

# Sir Aurel Stein's Medals at the Royal Geographical Society

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A stream of awards and honorary degrees were presented to Sir Aurel Stein between 1904 and 1939, reflecting the very high esteem in which he was held in Europe and the USA in the early decades of the 20th century. They included the following accolades:<sup>2</sup>

- 1904 Back Grant, Royal Geographical Society
- 1909 Founder's Medal, Royal Geographical Society\*
- 1909 Diploma, Geographical Society, Munich
- 1909 D.Litt degree, Oxford University
- 1909 Campbell Memorial Gold Medal, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay\*
- 1909 Stanislas Julien prize, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres
- 1909 Hardy prize, Royal Bavarian Academy
- 1910 Honorary Doctor of Science, Cambridge University
- 1910 Diploma, Royal Scottish Geographical Society
- 1910 C.I.E. [Commander of the Indian Empire]
- 1911 Member of the Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna
- 1912 K.C.I.E. [Knight Commander of the Indian Empire]
- 1912 Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal, University of Pennsylvania, Museum\*
- 1917 Honorary Member, Russian Geographical Society
- 1918 Tchihatchef Prize, Académie des Sciences, Paris
- 1921 Fellow, British Academy
- 1923 Gold Medal, Société de Géographie, France\*
- 1923 Anders Retzius medal, Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society
- 1925 Honorary Member, Hungarian Archaeological Society
- 1928 Flinders Petrie Medal for Archaeology, London University\*
- 1930 Medal, Hungarian Geographical Society\*
- 1931 Medal (In Memoriam Ludovici L'oczy), Hungarian Geographical Society\*
- 1931 Honorary Member, Société Asiatique
- 1932 Gold Medal, Royal Asiatic Society†
- 1934 Huxley Memorial Medal, Royal Anthropological Institute\*
- 1935 Gold Medal, Society of Antiquaries\*
- 1939 Member, American Philosophical Society
- 1939 Honorary Doctorate, University of St. Andrews

Nine of these medals (those marked \*) are now in the Collections of the Royal Geographical Society, though one (the Royal Asiatic Society medal Society, marked †)<sup>3</sup> has been recorded as missing for some years. These are discussed below in chronological order. For each medal we have prepared a short description, a summary of the criteria by which the medal was awarded, and a list of recipients. The purpose of listing the recipients is to enable us to see Stein's position among his very distinguished contemporaries, his predecessors and followers. The Royal Geographical Society also holds extensive archives relating to Stein, consisting mostly of over 700 letters of correspondence between Stein and officers of the Society,<sup>4</sup> and a summary of the papers relevant to the medals is given at the end of this paper.

## 1. 1909 Founder's Medal, Royal Geographical Society<sup>5</sup>

### *Description of the medal*

Circular medal. Gold. Glazed and framed. 54mm diameter. The obverse features a bust of a bare-headed King William IV, facing right. The Latin inscription reads GULIELMUS IIII D.G. BRITANNARIUM REX MDCCCXXX FUNDATOR [William IV, By the Grace of God, King of the Britons, 1830, founder]. Below bust: W. WYON. The reverse shows Minerva, standing and facing left, wreath-crown in right hand, map in left hand.

Behind her are measuring instruments (a sextant and telescope) and a globe. The Latin inscription above Minerva reads: *OB TERRAS RECLUSAS* [To lands unknown, or for lands yet to be discovered]. Inscription in exergue: *ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON*. Above exergue: *W. WYON A.R.A* (to left), and *MINT 1836* (to right). Inscription on gold band edge: *DR. M. AUREL STEIN, 1909*.

In square red box, 96mm, inscribed 'Wyon, 2 Langham Chambers, London W.'

RGS ref: 700446/D4(1)

#### *About the medal*

The Society's Gold Medals (Founder's and Patron's Medals) originated as an annual gift of 50 guineas from King William IV. They were awarded for the first time in 1832, for the encouragement and promotion of geographical science and discovery. In 1839 the Society decided that this sum should be converted into two gold medals of equal value, to be designated the Founder's Medal and the Patron's medal. These have been awarded annually, with some omissions, to the present day, and are currently awarded with the approval of Her Majesty the Queen.

The Founder's Medal was in fine gold except for 1918–21, when the medals were bronze and the value of the award was made up in War Bonds, and from 1975 being made in silver gilt. It was designed by William Wyon (1795–1851), who was an Associate Royal Academician (ARA.) at that time. With some minor alterations over the years, it continued to be made by the Wyon firm until 1923, when production switched to the Royal Mint.

#### *About Stein's medal*

Stein was notified of his award whilst he was in England during April 1909. It was conferred on him at the Society's anniversary meeting on 24 May 1909, by the Society's President, Major Leonard Darwin (1850–1943). In his acceptance speech, Stein acknowledged the assistance of Lord Curzon, Lord Minto, the Survey of India and the Royal Geographical Society.<sup>6</sup> His letter to the Secretary (as the position of Director was then called), John Scott Keltie (1840–1927). Stein expresses in sincere tones his 'lasting gratitude for the truly great distinction', noting that the medal was the 'highest recognition which my archaeological labours could have possibly received'.<sup>7</sup>

#### *Recipients of the medal*

Richard Lander (1832), John Biscoe (1833), Captain Sir John Ross (1834), Sir Alexander Burnes (1835), Captain Sir George Back (1836), Captain Robert Fitzroy (1837), Col. Francis Rawdon Chesney (1838), Thomas Simpson (1839), Major Henry Rawlinson (1840), Lt. H. Raper (1841), Captain Sir James Clark Ross (1842), Edward John Eyre (1843), W.J. Hamilton (1844), Dr Charles Beke (1845), Count P.E. de Strzelecki (1846), Captain Charles Sturt (1847), Sir James Brooke (1848), Austen Henry Layard (1849), John Charles Frémont (1850), Dr George Wallin (1851), Dr John Rae (1852), Francis Galton (1853), Admiral William Smyth (1854), Rev. David Livingstone (1855), Elisha Kent Kane (1856), Augustus C. Gregory (1857), Captain Richard Collinson (1858), Captain Richard F. Burton (1859), Lady Franklin (1860), Captain John Hanning Speke (1861), Richard O'Hara Burke (1862), Frank T. Gregory (1863), Captain J.A. Grant (1864), Captain T.G. Montgomerie (1865), Dr Thomas Thomson (1866), Admiral Alexis Boutakoff (1867), Dr Augustus Petermann (1868), Prof. A.E. Nordenskiöld (1869), George W. Hayward (1870), Sir Roderick Murchison (1871), Col. Henry Yule (1872), Ney Elias

(1873), Dr Georg Schweinfurth (1874), Lt. Karl Weyprecht (1875), Lt. Verney Lovett Cameron (1876), Captain Sir George Nares (1877), Baron F. von Richthofen (1878), Col. N. Prejevalsky (1879), Lt. A. Louis Palander (1880), Major Serpa Pinto (1881), Dr Gustav Nachtigal (1882), Sir Joseph Hooker (1883), A.R. Colquhoun (1884), Joseph Thomson (1885), Major A.W. Greely (1886), Col. T.H. Holdich (1887), Clements R. Markham (1888), A.D. Carey (1889), Emin Pasha (1890), Sir James Hector (1891), Alfred Russel Wallace (1892), Frederick Selous (1893), Captain H. Bower (1894), Dr John Murray (1895), Sir William MacGregor (1896), P. Semenov (1897), Dr Sven Hedin (1898), Captain G.L. Binger (1899), Captain H.H.P. Deasy (1900), H.R.H. The Duke of Abruzzi (1901), General Sir Frederick Lugard (1902), Douglas Freshfield (1903), Sir Harry Johnston (1904), Sir Martin Conway (1905), Alfred Grandidier (1906), Dr Francisco Moreno (1907), Lt Boyd Alexander (1908), **Sir Aurel Stein (1909)**, Col. H.H. Godwin-Austen (1910), Col. P.K. Kozloff (1911), Charles M. Doughty (1912), Prof. Albrecht Penck (1914), Sir Douglas Mawson (1915), Col. P.H. Fawcett (1916), Commander D.G. Howarth (1917), Gertrude Bell (1918), Col. E.M. Jack (1919), H. St John B. Philby (1920), Vilhjalmur Stefansson (1921), Col. C.K. Howard-Bury (1922), Dr Knud Rasmussen (1923), Ahmed Hassanein Bey (1924), Brigadier-General C.G. Bruce (1924), Col. E.F. Norton (1926), Major Kenneth Mason (1927), Dr Tom Longstaff (1928), Francis Rennell Rodd (1929), F. Kingdon-Ward (1930), Bertram Thomas (1931), Henry George Watkins (1932), J.M. Wordie (1933), Hugh Ruttledge (1934), Major R.A. Bagnold (1935), G.W. Murray (1936), Col. C.G. Lewis (1937), John Rymill (1938), Arthur M. Champion (1939), Mr and Mrs Harold Ingrams (1940), Captain P.A. Clayton (1941), Freya Stark (1942), Dr Charles Camsell (1945), Brigadier Edward A. Glennie (1946), Brigadier M. Hotine (1947), Wilfred Thesiger (1948), Prof. L. Dudley Stamp (1949), George F. Walpole (1950), Dr Vivian E. Fuchs (1951), H.W. Tilman (1952), P.D. Baird (1953), Brigadier Sir John Hunt (1954), Dr John K. Wright (1955), John Gaever (1956), Prof. Ardito Desio (1957), Dr Paul A. Siple (1958), Commander W.R. Anderson (1959), Phillip G. Law (1960), Dr Mikhail M. Somov (1961), Captain Erwin McDonald (1962), Captain Jacques-Yves Cousteau (1963), Dr L.S.H. Leakey (1964), Dr E.F. Rootes (1965), Prof. E.J.H. Corner (1966), Claudio and Orlando Vilas Boas (1967), Dr W. Brian Harland (1968), Rear Admiral Rodolfo N.M. Panzarini (1969), Walter William Herbert (1970), Sir George Deacon (1971), Rear Admiral G.S. Ritchie (1972), N.L. Falcon (1973), Christian J.S. Bonnington (1974), Sir Laurence Kirwan (1975), Dr Brian B. Roberts (1976), Prof. Michael Wise (1977), Major-General R. Brown (1978), Dr David Stoddart (1979), Prof. William R. Mead (1980), Prof. Keith J. Miller (1981), Mr Michael Ward (1982), Sir Peter Scott (1983), Sir Ranulph Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes (1984), David Attenborough (1985), Timothy Severin (1986), Dr Anthony Laughton (1987), Prof. Peter Hall (1988), Dr Monica Kristensen (1989), Dr John Hemming (1990), Prof. Andrew Goudie (1991), Prof. Alan Wilson (1992), Prof. Kenneth Gregory (1993), Prof. Ronald Cooke (1994), The Earl of Cranbrook (1995), Prof. John Woods (1996), Prof. Sir Tony Wrigley (1997), Prof. Robert Bennett (1998), Prof. Mike Kirby (1999), Prof. Brian Robson (2000), Prof. William Graf (2001), Bruno Messerli (2002), Prof. Mike Goodchild (2003), Prof. Leszek Starkel (2004), Prof. Sir Nicholas Shackleton (2005), Prof. Derek Gregory (2006), Prof. Roger Barry (2007), Prof. Julian Dowdeswell (2008), Dr Alan Baker (2009).

## **2. 1909 Campbell Memorial Gold Medal, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay**

### *Description of the medal*

Circular medal, Gold, 52mm diameter.

The obverse features a bust of Sir James McNabb Campbell, facing left. The reverse has a shield enclosing the engraved inscription *AWARDED TO M. AUREL STEIN 1908*. Above the shield is the inscription *CAMPBELL MEMORIAL MEDAL*.

In dark blue box, 88mm square.

RGS ref: 700446/D4(5)

### *About the medal*

The Campbell Memorial Medal Fund was subscribed by members of the Indian Civil Service in order to found a gold medal in memory of Sir James McNabb Campbell (1846–

1903), an Indian administrator and ethnologist.<sup>8</sup> In 1907 his friends founded the gold medal in his memory, to be awarded triennially by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the best original work on Indian folklore, history or ethnology. The Fund is administered by the Royal Asiatic Society and the first medal was awarded 1907 and awarded every three years for exceptional work in the field of Oriental research.

The Asiatic Society of Mumbai (the renaming took place in 1955) continues to award the Campbell Memorial Medal 'in recognition of distinguished services on the subject of oriental history, folklore or ethnology, [which] further the object of the Society, namely the investigation and encouragement of oriental arts, sciences and literature.'<sup>9</sup>

#### *About Stein's medal*

Stein was the first recipient of this medal, and was awarded it in recognition of his book *Ancient Khotan*.<sup>10</sup> It was conferred upon him at a meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on 2 March 1909, by Sir George Sydenham Clarke (1848-1933), Governor of Bombay. As Stein could not attend in person, the medal was handed to A.M.T. Jackson, trustee of the medal fund, to be forwarded to him. Jackson accepted the medal, and paid tribute to Stein.<sup>11</sup>

#### *Recipients of the medal<sup>12</sup>*

**Dr Aurel Stein (1908)**, Dr D.R. Bhandarkar (1911), Prof. A.A. Macdonell (1914), Dr Jivanji J. Modi (1917), Dr Shama Shastry (1920), R.B.P.B. Joshi (1921, Special), Sir G. Grierson (1923), Dr Sir Jadunath Sarkar (1926), Prof. S.H. Hodiwala (1929), Sir John Marshall (1932), MM Dr Ganganath Jha (1935), Dewan Bahadur Dr S.K. Aiyangar (1938), MM Dr P.V. Kane (1941), Dr B.C. Law (1944), Dr F.W. Thomas (1947), Dr R.C. Majumdar (1950), Chevalier P.S.S. Pisurlencar (1953), Dr Verrier Elwin (1956), Dr S.K. Belvalkar (1959), Dr R.B. Whitehead (1962), Sir Ralph Lilley Turner, Kt. (1965), MM Pandit Gopinath Kaviraj (1968), Dr K.A. Nilakantha Sastri (1971), Dr H.D. Sankalia (1974), Dr G.S. Ghurye (1977), Dr (Mrs) Kapila Vatsyayan (1980), Dr C. Sivaramamurti (1981, Special), Dr R.S. Sharma (1983), Shri K. Shivram Karanth (1986), Shri Karl J. Khandalwala (1989), Prof. Madhusudan A. Dhaky (1992), Prof. Ajay Mitra Shastri (1995), Dr B.N. Mukherjee (1998), Dr I.K. Sharma (2002), Prof. A.K. Narain (2003-6), Dr R.C. Dhere (2006-9).

### **3. 1912 Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal, University of Pennsylvania, Museum<sup>13</sup>**

#### *Description of the medal*

Circular. Gold medal. 55mm diameter.

The obverse features an inscription placed within a wreath: THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA TO M. AUREL STEIN (his name is engraved at the centre of the medal) FOR SERVICES TO ARCHAEOLOGY 1912 (date engraved). Below this is the name of the designer: STERN A PARIS. The whole is surrounded by a stylised wreath of lotuses and other flowers.

The reverse has the inscription UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY. THE LUCY WHARTON DREXEL MEDAL. At the centre is a Menorah surmounting a sacred pillar, with a pair of confronting animals: a winged horse kneeling on its front legs (to left), and a winged bull kneeling on its front legs (right). The Hebrew inscription to the base of the Menorah translates as *Let There Be Light*.<sup>14</sup> The winged beasts are supported by a platform with cavetto cornice below featuring a winged disc with a

serpent on either side. There is a repeated stylised lotus and fleur-de-lys floral pattern at the edge.

In maroon box, 134mm x 110mm, inscribed 'Sir Aurel Stein, Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal, Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 1912.'  
RGS Ref: 700446/D4(7)

#### *About the medal*

The medal was established in 1898 by Lucy Wharton Drexel (1867-1944). The Board of Managers of the Museum confirmed the criteria for awarding the medal in 1905 as follows: 'The medal is to be awarded to English speaking archaeologists or those working for English speaking countries, for work, excavation, or publication done within the previous five years, no medal to be awarded more frequently than once in a year. The first four medallists will be chosen by the Board [of the University of Pennsylvania Museum]. In the future all awards will be made by those holding the Lucy Wharton Drexel medal, unless at any time the number holding this medal falls below three, when the Board will make an additional award, awards thereafter being made by holders.'<sup>15</sup>

The medal was made by Maison Stern Graveur, in Paris.

#### *About Stein's medal*

The Lucy Wharton Drexel was awarded to Stein for his explorations in Central Asia.<sup>16</sup> The documentation for this medal is in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.<sup>17</sup>

#### *Recipients of the medal*

Arthur J. Evans (1902), Hermann V. Hilprecht (1902), W.M. Flinders Petrie (1902), Frederick W. Putnam (1902), Bernard P. Grenfell (1904), Sir William M. Ramsay (1906), David G. Hogarth (1908), Rudolph E. Brunnow (1909), Howard C. Butler (1910), **Sir Aurel Stein (1912)**, Arthur S. Hunt (1913), [no medals awarded 1913-51], Sir R.E. Mortimer Wheeler (1952), Sir C. Leonard Woolley (1955), M.E.L. Mallowan (1957), Alfred V. Kidder (1958), Sir J. Eric S. Thompson (1962), Richard S. MacNeish (1966), Ignacio Bernal y Garcia Pimentel (1971), J. Grahame D. Clark (1974), Homer A. Thompson (1978), Gordon R. Willy (1981), Kwang-Chih Chang (1986), William R. Coe (1991), Machtheld J. Mellink (1994), Fred Wendorf (1996), Frederica de Laguna (1999), Robert McC. Adams (2000), Lord Colin Renfrew (2003), Ian Hodder (2009), George F. Bass (2010).

### **4. 1923 Gold Medal (Société de Géographie, France)<sup>18</sup>**

#### *Description of the medal*

Circular. Gold medal. 67mm diameter.

The obverse features a wreath at the centre, enclosing the inscription SIR AUREL STEIN EXPLORATION DE L'ASIE CENTRALE 1923. Above is the inscription SOCIÉTÉ DE GÉOGRAPHIE. Below is the inscription FONDÉE A PARIS EN 1821.

The reverse shows Minerva, seated, facing left, holding a wreath in both left and, outstretched, right hand. She wears a helmet with a small bird, presumably an owl, perched on the crown. The inscription reads DE PUYMAURIN DI [Baron de Puymaurin direxit] on the right of Minerva, ANDRIEU FECIT [made by Andrieu] on the left. On the edge: &30R.

In red box, 116mm square, inscribed 'Sir Aurel Stein' in gold.  
RGS ref: 700446/D4(6)



### *About the medal*

The Grande Médaille d'or des explorations et voyages de découverte has been awarded since 1829 for a journey, the results of which have enriched the Society. The medal was made under the direction of Jean Pierre Casimir de Marcassus, Baron de Puymaurin (1757–1841), who was Master of the Mint at Paris, 1816–30. The engraver was the renowned French medallist Bertrand Andrieu (1761–1822).

### *About Stein's medal*

Stein was awarded this medal for his exploration work in Central Asia.<sup>19</sup>

### *Recipients of the medal*

Captain John Franklin (1829), René Caillé and Major Laing (1830), Douville (1832), Captain John Ross (1834), Alcide d'Orbigny (1835), Captain Callier (1836), Captain Back (1837), Dubois de Montpereux (1838), Contre-amiral d'Urville (1841), Captain James Clark Ross (1843), Hommaire de Hel (1844), D'Arnaud (1844), Claude Gay (1845), Ferret and Galinier (1845), Dr C.T. Beke and T. Lefebvre (1846), Dr F.W.L. Leichhardt (1847), Rochet d'Hericourt (1847), Antoine d'Abbadie and Arnaud d'Abbadie (1850), Captain MacClure (1855), Dr Henry Barth (1856), David Livingstone (1857), Dr E.K. Kane (1858), Robert Hermann and Adolf von Schalgintweit (1859), R.F. Burton and J.H. Speke (1860), Nicolas de Khanikof (1861), Henri Duveyrier (1864), Sir Samuel W. Baker (1867), Doudart de la Gree and Francis Garnier (1869), Alfred Grandidier (1872), Dr Gustave Nachtigal (1876), Commandant Verney Lovett Cameron (1877), Henry M. Stanley (1878), P. Savorgnan de Brazza (1879), Adolf Erick Nordenskjöld (1880), Major de Serpa Pinto (1881), Alphonse Milne-Edwards (1884), Ch. de Brito Capello (1886), Captain Binger (1890), Gabriel Bonvalot (1891), Commandant P.-Louis Monteil (1893), Prince Henri d'Orleans (1896), Dr Fridtjof Nansen (1897), Edouard Foa (1898), Emile Gentil (1899), Commandant J.-B. Marchand (1900), Fernand Fourreau (1901), Captain P.J. Joalland (1902), Auguste Pavie (1903), Sven Hedin (1904), Colonel Bourgeois (1907), Sir E. Shackleton (1910), Dr J.B. Charcot (1912), Captain R. Amundsen (1913), Admiral Robert E. Peary (1914), Commandant Jean Tilho (1918), Gl. Bruce (1922), Cl. Howard Bury (1922), Mme Rosita Forbess (1923), **Sir Aurel Stein (1923)**, Bruneau de Laborie (1924), Prof. Olufsen (1924), Cdt Baron A. de Guerlache de Gomery (1925), Charles Lindbergh (1927), Jacques de Rohan-Chabot (1928), Hassanein-Bey and S.A.S. le prince Kemal el Dine (1929), Wickliffe P. Draper (1932), Audoin-Dubreuil Haardt (1933), Dr A. Hamilton Rice (1939), M. Herzog (1950), Théodore Monod (1952), Augustin Lombard (1953), Cdt Georges Houot and Ingén. G.P. Wilm (1954), Sir John Hunt, Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Norkay Tenzing (1955), Henri Lhote (1957), V.E. Fuchs (1958), Neil Armstrong, Eldwin Aldrin and Michael Collins (1970), Germaine Dieterlen (1977), Norbert Casteret (1979), Jean-Louis Etienne (1991), Jean-Yves Empereur (2002), Nicolas Hulot (2003), Gilles Elkaï (2004), Jean-Marc Pineau (2005), Erik Orsenna (2006), Jean Raspail (2007).

## **(5) 1928 Flinders Petrie Medal for Archaeology (London University)**<sup>20</sup>

### *Description of the medal*

Circular, 90mm diameter.

The obverse shows the bearded head and shoulders of Sir Flinders Petrie, facing left. The raised inscription gives his full name WILLIAM MATTHEW FLINDERS PETRIE and the year of his 70th birthday MCMXXIII (1923). The reverse features an ibis (sacred to Thoth, god of knowledge) facing right with head lowered, and the head of a statuette of King Khufu (also known as Kheops), for whom the Great Pyramid at Giza was built. Petrie had excavated this statuette at Abydos in 1903. Below, to the left of the ibis' beak is the name of the designer Carline in a shallow inscription.

The inscription on the reverse says PRESENTED FOR WORK IN

### ARCHAEOLOGY.

Engraved around the edge: AWARDED BY THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON TO SIR AUREL STEIN 1928.

In black box, 123mm square.

RGS ref: 700446/D4(2)

### *About the medal*

To celebrate the 70th birthday of the distinguished archaeologist Sir Flinders Petrie (1853–1942), a fund was created, which allowed for the production of 20 medals, and a capital sum which could be invested. The medal was to be awarded 'once in every three years for distinguished work in Archaeology, preferably to a British subject [and that the] name of the recipient shall be engraved on the rim of the medal.'<sup>21</sup>

The Petrie Medal was issued to Sir Flinders Petrie and then to seven recipients in this way. There is then a gap of over 20 years until 1984/5 when a Working Party of the Scholarships Committee at University College London, clarified that 'The Petrie Prize, value £100, has been established from funds raised on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Sir W.M. Flinders Petrie in 1923 to create a memorial to his work in Archaeology. In addition a number of Petrie Medals were provided from the Fund when the University accepted its administration in 1926. The Petrie Prize will be accompanied by the award of a Petrie Medal while the existing stocks of the Medal permit. The Prize will be awarded annually ... to the best candidate at the examination for the MA/MSc degrees under the aegis of the Board of Studies in Archaeology.' The last of the original Petrie Medals was awarded in 1993. A further two casts were made, with the last of these presented in 1995.

In 2005, the Institute of Archaeology's Policy Group and Staff Meeting decided to reinstate the Petrie Medal as a three-yearly award to an outstanding international archaeologist.

The Petrie medal was designed and modelled by the sculptor and medallist Sydney W. Carline (1888–1929).

### *About Stein's medal*

The Petrie medal was awarded to Stein 'in recognition of his great work in Central Asia and Western China.' It was presented to him by Sir Gregory Foster, Vice-Chancellor of London University on 5 July 1929, and the occasion was followed by a reception given by Sir Flinders and Lady Petrie in the Exhibition Room, University College. Sir Flinders Petrie's tribute to Stein, and the latter's response, were published in *The Times*, 8 July 1929.<sup>22</sup>

### *Recipients of the medal*

Sir Flinders Petrie (1925), **Sir Aurel Stein (1928)**, Sir Arthur Evans (1931), Abbé Henri Breuil (1934), Prof. J.D. Beazley (1937), Sir Mortimer Wheeler (1950), Prof. J.B. Wace (1953), Sir Leonard Woolley (1957). These medals have the name of the recipient engraved on the rim.

## **(6) 1930 Medal of the Hungarian Geographical Society**<sup>23</sup>

### *Description of the medal*

Circular. Silver medal, 60mm diameter.

The obverse features a portrait of Sir Aurel Stein, the monogram of Beck Ö. Fülöp, and the Latin inscription AURELIO STEI HOSPITI CLARISSIMO IN URBEM NATALEM REVERSO

BUDAPESTINUM MCMXXIX [For Sir Aurel Stein, a most distinguished guest, on his return to his native city, Budapest 1929]. Stein's portrait is similar to, and may have been adapted from, his famous portrait photograph by Bassano in 1924.<sup>24</sup> On the photograph Stein faces left, on the medal Stein faces right.

The reverse of the medal shows Minerva, seated and facing left. A scroll map is open on her lap and supported by her right arm. Her left arm is raised, with forefinger pointing to the map behind. Beck's name appears in full below. Around Minerva are the names and dates of Stein's famous expeditions to Khotan 1900, the Taklamakan Desert 1906–8, the Lop Desert 1907, Tun-huang [Dunhuang] 1914, Sistan 1915, Swat 1926, and Gedrosia 1927–8.

The edge of the medal holds the number '987' and two other hallmarks.

In dark navy box, 93mm square, embossed 'Sir Aurel Stein Medallion'.

RGS ref: 700446/D4(9)

#### *About the medal*

Stein had been an Honorary Member of the Hungarian Geographical Society since 1903.<sup>25</sup> The medal commemorates Stein's visit to Budapest, to give a lecture entitled 'On Alexander's Track to the Indus', on 12 October 1929. It was apparently commissioned by a group of admirers, who approached the foremost Hungarian medallist, Beck Ö. Fülöp. Beck Ödon Fülöp (1873–1945) was the founder of modern Hungarian sculpture, and is well known for reviving the art medal in Hungary.

The medal was cast in bronze and was probably presented to Stein during his visit. At least four examples were made; these are now in the collections of the Hungarian National Gallery, the National Museum of Hungary, the Fruchter Collection (Hungary), and the British Library. At some stage, the Hungarian National Gallery also acquired, from Beck's family, a plaster cast with an alternative reverse, showing a figure with two animals (cattle?) in place of the seated Minerva. The text is the same as on the Minerva version.

The silver version of the medal was commissioned after the lecture by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, with the intention of presenting it to Stein on his next visit to Budapest. However, the medal was posted to Stein, care of P.S. Allen in Oxford in 1930. (Stein was away in China during the spring of 1930, and left Shanghai on 13 May for Calcutta via Singapore and Rangoon.) A handwritten letter in the RGS from A. Rethly, General Secretary of the Hungarian Geographical Society, to P.S. Allen, dated 5 May 1930, reads:

I am glad to return to you Sir STEIN Aurel's medal and request you to kindly keep it for him until his coming back from India. At the same time I write to Sir Aurel Stein too. Do kindly forward it.

The medal was posted on 26 May 1930. In Stein's absence, Allen acknowledged receipt of the parcel, and his handwritten letter (in the archives of the Hungarian Geographical Society), dated 31 May 1930, acknowledges that 'Sir Aurel Stein's medal has reached me safely. It shall be kept for him, until his return.'<sup>26</sup> On 9 July 1930 Stein sent a letter of thanks from Mohand Marg, Kashmir, on 9 July 1930.<sup>27</sup>

### **(7) 1931 Medal of the Hungarian Geographical Society – in memoriam Ludovici L'oczy\***

#### *Description of the medal*

Circular, 92mm diameter.

The obverse shows a half-figure seated, facing right, with left hand pointing to a globe (approximate area of China), and right hand holding a scroll. The Latin inscription in the exergue reads IN MEMORIAM LUDOVICI L'OCZY 1849–1920.

The reverse shows footprints in sand leading to a stupa with a rising sun behind, and the date 1872. The inscription around the edge reads SOCIETAS GEOGRAPHICA HUNGARICA AURELIO STEIN.

In green square box.

RGS ref: 700446/D4(8)

#### *About the medal*

This is a commemorative medal, founded in 1922 in honour of Ludovici L'oczy, the late President of the Hungarian Geographical Society. Aurel Stein was the first Hungarian scholar to receive this award. It was L'oczy who first alerted Stein to the Buddhist caves at Dunhuang<sup>28</sup> and alpine flowers sent from Kashmir by Stein to L'oczy in 1920 can still be found, pressed behind glass, at L'oczy's tomb in the cemetery at Balatonarács in western Hungary.<sup>29</sup> Stein had been an Honorary Member of the Hungarian Geographical Society since 1903.<sup>30</sup>

### **(8) 1934 Huxley Memorial Medal (Royal Anthropological Institute)**

#### *Description of the medal*

Circular. Bronze medal, 63mm diameter.

The obverse features a bust of Thomas Huxley, facing left.

The inscription reads THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY B. 1825 D. 1895.

The reverse has an inscription at the centre: AUREL STEIN 31ST JULY HUXLEY MEMORIAL LECTURER. The inscription around the edge reads ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

In dark tan box, 105mm square.

RGS ref: 700446/D4(4)

#### *About the medal*

The medal was instituted in 1900 in memory of the biologist and science educationist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825–95), and is the highest honour awarded by the Royal Anthropological Institute. It is awarded annually, 'by ballot of the Council, to a scientist, British or foreign, distinguished in any field of anthropological research in the widest sense.'<sup>31</sup>

#### *About Stein's medal*

Although Stein's work was primarily archaeological and geographical in nature, he also collected information of interest to anthropologists, in particular Thomas Athol Joyce (1878–1942), President of the RAI.<sup>32</sup> As the recipient of this medal, Stein delivered a paper to the Society on 31 July 1934, entitled 'The Indo-Iranian Borderlands: Their Prehistory in the Light of Geography and of Recent Explorations'.<sup>33</sup> Stein's Huxley Memorial Lecture was arranged one of the events of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, London Session, 30 Jul–4 Aug 1934, and was subsequently published in the Society's *Journal*.<sup>34</sup>

### *Recipients of the medal*<sup>35</sup>

Lord Avebury (1900), Sir Francis Galton (1901), D.J. Cunningham (1902), Karl Pearson (1903), J. Deniker (1904), John Beddoe (1905), W.M. Flinders Petrie (1906), Edward Barnett Tylor (1907), William Z. Ripley (1908), Gustaf Retzius (1909), W. Boyd Dawkins (1910), Felix von Luschan (1911), William Gowland (1912), W.J. Sollas (1913), M. Emile Catailhac (1915), Sir James G. Frazer (1916), A.C. Haddon (1920), Henry Balfour (1921), Marcellin Boule (1922), E.S. Hartland (1923), R. Verneau (1924), Sir Arthur Evans (1925), Sir William Ridgeway (1926), Ales Hrdlicka (1927), Sir Arthur Keith (1928), Erlan Nordenskiöld (1929), A.H. Sayce (1930), Georg Thilenius (1931), C.G. Seligman (1932), J.L. Myers (1933), **Sir Aurel Stein (1934)**, Sir Grafton Elliott Smith (1935), Edward Westermarck (1936), H.J. Fleure (1937), Marcel Mauss (1938), R.R. Marett (1939), H.J.E. Peake (1940), Henri Breuil (1941), Sir Leonard Woolley (1942), F.C. Bartlett (1943), V.Gordon Childe (1944), A.L. Kroeber (1945), G. Caton-Thompson (1946), W.L.H. Duckworth (1947), Robert H. Lowie (1948), James Hornell (1949), Julian S. Huxley (1950), A.R. Radcliffe-Brown (1951), Kaj **Hirkett\_Smith** (1952), M. Ginsberg (1953), Henri V. Vallois (1954), Robert Redfield (1955), J.B.S. Haldane (1956), J.E.S. Linne (1957), Sir Wilfred Le Gros Clark (1958), R. Firth (1959), S. Lothrop (1960), A.E. Mourant (1961), A.E. Garrod (1962), E.E. Evans-Pritchard (1963), G.H.R. Von Koenigswald (1964), C. Lévi-Strauss (1965), J.E.S. Thompson (1966), S.L. Washburn (1967), G.H. Rivière (1968), I. Schapera (1969), C.D. Forde (1970), G.P. Murdock (1971), L.L. Cavalli-Sforza (1972), K. Wachsmann (1973), J.D. Clark (1974), G. Reichel-Dolmatoff (1975), M.N. Srinivas (1976), M. Fortes (1977), J.S. Weiner (1978), Gordon Willey (1979), Sir Edmund Leach (1980), Fei Hsiao-Tung (1981), Paul T. Baker (1982), Clifford Geertz (1983), Junichiro Itani (1984), Louis Dumont (1985), Lewis Binford (1986), G. Ainsworth Harrison (1987), Carleton Gajdusek (1988), Fredrik Barth (1989), Robert Hinde (1990), Colin Renfrew (1991), Mary Douglas (1992), George Stocking (1993), Sidney W. Mintz (1994), Jack Goody (1995), Philip Tobias (1996), Stanley Tambiah (1997), Marshall Sahlins (1998), Sally Falk Moore (1999), Pierre Bourdieu (2000), John Middleton (2001), Jane Goodall (2002), Gannanath Obeyesekere (2003), Dame Marilyn Strathern (2004), Peter Ucko (2005), Leslie Aiello (2006), Adam Kuper (2007), Maurice Godelier (2008), Ian Hodder (2009).

### **(9) 1935 Gold Medal (Society of Antiquaries)**<sup>36</sup>

#### *Description of the medal*

Oval. Gold medal, with gold link and blue ribbon, 57mm (length) x 42mm (width).

The obverse shows the date of the Society's notional foundation (1707) against the image of the 'Roman' lamp (actually medieval) which forms the Society's device. Below this, within a scroll is the motto of the Society *NON EXTINGUETUR* [(The lamp of knowledge) will not be extinguished]. This device is largely as drawn by John Talman for the Society in 1718. The medal is emblazoned with the cross of St George and the British crown, after the Society's flag.

The reverse has the inscription *THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES*, and is engraved with 'Sir Aurel Stein 1935', and five hallmarks (R, J, gothic 'S', crown, no.18 and lion's head).

In maroon box, 98 x 149mm, embossed 'Sir Aurel Stein: Gold medal of the Society of Antiquaries, 1935.'

RGS ref: 700446/D4(11)

#### *About the medal*

The gold medal is awarded to British and foreign scholars for outstanding services to archaeology. It was designed by the medallist and coin-engraver George Kruger Gray (1880–1943).<sup>37</sup>

#### *About Stein's medal*

Stein was awarded this medal for distinguished services to archaeology at the anniversary meeting of the Society on 30 April 1935. At the meeting, Sir Frederic Kenyon made his presidential address, focussing on archaeological research, and concluded with a brief survey of Stein's archaeological work in Kashmir, Central Asia and China. Stein's words of thanks (to the Society and all people who had helped him 'from officials of the British Museum to native employees, who had made possible his achievements in Eastern archaeology').<sup>38</sup>

#### *Recipients of the medal*

Sir Arthur Evans (1934), **Sir Aurel Stein (1935)**, L'Abbé Henri Breuil (1937), Sir Charles Peers (1938), Dr Haakon Shetelig (1939), Sr Aarne Tallgren (1940), Prof. Sir John Nowell Linton Myers (1942), Prof. Sir Ellis Hovell Minns (1943), Sir Mortimer Wheeler (1944), Edward Thurlow Leeds (1946), Sir Alfred Clapham (1948), Dr Albert Egges van Giffen (1950), Sir Cyril Fox (1952), Dr Johannes Brøndsted (1954), Prof. Vere Gordon Childe (1956), Dr Claude F.A. Schaeffer (1958), Sir Leonard Woolley (1960), Prof. Gerhard Bersu (1962), Dr H.J. Plenderleith (1964), Prof. Carl William Blegen (1966), Dorothy Annie Elizabeth Garrod (1968), Prof. Emerita Sirarpie Der Nersessian (1970), Dr Courtenay Arthur Raleigh Radford (1972), Dame Joan Evans (1973), Prof. Sir John Nowell Linton Myres (1976), Dr Donald Benjamin Harden (1977), Prof. John Grahame Douglas Clark (1978), Prof. Charles Francis Christopher Hawkes (1981), Emeritus Prof. Stuart Piggott (1982), Prof. Desmond Clark (1985), Prof. George Zarnecki (1986), Dr Arnold Joseph Taylor (1988), Prof. Sheppard Sunderland Frere (1989), Prof. Charles Thurstan Shaw (1990), Sir David Mackenzie Wilson (1995), Prof. Philip Grierson (1995), Claude Blair (1995), Prof. Gordon Willey (2000), Prof. John Coles (2002), Joyce Reynolds (2004), Prof. Rosemary Cramp (2008).

#### **Further information from the RGS archives**

The RGS did store, for a short time, Stein's award from the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society (SAGS) – the Anders Retzius medal. It was passed to the Society via the Foreign Office in April 1923, having been handed to Sir Colville Barclay<sup>39</sup> by the Crown Prince of Sweden on the 50th anniversary of the Society the previous month. It was known that Stein was in Kashmir, though thought to be back in England shortly, so the RGS was requested to hold it until his return. The RGS Secretary, Arthur Hinks,<sup>40</sup> wrote to Stein on 13 April suggesting that it be kept in the Society's safe: 'They evidently imagine you are simply on a journey... It is a good heavy lump of metal worth quite a bit.'<sup>41</sup> The letter also records information provided by SAGS that this medal was rarely awarded, and that there were only two



**Figure 1** Measuring tape left by Sven Hedin in Central Asia in 1901 and found by Aurel Stein in 1906. Presented to the RGS in 1909 (RGS ref: 700606/D1, Royal Geographical Society)



previous recipients: Professor Oscar Montelius in 1910 and Sir Arthur Evans in 1921.

The missives between Stein and Hinks at this time was very amiable, though when Stein requested that the Anders Retzius medal be sent by registered post to P.S. Allen in Oxford 18 months later the tone between the two men seems to have cooled a little and Stein appears to be in direct correspondence with the Librarian, Edward Heawood, for much of 1926. The letters between Hinks and Stein seem to regain some of the former familiarity by the following year. The correspondence from Stein held by the Society also records his donation of the block of wind-sculpted wood from Lop-Nor.<sup>42</sup> More recent donations, yet to be catalogued, are a pedometer used by Stein and a small assortment of letters, photographs and ephemera sent to his secretary at Oxford, Mrs Ida May Brown,<sup>43</sup> and given to the Society by her son, Richard. Amongst the latter is a clipping from *The Daily Mirror* of 17 June 1932 with a photograph of Stein receiving the gold medal from the Royal Asiatic Society and an edition of *The Illustrated London News* of 8 August 1925 featuring a four-page article on the exhibition at the British Museum of finds from Stein's Third Expedition. The Society also holds the tape measure that Stein recovered from the south-west base of a stupa, north of Lop-Nor, in December 1906 which Sven Hedin had left behind in March 1901. The tape measure was returned to Hedin during a Society dinner of 23 February 1909 at which the President, Sir Leonard Darwin, is said to have sat between the two men as the exchange took place. Hedin accepted the tape measure and presented it that evening to the Society (Fig. 2).<sup>44</sup>

In 1907 Stein had expressed to the Secretary, Sir John Scott Keltie, his wish to 'move about like [Ellsworth] Huntington with a minimum of people and baggage'<sup>45</sup> and he discouraged the sending of personal items of value to Kashmir. In 1923 he wrote to Hinks that it would have been preferable for the Société de Géographie to follow the example set by the Swedes and send his medal to the RGS for safe-keeping.<sup>46</sup> Stein's K.C.I.E. insignia had been stolen from Mohand Marg just two years previously, so it is not surprising that he did not wish to keep such items close by in Kashmir. By the mid-1930s honours and awards were being conferred upon Stein, though his enthusiasm for the ceremony and pomp of the official presentations seems to have left him. Writing to Hinks from Agrigento, Italy, on 14 February 1935 he states his plan to be in London in March but return to Kashmir in May and in between,

shall have to get through another medal award, one from the Society of Antiquaries, quite undreamt of. But the one which I value most, a real encouragement, came from the RGS 26 years before.<sup>47</sup>

Certainly, Stein wrote to Keltie in April 1909 (before the RGS medal was formally awarded) that he was already looking forward to the day of the presentation 'as the proudest day of my life.'<sup>48</sup>

Although plenty of medals were presented to Stein he was never negligent in commending the contribution made by his surveyors and later in 1909 was recommending Muhammad Ayub Khan for recognition from the RGS for his work.

Muhammad Ayub was awarded the Back Grant the following year (Stein himself received it in 1904). The following awards were made by the RGS to Stein's colleagues: Ram Singh, Cuthbert Peek Grant (1908); Lal Singh, Back Grant (1909); Lal Singh, Murchison Award (1917); Afraz Gul Khan, Back Grant (1926); Afraz Gul Khan, Gill Memorial Award (1933) and Muhammad Ayub Khan, Back Grant (1936).<sup>49</sup>

The consistency and concentration of communication from Stein between the beginning of the 20th century to the end of the 1930s testifies to his focus and determination when it came to his area of study, and to his very specific requests (sometimes perceived as exacting demands). Many of the 700+ letters relating to him and his work contain capacious details and specifications – on the number of off-prints he wished to order, what type of postage they should be sent by, specifics of finds, pages of articles, etc., even calculating the number of pages of the *Geographical Journal* his articles would cover. As Hinks wrote to the historiographer William Foster (1863–1951), when the latter had to proof-read (yet) another revision of Stein's Marco Polo article for the *Geographical Journal*,

There are certain penalties attached to friendship with this great man, and I'm sure you will pay them cheerfully.

Foster's reply was not so airy,

Stein did not tell me of the honour he was thrusting upon me. But perhaps he had used up all his notepaper in giving me voluminous instructions on other matters.<sup>50</sup>

The notice of Stein's death in the *Geographical Journal* conveys a tone of great respect and the subsequent tribute by the President at the Annual General Meeting in June 1944 mentioned 'some twenty massive papers' that Stein had contributed to the *Journal*, and he concluded by saying, 'Sir Aurel Stein's name will always stand amongst the highest in our Annals.' The medals presented to Stein that are now in the RGS Collections are records from a small number of other venerable institutions that held him in the same high regard.

## Notes

- 1 This paper includes information from notes prepared for a paper on the Hungarian medal designed by Beck-Ö-Fülöp, by Pallós Lajos and Helen Wang (2000, unpublished). The authors are particularly grateful to Lajos for allowing us to include his work here. We would also like to thank Philip Attwood for checking the descriptions of the medals.
- 2 For references and current locations of these certificates and medals, see 'Appendix 4 – Bibliography', in H. Wang and J. Perkins, *Handbook to the Stein Collections in the UK* (London, BM Research Publication 129, 2008), pp. 56–57, [http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/research\\_publications/research\\_publications\\_online/handbook\\_stein\\_collection.aspx](http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/research_publications/research_publications_online/handbook_stein_collection.aspx)
- 3 RGS ref: 700446/D4(3). For details of the presentation of this medal, see *The Times*, 17 June 1932, 16c.
- 4 See the Royal Geographical Society pages in Wang and Perkins, *op. cit.*, pp. 21–22.
- 5 See <http://www.rgs.org/AboutUs/Medals+and+Awards/Recent+Awards.htm> (accessed 6 April 2011).
- 6 *The Times*, 25 May 1909, 10a.
- 7 RGS Archives: [ar RGS/CB9/Stein]
- 8 Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, [www.oxforddnb.com](http://www.oxforddnb.com) (accessed 19 Dec 2011).

- 9 <http://www.asiaticsocietymumbai.org/as/fellowship.php> (accessed 19 Dec 2011).
- 10 P.B. Qothoskar, *General Catalogue of the Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, revised and brought up to the end of 1915*, British India Press, Bombay, 1917; <http://www.archive.org/details/generalcatalogueoolibrialala> (accessed 12 March 2012).
- 11 *The Times*, 2 March 1909, 11b and 8 April 1909, 3f, the latter referring to an account of the meeting reported in *The Times of India*.
- 12 We are grateful to V.V. Ganpule, Honorary Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai, for supplying this information.
- 13 We are grateful to Eric W. Schnittke of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Archives for his help.
- 14 We are grateful to Aaron Goldstein, of Northwood and Pinner Liberal Synagogue, and his cousin, Josh Vulgar, for this translation.
- 15 Minutes of the Board of Managers (June, 1902–May, 1905, p. 33).
- 16 The honour was reported in *The Times*, 29 July 1912, 11c.
- 17 J. Falconer *et al.*, *Catalogue of the Collections of Sir Aurel Stein in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*, BM/LHAS, Budapest, 2002, p. 118.
- 18 For details, see <http://www.socgeo.org/12.htm>
- 19 A. Fierro, *La Société de géographie: 1821-1946*, Librairie Droz, Paris, 1983, p. 208; and *The Times*, 29 May 1923, 13g.
- 20 See Peter J. Ucko and S. Quirke, 'The Petrie Medal', *Public Archaeology* vol. 5, no. 1 (2006), pp. 15–25. We are grateful to Stephen Quirke, Curator, Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, for bringing this article to our attention.
- 21 Ucko and Quirke, 2006, p. 15.
- 22 See *The Times*, 29 June 1929, 7e (announcing the award and giving details of the presentation); 6 July 1929, 17d (giving details of the reception and the guests who attended); and 8 July 1929. See H. Wang, *Sir Aurel Stein in The Times*, Saffron Books, London 2002, pp. 99–101.
- 23 The authors are grateful to Hungarian Geographical Society, Budapest; the Royal Geographical Society, London; also Ágnes Kelecsényi of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for her help and Jonathan Williams of the British Museum for translating the Latin inscription. For details of the medal in the British Library (BL ref: F580) see S. Whitfield, 'Aurel Stein medal', in A. Gallop (ed), *A Cabinet of Oriental Curiosities: An Album for Graham Shaw from his Colleagues*, British Library, London, 2006.
- 24 The Heinz Archive and Library, London, has a print from the original glass negative taken on 3 March 1924 by Bassano, no.71914 [Coll: NPG Acq no.x]. It was also reproduced in CEAW Oldham's obituary of Stein in the Proceedings of the British Academy, 1943: 1–20. The same photograph was adapted for Ian Rank-Broadley's medal depicting Stein, presented to Professor Ikuo Hirayama in 1993, see *The Medal* 23, 1993, pp. 25–26.
- 25 See J. Falconer *et al.*, *op. cit.*, p. 118.
- 26 Magyar Földrajzi Társaság: 19/1930.
- 27 Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Dept of MSS and Rare Books: RAL 444/1930.
- 28 See Lilla Russell-Smith, 'Hungarian Explorers in Dunhuang', *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Third Series, vol. 10, no. 3 (Nov 2000), pp. 341–362.
- 29 In 1910 Stein requested that the RGS (i.e. Sir John Scott Keltie) send proofs of his Nan-shan notes to a select group of people, including Professor Ludovici L'oczy, Fred Andrews and P.S. Allen [ar RGS/CB7/Stein].
- 30 31 See <http://www.therai.org.uk/awards/honours/huxley-memorial-medal-and-lecture/> (accessed 5 April 2011).
- 32 T.A. Joyce, 'Notes on the physical anthropology of Chinese Turkestan and the Pamirs,' *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, vol. 42, (July–Dec 1912), reprinted in M.A. Stein, *Serindia: Detailed Report of Explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China*, vol. 3, Appendix C, Oxford, 1921, pp. 1351–1389.
- 33 In the preface to his lecture, he notes 'Had it not been for the self-sacrificing labour which my ever helpful friend, Mr T.A. Joyce, your distinguished ex-President, bestowed after each of my Central-Asian expeditions upon the elucidation of the anthropometrical materials gathered by me between the Sistan basin in the south-west and the extreme north-east of Chinese Turkestan, my contribution to the aims of proper anthropological study would not have merited mention', *ibid.*, p. 179.
- 34 A. Stein, 'The Indo-Iranian borderlands: their prehistory in the light of geography and of recent explorations', *The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. 64, (Jul–Dec 1934), pp. 179–202.
- 35 A full list of the recipients of the Huxley Memorial Medal and the lectures they gave is available on <http://www.therai.org.uk/awards/honours-prior-recipients/huxley-memorial-medal-and-lecture-prior-recipients>
- 36 This description was supplied by Adrian James of the Society of Antiquaries, 6 April 2011.
- 37 F.H. Thompson, 'The Society of Antiquaries of London: Its History and Activities', *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 3<sup>rd</sup> series, vol. 93 (1981), pp. 1–16, esp. p. 15. Kruger Grey designed Britain's pre-war silver coinage.
- 38 *The Times*, 18 April 1935, 10c and 1 May 1935, 11b.
- 39 Sir Colville Adrian de Rune Barclay (1869–1929), British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, 1919–24, and then to Hungary, 1924–28.
- 40 Arthur Robert Hinks (1873–1945), Vice-President, Royal Astronomical Society, 1919–31; Secretary, Royal Geographical Society, 1915–45.
- 41 RGS archives: ar RGS/CB9/Stein.
- 42 RGS ref.: 700619/D2.
- 43 Mrs Brown (nee Moulder, 1904–83), secretary, had worked for Charles Singer (1876–1960), historian of science, technology and medicine, and was introduced to Stein by John de Monins Johnson (1882–1956) of Oxford University Press, who was working on the publication of *Innermost Asia*. After Stein's return to Kashmir, she continued to work for him by correspondence, checking references etc at the Bodleian Library, until his death in 1943.
- 44 RGS ref.: 700606/D1. See also the RGS website, <http://images.rgs.org/index.aspx> Reproduced with the permission of the Royal Geographical Society.
- 45 Ellsworth Huntington (1876–1947), Professor of Geography, Yale University; RGS archive: ar RGS/CB7/Stein.
- 46 RGS archives: ar RGS/CB9/Stein.
- 47 RGS archives: ar RGS/CB10/Stein.
- 48 RGS archives: ar RGS/CB7/Stein.
- 49 These awards were made from the interest accrued by various premiums by, bequests from, or memorials to, various Fellows, the initial gifted amount usually being £1,000.
- 50 RGS archives: ar RGS/CB8/Stein.





Figure 2 (a-c) Founder's Medal, Royal Geographical Society (obverse, reverse, edge)



Figure 3 (a-b) Campbell Memorial Gold Medal, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay (obverse, reverse)



Figure 4 (a-b) Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal, University of Pennsylvania, Museum (obverse, reverse)



Figure 5 (a-b) Gold Medal, Société de Géographie, France (obverse, reverse)



Figure 6 (a-c) Flinders Petrie Medal for Archaeology, London University (obverse, reverse, edge)



Figure 7 (a-b) Medal, Hungarian Geographical Society (obverse, reverse)



Figure 8 (a-b) Medal (In Memoriam Ludovici L'oczy), Hungarian Geographical Society (obverse, reverse)



Figure 9 (a-b) Huxley Memorial Medal, Royal Anthropological Institute (obverse, reverse)



Figure 10 (a-b) Gold Medal, Society of Antiquaries (obverse, reverse)