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The CCNB Newsletter is supported by the British Museum, the Royal Numismatic Society and the British Numismatic Society. The Newsletter appears triannually, and is received by those members of the RNS and BNS resident in the United Kingdom, and by others with an interest in numismatics and related fields.

Contributions and information will be gratefully received. Items for the next issue should be sent to Richard Abdy or Richard Kelleher, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, tel: 020 7323 8255/8640 fax: 020 7323 8171, e-mail: rabdy@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk or rkelleher@thebritishmuseum.ac.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 ANNIVERSARIES
AND NUMISMATICSEMBLEMS OF SCOTLAND ON THE COINAGE SINCE
THE UNION

Scotland has been symbolised on the coinage of the United Kingdom since 1707 through the use of very well-known emblems. Thistles, rampant lions, St Andrew's crosses and unicorns are to be found in relative abundance as elements in larger designs but it was not until more recent years that alternative ways of representing Scotland numismatically have been devised. Quite apart from the emblems used, for the last seventy years there has evolved a tradition of acknowledging distinctly the Union's different elements with specific coins, a development which has gone hand-in-hand with the growth of a more prominent sense of self determination and identity within the Union.

There may yet be on-going debates about the economic and political implications of 1707, but the changes to the symbolism of the newly-created entity were clear to see in the Royal Arms. Just as the union of the crowns in 1603 led to a new heraldic shield of arms being employed on the reverses of the coins of James I, so the political union of 1707 was reflected in a re-arrangement of the heraldic charges. England's three lions were asked to share the first and third quarters of the shield with Scotland's lion, resulting in a cramped composition and an often rather crude rendering of the individual elements. Change was also evident on the new Great Seal with slightly more care being taken to stimulate the pulse of the heraldic beasts from what had appeared on the coinage. The larger amount of space provided for by the Great Seal resulted in a design that more self-consciously acknowledged the idea of the Union with a collection of well-known emblems of both countries, added to which was Britannia, the increasingly important symbol of the United Kingdom. On thistle crowns and half-groats of James I, roses

and thistles had shared a coin but on different sides, whereas on the first Great Seal after the Union they symbolically sprouted from the same stem. The device of the two plants from one stem was also to be found on a pattern halfpenny of Queen Anne but the design, perhaps too bold in its conception, never found its way onto an official union-celebrating coin.

From this first flowering of imagery in the immediate aftermath of the Union of 1707, numismatic celebrations thereafter dried up. The earlier coins of James I, by contrast, bear witness to the union of the crowns not only with roses and thistles but also through the use of inscriptions. TVEATVR VNITAS DEVS (may God guard these united) appeared on thistle crowns, QVAE DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET (what God hath joined together let no man put asunder) on half-crowns and shillings, and the gold sovereign itself was renamed a unite. James I and his advisers were using the coinage as a way of conveying a message about the new order, a vehicle that was not to be lost on his son Charles I in the context of a more strained set of circumstances.



The thistle crown of James I

As the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries advanced, Hanoverian escutcheons came and went, with specific nods to England, Scotland and Ireland being played out in the

decorative use of roses, thistles and shamrocks on the more heavily ornamented reverses prepared for George IV and in the exergue of his and William IV's copper coins. Apart from the floral motifs to be found on gothic crowns and florins, Scotland, as with the rest of the constituent parts of the Kingdom, came to be symbolically subsumed into the Union. The mood was one of imperial Britain and of the production of an imperial coinage that could be used throughout much of the territory Britain came to control. It was Queen Victoria who provided a focal point of imperial imagery and it was not until the new silver coinage of 1893 that a well thought through series of designs, conceived by artists with national reputations, consciously sought to employ regional emblems in a more engaged manner. Objections to insufficient representation were nevertheless raised from Scotland and more vocal hostility came from Wales, the principality's omission being used to biting satirical effect by commentators.

Minor though it may seem in the history of coinage in Britain, the introduction in 1937 of a Scottish shilling marks a turning point in the movement towards a more high-profile numismatic recognition of Britain as an amalgam of different elements. It was a time when the strength of imperial ties was beginning to weaken and even domestically the need to acknowledge the noise being made by newly-established Scottish nationalist groups had a direct bearing on the decision to institute a shilling bearing a design unmistakably Scottish in character. Whatever may have been written in the past, admittedly some of it encouraged by the cloying sycophancy the then Deputy Master Robert Johnson, that the coin was a way of honouring the Scottish ancestry of Queen Elizabeth, the story carries no solid foundation since the development of a Scottish shilling had in fact first started to take shape under Edward VIII. An influence of a more direct personal nature that Edward VIII had on the coinage was reflected in the preparation of designs on the theme of royal beasts and the appearance of an eagle in the series might be seen as being more than a passing reference to Scotland.



The Scottish shilling introduced in 1937

The Scottish shilling was maintained following the accession of Elizabeth II, its Scottish crest being replaced by the Scottish quartering of the Royal Arms. Some Scottish nationalists, however, had a different kind of problem with the coinage of the new reign in view of the reference to a second Elizabeth whereas for them there had never strictly been an earlier one, a point that Churchill hoped could ultimately be dismissed as a more theoretical than practical consideration. A distinct Scottish design survived decimalisation on the new five pence and the perceived need to acknowledge other elements of the Kingdom was partly addressed through the

Prince of Wales's feathers on the two pence. An attempt, however, to secure a two pence for Northern Ireland in the early 1970s floundered and was not thereafter revived.

In more recent times the one pound coin has provided a means through which England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can be readily represented. Familiar emblems such as the thistle and the lion were selected in the 1980s and 1990s for Scotland, while for the most recent series the Australian-born artist, Edwina Ellis, provided a group of designs that took as their inspiration a celebration of Britain's engineering achievements. The dramatic perspective of the Forth Rail Bridge marches across the one pound coin issued in 2004 and other artwork prepared by the artist for the same project, which did not make it through the selection process, included the Falkirk Wheel.

The future shape of the Union has been moving up the political agenda in recent years. Attitudes towards Britain's constituent parts have tended towards a more inclusive approach and the evidence of this development is there to be seen in the coinage. It could be argued that the greater multiplicity of coins marking anniversaries has contributed but from whatever direction the stimulus is coming, it has the potential to provide a means of celebrating Britain with a richer array of coins.

Yvonne Holton's design for the Act of Union two-pound coin has succeeded in combining well-known emblems, in the shape of the rose, the thistle and the portcullis, with an intelligently-framed linking device where pieces of a Union-themed jigsaw appear joined together. With the rose and thistle seeming to be growing from the same stem, the symbolism is clear – co-operation between distinctive cultures – an image and message with which those who devised the Queen Anne pattern halfpenny would have been very familiar.

Kevin Clancy

200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE

If I mentioned that I was working on an exhibition about money and the transatlantic slave trade, many people immediately thought of the tokens issued in 1788 and 1792 by plantation owner Philip Gibb, or the famous Wedgwood medallion with the motto "Am I Not A Man And A Brother?" But the business of the slave trade went deeper than that, pervading the economic and business worlds of Europe, Africa and the Americas. The golden guinea of England or the American dollar were just as much the money of the slave trade as the Caribbean tokens or the African currencies.



The Barbadoes penny of Philip Gibb from 1792

In 1778, Londoner Ignatius Sancho, who had been born almost 50 years earlier on a slave ship en route between West Africa and the Americas but later won his freedom, wrote a letter to his friend describing his anger at the slave trade:

The grand object of English navigators - indeed of all Christian navigators - is money - money - money... In Africa, the poor wretched natives - blessed with the most fertile and luxuriant soil - are rendered so much the more miserable for what Providence meant as a blessing: - the Christians' abominable traffic for slaves - and the horrid cruelty and treachery of the petty Kings - encouraged by their Christian customers - who carry them strong liquors - to enflame their national madness - and powder - and bad fire-arms - to furnish them with the hellish means of killing and kidnapping.

This exhibition explores Inhuman Traffic by looking at how the trade functioned, and at how it was ended. Gold and ivory first brought European traders to West Africa, and tobacco, guns, textiles, sugar and rum enabled the trade to flourish. The small display examines these and other commodities involved in the slave trade, and the way Africa, Europe and the Americas became linked in a global trade network, featuring objects from the museum's collection of coins and medals, alongside objects from other parts of the museum, many of which are rarely or never seen on display. Some objects in the display showcase new research into the provenance of objects in the Museum's collections. For example, four cowrie shells which have been in the collection for almost 200 years, but which we now know were given by Mansong Diara, ruler of the slave-trading empire of Bambara, to Scottish explorer Mungo Park. Park's account of his travels in West Africa, published in 1799, could not avoid discussing the slave trade, and was used by campaigners arguing both for and against the trade. These shells look like any other cowries, but they have a remarkable story to tell.

Stories of the people involved in the trade and its abolition are central to the exhibition, featuring resistance leaders including Toussaint l'Ouverture, Olaudah Equiano and Nanny of the Maroons alongside others (including some whose names we don't know) whose acts of resistance and rebellion were crucial to the turning of European public opinion against the trade.

In 1787, the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade was founded in London. A campaign began, with petitions, pamphlets and protests organised across the UK. The parliamentary spokesman for the group was William Wilberforce, MP for Hull, who in a parliamentary speech in May 1789 said, "Let us put an end at once to this inhuman traffic—let us stop this effusion of human blood." The end came, gradually, beginning with the passage in 1807 of the parliamentary bill banning the slave trade. But this was just one small part of dismantling the trade, which had been lucrative and profitable for the traders, but at a terrible cost to so many people. Slavery was legal in the British colonies for another 30 years, and legal and illegal trading continued. Speaking in 1852, 14 years after his escape from slavery in Maryland, and 13 years before slavery would be banned in the United States, Frederick Douglass condemned the trade as an "inhuman traffic, opposed alike to the laws of God and of man."

Katie Eagleton

NEWS

2007 BANS CONGRESS

The 2007 National Numismatic Congress of BANS, the British Association of Numismatic Societies, was staged at the Commodore Hotel, Cwmbran, near Newport, over the weekend of 13-15 April. No less than 75 delegates from all over the British Isles, including eight from Ireland, enjoyed a warm welcome from the organisers, Alan and Noel Cox, and several other members from the hosting South Wales and Monmouthshire Numismatic Society. Some untypically warm Welsh weather added to the pleasure of a relaxed and convivial event. As befits a congress held in the principality, there was a strong Welsh theme among the topics chosen for the lectures. Of the nine speakers five employed Powerpoint presentations – slides and OHPs were in the minority for perhaps the first time at a BANS congress.

Bob Trett, former Curator at Newport Museum & Art Gallery, opened the proceedings with a very detailed and fascinating expose of the medieval ship found in Newport harbour in 2002. Richard Brewer, Keeper of Archaeology at the National Museum of Wales, presented an overview of Caerwent in Roman times; Nick Wells, from the Department of History & Archaeology at Cardiff University, followed with an extensive look at how currency was used in Wales in late Roman times. Edward Besly, President of BANS and Assistant Keeper of Archaeology and Numismatics at the National Museum of Wales, stepped into the breach left by the sad death five weeks previously of the intended speaker, Diana Condell, Senior Curator of Medals at the Imperial War Museum, by bringing matters up-to-date with a look at some civil gallantry awards awarded to Welshmen – and women – in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Token enthusiasts, who have their own congress in Swindon in October to look forward to, were amply catered for in Cwmbran. Jeffrey Gardiner made the lengthy journey from Darlington to expose communion tokens – particularly those from Northumberland – to a wider audience, while David Powell, author of the web-based newsletter Lead Token Telegraph, told us about the new classification system for lead tokens he is developing. The fleece as a numismatic image is quite well known, particularly on tokens, but its origin has been rather mired in mystique, which Robert Thompson unravelled with customary detail. Paul Withers, a former member of the host society, aired some Anglo-Gallic problems of attribution that deserve serious consideration in the light of what is currently in print, while a breath of fresh air was provided by Frances Simmons and her review of the medal as a 20th century art form.

On Saturday afternoon delegates journeyed to St Mary's Priory in Abergavenny, where the Revd. Jeremy Winston provided an amusing and extremely knowledgeable tour around the church's magnificent collection of medieval monuments, some of which date back to the 14th century. Dinner in the evening was followed by an entertaining half-hour of singing by the local male voice choir.

Numismatists now look forward to the 2007 BANS Autumn Weekend, details of which are included below. In 2008 the BANS Congress will be hosted by the Worthing Numismatic Society and staged from 4 to 6 April, while in 2009 it will be the turn of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society, celebrating their centenary. The Yorkshire Congress will be

held at the ST Nicholas Hotel in Scarborough, from 3 to 5 April.

BANS 2007 AUTUMN WEEKEND

Dalton Ellis Hall, University of Manchester, September 7th - 9th, 2007

Friday 7th September

4.00pm Registration at Dalton Ellis Hall
6.00pm Dinner
7.15pm P Stoddart: 19th century British campaign medal designs

Saturday 8th September

8.15am Breakfast
9.15am J Bispham: An unpublished gold half sovereign of Edward VI
R Lyall: The history behind Charles I's siege coinages
10.45am Coffee and biscuits
11.15am The Royal Mint Lecture
S Raw (Royal Mint Advisory Committee): The importance of lettering in numismatic design
12.30pm Lunch
Afternoon free
6.00pm Dinner
7.15pm D Bateson: The Scottish coinage

Sunday 9th September

8.15am Breakfast
9.15am K Sugden: The numismatic collections at Manchester Museum
M Robinson: Errors in dates
10.45am Coffee and biscuits
11.15am P Crummett: An introduction to the Temperance Movement and its medals
12.30pm Lunch

Dalton Ellis Hall provides a combination of traditional elegant surroundings in 4_ acres of landscaped grounds with a full range of modern facilities (including adequate car parking). All rooms are en-suite, with towels and tea/coffee-making facilities. A bar will be available both evenings, with wine, beer and soft drinks. The surrounding area is known as Victoria Park, and its many Victorian mansions give it a comfortable, secluded character. The Hall is close to the Whitworth Art Gallery and the Museum, and is an easy bus ride into the centre of Manchester. Information regarding places of interest to visit in and around the city will be available on arrival.

The fully-residential cost of the weekend is £120 (deposit £30); please make cheques payable to "University of Manchester", and send to Phyllis Stoddart or Keith Sugden, Dept. of Numismatics, Manchester Museum, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL. Further information is available at www.coinclubs.freemove.co.uk, or from Phyllis Stoddart at Phyllis.stoddart@manchester.ac.uk.

BANS NATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONGRESS 2008

The 2008 National Numismatic Congress of BANS, will be staged at the Chatsworth Hotel, Steyne, Worthing, over the weekend of 4-6 April. Hosted for the first time by Worthing & District Numismatic Society in their 40th anniversary year, the Congress will feature a full programme of lectures and a civic reception hosted by the Mayor of Worthing, Cllr Heather Mercer. Speakers already booked to appear include Derek Aldred, Joe Bispham, Peter Clayton, Graham Dyer, Tony Holmes, Ron Kerridge, Peter Preston-Morley, Michael Sharp and Robert Turner. The traditional Saturday afternoon leisure activities will include a coach excursion.

The Chatsworth Hotel is situated on the A259, just off the sea front at Worthing. Easily accessible from Gatwick Airport and the M23 motorway, Worthing is served by frequent fast trains from London Victoria, Brighton and Portsmouth. The inclusive estimated cost of the weekend, inclusive of dinner and a light lunch on Sunday will be in the region of £150/160 for residential delegates. Non-residents are also welcome at a price yet to be confirmed. To secure a residential booking a non-refundable deposit of £40 is required, with the balance payable by 31 January 2008. Cheques, made payable to the Worthing & District Numismatic Society, should be sent to Robert de Ruiter, 11 Hamilton Gardens, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO21 4EQ.

IRON AGE AND ROMAN COINS IN WALES

The Archaeology Data Service/AHDS Archaeology and Cardiff University are pleased to announce the release of a major new on-line numismatic archive: Iron Age and Roman Coins from Wales (IARCW). IARCW was funded by the University of Wales through the Board of Celtic Studies and was directed by Peter Guest of Cardiff University.

Iron Age and Roman Coins from Wales (IARCW) is a research project whose purpose is to advance the knowledge and understanding of coin supply (particularly from Rome) and the impact of coinage (especially Roman) on the diverse populations of this part of western Britain from the first century BC to the fifth century AD. The primary objectives of the project were to create an inventory of ancient coins from Wales and to disseminate this body of information to as wide an audience as possible. The dataset currently includes details of 52,813 coins (the vast majority of which are Roman) from 1172 separate finds, including 217 hoards and 171 assemblages of excavated site-finds from 81 late prehistoric and Roman period settlements in Wales (for example, excavations at the civitas capital at Caerwent have produced over 2000 coins, while almost 1500 have been recovered from the legionary fortress at Caerleon). This comprehensive digital database of ancient coins discovered in modern Wales could be investigated in a variety of ways. For example, it is possible to study coins by region, town or village, ancient settlement, hoard or archaeological excavation. Also, each coin is described in detail (up to fifteen fields, although the completeness of each entry depends on the original source) and the recording of almost 53,000 coins allows the analysis of these objects by metal, denomination, emperor or ruler, mint, date of production, or a number of other numismatic criteria. The availability of this database of numismatic information puts a very substantial body of evidence at our

fingertips, which, it is hoped, will encourage the continued investigation of coin supply, circulation and use in western Britain during the later Iron Age and Roman periods.

The Iron Age & Roman Coins from Wales website is accompanied by a volume of the same title (Guest, P. and Wells, N. 2007 *Iron Age & Roman Coins from Wales*. Wetteren: Collection Moneta, 66). This volume contains the corpus of all ancient coin finds from Wales, including regional and site distribution maps, as well summaries of the coins from each assemblage and indexes of finds. Copies can be obtained directly from the publishers (<http://www.culturalnet.com/moneta/content.htm>).

To access the database please visit:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/archive/iarcw_bcs_2007/

Peter Guest

SSN MONEY AND MEDALS

Last year the group involved in the production of CCNB were awarded an exploratory grant to develop a proposal for a long-term Subject Specialist Network (SSN) involving numismatics. Sadly in the face of stiff competition for official funding the proposed SSN 'Money and Medals' has not obtained a grant for the next stage during this funding round. We would like to thank all readers who helped with suggestions during the exploratory phase.

SSNs are an initiative of the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) to spread museum expertise across the UK's regions and to disseminate information to the public on specialist heritage subjects. In the hope of better luck next time, the possibility remains to join the successful SSNs in spirit with an internet presence based around an online version of CCNB with links to numismatic events and displays. More information will be forthcoming in the autumn.

See: www.mla.gov.uk/website/programmes/renaissance/Subject_Specialist_Networks/ for an outline of the Subject Specialist Network Development Grants stream 2004-2007

Richard Abdy

XIVth ICOMON annual meeting

The 16th Annual Meeting of the International Committee of Money and Banking Museums (ICOMON) took place this August in Vienna against the backdrop of ICOM 2007, the triennial conference of ICOMON's parent organisation, the International Council of Museums. As people from museums around the world gathered in the Austrian capital, ICOMON brought together more than 70 delegates from 46 numismatic collections and institutions for a three day conference hosted by the Austrian Central Bank between the 20th and 22nd August.

This year's theme, the Use and Preservation of an Economic Heritage, generated a range of interesting papers on how museums conserve and deploy their numismatic collections. This tied in well with ICOM 2007's overall focus on Universal Heritage, the ICOMON papers were an excellent opportunity to share examples of good practice and raise discussion.

The opening day, Monday, concentrated largely on the conservation of collections. The papers highlighted the immense variety of materials held within numismatic collections. Angelina Araujo of the Banco de la Republica of Columbia explored the restoration of punches and coin dies, while Noriko Fujii discussed the conservation of Japanese woodblock prints held by the Bank of Japan's Currency Museum in Tokyo. While these prints themselves are not numismatic objects, the scenes they depict give valuable information about the use and forms of contemporary money. That evening's excursion brought us across town to the Austrian Mint, where their current exhibition on the emperor Franz Joseph gave us a brief lesson in Austrian history to round off the first day's activities.

The second day focused on ways of exhibiting collections, with the chance for several museums to discuss recent renovations and exhibitions. The afternoon had a particular emphasis on the digitisation of collections. Ursula Kampmann from the MoneyMuseum (sic) in Zurich even described a collection which did things the 'other way round', going online before establishing its real-world, bricks-and-mortar museum. Sam Moorhead's paper on the Portable Antiquities Scheme's newly developed Finds Database (www.findsdatabase.org.uk, from the PAS website: www.finds.org) generated a great deal of interest. There was much praise for the PAS' approach of working with detectorists to build up new bodies of evidence, and it was felt that this was a potential model for schemes elsewhere, too. Tuesday evening took us to the Coin Cabinet at the spectacular Kunsthistorisches Museum, with a guided tour of their exhibition and department.

Day three further explored the use of collections, including two interesting papers on the practical and logistic problems of storage and acquisition. Christel Schollaardt's account of the Utrecht Geldmuseum's recent relocation described the trials of moving a large collection by road, complete with an extensive police escort (surely a curator's worst nightmare!). A paper by Catherine Eagleton of the British Museum, however, dealt with the problem of acquiring a rather more intangible form of money, as online currencies rise in economic significance. Proceedings were beautifully rounded off on Wednesday afternoon with a reception in true Austrian style - wurst and Sachertorte.

Thanks must go to Armine Wehdorn and Michael Grundner at the Austrian Central Bank for their excellent organisation and generous hospitality, and to Michael Alram at the Kunsthistorisches Museum Coin Cabinet. Further information about ICOMON, with details of all the papers given at the 2007 conference, can be found on ICOMON's new website, www.icomon.org.uk.

Jenni Adam

A NEW CURATORIAL APPOINTMENT AT THE BM

Amelia Dowler has taken up post as the new curator of Greek Coins in the Dept. of Coins and Medals, she replaces Andrew Meadows who has moved to the American Numismatic Society as Margaret Thompson Associate Curator of Greek Coins. Amelia was previously at Oxford writing her D Phil on Hellenistic Bithynia, and has a particular interest in late Classical and early Hellenistic Asia Minor.

A NEW PAS APPOINTMENT AT THE ASHMOLEAN

Dr John Naylor joined the Heberden Coin Room (Ashmolean Museum) as the Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Advisor for Medieval and Post-Medieval Coinage in late June 2007, replacing Julian Baker who has taken up a post at the Ashmolean developing their new coin gallery. John is a specialist in early medieval archaeology, previously working with Prof. Julian D. Richards at the University of York on the 'Viking and Anglo-Saxon Landscape and Economy' project. Alongside coinage, his interests are concerned with broader issues relating to ancient economics, and the evolution of rural and urban settlement in early medieval Europe.

PROCEEDINGS - INTERNATIONAL SCEATTA SYMPOSIUM 2006

I am very conscious that considerable time has elapsed since the April 2006 Sceatta Symposium with little sign of publication of "Studies in Early Medieval Coinage". I am now delighted to report that responsibility for publication has been transferred to Boydell & Brewer. This confers many benefits, as you will be well aware. However, it probably means that the publication date will be set back to coincide with the 2008 Symposium to be held as part of IMC 2008. The programme for that event is now well advanced and will be distributed shortly. It is my intention to have a second, dedicated, publication in the intended "Studies in Early Medieval Coinage" series, which hopefully, will also be produced next year. The third in the series will then contain the proceedings of the 2008 symposium, which now includes some material stretching beyond the early Anglo-Saxon coinage period.

Tony Abramson

INC NEW WEBSITE

The International Numismatic Commission has a new website now available at <http://www.muenzgeschichte.ch>

JAPAN MINT INTERNATIONAL COIN DESIGN COMPETITION 2007

On behalf on Japan Mint, and as the secretariat of ICDC (International Coin Design Competition) 2007, I am contacting you. The ICDC was founded in 1998 by the Japan Mint to honour coin designs as art and to further pursue their artistic development. This year will be the 10th anniversary of the ICDC and we expect to receive more beautiful and unique coin designs. Regarding entry information please refer to our internet site at <http://www.mint.go.jp/eng/event/ent2007.html>

Thank you very much for your attention and understanding on this matter in advance. If you have further inquiries, please feel free to contact me,

Jun Yoshida

UK NUMISMATIC TRUST

Readers will probably be aware that the UK Numismatic Trust, established in 1985, encourages and supports

numismatics in the United Kingdom through the award of small research grants to individuals. Less well known is its support for academic numismatic conferences, colloquia and seminars in the UK, and it is particularly keen to hear from the organisers of such events.

Please request a grant application form from the secretary, Keith Sugden, at the following address: Department of Numismatics, Manchester Museum, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL.

26TH TOKEN CONGRESS

The 26th annual Token Congress will take place in the Madison Hotel, Swindon, from Friday 12th October to Sunday 14th October 2007. Registration will be available after 1pm on Friday. It is intended to have a similar format to previous years. An auction on the Friday evening, run by Mike Roberts, will start the proceedings. This year we hope to be able to project images of lots on to a screen as they come up to be sold. There will be a varied series of lectures on Saturday morning and afternoon, and on Sunday morning. These will be interspersed with tea and coffee breaks. Accommodation is in modern rooms with en-suite facilities. The majority of rooms are available as twins for single occupancy but those with partners should indicate their preference below. All meals are included from Friday evening to Sunday lunch. The total cost will be £146 per person. For more information please contact: Philip Mernick, 42 Campbell Road London E3 4DT, telephone 020 8980 5672 or email tokencongress@mernicks.com

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

Inhuman Traffic: the business of the slave trade
Gallery 69a, British Museum, London, 24 May 2007 - Spring 2008

Encounters: Travel & money in the Byzantine World
Coin Gallery, Barber Institute of Fine Arts, Birmingham, 15 February 2007 – 15 Jan 2008

A book to accompany the exhibition by E. Georganteli and B. Cook has been published by D. Giles Ltd. It is priced at £6.99.

The Currency of Femininity: Women on Coins
Coin Gallery entrance, Barber Institute of Fine Arts, Birmingham, 1 February 2007 – 17 January 2008

Security by Design
Bank of England Museum, Bartholomew Lane, 29 March – 26 October 2007

Gods, Graves and Kings
Bedford Museum, 14 July – December 2007

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

*Geld in Lettland: Geschichte und Gegenwart
(Money in Latvia, History and Presence)*
Kunsthistorisches Museum, until 30 September 2007

Be Embraced, Ye Millions! Beethoven and Money
Austrian Nationalbank, Vienna, until end of October 2007

Constantine the Great
Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Trier, Germany,
2 June – 4 November 2007

*Imagen de la arquitectura en la numismática colombiana:
Billetes emitidos entre 1927-2000 (Architectural Images in
Colombian Numismatics: Paper Money Issued Between 1927
and 2000)*
Banco de la Republica, Colombia, Bogotá,
11th April – 24th September 2007

*Cinc segles de numismàtica catalana (Five centuries of
Catalan numismatics)*
Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya, Barcelona,
until May 2008

LECTURES, SEMINARS, COLLOQUIA AND CONFERENCES

LECTURE DIARY

September

- 7-9 BANS Autumn Weekend. To be held at Dalton Ellis Hall,
University of Manchester
- 25 BNS Linecar Lecture: History and coinage in the
reign of Æthelred the Unready,
Prof. Simon Keynes.

October

- 3-7
- 11 BAMS Sarah Sophia Banks and her 'collection of
scraps': collecting coins and medals in
Georgian London, Catherine Eagleton.
- 12-14 26th Annual Token Congress. To be held at the
Madison Hotel, Swindon.
- 16 RNS Excavation coins from Aenus in Thrace,
Oguz Tekin
- 23 BNS Martin Folkes (1690-1754) and his numismatic
contemporaries, Christian Dekesel.

November

- 13 BAMS Searching for St Michael, Nicola Moss.
- 20 RNS Seminar: Recent coin hoards from Britain
- 27 BNS Anniversary Meeting and Presidential Address:
Currency under the Vikings: 4. The Dublin
Coinage, c. 995-1150. (Followed by the
Anniversary Reception for members and their
guests)

December

- 18 RNS Christian symbolism on Aksumite coins –
concept and typological composition,
Wolfgang Hahn.
(Followed by the Christmas Party)

CONTACTS:

British Art Medal Society (BAMS)

Mr Philip Attwood, Department of Coins and Medals, British
Museum, London WC1B 3DG, tel: 020 7323 8260. Unless
otherwise stated, all meetings held at 5.30pm, Cutlers Hall,
Warwick Lane, London EC4. www.bams.org.uk

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on 0161 275 2643 during the day.

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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)

BNTA British Numismatic Trade Association
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.

Royal Numismatic Society (RNS)

Dr Vesta Curtis, Department of Coins and Medals, British
Museum, London WC1 3DG, tel: 020 7323 8272. Unless
otherwise stated all meetings held at 5.30pm at the Warburg
Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB. E-mail:
vcurtis@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk; website:
www.numismatics.org.uk

AUCTIONS AND FAIRS

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

September

- 25 Baldwin's Auction 52, Ancient Roman and Greek Coins, Quality British Coins
- 26 Baldwin's Auction 53, European and other Foreign Coins, Commemorative Medals and Tokens
- 26-27 Dix Noonan Webb Official Coinex Auction, Important Ancient, British and World Coins, and to include a superb collection of Irish Coins, the property of a Gentleman. 16 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London W1J 8BQ
- 28-29 COINEX 2007, Earl's Court Conference Centre, SW5 9TA

October

- 2 Bonham's including Glendining's Auction, For Valour: Collectors and Gallantry Medals
- 3 Dix Noonan Webb Auction, Important British and World Paper Money including a Superb Collection of issues of the Union Bank of Scotland (Part 1)
- 16 Bonham's including Glendining's Auction, Banknotes, Scripophily and Coins
- 30 Baldwin's Islamic Coin Auction 13

November

- 8 Dix Noonan Webb Auction Auction 79, British Trade Tokens, Historical and Art Medals
- 10 London Coin Fair, Holiday Inn, London Bloomsbury, Coram Street, London, WC1N 1HT including Baldwin's Autumn Argenteum Auction, British and World Coins, Tokens, Commemorative Medals and Banknotes including the Lesley Allen Collection of Crystal Palace Medals

December

- 18 Bonham's including Glendining's Auction, Medals, Banknotes, Scripophily and Coins

Croydon Coin Auctions:

United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon.

Linda Monk Fairs:

Jury's Hotel, Great Russell St, London.

Dix Noonan Webb:

Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, Mayfair, London W1

Bonham's:

Montpelier Street, London, SW7 1HH.

www.bonhams.com/coins

Morton & Eden Ltd:

45 Maddox Street, London W1S 2PE.

Warwick & Warwick Ltd:

Chalon House, Scar Bank, Millers Road, Warwick CV34 5DB.

Classical Numismatic Group:

Electronic auctions on www.cngcoins.com

Harrogate Spring Coin Fair:

Old Swan Hotel, Swan Road, Harrogate HG1 2SR Simon

Monks 01234 270260 E-mail: simonmonks@supanet.com

Printed by Ardent Print, London email: ardentprint@btconnect.com

Baldwin's:

11 Adelphi Terrace, London, WC2N 6BJ.

Spink & Son: 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET.