Gemini Numismatic Auctions X
Sunday, January 13th, 2013

Selections from the Randy Haviland Collection

Sextus Pompei
Crawford 511/1

Julius Ceasar
Crawford 452/1

Julius Ceasar
Quinarius
Crawford 475/2

Julius Ceasar
Crawford 485/1

Julius Ceasar
Crawford 481/1

Caius Antonius
Crawford 484/1

Brutus/Eidmar
Crawford 508/3

Mark Antony
Crawford 539/1

Octavian
Bahrfeldt 105/b

Mark Antony
Crawford 516/4

www.geminiauction.com
Be Prepared for an Exciting Fall at Künker's!

Fall Auctions 216 – 218
from October 8 to October 12, 2012

IN COOPERATION

Auction Hess-Divo 322, October 26, 2012
Collection Dr. Charles F. Wassermann – European Rulers in Gold

NEW

Auctions 219 – 222
“Numismatic Rarities”
from October 30 to October 31, 2012

First established as a numismatic trading company in 1971, today we have achieved a solid reputation among the leading coin and medal auction houses of Europe. More than 10,000 clients worldwide place their trust in us. You too can benefit from our experience of more than 210 successful auctions!

www.kuenker.com · service@kuenker.de · Telephone: +49 541 96 20 20
Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG · Gutenbergstrasse 23 · 49076 Osnabrück · Germany

www.sixbid.com – Auction Platform for World & Ancient Numismatic Firms
## DEPARTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>From the Executive Director</td>
<td>Ute Wartenberg Kagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Current Cabinet Activities</td>
<td>Robert Wilson Hoge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>From the Collections Manager</td>
<td>Elena Stolyarik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Library News</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Book Reviews</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>News</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Obituaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Upcoming Events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Megan Fenselau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## FEATURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dynamic Interactions: the Medallic Art of João Duarte</td>
<td>Peter van Alfen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Caveat Emptor: A Guide to Responsible Coin Collecting</td>
<td>Arnold-Peter Weiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ophthalmologia in Nummis</td>
<td>Jay M. Galst and Peter van Alfen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The American Numismatic Society, organized in 1858 and incorporated in 1865 in New York State, operates as a research museum under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code and is recognized as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) as confirmed on November 1, 1970. The original objectives of the ANS, “the collection and preservation of coins and medals, the investigation of matters connected therewith, and the popularization of the science of Numismatics,” have evolved into the mission of the ANS, “the collection and preservation of coins and medals, the investigation of matters connected therewith, and the popularization of the science of Numismatics,” have evolved into the mission of the ANS. Printed in Mexico.

The American Numismatic Society Magazine is published four times a year by the American Numismatic Society. Annual subscription rate is $72. Copies are mailed to all members of the ANS. Single copy is $18. Overseas airmail is an additional cost. A membership in the ANS includes a subscription to the magazine. To inquire about a subscription please contact: ANS Magazine Subscription Dept. (212) 571-4470 ext 117, orders@numismatics.org. All rights reserved. No part of this magazine or its cover may be reproduced without written consent of the copyright proprietor. Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the ANS. Printed in Mexico.

The ANS has now a new library catalogue (DONUM), a superb archival online database (ARCHER), and an ever improving online database of coins and other objects (MANTIS). By making our collections available online, we are able to help our members and the general public in the US and the rest of the world. Despite the severe economic recession during Mr. Siboni’s tenure, the ANS portfolio has done well, and the ANS has not only survived without staff cuts but has been able to add to its curatorial staff group. The financial support that the ANS receives today from our many generous members continues to be the backbone of what we do today. The staff and I look forward to working with our new President, Syd Martin, on continuing Roger’s excellent work as President.

In this issue, our readers will find an article by our former Trustee, Dr. Arnold-Peter Weiss, on the issue of responsible coin collecting. In my introduction to his piece, I discuss some of the issues addressed in Dr. Weiss’s piece. While Dr. Weiss’s article and my introduction take a particularly hard look at looting and its impact on archaeological sites, they also illustrate that collecting coins is not impossible. Collectors have contributed much to our current knowledge of numismatics as a discipline, and I would even go as far as to say that numismatics as a discipline would not exist without collectors. As numismatic scholarship has moved over the last century from classification and cataloguing to a more historical discipline, it has only slowly embraced archaeological methods and concepts. Here academic numismatists like myself are probably at fault for not communicating where the disciplines stand, or indeed go, more clearly. On the other hand some archaeologists have a hard time acknowledging the crucial role that collectors play in a variety of archaeological disciplines. I hope the rift between collectors and some parts of the archaeological establishment can be narrowed, as I see little progress without more understanding for either side. In the meantime, collectors will face a new reality, including the ANS staff in their role as collectors for the cabinet. A new set of guide lines (available on our website) has been put in place by the Trustees; it requires the curatorial staff and ANS donors to examine more closely what objects can be acquired for the collections. Such change in practice is difficult for everyone, but I hope that over time clear guidelines and indeed US laws will be in place to help everyone to enjoy collecting ancient and all other coins.

Readers will notice that this issue has a beautiful spread of images of medals, which is our way of thanking the artist, Joao Duarte, our 2011 J. Sanford Saltus Medal recipient. We are particular grateful to Prof. Duarte for donating fifty examples of his medallic art plus another dozen coins he designed to our cabinet. This extraordinary gesture allows us to mount an exhibition, which Dr. Peter van Alfen is putting together. Prof. Duarte will be receiving the award at the ANS on November 6th, and I hope many of our members will attend this ceremony.

Finally, we are happy to report that thanks to the generosity of one of our most loyal supporters almost 20,000 coins of the Huntington Collection have been again placed on long-term loan. In next few issues we will bring updates on our renewed work and research on this important collection, which had resided for decades as a loan at the ANS before being sold by the Hispanic Society of America. I hope I speak for many members when I express my heartfelt thanks to our anonymous benefactor for saving such a crucial part of this collection.

From the Executive Director

Ute Wartenberg Kagan
Executive Director
Portuguese artist João Duarte is the recipient of the Society’s 2011 J. Sanford Saltus Award for Signal Achievement in the Art of the Medal. Graduated in 1978 from the Escola Superior de Belas-Artes de Lisboa, with an emphasis in plastic arts and sculpture, Prof. Duarte serves on the fine arts faculty of the Universidade de Lisboa. Over the course of a highly prolific career, he has focused his energies primarily on sculpture and medallion art producing 45 public art monuments located throughout Portugal and a dozen commemorative coins for the Portuguese Mint. But it is the 150 or so medals he has created to date that have most caught the eye of critics, collectors, and curators, earning him a number of prestigious awards already, including the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation Prize for Innovation and Creativity (presented at the 28th FIDEM congress in 2002). Duarte’s medals have been featured in over a dozen solo-artist shows, including an important a 30-year retrospective of his work held in 2010 at the Portuguese Mint. This retrospective documented not just the evolution of Duarte as an artist, but also his critical role in the continuing development of the art medal in Portugal.

In the immediate aftermath of the April Revolution in 1974, which saw the downfall of the oppressive Estato Novo (1933–1974) and the emergence of republican parliamentary government, the medal in Portugal took on new life. As was the case in 17th century England and the Low Countries, the medal became a medium for espousing dissimilar political viewpoints and for commemorating individual political champions. Through the mid- to late-1970s as the political situation in Portugal reached for democratic balance a significant number of mostly cast medals were issued by various parties, but these were not always of the highest artistic caliber. This use of the medal as a vehicle of newfound political expression within Portugal coincided as well with significant post-WWII changes in medallion art (and sculpture) worldwide, as artists everywhere grappled with the meaning of the medal’s numismatic inheritance and its traditional formats, techniques, and materials. Within a generation, as the political situation quieted, Portuguese artists also began to engage in these questions in a remarkably serious way with the result that Portugal soon emerged as an important center for the design and production of the modern art medal. By the late 1980s it was becoming clear that a distinctive “Portuguese School” had developed characterized by sharp and meticulous design and by a variety of production techniques that required technical exactitude and specialization. Indeed, some credit for the emergence of the Portuguese School should be given to the astounding technical proficiency found in, for example, the Portuguese State Mint and the private firm Gravarte of Lisbon (founded 1952), which have permitted the multi-media, multi-part concepts of Prof. Duarte and others to see the light of day. Portuguese medallion artists thus created an artistic vernacular that is readily identifiable and quite singular, a trait reminiscent, for example, of the distinctive medallion vernaculars found in Holland or Germany in the early part of the 20th century. The accomplishments of the Portuguese School have been widely recognized and lauded; Helder Batista, for example, another trailblazer received the Saltus Award in 1998. But even so, the School has continued to evolve in more recent years with Prof. Duarte’s contributions to it being of singular importance. Offering not only a seductive vision as an artist, Duarte has further enriched and energized an incessantly dynamic community of artists in and around...
Lisbon through his teaching efforts at the University and promotion of the art medal through Anverso/Reverso and Volte Face, both medallic art groups he helped to establish. As a key figure, if not the key figure in one of the most important centers for medallic art currently worldwide, the reverberations of Duarte’s influence can easily be felt in many contemporary medals produced even outside of Portugal.

The genius of Duarte’s work, in part, lies in his keen awareness of the long tradition of the medal, from its numismatic origins in 15th century Italy to its post-WWII sculptural permutations. Not one to always abandon traditional aspects of the medal—its circular shape and use of legends, for example—he recognizes the essential strengths of the inherited format, but moves well beyond its limitations. Key to his vision is an understanding of the traditional medal as handheld art, and the ways in which the viewer—or holder—interacts intimately with the object in hand. While generations of connoisseurs have delighted in the visual details of medals and the tactile pleasures of heft and high relief, any such enjoyment is ultimately passive. Duarte’s work, by contrast, invites viewers to be more active: many of his medals can be disassembled, many have moving parts, some of which produce sounds, adding a whole new sensory range to the experience of the art. Manipulating and listening to the medals become as much a part of the experience as simply holding and looking. Consequently Duarte’s medals really demand to be held since full appreciation of the object cannot be obtained by simply looking at it behind glass or in a picture.

But, even when appreciation of his work is limited to the visual, here also Duarte has been hugely innovative. While viewers can cheer the metallic, machine-like precision of much of his work, or the appealing use of shapes and positive and negative spaces, it is his unexpected juxtaposition of hard metal and softer materials like plastic, plaster, fabric, wood and paper that makes much of his work visually striking and emotive; his unabashed use of primary colors set within and against darker metallic surfaces also lends visual excitement to a medium that generally has a rather restricted palette.

While many of Duarte’s medals to date have been commissioned, commemorative pieces, and so are to some degree conceptually restrained, he has produced dozens that are not. Here he has explored sexual, social and emotional themes in ways that stand quite apart from much of his other, commissioned work. Some of this work is roughly cast and so compares dramatically with the surgical precision of his other pieces, like those illustrated here. Across a broad range of techniques and materials, Duarte has thus excelled in the use of materials, space and color, underscoring his virtuosity in the medium.

An award ceremony in honor of Prof. Duarte will take place at the ANS headquarters in Manhattan on 6 November 2012 in conjunction with an exhibit of his medals, 50 examples of which he has generously donated to the Society (ANS 2012.33.1-50). Dr. Maria Rosa Figueiredo, curator at the Museu Calouste Gulbenkian in Lisbon, will speak at the ceremony on the history of Portuguese medallic art and Duarte’s place within it.

Bibliography


Portugal. AE and plastic medal, “Festival de Marchas Populares de Lourdes,” by João Duarte, 1996. (ANS 2012.33.9, gift of João Duarte) 80 mm. (Image not to scale).


Medicina in Nummis—numismatic items pertaining to medicine generally—is a field of research and collecting as vast as the study of medicine itself. Since antiquity, physicians have been featured on coins, and since the Renaissance on medals, tokens, and notes as well. In more recent centuries, pharmacists, instrument makers, and hospitals have taken to numismatic items like tokens to advertise their services. This general abundance of medicina in nummis has inspired a handful of numismatically minded physicians and surgeons to seek out medically related numismatic items and to assemble noteworthy collections. The most remarkable of these are the collections of Dr. Horatio Robinson Storer (8343 objects), now held at Harvard University, Dr. Josef Brettauer (5557 objects), now held at the University of Vienna, and Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs (922 objects) now held at Johns Hopkins University. Catalogues of both Drs. Storer’s and Brettauer’s collections were produced in 1931 and 1937 respectively. Dr. Jacobs’ collection, along with that of several other smaller collections donated to Johns Hopkins, was published by S.E. Freeman (1964). However, due to the costs of photography and printing photographic reproductions of numismatic items was prohibitive until relatively recently (see O. Hoover, "Paper, Plaster, Sulfur, Foil," ANS Magazine (2012), vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 19-27). For this reason, these important catalogues illustrated only a small fraction of the items listed or discussed, which today limits their usefulness as resources and sometimes has led to confusion about specific items.

Even so, these three catalogues remain key references for medicina in nummis, which have been greatly augmented in the past decades by other smaller catalogues and specialized studies to the point that a comprehensive bibliography for the subject, recently compiled by Hubert Emmerig (University of Vienna, Institut für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte), now runs over 60 pages. Sub-specialties within medicina in nummis have developed as well reflecting the many sub-specialties within medicine itself. Of these, ophthalmologia in nummis, while recognized by Storer and Brettauer, was the dedicated focus of Istvan Györffy (1912-1999), a Hungarian ophthalmologist, whose collection of ophthalmology-related coins and medals now resides in the Semmelweis Museum in Budapest. In two articles published in the 1970s and a catalogue of his collection published in 1993, Györffy’s major contribution was to bring attention the large number of ophthalmology related medals produced in Hungary and other eastern bloc countries (before and) after the Second World War. Curiously, few other countries have been as prolific in ophthalmological numismatics as Hungary, which signals the importance of the medal in (post-war) Hungary as both art and commemorative object.

Ophthalmologia in Nummis

Inspired in part by Györffy’s work and the great medicina in nummis catalogues, we embarked some years ago on a project to record for the first time all known medals, coins, and tokens related to the fields of ophthalmology, optics, and vision. Using Storer, Brettauer, and Freeman as our initial guides, we endeavored to obtain from private and public collections photographs and additional information on the material they listed but did not illustrate. Of equal importance, we’ve incorporated the vast amount of material that has appeared since they wrote in the 1930s and 1960s, which was only partially noted by Györffy. Published jointly this year by the ANS and J.-P. Wayenborgh Verlag, our full-color, fully illustrated book Ophthalmologia,
Optica et Visio in Nummis catalogues roughly 1,700 objects in 14 chapters each of which focuses on a discrete topic, e.g., ophthalmologists, ophthalmological congresses, the blind (and their rehabilitation), optical instruments (including spectacles), and the eye as a symbol. Appearing as volume 13 in the supplemental series to Julius Hirschberg’s (fig. 6, see below) History of Ophthalmology, the book also serves to situate the objects within the larger historical context of the ophthalmological and optical disciplines. The organization of our volume in large part follows that of F. Blodi’s (1886) earlier volume in the Hirschberg series on postage stamps related to ophthalmology.

The majority of the objects we have studied are commemorative, celebrating the lives of notable physicians and scientists and the milestones in their careers, as well as marking important congresses and conferences (e.g., fig. 13, see below). While we might expect such towering figures in the field of ophthalmology as Albrecht von Graefe (fig. 2) to be portrayed, there are a surprisingly large number of medals featuring individuals of lesser fame, underscoring how accessible and desirable it was for professionals of all types to be immortalized in metal through the 1950s particularly (e.g., Kurt Hühn, fig. 7, see below). Many of these items were commissioned from the most accomplished and lauded medallic artists working at the time, and so can readily stand as art themselves. The same cannot necessarily be said of the numerous award medals from achievements in medicine or science that have been produced in recent decades, many of which are rather banal, reflecting the current disassociation between the world of fine medallic art, which continues to thrive worldwide, and the dozens of ophthalmological organizations that now commission the awards. Workaday numismatic items are also well represented. A handful of ophthalmologists have been featured on circulating coinages and notes in recent years, such as Vladimir Filatov (1875-1956) on a 2005 Ukrainian 2 Grivni coin (fig. 1), and some attempts have been made by dozens of countries to issue coins with Braille legends beginning in 1981, the International Year of the Disabled. In an earlier age, the optical trade made extensive use of numismatic items to promote their wares. Through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a large number of opticians and spectacle makers in Europe and North America issued advertising tokens; some also boldly countermarked circulating coinage with their names and professions. From this hodgepodge of material, we feature here some of the more noteworthy items on two of the topics, ophthalmologists and other related practitioners, and spectacles as a symbol.

Ophthalmologists and Other Related Practitioners

The modern era of ophthalmology begins with Jacques Daviel, the inventor of a cataract surgery in the mid-eighteenth century that greatly improved upon earlier practices, such as that illustrated by Georg Bartisch (see p. 14). Ophthalmology has since continued to evolve into a discrete medical specialty, with many of its more accomplished practitioners being commemo-rated in medallic art both during their lifetimes and posthumously. For the artists who created the medals, their large size offered a format not only for detailed portraiture on the obverse, but also for the illustration of relevant anatomy or (graphic) medical procedures on the reverse.

Albrecht von Graefe, 1828-1870 (fig. 2)

Son of the noted ophthalmologist Carl von Graefe (1787-1840), Albrecht was, it would seem, destined for ophthalmic greatness despite his premature death at age forty-two. He received his medical degree from the University of Berlin in 1847, and continued his studies in Prague, Paris, and London, before returning to Berlin to practice. In 1854 he founded Archiv für Ophthalmologie and published extensively. In practice he was one of the first to adopt Hermann von Helmholtz’s (see below) ophthalmoscope after its invention in 1851, and was the first to employ an iridectomy as a means of treating glaucoma. He also developed a modified linear extraction of cataract, for which he invented a special knife. Always a sickly man, von Graefe died from tuberculosis, which was said to have been brought on by overwork.

Franciscus Cornelius Donders, 1818-1889 (fig. 3)

Despite his inauspicious beginnings—his father died young leaving a poor wife and nine children—Donders managed to obtain medical training first in the military-medical department at the University of Utrecht and then at the University of Leyden where he obtained his medical degree in 1840. Once settled into a position at Utrecht, he was for some time occupied with studies of anatomy and physiology. However, upon going to London in 1851 to visit the first World’s Fair there, he visited William Bowman and in his company met Albrecht von Graefe (see above); the trio’s close friendship and professional cooperation became legendary. Shortly afterwards Donders turned almost exclusively to ophthalmology, founding in 1858 the Nederlandsch Gasthuis voor Ooglijders and publishing his seminal work On the anomalies of accommodation and refraction of the eye (1864), which provided a scientific basis for the practice of refractive correction. In his well-known physiologic laboratory he also devised a number of ophthalmic diagnostic and surgical instruments, the most important of which is the ophthalmotonometer. Well liked and regarded, his seventieth birthday and
mandatory retirement from the University of Utrecht was cause for a large honorific celebration, on the occasion of which the medal (fig. 2) was struck. He died in London less than a year later.

Photinos Panas, 1832-1903 (fig. 4)
Panas was born on Cephalonia, one of the Greek Ionian islands then under British rule, but went to Paris as a young man to pursue his medical studies where he received his medical degree in 1860. After practicing for a number of years in various hospitals, Panas became the first professor of ophthalmology at the University of Paris and the same year (1879) was the founder of the ophthalmology clinic at the Hôtel-Dieu. In addition to writing a highly regarded textbook on ophthalmology, and being a co-founder of the journal Archives d’ophtalmologie (still published today) and the French Society of Ophthalmology, Panas is credited with devising operations for congenital and paralytic ptosis. He also developed a design for an ophthalmoscope in the early 1870s.

Hermann Jakob Knapp, 1832-1911 (fig. 5)
Knapp is the founder of modern American ophthalmology. Born in Dauborn, Germany, he received his medical degree at Giessen in 1854 and from there continued his studies in eight European cities, including a period in Berlin as an assistant to Albrecht von Graefe (see above). He became a lecturer and professor in Heidelberg in 1865, but left the position three years later despite protests from his students and peers in order to go to New York City. There he founded the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute and served on the faculty of New York University Medical College (1882-1888); later he became professor of ophthalmology at Columbia University’s College of Physicians and Surgeons (1888-1903). Knapp was one of the founding editors of Archives of Ophthalmology. Over the course of his career Knapp published hundreds of articles and monographs and devised numerous ophthalmic instruments, including a special headrest and operating chair.

Julius Hirschberg, 1843-1925 (fig. 6)
Hirschberg received his medical degree in 1866 at Berlin, where he was an assistant to Albrecht von Graefe (see above) before establishing his own ophthalmologic clinic in 1869. In 1879 he was elected professor at the University of Berlin. Hirschberg introduced the use of the electromagnet in ophthalmic surgery for removing metallic foreign objects and was the founding editor of Centralblatt für praktische Augenheilkunde. An exceptionally gifted and prolific writer, he wrote, in addition to his ophthalmic reports, numerous articles and books on his travels. His magnum opus, however, remains his monumental 21-volume History of Ophthalmology (1899-1918).

Kurt Hühn, 1875-1963 (fig. 7)
Born in Zagreb, Hühn trained in Vienna and then returned to Zagreb in 1900 where he practiced ophthalmology at the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, becoming the Director of the hospital in 1935, a post he held until his retirement in 1945. One of the first to use x-ray equipment in Croatia, he also published extensively in Croatian medical journals.

Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz, 1821-1894 (fig. 8)
The inventor of the ophthalmoscope, and therefore one of the greatest contributors to ophthalmology, von Helmholtz’s professional focus tended elsewhere; he was also to make important contributions in the
be viewed not as new cells, but as modifications of normal cells. His 1843 University of Berlin dissertation focused on corneal manifestations of rheumatic disease; after graduating he continued to teach at Berlin until he was dismissed in 1849 for his radical politics (he returned to Berlin in 1856 as professor of pathology and director of the Pathological Institute). Virchow’s interest in politics and medicine led him to advocate for public health reforms; he also served as a leading liberal member of the Reichstag from 1880 until 1893. In addition to these pursuits, Virchow had a lifelong penchant for anthropology and archaeology and spent time at Troy assisting Heinrich Schliemann with his excavations there. Virchow was awarded the von Helmholtz medal in 1898 (see above).

Ambroise Paré, 1510-1590 (fig. 9) Apprenticed to a barber at a young age, French surgeon Paré became barber-surgeon at the Hôtel-Dieu, Paris, then surgeon in the army of Francis I (1536-38), and again in 1542-44, before turning in 1545 to the study of anatomy at Paris, under François-Jacques Dubois (Sylvius). Returning to military duties, he was appointed field-surgeon by Marshal Rohan, and in 1552 became surgeon to King Henry II. Throughout his career Paré was chiefly concerned with curing those wounded in battle, and so developed new ways of treating such trauma as gunshot wounds, punctures, and breaks. Thus his work on the eye was limited primarily to healing eye injuries, which included the use of a cataract needle of his own design. Paré was also among the first to advocate the use of artificial eyes to fill the orbits of those who had lost eyes in combat. Despite his unsophisticated background, Paré was eventually admitted to the prestigious Collège de St-Cosme (in 1554); the motto above his chair there read: “Je le pansay et Dieu le guarist” (“I dressed him, but God healed him”).

Rudolph Ludwig Karl Virchow, 1821-1902 (fig. 10) A man of many interests and pursuits, Virchow is known primarily for his work on cellular pathology. Demonstrating that all cells arise from other cells (*omnis cellula a cellula*), he insisted that diseased cells of energy, hydrodynamics, electrodynamics, and epistemology. Von Helmholtz was trained initially as a medical doctor at the Friedrich Wilhelm Institute in Berlin serving thereafter as a military physician at Potsdam and later (1848) as an instructor at the Academy of Art in Berlin. The following year he was made professor of physiology and pathology at the Königsberg; it was there that he invented the ophthalmoscope and published its explanation and use in a small pamphlet: *Beschreibung eines Augen-Spiegels zur Untersuchung der Netzhaut im lebendend Auge* (1851). Subsequently, von Helmholtz taught physiology at Bonn (1855-1858) and Heidelberg (1858-1873); in 1871 he accepted a chair of physics at Berlin, and in 1877 became the first director of Physico-Technical Institute founded by von Siemens in Berlin. Because of his numerous publications and contributions, von Helmholtz was recognized during his lifetime as one of Germany’s greatest scientists. He was ennobled in 1883, honored by world dignitaries on his seventieth birthday (1891), and given several honorary degrees. In 1893 he traveled to the United States to attend the World’s Fair in Chicago (Columbian Exposition); a year later he died having never fully recovered from an injury he sustained on his return voyage from this excursion.

Fig. 10: Germany, 1902, commemorative medal by Richard Placht issued at the time of Virchow’s death; struck bronze (Mayer & Wilhelm, Stuttgart), 60 mm (Galst and van Alfen, 2012, no. IV.194). The reverse of this medal depicts Virchow performing a post-mortem examination on the brain of a cadaver.

Fig. 11: France, 1952, commemorative medal by P. Bouret for the centennial of Braille’s death; struck bronze (Monnaie de Paris), 68 mm (Galst and van Alfen, 2012, no. VI.53).
school until his untimely death from tuberculosis at age forty-three, publishing a textbook on his system in 1829, *Procédé pour écrire les paroles, la musique et le plain-chant au moyen de points, à l’usage des aveugles et dispensés pour eux*, by Louis Braille, répétiteur à l’institution Royale des Jeunes Aveugles. Nevertheless, the school did not adopt the Braille script during his lifetime, and indeed the significance of his script was not recognized until long after his death in 1852. On the centenary of his death, in 1952, Braille was honored with re-internment in the Panthéon in Paris.

**Spectacles as a Symbol**

Spectacles first appeared at some point in the late thirteenth century in Northern Italy. More an adaptation of existing technology than an outright invention, the earliest spectacles were formed by riveting together the frames and handles holding two primitive convex shaped glass/crystal stones used for magnification. In 1306, Giordano da Rivalto of St. Catherine’s Monastery coined the term “eyeglasses” (*occhiale*) in a sermon in which he also mentioned that the art of making spectacles came to be just twenty years before hand.

The earliest representation of spectacles in art dates a half-century later: Tomaso da Modena’s portrait of the cardinal Hugh de Provence painted in 1352. The appearance of spectacles in various other media, including numismatic, did not lag far behind painted media. As the use of spectacles spread, so did the fashion of portraiture with eyeglasses, no doubt as a deliberate mode of self-expression on the part of the sitter. As today, the symbolism of spectacles, whether on the nose of a wearer or as an accessory, conveys notions of bookish intelligence and late-night diligence. Indeed, spectacles are often depicted on or with an owl and a lit candle; the candle serving to indicate surrounding darkness (figs. 12-14). As creatures of the night, owls proverbially have excellent vision in darkness. Moreover, since antiquity, owls have been symbolic of wisdom, particularly in their association with the goddess Athena (Minerva). Thus the spectacles on or alongside the owl reinforced the notions of acumen and dedication to the acquisition of knowledge. In numismatics, the depiction of spectacles was also expanded to include advertisement for the growing legions of opticians, who typically sought to bring customers to themselves by distributing tokens with their names and locations stamped thereon.

**Bibliography**


---

Fig. 12: Netherlands, 1553, satirical medal alluding to the conflict of Calvin and Servet; struck silver, 30.6 mm (Galst and van Alfen, 2012, no. XI.123).

Fig. 13: Netherlands, 1929, commemorative medal by Christiana Johannes van der Hoef for the XIII International Congress of Ophthalmology, The Hague; struck bronze, 51 mm (Galst and van Alfen, 2012, no. V.4).

Fig. 14: Netherlands, c. 1688, satirical medal alluding to the conflict of King James II of England and the seven bishops; struck silver, 48.5 mm (Galst and van Alfen, 2012, no. XI.125).
An editorial comment on Caveat Emptor

Ute Wartenberg Kagan

In January 2012, Dr. Arnold-Peter Weiss was charged in New York City for possession of ancient Greek coins claimed by Italy under a 1909 Italian statute. On July 3rd, he agreed to a plea agreement for a misdemeanor of attempted possession of stolen property. As it turned out, three of the coins under investigation, a tetradrachm of Katane and two decadrachms of Akrakas,” were, in fact, forgeries—exquisite, extraordinary forgeries, but forgeries nonetheless,” as Matthew Bogdanos, the Manhattan Assistant District Attorney, noted during a hearing in Manhattan Criminal Court on July 3rd (quoted in New York Post, July 4, 2012). To many people, including specialists in the field, this outcome came as a surprise. It took several well-known experts of ancient Greek coinage over five months to come to this conclusion; in the process, detailed die studies were undertaken, in which specimens from major museums with old provenances were used for comparison. The use of a scanning electron microscope, which produced detailed analyses of the surfaces, proved to be a powerful tool in detecting the exact nature of manufacture. Some members have privately expressed the view that stricter guidelines for collecting will destroy the hobby of ancient coin collecting altogether. Although I believe that the value of provenanced coins with pre-1970 or much earlier auction records will increase, one should not forget that in other coin-collecting fields—early US large cents come to mind—provenances for individual coins are traced in minute detail. Keeping provenances and the history of a coin available is crucial in this changing world of collecting. In addition some countries, such as Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Israel, issued export licenses for coins, which are perfectly legal to buy and sell in the US. Researching a coin and ultimately finding an old provenance, perhaps in a 1920s catalogue, restores the full history of a coin. Collecting ancient coins will be different, but will not die out.

A point raised in Dr. Weiss’s article is the archaeological evidence that is lost when a hoard of coins is looted. His emphasis as a collector of more expensive coins is on hoards and high-value silver or gold coins. However, the problem of looting within sites or across entire landscapes is arguably even worse when it comes to small, low-value bronze coins, which are generally found by large-scale metal detector operations. The information that we lose through such activities is very significant. Such coins, to which sometimes other ancient artifacts or fakes are added, then appear uncleaned in various internet auctions or coin fairs; with an archaeological context such coins are of major historical interest, and studies by my German and British colleagues on single coin finds have been among the most interesting numismatic works of recent years. Little if anything is left about the historical record when coins are just collected by metal detectorists and then appear as clumps of uncleaned coins on the market.

In closing, the reality is that we all have to do a better job of acting responsibly and with care going forward. We cannot change the past but we can start on a new path of responsibility, careful research, and best practices to enhance numismatics and the responsible collecting and caring for ancient coinage and history. This effort should be a joint one among all interested parties and, in the end, will strengthen our knowledge base. Ultimately all serious collectors, dealers, and archaeologists share a common goal: they want to understand the ancient world and I would argue that we should not destroy one part in order to preserve the other.

Acknowledgements: I am indebted to many individuals who commented on this piece and helped with illustrations. Special thanks are due to Dr. Margarete van Ess, Dr. Nathan Elkins, Dr. Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert, Dr. Michael Kerschner, Dr. Sabine Lasdätter, Dr. John Russell and Dr. Peter van Allen.

Photograph by Michael Kerschner.

This looter’s trench on Panayirday at Ephesus was discovered in October 2010 and reported to the Turkish Antiquity Authorities. Photograph by Michael Kerschner.
As noted in the Executive Director’s comments (pp. 32-33), I was very active in the ancient coin marketplace and paid little attention to foreign cultural property laws, as if they really did not matter within the US. Well, they do. As one would expect, the experience has caused me to do some serious thinking. I share my thoughts in hopes of increasing awareness of the need to promote responsible collecting of ancient coins.

Caveat Emptor, the well-known Latin phrase meaning “Let the buyer beware,” has often been used to warn buyers of potential pitfalls in purchases of art.1 Within the field of collecting ancient coins, it generally has been used to warn of forgeries and coins that had undergone deceptive repairs prior to being offered for sale. Recent events have changed the breadth of this Latin phrase, which now includes the issue of cultural property laws of countries where ancient coins are found. In this article, I examine how a collector of coins can collect responsibly. This means becoming acquainted with the rules and laws that collectors must comply with in the United States and around the world; almost monthly there are new developments, and so far collectors have paid insufficient attention to these important issues. I would hope that over time a guide for best practice can be established, and this effort is a first step in this direction. Some of what I have to say might be unsettling to a US collector of ancient coins, but if coin collectors are to behave responsibly, they should follow the rules and laws that have governed other fields for some time.

First, let us look at how collectors buy coins today. Coins appear in auctions, through dealers, on eBay or elsewhere. The nature of ancient coinage is such that, from its invention in the seventh century BC, coins were effectively mass-produced and we have literally millions of ancient coins in existence. Thus it is easy to buy these objects, most of them very inexpensively, but some valued at considerable prices. But it is often far less easy to find out where a particular coin has come from. There may be a number of reasons for this. First, no known provenance may exist. Second, known provenance information may be suppressed by the seller, in order to hide information that might provide the buyer with pricing information. Third, dealers do not wish to take the time to properly research old auction catalogues to find a previous record of sale. Lastly, and the crux of this article, a coin may be known to come from a recent hoard and, therefore, information is deliberately not given to obscure that knowledge.

What is often forgotten here is that ancient coins are archaeological objects, which have at one point in their existence come out of the ground in one of the many modern countries, which over 2000 years ago were part of the Greco-Roman world. To be reminded of this, we need only look to the record of recent finds of Roman and Iron Age coins in the United Kingdom where the Treasure Act of 1996 for England and Wales and the work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme have seen to it that hoards are well recorded. The recent Frome hoard (fig. 1) of more than 52,000 coins shows how enormous these hoards can be.2 The United Kingdom is essentially unique in having laws and an infrastructure that allows both for the recording of finds made by amateurs or metal detectorists and the rewarding of finders economically. Anyone who finds coins in the ground in the UK can expect to receive the full market value if a UK museum decides to acquire them, or alternatively to be allowed to sell the coins into the collecting market.

CAVEAT EMPTOR:  
A Guide to Responsible Coin Collecting  

Arnold-Peter Weiss
While the United Kingdom might provide collectors with a steady supply of coins that are safe to acquire, collectors should not allow this to lull them into thinking that any coin on the market is similarly unencumbered. In most other countries, where ancient coins are found in hoards or otherwise, there is no legal or economic incentive in place for the finder to involve professional archaeologists in the recovery of such important finds. This lack of incentive drives the economy of hoards underground with the resulting loss of archaeological information about the find. In many source countries, random finds are often sold to local smugglers or organized bands of looters, whose sophisticated equipment allows them to dig up entire sites, well before any reporting occurs. It is not uncommon while walking in Mediterranean or Middle Eastern countrysides to find the horrific evidence of such clandestine treasure hunting (figs. 2–4). Unfortunately, even bigger archaeological sites with security guards have been plagued by such illegal excavations where valuable information disappears.

Through a complicated network of various middlemen, coins are sold in Europe, the Middle and Far East and the US. By the time they arrive at an auction house or dealer, their association with any archaeological context is lost. What is left is a large number of sometimes rare, more often very common coins, which look freshly cleaned with gleaming surfaces. Such coins can appear in considerable multiples of the exact same type, all offered for sale in tray after tray by many dealers. Some may be artificially toned to give an appearance of age (the usual color is a purple hue) and are quickly spotted as such by trained eyes. Coins found decades or centuries ago develop a patina (natural toning) that cannot be effectively replicated by chemical means. Dealers and collectors with any reasonable experience can tell that such a simultaneous offering just does not happen.

Fig. 1: The Frome Hoard of 52,303 coins, buried in a jar, was found in Somerset, England in 2010. Photo courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Fig. 2: Looter’s trenches in Iraq. Photo courtesy of UNESCO, M. van Es.

Fig. 3: Looter’s trenches in Isin, Iraq. Photo courtesy of John Russell.

Fig. 4 (below): Looter’s trenches in Isin, Iraq. Photograph courtesy of John Russell.
naturally, except after a recent hoard of coins has been found and dispersed into the marketplace.

I have concentrated on the subject of hoards partly because they are the source of the majority of ancient gold and silver coins on the market today, partly because of their academic value to the scholar, but also because of their likely unfamiliarity to the US-based collector. The collector who starts his career collecting American coins will not immediately be exposed to the hoard as source of his or her collection. US coins, which have been produced only since 1792, end up buried in the ground but in fact only by ancient or recently partially recorded through the evidence for individual coin finds from the earlier Colonial period is relatively meager as well. The first comprehensive overview of c. 900 American coin hoards and single finds was only published in 2009. In short, the concept of coins as archaeological records may be unknown to the average US citizen, but the ancient coin collector cannot afford to maintain such ignorance. An equivalent Italian, English or Turkish collector will have some idea about coin finds, which are not uncommon in most European or Mediterranean countries.

So, apart from alerting us to the probable illicit nature of the coins they contain, why do hoard provenances matter? And why does it matter if they are lost? The importance of hoards for numismatic research has long been recognized, and the publication of hoards is, today, seen as one of the cornerstones of modern coinage numismatics. A properly recorded excavation hoard is a numismatist’s ideal. They have much to tell us about the chronology of ancient coinage. For example, in the ancient Greek world, recent excavations have brought to light the coinage of the Lydian King Croesus – famed for his wealth - are based on the Harvard excavations at Sardis in Turkey. Here, a few coins from a presumed hoard of his wealth were found in the 5th century Roman Hoxne Hoard in England. The coins, which have been produced only since 1792, end up buried in the ground but in fact only by ancient or recently partially recorded through the evidence for individual coin finds from the earlier Colonial period is relatively meager as well. The first comprehensive overview of c. 900 American coin hoards and single finds was only published in 2009. In short, the concept of coins as archaeological records may be unknown to the average US citizen, but the ancient coin collector cannot afford to maintain such ignorance. An equivalent Italian, English or Turkish collector will have some idea about coin finds, which are not uncommon in most European or Mediterranean countries.

So, apart from alerting us to the probable illicit nature of the coins they contain, why do hoard provenances matter? And why does it matter if they are lost? The importance of hoards for numismatic research has long been recognized, and the publication of hoards is, today, seen as one of the cornerstones of modern coinage numismatics. A properly recorded excavation hoard is a numismatist’s ideal. They have much to tell us about the chronology of ancient coinage. For example, in the ancient Greek world, recent excavations have brought to light the coinage of the Lydian King Croesus – famed for his wealth - are based on the Harvard excavations at Sardis in Turkey. Here, a few coins from a presumed hoard of his wealth were found in the 5th century Roman Hoxne Hoard in England. The coins, which have been produced only since 1792, end up buried in the ground but in fact only by ancient or recently partially recorded through the evidence for individual coin finds from the earlier Colonial period is relatively meager as well. The first comprehensive overview of c. 900 American coin hoards and single finds was only published in 2009. In short, the concept of coins as archaeological records may be unknown to the average US citizen, but the ancient coin collector cannot afford to maintain such ignorance. An equivalent Italian, English or Turkish collector will have some idea about coin finds, which are not uncommon in most European or Mediterranean countries.

So, apart from alerting us to the probable illicit nature of the coins they contain, why do hoard provenances matter? And why does it matter if they are lost? The importance of hoards for numismatic research has long been recognized, and the publication of hoards is, today, seen as one of the cornerstones of modern coinage numismatics. A properly recorded excavation hoard is a numismatist’s ideal. They have much to tell us about the chronology of ancient coinage. For example, in the ancient Greek world, recent excavations have brought to light the coinage of the Lydian King Croesus – famed for his wealth - are based on the Harvard excavations at Sardis in Turkey. Here, a few coins from a presumed hoard of his wealth were found in the 5th century Roman Hoxne Hoard in England. The coins, which have been produced only since 1792, end up buried in the ground but in fact only by ancient or recently partially recorded through the evidence for individual coin finds from the earlier Colonial period is relatively meager as well. The first comprehensive overview of c. 900 American coin hoards and single finds was only published in 2009. In short, the concept of coins as archaeological records may be unknown to the average US citizen, but the ancient coin collector cannot afford to maintain such ignorance. An equivalent Italian, English or Turkish collector will have some idea about coin finds, which are not uncommon in most European or Mediterranean countries.

So, apart from alerting us to the probable illicit nature of the coins they contain, why do hoard provenances matter? And why does it matter if they are lost? The importance of hoards for numismatic research has long been recognized, and the publication of hoards is, today, seen as one of the cornerstones of modern coinage numismatics. A properly recorded excavation hoard is a numismatist’s ideal. They have much to tell us about the chronology of ancient coinage. For example, in the ancient Greek world, recent excavations have brought to light the coinage of the Lydian King Croesus – famed for his wealth - are based on the Harvard excavations at Sardis in Turkey. Here, a few coins from a presumed hoard of his wealth were found in the 5th century Roman Hoxne Hoard in England. The coins, which have been produced only since 1792, end up buried in the ground but in fact only by ancient or recently partially recorded through the evidence for individual coin finds from the earlier Colonial period is relatively meager as well. The first comprehensive overview of c. 900 American coin hoards and single finds was only published in 2009. In short, the concept of coins as archaeological records may be unknown to the average US citizen, but the ancient coin collector cannot afford to maintain such ignorance. An equivalent Italian, English or Turkish collector will have some idea about coin finds, which are not uncommon in most European or Mediterranean countries.
from public or private collections, exported from their
country of modern discovery in contravention of that
country’s laws, or otherwise imported into the United
States in contravention of any State or Federal laws”
(ANS Collections Management Policy). What does this
mean practically? How is a collector of ancient coins
supposed to maneuver through this maze of rules? I
would argue that it can be done, but it is a different kind
of collecting requiring a proactive rather than passive
approach to provenance. What follows is a set of practi-
cal rules, which are not a legal manual but my personal
opinion on how to deal with this issue:

1. The most important rule is that each coin has to be
researched. Ask yourself or the seller whether it has a
provenance and what it is. Obviously, the more ex-
pensive or academically valuable a coin is, the more
research should be carried out. On the whole, many rare
or expensive coins have a provenance; although such
research is very time-consuming, it is often worth the
effort. Libraries such as that of the ANS have a virtu-
ally complete set of auction catalogues from the 18th
century onwards, which is a valuable resource for all
conscientious collectors.

2. Ask questions about the coins you wish to acquire.
Old invoices, tickets, or photos of complete old collec-
tions can help determine that a coin has a provenance,
but sometimes dealers or curators know more about the
coins than might be published.

3. Old coins with so-called cabinet toning are easily spot-
ted. If a coin looks brand-new or if indeed you see many
coins of the same type, be careful. If you read “Private
(insert country name here) Collection” be suspicious and find out whether
this is verifiable. Many coins having been in collections
for decades, if not centuries, lack any known provenance
information; what they don’t lack is the wonderful patina
that can only occur naturally over long periods of time.
If nothing else, the words “collection of” for a coin that has
never been previously published or documented ought to
be a sign that further research is required.

4. Know the US laws and various Memoranda of Under-
stand (MOUs) that govern the import of ancient coins.7
Confusingly there are sometimes contradictory rules
about one and the same country: a country such as Italy
has a MOU with the US that forbids the import of many
ancient coins from Italy which have left the country after
January 19, 2011. However, Italy also enforces a law that
sets a date of 1909 as a cut-off for legal export while at
the same time issuing export licenses for ancient coins.
Most museum acquisition policies require that an object
must have left its modern country of discovery before
1970, which is based on the signing of the UNESCO
convention. Here the principle of laches, “an unreason-
able delay in pursuing a right or claim . . . in a way that
prejudices the (opposing) party” is often seen as having
some legal basis along with any statute of limitations.8

5. The better informed a collector is about coins and
scholarship, the better any judgment about any particu-
lar purchase will be. If a coin just “feels wrong,” leave
it – however tempting it might be. This point is particu-
larly important with coins that may appear rare and
exquisite, but ultimately may turn out to be forgeries.

6. Do not buy coins that have the characteristics of be-
ing from a recent hoard (freshly cleaned with gleaming
smooth surfaces; multiple examples showing up on the
market simultaneously; many dealers having the same
type of coins, in quantity, on offer). If your heart knows
the answer, transfer that knowledge straight to your
brain and act accordingly.

With these principles in hand, there will still be coins
available—of any kind, quality or price range. Newly
found coins will become less interesting to many col-
lectors, and old collection coins with legitimate verifi-
able provenance will be priced for what they are: legally
safe and beautiful coins. Numismatics is an extremely
rewarding hobby and has contributed to specific knowl-
dge of the ancient world. Many collectors have added
significantly to our knowledge about ancient coinage
and monetary history. This will not change even as we
have to change our collecting practices. We just need to
draw a line in the sand, and the time for that is now.

End Notes
2. The Frome Hoard of 5,503 Roman coins was found in April, 2010
by a metal detectorist and reported to archaeologists; cf.
Sam Moorhead, Anna Booth and Roger Bland, The Frome Hoard,
London 2010.
Inventory of American Coin Hoards (Treasure Trove), Shipwrecks,
Single Finds, and Finds in Excavations (Numismatic Notes and
589-617.
6. For a listing of various laws see http://www.ifar.org/home.php.
Law, Ethics and the Visual Arts, 5th ed. Alphen aan den Rijn,
8. For a listing of various laws see http://www.ifar.org/home.php.
Current Cabinet Activities

Robert Wilson Hoge

The true depths of the ANS collection have never been plumbed, so it should not be surprising that the staff regularly encounters surprises in the cabinet while in the process of going about routine duties of cataloguing, sorting, researching, ordering photographs and answering questions. Approaching one million specimens, and always having had a fairly small staff to manage it, the ANS collection has, inevitably, not been the beneficiary of all recent work in the many fields of numismatics. Thanks, however, to our ongoing efforts to add ever-greater numbers of images to the searchable on-line database, MANTIS, more and more of our colleagues in remote locations are able to provide assistance in the form of updated information.

Ancient and Medieval Ramblings

As it happens, though, we sometimes receive questions that seem beyond our scope. One example was the inquiry from John Potterat about an odd-looking coin he had acquired, one that did not appear to relate to any known series (fig. 1). Presumably, it should be a counterfeit or imitation of something, but of what? We have considered a number of postulates, as may well our readers, but still cannot provide a definitive conclusion. Could it relate to something of Celtic extraction? Have a look!

One of my favorite coins of the Middle Ages is the remarkable gold augustalis (fig. 2) of the Hohenstaufen emperor Frederick II (1198-1250). Like many of our other Medieval coins, most of the specimens are still awaiting photography (and even thorough cataloguing).

Unfortunately, there are still entire large and important sections of the collection that have not yet been the recipients of photographic attention or, for that matter, even full scrutiny. To build and expand this monumental project, we ask help in the form of commitments to underwrite the costs of taking high-quality digital images and uploading them to the database, along with upgraded descriptions of these accessions. Fortunately, dedicated ANS Trustees and other benefactors have come forward to accept this task.

Caribbeans and Countermarks

Recently, thanks to generous support from Isaac Rudman, we have been able to add images and improve cataloguing for the Society’s extensive and significant collection of Caribbean coinages, including handsome groups of evocative cut and countermarked issues. This sponsorship enabled us to employ temporary curatorial assistant Alison Caplan, knowledgeable in both Spanish and Chinese, to complete the work, for which we are most appreciative.

In a tray of unattributed “maverick” pieces purporting to be Caribbean, many of which had not yet been entered into our database, Rudman called our attention to a number of coins. Probably among the most important of the pieces that had been relegated to this section was a Portuguese gold “half Joe” bearing the countermark “EB” in an oval and “TP” in a rectangle (fig. 4). Presumably, it should be a counterfeit or incorrect provisional accession number, which I was happy to have been able to correct as a result of seeking it out on account of the recent inquiry (image enlarged).
matched one on still another coin in the cabinet, which I then tracked down: a 1732 gold "Joe" from Brazil (fig. 5). Both these pieces are examples of the principal gold coins that were circulating in the United States during the colonial period and the earliest years of the Republic. They are among those that were officially designated as acceptable by means of regulators—the best known of whom is surely the New York goldsmith Ephraim Brasher, famous for his 1787 pattern "doubloon."

The "EB" mark of Ephraim Brasher, which also appears on his own pattern coins and as a hallmark on his gold and silver tableware, is probably the most desirable of all the known regulator devices. He and the other regulators were skilled and respected goldsmiths officially designated by the government to be responsible for checking and adjusting—"regulating"—the quality of gold coins in commerce in the major cities. Underweight pieces were brought up to standard by means of adding a gold plug through a hole in the coin, then countermarking (punching) the plug with the regulator's own hallmark.

"TP" is the mark of Thomas Pons, a goldsmith and silversmith of Boston, who was also the first known American maker of optometric spectacles to have marked his products. Pons is believed to have worked from 1782 until 1811, was married to a Bostonian woman named Sarah Fossick, and once owned a part of the land on which was built St. Paul's cathedral of Boston. The Pons address was listed in the city directory of 1800 at 51 Newbury Street, near the locations of other silversmiths' premises in the heart of Boston. All of Thomas Pons' regulated coinage is quite rare. The other known regulators include John Bailey, John Burger, John David, Lewis Feuter, William Hollingshead, Myer Myers, Joseph Richardson Jr. and Thomas Underhill.

Questions on other Americana

Inquiries, from members and non-members alike, routinely come in from all quarters, and relate to many areas of numismatics. Clearly, some of these are truly germane to our collections and activities and some are not. Recently, for example, a correspondent requested background information—rarity and desirability—on a 1929 series $20 national bank note from Granville, Illinois. Items such as this, and the inquiries about them, are probably the most desirable of all the known regulator devices. He and the other regulators were skilled and respected goldsmiths officially designated by the government to be responsible for checking and adjusting—"regulating"—the quality of gold coins in commerce in the major cities. Underweight pieces were brought up to standard by means of adding a gold plug through a hole in the coin, then countermarking (punching) the plug with the regulator's own hallmark.

Other inquiries originated with individuals wanting to research inherited "finds," including an 1855 one-dollar gold piece and a 1911 gold quarter eagle, and one who inquired about several family heirlooms that appeared to be bale seals of the famous Hudson's Bay Company, curious items occasionally discovered and mistaken for coins or tokens. The HBC had very little need of coined money during most of its long history, with its areas of activity focused on wild and frontier regions where the normal mercantile activities of civilization played little or no role. In the ANS cabinet are actual examples of HBC tokens (figs. 8-11) and of their famous one-time rival, those of the North West Company (fig. 6-7), relics of the empire of the fur trade.

Magnificent Medals

Our magnificent collection of medallic works is routinely consulted for many purposes. Conducting some research on the life of Edward VIII, later Duke of Windsor, for a Ph.D. in the United Kingdom, Howard Marsden-Hughes discovered the medal issued in honor of the popular prince's visit to Washington and New York in 1919, and sought answers to questions regarding it (fig.12). He wishes to include a chapter on the commemoration of Edward in the public sector. Struck in gold, silver and bronze and modeled by the renowned John Flanagan, this medal was part of the prominent series of medals made for the ANS under the auspices of a number of its presidents in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Marsden-Hughes was seeking more information, such as how many were made, the design process, when the medals were initially produced and where, why Flanagan was chosen as the designer, etc. Fortunately, information of this kind should be made available shortly through the forthcoming publication, by member Scott H. Miller, of the catalog and history of the ANS medals program. While the gold example in the Society's collection is unique, 145 silver and 228 bronze versions were struck and numbered. The entire project had been the "brain-child" of the generous, Europe-royalty-loving J. Sanford Saltus, who volunteered to cover expenses attendant upon creating the medal and striking six silver examples for the ANS as well as a gold presentation piece for the prince. (Adelson: 220)

The gold medal was presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on board H.M.S. Renown in New York harbor on November 18, 1919, by the Society's president, Edward T. Newell, who invited Edward to accept an honorary membership in the ANS; he accepted and, on December 1, was declared an Honorary Fellow. Edward in the public sector. Struck in gold, silver and bronze and modeled by the renowned John Flanagan, this medal was part of the prominent series of medals made for the ANS under the auspices of a number of its presidents in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Marsden-Hughes was seeking more information, such as how many were made, the design process, when the medals were initially produced and where, why Flanagan was chosen as the designer, etc. Fortunately, information of this kind should be made available shortly through the forthcoming publication, by member Scott H. Miller, of the catalog and history of the ANS medals program. While the gold example in the Society's collection is unique, 145 silver and 228 bronze versions were struck and numbered. The entire project had been the "brain-child" of the generous, Europe-royalty-loving J. Sanford Saltus, who volunteered to cover expenses attendant upon creating the medal and striking six silver examples for the ANS as well as a gold presentation piece for the prince. (Adelson: 220)

The gold medal was presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on board H.M.S. Renown in New York harbor on November 18, 1919, by the Society's president, Edward T. Newell, who invited Edward to accept an honorary membership in the ANS; he accepted and, on December 1, was declared an Honorary Fellow. This splendid memento was subsequently auctioned by Sotheby's (Property From the Collection of the Duke & Duchess of Windsor, September 11-19, 1997, lot 201) through a gift from Harry W. Bass, Jr.) 63 mm.


Fig. 8-11: Canada. Hudson's Bay Company, East Main Area. Brass 1-1/2-; 1/4- and 1/8 "made bearer" tokens, ca. 1854, all with reeded edges. Boston 926-9 (ANS 1965.264.41-44, gift of Mr. and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) 29.7 mm, 27.3 mm, 24.6 mm, 19.3 mm.
and acquired through the good graces of Past-President Harry W. Bass, in one of his last acts of generosity before his demise.

Researching a medal issued for the dedication of the Pennsylvania State Memorial at Gettysburg in 1910, Bryce Doxson contacted us regarding the products and history of the firm of Joseph K. Davison’s Sons, the Philadelphia jewelry and medal-manufacturing company located on Sansom Street, operating from the 1890s until about 1920. The Society holds at least 120 of the Davison’s issues, but very little in the way of specific archival information on them. We would be interested in learning the whereabouts of such materials. Some of the pieces for which the firm is known are handsome issues of the Circle of Friends of the Medallion, covered in the outstanding work by David T. Alexander that the Society published a year or so ago (fig. 13).

A Review of East Asian Collections

In company with nearly all non-profit organizations, the American Numismatic Society is always in need of additional funding to fulfill its cultural and educational mission. To this end, the ANS has occasionally disposed of materials from its collection. It is always rather sad and even embarrassing, to be sure, for a museum to part with some of its “treasures.” However, our general policy is not to retain identical duplicates among the collections. Little by little, they are identified, evaluated, reviewed, formally decessioned and disposed of. The items are then typically offered on consignment to appropriate auctioneers. In this manner, funds can be made available for specific support of the cabinet, for strategic purchases of other desirable pieces.

The ANS collection of Chinese coins is esteemed as one of the largest and most complete in the world. In addition to a wonderful array of ancient and traditional coinage forms, it includes many splendid modern pieces, such as the pattern gold tael of Hebei (fig. 14), minted the year before the reform-minded Guangxu emperor was apparently murdered by the notorious Dowager Empress Cixi. (These coins were intended precursors to a silver issue of 1-tael weight, the tael being the traditional Chinese equivalent of an “ounce.”) Over the past few years, we have seen more and more visitors and inquiries relating to this area of great strength, making increased review desirable.

This past spring, through the Stack’s Bowers and Ponte-rio Hong Kong auction, the Society sold approximately 100 duplicate modern die-struck Chinese silver and gold coins, thus capitalizing on the extraordinary recent advances in the Chinese numismatic marketplace. The process has required a considerable amount of work, and we have found surprisingly little actual duplication in the sections studied so far, but clearly to identify and select the lower-quality duplicates for disposal has proven worthwhile. Indeed, we were surprised and pleased by the auction results, and are now in a much better position to add to the Chinese section should something important that we lack become available. Meanwhile, I want to invite students, scholars and collectors to come and view this enormous assemblage, to see the many remaining thousands of superior specimens, and permit me to say dzao (“hello”).

Bibliography


Fig. 13: United States. Circle of Friends of the Medallion. Bronze medal, Motherhood, 1909, by Victor David Brenner, Davison’s, Philadelphia. Edge: CIRCLE OF FRIENDS 1911 DAVISON PHILA. Alexander COF 4.1 (ANS 0000.999.6696) 70 mm.

Fig. 14: China: Qing dynasty, Guangxu emperor (1875-1908). Gold kuping tael pattern, Hebei Province, Tianjin mint, (1907). Friedberg 1; KM Pn39; Kann 1541 (0000.999.26517, probably ex John Reilly, Jr.) 38.7 mm.
From the Collections Manager

New Acquisitions

Elena Stolyarik

The American Numismatic Society continues to receive interesting and important donations, supplemented by occasional purchases.

The Society’s holdings of Kushan coins were increased through the purchase of an extremely rare gold stater of King Mahi, dated ca 320 (fig. 1). This superbly struck example, until now unrepresented in our cabinet, was obtained from Stephen Album Rare Coins, Inc. (Auction 12, January 13-14, 2012, lot 930).

A rare and unusual Umayyad silver dirham dated AH 93, struck at the mint of Dard, was donated along with two Sasanian-type counterfeits by a long-time ANS member, Hon. Robert H. Pelletreau, Jr. (fig. 2). The Umayyad coin was presented by Ambassador Pelletreau in honor of Dr. Michael L. Bates on March 7, 2012, prior to a lecture given by Stefan Heidemann entitled “The Wrapped Coin: The Ritual of Coin Giving in the Early and Middle Islamic Period.” Dr. Bates, ANS Curator Emeritus of Islamic Coins, spoke briefly about the historical context of the coin and its attribution. We are very pleased to receive this donation.

Our Latin American collection was enriched by several items from ANS members. Among them are a Spanish Colonial silver real of Ferdinand VII issued in 1824 (Peru), donated by Emmett McDonald (fig. 3) and a silver 2 bolivares of Venezuela, dated 1965, given by Leonard Mazzone (fig. 4). Mr. Mazzone also donated two interesting silver 25 cents of Canada, issued in 1953 and 1964 - the first and last issues of the series bearing the first portrait of a young Queen Elizabeth II (fig. 5).

Roger de Wardt Lane, an ANS member for nearly fifty years, along with some books that he donated to the library, gave the curatorial department a special challenge medal for the Hollywood-Gold Coast Coin Club’s fiftieth anniversary. Mr. Lane was presented with example no. 1, until now unrepresented in our cabinet, was obtained from Stephen Album Rare Coins, Inc. (Auction 12, January 13-14, 2012, lot 930).

In the US department, we received from ANS member David Proctor four examples of Colonial currency from Rhode Island: 9 pence of May 3, 1775; 6 pence of November 6, 1775; 9 pence of November 6, 1775; and 3 shillings of January 15, 1776. We also received from Greg Shane an 1854 copper cent with a mint error of a laminated planchet (reverse)/fig. 10).

Through ANS Fellow Mel Wacks, the American Israel Numismatic Association (AINA) generously donated a complete collection of medals and badges issued by the individual clubs associated with it. Arnold Kagan, a past president of AINA, originally assembled this collection, a gift of 235 items also including a catalog of the collection by Harry Flower. Many of the medals are dedicated to special events and memorialize notable personalities and landmarks, such as the Brooklyn Bridge (fig. 11) and the Twin Towers (fig. 12) issued by the Israel Numismatic Society of Brooklyn. An archaeological image of a lion appears on a medal issue of the Israel Numismatic Society of Queens (fig. 13). This gift from AINA is a great addition to the ANS collection of medals and numismatic organizations.

The Jewish-American Hall of Fame continues to enrich the ANS collection with items related to Jewish-American history. Among them is a medal honoring Dr. Gertrude Elion, who received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1988 “for discoveries of important principles for drug treatment,” together with Dr. Hitchings, her research partner (fig. 14). Elion was only the fifth female Nobel laureate in medicine and the ninth in science in general. In 1991 she was awarded the National Medal of Science and became the first woman to be inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. Gertrude Elion’s exceptional accomplishments over the course of her long career as a chemist include the development of the first chemotherapy for childhood leukemia, the immunosuppressant that made three numismatic items among Jones’ letters: a shilling note printed in Burlington, New Jersey, by Isaac Collins, dated March 25, 1776 (fig. 7); a beautifully preserved admission ticket to the Chicago World’s Columbian Exposition (May 1 to October 30, 1893) (fig. 8); and a stamp/coin dealer souvenir token of Max M. Schwartz of New York. These new specimens supplement the over 5,000 other items from the John Frederick Jones collection that he sold to the ANS between 1940 and 1951.

In 2009, Sylvia Jones and her daughter, LeAnn Child, donated the papers of John Frederick Jones, a prominent numismatist of the early twentieth century. In February 2012, ANS library intern Elizabeth Parker discovered

Fig. 1: Kushan Kingdom. Mahi. Gold dinar, ca. AD 300-305. (ANS 2012.2.1, purchase) 21.5 mm.

Fig. 2: Umayyad Caliphate. Silver dirham. Dard mint, AH 93. (ANS 2012.18.1, gift of Hon. Robert H. Pelletreau, Jr.) 26.0 mm.

Fig. 3: Spanish Colonial Peru. Ferdinand VII. Silver real,1824. (ANS 2012.24.1, Emmett McDonald) 21 mm.

Fig. 4: Venezuela. Silver 2 bolivares,1965 (ANS 2012.25.1, gift of Leonard Mazzone) 26.5 mm.

Fig. 5: Canada. Silver 25 cent, 1964. (ANS 2012.26.2, gift of Leonard Mazzone) 23 mm.

Fig. 6: United States. The Gold Coast Coin Club 50th anniversary commemorative medal. (ANS 2012.12.1, gift of Roger de Wardt Lane) 38 mm.
Fig. 7: United States. New Jersey. One shilling, March 25, 1776. 2339235 (ANS 2009.58.1, gift of Sylvia Jones, from the Estate of John F. Jones) 97 x 57 mm.

Fig. 8: United States. Admission ticket. Chicago World Columbian exposition: from 1st May to 30th October 1893. (ANS 2012.22.1, gift of Sylvia Jones, from the Estate of John F. Jones) 97 x 57 mm.

Fig. 9: United States. Rhode Island. 9 pence, May 3, 1775. (ANS 2012.20.1, gift of David Proctor) 70 x 97 mm.

Fig. 10: United States. Copper one cent, 1854. Mint error laminated planchet (reverse), coin slapped. (ANS 2012.17.1, gift of Greg Shane) 27.5 mm.

Fig. 11: United States. Israel Numismatic Society of New York and Brooklyn commemorative silver medal, by Nathan Sobel, 1977. (ANS 2012.28.1, gift of the American Israel Numismatic Association) 38.5 mm.


Fig. 14: United States. Jewish-American Hall of Fame bronze medal honoring Nobel Prize Winner Gertrude Elion, by Daniel Altshuler, 1988. (ANS 2012.27.1, gift of the Jewish-American Hall of Fame) 30 x 48 mm.

Fig. 15: United States. Jewish-American Hall of Fame bronze medal honoring Hank Greenberg, by Hal Reed, 2012. (ANS 2012.27.2, gift of the Jewish-American Hall of Fame) 47 x 44 mm.
An impressive donation from David and Jordy Bell consists of 348 medals from the estate of Daniel Bell, who died at the age of 91 in January of 2011. Daniel Bell was one of the leading American intellectuals of the twentieth century, who formulated the concept of a post-industrial society. He was born in New York City, to Jewish immigrant parents, in 1919. Educated in public schools and then at City College of New York. He attended graduate school briefly at Columbia, but left to pursue a career in journalism, notably as labor editor of Fortune Magazine. In the 1950s he wrote a series of ground-breaking essays that were published as The End of Ideology, and on the strength of this work was hired as a tenured professor of sociology at Columbia University in 1958. In 1970 he moved to Harvard, where he taught for over twenty years, ending his career there as Henry Ford II Professor of Social Sciences. During his time at Harvard he wrote several widely acclaimed books on social theory, which were translated into over twenty languages, and he was the recipient of more than a dozen honorary degrees. His profound intellectual interest in literature and arts included collecting modern medals dedicated to famous writers, poets, engravers, and sculptors. Daniel Bell’s collection most prominently features the creations of the Monnaie de Paris (Paris Mint), mostly in bronze. Examples include works by Henri Dropsy (fig. 16), Ronald Searle (fig. 17), Pierre Turin, Guy-Charles Revol (fig. 18), Michel Fauconnier, Andre Bloc, Jean-Paul Reti (fig. 19), Michel Poucquier, Andre Bloc, Jean-Paul Reti (fig. 19), Emile Rousseau, András Beck, and Georges Mathieu (fig. 20). Mr. Bell also obtained a surprising number of the limited editions struck for the Club Français de la Médaille. His collection also included some US Mint medals, and medallic issues of the United Kingdom, Israel, China, and Russia. All of these magnificent examples enrich the ANS collection of modern medallic art.

Fig. 16: France. Édouard Manet (1832-1883). Bronze medal. Monnaie de Paris, by Henri Dropsy. (ANS 2011.87.87, gift of David Bell and Jordy Bell from the estate of Daniel Bell) 68 mm.

Fig. 17: Mexico. José Posada (1852-1913). Bronze medal. Monnaie de Paris, by David Bell and Jordy Bell from the estate of Daniel Bell) 68 mm.

Fig. 18: France. Balzac (1799-1850). Bronze medal. Monnaie de Paris, by Guy-Charles Revol. (ANS 2011.87.76, gift of David Bell and Jordy Bell from the estate of Daniel Bell) 68 mm.
between ‘Abd al-Malik’s reunification of the empire in 692 and the introduction of the reformed aniconic coinage, which began in 697. Coins of this series are the last regular Syrian Umayyad coins to depict a human image.

The ANS is also a lender to the feature exhibit entitled Be Safe! Be Sure! Get Vaccinated! Smallpox, Vaccination and Civil Liberties in New York, on temporary exhibition at the New-York Historical Society. This presentation brings before the public the complex history that lies behind the elimination of smallpox as a world-wide threat, a dramatic achievement of modern science. Few people today have any idea of the historical struggles undergone in the attempt to bring this scourge under medical control. The story of smallpox cannot be told without documenting the achievements of Edward Jenner. The ANS lent two medals designed by Friedrich Wilhelm Loos, which have a portrait of this outstanding physician and pioneer of smallpox vaccination, who “saved more lives than the work of any other man”, on the obverse, and an image of children dancing around a cow on the reverse (fig. 24). These medals perfectly illustrate the recognition of the importance of Jenner’s work in the section of the exhibition on the discovery of vaccination. The show is scheduled to be on display through September 2, 2012.

In May, the Bruce Museum in Greenwich, Connecticut, opened The Olympic Games: Art, Culture & Sport, an exhibition that spans Olympic history from its origins in ancient Greece to the present day. Scheduled to coincide with the summer games in London and endorsed by the United States Olympic Committee, this exhibit explores the elements that have helped to propel athletes to become victorious Olympians: competitive spirit, personal commitment, science and technology. By means of relevant art and artifacts, the exhibition compares the games in antiquity to those of the contemporary world. The ANS loaned several important objects to the Bruce Museum for this exhibit. A silver stater of Aspendus (fig. 25) with an image of wrestlers plays a prominent role in the exhibit, demonstrating the systasis, the opening stance in ancient wrestling. The Pierre de Coubertin medal (fig. 26), which commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the Games, as well as the Congressional medal, celebrating the life and achievements of Jesse Owens (fig. 27), are important portrayals of the history of the modern Olympic Games.

---

Fig. 19: France. Ishikawa Toyonobu (1711-1785). Silvered bronze medal, Monnaie de Paris, by Jean-Paul Reti. (ANS 2011.87.88, gift of David Bell and Jordy Bell from the estate of Daniel Bell) 68 mm.

Fig. 20: France. Saint Colomban Fonde Luceul. Moments in the Western Conscience. Bronze medal. Monnaie de Paris, by Georges Matthey. (ANS 2011.87.4, gift of David Bell and Jordy Bell from the estate of Daniel Bell) 81 mm.

Fig. 21: Imitative gold solidus of Byzantine type. Damascus or Jerusalem, ca. 660. (ANS 1983.322.1, gift of Paul E. Bedouian) 21 mm.

Fig. 22: Silver dirham of Sasanian type. Damascus, 685/94. (ANS 1971.346.35, gift of Eric P. Newman) 31 mm.

Fig. 23: Gold dinar of Arab type. Probably Damascus, 694/95. (ANS 1970.63.1, purchase) 29 mm.

Fig. 24: Germany. Edward Jenner. Silver commemorative medal by Friedrich Wilhelm Loos, 1796. (ANS 1940.100.663, gift of Mrs. Robert James Eidlitz from the bequest of Robert James Eidlitz) 37 mm.

Fig. 25: Pamphylia. Aspendus. Silver stater, ca. 420-360 BC. (ANS 1968.57.126, purchase) 23 mm.

Fig. 26: France. Pierre De Coubertin. Bronze medal 20th anniversary of the modern Olympic games bronze medal, by H. Kautisch, 1916. (ANS 1940.100.2497, gift of Mrs. Robert James Eidlitz from the bequest of Robert James Eidlitz) 70 x 52 mm.

Fig. 27: United States. Jesse Owens. Bronze medal by James Ferrell, 1988. (ANS 2008.20.69, gift of David L. Menchel) 37.9 mm.
Library News
What Digitization Means to the ANS Library

Elizabeth Hahn

Until recently, I never thought I could personally sacrifice a physical book for an electronic version. I love the smell and feel of real books, the sound of the pages, the comfort and ease of knowing where to look and how to access the information within that I might be searching for. My personal collection of books cover topics of interest mainly within maritime archaeology, the history of Sicily, and various other fiction and non-fiction classics that I have read and reread and cannot bring myself to give away. (For example, see: http://www.numismatics.org/Library/ElizabethsList). But perhaps I was just taking comfort in a familiar format?

I recently had the opportunity to upgrade my smartphone and had soon downloaded the e-bookstore application. Looking for a fiction book that I could easily read during my non-biking day commutes, I suddenly found how easy it was to browse titles, scan plot summaries, and even read a 20-30 page preview of the actual book before I had to commit to a purchase. This seemed far more than what I could scan when standing in a bookstore. After breathing through the preview pages of my recent purchase, I found I wanted to read more. Doing so was only a click away and, within minutes, the full book was on my phone and I could continue where I had left off. After being given the first version of the iPad, where I could easily download and read my New Yorker magazines, I quickly found a growing stack of unopened paper copies accumulating on my desk. Although I feel a little late to the game, I can admit that I suddenly found myself taken with the idea of quick and easy access to literature.

I am frequently asked about the role of digitization and e-books in the Harry W. Bass Jr. Library. What is the ANS Library’s involvement with digitization and where are we headed? How much of the library has been digitized? Aside from the largely prevailing issues of budget and staff availability, other concerns surrounding copyright and publisher restrictions also play an important role in the ongoing discussion. E-books are still a relatively new concept and there are numerous methods that exist in the road towards a fully digitized library. So has the ANS Library embraced any of these new concepts and digital formats?

To briefly summarize the digital resources of the ANS Library, I can point to the online library catalog, DONUM, which incorporates nearly 200,000 records of items in the collections. The library also subscribes to JSTOR so that staff and patrons of the library can access thousands of articles from numerous scholarly journals. The online presence of the ANS as a whole has also greatly improved with increased content on the ANS website and ever improving databases that document the collections (DONUM, MANTIS, and ARCHER).

DONUM is the most recent incarnation of the digital records of the ANS library collections, although the history of the cataloging system at the ANS Library can be traced back to a Report from March 16, 1880, when ANS Librarian Richard Hoe Lawrence stressed the need for a catalog of the collections. Three years after this report was generated, the first catalog of books in the ANS collection was published in 1883 as a 31-page index. The first half of the twentieth century saw the implementation of a card catalog, which, although no longer kept current, continues to reside in the ANS library conference room and remains a treasured relic of the past. In the latter half of the twentieth century, with the advent of the computer, card catalogs around the world have gradually been replaced by the online public access catalog (OPAC). The card catalog of the ANS Library was largely converted to this new digital format between the years 1997-1999. This was an important step towards making searching easier and more efficient but -- perhaps more importantly -- it also made access to the catalog available to anyone who had an internet connection. In April 2010, DONUM was launched as the updated version of this online catalog and allowed users to search the same bibliographic records but with greater ease and capabilities. (For more on the benefits of DONUM, see Library News in ANS Magazine, Winter, 2010).

At this point I should stress what access to the records of the ANS Library really means. Like many online library catalogs, DONUM is an electronic database of bibliographic records of the physical items housed at the ANS headquarters of 75 Varick Street. This means that each record documents important data about content and scope of an item as well as location information (often in the form of call numbers) denoting where that item can be located on the shelves of the ANS Library. DONUM also includes thousands of records of articles that are contained in journals and edited volumes within the library collections. The bibliographic records in DONUM are not digitized versions of the actual item. They are simply records of information on what an item is and where it can be found. There are frequently questions of incorporating digitized versions of articles and books within the public domain into DONUM, but for now this would require a large donation to proceed (along with extreme care in adhering to copyright law). Digitization is continuing to gain momentum at the ANS, as is evident in the developments with the coin database, MANTIS. If funding can be secured, the library will also soon take steps towards digitizing part of the ANS Archives and perhaps in the future, parts of the library collections can be considered as well.

There are increasing efforts from other sources to make the contents of numismatic literature available online and when these sources exist, the ANS Library will link the related webpage to the appropriate record in DONUM. So, for example, if you search for David Hendin’s article titled “New data sheds light on Hasmonean coin theories”, you will find a DONUM record that includes a link to “access online”, which will redirect you to the actual article as posted by the outside source. The difficulty with this, of course, is that not all Webpages are stable and many change addresses or are removed completely, leaving a useless link in the DONUM record. This can be seen clearly by doing a simple advanced search for “websites” in DONUM, which brings back 643 results, most with a link indicating “click here to access online.” In many cases, however, clicking that link will bring the user to an error page because the website has been moved or removed. As such, it remains unclear if efforts to connect DONUM records to internet sites in this way are worthwhile.

There are a number of outside online resources that can be used in conjunction with DONUM. The blog AWOL (Ancient World Online), managed by Institute for the Study of the Ancient World librarian Charles Jones, actively lists open access material relating to the ancient world as it becomes available. There is also the Digital Library Numis (DLN), which acts as a digital repository for open access content relating more specifically to
There is certainly a great deal of benefit to the numismatic community for library content to be made available online. I am fully aware of the extreme benefits of electronic access to information (and even more so when that information is free). The internet has also been changing how we think about and access information. With the ease that is often afforded of online search engines, audiences are increasingly expecting this digital content to be free, without often realizing the amount of work that is involved in creating the end product. There is often a sense of entitlement to this free information, which is extending far beyond the internet and into libraries. Indeed, institutions that refuse to acknowledge the importance of digital content will surely find themselves falling farther and farther behind. The ANS has kept up so far with the fast-paced race of transforming technology, evident in the fact of the three online databases of the collections: DONUM, MANTIS, and ARCHER. But as with the internet data, this is increasingly not enough. Users do not want access to the books and articles just mentioned in DONUM; they want access to the content and images of the books and articles themselves. So why don’t we just put it all out there?

Digitalization means different things for the ANS coin cabinet and the ANS library. MANTIS includes information cataloged by ANS staff and photographs created by ANS photographers. The ANS owns the copyright of this data. Each item in the ANS library, in contrast, has its own set of copyright owners and restrictions, requiring a more thorough assessment of items that might be in the public domain. Moreover, the minimal library staff, which averages 1.5 people, simply is not enough. In addition, we would need to outline priorities, define project goals, and perhaps most importantly secure funds to make it all possible. These problems are not unique to the ANS library, as many public libraries around the country are eager to offer e-books but still face many of the same budget limits coupled with the restrictions publishers place on e-book lending. This is also a relatively new area and problems continue to appear across the board, possibly making it beneficial to watch and wait until those wrinkles are ironed out. (For example, many e-books are not compatible with all types of e-readers.)

In the Summer 2002 issue of the ANS Magazine (http://ansmagazine.com/Summer02/Library), Librarian Frank Campbell wrote a library news column titled “Library Seeks to Improve Online Access.” He praised the recent efforts to digitize the entire card catalog and make those records available online, but he also retained a hope to improve it particularly by improving the software so that new records could be uploaded instantly rather than every few months. DONUM is this improvement as it allows instant access to newly cataloged records, in addition to many other features that facilitate searches. It is now my hope that we are able to continue developing this online catalog so that more online content might be made immediately available. At the present time, we are still focused on raising funds to allow a library cataloger to make records of our collections available online, which remains an essential and extremely important basic activity for the library. However, there remains a great deal of potential when we think of digitization and the staff of the ANS are actively working to stay updated on the current trends and issues that can benefit the Society, its members and users. The proof of this can be seen in how much has already been achieved over the past two years alone (consider again the arrival of DONUM, MANTIS, and ARCHER). While the future of the book continues to remain uncertain, paper copies of books are bound to co-exist with e-books in libraries and personal collections alike. Although paper volumes dominate the collections of the ANS library, once we can prioritize projects and secure funding, a great deal will be open to us.

Special thanks to those who have already contributed to the Library Cataloger campaign including William A. Burd, Daniel W. Holmes, Jr., D. Brent Pogue, Roger S. Siboni and an anonymous donor in honor of Brent Mack Pogue. For more information on how you can contribute, please visit the ANS Library Support Page at numismatics.org/Library/Support.

Book Reviews

Oliver D. Hoover


As the only Adjunct Curator of Canadian background currently employed by the American Numismatic Society, the appearance of James Haxby’s new Guide Book of Canadian Coins and Tokens on my desk for review occasioned a sense of excitement and maybe even a little concern. While anyone remotely familiar with Canadian numismatics will know James Haxby from The Coins of Canada identification and price guide that he pioneered with R. C. Willey in 1971 (now in its 30th edition), it was unclear what might happen when Haxby teamed up with an American numismatic publishing giant like Whitman. As it turns out, I need not have worried. The book is an attractive reinvention and expansion of the Colonial, Provincial, and Dominion sections of The Coins of Canada aimed at the U.S. market. However, longtime Canadian collectors will certainly appreciate the many improvements brought to the text and presentation by both the author and Whitman.

Following a general introduction to collecting, the development of coins in Canada, and the evolution of the Royal Canadian Mint (pp. 7-41), major coverage begins with the numerous semi-official, unofficial and illegal token issues that provided small change for the Canadian provinces and trade entities (Northwest Company and Hudson’s Bay Company) before Confederation (July 1, 1867). Just about all of the tokens included in the much overhyped 8th edition of the Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Colonial Tokens (Toronto, 2012) are present in the Guide Book, but Haxby’s treatment is rendered far superior by his introductory remarks for each series and the use of full color illustrations. The Charlton Catalogue still features black and white illustrations and very minimal (sometimes outdated) introductory material.

The section dealing with the Lower Canada blacksmith tokens begins with an attractive look at the most common, although somewhat fuller illustration of the varieties of these crude coins might have been warranted. Still, it must be stressed that Haxby includes images of several rare pieces that are listed without photographs in the
The pre-Confederation circulating coins of Canada (pp. 180-181) are a little perplexing (the Charlon Catalogue includes the tokens without comment). If the bust and harp tokens lacking a legend, which are generally believed to have been produced for use in Lower Canada, really were backdated to 1820 in order to side-step the 1825 prohibition against importing tokens into the province, it is an odd coincidence that the makers of the bust and harp tokens with small legends should have chosen to use the same date. Why 1820, if the Lower Canadian market was not being targeted?

The treatment of the large SHIPS COLONIES & COM- MERCE token series (pp. 73-81) is very thorough. Although the series is often lumped together with other token issues circulating in early nineteenth-century Prince Edward Island, Haxby has taken the time to clearly distinguish the varieties that circulated in Lower Canada from the main PEI (and Newfoundland) series. Even better, he has attempted to arrange the issues chronologically, thereby chronicling the development of the design and the weight standard. The series is also supplemented by the inclusion of a closely related British ship token (omitted by the Charlon Catalogue) that is not known to have circulated in Canada (a so-called “borderline” token) (p. 177).

The author adds to the corpus of coins and tokens known to have circulated or which may have circulated in Canada by including Confederation with the inclusion of the 1813 stivers and half-stivers originally produced for the British colonies of Essequibo and Demerary in South America (p. 181). These certainly circulated in Canada as they are mentioned in legislation tabled in Lower Canada in 1838. Somewhat less certain are the three new crude, penny-sized pieces listed with the main Blacksmith copper series (pp. 140-141). These coppers, all of which feature an Irish harp reverse seem to be of the same low quality as a Britannia issue type that was already known to the Charlon Catalogue (p. 214, BL-15).

The decimal coins of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Province of Canada, and the Dominion of Canada are just as well done as the tokens. The coverage of Dominion circulating issues runs right through to 2006, including every denomination from the large cent to the gold $10. The Ottawa Mint sovereigns of Edward VII and George V are also listed, despite the occasional disagreement of collectors over the status of these coins as Canadian or British sovereigns. Haxby follows the American re- gulation of the George V sovereigns by pointing out that they were minted in Canada, but then largely shipped to the United States to securely pay for war materiel during World War I (p. 376). The brief series introductions and variety discussions will be especially useful to those delving into Canadian numismatics for the first time. Even those who have long enjoyed the decimal coinages will appreciate the detaile d and minute details of the mint and variety intersting tidbits (i.e., the report that Queen Elizabeth II owns the most extensive and valuable collection of tokens in the world and the now legendary account of the loss of the center ice of the Salt Lake City Olympic arena in 2002) that the author injects into his introductions. The treatment of varieties is fairly up- to-the-minute, including such recent discoveries as the 1954 “no shoulder fold” 5-cent mule (reviewed in ANS Magazine Winter 2004). A better treatment of this period in Canadian numismatic history might have included some of the other copper, billon, silver, and gold, issues that are known to have circulated in New France based on evidence of documentary sources, archaeo logical/metal detector finds, and shipwrecks (especially that of Le Chameau). Much broader cover- age of the French material can be found in the Charlon Catalogue, but for commentary, Michael Hodder’s “An American Collector’s Guide to the Coins of Nouvelle France” (in J. Kleeberg [ed.] Canada’s Money [New York, 1994], pp. 1-36) still remains indispensable.

Second, Haxby’s thorough coverage of the most recent circulating Canadian coins only serves to highlight the bitter contrast between the cutting-edge produc- tion technology and the bankruptcy in design quality at the Royal Canadian Mint in the first decade of the twenty-first century. In 1992, the Mint issued a circulating denomination silver dollar that was far beyond establishing the bases for attribution, gradation, etc.). Particularly notable are the 2 ¾-inch enlargements of Queen Victoria’s several portraits used for Dominion of Canada copper large cents and silver issues. These provide first-rate tools for die identification. Curiously, the enlargements of her portraits on the provincial silver and gold issues of Newfoundland are significantly smaller, but they are still useful for distinguishing the obverse dies.

As matter of policy, the vast majority of Royal Cana- dian Mint collector coins (the so-called “numismatic issues”), as well as bullion coins and test tokens are not illustrated, although they are listed with mintage and price information up to 2009. This is entirely reasonable considering the Mint’s seemingly endless production of new coins and sets for the collector market since 1992. Those seriously interested in this material would be better advised to consult the heavily illustrated second volume of the 2012 Charlon Stan- dard Catalogue of Canadian Coins. Since 2010, Char- lon has issued four yearly volumes that include every denomination from the large cent to the gold $10. The Ottawa Mint sovereigns of Edward VII and George V are also listed, despite the occasional disagreement of collectors over the status of these coins as Canadian or British sovereigns. Haxby follows the American re- gulation of the George V sovereigns by pointing out that they were minted in Canada, but then largely shipped to the United States to securely pay for war materiel supplied to Great Britain during World War I (p. 376). The brief series introductions and variety discussions will be especially useful to those delving into Canadian numismatics for the first time. Even those who have long enjoyed the decimal coinages will appreciate the detaile d and minute details of the mint and variety intersting tidbits (i.e., the report that Queen Elizabeth II owns the most extensive and valuable collection of tokens in the world and the now legendary account of the loss of the center ice of the Salt Lake City Olympic arena in 2002) that the author injects into his introductions. The treatment of varieties is fairly up- to-the-minute, including such recent discoveries as the 1954 “no shoulder fold” 5-cent mule (reviewed in ANS Magazine Winter 2004). A better treatment of this period in Canadian numismatic history might have included some of the other copper, billon, silver, and gold, issues that are known to have circulated in New France based on evidence of documentary sources, archaeo logical/metal detector finds, and shipwrecks (especially that of Le Chameau). Much broader cover- age of the French material can be found in the Charlon Catalogue, but for commentary, Michael Hodder’s “An American Collector’s Guide to the Coins of Nouvelle France” (in J. Kleeberg [ed.] Canada’s Money [New York, 1994], pp. 1-36) still remains indispensable.

Second, Haxby’s thorough coverage of the most recent circulating Canadian coins only serves to highlight the bitter contrast between the cutting-edge produc- tion technology and the bankruptcy in design quality at the Royal Canadian Mint in the first decade of the twenty-first century. In 1992, the Mint issued a circulating denomination silver dollar that was far beyond establishing the bases for attribution, gradation, etc.). Particularly notable are the 2 ¾-inch enlargements of Queen Victoria’s several portraits used for Dominion of Canada copper large cents and silver issues. These provide first-rate tools for die identification. Curiously, the enlargements of her portraits on the provincial silver and gold issues of Newfoundland are significantly smaller, but they are still useful for distinguishing the obverse dies.

As matter of policy, the vast majority of Royal Cana- dian Mint collector coins (the so-called “numismatic issues”), as well as bullion coins and test tokens are not illustrated, although they are listed with mintage and price information up to 2009. This is entirely reasonable considering the Mint’s seemingly endless production of new coins and sets for the collector market since 1992. Those seriously interested in this material would be better advised to consult the heavily illustrated second volume of the 2012 Charlon Stan- dard Catalogue of Canadian Coins. Since 2010, Char- lon has issued four yearly volumes that include every denomination from the large cent to the gold $10. The Ottawa Mint sovereigns of Edward VII and George V are also listed, despite the occasional disagreement of collectors over the status of these coins as Canadian or British sovereigns. Haxby follows the American re- gulation of the George V sovereigns by pointing out that they were minted in Canada, but then largely shipped to the United States to securely pay for war materiel supplied to Great Britain during World War I (p. 376). The brief series introductions and variety discussions will be especially useful to those delving into Canadian numismatics for the first time. Even those who have long enjoyed the decimal coinages will appreciate the detaile d and minute details of the mint and variety intersting tidbits (i.e., the report that Queen Elizabeth II owns the most extensive and valuable collection of tokens in the world and the now legendary account of the loss of the center ice of the Salt Lake City Olympic arena in 2002) that the author injects into his introductions. The treatment of varieties is fairly up- to-the-minute, including such recent discoveries as the 1954 “no shoulder fold” 5-cent mule (reviewed in ANS Magazine Winter 2004). A better treatment of this period in Canadian numismatic history might have included some of the other copper, billon, silver, and gold, issues that are known to have circulated in New France based on evidence of documentary sources, archaeo logical/metal detector finds, and shipwrecks (especially that of Le Chameau). Much broader cover- age of the French material can be found in the Charlon Catalogue, but for commentary, Michael Hodder’s “An American Collector’s Guide to the Coins of Nouvelle France” (in J. Kleeberg [ed.] Canada’s Money [New York, 1994], pp. 1-36) still remains indispensable.

Second, Haxby’s thorough coverage of the most recent circulating Canadian coins only serves to highlight the bitter contrast between the cutting-edge produc- tion technology and the bankruptcy in design quality at the Royal Canadian Mint in the first decade of the twenty-first century. In 1992, the Mint issued a circulating denomination silver dollar that was far beyond establishing the bases for attribution, gradation, etc.). Particularly notable are the 2 ¾-inch enlargements of Queen Victoria’s several portraits used for Dominion of Canada copper large cents and silver issues. These provide first-rate tools for die identification. Curiously, the enlargements of her portraits on the provincial silver and gold issues of Newfoundland are significantly smaller, but they are still useful for distinguishing the obverse dies.

As matter of policy, the vast majority of Royal Cana- dian Mint collector coins (the so-called “numismatic issues”), as well as bullion coins and test tokens are not illustrated, although they are listed with mintage and price information up to 2009. This is entirely reasonable considering the Mint’s seemingly endless production of new coins and sets for the collector market since 1992. Those seriously interested in this material would be better advised to consult the heavily illustrated second volume of the 2012 Charlon Stan- dard Catalogue of Canadian Coins. Since 2010, Char- lon has issued four yearly volumes that include every denomination from the large cent to the gold $10. The Ottawa Mint sovereigns of Edward VII and George V are also listed, despite the occasional disagreement of collectors over the status of these coins as Canadian or British sovereigns. Haxby follows the American re- gulation of the George V sovereigns by pointing out that they were minted in Canada, but then largely shipped to the United States to securely pay for war materiel supplied to Great Britain during World War I (p. 376).
On July 18th, the 2012 Eric P. Newman Graduate Summer Seminar Visiting Scholar, Professor Alain Bresson, presented a lecture entitled “The Three Ages of Greek Coinage and Monetary Policy.” Professor Bresson, of the Department of Classics at the University of Chicago, is well known for his research and publications on ancient economies, numismatics and epigraphy.

ANS in Israel

ANS Executive Director Ute Wartenberg Kagan, Margaret Thompson Associate Curator of Greek Coins Peter van Allen, and Alain Bresson (Visiting Scholar for the Eric P. Newman Summer Graduate Seminar) spoke at the “White Gold” conference hosted by Haim Gitler and Catherine Lorber at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, June 25-28. Bringing together a large number of specialists on early electrum coinage, this conference, held in conjunction with the opening of the “White Gold” exhibit, made great advances in our understanding of these enigmatic early coin issues. The proceedings of the conference will be published sometime in 2013.

ANS Lectures & Events

The ANS has maintained an active schedule of lectures throughout the globe this year. In addition to the many events below, ANS staff participated in the San Francisco Historical Bourse, Chicago International Coin Fair, and the World’s Fair of Money in Philadelphia.

The 2012 Harry W. Fowler Memorial Lecture was held on April 19th, featuring a lecture by Katerini Liampi, Professor of Numismatics, University of Ioannina, Greece. Professor Liampi gave a fascinating talk on excavation finds from the Byzantine castle of Ioannina.

On April 23rd, Dr. Roger Bland, Head of Portable Antiquities and Treasure at the British Museum, gave a lecture entitled “Coin hoards and hoarding in Britain: buried with the intention of recovery or votive deposits?”

On May 9th, the second event in the Heritage Auctions sponsored lecture series was held at the Heritage offices in Beverly Hills, CA. David Michaels, Director of Classical Coins at Heritage presented “The Shoshana Collection: Culture, Conflict and Coinage in the Ancient Holy Land” and Andrew Meadows, ANS Deputy Director, presented “Iran and Greece: Then and Now.” Many thanks go to Heritage Auctions for their generous sponsorship of this ongoing lecture series.

On Friday, June 15th, members of the Augustus B. Sage Society attended a dinner at the beautiful Century Association of Manhattan where ANS Adjunct Curator of Roman Coins, Dr. Gilles Bransbourg, gave the group an insider’s look at the creation and installation of the recent ANS exhibit Signs of Inflation now on view at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. For more information on how to become a Sage Society member, please contact the Membership Office (membership@numismatics.org, (212) 571-4470).

On June 20th, Canadian collector and scholar Terence Cheesman presented a lecture on the Acroteria of the Temple of Venus and Rome to ANS members and Eric P. Newman Graduate Seminar in Numismatics students.
The following Trustee candidates have been nominated for the Term ending in 2015 for vote by the Fellows of the Society at the October 20, 2012 Annual Meeting:

Joel R. Anderson, Florence AL, a member since 2005, is one of the founding members of the Augustus B. Sage Society and is a major donor to the Society, contributing to ANS appeals, galas, and special funds, including the Hudson Square Building Fund. In 2009 the ANS Board Room was named in honor of the Anderson Family. Mr. Anderson was elected to the Board of Trustees in 2006 and serves on the Nominating and Governance Committee.

Prof. Jere L. Bacharach, Seattle, WA, has been a member since 1966, Fellow since 1981, served on the Council from 1993 to 2000 and was re-elected to serve on the Board of Trustees in 2004. Professor Emeritus of Middle East History, The University of Washington, Seattle, Prof. Bacharach has written and edited numerous books and articles on Islamic numismatics. He has given his time and expertise, served on and chaired several ANS Board committees, donated to the collection as well as to annual appeals, special funds and projects. He divides his time between Cairo and Seattle.

Mr. Kenneth L. Edlow, New York, NY, became a member in 1972, a Life Associate in 1996, was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1991, and is one of the founding members of the Augustus B. Sage Society. Elected to the ANS Board of Trustees in 1993, he served on several committees, and held the position of Treasurer from 2000-2004. In 2010 Mr. Edlow was elected Chairman of the Board, a position he still holds. In 2009, in honor of his generous contributions to the ANS programs, galas, appeals and funds, the Curatorial Department was named by the Edlow Family in memory of Ken’s father, numismatist Ellis Edlow.

Mr. Nigel Greig, New York, NY, became a member in 2009, and is a member of the Augustus B. Sage Society. Born in Port Louis, Mauritius, he was educated at St. Paul’s School, London, Brighton College, and the University of Warwick, Coventry, England, where he was awarded a B.A. with Honors in Economics. In 1985 Mr. Greig began his career in investment management at Shearson Lehman Brothers Ltd.’s private client office in London, and transferred to New York in 1999, specializing in US securities. In the 1990’s, he traveled to Hong Kong, Shanghai, Southern China as well as Europe while with Oppenheimer & Co, and relocated again to London, before eventually settling in the US. In 1997 he became Senior Managing Director at Bear Stearns, Inc. and worked as a money manager until his resignation in March 2008. In May the same year he founded Gabalex Capital Management which advises the Pittencuff hedge funds. His interests include Scottish history, English literature, and the medallic arts, particularly Italian Renaissance medals. He and his wife Lynda reside in New York and Florida. They have two children ages 17 and 19.

Dr. Louis E. Jordan, South Bend IN, is Director of Special Collections and the Medieval Institute Library at the University of Notre Dame. He has been an ANS member since 2000 and was elected as a Fellow of the Society in 2005. Dr. Jordan specializes in Colonial American coinage and has lectured and written widely on the subject including a C4 monograph, John Hull, the Mint and the Economics of Massachusetts Coinage (2002), and a contribution to the Stack Family Coinage of the America’s Conference of 2006, Newby’s St. Patrick Coinage entitled “Coinage in the English colonies of North America to 1660.” Among his articles are “Observations on the Massachusetts Bay lottery of 1745” in the C4 Newsletter and “Lord Baltimore Coinage and Daily Exchange in Early Maryland” in The Colonial Newsletter, Vol. 44, No. 2, Aug./Dec. 2004, for which he won an NLG award. He has been an Associate Editor of the ANS publication, The Colonial Newsletter, since 2000.

Mr. Sydney F. Martin, Doylestown, PA, has been a member of the ANS since 1997, a Life Associate since 2002, was elected a Fellow of the Society in 2009, and is one of the founding members of the Augustus B. Sage Society. Elected to the Board of Trustees in 2005, Mr. Martin has served as Treasurer since 2009. For his generous contributions to the ANS, including a gift to the Hudson Sq. Building Fund in 2009, the Society’s new conference meeting room was named in his honor.

Specializing in Colonial American coinage, Mr. Martin has written several articles on the subject and has been the editor of the award-winning C4 Newsletter since 2006.

Mr. Roger S. Siboni, San Francisco, CA, has been a member since 1995, was elected a Fellow in 2003, became a Life Associate in 2004, and is one of the founding members of the Augustus B. Sage Society. He has contributed his time and expertise, serving on a variety of Board committees, held the position of Treasurer from 2004 to 2005, First Vice President from 2005 to 2007, and ANS President from 2008 to the present. In 2009, the ANS gallery was named in honor of his contributions to the Hudson Sq. Building Fund. Specializing in Colonial American coinage, Mr. Siboni has written several articles on the subject and is the author of the forthcoming joint ANS/C4 publication Colonial Copper Coinage of New Jersey.

Pursuant to Article III, Section I. The Nominating and Governance Committee nominates the following individuals to serve as Fellows for vote by the Trustees at their October 20, 2012 Annual Meeting:

Mr. William A. Bard, Chicago, IL, joined in 1993, became a Life Associate in 2000, is a donor to the collection as well as a supporter of ANS galas, appeals, the Campbell Library Chair, and the Library Rare Book Room.

Mr. Thomas Eden, West Sussex, UK, became a member in 1982, is a supporter of the ANS galas, an ANS Magazine advertiser and an expert in ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins; Islamic coins; Renaissance and Baroque medals and plaquettes.

Mr. Arthur Fitts III, Wolfeboro, NH, joined the ANS in 1986, is a strong supporter of the ANS galas and appeals, and is an expert on English coins, British medals and other series.

Mr. Prudence M. Fitts, Wolfeboro, NH, joined the ANS in 2002, is a strong supporter of the ANS galas and appeals and is a writer and researcher in the field of Byzantine numismatics.

Mr. Bruce R. Hogen, New York, NY joined in 2004, a contributor to ANS galas and the Campbell Library Chair, is a collector and professional numismatist. His expertise includes American paper currencies 1690-1929, world coins from 1400 to 1900, American and world medals.

Mr. Martin has written several articles on the subject and has been the editor of the award-winning C4 Newsletter since 2006.

Dr. Sebastian Heath, Brooklyn, NY, became a member in 1999 and a Life Associate in 2001. He is a supporter of the ANS galas and appeals; is a specialist in Roman pottery and numismatics and has given his time and expertise working for the ANS as a Research Scientist in the role of applying digital technologies to the study of the ancient Mediterranean world.

Mr. Andrew Lustig, Nyack, NY, became a member in 1993, is a CNL subscriber and COAC participant, is a collector and professional numismatist specializing in US patterns.

Dr. Constantine A. Marinescu, New York, NY, became a member in 1984, and in 1985 was an Eric P. Newman Summer Seminar participant. A donor to the collection and the Summer Seminar, he is a specialist in ancient art and coinage.

Dr. Howard A. Minners, Bethesda, MD, became a member in 1963 and a Life Associate in 2002 is a supporter of ANS galas, and appeals. His interests include the study, research and education related to European Medieval and Renaissance numismatics.

Mr. Robert Rous, Los Angeles, CA has been a member since 1991, a Life Associate since 2003, a member of the Augustus B. Sage Society since 2006, and is a supporter of ANS programs.

Dr. Ute Wartenberg Kagan, New York, NY, has been a member and ANS Executive Director since 1999, has contributed to ANS galas, sponsored special projects, and contributed numerous items to the collections. Her research focuses on ancient Greek coinage.

Dr. Kenneth L. Edlow, Chairman of the Board, is a collector and professional numismatist specializing in Colonial American coinage, Mr. Martin has written several articles on the subject and has been the editor of the award-winning C4 Newsletter since 2006.

Pursuant to Article VI Sections 1 and 2 of the ANS by-laws the Committee nominates the following individuals to serve as Officers of the Board of Trustees:

Chairman of the Board: Kenneth L. Edlow President: Sydney F. Martin First Vice President: Douglass F. Rohman Second Vice President: Kenneth W. Harl Treasurer: Jeffrey Benjamin Secretary/Executive Director: Ute Wartenberg Kagan Assistant Treasurer/Finance Director: Anna Chang

Submitted respectfully, Robert A. Kandel, Chairman, Nominating and Governance Committee This information can be found on the Governance page of the ANS website: numismatics.org/About/2012Nomination
Obituaries

Henry F. Marasse
May 3, 2012

Long-time ANS member Henry Felix Marasse, M.D., died May 3, 2012 at age 92. Dr. Marasse was born in Berlin, February 7, 1920, to Felice Bauer and Moritz Marasse. In 1931, Moritz did not like the political climate for Jews in Germany and sold his home and business, moving with the family to Geneva, Switzerland. The family moved again to the U.S. in 1936, where Henry entered University of California, Los Angeles at age 16 and graduated in only three years. He then attended medical school at the University of California, Berkley, where he graduated in 1944. He entered the U.S. Army as a psychiatrist, and there he met Annette, his wife of 65 years, his son Richard, his daughter Dr. Leah Marasse Green, and two grandsons, Joel and Adam Green.

A member of the ANS since 1964, Henry was an avid collector of ancient Greek and Roman coins, U.S. stamps, and art from China and Japan.

-David Hendin

Upcoming Events

SEPTEMBER
Thursday, 20 September 5:30pm
Heritage Auctions, 3500 Maple Ave., 17th Floor, Dallas, TX, 800-872-6467

Wednesday – Friday, 26-28 September
ANS Deputy Director Andrew Meadows will present “The Great Transformation. Civic Coin Design in the 2nd Century BC” at the Greek coins and their images: noble issuers, humble users? Conference at the French School at Athens. French School at Athens, 6 rue Didotou, Athens, Greece

OCTOBER
Tuesday, 2 October 5:30pm
Krause-Mishler Forum with a presentation by Hortensia von Roten, Director of the Numismatic Cabinet, Swiss Museum and Past President of the International Committee of Numismatic Museums.

Friday, 5 October, 11:30am

Thursday – Saturday, 18-20 October
Wall St. Collectors Bourse II. Coins, currency, bank notes, stock certificates, medals, tokens and other ephemera related to money and its history will be displayed for sale by participating dealers. Admission to the Museum and the Bourse will be FREE. A special ANS members reception will be held. Check our web calendar for details and updates.
Museum of American Finance, 48 Wall St., New York, NY

Friday, 19 October
Augustus B. Sage Society members dinner/lecture. For more information contact membership@numismatics.org, 212-571-4470 ext 117.

Saturday, 20 October 3:00pm
ANS 155th Annual Meeting

Date TBA, October
Stack Family Lecture
Lecture at ANS headquarters generously sponsored by the Stack Family. Details TBA.

November

Tuesday, 6 November 5:30pm
2011 J. Sanford Saltus Award for Outstanding Achievement in the Art of the Medal. Ceremony with award recipient João Duarte and lecture by Dr. Maria Rosa Figueiredo, Curator at the Museu Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon.

Thursday, 15 November 4:30pm
‘Art in the Round’: New approaches to Ancient Coin Iconography International Workshop. ANS Executive Director Ute Wartenberg Kagan to present “The Clazomenae hoard: an archaeological and iconographical puzzle”. Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Institut für Klassische Archäologie, Schloss Hohenstübingen, Burgete 11, Germany

Thursday – Sunday, 15-18 November
ANS Curator of North American Coins and Currency Robert W. Hoge to attend Colonial Coin Collectors Club Convention at Whitman Expo. Baltimore Convention Center, 1 West Pratt St., Baltimore, MD

Monday, 19 November
ANS Executive Director Ute Wartenberg Kagan will present “Der Schatzfund von Klazomenai” at the Austrian Archaeological Institute. Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut, A-1190 Vienna, Franz Klein-Gasse 1

Thursday – Friday, 22-23 November
ANS Executive Director Ute Wartenberg Kagan will present at the Münzabinette und Numismatik im Zeitalter des Barocks Conference in Gotha, Germany.

DECEMBER
Thursday – Saturday, 6-8 December
ANS Associate Curator Peter van Alfen will present “‘Art in the Round’: New approaches to Ancient Coin Iconography International Workshop. ANS Executive Director Ute Wartenberg Kagan to present “The Clazomenae hoard: an archaeological and iconographical puzzle”. Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Institut für Klassische Archäologie, Schloss Hohenstübingen, Burgete 11, Germany

Friday – Saturday, 14-15 December
ANS Staff to attend San Francisco Historical Bourse Gold Rush Ballroom, Holiday Inn Golden Gateway, 1500 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, CA

Unless otherwise advertised, events take place at: American Numismatic Society 75 Varick St., Floor 11, New York, NY 10013
Pre-registration required to membership@numismatics.org, 212-571-4470 ext 117
Government issued photo ID required for entry.

Please visit our web calendar for details and updates: numismatics.org/About/2012Calendar
Contributors April 12 through July 26, 2012

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS $159,569.44

GENERAL FUND $107,351.05

General Contributions $45,876.05

2012 Mid-Year Appeal $15,875

2012 ANS Gala $18,350

Harry W. Bass, Jr. Library Fund $3,218.39

Eric P. Newman Plaque Project $5,000

Harry W. Bass, Jr. Library Fund $5,000

ANS Library Rare Book Room Preservation $5,000

ANS Library Cataloger Project $5,000

Francis D. Campbell Library Chair $3,000 (In Memory of Frederic Gordon Frost)

Newell Coin Fund $30,000

RESTRICTED FUNDS $52,218.39

Heritage Lecture Series $3,218.39

Eric P. Newman Plaque Project $5,000

Harry W. Bass, Jr. Library Fund $5,000

ANS Library Rare Book Room Preservation $5,000

ANS Library Cataloger Project $5,000

Francis D. Campbell Library Chair $3,000 (In Memory of Frederic Gordon Frost)

Newell Coin Fund $30,000

Contributors

The ANS Staff and Board of Trustees would like to thank all of our recent contributors. Special thanks to John W. Adams, Lawrence R. Adams, Kenneth L. Edlow, and Mike Gasvoda for their generous gifts to the general fund, to Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. and Roger S. Siboni for contributions towards funding the ANS Library Cataloger position, Jonathan R. Kagan for his contribution to the E.P. Newman plaque project, Rick Witschonke for his gift towards the Newell Coin purchase fund and to all of our Augustus B. Sage Society members for their continued generosity and participation. It is with this support from our members and friends that we are able to provide excellence in numismatic research, to continue to build our collections, and make numismatics more accessible throughout the globe. We are currently soliciting assistance in funding the ANS Library Cataloger position. Our goal is to raise $50,000 which would allow us to continue cataloging all new ANS books. We have already received $20,000 in pledges including funds from ANS benefactors Roger S. Siboni and Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. Please consider making a gift, whether it is in the form of cash or stock donations, an in-kind contribution, a bequest, or corporate support through sponsorships and advertising.

Mr. John W. Adams
Dr. Lawrence A. Adams
Anonymous
Prof. Jere L. Bacharach
Bay and Paul Foundations, Inc.
Mr. Harlan J. Berk
Ms. Virginia Beasas
Mr. Gerald F. Bormann
Mr. Robert Brueggeman
Mr. William S. Bubelis
Mr. Charles R. Carlson
Ms. Mary B. Comstock
Mr. Kenneth A. Cowin CFA
Mr. Kenneth L. Edlow
Mr. Mike Gasvoda
Dr. Angelo Geissen
Mr. Robert Graul
Mr. Robert Hargreaves
Mr. David Hendin
Mr. Jay Henn
Heritage Auctions
Dr. M. Lamar Hucks
Mr. Eric Michael Hildebrant
In Memory of Rosalie Hoge
Mr. Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.
Mr. Raymond Huckle
Mr. Stephen M. Huston
IBM Corporation
Ms. Dahlia Japhet
Mr. and Mrs. Harmer Johnson
Mr. Robert W. Julian
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan H. Kagan
Mr. Wayne Kimber
Prof. Thomas R. Martin
Mr. Werner G. Mayer
Mr. Daniel J. McKenna
Noble Numismatics Pty. Ltd.
Numismatic Bibliomania Society
Dr. Evangelos G. Poulos
In Memory of F. Gordon Frost
Mrs. Rosalie Frost
Mr. Mike Gasvoda
Dr. Angelo Geissen
Mr. Robert Graul
Mr. Robert Hargreaves
Mr. David Hendin
Mr. Jay Henn
Heritage Auctions
Dr. M. Lamar Hucks
Mr. Eric Michael Hildebrant
In Memory of Rosalie Hoge
Mr. Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.
Mr. Raymond Huckle
Mr. Stephen M. Huston
IBM Corporation
Ms. Dahlia Japhet
Mr. and Mrs. Harmer Johnson
Mr. Robert W. Julian
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan H. Kagan
Mr. Wayne Kimber
Prof. Thomas R. Martin
Mr. Werner G. Mayer
Mr. Daniel J. McKenna
Noble Numismatics Pty. Ltd.
Numismatic Bibliomania Society
Dr. Evangelos G. Poulos
In Memory of F. Gordon Frost
Mrs. Rosalie Frost
Mr. Mike Gasvoda
Dr. Angelo Geissen
Mr. Robert Graul
Mr. Robert Hargreaves
Mr. David Hendin
Mr. Jay Henn
Heritage Auctions
Dr. M. Lamar Hucks
Mr. Eric Michael Hildebrant
In Memory of Rosalie Hoge
Mr. Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.
Mr. Raymond Huckle
Mr. Stephen M. Huston
IBM Corporation
Ms. Dahlia Japhet
Mr. and Mrs. Harmer Johnson
Mr. Robert W. Julian
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan H. Kagan
Mr. Wayne Kimber
Prof. Thomas R. Martin
Mr. Werner G. Mayer
Mr. Daniel J. McKenna
Noble Numismatics Pty. Ltd.
Numismatic Bibliomania Society
Dr. Evangelos G. Poulos
In Memory of F. Gordon Frost
Mrs. Rosalie Frost
Mr. Mike Gasvoda
Dr. Angelo Geissen
Mr. Robert Graul
Mr. Robert Hargreaves
Mr. David Hendin
Mr. Jay Henn
Heritage Auctions
Dr. M. Lamar Hucks
Mr. Eric Michael Hildebrant
In Memory of Rosalie Hoge
Mr. Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.
Mr. Raymond Huckle
Mr. Stephen M. Huston
IBM Corporation
Ms. Dahlia Japhet
Mr. and Mrs. Harmer Johnson
Mr. Robert W. Julian
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan H. Kagan
Mr. Wayne Kimber
Prof. Thomas R. Martin
Mr. Werner G. Mayer
Mr. Daniel J. McKenna
Noble Numismatics Pty. Ltd.
Numismatic Bibliomania Society
Dr. Evangelos G. Poulos
In Memory of F. Gordon Frost
Mrs. Rosalie Frost
Mr. Mike Gasvoda
Dr. Angelo Geissen
Mr. Robert Graul
Mr. Robert Hargreaves
Mr. David Hendin
Mr. Jay Henn
Heritage Auctions
Dr. M. Lamar Hucks
Mr. Eric Michael Hildebrant
In Memory of Rosalie Hoge
Mr. Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.
Mr. Raymond Huckle
Mr. Stephen M. Huston
IBM Corporation
Ms. Dahlia Japhet
Mr. and Mrs. Harmer Johnson
Mr. Robert W. Julian
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan H. Kagan
Mr. Wayne Kimber
Prof. Thomas R. Martin
Mr. Werner G. Mayer
Mr. Daniel J. McKenna
Noble Numismatics Pty. Ltd.
Numismatic Bibliomania Society
Dr. Evangelos G. Poulos
In Memory of F. Gordon Frost
Mrs. Rosalie Frost
Mr. Mike Gasvoda
Dr. Angelo Geissen
Mr. Robert Graul
Mr. Robert Hargreaves
Mr. David Hendin
Mr. Jay Henn
Heritage Auctions
Dr. M. Lamar Hucks
Mr. Eric Michael Hildebrant
In Memory of Rosalie Hoge
Mr. Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.
Mr. Raymond Huckle
Mr. Stephen M. Huston
IBM Corporation
Ms. Dahlia Japhet
Mr. and Mrs. Harmer Johnson
Mr. Robert W. Julian
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan H. Kagan
Mr. Wayne Kimber
Prof. Thomas R. Martin
Mr. Werner G. Mayer
Mr. Daniel J. McKenna
Noble Numismatics Pty. Ltd.
Numismatic Bibliomania Society
Dr. Evangelos G. Poulos
In Memory of F. Gordon Frost
Mrs. Rosalie Frost
Mr. Mike Gasvoda
Dr. Angelo Geissen
Mr. Robert Graul
Mr. Robert Hargreaves
Mr. David Hendin
Mr. Jay Henn
Heritage Auctions
Dr. M. Lamar Hucks
Mr. Eric Michael Hildebrant
In Memory of Rosalie Hoge
Mr. Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.
Mr. Raymond Huckle
Mr. Stephen M. Huston
IBM Corporation
Ms. Dahlia Japhet
Mr. and Mrs. Harmer Johnson
Mr. Robert W. Julian
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan H. Kagan
Mr. Wayne Kimber
Prof. Thomas R. Martin
Mr. Werner G. Mayer
Mr. Daniel J. McKenna
Noble Numismatics Pty. Ltd.
Numismatic Bibliomania Society
Dr. Evangelos G. Poulos
In Memory of F. Gordon Frost
Mrs. Rosalie Frost
Mr. Mike Gasvoda
Dr. Angelo Geissen
Mr. Robert Graul
Mr. Robert Hargreaves
Mr. David Hendin
Mr. Jay Henn
Heritage Auctions
Dr. M. Lamar Hucks
Mr. Eric Michael Hildebrant
In Memory of Rosalie Hoge
Mr. Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.
Mr. Ray...
Our Sponsors

AGORA
Ancient Coins
agora-ancientcoins.com
PO: Box 141, 1420 AC, Uithoorn
The Netherlands
+31 (0) 6 235 042 80
info@agora-ancientcoins

Del Parker
Specialist in Irish Rarities
All Periods
P.O.Box 2568
Dallas, TX 75209
Phone: 206-232-2560
Email: irishcoins2000@hotmail.com
www.irishcoins.com

NYINC
NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTION
January 10-13, 2013
www.nyinc.info

The Waldorf Astoria Hotel • New York City
301 Park Avenue between East 49th & 50th Streets
Call the Waldorf Astoria at (212) 355-3000 and ask for the NYINC rate of $299 or $320 (Group Code ‘NY’)

Major Auctions, Educational Forums, Club Meetings & Exhibits
Admission: Friday–Saturday–Sunday
$10 for a three day pass

General Information:
Kevin Foley
P.O. Box 370650
Milwaukee, WI 53237
(414) 807-0116
Fax (414) 423-0343
E-mail: kfoley2@wi.rr.com

NYINC
NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTION
www.nyinc.info

Our Sponsors

KOLBE & FANNING
Numismatic Booksellers
(614) 414-0855 • df@numislit.com
www.numislit.com

BUYING & SELLING ALL U.S. & WORLD COINS
TOP DOLLAR PAID WE BUY ALL U.S. & FOREIGN COINS & PAPER MONEY, U.S. & WORLD STAMP COLLECTIONS, REPLACEMENT APPRAISALS FOR ESTATES.
WANTED CHINA, JAPAN, SOUTH AMERICA, RUSSIA, BRITAIN, ALL U.S. & WORLD COINS.
WRITE OR CALL FOR QUOTES ON THE ABOVE.

TONY FEIN
400. 14th Ave. N. Suite 104
Minneapolis, MN 55405
612-821-0177
Email: hagensfein@hotmail.com

www.etsy.com/shop/tontyfein
www.etsy.com/ou/tontyfein

Interested in Ancient Coinage?
Subscribe to The Celator—a monthly journal on ancient & medieval coinage.

P.O. Box 10607
Lancaster, PA 17605
Tel/Fax: (717) 656-8557
Kerry@celator.com
www.celator.com

Subscription rates:
(1-year/2-year)
$36/560 United States
$45/82 Canada
$75/138 All Others

Interested in Ancient Coinage?
Subscribe to The Celator—a monthly journal on ancient & medieval coinage.

P.O. Box 10607
Lancaster, PA 17605
Tel/Fax: (717) 656-8557
Kerry@celator.com
www.celator.com

Subscription rates:
(1-year/2-year)
$36/560 United States
$45/82 Canada
$75/138 All Others

The 41st ANNUAL NYINC America’s Most Prestigious Ancient & Foreign Coin Show
Jan 10-13, 2013
Professional Preview–Thursday, Jan. 10th, 2-7PM–$100
The Waldorf Astoria Hotel • New York City
301 Park Avenue between East 49th & 50th Streets
Call the Waldorf Astoria at (212) 355-3000 and ask for the special NYINC rate of $299 or $320 (Group Code ‘NY’)

Major Auctions, Educational Forums, Club Meetings & Exhibits
Admission: Friday–Saturday–Sunday
$10 for a three day pass

General Information:
Kevin Foley
P.O. Box 370650
Milwaukee, WI 53237
(414) 807-0116
Fax (414) 423-0343
E-mail: kfoley2@wi.rr.com

Our Sponsors

KOLBE & FANNING
Numismatic Booksellers
(614) 414-0855 • df@numislit.com
www.numislit.com

BUYING & SELLING ALL U.S. & WORLD COINS
TOP DOLLAR PAID WE BUY ALL U.S. & FOREIGN COINS & PAPER MONEY, U.S. & WORLD STAMP COLLECTIONS, REPLACEMENT APPRAISALS FOR ESTATES.
WANTED CHINA, JAPAN, SOUTH AMERICA, RUSSIA, BRITAIN, ALL U.S. & WORLD COINS.
WRITE OR CALL FOR QUOTES ON THE ABOVE.

TONY FEIN
400. 14th Ave. N. Suite 104
Minneapolis, MN 55405
612-821-0177
Email: hagensfein@hotmail.com

www.etsy.com/shop/tontyfein
www.etsy.com/ou/tontyfein

Interested in Ancient Coinage?
Subscribe to The Celator—a monthly journal on ancient & medieval coinage.

P.O. Box 10607
Lancaster, PA 17605
Tel/Fax: (717) 656-8557
Kerry@celator.com
www.celator.com

Subscription rates:
(1-year/2-year)
$36/560 United States
$45/82 Canada
$75/138 All Others

Our Sponsors
Nomos attends the New York International Numismatic Convention in January and The European Fine Art Fair (TEFAF) in March. In addition, we hold yearly auctions of superb ancient coins & Renaissance medals in May.

Attribution is a fundamental part of our service. Expanded fields on our label allow for more information than ever before, all displayed in a concise and readable format. We base attributions on the most current scholarship, and describe coins with an eye toward the specialist while remaining accessible to the novice. Sound attributions are yet another aspect of our commitment to the specialized needs of all ancient coin collectors.

Showcase every essential detail of your treasured collectible.
Visit NGCcoin.com/ancients