

CONTENTS

Welcome	1
EC Export Licences - update	1
The CCNB in Durham	2
A Major Event at the British Museum	2
The Hoxne Treasure	3
Exhibitions:	
<i>From hostage to heroine - Britannia Depicta</i>	3
<i>Coins and medals of the Civil War</i>	5
Current Research	5
Diary:	
<i>Lectures, seminars, colloquia and conferences</i>	6
<i>Temporary exhibitions</i>	7
<i>Auctions and fairs</i>	7
Permanent regional collections on display:	
<i>Yorkshire and Humberside</i>	8

WELCOME

The Councils of both the Royal Numismatic Society and the British Numismatic Society agreed in March that the *CCNB Newsletter* should henceforth be sent to those members of both societies based in Britain.

We welcome all new readers, and hope you find the Newsletter useful. The Newsletter appears three times a year, in January, April and September. Contributions and information will be gratefully received.

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.

Items for the September issue should arrive by the end of July.

EC EXPORT LICENCES - UPDATE

Andrew Burnett

In the last Newsletter Jeremy Warren's article reported on the proposed effects on the export of antiquities and coins brought about by the creation of the single European market in 1993.

Under the EC Regulation due to come into effect on 1 April 1993, it was laid down that 'all archaeological objects more than 100 years old which are the products of excavation and finds on land and water or archaeological sites' would require an export licence to leave the EC. As virtually all antiquities and coins are the products of these categories it seemed that all objects and coins over 100 years old would require a licence.

As a result of the protests which were made to this sweeping regulation, the EC has agreed to allow Member States the discretion to exclude objects of limited archaeological or scientific interest from the need for an EC export licence, provided that they are not the direct product of excavations, finds and archaeological sites within a Member State.

The Department of National Heritage (DNH) set up a working party to try to define 'limited archaeological interest'. This working party consisted of representatives from organisations such as Sotheby's, Christie's, the Antiquities Dealers' Association, the British Numismatic Trade Association, the British Museum and the academic community. As concerns coins, the working party has proposed the following definition of objects which would not require an EC export licence: 'numismatic items of a standard type which are published in a reference work on numismatics.' There are a number of areas which it is difficult to define precisely. For example, there will be cases when it is not clear if an object is a numismatic item of a standard type, or if an object is the direct or

recent product of an excavation or find. However the fact that the line will sometimes be difficult to draw does not mean to say that there will be any difficulty deciding in the majority of cases, and it will clearly be admissible to err on the side of caution.

Where the EC regulations do not require a licence (e.g. for export from the UK to another EC country or in the case of a coin which was not recently discovered) UK domestic legislation remains in force: this requires a licence for archaeological material (including coins) from UK soil or territorial waters.

The main effect of these provisions is that i) all new or unusual coins or medals etc. and ii) standard coins etc. with a recent EC provenance will require an EC licence; and iii) that all coins etc. with a UK provenance will require a UK licence. In addition any coin or numismatic item worth more than £35,000 will, as now, require an export licence, regardless of its origin.

What are the advantages of this new system? To the trade it is obvious that the discretion to exclude common coins without a provenance from the need to apply for a licence has removed a potentially enormous bureaucratic burden for all concerned; from the point of view of scholarship it means that coins of new intrinsic interest (e.g. a new Celtic type) or common coins with an important provenance (e.g. a common Roman coin with an interesting Scottish provenance) will have to be reported and hence can be properly recorded. It is to be hoped that the new system will work well and that there will be full co-operation between dealers, civil servants and museums; the alternative is likely to be the removal of the discretion to exclude common items, and the consequent imposition of a burdensome bureaucracy.

Further information and applications for both EC and UK licences may be obtained from the Department of National Heritage, Horse Guards Road, London, SW1P 3AL.

THE CCNB IN DURHAM

The second meeting of the CCNB was held in the Department of Archaeology, Durham University, on 16 January. Twenty people attended.

It was reported that since the last meeting copies of the proposed new Treasure Trove bill had been circulated to members of Parliament, and that a meeting was due to be held in January between, on the one hand, Lord Perth (the bill's sponsor), the British Museum, and the Surrey Archaeological Society (who had prepared the bill) and, on the other hand, the Secretary of State in the Department of National Heritage (which was almost certainly due to take over responsibility for Treasure Trove from the Treasury during 1993).

The main points of the new proposed definition were the dropping of the 'deliberately concealed' provision and the definition of gold and silver (5% for antiquities, 0.5% for coins). Whereas single finds of antiquities would be likely Treasure Trove under the new bill, only coins in hoards (legally defined as being in a 'connected series') would qualify.

It was reported that a Society of Museum Archaeologists working party had proposed the discarding of certain types of archaeological material after publication. In the case of coins, 'flans too worn or corroded to make identification possible' had been proposed for disposal. The view of the meeting was that such suggestions should be resisted, as coins did not take up much space or curatorial time and cost and that only very rarely indeed was a coin from an excavation completely useless. It was also pointed out how important coins generally were for dating excavations or parts of them. It was agreed to write to relevant bodies expressing this view and urging them to resist these suggestions.

John Casey reported on the teaching of numismatics in universities such as Durham, Nottingham, Cambridge, London and Oxford. The meeting invited him and Donal Bateson to write up as full a list as possible for the next meeting and for eventual inclusion in a Newsletter or Fact Sheet.

Joe Cribb presented the structure of the new National Curriculum for history in schools. Whereas Key Stages 1 and 4 were too general or too prescribed to allow any leeway, there were numerous possibilities for the introduction of numismatics in Key stages 2 and 3 (8-11 and 12-14 years). The difficulties of encouraging teachers to use numismatics were recognised. Initiatives sometimes failed due to lack of personal contact or time in the curriculum; it was reported that Kent Coin Club had unsuccessfully tried to interest schools in the county. However, there were certain practical steps which could be taken. These included: circulating numismatic societies, asking for names of members who were teachers; asking bodies such as the CBA and Sheffield University (Keith Brannigan) for information about the teachers' packs and their success; contacting other bodies such as the Classical Association; and contacting museum education services or area museums councils for information about any relevant material which they make available.

It was thought that the most appropriate means for

providing educational material to the general public was through the medium of museum displays and secondly through the production of cheap booklets. On the second point it was agreed to approach publishers such as Seaby's to see if there was any serious possibility of such booklets being produced (either commercially or with a subsidy from an outside body). If so, proposals could be drawn up.

David Fletcher reported on the representations the BNTA had made to the Department of National Heritage. There was general agreement that the suggestion that all coins more than a hundred years old should require an EC export licence was hopelessly unrealistic, and it was reported that the EC had recognised that member states could limit this number. For an updated report on this issue see p. 1.

Roger Bland spoke of the number of hoards being found and processed at the moment and of his plan, once Anne S. Robertson's *Romano-British Coin Hoards* was published, to use the series *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* to keep her bibliography up to date (as well as publishing her hoards in detail there).

It was agreed that, for ease of travelling, it would be better to meet in the autumn and spring rather than summer and winter. The next meeting, to be held in London, was fixed for 23 October 1993.

The meeting expressed its warm thanks to John Casey for organising the venue, and particularly for arranging the lunch.

A MAJOR EVENT AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM

It must be the dream of all leaders of great institutions to entice the prime minister of the day into making a visit - a dream which can in the event become a nightmare as James Pope Hennessy's acid account of Margaret Thatcher's tour of the Victoria and Albert Museum vividly delineated. However, the new director of the British Museum, Dr Robert Anderson, was successful in securing a much more amicable 'private visit' from John Major on 6 January.

The Department of Coins and Medals was singled out amongst the antiquities departments for the premier treatment. Members of the Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities were also present, and on entering the department Mr Major was greeted with the glittering spectacle of the entire Hoxne hoard filling the table space of the students' room. The subtext of any such visit must of course be funding levels, and it is to be hoped that the hoard made the point it was intended to when the question of its acquisition comes under review.

The department had prepared two other small displays: Huntingdonshire banknotes, and coins illustrating previous British involvement in schemes of monetary union, a slightly delicate subject which was received in good part. ('Perhaps you could explain this to William Cash' was the prime ministerial comment on the latter.) Mr Major left aware of the existence of numismatics as a subject, which may have been doubtful before, and, as his letter of thanks to the chairman of the trustees made clear, with an idea of the scope and purpose of the British Museum as a whole.

THE HOXNE TREASURE

Work is continuing at the British Museum on the vast find of Roman gold and silver found at Hoxne in Suffolk by metal-detectorist Eric Lawes in November 1992. Mr Lawes made the initial discovery on Monday 16 November and with commendable promptness reported the find to the authorities the same day. This enabled the archaeologists from the Suffolk County Archaeological Unit to recover the remaining objects. As a result they were able to learn much about the circumstances in which the find had been buried, for example, that it had been contained in a wooden chest. But for their intervention at an early stage this information would have been lost.

The find, which consists of some 200 objects of gold and silver and 14,500 coins, was brought to the Museum as possible Treasure Trove. Before the Coroner is able to hold an inquest Museum experts need to clean, conserve, photograph and catalogue the finds so that a report can be prepared. It is expected that the inquest will take place in the early autumn, at which time full details of the find, with photographs, will be released, and selected items placed on exhibition (see listings below).

The coins show that the hoard was buried some time after AD 407, the time when the Romans finally withdrew from Britain. We do not know who originally owned this treasure, but it is likely that it represented the accumulated wealth of a very affluent private family. No traces of Roman occupation are otherwise known from the area where the hoard was found.

Apart from the coins, the treasure consists principally of small items of silver tableware and gold jewellery. Many of the objects are very similar to pieces in other late fourth- and early fifth-century hoards from Britain, especially the one found at Thetford (Norfolk) in 1979. The jewellery includes nineteen bracelets, many made in the fine pierced technique known as *opus interrasile*. The only gems present are a plain amethyst and four garnets set in a decorative clasp of an elaborate gold chain.

There are over 70 silver spoons in the hoard (roughly doubling the number of late-Roman silver spoons recorded from Britain), and there are also ladles, small bowls, toilet implements and decorative table utensils, including a silver-gilt bust in the form of an empress and a silver tigress which is a detached handle from a large vase. Two silver locks are probably from small boxes made of organic material which no longer survives.

There are some 560 gold *solidi*, with eight different Roman emperors represented from Valentinian I (AD 364-75) to Honorius (AD 393-423). There are also some 58 large silver *miliarenses* of emperors from Constantius II (AD 337-61) to Arcadius (AD 383-408) and over 13,900 small silver *siliquae* of fourteen different emperors from Constantius II to Honorius. The gold coins are generally in an excellent state of preservation and show few signs of circulation, but many of the silver coins are clipped around the edge. Not all of the coins have been identified as yet but it seems that the latest coins are two *siliquae* of the usurper Constantine III (AD 407-11).

FROM HOSTAGE TO HEROINE - BRITANNIA DEPICTA

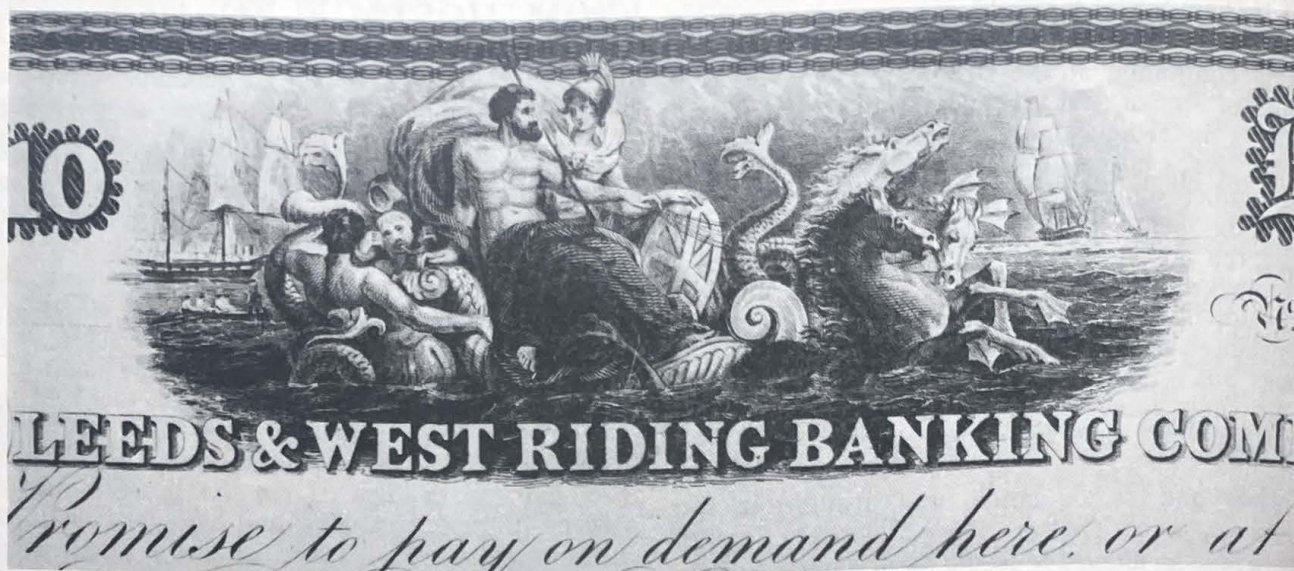
Virginia Hewitt

It is a little ironic that the patriotic figure of Britannia, staunchly associated with the best of British bravery, first appeared as an abject captive on coinage of Hadrian during the Roman occupation of Britain. Her rapid transformation and subsequent development as a national heroine on money, medals and stamps, are the theme of *Britannia Depicta*, on display at the National Postal Museum to celebrate the launch of the Royal Mail's new £10 stamp in March of this year.

The exhibition is divided into three sections: a historical look at the changing image of Britannia from the 2nd century AD to the present day; the security printing of stamps; and high-value stamps in Britain and overseas. There is also a small display showing some of the production stages in the creation of the new stamp.

The major part of the exhibition is the chronological survey of Britannia as she has been depicted, first on coins, banknotes and medals, then on stamps. This allows for an appealing variety of material, from Roman coins to seventeenth-century medals, or models for Edward VIII's coinage to original artwork for current banknotes. It also points up the variety of guises in which Britannia has appeared: she may be aggressively standing, or quietly seated; helmeted or bareheaded; ruling land or sea; accompanied by a lion, or by bees buzzing round a hive. Most owe less to Hadrian's slave than to the warlike personification chosen by his successor, Antoninus Pius, though not uncommonly she hedges her bets by holding a spear or trident in one hand, and an olive branch in the other. There is surely scope here for a study of how authorities try to create or manipulate a public image - though the sullen creature on the Bank of England £10 note introduced in 1992, apparently all too aware of the state of the economy, suggests that reality is sometimes unavoidable.

The arrangement and labelling of the objects brings out patterns and repetitions in Britannia's lineage. She is a personification often drawn from real personalities; thus Jean Roettiers' design for the first Britannia on British coinage in 1672 was a portrait of Frances Stuart, Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, also known to contemporaries from medals and paintings. De Saulles' wonderful image for the florins of Edward VII, showing a helmeted Britannia standing against the sea with her cloak blowing in the wind, was modelled on the daughter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mint Master. More recently, in 1963 the artist Reynolds Stone used his own daughter as the model for a young Britannia on the back of the Bank of England £5 note, seated beside a pile of coins. However, Britannia's authority is also often evoked by other allegorical attributes, such as the British lion, symbol of courage and strength. Bertram Mackennal's design for the first British high-value stamps issued during George V's reign show a triumphant Britannia borne across the waves by seahorses, an image at least partly borrowed from a long tradition on medals. But not only medals: one serious omission in



W. H. Lizars' engraving of Britannia with Neptune and seahorses on a £10 note of the Leeds & West Riding Company, 1835-46.

this exhibition is the failure to even mention, far less illustrate, the notes issued by local country banks in England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This is a great pity, because these notes were an important part of Britain's currency, and they provide a rich source of images of Britannia directly relevant to the story told here. W.H. Lizars' vigorous design for the Leeds and West Riding Banking Company, showing Britannia and Neptune in a chariot drawn by seahorses, is an excellent case in point.

Aspects of design and production are also touched on, with punches and models for coins, sketches and trial printings of stamps and banknotes providing a glimpse behind the scenes at the manufacture of everyday items most people take for granted. Perhaps a little more explanation is needed; not all visitors will know what punches or electrotypes are. Still, this is an unusual opportunity to see part of the process of coin production, for example with material lent by the Royal Mint for S.W. Coombs' designs for the Edward VIII penny, and, more familiarly, the modern fifty pence piece.

Of course the security printing of stamps has much in common with that of paper money, and there are several opportunities here to discover parallels. For example, Siever's stamp designs for the Treasury competition of 1839, deliberately combining a variety of techniques and including engine-turning in two colours, are strongly reminiscent of ideas submitted to the Bank of England some twenty years earlier and similarly rejected. Not surprisingly, the same artist sometimes worked on both stamps and notes with distinctive results: Mackennal's Britannias for the Seahorse stamps and the third issue ten shilling Treasury note of 1919, while not identical, both have a proud, defiant stance clearly suggesting their common source. (George Eve, who did the lettering for the stamps, also worked on the second Treasury series).

Indeed, the line-up of artists involved with stamp design is impressive. One of the most charming exhibits is a tiny watercolour of a seated Britannia by Edward Henry Corbould for the colonial stamps of Mauritius, Trinidad and Barbados; it is annotated in

the artist's hand with instructions to the engraver, who 'with a magnifying glass (such as I have not) can finish the toenails rather more'. Both Edmund Dulac and Rex Whistler submitted ideas for the Silver Jubilee issue of 1935, while Russell Flint was commissioned to design a card for the National Savings Movement in the 1940s. Standing firmly on a crumpled Nazi flag, hand on hip, head tossed back, with sculpted cheekbones and painted lips, this sassy, sexy Britannia is typical of Flint and her era, deliciously different from any other official portrayal.

The National Postal Museum has put together an attractive and entertaining exhibition, offering treats to seasoned specialists and general visitors alike. Occasionally more explanation would be helpful, to explain production techniques, for instance, and especially with regard to the British high-value stamps, which could have been given an extra case, in place of the rather random and irrelevant selection of foreign high-values. However, there is generally a good balance between varied visual interest and intelligible information. The layout is also clear, if slightly awkward: the chronological sequence runs from right to left, but its individual sections read, more comfortably, left to right, involving a 'one step forward, two steps back' approach; but it is difficult to see how this could have been avoided, given the shape of the room. The museum deserves all success with projected plans to move into more appropriate premises with direct street access.

In the meantime, *Britannia Depicta* runs until 28 May 1993, and can be recommended. Entrance is free - as is the well-illustrated brochure accompanying the exhibition - and gives access to the other displays of stamps and postal history. Readers with young children should take them too; they have the chance to operate a manual franking machine, and both they and adults will be well looked after by Mr Ali, the desk clerk, whose informative welcome sets an example many other museums could follow. The National Postal Museum is in the post office building in King Edward Street, London EC1.

COINS AND MEDALS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Joe Bispham

This exhibition was staged in the Fitzwilliam Museum's Cripps Gallery, a small and relatively modern extension to the coin department, between 24 November 1992 and 12 March 1993. The intention of the presentation was to tell the story of the English Civil War through a series of nine separate displays of coins, medals and related items.

The first section provided an introduction to Charles I and his family through a number of medals and miniatures. Two medals by Nicholas Briot, one dating from 1630, asserting England's dominion of the sea, and the other, marking the King's return to London from Edinburgh after his coronation in 1633, were particularly noteworthy. These were accompanied by two exceptional miniatures. The first, oval in shape, of Queen Henrietta, was by John Hoskins; the second, depicting three of the royal children, James Duke of York, the Princess Elizabeth and Henry Duke of Gloucester, was also attributed to Hoskins. A compelling personal note was introduced by the inclusion of a diet book, showing the provisions served at the royal table and bearing the king's signature, and a small gold locket holding a lock of his hair. This was cut from the head of Charles when his body was exhumed in 1813.

The next section contained a map of England marked with related battles and a concise text outlining the historical events which precipitated the First Civil War. This text set the standard for the remainder of the accompanying notes, being well-written and easy to follow, with a layout which allowed for comfortable reading.

The first Royalist coinages of 1642-3 were represented by many fine examples, and the reason behind the move of the Mint from Shrewsbury to Oxford, the new Royalist headquarters, was also illustrated. Next to follow were examples from the second Royal coinage, with a variety of issues from Bristol, Truro, Exeter, and York and the third coinage, dating from 1644, from the mint at Chester. Also represented were the late declaration types of 1645-6 and siege coins, particularly good examples of which were the three shilling and one shilling pieces of 1645 from Carlisle and the half-crown, shilling and nine pence of the same year from Newark.

The Parliamentary cause was illustrated with both medallic art and miniature paintings. Medallions, it was explained, were military awards and produced by both sides, in gold and silver. Silver examples depicted Robert Earl of Essex and Sir Richard Browne, but these were rather overshadowed by an extremely rare gold medallion of Sir Thomas Fairfax. Fairfax, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, fought for the King against the Scots, but joined Parliament in 1641-2. *The Thoughts of Eternity*, a treatise on life by Fairfax, probably written after his retirement from the army in 1650, was also displayed. Coins from the Parliamentary mint at the Tower were well represented, ranging from the unite to the penny.

Of special interest to the numismatist was the Pembroke College hoard. Forty-one gold coins of Edward VI, James I and Charles I were discovered on

15 April 1875 by workmen engaged in pulling down the old hall at Pembroke College. The face value of the hoard, £35.2s.3d, was the total wage earned by an infantry soldier in three years. This hoard is due to be published in full by Mark Blackburn.

Under the heading, the Second Civil War, were several of the siege issues struck at Pontefract Castle. The three types of shilling were shown, the last of which, bearing on the obverse the name and titles of Charles II, and on the reverse the legend POST MORTEM PATRIS PROFILIO, was issued after the execution of Charles I. Complementing these were Royalist badges in gold and silver and medals on the death of Charles, by Rawlins, Dassier and Reitz the younger.

This brought us to the last section, focussing on Oliver Cromwell, with Commonwealth and Cromwell coins, minted in gold and silver. Also shown was a selection of medals, including the Dunbar medal, a letter dated September 1650 from Cromwell to Lord Wharton (the letter does not refer to the battle) and an impression of the Great Seal of Cromwell as Protector made from beeswax, approximately 150mm across, which would have originally hung from a document.

Although quite small, this exhibition has a well-balanced blend of coins, medals and related material. All the text was in print large enough to see without strain, and there was sufficient information but not too much. While I was in the gallery, a number of people entered and one of them, on reading the notes outlining the events that led to the start of the Civil War, remarked 'Got it in a nut shell'. I must add one point of criticism, however, and that concerns publicity. The Civil War period has a great following, and not only from a numismatic view-point, and many more people would, I am sure, have visited the exhibition had it been more widely publicised.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Bob Forrest is acting as co-ordinator of a small group of collectors and dealers interested in compiling a catalogue of common European coins c. AD 750-1700. Drafts have been produced for France (both provincial and royal), Spain and the Latin Orient, and work is progressing on Denmark, Sweden, the Low Countries and Portugal. Collaborators are sought to help compile lists of the common coins of various other countries, to write draft catalogue sections, and to check over drafts compiled by other people, advising on what is common and what is not. Contact Bob Forrest, 53 Bannerman Avenue, Prestwich, Manchester M25 5DR.

Mr S. C. Minnitt of the Somerset County Museums Service is preparing a catalogue of commemorative medals associated with the pre-1974 county of Somerset (i.e. including Bath). To ensure as complete a listing as possible, he would like to hear of examples in public and private collections. Research is also in progress on the circulation and production of counterfeit coinage in Somerset in the period 1810-1850. For comparative purposes, he would be interested to hear of any similar work that has been undertaken elsewhere and of discoveries of counterfeit hoards dating to that period. His address is: Somerset County Museums Service, Weir Lodge, 83 Staplegrove Road, Taunton, TA1 1DN.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, COLLOQUIA AND CONFERENCES

April 1993

- 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*
British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals.
Contact: Mrs Virginia Hewitt, 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.
- 7-9 BAMS *Annual Congress & AGM*
Leamington Spa
Contact: Philip Attwood, 071 323 8260.
- 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

28 June - 2 July *Summer School: Greek & Roman Numismatics*
Department of Coins and Medals & Institute of Classical Studies
Contact: Dr M J Price, tel: 071 323 8270

September 1993

- 3-5 BANS *Lecture Course at Oxford*
Contact: J Bispham, 103 Ferry Road, Hullbridge, Essex SS5 6EL. 0702 230950.
- 13-17 Anglo-Norman Durham 1093-1193
St John's College, Durham.
Contact: Dr David Rollason, Department of History, 43 North Bailey, Durham, DH1 3EX.
Fax: 091 374 4754.
- 16 Martin Allen
The Durham Mint before Boldon Book
Anglo-Norman Durham (see above for conference details)
- 17-19 *Token Congress*
Queen Margaret Hall of Residence, Glasgow University.
Contact: Tom Morrall, 8 Dumfries Park, Ayr, KA6 6DA.
- 25 ONS Colin Narbeth
Coins of Chinese rebels in the 17th century.
Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum. 1.30pm
- 28 BNS G C Boon
Welsh silver and the feather coinage 1671-1731

October 1993

- 23 CCNB Meeting
London. Contact: Andrew Burnett, 071 323 8227.
- 26 BNS N J Mayhew
Scottish medieval exchange rates

November 1993

- 23 BNS *Anniversary Meeting and Presidential Address*

Contacts:

British Art Medal Society (BAMS) Mr Philip Attwood, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1 B 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, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1.

Oriental Numismatic Society (ONS) Mr J Cribb, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1 B 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 WC1.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

May 1992 - May 1993 Birmingham
The Twelve Caesars on Coins
 Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham,
 Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TS.

12 January 1993 - 28 May 1993 London
Britannia Depicta: Quality, Value & Security
 National Postal Museum, King Edward Street, London, EC1.

March 1993 - July 1993
The Face of Rome
 Senhouse Museum (North West Museums Service loan
 exhibition)

1 April 1993 - 31 May 1993 London
The Hirayama collection of Silk Road coins
 Gallery 69a British Museum

3 April 1993 - 29 May 1993 Aberdeen
Artistic Circles: The Medal in Britain 1880-1918
 Aberdeen Art Gallery (British Museum travelling exhibition)

11 May 1993 - 29 October 1993 Cambridge
History from Coins: The Greek World to Alexander the Great
 Cripps Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum

3 June 1993 - 18 July 1993 London
*Medals for the Future: Designs from the Royal Society of
 British Sculptors student competition.*
 Gallery 69a, British Museum

12 June 1993 - 8 August 1993 Cardiff
Artistic Circles: The Medal in Britain 1880-1918
 National Museum of Wales (British Museum travelling
 exhibition)

20 July 1993 - 3 September 1993 London
Recent acquisitions by the Department of Coins and Medals
 Gallery 69a, British Museum

16 August 1993 - January 1994 Belfast
Artistic Circles: The Medal in Britain 1880-1918
 Ulster Museum.

6 September 1993 - 7 November 1993 London
The Hoxne Hoard
 Gallery 69a, British Museum

9 November 1993 - 20 February 1994 London
The Greenall Collection of Venetian Coins.
 Gallery 69a, British Museum.

AUCTIONS & FAIRS

April

- 16-17 *Coinex 93*
 Old Swan Hotel, Harrogate.
 Contact: BNTA Secretary 0203 677976
- 19-20 Ancient, English, Foreign Coins & Historical Medals.
 Auction: Sotheby's
- 21 English & World Coins. Auction: Glendining's.
- 28 Ancient, English & Foreign Coins, Banknotes &
 Commemorative Medals, Items from Shipwrecks.
 Auction: Christie's

May

- 1-2 *International Coin & Stamp Fair*
 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 English gold coins.
 Auction: Spink & Son Ltd.
- 18 General Auction: Christie's

June

- 5 *The London Coin Fair*
 Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London W1.
 Contact: Frances Simmons, tel. 081 989 8097.
- 9 Ancient, English & World Coins.
 Auction: Glendining's
- 10 British, Ancient & Foreign Coins, Historical & Artistic
 Medals, Banknotes, Orders, Decorations & Medals.
 Auction: Bonhams
- 15 Ancient, English, Foreign, Islamic & Renaissance medals.
 Auction: Sotheby's
- 16 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

September

- 11 *The London Coin Fair*
 Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London W1.
 Contact: Frances Simmons, tel. 081 989 8097.
- 22 Orders, Decorations and Medals.
 Auction: Glendining's

October

- 7 Banknotes.
 Auction: Spink & Son Ltd.
- 7-8 Coins and Medals.
 Auction: Sotheby's
- 11 Ancient, English and World Coins.
 Auction: Glendining's
- 13 Centenary Auction: Spink & Son Ltd.
- 14-16 *Coinex*
 London
 Contact: BNTA Secretary 0203 677976

November

- 3 Historical Medals, Tokens, English & World Coins
 Auction: Glendining's
- 6 *The London Coin Fair*
 Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London W1.
 Contact: Frances Simmons, tel. 081 989 8097.
- 24 Auction: Spink & Son Ltd.

December

- 1 English & World Coins.
 Auction: Glendining's
- 8 Orders, Decorations & Medals.
 Auction: Glendining's

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

Bonhams: Montpelier Street, Knightsbridge, London, SW7
 1HH.

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, SW1 Y 6QS.

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

Galata Print Ltd., Old White Lion, Llanfyllin, Powys SY22 5BX.
 Tel: 0691 648 765

PERMANENT REGIONAL COLLECTIONS ON DISPLAY: YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

Compiled by R. Smith and C. P. Barclay, Yorkshire Museum

BARNSELEY

Canon Hall Museum, Cawthorne, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S75 4AT. Military campaign and gallantry medals of the 13th/18th Royal Hussars, from Waterloo to the present. Contact: 0226 790270.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER

Baysgarth House Museum, Baysgarth Leisure Park, Caister Road, Barton-on-Humber, South Humberside, DN18 6AH. Mainly Lincolnshire Regiment and Flying Corps medals of the First and Second World Wars. Local Veterans' medals. Contact: Roger Jackson, 0652 32318

DONCASTER

Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Road, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN1 2AE. Currently being re-displayed. Roman finds from the area. Local commemorative medals. Gaming tokens. Contact: Gillian Crawley, 0302 734293

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry Regimental Gallery, Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, Military campaign and gallantry medals of the Regiment from the Peninsula War to the present.

Contact: Col. John Cowley, 0302 734293

HALIFAX

Bankfield Museum, Boothtown Road, Halifax, West Yorkshire, HX3 6HG.

Military campaign and gallantry medals of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. From Waterloo to campaigns of the 1960s. Contact: John Spencer, 0422 354823.

HAWES

Dales Countryside Museum, Station Yard, Hawes, North Yorkshire, DL8 3NT. Local Roman hoard (Reeth) and a locally discovered penny of Offa.

Contact: Martin Gresswell, 0969 667494.

HUDDERSFIELD

Tolson Museum, Ravensknowle Park, Wakefield Road, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD5 8DJ. New in 1993: local Roman hoards and Civil War hoard (Netherton). Eighteenth/nineteenth-century local trade tokens and cheques. Napoleonic volunteers' medals.

Contact: John Rumsby, 0484 530591

HULL

Town Docks Museum, Queen Victoria Square, Hull, North Humberside, HU1 3DX. Maritime and life-saving medals. Contact: Arthur Credland, 0482 593908.

KNARESBOROUGH

Old Court House Museum, Castle Grounds, Knareborough, North Yorkshire, HG5 8AS. English Civil War Hoard (Grewelthorpe). Contact: Mary Kershaw, 0423 503340.

LEEDS

Leeds City Museum, Calverley Street, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS1 3AA.

Military medals from the Indian Mutiny to the Second World War. Contact: 0532 478275

Brotherton Library, University of Leeds, LS2 9JT.

Changing numismatic displays.

Contact: Christopher Challis, 0532 431751

MALTON

Malton Museum, Town Hall, Market Place, Malton, North Yorkshire, YO17 0LT.

Roman coins.

Contact: Mrs Pat Wiggle, 0653 695136

PATELEY BRIDGE

Nidderdale Museum, Council Offices, King Street, Pateley Bridge, North Yorkshire, HG3 5LE. Small collection of First World War

military medals of local servicemen. Also a number of nineteenth-century local tokens.

Contact: 0423 711448

PICKERING

Beck Isle Museum of Rural Life, Bridge Street, Pickering, North Yorkshire, YO18 8DU.

Military and police medals. From Crimean War onwards. Being re-displayed.

Contact: Mr Glew, 0751 73653

PONTEFRAC

Pontefract Museum, Salter Row, Pontefract, West Yorkshire, WF8 1BA.

Three siege pieces and two trial pieces. Part of late Roman hoard (Criddling Stubbs). A few medieval coins and jettons. A number of local seventeenth-century tokens and nineteenth-century banknotes.

Contact: 0977 797289

PUDSEY

Moravian Museum, Fulneck, Fartown, Pudsey, West Yorkshire, LS28 8NT.

A small number of commemorative medals, mainly concerning the Moravian Church.

Contact: Mrs Connor, 0532 575858

RICHMOND

Green Howards Museum, Trinity Church Square, Richmond, North Yorkshire, DL10 4NQ.

Military campaign and gallantry medals of the Green Howards Regiment from the Crimean War to the 1960s.

Contact: Col. McIntosh, 0748 822133

ROTHERHAM

Rotherham Museum, Clifton Park, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, S65 2AA. Part of Roman hoard (Maltby). English medieval silver. Swedish copper plate money (to be removed shortly).

Contact: Judy Elm, 0709 382121 ext. 3635

SHEFFIELD

Sheffield City Museum, Weston Park, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S10 2TP.

Roman, British hammered and milled, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century tokens.

Contact: Julien Parsons 0742 768588

SKIPTON

Craven Museum, Town Hall, High Street, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 1AH.

A small number of Roman coins found locally.

Contact: Mrs Mansergh, 0756 794079

WAKEFIELD

Wakefield Museum, Wood Street, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, WF1 2EW.

Local Roman finds.

Contact: Pam Judkins, 0924 295351

YORK

Yorkshire Museum, Museum Gardens, York, North Yorkshire, YO1 2DR.

Anglo-Saxon coins. Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Norman hoard material.

Contact: Craig Barclay, 0904 629 745

Jorvik Viking Centre, Coppergate, York, North Yorkshire, YO1 1 NT. Viking dies and trial pieces. A small number of Saxon and Viking coins.

Contact: 0904 643211

Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and East Yorkshire Regiment's Museum, 3a Tower Street, York, YO1 1SB.

Military awards.

Contact: Brig. J. M. Cubiss, 0904 642038

Regimental Museum of the 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, 3 Tower Street, York, YO1 1SB.

Military awards.

Contact: Major Etherington, 0904 642036