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Contributions and information will be gratefully received. Items for the next issue should be sent to Megan Gooch or Richard Kelleher, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, tel: 020 7323 8288, fax: 020 7323 8171, e-mail: mgooch@britishmuseum.org or rkelleher@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk.

Auction and fair details for inclusion in the next edition should be sent to Peter Preston-Morley at ppm@dnw.co.uk. Anyone in the UK wishing to be added to the CCNB Newsletter mailing list should send their name and address to Richard Kelleher at the above address, or alternatively e-mail him at rkelleher@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk.

FOCUS ON MATTHEW BOULTON

MATTHEW BOULTON: THE BUSINESS OF MAKING MONEY

2009 will mark the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Matthew Boulton, one of the most important and influential industrialists to have emerged from the white-hot crucible of innovation that was 18th century Great Britain. Conferences and events are planned across the nation, especially in his beloved hometown of Birmingham, and yet Boulton suffers from some of the worst PR of any figure who had such an impact on the world in which he lived, and which we inherited.

Numerous books have been filled singing the praises of this venerable figure, and have done so in a far more detailed way than space in this article would allow, so here is presented only the very briefest of outlines of a remarkable life.

Born into a prosperous family of 'toymakers' in 1728, Boulton would probably never have wanted for much in a world where starvation and poverty were a real problem for so many. As was common, he went into partnership with his father, and eventually took over the business upon his death in 1759. He married well, first to Mary Robinson (died in 1759, the same year as his father – *annus terribilis* indeed!) and secondly to Anne Robinson. By the laws of the day his second wife, being his first wife's sister, was considered close family and the marriage incestuous!

He invested his second wife's dowry into his business, and things went well - by 1761 he was able to buy land at Handsworth outside of Birmingham in order to construct the Soho Manufactory. This remarkable early factory was Boulton's attempt to bring control of all aspects of his work, from design to marketing, under one roof. He was a strong believer in using technology to make the lives of his workers as easy as possible (and of course, reduce the number of workers needed and therefore minimise cost) as well and

showing a genuine interest in the social wellbeing and care of his workforce, something as rare then as it is now.

By 1766 the success of his work, and his insatiable curiosity had led to him become one of the founder members of the Lunar Society which would include such names as Erasmus Darwin, James Watt, Joseph Priestley and Josiah Wedgwood. Boulton's papers survive in Birmingham; these correspondences and those of other members show that there was a genuine affection shared amongst the friends, who were prone to 'a little philosophical laughing' (Erasmus Darwin), and who would go on to have such a monumental impact on the way the modern world worked.

Boulton's partnership with Watt would lead to a lifetime of co-operation between the two, with Boulton investing massive amounts of time and energy into making sure that Watt's designs stayed his, and stayed profitable for them both. In 1788 Boulton turned his full attention to a problem that he had been aware of for some time, and something contemporaries would have been aware of, which was the poor state of the coinage in the kingdom.

"In the course of my journeys I observe that I receive upon an average two thirds counterfeit halfpence for change at tollgates &c. and I believe the evil is daily increasing as the spurious money is carried into circulation by the lowest class of manufacturers who pay with it the principal part of the wages of the people they employ..."

Matthew Boulton, Letter to Lord Hawkesbury, April 14th 1789.

The Royal mint held a firm monopoly on the production of coinage, but the growth in population and the shift in working patterns to a wage system had created demands for smaller copper coins that had not existed in adequate numbers previously. The mint's machines (fly presses) and labour intensive working practices at the time were not up to the task of producing coins in sufficient numbers, and they had limited

themselves to mainly silver and gold issues. There was an issue of halfpennies in 1770, and farthings in 1791 but they were utterly inadequate.

With infrequent official issues and a high demand from the public, a large market for counterfeit issues was created. Birmingham with its numerous metalworking traditions and skilled craftsmen had all the resources to hand to ensure that counterfeiting was especially acute. Sure enough, by 1788 there was such a problem with counterfeits both locally and nationally that it escaped no-one's notice and was considered a national disgrace. And yet the government dragged its feet, no doubt in part due to the influence of powerful forces in the Mint and also probably a long standing prejudice towards the problems faced by the 'lower' levels of society – the aristocracy not being a common user of farthings and halfpennies.

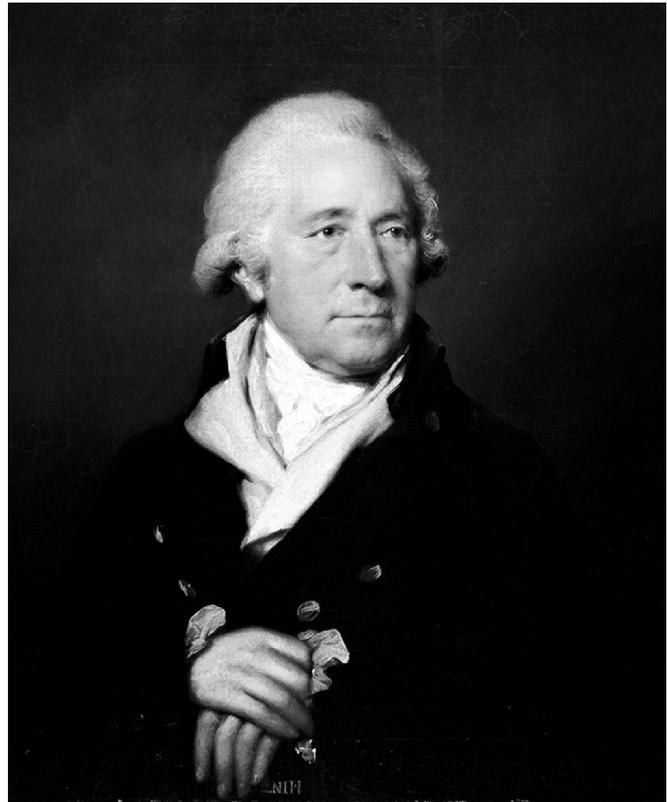
There was a concerted effort by some manufacturers (John Wilkinson springs to mind, whose tokens were produced by Matthew Boulton no less) to issue good quality tokens. These could be used by their workers, but as an effort to alleviate the problem but it was only partially successful.

Tokens decreased in acceptability the further from their issuing place they were and so limited the buying power of the workers significantly. People did not travel as much then as now, but tokens could be acceptable in potentially tiny geographical areas. At the start of the 18th century John Evelyn wrote in his diary that tokens were "*Passable through the neighbourhood, though seldom reaching farther than the next street or two.*" And the situation only deteriorated as the 18th century rolled ever onwards. Some tokens were acceptable over a wider area, but it was a rare private individual who wanted to pay for the issue of token coinage from his own profits. The situation needed a solution.

The counterfeits typically contained less than half their official weight in copper, were increasingly poorly produced and debased as time went on. Workers paid around 9 or 10 shillings a week would have coinage worth perhaps 60% or 70% of their wage because of the inclusion of low weight counterfeits. And the workers had no official protection. Unscrupulous manufacturers could make a larger profit by buying counterfeits and saving the extra money from the wages paid out. Boulton thought that if he could create a good quality coinage in sufficient numbers then he could essentially flood the 'market' and make counterfeiting coppers too much trouble for the gain. And he was right. He established a dedicated mint at Soho and installed the best machines he could, powered by improved steam engines from his partnership with Watt. The use of steam power was a major advance. The presses could strike faster, and with a more even and consistent force. The end product would be uniform, cheap and plentiful. Boulton was initially limited only to the production of coinage and tokens for colonial and commercial endeavours – a government order was not yet forthcoming. He took out a patent on his coining machinery in 1790 under the title "Application of motive power to Stamping and Coining." In 1797 the order finally came for pennies and two pennies (half pennies and farthings quickly following). Curiously the time did not seem right for a token coinage and so both had to contain their value in copper (one and two ounces respectively). This made the two pence piece especially large and cumbersome and it was soon discontinued. These are of course the famous cartwheel pennies, so recognisable with their broad rims and exquisite designs by Küchler. 45 million coins came off the production line between 1797 and 1799 and changed the way the world thought about money. No longer was it of variable quality, it was of a set, standard weight and size and accepted everywhere.

By 1806 the Soho mint was able to produce a token copper coinage in a size and weight that would not be out of place today. Boulton's legacy is one far in excess of his contributions to coinage, but if he is remembered for nothing but this alone, then he deserves the gratitude and adulation of anyone who has ever taken modern coinage for granted, anyone who has ever spent a coin without having to worry about it being accepted. Coins form an integral part of our lives in the 21st century because they are standard, of known weight, size and density. This uniformity in the smaller denominations is a legacy of Boulton's technical innovations and his determination to remedy the poor currency of his day.

David Ferguson



Portrait of Matthew Boulton, by Lemuel Francis Abbott, c.1800 (Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 1908 P 20)

BOULTON IN BIRMINGHAM, 2009

The year 2009 is Matthew Boulton year in Birmingham, as the city celebrates the life and achievements of the man who is arguably its greatest son. To mark the bicentenary of his death a programme of exhibitions and other events has been arranged, which will include a major exhibition at Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery and a specialist numismatic display at the University of Birmingham's Barber Institute (described below), together with smaller Boulton-themed displays at the Museum of Jewellery Quarter and at Soho House, Boulton's old home. Other planned events include a concert of the music that we know Boulton loved, which will be held at St Phillips Cathedral (where Boulton was baptised) on Saturday July 4th, and an international conference on Boulton which is being co-hosted by the University of Birmingham and Birmingham City University

on July 3rd-5th (contact Professor Peter Jones on P.M.JONES@bham.ac.uk for further details). For regularly updated details of these and the other events that are taking place during the year, go to the Boulton 2009 website, www.matthewboulton2009.org.

Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery's exhibition, *Matthew Boulton: selling what all the world desires*, will be on show in the museum's Gas Hall Gallery from May 30th to September 27th, admission free. The exhibition charts the rise of Boulton from the son of a Birmingham button maker - typical of many of local family businesses - to international fame and fortune, while also looking at his family and social life, and his interests in fashion, design and landscape gardening. (His friends included not only the members of the Lunar Society, which he was instrumental in founding, but also men like Sir Joseph Banks and Benjamin Franklin.)

The exhibition showcases the extensive and exceptional collections of Boulton's personal papers and manufactured products held by Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery, Birmingham Archives and Heritage, and the Birmingham Assay Office, as well as drawing on loans from the Royal Collection, national museums, private collectors and other external partners. These provide a unique opportunity to explore Boulton's many interests and the partnerships that led, in addition to his production of a national coinage, to the decorative silverware, Sheffield plate and ormolu that graced the homes of the rich and famous. At the same time his Soho Manufactory, an international tourist attraction in its day, continued to produce everyday metal goods such as buttons and buckles which were affordable to working people.

The exhibition also provides an opportunity to celebrate Boulton's many contributions to the development of his home town, which includes the establishment of Birmingham's Assay Office, now the busiest in the world, as well as Soho Mint, the General Hospital and other cultural and welfare activities within the town. To accompany the exhibition, Yale University Press will be publishing a specially written catalogue that brings together recent scholarship and provides insight into the extraordinary range of Boulton's interests.

David Symons

EXHIBITION: MATTHEW BOULTON AND THE ART OF MAKING MONEY

8th May 2009 until 10th May 2010

The exhibition, *Matthew Boulton and the Art of Making Money* marks the bicentenary of Matthew Boulton (1728-1809), and opens in the Coin Gallery at the Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham on 8th May 2009. Boulton was one of the most important industrialists of the eighteenth century, and is considered the founder of modern coinage. He produced the famous cartwheel penny using his groundbreaking steam-powered Soho Mint, and sent coins and minting machinery to countries all over the world.

Focusing on the art of making money in all its aspects, as mechanical art, fine art and the art of making a profit, the exhibition includes more than one hundred and forty coins, medals and tokens produced by Boulton's team during his lifetime. Millions of images were made at Soho Mint at the end of the eighteenth century and it can be argued that

Birmingham became the art capital of the world. The exhibition tells that story. Examples from the huge British regal issues of 1797, 1799 and 1806-7 are shown, as well as coins for other countries such as India, Sumatra, Ceylon, Bermuda and Sierra Leone. The exhibition also showcases the variety of tokens produced for customers from Britain and France, and the beautiful medals made to celebrate events all over the world, including those owned by well known eighteenth century collectors; George III and Sarah Sophia Banks. Also shown is the 'Droz collar' die, and dies for two Nelson medals: the famous 1805 Trafalgar medal and the 1798 medal commissioned by Alexander Davison to celebrate Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile.

The exhibits have come from the collections at the British Museum and Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery, with the majority coming from the Birmingham Assay Office, most of which have not previously been on public display. This exhibition offers a unique opportunity to see the wonderful variety of artistic designs produced by Matthew Boulton at the Soho Mint, which are still admired two hundred years after his death.

FREE ENTRY

Monday to Saturday 10am to 5pm

Sunday 12 noon-5pm

For further information contact the Barber Institute

Telephone: 0121 414 7333

Website: www.barber.org.uk

A NEW WEB RESOURCE - MATTHEW BOULTON & THE SOHO MINT

A considerable amount of information and investigation concerning Matthew Boulton, the Soho Mint, and its products, has appeared in a range of books and journals over the years but, for current generations of students and collectors, much of this can be difficult to access.

A new website, www.sohomint.info aims to collect together, in a convenient on-line resource, papers and articles from many different sources to give a picture of what Soho produced, and how Boulton came to apply the principles of the Industrial Revolution to leave us the round, regular and reliable coins we take for granted today.



Screen shot of the new website

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC COMMISSION

Since its first meeting almost one hundred and twenty years ago in Brussels the International Numismatic Congress has provided a forum for scholars of the science of numismatics to present, discuss and critically appraise the most up to date research in this academic field. This year will see Glasgow University host the XIVth Congress, organised by the Hunter Coin Cabinet, one of the key departments of the Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery, and home to, among others, the famous Hess, Coats and Lockie collections.

Although the Congress has been held since 1891, official recognition of its status in the academic world was not truly granted until the formation in 1934 of the International Numismatic Commission (INC). The impetus for the creation of such a body came after the foundation in Geneva of the International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS) in 1926. This was established out of a desire to develop a coherent structure through which the diverse international historical assemblies could meet on a more regular basis to discuss developments in historical research. Although a success in its own right, there was nevertheless a strong feeling among numismatists that their contribution to the field of historical sciences was being overlooked. Furthermore there was some concern that if no central body was established to standardise the analysis and presentation of numismatic material then there was a possibility that numismatists would be seen as belonging to an offshoot branch of historical science, rather than as historians in their own right.

Sensing this concern among their peers, the Austrian numismatist Professor August von Loehr and Victor Tournour, later to become Director of the Royal Library of Belgium, mooted the idea in 1927 of establishing the INC along the same lines as the ICHS. There appears to have been some resistance within the ICHS to what may have been seen at the time as a 'peasant's revolt' by the numismatists since, although plans for the establishment of a Commission within the ICHS were discussed at the Congress in Oslo in 1928, and Varsovie in 1933, it was not until the VIIIth Congress in Paris, 1934, that the newly formed INC was formally recognised, and then only as an external Commission. It did not take long, however, for the new President of the INC, Victor Tournour, to convince the ICHS of the benefits of working more closely with numismatists, and in 1939 the status of the INC was transformed into that of an internal Commission of the larger organisation.

Even before the INC was recognised as a core element of the main body of historical sciences its membership were already planning the development of some ambitious enterprises. At the VIIIth ICHS Congress in Zurich, 1938, the creation of a *Corpus Nummorum Romanarum* was discussed, following on from the work of Harold Mattingly who had been systematically re-assessing the traditional dating methods of Roman coinage during his time at the British Museum. Professor von Loehr, by now the Secretary of the INC, also looked to the ICHS for support in his study of the history of paper money.

The outbreak of the Second World War in the following year put a stop to any thoughts of numismatic research for the foreseeable future, and although the INC was reconstituted in 1945, as late as 1951 its founders were still struggling to come to terms with the changes which the two World Wars had wrought on the pattern of academic research within the field of historical sciences. August von Loehr was concerned that while most practitioners of historical science were by this stage concentrating more on the causes of certain economic

consequences, in particular conflict, numismatic science was, by retaining its focus on the study of the phenomena of money, drifting away from the driving force of modern historical research. This and other factors led to the gradual moving apart of the two bodies, until by 1959 it was agreed that since the ICHS were no longer consulting the INC on administrative matters, their status at their own request should be downgraded to an organisation affiliated to the larger body.

While this might have appeared a retrograde step, by the late 1950s the INC had established a constitution which justified this desire for autonomy. The Regulations and Statutes adopted in 1950 and later modifications created a compact governing body or Council of the Commission consisting of nine members, who would meet on an annual basis. The Commission's role was to act as a centre of information, which would be disseminated through the publication of an annual report. The Council would also play a key part in organising the International Numismatic Congress and represent the field of numismatics at other international congresses, as well as submitting reports on the proposals of the members of the Commission.

Once the structure and purpose of the governing body had been established, delegates were invited to apply for membership of the Commission. At the Vth Congress in Paris, 1953, the Council sought representatives from public museums with significant coin collections, and also from academic institutions that contributed to the study of numismatic science. They also encouraged applications by delegates from any country with numismatic organisations and societies. Because these new members were asked to pay a fixed annual fee, this necessitated the Council taking on the further responsibility of submitting a yearly programme of work to be carried out by the Commission and publishing an annual budget report. Since 1953 there have been a number of other modifications to the Regulations and Statutes of the INC, most importantly the inclusion as members of the Commission of representatives from national mints, but essentially the structure and composition of the organisation have remained the same since their inception, an impressive feat for an international organisation representing such a diverse field.

During the last half century the INC has undertaken various projects with the purpose of establishing that the field of numismatics is on a level with, and closely linked to, the study of historical science. While rejecting Professor von Loehr's call to embrace the study of economic history, the Commission accepted the need for a more rigorously scientific approach to numismatic research. Possibly the grandest project envisaged was the development of an encyclopaedia of currencies, standardising terminology and following the developing chronology and topography of different forms of money. Unfortunately the great expense of such a project meant that it was never completed, but from this sprang more successfully a Bibliography of the catalogues of private sales and public collections, while the INC Council also asked for the representatives of all the main collections in its member states to send a comprehensive list of their contents. Addressing the concern at the lack of recognition of numismatics as a science in universities, the INC made representations to the major international academic institutions that they follow the example of Spain and include this subject on their university curricula, a request that has seen the study of numismatics spread significantly. In practical terms the INC also offers financial aid in the form of a scholarship and a grant-in-aid programme 'to facilitate cooperation between individuals and institutions in the field of numismatics and related disciplines'. Support for external

projects by the INC has led to the publication of numerous significant books and papers, perhaps the most important being the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, while symposia sponsored by the Commission have concentrated on key issues in the world of numismatics, most controversially how public collections deal with the practical problems faced when acquiring new objects, caused by the growing number of highly accurate reproductions and fakes now on the market. From a British perspective, several members of the INC have made important contributions to the field of numismatics in this country, including Christopher Blunt, Robert Carson and of course Harold Mattingly whose publications cataloguing the Roman coinage housed in the British Museum is extensive.

Numismatics is a constantly growing field and the membership of the INC reflects this. When records began in 1953 the Commission was made up of 41 members drawn from 16 countries. Now it consists of over 150 members and the number of countries represented is almost 40, indicating a rapid growth in worldwide interest in this area. These members are kept informed of developments within the INC and in the wider world of numismatics by a report known as the *Compte rendu*, and the International Numismatic Newsletter, both of which are published annually, and by an electronic newsletter which is sent out two or three times a year. However the key event for the INC is the International Numismatic Congress and no doubt the delegates in Glasgow this year will represent the broad spectrum of ideas and practical research in this growing field of study.

Benedict McLoughlin

NEWS

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Revised April programme. Unfortunately Graham Dyer will not be able to present his lecture on 28 April 2009, instead there will be an evening of three short papers as follows: Dr Kevin Clancy, *The Ricardo Ingot: the discovery of a striking in tin*, James Morton, *The Watt collection of Soho Mint coins and medals* and Dr Catherine Eagleton, *'Herculean labours' of M. Borrel: the 1908 decimal currency for Zanzibar*.

Bursaries for INC 09. The BNS is offering a number of bursaries to undergraduate or postgraduate students to attend the forthcoming International Numismatic Congress to be held in Glasgow from 31 August to 4 September 2009. Successful applicants should preferably have an informed interest in one or more of the currencies issued or used in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, or in present or past British overseas territories over the last two millennia. This encompasses coins, tokens and banknotes and extends to commemorative medals, jettons and weights. The value of each bursary will be £400, to cover conference fees, accommodation and meals and contribute towards travel costs. To learn more about the conference visit the INC website at www.hunterian.gla.ac.uk/inc-glasgow. To apply for a bursary please request an application form by writing to the Secretary, The British Numismatic Society, c/o The Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG or by emailing rkelleher@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk. Applications should be received by 30 June 2009.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH

Nick Holmes will retire as Curator of Numismatic Collections at the National Museum of Scotland on 6 April. Since there is no immediate prospect of another numismatic curator being appointed, there will inevitably be a reduction in the service which NMS can offer. Nick will continue to carry out numismatic research as a Research Associate with NMS, and should still be contactable at n.holmes@nms.ac.uk.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Exhibition. The new permanent gallery of Medieval Europe has now re-opened at the British Museum in room 40. It showcases some of the world's greatest medieval treasures and features coin displays of the Fishpool and Colchester hoards as well as numismatic input into themed sections on Byzantium, the Crusades and Iconoclasm.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM

Appointment. With effect from June 2009 Julian Baker will be appointed as Assistant Keeper (Medieval and Modern) in the Heberden Coin Room. Until then he will continue in post as Money Gallery Curator.

Acquisition. The museum has recently been able to present to the Visitors the Henley Hoard, consisting of 32 Iron Age gold staters (British Qb) and its flint nodule container. This spectacular find is the only surviving intact hoard of Celtic coins from Oxfordshire. It was declared Treasure and has been purchased jointly with the Henley River and Rowing Museum. It will be displayed on a two-year rota in each museum.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

The splendour of Isfahan: coins from Iran
Gallery 69a, British Museum, London,
5 March 2009 – 5 July 2009

'Origins': in search of early Wales
National Museum of Wales, Cardiff,
from December 2007

Anglo-Saxon Art in the Round
Gallery 3, Ipswich Town Hall Galleries,
6 March 2009 – 5 September 2009 (not open on Mondays)

Shah 'Abbas: The Remaking of Iran
Round Reading Room, British Museum, London,
19 February 2009 – 14 June 2009

Matthew Boulton and the Art of Making Money
Barber Institute of Fine Arts, Birmingham,
8 May 2009 – 10 May 2010

Matthew Boulton: selling what all the world desires
Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery,
30 May 2009 – 27 September 2009

Medals of Dishonour
Room 90, British Museum, London,
25 June – 27 September 2009

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

IMPERIUM KONFLIKT MYTHOS – 2000 Jahre Varusschlacht (Empire Conflict Myth – 2000th anniversary of the Battle of Varus)

Kalkriese Museum, Germany, mid May to late October 2009
www.kalkriese-varusschlacht.de

OBITUARIES

Arthur Lloyd (1917-2009), a member of the Wessex Numismatic Society for two days short of 53 years, died in the Royal Bournemouth Hospital on 4 January 2009 after a short illness.

Born on 28 February 1917 at the village shop run by his parents in Shinfield, near Reading, Arthur Thomas Lloyd read history at Reading University under the famous Anglo-Saxonist Sir Frank Stenton, of whom he always spoke warmly. It was from Stenton, and the coins he used to bring to lectures, that Arthur developed an interest in numismatics that was to stay with him for life. Commissioned into the Royal Artillery, he saw service in India and Burma during the entire span of the War, marrying his wife, Ethel, a Reading girl, in 1942. Demobbed in 1946 and armed with his history degree from Reading, he took up a post as teacher of history at Ashley Secondary School, New Milton, moving to the nearby Gore School in 1970, where he remained until retirement in 1977. Universally known during over 30 years of teaching history as 'Tom' Lloyd, he inspired hundreds of young pupils (and their subsequent offspring) by his enthusiasm and depth of knowledge, particularly of events in and around the New Forest area. In retirement he kept himself busy, co-authoring *The History of New Milton*, published on the town's centenary in 1996. Over the years he published widely on a number of historical topics, much of it in ephemeral journals, though one exception was his own work interpreting the Domesday Book in relation to the New Forest, which he personally funded and which appeared in 2001.

Arthur was proposed for election to the Wessex by Dr Edward Burstal and seconded by Ronald Bartlett, the founding father of BANS. Elected on 6 January 1956, he served on the Society's committee continually from 1968 to 1989. He succeeded the late Harold Good as chairman in 1970 and, chairing the 1973 BANS Congress at the Heathlands Hotel, Bournemouth, it gave him immense pleasure to introduce Michael Dolley, the editor of the Stenton *festschrift*, as one of the speakers. Subsequently he became the Society's sixth vice-president and was elected an honorary member in October 2000. He spoke to the Society on nine occasions, topics including coins and tokens of Christchurch and Lymington, the links between seals, heraldry and coins and, most recently in March 2003, on recent discoveries of Celtic coins in the New Forest area. He was awarded the Society's Sir John Hanham medal an unprecedented three times and was a two-time Wessex medallist for services rendered. His eclectic and varied collection of coins and medals were largely dispersed, anonymously at his request, within the three most recent bi-annual Society auctions; other pieces of greater significance passed through the London rooms of Dix Noonan Webb.

However, the Wessex was just one of the many local societies that Arthur supported. He joined the Bournemouth & Christchurch Historical Society in 1946, eventually becoming its chairman, while he founded New Milton's own historical group in 1969 and also belonged to Highcliffe Historical Society and the Milford-on-Sea Historical Record Society. Now part of the history he loved so much, Arthur's funeral was held at the parish church of St Mary Magdalene, New Milton, on 16 January 2009, where the amusing eulogy was given by local historian Jude James, a pupil of Arthur's in the 1950s. Arthur's wife, Ethel, died in 1992 after a long illness; his daughter Marion and grandson David survive him.

Peter Preston-Morley

LECTURES, SEMINARS, COLLOQUIA AND CONFERENCES

LECTURE DIARY

April		
21	RNS	Seminar: <i>Money and Money Museums in Africa (coordinator: Katie Eagleton)</i>
24-26	BAMS	Annual Weekend Conference, Falmouth. Details will be sent to members in advance
28	BNS	An evening of three short papers. <i>The Ricardo Ingot: the discovery of a striking in tin</i> , Dr Kevin Clancy; <i>The Watt collection of Soho Mint coins and medals</i> , James Morton; <i>'Herculean labours' of M. Borrel: the 1908 decimal currency for Zanzibar</i> , Dr Catherine Eagleton
May		
19	RNS	<i>Old tools in new contexts: Die studies in Central Asia and India</i> , Robert Bracey
26	BNS	<i>Coins and creativity</i> , Stuart Devlin (followed by the Spring Reception for members and their guests)
June		
16	RNS	<i>Money as metaphor V, money is salvation</i> , Joe Cribb (AGM: Presidential address and summer party)
23	BNS	<i>Money and economic development in the eighteenth century</i> , Prof. Forrest Capie
July		
11	BNS/	Summer Meeting. <i>The life and work of Matthew Boulton</i> . Joint meeting of the British RNS and Royal Numismatic Societies to be held at Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery

AUCTIONS AND FAIRS

AUCTIONS AND FAIRS (Compiled by Peter Preston-Morley)

Please note: Dates may be subject to alteration. For later updates on auctions, see the international auction calendar at www.dnw.co.uk

April

- 19 **Spring Stamp & Coin Show**, Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, Dublin, Eire.
- 22 **Birmingham Auctions**, Coins and Medals. Fownes Hotel, City Walls Road, Worcester. www.birmauctions.co.uk
- 22 **Boulton & Cooper**, Coins, Tokens and Paper Money. St Michael's House, 1 Market Place, Malton, N. Yorkshire. www.boultoncooper.co.uk
- 23-24 **Spink**, Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 25 **Phoenix Coin Fair**, America Hall, De La Rue Way, Pinhoe, Exeter, Devon.
- 26 **Coin, Medal, Banknote and Militaria Fair**, Cedar Court Hotel, Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.
- 28-29 **Wallis & Wallis**, Auction 517, Medals and Militaria. West Street Auction Galleries, Lewes, Sussex. www.wallisandwallis.co.uk
- 29 **Tennants**, Spring Coin Sale, The Auction Centre, Leyburn, N. Yorkshire. www.tennants.co.uk
- 30 **Dix Noonan Webb**, Auction 81, British and World Coins. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 30 **Dix Noonan Webb**, Auction B11, British and World Paper Money. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk

May

- 3 **Coin Fair**, Social Club, Church Road, Bradmore, Wolverhampton, W. Midlands.
- 5 **Baldwins Auctions**, Auction 59, British and World Coins and Medals. CIPFA, 3 Robert Street, London WC2. www.baldwin.co.uk
- 6 **Baldwins Auctions**, Auction 60, The Diana Collection of British Colonial Coins (Part 3). CIPFA, 3 Robert Street, London WC2. www.baldwin.co.uk
- 8 **St James's Auctions**, Auction 11, British and World Coins. Cavendish Hotel, Jermyn Street, London SW1. www.sixbid.com
- 9 **Coin and Medal Fair**, Parish Hall, De La Warr Road, East Grinstead, W. Sussex.
- 10 **Midland Coin Fair**, National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham.
- 16 **Cornucopia Fair**, Queen's Cross Church, Albyn Place, Aberdeen.
- 20 **A.F. Brock**, Coins, Medals and Paper Money. Browns, 281 London Road, Stockport, Cheshire. www.afbrock.co.uk
- 23 **Phoenix Fair**, Victoria Methodist Church Hall, Station Road, Weston super-Mare, Somerset.
- 26 **Baldwins Auctions**, Auction 61, British Trade Tokens. CIPFA, 3 Robert Street, London WC2. www.baldwin.co.uk
- 28 **Spink**, Bonds and Share Certificates of the World. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 30 **Cornucopia Fair**, Renfield Centre, 260 Bath Street, Glasgow 1.

- 31 **Coin, Medal, Banknote and Militaria Fair**, Cedar Court Hotel, Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorks.
- 31 **Lockdales**, Auction 72, Coins, Medals and Banknotes. Orwell Holiday Inn, The Havens, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk. www.lockdales.com

June

- 2 **Croydon Coin Auctions**, Auction 211, Ancient, English and World Coins, Medals, etc. United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, E. Croydon, Surrey. www.croydoncoinauctions.co.uk
- 2 **Wessex Numismatic Society**, Auction 117, Coins, Tokens, Medals, Paper Money and Numismatic Books. Beaufort Community Centre, Beaufort Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Enquiries via ppm@dnw.co.uk
- 6 **London Coin Fair**, Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1.
- 6 **Baldwins Auctions**, Summer Argentum Auction, Coins and Medals. Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1. www.baldwin.co.uk
- 6-7 **London Coins**, Auction 125, Coins, Medals and Paper Money. Grange Hotel, Charles Square, Bracknell, Berkshire. www.londoncoins.co.uk
- 9 **Morton & Eden**, Coins, Medals and Paper Money. 34 New Bond Street, London W1. www.mortonandeden.com
- 10 **Morton & Eden**, Orders, Decorations and Medals. 34 New Bond Street, London W1. www.mortonandeden.com
- 14 **Midland Coin Fair**, National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham.
- 17 **Warwick & Warwick**, Coins, Medals and Militaria, Paper Money. Court House, Jury Street, Warwick. www.warwickandwarwick.com
- 24 25 **Dix Noonan Webb**, Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 25 **Spink**, Auction 199, Ancient, English and World Coins, Tokens and Commemorative Medals. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com

July

- 4 **Coin Fair**, Jury's Hotel, 16-22 Great Russell Street, London WC1
- 12 **Midland Coin Fair**, National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham.
- 12 **Lockdales**, Auction 73, Coins, Medals and Banknotes. Orwell Holiday Inn, The Havens, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich. www.lockdales.com
- 23 **Spink**, Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com

August

- 2 **B. Frank & Son**, Auction 77, Coins, Tokens, Medals and Paper Money. Cedar Court Hotel, Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire. www.b-frank-and-son.co.uk

Contact details – Societies

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)

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British Numismatic Society (BNS)

Richard Kelleher, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG. Fax: 020 7323 8171. E-mail: secretary@britnumsoc.org. Membership secretary, Roland Hewson, c/o Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, tel: 01707 267 958.

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: bnta@lineone.net; website: www.bnta.net.

Oriental Numismatic Society (ONS)

Mr Peter Smith, 9 Grandison Road, London SW11 6LS, tel: 020 7228 2826.