OFFICERS AND COUNCIL
SESSION 1917.

President.
LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.
MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.
LORD GRANTLEY, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.
L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.
J. SANFORD SALTUS, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.
HENRY SYMONDS, F.S.A.
F. A. WALTERS, F.S.A.

Director.

Treasurer.
ALEXANDER C. HUTCHINS, F.C.A.

Librarian.
RAYMOND C. CARLYON-BRITTON.

Secretary.
W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

Council.
THOMAS BEARMAN.
WILLIAM DALE, F.S.A.
MISS H. FARQUHAR.
GRANT R. FRANCIS.
HENRY GARSIDE.
MELLOR LUMB.
WILLIAM SHARP OGDEN, F.S.A.
W. L. POCOCK.
THE REV. EDGAR ROGERS, M.A.
J. S. SHIRLEY-FOX, R.B.A.
W. BERESFORD SMITH.
S. M. SPINK.
FREDERICK TOPLIS.
FLEET-SURGEON A. E. WEIGHTMAN, F.S.A.
Auditors.

W. Beresford Smith. | E. Shepherd.

Corresponding Members of the Council.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Pietermaritzburg.—Robert A. Ababrelton, F.R.E.S., F.R.G.S.

AMERICA.

Chicago.—Virgil M. Brand. | New York.—Thomas L. Elder.

AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide.—Alfred Chitty.

CANADA.

British Columbia.—R. L. Reid, LL.B. | Montreal.—R. W. McLachlan, J.P.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen.—L. E. Brunn.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND.

Cheltenham.—E. C. Carter, M.D. | Norwich.—Lieut-Col. R. F. Boileau, J.P.
Chesterfield.—Herbert Peck, M.D. | Plymouth.—J. Elliot Square, F.R.C.S.

IRELAND.

Co. Dublin.—J. B. S. MacIlwaine, R.H.A.

SCOTLAND.


WALES.


Clerk to the Council.

F. Higgins.

43 Bedford Square, London, W.C.
The John Sanford Saltus Gold Medal.

This Medal is awarded by ballot of all the Members triennially "to the Member of the Society whose paper or papers appearing in the Society's publications shall receive the highest number of votes from the Members, as being in their opinion the best in the interests of numismatic science."

The Medal was founded by Mr. John Sanford Saltus, of New York, a Vice-President of the Society, by the gift of £200 in the year 1910; and so that the triennial periods should be computed from the inauguration of the Society the Rules provided that the Medal should be awarded in the years 1910 and 1911, and thenceforward triennially.

Medallists.

1911. Miss Helen Farquhar.
1914. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.
1917. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.
ORDINARY MEETING.

January 17th, 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

The ballot for the election of Mr. George Dennison Lumb and Mr. Charles Wakefield was taken, and they were duly elected.

Exhibitions.

Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.—Edward III: A variety of the noble, not previously known, being struck from an obverse die of the fourth coinage, first period, and an altered reverse die of the second coinage, Ǝ in the central compartment punched over the original Ƨ.
Mr. Fredk. A. Walters.—Henry IV: A groat of unusual type, reading Dei Gratia Rex Angl., with an annulet and pellet at the sides of the crown and a trefoil on the breast. Reverse, a slipped trefoil before LONDON.


Mr. J. H. Daniels.—The seventeenth-century farthing of Midhurst referred to in Mr. Andrew’s paper.

Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.—Set of cardboard token money as used by German prisoners in the British Prisoners of War Camps at Rouen and Havre.

Mr. Coleman Hyman.—Examples of the paper currency issued by Chambers of Commerce and Municipalities throughout France since the commencement of the War, and of aluminium currency, issued at Marseilles in 1916. Also specimens of Russian paper war currency.

Paper.

Mr. William Dale exhibited a photographic slide of a carved capital of Norman date at the Abbey Church of St. Martin de Boscherville, near Rouen, depicting a moneyer at work, which was probably the earliest representation of the subject in Western Europe. He said that the Abbey was founded in 1050, but M. de Vesly, Conservateur of the French State monuments, was of opinion that the present building was not commenced until the early years of the twelfth century; Abbé Hermier, Curé of the Church, had pointed to a Benedictine touch in its architecture, and said that
the Benedictines did not come to Boscherville until 1114, whilst Mr. Andrew thought from the costume of the moneyer that the capital was carved about 1140. The standard die, which always bore the impression for the obverse of the coin, was seen fixed in an upright block of wood, and upon it lay the disc of metal. Above this the moneyer held in his left hand the tressel die within a twisted band, presumably of willow, which, with bent knees and a large mallet in his right hand, he was in the act of striking. The portraiture was grotesque, and from the fact that the carving was outside the church Mr. Andrew drew the parallel of the casting out of the money changers from the Temple as a possible explanation of its symbolism.

In support of his contention that in Norman times dies were not supplied from London in all cases, but that certain royal mints had the privilege of making their own, Mr. Andrew illustrated the case of Gloucester, and exhibited slides of four coins of that mint. Of these, three were pennies of the ordinary issues of Henry I's last two types, and the fourth was a coin from Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton's collection of Stephen's reign, but bearing the name *Henricus* instead of the king's on the obverse, whilst for the reverse a die of Henry I's last coinage had been re-used. The four coins showed curious eccentricities of lettering, in that the initial cross was plain instead of pattée, the square C had its upper limb curved like the loop of the letter P, and to the letter L a similar upper limb was added. Such letters were not known elsewhere, and the same punches seemed to have been used in the sinking of the dies for all the series. Therefore, he argued, as the fourth coin was issued in defiance of the King's authority, its dies could not have been sent from London, but must have been made at Gloucester, and it followed that the dies for the regular issues of Henry I's reign which bore the same letters must also have had the same local origin.

Mr. Andrew also exhibited a farthing token issued about 1660 by John Stent, of Midhurst, Sussex, from the collection of Mr. J. H. Daniels. It bore as its design the initials I and M, under S, for
John Stent and his wife, Mary; the initial of the surname being then usually placed above the others. On the screen he showed a picturesque view of Stent's old shop, which still survives at Midhurst, and bears within its timbered gable the same arrangement of the three initials as on the token, with the date, 1660, below.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*February 28th, 1917.*

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A.,
*President, in the Chair.*

The President read applications for membership from Mr. Ernest Henry Wheeler, of 56, Caledonian Road, N., and Mr. Thomas Henry Briggs, F.E.S., of Rock House, Lynmouth, North Devon.

*Exhibitions.*

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson.—His collection of coins of George III and Bank of England tokens, most of which are referred to in his paper.

Mr. Grant R. Francis.—A complete series of the varieties of the half-crowns of the coinages during the last hundred years, and a similar series of the shillings, mostly in proof state; namely:


Shillings: 1816, 1821, 1823, 1826, 1831, 1839, 1887, 1893, 1902, 1911.

A complete set of the silver coins of Edward VII for the year 1905, which Mr. Francis explained was seldom met with in its entirety. The reason why this coinage was so rarely found in fine condition was that practically the entire output of the mint was sent out to Malta, and very few pieces had survived.
The shilling was not quite a perfect coin, having had some circulation.

Also some of the rarest of the silver coins of the century, viz.:
The half-crown of George IV, with rose, shamrock, and thistle, dated 1823.

Crown of George IV, 1821, with the error TERTIO in the inscription on the edge.

Wyon’s pattern crown of George IV, 1825, with plain edge.

Pattern crown of William IV with the unusual date 1834, from the Montagu cabinet.

The Gothic crown of Victoria of 1853, with inscribed edge.

The Victorian crown of 1893, with edge inscribed ANNO REGNI LVII. This was the only perfect specimen the exhibitor had yet seen.

The Rev. Edgar Rogers.—A series of re-strikes of the Kuchler proofs of George III, both English and Irish, in copper, bronze, and copper gilt.

A gilt pattern by Droz, 1788. The only known example is in bronze. It was published by Dr. Bousfield, and is in Fleet-Surgeon Weightman’s collection.¹

The trial piece from the Doulton collection of a pattern reverse of 1790 for which Droz never designed an obverse.

An interesting “mule” of the reverse just above described, with the earliest obverse of the series.

Mr. A. C. Crane.—A series of the copper coinage of George III, including varieties of the Isle-of-Man issues.

Mr. W. Dale.—A similar series.

Mr. F. A. Walters.—A denarius of Carausius. Cohen No. 58.


Mr. L. A. Lawrence.—A penny of Edward the Confessor of the “voided cross and segments” type, Hawkins 222, overstruck on

¹ The die broke, and the fracture in the lap of Britannia is very apparent.
the martlet type, Hawkins 228, which preceded it. The reverse legend is + PVREL ON PÆRINE, Warwick, and the moneyer should be DVREL. He is new for Edward the Confessor, but was at work for William I throughout the reign.

Major W. J. Freer, D.L.—Examples of the two Jutland medals in bronze.

**Paper.**

The President read a paper, which is printed in this Volume, upon "The Centenary of our Modern Coinage" to the following effect: After the Napoleonic Wars the attention of the Government was directed to the coinage, which had fallen into a very neglected state. In the summer of 1816 it was enacted that a gold sovereign of twenty shillings should be the standard, and that the silver money should only be tokens. To emphasize this, and to reduce the chance of these coins ever being exceeded in their value as bullion, sixty-six shillings were ordered to be coined out of a pound Troy, instead of sixty-two as hitherto. On February 12th, 1817, the necessary proclamation appeared, and the next day the exchange of the old worn-out coins commenced. The first to be issued were the half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, which were dated 1816, followed at Easter by the Maundy money, in July by the sovereign, in October by the half-sovereign, and a year later by the crown.

Colonel Morrieson then described the various issues of coins of this reign previous to that date. There had been a regular if insufficient issue of gold coins, and their various types were given. Of silver there had been practically only one issue of shillings and sixpences, in 1787, to the value of £55,459, not including an irregular issue of Maundy money, mostly for ceremonial purposes. Of copper there were three issues: halfpence and farthings in 1770–75; twopence and penny in 1797, the first appearance of these denominations in that metal, with the halfpence and farthings in 1799; and pence, halfpence, and farthings in 1806–7. All these coins were of different weights, and those of the last two issues were struck at the Soho Mint in Birmingham.

The author then divided the season of chaos, 1787 to 1817, into
three periods corresponding with the three decades, and described the various expedients taken to cope with the growing evil. In the first nothing was done, but there appeared, as in the previous century, a vast series of copper halfpenny and farthing tokens issued by private individuals throughout the country; these, however, disappeared on the appearance of the coins of 1797 and 1799. In the second, the Bank of England took the matter in hand, and after the suspension of cash payments in 1797, issued banknotes of £2 and £1, an example which was immediately copied by the other banks, which issued notes down to so low a value as one shilling. At the same time the premier bank issued Spanish dollars countermarked by the king’s head, as used at Goldsmiths’ Hall for the stamping of plate, to be current for four shillings and ninepence. These being extensively forged, in 1804 the countermark was altered to the king’s bust, as used on the silver penny die of 1800, placed within an octagon. For the same reason later in the year the Bank employed the Soho Mint to overstrike the dollars with a device which obliterated the original striking. On the obverse was the king’s bust, and on the reverse a figure of Britannia, with the legend: “Bank of England dollar, five shillings.” A rise in the price of copper necessitated a reduction of weight in the copper issue of 1806–7, and in the last period the rise in the bullion value of both gold and silver was reflected in the money, and the dollar, which had originally been current for four shillings and ninepence, now had to pass for five shillings and sixpence. In 1811 the Bank, owing to the demand for small silver, issued tokens for three shillings and eighteenpence. This issue, as before, was copied by private individuals, but their tokens were so light that on an average four of their shillings were lighter than a Bank three-shilling token. This was stopped by an Act of Parliament in 1813, and a considerable number of copper tokens which had appeared at this time were prohibited in 1818. The four facts most prominent in the history of the times were the scarcity of money, the high price of the various metals used for coinage, the ubiquity of the forger, and, lastly, the circulation of the Spanish dollar, which saved the situation.
ORDINARY MEETING.

March 28th, 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrisson, R.A., F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

The President reported an application for membership from Mr. John George T. West, of the Knowle, Abingdon.

The Secretary read a letter from the Private Secretary to the Queen to the President, thanking the Society for the royal copy of the Journal.

The ballot for the election of Mr. Thomas Henry Briggs, F.E.S., and Mr. Ernest Henry Wheeler was taken, and they were declared duly elected.

Exhibitions.


Charles I: Sovereign of the Oxford mint, dated 1642, and bearing the "declaration" in three lines.

Henry VII: Shilling, mint-mark lys, and legend, HENRICVS DI GRAT REX TANGLIC Z FR with small crosses for stops.

Paper.

A paper was read by Mr. H. A. Parsons on a hoard of Anglo-Saxon and other money found at Great Sojdeby, Gothland. Of the 2308 coins it comprised, 801 were of this country, or imitations of Anglo-Saxon issues, and the bulk ranged from Æthelred II to Edward the Confessor, but a few Norman pieces were present. With the exception of one type of Cnut and the three of Harthacnut, all the real types issued down to about the middle of the reign of the Confessor were represented, and to illustrate his subject the lecturer exhibited a specimen of each of these types from his own collection. Certain coins of William II, and others of about the
same period but of German origin, which were present, proved that the date of deposit of the treasure was between A.D. 1090 and 1105. The trove as a whole threw considerable light on the social and commercial conditions of the Scandinavian peoples of the day, for although some, at least, of the earlier coins were probably the loot of raids, or prize of tribute, the later portion with little doubt was the result of mercantile enterprise in distant lands and seas, extending, as the hoard proved, from the Far East to the countries and isles of the West, and so marking for the Danes a new departure in the then universal advance of civilization. The hoard was of some value in furnishing materials for proving the sequence of the types of our later Saxon kings, and some tentative suggestions on this subject were offered by the lecturer. Finally, he expressed his indebtedness to Mr. Dale for having called his attention to the original report by Herre Schnittger of this interesting treasure trove.

ORDINARY MEETING.

April 25th, 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

The President reported applications for membership from Mr. Francis Lavery, of 28, Evered Avenue, Walton, Liverpool, and Captain C. L. V. Marno, 2nd London Regiment, New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall.

The ballot for the election of Mr. John George T. West was taken, and he was declared duly elected.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. William Allen for the books presented by him to the Society, which was carried unanimously.
Presentations to the Library.

Mr. William Allen, of Burton Joyce, presented to the Library of the Society a series of standard books of numismatic reference. These included a copy of Boyne's *Seventeenth-century Tokens*, extended to four volumes by additions, and *The Bazaar Notes*, mounted in three folio volumes with beautifully illuminated notes in manuscript by Mr. Allen.

Exhibitions.

The evening was devoted to an exhibition of coins, which included the following items of special interest. A selection of British money of the late Celtic period from the hoard discovered at Hengistbury Head, by Mr. William Dale. A sceatta of Alchred and a cut halfpenny of Anlaf, kings of Northumbria, also a penny of Canute of the curious type illustrated as G, a, in *Hildebrand*, by Mr. H. A. Parsons. A penny of the last type of William II by the moneyer Sprot of Southwark, by Mr. R. M. Simon. A penny of Stephen's first type and the York mint bearing a crozier in the reverse legend, a feature of certain York coins of Henry I and Stephen to which Mr. H. A. Parsons had recently called attention, by Mr. W. Sharp Ogden. A series illustrating the numerous variations in the pennies of Edward III, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence. A collection of the Anglo-Gallic coinage of Henry V, VI, and VIII, which represented all the mints in France at which English money was then issued, and one of these was St. Quentin; also the groat, half-groat, penny and halfpenny of Calais, of the type known from its ornamentation as the pine-cone, masque coinage of Henry VI, and the Tournay groat of Henry VIII, by Colonel H. W. Morrieson, President. An angel of Philip and Mary bearing the beaded inner circle, by Captain V. J. E. Ryan. A beautifully preserved specimen of the Edgehill medal, in silver gilt, illustrating Charles I on the obverse, and, as an equestrian figure on the reverse, Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II, who was present at the battle, and is identified by his initials P. C. above. Hitherto the example, also
in silver gilt, of this medal in the British Museum, had been described as unique, by Mr. A. D. George. Eighteen “touchpieces” and admission passes to the Ceremony of Touching in the Stuart period, by Miss H. Farquhar, who in the course of some notes upon them, in anticipation of her paper which will appear in the Society’s Journal, remarked that it had been believed that James II was the first to reduce the weight of the touchpiece from 54.3 grains to 30 grains, but she had found documentary evidence that, although the proposal to so reduce the weight had been rejected earlier in the reign, it was adopted in 1684, the last year of Charles II.’s reign, and she exhibited one of the three specimens only known to her of this small variety of his touchpieces. Sixty-two varieties of the seventeenth-century token, issued by M. Wilson of Dublin, by Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher. Early silver coins of the sacred City of Muttra, India, by Mr. William Charlton. And an example of the German silver medal struck to commemorate the so-called “victory” of Scarborough and Hartlepool by the bombardment of December 16th, 1914, exhibited by the Rev. Edgar Rogers.

ORDINARY MEETING.

May 23rd, 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

Captain C. L. V. Marno and Mr. Francis Lavery were elected members.

The annual exhibition of war medals was held under the direction of Major Freer, who read a paper upon early regimental medals. In illustration of this he exhibited from his own collection, and from that

1 Medallic Illustrations, i, p. 299, No. 119.
of Mr. B. W. Russell, numerous examples of the awards which, long before medals were issued by the Crown to non-commissioned officers and men, were presented by the officers of certain regiments at their own expense for bravery or merit. His subject and exhibitions also included medals of the first Volunteer movement during the Napoleonic Wars, and of the Militia and Yeomanry then raised—a series of much topographical interest.

Mr. Winter followed with a similar paper for the Journal upon regimental medals; and, in relation to an exhibition of crosses of the Legion of Honour bestowed upon British officers, he called attention to the gradual evolution in the details of the ornamentation of this famous decoration, which, for example, had led to the change in its name from "star" to "cross."

Mr. Henry Garside showed a bronze medal issued by the German prisoners interned at Liverpool, New South Wales, to commemorate their own captivity.

Mr. Spink exhibited a case of the military decorations and relics of the late General Sir Frederick Edward Chapman, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, comprising the Grand Cross of the Bath, his medals and decorations for the Crimea, and his swords, seals, watch, telescope, etc.

A silver medal, which had been presented "by the High Sheriff of Cork to Sergeant William Wildblood, Eighty-second Regiment, for exemplary conduct when supporting the civil power on Christmas morning, 1816," was shown by Mr. D. Glendining; also the gold medal of the Manchester and Salford Volunteers, awarded to Lieut. Nickolls, 1st Battalion, 1802; and an officer's silver belt plate of the Bristol Volunteers.

Mr. E. E. Needes exhibited the Peninsular medal with two clasps, Talavera and Salamanca, and the star of a Knight Commander of Hanover of Sir C. Dalbiac, Lieut.-Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons; the West African medal, with clasp "1900," and African general service, with clasp "N. Nigeria," of the Middlesex Regiment; gorgets, in silver, hall-marked, 1804, of the 68th Foot, and in gilt, with honours, "Java" and "Niagara,"
of the 89th Foot; and an early example of the West London Militia.

A medal in silver of the unusual size of one and three-quarter inches in diameter and one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, awarded by the Board of Trade to Johann Reeckman, Junior, "For saving the lives of British Subjects." A West-African war medal, with three clasps, "1892," "1893–4," and "Sierra Leone, 1898, 99," awarded to J. Hannah, a krooman on the Steamship Countess of Derby; and a medal in silver relieved by gilding given to George Lester, Captain of the Forecastle of H.M.S. Windsor Castle, on the occasion when the King of Portugal sought refuge on that vessel in 1823.

Mr. T. K. Mackenzie showed a gorget of the Royal Scots of about the year 1800, a pair of epaulettes of an officer of the 16th Light Dragoons of Waterloo times, a belt plate in silver, hallmarked 1792, of the West Suffolk Regiment; and another for a private of the Scots Guards.

A medal in pewter given by the Rajahs of Coorg to their troops before going into action, of a date prior to the annexation of Coorg in 1834, was exhibited by Mr. Lawrence; and a bronze medal of "The First Volunteer Court held by Her Majesty at St. James's Palace, March 7, 1860," by Mr. Andrew.

ORDINARY MEETING.

June 27th, 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

Paper.

Lord Grantley and Mr. L. A. Lawrence communicated a paper descriptive of a hoard of French deniers and English silver pennies of the twelfth century recovered in Rome. The French coins were
of the Counts of Anjou, Chartres, and Provins, and the Abbot of St. Martin of Tours. The English pennies were of the first and second issues of Henry II, and none could be attributed to a date later than A.D. 1189. Also these late English pieces were the best preserved of all in the hoard. But French numismatists have hitherto dated some of the types of Provins present so late as A.D. 1197, and it was suggested that, if the series were submitted to further examination and study, the evidence of this find alone would probably antedate the later pieces by a few years, and thus bring them into agreement with the more certain date of the English portion of the find. The paper is printed in this Volume.

Presentation.
Messrs. Spink and Son.—The Dictionary of Medallists—continued.
Vol. 6.

Exhibitions.
Mr. F. A. Walters.—Oxford half-groats and penny of Charles I, namely, a half-groat of the "declaration" type, dated 1644; a half-groat with plume on the reverse and mint-mark lys, the obverse of which was from the same die as that for the preceding specimen, as evidenced by a small crack or line in it behind the King’s head and below the numerals of value; and a penny with plume on the reverse and mint-mark lys as on the half-groat.

Mr. H. Eldridge Stratton, of Newport, Isle of Wight.—Examples of "pieces-of-eight" which for generations had been washed up by the sea in considerable quantity1 in Blackgang Bay, Isle of Wight. Mr. Andrew, who exhibited them on behalf of Mr. Stratton, remarked that as no other coins were found with them the inference to be drawn was that they formed part of the treasure of a wrecked galleon from the Spanish Main. Also, that as the coast of the Isle of Wight was far out of the beaten track of such a vessel, and the latest date he had seen on any of the coins was 1701, it was possible that the treasure was lost with, or from, one of the galleons2 which

1 This fact has given the name "Money Hole" to the actual site, and that of the bay itself is traditionally said to be reminiscent of a gang of wreckers.

2 For an account of the action in Vigo Bay and the coins marked VIGO, see Miss Farquhar’s paper, vol. xi, pp. 233–252.
239

had been taken by Sir George Rooke at Vigo on October the 12th, 1702, when, on the homeward voyage with the captured and damaged treasure ships, his fleet was separated by a great storm in the Channel. Locally the coins were always credited to a lost ship of the Armada, but they were, of course, too late by more than a century for that fleet.

He, however, took the opportunity of placing upon record the fact that about the year 1878, owing probably to volcanic disturbance, there was a series of remarkably low tides, and the fishermen at Hastings recovered from the sands far below the usual low-water mark a mass of gold coins which he saw in bulk immediately after the discovery. He was allowed but a brief examination, but sufficient to prove that they were Spanish doubloons of the date of the Armada. From another vessel of the fleet wrecked off Cromer he had the gilded morion and gorget of an officer, said by tradition to have been the captain, and on the gorget were medallions of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain similar to their portraits upon the coinage. The recorded incidents of recovered Spanish treasure on our coasts were numerous, and would no doubt be familiar to the members present.

The Rev. Edgar Rogers.—A series of fourpenny pieces of the years 1906 to 1908 illustrating the change in the die for the reverse which occurred in 1907.

Mr. Henry Garside.—Examples of the Australian issue of florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence, dated 1916 and bearing the mint-mark M, for Melbourne. Mr. Garside said that 1916 was the first year in which silver money was coined in Australia for general circulation in the Commonwealth.

ORDINARY MEETING.

October 24th, 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

The Secretary reported applications for membership from Mr. William Howat, of Glaisnock, 458, William Street, Melbourne,
Australia, Mrs. Frank E. Dixon, of Mottisfont Abbey, Romsey, Hampshire, and Mr. G. Wüthrich, M.I.E.E., of 81, Pursers Cross Road, Fulham Road, London, S.W. 6.

The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Denmark, was elected to membership.

The Rev. Edgar Rogers and Mr. W. Beresford Smith were nominated Auditors for the current year.

Paper.

Mr. F. Willson Yeates contributed a treatise on the coinage of Ireland during the rebellion of 1641–52, in which he reviewed the whole subject in the light of certain fresh documentary evidence. He submitted that this necessitated a reconsideration of the accepted attributions of the series, almost in their entirety, and offered the following rearrangement as the logical solution of the questions now raised:

To the Confederated Catholics under their proclamation of November 15th, 1642, in addition to the Kilkenny halfpenny and farthing—the crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence struck on the square flans, but "of the ordinary stamp."

To the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland on behalf of the King and the English Parliament—the "Inchiquin" issues, 1642–3, and the "Ormond" issues, 1643.

To the Council of Munster on behalf of the English Parliament under an order of March 20th, 1645–6—the copper coinage of the four towns, Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, and Bandon, which was to be current in the "garrisons"; also the Cork shilling and sixpence.

To Colonel Michael Jones, commander of the forces of the Parliament in Ireland and deputy governor of Dublin Castle, in 1646–47—the "rebel" crown and half-crown.

To Lord Ormond on behalf of the royalists under an order signed by him at Kilkenny on August 8th, 1649, directing Thomas Reade to erect the King's mint there or elsewhere as he should find convenient for coining gold and silver according
to the way, manner, and form formerly used in England—the "blacksmith's" half-crown.

To Lord Ormond, on behalf of the royalists, under an order signed by Prince Charles, as King, at Jersey, on November 13th, 1649, to send officers and dies of the royal Irish mint to such port or place in Ireland as Prince Rupert, "admiral of all our ships now at sea," should direct, for the coining of the "bullion and forraigne coyne" in the prizes taken by him "and to be there put into money"—the "Dublin" crown and half-crown.

In illustration of his paper, which will be printed in the Society's Journal, Mr. Yeates exhibited a specimen in copper of the half-crown struck upon the square flan, also casts and drawings of various coins and seals referred to in his arguments.

The President thought that the order of 1649 to coin in the "form formerly used in England" might explain certain coins of rough workmanship which had hitherto been included in the English series as imitations of issues from the Tower mint, and showed four shillings of the class.

Amongst other exhibitions were an example in silver of the shilling struck on the square flan, lent by Miss H. Farquhar; a "blacksmith's" half-crown with yet another variation from the recorded legends upon these pieces, by Mr. G. R. Francis; and numerous examples of this series of Irish money of necessity by the President, Mr. Francis, Mr. Bearman, and Mr. L. L. Fletcher.

The President read the list of Officers and Council proposed for the ensuing year, and gave notice of the ballot in pursuance of the rules.

Presentations to the Society's Library.

Portraiture of our Stuart Monarchs; by Miss Helen Farquhar. From the authoress.

The Wyons; by Leonard Forrer. From the author.
ORDINARY AND ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

November 30th, 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

Professor F. P. Barnard presented to the Library a copy of his recently published work, *The Casting Counter and the Counter Board.*

Mrs. F. E. Dixon, Mr. William Howat, of Melbourne, Australia, and Mr. G. Wüthrich, M.I.E.E., were elected members.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Andrew, read the Council’s report, as follows:—

**The Council’s Report.**

November 30th, 1917.

The Council has the honour to present its Fourteenth Annual Report to the members.

On November 30th, 1916, the Society consisted of 18 Royal, 10 Honorary, and 389 Ordinary Members.

Since then the list of Royal Members has been reduced by 1, and that of Honorary Members also by 1.

Of the Ordinary Members your Council deeply regrets to report that the roll of losses is unusually heavy. Mr. Winstanley Carlyon-Britton, the eldest son of your Director, fell in action on the Western Front for the sake of the Great Cause. He was an original Life-Member of the Society, and in pre-war days a regular attender at
the meetings. The sympathy of the members will be accorded to Major Carlyon-Britton and the family.

In the decease of the Duke of Norfolk the Society was deprived of a Life-Member, and one who helped at the date of its foundation. The death of Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., will be a loss, not only to this Society, but to the rest of archæological England. He, also, was an original member and his work during a lifetime extended beyond the allotted span, in the preservation and elucidation of antiquity, has earned the highest praise.

In the case of the loss of Mr. Charles Adolphus Briggs, F.E.S., also an original member, his brother, Mr. Thomas Henry Briggs, F.E.S., has succeeded him in his membership and interest in the Society. So, also, the late Mr. John West, Corresponding Member of the Council for Abingdon, has been succeeded by his son, Mr. John G. T. West. These two instances disclose a continuing interest in the Society's work, which is most gratifying to the Council.

With the exception of the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, F.S.A., a member for but a few months, in whom many of the members have lost a friend, the following who have died during the year were original members, or joined the Society within its first year.

Mr. Percival Barratt.
Mr. Charles Adolphus Briggs, F.E.S.
The Rev. C. F. Jones.
Mr. Edward Jones.
Mr. Horace Lambert.
Mr. John D. Robinson.
The Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, F.S.A.

The number of resignations received during the year is only 8, and that fact supports the explanation offered in the last Report, that whilst so many of the members are engaged in military or national service, the present figures are tentative, and will be subject to revision in the brighter future.
It is most gratifying to the Council to report that the year has added 11 new members to the roll, namely:

Mr. Thomas Henry Briggs, F.E.S.
Mrs. F. E. Dixon.
Mr. William Howat, of Melbourne, Australia, a life-member.
Mr. Francis Lavery.
Mr. George Dennison Lumb.
Captain C. L. V. Marno.
Mr. Charles Wakefield.
Mr. John George T. West.
Mr. Ernest Henry Wheeler.
Mr. G. Wüthrich, M.I.E.E.
The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Denmark.

Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Royal</th>
<th>Honorary</th>
<th>Ordinary</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 30th, 1916 ...</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since elected ... ...</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deceased ... ... ...</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resigned ... ... ...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30th, 1917 ...</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The President, Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson, has again been able to preside at every meeting of the Society, and the general attendance has been well maintained, the exhibitions very good, and the papers read of both interest and importance.

The sympathy of the members will go forth to Mr. Dale, who has lost his youngest son, and to Miss H. Farquhar, who has lost her
nephew, both bravely fighting on the Western Front in the defence of civilization.

The year has been of a somewhat uneventful character so far as the affairs of the Society are concerned, only broken by the interesting fact that it is the centenary of the commencement of the modern coinage in Britain. This event was commemorated by the President in a paper upon the comparisons, then and now, and the causes that induced the great reform of 1817.

Members are doubtless aware that regulations under the Act for the Defence of the Realm have been made by the Government which of necessity lay certain conditions and restrictions upon the printing and issuing of a journal such as that of the Society. They will also, it is thought, agree that it would be but a poor tribute to the national spirit of numismatists to expect contributors to be able to continue to write for the Journal just as if no war had ever disturbed the routine of the world. Fortunately it is far from the case. Military or national claims have directly or indirectly deprived the Journal for a time—a very short period it is trusted—of further contributions from such authors as Major Carlyon-Britton, Mr. Henry Symonds, Mr. J. Shirley-Fox, Dr. Philip Nelson, and Mr. Andrew.

This fact would have necessarily entailed material reductions in the pages of the volumes were it not for the circumstance that the Journal happens to be one year late, for the volume issued last December and January was due at the previous Christmas, but unavoidably delayed by the above and other difficulties.

That being so, the Council trusts that the next volume will be issued before the end of March next. It will be endorsed "Volume xii, 1916–17," and it is intended that the Journal will be continued annually from that date without attempting to make good the missing volume until the advent of Peace.

Once more the members are indebted to Miss H. Farquhar for the gift of a coloured plate in the forthcoming volume. Such illustrations are especially welcome in a journal devoted to historical numismatics, and to her and to Mr. Burton the thanks of the Society are due for those that have hitherto appeared.
No doubt due to the ever active interest of our Vice-President, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, Chevalier de la Légion d’Honneur, and now the first Vice-President of the Institut Français aux États-Unis, New York, the Executive Committee of that Institution has presented to the Society the third of the six impressions in bronze of its medal commemorating the recent French Mission to the United States. The members will appreciate the compliment paid to the Society by this act of courtesy.

Mr. Hutchins, F.C.A., the Honorary Treasurer, will present his accounts to the members, and they will probably agree with the Council that the financial condition of the Society under his able management is eminently satisfactory.

The Library continues to increase in numbers and utility under the direction of Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton; and the gift to it by Mr. William Allen of several volumes of standard works, beautifully illustrated and noted by him, will be appreciated.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Beresford Smith and Mr. Shepherd for acting as Auditors, and to Mr. Bearman and Mr. L. L. Fletcher for accepting the office of Scrutators of the ballots to be held to-night.

Finally, all will heartily join in expressing appreciation of the generosity of Major Carlyon-Britton and Mr. Lumb in continuing to place the suite of rooms at 43, Bedford Square, at the free use of the Society.

The Report was unanimously adopted, and a resolution was passed recording the appreciation of the members of the generosity of Major Carlyon-Britton and Mr. Lumb referred to in its concluding paragraph.

Printed copies of the audited Balance Sheet having been distributed, Mr. A. C. Hutchins, as Honorary Treasurer, made his annual report, which was adopted; and a vote of thanks was rendered to him for his services to the Society.
The Ballots.

Mr. Bearman and Mr. L. L. Fletcher having been appointed Scrutators, the two ballots were taken, and they announced the results as follows:—

(i) That the members nominated by the Council had been elected, namely—

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL—SESSION 1918.

President:—Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A.


Treasurer:—Alexander C. Hutchins, F.C.A.

Librarian:—Raymond C. Carlyon-Britton.

Secretary:—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

Council:—Thomas Bearman; William Dale, F.S.A., F.G.S.; Lionel L. Fletcher Grant R. Francis; Henry Garside; C. P. Hyman, J.P.; L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.; Mellor Lumb; H. Alexander Parsons; Walter Lewis Pocock; Edward Shepherd; W. Beresford Smith; H. W. Taffs; Frederick Toplis; Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A.

Award of the John Sanford Saltus Gold Medal.

(ii) That the ballot for the John Sanford Saltus Medal, which is awarded by the ballot of the members triennially to the member whose paper, appearing in the Society’s publications, is in their opinion the best in the interests of numismatic science, had resulted in a majority of votes for Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., in recognition of his treatise on the British Coinage from the reign of Henry II to that of Henry III.

A resolution of thanks was accorded to the Scrutators.

An Exhibition of Engraved Coins.

Professor and Mrs. Barnard having offered to exhibit the latter’s remarkable collection, the evening was devoted to an exhibition of
that curious and interesting series of personal medals, usually home-
made, which assumes the form of engraved coins. In her notes
accompanying the collection, Mrs. Barnard explained that the term
"Love Tokens" commonly accorded them was a misnomer, because
that particular branch of the series was perhaps the least interesting.
Many of these metallic records commemorate, sometimes
seriously, sometimes satirically, political men and methods of the
day; naval and military victories and, occasionally, misfortunes;
views of cities and models of ships; the blazon of heraldry and
the enterprise of trade; the call of religion and the lament of the
prisoner; the huntsman and his hounds; the minstrel and his
fiddle; the stage and the dance; the crime and the criminal, even
the hanging in chains of a highwayman; for, as one of these little
jettons has it, "all the world's a stage."
Mrs. Barnard's exhibition included nearly all the above subjects,
and some of the pieces were beautifully engraved.
The paper is printed in this volume.
Admiral the Marquis of Milford-Haven showed his beautiful
series of coins engraved or stamped with naval designs and subjects.
Most of these were upon the silver currency of the eighteenth century,
and represented named ships carved with that love of detail and
finish so effective in the sailor's art. One piece, in particular, which
represented the wreck of a man-of-war, was a miniature on silver.
Mr. Andrew showed a set of political and military medals of
this order engraved by the same skilful hand, on some of which
whole armies in battle were drawn, whilst others depicted, satirically,
passing events in Bethnal Green.
Mr. Arthur Whitehead, of Salisbury, supplied the contemporary
reports of the cause and manufacture of the medal which represented
the hanging-in-chains of John Curtis for highway murder near
Salisbury. Both Mrs. Barnard and Mr. F. W. Yeates exhibited
specimens of this tragic memorial, one example giving even a
detailed plan of the site.
Mr. Charlton showed a large collection of the class, both British
and foreign.
Mr. James Berry, Mr. Taffs, and Mr. Fletcher also added interesting pieces to the series. In fact, the response to the Council's invitation to contribute to the success of this exhibition was so general and so abundant that it is quite impossible to do justice to it in a report.

The President showed a series of silver coins commencing in the reign of Edward VI, which had been officially countermarked for fiscal purposes, and Mr. Lawrence showed that even forged imitations of the Spanish dollar had been accepted by the Treasury and duly countermarked with the head of George III. Mr. Taffs and Mr. Hamer demonstrated that the principle of countermarking had been extended to the token issues.
The British Numismatic Society.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1917.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>By subscriptions</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To printing and binding the 1916 journal, including reprints, plates, blocks, and expenses of distribution</td>
<td>325 13 0</td>
<td>... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>311 16 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; printing and stationery</td>
<td>7 9 1</td>
<td>&quot; compounded subscriptions</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; postages</td>
<td>15 18 0</td>
<td>&quot; dividends and interest</td>
<td>34 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; expenses of Meetings</td>
<td>6 6 4</td>
<td>&quot; 1915 Journal account</td>
<td>330 10 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; reports of Meetings</td>
<td>5 9 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sundry expenses</td>
<td>2 3 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; secretary's travelling expenses</td>
<td>52 10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; clerk to Council's fee</td>
<td>10 10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; surplus</td>
<td>285 12 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 711 11 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>711 11 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1917.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To sundry liabilities</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; subscriptions received in advance</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>635 19 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund— Capital account (per contra)</td>
<td>161 16 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Income account</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>11 18 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Fund— Balance from last account</td>
<td>241 3 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Dividends on Investments</td>
<td>9 4 0</td>
<td>173 14 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Purposes Fund— Balance from last account</td>
<td>488 11 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add interest and dividends</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
<td>508 11 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Fund— Balance from 1916 Account</td>
<td>438 11 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Surplus as above</td>
<td>285 12 2</td>
<td>724 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£2,296 17 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments— Accumulated Fund</td>
<td>£1,050 Consols at cost</td>
<td>... 577 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Purposes Fund—</td>
<td>£500 New South Wales 4 per cent. Stock</td>
<td>... 593 4 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund— India 3½ per cent. Stock (per contra)</td>
<td>... 161 16 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Fund— India 3½ per cent. Stock</td>
<td>... 200 0 0</td>
<td>1,442 10 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions outstanding</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>40 19 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends accrued due...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>18 2 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library, at cost</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>125 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank— On deposit</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>250 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On current account</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>420 1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£2,296 17 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUDITORS’ REPORT.

We, the Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the above Society, hereby certify that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with, and report to the Members that we have examined and compared the above accounts with the books and vouchers of the Society, and in our opinion they are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society’s affairs, as shown by the books of the Society.

November 27th, 1917.

W. Beresford Smith, Edward Shepherd, } Auditors.