

CCNB Newsletter 2. January 1993

Contents	Page
1992 and Export Control in the European Community	1
Exhibition Review: Isaac Newton at the Royal Mint 1696-1727	2
UK Numismatic Trust, Coin Hoards, Fidem XIII	3
Lectures, Seminars, Colloquia and Conferences	4-5
Temporary Exhibitions	6
Auctions & Fairs	7
Permanent regional collections on display: Norfolk	8

1992 AND EXPORT CONTROL IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Jeremy Warren, Museums and Galleries Commission

The term '1992' has over the last two or three years become part of our language. It symbolises the completion of the Single Market, the elimination by 1 January 1993 of all barriers to the free movement of goods, people, services and capital between European Community member states.

Although implementation of some targets for the Single Market by 1 January will not be achieved, among the measures which appear to have been resolved just in time is the harmonisation of arrangements for the licensing of exports of works of art and antiquities.

After months of negotiation, a system has emerged and been agreed, which goes some of the way towards harmonising export control procedures whilst allowing individual countries to exercise their right under article 36 of the Treaty of Rome to take special measures to protect national treasures. The new system does not look all that different from the UK's current 'OGEL' systems, being based on pre-determined categories of object limited by minimum values and age. From 1 January all exports outside the EC of objects falling into the appropriate categories will require export licences which, once issued, will be valid throughout the EC.

Coins and medals and archaeological objects are problematical under the new arrangements. Under the current UK system all archaeological material with a UK provenance (including coins) requires an export licence, whereas antiquities and coins and medals of foreign origin only require a licence if valued over £35,000. Under the new EC rules there is no differentiation, and export licences are in theory required whatever the value and provenance, if material is more than 100 years old. This is potentially a huge extra burden for dealers, and is unlikely really to help effective export control. The EC negotiators have, albeit late in the day, recognised this problem and agreed an opt out clause, allowing objects of limited importance which have already been on the market to be exempted from the need for licences. It is not yet clear how this can be made to work.

The criteria used for deciding whether to issue a licence will still be up to individual countries, which may also if they wish take additional steps to protect other 'national treasures' falling outside the new EC categories. This means that those countries which currently operate highly restrictive export control will be able to continue to do so, although article 36 warns that free trade must not be unduly prejudiced. In practice we may well see a moderate relaxation in restrictions in these countries.

What is completely new is the agreement to introduce from 1 January an EC Directive governing the return of national treasures illegally exported from one EC state and found in another. This has been introduced as a response to pressure from the southern states, and is likely to have the greatest impact on the UK with its estimated 75% of the European art market. The Directive is non-retrospective and applies only to movements of objects after 1 January 1993. It places the burden of making a claim in good time and of proving that the object has been illegally removed on the state making the request, which must also fund the proceedings and compensate any good faith buyer. The same set of categories based on age and value applies to the Directive, with the added proviso that the object concerned must be a designated 'national treasure'. Countries such as the UK do not have 'lists' of national treasures, and objects excavated illegally are unlikely in any case to appear on lists. To get round these problems it will be possible to designate objects as national treasures retrospectively.

CCNB Newsletter 2. January 1993

Contents	Page
1992 and Export Control in the European Community	1
Exhibition Review: Isaac Newton at the Royal Mint 1696-1727	2
UK Numismatic Trust, Coin Hoards, Fidem XIII	3
Lectures, Seminars, Colloquia and Conferences	4-5
Temporary Exhibitions	6
Auctions & Fairs	7
Permanent regional collections on display: Norfolk	8

1992 AND EXPORT CONTROL IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Jeremy Warren, Museums and Galleries Commission

The term '1992' has over the last two or three years become part of our language. It symbolises the completion of the Single Market, the elimination by 1 January 1993 of all barriers to the free movement of goods, people, services and capital between European Community member states.

Although implementation of some targets for the Single Market by 1 January will not be achieved, among the measures which appear to have been resolved just in time is the harmonisation of arrangements for the licensing of exports of works of art and antiquities.

After months of negotiation, a system has emerged and been agreed, which goes some of the way towards harmonising export control procedures whilst allowing individual countries to exercise their right under article 36 of the Treaty of Rome to take special measures to protect national treasures. The new system does not look all that different from the UK's current 'OGEL' systems, being based on pre-determined categories of object limited by minimum values and age. From 1 January all exports outside the EC of objects falling into the appropriate categories will require export licences which, once issued, will be valid throughout the EC.

Coins and medals and archaeological objects are problematical under the new arrangements. Under the current UK system all archaeological material with a UK provenance (including coins) requires an export licence, whereas antiquities and coins and medals of foreign origin only require a licence if valued over £35,000. Under the new EC rules there is no differentiation, and export licences are in theory required whatever the value and provenance, if material is more than 100 years old. This is potentially a huge extra burden for dealers, and is unlikely really to help effective export control. The EC negotiators have, albeit late in the day, recognised this problem and agreed an opt out clause, allowing objects of limited importance which have already been on the market to be exempted from the need for licences. It is not yet clear how this can be made to work.

The criteria used for deciding whether to issue a licence will still be up to individual countries, which may also if they wish take additional steps to protect other 'national treasures' falling outside the new EC categories. This means that those countries which currently operate highly restrictive export control will be able to continue to do so, although article 36 warns that free trade must not be unduly prejudiced. In practice we may well see a moderate relaxation in restrictions in these countries.

What is completely new is the agreement to introduce from 1 January an EC Directive governing the return of national treasures illegally exported from one EC state and found in another. This has been introduced as a response to pressure from the southern states, and is likely to have the greatest impact on the UK with its estimated 75% of the European art market. The Directive is non-retrospective and applies only to movements of objects after 1 January 1993. It places the burden of making a claim in good time and of proving that the object has been illegally removed on the state making the request, which must also fund the proceedings and compensate any good faith buyer. The same set of categories based on age and value applies to the Directive, with the added proviso that the object concerned must be a designated 'national treasure'. Countries such as the UK do not have 'lists' of national treasures, and objects excavated illegally are unlikely in any case to appear on lists. To get round these problems it will be possible to designate objects as national treasures retrospectively.

EXHIBITION REVIEW: ISAAC NEWTON AT THE ROYAL MINT 1696-1727

Christopher Eimer

When Mr Anthony Garrett, the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, spoke at the opening of the exhibition at the Bank of England marking the 350th anniversary of the birth of Sir Isaac Newton, one was reminded of the huge shadow which Newton's reputation had cast over successive generations at the Mint. But what the exhibition, a joint venture between the Royal Mint and the Bank of England and organised by their respective curators, Mr Graham Dyer and Mr John Keyworth, told us was that Newton was not simply a time-serving figure-head or a great reformer to whom one single innovation can be attributed. Newton's principle legacy was the improvement in the accuracy and quality of the coinage. The accompanying catalogue quotes Newton himself as having brought the coinage to a 'much greater degree of exactness than was known before, and thereby saved some thousands of pounds to the government'.

The exhibition consisted of a small but select gathering of manuscripts, working tools, numismatic treasures and related objects. Particularly interesting was a group of trial plates produced to the precise standard of 22 carat for gold (and in the case of silver 925 parts per 1000) and used to control the fineness of coinage. At the Trial of the Pyx in 1710, these gold plates were found on assay to be better than 22 carat, thus causing coins of the correct standard to appear deficient. This slur on Newton's workmanship - central to which was his credo that 'I can get nothing but discredit by coining the moneys ill' - touched such a raw nerve, the caption tells us, that 'he had to be forcibly restrained'.

Newton joined the Mint as Warden in 1696, and one of his first tasks was the replacement of worn silver with coins of full weight, which required the assistance of temporary provincial mints. In 1699 he became Master, which was a more lucrative if less senior position than that of Warden, and enabled him to benefit from the sub-contracting of work.

1702 saw the production of a new coinage for Queen Anne and the processing of captured booty from the naval action at Vigo Bay, represented by the eponymous coinage. A manuscript ledger itemises the bullion and commemorative medals struck by the Mint.

A volume of sketches for proposed medals, commemorating national events during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I and II, was opened to show one of the designs appended with Newton's signed approval. Several of the medals were included in the exhibition, although it is surprising to see how few are present in the Mint's own collection.

A reflecting telescope, said to have been made by apprentices at the Royal Observatory and lent by the Royal Society, marked Newton's greater public prominence in the early 1670s, while the Royal Society medal, with its diagrammatic theory of mathematic principle on the reverse, provided a suitable pendant to his scientific work. Amongst other items from the Mint were dies and puncheons for coinage, a group of Newton's medallic portraits, and a 19th century red wax portrait in a circular wooden box, a charming sketch of his birthplace on a roundel attached to the inside lid.

It was particularly gratifying to see items from the Mint exposed to a public largely unaware of that institution's museum. Other contributors included the Bank of England Museum, the British Museum and the Birmingham Museum of Science and Industry, whose muffle furnace is known to have once been in the Mint and is said by tradition, but here questioned, to have been used by Newton. From the Public Record Office were the five large volumes of Newton papers.

The choice of objects was judicious, and the setting in the Bank of England's Stock Office splendid. If there are any regrets, it is that publicity for the exhibition was minimal and its duration limited to weeks rather than months. But the inspired collaboration between the Royal Mint and the Bank of England is to be warmly welcomed and, one hopes, repeated.

UK NUMISMATIC TRUST

The UK Numismatic Trust is a registered charity (No. 326991), whose principal object is 'the encouragement, support and development of numismatics in the United Kingdom'. It was established in 1985 to organise the International Numismatic Congress, held in London and the following year. The Trustees have seen their obligation to lie in the judicious use of the Trust's funds to support a variety of worthy causes within its area of interest, encouraging a variety of numismatic activities which might otherwise founder. They now propose to raise a new capital fund, of an initial £10,000, which could be put out to interest to generate income for continuous numismatic benefactions into the future. The Trust, as the creation of the two great numismatic societies, the RNS and the BNS, is particularly well placed to coordinate requests for support coming from any part of the numismatic community in Britain, and where appropriate to grant such aid or to recommend the applicant to one of the societies. In initiating the drive for new funds to support these activities pledges have been secured totalling £3,000: the Councils of the RNS and the BNS have jointly pledged £1,000, and personal contributions of £1,000 each have been pledged by Prof. Philip Grierson and Prof. T.V. Buttrey.

COIN HOARDS

Coin Hoards 8, devoted exclusively to Greek coins reported since vol. 7 (1985), is expected to be published in Autumn 1993, and it is anticipated that further volumes of *Coin Hoards* will similarly be devoted to the publication of hoards of a specific series.

In future, the regular publication of concise accounts of hoards will be taken on by the *Numismatic Chronicle*, which will carry a new section entitled 'Coin Hoards'. This will publish summaries of new finds, additional information about published finds, and summary reports of finds that have been published in non-numismatic journals. Unlike the periodical *Coin Hoards*, *NC* will not attempt to summarise finds already published in numismatic journals or books. Guidance for contributors to the section is being circulated to Fellows of the RNS, and copies may be obtained from the Editors of *NC*. Contributions are invited from anyone, whether or not a Fellow of the RNS, and they should be sent to the appropriate Editor, as indicated below, by 30 September 1993 for inclusion in vol. 154 (1994). *Ancient Greek, Roman, and Celtic*: Dr Ian Carradice, Department of Art History, University of St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AL (tel. 0334 76161). *Medieval (incl. Byzantine), Modern and Oriental*: Mr Mark Blackburn, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, CB2 1RB (tel. 0223 332900).

FIDEM XXIII

The first congress of the Fédération Internationale de la Médaille (FIDEM) ever to be held in Great Britain took place in London from 16 to 19 September. It was the largest in scale and the broadest in scope since the formation of FIDEM in 1937. The Congress was opened formally by HRH the Duke of Gloucester, who welcomed some 350 delegates from five continents to London. Over the following three days, leading medallists from around the world demonstrated techniques relevant to medal making and talked about their work. Concurrently, a series of historical papers was delivered on the theme of the complex relationship between medals and drawings. These talks ranged from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries, and threw new light on the production of medals and the role played by drawings in medal design. Pisanello, Rubens, Dupré and Dulac were amongst the artists discussed. A variety of other events included a practical workshop where delegates could try their hand at making medals and a visit to the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge.

Evening events included a reception in the British Museum hosted by the Royal Mint, sponsors of the Congress, and another hosted by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths at which the Lord Cunliffe welcomed delegates to Goldsmiths' Hall. Other receptions were held at Spink and Son's, where medals by the Hungarian artists Andras Kiss Nagy and Janos Kalmar were displayed, at the Polish Cultural Institute where the works of Zofia Demkowska were on exhibition, and at Glendining's. On the final evening, a grand dinner was held in the splendid setting of London's historic Guildhall.

Prizes were awarded in seven different categories for medals in the associated exhibition, *In the Round: Contemporary Art Medals of the World*, at the British Museum.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, COLLOQUIA AND CONFERENCES

January 1993

7 Professor Michael Rogers
Islamic Art Circle: Seals in Islamic Chanceries
 Lecture Theatre, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street WC1E. 6.30pm
 Contact: 071 637 2388.

12 BAMS Nicola Moss & Simon Beeson
American dream

16 CCNB Meeting at Durham
 Contact: Andrew Burnett 071 323 8227

19 RNS Mrs H K Wang
Coins of the Chinese secret societies since the time of the Taiping rebellion (mid-19th century)

26 BNS E Besly
The Royalist mint at Truro and Exeter 1642-6

February 1993

3 Problems in Numismatics
 Institute of Classical Studies, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY. 5.00pm
 Contact: Dr M J Price, 071 323 8270.

9 BAMS Luke Syson
Bramante's medal: The status of an architect

16 RNS Mr K Lockyear
Coins and the computer: aspects of the statistical analysis of Roman Republican coin hoards.

23 BNS J A Graham-Campbell
Viking-age 'ring-money' in Britain and Ireland

March 1993

3 Problems in Numismatics
 Institute of Classical Studies, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY. 5.00pm
 Contact: Dr M J Price, 071 323 8270.

9 BAMS Mark Jones
The virtues of total abstinence: nineteenth century temperance medals

16 RNS Ms A D B Chadburn
Recent work on the Iron Age coinages of northern East Anglia.

20 ONS Ken Wiggins
Native issues during the Indian Mutiny, 1857
 Coin department Students' Room, British Museum. 1.30pm-4.00pm.
 Contact: Joe Cribb 071 323 8585

23 BNS D C A Shotton
The Roman occupation of north-west England: the coin evidence.

25-27 XIII Oxford symposium on coinage and coinage history, coin finds and coin use in the Roman World.
 Contact: Cathy King, Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, OX1.

April 1993

2-3 Conference: Silk Road Coins and Culture
 British Museum Lecture Theatre. 10.00am - 6.00pm
 Contact: Mrs Helen Wang tel. 071 323 8172

- 6 Institute of Field Archaeology Conference
Section on metal detecting (includes A. Burnett on 'The Numismatic Perspective') 2-5pm
Contact: Stan Wallis tel. 021 471 2788
- 16-17 BANS Congress at York.
Contact: Mr Don Prince, 13 Barley Hill Crescent, Gafforth, Leeds, LS25 1ED.
- 20 RNS Professor R C Knapp
Coins at Nemea: history and archaeology.
- 27 BNS M A S Blackburn
Coinage under Stephen and the survival of the government
- 28 Coin Identification Seminar (further details tba)
British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals.
Contact: Mrs Virginia Hewitt tel: 071 323 8228.
- May 1993
- 5 Problems in Numismatics
Institute of Classical Studies, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY. 5.00pm
Contact: Dr M J Price, 071 323 8270.
- 18 RNS Dr E Raven
Recent research on the coinage of the Gupta kings of India.
- 22 Society for South Asian Studies, Numismatic Section
Study Day: Indian Coins
British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals. 11.00am - 4.30pm
Contact: Mr Joe Cribb tel: 071 323 8585
- 25 BNS P J Preston-Morley
The East India Company portcullis money of 1600
J D Bateson
The 1991 Kelso Treasure Trove
Followed by the Council Sherry Party.
- June 1993
- 2 Problems in Numismatics
Institute of Classical Studies, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY. 5.00pm
Contact: Dr M J Price, tel. 071 323 8270
- 4 Colloquium: Rome around 300BC.
King's College London, Strand, WC2R 2LS.
Contact: Dominic Rathbone
- 4-5 Colloquium: The portrait in the Renaissance
Warburg Institute in association with the Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris.
Woburn Square, London, WC1H 0AB.
Contact: 071 580 9663-8
- 12 BNS Britain and the Severans
Special Meeting at the National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh.
Contact: Donal Bateson, Hunterian Museum, tel. 041 339 8855.
- 15 RNS Annual General Meeting and Presidential Address
The Council party will be held after this meeting.
- 22 BNS J P Mass
Towards a new system of classification in short cross 1a
- July
- 28 - 2 Aug Summer School: Greek & Roman Numismatics
Department of Coins and Medals & Institute of Classical Studies
Contact: Dr M J Price tel: 071 323 8270

Contacts:

British Art Medal Society (BAMS)

Mr Philip Attwood, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG.

Unless otherwise stated all meetings held at 5.30pm, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1.

British Association of Numismatic Societies (BANS)

Mr P H Mernick, c/o Bush, Boake, Allen Ltd, Blackhorse Lane, London, E17 5QP.

British Numismatic Society (BNS)

Mr Graham Dyer, Royal Mint, Llantrisant, Pontyclun, Mid-Glamorgan, CF7 8YT.

Unless otherwise stated all meetings held at 6.00pm at the Warburg Institute.

Oriental Numismatic Society (ONS)

Mr J Cribb, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG.

Royal Numismatic Society (RNS)

Dr R Bland, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG.

Unless otherwise stated all meetings held at 5.30pm, Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, WC1C 0HS.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

May 1992 - May 1993	Birmingham	<u>The Twelve Caesars on Coins</u> Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TS.
6 October 1992 - 14 February 1993	London	<u>The Wealth of the Indies: New sources for coinage in Renaissance Europe</u> Gallery 69a British Museum
30 November 1992 - 27 February 1993	Glasgow	<u>Artistic Circles: The Medal in Britain 1880-1918</u> Hunterian Museum (British Museum travelling exhibition)
24 November 1992 - 12 March 1993	Cambridge	<u>Coins and Medals of the English Civil War</u> Cripps Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum
January 1993 - March 1993	Blackburn	<u>A selection of coins of the Sultans of Delhi and the Mughal Emperors, 1210 to 1707 AD</u> Blackburn Museum & Art Gallery, Museum Street, Lancs. BB1
12 January 1993 - end May 1993	London	<u>Britannia Depicta: Quality, Value & Security</u> National Postal Museum, King Edward Street, London, EC1.
1 April 1993 - 31 May 1993	London	<u>The Hirayama collection of Silk Road coins</u> Gallery 69a British Museum
March 1993 - May 1993	Aberdeen	<u>Artistic Circles: The Medal in Britain 1880-1918</u> Aberdeen Art Gallery (British Museum travelling exhibition)
11 May 1993 - 29 October 1993	Cambridge	<u>History from Coins: The Greek World to Alexander the Great</u> Cripps Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum
June 1993 - July 1993	London	<u>Royal Society of British Sculptors student competition</u> Gallery 69a British Museum
12 June 1993 - 8 August 1993	Cardiff	<u>Artistic Circles: The Medal in Britain 1880-1918</u> National Museum of Wales (British Museum travelling exhibition)

AUCTIONS & FAIRS

February 1993

3	Ancient, English & World Coins	Auction: Glendining's.
6	<u>The London Coin Fair</u>	Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London W1. Contact: Frances Simmons, tel. 081 989 8097.
March		
3	Historical Medals, Tokens, English & World Coins	Auction: Glendining's.
24	Orders, Decorations and Medals	Auction: Glendining's.
31	Ancient, Foreign & English Coins Tokens & Banknotes	Auction: Spink & Son Ltd.
April		
1-2	Ancient, English & Foreign Coins Commemorative Medals	Auction: Sotheby's
16 - 17	<u>Coinex 93</u>	Old Swan Hotel, Harrogate. Contact: 0203 677976
21	English & World Coins	Auction: Glendining's.
27	General	Auction: Christie's.
May		
1-2	<u>International Coin & Stamp Fair</u>	Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin. Contact: Peter Sheen, 27 Willbrook House, Northbrook Ave., Ranelagh, Dublin 6.
11	Medals	Auction: Christie's.
12	Historical Medals, Tokens, English & World Coins.	Auction: Glendining's.
13	tba	Auction: Spink & Son Ltd.
18	General	Auction: Christie's.
June		
5	<u>The London Coin Fair</u>	Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London W1. Contact: Frances Simmons, tel. 081 989 8097.
9	Ancient, English & World Coins	Auction: Glendining's.
16	tba	Auction: Spink & Son Ltd.
17	Ancient, English & Foreign Coins Commemorative Medals	Auction: Sotheby's
23	Orders, Decorations and Medals	Auction: Glendining's.
July		
7	English and World Coins	Auction: Glendining's.

Unless otherwise stated all auctions held at addresses listed. Dates may be subject to alteration.

Christie's: 8 King Street, London SW1 6QT.

Glendining's: 101 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9LG.

Spink & Son Ltd: 5-7 King Street, London, SW1Y 6QS.

Sotheby's: 34 New Bond Street, London, W1A 2AA.

PERMANENT REGIONAL COLLECTIONS ON DISPLAY: NORFOLK

King's Lynn Museum

Market Street, King's Lynn PE30 1NL.

A range of coins, from Celtic to Medieval, with an emphasis on local finds. Currently in the process of re-displaying.

Contact: Lindy Brewster, 0553 775001.

King's Lynn Town House Museum of Lynn Life

Queen Street, King's Lynn PE30 5DQ.

Dersingham (Civil War) coin hoard.

Contact: Lindy Brewster, 0553 7755001.

Norwich Castle Museum

Norwich, NR1 3JU.

A range of coins, from Celtic to the present day. Mainly Norfolk finds. Hoards from Honingham (Celtic), Mattishall (Roman), Wortwell (Civil War).

Military and commemorative medals.

Items undergoing conservation for new displays, planned for 1994.

Contact: Dr John Davies, 0603 223649.

Norwich Royal Norfolk Regimental Museum

Shirehall, Norwich, NR1 3JQ.

Military campaign and gallantry medals, from Peninsula to Korean Wars, mainly related to the Norfolk Regiment.

Contact: John Renton, 0603 667228.

Norwich Bridewell Museum of Trades and Industries

Bridewell Alley, Norwich, NR2 1AQ.

Small collection of Norwich trade tokens.

Contact: John Renton, 0603 667228.

Swaffham Museum

London Street, Swaffham, PE37 7DQ.

A range of coins from Roman to modern, with an emphasis on local finds.

Swaffham trade tokens.

Contact: David Butters, 0760 721230.

Thetford, Ancient House Museum

White Hart Street, Thetford, IP24 1AA.

A range of coins from Celtic to Medieval. Mainly local finds. Norfolk and Suffolk trade tokens.

Contact: Oliver Bone, 0842 752599

Great Yarmouth, Elizabethan House Museum

South Quay, Great Yarmouth, NR30 2QH.

Local trade tokens.

Contact: John Read, 0493 855746.

Thanks to John Davies for compiling this list and Adrian Lewis for details on Lancashire that appeared in the September issue.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

As always the usefulness of the listings depend entirely upon the sending in of information, and any such information will be gratefully received for inclusion. Items should be sent to: Andrew Burnett, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG (tel. 071 323-8227; fax 071 323-8171). It is expected that the next Newsletter will appear in April 1993, so please send details by the end of February.