

MONEY & MEDALS



The Newsletter for Numismatics in Britain

68 | September 2016

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medals and other objects relating to monetary and economic history and numismatics.

To contribute information or articles to the Newsletter or to subscribe by email please send your name and email address to the editor at newsletter@moneyandmedals.org.uk or by post to Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, fax: 020 7323 8171. Auction and fair details for inclusion in the next edition should be sent to Peter Preston-Morley at ppm@dnw.co.uk



Money & Medals is the newsletter associated with the Money and Medals Network based at the British Museum and in association with the RNS, BNS and a number of key partners. The Network aims to act as an information exchange for museum professionals within the UK whose collections include coins,

The British
Museum



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NEWS

Appeal for funding - Wold Newton hoard

The Yorkshire Museum has launched an appeal to raise £44,200 to keep the Wold Newton hoard in public hands. The hoard was found by metal-detectorist David Blakey in East Yorkshire in 2014 and contains 1857 coins, making it the largest hoard of the 'Tetrarchic' period ever found in northern England.

The coins were lifted in their container by the finder meaning they could be excavated in layers at the British Museum. Work by Vincent Drost, recently of the British Museum has suggested different parcels of money are visible within the pot.



The Wold Newton hoard (c) Anthony Chappel-Ross

The latest coins in the hoard were amongst the first to name Constantine 'Augustus', meaning that the hoard can be quite precisely dated to 307/8. This was a time shortly after Constantine had been proclaimed emperor in York, a pivotal moment in British history but also the history of Western Europe.

The hoard along with the ceramic vessel is on public display at the Yorkshire Museum from July 16 to October 9. The museum has until October to raise the £44,200 needed to keep the hoard in public collections. If you would like to help, or to learn more, please visit <http://www.yorkshiremuseum.org.uk/wold-newton-hoard/> or follow the hashtag #WoldNewtonHoard.

Appeal for funding - the Lenborough hoard

The Lenborough hoard of 5248 Anglo Saxon silver coins of Aethelred II and Cnut was found just before Christmas 2014. The Buckinghamshire County Museum is currently seeking funding to acquire this amazing find, as it is a very important part of the County's heritage. Although the museum will approach major national funding bodies to help with the acquisition, money will need to be raised locally. So far raised the museum has raised around £35,000 in pledges and donations, and more pledge forms are going out. If you would like to make a pledge to help keep the hoard in a public collection, or offer other fundraising help, please contact the museum, they would love to hear from you! museum@buckscountymuseum.org; County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP20 2QP; phone: 01296 331441.



Sixth International Symposium in Early Medieval Coinage

Places are still available for the 6th International Symposium in Early Medieval Coinage, to be held at the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge (28-29 October). Speakers include Robert Turner, Tony Abramson, Mary Garrison, David Woods, Ron Bude, Rory Naismith, Simon Coupland, John Naylor, Gareth Williams, Murray Andrews and Rhiannon Comeau. Contact Tony Abramson (t.abramson@ntlworld.com) or Alison Leonard (aml77@cam.ac.uk) for more information.

Review - All Must Have Prizes, Ashmolean Museum

Janet Larkin, Secretary, British Art Medal Society

Guest curator Sir Mark Jones has selected a fascinating group of prize medals dating from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century for this special display at the Ashmolean.

Dating from a time when best practice in husbandry, a good education, quality of work, and the acquisition of useful skills were to be encouraged - not only for the individual but for the greater good of society, the medals reveal much about the aspirations of those who competed for them and the aims of those who sponsored their production. In addition, they demonstrate the artistry and skill of the designers and medal-makers responsible for creating them. BAMS delegates attending the weekend conference in Oxford in June enjoyed a Private View of the display, and all would join me in recommending it. Put simply, it deserves a prize!



Henley Horticultural Society prize medal, 1833. The beehive represents the hard work of the diligent gardener, his crops neatly ordered and flourishing.

The Network in Parliament

Former British Museum director Neil MacGregor highlighted the threat to curatorial strength in museums outside London in the evidence he gave in May to Parliament's Culture, Media and Sports Committee, citing the Money and Medals Network as a positive initiative. MacGregor said: 'We know that museums are not statutory obligations of local authorities. The financial constraints are great, and curators, while they may generate knowledge, rarely generate revenue within a timeframe that can be assessed and easily quantified. The result has understandably been a steady erosion of curatorial strength. ... [This] makes it impossible for the local museum to use its own resource properly. To give you one example from the last week: the museum in Birmingham announced that it is not financially able to replace its only numismatist. Birmingham has a very important coin collection, but that resource cannot now be used usefully by the museum because it does not have the scholarship and the knowledge. That is where the relationship to the nationals becomes absolutely crucial. To take that area, the British Museum set up a nationwide numismatic network, so that small collections can access scholarship.' The full session is transcribed at <http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/culture-media-and-sport-committee/countries-of-culture/oral/32902.html>.

FIDEM in Belgium

The 34th congress of the Fédération Internationale de la Médaille d'Art (FIDEM) was held in Ghent on 6-10 September. Papers ranged from the historic to the contemporary, with a particular emphasis being placed on the relationships between artists on the one hand and mints and foundries on the other, both in the past and as they exist today. The accompanying international biennial exhibition of contemporary medals will run from 6 to 25 September and then transfer to Namur from October to January 2017. The congress also included visits to other exhibitions and to places of interest, including the historic Mauquoy medal factory.

History of Money Course in Sussex

Rottingdean Whiteway Centre, Rottingdean, Sussex

The History of Money (10 weeks), Tutor: Dr David Rudling, FSA Wednesdays, 10.30am-12.30pm, starting 28th September 2016.

This course will explore both the purposes of money and the wide variety of forms it has taken, from cowrie shells to credit cards, from Ancient China and Classical times to the modern era, concentrating upon the history and use of money in Britain. Well illustrated throughout, the course will also involve the inspection of actual coins, tokens and examples of primitive currencies. The tutor is a member of both the British and Royal Numismatic Societies. Course: W20. Fees: £80 for 10 weeks.



Review - Buried Treasures: Uncovering Hoards

Gareth Williams, British Museum

The Barber Institute of Fine Arts

Buried Treasures takes coins from eight hoards in the Barber's collection to explore the nature of coin hoarding, and what can be learned from the study of each individual hoard. As one would expect, given the strength of the Barber's collection, all of the featured hoards are late Roman and Byzantine, and mostly from within the bounds of the Byzantine empire, although a hoard of antoniniani from Dorchester and another of bronze coins of the House of Constantine from Appleford (Oxon) are British finds. The exhibition also helps visitors build associations with hoarding in Britain through reference in the accompanying text to well-publicised finds from England. The Staffordshire hoard and the recent Watlington hoard are both cited in the introduction as hoards that are helping to change our understanding of the times in which they were buried, while the large Roman hoard from Frome in Somerset is discussed as an example of the trend towards the careful excavation of hoards layer by layer in order to build up a clear sense of the internal structure of each hoard, a potentially important source of information lost in most of the great hoards until the last few years.

The hoards in the exhibition are not displayed in full, but a representative sample is available for each hoard. This allows each coin displayed to be fully identified, and also leaves space for a reasonable amount of information about each hoard, including the date and circumstances of the hoard, something about its specific character, and speculation about the circumstances of its deposition. This approach loses something of the visual impact of a large hoard displayed as a whole, but is undoubtedly more informative than most hoard displays, and in an age when many museums seem increasingly afraid of providing any interpretative text at all, this strikes a good balance between being informative and overwhelming with information. Additional text, for those who want it, is available in the form of brochures which explore the nature of hoarding more thematically, with reference to

the hoards on display. Timelines below the cases provided a chronological framework for the exhibition as a whole, and a glossary was also available for technical terms used in the exhibition and the brochure.

An attractive feature of the exhibition is the good use of supporting material to explore wider numismatic issues relating to individual hoards on display. Thus an 11th-century hoard from Syria is accompanied by a display on the scyphate (dished) form of coins of that period, a hoard of gold solidi from Carthage from the 640s was displayed together with a discussion of the analysis of gold content, and the hoard of antoniniani from Dorchester, with a *tpq* of AD257 is shown beside a display of other antoniniani show the progressive debasement of silver content in the period from Gordian III (238-44) to Claudius II (268-70). The sense of hoards as finds with archaeological contexts is brought out by a montage of contemporary press coverage (massively enlarged) of the discovery of the Dorchester hoard, including a photograph of the hoard in situ in its containers. While no actual containers are included in the exhibition, there is also a miniature reproduction of one of the vessels from the Appleford Hoard, together with an assemblage of coins of poor quality, as a reminder that not all excavated coins are attractive and exciting.



This display also contains the one statement within the exhibition with which I would take issue. Discussing the internal excavation of hoards like Frome, the text tells us that ‘This information can only be obtained by destroying the containers as the hoard is excavated layer by layer’. This may be true in some cases, and involves a careful decision by the archaeologists concerned on whether the potential information to be gained from excavation of the hoard outweighs the risk to the container, but it is by no means inevitable. The Vale of York hoard was excavated layer by layer, but its container remains intact as probably the greatest individual treasure in the hoard, and the same is true of a recent hoard from Dumfries and Galloway. The exhibition might also have explained the variation in size of Byzantine solidi from North Africa, many of which are so small that they appear at first glance to be tremisses, but which were much thicker, bringing them up to the standard weight of a solidus. This is visually confusing without explanation, and actually an interesting point worthy of attention. However, these are small quibbles, and do not detract significantly from an exhibition which is both attractive and interesting.

Early Medieval Coin Hoards 2

Many readers will have heard of the death in April of Marion Archibald, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, 1963-1997. Marion had for several years been working on a volume of Anglo-Saxon and Norman hoards up to the end of the reign of William II, which had been scheduled for completion this summer. Unfortunately, Marion’s final illness meant that she was unable to finish this in person, but the work was well advanced, and will be completed

and published in her name. The volume will be edited by Gareth Williams, one of her successors at the BM, with support from colleagues at the BM and elsewhere, and it is expected that it will be published in 2017.

Numismatic books

The British Museum currently holds collections of numismatic books formerly owned by Marion Archibald, and by Geoff Egan, a finds specialist who worked at various times with the Museum of London, the British Museum and the Portable Antiquities Scheme. These books will be made available to museums within the Money and Medals Network, free of charge, in order to ensure that they go to homes where good use can be made of them. At the time of going to press, these books are still being listed, but anyone who wishes to know more should contact Henry Flynn, Project Curator of the Money and Medals Network, at hflynn@britishmuseum.org.



The British and Royal Numismatic Societies Joint Summer Meeting 2016

Richard Kelleher, Fitzwilliam Museum

In July this year the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, celebrating its bicentenary year, hosted the joint meeting of the two societies. The theme of the meeting was explicit in its title; ‘A Sense of Place: Coinage in context from the Iron Age to WWII’. The first speaker was Dr Ian Leins (English Heritage) who gave an interesting and entertaining talk on ‘The Coins from the Cave: Iron Age and Roman coin deposits from the Derbyshire Dales,’ in which he described a hoard of Iron Age (and other) coins discovered in a difficult to reach cave. Next up was Sam Moorhead (British Museum), who in his engaging way spoke about ‘The Excavations at Ipplepen - where numismatics and archaeology meet.’ The site in Devon was initially discovered by chance when detectorists found Roman coins. Since then several seasons of excavation have revealed the presence of a multi-period site whose use extended from late prehistory through to the early medieval period, with an important Roman sequence which potentially places Ipplepen at the centre of Roman activity in the period. In our third paper ‘Noviodunum: Coins from a Roman and Byzantine town on the Danubian frontier,’ Dr Adrian Popescu (Fitzwilliam Museum) presented the results of many years of fieldwork at the rich Danubian site he co-directs with Kris Lockyer (UCL).

After a buffet lunch Dr Andrew Woods (York Museums Trust), gave us a talk on ‘Kings and Coins: Interpreting the Early Medieval coinage from Rendlesham.’ As with previous papers the aim of this one was to highlight new sites and the accompanying coin finds which are having a major impact on our understanding of aspects of the past. Rendlesham in Suffolk is one such site and the early Anglo-Saxon gold and silver coins are showing the prominent role it played in the region as a ‘royal central place’ linked to Sutton Hoo, further down the River Deben. In a slight diversion from the main theme of the day Stefano Locatelli (University of Manchester), presented a European perspective on the later medieval period with his paper ‘Rethinking the Florentine gold florin: new perspectives from 13th century coin hoards and archival sources.’ Our final speaker was Dr Gilly Carr (University of Cambridge), who presented ‘Of coins, crests and kings: symbols of identity and resistance in the occupied Channel Islands.’ Her engaging and lively talk was a perfect end to a stimulating series of papers, all of which served to highlight to very important ways in which coin finds can be the catalyst for the discovery and (re)interpretation of the past.

FOCUS

CABINETS

This month we celebrate one of the essential, if sometimes overlooked, parts of any numismatic collection - the cabinets which house coins and medals. Henry Flynn details the results of his exploration of museum numismatic collections in the UK, Adrian Popescu focuses on the cabinets of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Donal Bateson discusses some famous eighteenth century cabinets.



Approaches to Housing Numismatic Study Collections

Henry Flynn

When it comes to housing coins, medals and banknotes in museums for their long-term preservation, there are a number of approaches that can be taken. A core part of my work on the Money and Medals project involves visiting museums with such collections and seeing how they are kept. Good storage conditions are of course essential to any research collection's longevity, and being from a collections management background in numismatics at the British Museum I am in a good position to be able to offer help and advice.

At the British Museum we house coins and medals in trays in mahogany cabinets. The benefits of this system mainly relate to accessibility – if the location of a particular coin or medal is known then it is relatively straightforward enough to find it in the tray since all the objects in each tray are visible. We store banknotes in individual melinex sleeves which are kept in ring binders made of acid-free card. The study collection is a large one so the high number of cabinets and ring binders required to house it takes up lots of shelf space – it's a system that works well at the BM but is not necessarily appropriate to every UK institution as other methods are available.

A number of UK museums use wooden cabinets, which must of course be ethically sourced as well as conservation approved, including the Ashmolean and Fitzwilliam Museums and York Museums Trust. The arrangement of coins within trays kept in cabinets lining the walls of store rooms or numismatic departments is similar in all these institutions. The major disadvantage for using wooden cabinets is that they are at the higher end of the market in terms of cost and they are not necessarily the most efficient method in terms of space. Storage space at even the largest museums is always at a premium so a cost-effective alternative to using wooden cabinets that also makes efficient use of space may be cabinets made of plastic. These feature plastic trays which aids in the accessibility of the objects and the cabinets themselves are shallow and stackable, so whole collections can be stored effectively in just a few of them. The use of plastic cabinets has been employed by National Museums Liverpool, and

the University of Nottingham Museum recently upgraded the storage of its collection to plastic cabinets. In addition to making good use of space, plastic cabinets sourced from conservation approved suppliers are inert and safe to use for storing metal objects.

Of course, not every collection is large enough to require a cabinet storage system and some store rooms are not able to accommodate large numbers of cabinets. A very effective approach to storage that makes even more efficient use of space involves putting each coin into an acid-free paper envelope and then stacking these envelopes in rows inside conservation grade storage boxes or drawers in metal cabinets. I have seen this technique put to good use in a number of museums, including the Museum of Wigan Life and the Museum of the Order of St John. A slight downside to using paper envelopes is that the coin within is not visible, but the details of the coin can of course be written on the envelope itself. Paper envelopes are infinitely preferable to PVC envelopes which, though transparent, can cause long term conservation problems and damage to objects. The disposal of PVC envelopes and old manila envelopes, which tend to be acidic and can off-gas, and replacing them with paper envelopes is something that I would strongly recommend.

Regular readers of the Newsletter may have read about the numismatic collections held at Knowsley Hall and the Victoria Gallery & Museum, both in Merseyside. Two interesting approaches to housing numismatic objects have been taken here. The collection at Knowsley is a relatively recent discovery and one that needed urgent attention in terms of identification as well as storage. I had been able to provide the curator of the house's collection, Dr Stephen Lloyd, with some collections management advice on my assessment visit back in 2013. It was felt that a storage solution appropriate to the surroundings of the house was needed, so a mahogany cabinet was considered to be the best option. The collection now sits in this new cabinet in the traditional style in the curator's office. A marvellous example of a historic coin cabinet still being used to house a collection can be found at the Victoria Gallery & Museum in Liverpool, the full details of which are described below by their Documentation Assistant Jade Ryan: "Here at the Victoria Gallery and Museum, we were blessed to find our numismatic collection in an outstanding cabinet. Not only do we have this amazing cabinet but we know exactly where it came from, down to the wood it's made from. Whilst carrying out a coin inventory I found a secret compartment in the top, iwithin which were housed objects that couldn't fit elsewhere in the cabinet; like hat money with its original label, medal certificates, and a lovely letter from one of the cabinet's first owners. The letter tells us the story of how the wood was transformed into the cabinet it is today. It started off as a cross on top of St. Peter's Church in Wolverhampton, however this was struck by lightning in 1840 and split. When it was cut down the wood was taken to cabinet maker Thomas Clear from Darlington Street, and stored in his yard until he turned it into a wonderful cabinet for the alderman J. S. Simkiss.

After Simkiss's passing his son sold it. In turn it was bought by the author of our letter, Mr Joseph G Wright, although he never finished the date of the letter and wrote 188. This is unfortunately as far as the story goes as we don't know how it came to our donors *The Gregson Memorial Institute* revealing a gap in its history."

A fascinating yet tantalising story of storage! Seeing a historic collection still being kept in such an ornate cabinet with historical connotations of its own is always very satisfying, and exciting to see for someone doing a job like mine. UK public institutions hold a wealth of diverse numismatic collections, and their approaches to how they are housed reflect that diversity.



Cabinets at the Fitzwilliam Museum

Adrian Popescu

The numismatic collections accumulated by the University of Cambridge and by the Colleges since the earliest recorded bequest (in 1589, that of Andrew Perne, Master of Peterhouse), are housed in the Department of Coins and Medals at the Fitzwilliam Museum. Despite this early record, it was not until 1744 that a cabinet was specifically mentioned, belonging to Roger Gale of Trinity College. Nowadays the collections are stored in a variety of cabinets ranging from the 18th century wooden examples to the current state of the art versions, made of conservation grade materials. The majority of the cabinets were manufactured in the second half of the 19th century and throughout much of the 20th century and most of them, with very few exceptions, are purely functional.



Figure 1. One of the Draper cabinets

There are a few extravagant coin cabinets which are impressive in their design, materials used and execution. Of these, the earliest one (figs. 1-2) is a rather unusual English coin cabinet, made around 1745, which belonged to William Draper of the Addiscombe Estate near Croydon, a relative of John Evelyn.

This cabinet is one of a pair and it is unusual in that it is made out of wood covered with coloured and gilded 'on-laid' red morocco leather. It has silver carrying handles, pull-down fronts and a fold-out leather tray list, which is divided by vertical lines for chalk notes for the twelve

trays which have decorated leather fronts and gilt copper alloy drawer pulls. The identity of the owner is indicated by the Draper arms (London, granted 1618) applied to the pediments. The owner had the cabinet made by an unidentified craftsman from a London workshop which was producing this kind of leather-work for book bindings. The cabinet was recorded as being sold in April 1760 by a Mr Langford and in 1864 was given to the museum by A.A. Vansittart of Trinity College.



Figure 2. Detail of the fold out leather tray and tray fronts

The other two cabinets illustrated here belonged to Revd Samuel S. Lewis (1836-1891) of Corpus Christi College, a known classical scholar with a strong interest in archaeology and numismatics. Lewis' taste and interest in antiquities and coins, which he used for both study and teaching, is excellently illustrated by the classical temple and 'sliced urn' cabinets. The rather complex cabinet modelled after the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina in Rome (fig. 3) was made in about 1844 by William Roberts of London, one of the principal makers of quality coin cabinets.



Figure 3. Samuel Lewis's Classical Temple Cabinet

It is veneered in walnut, mahogany and ebony and has

moulded and carved details in mahogany and ebony but also copper alloy parts. In the pediment, hidden behind an eagle with spread wings, there is a 'secret' tray.

The highly impractical design of the mahogany cabinet formed as a 'sliced' urn (fig. 4) does not have any known precedents. The individual 'slices' are held by a central steel rod and form trays with a wide variety of hole sizes for coins. Inside it can be seen the marking of the maker 'Bulstrode, Cambridge'. C.P. Bulstrode (1818-1894) of Sidney Street, Cambridge, is listed in directories as a cabinet maker between 1857 and 1892. There are no parallels for this coin cabinet's design, with the exception of the urn shaped knife boxes which might have been a source of inspiration at least from a technical perspective (i.e. the central rod).

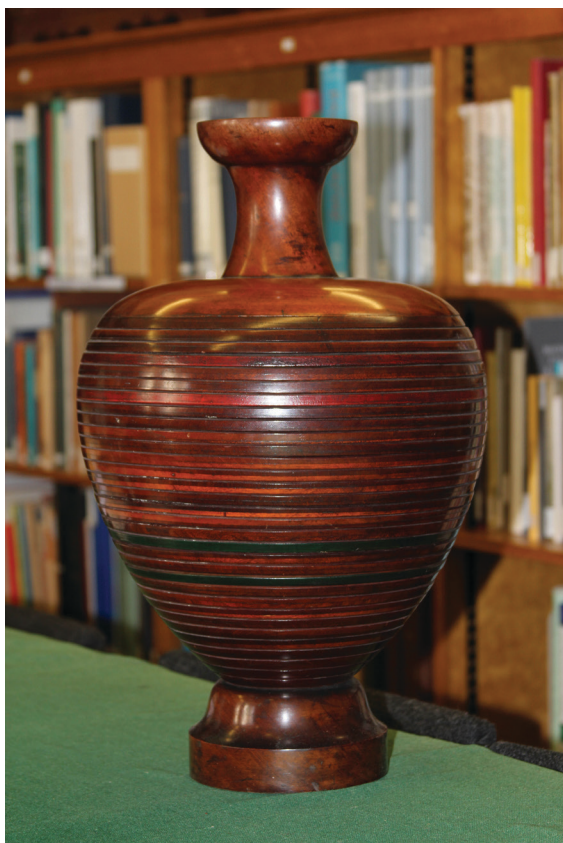


Figure 4. The sliced urn cabinet

Some Eighteenth Century Cabinets

Donal Bateson

One of the most significant sales in eighteenth century Britain took place in London in 1755, that of Dr. Richard Mead. Mead's coins and medals were auctioned over two weeks and the final section of eight lots consisted of 'Cabinets for Coins and Medals'. Four of these were of mahogany and on stands, one of rosewood and another covered in leather. The drawers appear to have 'cards with cells', in two instances 'underlined with black velvet'. Cabinets for coins and medals were then clearly in common use.

The outstanding cabinet is George III's 'Grand Medal Case'. It survives as two separate free-standing cabinets owned by the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Each stands approximately two metres high and half a metre wide and deep. They are made of mahogany, consist of three tiers and are decorated with restrained applied carved mouldings. Originally these two pieces would have formed the ends of a single unit with

a large central part to hold further coins and/or books or display shelves. The original appearance, however, is not known for the cabinet has been much altered. Accounts show that changes were made by the eminent London cabinet maker William Vile in 1761 and it is assumed that he was responsible for the original around 1750.

A somewhat earlier collector's cabinet, probably belonging to Queen Caroline, consort of George II, is still part of the Royal Collections. It is a large mahogany piece of furniture with the upper two thirds consisting of three shelved cupboards. The lower portion, or plinth, again has three sections with the centre containing thirty shallow drawers where the queen's collection of over 1000 coins and medals was housed. This cabinet seems to belong to the early 1730s and would have been in Caroline's 'museum' at Kensington Palace.

There are also a number of aristocratic coin cabinets, the most magnificent being that of the 1st Earl of Charlemont made for the library of his new mansion in Dublin completed in 1775. It was designed by the architect of Charlemont House, Sir William Chambers. It stands over three metres high and is four and half metres wide. The main wood is again mahogany. Internal mounts indicate the sections for Greek and Roman coins. This cabinet was purchased by the Warburg Institute in 1986.

Among four coin cabinets still preserved at Mount Stuart there is one eighteenth century example bearing a very similar, though plainer, appearance to the end sections of George III's Vile cabinet. Politician and collector, the 3rd Earl of Bute possessed a considerable coin collection.

A somewhat smaller provincial cabinet was made for the Duke of Atholl about 1765 and is attributed to George Sandeman of Perth. It takes the form of a classical temple. Made of broom and mahogany, it measures 58 x 58 x 67 cms. The facade separates to reveal the body of the temple filled with 24 drawers in decreasing size to the apex of the roof. It remains at Blair Castle.

There were also a large number of collectors belonging to the professions, many of whom used cabinets to house their collections. One such elegant cabinet survives. It was made for Charles Combe who helped William Hunter organise his collection and who sold his own coins to Hunter in 1777. The cabinet was sold in 1807 the year Hunter's collection left London. It was subsequently purchased by William Douce who gave his coins and the cabinet to Oxford University in 1834. Appropriately it is displayed in The Hunterian on loan from the Heberden Coin Room.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

Moments in History: William Hunter's British Medals

Hunterian Art Gallery, Glasgow 10 March 2016 - 29 January 2017

This showcases Hunter's outstanding collection of British historical medals from the early 16th to the late 18th century.

Uncovering Hoards: an exhibition of coin hoards held at the Barber Institute

Barber Institute of Fine Arts, Birmingham | Coin Gallery | 6 May 2016 - 26 February 2017

This exhibition explores the nature of coin hoards from the Roman, Byzantine and Turkman worlds.

Britain's Longest Serving Monarchs

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge | 31 May – 2 October 2016

This display will use coins, medals and banknotes to tell the story of the Queen's remarkable reign.

Money Matters

British Museum | Room 69a | 3 June – 9 October 2016

A thematic display that is especially relevant to secondary school groups, exploring monetary terminology and the functions of modern finance.

All Must Have Prizes

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford | Money Gallery | 14 June – 13 November 2016

This display of medals and prizes from the mid-eighteenth century tell us about the ideals of personal and professional improvement through competition during the time in which they were made.

The Dollar: Rise of a global currency

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge | 4 October 2016 - 26 February 2017

The dollar is a currency that is found the world over. This display traces the story from its origins in 16th century Bohemia and Germany, to its position as the dominant currency in world markets in the 21st.

The Legacy of Alexander the Great: Coinage from a common past

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford | Money Gallery | 15 November 2016 – 23 April 2017

Before Alexander the Great coinage was a phenomenon centred mainly on the Mediterranean world. With his conquest of the Persian Empire, Alexander extended coinage to the east. He issued enormous quantities of coins at many different mints, creating one of the first truly international currencies.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, COLLOQUIA AND CONFERENCES

For listings in your local area go to: www.moneyandmedals.org.uk

September

27 BNS Frida Pellegrino, *Coin Circulation and Urbanism in Roman Britain until the Third Century AD*

October

10 BAMS Jesper Ericsson, *Moments in history: William Hunter's British medals*

18 RNS (1) Thomas J. Derrick and Matthew Ball, *Coin stamping on Roman glass perfume bottles: imperial largesse, taxation, or maker's marks?* (2) Michael Economou, *The Coinage of the First Jewish Revolt: Context and Meaning*

25 BNS @Spink LINECAR LECTURE Christine Desan, *Money as a Revolutionary Medium: from the Protests of Peasants to the Rights of Creditors*

27 IBNS Nigel Vincent, *German 'Stoffgeld' notes*

November

14 BAMS Darren McFarlane, *From bone ash to bronze – reconstructing the methods of 16th century sand cast medals*

15 RNS Simon Glenn, *Coins and Power in Hellenistic Bactria: the pedigree' issues of Agathocles and Antimachus I*

22 BNS @Spink Roger Bland, *'Hoards and hoarding in Britain (5): the Transition from the Iron Age to the Roman Period' (Followed by the Anniversary Reception)*

December

20 RNS Pere Pau Ripollès, *The Iberian coinages, 6th-1st century BC. Presentation of the Medal, Christmas Party*

AUCTION DIARY

Courtesy of Peter Preston-Morley. Please note: Dates may be subject to alteration. For latest updates on auctions, see the international auction calendar at www.dnw.co.uk

September

21-23 Dix Noonan Webb. Coins, Tokens, Medals, Numismatic Books. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk

24-25 OMRS Convention. Holiday Inn, Bridgefoot, Stratford-upon-Avon. www.omrs.org

25 Nationwide Fair. Royal Clifton Hotel, Promenade, Southport.

25 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.

26 Spink. Lord Stewartby Collection, Part III. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com

26-27 Spink. Coins and Medals. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com

27 Baldwin's Auctions. Coins and Medals. 399 Strand, London WC2. www.baldwin.co.uk

27 Spink. Nicholas Rhodes Collection of N.E. India, Part II. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com

27-28 Dix Noonan Webb. Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk

28 Baldwin's Auctions. Coins and Banknotes. 399 Strand, London WC2. www.baldwin.co.uk

28 C & T Auctioneers. Medals and Militaria. Spa Hotel, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. www.candtauctions.co.uk

28-29 Spink. World Banknotes. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com

29 St James's Auctions. Coins and Banknotes. Cavendish Hotel, 81 Jermyn Street, London W1. www.stjauctions.com

30 St James's Auctions. Coins. Millennium Hotel, 44 Grosvenor Square, London W1. www.stjauctions.com

30- Oct 1 COINEX. Millennium Hotel, 44 Grosvenor Square, London W1. www.bnta.net

30- Oct 1 World Paper Money Fair. Bloomsbury Hotel, Great Russell Street, London WC1. www.ibnslondon.org.uk

October

2 Horizon Auction. Coins. Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, London W1. www.horizon.auction

2 Wakefield Medal Fair. Outwood Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Outwood, Wakefield. www.themedalcentre.co.uk

3 Dix Noonan Webb. British and World Paper Money. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk

4 Baldwin's Auctions. British Tokens. 399 Strand, London WC2. www.baldwin.co.uk

4 Spink. British Banknotes. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com

5 St James's Auctions. Coins and Tokens. Cavendish Hotel, 81 Jermyn Street, London W1. www.stjauctions.com

9 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk

13 Duke's. Coins, Medals and Militaria. Brewery Square, Dorchester, Dorset. www.dukes-auctions.com

19 Warwick & Warwick. Medals, Banknotes and Coins. Lord Leycester Hotel, Warwick. www.warwickandwarwick.com

- 19 Woolley & Wallis. Coins. 51 Castle Street, Salisbury. www.woolleyandwallis.co.uk
- 23 Bromley Medal Fair, Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, Kentish Way, Bromley, Kent.
- 25 Croydon Coin Auctions. Coins. United Reformed Church, Croydon. www.croydoncoinauctions.co.uk
- 30 Mark Carter Medal Fair. Stratford Leisure Centre, Bridgefoot, Stratford-upon-Avon.
- 30 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.

November

- 2 Bosleys. Medals and Militaria. Court Gardens, Marlow, Bucks. www.bosleys.co.uk
- 5 Baldwin's Auctions. Argentum Auction. Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1. www.baldwin.co.uk
- 5 London Coin Fair. Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 6 Mark Carter Medal Fair. Princes Hall, Princes Way, Aldershot.
- 6 Wakefield Medal Fair. Outwood Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Outwood, Wakefield. www.themedalcentre.co.uk
- 13 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 18 Spink. Bonds and Share Certificates. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 19-20 Lockdales. Coins, Medals and Banknotes. 52 Barrack Square, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich. www.lockdales.com
- 20 Bowburn Militaria and Medal Fair. Bowburn Community Centre, Bowburn, co Durham.
- 20 Britannia Medal Fair, Victory Services Club, 63 Seymour Street, London W2. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 23 Bonhams. Medals, Bonds, Banknotes and Coins. Montpellier Street, London SW7. www.bonhams.com
- 23-24 Dix Noonan Webb. Coins, Tokens, Medals, Numismatic Books. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 24 Spink. Orders, Decorations and Medals. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 27 Mark Carter Medal Fair. Leisure Centre, Kennedy Way, Yate, Bristol.
- 27 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.
- 29 Spink. Lord Stewartby Collection, Part IV. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 30- Dec 1 Spink. Coins and Medals. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com

December

- 1 Morton & Eden. Orders, Medals and Decorations. Aeolian Hall, Bloomfield Place, London W1. www.mortonandeden.com
- 1 Reeman Dansie. Coins, Medals and Militaria. Wyncolls Road, Severalls Business Park, Colchester. www.reemandansie.com
- 2 Morton & Eden. Coins, Medals and Banknotes. Aeolian Hall, Bloomfield Place, London W1. www.mortonandeden.com
- 3-4 London Coin Auctions. Coins and Banknotes. Grange Hotel, Bracknell. www.londoncoins.co.uk
- 4 Wakefield Medal Fair. Outwood Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Outwood, Wakefield. www.themedalcentre.co.uk
- 5-6 Dix Noonan Webb. Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 7 Spink. World Banknotes. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 11 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 14 Warwick & Warwick. Medals, Banknotes and Coins. Lord Leicester Hotel, Warwick. www.warwickandwarwick.com
- 18 Bromley Medal Fair, Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, Kentish Way, Bromley, Kent.

- 18 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.

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Bonham's: Montpellier Street, London, SW7 1HH. www.bonhams.com/coins
Classical Numismatic Group: CNG Inc, 20 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3QA. Electronic auctions on www.cngcoins.com

Croydon Coin Auctions: United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon.

Dix Noonan Webb: 16 Bolton Street, Mayfair, London W1, www.dnw.co.uk, auctions@dnw.co.uk

Douglas Saville - Numismatic Books: Chiltern Thameside, 37c St Peters Avenue, Caversham, Reading, Berks. RG4 7DH. info@douglassaville.com, www.douglassaville.com

Harrogate Spring Coin Fair: Old Swan Hotel, Swan Road, Harrogate HG1 2SR
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