

M O N E Y & M E D A L S

The Newsletter for Numismatics in Britain

71 | August 2017

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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,

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 MMN@britishmuseum.org or by post to Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG. Auction and fair details for inclusion in the next edition should be sent to Peter Preston-Morley at ppm@dnw.co.uk



The British Museum



NEWS

News from the Hunterian, Glasgow

Donal Bateson

Glasgow Moves

The move of the Hunter Coin Cabinet to the new Hunterian Collections Study Centre at Kelvin Hall is at last complete and we are now operating normally again. Apart from the Reception Desk number being changed to 0141 3302303, other telephone numbers, email addresses and mailing address remain the same. The address of the Hunterian Collections Study Centre is The Hunterian, Level 3, Kelvin Hall, 1445 Argyle Street, Glasgow G3 8AW.



Kelvin Hall 2016 © Andrew Lee

This is the third major move of the coins, the first being in 1807 when they were transported by waggon from London to Glasgow – “accompanied by six trusty men well versed in the use of arms.” The cabinet was housed in the specially designed museum building by William Stark in the shape of a classical temple. Situated on the Old College site beside the cathedral it was, alas, demolished at the end of the 19th century. The second move took place in 1870 when the University transferred to the west end of the city. The gothic masterpiece by George Gilbert Scott contains

one of the earliest public coin rooms. Many readers of MMN will recall the climb up the hidden staircase to the imposing iron door and it was with some sadness that this was locked for the last time. However, as part of a listed building it will remain intact.

Kelvin Hall was built in 1927 and until recently functioned as a sports arena with a 1980s addition housing the City’s transport museum. When the latter moved to the new Riverside Museum, the University, City and the National Library of Scotland joined together to transform it into a refurbished sporting facility, film archive, museum stores and collections study centre. A second phase will see new exhibition galleries for The Hunterian. Meanwhile the public displays remain on the main university campus close by.

The move fortunately did not interrupt all aspects of the cabinet’s work and some outstanding acquisitions were made during the past year.

The Lord Stewartby Collection

Ian Stewart began to collect coins as a schoolboy. Apart from the English coins, which were sold in five auctions by Spink in 2016-17, his great interest was the Scottish coinage of which he assembled the best collection ever put together by a private individual. At a small ceremony in March, Lord Stewartby formally handed over his Scottish coins to the Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. He said, “I am pleased the Coin Cabinet of the Hunterian Museum has felt able to accept my Scottish coin collection, built up over 75 years. The new Coin Cabinet is a fitting home for it where scholars and numismatists from all over the world may study the collection.”

The collection contains over 6,000 coins from 1280 in the reign of Alexander III to that of William and Mary. These were carefully chosen to give a comprehensive and



Lord and Lady Stewartby with Sir Kenneth Calman

in-depth treatment of Scotland's own coinage and form an important cultural asset. It would take too long to describe the contents in detail but mention might be made of the superb runs of the second and sixth issues of James III (1460-88) bearing the new style renaissance portraits. It is tragic that the early pennies from David II were stolen ten years ago but it is hoped that these may be recovered and re-united with the collection.

Ian Stewart was a banker by profession, served as a Member of Parliament and Government Minister and is a member of the Privy Council. He was created a peer in 1992 and was active in the House of Lords until his retirement in 2015. He is the leading expert on the Scottish coinage and his scholarship has been recognised in his election as a Fellow of the British Academy, the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Society of Antiquaries.

Lord and Lady Stewartby have many links with Glasgow. Lord Stewartby's great grandfather, Sir Halley Stewart, founder of the London Brick Company, was MP for Greenock and Lady Stewartby's grandfather was the novelist John Buchan, an alumnus of the University of Glasgow.

The Argyll Coin Cabinet

Another important addition to the collection is the coin cabinet belonging to the Dukes of Argyll. Made of maplewood and decorated overall with penwork, it takes the form of a Roman Imperial cinerarium. It measures 340 mms wide x 380 mms deep x 305 mms high and contains ten drawers to hold a total of 139 coins and medals.

The doors are guarded by a pair of magnificent griffons facing each other. The Argyll arms are in the centre of the pediments on each of the four sides. The back is signed M.L. Pinxit but this person remains unknown though may have been a member of the duke's family. The cabinet may thus have been produced at Inverary Castle.



The Argyll Coin Cabinet – front

It appears to date to c.1805 and remained in the Argyll family until late in the 20th century. This unique and outstanding cabinet is of the greatest importance and represents a rare survival of an early coin cabinet. Such cabinets were not uncommon after 1750 but the majority have long disappeared.

It was purchased through the Walter Allen Endowment Fund and the Marion Archibald Bequest. Marion generously left a legacy to The Hunterian and this use of it seems appropriate for an alumna of the University. She would surely have approved and been pleased.



The Argyll Coin Cabinet – interior

New Appointments at the British Museum

Dr Thomas Williams is working part-time as Curator of Early Medieval Coinage until December 2018. He is sharing the role with Gareth Williams, who is currently on part-time research leave. Tom completed his PhD last year in early medieval archaeology at UCL. He has volunteered in the department of Coins and Medals intermittently since 2008, and was project curator of the exhibition Vikings: life and legend in 2013-14. He has published on the Wallingford mint as part of the Wallingford: Burh to Borough research

project, and current projects include further work on Wallingford, a study of the mint of Bedwyn (again as part of a large study of the archaeology of Bedwyn), and a study of the building types of Edward the Elder. He is also working alongside Gareth on upgrading and updating the BM's collections database of Anglo-Saxon coins, and is currently focussing on the records relating to Northumbrian stycas.

Dr Eleanor Ghey joins Coins & Medals dept of the British Museum. July saw the appointment of a new postholder to a new post; the curator of Iron Age and Roman coin hoards. Eleanor's role is not only the statutory processing of such treasure cases but will also include the usual provision of expertise on behalf of the BM and to present ancient numismatics and hoards (of which the BM has many spectacular examples) to the public. Her numismatic publications include work on Coin Hoards from Roman Britain vol. XII, a booklet on the Beau St Bath Hoard, and 'Hoards: Hidden History' the publication accompanying the BM's UK-wide travelling exhibition she is currently curating. Eleanor is not new to the subject but has in fact spent a decade at the BM in various projects in the field, including work on *Crisis or Continuity? Hoarding and deposition in Iron Age and Roman Britain* - a major AHRC-funded research project. Further expertise has involved treasure work on (non-coin) Romano-British artefacts at the dept of Britain, Europe and Prehistory at the BM, meaning we welcome a new curator bringing exceptionally rounded experience in the subject to this key post.

Prize Medals Online

Due to a generous grant from the Marc Fitch Fund, catalogue entries and images of the British Museum's collection of more than one thousand school prize medals are now available online at www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/search.aspx. These medals range from individually engraved pieces to works by well-known medallists and range from the 18th to the 20th century. Very soon they will be joined by similar records of the Museum's collection of around 2,500 medals issued as awards and prizes by a broad range of other institutions, including agricultural, temperance and friendly societies, livery companies, arts organisations, masonic and sporting bodies, as well as official civil and military awards. This second phase has been made possible thanks to the generosity of the Mercers' Company.



Money and Medals Network Roundup

Henry Flynn

The Money and Medals training schedule for 2017 continued in May with two day sessions focused on the identification of medieval coinage. One of these had been specifically requested by the West Midlands Money and Medals Network, whereas the other was held at the British Museum and was open to anyone who wanted to attend.

On the 15th of May a medieval coin ID day was hosted by the British Museum's Department of Coins and Medals,

the first follow-up session to the highly successful Roman day run for the Network by Dr Sam Moorhead. The medieval event was run by the BM's Dr Gareth Williams covering early medieval coinage and Dr Barrie Cook on post-medieval coinage, with a handling session at the end so attendees could put their new identification skills to the test. Thanks to everyone who spoke and attended, and to Iain Birkett for help with the running of the day.

After the last training event of the West Midlands Money and Medals Network it became clear that medieval coinage was the subject that most people wanted to learn about next. A medieval ID day was duly provided on the 31st of May. This event, which followed the same format as the day at the BM, with the same speakers, was hosted by Dr Stanley Ireland of the University of Warwick's Department of Classics and Ancient History, the home of the West Midlands Money and Medals Network. Thanks go to Stan, to both speakers and to everyone who came to attend.

Both events proved to be very successful and well attended, and the rest of the year's training schedule is shaping up well. Future plans include an event on medals in York on the 25th of September, Stage 2 MMN events in Inverness and Edinburgh on the 5th and 6th of October respectively, a Stage 1 event in Leeds on the 27th of October and a debut event for the North East at the Discovery Museum in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 8th of November. Full details for all these events will be available on the Money and Medals website and circulated via the usual channels very soon.



The West Midlands network engaging with medieval coins during a handling session

Finding the Past: Twenty Years of EMC

A one-day conference at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Saturday 7 October 2017

Since 1997 the Fitzwilliam Museum has hosted the online Corpus of Early Medieval Coin Finds (EMC), which has recorded nearly 12,000 finds of coins dated between 410 and 1180. EMC is an essential source of information for archaeologists, historians, detectorists, and anyone interested in medieval coin finds. This conference will explore discoveries that have been made using EMC, and prospects for future work on coin finds.

You can book for the conference here: <http://bit.ly/2ulx9Nw>
The registration fee for the conference (with lunch provided) is £20.00 (or £10.00 for students in full-time education).

For further information contact Richard Kelleher (rmk34@cam.ac.uk).

FOCUS

20 YEARS OF ONLINE DATABASES

2017 marks twenty years since the establishment of two groundbreaking public databases, both of which have revolutionised research in British numismatics. Both schemes were set up to record coin finds, predominately found by metal detectorists, and make the information available to the public. The story of the two English schemes are sketched out below and is followed by a view from Norway.



Finding the Past: Twenty Years of EMC

Martin Allen

Our knowledge of the coinage of Britain in the Middle Ages has been transformed by the use of metal detectors, with the discovery of hundreds of coin hoards and many thousands of single finds since the 1970s. In the early days there was no systematic recording of these finds, and the situation was not helped by the often difficult relationship between detectorists and archaeologists and museum curators. Things began to change in the 1980s. In 1983 Essex farmer Mike Bonser began to collect data on metal detector finds, in collaboration with Mark Blackburn at the Fitzwilliam Museum. A series of articles by Mark Blackburn and Mike Bonser in the annual volumes of the British Numismatic Society's British Numismatic Journal published increasing numbers of finds: 32 in 1984, 75 in 1985, and 139 in 1986. This led the establishment of the annual Coin Register in the British Numismatic Journal, which is still going strong.



Detecting at Bromholm, Norfolk. Image courtesy of Tim Pestell

With the growth of the internet in the 1990s Mark Blackburn realised that something more needed to be done. He was now the Keeper of Coins and Medals at the Fitzwilliam Museum, and in 1996 he obtained a research grant from the Leverhulme Trust to establish the Corpus of Early Medieval Coin Finds from the British Isles, 410–1180, now known to all as EMC. EMC officially started on 1 January 1997, and between 1997 and 2001 a database and a website

for online searching were created by Dr Sean Miller, who is an expert on Anglo-Saxon charters as well as IT. In those early years of EMC more than 6,000 finds of coins dated between 410 and 1180 were recorded in the new database. This included large numbers of finds from Mike Bonser's archive and published sources, and towards the end of the initial project about 45,000 coins were added from the first fifty volumes in the Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles series, which had been publishing coins in museum collections since the 1950s.

Twenty years on from its foundation EMC has continued

Search results

Criteria:
Realm: Early Continental (Merovingian Francia) (584-750)
Minted at: Quentovic
Search limited to Early Medieval Corpus (single finds)

Query returned 26 coins.

[Close Window](#) [See map of findspots](#) [See histogram of finds](#)

2007.0170 (Ref: Reported)
State: Early Continental (Merovingian Francia) (584-750), Ruler: anon. (tremissis) (590-670)
Type: Merovingian tremissis (500-675)
Mint: Quentovic (VVICCO), moneyer: Dutta (DVTTA).
Findspot: 'Cambridgeshire', Cambridgeshire, England
Image source: (scanned image (300 pixels, 300 dpi))



2009.0011 (Ref: Reported)
State: Early Continental (Merovingian Francia) (584-750), Ruler: anon. (tremissis) (590-670)
Type: Merovingian tremissis (500-675)
Mint: Quentovic (VVICCO), moneyer: Dutta (DVTTA).
Findspot: Nettleton, Lincolnshire, England (TA 1000)
Image source: Photograph (300 pixels, 300 dpi)



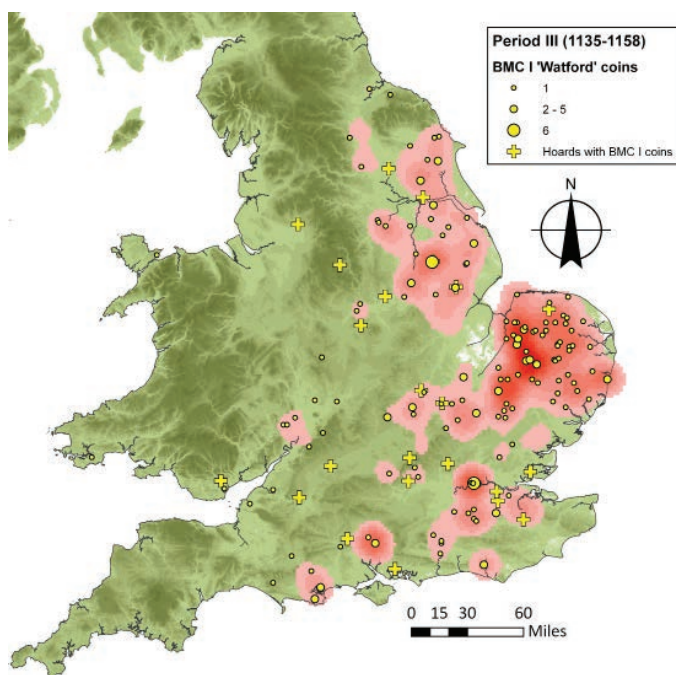
Screenshot of search results in current format.

to record hundreds of single finds from England, Wales and Scotland every year, bringing the total number of coins recorded to nearly 12,000. Each year there are many new finds that make a significant contribution of our knowledge of medieval coinage, such as a new type or the first recorded coin of a particular mint or moneyer in a previously known type. The geographical distribution of the finds recorded by EMC has proved to be a rich source of information to increase our understanding of the distribution of wealth and the underlying patterns of settlement and economic activity in medieval Britain. Then as now, there were more people and wealth in the south and east than in the north and west, but there are major differences from the situation today, such as the evidence for the particularly great wealth of East Anglia and Lincolnshire, based upon their sheep farming and agriculture. The finds in EMC can also tell us much about changes in the amount of money in circulation in the medieval period, which could fluctuate very sharply.

If you find any medieval coins dated between 410 and 1180 (when the Short Cross coinage began) you would be welcome to send information and images to Dr Martin Allen at the Fitzwilliam Museum (mra25@cam.ac.uk), who will be pleased to provide a full identification and record your find on EMC. Names of finders do not appear in EMC online. The EMC website (<http://www-cm.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/emc/>) now provides access to nearly 60,000 coins, which can be searched by type, king,

mint, and moneyer, and in many other ways. It is hoped that a new and improved version of the EMC website will be launched soon.

assemblage of gold and silver Iron Age coins, as well as a Roman parade helmet and jewellery. The Watlington Hoard, consisting of coins of both Alfred of Wessex and Ceolwulf II of Mercia, as well as ingots and jewellery, suggests an alliance between these two Anglo-Saxon kings against the Vikings; a partnership later erased from history.



Distribution of EMC coins of Stephen's type 1, plotted over density map of all finds of Stephen. © Richard Kelleher



Watlington Hoard of silver coins, ingots and jewellery

On the list was also the Abergavenny Hoard, which is the earliest Norman Hoard from Wales, containing 199 coins of Edward the Confessor and William I, and the Hackney Hoard of American gold dollars, buried for safekeeping by German Jews during World War II. Important non-coin finds included the Ringlemere gold cup, perhaps used a ceremonial drinking vessel in the Bronze Age. The remarkable Downpatrick bulla, also of Bronze Age date was also on the list, as was the famous Staffordshire Hoard of gold and silver war-gear, representing the largest Anglo-Saxon hoard ever discovered. Also a silver boar badge from the site of the Battle of Bosworth, associated with Richard III. Put to a public vote Telegraph readers decided that the Frome Hoard, of over 53,000 Roman coins buried in a single vessel, eclipsed the others in terms of archaeological significance.



The Frome Hoard being excavated by archaeologist Alan Graham

20 Years of Treasure and the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Michael Lewis



This year marks the 20th anniversary of the implementation 1996 of the Treasure Act (on 24 September 1997) and the foundation of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). The Act, though limited in its scope, ensures that many of the most important archaeological finds are acquired by museums across England, Wales and Northern Ireland for public benefit. The PAS was established to encourage the voluntary recording of all other finds made by the public in England and Wales to advance archaeological knowledge. Together, the Act and the Scheme, have become fundamental to archaeology, especially in terms of encouraging best practice amongst finders (many of whom are metal-detectorists), highlighting the significance of stray finds for archaeological research, and ensuring that the wider public becomes more interested in finds, and better appreciates their importance.

To celebrate this anniversary, the British Museum (which manages the PAS in England, and also oversees the administration of the Treasure Act) partnered with the Telegraph to identify the most important finds reported Treasure in the past 20 years. These 20 finds were chosen by a panel of 'experts', and include a number of coin finds, or finds that include coins. On the list was the Chalgrove Hoard, of almost Roman 5,000 coins, of which one identifies the existence of an ephemeral Emperor of Gaul, Domitianus II (c.271). Also, the Hallaton Treasure, an astonishing

As part of the anniversary celebrations the British Museum is also encouraging museums to highlight Treasure finds on display, using the Treasure 20 logo. The list continues to grow and can be seen here: <http://blog.britishmuseum.org/treasure-20/>. It is indeed



the case that the Treasure Act has been extraordinary successful in ensuring many of the most important archaeological finds are acquired by museums. It is estimated that almost 4000 Treasure finds have been acquired by 215 museums across England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Significant also is that these finds, together with 1.3 million items recorded with the PAS to date, are transforming our knowledge of the past, not only influencing the direction of archaeological research but how the history of Britain (and its constituent nations) is communicated to the public, through talks, exhibitions and displays, as well as the media and books.

Over the next few months PAS staff, especially its Finds Liaison Officers, will be organising events to celebrate the anniversary of the PAS and the Treasure Act. The PAS Conference this year (on 11 October) will be on 20 Years of Treasure: <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/portable-antiquities-scheme-conference-2017-20-years-of-treasure-tickets-35401941159>. For more information about the PAS or Treasure Act see the PAS website: www.finds.org.uk



Coin Finds and Norwegian Cultural Heritage Law

Svein Harald Gullbekk, Håkon Roland and Anette Sættem, Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo

In Norway the use of metal detectors is legal as long as the landowner has given permission and the detectorist complies with the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Act. There are currently nearly 1,000 members of metal detecting societies in Norway. Metal detecting activity is reported from all corners of the country. Medieval coins have been found as far north as Finnmark, some 300 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle.

Norwegian law expressly identifies the State as the legal owner of cultural objects that are excavated, found or surface randomly. All archaeological sites, monuments and objects predating 1537, coins predating 1650, Sami sites, monuments and objects, and shipwrecks older than 100 years are automatically protected. The protection is comprehensive, prohibiting all activity 'which is liable to damage, destroy, dig up, move, change, cover, conceal or in any other way unduly disfigure any monument or site that is automatically protected by law or to create a risk of this happening'.

The number of coins predating 1650 found with metal detecting has increased steadily since the 1990s, as

elsewhere, although not yet on a scale comparable to the UK and Denmark. The records of single coin finds from metal detecting from the period c. 1050 to c.1320 adds up to more than one hundred while the number of coins from the Viking era comprise more than 500, of which the lion's share were recorded from the Viking town and market Kaupang, and from the settlement of Heimdalsjordet, close to the Gokstad ship burial mound, both in Vestfold county on the west side of the Oslo Fjord. The richest evidence for coin use in medieval Norway comes from single finds recovered from under church floors, with an impressive total of 10,282 such coins dating from the period c.1180 to c.1320 now recorded.

The organisation of Norwegian heritage management is not a bureaucracy for the faint hearted. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage Management is responsible for management of all archaeological sites and monuments at national level and its duties include: giving permission for the disturbance or removal of sites; and publishing guidelines and policy documents concerning the management of archaeological sites and monuments at all levels, also coins.

The management of portable finds of cultural heritage – including coins – is divided between nineteen county municipalities and five University Museums. There are five such chartered archaeological museums – in Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø – which are responsible for heritage management in their respective regions. Objects are transferred to these museums for conservation, cataloguing and permanent inclusion in the collections. There are currently numismatists in office in the Museum of Cultural History at the University of Oslo, where a national register of finds has been maintained (from 1877 onwards), and the University Museum in Trondheim (Norwegian University of Science and Technology). In response to the growing number of metal detector finds, a new post has recently been established in Oslo, dedicated to the administration of metal detector finds. The post is divided between archaeological finds in general (80%) and coins (20%). The person in charge is Anne Skogsfjord, who has extensive experience from archaeology and finds management.

This means that on regional level the county municipalities are responsible for management of coin and other finds. All have their own archaeologists who are the first point of contact for private metal detectorists. The heritage officers at the local County Administrative Board (Fylkesarkeolog) provide a vital link with the general public. This local level is then responsible for registering the finds and site locations in the national database for archaeological sites and monuments before handling the objects over to the regional university museum.

All cultural heritage related to the Sami, including archaeological and detector finds fall under the Sami Parliament which has overall responsibility for the management of Sami heritage, while on the island of Svalbard heritage management is the responsibility of the resident Governor.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

Excavating Empire: Gold, Silver and Bronze in Byzantium

Barber Institute of Fine Arts, Birmingham | 16 March 2017 – 18 March 2018

Discover Byzantium – the once-great empire whose glittering capital was the city of Constantinople - through this intriguing exploration of its coinage and economy.

Chinese Coins from the Scholar's Study

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford | Money Gallery (7) | 25 April – 24 September 2017

Chinese coins illustrate the evolution of Chinese writing from the seal script to modern cursive. Chinese scholars collected coins for their aesthetic quality which sometimes bore the calligraphy of an emperor.

Desire, love, identity exploring LGBTQ histories

British Museum | Room 69a | 11 May – 15 October 2017

This display offers glimpses into LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer) histories, experiences and lives by examining objects from around the world, covering ancient civilisations right up to today.

Elephants, Deities and Ashoka's Pillar: Coins of India from antiquity to the present

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge | Octagon Gallery | 16 May – 1 October 2017

As part of the commemoration in 2017 of the 70th anniversary of Indian independence - marked by the UK-India Year of Culture - this exhibition, drawn from the Fitzwilliam's world-class numismatic collection, will explore the history of India through coins produced from the 4th century BC until recent times.

Peace and War: 1900-1940

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge | Gallery 33 | 14 July – 29 October 2017

Between 1900 and 1940 France was at the heart of artistic innovation in Europe, and it gave the world the Art Nouveau and Art Deco styles. France was also locked into a struggle for supremacy with Germany, in two World Wars. Medals from France and Germany powerfully illustrate this conflict, and the arts of peace.

Aksum: a Late Antique Empire of Faith in Africa

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford | Gallery 7 | 26 September 2017 – 31 January 2018

Explore the religious and ideological history of the Aksumite empire in the light of the coins produced from the late 3rd century to c. 620. The Ashmolean Museum has a world-class collection of such coins, with a very heavy concentration of gold issues by the kings.

The Currency of Communism

British Museum | Room 69a | 19 October 2017 - 18 March 2018

Since the October Revolution in Russia in 1917, many countries around the world have adopted a form of communist government, by adapting Marxist theory to suit a set of diverse economic and geographic conditions. A form of communism has subsequently been brought to more than twenty countries around the world. Drawing on the British Museum's national collection of money, this display explores how money works and what it looks like under communism.

Currencies of Conflict: Siege and Emergency Money from Antiquity to WWII

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge | Gallery 33 | 31 October 2017 - 23 February 2018

Sieges have been a common feature of warfare for most of recorded history. Emergency money in the form of coins or paper money has been made during many of these sieges, for the use of the defending garrison or local people. This display throws new light on the story of these emergency currencies from the Ancient Greek world to the Second World War.

Stories from the City: The Bank of England in literature

Bank of England Museum | Gallery 33 | 19 July 2017 - 19 July 2018

This new exhibition at the Bank of England Museum explores the Bank's literary connections and celebrates the launch of the new Jane Austen £10 note. Visitors will be able to find out more about the new £10 note, and learn about its high-tech security features. The exhibition will also take a look at the life of Jane Austen, and in particular the theme of money that runs throughout her work.

LECTURES, SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

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

August

31 IBNS *To be confirmed*

September

8-10 BANS *BANS Autumn Weekend, Shrewsbury*

19 RNS *To be confirmed*

26 BNS *Martin Allen, Local coinages in the reign of Stephen (1135-54)*

October

7 EMC *Finding the Past - 20 Years of EMC, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge*

9 BAMS *Michael Ross, Jacques Wiener's Greatest Edifices of Europe: The Man, the Monuments, and his Medals*

11 PAS *20 Years of Treasure, Yorkshire Museum*
NOW SOLD OUT

17 RNS *To be confirmed*

24 BNS *Jennifer Bishop, Common currencies: talking about the coinage in Tudor England*

26 IBNS *Film Show: "Mr Turner" to celebrate the forthcoming £20 note*

November

13 BAMS *Abigail Burt, Nepal, India, Northampton: casting traditions and contemporary practice*

21 RNS *To be confirmed*

28 BNS **Anniversary Meeting and Presidential Address:** Kevin Clancy, *The silver crisis of the 1690s (Followed by the Anniversary Reception for members and their guests.)*

30 IBNS *AGM and Banknote Auction*

December

19 RNS *To be confirmed*

AUCTION DIARY

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

August

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

September

- 2 Baldwin's of St James's. Argentum Auction. Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1. www.bsjauctions.com
- 2 London Coin Fair. Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 10 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 13-15 Dix Noonan Webb. Coins and Historical Medals. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 20-21 Baldwin's of St James's. Coins and Medals, Banknotes. Cavendish Hotel, 81 Jermyn Street, London SW1. www.bsjauctions.com
- 22 Baldwin's of St James's. Coins and Medals, Banknotes. Millennium Hotel, Grosvenor Square, London W1. www.bsjauctions.com
- 22-23 Coinex. Millennium Hotel, Grosvenor Square, London W1. www.bnta.net
- 24 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.
- 25 Dix Noonan Webb. Paper Money. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 25-26 Spink. Coins and Commemorative Medals. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 27-28 Dix Noonan Webb. Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 27-28 Spink. World Banknotes. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 29-30 World Paper Money Fair. Bloomsbury Hotel, 16 Great Russell Street, London WC1. www.ibnslondon.org.uk

October

- 4 Baldwin's of St James's. Tokens. Cavendish Hotel, 81 Jermyn Street, London SW1. www.bsjauctions.com
- 6 Spink. British Banknotes. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 7 Bloomsbury Coin Fair. Bloomsbury Hotel, 16 Great Russell Street, London WC1. www.bloomsburycoinfair.com
- 8 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 29 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.

November

- 4 Baldwin's of St James's. Argentum Auction. Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1. www.bsjauctions.com
- 4 London Coin Fair. Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 8 Dix Noonan Webb. British Tokens. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 12 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 21 Baldwin's of St James's. Orders, Decorations and Medals. Cavendish Hotel, 81 Jermyn Street, London SW1. www.bsjauctions.com
- 23-24 Spink. Bonds and Share Certificates. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 26 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.

- 27 Baldwin's of St James's. Coins and Medals, Banknotes. Cavendish Hotel, 81 Jermyn Street, London SW1. www.bsjauctions.com

December

- 2 Bloomsbury Coin Fair. Bloomsbury Hotel, 16 Great Russell Street, London WC1. www.bloomsburycoinfair.com
- 5 Spink. Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 6-7 Dix Noonan Webb. Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 6-7 Spink. Coins and Commemorative Medals. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 10 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 13-14 Dix Noonan Webb. Coins and Historical Medals. 16 Bolton Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 31 Wakefield Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Denby Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.

Dealers contact details can be found on the British Numismatic Trade Association website at www.bnta.net or the dealers' own websites using the links above.



CONTACTS

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Oriental Numismatic Society (ONS)

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Royal Numismatic Society (RNS)

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