert, Hubert Emmerig) und wird durch zwei halbe Verwaltungsposten ergänzt, die für die Bereiche Sekretariat und Katalogsammlung / Zentralkartei zuständig sind (Elisabeth Halamka, Michael Metlich).

Zentrale Aufgabe der Institutsangehörigen ist die Lehre. Mit einem Umfang von über 30 Wochenstunden pro Semester steht hier ein numismatisches Lehrangebot zur Verfügung, wie es auf der Welt nirgends sonst geboten ist. Freilich stehen den drei Wissenschaftlern am Institut in dieser Aufgabe eine Reihe von Lehrbeauftragten zur Seite, die insbesondere Spezialgebiete abdecken. Vor allem die Mitarbeiter des Münzkabinetts am Kunsthistorischen Museum und der Numismatischen Kommission der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, der zwei weiteren international renommierten numismatischen Einrichtungen in Wien, sind so durch die Lehre in die Arbeit des Instituts eingebunden. Zusätzlich wird derzeit vom Institut aus auch eine numismatische Lehrveranstaltung pro Semester im Rahmen der Abteilung für Geschichtliche Hilfswissenschaften am Historischen Seminar der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München angeboten. Am Wiener Institut kann der Magisterstudiengang Numismatik belegt werden; Promotion mit einem numismatischen Thema – aufbauend auf einen numismatischen oder sonstigen geisteswissenschaftlichen Studienabschluß – ist ebenfalls möglich; ein Baccalaureats-Studiengang ist in Planung. Grundsätzlich ist das Studium auf eine Beschäftigung mit allen Epochen der Numismatik ausgelegt; im zweiten Studienabschnitt findet dann aber im Hinblick auf die Diplomarbeit eine Spezialisierung auf Antike oder Mittelalter / Neuzeit statt.

In der numismatischen Forschung sind die Aktivitäten des Instituts insbesondere durch mehrere langjährige Forschungsprojekte bestimmt. Die Überarbeitung des Standardzitierwerks zur byzantinischen Numismatik, die Erforschung der frühmittelalterlichen bayerischen Münzprägung sowie des Geldwesens im antiken und neuzeitlichen Äthiopien sind hier einerseits zu nennen. Ein weiterer Schwerpunkt ist das Repertorium zur neuzeitlichen Münzprägung Europas, von dem bisher drei Bände publiziert werden konnten. Zu erwähnen sind auch Arbeiten in der bayerischen Numismatik des Spätmittelalters, wobei hier insbesondere die Einbeziehung des schriftlichen Quellenmaterials hervorzuheben ist. Ebenso wie die zwei bereits erwähnten weiteren numismatischen Institutionen in Wien ist das Institut außerdem für das Bundesdenkmalamt in der Bestimmung der Fundmünzen aus Österreich

engagiert; damit hängt auch ein weiteres Projekt zusammen, das die österreichischen Münzfunde des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit in einer Datenbank erschließen möchte, wie sie in Deutschland bereits seit einigen Jahren realisiert ist. Lange Tradition hat in der Institutsarbeit die Betreuung der Münzsammlungen österreichischer Stifte und Klöster; diese findet insbesondere in Form von zweiwöchigen Exkursionen im Spätsommer statt.

In den ersten Jahrzehnten der Institutsarbeit erschienen die wissenschaftlichen Ergebnisse in der Regel im Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Seit 1992 hat das Institut seine eigene Buchreihe, die „Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik (und Geldgeschichte“), die zudem seit 1996 im eigenen Hausverlag, dem am Institut angesiedelten Verein „Österreichische Forschungsgesellschaft für Numismatik“ erscheint und selbst vertrieben wird. Über die Arbeit im Institut informiert zudem das halbjährliche Mitteilungsblatt, das eine Kombination aus kommentiertem Vorlesungsverzeichnis und Hauszeitschrift ist und auch im Abonnement erhältlich ist; seinen Druck übernimmt seit mehreren Jahren die Druckerei der Oesterreichischen Nationalbank, der dafür herzlich gedankt sei; aus dem Institutsbudget wäre er nicht leistbar.

In der Reihe der „Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte“ erschien im Jubiläumsjahr 2005 als zehnter Band eine umfangreiche Festschrift zum Institutsjubiläum mit dem Titel: Vindobona docet. Derzeitige und ehemalige Mitarbeiter, Lehrbeauftragte und Absolventen widmeten dem Institut 31 Beiträge, deren Themen von Zahlungsfunktionen des Edelmetalls im Alten Ägypten bis zum Umlauf der Euro-Münzen reicht. Dank eines großzügigen Entgegenkommens der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft konnte der Band mit 477 Seiten gleichzeitig als Doppelband 113/114 der Numismatischen Zeitschrift erscheinen.

Nach dem Jubiläumsjahr blickt das Institut zuversichtlich in die Zukunft. Ein kompetente Schar interner wie externer Mitarbeiter sichert auch in Zukunft ausgezeichnete Lehrangebote, die hoffentlich auch international noch stärkere Beachtung finden. Der Ausstattungsstand des Instituts mit Bibliothek, Katalogsammlung, Kartei und Münzsammlung sichert gute Arbeitsbedingungen, die auch immer wieder von Besuchern aus dem In- und Ausland genutzt werden – auch wenn es in der Bibliothek trotz reicher Bestände auch noch viele empfindliche Lücken gibt. Das Institut versteht sich ausdrücklich als öffentliche Einrichtung, deren Bibliothek und sonstige Materialien jedem ernsthaften Interessenten selbstverständlich offenstehen. In diesem Sinne wird auch die Bibliothek des Instituts Schritt für Schritt im zentralen Katalog der Universitätsbibliothek Wien erfasst, dessen Einträge im Internet auf der homepage der Universität (<http://www.univie.ac.at/>) oder über den Österreichischen Verbundkatalog (<http://www.bibvb.ac.at/verbund-opac.htm>) recherchierbar sind. In der Reihe der Institutsveröffentlichungen sind weitere Bände in Vorbereitung; der zweite Band des überarbeiteten Standardwerks zur byzantinischen Numis-

matik (Money of the Incipient Byzantine Empire Continued), ein Katalog der Münzen und Medaillen des Deutschen Ordens nach 1525 und ein Katalog der amtlichen österreichischen Rechenpfennige.

Trotz vieler positiver Aspekte träumen wir manchmal von noch besseren Arbeitsbedingungen. Die Verwaltung der Institutsbestände belastet das wissenschaftliche Personal über Gebühr; weiteres Personal, das bei der Verwaltung von Bibliothek und Sammlungen hilft oder z. B. Bildmaterial für Publikationen erstellt und somit Freiraum für die Forschung schafft, wäre dringend nötig. Der finanzielle Spielraum des Instituts ist immer wieder allzu eng und läßt keinen Platz für Aufgaben über die Alltagsgeschäfte hinaus. So wünschen wir uns eine starke Stiftung an der Seite des Instituts und damit an der Seite der österreichischen Numismatik, aus deren Ertrag Publikationen gefördert, Forschungsarbeiten finanziert oder auch Einladungen an Wissenschaftler wie Studenten aus Osteuropa zu Forschungs- und Studienaufenthalten an unserem Institut ausgeprochen werden könnten. Derzeit bereitet die Beschaffung von Geldern für solche Zwecke viel Mühe, und sie nimmt viel Zeit in Anspruch – wenn sie überhaupt gelingt. Der Münze Österreich AG und der Oesterreichischen Nationalbank, die uns in solchen Fällen immer wieder hilfreich zur Seite stehen, sind wir deshalb zu großem Dank verpflichtet.

Der Festakt am 1. Dezember 2005 war ein Bekenntnis der Universität Wien zu unserem Institut, das die Wiener Universitätslandschaft bereichert und auszeichnet; ausgesprochen wurde dieses Bekenntnis von Vorständen fachlich benachbarter Institute und vom Rektor der Universität, demonstriert außerdem durch die Anwesenheit des Dekans unserer Fakultät. So sieht das Wiener Institut hoffentlich glücklichen weiteren 40 Jahren einer erfolgreichen Arbeit entgegen.

Hubert EMMERIG

Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik (ab Band 6: ... und Geldgeschichte)
Wien

Band 1

W. Hahn / A. Luegmeyer: *Der langobardenzeitliche Münzschatzfund von Aldrans in Tirol*, 1992. EUR 11,25.

Band 2

B. Prokisch: *Grunddaten zur europäischen Münzprägung der Neuzeit ca. 1500-1990*, 1993. EUR 36,81.

Band 3

B. Prokisch / R. Denk / K. Reinisch-Kränzl / A. Schwab-Trau: *Die Sammlung nachantiker Münzen und Medaillen im Zisterzienserstift Wilhering*. Teil I: *Die mittelalterlichen und neuzeitlichen Münzen*, 1996. EUR 16,-.

Band 4

B. Prokisch / H. Emmerig / S. Heinz / M. Zavadil / M. Heintz / D. Lepuschitz: *Repertorium zur Neuzeitlichen Münzprägung Europas*. Band II: *Heiliges Römisches*

Reich Deutscher Nation und Nachfolgestaaten – Der Bayerische Reichskreis, 1996.
EUR 94,50.

Band 5

Bernhard Prokisch / Hubert Emmerig / Michaela Heintz / Michaela Zavadil / Susanna Heinz: *Repertorium zur neuzeitlichen Münzprägung Europas*. Band XVIII: *Südosteuropa*, 1999. EUR 94,50.

Band 6

Wolfgang Hahn / Michael Metlich: *Money of the Incipient Byzantine Empire. Anastasius I to Justinianus I*, 2000. Vergriffen.

Band 6 a

Michael Andreas Metlich: *Money of the Incipient Byzantine Empire. Anastasius I to Justinianus I. Coin Identification Program*, 1999. 1 CD-ROM. EUR 15,-.

Band 7

Wolfgang Szaivert / Claude Daburon: *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Österreich. Sammlung Leybold: Kleinasiatische Münzen der Kaiserzeit*, Band I. *Pontus - Lydien*, 2000. EUR 40,-.

Band 8

Wolfgang Szaivert / Claude Daburon: *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Österreich. Sammlung Leybold: Kleinasiatische Münzen der Kaiserzeit*, Band II. *Phrygien - Kappadokien, Indices, Nachträge*, 2004. EUR 48,-.

Band 9

Bernhard Prokisch / Hubert Emmerig / Susanna Heinz / Michaela Zavadil / Banu Marksteiner: *Repertorium zur neuzeitlichen Münzprägung Europas*. Band III: *Heiliges Römisches Reich Deutscher Nation - Der Fränkische Reichskreis*, 2004. EUR 94,50. (In Verbindung mit diesem Werk sind die Bände 4 und 5 zum halben Preis beziehbar).

Band 10

Hubert Emmerig (Hrsg.): *VINDOBONA DOCET. 40 Jahre Institut für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien: 1965–2005* (= *Numismatische Zeitschrift* 113-114), 2005. EUR 106,70.

Band 11

Bernhard Prokisch: *Die Münzen und Medaillen des deutschen Ordens in der Neuzeit*, 2006. Erscheint 2006.

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NÉCROLOGIE

Gilbert Kenneth Jenkins (2nd July 1918 – 22nd May 2005)⁽¹⁾

On May 22nd, 2005, the numismatic community lost one of its most prominent scholars and one of its kindest and most generous.

Gilbert Kenneth Jenkins was born on July 2nd, 1918 only child of Julia Louisa. His father died before he was born. He grew up in Bristol, attended the Bloxham School and there he received an open scholarship in classics to Corpus Christi College in Oxford. He began his studies in 1936, won a first in Honor Moderations. In those years, he visited the Heberden Coin Room in the Ashmolean Museum and was introduced to numismatics by Edward Robinson and Humphrey Sutherland. In 1939, World War II interrupted his studies.



He served in the Royal Artillery and reached the rank of Captain. He spent part of those years flying as a reconnaissance pilot in South-East Asia. He then returned to Oxford, where he got his degree in 1946.

In 1947, G.K. Jenkins was appointed Assistant Keeper in the British Museum's Department of Coins and Medals and put in charge of the Greek coin collection. He, learned from the coins themselves, cataloguing British coin hoards brought to the Museum through the Treasure Trove system. His first article was on a hoard of Roman coins found in Britain.⁽²⁾ In those years he published Roman, Medieval and Civil War period hoards.

Jenkins spent more than thirty years at the British Museum – most of his active “numismatic” life – promoted to Deputy Keeper in 1956, then Keeper in 1965, a position he held until his retirement in 1978. A few months after his appointment, he was joined by another young scholar, Robert A. G. Carson, who would become a leading authority in Roman coins, and with whom Kenneth Jenkins worked close-

(1) My thanks to Andrew Burnett and to Catherine Merrigan Jenkins, her brother Sebastian and her sister Isabel, for providing personal and professional information on Kenneth Jenkins.

(2) “The Caister-by-Yarmouth hoard,” *NC* 1947, pp. 175-9.

ly for all his years at the BM.⁽³⁾ Those years immediately after World War II must not have been easy: though the collections had been taken to a safe place and remained intact, the offices of the Department of Coins and Medals had been destroyed by a bomb in May 1941 and some of the records too. It was not until 1959 that the Department moved into a permanent renovated location. Yet Jenkins and Carson managed to produce important works and establish the highest standards of numismatic scholarship.

At that time Jenkins also met a young Indian scholar studying at the University of London, A.K. Narain, who was writing his dissertation on the Greek coinages of Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. Kenneth helped Narain with the British Museum collection and in turn Narain infected Jenkins with his enthusiasm for these regions. Jenkins wrote his first book on: *The Coin Types of the Saka-Pahlava Kings of India* (Varanasi 1957) and later several seminal articles on Scythian, Indo-Scythian and Bactrian coins, which won him the Akbar Medal of the Indian Numismatic Society in 1966.

In the 50s Jenkins also developed strong ties with Sydney P. Noe and George Miles at The American Numismatic Society in New York, who suggested that he worked on their large collection of coins from ancient Spain. It was a project that Sir George Francis Hill had started, while Keeper at the BM. These Celt-Iberian coinages bear inscriptions in local scripts and present intricate problems of interpretation and mint attribution. Though Jenkins never published the book he wanted on the subject (and with characteristic modesty somehow felt guilty about it), he brought order into the geographic classification and the chronology,⁽⁴⁾ and laid the groundwork for all the studies published by so many Spanish scholars since.

Jenkins's interest for peripheral cultures expanded to North Africa and to the coinages of the Carthaginians in particular, and he continued the work of his predecessor Sir Edward G. Robinson in this field. This resulted in his second book: *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins*, with R.B. Lewis (London 1963) – groundbreaking for the stylistic analysis and for the very accurate use of metal analysis and specific gravity, new at that time – and a series of four articles on: “Coins of Punic Sicily,” published between 1971 and 1978 in *SNR*, and reprinted together as a book in 1997, as well as in two fundamental volumes of the *SNG Copenhagen*, vol. 42: *North Africa* in 1969, and vol. 3: *Spain* with Ann Kromann in 1979.

(3) To honor these two giants of ancient numismatics, a joint Festschrift was published in 1993: *Essay in honour of Robert Carson and Kenneth Jenkins*, ed. M. Price, A. Burnett and R. Bland (Spink, London), which include a complete bibliography by U. Wartenberg, pp. 281-4.

(4) “Notes on Iberian denarii from the Cordova Hoard,” *ANSMN* 8 (1958), pp. 57-76. “Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik: Spain,” *JNG* 11 (1961), pp. 79-155 and “Spain” in: *A Survey of Numismatic Research 1960-1965* (Copenhagen 1967), pp. 97-105.

Jenkins is perhaps best known for his many works on Greek Sicily: *The Coinage of Gela* (Antike Münzen und Geschlittene Steine II, Berlin 1970) a model die study and one of the best in that series, because it uses the numismatic evidence to enlarge our knowledge of the history and art of ancient Sicily. The wonderfully written and lavishly illustrated *Ancient Greek Coins* (1972)⁽⁵⁾ remains to this day the best general introduction to Greek coins for students, collectors and laymen (Jenkins called it his “opus horribile” he probably didn’t enjoy the general approach). With Ulla Westermark he published *The Coinage of Kamarina* (London 1980). The many articles on the bronze coinages of Sicily and on those on smaller mints can be found in his bibliography. There is hardly a region or coinage of the ancient Greek world, it seems, that Jenkins did not explore, from Spain to Afghanistan, through Italy, Sicily, North Africa, Egypt, Rhodes, Ephesos.

The most remarkable aspect of Jenkins’s work is that most of it – if not all – still stands and often remains the definitive treatise on the subject, no matter how modest the title. For the present writer Jenkins’s greatness is best illustrated in the series of short notes in *BMQ* or *NC* on new coins he acquired for the British Museum: “Greek Coins” “New Acquisitions” etc... in a few paragraphs the most difficult coins are put in sound historical, philological and art historical context.

Kenneth Jenkins also paid more than his dues to the discipline in general, from setting the highest standards of scholarship in his writings, to serving as editor of several important publications: the last edition of B.V. Head, *Principal Coins of the Greeks* (1959), J.M.F. May, *The Coinage of Abdera* (1966) with C.M. Kraay and also with C.M. Kraay, *Essays in Greek Coinage presented to Stanley Robinson* (1968). His knowledge of North Africa and Spain resulted in his contributions to the *Survey of Numismatic Research 1960-1965* (INC Copenhagen 1967) and for the *Survey 1966-1971* (INC New York 1973) for these regions, and made him an important regional editor of *An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards*, a fundamental instrument for the dating of Greek coins, published with his friends Margaret Thompson, Otto Mørkholm and Colin Kraay on the occasion of the 8th International Numismatic Congress in New York and Washington in 1973. Jenkins was also assistant editor of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* from 1950 to 1955 and Honorary Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society from 1964-74 and co-editing its journal *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1964-65. He considered it a sad duty to edit the memorial volume in honor of his friends who died prematurely: *Kraay-Mørkholm Essays* (1989), with G. Le Rider, N.M. Waggoner and U. Westermark.

Jenkins could not shun due recognition: after the Akbar Medal from the Indian Numismatic Society mentioned above, he received the Silver Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society in 1975, and the Huntington Medal of The American

(5) 2nd revised edition (London 1990).

Numismatic Society in 1976. He was an Honorary Member of many institutions including the German Archaeological Institute and the INC [since ?].

Kenneth Jenkins was an accomplished musician, playing the piano and the harpsichord, and music was probably as important in his life as numismatics. He organized regular musical soirees at his home, and in the homes of the other two members of his chamber music trio. Various grandchildren participated too and remain forever grateful for their grandfather's encouragement in their musical endeavors. The staff of Cecil Court, the first retirement home he went to, still remembers how he would regularly play to a group of adoring old ladies. Many will remember his trio performance at the British Museum during the INC London Congress in 1986, with David Sellwood, flute, and another friend, Andy Tittensor on the violin. To the end music brought him pleasure and peace and when he could no longer play, he would listen to CDs; Bach's *Goldberg Variations* were one of his favorite pieces.

Jenkins had a keen interest in the natural sciences, in zoology in particular, perhaps developed by the study of all the insects and animals he so thoroughly investigated on Greek coins. At the Convegno on the origin of bronze coinages at the CISN in Naples in 1977, he delighted some of the audience (and no doubt irritated the more pompous participants) by talking more about owls than about the controversial chronology of Gela and other Sicilian mints. He had a passion for cats and on his walks derived an enormous amount of pleasure in getting to know all the cats in the neighborhood.

Jenkins had lived the horrors of World War II and he became a strong opponent of nuclear weapons and a supporter of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). He was active in environmental causes as well, never drove a car but rode his bicycle, ahead of his time in seeing the risk of using up the energy resources of the planet. His political beliefs prevented his returning to the USA, in particular after the bombing of Lybia, even when awarded the highest numismatic recognition.

Kenneth Jenkins with his gentle manners, his sense of humor, his generosity and high scholarly and ethical standards, will remain a model and an inspiration for generations to come. His numismatic and his human impact are immeasurable.

Kenneth's wife Cynthia died in 1985. He is survived by a son and two daughters, by seven grand children, one step-grandchild and five great-grand children.

Carmen ARNOLD-BIUCCHI

Vsevolod M. Potin (28.03.1918-12.09.2005)

Dr Vsevolod Potin, renowned numismatist and historian, passed away in St Petersburg on 12th September 2005 at age 87. Dr Potin had been curator of European Coins and Medals in the Hermitage Museum, where he was responsible for a collection of over 350,000 objects, since 1959. He was Keeper of the Numismatic Department for almost 25 years, from 1974 to 1998.

Vsevolod Potin was born on the 28th of March 1918 in the Russian city of Ryazan'. His parents were from an intellectual Russian family. They moved from Ryazan' to Peterhoff near Leningrad in 1931, where Vsevolod Potin attended secondary school. He was fond of history, literature and the humanities in general and he matriculated in the Histort

Department of Leningrad University. His teachers were world known scientists such as V.V. Struve, B.D. Grekov, E.V. Tarle, V.V. Mavrodin and others.

At the university Vsevolod Potin specialized in Medieval European history and at the same time, during Second World War, was an intern in the State Hermitage under the supervision of the great numismatists of that period, N. Bauer, A. Ilyin, A. Bykov, A. Zograf, and A. Markova.

V. Potin started his teaching career after WW II at a secondary school in Strel'na, where he gave courses in Russian and European history. He began his postgraduate work in 1956 with a dissertation on: *The economic relations of Old Russia on the basis of medieval coin hoards*. In 1959 he was invited to the Numismatic Department of State Hermitage as a curator of European Coins and Medals. His Ph.D. thesis became his well-known work *Early Russian and European Governments in the 10th-13th centuries*, published in 1968.

Dr V. Potin's vast bibliography comprises more than 200 titles in Russian and foreign publications. His work focuses mainly on monetary history and on coin circulation in Eastern and Western Medieval Europe. He also did a lot of research in archives on the history of numismatic collections, in particular that of the Hermitage Coin Cabinet. His books, his publications of rare coins, of coin hoards and imitations, as well as the recently edited *Sylloge of British Isles, Part I: Anglo-Saxon Coins to 1016*, vol.50 (Hermitage Coin collection) (Oxford, 1999) are well known



at the international level. Besides his work at the Hermitage, Dr Vsevolod Potin taught Numismatics at the University of Leningrad for more than 20 years. He trained many students from all over Russia, the Baltic States, and Georgia

Dr Vsevolod Potin established himself as a specialist of Medieval Coins. He was the honorary member of the Numismatic Societies of Poland (1970), Nordrhein-Westphalien (1990), St Petersburg (1993), INC, Numismatic Committee of UNESCO (International Committee of historians), elected corresponding member of The American Numismatic Society in New York (1973), Sweden (1975), Finland (1993).

Dr V. Potin was a popular and respected figure at the State Hermitage, and well known to Russian and foreign numismatists. His input in developing numismatics in Russia and his efforts in strengthening international collaboration among scholars and institutions were really remarkable. He was very enthusiastic about his work at the Hermitage and at the University, and he continued working on the Catalogue of the 16-17th centuries Coins of France, and the Coinage of Medieval Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, until his last days.

Vitalii KALININ

Selection of principal works

1959

“Degtansky poklad a cesko-ruske styky v XI stoletii,” *Moravske Numisjaticke Zpravy*. No. 5, 1959.

1960

Osobennosti pritoka zapadnoevropeiskih denariiev X-XI vv I ih rasprostraneniye na territorii Rusi (The peculiarities of the influence of European denarii of the 10-11th centuries and their circulation on the territory of Russia)

1961

Vengerskii monety kladov XI v (Hungarian Coins from the Hoards of 11th century)
Nahodki zapadnoevropeiskih monet X-XII vv na territorii Rusi i drevnerusskie poseleniya (Finds of eastern European coins of the 10-12th centuries on the territory of Russia and Early Russian city-sites)

Prichiny prekrashcheniya pritoka zapadnoevropeiskih monet na Rus' v XII veke (The reasons for the cessation of the influence of medieval European Coins in Russia in the 12th century)

1962-1963

Klad bracteatorov iz Podnestriv'ya (Hoard of bracteati from Dnestr region)
“Seltene Münzen des niederlothingischen und friesichen Raumes aus dem 10-12. Jahrhundert,” *BN*, Heft 17, Hamburg, 1963

1964

Gollandskii chekan XI v (The Coinage of the Netherlands in the 11th century)

1965

Redkii angliyskiye denarii 10-11 vv (Rare English denarii of the 10-11th centuries)

“Les monnaies françaises et italiennes dans les trouvailles russes,” *Congresso internazionale di numismatica*, Roma 1965

1967

Topografiya nahodok zapadnoevropeiskih monet X-XIII vv na territorii drevney Rusi (The topography of finds of medieval European Coins in the 10-13th centuries on the territory of Early Russia)

“Funde deutscher Münzen des 10-17. Jahrhunderts aus dem europäischen Teil der Sowjetunion,” *HBN*, Heft 21 (Hamburg), 1967.

1968

Drevnyaya Rus' I evropeiskiy gosudarstva v X-XIII vv (Early Russia and European Governments in the 10-13th centuries), 239 pp.

“Monety polskie w zbiorach Ermitazu,” *Biuletyn numizmatyczny*, No. 34, 1968.

1970

Russko-skandinavskie svyazi po numizmaticheskim dannym (IX-XII) (Russo-Scandinavian relations on the numismatic evidence of the 9-12th centuries)

1971

Moneti v pogrebeniyah Drevney Rusi I ih znachenije dlya arheologii I etnografii (Coins in Early Russian tombs and their importance for archaeology and ethnography)

“Znaleziska monet na obszarze Polski wedlug danych archiwow liningradskich. Cz.II (1890-1913),” *WN*. Rok XV. Zeszyt 4.

1972

“Moneti Vurtzburg v sobranii Gosudarstvennogo Ermitaja (Coins of Würzburg in the State Hermitage),” *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte* (München), 1972

1973

“Numismatics of the Middle Ages in the USSR,” *Survey NR. 1966-1971*. Vol. 2, New York 1973.

1974

Skandinavskie monety na territorii Russkogo gosudarstva i russkiye monety v Skandinavii v XVI-XVII vv (Scandinavian coins on the territory of Russia and Russian coins in Scandinavian countries in the 16-17th centuries)

1976

Deutsche Münzen des 10-19. Jahrhunderts in der Sammlung der Staatlichen Ermitage, Frankfurt am Main, 1976 (Geldgeschichtliche Nachrichten Nr. 56).

Einführung in die Numismatik westeuropäischer Länder. Berlin, 1976. 65 pp.

“Systematisierung der Münzfunde und ihrer Bedeutung für die numismatische Forschung,” *Actes du 8ème Congrès International Numismatique*, Paris-Bâle, 1976.

- 1977
Talery na territorii Russkogo gosudarstva v XVI-XVII vv (Talers on the territory of Russian state in 16-17th centuries)
- 1979
Zolotye zapadnye moneta na territorii Russkogo gosudarstva XIV-XVII (European Gold Coins on the territory of the Russian State in the 14-17th centuries)
- 1981
The Department of Numismatics, The Hermitage Guide. 1981
- 1982
Moneta v bytu, obychayah i verovaniyah Rusi X-XII vv (A coin in everyday life, traditions and religion in Russia in the 10-12th centuries)
 “Numismatische Chronologie und Dendrochronologie im Licht der Novgoroder Ausgrabungen,” *HBN*, Heft 27-29, 1982.
- 1984
Mejdunarodnye svyazi v pamyatnikah numizmatiki. Katalog vystavki. (Catalogue of the exhibition. International Connections in Numismatic items)
- 1986
Vvedeniye v numizmatiku (Introduction into Numismatics)
 “Numismatic Literature: The USSR,” *Survey NR*. London, 1986. (coauth. M. Severova)
- 1990
Funde westeuropäischer Denare in Norden der Sowjetunion, Stockholm, 1990 (Commentationes de nummis saeculorum IX-XI. Sigtuna papers)
- 1991
 “Numismatique russe et occidentale (jusqu’au début du XIXe s. en URSS,” *Survey NR 1985-1990*. Brussel, 1991. V. I. (coauth. M. Severova)
- 1992
Arkhangelsk Hoard, Fennonskandia. 1992. IX. (coauth. E. Nosov etc.)
- 1993
 “Deniers belges dans les trésors russes du XIe siècle,” *Actes du XIe Congrès international de numismatique*. Louvain-la-Neuve, 1993. V.III.
Über einen neuen Schatzfund westeuropäischer Denare im Norden Russlands, Fernhandel und Geldwirtschaft. Sigmaringen, 1993.
- 1994
West-European Coins. Great Art Treasures of the Hermitage Museum. St.Petersburg. New York, London, 1994
- 1996
Die Salzburger Goldmünzen in der Ermitage, St Petersburg, Tausend Jahre Salzburger Münzrecht. Salzburg, 1996 (coauth. F. Reiff).
- 1997
 “Der zweite Münzfund von Nagin??ina. Bestand und Forschungsergebnisse,” *XII*.

Internationaler Numismatischer Kongress, Vortragszusammenfassungen. Berlin, 1997

“Russland (Literaturübersicht),” *Survey NR. 1990-1995.* Berlin, 1997 (coauth. M.B. Severova)

1999

Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles. Vol.50: Hermitage Museum, St.Petersburg. Part I. Anglo-Saxon Coins to 1016, Oxford, 1999. VIII.

2000

“Der zweite Münzfund von Naginina Bestand und Vorschungsergebnisse,” *XII. Internationaler Numismatischer Kongress.* Berlin, 2000.

2001

Legendy na zapadnoevropejskih monetah (The legends of West-European Coins). Kiev, 2001.

“Die Numismatische Abteilung der Staatlichen Ermitage,” *Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt* (Berlin), 2001

“Lodeinoe Pole,” *Realexicon der Germanischen Altertumskunde*, Bd. 18. Berlin, New York, 2001.

2002

Minzkabinet v Novom Ermitaje (Münzkabinett in New Hermitage), Catalogue of the exhibition (coauth. V. Kalinin, etc.)

2003

Zapadnoevropeyskiye monety iz kollektzii Reichel (The West-European Coins from the collection of Ya. Reichel), Catalogue of the exhibition of the Reichel Collection. (coauth. Yu. Dukov etc.)

“Imitations of gold Carolingian Coins in the Collection of the Hermitage,” *Polish Numismatic News* (Warsaw), VII, 2003.

In press:

Izobrajeniya na zapadnoevropeyskyh monetah (Images on the West-European Coins). Kiev.

Carmen Alfaro Asins (1952-2005)

El día 9 de junio de 2005 nos dejó para siempre Carmen Alfaro Asins, conservadora jefe del Departamento de Numismática del Museo Arqueológico Nacional (Madrid), vicepresidenta de la Junta Directiva de la Comisión Internacional de Numismática (CIN) y vocal de la Junta Directiva de la Sociedad Iberoamericana de Estudios Numismáticos (SIAEN) desde 1990. Persona de excepcionales cualidades y de una enorme vitalidad, nunca permitió que su salud, afectada desde muy joven, fuera un impedimento ni para su vida privada ni para su extensa actividad profesional, que desarrolló con gran entusiasmo y dinamismo a lo largo de más de veinte años.



Nacida en Madrid el 8 de mayo de 1952, se formó en la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, donde se licenció en 1977 en la especialidad de Prehistoria y Arqueología. En esta misma Universidad presentó en 1983 su Tesis Doctoral con el título *Las monedas de Gadir/Gades*, trabajo dirigido por el Dr. D. Gratiliano Nieto y con el que obtuvo por unanimidad la calificación de Sobresaliente *cum laude*.

Su vocación como investigadora en el campo de la Numismática se fue afianzando y en 1984 ingresó, por oposición, en el Cuerpo Facultativo de Conservadores de Museos, obteniendo una plaza específica en la entonces Sección de Numismática del Museo Arqueológico Nacional. En 1985 sustituyó, tras su jubilación, a la conservadora jefe de la Sección, Dña. M^a Luz Navarro, y desde 1989 estuvo al frente de la misma con el cargo de Jefe del Departamento de Numismática y Medallística.

Desde el principio dirigió todo su esfuerzo y dedicación al Museo Arqueológico Nacional, realizando siempre su labor con un elevado sentido de la responsabilidad. Se propuso que desde el Departamento se potenciaran todas las facetas que caracterizan a los museos hoy día y, al mismo tiempo trabajó en favor de la protección del importante Patrimonio Numismático que tenía a su cargo. En este sentido, una de sus principales preocupaciones fue la documentación y la difusión de las colecciones de las que era responsable. De este modo emprendió la publicación de obras científicas como el *Catálogo de las monedas antiguas de oro del Museo Arqueológico Nacional*, un homenaje a todos los aquellos conservadores que la precedieron en el cargo, con un capítulo muy especial en el que narraba las difíciles circunstan-

cias vividas por el Museo en 1936 y la incautación de sus monedas de oro. También publicó los dos primeros volúmenes del Museo de la serie internacional *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, que han sido los primeros editados en España. El primero, dedicado a las monedas de *Gadir y Ebusus*, se publicó en 1994, y el segundo, sobre las *Acuñaiones cartaginesas en Iberia y emisiones ciudadanas*, en 2004; ambos, son obras de referencia fundamentales para los estudiosos de la historia monetaria del mundo púnico.

Desarrolló una gran actividad en la organización de exposiciones con el fin de poner a disposición del público los ricos fondos que, hasta su llegada al Departamento, tan sólo eran accesibles a los especialistas. Cabe recordar que desde 1951 las colecciones de numismática no estaban expuestas al público, por ello, desde el principio, quiso recuperar nuevos espacios expositivos para estos fondos. Inició, entonces, el montaje de vitrinas en las diferentes salas de exposición permanente, al tiempo que se mostró siempre muy colaboradora en el préstamo de piezas para exposiciones organizadas por otras instituciones, y ella misma fue comisaria de diversas exposiciones temporales, tanto dentro como fuera del Museo Arqueológico. Entre las primeras figura *La moneda, algo más que dinero*, expuesta en 1996 en el Centro Cultural de Leganés y al año siguiente en el propio Museo; *Tesoros del Gabinete Numismático*. Las cien mejores piezas del monetario del Museo Arqueológico Nacional (Madrid, 1999), montada en las Salas Nobles, que en la actualidad ya forma parte de la exposición permanente, o *Dinero exótico. Una nueva colección del Museo Arqueológico Nacional* (Madrid, 2001) y *Esto es dinero. De la dracma al euro* (La Coruña, 2001) donde se planteaba una aproximación al origen de la moneda y a las diferentes formas de dinero utilizadas a lo largo de la historia.

Desempeñó un relevante papel en la coordinación y dirección de cursos, ciclos de conferencias – *Moneda y Arqueología, La moneda: su contribución a la historia o Medallas y otras “curiosidades” relacionadas con la moneda*, celebrados en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional de Madrid en 1991, 1992 y 1993, respectivamente– y congresos, como el III Jarique de Numismática Hispano-árabe (Museo Arqueológico Nacional, 1990), o el X Congreso Nacional de Numismática, celebrado en Albacete en 1998, en el que fue coordinadora del comité científico. Pero, sin duda, el más importante, y en el que puso su mayor empeño, fue el XIII Congreso Internacional de Numismática, celebrado en Madrid en septiembre de 2003.

Como investigadora, su interés se centró principalmente en la Numismática de la Hispania antigua y, de forma especial, en el estudio de la moneda púnico-hispana y cartaginesa. Su bibliografía cuenta con más de 60 artículos en revistas especializadas en los que abordó diferentes temas, como la epigrafía monetaria púnica y neopúnica en Hispania, los usos no monetarios de la moneda antigua, la circulación monetaria a través de hallazgos procedentes de excavaciones arqueológicas, el estudio de conjuntos monetarios o aspectos relativos a la fabricación de moneda. Una de sus aportaciones más importantes fue la localización de la ceca púnica de *Tagilit* en

la actual Tíjola (Almería), cuyas monedas, hasta entonces, se venían clasificando como inciertas o del norte de África, junto con la identificación de Isis como la divinidad representada en estas piezas. Además, hay que destacar sus estudios monográficos dedicados al análisis y ordenación de las acuñaciones de diversos talleres como los de *Gadir/Gades* (Cádiz), *Seks* (Almuñécar, Granada) y *Abdera* (Adra, Almería).

En reconocimiento a sus cualidades profesionales y a su labor investigadora fue nombrada para diferentes cargos tanto en España como en el extranjero: fue vocal de la Sociedad Iberoamericana de Estudios Numismáticos (SIAEN) desde abril de 1990, vocal de la Junta Directiva de la Comisión Internacional de Numismática (CIN), desde septiembre de 1997 y vicepresidenta primera a partir de septiembre de 2003. Recibió distinciones honoríficas como la Placa concedida por la Asociación Numismática Melillense en julio de 1991, la Medalla Presidencial 1992 de la Asociación Numismática Española, el premio Javier Conde Garriga 1994, concedido también por la Asociación Numismática Española por el conjunto de su obra y, en particular, por haber iniciado en España la serie *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, y el premio Xavier Calicó 2003, otorgado por la Asociación Española de Numismáticos Profesionales, por la labor desarrollada al frente de su Departamento.

Podemos considerar a Carmen Alfaro como verdadera impulsora de una nueva fase del Monetario del Museo Arqueológico Nacional que, gracias a su dedicación, volvió a convertirse en una colección de referencia básica para los estudios numismáticos. Todos los que tuvimos la suerte de compartir con ella la vida diaria del museo sabemos que aún tenía muchos proyectos por hacer y que sólo el agravamiento de su enfermedad en los últimos meses se lo ha impedido. Su recuerdo y su obra siempre serán un ejemplo a seguir.

Carmen MARCOS ALONSO
Paloma OTERO MORÁN

**MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC COMMISSION**

Moscow, 10-13 April 2005

Presents:

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

Absent:

Dr. C. Alfaro (Vice-President)

1. Introduction by the President

The President, Michel Amandry, communicates the regrets of Vice-President, Carmen Alfaro, who is unable to attend the meeting for health reasons. He welcomes the Council members for coming to Moscow and thanks Nataliya Smirnova for having provided the venue and arranged the meeting. The President reminds the Council of its primary task to prepare the XIVth International Congress in Glasgow in 2009 and to publish the *Survey of Numismatic Research*. A lot of work lies ahead.

2. Minutes of the Council Meeting in Athens, March 27-28, 2004

The Minutes of the Council Meeting as published in *Compte rendu* 51, 2004, pp. 57-82, are approved unanimously.

3. Treasurer's report: accounts for 2004

The Council ratifies the accounts for 2004, as published in *Compte rendu* 51, 2004, p. 58.

4. Treasurer's report: budget for 2005

The Treasurer, Tuukka Talvio reports on a number of unpaid dues and solicits the help of the Council, especially in their respective countries, in having members absolve their responsibilities. The possibility of allowing the use of credit cards was discussed. The bank charges for checks are between 15 and 22 Euros and therefore the INC will no longer accept personal checks, unless 20 Euros are added to the membership fee. As of now all dues have to be paid on the INC account directly.

In spite of that the income is stable.

**ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC
COMMISSION 1-01-2005 TO 31-12-2005**

Income and Expenditure account (in Euros)	2005 proposed	2005 real	2004 real
<i>Income</i>			
Membership fees 2005	19.000	17.250,00	18.601,08
Membership fees, previous years	1.500	2.100,00	450,00
Interest	350	334,79	89,36
Surplus of expenditure over income	3.750		
Total	24.600	19.684,79	19.363,87
<i>Expenditure</i>			
<i>Compte rendu</i>	3.000	3.072,62	2.615,43
<i>International Newsletter</i>	6.000	4.609,01	0,00
Internet site	4.000	93,75	66,38
Congress publication	7.000		
Grants	2.400	2.400,00	3.600,00
Travelling costs	2.000	1.923,33	300,09
Banking costs	200	309,79	338,78
Surplus of income over expenditure		7.276,29	12.443,19
Total	24.600	19.684,79	19.363,87
Balance sheet (in Euros)	2004	2004	2003
<i>Commission Funds</i>			
Account van Lanschot (31-12-04)			126,77
Account Nordea (31-12-05)		24.556,04	37.461,08
Account Nordea Fund (31-12-05)		20.251,85	
Cash (M. Amandry)		139,78	83,53
Total		44.947,67	37.671,38
<i>Commission Liabilities</i>			
Reservation INC grants		2.400,00	3.600,00
Reservation internet site		4.000,00	
Reservation Newsletter		3.000,00	
Reservation Madrid congress publication		7.000,00	
Reservation Glasgow congress		8.000,00	
Debt to American Num. Soc.		347,94	347,94
Reserves INC		20.199,73	33.723,44
Total		44.947,67	37.671,38

Tuukka TALVIO, Treasurer

Lu et approuvé, le Président, Michel AMANDRY

The contribution from Van Lanschot Bank ended in 2003. New ways of acquiring sponsorship were discussed.

Expenses:

Grants: the last installment of the scholarship has been paid to J. Marcer and the first one to A. Puleo.

Newsletter: this year the cost was higher because of the new layout. From now on we will reserve 3000 Euros annually and 500 Euros for the website and e-News, as well as 1000 Euros annually for the next Congress publication; in all we will reserve 8000 Euros for the Glasgow Congress in 2009.

The Council decides to contribute 7,000 Euros towards the publication of the Proceedings of the Madrid Congress, which are being edited and published by our Spanish colleagues, in recognition of the outstanding organization and hospitality of the Ministerio de Cultura. The INC name and logo will appear in the publication, 10 copies will be given to the Council and a 20% discount on the price of the volumes will be offered to INC members.

Donal Bateson reports that the cost to maintain a website for the Glasgow Congress for five years until 2009, will be 5,000 pounds.

On the whole the finances of the INC are stable and in good shape and the Council decides not to raise the membership dues.

The Council expresses its warm thanks to the Treasurer for a sound budget and for healthy balance sheets.

5. *Membership*

The Council welcomes one new member:

The State Hermitage Museum in St-Petersburg, Russia.

The Council notes that while most European countries are well represented in the INC, there are still many numismatic collections that have not joined. Efforts can be made to increase participation, especially in Latin America, Africa, and the Far East.

6. *Projects under the patronage of the INC*

a. *SNG*

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

Volumes published in 2004:

Austria: Wolfgang Szaivert and Claude Daburon, *Sammlung Leypold. Oesterreichische Nationalbank, Wien. Kleinasiatische Münzen der Kaiserzeit*. Band

II: *Phrygien - Kommagene mit Nachträgen, Korrekturen und Indizes zu beiden Bänden.* (Veröffentlichungen des Institutes für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte Band 8.)

Greece: Mando Economidès, *Musée numismatique d'Athènes. Collection Antoine Christomanos, Première partie: Italie-Eubée.*

Spain: Carmen Alfaro Asins, *Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Volumen I. Hispania Ciudades Fenopúnicas. Parte 2: Acuñaciones cartaginesas en Iberia y emisiones ciudadanas (continuacion).*

United Kingdom: John Goddard, *The Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow, Part I: Roman Provincial Coins: Spain – Kingdoms of Asia Minor.*

Volumes known to be in press or to be published in 2005:

Bulgaria, Volume I

Canada, University of Calgary, Part I

Germany, München Heft 12 (Thessalien - Epirus)

Poland, Cracow, National Museum, Vol. I and Łódz, Vol 2.

On the Web:

Ancient Greek coins are found in the following (and certainly others too) databases:

www.amnumsoc.org/search (American Numismatic Society, New York)

www.sylloge-nummorum-graecorum.org (United Kingdom)

www.perseus.tufts.edu/cgi-bin/browser?object=coin (USA)

www.pontos.dk (Denmark)

www.wildwinds.com (commercial)

www.coinarchives.com (commercial)

Activity

At the XIIIth Numismatic congress in Madrid 2003 Harald Nilsson talked to Andrew Meadows about the possibility and the need to discuss the future of the SNG project. Increasing printing costs have made many museums and universities stop printing their publications, others have thanks to new computer capacities and computer programmes inserted more ambitious information in their publications than was usual in this series. As a result of this preliminary discussion a meeting was arranged at the Numismatic Museum in Athens Oct. 31st-Nov. 1st 2004, with the aim of bringing together researchers and scholars actually working with SNG volumes. 25 participants from 10 countries attended the meeting.

Mr Meadows has written a report (11 A4 pages) from which the following lines

are a short resumé. (Mr Meadows' report is available from either 'AMEAD-OWS@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk' or from 'harald.nilsson@coin.uu.se').

The INC president Michel Amandry presented a history of the *SNG* project and showed a diagram illustrating participant countries and a chart showing publication of *SNG* volumes distributed over years, from 1931 till 2003.

Mr Meadows, together with Henry S. Kim, Oxford and IT-consultant Richard Hodges then informed about the *SNG* United Kingdom project, that aims at speeding up the publication of Greek coin collections and at making Greek numismatic material widely and easily available in a format primarily intended for numismatic scholars. It was shown how, if the coin descriptions are carefully edited and the order between the coin descriptions is consequent, the text and plates for an entire volume could be formatted in less than 5 minutes.

It was also shown how the material can be published on the Web.

The problem of searching for coins published in different databases can be solved, as was showed by Mr Hodges, who has developed a system ("A Numismatic Gateway") that provides a single search engine for coinage, allowing for the interrogation of multiple numismatic databases in a single search.

After the participants had presented their actual plans for the Greek coins in their collections a lively discussion followed with many important aspects. The range of opinions covered both those who prefer a speedy publication of coins giving only basic facts, following the goal expressed in 1931, and those who advocated an opening to users outside the narrow field of Greek numismatics, such as iconography etc.

After the suggestion of Michel Amandry an international subcommission to the INC to take forward the application and standardisation of database use in the Greek numismatic field was formed with Harald Nilsson to serve as its chair and Andrew Meadows as secretary. Other members of the committee will be identified in the e-mail discussion following the meeting.

The meeting also expressed a wish to continue this discussion in a later meeting. As this report is sent it has been decided to meet in Uppsala September 2005.

b. *SNG* Data base

Andrew Meadows submitted a full report on the Athens Conference that includes a history of the *SNG* project as well as the present status of the Data base and plans for the future:

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum

Report of a meeting held at the National Numismatic Museum,
Athens, 31st October - 1st November 2004

Present: M. Amandry (Paris), E. Apostolou (Athens), H.R. Baldus (Munich), T. Bellas (Athens), F. de Callataÿ (Brussels), G. Chimirri-Russell (Calgary), A. Destrooper-Georgiades (Athens), D. Evgenidou (Athens), D. Hodges (Cambridge), H. Horsnæs (Copenhagen), H. Kim (Oxford), S. Kremydi-Sicilianou (Athens), A. Meadows (London), H. Nilsson (Uppsala), M. Oeconomides (Athens), M. Pipili (Athens), E. Ralli (Athens), Y. Stoyas (Athens), B. Tang (Copenhagen), I. Tassignon (Brussels), I. Touratsoglou (Athens), P. Tselekas (Athens), Eos Tsourti (Athens), U. Wartenberg-Kagan (New York), B. Weisser (Berlin).

Session 1. Sunday 31st October

The meeting was opened by Mrs Evgenidou who welcomed attendees to the National Numismatic Museum.

The History of SNG

Dr Amandry then offered a brief history of the SNG project, beginning with a reminder of the project's initial aims in the form of E.S.G. Robinson's Preface to the first volume of the British series (1931):

The object of the publication, of which this is the first part, is to reproduce by photography Greek coins contained in collections which have not already been published with adequate illustrations... The British Academy is making a beginning with English collections: and it is hoped that the example may be followed in other countries.

The study of ancient, and particularly Greek, coins is now entering upon a new phase and must employ new methods. Most extant coins of outstanding importance, historically or otherwise, have been adequately published and discussed; and the general outlines have been laid down once for all. It remains to fill in the detail with the greatest richness possible. This can only be done through intensive work upon special periods and issues, in which large numbers of similar coins, common as well as scarce, are studied for minor varieties, and rigid chronological sequences are established on the evidence of die identities.

A few monographs on these lines have already been prepared, and the results obtained from them indicate how fruitful the new method of approach may prove. But before rapid progress can be made it is necessary to increase the amount of the material easily available for study. At present the new method is only possible for

one who has access to private collections and can visit foreign museums and amass a large apparatus of plaster casts. For it is essential that he should be able to study as many specimens as possible at the same time.

As a preliminary, photographic illustrations, of the kind here provided, will tell him where his material is to be found, and greatly diminish the number of plaster casts which he would otherwise require for examination.

Dr Amandry noted the publication dates of the great die-studies of E. Boehringer on Syracuse (1929) and S. Noe on Metapontum (1927, 1931), suggesting that these works, still fresh at the time of Robinson's initiative must have been formative for the SNG project.

Dr Amandry proceeded to summarise the development over time and, as Robinson had hoped, overseas. The following tables were produced

Table 1: Summary of Volumes produced, by year

	Great-Britain	Denmark and Germany	Italy, USA, others
1931	1 Spencer		
1932			
1933	2 Lloyd		
1934	2 Lloyd		
1935	2 Lloyd		
1936	1 Newnham Davis		
1937	2 Lloyd		
1938	1 Lockett		
1939	1 Lockett		
1940	1 Fitzwilliam		
1941			
1942	7 Lockett	Copenhagen	
1943	6	Copenhagen	
1944	6	Copenhagen	
1945	4 Lockett	Copenhagen	
1946	3	Copenhagen	
1947	5 Fitzwilliam	Copenhagen	
1948	2	Copenhagen	
1949	1 Lockett		
1950			
1951	2 Fitzwilliam, Oxford		
1952			
1953			

1954				
1955	1	Copenhagen		
1956	4	Fitzwilliam	Copenhagen	
1957	2		vA	
1958	1	Fitzwilliam		
1959	3		Copenhagen, vA	
1960			vA	
1961	5		Copenhagen	Berry
1962	2	Oxford		Berry
1963	1		vA	
1964	3		vA	
1965	3	Fitzwilliam	Copenhagen, vA	
1966	1		vA	
1967	5	Fitzwilliam	vA	Klagenfurt
1968	3		vA, Munich	
1969	3	Oxford	Copenhagen	ANS
1970	2		Munich	Evelpidis
1971	1	Fitzwilliam		
1972	2	Fitzwilliam		ANS
1973	1		Munich	
1974	3		Copenhagen, Munich	Stockholm
1975	2			ANS, Evelpidis
1976	2	Oxford		Stockholm
1977	3		Copenhagen, Munich	ANS
1978				
1979	1		Copenhagen	
1980	2		Munich	Stockholm
1981	3	Oxford	Tübingen	ANS
1982	2		Tübingen	
1983	1			Paris
1984	1			Klagenfurt
1985	2		Munich, Tübingen	
1986	3	Manchester	Aarhus	Levante
1987	2		Aarhus	ANS
1988	2			Milan, ANS
1989	5	Blackburn	Munich, Tübingen	Milan
1990	2			Milan, Klagenfurt
1991	4		Munich	Milan, Stockholm
1992	5	Fitzwilliam		Milan, Budapest
1993	7	BM	Lepizig, Pfälzer	Paris, Levante, Berne, Budapest

1994	7		Tübingen	Sassari, ANS, Paris, Budapest, Madrid, Keckman
1995	3	Morcom	Munich	von Post
1996	1			Ljubljana
1997	2		Munich	Milan
1998	5		Tübingen, Braunschweig	Paris, Spaer, Lodz
1999	5		Pfälzer	Milan, Agrigento, Catanzaro, Keckman
2000	5	Stancomb		Milan, Budapest, Leypold, Alpha Bank
2001	4		Munich, Pfälzer	Paris
2002	3	BM	Copenhagen	Kayhan
2003	2			Paris, Stockholm, Lorichs
2004	4	Glasgow		Madrid, Athens, Austria

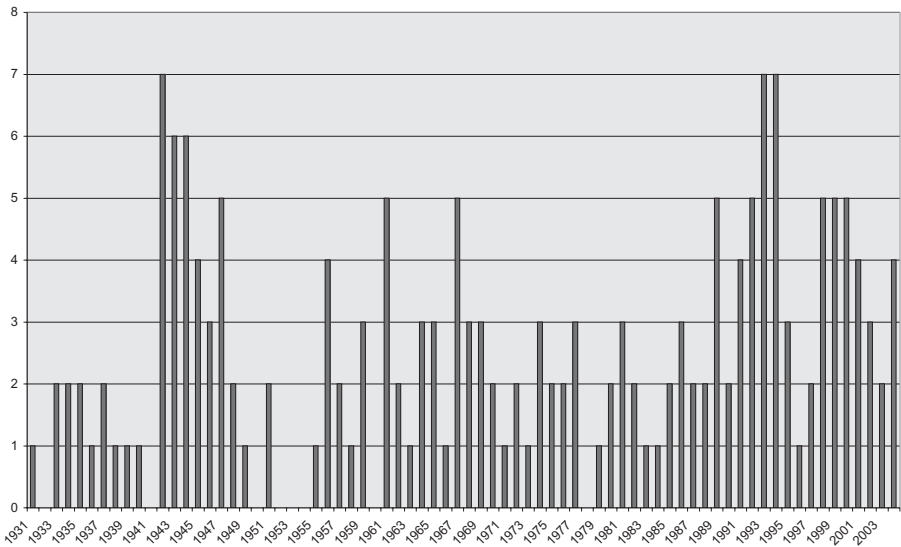


Chart 1: SNG Volumes Published by Year

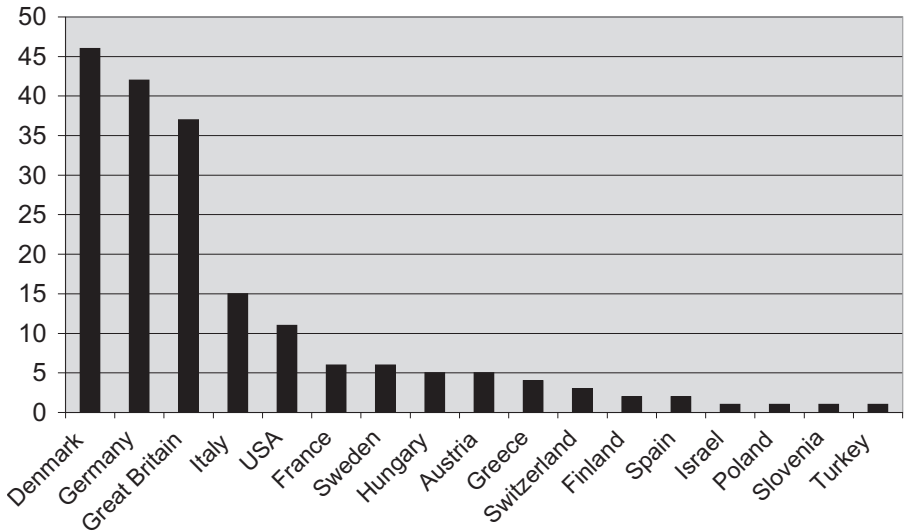


Chart 2: Numbers of SNG Volumes Produced, by Country

SNG UK Online

A presentation then followed in three parts of the work that has been carried out by the SNG UK project towards the establishment of local SNG online project.

Mr Meadows introduced the basic vision of the project. The SNG UK committee has tried, in making available its volumes (past and future) over the web to return to the roots of the project. 70 years after the foundation of the project, still regrettably few of the world's collections of Greek coins have been fully published. As a result the basic work of constructing a corpus, mint or die study remains as slow as when Robinson founded the project.

The World Wide Web offers a golden opportunity to revolutionise the working practices of Greek Numismatists and speed us towards our goal of a full appreciation of the chronology, structure, production rhythms and volumes of ancient Greek coinage.

The SNG UK online project has thus set out with the two very specific aims of:

- Speeding up the publication of Greek coin collections

- Making Greek numismatic material widely and easily available in a format primarily intended for numismatic scholars.

To achieve the first goal a numismatic database based on the MS Access program has been developed. This now serves as the primary compiling and editing tool in the production of SNG UK volumes. (A presentation of this database was made by Mr Kim (see below)).

To make the data available to as broad an audience as possible a World Wide Web Database has been developed (www.sylloge-nummorum-graecorum.org). The existing, published SNG UK volumes have been converted using a version of the database to digital format and uploaded to the Web database. New volumes are added from the database in which they have been compiled. Thus simultaneous web and print publication will now be the norm for SNG UK coins.

The SNG Access Database

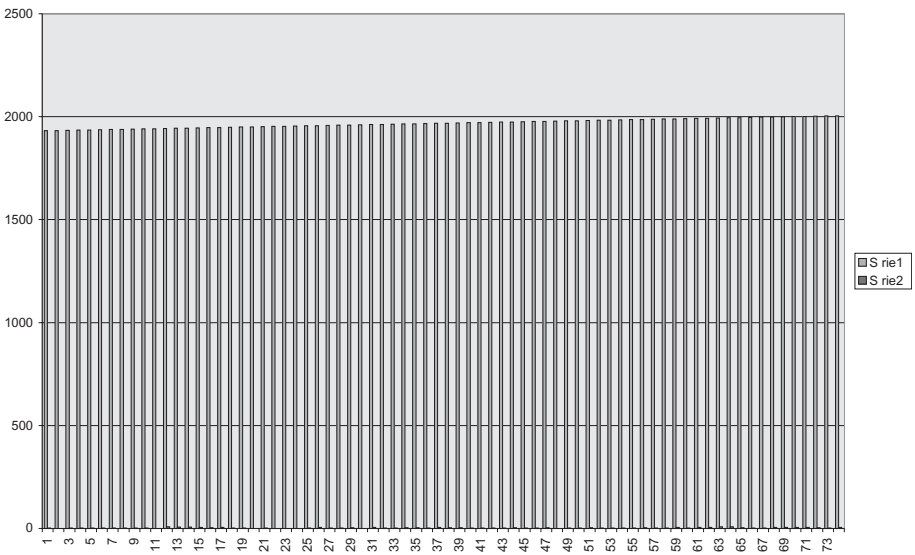


Fig. 1. SNG UK Access Database: coin description screen

Henry Kim then proceeded to demonstrate the working of the SNG UK Access database as an authoring tool for the new Oxford Sylloges, currently being compiled by Richard Ashton and Stanley Ireland.

The basic procedure has been that the coins of the collection have been scanned, and that the resulting digital images, which will serve both the web database and for the plates of the printed volume, have been used to populate a blank copy of the

Access database (see fig. 1). This blank database has then been installed on the computers of the authors, who have thus been able to work on cataloguing the coins on screen from the digital images. This has made it possible for the authors to work on the coins away from the Oxford cabinet according to their own schedules. The authors estimate that the ease of having an (enlargeable) image on screen in front of them as they work, and to be able to work as it suits them, probably allows them to catalogue the coins twice as fast as by older methods. The benefits to the curator of the collection, and the coin cabinet, of not being disrupted by a constant series of visits by authors are also substantial.

Once the coins have been catalogued within the database two processes have to take place to lead to publication.

For print publication two steps must be taken. Once the order of coins within the volume has been fixed, the plates must be set up. This is carried automatically by Mr Hodges: the images are imported in order in SNG plate format into a PDF file that can be sent straight to a printer (no scissors; no glue). Text is similarly exported by Mr Hodges from the database into an SNG format printed page using the programme Filemaker. The formatting of the text is, however, a more complex procedure than that for the plates. Since SNG is essentially a type-based catalogue, it is standard editorial practice to unify numbers of identical coins under a single type heading, noting minor variations alongside individual coins, so:

For a database to be able to assemble a grouping under a single heading in this way, the relevant coins must all, obviously, be described identically. Note the result of even minor variations in the description of the first five coins of the above example:

A process of careful editing of coin descriptions is necessary to assure complete consistency, particularly where a volume has multiple authors. The UK project is currently considering the use of a standard set of descriptions offered to authors in a menu, to remove this difficulty from future volumes, as well as to make searching the database more reliable.

Another difficulty that has had to be overcome is that of ordering the coins. The database has to be taught the correct orders and hierarchies of (e.g.) regions, mints, denominations and metals. All of these problems have now been solved for the Oxford volumes. Mr Kim was able to demonstrate the formatting of text and plates for an entire volume in a little over 5 minutes of computing time.

For web publication the data (text and images) must be extracted from the Access

database and uploaded to a Web server. This is a straightforward matter, handled for the project by its IT consultant, Richard Hodges, without the need for authorial or editorial intervention. Print and web publication may thus be simultaneous.

The Numismatic Gateway

There exist currently a number of database on the World Wide Web containing Greek coins. Among Museum/University-based projects one might list the ANS collection database (<http://www.amnumsoc.org/search/>), the SNG UK database (<http://www.sylloge-nummorum-graecorum.org>), Perseus (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/cgi-bin/browser?object=Coin>) and the Danish Pontos project (<http://www.pontos.dk>). Among commercial sites there are Wildwinds (<http://www.wildwinds.com>) and Coinarchives (<http://www.coinarchives.com>). More will undoubtedly be developed.

The problem for the user of these databases is that s/he must search each one individually and deal with the different formats in which each site organises its searches and returns its results.

Dick Hodges presented one possible solution to this nexus of problems: the Numismatic Gateway. He has recently developed and trialled a system that provides a single search engine for coinage, allowing for the interrogation of multiple numismatic databases in a single search.

The advantages to such a system are twofold:

It simplifies the search procedure for the user of the database. It creates a one-stop-shop for the numismatists collecting material.

It allows individual databases to retain their own identity, and to develop their own functionality as their owners desire, provided that a basic core of information (e.g. date, weight, die axis, obverse and reverse descriptions) is provided in a standard format that can be identified by the numismatic gateway. The key to making such a gateway work is to secure a basic data standard across all Greek numismatic databases.

Session 2. Monday 1st November

Dr Amandry in the chair.

The meeting began with representatives of collections providing a brief summary of the current state of their SNG programmes, and of their future plans.

New York

Dr Wartenberg Kagan reported that while there remained substantial areas of the ANS collection that had not been published in SNG format, there exist no current plans to publish further volumes devoted to the collection. Emphasis had shifted instead to the publication of ACNAC volumes (in the SNG format, but devoted to private collections). The current focus of this project was the Zofeir collection of c. 5000 coins currently on long term loan to the ANS.

The ANS web database currently contains the text details of some 600 000 coins in total. Images are being added to these records as and when public photographic orders generate those images.

Athens

Mrs Evgenidou reported that the National Museum had recently, through the Greek Academy, published the first of a projected series of volumes devoted to collections now in the Museum (SNG Greece 3: Christomanos). Two further volumes are in preparation.

The NNM has a small database currently containing the records of some 900 coins. The Museum is currently evaluating the possibility of retroconverting existing volumes to digital format with a view to online publication, commencing in 2006.

London

Mr Meadows reported that thus far two volumes of SNG devoted to the BM collection had been published. There are currently no plans for the production of future volumes. Emphasis is being placed instead on online publication of the collection.

The first BM SNG has been retroconverted and is now available online. The second is currently being converted. Work is now underway on the creation of digital images of the collection, and the parallel generation of text data using the Museum's Collections Management database. The current focus (the Achaemenid kingdom and period) is being dictated by collaboration with the College de France's MAVI project. Within 6 months, approximately 10 000 BM coins should be available online.

Oxford

Mr Kim noted that the Ashmolean collection (consisting of some 25 000 Greek coins) is already served by 5 SNG volumes, containing some 4 500 coins. 3 volumes are currently in production or planning stage (devoted to Asia Minor). When finished these volumes will contain approximately one third of the collection. The current plan is to complete the SNG series for the whole collection in printed form.

The first 5 volumes have been retroconverted (by Optical Character Recognition) and currently await editing. Volumes in preparation will be added to the database as they are published in print form.

Munich

Dr Baldus reported that two volumes are currently in preparation, one devoted to Thessaly-Epirus, the other to Caria. These are likely to be the last volumes in the Munich series.

Copenhagen

Dr Horsnaes noted that the publication of the Copenhagen collection was complete, comprising 46 volumes in total. The coins will in the future be added to the Museum's collections management database, and this may be an eventual route to web-publication.

The Danish SNG committee is currently seeking funding to enable the publication of the Thorvaldsen and Brunsted collections. These should produce three volumes, and it is hoped to produce them digitally.

It was also noted that part of the Copenhagen collection is available on line at www.pontos.dk.

Berlin

Dr Weisser noted that the Berlin cabinet contains in excess of 100 000 Greek coins, but as yet has no database system. Possibilities for the introduction of a database and publication of the collection are currently being explored.

Calgary

Mrs Chimirri-Russell described the collection of the Nickle Museum, which consists of approximately 10 000 Greek and Greek Imperial coins. All have been entered on a database, though not all fully described. The first volume in an SNG series is about to go to press.

It is hoped to make the collection available on the Web.

Brussels

Dr. De Callatay noted that the Brussels collection now consists of 16 000 coins. Work is about to commence on the production of a first SNG volume devoted to Asia Minor. There is a desire both to digitise publication of the collection and to continue the production of printed volumes.

Paris

Dr Amandry reported that the Paris collection consists of approximately 110 000 Greek coins. In addition to the volumes devoted to the Delepierre collection, five further SNG volumes have been produced organised on a regional basis. Three further volumes are currently planned.

Printed volumes are produced in conjunction with the auction house NAC, a positive financial arrangement for the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Retroconversion of existing volumes to digital format is currently being considered.

A Collections database at the BN currently holds details of 20 000 coins (not all Greek).

The meeting then proceeded to address the agenda items:

1. The future of printed volumes

It was generally agreed by the meeting that printed volumes remain a desirable output of the SNG project. It was accepted, however, that different outputs might be suitable for different collections.

2. The format of the printed volume

A lively discussion took place concerning the implications of different audiences on the format adopted for SNG volumes. It was noted that the founding principle of the SNG series had been the provision of basic information about coins in an attempt to increase the amount of material available for numismatic scholars. This had resulted in relatively simple format early *Sylloge* volumes. Some felt that the SNG series needs now to address itself to different audiences, such as archaeologists, students of iconography, collectors and the general public. It was questioned whether such a broad remit was possible for a single project, and whether a return to the original mission of the SNG project might not result in a simpler format and swifter progress. Nonetheless, it was recognised that different collections necessarily attracted different audiences. Major collections might be more likely to produce *Sylloges* that could serve as reference works for certain geographical areas (e.g. SNG Cop.; SNG Paris: Italy). Others might more realistically be regarded solely as the publication of raw material (e.g. SNG Newcastle). It was suggested that a project such as SNG, which inevitably will result in the accumulation of data on hundreds of thousands of coins, is not necessarily best suited to the role of e.g. iconographic index or handbook of coin dates.

3. The future of the database

It was generally accepted that the database represents, to a large degree, the future of *Sylloge*-type coin publication, albeit that printed volumes continue to be a desirable output for many collections alongside databases.

The need to address the potentially different audience for SNG online was raised. A web presence for SNG will inevitably lead to a broader audience being exposed to SNG. The question was raised of whether it was necessary to adapt the output of SNG online to suit a broader audience, or whether a caveat needed to be provided

as part of the introduction to the web offering, to make clear to potential users the specialist nature of SNG.

The difference between a specialist database such as SNG and the necessarily more accessible web offering of, e.g., Museum web pages was noted. As with printed volumes, it was suggested, the pressure to accommodate a broad range of audiences, rather than the specific numismatic audience originally intended for SNG, may limit the rapid progress that is required to advance the discipline.

Nonetheless, as was pointed out, one of the principal benefits offered by a 'gateway' structure to SNG online is that individual SNG projects are free to modify their online format and content to their own aims, provided that a common, minimum level data-set can be agreed upon.

4. A Numismatic Gateway

The gateway approach to SNG online was perceived as desirable on two counts: (a) the attractiveness of the 'one-stop-shop' opportunity created for collection of data; (b) the flexibility it offers in both unifying numismatic data, yet at the same time allowing individual SNG databases to preserve the aims of local projects.

While such gateways might, in practice, exist in a number of different locations, the need for the broad ownership of the project to be established to maintain control of data formats and standards was stressed. The need to consider further the question of funding such a gateway project was raised, as was the need to agree, communally, a set of basic standards and formats.

A work-through of the fields of the SNG UK Access database led to general discussion of the basic types of necessary data categories for Greek coins. It was agreed that further, specific discussion of these points was necessary. The UK project undertook to make available to all interested parties a blank copy of the basic Access database to allow experimentation. Feedback would be channelled through a second meeting of interested parties.

5. The issue of copyright

Copyright was perceived to be an issue in two areas:

(a) Intellectual ownership of the cataloguing data. It was agreed that amongst the basic data provided for any database record should be details of responsibility/ownership for that record.

(b) Copyright ownership of the image. While protection and exploitation of rights to images was a major concern to some of the collections represented at the meeting, the general principle was accepted that images of all coins in institutional collections should be available at little or no charge to all bona fide scholars. Discussion therefore centred on the need to assert copyright forcefully, and to find ways to prevent abuse of images provided by the SNG project. It was noted that the problem already, in effect, existed through the publication of photographs in print-

ed volumes, and suggested that measures such as the provision only of low resolution and/or black and white images would provide simple and effective deterrence from piracy of image for commercial gain.

6. An International Committee

The need for an international committee to take forward the application and standardisation of database use in the Greek numismatic field was widely perceived. Dr Amandry, as president of the INC, proposed the formation of an INC international SNG sub-committee with H. Nilsson to serve as its chair and A. Meadows as secretary. Other members of the committee would be identified in the process of email discussion following the current meeting.

Andrew MEADOWS
17 February 2005

Appendix: email addresses of attendees:

Michel Amandry	michel.amandry@bnf.fr
Hans Roland Baldus	baldus@ae.k.dainst.de
Tasos Bellas	tbellas@hch.culture.gr
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Henry Kim	henry.kim@ashmus.ox.ac.uk
Sophia Kremydi	sophiakr@eie.gr
Andrew Meadows	ameadows@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk
Harald Nilsson	harald.nilsson@coin.uu.se
Maria Pipili	pipili@academyofathens.gr
Efterpi Ralli	protocol@nm.culture.gr
Yannis Stoyas	protocol@nm.culture.gr
Birgit Tang	birtang@hum.ku.dk
Isabelle Tassignon	isabelle_tassignon@hotmail.com
Panagiotis Tselekas	ptselekas@hotmail.com
Ute Wartenberg Kagan	wartenberg@numismatics.org
Bernhard Weisser	b.weisser@smb-spr-berlin.de

c. *Thesaurus Cultus et Rituum Antiquorum et Informatisation des archives du LIMC*

Bertrand Jaeger, secrétaire de Rédaction du LIMC a envoyé le rapport suivant :

Rapport sur l'état d'avancement des travaux (mars 2005)

Les travaux de la Rédaction centrale du *LIMC*, à Bâle, se poursuivent conformément au calendrier établi et se concentrent sur la publication des cinq volumes du *Thesaurus Cultus et Rituum Antiquorum (ThesCRA)*.

Les deux premiers volumes ainsi qu'un fascicule séparé d'abréviations ont paru fin décembre 2004.

Tome I : XXII-450 p. et 139 planches en noir et blanc (avec 529 photographies)

Tome II : XXIV-507 p. et 117 planches en noir et blanc (avec 489 photographies)

81 auteurs de 14 pays différents y ont participé, chaque chapitre étant placé sous la direction de coordinateurs responsables. Comme dans le *LIMC*, les contributions sont rédigées en français, allemand, anglais ou italien.

Le tome III est actuellement sous presse (texte et planches sont déjà en premières épreuves) et devrait paraître à la fin juillet 2005 (environ 360p. de texte et 68 planches).

Les deux derniers volumes, dont la parution est prévue pour la fin 2005, comporteront les chapitres suivants, les plus longs de l'ensemble de la publication:

Tome IV (environ 480 p. et 80 planches) :

- Lieux de culte
- Représentations de lieux de culte

Tome V (environ 350 p. et 100 planches) :

- Personnel de culte
- Instruments de culte

Un volume d'Index achèvera ensuite la publication.

Le Comité de Rédaction du *LIMC* s'est à nouveau réuni deux fois en 2004 (à Oxford en mai, à Bâle en octobre) pour examiner les manuscrits de ces deux volumes. La Rédaction communique ensuite aux auteurs les remarques et suggestions faites au cours des séances. Mais la tâche principale de la Rédaction consiste à préparer les manuscrits et à les uniformiser en vue de leur publication. La Rédaction commande elle-même auprès des musées et des collectionneurs privés les pho-

tographies destinées à l'illustration des chapitres, ce qui permet aussi de compléter les archives de la Fondation.

Parallèlement à ces travaux prioritaires, la Fondation pour le *LIMC* a organisé (le 22 octobre 2004) en collaboration avec le Département des sciences de l'antiquité de l'Université de Bâle un colloque intitulé "Religion: Lehre und Praxis". S'y sont exprimés plusieurs titulaires des chaires bâloises des sciences de l'Antiquité et des membres de la Fondation, auteurs de chapitres du *ThesCRA*. Les actes de ce colloque feront l'objet d'une publication.

La Fondation a également mis en route depuis plus d'une année le rassemblement d'une documentation en vue d'un volume de *Supplément* aux huit volumes doubles du *LIMC*. Ce projet sera entrepris à partir de 2006, dès la fin de la publication du *ThesCRA*.

Les travaux relatifs à l'informatisation des archives du *LIMC* se poursuivent également, l'accent restant, cette année encore, placé sur les documents relatifs aux thèmes traités dans le *ThesCRA*. La Fondation espère réunir dès cette année les moyens nécessaires pour accélérer la saisie électronique de ses archives et assurer au plus tôt la mise en service du site internet de la Fondation pour le *LIMC* (<http://www.limc.ch>). Des réunions préparatoires ont eu lieu à Oxford, au Beazley Archive, en février 2004 et février 2005. Un projet de portail commun au travers duquel il sera possible de consulter parallèlement plusieurs bases de données relatives à l'antiquité est actuellement à l'étude. Le site informe pour l'instant l'internaute sur l'histoire de la Fondation, son infrastructure et ses projets.

d. *Inventaire des trésors monétaires protobyzantins*

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

Report submitted by Mme Cécile Morriçon:

La mise au point définitive de l'ouvrage, longtemps retardée par ma faute en raison d'autres travaux, a été terminée en ce qui concerne les quelque 320 notices qui constituent les deux tiers du volume. La partie commentaire sera achevée en 2005. La publication de l'ouvrage est prévue dans la collection Réalités byzantines (n° 12) aux Éditions P. Lethielleux, Paris (7 rue des Canettes, 75006) en juin 2006.

e. *NumLit*

Oliver D. Hoover, International Editor, ANS Numismatic Literature sent the following report:

During the last year new electronic volumes of *Numismatic Literature* (each comprising 1000+ entries) were added to the ANS website at www.amnumsoc.org/numlit. Additional upgrades made to the XML entry system now allow Hebrew characters to be properly displayed online. New bibliography continues to be added on a weekly basis.

The print version of volume 145 has been published and 146 is in preparation for publication.

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

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

f. *Coin Hoards*

Richard Ashton reported the following hoards to be listed in *Numismatic Chronicle*:

Great Britain: 36 Iron Age and Roman hoards. Medieval and modern hoards not yet submitted.

France: 2 medieval hoards

Greece: 1 Greek hoard

Cyprus: 1 Greek hoard

Lebanon: 1 early Byzantine hoard

Kirgizstan: 2 Islamic hoards

In addition we shall be publishing as articles or Notes a Greek hoard (provenance unknown), a large Crusader hoard (provenance unknown), and two items on Islamic countermarks on Byzantine coins (probably dealing with material from the same hoard).

g. *SNS*

Rika Gyselen (CNRS France) a envoyé le rapport suivant pour 2004:

2004

Projet de la *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum*

L'objectif de la *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum* est de constituer une documentation numismatique solide et de promouvoir la numismatique sassanide et arabo-sassanide comme une véritable science auxiliaire de l'histoire. La première série de la *SNS* est consacrée aux collections de Paris, Berlin et Vienne et s'effectue dans le cadre d'une collaboration européenne (France (CNRS, BnF), Autriche (ÖAW, KHM), Allemagne (SMB), Italie (IsIAO)). Les éditeurs scientifiques de cette série, Michael Alram (Autriche) et Rika Gyselen (France), se sont entourés de plusieurs collaborateurs de pays divers. Après un premier volume paru en 2003 consacré au deux premiers rois sassanides, un autre volume traitant du monnayage de Shapur II à Kawad Ier (grosso modo IV^e et V^e siècles) a été publié en 2004 par N. Schindel (ÖAW, Autriche).

Dès le début de ce projet, les deux éditeurs de la *SNS* ont souhaité élargir ce programme à d'autres collections. L'Académie autrichienne des Sciences (ÖAW) a établi une collaboration avec l'académie de l'Uzbékistan pour la publication des collections de ce pays qui comportent de nombreuses monnaies d'imitation sassanide. Le projet pour publier les collections dans les musées syriens a trouvé un accueil favorable auprès du Département Général des Antiquités et des Musées de la Syrie. Ses musées possèdent de nombreuses monnaies sassanides et arabo-sassanides dont l'origine est connue ce qui est rarement le cas pour les collections européennes. En outre, la majorité de ces monnaies appartiennent à des trésors monétaires islamiques enfouis à l'époque umayyade ou abbasside; elles apportent non seulement une documentation importante de quelques milliers de monnaies, mais permettent également, par leur appartenance à des trésors monétaires dont la date d'enfouissement peut approximativement être déterminée, d'aborder certaines questions propres à la numismatique sassanide, comme par exemple la productivité des divers ateliers monétaires - un aspect à forte connotation économique et politique pour lequel aucun autre type de source n'est disponible.

h. *SNRIS*

Laurent Bricault a envoyé le rapport suivant :

La seconde phase préparatoire à la *Sylloge Nummorum Religionis Isiacae et Sarapiacae (SNRIS)* s'est achevée ce printemps, par la remise à L. Bricault, coordinateur du projet, des différentes synthèses géographiques et thématiques accompa-

gnant le répertoire proprement dit, qui se compose de plus de 2500 séries, regroupées en deux milles fiches environ. Plusieurs visites de médailliers (Athènes, Berlin et Paris notamment) ont permis d'ajouter de nombreux inédits à la liste déjà impressionnante des émissions antiques à types isiaques.

Certains retards éditoriaux nous ont toutefois permis d'aller plus loin dans notre travail. C'est ainsi que Fabrice Delrieux a très généreusement accepté de concevoir un répertoire simplifié (qui comprend tout de même près d'un millier d'entrées) du monnayage isiaque d'Alexandrie, qui sera sans aucun doute une source précieuse pour les utilisateurs de la *SNRIS*. Il a également conçu un ensemble de cartes remarquables qui enrichiront le volume.

Nous avons finalement opté pour une publication intégrale en langue française, et sommes en train de traduire les textes de nos collègues U. Peter, G. Sfameni Gasparro, C. Sfameni, R. Ashton et W. Leschhorn.

L'ouvrage définitif (CDROM + volume papier comportant un petit livret couleurs servant d'atlas) pourra probablement voir le jour fin 2006-début 2007.

i. *Transcaucasie*

Georges Depeyrot a envoyé le rapport suivant :

En ce qui concerne la Transcaucasie, l'année a été principalement consacrée à la publication des textes présentés en juillet 2002 lors du colloque organisé à Paris sur "La circulation monétaire à 'longue distance'" où furent confrontés les travaux menés en Arménie et Géorgie avec les recherches menées par d'autres équipes en Europe Centrale (Pologne, Roumanie, etc.). Les textes relatifs à l'Europe avaient été publiés en 2002 (*Monnaie et espace*, numéro spécial d'*Histoire & Mesure*, XVII, 3/4, Paris, 2002, 246 pages). Les textes des chercheurs arméniens ont été publiés dans *Armeniaca*, études d'histoire et de culture arméniennes, textes réunis par Robert Dermerguerian, Publications de l'Université de Provence, Aix-en-Provence, 2004.

7. *Reports from Affiliated bodies*

a. *Centro Internazionale di Studi Numismatici di Napoli*

A. *Attività di ricerca*

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

1) Problemi di circolazione monetaria in area apulo-lucana e brettia.

a) Studio della circolazione dell'area lametina attraverso l'analisi dei ripostigli di Sambiasi (*IGCH* 1872), Curinga (*IGCH* 1881), S. Stefano di Rogliano (*IGCH*

1884), Gizzeria (*IGCH* 1913), S. Eufemia Lamezia (*IGCH* 1906), Grimaldi (*IGCH* 1947) per un totale di 822 monete. Tali contesti risultano di particolare rilevanza, ciascuno sotto aspetti specifici, rendendo il territorio un osservatorio privilegiato delle varie tappe dello sviluppo dello strumento monetario, dall'epoca arcaica a quella ellenistica e dei momenti funzionali dei rapporti tra città e territorio, poleis greche e comunità indigene. I risultati dell'analisi sono confluiti nel volume E. Spagnoli - M. Taliercio Mensitieri, *Ripostigli dalla piana lametina*, ed. Rubbettino 2004 e nel contributo di M. Taliercio Mensitieri, "Presenze monetali nel territorio di Temesa e di Terina", in *Presenza e funzioni della moneta nelle chorai delle colonie greche dall'Iberia al Mar Nero*, Napoli 2004, pp. 195-217.

b) Studio del ripostiglio rinvenuto a Taranto nel 1938 in via Oberdan a cura di V. Marrazzo, "Un ripostiglio monetale dal centro urbano di Taranto (*IGCH* 1902)", in *AIN* 49 (2002), ed. Roma 2004, pp. 9-33. La composizione del ripostiglio, sinora l'unico occultato alla fine del V secolo a.C. nella polis ionica, documenta una dinamica rete di rapporti con l'esterno, che nel trovare significativo riscontro e al tempo stesso conferma in ambiti topograficamente affini, quali la chora tarantina ed il Salento, sembra inserirsi in più ampi circuiti di diffusione.

2) La monetazione di Alessandro il Molosso.

Il tema è stato articolato in tre settori di studio:

a) Analisi della monetazione del Molosso, con revisione dei problemi di cronologia e di localizzazione delle zecche; rapporto con le monetazioni epirote; b) Analisi e sistemazione cronologica delle emissioni delle città della Magna Grecia nell'età del Molosso, al fine di valutare l'entità del coinvolgimento nelle vicende militari anche sul piano monetario; c) Ricognizione dei rinvenimenti in ripostigli e sporadici delle monete del Molosso al fine di contribuire a definire gli spostamenti dell'Epirota.

I risultati sono stati presentati nei contributi di M. Taliercio Mensitieri, "La documentazione numismatica. La monetazione di Alessandro il Molosso e delle città della Magna Grecia", in *Alessandro il Molosso e i "Condottieri" in Magna Grecia (Taranto-Cosenza 2003)*, Taranto 2004, pp. 401-435 e di R. Vitale, "La documentazione numismatica. I rinvenimenti monetali", *ibidem*, pp. 437-471.

3) Circolazione monetaria in area vesuviana.

Il filone di ricerca, il cui programma è stato illustrato nel *Compte Rendu* 50 (2003), ha lo scopo di ricostruire il quadro della circolazione sulla base dei rinvenimenti effettuati nel corso dei 250 anni di scavi sull'antico comprensorio. L'indagine ha preso avvio dallo studio delle Regioni VII- IX di Pompei, che sono state scelte per il carattere composito della fisionomia insediativa, per la collocazione topografica, per la lunga durata degli scavi. L'analisi è stata condotta sulla

base delle due variabili funzionali – destinazione d'uso degli edifici di provenienza e natura dei singoli rinvenimenti – al fine di evitare di appiattare in una visione globale una documentazione estremamente variegata qual è quella di un settore di una città. I risultati preliminari della ricerca sono stati presentati in occasione del Convegno organizzato dal Centro su Presenza e circolazione della moneta in area vesuviana (Napoli-Pompei, 30 maggio – 1 giugno 2003).

B. Attività informatica

Proseguimento dell'attività di archiviazione informatica dei materiali provenienti da Pompei e inserimento nel database specifico creato per i rinvenimenti di area vesuviana (v. *Compte Rendu* 50).

C. Pubblicazioni

Presenza e funzioni della moneta nelle chorai delle colonie greche dall'Iberia al Mar Nero, Atti del XII Convegno del CISN, Roma 2004.

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

D. Organizzazione Convegni

Presenza e circolazione della moneta in area vesuviana (Napoli-Pompei, 30 maggio - 1 giugno 2003.

Scopo dell'iniziativa è stato quello di promuovere un incontro e un confronto tra numismatici e archeologi per presentare un progetto volto alla ricognizione, alla elaborazione informatica e allo studio dei rinvenimenti effettuati nel corso dei 250 anni di scavi e ricerche sull'antico sito. Obiettivo del progetto, che affronta in modo sistematico un settore d'indagine sostanzialmente trascurato negli studi passati, è stato la ricostruzione del quadro numismatico della città antica con tutte le ripercussioni che ne derivano per la definizione di aspetti e funzioni della moneta e per la ricostruzione del contesto socio-economico, della situazione finanziaria, dell'andamento commerciale della città campana. Nel contempo tale quadro, alla luce dei confronti con la documentazione di aree limitrofe e di altre città antiche, ha rappresentato una chiave di lettura della vicenda monetaria e più in generale della natura e del funzionamento dell'economia romana nella prima età flavia nell'Italia Meridionale.

Elenco dei partecipanti:

P. Guzzo (Soprintendenza Archeologica di Pompei)

R. Duncan-Jones (Università di Cambridge)
M. Taliercio (Università di Napoli Federico II)
R. Vitale (Università di Lecce)
D. Romagnoli (C.I.S.N. – Napoli)
R. Cantilena (Università di Salerno)
T. Giove (Museo Archeologico di Napoli)
M. Pagano (Soprintendente Archeologo)
E. Spagnoli (C.I.S.N. – Napoli)
Chr. Boehringer (Università di Göttingen)
R.R. Holloway (Università di Providence - Rh.I-USA)
A. Mele (Università di Napoli Federico II)
J.-P. Morel (Università di Aix-en-Provence)
N.F. Parise (Università di Roma)
A. Burnett (British Museum di Londra)
E. Lo Cascio (Università di Napoli Federico II)

b. *Oriental Numismatic Society*

c. *IAPN report of 2004*

Another busy year is over. One of the highlight of our annual congress of Rabat, Morocco, was the start of a deep though about our application proceedings. Fight against forgers and forgeries, and against national laws tending to reduce the free numismatic trade were other worries. One new member has been elected: Michael Meister of Ludwigsburg (Germany). An “old” member, who had asked to become a corresponding member, finally decided to be re-installed as a “full” member, after having opened a new business: Mr. Mozelt, of Vienna, Austria. Taisei Coins Corporation (Japan) has decided to leave the Association. The winner of the annual Book Prize is the *Bibliography of 17th Century Numismatic Books* by Christian Dekesel.

J.L. Van der Schueren, General Secretary.

8. *ICOMON*

9. *Publications of the INC*

• *Newsletter*

The *International Numismatic Newsletter (INN)* is being completely redesigned and consequently will not be published in 2004. Starting in 2005 it will appear once a year in the fall and be distributed to some 1,200 subscribers. Benedikt Zäch

showed proofs of the layout from Mattenbach A.G. Druck und Neue Medien in Winterthur, Switzerland (www.mattenbach.ch), that are very promising. Information and news items should be sent to the editors Benedikt Zäch zaexh.cin-inc@gmx.net or to Günther Dembski guenther.dembski@khm.at by June 30.

In addition an e-News will be circulated several times a year depending on the news available. The editors need help updating the electronic address list.

The Council thanks and compliments Benedikt Zaech for his work on the new layout.

- *Compte Rendu*

The revised and corrected *CR 51, 2004* will be sent to press with some delay and will appear before the summer. The Secretary will make every effort to have the *CR 52* and all the following ones published before the spring Council Meeting.

The feature *Les grands numismates* has been well received and will continued. Benedikt Zäch is preparing an article on F. Imhoof-Blumer, Natalya Smirnova on A.N. Zograf, and William E. Metcalf on E. T. Newell.

The law and practice regarding coin finds will resume: Donal Bateson will contact A. Sheridan about revising what was published in *CR 42, 1995*, pp. 56-61. Anton Malkov will write about the laws in Russia.

Future *Histoire des collections numismatiques* will include the Yale Art Gallery (W.E. Metcalf), the State Hermitage Museum (V. Kalinin) and possibly the new *Bottacin* in Padova, the *Münzkabinett* in Bern and the Harvard University Art Museums (C. Arnold-Biucchi). New members will be encouraged to present their collections.

10. *INC Scholarship*

a. *Scholarship 2003*

The final report of Ausilia Puleo for her study on the coinage of Itanos, Crete (...missing!).

b. *Scholarship 2004*

Louis Brousseau submitted an intermediary report on the progress of his die study of the mint of Poseidonia in Lucania in the fall of 2004, and on his plans for 2005. With the help of the INC scholarship, he was able to visit the collections of the British Museum in London and of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.

His further plans are to visit the coin collections of the Berlin Museum, the

Canadian coin collections, and the ANS in New York. In the summer he will visit the Numismatic Museum in Athens, for which he received a scholarship from the French School of Archaeology (EFA). In August, Brousseau will be in Thasos with his advisor Prof. Olivier Picard. In the fall he will go to Paestum, Naples and work in the CISN.

c. Scholarship 2005

The Council this year received two applications for the INC Travel Scholarship.

Susanne Sauer, from the Institute of Numismatic, University of Vienna, resubmitted her project on *Die Münzgeschichte der Grafschaft Löwenstein-Wertheim in der 2. Hälfte des 16. und 1. Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts*.

Dr. Martin Beckmann, a postdoctoral fellow at the Archaeological Institute in Heidelberg, Germany, presented a research project on the undated Roman gold coinage of the 2nd century AD, from Trajan to Antoninus Pius, using the methodology of die study. He already demonstrated the feasibility of the project by publishing a die study of Trajan's 6th consulship's gold coinage.

The Council unanimously voted to award the INC scholarship to Martin Beckmann.

11. New website

The INC web site is under reconstruction. New webmasters and website managers have to be found. The new address is: www.inc-cin.org

12. Glasgow congress

- Preparations for the 14th INC

Donal Bateson reported that preparations for the Glasgow Congress were well under way. An organising committee had been set up, of which he is the Chair and Sally-Anne Coupar, the Secretary. The members are John Goddard, Roddy Macpherson, Nicholas Holmes, and Ian Carradice; another representative from the British Museum is needed in place of Virginia Hewitt who has resigned. The cost of maintaining a website for the Congress will be shared between the INC and the Hunterian Museum. As stated under the Treasurer's report, the INC will set aside Euros 1000 every year (Euros 5,000 total until 2009) plus Euros 500 for a leaflet to be distributed. A logo has to be designed. The dates have been fixed for Monday, August 31st to Thursday, September 3rd 2009; registration will open on Sunday 30th August; there will be an excursion on Friday, September 4th. The Congress will take place at the University of Glasgow, conveniently located about 20-25 minutes from the airport. The opening and closing sessions will take place in the University's

ceremonial Bute Hall. Registration, accommodation and lecture theatres will be organised through Glasgow University Visitor and Conference Services. The INC will cover insurance costs up to a maximum of 260 pounds. A Congress website is under construction. The medal will possibly be designed by a Scottish medallist – Malcolm Appleby has been suggested. The Proceedings will be edited by Nicholas Holmes. Donal Bateson will contact Douglas Saville and David Brown as possible publishers. Before the Congress a programme will have to be printed, as well as the abstracts of the papers.

- *Survey of Numismatic Research*

The Council discussed the structure of past Surveys and whether there were ways to improve it and make it more inclusive of new aspects and methods and at the same time more approachable and useful to historians, archaeologists or art historians who are not necessarily specialized in numismatics.

General editors : M. Amandry and D. Bateson.

Sub-Editors :

Antiquity : C. Arnold-Biucchi and M. Peter.

Medieval, modern etc.. : P. Ilisch, M. Blackburn and I. Wiséhn.

Orient : L. Ilisch, C. Bresc, A. Canto and F. Thierry.

Medals : Ph. Attwood.

General : B. Zäch.

It was decided that the editors would meet in October 2005 in Paris to organize the structure and the content of the Survey. Such a meeting never seems to have taken place in the past.

13. Any other relevant business

- *LIN*

The project for the realisation of the *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae (LIN)* has been promoted by the departments of Numismatics of the Universities of Messina (National coordinator Maria Caccamo Caltabiano), Bologna (Emanuela Cocchi Ercolani), Genoa (Rossella Pera) and Milan (Lucia Travaini). The Italian Ministry for Education, University and Research was extremely impressed with the project and included it among those of national and international interest, co-funding it in 2000/01 and 2003/04. Its aim is the realisation of an Iconographic Lexicon of Coinage, a sort of dictionary whose entries record all the principal and secondary images found on ancient and medieval coins. It is intended to explain the meaning of the coin types, by applying a method, which is as far as possible objective and sci-

entific, and which takes into consideration the links between the two sides of a coin, between its principal image (type) and secondary image (symbol), and between the image and the inscription which accompanies it.

The Council decided to take the *LIN* under its patronage, under the condition that its board will be an international one, and that a member of the INC Council will be part of its Advisory Board.

14. Date and place of next meeting

Different options for a venue of future INC Council Meetings were discussed: an invitation from Prof. Huang Xiquan and the China Numismatic Museum has been extended to the Council. This opportunity seems on one hand very appealing, on the other, because of the distance, it necessitates further reflection.

It is the hope of the INC Council to possibly meet in Germany in 2006, at Harvard, USA, in 2007, in Vienna in 2008, and definitely in Glasgow in 2009 before the 14th INC Congress.

15. Vote of thanks to hosts

The INC Council expresses its deepest gratitude to the State Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow, its Director, Mrs. Irina A. Antonova, to its curators Dr. Nataliya Smirnova and Dr. Sergey A. Kovalenko, as well as to the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, for the wonderful hospitality they extended to Council members, making their stay in Moscow – crowned by an evening at the Bolshoi Ballet – a truly memorable one.

**MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION
INTERNATIONALE DE NUMISMATIQUE**

INSTITUTIONS

Au 31 DÉCEMBRE 2005

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

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

REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA/RÉPUBLIQUE D'ARMÉNIE

State History Museum of Armenia, Coin Cabinet, Republic Square, Yerevan - 375010.

Contact : Dr. Ruben Vardanyan, + 374 1 52 06 91 ; 374 1 58 27 61, fax + 374 1 50 60 98, e-mail : rubvard@yahoo.com

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatic Studies, Dept of Ancient History, Macquarie University, NSW 2109

Contact : Dr. Kenneth Sheedy, tel. + 61 2 9850 8807, fax + 61 2 9850 8240, e-mail : ksheedy@hmn.mq.edu.au

AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE

Kunsthistorisches Museum, Münzkabinett, Burgring 5, A-1010, Vienna.

Contact : Prof. Dr. Günther Dembski, tel. + 43 1 52 524 380 , fax + 43 1 52 524 353, e-mail : guenther.dembski@khm.at

Institut für Numismatik, Universität Wien, Franz Kleingasse 1, A-1190, Vienna.

Contact : Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Hahn, tel. + 43 1 42 77 40704, fax + 43 1 42 77 9407, e-mail : Numismatik@univie.ac.at, homepage : www.univie.ac.at/Numismatik

Numismatische Kommission der Oesterreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Postgasse 7, Stiege 2, A-1010 Vienna.

Contact : Dr. Michael Alram, tel. + 43 1 51 581 510, fax + 43 1 52 524 353

Oesterreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft, Burgring 5, A-1010 Vienna.

Contact : Dr Michael Alram, tel. + 43 1 52 524 383, fax + 43 1 52 524 353

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

Association Internationale des Numismates Professionnels (AINP), 14 rue de la Bourse, B-1000 Bruxelles

Contact: M. J.-L. Van der Schueren, tel. + 32 2 513 3400, fax + 32 2 512 2528, e-mail: iapnsecret@compuserve.com, home page: www.iapn.ch

Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Royale, boulevard de l'Empereur 4, B-1000 Bruxelles.

Contact : M. François de Callatay, tel. + 32 2 519 56 03, fax + 32 2 519 56 02, e-mail: francois.callatay@kbr.be et johan.vanheesch@kbr.be

Cercle d'Études Numismatiques, boulevard de l'Empereur 4, B-1000 Bruxelles.

Contact : M. Marc Bar, 92 Chaussée de Saint-Job, B-1180 Bruxelles, tel. + 32 2 374 3056, fax -

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LA BOURSE ANNUELLE DE LA CIN

En vertu de l'article 1 des statuts, "pour faciliter la coopération entre individus et institutions dans le domaine de la numismatique", la CIN accorde pour l'année 2007/2008 une bourse de voyage d'un montant de 2 400 EUR. Les candidats doivent avoir moins de 35 ans au 31.12.2006 et avoir en cours ou en projet une recherche numismatique importante. La bourse permettra de travailler dans des cabinets ou d'autres centres de recherche étrangers, d'y étudier le matériel et de nouer des contacts avec d'autres spécialistes. Les candidatures doivent être adressées au secrétaire, Mme Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Harvard University Art Museums, Department of Ancient Art, 485 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA, avant le 1er mars 2007 (date de la poste) avec: 1) c.v., titres et travaux, programme précis du voyage et plan de travail; 2) attestation d'un spécialiste acceptant de superviser celui-ci; et 3) recommandation d'un membre de la CIN (un membre honoraire ou le responsable d'une institution-membre, à l'exclusion des membres du Bureau de la CIN). Le Bureau de la CIN attribuera la bourse lors de sa réunion de 2007 après examen des dossiers par des experts, de préférence membres de la CIN. Les dossiers et attestations peuvent être rédigés dans l'une des cinq langues suivantes: allemand, anglais, espagnol, français, italien.

DAS REISESTIPENDIUM DER INK

Gemäß Art. 1 ihrer Constitution "to facilitate cooperation among individuals and institutions in the field of numismatics and related disciplines" vergibt die Internationale Numismatische Kommission für das Jahr 2007/2008 ein Reisestipendium in Höhe von 2.400 EUR. Bewerben können sich junge Wissenschaftler bis zu 35 Jahren (Stichtag 31.12.2006), die eine größere numismatische Arbeit vorgelegt haben oder vorlegen wollen. Das Stipendium soll dazu dienen, Münzkabinette und andere numismatische Forschungstätten in anderen Ländern zu besuchen, das Material zu studieren und Kontakte mit anderen Wissenschaftlern zu knüpfen. Bewerbungen im deutscher, englischer, französischer, italienischer oder spanischer Sprache sind zu richten an den Sekretär Kommission, Frau Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Harvard University Art Museums, Department of Ancient Art, 485 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA. Beizufügen sind: 1, ein Lebenslauf mit Nachweis des Studiums, Schriftenverzeichnis, die fertige Arbeit oder ein Arbeitsplan sowie die geplante Reiseroute, 2 das Gutachten eines in der Numismatik erfahrenen Wissenschaftlers, der die Arbeit betreut hat oder betreuen wird, und 3, die Empfehlung eines Mitgliedes des INK (eines Ehrenmitgliedes oder eines Verantwortlichen eines Münzkabinettes oder Institutes, der kein Mitglied des Büros des INK ist). Termin für die Bewerbung ist der 1. März 2007 (Datum des Poststempels). Die Entscheidung über die einge-

gangenen Bewerbungen trifft das Büro der INK nach der Beurteilung durch Sachverständige aus dem Kreis der Mitglieder der INK, in Ausnahmefällen auch durch andere Experten, auf der Jahressitzung 2007.

THE ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP FROM THE INC

Following article 1 of the constitution, “to facilitate co-operation among individuals and institutions in the field of numismatics and related disciplines”, the INC offers for 2007/2008 a travelling scholarship of EUR 2,400. Applicants must be less than 35 years old on 31.12.2006 and be engaged on or intending to undertake an important numismatic research project. The scholar will be able to visit foreign coin cabinets or other centres of numismatic research, to study material and to develop contacts with other scholars. Applicants should write to the Secretary of the INC, Mrs. Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Harvard University Art Museums, Department of Ancient Art, 485 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA, before March 1st, 2007, enclosing: 1) a curriculum vitae, bibliography and detailed plan of research and travel; 2) a reference from a numismatic specialist who is or will supervise the work; 3) a recommendation from a member of the INC (an honorary member or the responsible official of a member institution, but not a member of the INC Council).

The Council of the INC will award the scholarship at its meeting in 2007 after examining the papers with the help of other specialists.