Grand-Duke Georgii Mikhaïlovich,

# Corpus of Russian Coins.

French Edition, Paris 1916.

A Brief History.

GRAND-DUC GEORGES MICHAÏLOVITCH

# MONNAIES

DE

# L'EMPIRE DE RUSSIE

1725-1894

V. Arefiev.

Grand Duke Georgii Mikhaïlovich,

# Corpus of Russian Coins.

French Edition, Paris 1916.

A Brief History.

Philadelphia 2012.

В. Арефьевъ.

# Великій Князь Георгій Михаиловичъ Корпусъ Русскихъ Монетъ. Французское изданіе, Парижъ 1916 г. Краткая исторія.

Филадельфія 2012.

V. Arefiev.

# Groß-Fürst Georgij Michaïlowitsch, Sammlung russischer Münzen. Französche Auflage, Paris 1916. Kurze Geschichte.

Philadelphia 2012.

*Philadelphia, PA  September 2012.*

The title page shows the gold medal struck in 1894 on
Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich's order
to commemorate the 25th anniversary
of  Christian Giel's numismatic activity, and especially
his direct involvement in development of the Corpus of Russian coins.

*To the Memory of my Mother*
***Tamara Aleksandrovna Arefieva***
***(1908-1972),***
*who on 6 August 1943*
*took us on a long journey*
*from Южный вокзалъ*
*(Southern RR station) in Kharkov*
*through War to Brieg, Germany*
*and vicious Allied bombardments 1944-1945,*
*via Sudetenland to Regensburg 1945,*
*to Landshut 1949 to Munich 1950,*
*to New York harbor*
*in September 1951.*

In December 1916 the French Académie de Inscriptions et Belles-Letters, taking its beginning to 1663, announced the winning works in various categories published during the year 1916. The two contenders for the Prix Duchalai (Numismatique de moyen âge) were 1) A. Blanchet and A. Dieudonné, «Manuel de Numismatique Français» and 2) «Monnaies de l'Empire russe de 1725 à 1894» (Paris, Feuardent 1916).

Members of evaluating committee were MM. Marquis de Vogüé, Gustav Schlumberger, Héron de Villiforse and Ernest Babelon.

During the September 15 session of the same year, in a short speech citing the difficulties of the war time, Babelon made a presentation of the four volume work on Russian numismatics to the Académie *). In it he reviewed the genesis of the publication from the time of the conception of the Russian corpus by the Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich in the 1880's to the heroic dedication effort it took Mme Nadine Tacké to translate it. In his conclusion Babelon notes: "This work is presented herewith also as a token of other cooperation of the two great nations allied in the name of liberty to rid the world of the Pan Germanic hydra", (for E. Babelon's complete speech see below).

And who won the Duchalai prize? The winners of the 1000 franks award for the year 1916 were the authors of «Manuel de Numismatique…».

Good deal of the history as to the beginning of the French edition can be gleaned from the French publication itself in the form of introduction, notes of the translator, etc. plus the E. Babelon's presentation speech, mentioned above.

Naturally, an undertaking of this magnitude is connected with numerous little and larger technical and linguistic problems and here of special interest we find the N. Tacké's acknowledgements. Besides full cooperation of the Grand Duke himself who not only authorized the translation, but on 26 Oct. 1911 also sent a full set of corpus**), authorized the translation and on Mme Tacké's further request, supplied also all the plates for the new French edition. Further acknowledgements were also extended to M. Demmeni, a Russian numismatist , keeper of the Grand Duke collection and a member of the team, which created the original Russian corpus, and M. Latischeff, presumably, of the Petrograd Mint and M. Mozerolle of the Paris Mint. But the amicable and forthcoming atmosphere, which she found in personnel of the Paris Bibliothèque National, made her Herculean task not only manageable but also brought her great joy and pleasure anticipating of her work's usefulness for those prospective numismatists interested in Russian numismatics, but with limited linguistic abilities. Having translated only one tenth of the Corpus, she looked forward to resume the work on translating the other 90% consisting of archival documents and legislative material. Late in 1913 she visited St.Petersburg, possibly visited her new contacts and even bought, as my records indicate,

the GM issue on coins of Alexander III from Grand Duke's business secretary, but sometime in the second half of 1916 she left Paris and returned to her family estate in Terioki, Finland, and since then her trace has completely vanished.

**Archival material and the coin plates for Peter I volumes.**

So far we dealt primarily with the material found in the French corpus itself with some elements from the E. Babelon's presentation to the Académie (see back of this article for original text and translations). But some additional information came also from my colleague in Russia, Dmitrii Peters, who identified and sent me a few copies from the archive of the office of the Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich correspondence with Экспедиція по Заготовленію Государственныхъ Бумагъ in St. Petersburg, the equivalent to US Bureau of Engraving, which I will henceforth refer to as "Expedicia". This material dated between 25 September 1908 and 26 October 1917 (Russian calendar) primarily concerns the plates for the coins of Peter I issue which are summarized below:

1. 25 Sept. 1908. In its letter Expedicia refers to the original order of 7 June 1905 for more that 100 plates of Peter I coins. Their production was under the direction of Christian Giel and that up to March of 1907 there were printed only 55 plates 310 copies each, two of which had to be redone. Due to interruption of work and the recent death of Mr. Giel, Expedicia requests further guidance. For the work completed a sum of 4447 rub. 40 kop. is due.

2. 29 Sept. 1908. An official bill with a tax stamp from the Expedicia billing office signed by chief accountant, indicating, among other things, that the cost per plate was 22 kop. each and the negatives were 10 rub. each ***). The note at the bottom in GM's hand reads: *"Т.к. экпедиція не представляла отчета съ 1905 года, то выплатить эту сумму въ продолженіи четырехъ лѣтъ, начиная съ этого года по 1112 рублей въ годъ. Г.М."* It appears to be an instruction to his secretary or his business manager to pay the Expedicia 1112 rub. annually.

3. Numismatic journal Staraya Moneta for 1910, Nr. 2, p. 9 reports about the forthcoming issue of coins of Peter I volume.

4. 21 Feb. 1914 (Russian calendar). Apparently 6 Feb. 1914 the GM office requested from Expedicia a set of plates of coins for the Peter I project to be made available to A. Ilyin, to which Expedicia responded that due to the fact that not all of them had the text printed on them, they cannot be delivered as requested, but it will be done so once the printing is completed. (Since text for volume two with descriptions was already being printed by Behnke Co, I believe the parties in this document refer to the next batch of plates for remaining two volumes, three and four, and for which descriptions were yet to be prepared using the plates, as was the normal practice — VA).

5. Книжная Лѣтопись, № 25, 28 іюня 1914 регистр. № 1430116, стр. 6, New book issues, dated 28 June 1914 (Russian calendar), volume two is listed with 55 plates as printed in 200 copies, covering the years 1682 to 1710.

6. WWI starts 14 July 1914 (Gregorian calendar). Grand Duke George Mikhaïlovich transfers his position as director of the Alexander III Russian Museum to count Dmitrii Tolstoi, brother of numismatist count Ivan Tolstoi and is put on special assignments by his cousin Emperor Nicholas II to visit troops at front lines and distribute St. George medals and St. George crosses to the enlisted men and St. George orders to the officers. In this capacity he spent most of the time up to the February Revolution of 1917. He then returned to St. Petersburg, became under the new regime "former" Grand Duke and finally citizen Romanov under the Bolsheviks. He resigned his post as director of the

Alexander III Art Museum and started to make plans to leave Russia to join his wife and two daughters in England, who were there since before WWI.

7. 20 May 1917 (Russian calendar). Expedicia writes, that due to lack of space in the storage room the 12.400 plates of coins of Peter I stored since 1914, be removed and outstanding bill of 4447 rub. 40 kop. be paid.

8. 24 August 1917 (Russian calendar). Handwritten note by M. Demmini to Yakov Yakovlevich, GM's business manager, ЦГИА, фонд. 530, оп. 1 д. 49, л. 51, 52: *Многоуважаемый Яковъ Яковлевичъ [Махровскій – ВА], препровожаю при семъ Вамъ въ двухъ пакетахъ документы по монетному дѣлу времени Петра Великаго, такъ какъ опасаюсь за сохранность ихъ въ моей квартирѣ. Я писалъ Вел. Кн. Георгію Михайловичу, что сдалъ ихъ Вамъ на сохраненіе, если не послѣдуетъ другого* [л. 52] *распоряженія съ его стороны. Отвѣта до сихъ поръ я не получилъ, а обстоятельства измѣняются. Между тѣмъ, бумаги эти плодъ долгой работы и обошлись дорого. Примите мой привѣтъ. Искренне преданный Вамъ М. Деммени. 24 авг. 1917 г.*

9. 26 Oct. 1917. First day of the Bolshevik revolution. Expedicia writes again: Due to the approaching evacuation it is important to vacate the overloaded storage area, and with reference to an earlier communication of 20 May, it requests an immediate removal of the following plates Peter I coins: in Russian language – 8400 copies; in French language – 4000 copies, by first paying the bill of 4447 rub. 40 kop.

As the reader might surmise, clarity is not the hallmark of the above archival documentation. Facts to which I can attest here, though, are that the 26 October 1917 document refers to 8400 plates were intended for volume three covering the years 1711 to 1718, 40 plates each, or 210 sets, normal for GM orders (200 copies with archival documents and ten without, probably as working copies for mark-ups). The plates with French text numbering 4000 were intended for another 100 sets also of 40 plates each. The French set of plates for the earlier years 1682 to 1710 at that time for some unknown reason apparently was never printed. What is especially confusing, that while the original order for plates of Peter I coins was placed in 1905 and by 1908 there was a number of plates printed, the sum of money that was due then of 4447 rub. 40 kop. did not change for the next 12 years, even though, clearly, the last batch of French plates must have been ordered after the Grand Duke sent in 1911 then the full Russian corpus to Paris. Furthermore, sometime before 1916 or more likely sometime during the 1912-1913 time frame, an order for 100 sets of just plates for each reign, with new French text imprinted on them at 256 plates per set had to be placed with Expedicia plus the extra plates to complete the Alexander III issue. This would amount to a special order of 25600 plates at 22 kop. each, totaling 5632 rub. With GM's credit not being so good with the Expedicia, did he have them printed elsewhere? No documents were identified to answer that question.

And what happened to those plates that on 26 October 1917 were still in storage at Expedicia? Eventually the Expedicia or its Bolshevik successors took the whole load and dumped it at the doorsteps of the Alexander III Art museum of which the Grand Duke was once director. Years later, in the 1930's I.G. Spasskii noticed that the personnel of this former A III museum used as scratch paper plates with coins. He salvaged what he could and brought them to the Hermitage. In the 1960's he wrote me he could put together ca 50 of 40 plates each completed for the years 1711—1718 and another ten unfinished, i.e. without frames and text for the year 1719 only. A few sets were assembled in sets of 40 plates only without the unfinished plates.

And they were all mixed up. Plates with Russian text were combined with French and in the course of time were either donated (e.g. to Smithsonian) and a few museums in Soviet Union or sold to private parties (Kolbe had two, both were full sets, but mixed). In the 1960's I got three sets of these plates from the Hermitage through a book dealer in Munich. The sets were mixed and two were complete with ten extra plates for the year 1719 only and one only of 40 for the years 1711-1718. I have sorted them out and came up with one Russian set of 40 plates plus ten not overprinted with text plus another fifty for French set. The third set had only 40 mixed plates, which I later traded to Peter Landry. I would not be surprised if these two complete uniform sets were not the only two matching sets in existence! It appears, whoever did the sorting at the Hermitage did not give a damn regarding matching languages — all they were checking was the plate Nrs. So much for the proletarian culture!

The brief note of 24 August 1917 from M. Demmeni to the business manager of the Grand Duke's office, paragraph marked Nr. 8 above, states that while receiving no reply from the Grand Duke as to the disposition of the archival documents he prepared for the Peter I volume, and due to rapidly changing situation, he was sending the archival documents in two packages in his care. This was the product of much labor and at great cost and he doesn't feel safe to keep it in his apartment any longer. Signed, etc.

In my archive, also received from Dmitrii Peters, there is another, totally unrelated to coins of Peter I, an Expedicia cover letter dated 22 Feb. 1903 mentioning a table of coins in 100 copies for the publication entitled "Coins of various reigns" in French language. Could this be for some sort of a prospectus for the just completed 9th issue of the Russian corpus advertising the whole project? Russian numismatic bibliography does not list any publication under this title.

**The Paris Dealer.**

Virtually nothing was known in the Russian émigré collecting circles about the French GM edition and the first time I heard of it was from a Russian coin collector N. Peskov in a letter dated 1963 that a Paris book dealer had a French GM corpus for sale at 600 new franks (ca $600). My colleague did not recommend I purchase it and that I should better wait for a Russian corpus to become available. I took his advice, but two decades later paid $2000 at a Sotheby auction!

Other relevant material in my collection is dated also approximately 1963. This is a flyer distributed by presumably a Parisian book dealer, who had a number of French GM sets for sale. It starts with a brief history of GM corpus taken from the corpus itself and a story on how most of the copies perished in a Moscow fire during the Russian Revolution and how all the gold and silver was melted down by the Bolsheviks. In this flyer he identifies as three early 1921 recipients of the publication: 1) the Bibliothèque National in Paris, 2) a French Finance official and 3) the publisher Feuardent. And that he had only 16 sets for sale with a few odds and ends (for the original text and translation see archival portion below). They presumably came from the estate of the defunct old Paris firm Rollen & Feuardent, which ceased its business activities after WWI.

While the dealer's 1921 distribution account of three presentation sets appears to be plausible ****) (may have come from the source, where he got all the copies), the number of copies the dealer had on hand is probably also accurate. However, the story about devastating fire in Moscow and other ravages during the Russian revolution are believed to be a commercial enhancements of material offered for sale. There was absolutely no reason to send the newly printed material intended for distribution outside of Russia along with the big load of plates, which were already delivered in France from

Russia shortly before the beginning of WWI. The mystery, however, remains, as to what happened to the other 80 odd sets and what was the Grand Duke's plan for the distribution of the French corpus. One can envision several distribution scenarios, such as to major numismatic societies, libraries of universities abroad, distinguished numismatists, but this is just that, a speculation. Rollen & Feuardent could take this responsibility of representing the interests of the Grand Duke Georgii Michailovich, since for a long time this firm represented numerous foreign publishers, including some from Russia.

Within less that a decade the Paris book dealer apparently found new buyers for his copies at the price between $600 and $700, some of which are listed at the end of this article. Among the major customers was Spink and Sons of London, which bought ca four sets, had them bound and offered at a correspondingly higher price.

Another major buyer was a Montréal book dealer Davis, who in 1972 purchased presumably three sets, one of which was sold to P. Landry of Montréal, who added it unbound to his outstanding collection of Russian numismatic literature and the other to R. Zander, a coin dealer of Alexandria, VA. The third Davis' copy went to coin dealer Werner, A.N.A. N.S.G.G. I.P.M.S. of 955 Willis Avenue, Albertson, N.Y. 11507, who immediately listed it in his coin List Nr. 16, 1972, June & July 1972, lot Nr. 563 as «Superb mint copy» asking $1,850. It found no interested buyers, so through R. Zander's contact with the Quarterman publishing of Boston, Mass. for which Zander prepared earlier some reviews of their reprints, Werner sent his original to Quarterman, care of A. Hoch, and a year later it appeared as a reprint, somewhat reduced in size and with an added introduction by R. Zander and a price guide by Werner. The retail price then was a mere $50. Since the market for information on Russian coins was ripe, all 1000 printed copies were believed to have been sold within less that five years.

This French edition plus the two auction catalogues of his collection, one by A. Hess of 1939 and the other by Christie's of 1950 are in great measure responsible for making the Grand Duke Georgii Michailovich's name highly recognizable and these publications, especially the auctions, as the most sought after numismatic literature of today. And just recently an original French set from the library of Dr. I. Rezak brought an enviable price of $22,000 before commission, and similarly a 1950 Christie's GM sale $ 2,600, which would suggest a prosperous future for the remaining originals held in private hands.

But this recognition would not be fair if we forget, that it was Madame Nadine Tacké, who in 1910 visited Bibliothèque National and having discovered that the Cabinet de Médailles did not have the Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich's Corpus of Russian Coins, petitioned Grand Duke George for a donation and then took on the Herculean job of translating it. *She is here the real hero!*

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*) Académie des Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres. Comptes Rendue des Scéances de l'Année 1916, Paris 1916, pp 412-413.

**) Copy 110 Coins of Cath I & Peter II was sent gratis 20/X 1911 to Paris National Museum.
Copy 73 Coins of Anna & Ioann was sent gratis 20/X 1911 to Paris National Museum.
Copy 145 Coins for Poland, Pruss. &c set gratis 20/X 1911 to Paris National Museum.
Copy 97 Coins of Elizabeth —Peter III. gratis 20/X 1911 to Paris National Museum.
Copy 136 Coins of Cath II, gratis 20/X 1911. to Paris National Museum.
Copy 163 Coins of A I / Paul I, gratis 20/X 1911. to Paris National Museum.
Copy 146 Coins of N I, gratis 20/X 1911 to Paris National Museum.
Copy 159 Coins of AII, gratis 20/X 1911 to Paris National Museum.

Copy 162 Coins of A III, gratis 20/X 1911 to Paris National Museum. Also a copy 178 was probably picked up in person by Mme Tacké while on a visit to St.Petersburg, possibly around mid 1913, who paid 5 rubles (no specific date was entered into GM volumes distribution log in my collection, but the neighboring dates are similar).

There were other few recipients of GM Russian corpus abroad, among whom were

Heir to the Italian throne, later King, 8 issues out of 9 (no Cath. I/P II).

The Greek National Numismatic Museum in Athens, 9 out of 9

Coin cabinet of the Duke of Cumberland in Vienna 9 out of 9

Library of the Czech National Museum (Museum des Königreichs Böhmen) in Prague 9 out of 9

Prince Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, (for the Schwerin Museum) only 4 out of 9 issues.

LOC got their complete? set with the purchase of the Genadii Vasilievich Yudin (1840-1912) library around 1907. Records indicate that Yudin did buy the last issue, Cath. I/P II copy Nr. 61, 26 March 1905, for 20 rub.

Dr. Erbstein in Dresden (via Giel) only Cath I/Peter II volume.

The Riechamann firm in Leipzig was the sole source where residents outside of Russia could obtain their copies. And this is the source where New York Public Library and ANS got theirs. Riechmann's orders really did not amount to much probably because the publication was in the Russian language.

***) In an Expedicia document dated 23 July 1886 is stated that after negotiation with Mr. Giel it was agreed on utilizing domestic paper vs. imported which would be much cheaper and especially that it will be readily available also in the future and the price of 10 rub. per each negative and 22 kop. for each print (plate). Also a specialist in Photo heliotype was to start work this coming October, which will significantly expedite the printing. Attached to the document were 6 proofs of plates of rare coins (reference to 1886 publication "Rare coins in my collection" — VA).

****) On the sheet showing overview of corpus by reign found with the first group of plates in the upper left hand corner there is a note in pencil: *"Collation et classé 9 dec. 1921 par JP"* — copy is shown with bibliographic description of text below.

*V. Arefiev*
*Philadelphia, PA, August 2012.*

# ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

OF THE FRENCH CORPUS

AND TRANSLATIONS.

The copy described here matches the description presented to the French Adadémie on 15th September 1916 by E. Babelon and is believed to be one of the three original presentation copies of 1921. It was purchased in Paris in 1965 by the Kiev born Mr. A. Herenroth of New York from whom it passed to me twenty years later. Weight of text: 7.6 lbs, overall size: 15.75 x 12.00 inches. Few illustrations in text. Size of plates: same as for Russian edition

Light brown soft cover with title stamped in gold (see frontispiece)

| | |
|---|---|
| | [2] + St + Titel + III (Préface) + V—VIII (note du traducteur) S. |
| A II | [1] — 8 (A II Tit., Widmung, Préface) + [9] — 36 (Description.) S. |
| N I | [1] — 11 (N I Tit., Widmung, Préface) + [13] — 48 (Description) S. |
| A I | [1] — 7 (A I Tit., Widmung, Préface) + [9] — 38 (Description) S., |
| PP | [1] — 7 (PP Tit., Widmung, Préface) + [9] — 22 (Description) S., |
| E II | [1] — 12 (E II Tit., Widmung, Préface) + [13] —72 (Description) S. |
| P III | [1] — 4 (P III Tit., keine Widmung, Préface) + [5] —11 (Description) S. |
| EP | [1] — 7 (EP Tit., Widmung, Préface) + [9] —44 (Description) S. |
| IA | [1] — 5 (IA Tit., keine Widmung, Préface) + [7] —12 (Description) S. |
| AI | [1] — 8 (AI Tit., Widmung, Préface) + [9] —28 (Description) S. |
| P II | [1] — 4 (P II Tit., Widmung, Préface) + [5] —16 (Description) S. |
| E I | [1] — 10 (E I Tit., Widmung, Préface) + [11] —34 (Description) S. |
| A III | [1] — 5 (A III Tit., Widmung, Préface) + [7] —22 (Description) S. |
| ETR'R | [1] — 5 (Etr. Tit., Widmung, Préface général). |
| PRUS | [1] — 12 (Pruss Tit., Préface) + [13] —20 (Description) S. |
| GÉOR | [1] — 5 (Géor Tit., Préface) + [7] —18 (Description) S. |
| POLO | [1] — 6 (Polo Tit., Préface) + [7] —28 (Description) S. |
| FINL | [1] — 5 (Fin Tit., Préface) + [7] —16 (Description) S. |
| | I — X (Errata für alle einzelne Ausgaben) S. |
| | I — IV (Table des Matières) S. |

Auf Seite IV unten: Impremerie Jouve & Cir, 15 rue Racine, Paris.

The plates are grouped in three gray clamshell portfolios covered in gray cloth with printed top cover in black listing reigns and the plates it contains. On the inside of front cover a narrow printed strip listing plates by reign for the entire corpus but not in the same order as text above. Each set of plates, except for the reign of Alexander III, has a portrait of the reigning monarch as the frontispiece.

**Title pages.**

In examining my presentation set and comparing it with the ones later offered by the Paris dealer I found a difference in number and type of title pages and half titles. The following table shows the four samples identified as Title 1, Title 2, Titel 3 and Titel 4.

The presentation volume has titles 1 and 2.

My other copies have titles 1, 2, 3 and 4 as shown on the table. One notes that it has actually two different sets of half titles and titles. The main difference between the full titles 2 and 4 is the position of E. Babelon's name instead of it being the last on the vertical list of coauthors, it is now on the same, equal height, as the name of his subordinate.

Quarterman in its reprint removed these two names altogether and tactlessly added at the bottom in less than inconspicuous manner the name of his firm (rather than in the back, as one normally does with reprints). The reprint sports good paper, good solid binding, but its general graphic layout was not intended to caress the eye of the user or to win the Grand Prix of the year. At the request of Dr. Dmitri von Mohrenschildt of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, I reviewed this reprint focusing more on the content rather than on its esthetic aspects (see The Russian Review, vol. XXXIII, April 1974, pp 229-230).

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Presently known copies of original French GM corpus of Russian coins are preserved in the libraries of 1) Bibliothèque National, Paris, 2) UCLA, 3) Smithsonian, 4) Connecticut State Library, 5) The former unbound Kosoff set with a few missing pages was sold by Kolbe to a collector in Russia. 6-8) Three sets in

my own library. 9-11) Three other sets from P. Landry Sotheby's 1981 sale went to a dealer Numifrance and two other were sold by Kolbe in 1997 and recently Kolber/Fanning 2011 went to unknown buyers.

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**TEXT FROM AN ORIGINAL FRENCH CORPUS**.

PRÉFACE.

Dans le courant de l'année 1910, Mme Nadine Tacké, qui habite la France depuis de longues années et s'intéresse particulièrement à la numismatique de la Russie, son pays natal, étant venue au Cabinet des Médailles, pour étudier nos séries monétaires de l'Empire des Csars, eut l'occasion de constater la richesse exeptionnelle de notre médailler et l'abondance des variétés qu'il renferme, non seulement pour la suite des Empereurs, mais pour celle des Csars et des Princes apanagés.

Les riches séries du médailler de la Bibliothèque Nationale ont été constituées dès le XVIIIe siècle par des échanges officiels; elles ont été continuées durant tout le cours deu XIXe siècle, par des acquisitions et surtout par des dons faits à l'État français, et dont nous sommes redevables soit à la libéralité de Princes, amis de la France, et souvent nos hôtes parisiens, comme feu Son Altesse Impériale le Grand Duc Wladimir Alexandrovitch, décédé en 1909, soit à des collectionneurs aussi désintéressés que zélés, dont plusieurs ont laissé un nom dans la science et parmi lesquels nous citerons MM. Brosset, Bergeron, Victor Langlois, Son Exellence M. Wladimir Akinfov, gouverneur de la province de Simbirsk et président honorable de la Commission des Archives de cette ville; M. Duval Foule; enfin, Son Excellence le baron de Taubé, diplomate, qui, presque chaque année, à partir de 1903, lors de ses voyages à Paris, s'est longtemps donné pour tâche de nous rapporter de Russie quelques raretés numismatiques qu'il savait manquer sur nos cartons et qu'il prenait plaisir à recueillir pour nous.

Je suis heureux de saisir l'occasion qui m'est offerte, d'exprimer publiquement le témoignage de notre profonde gratitude envers ces généreux Donateurs qui ont ainsi complété, à l'usage des savants et des amateurs qui viennent étudier à Paris, des suites numismatiques qu'il eût été difficile de former ailleurs qu'en Russie.

Mais si Mme Tacké a pu apprécier avec une satisfaction, mêlée de surprise, l'importance de notre Médailler russe, elle n'a pas été moins étonnée, par contraste, de constater que la Bibliothèqhe National de Paris ne possédait pas le grand ouvrage que Son Altesse Impériale, le Grand-Duc Georges Michaïlovitch, a consacré à l'histoire de la monnaie russe. Cette œuvre documentaire, de longue haleine, qui ne représente pas moins de vingt-cinq années de recherches dans les Archives de l'État et celles de tout les ateliers monétaires de la Russie, se compose dans son état actuel de onze volumes grand in-folio, avec planches à l'appui.

Il y a, en outre, trois volumes in-8$^{o}$ supplémentaires, qui comprennent les lois et décrets relatifs aux monnaies tirés de la «Collection complète des Lois de l'Empire de Russie», et colligés par M. Hugo Demmenie, l'éminent numismate russe.

Par les documents qui se trouvent publiés dans cet important ouvrage, on a le commentaire complet de chaque prièce, son état civil, disons-nous, sa genèse et son histoire, tant sous le rapport de la fabrication qu'au point de vue du cours monétaire, de la diffusion de la pièces, de la durée de sa frappe et du nombre des exemplaires qui sont sortis de chacun des Hôtels des Monnaies.

Je me disposais à demander administrativement l'autorisation de faire l'acquisition, pour la Bibliothèque spéciale du Cabinet des Medailles, de cet immense et indispensable recueil, lorsque Mme Tacké me proposa bénévolement son intervention personnelle auprès de Son Altesse Impérial le Grand-Duc Georges Michailovitch, pour nous le faire concéder à titre gratuit. Il suffit effectivement à Mme Tacké de faire signaler à Son Altesse Impérial la lacune bibliographique que je désirais combler, pour que tout de suite et spontanémont le Grand-Duc Georges daignât offrir au Cabinet des Médailles le grand ouvrage auquel son nom est glorieusement attaché. Je prie Son Altesse Impérial de trouver ici l'hommage de notre vive gratitude.

Mis ainsi en possession de 'ouvrage, je fis appel à la complaisance de Mme Tacké, toujours assidue à l'étude de nos séries, et je la priai de vouloir bien traduire du russe en français, les titres, les tables et les indications générales de chaque volume, de façon à faciliter aux travailleurs qui ne savent pas russe, la manipulation de l'ouvrage. Mme Tacké accepta avec empressement de nous render ce signalé service. Mais à mesure qu'elle traduisait ces indications générales, elle se laissa entraîner à développer davantage ses sommaires. Elle eut l'idée de placer en tête de chaque volume, un résumé d'une certain étendue. Enfin,

entraînée par son sujet et le désir d'être utile, elle conçut le project de publier à l'usage du public français, en un volume in-folio, le résumé des onze volumes russes.

Mme Tacké ne pouvait mettre son project à exécution que sous deux donditions préalables: Il lui fallait d'abord l'authorisation de Son Altesse Impérial le Grand-Duc Georges Michailovitch, et en second lieu, il était indispensable d'annexer à son ouvrage toutes les planches de l'ouvrage russe où sont reproduites les monnaies.

Le Grande-Duc acquiesça avec un bienveillant empressement à la requête qui lui fut adressée. Il donna l'autorisation de traduire ou de résumer la partie descriptive de son œuvre; il concéda généreusement toutes les planches nécessaire à l'illustration de la traduction abrégée de Mme Tacké.

Telle est l'origine de l'ouvrage que Mme Tacké présente aujourd'hui au public et qui devra, désormais, servir de guide à tous les collectionneurs de monnaies russe qui ne seraien pas à même de consulter le recueil Grand-Ducal. Toutes les monnaies russes y sont classeées par règne, scrupuleusenent décrites, avec renvois aux planches où elles son figurées. Des notices sommaires à chaque règne expliquent les émissions, donnent les noms authentiques de chaque espèce monétaire. Nous n'aurons plus, désormais, à recourir aux ancien ouvrages si incomplets et si incommodes de Chaudoir, de Schubert, de quelques autres que nous étions bien forcés de prendre pour guides.

Au point de vue spécial de nos études, qu'il nous soit permis de considérer ce livre nouveau, que je qualifierai de franco-russe, en quelque sorte comme le symbole de l'alliance politique et militaire de la France et de la Russie, glorieusement unies pour revendiquer la liberté des Peoples, et abattre l'hydre germanique, qui menaçait d'opprimer le monde.

Mme Tacké a exprimé le désir que j'écrive une courte préface en tête de son livre, si utile. Si j'ai accédé à ce désir, quoique ne sachant point le russe et n'étant guère compétent en matière de numismatique russe, c'est que j'ai trouvé, en prenant la plume, l'occasion d'exprimer comme conservateur du Cabinet des Médailles, toute ma gratitude aux donateurs généreux, don't j'ai prononcé les noms tout à l'heure.

Il m'était aussi agréable de remercier Mme Tacké du dévouement avec lequel elle a enterpris son œuvre, et aussi de la féliciter de la patience, de la méthode, de la précision et de la scrupuleuse conscience qu'elle a apportée dans l'exécution de ce travail méritoire, pour lequel elle n'a ménagé ni son temps, ni sa peine.

## NOTE DU TRADUCTEUR.

Avant de finir mon travail, je voudrais remercier Son Altesse Impérial le Grand-Duc Georges Michailovitch du grand honneur qu'Elle m'a fait en m'autorisant à traduire ses œuvres si importantes pour la numismatique russe.

Je remercie M. Babelon, conservateur au Cabinet de France, de l'aimable et bienveillant concours qu'il m'a prêté, et des précieux encouragements qu'il a prodigués à ces modestes études.

Je remercie M. Demmenie, qui a bien voulu contrôler avec tant de soins et de bonne volonté ma traduction en ce qui concerne la langue russe, travail des plus difficiles et des plus délicats.

Je ne puis malheureusement plus que rappeler la mémoire de M. de la Tour, conservateur adjoint au Cabinet de France, décédé le 24 juin 1913. Au moment où j'ai entrepris mon travail, il m'a apporté l'aide de l'érudition si étendue, et de l'inépuisable complaisance qu'ont pu apprécier tous ceux l'ont connu.

Je remercie M. de Villenoisy, bibliothécaire au même département, qui a bien voulu collaborer à cette publication pour la partie technique et revoir l'ensemble de la traduction.

Je remercie les fonctionnaires des Hôtel des Monnaies: M. Mazerolle de Paris, et M. Latycheff de Pétrograd, qui m'ont obligeamment fourni tous les renseignements techniques, relatifs aux appareils de monnayage.

Enfin, je tiens à nommer aussi ma fille Olga Tacké, qui m'a très utilement aidée dans se travail.

A mon grand regret le manque de temps m'a fait renoncer pour le moment, à traduire les documents scientifiques qui complètent cet ouvrage, unique dans son genre, produit de vingt-cinq années de travail, et qui embrasse dans tout son ensemble une période de deux siècles.

Les deux éléments qui le composent — documentaire ou scientifque, descriptif ou historique — créent un instrument de travail qui permet une étude facile de notre numismatique national et satisfait le désir de connaissances historiques qui s'éveille dans toutes les classes de la société russe.

Chacun peut, grâce à lui, se procurer les sources authentiques du règne qui l'intéresse.

J'avais hâte de traduire la description des monuments eux-mêmes, qui complètent année par année avec une précision absolue la partie documentaire, législative et scientifique de cette œuvre colossale, dont 500 pages présentées ici font à peine le dixième du total. Je tenais à procurer le plus tôt possible aux numismaties, qui consultant à la Bibliothèque National les riches séries russes, le moyen d'utiliser le côté pratique de l'ouvrage. Esperons que le temps complètera les lacunes involontaires.

Nadine TACKÉ.

Paris, le 28 Mai 1916.

J'ai conservé tous les signes, tous les points principaux, quant aux points socondaires, surtout ceux qui sont de part et d'autre de la queue de l'aigle, il faut se rapporter plutôt aux planches.

Je pense avoir relevé toutes les fautes qui s'étaient glissée dans cet ouvrage; si quelques-unes m'avaient échappé, je serais reconnaissante aux lecteurs de vouloir bien me les signaler. Je les rectifierais plus tard dans une petite brochure si elles présentaient quelque importance.

J'ai été seule à corriger les épreuves et quiconque a eu à faire une correction, sait combien est trompeuse l'apparente simplicité de ce genre de travail. D'autant que mes auxilires, les petites ouvrières françaises, dont j'ai plus d' une fois admiré le zéle, ignoraient naturellement la langue russe. Des erreurs sont done assez excusables et on m'obligera en me les signalant.

Nadine Tacké

Finlande Terioki
propiété Tacké

## TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH CORPUS.

## PREFACE.

In the course of the year 1910, Nadine Tacke, who has been living in France for many years and is particularly interested in numismatics of Russia, her native country, having come to the Cabinet of Medals, to study our series of coins of the Russian Empire of the Czars, had the opportunity to see the wealth of our exceptional collections and large varieties it contains, not only for Imperial period, but also for the rulers of the feudal princes.

The rich series of medals in the National Library were established in the eighteenth century by official exchanges and were continued throughout the course of the nineteenth century, mainly through acquisitions and donations by the French Government, for which we are liberally indebted and of Princes, friends of France, and often also our Parisian hosts, such as formerly His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich, who died in 1909, to collectors as disinterested as zealous many of whom have left their name in science and among whom we would like to mention MM Brosset, Bergeron, Victor Langlois, His Excellence Wladimir Akinfov, Governor of the province of Simbirsk and honorable President of the Commission of the City Archives, Mr. Duval Foule; finally His Excellency Baron Taubé diplomat, who almost every year from 1903, while visiting Paris, has long set out to bring us some Russian coins rarities missing in our boxes and he was delighted doing this for us.

I am pleased to take the opportunity offered to me to express publicly our gratitude to these generous Donors who have done so, for the use of scholars and enthusiasts who come to study in Paris series of coins which otherwise would be difficult to do elsewhere except in Russia.

But as Mrs. Tacké enjoyed with satisfaction and surprise the importance of our Russian collections, she, in contrast, was no less also surprised that the Bibliothéque National did not have the work which His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich dedicated to the history of Russian coinage. This work with pertinent documentary material took no less than twenty five years of research in the State Archives and those of the mints of Russia, is currently encompassing eleven volumes in large folio with the supporting plates of illustrations.

There are also three additional volumes in $8^{o}$ which include laws and decrees related to currencies from the "Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire", assembled by Mr.Hugo Demmeni, an eminent Russian numismatist.

Published documents which are in this important work provide complete overview of each piece, its origin, its status and its history regarding production and distribution, duration of minting and the number of coins which came out of every mint.

As I was about to ask for an administrative authorization for the Library, especially for the Coin Cabinet, to purchase this great and indispensable work, when Mrs. Tacké offered me her personal intervention with His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich to let us have it for free. Just as Mrs. Tacké

was about to report to His Imperial Highness our literature void that we wanted to fill, His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich, deigned the Coin Cabinet with the great work on which his name is so gloriously attached and I pray that His Imperial Highness will find herewith our homage and gratitude.

And once in possession of the corpus, I appealed to the complacency of N. Tacke, who was so diligent in studying our collection, and asked her kindly to translate from Russian into French, titles, tables and general information for each volume, to facilitate workers who do not know Russian. Mrs. Tacke eagerly accepted to render this important service. But in the course of working on this limited translation and wishing to be of further service she conceived the idea of translating for the benefit of French speaking users in one folio volume a summary of all pertinent information from eleven Russian volumes.

Mrs. Tacké could not put her project into execution unless the following two prerequisite conditions were met: she receives from His Imperial Highness the authorization and two, that it is necessary that plates depicting the coins shown in the Russia corpus be included.

The Grand Duke agreed with a benevolent eagerness to the request that was sent to him. He gave permission to translate or summarize the descriptive part of the work and he further generously agreed to supply all necessary plates for the abridged translation by Mrs. Tacké.

And this is the work that Mrs. Tacké presents today to the public, which will now serve as a guide for all collectors who cannot see the Grand-Ducal collection personally. All coins are classified by reign and are meticulously described with references to plates where they are shown. Brief summaries for each ruler explain production and provide names of issued currencies. We shall no longer need to use the outdated and incomplete works of Chaudoir, Schubert and some other which per necessity we were forced to use as references.

As a special side of this book we may consider it as a sort of a symbol of the Franco -Russian political and military alliance of France and Russia, gloriously united to demand the freedom of Peoples, and kill the German hydra, which threatens to oppress the world.

Mrs. Tacke expressed the desire that I write a short preface to this book so as to make it more useful. By accepting this request, although not knowing Russian, and hardly responsible for Russian numismatics, I am seizing this opportunity to take the pen and as a keeper of the Coin Cabinet wish to express my gratitude to the generous donors I mentioned earlier.

It is also a pleasure to thank Mrs. Tacké for the dedication with which she labored on her project, and to congratulate her on the patience, planning, accuracy and scrupulous conscience that she applied in this meritorious work, for which she spared neither time nor effort.

## TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

Before finishing my work, I would like to thank His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke George Michailovitch the for the great honor that he gave me by allowing me to translate his work which is so important for Russian numismatics.

I thank M. Babelon, the keeper of the French Cabinet, for his amiable and benevolent support he lent me and for encouragements in my modest studies.

I thank M. Demmeni, who has kindly checked with such care my translation regarding the Russian language, the work so difficult and so delicate.

I cannot forget the memory of unfortunate M. de la Tour, assistant curator of the French Cabinet, who died June 23 1913. As I began my work, he shared with me his extensive scholarship and his inexhaustible appreciation of everyone who knew him.

I thank M. Villenoisy, the librarian in the same department, who was willing to collaborate with me by providing all technical review of the entire translation.

I thank the officials of the Paris Mint M. Mazerolle and M. Latycheff in Petrograd, who have kindly provided all technical information related to the equipment in the mint.

Finally, I also wish to name my daughter Olga Tacké, who helped me with some very useful work.

To my great regret the lack of time made me give up for the moment the translation of the scientific documents completing this unique work of its kind, which took twenty-five years to produce, and in its entirety the period of two whole centuries.

Its both components, documentary or scientific, descriptive or historical — form a working tool that facilitates study of our national numismatic and satisfies the desire for historical knowledge which is awakening in all classes of Russian society.

Everyone then could, thanks to this work, get to the authentic sources of the reign one of one's interest.

I was eager to translate the description of the sources themselves, which supplement year by year with absolute accuracy documentary, legislative and scientific information of this colossal work, because the 500 pages presented here are only one tenth of the total. I wished as quickly as possible to make available to numismatists a practical reference which they could consult when accessing the rich Russian series in the National Library. I hope that time will fill any involuntary omit ions.

Paris, May 28, 1916.

## NOTES ON ERRATA.

I kept all the characters, all the main and secondary points, especially those, which are on both sides of the tail, for which the reader must refer to the plates.

I believe I have found all the errors that crept into this book, though some probably escaped me and I would be grateful to the readers to notify me. I will rectify them later in small brochure if they were of any significance.

I was only correcting the proof and anyone who has to make a correction, knows how misleading is the apparent simplicity of this kind of work. Especially since my small French helpers, whose zeal I have more than once admired, naturally did not know the Russian language. Thus errors are quite excusable and therefore I shall be much obliged if they are pointed out to me.

NADINE TACKÈ

Terioki, Finland
the Tacké estate.

## E. BABELON'S PRESENTATION AT THE 15 SEPT. 1916 ACADEMY MEETING.

M. Babelon a la parole pour un hommage:

Je suis chargé d'offrir à l'Académie une publication numismatique d'une étendue exceptionnelle qui, en dépit des préoccupations du temps présent, vient d'être éditée à Paris. Elle a pour titre: Monnaies de l'Empire russe de 1725 à 1894 (Paris, Feuardent, 1916); elle se compose de quatre volumes in-folio; l'un contient le texte descriptif de pièces et les trois autres son des albums de planches en phototypie; ces plances sont au nombre de 256, réparties en autant de séries qu'il y a de règnes. Cet ouvrage, malgré son ampleur, n'est, pour le texte, qu'un abrégé en français de l'œuvre beaucoup plus considérable que S.A.I. le grand-duc Georges Michailovitch a consacrée à l'histoire monétaire de la Russie. Cette traduction, que je dépose aujourd'hui sur le bureau de l'Acadédemie, est due à Mme Nadine Tacké, aidée de la collaboration de M. de Villenoisy.

L'Académie me permettra d'entrer dans quelques éclaircissements au sujet de la genèse de cette publication que je puis bien qualifier de franco- russe.

Tous les numismates connaissent le vaste recueil du grand-duc George Michailovitch, œuvre documentaire et de longue haleine, qui commencée en 1888, se compose, dans son état actuel, de onze volumes grand in-folio et comprend, outre la description et la reproduction de toutes les monnaies russes et leurs variétés, les documents administratifs ou autres qui concernent les émissions, le poids, le métal, les projets, la fabrication et son outillage, les artistes graveurs, les contróleurs de la frappe, même la démonétisation et le retrait des espèces, dans tous les ateliers de l'Empire russe. Il y a, en outre, trois volumes in-8$^{o}$ supplémentairs qui comprennent les oukases et ordonnances monétaire.

Le grand-duc Georges Michailovitch a bien voulu offrir au Cabinet des médailles de la Bibliothèque national un exemplaire de cette monumentale publication dont il a pris l'initiative et qu'il a

personnellement dirigée. Mais, comme elle est en russe, j'ai pensé qu'il y avait intérêt à en faire une traduction abrégée, en français. Une dame russe, Mme Nadine Tacké, qui habite la France depuis de longues années et s'intéresse particulièrement à la numismatique de la Russie et des autres pays slaves, a bien voulu se charger de ce travail.

S.A.I. le grand-duc George a daigné non seulement autoriser cette traduction abrégée de son œuvre, mais le prince a spontanément offert d'annexer toutes les planches de sa grande publication à la traduction de Mme Tacké. L'ouvrage que je dépose sur le bureau comprend, règne par règne, la description de toutes les monnaies russes, avec renvoi aux planches de l'album où elles sont figurées. Mme Tacké a laissé de côté la partie documentaire de l'œuvre du grand-duc Georges qui, bien qu'étant la plus considérable et, à certain point de vue, la plus importante, n'est pas indispensable aux collectionneurs. Ceux-ci, grâce à la traduction de Mme Tacké, n'auront pas à recourir à l'immense recueil russe ni, d'autre part, aux anciens ouvrages, si incomplets et si incommodes, de Chaudoir, de Schubert et de quelques autres que nous étions bien forcés de prendre pour guides.

Dans la courte préface que l'on m'a prié d'écrire pour cet ouvrage, j'ai profité de l'occasion qui m'était offerte, comme conservateur du Cabinet des médailles, pour remercier un certain nombre de numismates russes qui, dans ces dernières années, ont bien voulu enrichir, par des dons de monnaies russes, le mädaillier de la Bibliothèque nationale. Dans ce nombre, je rappellerai les noms de S.Exc. M. Wladimir Akimfov, gouverneur de la province de Simbirsk et président honoraire de la Commission des Archives de cette ville, et le baron de Taubé, diplomate russe qui, chaque année, à partir de 1903, lors de ses voyages ä Paris, se donnait pour tâche de nous rapporter de Russie quelques raretés numismatiques qu'il savait manquer sur nos cartons et qu'il prenait plaisir à recueillir pour nous.

L'Académie voudra, j'en ai la confiance, s'associer aux remerciements que j'exprime ici à ces donateurs russes et offrir elle-même l'expression de sa gratitude à Mme Tacké et à S. A. I. le grand-duc George Micha ilovitch, dont la grande publication, accessible désormais à tout les lecteurs française, est en quelque sorte — qu'il me soit, du moins, permis de l'envisager ainsi, — le symbole numismatique de l'alliance politique et militaire de la France et de la Russie, glorieusement unies pour revendiquer la liberté des peuple et refouler le pangermanism.

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**TRANSLATION OF THE E. BABELON PRESENTATION.**

"I am responsible for providing the Academy with an exceptional and an extensive numismatic publication, which, despite the difficulties of the present time, has been published in Paris. It is entitled: Coins of the Russian Empire from 1725 to 1894 (Paris, Feuardent, 1916) and consists of four folio volumes, one containing the text description of the pieces and the three other albums are plates of coins printed in heliotgravure numbering 256, divided into as many sets as there are reigns. This book, despite its size, is, for the text, an abstract in French of the work considerably larger by H.I.H. Grand Duke George Michailovitch devoted to the monetary history of Russia. This translation, I am introducing today to the office of the Académie, is by Nadine Tacke, assisted by the collaboration of M. de Villenoisy."

"The Academy will allow me to enter into some clarification of the genesis of this publication that I may qualify it as a Franco-Russian project."

"All numismatists know the vast collection of the Grand Duke George Michailovitch, its time consuming documentation, which started in 1888, and consists, in its current state, of eleven large folio volumes which includes, in addition to the description and reproduction of all Russian coins and their varieties, also other documentation concerning emissions, weight, metal, projects, manufacturing and tooling, die cutter, product inspectors, even demonetization and recall of coinage for all the work places of the Russian Empire. There are also three supplementary volumes in-8$^{o}$ which include monetary edicts and ordinances.

The Grand Duke George Michailovitch kindly provided the Coin Cabinet of the Bibliothèque National a full set of this monumental publication which he initiated and personally directed. But, since it is in Russian, I thought there would be interest in making an abridged translation in French. A Russian lady, Nadine Tacke, who lived in France for many years and is particularly interested in numismatics of Russia and other Slavic countries, agreed to undertake this work."

“H.I.H. Grand Duke George not only deigned to allow this abridged translation of his work, but he has spontaneously offered to add all plates to this great translation of Mrs. Tacke. The work that I put on the desktop includes reign by reign, the descriptions of all Russian coins, with reference to the plates in the album where they are to be found. Mrs. Tacké has left out the documentary part of the work of the Grand Duke George, who, despite being the largest and from certain point of view, the most important part, is not essential to collectors. These, thanks to the translation of Mrs. Tacke, will not have to resort to huge collection or Russian coins, or to former incomplete and inconvenient works of Chaudoir, Schubert and some other that we were forced to take as references.”

“In the short preface that I was asked to write to this book, I took the opportunity which was offered to me as keeper of the Cabinet of Medals, to thank a number of Russian numismatists who in recent years, kindly enriched with donations of Russian coins the Coin Cabinet of the National Library. Among these I recall the names of His Excellency Wladimir Akimfov, Governor of the province of Simbirsk and Honorary Chairman of the Commission on Archives of that city, and Baron Taubé, a Russian diplomat who, each year from 1903 on, while visiting Paris, took upon himself the pleasure to donate a few Russian numismatic rarities he missed seeing in our boxes and he delighted himself in doing so for us.”

“The Academy, I trust, will join me in thanks I am expressing to the Russian donors and offer equally an expression of gratitude to Mrs. Tacke and H.I.H. Grand Duke George Michailovitch, for the vast publication now accessible to all French readers. Furthermore, permit me to consider this also as a numismatic symbol of the political and military alliance of France and Russia, gloriously united to demand the freedom of the people and suppression of pangermanism.”

**ORIGINAL TEXT OF THE FLYER.**

— CATALOGUE NUMISMATIQUE sur DEMANDE —
SENSATIONENEL OUVRAGE en FRANÇAISE sur les MONNAIES RUSSES.

Nous attirons l'attention de notre aimable clientèle sur cet important et rarissime ouvrage présenté aujourd'hui, il s'agit d'une oeuvre monumentale sur la numismatique russe qui devait paraître en France en 1916 et qui fut presque entièrement détruite par le feu à Moscou pendant la Révolution russe. Seuls 19 Exemplaires complets furent sauvés parce qu'arrivés en France (et quelques textes sans les planches):

Grand Duc Georges MICHAILOVITCH et Nadine TACKÉ — MONNAIES de l'EMPIRE RUSSE 1725-1894 Feuardent 1916 - Paris.
3 vol. in f º 40x31 19 fasc. 504 p. - 13 illustr. dans le texte et 267 hors texte format de vrais tableaux sur fort bristol reproduisant selon les meilleurs procédés Hélio toutes les monnaies Russes de Catherine Ier à Alexandre III.

Cet ouvrage donne aussi tous renseignements sur les monnaies frappées à l'étranger ou dans les pays annexés à la Russie — Prusse 1757-62 — Géorgie 1804-1833 — Pologne 1816-41 — Finlande 1864-1890.

L'ouvrage commence par une Préface d' E. BABELON qui forme un historique de l'ouvrage.

En 1910, Mme Tacké qui se trouvait à Paris au Cabinet des Médailles fut agréablement surprise et émerveillée de voir les richesses de nos collections dans le domaine de la Numismatique Russe, mais fut aussi surprise de voir que la B. N. ne possédait pas une Copie du grand ouvrage russe fait sous les ordres de S.A.I. de Grand Duc Georges Michaïlovich consacré aux monnaies russes 1724-1894, œuvre magistrale ayant demandé 25 ans de travail au Grand Duc et à ses collaborateurs, 25 ans de recherches dans les Archive et Collections de l'Etat et celles de tous les ateliers monétaires de Russie et du Monde, et les plus belles collections particulières — ouvrage formant 11 grands volumes dans la bibliothèque du Grand Duc.

Par les document qui se trouvent publiés dans cet important ouvrage on a le commentaire complet, pour chaque pièce, son état-civil dirons-nous, sa genèse et son histoire, tant sous le rapport de sa fabrication qu'au point de vue du cours monétaire, de la diffusion de la pièce, et sa rareté de collection, la durée de sa frappe et du nombre des exemplaires qui sont sortis de chacun des hôtels des monnaies.

Mme Tacké demanda au Grand Duc pour la France, l'acquisition de set immense travail pour le traduire et le compléter des lacunes qu'elle désirait combler pour en faire un ouvrage absolument parfait et à jour sur les Monnaies Russes Impériales — le Grand Duc accepta sur le champ de mettre à sa disposition cet ouvrage, heureux de savoir qu'il serait encore complété et que la Franc en aurait le profit.

Ni Mme Tacké, ni Mr. Babelon ne donnent de précisions sur l'ouvrage en russe, mais il semble qu'il ne fut jamais imprimé, mais seulement calligraphié avec planches dessinées ou photos à quelques exemplaires pour les bibliothèque impériales, d'où son importance de 11 volumes.

C'est Mme Tacké Numismate bien connu qui fut chargée de traduire l'ouvrage dont une grande partie fut imprimée en Russie. Les planches portent la mention Photohyalotypie de l'Expédition pour la Confection des Papiers de l'Etat.

Telle est l'origine de l'ouvrage de Mme Tacké présenté aujourd'hui au public pour la première fois depuis 1916 et qui devra désormais servir de guide à tous les collectionneurs de Monnaies russes, toutes ces Monnaies y sont classées ici par ordre Chronologique, ce qui facilite les recherches, le I$^{er}$ règne est celui de Catherine Ière pour se terminer à Alexandre III. Chaque Monnaie y est scrupuleusement décrite avec renvois aux planches jointes è ce règne. Des notices sommaires à chaque règne expliquent les émissions, donnent les noms authentiques de chaque espèce monétaire, même souvent, l'origine des collections, la rareté, etc.

Les Collectionneurs qui auront la chance de posséder cet ouvrage n'auront plus désormais à recourir aux ouvrages si incomplets et si incommodes de Chaudoir et Schubert et quelques autres qu'ils étaient bien forcés de prendre pour guide jusqu'à maintenant.

Cet ouvrage remarquable est d'un intérêt unique fini en 1916 les collections russes qui servirent furent quelques années plus tard pillées, détruites, ravagées, saccagées; souvent des pièces uniques en or furent fondues en lingots pendant la Révolution russe, heureusement elles figurent dans ce grand ouvrage qui, lui-même, fut aussi presque entièrement détruit par un incendie à Moscou.

Il ne reste à vendre que 16 exemplaires complets de toutes leurs planches et quelques textes sans planches mais formant déjà un bon document de 504 pages et quelques illustrations dans le texte.

Seulement 3 exemplaires circulent, l'un fut donné à Mr. E. Babelon pour la Bibliothèque Nationale, un autre à un Ministre au cours d'une cérémonie en 1921 et un troisième qui reste la possession de Mr Feuardent.

On connaît l'importance de l'Empire Russe pour la numismatique. Aucune bibliothèque publique ou particulière ne pourra être complète sans posséder ce remarquable ouvrage représentant 30 années de travail et de recherches. Si on pouvait encore l'exécuter une telle édition coûterait plus de 25 millions d'anciens francs, on peut dire qu'elle forme un des plus rares et des plus beaux documents numismatiques mis à la portée du public!

Au début l'oeuvre est dédiée par le Grand Duc Georges Michaïlovitch au Tsar — A Sa Majesté Impériale Nicolas Alexandrovich dédie son oeuvre avec vénération, Grand Duc Georges Michaïlovitch.

Cet ouvrage est paru avec un seul titre en tête, le relieur est libre de le séparer en 1, 2, 3 ou 4 volumes, sans jamais couper un règne et ses planches, mais de l'avis d'un bon relieur, en 3 volumes, il reste fort maniable, toutes les planches devront être montées sur onglets.

Prix de l'ouvrage complet relié 5000 Frs.

On peut vendre pour joindre le jeu des "portraits"
et 10 pl. des Tranches ..... 100 Frs.

Un possède 2 exemplaires du texte seul ancien 1 volume 1000 Frs.

*The above original is dated in 1963.*

**TRANSLATION OF FLYER.**

— A SOUGHT AFTER NUMISMATIC CATALOGUE —
— A SENSATIONAL WORK ON RUSSIAN COINS IN FRENCH.—

We draw the attention of our clients to this important and rare book presented today. It is a monumental work on Russian numismatics which was published in France in 1916 and was almost completely destroyed by fire in Moscow during the Russian Revolution. Only 19 complete copies were saved some having arrived in France as texts without plates:
Grand Duke George Michailovitch and Nadine Tacke – COINS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE 1725-1894 Feuardent 1916 - Paris.3 vols. 40x31 in f º 19 no. 504 p. - 13 illustr. in text and 267 separate plates in text

size on real strong bristol reproduced by the best Hélio process of all Russian coins Catherine I to Alexander III.

This book also provides information on all coins minted abroad or in the countries annexed to Russia - Prussia 1757-1762 - 1804-1833 Georgia - Poland 1816-1841 - Finland 1864-1890.

The book begins with a Preface by E. BABELON forming a history of the item.

In 1910, Mrs. Tacké, who while in Paris Cabinet of Medals, was pleasantly surprised and amazed at the richness of our collections in the field of Russian coins, but was also surprised that the B. N. did not have a copy of the great Russian work done under the orders of H.I.H Grand Duke Geogres Mikhailovich devoted to Russian coins 1724-1894, a masterpiece which required 25 years of effort by the Grand Duke and his collaborators, 25 years of researching the Archives and Collections of the State and those of all the mints of Russia and the world, and the finest private collections — books forming 11 large volumes in the library of the Grand Duke.

From the papers that are published in this important work we have full review for each reign, the his civil status, and, shall we say, its genesis and history, both as regards its production from the point of view of the coins in circulation, collecting rarity, duration of striking and numbers struck at each mint

Mrs. Tacke asked the Grand Duke to donate the enormous set for France and for it to be translated to complete the void, and to make the translation absolutely perfect on Imperial Russian coins. The Grand Duke accepted the request to make available his work and that he would be happy for France to profit from it once it is completed.

Neither Mrs. Tacke, nor Mr. Babelon give much details abut this book in Russian, but it seems it was never printed, but only a few plates were drawn calligraphically or photos made in few copies for the Imperial Library, thus its importance for the 11 volumes.

Mrs. Tacké is a well known Numismatist who was responsible for translating the book, much of which was printed in Russia. The plates are marked Photohyalotypie, the Bureau for Printing of State Documents.

This is the origin of the work of Mrs. Tacke presented today to the public for the first time since 1916 which will now serve as a reference to all collectors of Russian coins. Their listing is in sequential order which facilitates the search, beginning with Catherine I and ending with Alexander III. Each coin is carefully described with reference to the reign and the accompanying plates. Recorded summaries present each issues of each reign, giving names of each coin, and often the listing the original collection and rarity, etc.

Collectors who are lucky enough to own this book now no longer have to rely on incomplete and inconvenient works of Chaudoir, Schubert and others that were needed until now to use as references.

This remarkable and interesting book was only finished in 1916. A few years later the Russian collections were looted, destroyed, devastated, plundered; frequently unique pieces in gold and ingots were melted down during the Russian Revolution, fortunately they appear in this great work which, itself, was also almost completely destroyed by a fire in Moscow.

It remains to sell 16 complete copies with all their plates, and a few texts of 504 pages with illustrations in text.

Only 3 copies were issued, one was presented to Mr. E. Babelon for the National Library, another to a Minister during a ceremony in 1921 and a third remained in Mr. Feuardent possession.

We are aware of the importance of numismatics of the Russian Empire. Any public or private library will not be complete without owning this remarkable book, which represents 30 years of work and research. If you could still create this edition today, over 25 million old francs, arguably, would be needed to make it possible to offer to the public this rarest and the most beautiful numismatic publication!

The early work bears a dedication to the Tsar as: - To His Imperial Majesty Nicolas Alexandrovich dedicates his work with reverence, Grand Duke George Mikhailovich.

This work appeared with one title in mind, the binder is free to subdivide it into 1, 2, 3 or 4 volumes, without ever separating plates or reign, but in the opinion of a good binder, 3 volumes, would be more manageable and all plates should be mounted on hinges.

Price of a complete bound work is 5000 Frs.

Combined set of portraits and 10 plates depicting edges ..... 100 Frs.

We also have two copies of the text only, per volume 1000 Frs.

243

305

**М. Ф.**

**ЭКСПЕДИЦІЯ**
ЗАГОТОВЛЕНІЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХЪ
**БУМАГЪ.**

Въ Контору Великаго Князя Георгія Михаиловича.

22 Февраля 190 3 г.
№ 2056

Экспедиція Заготовленія Государственныхъ Бумагъ имѣетъ честь при семъ препроводить таблицу монетъ въ количествѣ ста / 100 / листовъ, на французскомъ языкѣ, для изданія : " Монеты разныхъ царствованій ".

Товарищъ Управляющаго

За Правителя Канцеляріи

ЦГИА СССР, ф. 530, оп. 1, д. 93, л. 305.

М. Ф. (64)

ПЕДИЦІЯ
ГОТОВЛЕНІЯ
ДАРСТВЕННЫХЪ
ЗУМАГЪ.

№ 847 1914

Счетъ Конторы Его Императорскаго Высочества Великаго Князя Георгія Михаиловича.

| заказу. 1905 | № | | Рубли. | Коп. | Рубли. | Коп. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Іюня 7 | 399. | За изготовленіе удд. «Монеты царствованія Императора Петра I»: | | | | |
| | | 57 таблицъ по 210 экз. = 17.670 экз. по 22 коп. | 3887 | 40. | | |
| | | 5 негативовъ по 10 р. | 560 | | 4447 | 40 |
| | | Итого | Фун. | | 4447 | 40. |

29 сентября 1908 г.

И. об. Главнаго Бухгалтера [illegible]

Т. к. книгопродавецъ не предъявилъ счетовъ за 1905 года, то выплатить ему сумму по прейскуранту цѣнъ, причитающуюся по 1112 рублей въ годъ.

[illegible]

ЦГИА СССР, ф. 530, д. 96, л. 124.

(63) 1913

М. Ф.

ЭКСПЕДИЦІЯ
ЗАГОТОВЛЕНІЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХЪ
БУМАГЪ.

Въ Контору Двора ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЫСОЧЕСТВА Великаго Князя ГЕОРГІЯ МИХАИЛОВИЧА.

25 Сентября 1908 г.

663

№12612

Отношеніемъ Конторы отъ 7 Іюня 1905 года за № 399 былъ данъ Экспедиціи Заготовленія Государственныхъ Бумагъ заказъ на отпечатаніе свыше 100 таблицъ монетъ царствованія ИМПЕРАТОРА ПЕТРА I. Работы по этому заказу производились подъ руководствомъ Христіана Христіановича Гиля и до Марта 1907 года было отпечатано всего 55 таблицъ, по 310 экз. каждой, причемъ 2 таблицы по желанію Х.Х.Гиля были перепечатаны съ вторичнымъ изготовленіемъ для одной изъ нихъ негатива.

Въ виду продолжительнаго застоя въ работахъ и недавно послѣдовавшей смерти Х.Х.Гиля, Экспедиція имѣетъ честь покорнѣйше просить Контору не отказать въ указаніи, какъ нынѣ поступить съ заказомъ, присовокупляя, что пріобрѣтенная Экспедиціею спеціально для этого заказа бумага хранится въ Экспедиціи.

При семъ препровождается счетъ за вышеуказанныя исполненныя уже работы на сумму 4447р.40 коп.

Управляющій Экспедиціею Штамгардъ

Правитель Канцеляріи [illegible]

ЦГИА СССР, ф. 530, оп. 1, д. 96, л. 123.

313

М. Ф.

ЭКСПЕДИЦІЯ
ГОТОВЛЕНІЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХЪ
БУМАГЪ.

Февраля 1914 г.

№ 4148

Контора Двора Е.И.В. Великаго Князя
ГЕОРГІЯ МИХАИЛОВИЧА
21 ФЕВР. 1914.
Вх. № 67.

Въ Контору Двора ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЫСОЧЕСТВА Великаго Князя ГЕОРГІЯ МИХАИЛОВИЧА.

Вслѣдствіе отношенія отъ 6 Февраля с/г. за № III, Экспедиція Заготовленія Государственныхъ Бумагъ имѣетъ честь сообщить, что въ настоящее время не представляется возможнымъ отпустить гофмейстеру А.А.Ильину экземпляръ таблицъ изданія ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЫСОЧЕСТВА "Монеты царствованія ИМПЕРАТОРА ПЕТРА I", такъ какъ еще не на всѣхъ таблицахъ наложена типографская печать, но по окончаніи этой работы таблицы будутъ немедленно отправлены вышеуказанному лицу.

Управляющій Экспедиціею

ф. 530, оп. 1, д. 96, л. 313.

Правитель Канцеляріи

ЦГИА СССР, ф. 530, оп. 1, д. 96, л. 313.

М. Ф.

ЭКСПЕДИЦІЯ
ЗАГОТОВЛЕНІЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХЪ
БУМАГЪ.

20 мая 1917 г.

№ 8950

Въ Контору Великаго Князя Георгія Михайловича.

Въ Кладовой Готовыхъ Издѣлій Экспедиціи Заготовленія Государственныхъ Бумагъ имѣется на храненіи съ 1914 г. 12.400 экз. изданія „Таблицы монетъ царствованія Императора Петра I", причемъ за выполненный заказъ остаются неуплаченными 4447 руб. 40 коп.

Экспедиція проситъ Контору ускорить уплату вышеозначенной суммы, а также принять въ ближайшемъ времени остающіеся экземпляры, въ виду недостатка помѣщенія въ Кладовой Готовыхъ Издѣлій Экспедиціи.

Товарищъ Управляющаго

ф. 530, оп. 1, д. 92, л. 118.

Начальникъ Канцеляріи

ЦГИА СССР, ф. 530, оп. 1, д. 92, л. 118.

119

ЭКСПЕДИЦІЯ
ЗАГОТОВЛЕНІЯ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХЪ БУМАГЪ.

КАНЦЕЛЯРІЯ.

26 октября 1917 г.

№ 19638

Въ Контору Великаго Князя Георгія Михайловича.

Въ виду предстоящей въ ближайшемъ времени эвакуаціи и необходимости экстренной разгрузки Кладовой Гото - выхъ Издѣлій, Экспедиція Заготовленія Государственныхъ Бумагъ проситъ въ дополненіе къ отношенію отъ 20 мая се го года за № 8950 немедленно принять имѣющіеся на храненіи въ нижеслѣдую- щемъ количествѣ экземпляры изданія: „Таблицы монетъ царствованія импера- тора Петра I ":

на русскомъ языкѣ - 8400 экз.
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Управляющій Экспедиціею
За Правитель Канцеляріи

ЦГИА СССР, ф. 530, оп. 1, д. 92, л. 119.

Издание каталога князя Георгия Михайловича было начато в 1887-8 гг. и продолжалось до 1914 г., вышло 12 томов Начат каталог был с конца от Александра II до Петра I, но петровский том был доведен до 1714 года, и последний том сделать не успели, были изданы только таблицы, которые как я Вам говорила, могут представлять огромный интерес, как пособие для нумизматов.

Относительно таблиц монет Петровского времени еще раз просим подождать, так как в связи с большим ремонтом в библиотеке, мы не имеем к ним доступа.

A 188

С искренним уважением

Ф.Шаргородская
зав.сектором
международного
книгообмена

Sehr geehrter Herr Arefjew !

Obiges nur als kleinen Zwischenbescheid,
warum die Sendung der Münztafeln
immer noch nicht eingetroffen ist.

Wir müssen leider so lange Geduld
haben, bis der "Remont" vorbei ist !

Mit freundlichen Grüßen !

24.7.69

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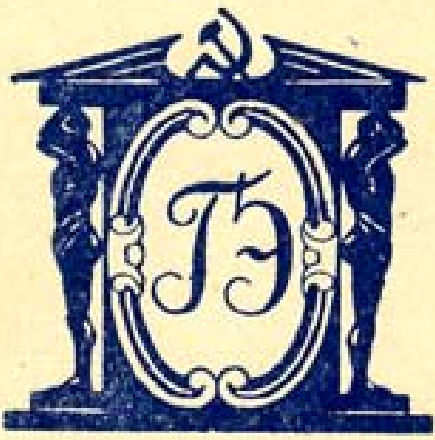
Таблицы эти печатались в Экспедиции по заготовлению государственных бумаг, выполнены отлично. Считается, что в них представлены коллекции Вел.князя Георгия Михайловича, но туда входят коллекции И.И.Толстого /министра просвещения, крупного нумизмата, историка, академика/ и Эрмитажное собрание. С точки зрения специалистов, эти таблицы не устарели до сих пор. Толстовское собрание вошло в Эрмитажное. Это издание выходило под патронажем Георгия Михайловича, а у него работали такие крупнейшие нумизматы, как Гиль, Ильин, Деммени.

T. VII.

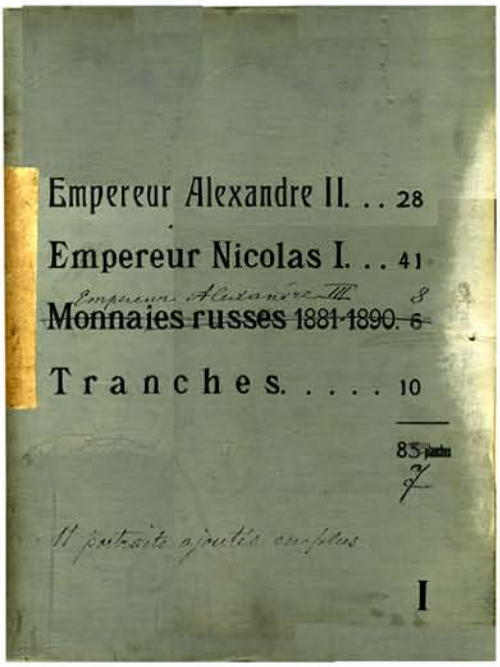
СССР
ЛЕНИНГРАД



# ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ОРДЕНА ЛЕНИНА ЭРМИТАЖ

БИБЛИОТЕКА

В ПОРЯДКЕ ОБМЕНА


Empereur Alexandre II. . . 28
Empereur Nicolas I. . . 41
Empereurs Alexandre III. 8
Monnaies russes 1881-1890. 6
Tranches. . . . 10
85 planches
11 portraits ajoutés ensuites
I

1725 – 1727. Impératrice Ekaterina I (Catherine I) . . . 26
1727 – 1729. Empereur Pierre II . . . 12
1730 – 1740. Impératrice Anna Johannovna . . . 10
1740 – 1741. Empereur Johann Antonovitch . . . 3
1741 – 1762. Impératrice Elisabeth I . . . 22
1762. Empereur Pierre III . . . 2
1762 – 1796. Impératrice Ekaterina II (Catherine II) . . . 43
1796 – 1801. Empereur Paul I . . . 7
1801 – 1825. Empereur Alexandre I . . . 22
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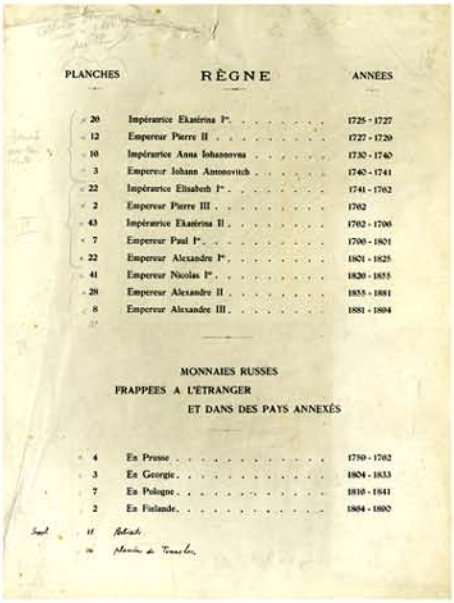
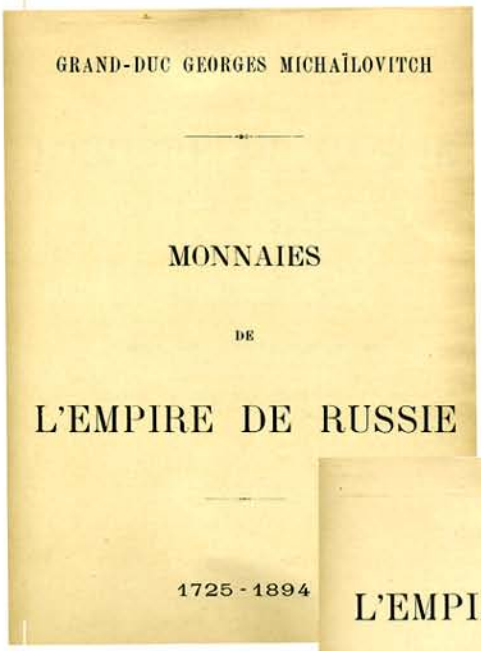
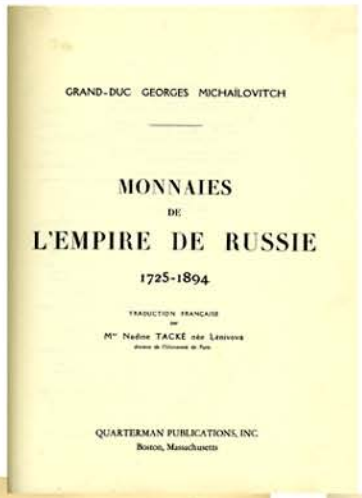
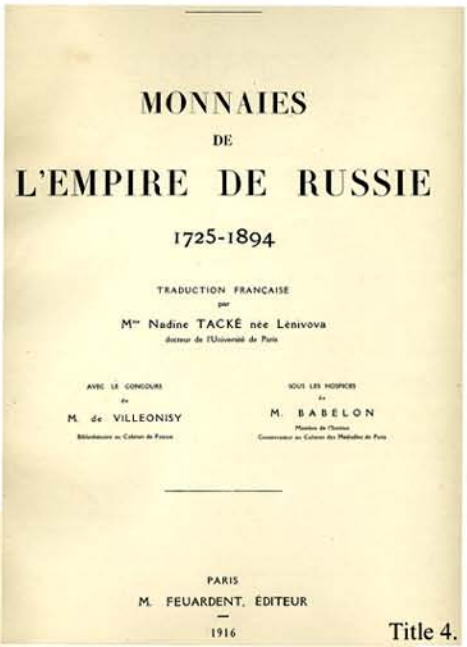
1855 – 1881. Empereur Alexandre II . . . 28
1881 – 1890. Monnaies russes . . . 8
Monnaies russes frappées
en Prusse 1759 – 1762 . . . 4
en Georgie 1804 – 1833 . . . 3
en Pologne 1818 – 1841 . . . 7
en Finlande 1864 – 1890 . . . 2
Tranches . . . 10
Planches . . . 254


PLANCHES — RÈGNE — ANNÉES
20 Impératrice Ekaterina I^re . . . 1725 - 1727
12 Empereur Pierre II . . . 1727 - 1730
10 Impératrice Anna Iohannovna . . . 1730 - 1740
3 Empereur Johann Antonovitch . . . 1740 - 1741
22 Impératrice Elisabeth I^re . . . 1741 - 1762
2 Empereur Pierre III . . . 1762
43 Impératrice Ekaterina II . . . 1762 - 1796
7 Empereur Paul I^er . . . 1796 - 1801
22 Empereur Alexandre I^er . . . 1801 - 1825
41 Empereur Nicolas I^er . . . 1826 - 1855
28 Empereur Alexandre II . . . 1855 - 1881
8 Empereur Alexandre III . . . 1881 - 1894
MONNAIES RUSSES
FRAPPEES A L'ÉTRANGER
ET DANS DES PAYS ANNEXÉS
4 En Prusse . . . 1759 - 1762
3 En Georgie . . . 1804 - 1833
7 En Pologne . . . 1818 - 1841
2 En Finlande . . . 1864 - 1890
Total 11 Abtheil.
16 planches de Tranches

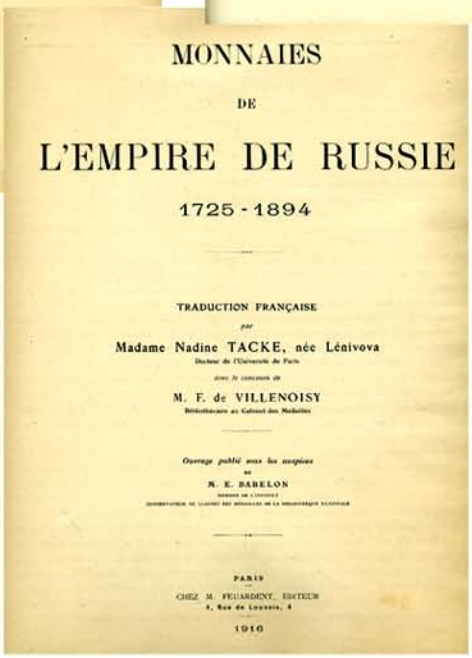

GRAND-DUC GEORGES MICHAÏLOVITCH
MONNAIES
DE
L'EMPIRE DE RUSSIE
1725 - 1894

Title 1.

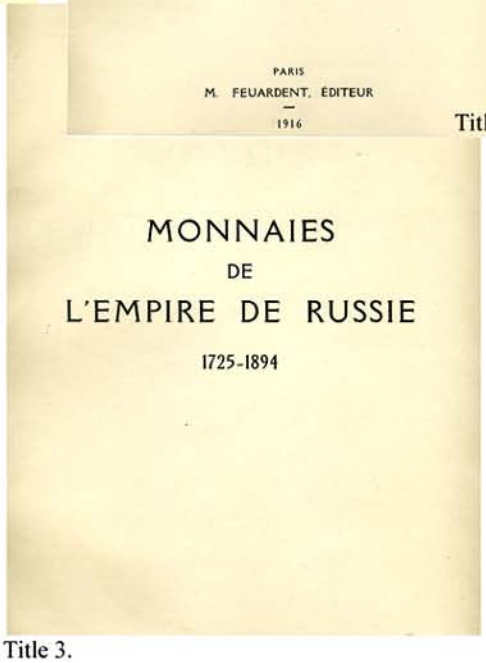

GRAND-DUC GEORGES MICHAILOVITCH
MONNAIES
DE
L'EMPIRE DE RUSSIE
1725-1894
TRADUCTION FRANÇAISE
par
Mme Nadine TACKÉ née Lénivova
QUARTERMAN PUBLICATIONS, INC.
Boston, Massachusetts


MONNAIES
DE
L'EMPIRE DE RUSSIE
1725-1894
TRADUCTION FRANÇAISE
par
Mme Nadine TACKÉ née Lénivova
docteur de l'Université de Paris
AVEC LE CONCOURS
de
M. de VILLEONISY
SOUS LES HOSPICES
de
M. BABELON
PARIS
M. FEUARDENT, ÉDITEUR
1916

Title 4.


MONNAIES
DE
L'EMPIRE DE RUSSIE
1725 - 1894
TRADUCTION FRANÇAISE
par
Madame Nadine TACKE, née Lénivova
Docteur de l'Université de Paris
avec le concours de
M. F. de VILLENOISY
Bibliothécaire au Cabinet des Médailles
Ouvrage publié sous les auspices
de
M. E. BABELON
PARIS
CHEZ M. FEUARDENT, ÉDITEUR
1916

Title 2.


MONNAIES
DE
L'EMPIRE DE RUSSIE
1725-1894

Title 3.

**THE RUSSIAN REVIEW**
**AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO RUSSIA PAST AND PRESENT**
The Hoover Institution
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305

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September 18, 1973

Mr. Vsevolod Ariefiev
Box 38
Santa Barbara, California 93102

Dear Mr. Ariefiev:

I am writing you at the suggestion of M. Henri Fauville to ask if you would be willing to write a short review (not over 250 words) of the following:

Grand-Duc Georges Michailovitch, Monnaies de L'Empire de Russie, 1725-1894, Boston: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1973, 657 pp., $50.00.

I would like to have this review by January 1, 1974. An early reply would be appreciated. We will send the book as soon as we hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

D. von Mohrenschildt



*The Russian Review*
(Stanford, Calif.)
vol. XXXIII,
April 1974,
pp 229-230.

GEORGES MICHAILOVITCH, Grand-Duc. *Monnaies de l'Empire de Russie 1725-1894.* Reprint. 1916. Boston: Quarterman Publications, 1973. 657 pp. $50.00.

In Russian numismatics and monetary historiography the name of Grand Duke Georgy Mikhailovich (1863-1919) is known for his magnificent corpus of Russian coins for the period from Peter I to Alexander III.

The plan and scope of this colossal undertaking were first presented in the author's first work, *Description and Illustration of Some Rare Coins in My Collection* in 1886 (St. Petersburg); by 1914 twelve luxuriously printed volumes in folio had been published in a limited edition of 200 copies, containing by reign the official archival documents gathered from among a dozen state depositories, mints, and ministries, a chronological description of coins struck by different mints, and illustrations of every coin described.

Interest in the numismatics of her native Russia and the absence of a suitable up-to-date reference on this subject in a Western language inspired Mme. Nadine Tacke, née Lénivova, in 1910 to introduce the new Russian numismatic corpus to the European scientific community. With cooperation from the author and the staff of the



Bibliothèque Nationale, France's foremost numismatic publishing firm, Rollin et Feuardent of Paris, had in print by 1916 the translation of the coin catalogue portion for the period 1725-1894. Engravings and a large atlas of coin illustrations came from St. Petersburg through the courtesy of the author.

Although not the quality of the original superb heliogravures printed at the Imperial Bureau of Engraving in St. Petersburg, the Quarterman reprint is, nonetheless, an economical and practical reproduction of textual material, eleven portraits of ruling monarchs, and illustrations on 255 plates of 4703 gold, platinum, silver, copper, and nickle coins struck for Russia, Siberia, East Prussia, Livonia and Esthonia, Poland, Moldavia, Finland, and Georgia. The original pagination, separate for each period or reign, is unified in the Quarterman edition but without an appropriate modification of the original errata sheets, pages xvii-xxvi, etc. To an uninitiated reader such incongruence could be a source of considerable confusion. Other flaws and deviations from the original exist, but they are minor.

Only a few sets of the original French translation remain, thus the Quarterman reprint is a welcome endeavor to provide the scholar and amateur with an authoritative reference—Russia's best!

Since there is no known translation of archival material, the interested reader should refer to the original Russian text available in various degrees of completeness at the New York Public Library, the American Numismatic Society, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, the British Museum, and Harvard, Yale, and UC Berkeley.

VSEVOLOD AREFIEV
*Roseville, California*

T. X.

# Monnaies de L'Empire de Russie 1725-1894

## by

## Georges Michailovitch

**Monnaies de L'Empire de Russie 1725-1894** is one of the grandest and most important numismatic reference works on a national coinage ever produced. Reprinted from the 1916 Paris edition, this book is of large 9 x 12 inch format and is bound in extra heavy binders board with imitation red Morocco leather. It encompasses 696 pages, including 247 halftone plates illustrating thousands of coins which allow virtually complete identification of any coin of the period. This includes coins from the Russian dependencies of Poland, Georgia and Finland.

A new foreword by numismatic scholar Randolph Zander adds perspective to this magnificent work. Although the catalogue is written in French, the clear chronological listings of the coins by Ruler allow easy location of any particular coin. A 23-page price guide, developed by Fred S. Werner, is provided to make this book more useful to the modern collector and dealer, pricing every coin illustrated in two grades of condition with the exception of specimen and novodel coins, which are priced only in the top grade.

This classic volume is indispensable to everyone interested in Russian Coins—from any viewpoint!

**$50.00**

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Отпускъ 28

КОМИССАРЪ
ВРЕМЕННАГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА
НАДЪ БЫВШИМЪ
Министерствомъ Двора

„5" Мая 1917 г.

№ 616

По вопросу о сохраненіи за Великимъ Княземъ Георгіемъ Михаиловичемъ права распоряженія до своей смерти пожертвованнымъ имъ въ Русскій Музей Императора Александра III собраніемъ русскихъ монетъ и медалей.

Изложеніе дѣла.

Въ Декабрѣ 1909 года послѣдовало высочайшее соизволеніе на принятіе Русскимъ Музеемъ Императора Александра III составленнаго Великимъ Княземъ Георгіемъ Михаиловичемъ собранія отечественныхъ нумизматическихъ памятниковъ /Правительственный Вѣстникъ 1910 г. № 30./

Означенное собраніе русскихъ монетъ и медалей принято было на извѣстныхъ условіяхъ, изложенныхъ въ письмѣ б. Министра Двора отъ 15-го Декабря 1909 года за № 11682.

Согласно п. 5 этихъ условій Великій Князь Георгій Михаиловичъ имѣетъ право по день своей кончины распоряжаться жертвуемымъ имъ собраніемъ, т. е. имѣетъ право: а/пополнять таковое монетами и медалями, пріобрѣтаемыми имъ на свои средства, б / обмѣнивать худшіе экземпляры на лучшіе, в/ приводить самому или поручать другимъ лицамъ приводить въ порядокъ собраніе и вообще устраивать его въ отведенномъ для него помѣщеніи, какъ будетъ Великому Князю Георгію Михаиловичу казаться нужнымъ, г/допускать къ занятіямъ въ немъ лицъ по усмотрѣнію Великаго Князя Георгія Михаиловича, д/издавать описаніе входящихъ въ его составъ монетъ и медалей и е/вообще предоставить Великому Князю Георгію Михаиловичу имѣть наблюденіе за собраніемъ, не-

Временному Правительству.

зависимо отъ того, будетъ ли онъ въ должности Управляющаго Русскимъ Музеемъ Императора Александра III-го или нѣтъ.

Въ настоящее время Великій Князь Георгій Михайловичъ, доводя до свѣдѣнія Временнаго Правительства о сложеніи съ него обязанностей Управляющаго Русскимъ Музеемъ Императора Александра III, возбуждаетъ вопросъ о томъ положеніи, которое займетъ онъ по отношенію къ пожертвованной имъ названному музею нумизматической коллекціи.

СПРАВКА.

А./Копіи писемъ: I/ Великаго Князя Георгія Михаиловича отъ 15 Марта с.г., 2/ б.Министра Двора отъ 15 Декабря 1909 г. за № 11682 и Б./ Отчетъ Русскаго Музея Императора Александра III за 1909 г.

СООБРАЖЕНІЯ.

Собраніе отечественныхъ нумизматическихъ памятниковъ, пожертвованное Великимъ Княземъ Георгіемъ Михаиловичемъ Русскому Музею Императора Александра III, стоило собирателю его многихъ годовъ кропотливаго научнаго труда и огромныхъ денежныхъ затратъ и безусловно имѣетъ важное значеніе съ точки зрѣнія исторической науки.

Въ виду сего казалось бы соотвѣтственнымъ, чтобы связь этой коллекціи съ ея основателемъ не прекращалась и на будущее время и чтобы положеніе Великаго Князя Георгія Михаиловича по отношенію къ пожертвованному имъ нумизматическому собранію оставалось безъ измѣненія.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНІЕ.

Объ изложенномъ считаю долгомъ представить на благоусмотрѣніе Временнаго Правительства.

Комиссаръ
Временнаго Правительства
надъ бывшимъ Министерствомъ
Двора тов. В. Голынкинъ

Вр.и.о.Начальника Канцеляріи
бывшаго Министерства Двора Кн. С. Гагаринъ.

TRANSLATION OF TEXT FROM T. XI & XII.

Commissar of the
Provisional Government
over the former
Ministry of the Court

5 ~~April~~ May 1917.

Nr. 616.

Summary of the Case.

Regarding the question whether the Grand ~~f~~. Duke Georgii Mikhailovich should be able to keep his rights to look after his donated collection of coins and medals to the Emperor Alexander III Russian Museum.

In December 1909 there came an imperial approval to accept by the Alexander III Russian Museum, the collection of numismatics mementos of the ~~f~~. ((f)ormer crossed out — *VA*). Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich (Government Messenger Nr. 30 for the year 1910.

Said collection of Russian coins and medals was accepted, subject to certain conditions as stated in the letter of the ~~f~~. Minister of the Court, dated 15 December 1909, Nr. 11682.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of these conditions ~~f~~. Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich had the right until the day he dies, to maintain control of the collection he donated, i.e. had the right to: a) to add coins and medals which he acquired at his own expense, b) to exchange coins in poorer condition with the better ones, c) to organize the collection personally or appoint others for that task and arrange in the allocated space as the ~~f~~. Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich would find it necessary, d) to allow access of interested parties to the collection as the Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich would find it necessary, e) publish descriptions of coins and medals found in the collection and f) allow him full control over his collection regardless whether or not he will be director of the Alexander III Russian Museum.

At present time Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich, having made it known to the Provisional Government regarding his resignation as director of the Emperor Alexander III Russian Museum, raises the question regarding the position, which he will have with regard to the numismatic collection he donated to the said museum.

REFERENCES. A. (Copies of letters 1) by ~~f~~. Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich dated 15 March of current year 2) by ~~f~~. Minister of the Court dated 15 December 1909, Nr. 11682 and B. Reports of the Emperor Alexander III Russian Museum for the year 1909.

CONSIDERATIONS. Collection of native numismatic mementos, donated by the Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich to the Emperor Alexander III Russian Museum was formed at great expense with meticulous scientific labor over many years and at huge material cost and without doubt has an important significance from the historical point of view.

In light of this it would seem to be agreeable, that the tie of the collection with its founder in the future not be severed and that his position relative to his numismatic collection remain without change.

CONCLUSION. Regarding the material presented I feel my duty is to submit this for the kind decision by the Provisional Government.

Commissar
of the Provisional Government
over former Ministry of the
Court (Sign. illegible) *Th. Golovin*

Temporary executor of the position of the Head of the Office of the
Former Ministry of the Court. (Sign.) *Count S. Gagarin.*

ЦГИА СССР, ф. 472, оп. 43 501/2733, д. 38, л. 25-