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Gaule grecque

Marie-Laure Le Brazidec

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INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC COUNCIL

**SURVEY OF
NUMISMATIC RESEARCH
2014–2020**

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Sub-editors

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**2022
WARSAW
POLAND**

Warsaw–Krakow–Winterthur 2022

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	VII
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	XI
<i>Michael Alram, Jarosław Bodzek and Aleksander Bursche</i>	
VOLUME I	1
1. GENERAL NUMISMATICS	3
INTRODUCTION	5
<i>Jarosław Bodzek</i>	
THE HISTORY OF NUMISMATICS AND COLLECTIONS	7
<i>Stefan Krmnicek</i>	
NUMISMATICS, COMPUTERS, AND THE INTERNET	13
<i>Ethan Gruber</i>	
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY	21
<i>Fleur Kemmers</i>	
KUNST UND IKONOGRAPHIE (ANTIKE)	27
<i>Karsten Dahmen</i>	
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS	41
<i>Maryse Blet-Lemarquand and Gillan Davis</i>	
PROVENANCE AND LEGAL ISSUES	55
<i>Nathan T. Elkins</i>	
ANCIENT AND BYZANTINE WEIGHTS	65
<i>Charles Doyen</i>	
2. THE GREEK WORLD	97
INTRODUCTION	99
<i>Peter van Alfen</i>	
MONETARY INSTRUMENTS BEFORE COINAGE	101
<i>John H. Kroll</i>	
LA PENÍNSULA IBÉRICA	103
<i>Bartolomé Mora-Serrano</i>	
GAULE GRECQUE	115
<i>Marie-Laure Le Brazidec</i>	
ITALIA E MAGNA GRECIA	117
<i>Benedetto Carroccio</i>	
SICILIA	129
<i>Mariangela Puglisi</i>	
MAINLAND GREECE, CRETE AND THE ISLANDS OF THE AEGEAN AND IONIAN SEAS FROM THE ARCHAIC TO THE LATE HELLENISTIC PERIOD	155
<i>Selene E. Psoma</i>	
BALKANRAUM UND NÖRDLICHES SCHWARZMEERGEBIET	187
<i>Ulrike Peter und Vladimir F. Stolba</i>	
ASIA MINOR: ARCHAIC TO HELLENISTIC	253
<i>Aneurin Ellis-Evans, Ute Wartenberg and Jonathan Kagan</i>	
CYPRUS	293
<i>Evangeline Markou</i>	
THE LEVANT AND ARABIA BEFORE ISLAM	301
<i>Donald T. Ariel</i>	
CARTAGINE E NORD AFRICA (SICILIA, SARDEGNA E PENISOLA ITALICA)	327
<i>Lorenza-Ilia Manfredi</i>	
THE PTOLEMIES	337
<i>Thomas Faucher</i>	
THE SELEUCIDS	345
<i>Panagiotis P. Iossif</i>	

PARTHIA	361
<i>Alexandra Magub</i>	
GRAECO-BACTRIAN AND INDO-GREEK KINGDOMS	369
<i>Simon Glenn</i>	
3. CELTIC AND ROMAN COINAGES	373
INTRODUCTION	375
<i>Roger Bland</i>	
LES CELTES DE L'OUEST (BRITAIN, NORD, CENTRE ET SUD DE LA GAULE, ALLEMAGNE, ITALIE ET SUISSE)	377
<i>Julia Genechesi, Eleanor Ghey et Eneko Hiriart</i>	
EASTERN CELTS (CZECH REPUBLIC, AUSTRIA, SLOVAKIA, POLAND, HUNGARY, SLOVENIA, CROATIA, ROMANIA, MOLDOVA AND BULGARIA)	405
<i>Jiří Militký and Lucian Munteanu</i>	
THE ROMAN REPUBLIC	419
<i>Charles Parisot-Sillon</i>	
FROM AUGUSTUS TO COMMODUS	443
<i>Nathan T. Elkins</i>	
FROM PERTINAX TO THE REFORM OF DIOCLETIAN (AD 193–294)	483
<i>Eleanor Ghey</i>	
LATE ANTIQUITY (AD 294–491)	497
<i>David Wigg-Wolf</i>	
LES MONNAYAGES PROVINCIAUX: LES PROVINCES OCCIDENTALES	509
<i>Vincent Genevieve, Laurent Callegarin et Suzanne Frey-Kupper</i>	
ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINAGES: EASTERN PROVINCES	523
<i>Fran Stroobants</i>	
VOLUME II	555
4. MEDIEVAL AND MODERN COINAGES	557
INTRODUCTION	559
<i>Mateusz Bogucki and Jérôme Jambu</i>	
EUROPE	
BYZANTIUM	563
<i>Marcin Wołoszyn</i>	
VISIGOTHS	621
<i>Ruth Pliego</i>	
CAROLINGIENS	625
<i>Guillaume Sarah</i>	
PENÍNSULA IBÉRICA	631
<i>Alberto Estrada-Rius</i>	
ITALIA ALTOMEDIEVALE	653
<i>Alessia Rovelli</i>	
ITALIA, XI–XXI SECOLO	667
<i>Lorenzo Passera</i>	
FRANCE MÉDIÉVALE (X ^E –XV ^E SIÈCLES)	703
<i>Thibault Cardon</i>	
FRANCE MODERNE ET CONTEMPORAINE (XVI ^E –XX ^E S.)	721
<i>Jérôme Jambu</i>	
DEUTSCHLAND	731
<i>Ute Hengstbach und Hendrik Mäkelar</i>	
SCHWEIZ	761
<i>Benedikt Zäch</i>	
ÖSTERREICH	769
<i>Johannes Hartner und Anna Lörnitzo (ehm. Fabiankowitsch)</i>	
BRITAIN AND IRELAND: MEDIEVAL	781
<i>Martin Allen and Rory Naismith</i>	
BRITAIN AND IRELAND: TOKENS AND PARANUMISMATICA	791
<i>Gary Oddie</i>	

DENMARK AND ICELAND	799
<i>Jens Christian Moesgaard</i>	
SWEDEN	807
<i>Cecilia von Heijne</i>	
NORWAY	819
<i>Svein H. Gullbekk, Jon Anders Risvaag, Anette Sættem, Linn Eikje Ramberg and Håkon Roland</i>	
FINLAND	823
<i>Frida Ehrnsten</i>	
BALTIC STATES	827
<i>Ivar Leimus</i>	
POLAND, UKRAINE AND BELARUS	833
<i>Mateusz Bogucki and Grzegorz Śnieżko</i>	
CZECH REPUBLIC AND SLOVAK REPUBLIC	845
<i>Roman Zaoral, Jiří Militký and Filip Hradil</i>	
ROMANIA AND THE WESTERN BALKANS	861
<i>Lilia Dergaciovă</i>	
RUS' AND RUSSIA	873
<i>Vasilii V. Zaitsev and Alexander V. Khramenkov</i>	
CRUSADER COINAGE (WITH MEDIEVAL GREECE & CYPRUS)	921
<i>Julian Baker</i>	
AFRICA, THE NEW WORLD AND OCEANIA	
EAST AFRICAN (NON ISLAMIC)	931
<i>Vincent West</i>	
MONNAIES AFRICAINES	935
<i>Josette Rivallain</i>	
NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIES COLONIAL COINS	939
<i>Jérôme Jambu and Jesse C. Kraft</i>	
UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 19-20 C.	945
<i>David Bergeron</i>	
OCEANIA	953
<i>Walter R. Bloom</i>	
ASIAN AND ISLAMIC COINAGES	
INTRODUCTION	963
<i>Arianna D'Ottone Rambach</i>	
THE SASANIAN EMPIRE	965
<i>Nikolaus Schindel</i>	
KUSHAN NUMISMATICS	971
<i>Emilia Smagur</i>	
GUPTAS AND (IRANIAN) HUNS	979
<i>Pankaj Tandon</i>	
NUMISMATICS OF PRE-ISLAMIC CENTRAL ASIA (BACTRIA-TOKHARISTAN, SOGHD, CHACH, FERGHANA, JETY-SU OR SEMIRECH'E, AND KHOREZM)	985
<i>Aleksandr Naymark</i>	
ISLAMIC NUMISMATICS: NORTHERN AFRICA, NEAR EAST AND CENTRAL ASIA	993
<i>Aram Vardanyan and Alexander Akopyan in collaboration with Abdelhamid Fenina</i>	
EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA	
INTRODUCTION	1043
<i>Helen Wang</i>	
CHINA	1045
<i>Lyce Jankowski and Helen Wang</i>	
JAPAN	1077
<i>Takagi Hisashi</i>	
LA NUMISMATIQUE AU CAMBODGE	1085
<i>Grégory Mikaelian</i>	
NUMISMATIQUE INSULINDIENNE	1093
<i>Elsa Clavé</i>	

5. MEDALS	1097
INTRODUCTION	1099
<i>Tuukka Talvio</i>	
DENMARK	1101
<i>Else Rasmussen</i>	
SWEDEN	1103
<i>Martin Tunefalk</i>	
FINLAND	1105
<i>Tuukka Talvio</i>	
ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA	1107
<i>Ivar Leimus</i>	
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	1109
<i>Henry Flynn</i>	
BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG	1115
<i>Huguette Taymans</i>	
ESPAÑA	1123
<i>Rosend Casanova</i>	
ITALIA	1131
<i>Eleonora Giampiccolo</i>	
DEUTSCHLAND	1141
<i>Rainer Grund und Martin Heidemann</i>	
SWITZERLAND – SUISSE	1161
<i>Gilles Perret</i>	
ÖSTERREICH	1167
<i>Heinz Winter</i>	
POLAND	1177
<i>Witold Garbaczewski</i>	
CZECH REPUBLIC AND SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1199
<i>Martin Foukal and Roman Zaoral</i>	
HUNGARY	1203
<i>Pallag Márta</i>	
CROATIA	1207
<i>Ivan Mirnik</i>	
UNITED STATES AND CANADA	1213
<i>Peter van Alfen</i>	
OCEANIA	1219
<i>Walter R Bloom</i>	

ABBREVIATIONS

CACCAMO CALTABIANO (2017)	CACCAMO CALTABIANO, M. et al. (eds), <i>XV International Numismatic Congress. Taormina 2015. Proceedings</i> , vol. I-II (Rome–Messina, 2017).
S	SELLWOOD, D., <i>An Introduction to the Coinage of Parthia</i> , 2 nd revised edition (London, 1980)
SCBI	<i>Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles</i>
SNP	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Parthorum</i> series (sylloge.org)
AAAD	Antichità Altoadriatiche
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica
AAL	Acta Archaeologica Lodziensia
ACM	Acta Classica Mediterranea
ACSS	Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Syberia
ADSO	Archäologie und Denkmalpflege im Kanton Solothurn
ADSV	Античная древность и средние века / Antiquity and the Middle Age
AEAS	Археология Евразийских степей / Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes
AMA	Античный мир и археология / Ancient World and Archaeology
AMSMG	Atti e Memorie della Società Magna Grecia
ANJ	Armenian Numismatic Journal
Annales du GNP	Annales du Groupe Numismatique de Provence
Annales GNCP	Annales du Groupe Numismatique du Comtat et de Provence
Annales SBNH	Annales de la Société Bretonne de Numismatique et d'Histoire
ArchVesti	Археологические Вести / Archaeological News
ARG	Археология русского города / Archeology of the Russian City
ARWH	Asian Review of World Histories
AS	Archäologie Schweiz
ASNP	Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa
BAI	Bulletin of the Asia Institute
BAMM	Bulletin de l'Association des Amis du Musée monétaire cantonale
BBPN	Beiträge zur Brandenburgisch/Preussischen Numismatik
BCNVDS	Bulletin du Cercle Numismatique Val de Salm
BdN online, Materiali	Bollettino di Numismatica Online
BHA	Bulletin of the History of Archaeology
BICS	Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies
BN	Biuletyn Numizmatyczny
BospIssl	Боспорские Исследования / Bosporan Studies
BSNL	Bulletin de la Société Numismatique du Limousin
BUCEMA	Bulletin du Centre d'Études Médiévales d'Auxerre
BVBl.	Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter
CAB	The Australasian Coin & Banknote Magazine
Cahiers des thèmes transversaux ArScAn	Cahiers des Thèmes Transversaux, Archéologies et Sciences de l'Antiquité
CAJ	Central Asiatic Journal
CAR	Cahiers d'Archéologie Romande
CAUN	Cuadernos de Arqueología de la Universidad de Navarra
CCCHBulg	Coin Collections and Coin Hoards From Bulgaria
CCEC	Cahiers du Centre d'Études Chypriotes
ChersSbor	Херсонесского сборника / Chersonesus Journal
CHMH	Curs d'Història Monetària Hispànica

CMCS	Cambrian Medieval Celtic
CN	Cercetări Numismatice
CNL	The Colonial Newsletter
CNRS Transactions	Canadian Numismatic Research Society's Transactions
CPMS	Canadian Paper Money Society Journal
CRMH	Cahiers de Recherches Médiévales et Humanistes
CollAn	Colloquium Anatolicum
CSA	Current Swedish Archaeology
DHA	Dialogues d'Histoire Ancienne
DHNAS Magazine	Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Magazine
DNH	Dresdner Numismatische Hefte
DNum	Dialoghi di Numismatica
EJARS	Egyptian Journal of Archaeological and Restoration Studies
ENH	Études de Numismatique et d'Histoire Monétaire
ETF/II	Espacio, Tiempo y Forma. Serie II. Historia Antigua
FAEM	Filologia Antica e Moderna
FAN-Post	Mitteilungsblatt des Freundeskreises für Archäologie in Niedersachsen e.V.
FN	Folia Numismatica
FOLD&R	Journal of Fasti Online Documents & Research
FrMb	Freiberger Münzblätter
GE	Государственный Эрмитаж / State Hermitage Museum
GIM	Государственный исторический музей / State Historical Museum
GN	Geldgeschichtliche Nachrichten
GS	Gandhāran Studies
GZN	Gdańskie Zeszyty Numizmatyczne
IBNS Journal	International Bank Note Society Journal
IHR	Indian Historical Review
IJ	Indo-Iranian Journal
IJAS	Iranian Journal of Archaeological Studies
IJCP	International Journal of Cultural Property
INeN	International Numismatic e-Newsletter
ITMS	Inventaire des Trouvailles Monétaires Suisses
JAAH	Journal of Archaeology and Ancient History
JAEN	Journal of Early American Numismatics
JAH	Journal of African History
JAHA	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology
JAN	Journal of Archaeological Numismatics
JARCS	Journal of Archaeological Studies
JBA	Journal of Bengal Art
JbAK	Jahresberichte aus Augst und Kaiseraugst
JbAS	Jahrbuch Archäologie Schweiz
JEGMP	Jaarboek van het Europees Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde
JEMAHS	Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology and Heritage Studies
JIAA	Journal of Inner Asian Art and Archaeology
JINCE	Journal of Islamic Numismatic Center – Egypt
JLA	Journal of Late Antiquity
JMIS	Journal of Medieval Iberian Studies
JNAA	Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia
JNR	Journal of Numismatic Research

JPU	Journal of Peking University
JRJ	The John Reich Journal
JRMES	Journal of Roman Military Equipment Studies
JSEAS	Journal of Southeast Asian Studies
JSJ	Journal for the Study of Judaism
JSRS	Judea and Samaria Research Studies
KSIA	Краткие сообщения Института археологии / Brief Communications of the Institute of Archaeology
LAMAS	London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Transactions
MAA	Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry
MAIASK	Материалы по археологии и истории античного и средневекового Причерноморья / Proceedings in Archaeology and History of Ancient and Medieval Black Sea Region
MAIET	Материалы по археологии, истории и этнографии Таврии / Materials in Archaeology, History and Ethnography of Tauria
MCSEE	Monedă și Comerț în Sud-Estul Europei
MFRP	Münzfunde aus Rheinland-Pfalz
MING	Mitteilungsblatt des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien
MitV	Mitalitaiteen Vuosikirja
MNO	Московское нумизматическое общество / Moscow Society of Numismatists
NASG	Neues Archiv für Sächsische Geschichte
NCh GIM	Нумизматические чтения Государственного Исторического музея / Numismatic Readings at the State Historical Museum
NGÖ	Netzwerk Geschichte Österreichs
NI Bulletin	Numismatics International Bulletin
NNB	Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt
NNF-Nytt	Norsk Numismatisk Tidsskrift NNF-Nytt
NN-ZN	Notae Numismaticae–Zapiski Numizmatyczne
NSb	Numismatický Sborník
NumSfraEpi	Нумизматика, сфрагистика и эпиграфика / Numizmatika, Sfragistika i Epigrafika
NE	Нумизматика и эпиграфика / The Numismatics and Epigraphy
NZO	Нумизматика Золотой Орды / Golden Horde Numismatics
OZeAN	Online Zeitschrift zur Antiken Numismatik
PAM	Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean
PCA	European Journal of Post-Classical Archaeologies
PK	Петербургский Коллекционер / Petersburg Collector
PrIsFiKu	Проблемы истории, филологии, культуры / Journal of Historical, Philological and Cultural Studies
PN	Przegląd Numizmatyczny
PovArkh	Поволжская археология / The Volga River Region Archaeology
RAE	Revue Archéologique de l'Est
RAL	Revue Archéologique du Loiret
RAN	Revue Archéologique de Narbonnaise
RAP	Revista d'Arqueologia de Ponent
RassAPiomb	Rassegna di Archeologia. Associazione Archeologica Piombinese
RCAN	Revista de Cercetări Arheologice Și Numismatice
REArm	Revue des Études Arméniennes
RLO	Русь, Литва, Орда в памятниках нумизматики и сфрагистики / Rus, Lithuania, the Horde in the Monuments of Numismatics and Sphragistics
RNA	Revue de Numismatique Asiatique

RPA	Revista Portuguesa de Arqueologia
RTA	Revue Tunisienne de l'Archéologie
RTSENA	Recherches et Travaux de la Société d'études Numismatiques et Archéologiques
RZN	Radomskie Zapiski Numizmatyczne
SAAC	Studies in Ancient Art and Civilization
SCI	Scripta Classica Israelica
SHN	Studia Historica Nitriensia
SKAS	Suomen Keskiajan Arkeologian Seura
SPAAA	Selected Papers on Ancient Art and Architecture
SN	Slovenská Numizmatika
SSN	Schweizer Studien zur Numismatik
SNT	Svensk Numismatisk Tidskrift
SNVE	Средневековая нумизматика восточной Европы / Medieval Numismatics of Eastern Europe
TCS Bulletin	The Token Corresponding Society Bulletin
TM	Trésors Monétaires
TNDB	Türk Nüsmistik Derneği, Bülten / Turkish Numismatic Society Bulletin
TSHM	Труды Государственного Эрмитажа / Transactions of the State Hermitage Museum
TÜBA-AR	Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Arkeoloji Dergisi / Turkish Academy of Sciences Journal of Archaeology
TÜBA-KED	Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Kültür Envanteri Dergisi / Turkish Academy of Sciences Journal of Cultural Inventory
VAHD	Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku / Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Histoire Dalmate
VAMZ	Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu / Journal of the Zagreb Archaeological Museum
VEEE	Международная нумизматическая конференция „Эпоха викингов в Восточной Европе в памятниках нумизматики VIII–XI вв.“ / The Viking Era in Eastern Europe in Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries
VILI	Вестник истории, литературы, искусства / Bulletin of History, Literature, Art
VIN	Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien
VNJ	Victorian Numismatic Journal
VNK	Всероссийская нумизматическая конференция. Тезисы / All-Russian Numismatic Conference. Abstracts
WPN	Warszawski Pamiętnik Numizmatyczny
WZN	Wrocławskie Zapiski Numizmatyczne
ZAAK	Zeitschrift für Archäologie Außereuropäischer Kulturen
ZAM	Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters
ZGQB	Zhongguo Qianbi 中国钱币 / China Numismatics
ZHF	Zeitschrift für Historische Forschung

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Michael Alram, Jarosław Bodzek and Aleksander Bursche

We herewith present to readers a *Survey of Numismatic Research* prepared for the XVI International Numismatic Congress Warsaw 2022.

The Survey was created under very different conditions to earlier volumes owing to two key factors: the SARS pandemic and rapid developments in the use of digital tools.

Taking us all by surprise in the spring of 2020, the pandemic resulted in a prolonged and inconvenient lockdown, restrictions on movement, and – the most important factor from our perspective – the need to postpone by a year the XVI International Numismatic Congress, from September 2021 to September 2022. Most libraries were closed for lengthy periods, and only a few made part of their resources available online. In practice, this made it impossible for the authors of the Survey to include any studies of numismatic literature published since 2014. In this situation the Committee of the International Numismatic Council (INC), with the support of the sub-editors, took the only practicable decision, namely to extend work by a year. As a consequence, the time period covered by individual studies was increased to seven years (2014–2020). This alone not only considerably increased the workload of the authors and sub-editors but also substantially expanded the volume of the Survey.

The second factor that significantly influenced the shape of the present Survey was the progressing digital revolution, with the introduction of diverse new IT tools to assist the humanities, including extensive and specialized digital and bibliographic database repositories. An additional element to be taken into consideration was the growing cost of printing and distribution, and not least customs dues when sending books abroad.

Interestingly, a survey conducted among MA and PhD numismatics students in several EU countries revealed that almost none of them had ever held a physical copy of the Survey in their hands. They had, however on many occasions used texts they needed from the Survey available online, on Academia.edu, or other digital repositories. The INC has also taken this trend into

account and, with the help of The Newman Numismatic Portal, made all the volumes of the Survey accessible online on its website (INC cin (inc-cin.org)).

With this in mind, at a joint meeting of the INC Committee and sub-editors it was decided to prioritize the prompt publication in digital form of all the texts included in the new Survey, at the very latest by the first day of the Congress, 11 September 2022. Participants who will take a part in the congress in person will also find them on pen-drives distributed along with the congress materials. For libraries and scholars interested in the traditional paper format we have provided and will continue to provide the “print on demand” option. This will avoid the necessity of carrying heavy volumes while traveling, thereby incurring excess baggage charges, and also avoid shipping costs and possible customs duties. The publication will have a uniform appearance in every country and will be far cheaper than if ordered in its traditional form.

In this way we hope, as we say in Polish, that “the wolf is full and the sheep is whole” or as the English saying has it, “to have our cake and eat it”. As in the case of previous editions, the INC Committee established the group of sub-editors of the Survey, and together with the latter carefully selected the group of authors of individual texts from among the foremost specialists in a given subject. Very few of the scholars approached declined, indicating that the Survey continues to enjoy great prestige and popularity within our numismatic community.

For the first time ever, the Congress is being held in a country which lies outside the region traditionally regarded as Western Europe. For many of those attending the Congress this will also be their first visit to this part of Europe. Because of this, the present Survey accords more space than usual to the numismatics of East-Central Europe and Asia.

The task of covering seven years of numismatic research represents a huge challenge, and we were unable to achieve all that we had originally intended. In total the new Survey comprises 15,713 references. This

represents an increase of over 3,300 citations since the last Survey. While the general outline of the new Survey mostly follows the proven model, a number of new chapters have been introduced into **Section 1, General Numismatics**. “Archaeology and Anthropology” by Fleur Kemmers addresses those studies that aim at combining archaeological and anthropological methods in particular within the context of coin finds. The overview focuses on major research issues including the social embeddedness of coinage, coins as material culture and coinage in cult and ritual. Likewise new is Nathan Elkins’s chapter on “Provenance and Legal Issues”. Increasing numbers of coins are becoming the focus of the illicit art trade, treasure hunting and looting, and this chapter attempts to bring together a representative variety of perspectives and voices dealing with this sensitive topic. It is an important addition to the series about *Law and practice regarding coin finds* in the *Compte Rendu* which was started by the INC in the 1990s. The study of ancient weight systems is inextricably linked to coinage, and it is therefore quite remarkable that as yet a chapter on weights and metrological studies has been missing in the Survey. The chapter on “Ancient and Byzantine Weights” by Charles Doyen closes this gap, and demonstrates the impressive developments in this field in terms of new reference works, new analytical methods and new material from the archaeological context.

The digital world has now fully arrived in numismatics. Digital databases of collections, finds, hoards and archival records have not only become an indispensable tool for numismatic research but have also helped to define and answer new research questions. Moreover, it is an important tool for bringing numismatic research to a wider audience. Existing digital projects have been continued and expanded, and numerous new ones added. One of the most important achievements was the inception of Nomisma.org, strongly supported by the INC, which aims at enabling the interoperability of numismatic databases. One very positive trend over the past few years has been the increasing amount of national and international collaboration in the digital field. The chapter on “Numismatics, Computers, and the Internet” summarizes the latest developments.

In order to put the latest developments in numismatic research into perspective it is also necessary to be aware of the history of research in the field. The international FINA project (*Fontes Inediti Numismaticae Antiquae*) studying the history of numismatic research before 1800 has made good progress, and the history of

research in the 20th century is also the focus of increasing interest.

Within the framework of **Section 2, The Greek World**, it is generally observed that coins from excavations are increasingly becoming the focus of scholarly research. Contextualized numismatic information is essential for answering questions about circulation patterns, trade flows, volumes of production and the monetization of ancient economies, and recent research has increasingly addressed these issues. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the vast majority of coin finds lack an archaeological context, a painful demonstration of how much knowledge is lost as a result. Another trend that has become more prominent in recent years are die studies, which provide insight into production processes and are complemented by technological and metallurgical analyses. There is also increased discussion about the role of bronze coins in the local economies, an area that has sometimes received too little attention in the past. A further remarkable development is the increased electronic availability of museum collections and thematic online databases which have meanwhile become indispensable research tools. In addition, the traditional printed museum catalog is still alive and remains an important documentation tool, especially for smaller collections or local museums.

Among the fifteen chapters of the Greek section “Balkanraum und nördliches Schwarzmeergebiet” stands out simply because of the large body of literature collected (850); compared to the last Survey the citations here have almost tripled. In this context reference should be made to the research project *Corpus Nummorum Online* (<https://www.corpus-nummorum.eu/>) which has had a noticeably stimulating effect. This is an open access numismatic web portal that aims to collect and present Greek and Roman provincial coinage from Moesia inferior, Thrace, Mysia and Troas.

The chapter on Asia Minor is second in place with 398 entries. The manifold research on electrum coinage deserves special mention here. It has changed our knowledge significantly, and has shown, among other things, that electrum coinage continued to flourish even in the early Classical period. Research on Seleucid coinage has also been particularly active. The references have more than doubled and cover a wide range of issues such as excavation coins, hoards, die studies, economic and monetary policies, the role and purpose of coinage and numerous other aspects. The focus of the investigations lies in the west of the Seleucid empire, while the east is less well documented. This is also reflected in the state of

research on the coinage of the Graeco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek kings, which, with only 32 entries, still has great research potential that has hitherto been insufficiently exploited.

Section 3 is devoted to *Celtic and Roman Coinages*. The major research trends are summarized by Roger Bland in his introduction. Celtic numismatics has produced numerous new findings over the past seven years. These result primarily from new coin finds that have brought new types and variants to light and show how limited our knowledge remains. Questions relating to money production, metrology, chronology, the identification of mints and the ethnic attribution of imitation series were also the focus of research interest. In addition, the monetization and Romanization of northern Gaul, the role of money in rural settings and the function of market places within the Celtic economies were examined. The emergence of money among the Gauls and its development over the centuries is a fascinating topic that has been made accessible for a broader audience. Here the new digital research tool *Iron Age Coins in Britain* (<https://iacb.arch.ox.ac.uk/>) deserves special mention.

A particular focus of research in recent years has been the coinage of the Roman Republic, resulting in new handbooks and articles in handbooks, as well as in specialized studies dealing with the technical aspects of monetary activities. Recent coin finds and hoards shed new light on chronological questions and give an insight into the supply of Roman coins to provincial territories. The new findings make it clear that the RRC, the previous standard citation work, is in need of fundamental revision.

There has been an enormous increase in research into the coinage of the early Principate, with citations nearly tripling to a total of 480. In general, the breadth of research topics published from the time of Augustus to Late Antiquity is impressive, and digital resources have assumed great importance. Period studies, studies of specific coin types and their target audiences, mints and their organization, the role of metal resources and monetary policy, the role of imitations produced outside the Empire, as well as die studies and metallurgical analyses have refined our image of Roman Imperial coin production in many respects. Likewise, intensified research into individual coin finds, hoards, coin supply, hoarding patterns, and coins in rural and funerary contexts has provided new insights into coin circulation and coin use inside and outside the Roman Empire. A further positive aspect is that in addition to the numerous catalogs and

detailed studies, the numismatic results are also placed in a broader historical, economic and social context. This is all the more important since there are frequent instances of single coins being detached from their numismatic context and thereby misappropriated by other disciplines.

The international RPC project (*Roman Provincial Coinage*) also made great progress during the reporting period: new volumes and supplementary volumes were published, and the material has also been made available online (RPC — Home (ox.ac.uk)).

Section 4, *Medieval and Modern Coinages*, also shows a notable increase in citations compared to the last Survey volume (up from 4,385 to 6,121). In line with research traditions, activities are usually concentrated in the individual countries and regions. This results not least in some articles being published in less well-known and less easily accessible journals. Their inclusion in the Survey is therefore of particular importance.

The general research tendencies already identified in relation to the numismatics of antiquity can also be observed in medieval and modern numismatics. In this section, too, numerous authors have pointed out the sharp rise in the number of coin finds and hoards, which they attribute to the increased prevalence of people using metal detectors. On the one hand, these new finds show us how incomplete our knowledge of the material still is. They give us the opportunity to close typological gaps, to recognize new connections and thus to rewrite individual chapters of our monetary history. On the other hand, they sometimes present us with legal problems, since searching with metal detectors is prohibited in many countries. However, the re-publication of old hoards based on current methods has also led to considerable new insights. One direction of focus has been on the documentation and evaluation of coin finds in European churches, which has shed light on religious practices and the devotional use of coins. In addition to the publications on coin corpora of individual mints, research is increasingly concentrating on contiguous currency areas that extend far beyond territorial borders. In regard to the coinages of medieval Europe (c. 400–1500), the MEC project (*Medieval European Coinage*) deserves special mention. Two volumes were published in the reporting period (*12. Italy. I: Northern Italy; 8: Britain and Ireland*) with the result that five of the 20 volumes planned have been published so far. The project brings together highly renowned scholars from various countries to create up-to-date handbooks which are indispensable for any further research. In putting together the most recent results and findings and

placing them in a broad historical and economic context MEC is creating a new picture of the monetary development in the different regions of Europe.

The growth in written sources in the Middle Ages and modern times has also made this type of source the subject of increasing research. Contemporary written sources on coin production, mint organization, legal issues, prices and wages, payment methods, tax issues and other topics related to economic and administrative history give a vivid picture of the world of money. In combination with the systematic analysis of the numismatic sources, this results in exciting new insights and interpretations of economic developments and decision-making processes.

It should also be noted that paranumismatica such as tokens, tickets, stamps, counters, seals and devotional objects are no longer disregarded by research.

Numerous numismatic exhibitions were also held during the reporting period which shed light on a wide variety of aspects of monetary history and thus brought numismatics to the attention of a wider audience.

The number of publications collected for *Asian and Islamic Coinages* has remained almost the same as in the last Survey (1,657 as compared to 1,612). This section also summarizes the contributions to research on the Sasanians, Kushans, Guptas and “Iranian” Huns, the study of which has made considerable progress.

With 713 citations, the clear focus in this section is, unsurprisingly, on the field of Islamic numismatics, although a decrease in citations compared to the last Survey volume can be noticed (down from 1,149 to 713). Despite the undisputed importance of this field of research today, it should be noted that curatorial posts for Islamic numismatics in many museums and coin cabinets are either completely absent or not filled again when they fall vacant. In general, the focus here is also on the recording and mapping of coin finds, as well as on mint and area studies. The research on the Caucasus region, the circulation of Islamic coins in Eastern Europe during the Viking period, and the study of Golden Horde coinage deserves special mention. Two volumes of the main reference work *SNAT (Sylloge Nummorum Arabicorum Tübingen)* were published during the reporting period.

Overviews of China, Japan, Cambodia, as well as Malaysia with the Indonesian islands and the Philippines complete the picture (*East and South East Asia*).

Section 5 is dedicated to *Medals* and summarizes research from 15 European countries as well as the USA and Canada (the citations declined from 2,153 to 1,625).

As Tuukka Talvio pointed out in his Introduction it can be observed that curatorial positions at museums are no longer being filled. This is all the more regrettable since the medal, as an important cultural-historical phenomenon, opens up a wide field of research, as underscored by the numerous studies on medal production in certain regions, landscapes and cities, its historical context and use as propaganda, and its clients and recipients published in this reporting period. Another focus is on monographic studies on the life and work of individual artists, mint masters and engravers. In addition, medals always constitute an important element in cultural and art-historical exhibitions. In 2018 medals played a major role in numerous exhibitions commemorating the centenary of the First World War.

The art of the medal is still very much alive. The catalogs accompanying the biennials of the international medal society FIDEM in Sofia in 2014, Ghent and Namur in 2016, and Ottawa in 2018 provide an insight into contemporary medal art.

Finally, we would like to thank everyone who made the publication of the new Survey possible. First and foremost, thanks are due to the authors, who summarized and commented on seven years of numismatic research under the most difficult of conditions. We also owe a great deal of thanks to the sub-editors, who were in constant contact with their authors, wrote the appropriate introductions and edited the individual sections. We also thank our colleagues on the INC Board, who made language corrections where necessary. Last but not least we warmly thank our Polish colleagues who carried out the final editing and prepared the manuscript for publication, first of all Barbara Zając and Dariusz F. Jasek.

GAULE GRECQUE

Marie-Laure le Brazidec

Commentaires

Les publications relatives aux monnayages grecs en Gaule se sont surtout concentrées, pendant la période 2014-2020, sur des articles apportant des éclairages nouveaux sur certaines séries existantes, mais aussi des exemplaires inédits et cela pour les différentes périodes considérées. Plusieurs travaux de CHEVILLON ont contribué à la connaissance des monnayages de Marseille et à leur diffusion, que ce soit par des articles de synthèse (2) ou par des articles ciblés (3, 6, 7, 8, 10 et 14). Ainsi il rappelle que premier monnayage émis en Gaule, celui de la Marseille grecque, tient une place majeure dans le développement des séries attribuables aux Gaulois du Sud-Est et il y étudie sa diffusion (2). Avec LILLAMAND (13), il met en lumière des oboles massaliètes à l'ethnique présentant, pour la première fois, une légende exprimée en ionien « savant ». Les deux auteurs (14), après une première étude en 2006, examinent des oboles à l'ethnique sur lesquelles le A du revers est gravé à la main ou au burin après la frappe. Deux dépôts d'oboles ont été publiés : le premier, datable du milieu de V^e s. av. J.-C., a été découvert sur l'oppidum de Marduel (18) ; le second, daté du début du IV^e s. av. J.-C. (9), vient éclairer les moments charnières du retournement définitif du motif de droit et d'un changement d'étalon des oboles massaliètes. Par ailleurs CASTA (1) s'intéresse aux influences de Syracuse sur le monnayage de Marseille.

Concernant la sphère de Marseille, CHEVILLON apporte de nouveaux éléments sur le monnayage archaïque de Théliné, l'Arles grecque (4 et 5). Fondation phocéenne, l'Arles archaïque va émettre peu après sa création, que l'on date des années 540-530 av. J.-C., ses propres monnaies. Après une approche large de ce nouveau monnayage archaïque pour l'Extrême-Occident grec, l'auteur donne sa vision actualisée du trésor de Volterra. Avec DUARTE (12), il présente un nouveau groupe d'oboles de cet atelier. Par ailleurs CHEVILLON et RIPOLLÈS reviennent sur la découverte d'exemplaires de ce monnayage en Ibérie (15). Les travaux de CHEVILLON, STANNARD et SCHLEGEL (16) examinent de façon approfondie les petits bronzes au taureau passant, ces petits bronzes massaliètes du 2^e quart du I^{er} s. av. J.-C, ce qui amène à positionner la frappe de ces monnaies au sein du Languedoc central. SALICIS revient sur les petits bronzes, d'imitation de Marseille, à légende KPIΞEOC (19 et 20), en tranchant pour une attribution à un chef celto-ligure, Krixsos ou Crixsos, et en proposant une datation entre 125 et 49 av. J.-C.

Enfin, concernant la circulation monétaire, on notera les études de SALICIS pour le sud-est de la Gaule (21), incluant les monnayages de Marseille, et une obole de Marseille découverte en Espagne (17).

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