

MONEY & MEDALS



The Newsletter for Numismatics in Britain

66 | December 2015

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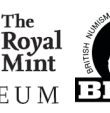
medals and other objects relating to monetary and economic history and numismatics.

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



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

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NEWS

SCBI Symposium: Call for papers
14 June 2016

The British Academy project, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*, is hosting a 60th-anniversary symposium at the British Academy (10–11 Carlton House Terrace, London) on the theme of 'Evaluating Early Medieval Currency: Perspectives on Money and Coinage in Britain and Ireland c. 500–1150'. Advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students working on relevant subjects (such as archaeology, history, linguistics and art history) are warmly invited to attend or propose 20-minute papers.

This symposium builds on the *Sylloge's* particular strength in the publication of numismatic material from the earlier Middle Ages. The committee of the SCBI project invites the submission of proposals for papers concerning the historical and archaeological interpretation of numismatic material in the period c. 500–1150.

For more information or to submit titles and 150-word abstracts for papers, please contact Dr Rory Naismith (rory.naismith@kcl.ac.uk) by 29 February 2016.



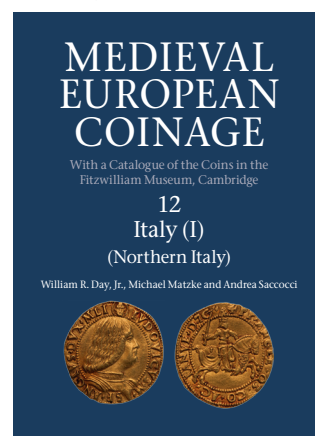
Short report on the INC

September 2015 saw more than 600 numismatists descend on the unsuspecting town of Taormina in Sicily for the fifteenth International Numismatic Congress. People from all walks of numismatic life were at the Congress, be they collectors, museum or university staff or members of the trade. The

programme of talks was perhaps a tad biased towards Greek and Roman coinage but nonetheless diverse and engaging, held in several venues scattered across the town. A huge number of talks were held on a variety of subjects, complemented by a number of enjoyable social events. A particular highlight of the Congress was a panel discussion on the future of numismatics. The panel's proposed solution to the challenges currently facing the subject was to encourage more young people to engage with numismatics, something which is of course an essential starting

point. The panel was comprised of mostly younger speakers who detailed their experiences of working in different numismatic professions. Also worthy of mention was the spectacular opening ceremony held in the ancient theatre. This took place on the evening of the first day, despite the best efforts of high winds to be as disruptive as possible.

Taormina itself provided a breathtakingly beautiful backdrop to the numismatic action. Free time allowed opportunities to sample some of the local restaurants and see some of the sights. The gorgeous weather held out for the duration of the Congress which was over all too quickly. The next one will be held in Warsaw, but Taormina 2015 will be a hard act to follow!



MEC at the INC

Elina Screen

The Medieval European Coinage Project of the British Academy was established in 1982, when Professor Philip Grierson (1910–2006) decided that it was time to provide a modern replacement for Arthur Engel and Raymond Serrure's *Traité de numismatique du moyen âge* (Paris, 1891–1905) and provide an up-to-date account of the coinages of medieval Europe for historians,

numismatists and archaeologists. In 1986, Medieval European Coinage (MEC) volume 1 appeared, written by Philip and Mark Blackburn, which covered the early medieval period, and in 1998, Philip and Lucia Travaini's critically acclaimed volume on South Italy, MEC 14, was published. Filling in the large gap between volumes 1 and 14 has proved to be a much slower process than Philip initially anticipated (back in the 1980s, he had optimistically planned to write a volume a year). In practice, progress on the project has been far slower, because of the size of the task: each volume involves the preparation of a catalogue of the relevant coins in the Fitzwilliam Museum, as well as the process of researching and writing the main text. A completed MEC manuscript is some 1500 A4 pages in typescript, and the

publication process then takes a year as Cambridge University Press take great pains with our complex material. It is not surprising, then, that writing a volume can be a daunting task for our team of expert authors, who are often working on their volumes single-handedly and in their free time, with only short research visits to the Department of Coins and Medals at the Fitzwilliam Museum, the project's home. The death in 2011 of Mark Blackburn, General Editor in succession to Philip Grierson, and a key motive force behind the project, was also deeply felt by everyone.

In 2013, however, our long pause ended when MEC 6: *The Iberian Peninsula* by Miquel Crusafont, Anna Balaguer and Philip Grierson was published. We are currently delighted to have two volumes in the press: MEC 12 *Italy I (Northern Italy)*, by William Day, Jr., Michael Matzke and Andrea Saccocci will appear this winter, and MEC 8 *Britain, c. 400-1066*, by Rory Naismith, will be out next summer. In June this year, we were also delighted to be accepted as a project of the Union des académies scientifiques, the international association for national academies. As a project, we therefore had some important milestones to celebrate, and decided that the XVth International Numismatic Congress in Taormina, Sicily, would be the ideal place for our international project to host a party, and catch up with friends old and new. The XVth International Numismatic Congress saw almost 700 numismatists come together in an intellectually stimulating and friendly atmosphere in Taormina. With the generous sponsorship of the Numismatici Italiani Professionisti, the association of Italian professional numismatists, we were delighted to bring together some 120 numismatists at our reception on Wednesday 23 September 2015, to enjoy a glass of prosecco and lively conversation, against the beautiful backdrop of the Palazzo dei Duchi di Santo Stefano.

Project authors from 10 different countries continue to work away on their volumes, and by the time the XVIth International Numismatic Congress meets in Warsaw, we hope to have more volumes to celebrate – and to have the excuse for another party! More details about the project are available on its website, www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/dept/coins/projects/mec.



University of Nottingham Collection

Anja Rohde, Museum Numismatist, University of Nottingham Museum

Like many small heritage organisations the University of Nottingham Museum has a number of coins and tokens as part of its larger collection. These numismatic items were a rather piecemeal group, stored in a variety of trays, wallets, boxes and envelopes. There was little information about them, and they were clearly in need of some investigation! Over the summer last year I had the chance to work on a project to document the coins and make improvements to their storage and accessibility.

I worked with a fantastic group of volunteers, made up of both students of the university and members of the local community. We went through the collection systematically, identifying each coin as closely as we easily could and creating simple records on the museum's collection database. We removed the coins from their various packaging and transferred them all into new plastic storage boxes which contain trays with individual apertures for each coin. We also photographed each tray of coins – and had a great deal of fun into the bargain!

There were some nice surprises in the collection, such as an Iron Age gold stater, a penny from Jerusalem at the time of the crusades, and coins from two locally-found late Roman hoards. In the six weeks of the project we identified over 2,700 items,

each of which is now recorded on the museum's database. The coins and tokens are all stored together in the new storage boxes. The boxes are made of inert plastic, which will help to ensure the collection's future preservation, and they also take up much less space on the shelves in the museum store! Thanks to this project the numismatic collection is now well documented, accessible and easy to locate, and the coins are already being used more frequently for public events and teaching.

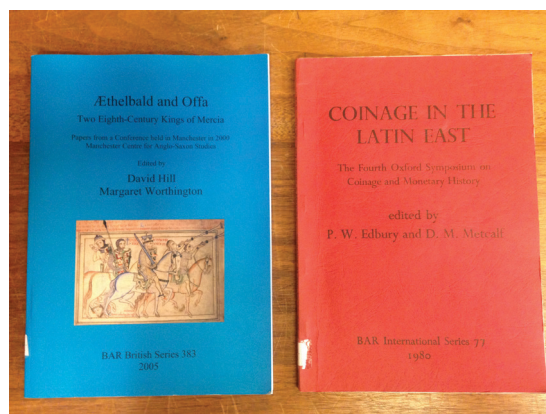


Numismatics and the British Archaeological Reports (BAR) series

Richard Kelleher

In 2015 the BAR British series published its 615th title. *Hoarding and the Deposition of Metalwork from the Bronze Age to the 20th Century: A British Perspective*, edited by John

Naylor and Roger Bland, brings to press the papers from a conference held at the British Museum in 2011 which explored the phenomenon of hoarding from the earliest Bronze Age hoards to the present day. The publication of this title got me thinking about the important, and yet underappreciated, contribution of BAR to our subject. From my desk in the Grierson Room in the Fitzwilliam Museum I can see many of the familiar blue or red spines of BAR volumes (for the British and International series' respectively) and there are many others in the departmental library. The series is now published by Archaeopress and at present it, and its predecessors, have published an astonishing 621 British and 2,764 International monographs, most of which comprise original PhD research, conference proceedings, objects from museum collections or excavation reports. While most volumes are in English, manuscripts in French, German, Spanish and Italian are also considered for publication.



Throughout its history numismatics has been a regular visitor to the pages of BAR. Indeed, volume 4 (1977) in the British series was the influential *Coins and the Archaeologist* (edited by J. Casey and R. Reece) which brought together papers from a conference on the subject and was expanded in a second edition in 1988 (Seaby). The International series published the results of a European conference on similar theme with the 1989 imprint *Coins and Archaeology* (edited by H. Clarke and E. Schia). One of the most enduring and significant contributions, across both the British and International series', were the eleven volumes of the Oxford Symposium on Coinage and Monetary History which first appeared in 1977 with *Edwardian Monetary Affairs (1279-1344)* (ed. N. Mayhew). This was followed by *Coinage in Medieval Scotland (1100-1600)* (ed. M. Metcalf, 1977), *Coinage in the Low Countries (880-1500)* (ed. N. Mayhew, 1979), *Coinage in the Latin East* (ed. P. Edbury and M. Metcalf, 1980), *Imperial Revenue, Expenditure and Monetary Policy in the 4th century AD*

(ed. C. King, 1980), *Viking-Age coinage in the Northern Lands* (ed. M. Blackburn and M. Metcalf, 1981), *Sceattas in England and on the Continent* (ed. D. Hill and M. Metcalf, 1984), *Later Medieval Mints, Organisation, Administration and Techniques* (ed. N. Mayhew and P. Spufford, 1988), *Coinage and Administration in the Athenian and Persian Empires* (ed. I. Carradice, 1987), *Coinage in Ninth-Century Northumbria* (ed. M. Metcalf, 1987) and *Celtic Coinage: Britain and Beyond* (ed. M. Mays, 1992).

For students of Iron Age coins BAR have published a number of relevant volumes, including; *Keltische Numismatik und Archæologie* (ed. Grasmann, W. Janssen and M. Brandt, 1984), *Settlement and Coinage in Central Gaul C.200-50 B.C.* (D. Nash, 1978), *Iron Age Coinage in South Eastern England* (C. Haselgrove, 1987), *Celtic Coinage: New discoveries, new discussions* (ed. Philip de Jersey, 2006), several papers in *The Iron Age in Northern East Anglia: New Work in the Land of the Iceni* (ed. J. Davies, 2011) and *Celtic Improvisations: An Art Historical Analysis of Coriosolite Coins* (J. Hooker, 2002).

By far the largest number of volumes comes in the ancient series, particularly studies on Roman imperial coinage. The many ancient titles include: *Dacian trade with the Hellenistic and Roman world* (I. Glodariu, 1976), *Greek and Roman coins from Aphrodisias* (D.J. MacDonald, 1976), *Coins of the ancient Thracians* (Y. Youroukova, 1976), *The Episode of Carausius and Allectus* (N. Shiel, 1977), *Ancient Coinage* (A.N. Zograph, 1977), *The coinage of the Kingdom of Bosphorus, A.D. 69-238* (D.B. Shelov, 1978), *The End of Roman Britain* (ed. P.J. Casey, 1979), *Invasion and response: the case of Roman Britain* (B.C. Burnham, H.B. Burnham, H.B. Johnson, 1979), *The Coinage of Chersonesus* (V.A. Anokin, 1980), papers in *The Roman west in the third century* (ed. A. King and M. Henig, 1981), *Le numeraire gaulois du IV siecle* (G. Depeyrot, 1982), *The Coinage of the Kingdom of Bosphorus: 242-342* (N.A. Shelov, 1983), *Coinage and finances in the reign of Domitian, A.D. 81-96* (I. Carradice, 1983), papers in *The Coinage of the Roman world in the late Republic* (ed. A.M. Burnett and M.H. Crawford, 1987), *Copies of the Fel Temp Reparatio Coinage in Britain* (R.J. Brickstock, 1987), *Fourth-century coin finds from Roman Britain: a computer analysis* (N.S. Ryan, 1988), *An Examination of Roman Bronze Coin Distribution in the Western Empire A.D. 81-192* (A.S. Hopley, 1998), *Aspects of the Relationship between the Central and Gallic Empires in the Mid to Late Third Century AD with Special Reference to Coinage Studies* (R. Bourne, 2001), *Carausius* (H.P.G. Williams, 2004), *Patterns and Process in Late Roman Republican Coin Hoards, 157-2BC* (K. Lockyear, 2008), *The Roman Auxiliary Fort at Buciumi (Roman Dacia, Romania)* (C. Găzdac and E. Pripon, 2012), papers in *The Black Sea, Paphlagonia, Pontus and Phrygia in Antiquity* (ed. G.R. Tsatskheladze with others, 2012), *Homines, Funera, Astra* (ed. R. Kogalniceanu et al), *The South-Warwickshire Hoard of Roman Denarii* (S. Ireland, 2013), *Coins and Samian Ware* (A. King, 2013), *The Excavations of Maresha Subterranean Complex 57: The 'Heliodorus' Cave* (I. Stern, 2014), *Otium cum dignitate* (ed. D. Graen, M. Rind and H. Wabersich, 2014) and *The Coin Evidence as a Source for the History of Classe (Ravenna)* (E. Baldi, 2015).

For the medievalist the pickings are rather slimmer and include two papers in *Charles the Bald: Court and Kingdom* (ed. M. Gibson and J. Nelson, 1981), *An Archaeology of Trade in Middle Saxon England* (J. Naylor, 2004), several papers in *Æthelbald and Offa* (ed. D. Hill and M. Worthington, 2005), a chapter in *Recent Archaeological Research on the Isle of Man* (P.J. Davey, 1999), discussion of the 14th century Tutbury hoard in *Tutbury: A Castle Firmly Built* (ed. M. Hislop, M. Kinsey and G. Williams) and *Early Medieval Sanjan* (ed. S. Rajaguru et al, 2013),

Other volumes focus on miscellaneous subjects such as

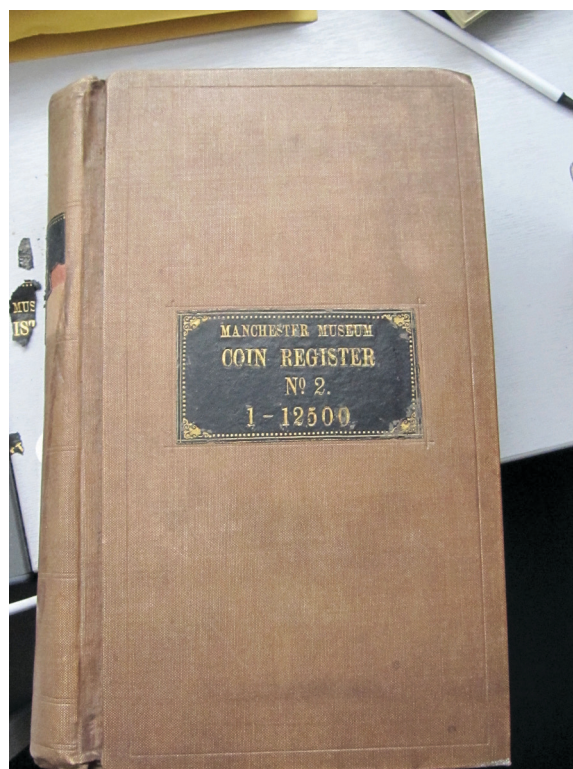
shipwreck coins, for example *Jacht Vergulde Draeck, wrecked Western Australia 1656* (ed. J. Green, 1977); thematic subjects like *The City and the Coin in the Ancient and Early Medieval Worlds* (ed. F. López Sánchez, 2012) or on collecting itself, *Numismatic and Archaeological Collecting in Northern Sicily During the First Half of the Nineteenth Century* (A. Crisà, 2012).

The list above is not comprehensive but it is instructive in revealing the contribution of the BAR series to numismatics. Many are classic works of international significance and were (and are) the foundation of subsequent scholarship. As we move forward it is hoped that original research projects, hoard finds and conference papers on coins and currency continue to find a home with BAR.

Appeal for missing Register

Brian Sitch, Deputy Head of Collections, Manchester Museum

Please may I make an appeal about a missing accession register from our Numismatic collection at Manchester Museum? I am trying to trace the first volume of the accession register for the William Sharp Ogden coin catalogue. This has been missing from our Numismatics department at Manchester Museum for many years (since before the 1970s) and I wish to make an appeal to readers of the newsletter in the hope that someone might have seen it in a collection somewhere. It may look something like the second volume that we still have in the collection (see below). As it had 2,950 coin record entries, it represents a very important piece of documentation for our coin collection, and it would be wonderful to find out what happened to it.



An example of what the register may have looked like

William Sharp Ogden (1844-1926) was a Manchester architect who seems to have designed few buildings that have survived to the present day [for a list see Girouard (Town and Country New Haven; London: Yale University Press, 1992, p.99) who dismisses his published design work rather sniffily]. Sharp Ogden served on the Manchester Museum Committee and collected coins and stone artefacts and other archaeological material. His important art collection was presented to the Whitworth Art Gallery. He died in London in 1926. Please contact Brian Sitch with any information at Bryan.Sitch@manchester.ac.uk

FOCUS

WORKING ETHICALLY

The proposed new legislation on the trade of cultural objects in Germany has garnered much heated debate and discussion among dealers, collectors and museums. In this issue's focus we contrast the German situation with that in Britain with articles by Ursula Kampmann (a German scholar who has written and spoken on cultural property issues), Robert Bracey (on the British Museum's identification policy) and Sam Moorhead (on the Portable Antiquities Scheme). The views expressed by authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the Money & Medals Network steering group



Changing values and the German law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

Ursula Kampmann

In 1987 I was collecting material for my PhD. I asked my supervisor about a trip to Turkey. He burst out laughing. I learned that the museums of most countries from which ancient coins originated would never show me such material. I learned that every coin that made it to a Western country was a good coin since that meant it was available for research. It was the time when professors collected. It was the time when renowned scholars worked to reconstruct hoards, generously supported by the coin trade. Yes, it was a time whose practices pose major problems today.

Back then coins travelled west as they had done since the Renaissance. Some coin dealers even travelled to Syria or Egypt in person. My boss told me how he saved coins from the goldsmiths' melting pots in the bazaar in Damascus. Since then, the world has changed. From the late 1970s, metal detectors have been used systematically in these countries to search for coins, and have turned a practice that may have been legal and unquestioned before into a problem.

The problem thus created remains unsolved. Archaeological extremists want a complete ban on the trade in ancient coins without provenance, while some dealers protest against any restriction. Archaeologists hold up images of sites that have been compromised by metal detectors. Collectors point out how badly governments protect their cultural heritage. So maybe we should talk instead about values. Which values do we want to protect and which to surrender in the interest of cultural heritage protection? This contribution to the discussion focusses on the third draft of the German law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

This draft has been in circulation since 14 September. The author of the bill, Dr Günter Winands, has spoken of it as a 'pedagogical' law, but ambiguous wording poses a huge problem. Countless cases will end up in court in order to clarify what exactly is meant: are minerals archaeological cultural objects because they are 'excavated'?; does the law also cover finds discovered in the owner's attic? Can a democratic state really want a law that educates its citizens through legal uncertainty? Moreover, anyone who is accused will have little protection. While states have simply to say that 'according to national legal provisions or administrative procedure' an object has been 'unlawfully removed from sovereign territory', owners must

provide comprehensive proof of having acted legally at all times. Should this be impossible, immediate confiscation follows, or even up to ten years' imprisonment. The new legislation is also retroactive, stating that countries have a right to the return of objects unlawfully removed after 26 April 2007. Owners must retrospectively document lawful possession of the cultural object before this date, which will be impossible for the many objects that have been in Germany for generations.

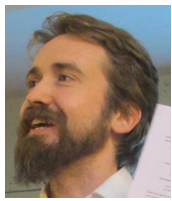
If you live in Germany, until now you were subject exclusively to German legislation. The new law demands that citizens inform themselves about the legislation of the respective country of origin when importing or exporting. Citizens must present proof that an object was lawfully imported, and for archaeological objects proof may be required that the object was not 'unlawfully excavated'. The fact is that this can be practically impossible.

Many opponents of the new law do not primarily object to its contents but rather to the way in which it is being rushed through. It began with a documentary broadcast in October 2014, which claimed that Germany had become a hub of the illegal antiquities trade and that the profits financed IS terrorism. This is simply not true. Germany is part of the EU and is therefore subject to EU council regulation no. 1332/2013, which prohibits the trade in Syrian cultural heritage objects exported after 9 May 2011. Iraqi cultural heritage has been under the same protection since 7 July 2003. Both regulations reverse the burden of proof, meaning that the owner of an object suspected to be from Syria or Iraq must prove that this is not so. I am not aware of a single case in which a German dealer has been charged with having sold an object previously handled by IS. Nevertheless, images of dealers accused of handling looted antiquities with false provenances keep showing up on TV. Why have no charges been pressed? The only reason I can think of is that the intention is not to punish individuals but to defame an entire profession in order to launch the new legislation.

The interests of concerned parties should be of equal importance in a democracy, but this principle can be threatened if one party has an especially close relationship with the government. The German Archaeological Institute (DAI), which loudly demands the new legislation, is part of the Foreign Office, whilst collectors and dealers were not informed until the first draft had been completed. As a German academic scholar, I am offended by the way in which those with offices and titles have promoted subjective views as objective research. In the run-up to the new legislation, the DAI and the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation held a conference in the Foreign Office on 'Endangered cultural heritage: Illegal excavations and trade'. The speakers were to be exclusively those with a long-established anti-commercial agenda, and only after several associations had written jointly to the German foreign minister demanding that a trade representative be included was a further speaker added to the final panel discussion.

In the past months I have been publicly laughed at during an academic conference, denigrated in a blog as a lobbyist who denies that the illegal antiquities trade plays a role in IS terrorism, and quoted out of context by journalists, who have questioned my integrity. This is why I appeal for a debate in which opponents are understood not only as opponents but as human beings. We may have different views, but the solution is to discover what is feasible and which values we are willing to give up in order to protect cultural heritage.

This is an abridged version of a much longer contribution translated by Teresa Teklic. Anyone who is interested in getting the full version should write to info@muenzenwoche.de



Tilting at Windmills? The Ethics of Identification

Robert Bracey, British Museum

This September I visited the Oriental Institute in Chicago, a museum dedicated to the archaeology of the Middle-East. The most striking displays were recent information boards describing the looting of sites in Iraq and Syria. The displays drew a strong connection between this looting and the American market for antiquities.

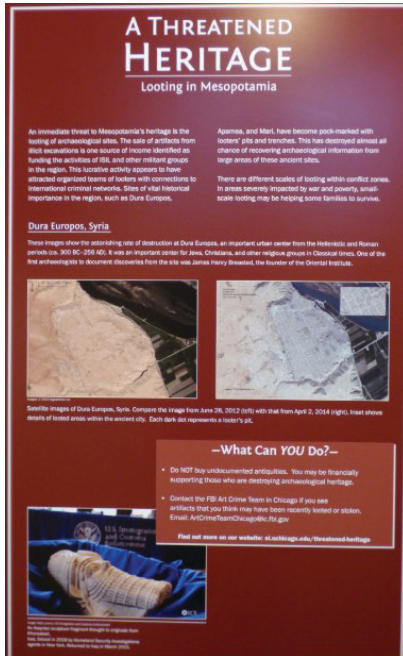


Fig. 1. Display board at the Oriental Institute describing damage to sites in Iraq, the complexity of the situation, and how it is connected to museums and collectors in North America.

While most agree that looting is bad there is a lot of disagreement over its relationship to trade antiquities whose origins are unknown (objects of doubtful provenance). There is even more disagreement over what impact, if any, this should have on the numismatist. International agreements like the 1970 UNESCO convention, or national laws, usually offer no guidance on day-to-day activities in a museum. These are individual decisions about ethics, and though professional guidance is available it is open to interpretation and usually written with the bigger picture rather than routine activity in mind. For example, both ICOM's *Code of Ethics for Museums* (par.5.1) and the Museums Association *Code for Ethics* (par.3.2.2, par.5.16) suggest curators refuse to identify coins unless they are able to establish a provenance that does not involve recent looting.

In 2013 the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum adopted that policy. Identifications are freely offered to members of the public but only after establishing a provenance, which means asking basic questions about when and where the coin was acquired, known as 'due diligence'. As almost all the coins I see are affected by this policy I have had good reason to reflect personally on the ethics involved. Coins like figure 2, made in ancient Afghanistan, are common in European auctions. There is no real legal issue, as everyone who has ever shown me one said they purchased them openly, and it is only probably illegal to export them. I say 'probably' because the latest Afghan law, in 2004, has added the ambiguous term 'outstanding' to its definition of an antiquity.

Yet looting is a serious problem in Afghanistan; the important Hellenistic site of Ai-Khanum is pock-marked with craters caused by well-organised looters looking for saleable antiquities, including coins. Pragmatists might object that you cannot know which coins are looted and which are chance finds, and even if you could refusing to identify one coin has no effect on looting. While true it is not really an argument about ethics. So practicalities mean you have to use this data in research, you cannot selectively ignore evidence, but you can still offer an identification service while declining to identify some coins.



Figure 2. A coin of the Bactrian Greek king Eucratides minted in and probably found in Afghanistan, purchased from a European collector, Mr Strange, in 1841.

The strongest ethical argument against following ICOM and Museum's Association guidance is that the results of research should be shared as widely and freely as possible. It is an ethical position held widely in the academic community and underpins the open access movement behind initiatives like academia.edu and JSTOR. So I would understand, and sympathize, with anyone who took an ethical position to always identify coins, even if the coin came from a looted site.

However ethically refusing to identify coins without knowing their provenance is more than simply a distaste for events you cannot control. It also makes a statement that the issue is important. My experience of speaking to the public suggests that people do not listen very attentively if I am going to identify the coin anyway but when an identification is refused people will engage, often passionately, with the reasons. Now pragmatists are right, this is not going to stop the coins being looted, but if it is important then surely there is an ethical justification for making a stand on this?

Provenance matters. It is at the heart of archaeological understanding of coins. In the United Kingdom we are spoilt – very few other countries have well thought-out legal frameworks, or effective institutions, to ensure provenance is recorded (see below). The solutions are complex. Will refusing to identify coins of doubtful provenance help? Perhaps not. Is it important enough to outweigh a commitment to open scholarship? I am not sure, but it is certainly important enough to be worth talking about. The Oriental Institute's displays made me think about this problem again and perhaps the change in policy at the British Museum will make others, for or against, think about the big issues that affect our day to day practice.



The contribution of the Treasure Act and the Portable Antiquities Scheme to Numismatics in England and Wales

Sam Moorhead, Portable Antiquities Scheme

Since the introduction of the Treasure Act of 1996, over 1400 coin hoards have been reported, including 550 from the Iron Age and Roman periods. These have been published in summary form in the Treasure Annual Reports, Numismatic Chronicle; and in the British Numismatic Journal. Most hoards have been fully studied, but the publication of reports, in volumes such as *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain*, has not been able to keep pace with the rate of discovery. However, for recent Iron Age and Roman hoards we hope to remedy this problem. A major AHRC-funded research project into Iron Age and Roman coin hoarding, run as a partnership between The British Museum (PAS) and Leicester University, has resulted in Dr Eleanor Ghey adding records for all known Iron Age and Roman coin hoards from Britain onto the PAS Database (finds.org.uk). When these

records finally go live in 2016, it is intended for the full reports of hoards to be added. As a result of the inception of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 1997 over 365,000 single finds of coins have been recorded on the PAS Database (Figure 1).

Proportions of Coins by Period on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database

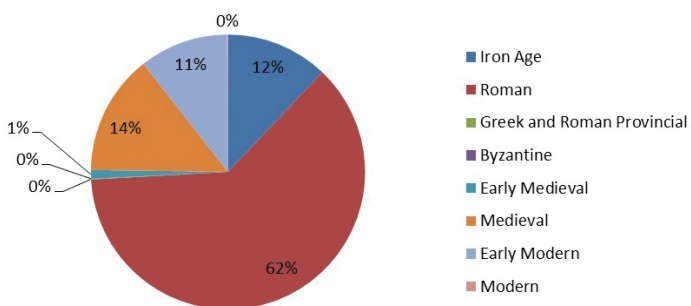


Fig. 1. Pie-Chart showing proportions of coins by period on the PAS Database

Roman coins represent the single largest object type, partly because they are very common artefacts, and partly because I have insisted that coins be judged as archaeological objects rather than just numismatic pieces – ie. the poor condition and ubiquity of a coin does not preclude recording. As a result, analysis of coin finds across Britain shows enormous variety in the volume of coinage at different periods in different parts of the country, as shown by Philippa Walton in her PhD thesis (*Rethinking Roman Britain – Coinage and Archaeology*, Moneta 2012). The wealth of PAS data has also enabled me to write an updated account of Roman currency in Britain which includes new insights into elements of monetary history (*A History of Roman Coinage in Britain*, Greenlight 2013). The PAS data have also helped Richard Kelleher to make important advances in our knowledge of coin use in the mediaeval period and he has also been able to publish an excellent introduction for the interested public, *A History of Medieval Coinage in England* (2015).

Treasure and PAS coins have made a very large impact on fundamental numismatic research. A case in point is the production of new editions of *Roman Imperial Coinage*. The Frome Hoard has added well over a hundred new varieties of Carausius in my corpus for the new RIC volume, and the PAS database has added scores more. Likewise a significant number of new pieces from PAS finds have been included in Richard Abdy's catalogue for the new Hadrian volume. Anyone carrying out any in-depth research of particular coins which circulated in Britain cannot afford to ignore this dataset.

The PAS has undoubtedly helped bring a wide range of new people to numismatics. At the primary level, there are all the metal detectorists who want to learn more about their coins. Then there are students who use the data for their research, ranging from undergraduate dissertations to PhDs. Many people are now volunteering with the scheme, helping to identify and database coins. In addition, an increasing number of finders are beginning to 'self-record' straight onto the database. Through a Heritage Lottery Fund backed project, called Past Explorers, the PAS is training an increasing number of self-recorders and volunteers across the country. This year alone, Vincent Drost and I have conducted 12 sessions on a wide range of elements of Roman coinage at the British Museum and across the UK, reaching over 100 Finds Liaison Officers, student interns, volunteers and self-recorders. In addition, archaeologists and museum curators have attended and we have run one session for

heritage professionals in the Money and Medals Network.

The Treasure Act has enabled the acquisition of numerous hoards by museums across England and Wales which would have not been the case under the old Treasure Trove law – good examples are the Frome hoard of 52,500 3rd century radiates acquired by the Museum of Somerset in Taunton, and the Thornbury hoard of around 11,500 4th century nummi now in Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (Figure 2). A number of these hoards feature in a current exhibition at the British Museum, curated by Dr Eleanor Ghey, 'Hoards: the hidden history of ancient Britain' (3.12.2015 – 22.5.2016). However, there have been an increasing number of acquisitions made of single finds recorded with PAS. PAS records provide a secure provenance which enables institutions to purchase coins – important coins, such as the Anarevitos gold stater from Kent (acquired by the BM) and a unique radiate of Allectus (acquired by the Ashmolean Museum) have come through this route. However, I am also extremely grateful to detectorists who have donated coins to the British Museum. We have received a wide range of coins, not always in particularly good condition, which have filled in gaps in our collection. One area where we are gaining much new information is in the field of ancient forgeries and a significant number of such pieces have



Fig. 2. The Thornbury Hoard display in Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (courtesy of Gail Boyle)

been donated over the last few years.

Perhaps most gratifying is the increasing synergy between finders, finds liaison officers, museum professionals, researchers, dealers and collectors. Since the introduction of the new Treasure Act and the foundation of the Portable Antiquities Scheme there has been a raised interest amongst many members of the public in coins, and a raised awareness of the importance of recording new coin finds across

the whole spectrum of the numismatic world. On any given day I receive important information from a variety of sources, information that would have been almost impossible to obtain only a few decades ago. It is no surprise that the Treasure Act and Portable Antiquities Scheme are envied by many archaeologists, museum professionals and numismatists in countries across the globe.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

Inheriting Rome: the imperial legacy in coinage and culture

Barber Institute of Fine Arts, Birmingham | Coin Gallery | 27 February 2015 – 24 January 2016

This exhibition will show how different states have reckoned with the weight of imperial tradition and the political purposes Roman imagery has served.

1939-1945: World at War

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge | Gallery 17 | 6 Oct 2015 – 31 Jan 2016

Banknotes and coins reveal little known aspects of World War II. See this currency for yourself and learn about rampant inflation as the nations at war struggled to pay for the conflict.

Hoards: the hidden history of ancient Britain

British Museum | Room 69a | 3 Dec 2015 – 22 May 2016

The exhibition takes a broad overview of the subject of hoarding in prehistoric and Roman Britain, focusing on the question of why ancient people put precious objects into the ground and why they did not retrieve them.

Pax Mongolica 1210-1350 – coins under the Mongol empire

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford | Money Gallery | 12 January 2016 – 5 June 2016

During the 13th century, the Mongol empire expanded from the Korean peninsula to Central Europe covering a large part of Eurasia. This exhibition of coins issued under Mongolian authority illustrates the great diversity of languages and religions in the age of Mongolian peace.

Encounters: Money in the Age of Discovery

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge | Gallery 17 | 2 Feb 2016 – May 2016

The objects in this display illustrate the fundamental monetary changes that occurred between the 15th and 18th centuries as Europeans sought to exploit the riches of New World.

Lost and Found: An exhibition of coins hoards held at the Barber Institute

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

This new exhibition will explore the nature coin hoards from the Roman, Byzantine and Turkman worlds.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, COLLOQUIA AND CONFERENCES

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

January

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| 12 | BAMS | Abigail Burt, <i>On the Edge of the Present</i> |
| 19 | RNS | Philippa Walton, <i>Objects of devotion? Thinking about Coin Use at Romano-British Temple and Shrine Sites</i> |
| 26 | BNS | Gareth Williams, <i>A Hoard from the Reign of Cnut from Lenborough, Buckinghamshire</i> |
| 28 | IBNS | Michael Brill, <i>Bank of England multi-coloured notes from 1928</i> |

February

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| 9 | BAMS | Christopher Eimer, <i>An Imperial Vision: Sultan Mehmed II, Constantinople and the Magnus Princeps bronze relief</i> |
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| 16 | RNS | Jonathan Callaway, <i>The Life and Banknote Works of W.H. Lizars</i> |
| 23 | BNS | Philip Attwood, <i>Where Did Frank Bowcher Get his Ideas from?</i> |
| 25 | IBNS | Jonathan Callaway, <i>The Banknote History of Northern Ireland</i> |
| 26 | | Ashmolean Museum CNG Lecture. Michael Alram, <i>The Numismatic Legacy of Huns and Turks in Central Asia and Northwest India</i> . To be held in the Headley Lecture Theatre with a reception in the Atrium afterwards. 5.45-8.30pm (lecture at 6pm) |

March

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| 15 | BAMS | Robert Blyth, James Davey and Melanie Vandenbrouck, <i>A medallic meander through maritime history</i> . To be held at the National Maritime Museum. |
| 15 | RNS | Two student lectures; 1) Beverly Straube, <i>Coins and Exonumia Excavated on the c.1607-1624 Site of James Fort, USA</i> , and 2) Benjamin Hellings, <i>The Economic Integration of Northwest Europe during the Roman Period</i> . To be held at Spink and Son Ltd. |
| 22 | BNS | Jeremy Piercy, <i>Mints and Moneyers of Late Anglo-Saxon England</i> |
| 31 | IBNS | Tim Lawes, <i>The 'Admiralty Anchor' Treasury £1 notes</i> |

April

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| 8-10 | BANS | <i>Annual Spring Congress 2016</i> , hosted by the Essex Numismatic Society |
| 19 | RNS | Clare Rowan, <i>Iconology, New Media and the Numismatist. Approaching coin iconography in the 21st century</i> |
| 26 | BNS | Ceri Houlbrook, <i>The Archaeology of Wishes: Researches into the Contemporary Coin Deposit</i> |
| 28 | IBNS | Richard Morel, <i>The paper money collections in the Crown Agent's Philatelic and Security Printing Archive</i> |

DIARY

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

January

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| 10 | | Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk |
| 15-16 | | York Coin Fair, York Racecourse, York. www.stampshows.net |
| 17 | | Mark Carter Militaria & Medal Fair. Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking. |
| 23-24 | | Lockdales. Coins, Medals and Banknotes. 52 Barrack Square, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich. www.lockdales.com |
| 24 | | Mark Carter Militaria & Medal Fair. Leisure Centre, Kennedy Way, Yate, Bristol. |
| 24 | | Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire. |

February

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| 6 | | London Coin Fair, Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1. www.coinfairs.co.uk |
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- 6 Baldwin's Auctions. Argentum Auction. Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1. www.baldwin.co.uk
- 6 Wakefield Medal Fair. Outwood Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Outwood, Wakefield.
- 7 Bowburn Militaria and Medal Fair. Community Centre, Bowburn, Co Durham.
- 10 Dix Noonan Webb. Coins, Tokens, Historical Medals and Paper Money. 16 Bolton Street London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 14 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 17 Warwick & Warwick. Coins, Medals and Banknotes. Lord Leycester Hotel, Warwick. www.warwickandwarwick.com
- 24 Dix Noonan Webb. Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria. 16 Bolton Street London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 28 Bromley Medal Fair. Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, Bromley.
- 28 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.

March

- 5 Bloomsbury Coin Fair. Bloomsbury Hotel, 16 Great Russell Street, London WC1. www.bloomsburycoinfair.com
- 5-6 London Coins. Grange Hotel, Bracknell. www.londoncoins.co.uk
- 6 Wakefield Medal Fair. Outwood Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Outwood, Wakefield.
- 13 Mark Carter Militaria & Medal Fair. Leisure & Visitor Centre, Bridgefoot, Stratford-upon-Avon.
- 13 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 18-19 Harrogate Coin Fair. Old Swan Hotel, Swan Road, Harrogate.
- 19-20 Lockdales. Coins, Medals and Banknotes. 52 Barrack Square, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich. www.lockdales.com
- 20 Britannia Medal Fair, Victory Services Club, 63 Seymour Street, London W2. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 20 Spink. The Dr Paul Broughton Collection of English Hammered Gold Coins. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 22-23 Spink. Ancient, British and World Coins. Commemorative Medals. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 27 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.

April

- 2 Bloomsbury Coin Fair. Bloomsbury Hotel, 16 Great Russell Street, London WC1. www.bloomsburycoinfair.com
- 10 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 12 Spink. World Banknotes. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 20 Warwick & Warwick. Coins, Medals and Banknotes. Lord Leycester Hotel, Warwick. www.warwickandwarwick.com
- 21 Spink. Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 24 Mark Carter Militaria & Medal Fair. Princes Hall, Princes Way, Aldershot.
- 24 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.

Contacts:

British Art Medal Society (BAMS)

Janet Larkin, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG, tel: 020 7323 8568. Unless otherwise stated, all meetings held at 5.30pm, Cutlers Hall, Warwick Lane, London EC4. www.bams.org.uk

British Association of Numismatic Societies (BANS)

Chris Comber, 43 Pickford Road, Bexleyheath, Kent DA7 4AG, numis@hotmail.co.uk

British Numismatic Society (BNS)

Peter Preston-Morley, Dix Noonan Webb, 16 Bolton St, Mayfair, London, W1J 8BQ, Telephone: 020 7016 1700. E-mail: secretary@britnumsoc.org. Membership secretary, Philip Skingley, c/o Spink and Son, 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET, tel: 020 7563 4000. E-mail: membershipsecretary@britnumsoc.org. Unless otherwise stated all meetings held at 6.00pm at the Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1. www.britnumsoc.org

British Numismatic Trade Association (BNTA)

Rosemary Cooke, General Secretary, P.O. Box 2, Rye, East Sussex, TN31 7WE, tel: 01797 229988; fax: 01797 229988; e-mail: secretary@bnta.net. website: www.bnta.net

International Bank Note Society (IBNS)

Pam West, pam@britishnotes.co.uk. Website at www.theibns.org/joomla/index.php

Oriental Numismatic Society (ONS)

Mr Peter Smith. Email pnsmith755@aol.com, ONS website at www.orientalnumismaticssociety.org/; and on Facebook www.facebook.com/OrientalNumismaticSociety?ref=hl

Royal Numismatic Society (RNS)

Dr Helen Wang, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1 3DG, tel: 020 7323 8172. Unless otherwise stated all meetings held at 6.00pm at the Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB. E-mail: hwang@thebritishmuseum.org; website: www.numismatics.org.uk

Dealer's contact details:

Baldwin's: 399 Strand, London, WC2R 0LX. www.baldwin.co.uk, auctions@baldwin.co.uk

Bonham's: Montpelier Street, London, SW7 1HH. www.bonhams.com/coins

Classical Numismatic Group: CNG Inc, 20 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3QA. Electronic auctions on www.cngcoins.com

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

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

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

Harrogate Spring Coin Fair: Old Swan Hotel, Swan Road, Harrogate HG1 2SR Simon Monks 01234 270260. simonmonks@supanet.com

Lockdales: 37 Upper Orwell Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 1HP (01473 218588). www.lockdales.com

Mark Rasmusson: P.O. Box 42, Betchworth, Surrey, RH3 7YR (01306 884880) mark.rasmussen@rascoins.com

Midland Coin Fair: Mike Veissid. Midland Coin fair, Coin & Medal Fairs Ltd, Hobsley House, Frodesley, Shrewsbury SY5 7HD. Tel: 01694 731439 www.midlandcoinfair.com

Morton & Eden Ltd: Nash House, 1 St George Street, London W1S 2FQ. info@mortonandeden.com

St James's Auctions: 10 Charles II Street, London SW1Y 4AA. www.stjauctions.com. Tel: 0207 930 7597

Spink & Son: 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET. www.spink.com. Tel: 0207 563 4000

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