

MONEY & MEDALS



The Newsletter for Numismatics in Britain

53 | September 2011

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Money & Medals is the numismatic publication associated with the Money and Medals Network currently being developed by the British Museum, RNS, BNS and a number of key partner museums with significant numismatic collections. The Network aims to act as an information exchange for curators within the UK whose collections include coins, medals and other objects relating to monetary and economic history and numismatics; to provide information on best practice, new research and news items relating to the understanding, care and public access of those collections; to encourage and facilitate collaborative ventures between the curators of those collections and to nurture links between those curators and individuals outside museums with an interest in related subject areas; to make the broad case for the potential of those collections and the importance of numismatic expertise for bringing them effectively to a wide

audience and; to identify new and exciting ways in which those collections can be presented to the public. We hope this Newsletter will be a key tool in drawing in new audiences to our subject.

The Newsletter is supported by the British Museum, the Royal Numismatic Society, the British Numismatic Society, the British Art Medal Society and the British Numismatic Trade Association. It appears triannually, and is received by those members of the RNS, BNS, BAMS and BNTA resident in the United Kingdom, and by others with an interest in numismatics and related fields. Overseas and non-society members may receive the Newsletter via email. Please send your name and email address to Richard Kelleher at rkelleher@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk. Contributions and information will be gratefully received. Items for the next issue should be sent to Richard Kelleher, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, fax: 020 7323 8171, e-mail: rkelleher@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk or Megan Gooch, 4B Casemates, HM Tower of London, London, EC3N 4AB, email: megan.gooch@hrp.org.uk. 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



British Art Medal Society Annual conference 2011

The 2011 BAMS annual conference was held in Oxford on 8-10 April and based at Worcester College. The Saturday morning lectures, held at the Taylorian Institute, centred on the related themes of emblems, plaquettes and medal reverses in the Renaissance. On the Saturday afternoon delegates visited the Ashmolean Museum and had the chance to view a selection of medals from the museum's collection in the Heberden Coin Room. The following morning's activities were held at the university's Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, where sculptor Jane McAdam Freud talked about her recent works inspired by medals and led a practical workshop in which everyone could join.

At the Saturday evening dinner the BAMS President's

Medal and Marsh Award for the Encouragement of Medallic Art was presented to Thomas Fattorini Ltd and accepted on the firm's behalf by managing director Gregory Fattorini.



'Drop Beats Not Bombs', the first-prize winning medal by Jojo Herriots, Birmingham City University School of Jewellery

Awarded to individuals and organisations who are considered to have made a significant contribution to the understanding, appreciation and encouragement

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of the art of the medal, the President's Medal has now been awarded three times. This year, for the first time, it was accompanied by the Marsh Award, which is presented by the Marsh Christian Trust and includes a £1,000 cheque. The accompanying citation read: 'This award is presented to Thomas Fattorini Ltd in recognition of the company's longstanding record as a manufacturer of high-quality medals, its unflinching encouragement of medallic art over many years, and the generous support that it has given to the British Art Medal Society in order that it might fulfil its objectives of developing and supporting the art of the medal in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.'

Among the delegates at the conference were three prize-winning students from this year's BAMS Student Medal Project, including first-prize winner Jojo Herriotts from Birmingham City University's School of Jewellery. Her winning medal (above) is cast bronze with a diameter of 60mm and has been produced in an edition of eleven. The artist can be contacted on 07896 049009 or email joherriotts@gmail.com.

Two new temporary exhibitions in Cambridge

The Glaisher Gallery of the Fitzwilliam Museum is exhibiting two consecutive temporary displays of coins and medals. The first, 'Victorian Style Wars: The Medal in Nineteenth Century Britain' (31

May – 2 October 2011), looks at the medal in nineteenth-century Britain. When Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837 a restrained Greek Classical style was in fashion, but this was soon challenged by a rise of a

taste for Gothic medievalism in the 1840s. Increasingly elaborate and beautifully detailed medals used classical and Gothic ideas to celebrate the achievements of Victoria's British Empire, but in the 1890s Art Nouveau and a taste for simplicity seemed to represent a new start for the British medal and the decorative arts in general. The second exhibition is entitled 'England and the Dutch Republic in the Age of Vermeer: Coins and Medals from the Seventeenth Century' (4 October 2011 – 1 April 2012). In the 1650s the Dutch Republic came into conflict with Cromwell's English Commonwealth, but the Dutch admired Cromwell and he proposed a political union of the two republics. The English and Dutch fought a series of three naval wars between the 1650s and the 1670s,



but they had a common enemy in Louis XIV's France, and in 1689 the two countries were united under William and Mary. The display is set out in four sections. The first is entitled *Cromwell and the Dutch Republic* – and includes Dutch imitations of the coins of the English coinage of Oliver Cromwell and of the English medal for the death of Cromwell, 1658, by

Thomas Simon; the second

The Englishman and the Dutchman –

comprises coins of Cromwell and Charles II, including the famous Petition Crown, which illustrate

Thomas Simon's

struggle to retain his

place as engraver of the



English coinage after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, in competition with the Dutch engraver John Roettiers; the third section *Naval Wars* – includes the medals 'The Battle of Lowestoft, 1665', by Roettiers, 'Naval Action in the Downs, 1666' (left), by Christopher Adolfson, 'English Ships burnt in the Medway, 1667', by Peter van Abeele, and 'The Peace of Breda, 1667', by Roettiers. The final section *William and Mary* looks at medals of the monarchs including 'William II of Orange and Princess Mary Stuart, 1650' and William III [later William III of England], 1654' both by van Abeele, 'Landing of William of Orange at Torbay, 1688' by George Bower and 'The Coronation of William and Mary, 1689', by an unknown Dutch artist.

Dr Martin Allen, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge



Between archaeology and history: new research on Iron Age coinage. A conference to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Oxford Celtic Coin Index | 10 December 2011

The Celtic Coin Index in the Oxford Institute of Archaeology is fifty years old this year and to celebrate we are holding a special one day conference at which every speaker will be closely connected with research on the 50,000 and more coins recorded to date.

On 10 December there will be a one-day conference at Rewley House, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JA to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Celtic Coin

Index. The course fees are between £55 and £65.50 depending on what is required, and further enquiries should either be addressed to Rewley House or preferably to ppdayweek@conted.ox.ac.uk.



*A recently discovered Iron Age potin from Alciston, Sussex
(PAS/CCI ref: SUSS-4F1AE8)*

- 9.45: 'The continental background to Ancient British gold coinage' JOHN SILLS – *University of Oxford*
10.30: Tea/coffee
11.00: 'Flat linear potins: recent work on hoards and a proposed new classification system' DAVID HOLMAN
12.00: 'Connecting communities; money, coinage and networks in Celtic Europe and beyond' COLIN HASELGROVE and STEFAN KRMNICEK – *University of Leicester*
1.00: Lunch
2.00: 'Coin hoards in Iron Age Britain' PHILIP DE JERSEY – *Archaeologist, States of Guernsey*
3.00: 'From Index to Internet – the Celtic Coin Index in the 21st century' IAN LEINS – *British Museum*
4.00: Tea/coffee
4.30: 'Not in ABC: some recently discovered Iron Age coin types' CHRIS RUDD
5.30: Close

**THE
BRITISH
MUSEUM**

The British Coin Fund

Since before the establishment of the Department of Coins and Medals in 1861, the British Museum recognised the importance of coins as a vital source for the study of British history. They remain equally important for this purpose today. The Department has long sought to maintain a reference collection with good representative examples of all of the substantive types of coinage minted in Britain, or which circulated here as a result of foreign rule (e.g. the Roman Empire) or established trading connections (e.g. late medieval coins from Venice and Burgundy).

The British Coin Fund has been created to mark the

150th anniversary of the foundation of the department, and to ensure that the department continues to be able to acquire new coins of British interest. New coin types are now discovered at a faster rate than ever before, partly through archaeological excavation but even more through the recording of finds through the Portable Antiquities Scheme, now part of the British Museum. More than ever, a dedicated fund is now needed to support acquisitions in this area, since individual coins are often worth more than the department can find from its own acquisition funds, but are not large enough to attract the support of the major external funding bodies.

The remit of the Fund will include all coins and tokens considered to be of interest for British history, prior to the coinage reforms of the late seventeenth century. This includes any coins minted in Britain or Ireland in this period, together with any coins of this period found in the UK. The main series in which new coin types appear are Iron Age (Celtic) and Anglo-Saxon, but we anticipate that the fund will also be called upon to help acquire Roman, Medieval and Early Modern coins.

If you would like to know more about the Fund, please contact: Barrie Cook, Curator of Late Medieval and Early Modern Coins. Tel: 020 7323 8265 Email: bcook@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

Any monetary donations should be made payable to 'The British Museum', but please provide a covering note to make it clear that your donation is intended for the British Coin Fund. If you are a UK taxpayer, your donation can be worth more to us if you choose to donate through Gift Aid, as this allows the British Museum, as a charity, to reclaim tax which you have already paid. A Gift Aid declaration form can be supplied on demand.

In recent years, the Department has received a number of generous donations of coins which fall within the remit of the fund. Such donations of course remain welcome. Initial contact in such cases should be with the curator of the relevant series. Thank you for your support

Surplus duplicate sales catalogues at the BM

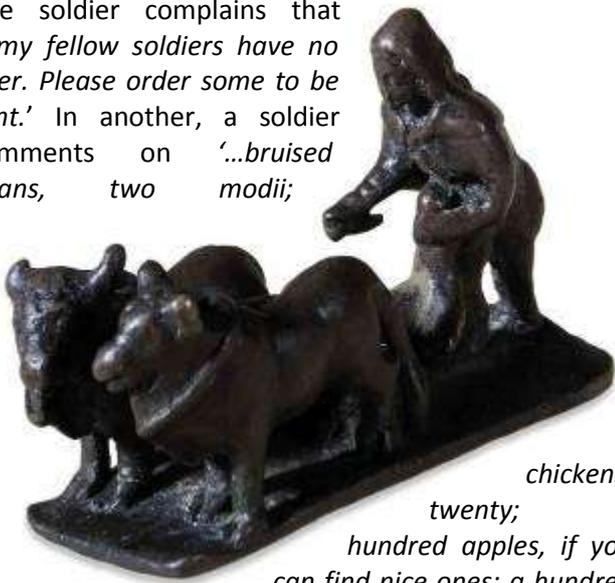
The Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum has a number of duplicate sales catalogues from major auction houses that are surplus to requirement. If interested, please contact the library administrator for further details at coins@britishmuseum.org marking emails for the attention of Mary Hinton. Interested parties please note that we cannot search for individual items.

FOCUS: THE COST OF LIVING

The cost of living in Roman and modern Britain | A new exhibition

In AD 43 the Roman conquest of Britain began and for the next 400 years Britannia remained a Roman province where widespread Roman settlement brought a wide variety of people to settle across England and Wales. Military and civilian settlements were connected by paved roads for the first time, and wider contacts with the Roman world brought new produce, goods and ideas to the British household. The exhibition 'The cost of living in Roman and modern Britain', currently on view in Room 69a, takes common goods, services and activities from everyday life and compares the worlds of Roman and modern Britain. Drawing on the collections of the Department of Coins and Medals as well as the Department of Prehistory and Europe, the display brings together Roman coins and objects found in Britain with their modern counterparts to see how much we have in common with life nearly 2000 years ago.

The main sources of information on prices in Roman Britain are the Vindolanda tablets, excavated at Vindolanda fort, near Hadrian's Wall. They offer an insight into the period just before the Wall was built and give some of the best information we have of everyday life in a military fort. The letters, shopping lists and administrative notes found here give a unique perspective on ordinary daily life in the Roman army in the 1st century AD. In one tablet, for example, one soldier complains that *'...my fellow soldiers have no beer. Please order some to be sent.'* In another, a soldier comments on *'...bruised beans, two modii;*



chickens, twenty; a hundred apples, if you can find nice ones; a hundred or two hundred eggs, if they are for sale there at a fair price...' The exhibition considers the average wage of a legionary soldier at this time – and what proportion of

his salary would be used for items such as food or clothing. Modern mass production and trade have brought about huge changes in how we dispose of our incomes today, particularly for items of daily use. Food and clothing, which are relatively cheap today, for example, would have used up the majority of a Romano-British person's income and consequently were valued considerably higher. It explains those tablets that cite gifts of clothing, such as one by an anonymous writer: *'I have sent (?) you ... pair of socks from Sattua, two pairs of sandals and two pairs of underpants...'*

In AD 301 the emperor Diocletian issued the Edict on Maximum Prices. This set out the prices for an enormous range of goods available across the empire. Diocletian was reacting to the rampant inflation of the 3rd century, but it appears that his reforms were seen as unworkable and largely ignored. His list of goods, and the supposed prices, may never have been used. The information is useful in other ways, however. In particular, it demonstrates how highly regarded certain goods were in comparison to products from the rest of the Empire. The *Piercebridge Ploughman* was discovered at Piercebridge in County Durham. The arrangement of the bull and cow pulling the plough is not a realistic representation of a ploughing scene, but has good luck and fertility connotations. For this exhibition, however, it is the ploughman's garment which is of key interest. The connection between the *Piercebridge Ploughman* and the Edict is that the hooded cloak worn by the ploughman is described in the Edict as the *birrus Britannicus*. It appears that along with her excellent hunting dogs and strong beer, Britannia was also known for her hooded cloaks and her high-quality woollen goods.

In today's throwaway culture of cheap, mass-produced clothing the *birrus Britannicus* creates an interesting parallel. Depicted on Romano-British mosaics, tombstones and reliefs, it is clear that this piece of clothing was considered valuable. Clothing in Roman Britain was relatively expensive and valued more dearly than today. The evidence of 'curse' tablets, found around the country, show how Romano-British people reacted to the theft of their belongings. These inscriptions were engraved on thin pieces of lead, rolled up and thrown into the sacred springs of deities. The threats against those who had stolen range from the relatively mild to the blood curdling: *'The sheet [of lead] which is given to Mercury, that he exact vengeance for the gloves which have been lost; that he take blood and health from the person who has stolen them...'* Food is the other commodity which creates

interesting comparisons to today. For example, Roman and modern British attitudes to salt have not changed hugely over the last 2000 years. It is still relatively cheap and widely available. The importance of salt to the Romano-British, as with other peoples of the Roman empire, should not be underestimated. Salt was used for seasoning as today but also, most importantly, as a preservative. Our word 'salary' even stems from the Latin *salarium*, basically 'salt-money', and had further meanings of an allowance or salary in antiquity. In around AD 77 Pliny the Elder eulogises salt in his *Natural History*: '*... the higher enjoyments of life could not exist without the use of salt: indeed, so highly necessary is this substance to mankind, that the pleasures of the mind, even, can be expressed by no better term than the word "salt", such being the name given to all effusions of wit ...*'.

Today salt-producing sites can still be seen in the British landscape, particularly at estuaries or at inland brine springs. The modern place-name termination '-wich' is often a reference to historical salt production. In Roman times these places were probably called *salinae* in combination with another local name. Salt was extracted from salty water using pottery evaporating pans, which survive in fragments today. Nowadays we equate salt with pepper as the two most common – and reasonably priced – table condiments. In the Roman world black pepper (*piper nigrum*) was very expensive because it was imported from India. In the days of the early Roman empire in the 1st century BC, the established land trade route to India was overtaken by the sea trade route which took advantage of the monsoon winds to send Roman ships to the east. As a result black pepper became the more common type of pepper used in the Roman world (previously the land trade route had more commonly brought 'long pepper' from northern India). The difficulties of the sea route still made pepper very expensive: Pliny the Elder notes that black pepper was 4 denarii a Roman pound (*libra*; c.326g), while white pepper was 7 denarii a pound and long pepper was 15 denarii a pound. 4 denarii was about four times the daily wage of a legionary soldier. Today Vietnam exports the highest quantity of black pepper in the world. Probably due to the expense of pepper, elaborate pepper pots were produced for this precious commodity.

In London there have been black pepper pot finds in Gresham Street and Monument Street, for example, while the British Museum holds Roman period pepper pots, particularly from the Hoxne hoard. The Hercules and Antaeus pepper pot is a wonderful example of this.

The pepper itself would have been contained in the statuette base while the gilded silver decorations would have made this a spectacular piece for the table. This exhibition only selects a few aspects of life in Roman Britain, but it aims to convey a sense of the lives and concerns of the Romano-British. Modern mass production, ease of travel and electronic banking systems have all made the modern British lifestyle appear very different from its Roman counterpart; however, the thoughts and concerns of everyday people remain much the same.

Amelia Dowler, British Museum

Using price indexes from the past

Prices are the key to understanding how people experience economic change. Through historical price indexes, we can understand how people lived at different levels of society. Knowing how much money can buy often explains people's decisions about where to live, what to eat, where to work and how to spend their leisure time. Yet they remain an elusive source for all but the most recent periods of history.

Modern price indexes are collected by governments alongside a host of other data on production and consumption (collectively known as national accounts). They include the prices of goods and services generally consumed by households, which are weighted according to average consumption patterns to provide a measure of the cost of living. As an indicator of inflation they are key to both measuring the effectiveness of public policy, and to making economic decisions in all sectors of the economy.

Consumer price indexes are by no means a perfect measure of individual experience; if individual consumption differs from an average 'basket' of goods, experience of price changes may vary. For example, if someone spends a larger than average percentage of his or her income on food (often the case at lower income levels), rising food prices will have a disproportionately severe impact on that individual's cost of living.

Government price indexes as we know them today date back to the early twentieth century, when the expanding role of governments in the management of the economy required the more rigorous collection and monitoring of data on economic performance. For historians studying the twentieth century, these data provide a rich source of information on how the meaning of money changed over time.

Historians studying earlier periods are not so fortunate. Before the twentieth century, the centralized collection of economic data was limited.

Historical price indexes must therefore be laboriously reconstructed from surviving data which was generally intended to serve different purposes. However difficult, these efforts can be supremely rewarding and provide new insights into the lives of people in the past.

One example is efforts to reconstruct real wages (or wages adjusted for the cost of living) in cities across Europe and Asia. Local consumption patterns in each city were studied, and a weighted 'basket' of goods compiled. Price data on these goods were converted from local currency into grams of silver, which allowed for international comparison of what workers' wages could buy. Robert Allen's recent book, *The British Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective* (2009) provides a compelling example of the power of these data to enhance historical knowledge.

Such measurements share the limitations of their modern counterparts. Only in rare instances do historical sources reveal the precise consumption patterns of individuals, which makes it even more difficult to know what average consumption patterns might look like. And since wage and price data are only available from a limited number of surviving sources, it is impossible to know how representative those sources are.

Despite these limitations, historical price indexes have helped answer long-standing questions on the impact of historical economic change. Allen's book argues that differences in the relative price of labour (real wages) and energy explain why Britain industrialized first. Charles Feinstein's estimates of British real wages from the eighteenth century onwards, published in the *Journal of Economic History* in 1998, revealed that the Industrial Revolution was less revolutionary in terms of its effect on wealth and standard of living than economic historians had often claimed. Price indexes from the past are therefore key to understanding and comparing the experiences of historical actors over time.

Dr Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics

TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

'Origins': in search of early Wales

National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, from December 2007

Britannia: Money

Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology (Gallery 7), Oxford

The special exhibition traces the representation of Britannia from her first appearance on English currency in 1672 to the public outcry when she disappeared from the coinage in

2008.

Victorian Style Wars: The Medal in Nineteenth Century Britain

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (Glaisher Gallery). 31 May – 2 October 2011

The Cost of Living in Roman and modern Britain

British Museum, (Gallery 69a). 11 Aug 2011 – 15 Apr 2012

This small display looks at the similarities and differences between the cost of everyday living in Britain about 2,000 years ago and today.

Sacred and Profane: Treasures of Ancient Egypt

Barber Institute of Fine Arts, Birmingham (Coin Gallery). 18 June 2010 – 18 January 2012

Sacred and Profane celebrates the extraordinary bequest of Major William Joseph Myers (1858–1899).

England and the Dutch Republic in the Age of Vermeer: Coins and Medals from the Seventeenth Century

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (Glaisher Gallery). 4 October 2011 – 1 April 2012

LECTURES, SEMINARS, COLLOQUIA AND CONFERENCES

DIARY

September

- 7 BAMS *Recent work: from large scale public sculpture to the BAMS medal Genealogical Object*, Ben Carpenter
- 10-11 Oxf. *Seventh Century Syrian Numismatics Round Table*
- 27 BNS The Linecar Lecture: *Not lost for ever: understanding Roman coin finds over the past fifty years*, Richard Reece

October

- 18 RNS *Roger Boscovich on Croatian Medals*, Ivan Mirnik
- 25 BNS *Balancing security and aesthetics: the evolution of modern banknote design*, Andrew Bailey

November

- 8 BAMS *Counterflows in philanthropy: 'The Maharaja's Well' at Stoke Row, South Oxfordshire, and its commemorative medal*, Shailendra Bhandare
- 15 RNS *Bedfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens*, Garry Oddie
- 22 BNS Anniversary Meeting and Presidential Address. *What is the point of numismatics?* Robin Eaglen

December

- 10 CCI *Between archaeology and history: new research on Iron Age coinage (conference)*.

January

- 10 BAMS *British bronze sculpture founders 1800-1980: an online directory*, Jacob Simon

AUCTIONS AND FAIRS

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

September

- 3-4 London Coins. Coins, Medals and Paper Money. Grange Hotel, Charles Square, Bracknell, Berks. www.londoncoins.co.uk
- 4 Mark Carter Militaria and Medal Fair. Princes Hall, Princes Way, Aldershot, Hants.
- 4 Wakefield Medal Fair. Outwood Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Outwood, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.
- 7 Bosleys. Medals and Militaria. Court Gardens, Marlow, Bucks. www.bosleys.co.uk
- 9 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.midlandcoinfair.co.uk
- 11 Sovereign Arms Fair. Bushey Academy, London Road, Bushey, Herts.
- 13 Croydon Coin Auctions. Ancient, English and World Coins, Medals, etc. United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, E. Croydon, Surrey. www.croydoncoinauctions.co.uk
- 17 Turner, Evans & Stevens. The Collection of Coins, Tokens, Banknotes and Numismatic Books formed by Francis Mason. The Mart, Roman Bank, Skegness, Lincs. www.tes-property.co.uk
- 18 Lockdales. Coins, Medals and Paper Money. Orwell Holiday Inn, The Havens, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich. www.lockdales.com
- 20 Dreweatts. Medals and Militaria. 24 Maddox St, London W1. www.dnfa.com
- 23 Dix Noonan Webb, Orders, Decorations and Medals. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 25 Coin, Medal, Banknote and Militaria Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.
- 26 Dix Noonan Webb, British Coins. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 27 Dix Noonan Webb, Ancient Coins. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 27 St James's Auctions. The Bushman Collection of Bank of England Dollars. Cavendish Hotel, 81 Jermyn Street, London SW1. www.stjauctions.com
- 27-8 Spink. World Banknotes. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 28 Baldwin's Auctions. Ancient, British and World Coins. CIPFA, 3 Robert Street, London WC2. www.baldwin.co.uk
- 28 Bonhams. Medals. Montpelier Street, London SW7. www.bonhams.com/knightsbridge
- 28 Dix Noonan Webb, World Coins. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 29 Baldwin's Auctions. Commemorative and Military Medals. CIPFA, 3 Robert Street, London WC2. www.baldwin.co.uk
- 29 Dix Noonan Webb, British and World Paper Money. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 30-Oct 1 COINEX. Millennium Hotel, 44 Grosvenor Square, London W1. www.bnta.net
- 30-Oct 1 World Paper Money Fair. Bloomsbury Hotel, 16 Gt Russell St, London WC1. www.wpmf.info

October

- 2 Mark Carter Militaria and Medal Fair. Yate Leisure Centre,

Kennedy Way, Yate, Bristol.

- 2 Wakefield Medal Fair. Outwood Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Outwood, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.
- 2 Westminster Auctions. British Coins. Dunston Hall, Ipswich Rd, Norwich, Norfolk. www.westminsterauctions.com
- 3 St James's Auctions. British and World Coins. Cavendish Hotel, 81 Jermyn Street, London SW1. www.stjauctions.com
- 4 Baldwin's Auctions. British and Australian Tokens, South African Paper Money. CIPFA, 3 Robert Street, London WC2. www.baldwin.co.uk
- 5 Dix Noonan Webb, 18th Century British Tokens. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 6 Spink. Ancient, British and World Coins, Tokens and Medals. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 12 Bonhams. Coins, Banknotes and Bonds. Montpelier Street, London SW7. www.bonhams.com/knightsbridge
- 14 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 19 BSA Auctions. Coins. Unit 17, Station Yard South, Worcester Road, Leominster, Herefordshire. www.birmauctions.co.uk
- 19 Warwick & Warwick. Coins, Medals and Militaria, Paper Money. Court House, Jury Street, Warwick. www.warwickandwarwick.com
- 21 Spink. Bonds and Share Certificates. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 23 Coin, Medal, Banknote and Militaria Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.
- 24 Morton & Eden. An Important Collection of Greek Coins. Bloomfield Place, London W1. www.mortonandeden.com
- 25 Morton & Eden. Coins, Historical Medals and Banknotes. Bloomfield Place, London W1. www.mortonandeden.com
- 30 Mark Carter Militaria and Medal Fair. Stratford Leisure & Visitor Centre, Bridgefoot, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.

November

- 6 Mark Carter Militaria and Medal Fair. Princes Hall, Princes Way, Aldershot, Hants.
- 6 Preston Arms & Militaria Fair. Mercure Dunkenhalgh Hotel, Accrington, Lancs. www.prestonarmsfair.co.uk
- 6 Wakefield Medal Fair. Outwood Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Outwood, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.
- 11 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 17 Dix Noonan Webb. The Collection of British and World Coins formed by Dr George de Bruin. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 17 Dix Noonan Webb. The Collection of West Indies Cut and Countermarked Coins and Tokens formed by the late Edward Roehrs (Part II). Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 19 Baldwin's Auctions. Summer Argentum Auction. Holiday Inn, Coram Street, London WC1. www.baldwin.co.uk
- 19 London Coin Fair. Holiday Inn, Coram St, London WC1. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 20 Britannia Medal Fair. Victory Services Club, 63 Seymour St, London W2. www.tokenpublishing.com
- 20 Lockdales. Coins, Medals and Paper Money. Orwell Holiday Inn, The Havens, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich. www.lockdales.com

- 24 Spink. Orders, Decorations and Medals. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 27 Mark Carter Militaria and Medal Fair. Yate Leisure Centre, Kennedy Way, Yate, Bristol.
- 27 Coin, Medal, Banknote and Militaria Fair. Cedar Court Hotel, Dale Road, Calder Grove, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.
- 29 Morton & Eden. Orders, Decorations and Medals. Bloomfield Place, London W1. www.mortonandeden.com

December

- 1 Spink. Ancient, British and World Coins and Medals. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 3 Bloomsbury Coin Fair. Bloomsbury Hotel, 16 Gt Russell St, London WC1.
- 3-4 London Coins. Coins, Medals and Paper Money. Grange Hotel, Charles Square, Bracknell, Berks. www.londoncoins.co.uk
- 4 Wakefield Medal Fair. Outwood Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Outwood, Wakefield, W. Yorkshire.
- 6 Dix Noonan Webb, Ancient Coins and Numismatic Books. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 6 Wessex Numismatic Society. Coins, Tokens, Medals and Books. Beaufort Community Centre, Beaufort Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.
- 7 Bosleys. Medals and Militaria. Court Gardens, Marlow, Bucks. www.bosleys.co.uk
- 7 Dix Noonan Webb, British and World Coins, Numismatic Books. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 8 Spink. World Banknotes. 69 Southampton Row, London WC1. www.spink.com
- 9 Midland Coin Fair. National Motorcycle Museum, Bickenhill, Birmingham. www.coinfairs.co.uk
- 13-14 Dix Noonan Webb, Orders, Decorations and Medals. Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, London W1. www.dnw.co.uk
- 14 Bonhams. Coins, Medals, Banknotes and Bonds. Montpelier Street, London SW7. www.bonhams.com/knightsbridge
- 14 BSA Auctions. Coins. Unit 17, Station Yard South, Worcester Road, Leominster, Herefordshire. www.birmauctions.co.uk
- 14 Warwick & Warwick. Coins, Medals and Militaria, Paper Money. Court House, Jury Street, Warwick. www.warwickandwarwick.com

Contacts:

British Art Medal Society (BAMS)

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

British Association of Numismatic Societies (BANS)

Phyllis Stoddart, Department of Numismatics, The Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester, Oxford Rd, Manchester M13 9PL. My email address is, phyllis.stoddart@manchester.ac.uk I can be reached by phone on 0161 275 2643 during the day.

British Numismatic Society (BNS)

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

British Numismatic Trade Association (BNTA)

Rosemary Cooke, General Secretary, P.O. Box 2, Rye, East Sussex, TN31 7WE, tel: 01797 229988; fax: 01797 229988; e-mail: 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 Helen Wang, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1 3DG, tel: 020 7323 8172. Unless otherwise stated all meetings held at 5.30pm at the Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB. E-mail: hwang@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk; website: www.numismatics.org.uk

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auctions@baldwin.co.uk

Bonham's: Montpelier Street, London, SW7 1HH.

www.bonhams.com/coins

Classical Numismatic Group: Electronic auctions on www.cngcoins.com

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

Dix Noonan Webb: Washington Hotel, 5 Curzon Street, Mayfair, London W1., www.dnw.co.uk, auctions@dnw.co.uk

Douglas Saville - Numismatic Books: Chiltern Thameside, 37c St Peters Avenue, CAVERSHAM, Reading, Berks. RG4 7DH.

info@douglassaville.com, www.douglassaville.com

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

Linda Monk Fairs: Jury's Hotel, Great Russell St, London.

www.lindamonkfairs.co.uk (also incorporating Pam West's Paper Money Fair, www.londonpapermoneyfair.co.uk)

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

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

www.midlandcoinfair.com

Morton & Eden Ltd: 45 Maddox Street, London W1S 2PE.

info@mortonandeden.com

St James's Auctions, 43 Duke Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6DD. Tel: 0207 930 7597

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

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