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Contributions and information will be gratefully received. Items for the April issue should arrive by 15 February 1995. They should be sent to Philip Attwood or Beverley Fryer, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG, Tel. 071 323 8227, Fax. 071 323 8171.

Anyone wishing to be added to the CCNB Newsletter mailing list should send their name and address to Beverley Fryer at the above address.

THE BUSINESS OF NUMISMATICS

Roger de L Holmes

Deputy Master of the Royal Mint

I confess to knowing nothing about numismatics when I joined the Royal Mint two years ago. Indeed, I recall no questions of this subject at the Selection Board which led to my appointment. My remit was clear - as Chief Executive of one of the first Executive Agencies established under the Government's Next Steps programme, I was to run the Mint as a business and was to be judged on the achievement, or otherwise, of a financial target.

This may appear an unpromising start to an article about the role of the Royal Mint in the world of numismatics. I make no apologies for this. It is the Royal Mint's 'businesslike' approach to the market which has established and maintained its world pre-eminence for many years. By 'businesslike', I mean simply the emphasis on efficiency, quality, and rapid and flexible response to customer needs which is key to success in any business. As a result, we supply coins and blanks to some seventy countries every year, we win 60% of the available circulating coin orders worldwide, and we reported record profits, record exports and record output in 1993/94.

My prime task now is to build on this to sustain the Mint's success into the next century. To this end, we are committed to heavy capital expenditure and R&D programmes, and, through an initiative which we call MINT 2000, teams involving employees at all levels are working to identify and implement improvements in many parts of the Mint.

What is the relevance of all this to numismatics? First, the Royal Mint's position as the world's premier exporting mint gives us a unique degree of influence on trends in coinage. Secondly, the corollary of such influence is a sense of responsibility on such matters as quality and design - after all, if respect for coinage were to decline, who would be the first to suffer? Thirdly, we



The Deputy Master flanked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank of England at last year's exhibition devoted to the £2 coin celebrating the Bank's tercentenary.

have a strong interest in expanding the market. I am now referring not so much to the circulating coin market, which is largely outside our control and influenced by economic trends and other mysterious factors, but more to collector coins, where the acts and omissions of mints can exercise a major influence on the number and attitude of collectors.

Expansion of the market - which means retaining the interest of existing collectors and attracting new people to collect coins - is especially important in a period when the supply of new coins is on a sharply upward curve, as more countries appreciate the revenue which can be generated by issues of collector coins. What we are trying to do at the Royal Mint is to offer a greater variety of products to appeal both to collectors (existing and new) and to gift buyers - since both the buyers and the recipients of gifts could become collectors in future. But at the same time, we want to keep mintages low and quality high, because both of these factors are important to the genuine collector.

One manifestation of this approach is that in 1994 the United Kingdom introduced two commemorative coins - the D-Day 50p and the £2 coin celebrating the Bank of England's tercentenary. The D-Day 50p was particularly successful in attracting new purchasers of coins. There will also be two commemorative coins in 1995 and again in 1996. For 1995, following the £2 coin in the early part of the year to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, we shall be launching in the second half of the year an unprecedented international programme to celebrate fifty years of the United Nations. The UN has paid the Royal Mint the compliment of asking us to manage this coin programme, and we are making great progress towards persuading many of the major countries of the world to issue coins which we shall offer in collections along with the UK's contribution, a second 1995 £2 coin.

It is too early to know whether any of the new collectors whom we have attracted (or hope to attract) will become serious numismatists. I hope some will, for the sake of the Mint as well as for the benefit of numismatic societies around the country. As a historian by academic training, I can readily appreciate that numismatic scholarship and the enthusiasm of local numismatic societies enrich the hobby, enhance potential interest in new issues and contribute to our knowledge at the Mint. In the same way, our Museum at the Mint and the excellent team led by our Curator, Graham Dyer, make a vital contribution to our current business - not only in advising on such matters as design and literature but in deepening the respect with which we are regarded by our customers. I am therefore very happy for the Mint to support numismatic activities where it can - provided that no-one imagines we have a bottomless purse!

Now that I have begun to learn about the history of the Royal Mint and of our country's coinage, I realise how privileged I am to hold the historical title of Deputy Master and Comptroller and how the Mint's success rests both on a modern business culture and on a powerful sense of tradition - not conflicting but reinforcing each other.

THE ROYAL MINT MUSEUM

Kevin Clancy

The Royal Mint Museum is no different from any other museum in the sense that it attempts to care for, to explain and to catalogue its holdings, to make them available for private research and to a wider audience through exhibitions. But clearly in being attached to a factory and being part of a profit-making organisation the museum of a mint must differ from other national collections. It becomes a resource drawn upon daily by engineers and scientists, by marketing copywriters and engravers, and as such it is a working collection in a very real and immediate way.

The man responsible for establishing the collection was William Wellesley Pole, Master of the Mint from 1814 to 1823. In February 1816 he was distressed to find that no collection of coins or dies had hitherto been built up by the Mint. He quickly put in place the necessary arrangements to ensure that from then on

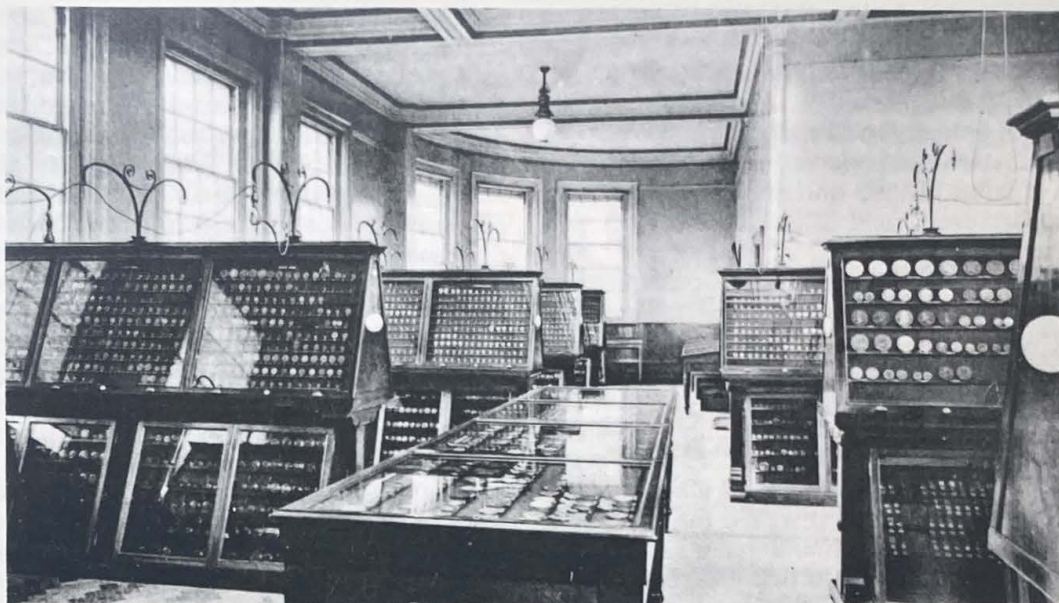
examples of the coins and medals produced by the Mint and the dies used to strike them were regularly set aside. Over the intervening years the collection has grown, well beyond what Pole had originally intended, into a record of the work of the Royal Mint that reflects the huge extent of its international output.

In its scope it is by no means limited to the last two centuries. Substantial gifts have extended its range over the whole period from ancient British to contemporary milled coins. The most notable of these came in 1818 from Sir Joseph and Lady Banks, consisting of over 2000 coins and medals, as well as a large number of rare numismatic books, from the collection put together by Sir Joseph's sister, Sarah Banks. The diversity of the collection has also been improved by acquisitions from hoards which have expanded the numbers of Anglo-Saxon, medieval, Tudor and Stuart coins. The Museum's current collecting policy is less wide-ranging, tending to be directed towards enhancing what are the existing strengths of the collection. Trial pieces and gold coins of the nineteenth century figure prominently in this policy and the Museum is always interested in acquiring items that relate to the Mint or to Mint officials, whether in the form of prints or sculptures, medals or ivory coach passes.

By the standards of the British Museum the Mint's collection is small, containing approximately 50,000 coins and an even more modest number of medals. But what it lacks in size it makes up for in the quality of its material. There is an extensive series of proof specimens, numerous patterns, including the proposed coins of Edward VIII, and a large number of trial and experimental pieces prepared to aid the consultations surrounding decimalisation. Many original drawings by artists such as Kruger Gray, Humphrey Paget and Edward Poynter have survived, as have hundreds of plaster models and 10,000 or so matrices, punches and dies, the oldest from the reign of Edward III, although the majority date from the beginning of the reign of Charles II.

The collection is used constantly. The Engraving Department frequently needs to borrow old dies or plaster models to alter the details of existing designs or for date changes. The Marketing Department requests items for displays at numismatic shows, for launches of new coin designs or for illustrations in promotional brochures. Moreover, the Museum is happy to loan material to other institutions for temporary exhibitions and in recent years the Victoria and Albert Museum, Garrard's, the Ruskin Gallery in Sheffield and the National Postal Museum have all borrowed items; and in the last few years two exhibitions have been jointly arranged with the Bank of England.

The resources of the Museum are at the disposal of collectors, coin dealers, scholars and not least the police, who, because of the circulation in recent years of counterfeit one pound coins, quite often turn to the Mint for the analysis of suspect coins. Over many years the Museum has taken a particular interest in the authentication of gold coins and has consequently built up a system that, in recording the detailed die characteristics of genuine and counterfeit coins, enables conclusions to be drawn with confidence. Much of this information does not lend itself to the strictures of computer programmes but the collection is



The treasures of the Royal Mint collection on display in bewildering profusion at the turn of the century

finding its way onto a computer database slowly but surely.

If it is not as well publicised as other museums this is in no way intended to discourage visits or enquiries. The fact is, however, that the Museum does not have a large display area filled with glass show cases as it had ninety years ago, nor are there the facilities for it to be open to the public. But it is accessible by appointment and a steady stream of official visitors, scholars and numismatic societies see the collection every year.

Kevin Clancy is Assistant Curator at the Royal Mint

THE ROYAL MINT LECTURES

Keith Sugden

As readers of this Newsletter will be aware (see Issue 7), the British Association of Numismatic Societies runs a Lecture Course annually in September. Since 1991, an important feature of these relatively informal weekends has been the Royal Mint Lecture. Sponsored by means of a generous donation from the Royal Mint, and facilitated through the offices of Graham Dyer, the Mint's Librarian and Curator, the objective of the lecture is to promote a wider interest in the study and appreciation of modern coinage. The intention is that it should be delivered by someone with a specialised knowledge of a particular aspect of the subject, but who is not a familiar figure at numismatic gatherings. How well these aims have been achieved can be seen from the speakers and topics of the four lectures to date.

The first two, although both by well-known sculptors and on the subject of coin and medal design, presented widely contrasting approaches and styles. In 1991, Mary Milner Dickens gave an account of her background in sculpture and her particular approach to the problems of reproducing and translating abstract artistic conceptions onto the relatively confined space of a coin or medal flan. Raphael Maklouf, the 1992 speaker, chose to concentrate on the problems of portraiture on coinage, and included a number of highly amusing anecdotes associated with his experience of royal

'sitters' (none of them slanderous or treasonable, one hastens to add!).

The third speaker, in 1993, was Professor Vicki Bruce, a psychologist from Stirling University. Her topic was the research undertaken by her team into the size and shape of coins, and the impact of these factors on the acceptability of new issues. It is fair to say that few amongst the audience had appreciated the amount of psychological experimentation and field testing that is carried out before the introduction of new coins, and the role played by the Royal Mint in commissioning such 'official' work. It is also fair to say that not all of the audience was happy with the results of the research and the recommendations that followed, notwithstanding the constraints imposed by technology and commercial interests.

The most recent Royal Mint Lecture, in September 1994, was delivered by Noel Moore, who from 1961 to 1963 acted as secretary to Lord Halsbury's Committee of Inquiry on Decimal Currency, and from 1966 to 1971 as secretary to the Decimal Currency Board itself. Having been at the heart of the preparations for decimalisation, his paper offered a unique insight into the pressures and considerations imposed by such a major economic and currency reform, and offered a fascinating account of the means by which the change was effected in the UK. It was fitting that the vote of thanks on this particular occasion was given by the Deputy Master of the Mint, Roger de L Holmes.

It would be a truism to state that most people with an interest in coins and medals have a tendency to adopt a fairly narrow focus to their subject. Although the circumstances surrounding a particular issue will usually be understood, it is much rarer to find an appreciation of what might be termed the *technical* aspects of numismatics. It is this *lacuna* that the Royal Mint, which is in a singularly appropriate position to do so, has set out to fill by means of this sponsored lecture series. It has succeeded admirably, and we look forward to a continuing association with the annual BANS Lecture Course and many more entertaining and thought-provoking papers in the future.

CONFERENCES AND EXHIBITIONS

LOOK AFTER THE PENNIES! NUMISMATICS AND CONSERVATION IN THE 1990s

A conference was held at the Museum of London on 21 September to discuss methods and approaches to the conservation of coins. Those who are old enough may recall the similar event held in Durham in 1979 (see P.J. Casey and J.M. Cronyn, *Numismatics and Conservation*, Occasional Paper no.1, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, 1980). The London meeting was clearly held in a more co-operative spirit than the event fifteen years ago, but it was interesting to note how the same issues are still the most contentious. Should one conserve only a selection of coins from an excavation? Do excavation coins cease to be of interest once they have been identified and published or should they be preserved for ever? It is inevitable that such issues should recur, since they arise from a similar situation-in that different interest groups (conservators, archaeologists, numismatists) approach the material from different angles and in that none of them have enough resources of time or money to do everything that they would like to do.

There were also some new themes, such as the suitability or otherwise of X-raying coins before, or indeed instead of, cleaning, and the strategies to be adopted to cope with the ever increasing amount of material that is available for study for only a short period of time - the large numbers of hoards dealt with by the British Museum and of stray finds found by metal detectorists and dealt with by regional museums or archaeological units. One interesting new issue, though not central to the conference, was the extent to which conservation may change the composition of coins which are subsequently analysed to establish their metal content.

The conference was accompanied by some displays of striking experiments, material from different sites, and the Roman forger's coin moulds from London Wall.

The disagreements which were frequently clear throughout the day were thought provoking and, perhaps because of this, all agreed that the day had been very valuable, both for the exchange of information and for the way that discussion helped clarify the areas of difficulty. The hundred or so people attending (from Britain, China, Denmark, Belgium, Greece, U.S.A., Israel, Canada, Spain, Ireland and France) are all indebted to the speakers whose papers are to be published and particularly the organiser, Dana Goodburn-Brown.

HIGH PROFILES: PORTRAITS OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

The painted portraits of the men and women of the Italian Renaissance have long been studied and admired. However, surprisingly little thought has been expended on understanding their genesis. The combined collections of the British Museum's Departments of Coins and Medals, Medieval and Later Antiquities and Prints and Drawings allow this question to be raised in an exhibition in the Museum's Room 69a, and show how wide was the range of media employed to record the images of the people of Italy.

High Profiles includes works on paper by Domenico Ghirlandaio and Lorenzo Lotto, the medals of Pisanello, Antico and Pastorino, among many others, and coins engraved by Benvenuto Cellini and Leone Leoni. Other anonymous works extend the range still further: a Venetian glass goblet, Deruta ceramics, enamels, gems and plaquettes, and the connections between these different kinds of objects are discussed, raising issues of interest for the whole study of portraiture. The key influence of the antique and particularly the collection of ancient coins is assessed, along with the question of how these coins not only affected the appearance of Renaissance portraits (the profiles of the title) but also the way they were understood. If we cease to understand the portrait merely as documenting a likeness, and concentrate more closely on the propagandist uses to which they were put and the role they were expected to have for posterity, then questions about what levels of idealisation were admissible must be asked. When we see a portrait of a beautiful woman (there is a whole section devoted to female portraiture), are we expected to admire only her appearance or is her beautiful face also supposed to convey her beautiful soul? And how were the virtues of men conveyed?

Moreover, it is clear that some of the heads that appear on ceramics or nielli have a primarily decorative purpose. This use of portrait types is also a theme of the exhibition.

To discuss these issues at more length the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum has collaborated with the Warburg Institute on an international symposium, *The Image of the Individual, 1400-1550*, to be held on 10-11 March. Those interested should write to Mrs Mo Collins, The Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB.

The exhibition closes on 17 April.

TWO NEW GALLERIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

A landmark in the study and appreciation of medals is provided by the opening of two new British Museum galleries, one devoted to European decorative arts 1500-1800 and the other to the nineteenth century. In various museums abroad, particularly effectively in the Bargello, in Florence, and the Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum (Hungarian National Museum) in Budapest, and in this country, notably in the Ashmolean, the Fitzwilliam, and the National Museum of Scotland, medals are incorporated in general displays of the decorative arts. However never before has it been done with such a careful regard for how they can reflect both the realities and the aspirations of a period.

On entering the gallery illustrating the years 1500-1800 the left hand side is devoted to the Renaissance in Italy, and the right to the Renaissance in Northern Europe. In both sections medals play a prominent role. In the Italian area there are superb pieces of maiolica, splendid glasses, and a few other objects, but the middle of the first main case is dominated by medals and examples of gem engraving. Two points are emphasised. The old one, so beloved of Burckhardt, that a rediscovery of the classical world was a crucial ingredient of the Renaissance, is reinforced by a reminder that vanity and the projection of an image,

both ends served by the medal, were also central to the ethos of the age.

A logical extrapolation from these conclusions is that not only historians, art historians and numismatists, but equally those concerned with the evolution of social institutions and changing economic patterns, should be aware of medals. Their frequency and their quality provide evidence of a kind that deserves to be more widely used.

To serve as a reminder of these things is one bonus from the arrangement of the British Museum's new galleries. Another, which could also prove richly constructive, is the emphasis on quality, as in the work of Pisanello, maintained in the selection of the medals. For too long medals have been widely regarded as the plaything of specialists and eccentric enthusiasts. Indeed the days when every virtuoso had his cabinet, or when few buildings of any pretension could be erected without the issue of a medal, and that happened in Victorian England, seem remote. The British Museum reminds us that, in periods when ambition and the arts unite, medals which are major works of art tend to be produced.

A further point is underlined in the gallery devoted to the nineteenth century. Here the juxtaposition of commemorative and award medals reasserts that recognition can be as cogent a motive for patronage as is self-promotion. Bertrand Andrieu commemorating the storming of the Bastille and the Wyon family, serving so many ends, produced revealing medals.

On another level, forgetting the didactic, these new galleries offer rare delights. At the very beginning of the medal as we understand it Pisanello's *John VIII Palaeologus* is a life-enhancing work of art. The same is true of medals as different as Jacob Stampfer's *Huldreich Zwingli*, Jean Warin's *Louis XIV and Anne of Austria* and, from the eighteenth century, *Count Alexis Orloff* by J.B. Gass.

Terence Mullaly

NEWS

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The BNS held its Anniversary Meeting on 22 November, when Graham Dyer delivered his first Presidential Address on the origins of the Double Florin.

Barrie Cook has resigned as editor of the *British Numismatic Journal* after seeing eight volumes through the press. Edward Besly, of the National Museum of Wales, has been appointed Editor and Nicholas Holmes, of the National Museums of Scotland, has joined him as Production Editor.

At the October meeting Mr C.S.S. Lyon was elected an Honorary Member of the Society. Well known for his work on Anglo-Saxon coinage, Stewart Lyon has made many contributions to the Society during a lifetime's membership and now becomes one of a group of only six Honorary Members of the British Numismatic Society.

The first of the Society's new series of Special Publications is now available. Entitled *The English Coinage 1180-1247: Money, mints and exchanges*, it is a revised version of the late John Brand's MA thesis, edited by Nicholas Mayhew of the Ashmolean Museum. The background of the short cross coinage is

thoroughly examined and the listing of the issues, illustrated by five plates of specially selected examples, takes account of the latest research on the subject. The volume may be purchased by sending the Secretary a cheque for £18 (including postage and packing) made out to 'The British Numismatic Society'.

THE LONDON COIN FAIR

The next London Coin Fair, to be held at the Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, on Saturday 4 February, brings together some eighty British and international dealers in the centre of London with coins and other related antiquarian pieces for sale. However, there is another element to the show which the organisers, Howard and Frances Simmons, hope will also encourage collectors to become exhibitors of a different kind. Under the title 'Numismatic showplace - creating exhibits and presenting your hobby', a series of talks will be held in the afternoon from 2.00pm onwards. While the delights of numismatics are self-evident to collectors and dealers alike, how do you create an exhibit to convey that to someone who may never have thought about coins except as spending money?

The afternoon's talks are practical and inspirational - speakers will include Avril Vaughan and John Lobban, both internationally acclaimed coin and medal designers on how they like to display their creations; Luke Syson, Curator of Medals at the British Museum on how a museum tackles the practical side of exhibiting; and members from the Wessex Numismatic Society on the grassroots approach. It is hoped that those attending will take away fresh ideas and tips on how they might prepare an exhibit for their local area. This venture is being hosted with the Coordinating Committee for Numismatics in Britain (CCNB), who will be holding a general meeting after the talks to which visitors to the fair are warmly invited.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Numismatic Literature is a 'survey of current publications in or related to numismatics with abstracts of their contents', published twice-yearly by the American Numismatic Society in New York. Material for inclusion is supplied by a worldwide network of national editors, each of whom collects details of books, articles, etc. published in his/her country.

From January 1995, the new U.K. Editor will be Stephen Doolan, c/o Department of Coins and Medals, The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge CB2 1RB (tel. 0223 332917; fax. 0223 332923). Authors are encouraged to provide their own abstracts wherever possible, and these should comprise full bibliographic information and a 'concise objective summary or description' of the publication - normally between 50 and 200 words long, depending upon the complexity of the publication. Abstracts for articles submitted to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, *British Numismatic Journal* and *The Medal* should, however, continue to be submitted through the respective editors of these journals.

GEORGE BOON

George Boon, formerly Keeper of Archaeology and Numismatics and Curator (Cathays Park) at the National Museum of Wales, died on 31 August 1994, aged 66. A distinguished Roman archaeologist, he was

author of standard works on the sites at Silchester (*Calleva*) and Caerleon (*Isca*). He was also a lifelong numismatist who single-handedly developed the Cardiff collection into its current important regional status. Among his numismatic publications are his studies of counterfeiting in Roman Britain, and numerous site find and hoard reports. His N.M.W. monographs, *Welsh Tokens of the Seventeenth Century* (1973), *Cardiganshire Silver and the Aberystwyth Mint in Peace and War* (1981) and *Welsh Hoards 1979-1981* (1986) - the last including his meticulous study of the Coed-y-Wenallt (Cardiff) hoard of the 1140s - demonstrate his wide interests, and are important contributions to the U.K. numismatic literature.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM

Mr Henry S. Kim has been appointed Assistant Keeper and University Lecturer in Greek at the Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Mr Kim is 24, and was born and raised in the United States near Chicago, where he attended Loyola Academy. He studied at Harvard College, taking an A.B. in Classics and Classical Archaeology in 1992, and first developing his interests in Greek numismatics.

Earlier this year, as a graduate student at Lincoln College, Oxford, he completed the requirements for the M.Phil in Classical Archaeology, writing his thesis under the supervision of Dr C.J. Howgego on 'Early Greek Fractional Silver Coinage'. He has begun working on his D.Phil thesis in which he intends to investigate the causes and effects of the introduction of silver coinage on the development of the Greek city state.

In addition, he pursues research interests in lead-isotope provenance studies, pre-monetary metal exchange, and plated coins. He has excavated at the Athenian Agora (1992) and has participated in the American Numismatic Society's Graduate Summer Seminar (1993) where he worked with Ms C. Arnold-Biucchi and Dr H. Mattingly.

Beyond academics he leads a busy life, being elected his College's social secretary (1993-4) and movie officer (1994-5) and enjoying an occasional round of golf.

ANGLO-SAXON ONE-DAY COURSE

The Fitzwilliam Museum is offering a one-day lecture course on 'Anglo-Saxon Numismatics' for people interested in undertaking numismatic research or in using numismatic evidence in their own field of research. It will be held at the Museum on Friday 31 March, 10am-4.30pm.

The course tutor, Dr Mark Blackburn, will cover a range of topics including: Key aspects of Anglo-Saxon coinage for the Historian; Numismatic techniques and literature; Finding research topics and practical advice. It is intended for existing and potential research students of any university, and others who would like to pursue some numismatic research in their free time. There is no enrolment fee. For more details apply to: Department of Coins and Medals, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge CB2 1RB. Tel. 0223 332900.

BLACKBURN MUSEUM

Blackburn Museum has a new display of coins called *Persia before Islam*; it looks at more than a thousand

years of Persian coinage from the Achaemenids of 500 BC to the Sasanian derivative pieces issued by Muslim governors of Tabaristan in the 8th century AD. One section pays attention to Roman coins and their references to contemporary events in Persia. In all there are 175 coins in the display and acknowledgement is paid to the loan of seventeen Parthian pieces from the Manchester Museum. Blackburn Museum is in Museum Street, Blackburn, Lancashire, tel. 0254 667130.

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 the following year. The Trustees have since 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, and in particular to encourage numismatic activities which might otherwise founder. The Trust has decided that from 1995 it will appoint two closing dates each year for consideration of applications for grant-aid, 30 May and 30 November. Individual grants will not normally exceed £250. For further information contact Professor T.V. Buttrey, Hon. Secretary, UK Numismatic Trust, 6 De Freville Avenue, Cambridge.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The new President of the RNS is Michael Metcalf, Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room in Oxford. Virginia Hewitt replaces Joe Cribb as membership secretary, and the new librarian of the RNS and BNS joint library is Tony Holmes. Fellows of the Society may attend meetings and use the library, and receive the Society's annual publication, *The Numismatic Chronicle*. New members are always welcome: application forms can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary at the address given below (see 'lectures', etc.).

LECTURES, SEMINARS, COLLOQUIA AND CONFERENCES

January 1995

- | | | |
|----|--------|--|
| 10 | RNS | François de Callatay
<i>A die-study of the tetradrachms of the Parthian rulers Orodes II and Phraates IV from a recent hoard</i> |
| 24 | BNS | Willis Johnson
<i>Textual sources for the study of Jewish currency crimes in 13th century England</i> |
| 28 | ONS/BM | <i>Mongol Imperial Money</i>
Study Day, 10.15-4.30pm, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum
Contact: V. Porter, tel. 071-323 8404 or J. Kolbas, tel. 071-483 1983 |

February 1995

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--|
| 4 | CCNB meeting | London Coin Fair, Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London W1
See News section above or contact Frances Simmons, tel. 081-989 8097 |
| 14 | BAMS | Patrick Eyres
<i>'Athenian' Stuart: Medalllic and architectural designs of the mid eighteenth century</i> |

- 16 Evelyn Welch
Image, Impresa and Personal Identity in 15th century Italy: the Case of the Medal
Department of History of Art, University College London, 43 Gordon Square, London
Contact: Geraldine Johnson, tel. 071-387 9594
- 21 RNS Osmund Bopearachchi
New evidence from recent Indo-Greek coin hoards
- 28 BNS Mark Jones
From demon drink to domesticity: temperance medals in the 19th century
- March 1995
10-11 BM/Warburg Institute
The Image of the Individual 1400-1550
Conference, Warburg Institute/Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum
Contact: Mo Collins, tel. 071-580 9663
- 14 BAMS Philomena Davidson Davis
Go with the flow: Sculpture and the business of medals
- 18 ONS *Javanese Coin-Shaped Charms*
1.30-4.00pm, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum
- 21 RNS Andrew Fitzpatrick
The adoption of coinage in Iron Age Europe
- 28 BNS Norman Biggs
Sovereigns and standards
- 31 *Anglo-Saxon Numismatics*
One day lecture course, 10.00-4.30pm, Fitzwilliam Museum
Contact: Department of Coins and Medals, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge CB2 1RB tel. 0223 332900
- 31/3-2/4 *Cash in the Roman World*
Session of the Roman Archaeology Conference, University of Reading
Contact: John Creighton, Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, PO Box 218, Reading RG6 2AA
- April 1995
1 BAMS *Day Congress and AGM*
British Museum and Art Workers' Guild, London
Contact: Philip Attwood, tel. 071 323 8260
- 7-9 BANS Annual Congress
Gwent College of Higher Education, Caerleon, South Wales
Edward Besly, *Coins from Ship Wrecks*
David Dykes, *Virtuosos' Companions: The Literature of Trade Tokens*
Richard O'Connell, *Pistrucci and the Wyons: an artist's view*
Glyn Davies, *The Rise and Fall of the Coinage Empire: Long term trends in the economic significance of coins*
Rodney Hudson, *The Coinage of Gwent*
David Magnay, *Toy Money*
Paul Withers, *Coin Weights - an Update*
Peter Hatherley, *Cyanide and New Pennies*
Contact: A.G. Cox, 9 Maynard Court, Fairwater Road, Llandaff, Cardiff, tel. 0222 561564
- 19 RNS Marion Archibald
The Box hoard with 'new' coins of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, (d.1147)
- 25 BNS Philip de Jersey
The development of Armorican Celtic coinage
- May 1995
16 RNS Venetia Porter
Islamic seals: problems of dating and attribution
- 17 BAMS Douglas Muir
From Wyon to Machin: Postage stamps by medallists
National Postal Museum, King Edward Street, London EC1, 5.30pm
- 23 BNS Virginia Hewitt
The camel that never was: British Colonial note issues
Followed by sherry party
- June 1995
3 BM/ONS *Indian Coins*
Study Day, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum
- 20 RNS AGM and Presidential Address
- 27 BNS Michael Sharp
Jacobite jottings; the 250th anniversary of the '45
- July 1995
8 BNS *New Developments in Anglo-Saxon Numismatics*
Special one-day meeting at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge
Mark Blackburn, *Alfred's 'London Monogram' issue*
Hugh Pagan, *Phases in the St Edmund Memorial Coinage*
Derek Chick, *Towards a chronology for Offa's coinage*
Simon Keynes, *East and West Kent in the eighth century*
William Lean, *Where were late Anglo-Saxon pennies minted?: The evidence of inter-mint die-links*
Contact: Thomas Curtis, tel. 071-930 6879
- September 1995
1-3 BANS *Lecture course*
Hertford College, Oxford
Contact: J. Bispham, tel. 0702 230950
- Contacts:
British Art Medal Society (BAMS)
Mr P. Attwood, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG. Unless otherwise stated all meetings held at 5.30pm, Cutlers' Hall, Warwick Lane, London EC4.
- 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)**
Dr D Bateson, Hunterian Museum, Glasgow University, Glasgow G12 8QQ. 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 WC1B 3DG.
- Royal Numismatic Society (RNS)**
Ms V Hewitt, 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

20 September 1994 - 22 January 1995
London

Money under the Microscope: The application of science to numismatics

Gallery 69a, British Museum

23 September 1994 - 8 January 1995
London

Artistic Circles: The Medal in Britain 1880-1918

Gallery 90, British Museum

9 December 1994 - 23 April 1995
London

Byzantium: Treasures of Byzantine Art and Culture

Special Exhibitions Gallery, British Museum

24 January 1995 - 17 April
London

High Profiles: Portraits of the Italian Renaissance

Gallery 69a, British Museum

16 February - 31 March
London

Photographs

Bank of England Museum, Bartholomew Lane, EC2

21 February - 26 May
Cambridge

Beauty and the Banknote: Images of women on paper money

Cripps Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum (open Tuesday to Friday, 10.00-12.00pm)

27 February - 14 April
London

Contemporary Medals by Students

A BANS Exhibition

Plantation House, 31-35 Fenchurch Street, London EC3

12 April - 12 June
London

Central Banking Cooperation

Bank of England Museum, Bartholomew Lane, EC2

21 June - 12 October
London

Rebuilding the Bank of England

Bank of England Museum, Bartholomew Lane, EC2

27 June - 27 October
Cambridge

False Money: Coin forgeries ancient and modern

Cripps Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum (open Tuesday to Friday, 10.00-12.00pm)

AUCTIONS AND FAIRS

January 1995

8 *Midland Stamp and Coin Fairs*

National Motor-Cycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham

Contact: tel. 01203 715425

10 *Croydon Coin Auctions*

Contact: Linda/Graeme Monk, tel. 081-656 4583

14 *Coin Fair*

The Great Western Royal Hotel, Paddington, London

Contact: Davidson Monk Fairs, tel. 081-656 4583

February 1995

4 *The London Coin Fair*

Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London W1

Contact: Frances Simmons, tel. 081 989 8097

(Accompanied by an open meeting of the CCNB - see above)

12 *Midland Stamp and Coin Fairs*

National Motor-Cycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham

Contact: tel. 01203 715425

14 *Croydon Coin Auctions*

Contact: Linda/Graeme Monk, tel. 081-656 4583

18 *Coin Fair*

The Great Western Royal Hotel, Paddington, London

Contact: Davidson Monk Fairs, tel. 081-656 4583

28 Ancient, English and World Coins, Historical Medals and Tokens

Auction: Glendining's

March 1995

7 Coins

Auction: Spink in association with Christie's

Contact: Spink, tel. 071-930 7888

12 *Midland Stamp and Coin Fairs*

National Motor-Cycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham

Contact: tel. 01203 715425

18 *Coin Fair*

The Great Western Royal Hotel, Paddington, London

Contact: Davidson Monk Fairs, tel. 081-656 4583

22 Orders, Decorations and Medals

Auction: Glendining's

28 Medals & Militaria

Auction: Spink in association with Christie's

Contact: Spink, tel. 071-930 7888

31 Coins and Banknotes

Auction: Sotheby's

April 1995

4 *Croydon Coin Auctions*

Contact: Linda/Graeme Monk, tel. 081-656 4583

5 Banknotes

Auction: Spink in association with Christie's

Contact: Spink, tel. 071-930 7888

9 *Midland Stamp and Coin Fairs*

National Motor-Cycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham

Contact: tel. 01203 715425

15 *Coin Fair*

The Great Western Royal Hotel, Paddington, London

Contact: Davidson Monk Fairs, tel. 081-656 4583

May 1995

3 Coins, Medals and Banknotes

Auction: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Royal Society of Arts, John

Adam Street, tel. 071-930 6879

12-13 *Coinex North*

Royal Baths Assembly Rooms, Harrogate, Yorkshire

Contact: BNTA Secretary, tel. 081-466 8501

14 *Midland Stamp and Coin Fairs*

National Motor-Cycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham

Contact: tel. 01203 715425

June 1995

11 *Midland Stamp and Coin Fairs*

National Motor-Cycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham

Contact: tel. 01203 715425

14 Ancient, English and World Coins, Historical Medals and Tokens

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.

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

Christie's/Spink & Son: 5-7 King Street, London, SW1Y 6QS.

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