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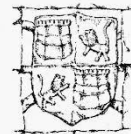
UNIVERSITÄT
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EASTERN COINS IN THE EARLY MODERN WORLD ANTIQUARIANISM AND THE ORIENTAL ARTIFACT 1500-1800

TRUJILLO, SPAIN
SEPT. 26-29, 2017



HERZOG AUGUST BIBLIOTHEK
WOLFENBÜTTEL



FUNDACIÓN
XAVIER DE SALAS

Scientific organization:
Stefan Heidemann and Martin Mulsow

Front page –
V. Lastanosa, *Museo de las medallas desconocidas españolas* (1645).

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SPANISH-GERMAN ACADEMIC CONVERSATIONS

The “Spanish-German Academic Conversations” (*Spanisch-Deutsche Arbeitsgespräche*) are the result of a joint initiative of the Fundación Xavier de Salas (Trujillo) and the Herzog August Bibliothek (Wolfenbüttel).

In 1993 Dietrich Briesemeister (Berlin), Friedrich Niewöhner (Wolfenbüttel) and Jaime de Salas (Madrid/Trujillo) signed a cooperation agreement for their respective institutions. The goal of this agreement was to promote research of the Spanish-German relations during Early Modern times and to encourage encounters between Spanish and German scholars. To this end, the participating institutions organized a number of joint conferences: *Constantes y fragmentos del pensamiento Iuliano* (Trujillo, 1994), *Mística alemana y española en el siglo XVI* (Wolfenbüttel, 1996), *De Tribus Impostoribus* (Trujillo, 1997), *Influencias de las culturas académicas alemana y española desde 1898 hasta 1936* (Berlin, 1998), *Federico II y los Españoles* (Wolfenbüttel, 1999), *Carlos V: Imágenes e interpretaciones* (Trujillo, 2000), *Macht und Religion im 16./17. Jahrhundert* (Wolfenbüttel, 2002). Most of the conference proceedings were published, and their important findings made more widely available.

With the retirement of Dietrich Briesemeister in 2004 and the sudden death of Friedrich Niewöhner in 2005 the initiative came to a standstill. After a lengthy hiatus it was revived in 2011, when Volker Bauer (Wolfenbüttel), Jaime de Salas (Madrid/Trujillo) and Sina Rauschenbach (Potsdam/Trujillo) took charge of the coordination. The continuation was made possible via a conference entitled “Naturrecht und Konfession. Konfessionelle Einflüsse und Religionsfreiheit im Naturrecht” (Wolfenbüttel, 2011). It was followed by a conference on the early modern arbitristas in comparative European perspectives and a conference on “Religious Plurality and Interreligious Contacts in the Middle Ages” (Wolfenbüttel, 2015).

The plan for the future is to continue these academic conversations. They will take place every two years, alternately in Trujillo and Wolfenbüttel. The goal is still to enable encounters between Spanish and German researchers and to encourage a dialogue about relevant topics of European cultural history, especially of Spain and Germany. Finally, the continuation of the initiative is also intended to honour the memory of Friedrich Niewöhner, who died twelve years ago.

Sina Rauschenbach (Potsdam, 2017)

AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE

From the 15th to the 18th century, collecting, studying, and exchanging antique coins as gifts was an antiquarian interest that reflected a social pattern among scholars, learned individuals, and even princes. Collecting coins was regarded as a comparatively inexpensive approach for reconstructing ancient history. The scholarly and historical fascination with coins was applied to the study of the two great civilizations of antiquity, Rome and Greece. The history of the Orient, in comparison, was still a fledgling field of study. The first Islamic chronicle available in Europe which provided access to Islamic history was the *Historia Saracenica* published by Thomas Erpenius in 1625. Some scholars, such as Johann Heinrich Hottinger in his *De nummis orientalium* (1659) even published short books and articles on Oriental coins. These works greatly extended the world of antiquarian curiosity to Oriental artifacts and to the east more widely. It is interesting to note that many scholars tried to link their insights into the Orient with the Orient that they knew best, that of the Bible.

The first monograph on Islamic coins was published and illustrated in 1724 by Georg Jakob Kehr as *Monarchiae Asiatico-Saracenicae Status*. Kehr's description of a hoard of Kufic dirhams is surprisingly accurate and he also provided a full report of its provenance. This monograph became a landmark publication and represented the inception of the study of Islamic archaeology.

The decades after the European Seven-Years-War (1756-1763) mark an unprecedented transition in humanities in general and in antiquarian studies in particular, to a more systematic and methodical approach in scholarship. In Germany, Oriental Numismatics with J. G. Eichhorn, O. Tychsen, and J. G. Adler went along the disciplinary path of Biblical Studies, which itself progressed from the historical turn within the theology of enlightenment to Oriental philology. Adler's scholarly description of the collection of Stefano Borgia (1782) set an example of scholarship for a generation of European scholars. In Spain, Bernardo Aldrete had studied Punic coins in his *Varias antiguedades de España, Africa y otras prouincias* in 1614. Vincenzo Juan de Lastanosa's *Museo de las medallas desconocidas españolas* (1645) was an early example of the antiquarian interest in Islamic coins. This scholarly interest finally took off with the Maronite Miguel Casiri at the Royal Library in the 1780s.

Based on recent scholarship on early modern antiquarianism and the genesis of Oriental philologies in the 17th century, we intend with this conference to contribute new insights into the rise of antiquarianism with respect to Oriental objects and to consider the different scholarly attitudes towards the material culture of the Orient and *vice versa*.

Stefan Heidemann & Martin Mulsow
(Hamburg, Erfurt/ Gotha, 2017)

TIME SCHEDULE

Tuesday, Sept. 26th, 2017

Arrival

Bus transfer from Madrid Barajas Airport
8.00 pm – Dinner

Wednesday, Sept. 27th, 2017

9.00 am – Jaime de Salas (Trujillo): Welcoming Speech

9.20 am – Sina Rauschenbach (Wolfenbüttel): Welcoming Speech

9.45 am – Stefan Heidemann (Hamburg)/ Martin Mulsow (Erfurt/Gotha): “Objects of Curiosity, Antiquarianism and Study of Oriental Coins”

10.30 am – Coffee Break

Chair Stefan Heidemann

11.00 am – Alain Schnapp (Paris): “The Birth of Archaeological Illustration and the Vision of the East from Ciriaco to Volney”

11.45 am – Fátima Martín Escudero and Lara Nebreda
Martín (Madrid): “Casiri, the First Researcher of Andalusian
Coins”

12.30 pm – Lunch Break

Chair Martin Mulsow

2.00 pm – John Cunnally (Ames): “Figured Islamic Coins in
Renaissance Collections”

2.45 pm – Asaph Ben Tov (Erfurt/Gotha): “Ottoman Coins,
Oriental Studies, and Patronage: the Case of the Breslau
Orientalist Andreas Acoluthus (1654-1704).”

3.30 pm – Coffee Break

Chair Fátima Martín Escudero

4.00 pm – Martin Mulsow (Erfurt/Gotha): “Georg Jacob
Kehr on Coins from the East”

4.45 pm – Stefan Heidemann (Hamburg): “Jacob Georg
Christian Adler (1756-1834) and the Sources of his Interest
in Oriental Coins”

7.30 pm – Dinner

Thursday, Sept. 28th, 2017

Chair François de Callataÿ

9.00 am – Alberto J. Canto García (Madrid): “Arab Antiques, Coins and Collections in Spain: A Long Way”

9.45 am – Jorge Maier Allende and Antonio Almagro Gorbea (Madrid): “The Royal Academies of History and Fine Arts and the *Antigüedades Árabes de España*”

10.30 am – Coffee Break

Chair Alberto J. Canto García

11.00 am – François de Callataÿ (Brussels): “Samaritan, Phoenician and Punic Coins in the Third Quarter of the 18th Century (Berthélemy, Swinton, Pellerin, Séguier, Dutens, and the Others)”

11.45 am – Tobias Mörike (Erfurt/Gotha): “Icons of Biblical Orientalism? Coins and the Geography of the ‘Holy Land’”

12.30 pm – Sina Rauschenbach (Wolfenbüttel): Final Discussion “Future Venues”

1.00 pm – Lunch Break

2.00 pm – Excursion to Cáceres

7.30 pm – Dinner

Friday, Sept. 29th, 2017

Departure

Bus transfer to Madrid Barajas Airport

ABSTRACTS

IN THE SEQUENCE OF PRESENTATION

The Objects of Curiosity, Antiquarianism and Study of Oriental Coins

Stefan Heidemann – Universität Hamburg and Martin Mulsow – Universität Erfurt / Landes- und Forschungsbibliothek Gotha

The Mediterranean always served as a contact zone between Christian Europe and the Muslim Middle East. In the late Middle Ages trade relations intensified and textiles, metalware, and glass from the Middle East became merchandise and objects of curiosity and imitation in Europe. The Renaissance, with its new focus on the human figure, was another game changer in the mutual appreciation of objects and among them coins. The eighteenth century then introduced new scholarly approaches.

The Birth of Archaeological Illustration and the Vision of the East from Ciriaco to Volney

Alain Schnapp – Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art, Paris

Antiquarianism has been present in most societies of the ancient world. Nevertheless it is, in its modern acceptance, an invention of the European Renaissance, made possible by the development of new techniques of drawing and survey. It is the will to 'represent the past in figures', as happily announced by Francesco Bianchini, that constitutes

the difference between the modern approach of Antiquity and others in the past. China, under the Song dynasty, could have been an exception, having recourse to the method of rubbing in order to record the inscriptions. I will attempt to give a thought to the birth of archaeological illustration in the European context and its development from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment, as a means to explore and to interpret the past.

The Royal Academies of History and Fine Arts and the *Antigüedades Árabes de España*

Jorge Maier Allende – Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando, Madrid and Antonio Almagro Gorbea Escuela de Estudios Árabes / Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid

The recovery of the important documental and monumental Andalusian legacy was one of the most outstanding archaeological initiatives of the Age of Enlightenment for the history of Spain. The study of Arabic antiquities in Spain, supported by the Crown since the reign of Philip V, was driven by the Royal Academies of History and Fine Arts. They developed important scientific, numismatic and epigraphic projects, which included the documentation of Spanish Muslim art. These projects formed the origin of Spanish Arabism, and one of the most significant initiatives among Antiquarian studies of oriental Art in eighteenth century Europe.

Figured Islamic Coins in Renaissance Collections

John Cunnally – Iowa State University, Ames

Old coins with Arabic inscriptions were known to the Italian antiquarians of the 16th century, but they were handicapped in understanding them by their inability to read Arabic. Not surprisingly Renaissance numismatists like Enea Vico and Jacopo Strada were intrigued by the figural bronze dirhems struck in Syria and Mesopotamia during the 12th century, derived from Hellenistic and Byzantine models. Six of these were included in an album of drawings recording the collection of the Venetian connoisseur Andrea Loredan (c. 1560), and Jacopo Strada describes a dozen more in his *Numismaton Antiquorum Diaskeue* (c. 1570), an 11-volume commentary on ancient coins in the Vienna University Library. The coins listed by Strada belonged to Venetian collectors, including Rinaldo Odoni, Sebastiano Erizzo, and the Spanish expatriate Pedro Ramez, and we can conclude that Venice, with its commercial ties to the East, was the most likely place in Europe for these figural dirhems to appear. Based on the placement of the dirhems in the Loredan and Strada manuscripts (Loredan's are situated between the Greek and Roman series, and Strada's between the "Chaldean" and Greek coins), we suspect they were not recognized as medieval Islamic issues, but misinterpreted as the relics of an ancient civilization predating the Roman Empire.

Ottoman Coins, Oriental Studies, and Patronage: the Case of the Breslau Orientalist Andreas Acoluthus (1654-1704)”

Asaph Ben Tov – Universität Erfurt / Landes- und Forschungsbibliothek Gotha

Andreas Acoluthus (1654-1704) was a respected Orientalist and disgruntled Lutheran clergyman and school teacher in Breslau. He is best remembered today for his ambitious (and abortive) attempt to compile a Polyglot Koran. The Gotha research library holds a transcript of his extensive correspondence with a certain Gottlieb Millich, a local dignitary in the Silesian town of Schweidnitz (Świdnica) concerning the latter's collection of Ottoman coins. These reveal Acoluthus' now-forgotten work in numismatics, as well as shedding light on the social context of this pursuit in the late seventeenth century.

Georg Jacob Kehr on Coins from the East

Martin Mulsow – Universität Erfurt / Landes- und Forschungsbibliothek Gotha

Georg Jacob Kehr (1692-1740) was the first scholar who worked methodologically on Islamic coins in the modern sense. His description of a hoard of Arabic dirhams, *Monarchiæ asiatico-saracenicæ status* of 1724, was groundbreaking and the first archaeological report on Islamic artefacts. His analysis of a Mughal presentation coin, *Monarchiæ Mogolo-indici vel Mogolis Magni Aureng Szeb numisma indo-persicum* of 1725, reaches a new level of

presentation and illustration. But what was the context of his scholarship? Where did it come from? Hitherto unknown material, letters by Kehr to Ernst Salomon Cyprian, and his letters to Benjamin Schulze and Mathurin Veysière La Croze shed new light on Kehr's early years. In one letter, Kehr outlined a method which would enable him 'identify all other Oriental coins as well', drawing on the model in his treatise on the Mughal coin. His greatest aspiration was to be sent on a mission to the Orient by Duke Frederick II of Gotha. He desired to bring great treasures of Eastern coins to Germany, as Vaillant had done in Paris with the help of the network of French consuls in the Levant. Kehr, however, planned to do this on a more sophisticated basis as trained orientalist.

Jacob Georg Christian Adler (1756-1834) and the Sources of His Interest in Oriental Coins

Stefan Heidemann – Universität Hamburg

During his library studies in Rome 1780-1782, J.G.C. Adler authored the first systematic catalogue of Islamic coins, which set new standards in editing. The book was based on the collection of Cardinal Stefano Borgia in Rome. It is well known that Adler was a disciple of Oluf Gerhard Tychsen (1734-1815) at Rostock University, a protestant theologian, and the author of the first Introduction in Muhammadan Numismatics (1794). But what made this young scholar so curious about Oriental coins at all? Was it Tychsen? A recently (re-) discovered manuscript in the State Library of Hamburg may answer this. The research on this

manuscript connects Rabbinical studies, the historical approach of the theology of Enlightenment with the Hanseatic/Danish diplomacy with the Ottoman Empire and the curiosity of a young and gifted boy.

Arab Antiques, Coins, and Collections in Spain: A Long Way

Alberto J. Canto García – Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

The Arab antiquities received relatively little attention in Spain. Interest was mostly focused on large architectural monuments. Since the mid-18th century a new curiosity arose for the Islamic past on the Iberian Peninsula. Islamic history, Islamic monuments and the attention they received was always a matter of debate, dependent always on the prevailing geo-political situation of the Spanish Crown.

On the other hand, appreciation of archaeological artifacts or coins was a more independent field and part of an enlightened antiquarianism. However, the lack of Arabic language skills impeded their further study.

Since the end of the 18th to late 19th, Arabic-Spanish coins were also included into the developing numismatic scholarship.

Casiri, the First Researcher of Andalusian Coins

Fátima Martín Escudero and Lara Nebreda Martín –
Universidad Complutense - Facultad de Ciencias de la
Documentación, Madrid

Syrian-Maronite Miguel de Casiri was the first researcher on Andalusian coinage in Spain. Due to his Arabic linguistic skills, he worked at the Royal Library and composed the Arabic manuscript catalogue of El Escorial. This training and his solid knowledge of Arabic allowed him to approach these coins from a different perspective than that of previous numismatists or historians, thus starting a new research tradition in the Peninsula.

His numismatic studies were appreciated and backed by Pedro Rodríguez de Campomanes, then Director at the Royal Academy of History, where a good collection was growing and whose catalogue would become the main task of Casiri. He worked there for a long time and had the opportunity to train a future collaborator: José Antonio Banqueri.

Furthermore, Casiri, alongside with Campomanes and Martín de Ulloa y de la Torre Guiral, developed the first project in order to publish the study of the Islamic coins in Spain under the title *Discurso y tablas de medallas árabes*. Casiri's works became the base, sometimes unknown, of later investigations on Andalusian coin carried out in Spain. Our presentation will deal with all these elements through the analysis of textual, iconographic and monetary documentation.

Samaritan, Phoenician and Punic Coins in the Third Quarter of the 18th Century (Berthélemy, Swinton, Pellerin, Séguier, Dutens, and the Others)

François de Callataÿ – Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Brussels

As illustrated by the paper of Martin Mulsow (“Coins with Unfamiliar Scripts: Debates Among European Scholars 1700-1725”), Samaritan, Phoenician and Punic coins were hotly studied and discussed in the first decades of the 18th c. by prominent scholars such as Gisbert Cuper (1644-1716), Antoine Galland (1646-1715), Adrian Reland (1676-1718), Mathurin Veyssière de la Croze (1661-1739). After a general decline for numismatics in the 1730s and 1740s, interest in these coinages was entirely renewed with the decipherment of the Phoenician and the Palmyrene in the 1750s. Dealing with printed books and unpublished correspondence, this paper aims to cover the third quarter of the 18th century, focusing on the heated debate between Jean-Jacques Barthélemy (1716-1795) and John Swinton (1703-1777), but also on the correspondence between Joseph Pellerin (1684-1783) and Jean-François Séguier (1703-1784) and the books by Louis Dutens (1730-1812). It leaves aside those who were active at the very end of the 18th century: Francisco Perez Bayer (1711-1794) or Oluf Gerhard Tychsen (1734-1815).

Icons of Biblical Orientalism? Coins and the Geography of the “Holy Land”

Tobias Mörike – Universität Erfurt / Landes- und Forschungsbibliothek Gotha

The following contribution looks at Numismatics in the context of Holy Land Studies. By the end of the 18th century Numismatics, as an academic discipline underwent a professionalization and standardization. At the same time geographic knowledge of the Middle East, independent from artifacts, became progressively more available. This paper argues that exploration and excavation in Middle East and the constant comparison of newly found material with existing collections led to paradigm shift in the context of Numismatics and Bible Studies. It will be demonstrated that till the end of the 18th century Roman Coins (Judea Capta) coins were presented as indexical evidence for Biblical times, Jewish coins of antiquity were ignored and refuted. Oluf Tychsen doubted in his treatise *Die Unächtheit der jüdischen Münzen* the authenticity of Hebrew coins. David Michaelis inquired in his instructions for the Danish-Arabian expedition led by Carsten Niebuhr, on measurement and weights employed in Biblical times in relation Persian and Egyptian coins. Towards the end of the 19th century publication on Hebrew coins started to dominate numismatic publications. This will be exemplified by the works of Abbé Cavedoni and Félicien de Saulcy. It will be critically inquired whether the context of collection had fundamentally changed or if this shift in attention signified convenient discoveries in the lines of Biblical Orientalism.





J. H. Hottinger, *De nummis orientalium* (1659).

PARTICIPANTS (ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Antonio Almagro Gorbea (aalmagro@eea.csic.es – Escuela de Estudios Árabes / Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid):

Studied Architecture at the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid 1965-1971; postgraduate studies on historical monument restoration at the architectural faculty of the Universidad de Roma 1972-1974 and doctoral degree in 1975; additional doctoral degree in Architecture from the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid in 1978; researcher specializing in Islamic architecture at the Escuela de Estudios Arabes de Granada 1987-2002 which he also served as a Director between 1998-2005.

Publications relevant to the conference:

2015. (ed.) El legado de al-Ándalus: las antigüedades árabes en los dibujos de la Academia, Catalog of an exhibition held at the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando, Alcalá, Spain, September 23-December 8, 2015. Madrid 2015.

2010. Juan de Villanueva – Vista de la Alhambra – Sección del Patio de los Leones de la Alhambra de Granada – Antigüedades árabes de España. In: M. Almagro-Gorbea – J. Maier Allende (eds.): Corona y Arqueología en el Siglo de las Luces. Madrid 2010, pp. 282-287, 298-300.

Asaph Ben Tov (asaphbentov@hotmail.com – Universität Erfurt / Landes- und Forschungsbibliothek Gotha):

B.A. in History and Classical Studies at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem 1997-2000; M.A. in History 2000-2002; Ph.D. under the supervision of Michael Heyd on “Lutheran Humanists and Greek Antiquity” 2003-2006; Post-Doctoral Fellow at the Herzog-August-Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel, Germany 2007-2009; Minerva Foundation Post-Doctoral Fellow at the Forschungszentrum Gotha of the University of Erfurt 2009-2011; Research Associate at the Max-Weber-Kolleg in the research group “Religious individualization in historical perspective” since 2012; Research Associate of the HERA project “Encounters with the Orient in Early Modern Scholarship” at the Forschungszentrum Gotha 2014-2016; Visiting Professor at the Graduate School “Interconfessionality in the Early Modern Period” at the University of Hamburg; Substitute Professor at the University of Erfurt, Germany and Post-Doc Fellow at the Max-Weber-Kolleg (Erfurt) 2016-2017; currently completing a biographical study on the 17th century Orientalist Johann Ernst Gerhard as well as a more extensive monograph of Oriental studies in Germany in the 17th century.

Publications relevant to the conference:

2017. Orientalische Studien an Hamburgs Akademischem Gymnasium vom Anfang bis zur Berufung von Reimarus. In: Johann Anselm Steiger (ed.) in collaboration with Martin Mulsow and Axel E. Walter: Das Akademische Gymnasium zu Hamburg im Kontext frühneuzeitlicher Wissenschafts- und Bildungsgeschichte. Berlin 2017, pp. 121-138.

2016. Johann Zechendorff (1580-1662) and Arabic Studies in Zwickau's Latin School. In: Jan Loop – Alastair Hamilton – Charles Burnett (eds.): The Teaching and Learning of Arabic in Early Modern Europe (Brill's The History of Oriental Studies 3). Leiden 2009, pp. 57-92.

2015. The Academic Study of Arabic in Seventeenth- and early Eighteenth-century Protestant Germany: a preliminary sketch. In: History of Universities 28.2, pp. 93-135.

2009. Lutheran Humanists and Greek Antiquity: Melanchthonian Scholarship between Universal History and Pedagogy (Brill's Studies in Intellectual History 183). Leiden 2009.

Alberto J. Canto García (alberto.canto@uam.es – Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Departamento de Prehistoria y Arqueología):

Ph.D. in Archaeology at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid 1983; Temporary Lecturer 1983-1986; University Assistant 1986-1989; Associate Professor 1989-1991; Professor for Archaeology at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid since 1991; Technical Director of Excavations in *Madinat al-Zahra* 2017-2021 (with the DAI, Madrid branch).

He specialized in the archaeology and numismatics of Umayyad Spain (8th-11th century).

Publications relevant to the conference:

2015. El hallazgo numismático de la Taifa de Sevilla en Aracena (Huelva). In: Onoba. Revista de arqueología y antigüedad 3, pp. 163-170.

2014. (with Isabel Rodríguez Casanova and Jesús Vico Monteoliva). M. Gómez Moreno y la moneda visigoda. Investigación y coleccionismo en España (siglos XIX-XX) (Bibliotheca Numismatica Hispania 10). Madrid 2014.

2004. (with Fátima Martín Escudero and Adela Cepas). Archivo del Gabinete Numario. Catálogo e Índices Real Academia de la Historia. Madrid 2004.

2001. (ed. with Tawfiq Ibrahim) A. Delgado y Hernández. Estudios de Numismática Árábigo-Hispana. Madrid 2001.

2001. La formación de los estudios de moneda islámica en España. In: Alberto Canto García – Vicente Salvatierra Cuenca (eds.): IV Jarique de Numismática Andalusí Jaén 2000. Jaén 2001, pp. 11-20.

John Cunnally (cunnally@iastate.edu – Iowa State University, Ames):

B.A. in English at Temple University (Philadelphia) 1972; M.S. in Library Science at Drexel University (Philadelphia) 1976; Ph.D. in Art History at the University of Pennsylvania on “The Role of Greek and Roman Coins in the Art of the Italian Renaissance”; Assistant Professor of Art History at

the Arkansas State University 1985-1989; Assistant Professor of Art History at the Iowa State University 1989-1996; associate professor of Renaissance Art History at the faculty of Art and Visual Culture at the Iowa State University since 1996; Associate Director of the College of Design Rome Program at the Iowa State University 2004-2005.

His research interests focus on Italian Renaissance art history, the history of photography, and modern art history and criticism. Further he is interested in ancient numismatics and antiquarianism with special focus on the period of Renaissance.

Publications relevant to the conference (some can be downloaded from academia.edu):

2016. Irritamenta: Numismatic Treasures of a Renaissance Collector. New York 2016.

2013. The Mystery of the Missing Cabinet: Andrea Loredan's Coin Collection and Its Fate. In: Ulrike Peter – Bernhard Weisser (eds.): Translatio Nummorum: Römische Kaiser in der Renaissance. Berlin 2013, pp. 142-148.

2008. Of Mauss and (Renaissance) Men: Numismatics, Prestation, and the Genesis of Visual Literacy. In: Princeton University Library Chronicle 69, pp. 241-261.

1999. Images of the Illustrious: The Numismatic Presence in the Renaissance. Princeton 1999.

1994. Ancient Coins as Gifts and Tokens of Friendship during the Renaissance. In: *Journal of the History of Collections* 6, pp. 129-143.

François de Callatay (francois.de.callatay@kbr.be – Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Brussels):

Studied Archaeology, Art History and Philosophy at the Université Catholique de Louvain 1979-1983; Ph.D. in Philosophy and Letters 1988; Research Fellow at the Belgian Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique 1989-1991; First Assistant and Chef de Travaux at the Coin and Medals Cabinet of the Bibliothèque royale de Belgique 1991-1996; Head of the Coin and Medals Cabinet 1996-1997; Head of the Collections of Precious Objects (manuscripts, prints, coins and medals) 1997-2006; Directeur d'études at the École pratique des Hautes Études (Paris-Sorbonne) since 1998; received his postdoctoral lecture qualification in 2003; Curator of all collections (manuscripts, rare books, maps and plans, musical equipment, prints, coins and medals) 2006-2011; Head of Department (not in charge of the curatorial departments to focus on research) since 2011; Professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles in 2008; President of the Collège Belgique since 2016.

His research focusses on coinage and finance in the ancient Mediterranean world and he is a specialist of Hellenistic royal coinages, from Alexander the Great to Mithridates Eupator. He co-founded in 2013 the project *Fontes Inediti Numismaticae Antiquae* (FINA).

Publications relevant to the conference (some can be downloaded from academia.edu):

(forthcoming.) Glory and misery of Belgian numismatics from the 16th to the 18th c. as seen through three milestones (Goltz 1563, Serrure 1847 and the Dekesels) and private correspondences. In: J. Moens et al. (eds.): Belgian numismatics into perspective, c. 70 p. (to appear).

2015. Vaillant, Frölich and the others (Spanheim, Beger, Haym, Liebe, Pellerin, Eckhel, Duane, etc.): The Remarkable Interest in Seleucid Coinages in the 18th Century. In: Numismatische Zeitschrift 120/121 (Numismatik und Geldgeschichte im Zeitalter der Aufklärung. Beiträge zum Symposium im Residenzschloss Dresden, 4.-9. Mai 2009), pp. 43-77.

2014. Curieux et antiquaires (XVI^e s.), médecins et Jésuites (XVII^e s.-XVIII^e s.): les tribulations du *connoisseurship* numismatique. In: P. Michel (ed.): Connoisseurship. L'œil, la raison et l'instrument. Actes du colloque Ecole du Louvre en partenariat avec la Fondation Calouste Gulbenkian et l'Institut national d'histoire de l'art, 20, 21 et 22 octobre 2011. Paris 2014, pp. 177-200.

2013. The Numismatic Interests of Laevinus Torrentius (1525-1595), in of the Foremost Humanists of his Time. In: Ulrike Peter – Bernhard Weisser (eds.): Translatio Nummorum: Römische Kaiser in der Renaissance. Berlin 2013, pp. 125-140.

Stefan Heidemann (stefan.heidemann@uni-hamburg.de – Asien-Afrika-Institut, Universität Hamburg):

Islamic studies, history and economics in Regensburg, Berlin, Damascus and Cairo 1982-1993; PhD in Islamic Studies 1993 Free University, Berlin; Assistant Professor (C1) 1994-2001 at Jena University, coordinator of the “Oriental Coin Cabinet Jena”; Habilitation 2001 at Jena University; Visiting Professor at Leipzig University 2001-2003; Senior Assistant Professor (C2) at Jena University 2002-2010; Professor of Islamic History, and Material and Artistic Culture at the Bard Graduate Center in New York 2009-2011, and Associate Curator for Islamic Art at the Metropolitan Museum (2010-2011), Professor of Islamic Studies at Hamburg University since 2011.

The focus of his research lies in the political and economic history, as well as in the material and artistic culture and numismatics of the Islamic World. His studies include the intellectual history of Islamic studies and Islamic numismatics. He is also interested in the material and visual culture of the 19th and 20th century in the Arab world. For 20 years, he has worked with several archaeological missions – mainly in Syria, but also in Georgia, Portugal and Mongolia. As P.I. he currently directs the ERC project “The Early Islamic Empire at Work – The View From the Regions Toward the Center”.

Publications relevant to the conference (some can be downloaded from academia.edu):

2008. Zwischen Theologie und Philologie: Der Paradigmenwechsel in der Jenaer Orientalistik 1770 bis 1850. In: *Der Islam* 84, pp. 140-184.

2007. Das Orientalische Münzkabinett Jena - Die Islamische Münzkunde von der Theologie der Aufklärung zu den Regionalstudien. In: *Gesellschaft der Freunde Islamischer Kunst und Kultur* (ed.): *Eothen IV, Jahrbuch 2007*, pp. 95-120.

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Jorge Maier Allende (maier@rabasf.com – Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando, Madrid):

Doctor of Prehistory and Archaeology. He is specialized in historiography and the History of Archaeology and Art in Spain and Europe (18th-20th century); Researcher and Conservator in the Gabinete de Antigüedades de la Real Academia de la Historia 1998-2016; employed at the

Gabinete de Dibujos del Museo de la Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando since 2016.

Publications relevant to the conference:

2015. (ed.) Luis José Velázquez, Marqués de Valdeflores. El Viaje de las Antigüedades de España (1752-1765). Madrid 2015.

2012. (ed. with M. Almagro-Gorbea) De Pompeya al Nuevo Mundo: la Corona Española y la Arqueología en el siglo XVIII. Madrid 2012.

2011. Noticias de Antigüedades de las Actas de Sesiones de la Real Academia de la Historia (1738-1791). Madrid 2011.

2010. (ed. with M. Almagro-Gorbea) Corona y Arqueología en el siglo de las Luces. Madrid 2010.

Fátima Martín Escudero (fatimama@pdi.ucm.es – Universidad Complutense, Facultad de Ciencias de la Documentación, Madrid):

Professor at the Department of the Historiographic Sciences and Techniques and Archaeology at the Faculty of Library and Documentation Studies at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid since 2005.

Studied geography and history with a special focus on prehistory and archaeology at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid 1993-1998; M.A. thesis at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid 2001 (“El tesoro de moneda omeya de Baena (Córdoba): una hipótesis sobre circulación monetaria”); staff member at the Gabinete de

Antigüedades de la Real Academia de la Historia 2002-2004; doctoral thesis on “La Numismática Andalusí: Génesis y desarrollo de una disciplina (Siglos XVIII y XIX)” in 2007.

Publications relevant to the conference (some can be downloaded from academia.edu):

2011. Casiri de Gartia, Miguel. In: Diccionario bio-bibliográfico español. Vol. XII. Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología y Real Academia de la Historia. Madrid 2011, pp. 248-250.

2010. El primer proyecto de publicación de un catálogo de moneda andalusí en España: Discurso y tablas de Medallas árabes de Miguel de Casiri. In : *Documenta & Instrumenta* 8, pp. 145-180.

2007. (with Alberto Canto García and Tawfiq Ibn Hafiz Ibrahim) Monedas andalusíes de la Bibliotheque Nationale de France. Madrid 2007.

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Tobias Mörike (tobias.moerike@uni-erfurt.de – Gotha Research Center, University of Erfurt):

Tobias Mörike is a PhD candidate in Global History. In his project he investigates collections and maps related to German Palestine Exploration between 1877 and 1929. Prior to his dissertation he worked as curatorial trainee in the Dresden State Art collections, where he catalogued an amulet collection from Egypt in the Ethnologic Museum and as curatorial assistant in Kunsthaus Dresden. The Municipal Gallery for Contemporary Art, where he supported the conference and exhibition program Artificial Facts, taking interest in the contested status of ethnologic collections. Tobias Mörike studied in Berlin and Paris, he received his M.A. in African and Islamic Studies from Humboldt University of Berlin. His research interests focus on Material Culture, Museum Studies and the history of cross-cultural exchanges in the Mediterranean. His research interests focus on material culture, museum studies and art and cultural history of the Mediterranean world.

Publication relevant to the conference:

(forthcoming). Magische Materielle Kultur aus Ägypten – Forschungsarbeiten zur Sammlung Schienerl im Museum für Völkerkunde zu Dresden. In: Abhandlungen und Berichte der Staatlichen Ethnographischen Sammlungen Sachsen 55.

Martin Mulsow (martin.mulsow@uni-erfurt.de – Universität Erfurt / Landes- und Forschungs-bibliothek Gotha):

Studied Philosophy, Germanic Languages and Literature, and History in Tübingen, Berlin and Munich; M.A. in Philosophy at the Universität München 1987; Ph.D. in Philosophy at the Universität München 1991; Habilitation at the Universität München 2001; Head of a sub-project on scholarly Libertinage in the 17th century at the collaborative research centre in Munich 2001-2005; Associate Professor for Renaissance Philosophy at the Universität München 2004; Head of the sub-project “Reflexive Modernisation” 2005-2009; Professor of History at the Rutgers University, New Jersey; Professor of Intellectual Culture of the European Modern era at Universität Erfurt and Director of the Forschungszentrum Gotha since 2008.

Publications relevant to the conference:

(forthcoming). Hof und Wissen. Gelehrte im Kommunikationsraum des Gothaer Hofes um 1700.

2010. Socinianism, Islam, and the Radical Uses of Arabic Scholarship. In: Al-Qantara 31, pp. 549-586.

1998. Orientalistik im Kontext der sozinianischen und deistischen Debatten. Spencer, Crell, Locke, Newton. In: Scientia Poetica. Jahrbuch für Geschichte der Literatur und der Wissenschaften 2, pp. 27-57.

Lara Nebreda Martín (mlaranm@gmail.com – Universidad Complutense, Facultad de Ciencias de la Documentación, Madrid):

B.A. in Library and Documentation Sciences at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid 2005-2008; M.A. in Library and Documentation Management at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid (final thesis: De Goya al siglo XXI. Análisis comparativo de Documentación Artística) 2008-2010; Ph.D. in Documentation Sciences (Documentación sobre Arte y Arqueología en el Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan. Análisis de la colección andalusí a través de sus documentos) in 2016; Postdoctoral Research Fellow in charge of the research project S2015/HUM-3377 DOCEMUS-CM at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid since 2016.

Publications relevant to the conference (some can be downloaded from academia.edu):

(forthcoming). Documentación sobre arte y arqueología en el Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan. Análisis de la colección andalusí a través de sus documentos.

(forthcoming). (with Fátima Martín Escudero) Colecciones y coleccionistas en el Madrid de los siglos XVIII al XX. In: III Encuentros científicos de la Cátedra de Epigrafía y Numismática UCM: Cuatrocientos años de la Ceca de Madrid: Arte, tecnología y servicio.

2017. ¡Qué no salga de España! El proceso de donación de la Arqueta de Palencia (1908-1911): visiones públicas y

privadas a través de la documentación. In: Mariano Ayarzagüena – Gloria Mora – Jesús Salas Álvarez (eds.): 150 años de historia de la arqueología: Teoría y método de una disciplina. Madrid 2017, pp. 727-744.

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Alain Schnapp (alain.schnapp@inha.fr – Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art, Paris):

Studied Ancient History and Classical Archaeology in Paris (graduated 1967); Research Associate in the Department of Classical Archaeology at Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique; Habilitation at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales on the representation of hunting in ancient Greek art 1987; Professor of Greek Archaeology at Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne 1988-2014; Head of the Department of Archaeology and Art History 1994-1998; president of the Association de Préfiguration de l'Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art 1999-2001; General Director of the Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art 2001-2005; Senior Research Fellow of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique 2005-2006; Director of Institut d'Études Avancées de Paris 2010-2013; Visiting Professor and Fellow in Princeton, Neapel, Perugia, Cambridge, Heidelberg, at the

Getty Research Institute in Santa Monica, the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin and the International Kolleg Morphomata between 1982-2015; Professor Emeritus at Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.

His research centres on iconography and visual culture in ancient Greek art and cultural history of antiquity with a focus on cities and territories. Further he is interested in the history of archaeology as a discipline and of preceding approaches within the field of antiquarianism.

Publications relevant to the conference:

2015. Ruines: Essai de perspective compare (Amphi des arts). Lyon – Paris 2015.

2013. (ed. with Lothar von Falkhausen – Peter N. Miller) World Antiquarianism. Comparative Perspectives. Los Angeles 2013.

2012. The Many Dimensions of the Antiquary's Practice. In: Peter N. Miller – François Louis (eds.): Antiquarianism and Intellectual Life in Europe and China, 1500-1800, Ann Arbor 2012, pp. 58-80.

2011. The "Antiquitates" of the Graeco-Roman World and Their Effect on Antiquarian Thought in Europe from the Renaissance to the Early Nineteenth Century. In: Gábor Klaniczay (ed.): Multiple Antiquities – Multiple Modernities: Ancient Histories in Nineteenth Century European Cultures. Frankfurt 2011, pp. 279-304.

2010. Antiquare zwischen Geistes- und Naturwissenschaft.
In: Dietrich Hakelberg – Ingo Wiwjorra (eds.): Vorwelten
und Vorzeiten: Archäologie als Spiegel historischen Be-
wusstseins in der Frühen Neuzeit (Wolfenbütteler For-
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TAB. VII.



Adler, 1872

Adler, 1872

J. G. C. Adler, *Collectio nova* (1792).

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The **Fundación Xavier de Salas** was founded in 1981 by Xavier de Salas Bosch (1907-1982), an art historian and late director of the Museum del Prado in Madrid, and his wife Carmen Ortueta. The aim of their foundation is to contribute to the cultural and social development of the Spanish region Extremadura and Ibero-America in general. Amongst other aims, a special focus is set on supporting the conservation of the historical, cultural and artistic heritage as well as anthropological and artistic research in and on the region.

The **Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel** was founded in 1572 and has been known as Bibliotheca Augusta since the Early Modern Period. Due to its rich and unique collection from the Middle Ages and Early Modern Europe and the various research projects and programs which were conducted in and through the HAB, it is internationally famed and acknowledged. In 2006 the library housed around 11,500 manuscripts and 900,000 books, of which 350,000 were printed between the 15th to 18th centuries.

The conference “Eastern Coins in the Early Modern World – Antiquarianism and the Oriental Artifact 1500-1800” is jointly supported and financed by the Fundación Xavier de Salas and the Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel. These two institutions have been collaborating in the field of academic exchange and scholarship at least since 1993 in order to supersede the limitations set by the different traditions of the Humanities in Spain and Germany. As such it is also the aim of this conference to support the communication of German and Spanish scholars, to emphasize the importance of common scholarship and research and to facilitate interdisciplinary and international exchange.



G. J. Kehr, Medal for Frederic August of Saxony 1727 on the occasion of his birthday.



G. J. Kehr, *Monarchiae Asiatico-Saracenicae Status* (1724).

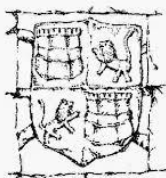
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