

Numismatics



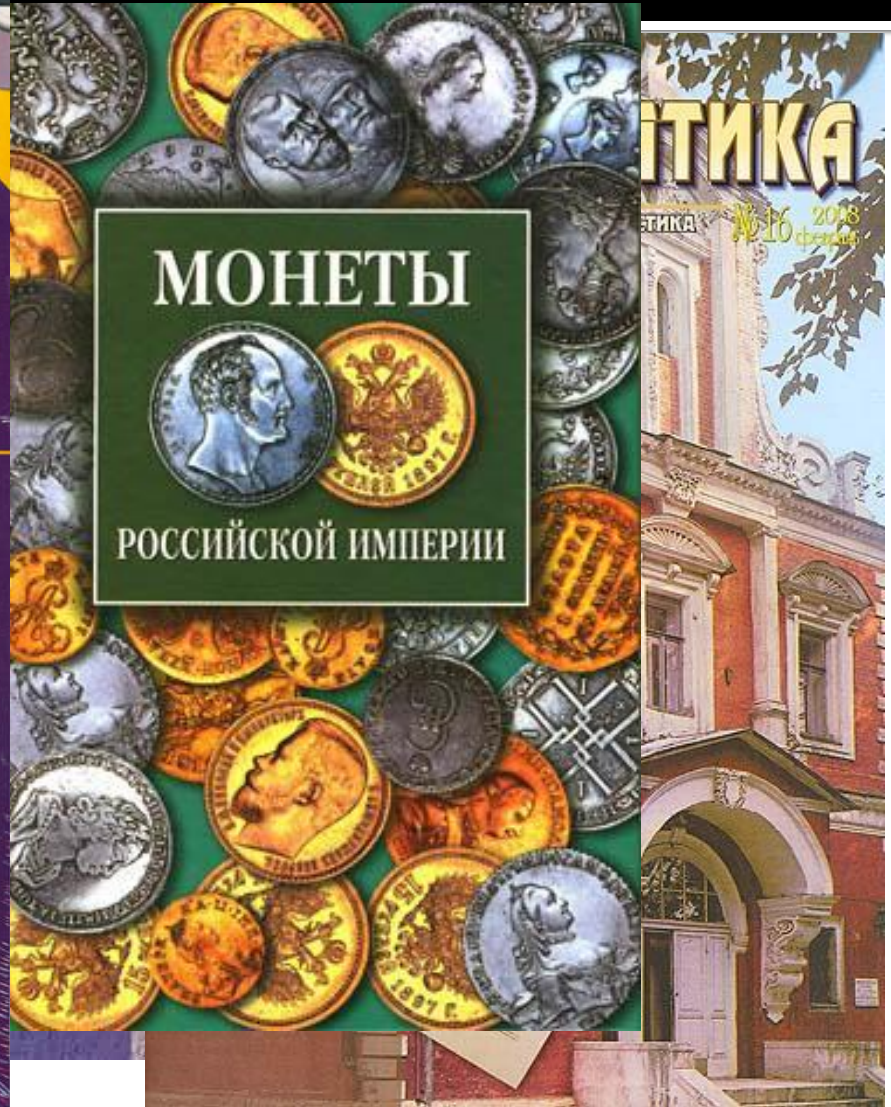
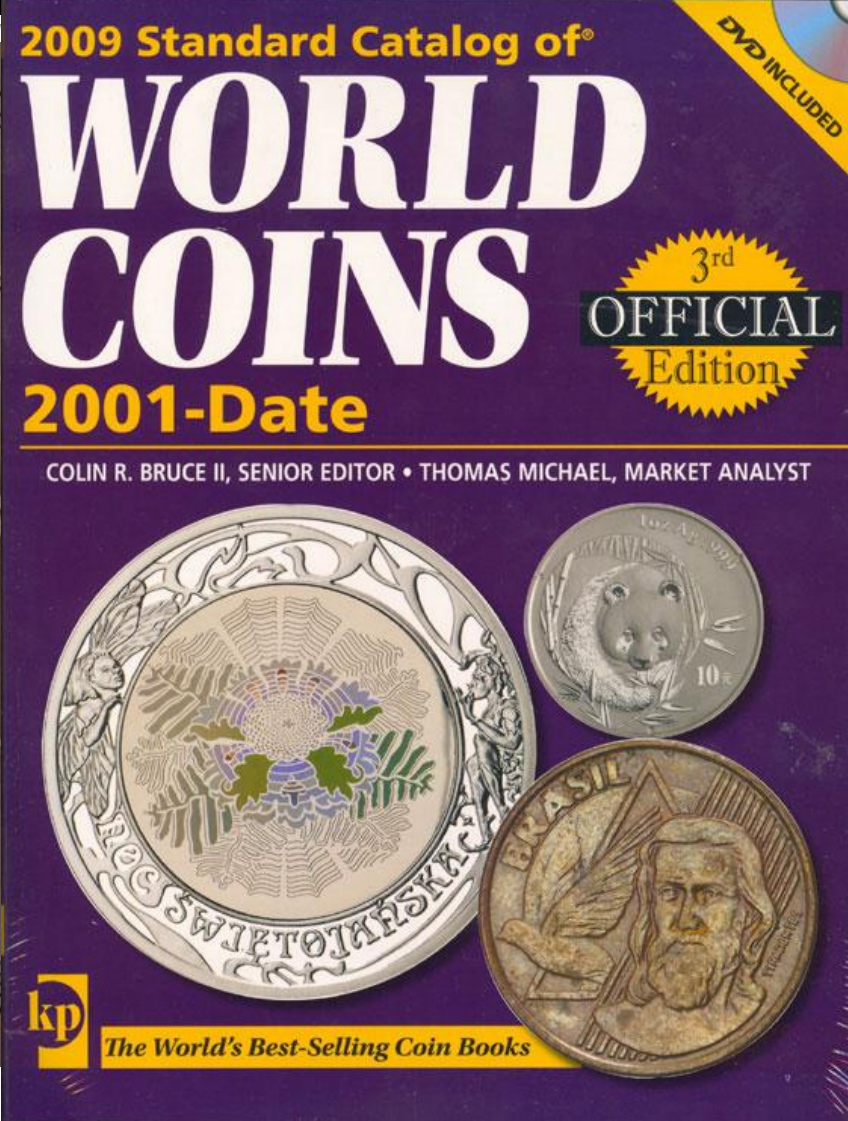
What is it mean numismatics?

Numismatics (Latin: numisma, nomisma, "coin"; from the Greek: νομίζειν nomízein, "to use according to law") is the study or collection of currency, including coins, tokens, paper money, and related objects. While numismatists are often characterized as students or collectors of coins, the discipline also includes the broader study of money and other payment media used to resolve debts and the exchange of goods.

In Russian:

Нумизматика (латынь: numisma, nomisma, "монета"; от грека: νομίζειν nomízein, "использовать согласно закону"), исследование или коллекция валюты, включая монеты, символы, бумажные деньги, и связанные объекты. В то время как нумизматы часто характеризуются как студенты или коллекционеры монет, дисциплина также включает более широкое исследование денег, и многие СМИ проблемы оплаты долгов имели обыкновение решать обменом монет.

And it is more than hobby, but its even the special science about money. For example it has its own magazines:



History:

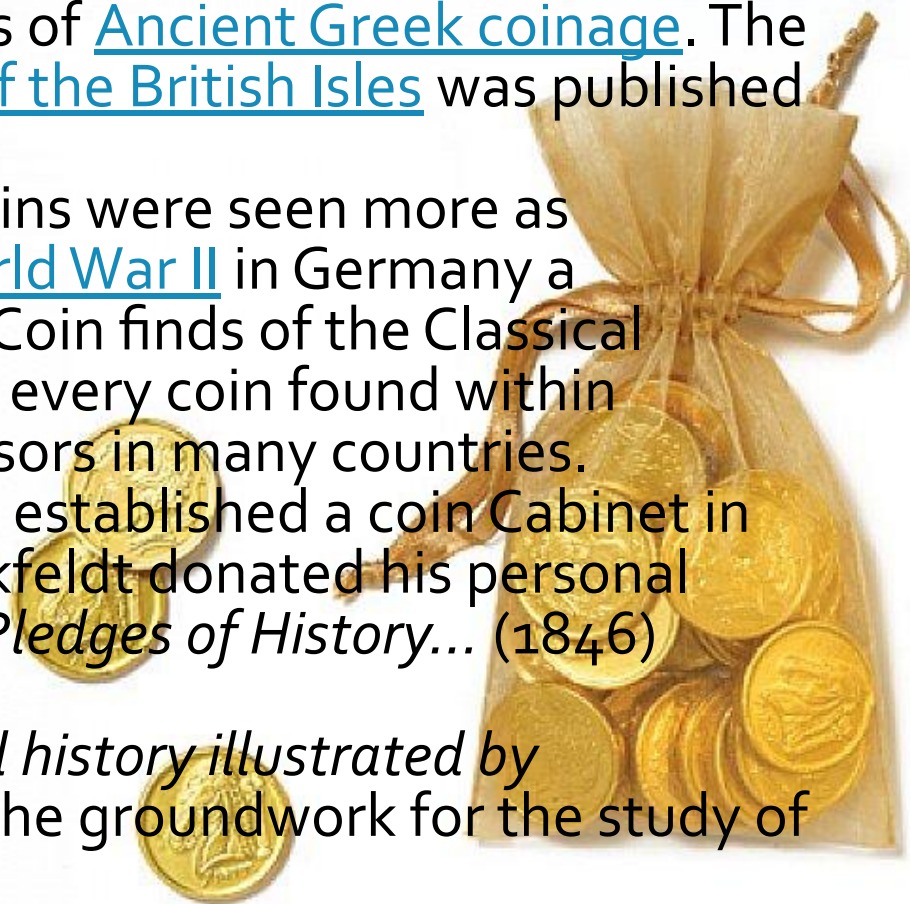


Francesco
Petrarca

- Coin collecting may have existed in ancient times. Caesar [Augustus](#) gave "coins of every device, including old pieces of the kings and foreign money" as [Saturnalia](#) gifts.^[2]
- [Petrarch](#), who wrote in a letter that he was often approached by old men with old coins asking him to buy or to identify the ruler, is credited as the first [Renaissance](#) collector. Petrarch presented a collection of Roman coins to [Emperor Charles IV](#) in 1355.
- The first book on coins was *De Asse et Partibus* (1514) by [Guillaume Budé](#).^[3] During the early Renaissance ancient coins were collected by European royalty and nobility. Collectors of coins were Pope [Boniface VIII](#), Emperor Maximilian of the Holy Roman Empire, [Louis XIV](#) of France, Ferdinand I, Elector [Joachim II](#) of Brandenburg who started the Berlin coin cabinet and [Henry IV of France](#) to name a few. Numismatics is called the "Hobby of Kings", due to its most esteemed founders.
- Professional societies organized in the 19th century. The [Royal Numismatic Society](#) was founded in 1836 and immediately began publishing the journal that became the *Numismatic Chronicle*. The [American Numismatic Society](#) was founded in 1858 and began publishing the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1866.

History:

- In 1931 the [British Academy](#) launched the [Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum](#) publishing collections of [Ancient Greek coinage](#). The first volume of [Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles](#) was published in 1958.
- In the 20th century as well the coins were seen more as archaeological objects. After [World War II](#) in Germany a project, *Fundmünzen der Antike* (Coin finds of the Classical Period) was launched, to register every coin found within Germany. This idea found successors in many countries.
- In the United States, the US mint established a coin Cabinet in 1838 when chief coiner Adam Eckfeldt donated his personal collection. ^[4] William E. Du Bois' *Pledges of History...* (1846) describes the cabinet.
- C. Wyllys Betts' *American colonial history illustrated by contemporary medals* (1894) set the groundwork for the study of American historical medals.



Modern numismatics:

- Modern numismatics is the study of the coins of the mid 17th to the 21st century, the period of machine struck coins. Their study serves more the need of collectors than historians and it is more often successfully pursued by amateur aficionados than by professional scholars. The focus of modern numismatics lies frequently in the research of production and use of money in historical contexts using mint or other records in order to determine the relative rarity of the coins they study. Varieties, [mint-made errors](#), the results of progressive die wear, mintage figures and even the socio-political context of coin mintings are also matters of interest.

RUSSIAN COINS

- U.S.S.R. COINS



- The seven coins in this set were issued shortly before the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. The set includes the 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 Kopecks

RUSSIAN COINS

BI-METALLIC RUSSIAN COINS HONOR HISTORICAL TOWNS

2002 RUSSIAN CITIES COINS



KOSTROMA

STARYA RUSSA

DERBENT

2004 RUSSIAN CITIES COINS



DMITROV

KEMY

RIYAZHSK

2006 RUSSIAN CITIES COINS



TORZHOK

KARGOPOL

BELGOROD

2007 RUSSIAN HISTORIC TOWNS



GDOV

VELIKY USTYUG

VOLOGADA

2008 RUSSIAN HISTORIC TOWNS



AZOV

PRIOZIORSK

SMOLENSK

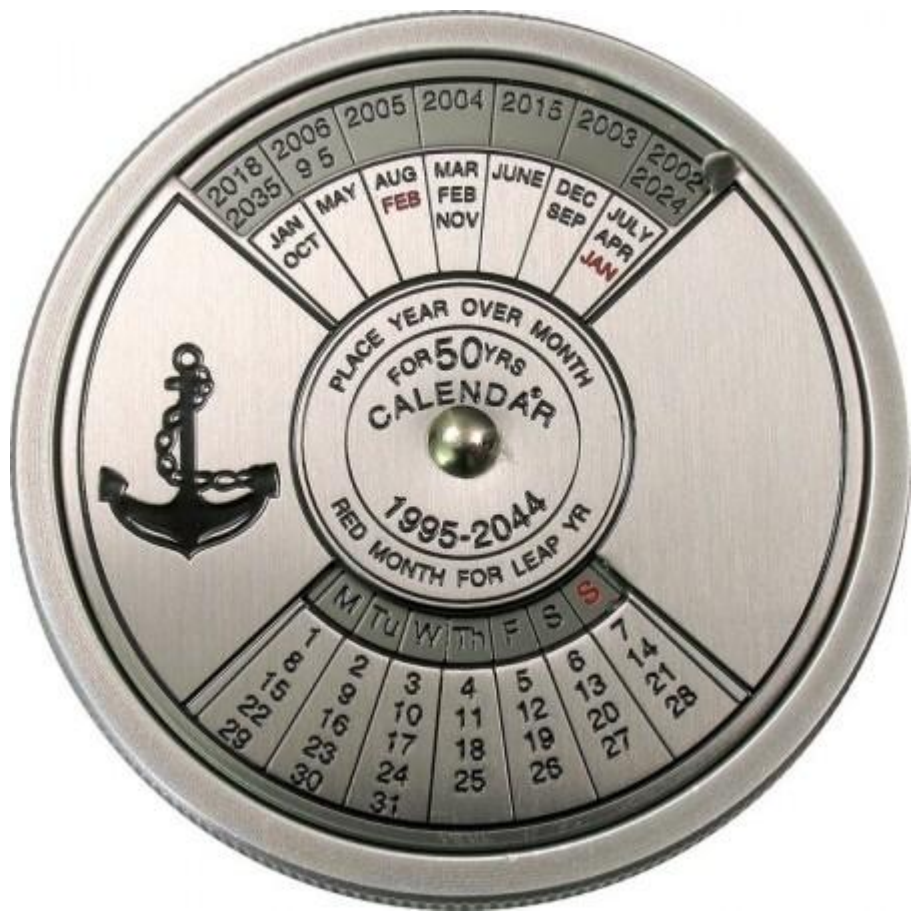
VLADIMIR

Euro – the all Europe money:



The are also difference between coins in their form:







By Sharapov Ruslan - 11 "A"

 THE END