

**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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STATUTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Translation

CONSTITUTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE LAW AND PRACTICE REGARDING COIN FINDS United States Laws Concerning Historic Shipwrecks

John M. Kleeberg, Esq.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is the second of a series of three articles discussing the laws of the United States relating to coin finds. The first article treated treasure trove, namely finds on land;¹ this article will treat the laws relating to shipwrecks, covering finds on navigable waters; a third article will discuss the laws relating to the import and export of archaeological artifacts to and from the United States.

Shipwrecks can be awarded to treasure hunters under two admiralty doctrines: the law of salvage and the law of finds. Three elements are necessary for a valid salvage claim: (1) a marine peril; (2) service voluntarily rendered when not required as an existing duty or from a special contract; and (3) success in whole or in part, or that the service rendered contributed to such success.² The first element has given the courts some trouble in the case of historic shipwrecks. Treasure hunters have succeeded in convincing admiralty courts that shipwrecks are in a marine peril on the seabed because they can still be lost by further action of the elements.³ Actually, when a ship sinks and its timbers become infused with seawater, it stabilizes in its new environment. When taken out of that environment and allowed to dry in the air, artifacts of bronze, iron, and wood crumble into a powder.⁴ It is, in fact, digging up artifacts and bringing them to the surface that puts them in peril, not leaving them on the bottom of the sea.

A salvage award is determined by six factors enumerated in the Blackwall: (1) the labor expended by the salvors in rendering the salvage service; (2) the promptitude, skill, and energy displayed in rendering the service and saving the property; (3) the value of the property employed by the salvors in rendering the service, and the danger to which such property was exposed; (4) the risk incurred by the salvors in securing the property from the impending peril; (5) the value of the property saved;

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1 John M. KLEEGERG, *The Law and Practice Regarding Coin Finds: Treasure Trove Law in the United States*, *Compte Rendu* 53 (2006), 13-26.

2 *The "Sabine,"* 101 U.S. 384, 384 (1879).

3 See *Platoro Ltd., Inc., v. the Unidentified Remains of a Vessel* 614 F.2d 1051, 1055 (5th Cir. 1980); *Treasure Salvors, Inc., v. the Unidentified Wrecked, and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 569 F.2d 330, 336-37 (5th Cir. 1978); *Cobb Coin Co. v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 549 F.Supp. 540, 560-61 (S.D. Fla. 1982).

4 See Donald SHOMETTE, *The Hunt for HMS De Braak: Legend and Legacy* 263 (1993); Peter THROCKMORTON, *Shipwrecks and Archaeology: The Unharvested Sea* 22-31 (1970).

(6) the degree of danger from which the property was rescued.⁵ In historic shipwreck cases some courts have added a seventh factor to the traditional six Blackwall factors, namely the salvor's preservation of the historical and archaeological value of the wreck and cargo.⁶ Unfortunately admiralty courts have proved ill equipped at gauging the quality of archaeological research. For example, admiralty judges have fulsomely praised the activities of Mel Fisher,⁷ who is little regarded by the archaeological community.⁸

The award is not merely as pay, not a *quantum meruit* (contract implied by law) or a remuneration *pro opere et labore* (quasi contract), but a reward given for perilous services, voluntarily rendered, and as an inducement to navigators and others to embark in such undertakings to save life and property.⁹ Formerly the maximum a salvage award could attain was a moiety (50%) of the property saved;¹⁰ in historic shipwreck cases, however, courts have made salvage awards that are much higher, even 100%.¹¹

5 77 U.S. (10 Wall.) 1, 14 (1870).

6 See *Columbus-America Discovery Group v. Atl. Mut. Ins. Co.*, 56 F.3d 556, 573 (4th Cir. 1995); *Cobb Coin Co. v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 549 F.Supp. 540, 559 (S.D. Fla. 1982) (“This Court now holds that in order to state a claim for salvage award on an ancient vessel of historical and archeological significance, it is an essential element that the salvors document to the Admiralty Court’s satisfaction that it has preserved the archeological provenance of a shipwreck.”). Cf. *Marex Int’l, Inc., v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel*, 952 F.Supp. 825, 829 (S.D. Ga. 1997) (applying an “archaeological duty of care,” but awarding the wreck on the basis of the maritime law of finds).

7 See *Cobb Coin*, 549 F.Supp., at 558-59; *Treasure Salvors, Inc., v. the Unidentified Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel, “Nuestra Señora de Atocha,”* 546 F.Supp. 919, 927-928 (S.D. Fla. 1981). A court has also praised the archaeological efforts of the treasure hunters who dug up the Brother Jonathan, noting that they had not scooped up the wreck with a “clam bucket.” See Q. David BOWERS, *The Treasure Ship S.S. Brother Jonathan: Her Life and Loss, 1850-1865* 354 (1998) (“And we know of a lot of horror cases, such as where they salvage with clam buckets and all that sort of thing.”). The “clam bucket” was a reference to the botched salvage of *De Braak*. Yet, ironically, one of the treasure hunters behind the Brother Jonathan was Harvey Harrington, who initiated the botched salvage of *De Braak* in the first place. See *id.* at 320, 349; SHOMETTE, *supra* note 4.

8 Cf. Philip Zbarr TRUPP, Ancient shipwrecks yield both prizes and bitter conflict, *Smithsonian*, Oct. 1983, at 79, 86 (1983) (quoting the Florida state archaeologist Wilburn A. Cockrell, who said, “This myth that treasure hunters are real archaeologists is nothing short of immoral.”).

9 *The Blackwall*, 77 U.S. (10 Wall.) 1, 14 (1870).

10 See *Columbus-America*, 56 F.3d, at 570-71.

11 See *id.* at 573 (awarding 90%); *MDM Salvage, Inc., v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel*, 631 F.Supp. 308, 313 (S.D. Fla. 1986) (awarding 100%); *Platoro Ltd. v. the Unidentified Remains of a Vessel*, 518 F.Supp. 816, 823 (W.D. Tex. 1981) (awarding 100%), vacated, 695 F.2d 893 (5th Cir. 1983).

The salvor receives not title to the finds but a salvor's lien.¹² If the owner does not satisfy the salvor's lien, then the salvaged goods can be sold by the U.S. marshal and the amount recovered used to satisfy the salvor's lien.¹³ Salvage law does not award the salvor the actual artifacts, unless the amount of the salvor's lien is clearly more than the value of the recovered artifacts. In that case a court may, at its discretion, award title to the artifacts to the salvor, to save the expense of a sale.¹⁴

Salvage law is not supposed to cause a net economic loss to society.¹⁵ Yet treasure hunting does precisely that. In the 1960s it seemed that the recovery of treasure from shipwrecks would be extraordinarily profitable; now we know that virtually all treasure hunting enterprises lose money.¹⁶ Insofar as the legal system seeks to maximize the efficient use of resources, it stands to reason that courts would make rulings that are favorable to treasure hunters in the 1960s and 1970s¹⁷ (when they believed that treasure hunting was profitable) and unfavorable to treasure hunters in the early twenty-first century¹⁸ (when they began to realize it was not).

The law of finds applies if the court determines that the owner of the shipwreck has abandoned¹⁹ the ship.²⁰ Under the law of finds, the shipwreck is awarded to the first person to reduce it possession.²¹ The treasure hunter receives full title to the finds.²² Under salvage law, a co-salvor can be entitled to an award as well as an initial salvor;²³ under the law of finds, only the possessor of the property gets title.²⁴ Thus salvage encourages open, lawful, and cooperative conduct,²⁵ whereas the law of finds encourages finders to act secretly and to hide their recoveries, in order to

12 See *R.M.S. Titanic, Inc., v. the Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel*, 286 F.3d 194, 203-5 (4th Cir. 2002).

13 See *id.* at 203-4.

14 See *id.* at 204.

15 See *R.M.S. Titanic, Inc., v. the Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel*, 323 F.Supp. 2d 724, 742 (E.D. Va. 2004), *aff'd*, 435 F.3d 521 (4th Cir. 2006); *Platoro Ltd. v. the Unidentified Remains of a Vessel*, 695 F.2d 893, 904 (5th Cir. 1983).

16 See *infra* text accompanying notes 43-49.

17 See, e.g., *Cobb Coin Co. v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 549 F.Supp. 540 (S.D. Fla. 1982).

18 See, e.g., *R.M.S. Titanic, Inc., v. the Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel*, 435 F.3d 521 (4th Cir. 2006).

19 “Abandoned” has a complex meaning, which will be discussed below. See *infra* text accompanying notes 79 through 82.

20 See *Hener v. United States*, 525 F.Supp. 350, 356 (S.D.N.Y. 1981) (Abraham Sofaer, J.).

21 See *id.*

22 See *id.*

23 See *id.* at 357-58.

24 See *id.* at 356.

25 See *id.* at 358.

avoid claims of prior owners or of other would-be finders that could entirely deprive them of the property.²⁶ Although one court has argued that the law of finds is the only appropriate rule for ancient shipwrecks,²⁷ the law of finds is traditionally disfavored in admiralty because it encourages improper conduct.²⁸ One federal appellate court has inveighed in very strong language against the law of finds, stating that it is “but a short step from active piracy and pillaging.”²⁹ With such a negative view of the law of finds, any further awards of historic shipwrecks will be made on the basis of the law of salvage.

Federal admiralty law in the United States has been supplanted by a statute, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 (the “ASA”).³⁰ The enactment of this law can best be understood after a review of the historical background.

Historic shipwrecks in the United States have been the subject of tremendous media interest because one treasure hunter, Mel Fisher, created a powerful publicity machine to raise money for his operations.³¹ Three Spanish treasure fleets have been discovered off the coasts of Florida. The first to be discovered were the wrecks of the 1733 fleet in the 1930s, which were dug up by Art McKee after 1945.³² From 1961 onwards, Kip Wagner dug up the wrecks of the 1715 fleet.³³ In July 1985, Mel Fisher located the main site of *Nuestra Señora de Atocha*, the largest ship in the 1622 fleet.³⁴ These discoveries captured the popular imagination, and treasure hunters became popular heroes in the United States.³⁵

It thus may seem surprising that the United States, a traditional advocate of private enterprise, should pass the ASA, which largely ended the treasure hunting of

26 See *id.* at 356.

27 See *Treasure Salvors, Inc., v. the Unidentified Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel*, 569 F.2d 330, 337 (5th Cir. 1978) (“Disposition of a wrecked vessel whose very location has been lost for centuries as though its owner were still in existence stretches a fiction to absurd lengths.”).

28 See *Hener*, 525 F.Supp., at 356.

29 *R.M.S. Titanic, Inc., v. the Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel*, 435 F.3d 521, 533 (4th Cir. 2006).

30 43 U.S.C. §§2101-2106.

31 Cf. Robert DALEY, *Treasure* 140 (1977) (“Fisher, one sometimes suspected, wanted above all else to be famous.”).

32 See Roger C. SMITH, *Treasure Ships of the Spanish Main: The Iberian-American Maritime Empires*, in *Ships and Shipwrecks of the Americas. A History Based on Underwater Archaeology* 85, 99 (George F. BASS ed., 1988).

33 See *id.* at 95-96; Kip WAGNER, *Pieces of Eight: Recovering the Riches of a Lost Spanish Treasure Fleet* (1966).

34 See SMITH, at 92-94.

35 Pete AXTHELM, *Where Have All the Heroes Gone?*, *Newsweek*, Aug. 6, 1979, at 44, 49-50 (describing Mel Fisher as a “hero” and “heroic”).

historic shipwrecks in the territorial sea.³⁶ Yet treasure hunters made many enemies.

(1) Treasure hunters claim to be doing nautical archaeology, yet their publication of what they recover is wholly inadequate. Over 185,000 silver coins have been dug out of the *Atocha*.³⁷ Only a tiny fraction of that has been listed in auction catalogs. The Fisher organization has established a website where their coins will be listed in a database;³⁸ but as of October 2007, more than twenty years after the recovery of the main cultural deposit, and more than thirty-five years after the initial finds, only 12,814 silver coins from the *Atocha* have been listed on the website. Even fewer have been photographed. None of the weights are listed.

(2) Treasure hunters cause environmental damage.³⁹ Mel Fisher’s prop wash deflectors (the so-called “mailboxes”) blasted giant craters in the sea floor⁴⁰ and damaged sea grass in the Florida Keys.⁴¹ Burt Webber, Jr., blew up a coral reef to get at the treasure of the *Concepción*.⁴²

(3) Treasure hunters raise huge amounts of money from investors, yet none of their ventures show a profit.⁴³ The Fisher organization has repeatedly made the claim

36 See Melvin A. FISHER, *The Abandoned Shipwreck Act: The Role of Private Enterprise*, 12 *Colum.-VLA J.L. & Arts* 373, 377 (1988) (“The *Atocha* will be the last Spanish galleon recovered by private enterprise.”).

37 See Corey MALCOLM, *An Early, Lima Mint Coin from Nuestra Señora de Atocha*, *Navigator* (June 1999).

38 <http://www.historicshipwrecks.com>.

39 See Anne G. GIESECKE, *The Abandoned Shipwreck Act: Affirming the Role of the States in Historic Preservation*, 12 *Colum.-VLA J.L. & Arts*, 379, 387-88 (1988); Anne G. GIESECKE, *The Abandoned Shipwreck Act Through the Eyes of its Drafter*, 30 *J. Mar. L. & Com.* 167, 170-71 (1999).

40 Cf. Eugene LYON, *The Search for the Atocha* 119 (1979) (“From an aircraft flying over the site, observers could see how the boats had punched crater after crater in the sea bottom, leaving a surface pockmarked like that of the moon.”); Eugene LYON, *The Trouble with Treasure*, 149 *National Geographic* 787, 798-99 (1976) (reproducing a photograph showing the Mel Fisher boat Southwind blowing so many craters in the seafloor off the Florida Keys that the seafloor ends up looking like the surface of the moon).

41 See *Treasure Hunters are Fined for Destroying Sea Grass in Florida*, *N.Y. Times*, Aug. 3, 1997, Sec. 1, at 16.

42 See John GRISSIM, *The Lost Treasure of the Concepción. The Story of One of the World’s Greatest Treasures – and Burt Webber – the Man who Never Gave Up* 199-200 (1980) (stating that Burt Webber “used small underwater explosives” and adding that “the procedure worked well.”).

43 See, generally, Peter THROCKMORTON, *The World’s Worst Investment. The Economics of Treasure Hunting with Real-Life Comparisons*, in *Maritime Archaeology: A Reader of Substantive and Theoretical Contributions* 75 (Lawrence E. Babits & Hans Van Tilburg eds., 1998).

that the treasure dug out of the Atocha was worth \$400 million.⁴⁴ The bulk of the Atocha treasure, however, comprised 185,000 sea-damaged, low-grade silver cobs,⁴⁵ and it seems more probable that the true value of the Atocha treasure was closer to 3% of the value the Fishers give.⁴⁶ Another treasure hunter, Burt Webber, Jr., who dug up the coins from the *Concepción*, has made some interesting comments about the high estimates placed on their finds by the treasure hunters (Webber calls them “flimflam” values):

“These false values are bad for everyone.... We got about 31,000 pieces of eight from our digging. They sold at pretty high prices at first. But after we had sold 12,000 of them, we found a saturated market that forced us to wholesale the coins at \$45 each. That’s better than a melt down price, but still not very good.... A lot of investors, when they discover what’s happened, tend to back off. They get disillusioned; more than a few times they go to court. Honestly, one day the whole system is going to blow up.”⁴⁷

Edward W. Horan, the son and partner of Mel Fisher’s longtime admiralty lawyer, David Paul Horan, has admitted that investments in treasure salvage ventures have “notoriously poor track records.”⁴⁸ Tommy Thompson, who dug up 7,000 gold coins and 500 gold bars from the *SS Central America*, as of June 2006 was being sued by his investors for an accounting of the assets. Thompson’s whereabouts were unknown, his last known address being a trailer park in Florida.⁴⁹

(4) Treasure hunters have destroyed the artifacts they dig up. The treasure hunters who dug up *De Braak*, interested only in coins, dumped a rare late eighteenth century ship’s stove back into the sea.⁵⁰ The coins recovered from the *Atocha* were cleaned and polished in a very harsh manner.⁵¹ Gold bars that were recovered from

44 See Philip Zbar TRUPP, *Tracking Treasure* 78-79 (1986) (describing Mel Fisher’s “discovery of the \$400 million mother lode of the *Atocha*.”); Mayrav SAAR, *Booty Call*, *N.Y. Post*, Nov. 4, 2007 (stating that Mel Fisher made history when he discovered the *Atocha* with its “\$400 million haul of coins and artifacts.”).

45 See MALCOLM, *supra* note 37.

46 185,000 cobs at \$45 apiece would be \$8.325 million. See *infra* text accompanying note 47 for the \$45 value.

47 TRUPP, *supra* note 44, at 141-42.

48 Edward W. HORAN, *Organizing, Manning, and Financing a Treasure Salvage Expedition*, 30 *J. Mar. L. & Com.* 235 (1999).

49 See Mark TATGE & Miriam GOTTFRIED, *Ship of Fools: Two decades ago, investors gave Tommy Thompson millions for a piece of buried treasure. Will they ever see their money?*, *Forbes*, June 19, 2006, at 158.

50 See SHOMETTE, *supra* note 4.

51 Cf. Daniel SEDWICK & Frank SEDWICK, *The Practical Book of Cobs* 156 (4th ed. 2007) (“Most *Atocha* coins are also recognizable by their shiny brightness, the result of a controversial cleaning and polishing process catering more to jewelry demand than to serious

the *Central America* had their backs shaved off and melted down to make modern copies of Kellogg \$50 pieces.

(5) Treasure hunters have ventured into overt criminality. Mel Fisher sold fake coins and gold bars to raise money for his ventures. Fisher pled no contest in 1998.⁵² The Mafia was involved in the marketing of the coins from the Lucayan Beach treasure.⁵³ A treasure hunt in the Pacific involving Mike Hatcher has turned violent with death threats over an alleged \$60 million that has disappeared.⁵⁴

The problems with treasure hunting were epitomized by the horribly botched salvage of *HMS De Braak*. This British warship, which sank off the coast of Delaware in May 1798, was supposed to be salvaged in a partnership between the state archaeologists of Delaware and treasure hunters.⁵⁵ The treasure hunters believed that *De*

numismatists.”); Q. David BOWERS, *American Coin Treasures and Hoards* 209 (1997) (“In general, a heavily etched Spanish silver ‘dollar’ that, in addition to its sea immersion for centuries, has been poorly cleaned in recent times, is of little value to a collector.”).

52 See Good as Gold? Mel Fisher made a mint on old coins. Did he also mint them?, *People Weekly*, June 15, 1998, at 89-90; Jim CARRIER, *Hunter Admits Sale of Fake Gold Coins*, *N.Y. Times*, Nov. 27, 1998, at C3. The accusations that he was selling fake coins dogged Fisher for years and were made by some of the most eminent numismatists in the field (including Virgil Hancock and Clyde Hubbard); the accusations were brushed off by Fisher’s publicity machine – until Fisher pled no contest in 1998. Cf. DALEY, *supra* note 31, at 193-95 (belittling the accusations made against Fisher). The fake gold bars have been condemned as “swizzle (or swindle) sticks” in a recent study of Spanish treasure bars; they were previously condemned by Virgil Hancock. See Alan K. CRAIG & Ernest J. RICHARDS, Jr., *Spanish Treasure Bars From New World Shipwrecks* 145-48 (2003). Fisher gave the provenance of the fake coins and bars as being from the 1733 plate fleet. See Christie’s, New York, New York, USA, Auction Catalog (*Atocha* and *Santa Margarita*), June 14-15, 1988. Curiously, in 2002 the American Numismatic Association warned about the fake coins, but, apparently unaware of Fisher’s no contest plea, thought that the certificates of authenticity signed by Fisher had been faked and that Fisher was innocent of the scam. See Collectors beware!, 115 *Numismatist* 1399-1400 (2002). These fake gold bars should not be confused with another group of fake Mexican gold bars (the “Massapequa” group), condemned by Buttrey, Craig, Richards, Vince Newman, and myself, which were manufactured by Paul Gerow Franklin, Sr. and John Jay Ford, Jr. On this other group, see Craig & Richards, at 148-51; Theodore Venn BUTTREY, Jr., *False Mexican Colonial Gold Bars*, 3 *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de Estudios Numismaticos* 21-42 (1973); E. G. V. NEWMAN, *Spanish Colonial Gold Bars from the Mexico Mint*, 98 *Spink’s Numismatic Circular* 51 (March 1990); John M. KLEEBERG, *How the West was Faked*, <http://www.fake-gold-bars.co.uk>.

53 See Patsy Anthony LEPERA & Walter GOODMAN, *Memoirs of a Scam Man: The Life and Deals of Patsy Anthony Lepera* 97-100, 147-48 (1974).

54 See Death threats over \$60 million fortune, *New Zealand Herald*, October 21, 2007, available at http://www.nzherald.co.nz/section/1/story.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10471123; Treasure traps band of hunters, *Australian*, June 15, 2007, available at <http://www.the-australian.news.com.au/story/0,20867,21906765-28737,00.html>.

55 See SHOMETTE, *supra* note 4, at 213-16, 220-21, 283.

Braak held \$500 million in treasure.⁵⁶ On August 11, 1986, they raised the ship from Delaware Bay in a large sling.⁵⁷ However, as the ship was being raised, it shifted and its contents spilled back into the bay.⁵⁸ Then the treasure hunters scooped out the artifacts using a clam bucket.⁵⁹ The treasure hunters destroyed a ship for what turned out to be only 750 coins.⁶⁰ The State of Delaware was stuck with the problem of conserving the artifacts.⁶¹ When a ship sinks, it becomes waterlogged with seawater and stabilizes in its new environment. When brought out of water, the ship must be kept wet; if it dries out, the salt that remains will turn the artifacts – wooden timbers, bronze and iron cannon – into a powder.⁶² Conservation of the *De Braak* artifacts cost the State of Delaware \$115,000 in the first year alone.⁶³

Two long-lasting chains of litigation engendered great bitterness in Texas and Florida. In the autumn of 1967, treasure hunters dug up the site of the *Espíritu Santo*, a shipwreck of the 1554 plate fleet on Padre Island in Texas. Seventeen years of bitter litigation ensued.⁶⁴ A settlement was reached in 1984, when Texas paid the treasure hunters \$313,000 to settle their claims.⁶⁵ Florida initially co-operated with the treasure hunters, allowing them to excavate the shipwrecks off its coast in exchange for 25% of the artifacts.⁶⁶ Mel Fisher salvaged the *Atocha* under such an

56 See *id.* at 191-94, 298.

57 See *id.* at 249-54.

58 See *id.* at 252-53.

59 See *id.* at 243, 246-47, 261-62.

60 Cf. *id.* at 282 (stating that 650 coins were available to be appraised by James Lamb of Christie's, but adding that an additional number, estimated here at 100, was secretly held back by Harvey Harrington).

61 See *id.* at 272-75.

62 See *id.* at 263; THROCKMORTON, *supra* note 4, at 22-31.

63 See SHOMETTE, at 273.

64 See *Platoro Ltd. v. Unidentified Remains of a Vessel*, issuing an injunction but allowing an interlocutory appeal, 371 F.Supp. 351, 352 (S.D. Tex. 1970), salvage award made after the interlocutory appeal was dismissed, 371 F.Supp. 356 (S.D. Tex. 1973), rev'd and remanded with directions to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction, 508 F.2d 1113 (5th Cir. 1975), re-filed in the correct jurisdiction, dismissed on grounds of sovereign immunity, re-filed, dismissed on statute of limitations grounds, rev'd on grounds that the statute was tolled, 614 F.2d 1051 (5th Cir. 1980), entire res awarded in specie and attorney's fees awarded, 518 F.Supp. 816 (W.D. Tex. 1981), aff'd, except for the in specie award of the res and the award of attorney's fees, which were vacated, remanded to determine a dollar amount of the salvage award, 695 F.2d 893 (5th Cir. 1983).

65 J. Barto ARNOLD, *The Platoro Lawsuit: The Final Chapter, Proceedings of the Sixteenth Conference on Underwater Archaeology 1* (Society for Historical Archaeology, Special Publication Series, No. 4, Forsythe Johnston ed., 1985).

66 Each artifact was assigned a certain number of points. The artifacts would be separated into four piles of approximately equal value in terms of points. The State would then choose

agreement. The *Atocha* is approximately 9 1/2 miles off the coast of Florida (here formed by the Marquesas Keys),⁶⁷ and Florida believed it to be within its territorial waters.⁶⁸ However, in the Supreme Court decision *United States v. Florida*, the Supreme Court held that the waters immediately to the south of the Marquesas Keys were in the Atlantic Ocean, not the Gulf of Mexico.⁶⁹ Florida's territorial sea in the Atlantic extends out only three miles, not nine miles, and this placed the *Atocha* in international waters. Fisher sued to recover the artifacts that he had previously turned over to the Florida, and won.⁷⁰ Fisher next litigated over shipwrecks clearly within the territorial waters of Florida, and persuaded a Federal District Court to strike down Florida's treasure statute, Article 267.⁷¹ This decision deprived the states of all rights to shipwrecks within their own waters. The states redirected their efforts towards federal legislation that would re-assert the states' claims to historic shipwrecks, which then became the ASA.⁷²

Although a proposed bill passed the House of Representatives in 1984, it died in the Senate: Mel Fisher was able to stymie the bill through Paula Hawkins, the pro-Fisher Republican senator from Florida, who placed a "secret hold" on the bill. A "secret hold" enables one senator to stop a bill – anonymously – even if a majority of the Senate supports it.⁷³ Two major changes occurred in 1986: on August 11,

one of the piles. See *Cobb Coin Co. v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 549 F.Supp. 540, 546 n.2 (S.D. Fla. 1982); DALEY, *supra* note 31, at 233-34.

67 See *Treasure Salvors, Inc., v. the Unidentified Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 546 F.Supp. 919, 923 (S.D. Fla. 1981).

68 See *Florida v. Treasure Salvors, Inc.*, 621 F.2d 1340, 1349 (5th Cir. 1980). Normally the territorial waters of a state only extend out three miles. See *United States v. Maine*, 420 U.S. 515 (1975). The coast of Texas and the Gulf Coast of Florida are the two exceptions. Those marine borders are nine miles. See *United States v. Louisiana*, 363 U.S. 1, 36-65 (1960); *United States v. Florida*, 363 U.S. 121 (1960).

69 See 420 U.S. 531 (1975) (*per curiam*).

70 See *Treasure Salvors, Inc., v. the Unidentified Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 459 F.Supp. 507 (S.D. Fla. 1978), aff'd sub nom. *Florida v. Treasure Salvors, Inc.*, 621 F.2d 1340 (5th Cir. 1980), aff'd sub nom. *Florida Dep't of State v. Treasure Salvors, Inc.*, 458 U.S. 670 (1982).

71 *Cobb Coin Co. v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 549 F.Supp. 540, 548-49, 553 (S.D. Fla. 1982).

72 See GIESECKE, *ASA through the Eyes of its Drafter*, *supra* note 39, at 169.

73 See SHOMETTE, *supra* note 4, at 292-93; GIESECKE, *The Role of the States*, *supra* note 39, at 387 (stating that Senator Hawkins placed a "secret hold" on the bill). The U.S. Senate does much of its business through unanimous consent. If one senator denies her or his consent, the business is stopped. The identity of the senator who places the "hold" is kept anonymous, although in the gossipy atmosphere of Washington the identity will eventually leak out. Federal Election Commission records show two donations by Fisher to Paula Hawkins' 1986 senatorial campaign: \$1,000 under the name of Mel A. Fisher, recorded as being

1986, the botched salvage of *HMS De Braak* occurred in a glare of intense media interest and horrified the public.⁷⁴ In November 1986 Paula Hawkins was defeated for re-election. The ASA was passed by the Senate in 1987, by the House of Representatives in 1988, and then signed into law by President Reagan.⁷⁵

The ASA applies to ships that are abandoned and either:

- (1) embedded in the submerged lands of a State;
- (2) embedded in coralline formations protected by a State on submerged lands of a State; or
- (3) on submerged lands of a State and is included in or determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.⁷⁶

Under the ASA, the Federal government takes title to these shipwrecks, and then transfers the title to the States.⁷⁷

The act is designed to preserve historic shipwrecks, but the term “historic” is too vague to be the basis for a law.⁷⁸ Congress also did not want to interfere in the salvage of recently sunken ships and the removal of obstacles to navigation by the Army Corps of Engineers. Thus the terms “abandoned” and “embedded” were chosen, on the grounds that they would encompass the ships that Congress wanted to preserve against the treasure hunters, yet not interfere with the removal of recent wrecks.

The Supreme Court has stated that “the meaning of ‘abandoned’ under the ASA conforms with its meaning under admiralty law.”⁷⁹ The term abandonment has given the courts some trouble, because a ship can be “abandoned” in three different senses. A sinking ship is abandoned in the first sense when the captain orders passengers and crew to “abandon ship.”⁸⁰ The second meaning of abandonment occurs in the dispute between the original owner of the ship and the insurer over who will pay for the loss. When the insurance company agrees to pay the claim, it “accepts abandonment” and then becomes, in its turn, the owner of all rights, title and interest in

donated to the primary on June 30, 1986, and \$1,000 under the name of Melvin A. Fisher, presumably for the general election, on February 26, 1987. The records were searched at <http://www.newsmeat.com>.

⁷⁴ See SHOMETTE, *supra* note 4, at 249-54, 261.

⁷⁵ See GIESECKE, ASA through the Eyes of its Drafter, *supra* note 39, at 170.

⁷⁶ 43 U.S.C. §2105(a).

⁷⁷ 43 U.S.C. §2105(c).

⁷⁸ Thus a federal appellate court had struck down the Antiquities Act of 1906 because the term “antiquity” was unconstitutionally vague. See *United States v. Diaz*, 499 F.2d 113 (9th Cir. 1974).

⁷⁹ *California v. Deep Sea Research, Inc.*, 523 U.S. 491, 508 (1998).

⁸⁰ See *Bertel v. Panama Transport Co.*, 202 F.2d 247, 248-49 (2d Cir. 1953).

the shipwreck (“subrogation”).⁸¹ The third meaning of abandonment occurs when the owner (usually the insurance company as the subrogated owner), either by explicit declaration or by statements and acts that give rise to an inference abandons all interest in the ship.⁸² Only after abandonment in the third sense can the states take title under the ASA or a treasure hunter gain title under the law of finds.

The prevailing view is that abandonment must be proved by the elevated standard of clear and convincing evidence, rather than a mere preponderance of the evidence.⁸³ A vocal minority disagrees: a New York district court called it a “difficult question” and chose to leave the issue undecided.⁸⁴ Another judge, in a concurring opinion, has cautioned that heightening the evidentiary standard for abandonment defeats the will of Congress by eviscerating the ASA.⁸⁵ One federal court of appeals, in some surprisingly broad language, has observed that a “vessel may never be abandoned;”⁸⁶ this doctrine would eviscerate the ASA, but this view has not proved persuasive, not even on the lower courts when later considering a closely related case.⁸⁷ This heightened evidentiary standard means that when the owner (i.e. the owner’s descendants or an insurance company) appears, courts are reluctant to find abandonment.⁸⁸

⁸¹ See *People ex rel. Illinois Historic Pres. Agency v. Zych*, 687 N.E.2d 141, 144-48 (Ill. App. Ct. 1997), rev’d on other grounds, 710 N.E.2d 820, 825 (Ill. 1999); H. B. CHERMSIDE, Jr., Annotation: Rights in and ownership of wrecked or derelict vessels and their contents not cast upon the shore, 63 *A.L.R.* 2d 1369, 1370 (1959).

⁸² See ZYCH, at 148-50; CHERMSIDE, at 1370.

⁸³ See *Adams v. Unione Mediterranea di Sicurta*, 220 F.3d 659, 671 (5th Cir. 2000); *Fairport Int’l Exploration, Inc., v. the Shipwrecked Vessel known as the Captain Lawrence*, 177 F.3d 491, 501 (6th Cir. 1999); *Columbus-America Discovery Group v. Atl. Mut. Ins. Co.*, 974 F.2d 450, 467-68 (4th Cir. 1992); *Falgout Bros., Inc., v. S/V Pangaea*, 966 F.Supp. 1143 (S.D. Ala. 1997); *Moyer v. the Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel, Known as the Andrea Doria*, 836 F.Supp. 1099, 1105 (D.N.J. 1993). Other decisions use the language “strong and convincing evidence.” See *Sea Hunt, Inc., v. the Unidentified, Shipwrecked Vessel or Vessels*, 47 F.Supp. 2d 678, 688 (E.D. Va. 1999), aff’d in part, rev’d in part, 221 F.3d 634 (4th Cir. 2000); *Zych v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel, Believed to be the SB “Lady Elgin,”* 755 F.Supp. 213, 214 (N.D. Ill. 1990), rev’d on other grounds, 941 F.2d 525 (7th Cir. 1991); *People ex rel. Illinois Historic Pres. Agency v. Zych*, 710 N.E.2d 820, 825 (Ill. 1999) (“strong, convincing, and unequivocal evidence”).

⁸⁴ See *Trueman v. the Historic Steamtug New York*, 120 F.Supp. 2d 228, 234 (N.D.N.Y. 2000).

⁸⁵ See *Fairport*, 177 F.3d, at 502-3 (Karen Nelson Moore, J., concurring).

⁸⁶ *Duhos v. the Floating and Abandoned Vessel, Known as “New York,”* 162 F.3d 63, 66 (2d Cir. 1998).

⁸⁷ See *Trueman*, 120 F.Supp. 2d, at 234.

⁸⁸ See *Columbus-America*, 974 F.2d, at 468. But see *Fairport Int’l Exploration, Inc., v. the Shipwrecked Vessel, Known as the Captain Lawrence*, 72 F.Supp. 2d 795, 798 (W.D. Mich. 1999), aff’d, 245 F.3d 857 (6th Cir. 2001) (finding, after a detailed factual analysis and despite the intervention of the owner’s heirs in the litigation, that the owner had abandoned the shipwreck by clear and convincing evidence).

It has not only been insurers who have claimed their rights in historic shipwrecks that are centuries old. The courts have consistently held that a sovereign owner never abandons its rights in a warship. Federal government property can only be abandoned by a vote of Congress.⁸⁹ Foreign sovereigns, too, uphold their claims to shipwrecks. The Kingdom of Spain, the owner of the most valuable shipwrecks that sank off the coasts of the United States, now appears in American courts and wins decisions in its favor.⁹⁰ When Texas archaeologists excavated the ship of the French explorer La Salle, which sank in Matagorda Bay in February 1686, France claimed the ship. In an agreement between France and the United States, signed on March 31, 2003, France was given the title to the artifacts, while day-to-day care was vested in perpetuity with the Texas Historical Commission.⁹¹ This judicial doctrine, that sovereign owners never abandon their rights in a warship or a military aircraft, was enacted in a federal statute in 2004.⁹²

The other requirement of the ASA – embeddedness – has emerged in litigation concerning shipwrecks in the Great Lakes.⁹³ The ASA was largely informed by the experience with warm, saltwater shipwrecks off the state of Florida. In that environment, a shipwreck falls apart onto itself and subsides into the seabed; shipwrecks are marked by accumulations of ballast stones.⁹⁴ In the cold, fresh waters of the

89 See *Int'l Aircraft Recovery, L.L.C., v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Aircraft*, 218 F.3d 1255, 1258-60 (11th Cir. 2000) (naval aircraft); *United States v. Steinmetz*, 973 F.2d 212, 222-23 (3d Cir. 1992) (holding that the federal government is the owner of the bell of the Confederate raider, the *CSS Alabama*, as the successor to the rights of the Confederate States of America); *Hatteras, Inc., v. the U.S.S. Hatteras*, 1984 AMC 1094, 1097-1101 (S.D. Tex. 1981), vacated in part on other grounds, 1984 AMC 1102 (S.D. Tex. 1982), aff'd without opinion, 698 F.2d 1215 (5th Cir. 1983).

90 See *Sea Hunt, Inc., v. the Unidentified Shipwrecked Vessel or Vessels*, 221 F.3d 634 (4th Cir. 2000). Spain formerly did not intervene in litigation involving its ships. See *Treasure Salvors, Inc., v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 556 F.Supp. 1319, 1334 n.2 (S.D. Fla. 1983) (“The modern day government of Spain has expressed no interest in filing a claim in this litigation as a successor-owner.”).

91 See James E. BRUSETH, *From a Watery Grave: the Discovery and Excavation of La Salle's Shipwreck, La Belle* 3-6, 72 (2005). Any publication of artifacts from the La Belle must bear the phrase: “Property of France from the collection of the Musée national de la Marine, located in Paris, France.”

92 See Sunken Military Craft Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-375, 118 Stat. 2094 (2004) (codified as 10 U.S.C. §113 note (Supp. V 2004)).

93 See *Zych v. Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel, believed to be the “Seabird,”* 941 F.2d 525, 528, 530, 534 (7th Cir. 1991) (remanding the case to the District Court to take evidence on the issue of embeddedness; however, in the District Court the two parties subsequently stipulated to the embeddedness issue and did not litigate it).

94 See DALEY, *supra* note 31, at 14-15; THROCKMORTON, *supra* note 4, at 17-19, 24-25.

Great Lakes, a ship can remain intact and upright on the seabed.⁹⁵ States have still been able to win title to non-embedded ships under the ASA by listing the ship in the National Register of Historic Places.⁹⁶

How can treasure hunters continue to dig up shipwrecks after the ASA? One way is to make a deal with the owners. Treasure hunters have been remarkably successful at finding the owners of old wrecks, especially insurance companies.⁹⁷ The court will then find that the wreck is not abandoned,⁹⁸ and the treasure hunter can dig up the shipwreck.

Another approach is to make a deal with the state to dig up the shipwrecks. Most state governments, following the advice of the professional archaeologists on their staff, are hostile to treasure hunters, but treasure hunters have wealthy backers, and the rich have much influence in American politics.⁹⁹ The State of Virginia issued per-

95 See THROCKMORTON, *supra* note 4, at 12. Cf. also *Ehorn v. the Abandoned Shipwreck Known as the Rosinco, her Tackle, Appurtenances, Furnishing and Cargo*, 185 F.Supp. 2d 965, 981 (E.D. Wisc. 2001) (holding, albeit in a decision where the State of Wisconsin defaulted, that the *Rosinco*, which sank on September 19, 1928, is not embedded), rev'd, 294 F.3d 856 (7th Cir. 2002).

96 See *Ehorn v. the Abandoned Shipwreck Known as the Rosinco*, 301 F.Supp. 2d 861, 867 (E.D. Wisc. 2002).

97 Insurance companies have either intervened directly or subrogated their claims to treasure hunters in litigation concerning the *SS Central America* (sank 1857), the *Lady Elgin* (sank 1860), the *Brother Jonathan* (sank 1865), and the *Lusitania* (sank 1915). In the *Central America* case the insurance companies did not make a deal with the treasure hunter (Columbus-America Discovery Group), but instead intervened in the litigation as adverse parties. The *Captain Lawrence* (sank 1933) was not insured, but there the treasure hunter made a deal with the daughters of the owner. Despite this, the treasure hunter did not win in the *Captain Lawrence* litigation, because the court held that the *Captain Lawrence* had been abandoned by clear and convincing evidence. See *Fairport Int'l Exploration, Inc., v. the Shipwrecked Vessel*, 72 F.Supp. 2d 795, 799 (W.D. Mich. 1999) (the *Captain Lawrence*); *Bemis v. the RMS Lusitania*, 884 F.Supp. 1042, 1045, 1047 (E.D. Va. 1995) aff'd without opinion, 99 F.3d 1129 (4th Cir. 1996) (the *Lusitania*); *Deep Sea Research, Inc., v. the Brother Jonathan*, 883 F.Supp. 1343, 1347 (N.D. Cal. 1990), aff'd, 102 F.3d 379 (9th Cir. 1996), aff'd in part, vacated in part sub nom. *California v. Deep Sea Research, Inc.*, 523 U.S. 491 (1998) (the *Brother Jonathan*); *Zych v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel, Believed to be the SB “Lady Elgin,”* 755 F.Supp. 213, 214 (N.D. Ill. 1990) (the *Lady Elgin*); *Columbus-America Discovery Group, Inc., v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 742 F.Supp. 1327, 1341-42 (E.D. Va. 1990), rev'd sub nom. *Columbus-America Discovery Group, Inc., v. Atl. Mut. Ins.*, 974 F.2d 450 (4th Cir. 1992) (the *Central America*).

98 But see *Fairport*, 72 F.Supp. 2d, at 798-801 (finding that there was a clear and convincing evidence that the owner had abandoned the shipwreck, despite the appearance of the owner's heirs in the litigation).

99 Cf. SHOMETTE, *supra* note 4, at 228-29, 251-52 (describing how L. John Davidson, a wealthy housebuilder from New Hampshire, was able to take over the *De Braak* treasure

mits allowing treasure hunters to dig up two Spanish shipwrecks, *La Galga* and the *Juno*.¹⁰⁰ In the end, however, the treasure hunters were defeated by the claims of Spain.¹⁰¹

Thirdly, treasure hunters who got control of shipwrecks under the old legal regime continue to exploit them. Barry Clifford, for example, continues to dig up pieces from the *Whydah*.¹⁰²

The fourth approach is to go after shipwrecks beyond the territorial sea, more than three miles out. This has been the case for three of the most highly publicized shipwrecks recovered since the ASA was passed in 1987, namely *El Cazador*, the *SS Central America*, and the *SS Republic*. *El Cazador*, a Spanish frigate that sank in 1784, sank 50 miles off the Mississippi Delta.¹⁰³ The *SS Central America*, which sank in 1857, sank 160 miles east of South Carolina.¹⁰⁴ The *SS Republic*, which sank in 1865, sank 100 miles southeast of Georgia.¹⁰⁵

In international law, the United States claims a twelve-mile territorial sea,¹⁰⁶ plus a contiguous zone that runs from twelve to twenty-four miles from the baseline,¹⁰⁷ plus an economic exclusion zone out to two hundred miles from the baseline.¹⁰⁸ In

hunt through his connections in Republican politics and was also able to shut down the protests of state archaeologists by pointing out his political connections to the Delaware state government).

100 See *Sea Hunt, Inc., v. the Unidentified, Shipwrecked Vessel or Vessels*, 221 F.3d 634, 638 (4th Cir. 2000). Ben D. Benson, the treasure hunter who wanted to dig up *La Galga* and the *Juno*, was a real estate developer who in 1999 was one of the 100 wealthiest individuals in Virginia, with a fortune estimated at \$105 million. See Maura SINGLETON, *Sea Hunt, Virginia Business* (August 1999), available at <http://www.virginiabusiness.com/edit/magazine/yr1999/aug99/itsup/cover.html>. He secured his political influence partly by hiring the former state attorney general of Virginia, Anthony F. Troy, as his personal attorney. See Victoria BENNING, *Virginia, Spain to Split Sunken Ships*, *Wash. Post*, May 3, 1999, at A6.

101 See *Sea Hunt*, 221 F.3d, at 638, 647.

102 Ryan HAGGERTY, *Yet More Booty Turns up at Pirate Wreck*, *Boston Globe*, July 18, 2007. Clifford's company, Maritime Underwater Surveys, Inc., was awarded title to the *Whydah* under the law of finds; since the litigation was commenced in 1982, the ASA did not apply. See *Commonwealth v. Maritime Underwater Surveys, Inc.*, 531 N.E.2d 549, 552 (Mass. 1988).

103 Cf. *Marex Int'l, Inc., v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel*, 952 F.Supp. 825, 826 (S.D. Ga. 1997) (giving the location of *El Cazador*).

104 See *Columbus-America Discovery Group, Inc., v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 742 F.Supp. 1327, 1328 (E.D. Va. 1990).

105 See William J. BROAD, *Far Beneath the Waves, Salvagers Find History That's Laden With Gold*, *N.Y. Times*, August 17, 2003, Sec. 1, 14.

106 See Proclamation No. 5928, 54 Fed. Reg. 777 (Dec. 27, 1988).

107 See Proclamation No. 7219, 64 Fed. Reg. 48,701 (Aug. 2, 1999).

108 See Proclamation No. 5030, 43 Fed. Reg. 10,605 (Mar. 14, 1983). This proclamation was issued after the United States chose not to sign the United Nations Convention on the

domestic law, however, the United States only recognizes a three-mile territorial sea (nine miles in the case of the Gulf Coasts of Texas and Florida); beyond that is international waters. American courts, which have a not wholly undeserved reputation for claiming a jurisdiction beyond their national borders, have exerted their jurisdiction over shipwrecks in international waters¹⁰⁹ and even in the territorial waters of another state.¹¹⁰ Courts have a "constructive," "imperfect" or "inchoate" jurisdiction over shipwrecks outside the territorial sea: this inchoate jurisdiction is gradually perfected as the salvor recovers the objects and brings them onto land within the jurisdiction of the court.¹¹¹

The recovery of the so-called "*Black Swan*" shipwreck by Odyssey Marine Partners in the spring of 2007 has set up a jurisdictional dispute that could test this concept to its limits.¹¹² The "*Black Swan*" was found more than twenty-four miles off the coast of England, but was transported over three thousand miles to Florida because the U.S. admiralty courts were perceived as more favorable to treasure hunters than the English courts. It will be interesting to see if the U.S. courts will tolerate this degree of forum shopping. Even if the U.S. courts assert they have jurisdiction, they could decline to exercise it on the doctrine of *forum non conveniens*.¹¹³

In 2001, Unesco agreed upon a Convention on the Underwater Cultural Heritage ("UCH").¹¹⁴ This would apply twenty-four miles seaward from the coastal baseline. The convention passed by a vote of 87-4-15.¹¹⁵ The UCH Convention would eliminate all commercial treasure hunting of historic shipwrecks that have lain beneath the oceans for over one hundred years.¹¹⁶ Its rules prescribe that archaeological excavations be fully documented¹¹⁷ and that the documentation be published in a timely

Law of the Sea in 1982. The United States substituted for that Convention by declaring a 200-mile economic exclusion zone unilaterally. The United States also abides by all the other provisions of the Law of the Sea, although it still has not ratified it.

109 See *R.M.S. Titanic, Inc., v. Haver*, 171 F.3d 943, 961 (4th Cir. 1999).

110 Cf. *Bemis v. the RMS Lusitania*, 884 F.Supp. 1042, 1044 (E.D. Va. 1995) (stating that the *Lusitania* sank twelve miles off the coast of Ireland, but still taking jurisdiction of the vessel).

111 See *R.M.S. Titanic, Inc., v. the Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel*, 435 F.3d 521, 530 (4th Cir. 2006).

112 Record wreck "found off Cornwall," BBC News Website, May 19, 2007, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/cornwall/6671975.stm.

113 Cf. *Titanic*, 171 F.3d, at 961 (discussing the doctrine of *forum non conveniens*).

114 Draft Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage [hereinafter UCH Convention], available at <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001232/123278e.pdf>.

115 Robert C. BLUMBERG, *International Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage*, available at <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/51256.htm>.

116 See UCH Convention, Rule 2.

117 See *id.*, Rules 26 and 27.

fashion.¹¹⁸ The UCH Convention also stipulates that there be no unnecessary disturbance of human remains or venerated sites.¹¹⁹ The UCH Convention requires twenty ratifications to enter into force;¹²⁰ as of 2005, however, it had only been ratified by Bulgaria, Croatia, and Panama.¹²¹

The United States did not vote on the UCH Convention because it is not a member of Unesco, but the United States objects to the Convention for two reasons: it extends the jurisdiction of the coastal states over the 200 mile zone; and it makes warships and military aircraft the property of the coastal state in which they sink, rather than remaining the property of the state whose flag they fly.¹²² Since, however, admiralty law is considered to be the *jus gentium*,¹²³ if enough nations ratify the UCH Convention U.S. admiralty courts may have no choice but to apply the UCH Convention as well, even if it is not ratified in the United States.¹²⁴

Additional reasons for the hostility of the states towards treasure hunting are not archaeological motives, but environmental ones. American waterways are heavily polluted, and excavation of any kind stirs up heavy metals and other poisonous chemicals, endangering humans, fish and other wildlife, and plants. Thus the State of Michigan resisted Steven Libert's desire to dredge the site of the *Captain Lawrence*,¹²⁵ even though the State conceded that the *Captain Lawrence* shipwreck, which sank in 1933, had no historical or archaeological interest.¹²⁶ Presumably the state resisted because dredging would have stirred up the pollutants on the bed of Lake Michigan.

Twenty years since the passage of the ASA, the United States law regarding historic shipwrecks is still lacking in clarity. The law has shifted away from the pro-treasure hunter days of the *Platoro*¹²⁷ and *Cobb Coin*¹²⁸ decisions. Only two treasure hunters have prevailed in litigation concerning shipwrecks within the territorial sea

118 See *id.*, Rule 30.

119 See *id.*, Rule 5.

120 See *id.*, Article 27.

121 Blumberg, *supra* note 115.

122 See *id.*

123 See *R.M.S. Titanic, Inc., v. Haver*, 171 F.3d 943, 960-61 (4th Cir. 1999).

124 Cf. BLUMBERG, *supra* note 115 (citing the views of Professor Dromgoole as to how laws on the ocean seaward of twenty-four miles could become customary international law, but noting that Blumberg himself disagrees).

125 See *Fairport Int'l Exploration, Inc., v. the Shipwrecked Vessel*, 913 F.Supp. 552, 556 (W.D. Mich. 1995), *aff'd*, 105 F.3d 1078 (6th Cir. 1997), vacated on other grounds, 523 U.S. 1091 (1998).

126 See *id.*

127 See ARNOLD, *supra* note 65.

128 See *Cobb Coin Co. v. the Unidentified, Wrecked and Abandoned Sailing Vessel*, 549 F.Supp. 540 (S.D. Fla. 1982).

since the ASA was passed, *Deep Sea Research*¹²⁹ and *Harry Zych*.¹³⁰ The law of finds is dead as a legal doctrine: superseded within the territorial sea by the ASA, and elsewhere strongly disfavored by the courts.¹³¹ Yet the ASA has not succeeded in transferring all historic shipwrecks into state ownership, since the states only own shipwrecks once they are abandoned. When the owners of the shipwrecks intervene in the litigation, the courts are willing to declare historic shipwrecks as "abandoned" only if the elevated standard of clear and convincing evidence is met. This has favored the treasure hunters in the case of the nineteenth and twentieth century shipwrecks that are owned by insurance companies (the *Brother Jonathan*¹³² and the *Lady Elgin*¹³³), but has checkmated the treasure hunters in the cases of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century shipwrecks that are owned by Spain (*La Galga* and the *Juno*).¹³⁴ Paradoxically, the ASA may have ended treasure hunting of historic shipwrecks not because it succeeded in outlawing treasure hunting outright, but because the legal situation is now so unclear that treasure hunters cannot raise money for expeditions.¹³⁵ A more potent weapon against treasure hunters has proven to be the claims of Spain. Spain's intervention can put an end to all treasure hunting of the most valuable ships in U.S. waters – the Spanish galleons.

129 See *California v. Deep Sea Research, Inc.*, 523 U.S. 491, 508 (1998). The State of California then settled with Deep Sea Research in exchange for one-sixth of the coins. See BOWERS, *supra* note 7, at 350.

130 See *People ex rel. Illinois Historic Pres. Agency v. Zych*, 710 N.E.2d 820, 826 (Ill. 1999). The State of Illinois then settled with Harry Zych by paying him \$20,000 for his claims. See James HILL, Sea hunt for history. Finders keepers not always the rule for underwater shipwreck searchers, *Chi. Trib.*, Sept. 17, 1993, Sec. 2, at 1, 6.

131 See *R.M.S. Titanic, Inc., v. the Wrecked and Abandoned Vessel*, 435 F.3d 521, 533 (4th Cir. 2006).

132 See *Deep Sea Research*, 523 U.S., at 508.

133 See *Zych*, 710 N.E.2d, at 826.

134 See *Sea Hunt, Inc., v. the Unidentified Shipwrecked Vessel or Vessels*, 221 F.3d 634 (4th Cir. 2000).

135 Cf. *Yukon Recovery, L.L.C., v. Certain Abandoned Property*, 205 F.3d 1189, 1196 (9th Cir. 2000) (discussing how the risk of not being compensated for their efforts under the ASA makes treasure hunters reluctant to undertake costly salvage operations).

FAMOUS NUMISMATISTS – LES GRANDS NUMISMATES

Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer (1838–1920)

Am 11. Mai 2008 jährt sich zum 170. Mal der Geburtstag des Schweizer Numismatikers Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer. Als Sammler und Privatgelehrter ist er einer der Wegbereiter der griechischen Numismatik. Seine Publikationen gehören auch nach mehr als einem Jahrhundert Forschungsgeschichte immer noch zum grundlegenden Bestand der Literatur.

Das wissenschaftliche Werk von Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer, vor allem sein Beitrag zum Griechischen Münzwerk, einem der Grossprojekte Theodor Mommsens, wurde in den letzten Jahren mehrfach behandelt.¹ Nicht dieses Werk soll daher im Vordergrund dieses Beitrags stehen, sondern Imhoofs Bedeutung als Sammler sowie als Konservator und Mäzen des Winterthurer Münzkabinetts, das seine heutige Bedeutung ganz wesentlich ihm verdankt. In diesem Museum hat ein grosser Teil seines Lebenswerks überdauert und prägt dieses bis heute.

Kaufmann und Bürger

Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer wurde als Sohn des Textilkaufmanns Friedrich Ludwig Imhoof-Hotze (1807-1893) in Winterthur geboren. Die Familie war im 18. Jahrhundert aus Burgdorf im Kanton Bern eingewandert. Sein Vater hatte eine ererbte kleine Textilhandelsfirma zu einem grossen Exportgeschäft ausgebaut, das in der Levante und später in Ostasien vor allem mit Baumwolle und Baumwolltüchern handelte und in der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts einen grossen Aufschwung erlebte.

¹ Vgl. vor allem die Arbeiten von Hans-Markus von Kaenel im Literaturverzeichnis.



Abb. 1: Porträt Friedrich Imhoof-Blumers. Ölgemälde von Franz von Lenbach, 1900. – Foto: Adrian Bircher, Humlikon.

Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer wuchs in der 1850 von seinem Vater erbauten Villa Büel unmittelbar ausserhalb der Altstadt von Winterthur in einem gesicherten bürgerlichen Umfeld auf.

Der junge Friedrich (Fritz) war dazu ausersehen, das väterliche Geschäft weiterzuführen. Daher absolvierte er zunächst eine kaufmännische Lehre in Winterthur, daran schlossen sich Wanderjahre im Mittelmeergebiet, vor allem bei Geschäftspartnern seines Vaters in Marseille, Triest und Smyrna (Izmir) an; von Smyrna aus unternahm er auch eine längere Reise nach Syrien und Palästina. Ein Universitätsstudium absolvierte Friedrich Imhoof nie, die in seiner Schulbildung fehlenden Kenntnisse der griechischen und lateinischen Sprache, die er sich später allerdings für seine numismatische Arbeit auf eindruckliche Weise selbst aneignete, bedauerte er zeitlebens.

1860 trat Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer in das Geschäft des Vaters ein und übernahm bald auch öffentliche Ämter in seiner Heimatstadt Winterthur. So wurde er Mitglied des Geschworenengerichts und der städtischen Rechnungskommission, von 1869 bis 1875 war er Mitglied des kantonalen Parlaments für die Demokraten, die in Opposition zum lange in der Kantonspolitik führenden Wirtschaftsfreisinn standen. Der öffentliche Auftritt lag dem sehr zurückhaltenden Imhoof-Blumer aber nicht; über seinen ausgesprochenen Unwillen, Reden zu halten, hat sich Imhoof auch in seiner Korrespondenz geäussert.

1862 verheiratete sich Friedrich Imhoof mit Elisabeth Blumer aus Glarus, der Tochter eines Geschäftsfreundes seines Vaters. Aus der Ehe gingen zwei Töchter hervor, von denen sich die eine mit Oskar Bernhard, einem Arzt (und bekannten Münzsammler) in St. Moritz verheiratete.

Als Imhoof-Blumer 1864 eine gesundheitliche Krise wegen der Doppelbelastung von kaufmännischem Beruf und numismatischer Berufung erlitt², sah der Vater ein, dass sein Sohn einen anderen Weg gehen musste. Gemeinsam wurde das väterliche Geschäft innerhalb von vier Jahren aufgelöst, und Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer wurde mit dem Erlös, der ihm langfristig das Auskommen sicherte, für die Numismatik frei.

² Imhoof entzog sich zum Beispiel ein Vierteljahr lang täglich zwei Stunden Schlaf, um einen unvollständigen Band von Mionnets Description des médailles antiques Seite für Seite und Zeile für Zeile abzuschreiben; Engeli (s. Literaturverzeichnis), S. 22. – Das Exemplar befindet sich in der Bibliothek des Münzkabinetts Winterthur.

Konservator

Eines der Ämter, das Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer 1861 übernahm, sollte für seinen weiteren Lebensweg bestimmend sein: Er wurde Mitglied des Bibliothekskonvents der Stadtbibliothek und gleichzeitig wurde er zum Konservator des Münzkabinetts der Stadtbibliothek ernannt. Diese Sondersammlung war eng mit den Anfängen der 1660 gegründeten Bürgerbibliothek verknüpft. Die Münzsammlung wuchs bis 1755 auf rund 4'800 Stück an, verminderte sich aber bis 1840 wieder wegen mangelhafter Betreuung und Aufsicht auf 2'867 Stück.

So trat sie Imhoof-Blumer an. Sofort begann er mit einer Neuinventarisierung und schied Fälschungen aus, darunter auch das angeblich bedeutendste Stück der Sammlung, ein Goldmedaillon mit dem Porträt der Livia. Vom Kraftakt dieser Inventarisierung, die 1871 abgeschlossen war, zeugen noch heute unzählige von Unterlagszetteln, die in der kleinen, akkuraten Schrift von Imhoof beschriftet sind.

1871 entschied Imhoof, sich von der eigenen schweizerischen Münzsammlung zu trennen und sich ganz den griechischen Münzen zuzuwenden. Die 10'578 Schweizer Münzen und Medaillen schenkte er der Stadt Winterthur. Bis in das 20. Jahrhundert war es die beste Sammlung von Schweizer Münzen überhaupt. Gleichzeitig sicherte er dem Münzkabinett einen jährlichen Erwerbskredit von 500 Franken, der ab 1871 kontinuierliche Ankäufe von vorwiegend griechischen und römischen Münzen erlaubte. Mit einer für heutige Begriffe bemerkenswerten Freiheit verwaltete er die Münzsammlung der Bibliothek, tauschte schlechtere gegen bessere Stücke aus und trat eigene Stücke – oft stillschweigend – an die städtische Sammlung ab, immer im Bestreben, die Winterthurer Sammlung zu verbessern. Bis 1920 hatte er die Sammlung auf insgesamt 21'000 Stück erweitert, darunter 3'986 keltische, griechische und provinzialrömische sowie 3'411 reichsrömische Münzen. Bis zu seinem Tod am 26. April 1920 blieb Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer 59 Jahre lang der erste, ehrenamtliche Leiter.

Sammler und Forscher

Noch intensiver als um das Münzkabinett kümmerte sich Imhoof-Blumer um seine eigene Münzsammlung. Das Interesse für Münzen begann früh: Bereits der Dreizehnjährige legte ein Verzeichnis seiner damals 220 Münzen an, eine Gewohnheit, die er sein ganzes Leben lang weiterführte; Imhoofs Nachlass enthält zahlreiche Verzeichnisse und Auflistungen der Sammlung unter verschiedensten Aspekten. Imhoof profitierte von der Münzreform von 1850 und der Einführung einer einheitlichen Währung in der Schweiz, bei der zahlreiche alte Währungen aus-

ser Kurs gesetzt worden waren. Nie wieder war die Gelegenheit günstiger, ältere Prägungen der über 60 schweizerischen Münzorte zu erwerben.

Das Sammelinteresse blieb auch längere Zeit auf schweizerische und mittelalterliche sowie moderne Münzen beschränkt. Imhoof suchte besonders seltene und unbekannte Münzen zu erwerben und arbeitete die vorhandene Literatur sorgfältig durch. Sein Handexemplar des wichtigsten älteren Werks zur Schweizer Münzgeschichte, das *Münz- und Medaillen-Cabinet* von Gottlieb Emanuel Haller (1790-1794), ist voll von Nachträgen und Korrekturen. Mit dem Erwerb der Schweizer Sammlung des ehemaligen bernischen Landammanns Carl Friedrich Ludwig Lohner (1786-1863) im Jahr 1866, die 7'000 Stück umfasste, und der Integration seiner eigenen rund 2'100 Münzen schuf Imhoof die mit Abstand beste Sammlung schweizerischer Prägungen, die er bis 1871 durch sehr bedeutende Ankäufe ergänzte.

In dasselbe Jahr 1866 fällt der erste grosse Erwerb von griechischen Münzen, die Sammlung Fischer in Palermo. Die griechischen Münzen begannen Imhoofs Interesse nun immer mehr zu bestimmen, wie seine Veröffentlichungen ab 1868 zeigen,



Abb. 2: Imhoofs Arbeitszimmer in seinem Haus «Blumenthal» in Winterthur. Aufnahme von 1894. – Winterthurer Bibliotheken, Sondersammlungen.

die unbekannte griechische Münztypen vorstellen und Ergänzungen sowie Berichtigungen zu bisherigen Veröffentlichungen anbringen. Mit den *Monnaies grecques* von 1883 legte er insgesamt 2'200 Münzen aus 470 Orten vor, darunter über 40 bisher nicht bekannte Münzherrschaften. Noch umfangreicher war ein zweites Hauptwerk, die 1901/02 in zwei Bänden veröffentlichten *Kleinasiatischen Münzen*, die eine Fülle von neuen Münzen, Prägestätten und Zuweisungen boten. Bereits mit dem Beginn der 1890er Jahre hatte sich Imhoofs Interessenschwerpunkt von Italien und Griechenland nach Kleinasien verlagert, weil er erkannte, dass hier grosse Wissenslücken klafften und diese Landschaft durch eine ungemein vielfältige Münzprägung ausgezeichnet war.

Imhoofs Arbeiten zeichnen sich stets durch knappe, klare Argumentation und präzise Beschreibung aus. Wo nötig, zog er schriftliche und archäologische Quellen bei und legte eine besondere Kenntnis der topographischen Verhältnisse an den Tag. Mit den Untersuchungen von Stempelidentitäten eröffnete er der Numismatik neue methodische Wege und gehörte zu den ersten, die mit dem Lichtdruck zudem ein neues Abbildungsverfahren einsetzten, das diese Untersuchungen überhaupt ermöglichte. Obschon Imhoof nicht der «Erfinder» der Methode des Stempelvergleichs ist³, so erkannte er doch am klarsten deren Potential, zuerst in seiner Arbeit über die Münzen Akarnaniens⁴. Da die stempelvergleichende Methode eine grosse Materialgrundlage voraussetzt, die aus zahlreichen Sammlungen gewonnen werden muss, dokumentierte Imhoof zahlreiche Münzen in Siegellackabdrücken und vor allem Gipsabgüssen. Daraus entstand eine Studiensammlung von über 80'000 Gipsabgüssen nach griechischen Münzen, die auf vielen Reisen und Besuchen in öffentlichen und privaten Sammlungen in ganz Europa, aber auch auf unzähligen Zusendungen von Münzen aus dem Handel beruhte.

Das «Corpus Nummorum»

Der Ruf, den sich Imhoof-Blumer durch seine Veröffentlichungen in Fachkreisen schaffte, brachte ihn auch mit Theodor Mommsen (1817-1903), dem überragenden Althistoriker und Wissenschaftsorganisator, in Kontakt. Mommsen versuchte seit längerem ein Grossprojekt für eine Erfassung des antiken Münzmaterials, ähnlich dem *CIL*, auf die Beine zu stellen. Imhoof, den er seit 1878 kannte, schien ihm der geeignete Leiter für das *Corpus Nummorum*. Ein Entwurf für das Unternehmen lag 1885 vor, 1888 konnte Mommsen den zögernden Imhoof als Leiter des Unterneh-

³ François DE CALLATAÏ, L'histoire de l'étude des liaisons de coins (XVIIIe–XXe siècle), *BSFN* 62, 2007, No. 4, p. 86–92.

⁴ Friedrich IMHOOF-BLUMER, Die Münzen Akarnaniens, *NZ* 10, 1878, S. 1-180.

mens gewinnen, das im Frühjahr 1889 startete. Imhoof blieb in Winterthur, hielt aber engen Kontakt mit Mommsen und den Mitarbeitern des Projekts, die er jeweils gewissenhaft einführte und betreute.

Das *Corpus Nummorum* bereitete Imhoof-Blumer mit der Zeit nicht nur Freude, denn mit dem Voranschreiten der Arbeit und den hohen Ansprüchen Mommsens, der im Grunde einen Stempelkatalog anstrebte, stellten sich zunehmend Grundsatzdiskussionen über Ziel und Ausrichtung des gewaltigen Corpuswerks ein. Einzelne Bearbeiter vertraten eine derart akribische Arbeitsweise, dass das Erscheinen der Bände enorm verlangsamt wurde. Das Ziel einer auch nur einigermaßen vollständigen Übersicht rückte in immer weitere Ferne. Um dem entgegenzusteuern, wurde 1913 neben der nordgriechischen eine kleinasiatische Serie eröffnet, die es aber nur auf einen einzigen Band zu den Münzen von Mysien brachte. Nach dem Tod von Imhoof blieb das Werk faktisch auf die monographische Behandlung einzelner Münzsorte beschränkt, dies in schroffem Gegensatz zur ursprünglichen Konzeption. Das einst «wohl grossartige, aber ausführbare» Unternehmen war zur Utopie geworden.

Nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg wurde das *Corpus Nummorum* in der DDR als *Griechisches Münzwerk* weitergeführt. Ende 2003 wurde das Projekt nach einer Restrukturierung der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie, an der es zuletzt angesiedelt war, aufgegeben, fast 120 Jahre nach dem hoffnungsvollen Beginn.

Die numismatischen Sammlungen

Mommsen hatte Imhoof in langen Verhandlungen überzeugen können, dass seine grossartige Sammlung von griechischen Münzen langfristig am besten in Berlin aufgehoben sei, wo sie der Forschung und besonders dem *Corpus Nummorum* zur Verfügung stünde. So verkaufte Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer seine griechischen Münzen, mit 22'041 Stück wohl eine der besten je von einem Einzelnen zusammengetragenen Sammlungen, im Jahre 1900 für 460'000 Mark an das Berliner Münzkabinett, wo sie bis heute im Münzkabinett des Bode-Museums der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin einen Pfeiler von dessen griechischer Münzsammlung bildet. Vom Kaufpreis widmete Imhoof 100'000 Mark gleich wieder dem Projekt des *Corpus Nummorum* für eine Projektstelle. In Winterthur verblieben Siegellackabdrücke bzw. Gipsabüsse der nach Berlin verkauften Münzen sowie einige wenige Stücke, von denen Imhoof sich nicht trennen wollte.

1907 organisierte Imhoof den Verkauf der römischen Münzen, insgesamt 2'200 an der Zahl, an einer Auktion. Gleichzeitig begann er wieder, griechische Münzen zu sammeln. 1912 umfasste diese neue Sammlung bereits wieder 3'600 Münzen.

Nach dem Tode von Imhoof 1920 vermachten seine Erben, einem schriftlich geäußerten Wunsch folgend, sowohl die Gipsabguss-Sammlung wie auch die Bibliothek und den gesamten wissenschaftlichen Nachlass der Winterthurer Stadtbibliothek. Die Bücher, Manuskripte und Materialien befinden sich heute im Münzkabinett; die Sondersammlungen der Winterthurer Bibliotheken (wie sich die Stadtbibliothek heute nennt) bewahren den Briefnachlass mit rund 10'000 Schreiben.

1929 gelang dem Berliner Münzkabinett ein Ankauf von 1'900 Bronzemünzen aus Imhoofs zweiter Sammlung; aus Geldmangel blieben die Gold- und Silbermünzen ausgeklammert. Ebenfalls aus der ehemaligen Sammlung Imhoof bzw. der Sammlung seines Schwiegersohns Oskar Bernhard kamen 1952 gut 800 ausgesuchte griechische und 100 römische Münzen als Geschenk an das Winterthurer Münzkabinett.

Weiterleben: Imhoof und das Münzkabinett

Wie erwähnt, ist der Grossteil der privaten Sammlung griechischer Münzen, die Imhoof aufbaute, heute Teil des Münzkabinetts der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin. In Winterthur befindet sich seine ganze Sammlung schweizerischer Münzen und Medaillen, bis heute eine der bedeutendsten überhaupt. Sie wurde nach Imhoofs Tod lange Zeit kaum mehr ausgebaut. Erst seit etwa 15 Jahren verzeichnet sie wieder intensive Zukäufe. Teile der nachantiken Münzen von Imhoof-Blumer wurden von dessen Erben dem Bernischen Historischen Museum geschenkt, nämlich die islamischen Münzen und eine kleine Sammlung von Prägungen des Lateinischen Ostens, weil das Berner Museum mit der Islamica-Sammlung Moser-Charlottenfels zu dieser Zeit einen entsprechenden Schwerpunkt hatte.

Das Winterthurer Münzkabinett bleibt bis heute vom sechzigjährigen Wirken Imhoof-Blumers geprägt, wenn sich auch die numismatische Sammlung seit 1920 nochmals mehr als verdoppelt hat. Die heute rund 135'000 Stück umfassende Sammlung von Gipsabgüssen verdankt ihren Grundstock ebenso Imhoofs Wirken wie die Fachbibliothek des Münzkabinetts, in die Imhoofs eigene numismatische Bibliothek fast vollständig eingegangen ist, obschon auch diese Spezialbibliothek sich seit Imhoofs Tod mit heute rund 20'000 Titeln mehr als vervierfacht hat. Nach wie vor stammt darin aber ein Grossteil der älteren Werke zur antiken Numismatik aus Imhoofs Besitz. Imhoof ist auch heute noch präsent in der täglichen Arbeit eines Museums, das Friedrich Imhoofs-Blumers Werk nicht nur bewahrt, sondern auch mit den heutigen Mitteln und Möglichkeiten weiterführt.

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– Christian ZINDEL, Zur Geschichte des Münzkabinetts Winterthur, *Antike Kunst* 31, 1988, Heft 2, S. 108–114 m. Taf. 26 und 27.

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COLLECTIONNEURS CÉLÈBRES

Der Missong- Kreis im Wien des zu Ende gehenden 19. Jahrhunderts: sechs engagierte Sammler von römischen Kaisermünzen des 3. Jahrhunderts.

Im ausgehenden 19. Jahrhundert hatten sich einige Mitglieder der damals noch jungen Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien – so war der Name der 1870 gegründeten Vereinigung, deren Rechtsnachfolgerin heute die Österreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft ist – speziell mit dem Sammeln von Münzen der Römischen Kaiserzeit befasst, die der “Missong-Kreis” genannt wurde. Führer und Namensgeber war der Notar Dr. Alexander Missong. Ziel der von ihm motivierten Mitglieder war, intensiv die Münzen einer höchstens zweier Kaiserregierungen aus dem dritten nachchristlichen Jahrhundert zu sammeln und dabei weitgehendste Vollständigkeit zu erreichen und ihr Sammlungsgebiet auch wissenschaftlich zu bearbeiten.

Dem Kreis gehörten folgende Personen an, auf die in der Folge noch näher eingegangen wird: Alexander Missong, Josef von Kolb, Andreas Markl, Theodor Rhode, Franz Trau und Otto Voetter. Der Hauptgedanke dieser Bestrebungen war, wie schon eingangs angesprochen, dass durch das konzentrierte Sammeln möglichst vieler, wenngleich manchmal auch unbedeutend erscheinender Münzvarianten ein besserer Überblick über die damals noch nicht eingehend erforschte Prägetätigkeit und damit aber auch möglicherweise die Geschichte der jeweiligen Kaiser erzielt werden könnte. Der Eifer mit dem die Mitglieder dieser Gruppe ans Werk gingen dokumentiert sich ja in den heute schier unerreichbar scheinenden Stückzahlen der jeweiligen Kaisermünzen, die sie zu sammeln imstande waren. Bei Zusammenkünften der Missong-Kreis Mitglieder sollen die Mitglieder mit dem Namen des Kaisers, dessen Münzen er sammelte angesprochen worden sein.

Dr. Alexander Missong war im Jahre 1837 in Wien geboren, wurde Notar und gründendes Mitglied der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Er begann schon mit 17 Jahren eine Universalsammlung anzulegen, spezialisierte sich aber sehr bald auf die Münzen des Kaisers Probus, von denen er trotz seines kurzen Lebens etwa 13.000 Stück zusammenbrachte und sie auch in der Hauptsache bearbeitete (*Catalog der Münzen-Sammlung Missong*, Frankfurt a.M., 1885). Er starb 1885 im Alter von nur 47 Jahren in Wien. Die Sammlung konnte vom Wiener Münzkabinett angekauft werden.

Weitere von ihm im Druck erschienen Arbeiten seien noch angeführt: “Die Vorläufer der Werthzahl



Alexander Missong

OB auf römischen Goldmünzen” (*ZfN*, 7/3, Leipzig 1879); “Fund römischer Siliquen aus den Jahren 360-367 n. Chr. Geb.” (*Numismat. Monatshefte*, Wien 1868)

Josef von Kolb kam 1843 in Wiener Neustadt zur Welt; als Mitglied des Missong-Kreises war er der Spezielsammler für Münzen der Kaiser Tacitus und Florianus, befasste sich aber auch mit anderen Gebieten der Numismatik und wurde schließlich in Linz, wo er dann ebenfalls in noch jungem Alter (1886) auch gestorben ist, am dortigen Museum Francisco Carolinum Verwaltungsrat und numismatischer Fachreferent. Die Spezielsammlung Tacitus und Florianus konnte vom Wiener Münzkabinett angekauft werden, sein handschriftlicher Katalog dazu ist ebenfalls hier aufbewahrt. Aus seinen zahlreichen Veröffentlichungen nicht nur zur antiken Numismatik seien erwähnt: “Die gräcisierenden Inschriften auf den Antoninianen des Hostilianus” (*NZ* XI, S. 83 ff.), “Der Tiroler Kreuzer vom Jahre 1809” (*NZ* XI, S. 163) u.a.m.

Der im Jahre 1829 in Wien geborene Andreas Markl ging nachdem er als K.u. k. Major früh in den Ruhestand getreten war nach Linz, um am dortigen Landesmuseum dessen Münzbestände zu ordnen. Sein Sammelgebiet in der Missong-Runde waren die Münzen der Kaiser Claudius II und Quintillus mit denen er sich auch in zahlreichen Abhandlungen befasste. Die Reichsmünzstätten dieser Periode hatten ihn besonders interessiert, wobei er bei der Zuweisung des Münzstättenzeichens T auf diesen Münzen sich vehement für Tarraco einsetzte und dabei mit Monti und Laffranchi in Konflikt geriet, die darin – wie wir heute wissen richtigerweise – die Abkürzung für Ticinum sahen. Er starb 1913 im 85. Lebensjahr in Linz. Seine Sammlung konnte zum größten Teil vom Wiener Münzkabinett erworben werden. Der handschriftlich verfasste Katalog dazu besteht aus 6 Bänden und steht im Wiener Münzkabinett

Theodor Rhode, 1836 in Laubnitz bei Sorau in der Niederlausitz geboren, war



Theodor Rhode

Direktor der Fa. Dynamit Nobel und hatte im Missong-Kreis die Münzen des Kaisers Aurelianus sowie die der Severina gesammelt, die einige Zeit nach seinem Tod ins Wiener Münzkabinett gelangten. Weitere Sammlungsgebiete waren die Münzen der Familie Rakoczy – sie sind ins Museum Kaschau gelangt, die Münzen des Kaisers Franz Josef I. sowie byzantinische Münzen und österreichische Banknoten. Rohde starb 1912 in Trautmannsdorf an der Leitha. Neben wissenschaftlichen Veröffentlichungen, die sich mit Stücken seiner eigenen Sammlung befassten (*Die Münzen des Kaisers Aurelianus*, Weissensee, 1870 u.a.) veröffentlichte er auch die *Collection Erns Fürst zu Windisch-Graetz. Münzen des Byzantinischen Kaiserreiches*, Wien, 1904.

Franz Trau (senior) (* 1843 in Klagenfurt - † 1905 in Wien) war Inhaber einer berühmten Teehandelsfirma mit Sitz in der Wiener Innenstadt, der neben einer reichhaltigen Kunstsammlung auch Münzen sammelte und innerhalb des Missong-Kreises die Aufgabe übernommen hatte die Prägungen von Carus, Carinus und Numerianus zusammenzustellen. Nach seinem Tod ging die Kollektion auf seinen gleichnamigen Sohn (1881-1931) über. Nach dessen Ableben wurde die Trau'sche Sammlung 1935 durch die Auktionshäuser Gilhofer & Ranschburg, Wien und Adolph Hess A.G., Luzern versteigert.



Franz Trau

Otto Voetter (*1841 Wien - † 1926 Wien). Er war Oberstleutnant in der K.u.k. Armee, von der er 1891 seinen Abschied nahm. Später wurde er sogar Mitglied der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien. Im Missong-Kreis war er der Sammler von Münzen des Gallienus und seiner Familie, von denen er rund 30.000 Exemplare zusammenbrachte. Sie sind von ihm in einem handschriftlichen Katalog zusammengefasst, der so wie seine gesamte Sammlung in den Besitz des Wiener Münzkabinetts gelangt ist. Aus seinen zahlreichen hauptsächlich mit Gallienus befassten Publikationen seien auch andere wie der (Auktions) Katalog römischer Münzen der Sammlung Bachofen (1900 und 1903), zwei weitere Bände der Sammlung Windischgrätz (Römer) sowie einen der Sammlung Gerin (1921) erwähnt. Es gehört auch eine Anekdote aus der aktiven Militärzeit des Oberstleutnants erwähnt, die ein Licht auf die Leidenschaft des Sammelns und des Sammlers wirft. Voetter, der ja als Militär in weiten Gebieten der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie herumgekommen war, pflegte wenn er in eine Gegend versetzt wurde, wo der Verdacht bestand, dass Römermünzen gefunden werden könnten, einige alte, eher wertlose Römermünzen auf den "verdächtigen" Äckern auszustreuen und dann die Bevölkerung aufzufordern, nach Münzen zu suchen, die sie ihm verkaufen könnten. Nach Aufsammlung und Ankauf seiner "Lockvögel" geschah es immer wieder, dass die



Otto Voetter

auf Münzen aufmerksam gewordene Bevölkerung beim weiteren Suchen, auch tatsächlich neue Stücke entdeckte, die sie dem Oberstleutnant ablieferte, der auf diese Weise seine Sammlung auch mit Fundmünzen erweitern konnte.

Abschließend darf gesagt werden, daß durch dieses Interesse an ihren Spezialaufgaben die Mitglieder des Missong-Kreises für die Erforschung der Münzkunde und des Geldverkehrs zur Zeit der von ihnen beobachteten Kaiser ein wichtiger Impuls ausgegangen ist, der noch Jahrzehnte andauert hat. Nur auf der Basis der von ihnen zusammengetragenen Sammlungen war ein Erforschen ihrer Prägertätigkeit dieser Herrscher so gut möglich geworden. Letztendlich hat auch das Wiener Münzkabinett von diesem Sammeleifer profitieren und seine Bestände ganz gezielt erweitern können.

Günther DEMBSKI

**MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATIC COMMISSION
Harvard University (Faculty Club), Cambridge, USA,
April 13-14, 2007**

Present:
Michel Amandry, President, Giovanni Gorini, Vice President, Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Secretary, Tuukka Talvio, Treasurer, Donal Bateson and Benedikt Zäch.

Absent:
Günther Dembski and Nataliya Smirnova.

1. Introduction by the President

The President Michel Amandry conveys regrets from Prof. Günther Dembski from Vienna and from Dr. Nataliya Smirnova from Moscow who were not able to come. He reminds the members of the Council that as the Glasgow Congress approaches there is a lot of work to be done to meet the INC responsibilities and that the web site and the Survey of Numismatic Research as well as the other publications will have priority and require everybody's collaboration.

2. Minutes of the Council Meeting in Stolberg (Harz), April 3-4, 2006 (Rathaus)

The Minutes of the Council Meeting in Stolberg as published in *Compte Rendu* 53, 2006, pp. 59-81 are approved and the Secretary is congratulated.

3. Treasurer's report : accounts for 2006

The Treasurer Dr. Tuukka Talvio commented on the accounts as published in *Compte Rendu* 53, 2006 p. 61:

There is a surplus since the *INN* was not published and also because the Treasurer succeeded in obtaining payment of the annual dues from most of the member institutions.

The Council would like to remind the members that according to article 2 of INC Constitution: "Failure to pay the subscription shall terminate membership".

The Treasurer is congratulated: this was one of the best reports ever.

The Council ratifies the accounts for 2006.

4. Treasurer's report : budget for 2007

The *Compte Rendu* 52 was a little longer than usual (104 pages) and therefore

**ACCOUNTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC
COMMISSION 1-01-2007 TO 31-12-2007**

Income and Expenditure account (in Euros)	2007 proposed	2007 real	2006 real
<i>Income</i>			
Membership fees 2007	19.000	17.159,30	18.990,92
Membership fees, previous years	2.500	1.350,00	2.696,19
Interest/profit from fund	500	655,69	565,41
Total	22.000	19.164,99	22.252,52
<i>Expenditure</i>			
<i>Compte rendu</i>	3.000	3.119,75	3.112,87
<i>Newsletter</i>	3.000	4.228,83	
Internet site	300	337,13	
Madrid Congress publication			5.268,00
Glasgow Congress	1.000		367,54
Glasgow Congress brochure	1.000		
Grants	3.500	1.200,00	2.400,00
Travelling costs	1.000		2.588,59
Banking costs	200	153,50	140,70
Surplus of income over expenditure	9.000	10.125,78	9.374,82
Total	22.000	19.164,99	22.252,52
Balance sheet (in Euros)		31-12-2007	31-12-2006
<i>Commission Funds</i>			
Account Nordea Bank		42.412,21	32.964,56
Account Nordea Fund		21.390,03	20.768,15
Cash (M. Amandry)		346,03	289,78
Total		64.148,27	54.022,49
<i>Commission Liabilities</i>			
Reservation <i>Compte Rendu</i>		3.000,00	
Reservation <i>Newsletter</i>		3.500,00	
Reservation Internet site		3.500,00	
Reservation Glasgow Congress		10.000,00	
Reservation INC grants		3.500,00	
Debt to American Num. Soc.		47,94	
Reserves INC		40.600,33	
Total		64.148,27	

Tuukka TALVIO, Treasurer

Lu et approuvé, le Président, Michel AMANDRY

slightly more expensive. In the future PDF files will go online on the INC web site for which the publisher will charge us (about €10 each).

The postage for the mailing of the *International Numismatic Newsletter (INN)* unfortunately is as high as the costs of publication; so for 2007, €8,000 will be reserved.

The €2,000 set aside for the Glasgow Congress, as well as the €1,000 budgeted for the brochure advertising the Congress were not used so there is a surplus of €3,000.

The Council thinks it is wise to have a reserve for the XIVth International Numismatic Congress in 2009.

The President congratulates the Treasurer for his very accurate report, which requires a lot of work.

5. Membership

The Secretary reported no new applications this year. The Council will make every effort to increase its outreach and recruit new members, especially outside of Europe, in Turkey, the USA, South America and Asia.

Suggestions are welcome and addresses of possible members can be sent to the Secretary who will contact those institutions.

6. Projects under the patronage of the INC

a. *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* (SNG)

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

Volumes published in 2006

To my knowledge only one volume was published during 2006:

Germany:

Hans Roland Baldus, *Munich, Staatliche Münzsammlung*, vol. 22, *Caria*.

Volumes published in 2007 before the INC Council Meeting:

Turkey:

Oguz Tekin, *Turkey 2. Anamur Museum. Roman Provincial Coins* (Istanbul 2007).

Volumes in preparation:

Belgium:

François de Callataÿ reports that in 2006, the new project SNG Belgium received the official patronage of the two Belgian academies (the Flemish and the French).

Belgium I. Marc Bar, (1373 bronze coins) is expected to be published in the summer of 2007.

Three other volumes are planned to appear in the near future; they will present the holdings of the Royal Library of Belgium:

1. Asia Minor
2. Egypt
3. Seleucids and the East.

Bulgaria:

Dimitar Draganov reports that he published a monograph, *The Coinage of Deultum* (2006), in Bulgarian, to be published in English in early 2007, based on his *SNG Deultum* (2005). He is now working on *SNG Bulgaria 2*, which is expected to appear in 2008.

Denmark:

Jørgen Steen Jensen reports that the collection of Greek coins of the sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen (1770-1844) will be put into a data base, which could serve as a basis for a printed edition. Work is planned to start in 2008.

Germany:

Hans Roland Baldus reports that one volume is in press

Katerini Liampi, *Munich, Staatliche Münzsammlung*, fasc. 12: *Thessalien, Illyrien, Epirus, Korkyra*.

In preparation: *Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig*, 2. Band that will contain Addenda and Corrigenda to the first volume and also the Roman Provincial coins in the collection. The text was written by Ewald Hausmann and two assisting scholars.

Greece:

Despina Evgenidou reports that E. Tsourti and M.D. Trifiro, *SNG Greece 5. Numismatic Museum Athens, The Alexander Soutzos Collection* is in press.

In preparation are:

D. Tsagari, *SNG Greece 6. The Alpha Bank Collection, Thessaly-Euboa*

M. Oeconomidès et P. Tselekas, *SNG Greece 7. Musée Numismatique d'Athènes, Collection Antoine Christomanos, deuxième partie: Attique-Mer Noire*

S. Psoma and J. Touratsoglou, *SNG Greece 8. Numismatic Museum, Athens, The Petros Z. Saroglos Collection*, volume 2

Spain:

Carmen Marcos reports from Madrid that there are three volumes in preparation:
– *Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Madrid, Volume III: Hispania. Ciudades del área meridional: acuñaciones con escritura Latina*. About 1900 coins to be published in two volumes between 2007 and 2009.

– *Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Madrid : Italia y Sicilia*. About 1000 coins to be published in one volume in 2007 or 2008.

We also know that the following countries have volumes in various degrees of active preparation: Brazil, Canada (Calgary), France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, and Sweden.

Internet publication

After two conferences (Athens 2004 and Stockholm 2005) on the future of the SNG project, its form and aims, and especially on how the publication will continue, whether in print or on the web, on a high scholarly level and also how to facilitate search/research, applications have come from Switzerland (the Righetti collection, by Ursula Kampmann), from Berlin (by Bernhard Weisser) and from Madrid (by Carmen Marcos) for permission to use the SNG name for web publication. These applications pertain to collections already published, as well as future volumes planned exclusively for online publication. As in the past, Andrew Meadows has been focusing on establishing an international platform to digitize the existing printed volumes, and to reach a general agreement on the standards for future publications on the Internet. Discussions and seminars have been held in 2006 and more are planned for early 2007.

Giovanni Gorini reported that the Florence Museum is now open and that F. Catalli is preparing a *SNG Etruria*.

The Council discussed the problem that the SNG nowadays seems to have no centralized direction and that there can be a great disparity between the volumes according to the country where they are published.

The INC needs to establish clear guidelines for the volumes that specify: "Under the patronage of the INC".

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

Andrew Meadows, Margaret Thompson Associate Curator of Greek Coins at the

ANS, meadows@numismatics.org, (212) 571-4470 x1410, submitted the following report.

The SNG database has been improved recently by the addition of coins from the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle collection (an addition, that coincided with the print publication of the SNG volume), and of *SNG BM 2: Spain*. The database now contains records of 15,533 coins.

With most of the UK series now converted to digital format, focus has shifted towards the creation of a new digital SNG, and the development of an internationally agreed standard for the cataloguing of ancient coins. An initial workshop, funded by the UK's Arts and Humanities Research Council was held at the British Museum in October 2006, and was attended by representatives of museums in the UK, the US, Germany, Belgium and Greece.

A further meeting will be held in April 2007 with a view to establishing a draft database standard as a preliminary stage towards the creation of an XML based language for the description of numismatic material. The draft is expected to be ready by the summer of 2007, and will be sent out as widely as possible for comment.

It is anticipated that a new, international SNG database (d-SNG), based initially on the UK project, will be used as the test bed for the development of these standards.

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

Bertrand Jaeger, Secrétaire de la Rédaction du LIMC, nous a envoyé le rapport suivant sur l'avancement des travaux:

Depuis le printemps 2006, les travaux accomplis par la Rédaction centrale du LIMC à Bâle l'ont été conformément au calendrier établi.

Le volume d'Index des cinq tomes du *ThesCRA* a été achevé en début d'année et a paru comme prévu en juillet 2006 (XVI-169 p.). Il se compose d'une liste cumulative des abréviations utilisées dans les cinq volumes et d'un "Index des musées, collections et sites". Plus de 150 auteurs de 17 pays ont participé au *ThesCRA*. Les contributions sont rédigées en français, allemand, anglais ou italien.

Depuis janvier 2006, la Fondation se consacre à la préparation d'un volume de *Supplément au LIMC*, projet qui durera trois ans (2006-2008) et s'achèvera avec la

parution du volume au début de l'année 2009 (pour des précisions sur son contenu, voir *CR* 53, 2006, p. 64). Quelque 250 rubriques (rubriques nouvelles ou compléments à des rubriques déjà existantes) sont d'ores et déjà prévues et ont été attribuées à environ quatre-vingts auteurs d'une vingtaine de pays. Un tiers des manuscrits est actuellement parvenu à la Rédaction de Bâle. Le Comité de Rédaction les examine au fur et à mesure de leur arrivée et communique ses remarques aux auteurs par l'intermédiaire de la Rédaction, qui procède ensuite à la préparation des manuscrits en vue de la publication. Parallèlement, la Rédaction de Bâle et le Centre LIMC de Paris X-Nanterre continuent à dépouiller la bibliographie la plus récente, à classer la documentation nouvelle et à la transmettre aux auteurs des rubriques concernées. La Rédaction commande elle-même auprès des musées les photographies qui servent à illustrer les rubriques; les archives de la Fondation s'en trouvent ainsi complétées. Le Comité de Rédaction s'est réuni au printemps 2006 à Gammarth/Tunis pour superviser l'état d'avancement du Supplément et la mise à jour de la liste des rubriques.

La Fondation pour le LIMC a en outre décidé de compléter la publication du *ThesCRA* par un "troisième niveau", un niveau de synthèse, qui envisagera les activités rituelles et culturelles et, d'une manière générale, le comportement religieux dans la vie quotidienne, aux différents âges de la vie ainsi que dans les principales activités humaines, individuelles ou collectives. Il s'agira en particulier de montrer comment les éléments dynamiques et statiques du culte et des rites analysés dans les deux premiers niveaux ont été combinés suivant les occasions et les circonstances. Les travaux de mise en route en sont achevés et les auteurs invités. Ce projet sera entrepris après la publication du Supplément au LIMC.

Les Actes du colloque organisé en 2004 par la Fondation pour le LIMC en collaboration avec le Département *Altertumswissenschaften und Orientalistik* de l'Université de Bâle sont actuellement sous presse. Ils paraîtront en 2007 sous le titre *Religion: Lehre und Praxis. Akten des Kolloquiums Basel, 22. Oktober 2004*, *Archaionosia* (Athènes), Supplementband 6.

Enfin, la numérisation des archives de la Fondation a commencé en février 2006: la documentation réunie pour le LIMC et le *ThesCRA* sera numérisée au cours des années 2006-2010 grâce à un financement exceptionnel de la Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation. Le site internet de la Fondation pour le LIMC, qui abritera cette base de données (<http://www.limcnet.org>), est en cours de construction. La base de données sera multilingue (français, allemand, anglais, italien, grec moderne) et réunira les archives des différents centres nationaux de la Fondation; elle sera mise à la disposition des chercheurs et d'un plus large public par étapes successives. La Fondation prend peu à peu contact avec les responsables scientifiques et adminis-

tratifs des musées pour régler les problèmes juridiques liés à la mise en réseau électronique de ses archives photographiques. Un projet de portail commun au travers duquel il sera possible de consulter parallèlement plusieurs bases de données relatives à l'antiquité est également en préparation.

d. *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae Classicae et Mediae Aetatis (LIN)*

The need to find an objective and scientific method for interpreting coin types was suggested for the first time on the occasion of the XIIth International Congress of Numismatics in Berlin in 1997 by M. Caltabiano, which highlighted the analogy between iconic and verbal language. The research group, formed from the very beginning by research-units based in Messina, Bologna, Genoa and Milan Universities, have a common interest in the interpretation of coin iconography and the hypothesis that this was a conventional language whose criteria and rules could be studied.

The wide-ranging collection of data, performed on documents, which cover vast periods of time and geographical areas, makes it possible to verify phenomena of continuity or irregularity in the meaning of the numismatic iconography. We have been trying consistently to reconstruct "the history of the coin type", which, using a multidisciplinary method, retrieves the relationship between the images and the realities or the cultural context, which they represent.

On a number of occasions our research group presented the LIN project – its methodological aspects and aims- to the attention of the national and international scientific community, by organizing seminars and taking part in national and international conferences. Considering our improving understanding of the rules and conventions of coin-images, we decided to undertake a "preliminary excavation" in the iconographic codex of coinage by studying a few basic themes. By doing this we achieved some original discoveries: 1) the existence of a well defined "monetary types hierarchy", in relation to the different degree of political authority; 2) the existence of "iconographic fashions", which makes it possible to isolate the timeframe of individual types; 3) to date coin issues with greater precision.

Our current tasks are as follows:

1. completing the General Plan for the *Lexicon Iconographicum Numismaticae*, in addition to drawing up Sample Entries;
2. building a complete list of entries through international collaboration.

We are also considering instances of semantic interference between the semantic fields (i.e. situations where the same icon is used in connection with a variety of legends or vice versa where the same legend is used in connection with a variety of images). The complexity of this system of communication must be translated for the LIN into a number of suitable entries, based exclusively on the coin types and not,

as it often happens, on entries referring to their interpretations or to the symbolism connected to the images: in our work the main and leading point of reference always lays in the “signifier”, i.e. the icon.

The next step of our research will be the study of the distribution of coin iconography over space and time and to achieve this we are planning the creation of a *Digital Iconographic Atlas of Classical and Medieval Coins*, based on the criteria of the geographical informatics system (GIS), reflecting the cultural heritage of the peoples that produced and used the various coin types.

The University of Messina unit is currently investigating the study of coin iconography as a “language”, the definition of the general plan of the *LIN*, and the arrangement of the entries related to classical coins. We have so far created a General Index (M. Caltabiano - G. Salamone), by consulting the indexes of the main catalogues of Greek and Roman coinage, and for mythological figures by considering the documents already collected in LIMC. The coin typoi have been organised into four large groups, also with the aim of quantifying and thus historicizing the ideological “space” occupied by each type in the coinage of any given monetary area.

Group I (935 entries): it includes human figures or at least “partly human” ones; it includes both the “common” types, defined as generic because they lack a specific proper name or because they have not yet been identified (athlete, heros equitans,...), individual mythical figures (Dei, heroes, heroines), personifications of abstract concepts (Nike/Victoria, Tyche, Virtutes...), personifications of geographical entities (Cities, rivers ...) or legal bodies (Demos, Koinoboulion...). For each subgroup it will be important to highlight the denotative iconic elements, which are indispensable for recognising, for example, each deity (which elements identify Aphrodite? and which aspects, found in the connotative iconic elements, does Aphrodite have in common with Hera or Demeter?).

Group II (104 entries): it includes animals, fantastic creatures and flora.

Group III (196 entries): it contains res: arms, architectural types, astronomic images, honoris et imperii signa, fishing and hunting tools, musical instruments, ships, vases etc.

Group IV: Themata (over 150): this will include coin types, mainly Roman ones, which do not fall into any of the three aforementioned groups due to their complexity. They are often identified by their coin legend, e.g. adventus, consecratio, gaudium, ludi, nuptiae, princeps iuventutis, propago imperii etc.; in most cases these are complex scenes.

Three volumes are in the press in the collection *Semata e Signa. Studi di iconografia monetale*, Falzea Editore, Reggio Calabria (nn. 4, 5, 7): 1) D. Castrizio, *L'elmo quale insegna del potere. La documentazione numismatica*; 2) M. Caccamo Caltabiano, *Il codice di comunicazione e l'immaginario della moneta antica* (with

G. Salamone, P. Castorino); 3) K. Longo, *Donne di potere nella tarda antichità. Le Augustae attraverso le immagini monetali*. In addition, on the basis of four PhD dissertations, we are studying ways of presenting the guaranteeing authority for the coins concerning the personifications of the City (“eponymous nymphs”, G. Salamone), as well as the architectural types (triumphal arches, Roma and Venus temples, F. Pollino), the monetary iconographies of Apollo (M.D. Trifirò), the meaning of the types of the wolf and the dog (A. Bottari).

Maria Caltabiano

Bologna's team created some basic tools: a record for numismatic data collection; a synthetic record for an iconographic data bank; a data base of imperial coin issues in the name of female members to the end of the Western Empire recording specimens from Museums, Numismatic Auctions and Repertoires (A. Morelli); the online edition of the Piancastelli collection in Forlì (<http://www.cofa.it/piancastelli/index.asp>) [(E. Ercolani - C. Poggi: it is possible to consult this database through multiple fields, and using an index of iconographic lemmata]; data bank of the 16th century Estense coin Collection (Poggi); data bank of coins from Magna Graecia struck between 6th and 2nd century B.C. (cf. *SNG France* 6, 1, *Italie, Etrurie-Calabre* (A. Parente, now preparing 6,2: *Lucania-Bruttium*).

Data banks were also created for numismatic collections mainly coming from local finds, to analyze the actual ancient spread of coin types: Coll. Antonio Santarelli, Museo Archeologico di Forlì (Ercolani, Poggi); Museo Civico Domenico Mambrini (Galeata, FC) (Ercolani); Museo Archeologico di Sarsina (FC) (Ercolani); Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Ravenna (Ercolani, Morelli).

Another tool is the Index of historical persons of the Western Roman Empire (Morelli). Thanks to edited contributions by members of the team, it was possible to verify aspects of the iconographic language used on the coins of Greek and Italic cities in Magna Graecia, or on coins minted for Hellenistic kings and queens, or for Roman emperors and imperial women.

Bologna's local team collected data to generate some entries of the *LIN* variously related to specific semantic fields: Animal iconographies in Greek coinage; Aeternitas, Augusta, Seated female figure/Livia, Concordia, Cybele, Mater, Pietas, Securitas, Vesta, Corona Muralis, Corona Civica, Epigraphic types in Roman coinage, with indexes and data bases of images.

Emanuela Ercolani

Genoa's team in 2006/2007 continued the research aimed at the analysis of the relationship between the emperor and the divine in the religious power from the origins to the Byzantine period (excluded).

The Proceedings of the II° Incontro Internazionale di Studio del Lexicon

Iconographicum Numismatica: *Il significato delle immagini. Numismatica, Arte, Filologia, Storia* (Genova, 10-12 novembre 2005), ed. by the local Responsible of the Project LIN, are in press, with contributions from many scholars in these fields. Another contribution was presented at the III° Incontro Internazionale di Storia Antica, *La comunicazione nella storia antica: fantasie e realtà* (Genova, 23-24 novembre 2006): M. Ferrero, Comunicare la propria origo attraverso le monete: i casi T. Petronius Turpilianus, L. Aquillius Florus e M. Durmius nella monetazione di Augusto.

In the meantime the team is collecting data to produce entries for the LIN, related to specific semantic fields (e.g. Palladium, Aeneas, Lituus, Patera, Sceptrum, Thensae, and Vesta) and it wants to establish a method for reading the image for understanding the iconographic and political message of the imperial and divine effigies. The method will be a point of reference for evaluating other archaeological categories, for example ceramics, reliefs, pictures and statues. The researchers will be responsible for gathering and interpreting also the Greek imperial coinage, which reveals not only traditional themes but also a growing interest of the notables of the cities in Asia Minor for the Emperor and Roma.

The Index of historical and mythical names and figures of the Roman republican coinage is in progress by R. Pera, M. Ferrero.

Rossella Pera

For Medieval coins we do not have the body of reference works available for ancient coins, and we therefore concentrated our efforts in gathering data and analyzing some topics in detail: a repertorium of all saints illustrated on Italian coins (7th to 19th centuries) is now almost ready for the press, by Valerio Moneta [*Santi e sante su monete italiane. Repertorio iconografico*, Collana della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia dell'Università degli Studi di Milano]. The early iconography of bishops on coins has been investigated by Travaini (text presented at the Genoa Congress 2005, organised by Rossella Pera); the "portrait" on medieval coins, in its broadest concept, has been investigated by Travaini in a number of papers and in a forthcoming book (*I capelli di Carlo il Calvo. Indagine sul ritratto monetale nel medioevo*, Roma, Quasar). Alessia Bolis and Lucia Travaini drafted a list of entries related to medieval coins for the LIN: we hope this will soon be integrated into a general list of entries as the index of the future LIN.

Further research should involve the collaboration of scholars analysing the iconography of other European coinages but the lack of funding for even a few local collaborators has made progress difficult.

Post scriptum: An investigation on minting scenes, including depictions of minting tools, has also been an opportunity to test the LIN approach to coin iconography, revisiting the images of the famous denarius of Carisius bearing the head of

Juno Moneta and minting tools: which minting tools are they? Some authors thought the laureate conical object is Vulcanus's *pileus* while some others preferred it to be a "laureate" hammer-die: but can a die, or a hammer, or any other tool, bear a laureate wreath? one would expect it to be an attribute of a head or a hat: the laureate object therefore should be better considered a *pileus*, placed in the position of the hammer-die: Vulcan's activities belong to those of a mint, as confirmed by comparison with many other minting scenes (see *Conii e scene di coniazione*, ed. by L. Travaini and A. Bolis, Rome, Quasar, 2007).

Lucia Travaini

e. *Inventaire des trésors monétaires proto-byzantins*

Mme Cécile Morriçon a envoyé le rapport final sur ce projet:

Comme annoncé dans le *Compte rendu* 52, 2005, p. 72, l'ouvrage est paru aux éditions Lethielleux, dans la collection Réalités Byzantines, dont il constitue le treizième et dernier volume.

Les Trésors monétaires des Balkans et d'Asie Mineure (491-713)

par C. Morriçon, V. Popović†, V. Ivanisević avec la collaboration de Pascal Culerrier, Bucur Mitrea†, Mando Oeconomides, Gheorge Poenaru Bordea†, Ivana Popović, Yannis Touratsoglou et Jordanka Youroukova. Ouvrage publié avec le concours de la Fondation Schlumberger du Collège de France sous le patronage de la Commission Internationale de Numismatique. Paris, Lethielleux, 2006 (Réalités byzantines 13). 460 p., 16 graphiques couleur, 12 cartes dont 2 en dépliant en couleur, 6 plans, tableaux. Prix public : 35 Euros. Commande en ligne possible sur les sites www.chapitre.com ou www.amazon.fr (mais pas sur [amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com)).

f. *Numismatic Literature (ANS NumLit)*

Oliver Hoover, International Editor, submitted the following report:

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

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

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

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

g. *Coin Hoards*

Coin Hoards does not need the INC patronage since it is not overseeing hoard publications in general but only hoards recorded by the BM.

It would be more useful to have links to coin find databases, which are available online on the INC web site.

h. *Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum (SNS)*

Rika Gyseken a envoyé le rapport suivant

Le volume II de la *SNS/Paris-Berlin-Vienne* (Alram / Gyselen) sera remis à l'imprimeur en 2007. Il comprend les monnayages de Ohrmazd Ier, Wahram Ier, Wahram II, Narseh et Ohrmazd II.

La préparation du volume V de la *SNS/Paris-Berlin-Vienne* (Alram / Cereti) qui comporte le monnayage de Khusro II et concerne plusieurs milliers de monnaies continue.

Le manuscrit de la *SNS/Israel* (N. Schindel) est presque achevé.

SNS/Syrie (R. Gyselen) : la collecte des monnaies sassanides et arabo-sassanides dans les musées de la Syrie se poursuit.

Il y a aussi les autres programmes en numismatique "orientale" de l'ÖAW:

Sylloge Nummorum Parthorum (SNP)

Sasanidische Münzen und deren Imitationen aus Zentralasien

Die Münzprägung der iranischen Hunnen

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

Le rapport de l'année dernière paru dans *CR* 53 p. 72-73 était un rapport final. Le manuscrit est entre les mains de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres et le volume doit paraître au courant 2008.

j. *Transcaucasie*

Georges Depeyrot a envoyé le rapport suivant :

Le travail de cette année a porté principalement sur la publication de la collection de monnaies parthes de Tbilissi. Ce volume dont la publication a été organisée par G. Depeyrot a été publié en 2007:

M. Sherozia, J.-M. Doyen, *Les monnaies parthes du musée de Tbilissi (Géorgie)*, 2007 (Moneta), 206 pages, 21 planches

Ce nouvel ouvrage ajoute un quatrième titre à la série d'études consacrées à la Géorgie.

Il est prévu, courant 2007, une nouvelle définition des objectifs pour les prochaines années et un nouveau programme de recherche concernant les pays de Transcaucasie.

7. *Reports from affiliated bodies*

a. *Centro internazionale di Studi Numismatici di Napoli (CISN)*

Attività di ricerca

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

1) Circolazione monetaria in area campana

Nell'ambito del progetto promosso dal Centro sulla circolazione monetaria in area vesuviana (v. *Compte Rendu* 52, p.76), l'indagine si è incentrata sulle Regioni VII e VIII di Pompei e su Ercolano. Per Pompei l'analisi dei rinvenimenti di queste Regioni, andandosi a saldare allo studio della Regio IX (M. Taliercio Mensitieri, *Pompei. Rinvenimenti monetali nella Regio IX*, Roma, 2005 [Studi e materiali 11]), ha consentito di disporre di una base documentaria ampia e al tempo stesso diversificata per il carattere composito delle fisionomie insediative, la dislocazione topografica e la lunga durata degli scavi archeologici. Il materiale raccolto – 16931 ess., articolati in 305 aurei, 5290 denari di argento e 11336 unità di bronzo – ha evidenziato la diversificazione dei contesti in rapporto alla funzione, evidenziando un livello di monetizzazione abbastanza ampio, definito dalla diffusione alquanto capillare dello strumento monetario e dalla variabilità dei metalli.

Nel contempo è stata avviata l'analisi della documentazione proveniente da Ercolano, sulla base della ricognizione delle fonti d'archivio e bibliografiche e sui materiali conservati presso le Soprintendenze di Napoli e di Pompei. Il materiale raccolto – 2322 esemplari – è stato analizzato in rapporto a due variabili funzionali,

rappresentate dalla destinazione d'uso degli edifici e dalla natura dei rinvenimenti, al fine di definire sia le articolazioni interne della distribuzione della moneta nei vari contesti sia il comportamento delle attestazioni delle emissioni nei vari metalli, fissando la composizione stratificata del numerario in circolazione e definendo la quantità e la qualità delle serie nelle varie fasce cronologiche.

2) Aspetti e problemi delle monetazioni della Magna Grecia

L'indagine, condotta in collaborazione con la dott.ssa E. Spagnoli e con il dott. V. Marrazzo, ha portato avanti lo studio dei conii delle monete incuse di Sibari e di Crotona (v. *Compte Rendu* 53, 2006, p.74). Nel contempo, è stato avviato lo studio della circolazione monetaria, con l'intento di costruire, per ciascuna valuta, una carta di distribuzione comprensiva di vecchi e nuovi ritrovamenti, organizzata secondo tagli cronologici e distinta per aree di provenienza, al fine di delineare la fisionomia del circolante, definendo qualità e quantità delle emissioni, velocità di circolazione, grado di residualità, entità della moneta tesaurizzata e verificando l'incidenza dei fenomeni monetari sul piano delle opzioni politiche e della strutturazione sociale.

Per Crotona la ricerca ha preso avvio dalla ricognizione sistematica della documentazione che è stato possibile reperire, rappresentata per il 96 % da materiale tesaurizzato e per il 4 % dai rinvenimenti isolati. Nell'ambito della ricognizione del materiale sono stati censiti 481 ess. provenienti da tre differenti aree di circolazione: il Bruttium, la Lucania e l'area apula. Ad essi si aggiungono alcuni rinvenimenti in Egitto ed in Croazia.

Per Sibari si può contare su un totale di 43 tesori monetali e su un numero altrettanto cospicuo di rinvenimenti isolati e da scavo, per un totale di ca. 300 monete. Le aree interessate dai rinvenimenti riguardano l'Italia meridionale sia interna che costiera, a cui si aggiunge la Sicilia, sia pure in posizione marginale.

Nel contempo, la ricognizione dei materiali dal Bruttium ha portato ad aggiornare il bilancio dei movimenti monetari del versante tirrenico della Calabria antica, che affianca alla documentazione restituita dall'ampio comprensorio delimitato dal Savuto e l'Amato su cui insistono Temesa e Terina, quella dal territorio contiguo che include Ipponio e Medma e confina a sud con il fiume Metauros.

3) Attività informatica

Archivio informatizzato della documentazione proveniente dalle Regioni VII-IX di Pompei (16931 esemplari).

Archivio informatizzato della documentazione proveniente da Ercolano (2322 esemplari).

Archiviazione informatica degli incusi di Sibari provenienti da ripostigli e rinvenimenti isolati (481 ess.).

Archivio informatizzato degli incusi di Crotona provenienti da ripostigli e rinvenimenti isolati (300 ess.).

8. *Oriental Numismatic Society (ONS)*

No report was received.

9. *International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN/AINP)*

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

Another busy year is over. The fight against laws tending to restrict the circulation of coins among dealers and collectors world-wide has taken much time, energy and money. And we are afraid that it will continue to be so in the next years. The General Assembly in Saint Petersburg was a very successful one. Two new members were elected: Downies Coins Pty. Ltd. (Ken Downie), 255-259 Johnston Street, Abbotsford, VIC.3067, Australia, and Philippe Saive, 18, Rue Dupont des Loges, F-57000 Metz, France. Two members have been appointed corresponding members: MM Weil (France) and Qedar (Israël). Unfortunately, we have also lost one of our friends and colleague, Mr. Alberto "Coco" Derman (Argentina), who died in October. Jean Elsen & ses Fils (Belgium) has decided to leave the Association.

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

President Hortensia von Roten sent the following report:

The XIIIth annual ICOMON meeting was held from 4-8 September 2006 in Frankfurt, Germany. The meeting was hosted by the Deutsche Bundesbank and organized by its representative Dr. Heike Winter. About eighty people attended the conference, representing twenty-five countries. The overall theme of the meeting was "Culture, Politics, Crime and the History of Money". Ian Wisèhn, director of the Money Museum in Stockholm, Sweden gave the keynote address on "Culture Politics and Crime – How do money museums deal with bigger issues". 24 papers were presented. The papers were grouped under four subtitles: Politics and the Impact on Money Museums, Politics and its Effect on Banknotes and Coins, Culture, Politics and Crime on Medals, Cultural Development and the History of Money.

As it is customary, the meeting ended with the presentation of new museum projects.

The *ICOMON Newsletters* continue to be distributed in electronic form to about 300 individuals and institutions in forty-five countries. The Editor is former ICOMON President Dick Doty (USA). Contributions are welcome from all coin cabinets, money museums and banking museums. Do not hesitate to send us news of new openings, new research, new publications, news of all sorts, good and bad, directly to the editor (dotyr@nmah.si.edu). ICOMON is setting up a website, which will contain information about ICOMON membership, news, conferences and publications (www.icomon.org). Presumably it will be online by June 2007.

The XIVth Annual Meeting of ICOMON will be held together with the XXIst General Conference of ICOM in Vienna, Austria from 19-24 August 2007. The Meeting is being hosted by the Oesterreichische Nationalbank and organized by its representative Armine Wehdorn and by Michael Alram of the Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna. The overall theme is “Money museums and their collections – preservation and uses of an economic heritage”. We will focus on questions concerning the care of particular materials from which money objects are made and on issues relating to the management and uses of collections. For more information please see: www.ICOM2007.com.

11. Publications of the INC

a. *International Numismatic Newsletter (INN)*

The *INN* 43 regrettably has been much delayed. It will be printed and distributed by the end of the summer. It is now an annual publication. The *INN* 44 is planned for March 2008 and will include a report on the Council Meeting at Harvard.

b. *International Numismatic e-News (INeN)*

Since the last Council Meeting two *INeN* have been distributed to some 500 subscribers all over the world: no. 5 on October 2006 and no.6 at the beginning of April 2007. They contain a wealth of information about numismatic exhibitions, conferences, symposia and congresses, new publications and teaching of numismatic at universities. They also present personalia such as jubilees, special events and obituaries of non-honorary INC members. The response has been very positive and the editor Benedikt Zäch received heartfelt congratulations. At least two *INeN* per year will be sent, more if enough material is available. Contributions and announcements are welcome and should be sent to: zaech.cin-inc@gmx.net.

c. *Compte Rendu*

The *CR* 53, 2006 just came out and copies are being mailed. The Secretary is congratulated.

CR 54: for the law and practice on coin finds it would be good to have an article on Greek regulations. Carmen Arnold-Biucchi will write to Mrs. Despina Evgenidou, Director of the Numismatic Museum in Athens.

It would also be important to have a report on Cypriote laws: Michel Amandry will write to Eleni Zapiti.

In honor of our generous hosts for the INC Council Meeting at Harvard, the Secretary will write an article on Arthur Stone Dewing for the feature “Great Collectors”.

For “Famous Numismatists” Benedikt Zäch is working on an article on F. Imhoof-Blumer and William E. Metcalf on a biography of E.T. Newell.

New members will be solicited to provide a history of their collections.

CR 55: The Council decided to make *CR* 55, 2008 a special issue dedicated to Scotland with articles by Alan Saville on the law and practice, James Russell, on Anne Roberston for “Famous Numismatists”, and Donal Bateson on William Hunter for “Great Collectors”, as well as an overview of Scottish Museums, presenting the National Museum of Scotland and the new Hunterian Museum for the History of Collections.

12. *New website: www.inc-cin.org*

Benedikt Zäch succeeded in at last creating a web site that is modern and appealing and easy to navigate. This was already attempted under the previous Council. Now the features of past *Comptes Rendus* such as “Famous Numismatists”, “History of Collections”, or obituaries can be found in PDF version on the INC web site. It will also greatly facilitate the registration and planning of the Glasgow Congress. The president expresses his satisfaction: one of the goals of the present Council has been achieved and the web master is congratulated by everybody.

13. *INC Scholarship*

a. *Scholarship 2005*

Martin Beckmann sent his final Report on the 2005/06 scholarship. The INC support allowed him to travel to many numismatic collections in Europe and in the US

and to assemble a digital database of 691 coins – twice as much as the data he started with – and will form a solid base for his study of the undated Roman gold coinage from Trajan to Antoninus.

b. *Scholarship 2006*

Vincent Drost submitted his intermediary report on the progress of his work on the coinage of Maxentius. So far he used the INC funds to visit collections in the UK and he will go on to Berlin, Brussels, Copenhagen, Munich, and if possible to New York and Boston during the rest of 2007.

The reports were accepted.

c. *Scholarship 2007*

Two scholarship applications were received for next year. Neither project was deemed worthy of the INC support, and the Council decided not to award any scholarship this year.

14. *XIVth International Congress – Glasgow 2009*

Donal Bateson reported on the preparations for the next INC Congress that will be held in Glasgow between Monday 31st August and Friday 4th September 2009 (see <http://www.hunterian.gla.ac.uk/inc-congress>):

The Organizing Committee has held further meetings since the last Council meeting and progress continues to be satisfactory and on schedule. Professor Keith Rutter of Edinburgh University kindly agreed to join the Committee.

The agreed logo, based on a 16th century Scottish coin of James VI bearing a thistle, was delivered by the artist and is now in use.

The Congress website, after some further delay, was launched at the end of January and has received much favorable comment. There have been a steady number of hits and expressions of interest recorded.

The Royal Numismatic Society and the British Numismatic Society have agreed to host jointly a reception on the Monday evening, the opening day of the Congress. This will be held in the refurbished Hunterian Museum on the main Glasgow University campus. As previously noted Glasgow City Council will host a reception for the delegates on the Tuesday evening.

We were successful in our application to the British Academy for a Worldwide Congress Grant. We were awarded £11,500 sterling for administrative assistance.

The United Kingdom Numismatic Trust, which was set up with the surplus from

the 1986 London Congress, had made a loan/grant of £2000 sterling with the promise of a further similar amount.

It proved impossible to take out insurance cover for the Congress because it was too early!

Further discussion took place with Spink on the major publications associated with the 2009 Congress, and preparation continues on the production of the Congress medal.

The President and the Council congratulated Donal Bateson and the Organizing Committee for their excellent work.

The Council pondered whether it would still make sense to publish a brochure, considering the printing and mailing costs: a brochure in two colors twofold would cost £140. Both the INC and the Congress web sites will advertise the Congress and allow easy online pre-registration; notices could be put in numismatic journals (*SNR*, *RN*, *NC*, etc., and also in magazines (*ANS magazine*, *the Celator*, *Münzrevue*, *Coin World*). The consensus of the Council was against a brochure.

15. *Venues for 2015 Congress*

The Council discussed the possibility of holding the XVth INC in Italy. The only time the Congress took place in that country was in 1961 in Rome. Giovanni Gorini reported that he spoke with Winsemann Falghera, President of the Società Italiana di Numismatica, who expressed interest in supporting a meeting in Padua and Venice. The problem is to find a location that can accommodate about 700 participants. Padua has conference rooms for a maximum of 300 to 400 people but not more. Also there are no really big hotels, except in places like Abano or the Lido in Venice after September 15. Another possibility would be Sicily. The Council will continue to investigate different possible venues and to encourage interested member countries to submit proposals, which will be voted upon at the General Assembly in Glasgow.

16. *A Survey of Numismatic Research 2002-2007*

Everything is under control: the general editors, Michel Amandry and Donal Bateson sent a letter at the end of December 2006 to the five regional editors who sent it off to the individual authors. The list will be published in the INN 43 and on the web site.

17. *Any other relevant business*

Carmen Marcos from Madrid asked whether the INC would agree to have the Actas of the Madrid Congress online in PDF format. The Council will inquire about the number of copies sold. In principle there are no objections to an online publication.

18. *Date and place of next meeting*

The next meeting of the INC Council will take place on Friday and Saturday, April 4-5, 2008 in Vienna. We will be hosted by our Austrian colleagues who organize on April 3 and 4 their Numismatic Conference. Some of us will be invited to give a lecture at this conference and arrive a day earlier. We'll just have to fund our travels.

19. *Vote of thanks to hosts*

The meeting of the INC Council at Harvard University was made possible by a generous contribution from the Arthur Stone Dewing Greek Numismatic Foundation. Only during the 1973 Congress in New York and Washington did the Council meet in the US and this was only the second time the annual meeting took place outside Europe: in 1990 the Council met in Rabat, Morocco. The Council expresses its deep gratitude to the Trustees of the Foundation: Ruth Ewing, Jonathan Avery and Roger Avery.

The meeting coincided with the Ilse and Leo Mildenberg Memorial Lecture, which this year was given by our President Michel Amandry on "Hadrian's journey in the East (AD 128-134) and its impact on the local coinage". It was an honor to be included in that event.

The Council would also like to thank Rick Witschonke for hosting a memorable lunch at the Harvard Faculty Club. Finally thanks are due to the Harvard University Art Museums and the Department of Ancient and Byzantine Art and Numismatics for making all the practical arrangements and for being such gracious hosts.

**MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION
INTERNATIONALE DE NUMISMATIQUE**

INSTITUTIONS

Au 31 DÉCEMBRE 2007

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

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

REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA/RÉPUBLIQUE D'ARMÉNIE

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AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatic Studies, Humanities Division W6A, Macquarie University, NSW 2109

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AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE

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BALTIC COUNTRIES

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BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

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

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

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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 2008/2009 une bourse de voyage d'un montant de 2 700 EUR et une subvention plus réduite de 800 EUR. Les candidats doivent avoir moins de 35 ans au 31.12.2007 et avoir en cours ou en projet une recherche numismatique importante. La bourse permettra de travailler dans des cabinets ou d'autres centres de recherche étrangers, d'y étudier le matériel et de nouer des contacts avec d'autres spécialistes. Les candidatures doivent être adressées au Secrétaire, Mme Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Harvard University Art Museums, Department of Ancient and Byzantine Art and Numismatics, 485 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA, avant le 1er mars 2008 (date de la poste) avec: 1) curriculum vitae, titres et travaux, programme précis du voyage et plan de travail; 2) attestation d'un spécialiste acceptant de superviser celui-ci; et 3) recommandation d'un membre de la CIN (un membre honoraire ou le responsable d'une institution-membre, à l'exclusion des membres du Bureau de la CIN). Le Bureau de la CIN attribuera la bourse et la subvention lors de sa réunion de 2008 après examen des dossiers par des experts, de préférence membres de la CIN. Les dossiers et attestations peuvent être rédigées dans l'une des cinq langues suivantes: allemand, anglais, espagnol, français, italien.

DAS REISESTIPENDIUM DER INK

Gemäß Art. 1 ihrer Constitution "to facilitate cooperation among individuals and institutions in the field of numismatics and related disciplines" vergibt die Internationale Numismatische Kommission für das Jahr 2008/2009 ein Reisestipendium in Höhe von 2.700 EUR und eine kleinere Subvention von 800 EUR. Bewerben können sich junge Wissenschaftler bis zu 35 Jahren (Stichtag 31.12.2007), die eine größere numismatische Arbeit vorgelegt haben oder vorlegen wollen. Das Stipendium soll dazu dienen, Münzkabinette und andere numismatische Forschungsstätten in anderen Ländern zu besuchen, das Material zu studieren und Kontakte mit anderen Wissenschaftlern zu knüpfen. Bewerbungen in deutscher, englischer, französischer, italienischer oder spanischer Sprache sind zu richten an den Sekretär der Kommission, Frau Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Harvard University Art Museums, Department of Ancient and Byzantine Art and Numismatics, 485 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA. Beizufügen sind: 1, ein Lebenslauf mit Nachweis des Studiums und Schriftenverzeichnis, ein Arbeitsplan sowie die geplante Reiseroute, 2. das Gutachten eines in der Numismatik erfahrenen Wissenschaftlers, der die Arbeit betreut hat oder betreuen wird, und 3, die Empfehlung eines Mitgliedes des INK (eines Ehrenmitgliedes oder eines Verantwortlichen eines Münzkabinettes oder

Institutes, der kein Mitglied des Büros des INK ist). Termin für die Bewerbung ist der 1. März 2008 (Datum des Poststempels). Die Entscheidung über die eingegangenen Bewerbungen trifft das Büro der INK nach der Beurteilung durch Sachverständige aus dem Kreis der Mitglieder der INK, in Ausnahmefällen auch durch andere Experten, auf der Jahressitzung 2008.

THE ANNUAL TRAVEL SCHOLARSHIP FROM THE INC

Following article 1 of the constitution, "to facilitate cooperation among individuals and institutions in the field of numismatics and related disciplines", the INC offers for 2008/2009 a travelling scholarship of EUR 2,700 and a grant-in-aid of EUR 800. Applicants must be less than 35 years old on 31.12.2007, and be engaged on or intending to undertake an important numismatic research project. The recipients will be able to visit foreign coin cabinets or other centers of numismatic research, to study material and to develop contacts with other scholars. Applications in Spanish, English, French, German or Italian should be sent to the Secretary of the INC, Mrs. Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, Harvard University Art Museums, Department of Ancient and Byzantine Art and Numismatics, 485 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA, postmarked by March 1st, 2008, and include: 1) a curriculum vitae, with a list of publications, a detailed plan of research with travel itinerary 2) a reference from a numismatic specialist who is or will be supervising the work; 3) a recommendation from a member of the INC (an honorary member or the responsible official of a member institution, but not a member of the INC Council). The Council of the INC will award the scholarship and the grant-in-aid at its meeting in 2008 after examining the applications in consultation with specialists from the INC or others if necessary.

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IMPRIMERIE FRANCE-QUERCY - MERCUÈS - FRANCE