

PAOLO VISONÀ

MONETE GRECHE D'ILLIRIA NELLA COLLEZIONE
DEL CIVICO MUSEO DI STORIA ED ARTE DI TRIESTE

Abstract

A group of 16 Greek and Greek-Illyrian coins in the collection of Trieste's Civico Museo di Storia ed Arte is discussed. These include bronze issues of Herakleia (1), Issa (6), Pharos (4), ΔΙ (1), Ballaios (3), and a drachm of an unknown mint in southern Illyria.

ERIK CHRISTIANSEN

THE “CAIRO HOARD” (1895) = *CH* VII A 138

Abstract

Based on his own handwritten list — partly also present coins in the Ashmolean — this is the first full publication of the hoard (actually two hoards mixed together) of 822 Alexandrian tetradrachms, which Milne bought in Cairo in 1895.

MAILA CHIARAVALLE

MONETE DAL CONVENTO SCONSACRATO
DI SAN DOMENICO A LODI

Abstract

This paper describes the nine Italian and Swiss coins found during excavations in the area of the monastery of San Domenico in Lodi (Lombardy). The monastery was built in the first half of 14th century, it was deconsecrated by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799 and later converted into barracks (the convent) and a riding school (the church). Some of the coins were found inside graves in the churchyard. The finding includes coins of the mint of Milan, dating from late 14th to the late 16th century, a bissole from the Swiss mint of Bellinzona (early 16th century), a coin from Bologna, honoring Napoleon (1811) and one from Milan, celebrating Vittorio Emanuele II, King of Italy (1867).

ALESSANDRO GUIDARELLI

IDENTIFICAZIONE DI DUE MONETE APULE
DALLE ORIGINALI CARATTERISTICHE

Abstract

This paper analyses two rare coins from Apulia, dated to the third century B.C., which have been recently filed into the Archaeological Museum of Florence. The first piece is a rare bronze coin from Salapia, but previously identified as origin-ary of Arpi, featuring on its right side the head of Zeus turning to the right rather than to the left.

The second item is a quatrunc from Teate; its weight however is not in line with that of the other pieces so far examined and known.

This quatrunc should be therefore considered as one of the first pieces from the heavy series of Teate, which were used to facilitate calculations with the duode-cimal Roman system. This coin also seems to show ponderal values in line with the Roman triens in sextantal reduction.

ANNA RITA PARENTE

CONTESTI DI RINVENIMENTO, DESTINAZIONE E USO DELLE
MONETE SUBERATE IN MAGNA GRECIA
(V-I A.C.) (*)

Abstract

Silver plated coins are frequently found in the indigenous settlements and sanctuaries from both the Greek and the Roman republic periods. The census of known coins and the context of their finding seem to demonstrate that these counterfeits were regularly used alongside the legal coins. Indeed, it cannot be excluded that the forgeries deliberately produced and circulated the counterfeits coins among those sections of the population who were less experienced with the use of money.

GEORGES DEPEYROT (1)

THÉORISER LE SYSTÈME MONÉTAIRE DE L'EMPIRE ROMAIN, UNITÉS DE COMPTE ET DIVERSITÉ DES MONNAIES

Abstract

Since long time, Historians insisted on the monetary unity of the Roman Empire. The detailed study of the treasures and issues shows, on the contrary, a significant diversity, each region having a specific coin circulation. If the imperial currency circulated widely, the imperial coins worked alongside local productions, sometimes "illegal" or very old issues. Treasures highlight the existence of various areas or levels of circulation of coins. We must imagine a heterogeneous monetary stock whose unit of account was the unifying element. Therefore, understanding the relationship between the unit of account and the various coinages is necessary to study the phenomenon of price inflation or crisis. In this paper, we try to propose a theorization of the monetary system of the Roman Empire from Augustus to the 4th century.

CHRISTIAN-GEORGES SCHWENTZEL

LA PROPAGANDE DE VABALLATH ET ZÉNOBIE D'APRÈS LE
TÉMOIGNAGE DES MONNAIES ET TESSÈRES

Abstract

The goal of this paper is to analyse the institutional image of Vaballathus and Zenobia through a survey of the symbols featured in their coinage. These can be classified into three uneven groups: Palmyrene, Greek and Roman. The presence of palmyrene themes is remarkable but limited; Greek symbols are more frequent, while the Roman ones are predominant. The examination of this symbolic "dosage" will reveal the originality and innovations of the coinage of Vaballathus and Zenobia.

MONICA BALDASSARRI

I NOMINALI DELLA ZECCA DI PISA
E LA LORO CIRCOLAZIONE IN AREA TIRRENICA
TRA XII E XIV SECOLO:
IL CONTRIBUTO DELLE FONTI SCRITTE ED ARCHEOLOGICHE

Abstract

The increasing amount and quality of data nowadays available from the archaeological research in medieval sites of the Mediterranean includes quite a few of coin finds: their study, combined with a review of the old finds (treasures and single ones) and a novel look at archive's documents, is indeed contributing to define new numismatic chrono-typologies and their absolute dating as well as to better understand the patterns of the monetary circulation in this area. In this paper we discuss some recent data originating from the analysis of archaeological finds in order to shed new light on the Pisan coinage, and in particular on the use and circulation of its small and medium denomination coins (denari, quattrini and the first series of grossi), including its complex relationship with the Lucchese and Genoese currency available in the same years both in this part of the Italian Peninsula and in the Tyrrhenian Sea. Furthermore, this information help us to comprehend the usage of coins in everyday life during the Middle Ages. In more general terms, the aim of this paper is not only to solve the aforementioned problems by analysing the numismatic data under the light of the current mediaeval archaeology research, but also to stress the usefulness of material sources studies about monetary, economic and cultural history.

STEFANO DI VIRGILIO

UN BREVE AGGIORNAMENTO
ALLE TIPOLOGIE DELLA ZECCA DI RAVENNA.
EPOCA DEGLI ARCIVESCOVI E DI BENEDETTO XIV

Abstract

This article deals about eight new types of coins of the Ravenna mint. The first two are new type of the medieval denaro; the other five are coins struck under pope Benedictus XIV during the second half of the XVIII century.

MASSIMO SOZZI - ALESSIO MONTÀGANO

IL BARGELLINO: PRIMO GROSSO DA SEI DENARI DI FIRENZE,
CONIATO SOTTO LA SIGNORIA DEL BARGELLO LANDO
DA GUBBIO

Abstract

The Authors give notice to have identified, in a private collection, the Bargellino, one of the most enigmatic coins issued by the mint of Florence in the first semester of 1316, during the tyranny of the bargello Lando da Gubbio. Based on the Cronica by Giovanni Villani and on the Fiorinaio, or “Book of the Mint of Florence”, preserved at the State Archives of the Tuscan town, until now many scholars had suggested its existence but the coin was never identified. It is the first grosso da 6 issued by the mint of Florence, which in the second semester of 1316 and first semester of 1317 issued others with the better league, already studied.

RICCARDO GENOVESI

I FRATELLI VARESINI GABRIELE E BENEDETTO TATTI:
OREFICI, APPALTATORI DELLE ZECHE DI ROVEREDO
E MONTANARO, FALSIFICATORI NELLA PRIMA METÀ
DEL CINQUECENTO ⁽¹⁾

Abstract

This paper analyzes the career of the brothers Gabriele and Benedetto Tatti, two goldsmiths, mint contractors and falsifiers from Varese, who in the first half of the XVI century controlled establishments in Roveredo and Mesocco. Particular attention will be paid to their professional training and to their illegal activities.

COSTANZA CUCINI TIZZONI

LA ZECCA DI MILANO IN ETÀ AUSTRIACA.
REPERTI ARCHEOLOGICI E DOCUMENTI D'ARCHIVIO
SULLA TECNOLOGIA

Abstract

Based on a comparison of archive and archaeological data, this paper describes the metallurgical processes which were carried out in the eighteenth-century Austrian mint of Milan, its operative chain and the technologies employed there.

GIUSEPPE GIROLA

LA CIRCOLAZIONE DEL TALLERO E DELLA LIRA IN ETIOPIA
DURANTE L'OCCUPAZIONE ITALIANA

Abstract

The thaler of Maria Theresa was widely diffused in the Horn of Africa, notwithstanding the attempts made by the Italians and the Ethiopians to substitute it. This paper analyzes the monetary circulation in Ethiopia before, during and after the Italian occupation. Particular attention will be paid to the measures adopted to introduce the lira in substitution of the thaler and to the economic reasons which favoured the circulation of the latter until the 1950s, well after the restoration of the Ethiopian imperial government.

ARMANDO BERNARDELLI

...IN DEFOSSIS LOCIS DISPERSAE, VEL MURIS INTUS LOCATAE...
CONSIDERAZIONI SU UN USO RINASCIMENTALE
DELLA MEDAGLIA, LE ORIGINI: SECOLI XIV E XV

Abstract

This paper analyses the Renaissance practice of inserting medals onto architectural structures. The archaeological evidence suggests that this practice was linked to the revival of classical antiquity, which characterized the Italian culture between the 14th and 15th century.

LEONARDO MEZZAROBA

MEDAGLIE D'ORO DEL XIX SECOLO
PRESSO IL MUSEO CORRER DI VENEZIA

Abstract

This article describes ten nineteenth-century gold medals from Venice's Museo Correr, all of which are connected to Venetian personalities and events, including the 9th Conference of Scientists (1868), the relaunch of the Venetian Carnival (1868), the establishment of the Gondoliers' Mutual Aid Society (1885), Emanuele Cicogna, scholar and collector, Adriano Balbi, geographer, Carlo Ghega, who built the Semmering Railway (1847), and the patriot Daniele Manin. The discovery of previously unknown archive documents has cast new light into new and remarkable aspects of Venetian history and society. In this respect, the letter accompanying the golden medal for Daniele Manin and the letters from the Società del Carnevale, envisaging the revival of tourism, stressing the importance of tourism for the economy of the town, are particularly interesting.

CLAUDIA PERASSI

MEDAGLIE PER L'INAUGURAZIONE
DELLA FERROVIA ELETTRICA STRESA-MOTTARONE
LA PIÙ ALTA ED ARDITA FERROVIA DI MONTAGNA
IN ITALIA (*)

Abstract

This paper examines the eight bronze medals, which were issued in 1911 to celebrate the opening of the daring electric railway connecting the small town of Stresa, on the western shores of Lake Maggiore, and the peak of the Mottarone Mountain. The medals were coined by the Johnson workshop, in Milan, and were dedicated to the administrators and engineers who made the completion of the railway possible.