PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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SESSION 1918.

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1909. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
1916. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1917. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1918. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.

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 John Sanford Saltus, now Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, 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.
The British Numismatic Society.

PROCEEDINGS.

1918.

ORDINARY MEETING.

January 16th, 1918.

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

President, in the Chair.

The President announced the resignation\(^1\) of Mr. W. J. Andrew, as Secretary of the Society and Editor of the *British Numismatic Journal*, and the appointment of Mr. H. B. Earle Fox as his successor. He also moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Andrew for his great services to the Society, and it was carried unanimously.

The President presented to Mr. L. A. Lawrence the John Sanford Saltus medal, which had been awarded to him by the vote of the Anniversary Meeting. In making the presentation, Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson said:

"Mr. Lawrence, last June, when Sir Arthur Evans presented you with the medal of the Royal Numismatic Society, he enumerated your many services to our science. It is, however, in two of them that our members are particularly interested, namely, the elucidation of the short- and

\(^1\) See pp. 254 and 289.
long-cross coinages. So much have they appreciated this that they have voted you the John Sanford Saltus Gold Medal, which I now, on behalf of the Society, and with much pleasure to myself, place in your hands. I have also to congratulate you on having made a record in gaining in the same year the only two medals given in this country for numismatic research. May these successes lead you to further exertions in solving more numismatic problems.”

Mr. Lawrence made a short reply, expressing his thanks.

Presentation.

By Mr. D. Glendining: a Dutch black-letter book, in the original vellum binding and ties, on the outside whereof is inscribed (in Dutch), “Valuation Book of 1548, 1551, 1559.” This book, which was published at Ghent, contains many illustrations of the gold and silver coins current at the period and numerous regulations concerning currency and exchange. The English pieces figured run from Edward IV to Edward VI, and several Scottish coins are also illustrated.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Glendining for this interesting book.

Paper.

THE TOWER SHILLINGS OF CHARLES I.

In continuation of his series on the issues from the Tower Mint of Charles I, Mr. Grant R. Francis read a paper dealing with the shillings, which he illustrated by an exhibition of ninety-six specimens, and sketches of twenty varieties of the Irish harp in the royal arms. He regretted that the enormous output of shillings made it impossible for him to claim completeness such as he was able to substantiate with regard to the die varieties of the crown, and pointed out the shortcomings of Hawkins’s standard work, in which many varieties are neither enumerated nor described.

Whilst agreeing with the allocation of certain of the shillings
with the mint-mark cross-Calvary to the light issue made under the commission of Charles I, of August 14th, 1626, and commented upon by Mr. Henry Symonds in a paper read before the Royal Numismatic Society on "Some Light Coins of Charles I," Mr. Francis was unable to suggest any method of classing these light coins as a distinct issue, in view of the fact that many specimens had suffered so much at the hands of clippers and filers as to make it impossible to attribute them definitely.

Several very rare varieties were commented upon, the most interesting of which was a coin of Type 1c, with the mint-mark negro's head, which showed the three lower arms of the cross fourchee extended to the outer edge of the coin—the only instance that had come under the lecturer's notice of a coin with the plume over the shield being so decorated. A shilling with the mint-mark harp, Type 3b, exhibited by Mr. Francis, and a shilling with the mint-mark tun, of the same type, exhibited by the President, were believed to be the only specimens known.

Special attention was directed to a shilling of Tower workmanship, with the mint-mark anchor, which bore undoubted traces of Briot's design, and in this connection a reference was made to two curious half-crowns with similar peculiarities in Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson's and Miss Farquhar's collections, and to a triangle-in-circle crown in the British Museum, which have been described in previous papers.

The President pointed out that the great importance of the paper lay in the discovery of two hitherto unknown varieties, namely, the shilling with the mint-mark harp, with plumed shield on the reverse, and that with mint-mark anchor with the head by Briot. He congratulated Mr. Francis on the care and ability disclosed by his paper.

Selections of coins in illustration of the paper were also exhibited by the President, Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton and Mr. William Dale.

The paper was printed in volume xiv of the Journal.
Proceedings of the Society.

ORDINARY MEETING.

February 27th, 1918.

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

Exhibits.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: A selection of silver coins of Edward III, including the scarce transitional type of 1360, an exceptionally beautiful penny of the type of 1360–69, London halfpennies of the 1351–60 and 1360–69 issues, and three farthings of the same coinages, one of which, of 1360–69, is apparently the first of its type to be made known.

By the President: 1 gold, 205 silver, and 46 copper coins, proofs, and patterns of Charles II, in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: A crown of Charles II, of 1681, with the elephant and castle under the bust.

By Mr. G. R. Francis: A crown of 1678, a half-crown of 1681, with the elephant and castle under the bust, a half-crown of 1684, a shilling of 1675 with the large head, and a number of less rare coins of Charles II in exceptionally beautiful condition.

By Mr. William Dale: A very fine halfpenny of Charles II, which was tendered to him by an omnibus conductor for a penny in 1884.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: An abnormally light farthing of Charles II, weighing but 38½ grains though in fine condition, and fine specimens of several scarce coins of the reign.

By Mr. L. L. Fletcher: Two jettons of Charles II.
The President read a paper on the numismatic history of Charles II, whose reign, he remarked, will always be celebrated for two events: the supersession of the hammer by the mill and screw in the coining of money, and the introduction of a just and proper copper coinage. The subject was treated under three heads: 1, the hammered coins; 2, the milled coinage; 3, the copper coinage.

Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson divided the hammered coins of 1660 to 1662 into six issues. 1, without mint-mark, numerals expressing value, or inner circle. 2, with the mint-mark crown, which is found on all the remaining issues, but in other respects resembling the first. 3, as the second, but with numerals showing the value of the coin. This issue took place after November, 1661, for in that month an order was published directing that the coins should bear marks of value. 4, with both numerals and inner circle. 5, and 6, small pieces of maundy money. The gold coins extant are of the second and third issues, but silver coins exist of all. Innovations in this coinage were the substitution of a wreath for a crown on the gold coins, and the appearance of a crowned bust, instead of an equestrian portrait, on the half-crown. The engraver of the dies was the celebrated Simon, and the whole series brings the hammered coinage to an artistic close.

The milled coins marked the change from renaissance to classical style. The guinea now made its first appearance, and was so called from the fact that the gold, from which many of them were struck, was brought from the Guinea coast. The lecturer dealt at considerable length with the silver coins. Many dies were used, generally differing from one another in the number of strings in the Irish harp, and, contrary to what might have been expected, the size of the flans varied considerably, especially in the shillings.

The copper coinage was commenced in 1672 by the issue of halfpence and farthings, which were made of pure Swedish copper and were coined at the rate of 175 grains to the halfpenny and $\frac{87}{2}$ grains to the farthing—a great change from previous reigns,
when the weight of the farthing varied from 4 to 14.5 grains. In 1684, in order to increase the revenue by raising the value of tin, which had fallen to a low price, farthings were struck in that metal with a plug of copper in the centre. With regard to the patterns, particular attention was paid to those bearing the legend QUATUOR MARIA VINDICO, the reverse of which bore a figure of Britannia that has remained unchanged, in its principal features, to this day, and for which the Duchess of Richmond posed as model. It is probable that this pattern would have been adopted had not Louis XIV, it is said, objected to the legend and used his influence to obtain its suppression. However that may be, the coins issued for currency, in 1672, substituted the word BRITANNIA for the proud claim of dominion of the seas.

A short reference was made to a regal issue of halfpence for Ireland in the years 1680–1684.

The paper is printed in this volume.

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ORDINARY MEETING.

March 27th, 1918.

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

Presentations.

Animism and Folk Lore of the Guiana Indians, by Walter E. Roth, presented by Mr. E. A. V. Abraham.


A vote of thanks was passed to these donors.

Exhibits.

By Mr. W. Sharp Ogden: Groat of Peter I, King of Cyprus and Jerusalem, 1359–69, showing on the reverse the arms of Jerusalem, a cross potent between four crosslets.
Meeting, March 27th, 1918.

By Mr. Henry Garside: Copper proofs of the quarter-anna, half-pice and twelfth of an anna, of Dhar State, India, all dated 1887.

Paper.

THE FIRST COINAGE OF HENRY II.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., being unfortunately prevented from attending the meeting, his paper on "The First Coinage of Henry II, commonly known as the 'Tealby' Type," was read by the Secretary. This coinage, which extended over a period of about twenty-five years, is one of the most puzzling in the whole range of English numismatics, for, although the pennies are of good weight and standard, and the dies of fairly good workmanship, the flans are so irregular in shape, and the striking is so carelessly done, that very few specimens show anything approaching a complete type or legend. Of the half-dozen finds which have been recorded, the greater part, and notably that most important hoard after which the issue is commonly named, date back to a period when the importance of detail was not sufficiently recognized by numismatists; little was done beyond recording the names of the more legible of the mints and moneyers, and the existence of several quite distinct types of bust was ignored. Mr. Lawrence had, therefore, to do what was virtually pioneer work, and, although he may possibly modify his conclusions in some matters of detail as fresh coins come to light, he claims to have laid down a practical working basis. It is impossible, without the aid of illustration, to make clear the numerous subdivisions of the obverse type—the reverse remains practically unchanged throughout the issue—which Mr. Lawrence has classified in their probable chronological order, but he has shown conclusively that a long-faced bust, always drawn without hair, and with a strip of pearls running down the king's left shoulder, must be placed at the beginning of the series. This variety reads HENRI REX ANGL, or ANG, and lacks the colon stops which usually, though not invariably, divide the words on the later varieties. Its place is practically proved by the Awbridge hoard,
Proceedings of the Society.

which included thirty-four coins of Stephen's last type, thirty-seven of this, and only twenty-eight altogether of eleven subsequent variations. Next, he believes, comes a bust, slightly inclined towards the dexter side, which gives a shorter, fatter face of the King, with curls of hair on his left temple, a crown not so tall as that of the preceding class, and more elaborate drapery, often adorned with one or more trefoils of pellets, but always without the strip of pearls on the left shoulder, which, indeed, never reappears. On this class REX is always reduced to R, the name of the country never exceeds two letters, and the words of the legend are separated by colons.

Mr. Lawrence gives the third place to what is virtually a reversion to the first design, though little of the bust is shown, the strip of pearls is omitted, and there are sometimes, though not often, traces of hair. REX is again spelt in full, and there are no colons. From this point onward the developments are practically impossible to follow without the aid of diagrams or photographs, but he subdivided at least four more classes, some of which occasionally have a Lombardic a, a sure sign of late date.

After the reading of the paper a brief discussion took place and it was suggested by Mr. H. A. Parsons that the third variety, as classified by Mr. Lawrence, so closely resembled the first that it probably followed it. Mr. Earle Fox said he understood from Mr. Lawrence that the succession of moneyers at the St. Edmund’s mint was incompatible with this theory; but, in the regretted absence of the author, it was impossible to go further into the question. Mr. Sharp Ogden drew attention to the arrangement of crosses in the reverse type, which was practically identical with that of the arms subsequently borne by the kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem, and recalled the fact that King Henry was the grandson of Fulc, King of Jerusalem from 1131 to 1144.

The paper was printed in volume xiv of the Journal.
ORDINARY MEETING.

April 24th, 1918.

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

Exhibitions.

By the Marquess of Milford Haven: A large and choice collection of naval medals, in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. Charles Winter: A silver medal of the Commonwealth; obverse, an anchor with shields of England and Ireland encircled by a rope; above, MERVISTI. Reverse, a ship engaging two frigates, four others in the offing, SERVICE DON AGAINST SIX SHIPS IVLY Y XXXI & AVGST Y I 1650.

A gold medal, H.M.S. “Prometheus,” July 7th, 1809, presented to Matthew Cezy, boatswain, for bravery in the action off Percola Point, Finland.

By Mr. W. C. Wells: Twelve portrait medals of Admiral Lord Rodney.

By Major Freer: Photograph and medals of Admiral Sir Edward Collier, K.C.B.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: Charles II, Naval Reward, by John Roettiers; William III, Battle of La Hogue medal.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: The rare Tassie gem with the head of Nelson.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: Two cast medals, said to have been issued to commemorate the supremacy of Parliament, 1642, with, on the reverse, a ship in full sail.

By Mr. Henry Garside: Money of Newfoundland issued in 1917, and bearing on the reverse the letter C, for Canada.

Paper.

MEDALLIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF NAVAL HISTORY.

The Marquess of Milford Haven read a paper on “Medallic Illustrations of Naval History.” Passing briefly over those allusions
to sea power and sea battles which are to be found on numerous ancient coins, both Greek and Roman, among others on those of Carausius and Allectus, who assumed the purple in Britain toward the close of the third century, the lecturer recalled that the republics of Genoa and Venice were the first powers to make practical use of the medallic art, and that the first great naval event thus celebrated was the battle of Lepanto, fought in 1571, when the combined fleets of Christendom defeated those of the Moslem. The first English naval medals commemorate the destruction of the Spanish Armada, but slightly in advance of them, in point of date, is the curious engraved plate, made for Sir Francis Drake in the Netherlands, in 1586, as a record of his famous voyage round the world. But four specimens of this remarkable work, which were probably presented by the famous seaman to his friends, now survive, and one of these, in its original leather case, was exhibited by the lecturer. The Armada medals of Queen Elizabeth, and some other pieces commemorative of successes against the Spaniards during her reign, were probably distributed as mementoes, and it is not until the time of the Commonwealth that we find medals struck by order of Parliament to be used as naval rewards. These were the work of that great engraver, Thomas Simon, and in 1653 a gold medal in three classes, for flag officers, captains, and officers of lower rank, was issued in connection with the British victories over the Dutch. The Dutch wars of Charles II furnish several notable medals, and at about the same time the East India Company began to bestow medallic rewards upon such captains of its ships as distinguished themselves in the actions which they were often called upon to fight. The reign of James II, himself an admiral previous to his accession to the throne, was not unnaturally marked by several naval medals, and thenceforward their number steadily increases. The battle of La Hogue, in which the Anglo-Dutch fleet practically destroyed that of France, was the subject of about thirty medals, and many bombardments of Channel ports during the next few years are recorded in the same way. Under Queen Anne there is no falling off, and the coinage itself is made to serve a medallic
purpose, for the name of VIGO is placed under the queen's bust on gold and silver pieces struck from bullion captured from the Spaniards. Queen Anne not only struck many naval medals, but, for the first time in our history, bestowed them on men of the fleet. The reign of George I shows little of note, but in that of his son the many medals struck by Pinchbeck, in the metal named after himself, show how popular this form of commemoration had become. The war with France, at the close of the eighteenth century and the opening of the nineteenth, naturally gave the occasion for many medals, including—largest group of all—those struck in honour of the immortal Nelson. These had their beginning in 1798, after the battle of the Nile, and so numerous are they that the lecturer's collection includes some three score, to say nothing of numerous tokens on which the glory of the hero was recorded. One of the first of them was the medal struck by Mr. A. Davison, Nelson's agent and friend, for distribution in the squadron which fought at the Nile. Most interesting is a gold badge, exhibited by the lecturer, bearing Nelson's bust and inscribed with the date of the battle of Copenhagen. The only other known specimen of this, in the possession of Dr. Payne, of Sheffield, has engraved on the back CAPT. GEO. MURRAY, H.M.S. EDGAR. The final stage of the Great War is marked by a medal showing Napoleon, a prisoner, on board H.M.S. "Bellerophon."

This paper was printed in volume xiii of the Journal.

ORDINARY MEETING.

May 22nd, 1918.

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

Mr. A. W. Poyser was elected a member of the Society.

Presentation.


A vote of thanks was passed to the donor.
Exhibitions.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: Twenty-two silver counters in illustration of his paper.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: Two silver counter boxes, each containing thirty-six counters; and several other engraved counters, to the number of eighty-eight in all.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons: A brass counter of Richard II. Obverse, full-length figure of the king, legend REGX AN; reverse, a quatrefoil enclosing a cross, RR at each of the points of the quatrefoil.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: A half-crown of Charles I, of the Sandsfoot Castle, Weymouth, mint; obverse, mint-mark lys, RX for REX; reverse, mint-mark a boar's head, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNA (sic).

Paper.

Silver Counters of the Seventeenth Century.

Mr. Lawrence exhibited and described an incomplete set of silver counters showing London tradesmen and their cries, hitherto quite unknown, consisting of twenty-one different counters and one duplicate. The counters are all numbered, and those shown included Nos. 33 and 34. Mr. Lawrence considered that as counters they were to be compared, as regards numbers, size, period and provenance with the only other counters known to run in sets, namely, those of the Sovereigns of England, with full-length and half-length portraits. These were about the same size, in sets of thirty-six, and were made in the second quarter of the seventeenth century by a process sometimes described as struck in imitation of engraving, sometimes as engraving. Whatever the process used, the counters exhibited fell into line with the known sets. Like them, they were copied from prints, and Mr. Lawrence considered himself very fortunate in having found, in the British Museum, the set of prints which had supplied the models. Photographs of these were exhibited with the counters, and comparisons and differences pointed out.
Mr. Lawrence also referred to Miss Helen Farquhar's paper in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, volume xvi, 4th series, 1916, which contains much interesting matter concerning the manufacture of counters of this period.

Miss Helen Farquhar took part in the short discussion which followed, and exhibited some most interesting photographs throwing light on the methods employed in the manufacture of these counters.

Mr. Lawrence's paper was printed in volume xiv of the *Journal*.

ORDINARY MEETING.

*June 26th, 1918.*

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

Mr. Egbert Steinthal was re-elected a member of the Society.

*Presentations.*

"The Provincial Token Coinage," part xiv, by the authors, Mr. R. Dalton and Mr. S. H. Hamer.

"The Medals of British Freemasonry," by the author, Mr. W. J. Songhurst.

A vote of thanks was passed to these donors.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. F. A. Walters: A penny of Henry VIII's second coinage of the sovereign type and Canterbury Mint; obverse, mint-mark a Catherine wheel \( \text{D} \times \text{G} \times \text{ROS} \times \text{SIE} \times \text{SPIA} \); reverse, \( \text{DIVITAS} \times \text{GARTOR} \times \), \( \text{TA} \) at the sides of the shield.
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By Mr. E. H. Wheeler: A penny of Henry VIII's second issue, which he now showed had been altered to resemble a penny of Edward VI's sovereign type, and yet had passed undetected through the Murchison, Addington, Montagu and Murdoch collections. See Murdoch Sale Catalogue, Pl. VIII, No. 527. A genuine sovereign type penny of Edward VI, of which only two other specimens have been recorded, and a sovereign type penny of Henry VIII were shown to illustrate the methods employed by the forger.

Paper.

The Coinage of Harold I.

Mr. H. A. Parsons, in a paper on the coinage of Harold I, contended that, notwithstanding the presence of Harold's name on the coins, certain types, hitherto attributed to this king, were issued at the Danish mint of Lund, and not, as had hitherto been supposed, at London. Harold, he affirmed, was not the only Anglo-Saxon king, lacking any jurisdiction abroad, whose name was to be found on coins of foreign type, and he supported his contention by arguments based on the designs of the pennies in question, the moneyers' names occurring on them, and the known provenance of many specimens. Eliminating mules and engravers' errors, which had been accepted as distinct types, the lecturer pointed out that the true types of the reign must be reduced to two, with one variety in the first issue and two distinct variations in the second. This reduction of the number of types was in keeping with the short duration of the reign, which did not exceed four or five years, and it might be suggested, on historical grounds, that their issue should be attributed to 1036–7 and 1037 or 1038 to 1040, respectively. Mr. Parsons illustrated his points by originals or casts of practically all the known types and important variations of the coins of Harold I, and by others of Danish or Hiberno-Danish issues, generally recognised as such, which threw light on the question of the doubtful types bearing the name of Harold.

The paper is printed in this volume.
ORDINARY MEETING.

October 23rd, 1918.

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

Mr. H. Hawkins was elected a member of the Society.

Major Carlyon-Britton announced that Mr. J. Sanford Saltus had forwarded to him a sum of $500 to be presented to the Society, and handed a cheque to the President, who, in acknowledging the gift, paid a high tribute to the generosity of the donor. A vote of grateful thanks to Mr. Sanford Saltus was carried by acclamation.

The President read the list of those proposed as officers and members of the Council for the coming year and gave notice that the ballot would take place at the ensuing meeting.

Mr. W. Beresford Smith and Mr. Edward Shepherd were appointed auditors of the Society's accounts for the year now coming to a close.

Exhibitions.

In illustration of the paper read:—

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: A half-noble of the second issue of Edward III, and a quarter-noble of the same issue.

By Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson: A Reading penny and three pennies of the episcopal mint of Durham, 1344-51.

By Mr. Fox and Mr. Shirley-Fox: A quarter-noble of the second issue of Edward III, a series of pennies of the London mint, a penny of Canterbury, several of Durham, episcopal and "sede vacante," and a penny of the archiepiscopal mint of York, all of the period 1344-51.
Other exhibits:

By Mr. William Dale: A penny of Æthelred II, with the type of the dextera Dei; also a much clipped and worn penny of Edward I, found at Southampton.

By Mr. E. H. Wheeler: A penny of the Berwick mint, of Edward III, with, on the reverse, a bear's head in one quarter, and reading \textit{Villat Berwici}. A similar coin in the British Museum is believed to be the only other example known.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: A penny of Henry II, of the "Tealby" issue, with a portrait of the king differing much from the usual types; the mint name on the coin is not legible, but the fabric suggests Carlisle or Newcastle.

By Mr. H. Garside: A copper-nickel two-anna piece of British India, dated 1918, of a new issue, on a square flan with rounded corners.

Eighty-eight casts of the great seals of England, which have been acquired by the Society.

\textit{Paper.}

\textbf{A Numismatic History of Edward I, II and III.}

Continuing the "Numismatic History of the Reigns of Edward I, II and III," by himself and his brother, Mr. Shirley-Fox, Mr. Earle Fox dealt with the coinage issued between January, 1344, and June, 1351, a period of transition during which experiments were made, none too successfully, for the establishment of a gold coinage. The florin, the first heavy noble and the second noble were described in detail, and some account was given of the indentures under which they were struck and of the reasons why they proved unsatisfactory. Turning to the silver, it was shown that the pennies issued during
the period in question consisted of, \( a \), the so-called "Florin" type; \( b \), a type with peculiar narrow lettering, on which the royal title, for the first time since 1279, is given in full as \( \text{RE} \text{x} \). It was shown that the florin type could be divided into half-a-dozen classes, five of which were peculiar to the royal mints, while the sixth was also issued by the Abbot of Reading and the Archbishop of York, as well as by the King’s Receiver at Durham during the vacancy of the see which followed the death of Bishop de Bury. Several episcopal issues of Durham were described, but the chronological arrangement of these is very difficult and, although the position of certain varieties is beyond question, the definite arrangement of the whole series must await the discovery of further information. One point which may eventually lead to its elucidation is the substitution of \( \text{VIIlX} \text{r} \) for \( \text{a} \text{iv} \text{itas} \), as the title of the city, on two sub-types, apparently issued in the early years of Bishop Hatfield, but so far all efforts to obtain an explanation of this change have been unsuccessful.

ORDINARY AND ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

November 30th, 1918.

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

Mr. W. L. Craig, Mr. W. Batty Mapplebeck, Mr. R. Prasada,
Mr. Philip Thorburn and Mr. William Greenell Wallace were elected Members of the Society.

Presentation.

The Numismatist for the year 1918, for which a vote of thanks was passed to the American Numismatic Society.
The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Earle Fox, read the Council's report, as follows:—

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

November 30th, 1918.

The Council has the honour to present its Fifteenth Annual Report to the Members.

It is of happy augury that our Annual Meeting should follow almost immediately on the victory of Great Britain and her Allies in the terrible war which has been waged for the last four and a half years. Air raids, darkened streets, and restrictions of traffic have adversely affected the attendance at our meetings during the past twelve months, but the Society has, nevertheless, successfully carried on its work, and, with the return of peace, may look forward to an era of increased prosperity.

The year which has elapsed has left our lists of Royal and honorary Members unchanged, but the Council has to report, with deep regret, the deaths of the following ordinary Members:—

Mr. Frederick Henry Appleby. Mr. Brownlow D. Knox.
Mr. Philip Berney-Ficklin, F.S.A. Mr. W. Machado Maish.
Mr. Joseph Burton. Professor Arthur S. Napier.
Mr. Henry Champ. Mr. Thurstan Collins Peter, F.S.A.
Mr. Nathan Heywood. 

The number of resignations received during the year is 5.

Eight new Members have been elected, namely:—

Mr. W. L. Craig. Mr. R. Prasada.
Mr. H. Hawkins. Mr. Egbert Steinthal.
Mr. W. Batty Mapplebeck. Mr. Philip Thorburn.
Mr. A. W. Poyser. Mr. William Greenell Wallace.

Our roll therefore now stands as follows:—
Anniversary Meeting, November 30th, 1918.

Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 30th, 1917</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since elected</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deceased</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resigned</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In spite, therefore, of the heavy death roll, the losses caused by the war, and the depressing effect of the trials which our country has undergone, there is a total falling off of but six members.

Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson, our President, has kept up his record by taking the chair at every one of our meetings, and, in spite of the limitations caused by war conditions, most interesting papers have been read and discussed, and important exhibits made in illustration of them. In this respect it is, perhaps, permissible to recall specially the wonderful collection of naval medals shown to us by the Marquess of Milford Haven, whose interesting paper will be printed in our next volume.

Volume XII of the Journal is at last in the hands of Members, and though necessarily reduced somewhat in size, contains much valuable matter. Miss Farquhar has again graciously contributed a coloured plate, which adorns her article on touchpieces. We have reason to hope that the requirements of the Government, which have so greatly checked the progress of our printers, will now be at an end, and, though owing to the greatly enhanced price of paper—to say nothing of the difficulty of obtaining supplies of the proper quality—the next volume will of necessity be a comparatively small one, we hope soon to return to our former dimensions.
and to make up the arrears, due to circumstances over which we have no control. Further, we shall now be able to re-enlist the services of highly valued contributors whose activities have been diverted from peaceful numismatic pursuits to the service of their country.

It is a matter of great regret to the Council that Mr. W. J. Andrew, who not only took a prominent part in the foundation of the Society, but has done so much, both as author and editor, to enhance the value of the Journal, should have found it necessary to resign his position at the beginning of the present year. The Council trust, however, that, with the return of peace, he will again be able to devote himself to numismatic work, and that a continuation of his masterly study of the coinage of Stephen will once more adorn the pages of our publication. On Mr. Andrew’s resignation the post of honorary Secretary and Editor was offered to Mr. Earle Fox, who hopes to keep up the high standard which has characterised the Society’s Journal from its commencement.

Last summer, when a proposal was made that the British Museum should be used as public offices, the Council prepared to join with other learned Societies in opposing the scheme, which, however, was fortunately abandoned by the authorities before any action had been taken. Since then it has decided to support representations in favour of a special coinage to commemorate a successful peace.

Our library has received a number of useful additions during the year, and we would call special attention to the rich series of casts of the great seals of England which has recently been purchased.

Our Vice-President, Mr. John Sanford Saltus, to whose past generosity the Society owes so much, has presented further sums, amounting to £150, to be devoted to the promotion of its objects, and we are confident that all numismatists will join us in expressing our thanks to one so devoted to their favourite science.

It cannot but be a matter of gratification to Mr. Saltus that
Mr. L. A. Lawrence, to whom the gold medal given by him was this year awarded by the vote of the Society, should have, in the same year, been the recipient of the medal of the Royal Numismatic Society, and, by earning at once both these highly esteemed distinctions, should have brought honour not only upon himself, but also upon the two learned bodies of which he is so distinguished an ornament.

Mr. Hutchins, F.C.A., the Honorary Treasurer, will present his accounts, which, the Council thinks, will give great satisfaction to the Society, whose finances he has managed so ably through a time of great difficulty.

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

Lastly all will join in expressing their hearty thanks to Major Carlyon-Britton—whom we rejoice to see amongst us again—and to Mr. Lumb, for their kindness in continuing to place the rooms at 43, Bedford Square, at the free use of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. Dale, seconded by Miss Farquhar, the report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to Major Carlyon-Britton and Mr. Lumb was accorded.

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 cordial vote of thanks to him for his careful services to the Society was proposed by Major Carlyon-Britton, seconded by Mr. Parsons, and carried unanimously.

The Ballot for Officers and Council.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. Edward Shepherd having been appointed Scrutators, the ballot was taken, and they announced the result as follows:—
That the Members nominated by the Council had been elected, namely:

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL—SESSION 1919.

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


Director:—Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., F.S.A.

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

Librarian:—Raymond C. Carlyon-Britton.

Hon. Secretary:—H. B. Earle Fox.


Paper.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TOKENS OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

Mr. W. Longman read a paper on the seventeenth-century tokens of Hertfordshire. Basing his arguments mainly on the parochial registers, hearth tax returns and session rolls, Mr. Longman gave reasons for reconsidering the allocation of certain tokens connected with that county. Among tokens hitherto attributed to Hertfordshire he assigned Williamson Nos. 88 and 89 to Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex; No. 180 to Sabs Key, London; and No. 184 to Shenley, Buckinghamshire. On the other hand, he claimed for Hertfordshire, Essex No. 296, Somerset Nos. 291 and 312 and Suffolk No. 300.

Certain tokens, which appear under more than one county in Williamson, were located as follows: Herts No. 76, = London 624, Herts Nos. 140 and 141, = London 1876, 1877, 1878, were all claimed for Hertfordshire; Herts No. 201, = Essex 326, was transferred to Leicestershire, and, of the tokens of Pirton or Purton, Nos. 147 and 148, = Wiltshire 156, 157, appeared to belong to
Hertfordshire and No. 150 to Wiltshire. The existence of Hertfordshire Nos. 146 and 149 appeared open to some doubt.

The following pieces were probably rightly attributed to Hertfordshire, but, as no evidence had been secured, some might belong to other counties: Hertfordshire No. 145, = Middlesex 158, 159; Hertfordshire No. 169, = Wilts 163; and Hertfordshire Nos. 19, 133, 170, 189.

Exhibitions.

Of seventeenth-century tokens:—

By Mr. W. Longman: In illustration of his paper, tokens of Barley, Kimpton, Market Street, Shenley and Stevenage.

By Mr. William Dale: Tokens of Andover, Bishops Waltham, Romsey, Southampton, and Winchester.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: Twelve Irish tokens, including the following unpublished pieces—Kinsale farthing, of 1659; Milltown Pass, of George Dowdall; Shrule, of Patrick Lynch, the only County Mayo token known.


By Mr. H. W. Taffs: A selection of tokens of unusual shapes, or in exceptionally fine condition.

Other exhibits:—

By Mr. F. A. Walters: A penny of the Empress Matilda, from the Nottingham find, formerly in the Roth collection, reading, on the reverse, **SAEMAERICA**.
The British Numismatic Society.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1918.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To printing and binding Vol. XII of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal, including reprints, plates,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blocks, and expenses of distribution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>347 5 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>printing and stationery ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>28 5 10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>postages ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>13 4 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expenses of Meetings ... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>6 19 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sundry expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>2 5 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretary’s travelling expenses ... ...</td>
<td>52 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clerk to Council’s fee ... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>10 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£461 1 3</td>
<td>£461 1 3</td>
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Proceedings of the Society.
### BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1918.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sundry liabilities</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions received in advance</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital account (per contra)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Income Account</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Fund</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Purposes Fund</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Fund</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| Total Liabilities            | £2366 | 18 | 5  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Fund</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National War Bonds</td>
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<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital account (per contra)</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Fund</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Purposes Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National War Bonds</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions outstanding</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends accrued due and tax</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library, at cost</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Assets                 | £2366 | 18 | 5  |

### 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 28th, 1918.

W. Beresford Smith, Auditors.
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL
SESSION 1919.

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

Vice-Presidents.
W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.
LORD GRANTLEY, D.L., F.S.A.
L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.
J. SANFORD SALTUS, Chevalier de la Légion d’Honneur.
FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.

Director.

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

Librarian.
RAYMOND C. CARLYON-BRITTON.

Secretary.
H. B. EARLE FOX.

Council.
WILLIAM DALE, F.S.A., F.G.S.
MISS HELEN FARQUHAR.
LIONEL L. FLETCHER.
GRANT R. FRANCIS.
HENRY GARSIDE.
MELLOR LUMB.
W. SHARP OGDEN, F.S.A.
H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.
THE REV. EDGAR ROGERS, M.A.
EDWARD SHEPHERD.
J. S. SHIRLEY-FOX.
W. BERESFORD SMITH.
H. W. TAFFS.
W. B. THORPE.
FLEET-SURGEON A. E. WEIGHTMAN, R.N., O.B.E., F.S.A.
W. Beresford Smith. | E. Shepherd.

**Corresponding Members of the Council.**

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—Pietermaritzburg.—Robert à 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. Bruun.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

**ENGLAND.**

Alford.—Professor F. P. Barnard, M.A., F.S.A.
Bath.—Henry Gervis, M.D., F.S.A., J.P.
Chelmsford.—M. E. Hughes-Hughes, F.S.A., J.P.
Cheltenham.—E. C. Carter, M.D.
Chesterfield.—Herbert Peck, M.D.

Exeter.—General C. S. Feltrim Fagan, F.R.G.S.
Halifax.—S. H. Hamer.
Ipswich.—Col. R. J. Carthew, J.P.
Norwich.—Lieut.-Col. R. F. Boileau, J.P.
Plymouth.—J. Elliot Square, F.R.C.S.

**IRELAND.**

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


**SCOTLAND.**

Dundee.—John S. Buchan.
Glasgow.—David Murray, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.

Kirkwall.—J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.
Montrose.—G. C. Suttie, F.S.A.Scot., J.P.

**WALES.**


**Clerk to the Council.**

F. Higgins.
### Presidents of the Society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, R.A., F.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 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 John Sanford Saltus, now Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Miss Helen Farquhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORDINARY MEETING.

January 15th, 1919.

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

Mr. Ernest Charles Kocq and Mr. A. B. Triggs were elected Members of the Society.

Paper.

PERERIL

Major Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., read a paper on the coins inscribed PERERIL: or PERERILM: the attribution of which has proved to be one of the greatest puzzles in the British series. Rejecting absolutely the former attributions to the Earl of Warwick and to Earl Ferrers, as also the suggestion that the name on the obverse was a blundered form of BENRIL, the lecturer, before advancing a new explanation of his own, mentioned two points on which he found himself in agreement with previous investigators—1, Mr. W. J. Andrew is right in thinking that the coins were issued by some person or authority claiming power through England, but wrong in concluding that the inscription on the obverse signifies IMPERATRILIS, that is to say, " [money] of the Empress"; 2, Mr. G. C. Brooke's opinion that the inscription is intentionally obscure is right, but his view that it is without meaning is wrong. The coins are of the same style, design, workmanship and lettering as Stephen's first type, Hawkins 270, and it may therefore safely be inferred that they were struck from dies, constructed with official irons, made by the proper officials in the usual place—namely, the Tower of London—and in this they differ from all coins issued in the name of Matilda. It is therefore necessary to ascertain a period during the currency of Stephen's first type, when it was considered impolitic, unsafe, or undesirable to place his name and royal title on the coins. Such a period is to be found
between the date of the battle of Lincoln, February 2nd, 1141, soon after which Stephen was cast into prison at Bristol, and November 1st, 1141, when he was set free in exchange for Robert Earl of Gloucester. The mint officials were doubtless both cautious and conservative, and they adopted a sort of saving compromise. It is certain that the learned faction of either party would not be content with a meaningless inscription, and that to have used a form definitely committing them to either party would have been fatal to the mint officials in the event of the success of the other. Major Carlyon-Britton therefore suggested that the mysterious legend was intended to be read as follows:—

(1) By the King's party: \( \text{P[ecunia]} \ \text{E[st]} \ \text{R[ecte]} \ \text{E[xpressa]} \ \text{R[ege]} \ \text{I[n]} \ \text{I[arcere]} \ \text{M[anente]} \).

(2) By the partisans of the Empress: \( \text{P[ecunia]} \ \text{E[st]} \ \text{R[ecte]} \ \text{E[xpressa]} \ \text{R[egnante]} \ \text{I[mperatrice]} \ \text{I[omitissa]} \ \text{M[atilde]} \).

Exhibitions in illustration of the Paper read.

By Mr. S. M. Spink, pennies with the following readings:—

1. \(* \text{PERER[I]:} \); reverse: \(* \text{TVRLBI[L : ON : BRIS]} \)
2. \(* \text{PERER[I]M :} \); \(* \text{SIPA[RD : ON :] NICO :} \)
3. \(* \text{PERER[I]M :} \); \(* \text{SIPA[RD : ON :] NICO[?] :} \)
4. \(* \text{PERER[I]M :} \); \(* \text{RAPVLF : ON : NICO[?] :} \)
5. \(* \text{PERER[I]:} \); \(* \text{AL--E (? D : ON : LVN} \)

By Mr. W. C. Wells:—

\(* \text{PERERIE :} \); reverse: \(* \text{LEFSI : ON : STANL (or E)} : \)

Other Exhibitions.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence:—Noble of the issue of 1346, weight 128·5 grs., reading \text{TRANSEIGN} for \text{TRANSIGNS}.

By Mr. E. C. Kocq:—A set of bank-notes, on the Bank of Venice, issued by the Austrians for the great push in Italy in 1918.
ORDINARY MEETING.

February 26th, 1919.

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

Presentations.

The following presentations were announced, and a vote of thanks to the donors was passed:

- Medal commemorating the crossing of the Channel in an aeroplane by the King and Queen of the Belgians, by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.
- "An Historical Roll of those Women of the British Empire to whom the Military Medal has been awarded," by Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Leslie.

Paper.

**BR on the Coins of Charles I.**

Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson read a paper on the coins of Charles I, of the "Declaration" type, which bear the letters *BR* in monogram. These were formerly attributed to the Oxford mint, but subsequently to Bristol. Later, on the discovery of a statement made in 1684 by a Mr. Baskerville, that the monogram represented the initials of Dr. Bailey, President of St. John's College, the attribution to Oxford again found favour. In spite, however, of the absence of any direct documentary evidence\(^1\) of the existence of a mint at Bristol, the lecturer claimed that the coins in question must have been issued in that city.

Two or three days after the arrival of the mint at Oxford, in January, 1642–3, the King invited the various colleges to lend him

\(^1\) Direct evidence, however, will be found on p. 270.
their plate to be made into money, promising to repay “as soon as God shall enable us.” The colleges promptly responded, but St. John’s put in a proviso that £300 should be returned to them to pay for some new buildings. The value of the plate surrendered by this college was approximately £688, which, at the rate at which the mint authorities could work, would not have taken more than a few days to coin, yet the BR pieces bear the dates 1643, 1644 and 1645, and correspond in general detail with those bearing the letters OX and the dates 1643 and 1644. These same dates, moreover, occur on the coins bearing the name of the mint, which were issued at Chester, Exeter, and Weymouth.

Bristol was captured by the Cavaliers in July, 1643, and held by them until September, 1645, a period which covers all the dates of the BR coins. It was the second city in England in those days, and was a more convenient centre for Bushell than Oxford, since he could have direct communication with Aberystwith by sea. In his petition to Charles II for a committee to examine his claims, he states that he had clothed the troops which came from Ireland, but that all his vouchers were lost when his house at Bristol was burnt. Sir William Parkhurst, his brother warden of the mint at Oxford, writing in support of Bushell’s claims, stated that after Bushell’s departure for Bristol with his fine silver, he, Sir William, experienced great difficulty in maintaining the standard of the coinage. Everything, therefore, points to Bristol as the place of origin of these coins. There were many troops in the neighbourhood to be paid, and so important did the city become that latterly it had its own royal Treasurer. The attribution to Oxford must therefore be abandoned, especially as several colleges surrendered more plate than St. John’s, without making any stipulation that the money coined from it should bear any particular mark.

Exhibitions in illustration of the Paper read.

Meeting, March 26th, 1919.

By Mr. Grant R. Francis: a series of coins of scarce varieties, and in unusually fine condition, struck at the Exeter mint of Charles I; also half-crowns of the same sovereign, minted at Chester and Weymouth.

Other Exhibitions.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons: a penny of Edward the Confessor, type C-B 2, of the Berkeley mint, reading, on the reverse, "EDGAR ON BERILE.

By Mr. Henry Garside: pieces of twenty, ten, five and two piastres of the late Hussein Kamil, first Sultan of Egypt, issued in the year 1917.

ORDINARY MEETING.

March 26th, 1919.

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

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society: Mr. Samuel Norwood Grant Bailey, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Henry Platt Hall; Mr. John Martin; Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith.

Paper.

Irish Money in the Sixteenth Century.

Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson, having vacated the Chair, which was taken by Major Carlyon-Britton, read a paper on entries of numismatic interest contained in an article by Dr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., on the Masters' Accounts of the Merchant Taylors' Guild of Dublin, which appeared in volume xlviii of the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. All the items discussed by the lecturer occur in the extracts for the years 1553-1561, which appear on page 22 of the article in question, and some of them are definitely given as in Irish currency, although no specific mention of that currency is to be found at any later date. It may be added that sums of less than two
shillings are invariably given in pence, a custom which appears to have lasted until the eighteenth century.

By far the most interesting of the accounts is that for the year 1561, in which are mentioned "white testers," "white groats," "testers," "groats" and "obols," and lastly "brown backs." Colonel Morrieson gave a list of the different coins circulating in Ireland in the sixteenth century, illustrating it by a selection from his own cabinet, and discussed the values at which they were ordered to pass current. The white testers and white groats of the account must be referred to Queen Elizabeth's second coinage, issued in 1561, which contained 11 oz. of fine silver to 1 oz. of alloy. Of base testers there were no fewer than four distinct issues during the reigns of Edward VI, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth. The current value of these ranged from 8d. down to 3½d., and that of the groats varied between 1½d. and 1¼d. The "brown back" could not be identified with precision, for the only nickname the lecturer had been able to trace was that of the "Bungal," which was mentioned in Simon's Essays, but it was not unlikely that the term was applied, certainly not inappropriately, to the base shillings of Edward VI, which had recently been decried and countermarked with a portcullis or a greyhound, according to the amount of base metal they contained. Finally, a word of sympathy was expressed for the cashier of the period, who must have had the greatest difficulty in balancing his accounts correctly, with so many coins of similar names but varying values in circulation, and who, in such a monetary chaos, must have been exposed to great temptations to fraud.

BR ON THE COINS OF CHARLES I.

Colonel Morrieson announced that, since he read his paper on the "Bristol Mint of Charles I" at the last Meeting, Miss Helen Farquhar had called his attention to the important evidence furnished by Harleian MS: 6833. This was a statement of Bushell's case, drawn up for submission to the Committee of the Privy Council, which was ordered by Charles II to consider his claims to

1 See p. 267.
compensation. The evidence included that of one Richard Nicholls, "a moneyer trusted by the Corporation of His Majesty's mint of the Tower of London, Shrewsbury, Oxon and Bristol." Another witness was one Pigott, who testified concerning the repairing of the castle of Bristol and the setting up there of a mint to coin £100 a week. There was also a royal letter addressed to Bushell as one of the wardens of the mint at Bristol. The attribution of the coins bearing the monogram BR to Bristol was therefore placed beyond all doubt, and numismatists were indebted to Miss Farquhar for this convincing evidence.

Exhibitions in illustration of the Paper read.

By Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson:—

Two Irish "harp" groats of Henry VIII, bearing the initials of Jane Seymour and Ann of Cleves respectively, and a third with the title rex instead of dominus, and the initials R·R·

Base groat and half-groat bearing the portrait of Henry VIII, but struck in the reign of Edward VI, both of the Dublin mint.

Base testoon of Edward VI; mint-mark harp on each side. Base shillings of Edward VI, countermarked with a portcullis and a greyhound respectively.

Irish shilling of Mary, Irish groat of Philip and Mary, and base penny of Philip and Mary of the London mint.

Irish shilling and groat of Elizabeth and Irish groat of Elizabeth of 1561, with on the reverse a shield bearing three harps.

Other Exhibitions.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: Two half-crowns, three shillings, one sixpence, one groat and one half-groat of Charles I, bearing the letters BR in monogram, all of the year 1644 and a variety of the shilling of 1645 with the monogram BR recumbent, and peculiar stops.

Miss Farquhar also exhibited the following medals, exemplifying the muling prevalent in the seventeenth century.

1. Crowned bust of Charles I: legend, *should hear both houses of parliament for true Religion and Subjects freedom stand*; reverse, both Houses of Parliament, with the King and the Speaker, in session, no legend; border on both sides; silver gilt.

2. Bust of the Earl of Essex, outer legend as on No. 1; inner legend: *Pro Reinigione lege Rege et Parliamento*; reverse, borders and gilding as No. 1.

3. Larger bust of the Earl of Essex, legend: *THE SWORD OF THE LORD AND OF GYDEON*, incuse; reverse type as before, but with incuse legend IN THE MVLTITVDE OF COVNCCELLORS THERE IS PEACE, no borders, silver gilt.

4. Bust of the Earl of Manchester, three-quarters towards left, wearing armour and scarf; legend, incuse: *Pro Religione lege Rege et Parliamento*; reverse, Houses of Parliament, neither legend nor border, silver gilt.

5. Bust of Charles I as on the medal first described: CAROLVS D G MAG BRITAN FRAN ET HIB REX FID; reverse, bust of Queen Henrietta Maria; signed T RAWLINS, legend: HENRETTA (sic) MARIA D G MAG BRITAN FRAN ET HIB REG; border on either side; silver.
6. Obverse as last; reverse royal arms, enclosed in a garter and crowned; no legend; border on either side; silver gilt.

7. Bust of Prince Charles to left; no legend; reverse, arms as on No. 6; no border; silver.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: Three Irish seventeenth-century tokens, each bearing the Merchant Taylors' arms, namely, Drogheda, John Rookes, 1671; Drogheda, Sam'. Stanbridg, 1653; Dublin, Stephen Clark.

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ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 23rd, 1919.

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

Major E. H. Spalding was elected a Member of the Society.

Paper.

TRIALS OF THE PYX.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "Notes, Documentary and Numismatic, on Trials of the Pyx." Mr. Henry Symonds, F.S.A., in a paper published in volume x of the Journal, drew attention to provisions made in this connection, in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, and Mr. Lawrence, following the subject back to earlier times, came to the conclusion that much important information could be obtained concerning the issues of the Plantagenet kings and the various privy marks used in connection with them. There is still much obscurity concerning the conditions of the mint under the earlier
sovereigns, but Edward III, in his eighteenth year, ordered trials of the pyx to be held every three months, and many particulars concerning these are to be found in the indentures recorded in the Close Rolls. Directions are given for the provision of a box, or chest, with more than one lock, the keys of which were to be in the hands of various officers, and a certain small proportion of the coins struck was to be placed in this after a preliminary examination by the mint officials. In due course this pyx was examined in the presence of the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, by a jury of goldsmiths, as experts, and, if all was found correct, as was usually the case, the master moneyers received their acquittance. Unfortunately, the existing records, though dividing the gold from the silver, do not inform us of the amount struck of each denomination.

The whole matter requires fuller investigation before very definite results can be obtained, especially as the issues of some of the coins were comparatively small, and it has not yet been possible to compile complete lists of all the varieties to be found. Some of these are naturally of considerable rarity, but the lecturer was able to produce numerous examples of changes in the form of certain letters, the insertion of an annulet or a saltire below the King's bust, or in one of the quarters—not always the same—of the reverse, or the placing of pellets between certain letters of the legend; and there is every probability that, at any rate as regards the more abundant issues, it will eventually be possible to determine, with more or less exactness, the order in which they were struck.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: Poor Badge of the Parish of Saint Martin's-in-the-Fields, dated 1816. This badge, which is referred to on p. 220 of McMaster's history of the parish, bears the names of I. C. Parker and T. W. Barron, Churchwardens.

By Mr. Walter L. Pocock: Proofs in silver of the following eighteenth-century halfpenny tokens:—Durham, South
Meeting, May 28th, 1919.

Shields, Atkins No. 5; Norfolk, Blofield, Atkins No. 7; Suffolk, Ipswich, Atkins No. 33; Warwickshire, Birmingham, Atkins No. 30; Warwickshire, Willey, Atkins No. 276; proof in bronze of the halfpenny of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, Atkins No. 19; proofs in silver of shillings of Dundee, Atkins Nos. 1 and 2.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 28th, 1919.

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

The Nottingham Free Library, The Rev. Alan Williams, M.A., and Mr. G. W. Shaw were elected to membership of the Society.

Presentation.

The following presentation was announced, and a vote of thanks to the donor was passed:—

The Victorian Historical Magazine, containing an article on early Australian paper currency, by Mr. F. Gardner, of Melbourne.

Paper.

A NORTHUMBRIAN MONEYER OF THE NINTH CENTURY.

Mr. Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S., dealt with Odilo, a Northumbrian moneyer of the ninth century, and with some of the stycas bearing his name.

The faulty chronology of the archbishops of York and of the kings of Northumberland was commented upon, and various finds of their stycas at York, Hexham, and elsewhere were enumerated. Some of the coins of Odilo were described, and a list of the plates...
in which they are illustrated was given. Comparatively few coins bear Odilo’s name. Two stycas of Mr. H. Alexander Parsons received special attention. The royal names, when turned right-about, read FHDLVOL and RDSMOF, and the moneyer’s names are OΔHL and OΔHLO. Mr. Parsons attributes both these coins to King Eardwulf’s times, and it is difficult to make anything but ERDWOLF out of the royal name. The divergence of OΔHLO from “Odilo” yields another puzzle.

It was pointed out that only three out of 258 forms of eighth- and ninth-century moneyers’ names listed by Kenyon-Hawkins in connexion with Eardwulf, Eanred, and Ethelred II, end in 0, and only one of these, Odilo, is normal. This was claimed to justify the contention that Odilo was not the name of an Englishman. Three reasons were given: 1, the un-English ending in 0; 2, the un-English absence of vocalic infection; and 3, the non-appearance of the name before A.D. 796. The assistance of V. G. Searle’s Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum was invoked, and it was learnt therefrom that Odilo was a continental name, and that many Teutons who bore it from the eighth century downwards are enumerated in Förstemann’s, Potthast’s, and Paulus Piper’s lists. “Odilo” appears in combination in the names of men of the Rhineland in the centuries enumerated, and such names as Odilbald, Odilbert, Odilolf, Odilhard, and the like, are found very frequently.

The phonological side was briefly examined, and the dialect to which “Odilo” belongs was adjudged to be Old High Dutch. The peculiarities of that dialect, according to the lecturer, explained five of the problems presented by the inscriptions on the Eardwulf-Odilo coins. These are:—1, the quite irregular absence of i-infection from initial Ō of “Odilo”; 2, the un-English use of the digraph dh in “Odh[i]lo”; 3, the retention of un-English final 0; 4, the unbroken vowel before the r-plus consonant in ERDWOLF; and 5, the un-English spelling -wolf. It was explained that these difficulties are normal criteria of the Old High Dutch dialect of the time of Charlemagne, the contemporary of Eardwulf of Northumbria.
Meeting, June 25th, 1919.

Having contended that the name of Odilo is Rhinefrankish, Mr. Anscombe explained the appearance of Odilo in England as a possible consequence of the alleged marriage of Eardwulf with a daughter of Charlemagne. The *Annales Lindisfarneenses* were cited in support of this statement. It was pointed out that, though they are uncorroborated, and though Charles kept all his daughters about him till he died, it must be remembered that he repudiated his first wife in 771, the year after that in which he was married. Moreover, when Eardwulf was expelled from Northumbria in 808 he forthwith went to Charles at Nimèguen, and by his aid, and that of Pope Leo III, recovered his kingdom in the same year.

The paper is printed in volume xiv of the *Journal*.

Exhibition.

By Mr. Henry Garside: a two reales-piece of Charles III of Spain, dated 1782, countermarked on the obverse with an octagon containing the letters G. R., in Roman capitals surmounted by the royal crown. This piece was countermarked for circulation in Jamaica.

ORDINARY MEETING.

June 25th, 1919.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.,

President, in the Chair.

Mr. Herbert Ellis Norris was elected a Member of the Society.

Presentations.

The following presentations were announced, and a vote of thanks to the donor was passed:—

Proceedings of the Society.


All from Mrs. A. H. Taylor.

Paper.

AN UNRECORDED KING OF NORTHUMBRIA.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons lectured on the coins of an unrecorded king of Northumbria whose name appeared on his coins, which are of the styca series, as BEOM. After reviewing the two previous references to these coins, which placed them respectively to East Anglia and to the end of the Saxon dynasty in Northumbria in A.D. 868, the lecturer demonstrated, by the production of a series of coins for which dies were interchanged, that the Beom stycas were, beyond all doubt, of the period of King Eardwulf, for he showed that at one end of an unbroken chain of varieties appeared coins of King Eardwulf and at the other the coins of King Beom. The internal evidence of the moneyers' names on the coins described indicated that King Beom's stycas were struck after King Eardwulf's expulsion in A.D. 806 and, by invoking the aid of the annals of the time, a place for the unrecorded king was found in the year 808, after the reign of Ælfwald II and just prior to Eardwulf's restoration. The coins produced helped towards a solution of the very confused chronology of the time and, by their aid, the debateable chronology of Eardwulf, Ælfwald II and Eanred was placed on a somewhat surer foundation.

Precedents in Northumbria itself were cited to show that there was nothing remarkable in the existence of coins of a king with a very short reign to his credit, and the close analogy of King Redwulf, the only historical reference to whom was in the last annal of Matthew
of Westminster, was cited to show how very near this king was to being also known only through his coins, as in the case of Beom.

Exhibitions in Illustration of the Paper read.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons:—Coins of King Beom, King Eardwulf, and cognate pieces of Northumbria.

Other Exhibitions.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons:—A shilling of the Commonwealth, dated 1659.

By Mr. Henry Garside:—British copper twopence, dated 1797, with the obverse countermarked in four places with a capital G within a circle having nineteen projecting points directed inwards. The coin has a circular perforation to the right of the king's head. It was current in Guadeloupe during the British occupation, 1810–1816.

ORDINARY MEETING.

October 22nd, 1919.

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

The President informed the Members of the dangerous illness of the Secretary, Mr. H. B. Earle Fox, and the steps he had taken to ensure the carrying on of the business of the Society.

Applications for membership were announced from the following gentlemen: Mr. G. C. Brooke, M.A., and Mr. Edward Francis Young.

The President read the list of those proposed as Officers and Members of the Council for the coming year, and gave notice that the ballot would be held at the ensuing Meeting.
Mr. Beresford Smith and Mr. Edward Shepherd were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year now coming to a close.

Mr. Dale proposed a vote of thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson and Mr. L. A. Lawrence for their services during the illness of the Secretary, which was passed.

The Medallic Evening.

Exhibitions.

By Major W. J. Freer.—Decorations and medals: Great Britain—Victoria Cross, Cloak Star, G.C.B., Distinguished Service Order, Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., miniature; Distinguished Service Cross, miniature; Distinguished Service Medal, miniature; France—Etoile Noire, miniature; Greece—the Order of George I, miniature; Montenegro—Order of Danilo I, 5th Class, miniature; Poland—Order of St. Stanislaus badge and star, 2nd Class; Portugal—Order of the Tower and Sword, gold, old pattern, Red Cross, miniature; Russia—Order of St. Anne gold badge and star, 2nd Class, Order of St. George silver and bronze crosses, Cross of the Order of Merit; Serbia—Orders of St. Sava and White Eagle, miniature; Tunis—Order of Nichan Iftakar, miniature.

By Major Freer for Mr. R. W. Russell.—Order of the Bath, badge and star, G.C.B. Badge of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Military Cross; Belgium—Cross of a Commandeur of the Order of Leopold, Star of the Order of La Couronne, Croix de Guerre; France—Medaille Militaire and Croix de Guerre; Greece—Commander's Star and Badge of the Royal Order of the Redeemer; Italy—Badges of the Orders of Savoy and of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; Portugal—two different badges of the Tower and Sword; Russia—gold and enamel Cross of the Order of St. George, and the cross of that of St. Vladimir.
Meeting, October 22nd, 1919

By Major Freer for Mr. S. M. Spink:—Miniatures of the following:—Royal Red Cross 1st Class, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Force Cross; United States of America—Distinguished Service Medal; Belgium—Order of Leopold II and Medal of Queen Elizabeth; Egypt—Sultan’s Medal for British Forces with Darfur Bar; Greece—Order of George I and Military Cross; Italy—La Croce de Guerra; Portugal—Red Cross; Serbia—Star of the Order of Kara George.

By Mr. Grant R. Francis:—Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society awarded to Lieut. D. G. Francis, R.N., for saving the life of his Observer when the seaplane in which he was patrolling the North Sea on January 13th, 1918, fell 500 feet and sank. There were 22° of frost at the time and they were in the water 15 minutes.

By Mr. W. Sharp Ogden:—Bronze medals of Oliver Cromwell, Turenne, Napoleon I and Wellington.

Other Exhibits:—

By Mr. H. Garside:—Examples of the Australian issue of the bronze penny and halfpenny, both dated 1919. This is the first year in which bronze money was coined in Australia for general circulation in the Commonwealth. The pennies are struck in the Royal Mint, Melbourne, and the halfpennies in the Royal Mint, Sydney, and the coins bear no mint-mark.

Paper.

War Decorations of the Allies.

Major W. J. Freer, F.S.A., thought that the Members would be interested in an account of the numerous orders, decorations and medals awarded to the British Forces by His Majesty the King and the Rulers of the Allied States for services rendered in the late war.
He first described the rewards given by the King and then those awarded by the Rulers of the United States of America, Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia and Tunis.

ORDINARY AND ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

December 1st, 1919.

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

Mr. G. C. Brooke, M.A., and Mr. Edward Francis Young were elected Members of the Society.

Mr. W. L. Pocock and Mr. J. Shirley-Fox were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot.

Presentation.

The following Presentation was announced, and a vote of thanks to the donor was passed:—

Photographs of the Memorial Hall in the Connecticut State Library; one, showing the cases in which the Joseph A. Mitchelson collection of medals and decorations is displayed. By the State Librarian.

The President read the Council’s Report, as follows:—

THE COUNCIL’S REPORT.

December 1st, 1919.

The Council has the honour to present its Sixteenth Annual Report to the members. The year which has passed has left our list of Royal and Honorary Members unchanged, but the Council
Anniversary Meeting, December 1st, 1919.

has to report, with deep regret, the deaths of the following ordinary Members:—

Deceased.

Mr. J. Bates.  
Mr. William Charlton.  
Mr. Daniel Howorth.  
Mr. A. Dodgson.  
Lord Peckover of Wisbech.  
Mr. R. Prasada, A.C.J.  
Mr. W. H. Thorburn.  
Mr. W. J. Webster.

Resignations.

Two members have resigned.

New Members.

Thirteen new members have been elected, namely:—

Mr. S. N. G. Bailey, B.A., LL.B.  
The Nottingham Free Library.  
Mr. G. C. Brooke, M.A.  
Mr. G. W. Shaw.  
Mr. H. P. Hall.  
Major E. H. Spalding.  
Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith.  
Mr. A. B. Triggs.  
Mr. E. C. Kocq.  
The Rev. A. Williams, M.A.  
Mr. John Martin.  
Mr. Edward F. Young.  
Mr. H. E. Norris.

Our roll therefore now stands as follows:—

Summary.

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The attendance at the meetings has been satisfactory, consider­ing that the pressure of work caused by the war has not yet subsided. The papers read have maintained the accustomed standard of excellence, and many interesting exhibits have been shown.

The sudden and dangerous illness of the Secretary in June last was a great misfortune. The President at once took the duties of that office upon himself, and so reduced any inconvenience to a minimum. The members will be glad to learn that Mr. H. B. Earle Fox is slowly improving in health.

With this meeting the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, completes five years in the chair, and by the Rules is ineligible for re-nomination. During the whole of that period he has presided at every meeting of the Society and Council, which in the opinion of his colleagues is a remarkable record. He shows his interest in our work by consenting to act temporarily as Secretary.

Volume xiii of the Journal was finished on the last day of September and it is trusted that it is now in the hands of the members. As foretold in the last Report, it is smaller than its predecessor, and it is feared that the future volumes, owing to the enormous increase in the cost of materials, labour and printing, will never contain so many pages as those of the First Series.

Many additions have been made to the Library, and all will welcome back the Librarian, Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton, who has been serving in the Mediterranean as a Sub-Lieutenant in the R.N.V.R.

Our Vice-President, Mr. Sanford Saltus, has again shown the great interest that he takes in our studies by presenting to the Society’s funds a sum of $400 = £95 16s. 9d. Every member will doubtless tender to him his grateful thanks for this generosity.

The Council, in response to an appeal to assist in reconstructing the library of the University of Louvain, which has been so wantonly destroyed by the German forces in the beginning of the late war, has offered to present as complete a set as possible of the volumes of the Journal. This has been accepted.
The Treasurer will present his accounts, which doubtless will be found satisfactory. The council is deeply grateful to Mr. A. C. Hutchins for the manner in which he has managed our financial affairs during the many years he has held the office, especially as during the war he has suffered, like others, from pressure of work owing to the reduction of staff and other disturbing causes.

The thanks of the Society are due again to Mr. Beresford Smith and Mr. E. Shepherd for so kindly auditing the accounts; also to Mr. Pocock and Mr. Shirley-Fox for acting as Scrutators.

Last, but not least, everyone will unite in expressing their hearty thanks to Major P. Carlyon-Britton and Mr. Lumb for their kindness and hospitality in continuing to place the rooms at 43, Bedford Square, at the free use of the Society.

**Resolutions.**

On the motion of Major Freer, seconded by Mr. J. Shirley-Fox, the Report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson for his invaluable services to the Society as its President during the past five years was carried by acclamation.

Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson briefly returned his thanks for the kind words that had been spoken of him.

Printed copies of the audited Balance Sheet having been distributed, Mr. A. C. Hutchins, as Honorary Treasurer, made his annual report, and explained the Accounts, which, upon the resolution of Mr. Beresford Smith, were adopted with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Hutchins.

A similar vote of thanks to Major P. Carlyon-Britton and Mr. Lumb for the use of the apartments was also passed.

**The Ballots.**

The Scrutators having made their report, the President announced that the members nominated by the Council had been elected, namely:—
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL—SESSION 1920.

President:—Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A.


Director:—Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., F.S.A.

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

Librarian:—Raymond C. Carlyon-Britton.

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


Exhibitions.

By Mr. F. Warren, of Winchester.—An Irish penny of John, struck in Dublin and bearing a curious portrait, but slightly tooled.

By Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton:—


   Obverse:—Mint-mark sunburst. **HENRIA** b: **VIII**: D: **G**: R: **πκι** Z: **BR**

   Reverse:—No mint-mark. **POSVI** / **DEAV**: **Π** / **DIVTO** / ε **ΜΑV**

   Hawkins, p. 280, quotes a half-groat with this mint-mark as being in the Hunterian Collection.

2. Groat with the same mint-mark on both sides.

3. Halfpenny with mint-mark sunburst on the obverse only.

4. James I sixpence, mint-mark cinquefoil on both sides.
By Mr. L. A. Lawrence:—

1. Charles I, Tower half-groat; mint-mark, obverse, crown; reverse, crown over bell.

2. James II, silver penny, 1687, the 7 stamped over an 8—a very unusual order.

By Mr. W. Sharp Ogden:—

1. Charles I, Briot’s crown with a blundered initial on the reverse, R for B.

2. Charles I, Oxford half-crown, 1643, with a blundered Declaration, PPOT.

3. Charles I, Briot’s shilling, mint-mark prostrate anchor.


5. A Passe counter of Charles I and his Queen.

6. A memorial badge of Charles I.

7. A curious bronze statuette of Charles I in armour on horseback, of contemporary work.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs.—A marriage medal of The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, 21st March, 1871, by J. S. Wyon.

By Miss Helen Farquhar.—A bronze medal on the late Peace, issued by the Birmingham mint.

By Mr. W. J. Andrew.—A small group in ormolu and bronze of St. George and the Dragon, said to have been designed by B. Pistrucci.

**Papers.**

**A Penny of Henry II’s First Issue.**

Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., read a paper on an interesting penny of the first issue of Henry II, generally known as the Tealby type, which he exhibited.

Obverse:—

\[ \textbf{HENRI REX S} \]

Reverse:—

\[ \textbf{RICARD : ON : IVELL} \] Ilchester.
The peculiarity was the final **s** in the obverse legend, of which very few examples were known. Mr. L. A. Lawrence had one which he attributed to London, and there was another in the British Museum of an indecipherable mint from the Lark Hill find. Each of these three differed from the others in type, thus showing that this **s** was not an accidental introduction. Major Carlyon-Britton believed that it stood for the initial letter of *Secundus*, to distinguish Henry II's coins from those of Henry I. It was unnecessary for it to be used on the short-cross type which succeed in 1180, because the coins were of an entirely different design. On the introduction of the long-cross series in 1247 by Henry III, that monarch placed on his money, first of all **Rex Terci**', and afterwards **Rex III**'. If this supposition was correct, Henry II was the first English king to put a distinguishing mark on his money. Had the later Plantagenet kings followed this plan, there would have been much less matter for debate for members of the society.

The paper is printed in this volume.

**THE TOWER SIXPENCES OF CHARLES I.**

Mr. Grant R. Francis read a paper on the sixpences issued from the Tower in the Reign of Charles I, being the fourth chapter of his monograph, "The Silver Coins of the Tower Mint of Charles I." Numerous rare varieties and some very interesting examples of "mules" were commented upon with the author's accustomed care and knowledge of this difficult series.

The influence of Nicholas Briot's designs on the coins with the mint-marks anchor and triangle and subsequent issues, which has been observed and illustrated in previous chapters, was again apparent in the sixpenny denomination, as also was the probability of the use of Aberystwith dies at the Tower.

Some very interesting exhibits of rare sixpences were brought in illustration of Mr. Francis's subject by the President, by Miss Helen Farquhar, and by Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton; and with those
exhibited by the Author they probably formed the most complete series of coins of this denomination ever shown on a single occasion.

The paper is printed in this volume.

Note.—At a special meeting of the Council, held on December 15th, Mr. Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A., President, in the chair, Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson tendered his resignation as temporary secretary, and Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., was unanimously reappointed to his old office.
## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>s.</td>
<td>d.</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To printing and binding the 1918 <em>Journal</em>, including reprints, plates, blocks, and expenses of distribution</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>„ printing and stationery</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>„ postages</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>„ expenses of Meetings</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>„ sundry expenses</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>„ secretary's travelling expenses</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>„ clerk to Council's fee</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**£528 0 7**

**£528 0 7**
BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1919.

Liabilities.  £ s. d.  £ s. d.

Sundry liabilities ... ... ...  719 18 4
Subscriptions received in advance ...  7 7 0
The J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—
   Capital account (per contra) ...  161 16 2
   Add Income Account ...  6 4 5
   -----------------------------------  168 0 7
Research Fund—
   Balance from last account ...  255 16 9
   Add Dividends on Investments  5 4 4
   -----------------------------------  261 0 4
General Purposes Fund ... ... ...  576 13 10
Accumulated Fund ... ... ... ...  724 3 4

£ 2,457 3 5

Assets.  £ s. d.  £ s. d.

Investments—
   Accumulated Fund
      £1,050 Consols ... ...  577 10 0
   National War Bonds ... ...  300 0 0
General Purposes Fund—
   £500 New South Wales 4 per cent.
      Stock ... ... ...  503 4 6
   National War Bonds ... ...  150 0 0
The J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—
   India 3½ per cent. Stock (per
      contra) ... ... ...  161 16 2
Research Fund—
   India 3½ per cent. Stock ... ...  200 0 0
Subscriptions outstanding ... ... ...  21 0 0
   Dividends accrued due and tax ...  38 14 4
   Library, at cost ... ... ...  141 17 0
   Cash at Bank ... ... ... ... ...  363 1 5

£ 2,457 3 5

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, 1919.

W. Beresford Smith,
Auditors.

Edwd. Shepherd,
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL
SESSION 1920.

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FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.
WILLIAM DALE, F.S.A., F.G.S.
MISS H. FARQUHAR.
LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRISON, F.S.A.
W. SHARP OGDEN, F.S.A.
J. SANFORD SALTUS, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur.
SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. E. WEIGHTMAN, R.N., O.B.E., F.S.A.

Director.

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

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

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MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.
HENRY GARSIDE.
L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.
MELLOR LUMB.
H. A. PARSONS.
W. L. POCOCK.
THE REV. E. ROGERS, M.A., O.B.E.
EDWARD SHEPHERD.
W. BERESFORD SMITH.
H. W. TAFFS.
F. TOPLIS.
### Auditors

| W. Beresford Smith | A. H. Baldwin |

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**SOUTH AFRICA.**—Pietermaritzburg.—Robert à 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. Bruun.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

**ENGLAND.**

- Alford.—Professor F. P. Barnard, M.A., F.S.A.
- Bath.—Henry Gervis, M.D., F.S.A., J.P.
- Chelmsford.—M. E. Hughes-Hughes, F.S.A., J.P.
- Cheltenham.—E. C. Carter, M.D.
- Chesterfield.—Herbert Peck, M.D.
- Exeter.—General C. S. Feltrim Fagan, F.R.G.S.
- Ipswich.—Col. R. J. Cartew, J.P.
- Norwich.—Lieut.-Col. R. F. Boileau, J.P.
- Plymouth.—J. Elliot Square, F.R.C.S.

**IRELAND.**

- Belfast.—William Mayes.
- Co. Dublin.—J. B. S. MacIlwaine, R.H.A.

**SCOTLAND.**

- Dundee.—John S. Buchan.
- Glasgow.—David Murray, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.
- Montrose.—G. C. Suttie, F.S.A.Scot., J.P.

**WALES.**


### Clerk to the Council

F. Higgins.
Presidents of the Society.
1909. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
1916. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1917. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1918. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1919. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1920. FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.

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 John Sanford Saltus, now Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, 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.
1920. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.
ORDINARY MEETING.


Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

The Director, Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, read the following letter to the Meeting:—

ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
January 2nd, 1920.

Dear Sir,

I have had the honour of submitting to the Prince of Wales your letter of the 20th ult., asking that His Royal Highness would accept the position of Member of the British Numismatic Society, and am desired, in reply, to inform you that the Prince will have much pleasure in complying with your request.

Yours faithfully,

Sidney Greville,
Major P. Carlyon-Britton.

Comptroller.

Upon the resolution from the Chair His Royal Highness was unanimously elected a Royal Member, and the honour conferred upon the Society was most loyally appreciated by the Members present.

The President reported that the Council had unanimously elected Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson a Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Andrew’s resignation of that office on his appointment as Honorary Secretary.

Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Taylor was elected a Member.

Presentation.

The President read the following letter, and exhibited the medal to which it refers:—
DEAR SIR,

On behalf of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, Honorary Councillor for Life of the American Numismatic Society, and Vice-President of the British Numismatic Society, I have the honor to transmit as a gift to your Society a copy in brass of the medal presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to New York. Mr. Saltus provided the funds which made it possible for our Society to present the Gold Medal, and he made it a stipulation when the gift was tendered that a single copy in a metal not used for any other specimens should be struck for presentation to the British Numismatic Society.

It gives me great pleasure to be instrumental in transmitting this gift, and with assurances of my cordial regard, I beg that you will believe me

Very respectfully yours,

SYDNEY P. NOE,
Secretary.

The beauty of the medal and the excellence of the portrait were the subject of general comment, preceding a vote of thanks expressing the Society's appreciation of the kind thought on the part of both the American Society and Mr. Saltus, and so cordially conveyed by Mr. Noe, that had prompted the gift.

Exhibits.

By Mr. E. H. Wheeler.—Penny of Edward the Confessor of the York Mint. Obverse, type V according to Major Carlyon-Britton's classification, but with sceptre, whether by accident or design, in the form of a crozier. Reverse, type VI, annulet in one quarter, +STYRCL ON EOFER.

By Mr. F. W. Yeates.—Contemporary forgery of the Tower shilling of Charles I, mint-mark harp, with the large plume over the shield on the reverse; of interest because of the rarity of the original.

By Mr. W. L. Pocock.—A fine example of the Nelson medal for the Victory of the Nile.

By Mr. Henry Garside.—The fifteen-rupee piece in gold, dated 1918, coined at the Bombay mint for general circulation in India.

Paper.

IMITATION OF A SOLIDUS OF HONORIUS. BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S., read his paper “The Golden Solidus of Scān Omōšū—the earliest English Coin.” His treatise dealt with the coin and its prototype; with the Latin inscription on both, and with the date of the prototype. The runic inscription on the coin was discussed and identified with the man’s name Scān and the folk-name Omōšū. Mr. Anscombe dated the coin about A.D. 460, and believed it to have been copied from a triumphal medal of Honorius, which he gave reasons for assigning to A.D. 421. The coin, he contended, was struck to commemorate the victory that the Alemannic Prince Scān, Duke of Cair Benet, or Winchester, won over the Saxon invaders of Britain in the sixteenth year after that in which the comet of A.D. 443 was seen—namely in A.D. 459. Scān was the official chief of ten provincial kings in Southern Britain. In the ‘Merlin’ he was called “Duke Escam” [(Escā = Escan]. In the ‘Morte D’Arthur’ he was called “Duke Eustace” [(Estauce = Estance = Estanus = Escanus]. In Wolfram von Eschenbach, circa 1210, he appeared with the title of “Lander” and was called “Schianatu.” Wolfram said he was slain by Orilus, lord of Cumber-
land. "Lander" was a misrendering of "Guletic," the Early Welsh for *dux* and *comes*. "Schianatu" was a Brythonic representation of a West-Saxon *Sceanutta*. This postulated Alemannic Scänutto, and that name appeared in the Augsburg 'Liber Vitae' of the eighth or ninth century.

The scribal errors in the blundered Latin inscription on the coin were explained, and the folk-name *Omôš*, genitive plural *Omôšu*, was identified with the Amothingas of 'Widsith.' Their homeland lay near Shrewsbury, and that town is called "Caer Amwythig," in Welsh, to this day.

Nevertheless, the Meeting was not prepared to accept Mr. Anscombe's theories or attribution of the coin, if coin it be, but it was suggested that his promised paper on a similar piece, attributed to Hama, ought to be heard before any decided opinion was expressed.

### ORDINARY MEETING.

*February 18th, 1920.*

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A.,

*President, in the Chair.*

The President explained that the paper on the Coinage of Edward III intended for that evening, as notified, had been postponed.

*Presentation to the Library.*

By Mr. Lionel M. Hewlett: *Anglo-Gallic Coins.*

*Exhibits.*

By Mr. H. A. Parsons, in illustration of his paper: Edward the Confessor, penny of his last type; a variety of the same,
with obverse similar in detail to the first issue of William I, except that Edward's bust is to the right. Harold II, penny, to show the absence of the shoulders and the unbroken legend surrounding the head. William I, penny of his first issue.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: A series of eighteen denarii of the Emperors Claudius, Septimus Severus, Caracalla, Geta, and Carausius relating to Britain.

Henry III, a penny of the long-cross type and Durham mint, reading **Willem on DVR[ ]**. Mr. Lawrence explained that the moneyer was new to our lists, and must have held office later than A.D. 1260, probably coining between Roger whose coins appeared in the Brussels hoard and Robert who issued coins at Durham of the long-cross series in the early years of Edward I.

By Mr. F. A. Walters, President: A collection of the coins of Edward III intended to illustrate the postponed paper.

By Mr. J. O. Manton: Some Edwardian coins with the like object. A Danish imitation of a penny of Æthelred II.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: A collection of portraits of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries adapted for wearing as ornaments in the form of pendants or rings. A "Vigo" five-guinea piece. Miss Farquhar read some interesting notes on her exhibits.

**Papers.**

**The Prototype of William I's Coinage.**

Mr. H. A. Parsons read a paper on the Prototype of the Initial Coinage of William I. After touching on the interest and importance of the study of evolution in the designs of our money, he proved—by the exhibition of a new variety of Edward the Confessor's last
coinage, of which the obverse, except that the head was to the right, was practically identical with the Conqueror's first issue—that the design of William's first money was taken directly from that issue, and not from the intermediate coinage of Harold II, as had been usually assumed. The very striking differences between the pennies of Harold and of his successor were shown, and the general conclusion was that, not only historically but also in numismatics, William's intention to ignore Harold's accession was manifest.

The paper is printed in this volume.

HALFPENNIES AND FARTHINGS OF HENRY VIII.

Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton contributed a paper on the Halfpennies and Farthings of Henry VIII, in which he demurred to the theory, recently raised by Mr. Lawrence, that for sixty years prior to the Act of 1523 our halfpennies and farthings were struck from the same dies, and were only differentiated by the diameter and weight of the flans. This theory was based upon what he believed was a wrong construction of the wording of the Act:

Whereas the farthings and halfpennies were struck with one coin, so that the common people many times took the farthings for halfpennies, it was ordained that the farthings to be made, from that time, should have on one side a portcullis, and on the other a rose with a cross. *Ruding, I,* p. 302.

The context, providing as it does for the change in the design, and not in the method of manufacture, of the farthing, proved, he urged, that the expression "with one coin" did not refer to the dies, as suggested in Mr. Lawrence's recent paper to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, but meant struck with one design or pattern, and he instanced the farthing of Henry VII, in Colonel Morrieson's collection, which was from a smaller die than that of the contemporary halfpenny, as direct evidence that the theory failed.

The paper is printed in this volume.
ORDINARY MEETING.

March 17th, 1920.

Mr. F. A. WALTERS, F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

Mrs. W. J. Andrew was re-elected to membership.

A MEDALLIC GATHERING.

The President explained that, in view of Colonel Leslie's paper, the Council had invited the ladies, resident in London, who had earned the Military Medal in the Great War to be present that evening. He was gratified to see that the meeting was honoured by a representative attendance of at least a third of their number, some of whom were wearing not only British decorations but also crosses and medals awarded by the French and Belgian governments. Members would join him in offering them their patriotic congratulations.

Regret was unanimously expressed at the total lack of art in the design of the Bronze Star for 1914-15.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Grant R. Francis:

Charles I. The largest and the smallest silver coins ever struck in England, namely, the Oxford twenty-shilling piece and the halfpenny of the Tower mint. The former, he remarked, was illustrative of both the papers for that evening, because it served as the first British war medal, a specimen of it having been presented by Charles I to each of his colonels.

A consecutive series of silver half-groats, pennies and half-pennies of the Tower issues of Charles I’s reign, illustrative of his paper.
A pair of dies of the "square box" form for the Tower half-crown of Charles I, with mint-mark sun on the obverse, which had been ploughed up on the field of Marston Moor between the years 1819 and 1825, and now belonged to Mr. R. Cromwell Warner. Mr. Francis, however, called attention to the facts that the spelling "FRANCE" in the king's title differed from any known legend on the coins, and that as the battle of Marston Moor was fought on July 2nd, 1644, and the sun mint-mark was not introduced until the following year, the discovery would seem to bear no relation to the battle.

Mr. Andrew called attention to a similar instance of a pair of box dies being found in Yorkshire some time before 1844. They were concealed in the chimney of a very old house at Finghall, near Bedale, and were for the shilling of James I's second issue. The parallel was completed by their also bearing an unknown variation of spelling, RX for REX.

By Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson and by Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton: Series of the half-groats and pennies.

By Major V. J. E. Ryan:—

Henry VIII. Sovereign of the second issue with mint-mark lys over sun-burst.

Edward VI. The gold crown with mint-mark, arrow and crowned shield between n R, also crowned, mentioned in Kenyon, p. 107. Gold halfcrown, similar, but the letters at the sides of the shield and rose uncrowned.

Charles I. Silver crown with mint-mark harp, from the obverse die numbered 21 by Mr. Francis, but with reverse bearing the plume over the shield and the limbs of the cross showing beneath. Shrewsbury halfcrowns, C. 8 and F. 4 of Colonel Morrieson's arrangement.
Meeting, March 17th, 1920.

Papers.

WAR MEDALS AWARDED TO WOMEN.

"War Medals which have been awarded to Women" was the title of a paper read by Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Leslie. Prior to the late war, medals had been awarded to hospital nurses only in various military expeditions: South Africa, 1879; Egypt, 1882; Suakin, 1885; The Nile, 1884–5; Ashanti, 1896–1900; China, 1900; South Africa, 1899–1902; and Nyassaland, 1915. But with the Great War new conditions arose owing to the thousands of women who, in addition to the hospital staffs, volunteered for employment in the field in one capacity or another. It was therefore decreed that the "Military Medal," which had been instituted by Royal Warrant, dated March 25th, 1916, should be awarded to women "for bravery and devotion under fire." One hundred and twenty-six of such awards were made, covering the whole period of the war. Women were qualified, exactly as men, to receive the Bronze Star, 1914; the Bronze Star, 1914–15; the British War Medal, 1914–19; and the Victory Medal. Many, also, were awarded foreign decorations, both military and civil.

At the close of the proceedings Colonel Leslie presented his audience with copies of Part I of the "Historical Roll, illustrated with portraits of the Women of the British Empire to whom the Military Medal has been awarded," which he is compiling.

SMALL COINS OF CHARLES I'S TOWER MINT.

Mr. Grant R. Francis contributed the closing chapter of "Silver Coins of the Tower Mint of Charles I," which described the half-groats, pennies and halfpennies of that issue, their sequence and their dies. The monograph is now completed, and upon its merits Mr. Francis has earned the unqualified gratitude of every student of Carolean Numismatics.

The paper is printed in this volume.
Miss Isabel Farquhar, Dr. Harold R. Cross, and the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, were elected to membership.

The President spoke in feeling terms of the loss the Society and, indeed, the Numismatic World, had suffered in the death of Mr. H. B. Earle Fox. He was a student and a scholar, and his knowledge of classical and British numismatics was of the highest order. As a contributor to the Journal, and joint author of the Numismatic History of the Reigns of Edward I, II and III, he was well known to all present, and his technical skill as director of the Society’s research work had been invaluable. During the years 1918 and 1919 he had acted as Honorary Secretary and Editor, performing his duties in spite of failing health with his invariable ability, and the charm of his personality had endeared him to all. The vote of condolence with his brother and Mrs. Shirley-Fox was passed in silence.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Andrew for Lord Grantley: The coin described in the latter’s paper.

By the President: Pennies of Stephen, *ALFPARD: ON: NORPI, Hawkins 270; and another with three annulets in the crown and an unusually clear portrait, probably of Lincoln.

By Mr. E. H. Wheeler: The two coins of Truro and Christchurch described by Mr. Andrew in his address, and a penny of Henry Plantagenet.

By Mr. William C. Wells. Pennies of Stephen, a coin of the normal type of *LEFSI: ON: STAN, Hawkins 270, two from the same obverse die, but from a reverse with a pellet upon each arm of the cross, and two from the same dies.
after a bar had been cut across the sceptre in the obverse die.

By Mr. S. M. Spink. A coin of Lincoln to show the clear reading *PERERIELM :

By Mr. Dale for Lady Mildmay. Impressions of an angel, used as a touchpiece by Charles I, bearing the star mint-mark for 1640, a variety not recorded by Kenyon.

By Mr. Henry Garside: The bronze cent and ten-cents, and the nickel twenty-cents of Zanzibar, dated 1908.

Papers.

SOME REMARKABLE COINS OF THE REIGN OF STEPHEN.

Lord Grantley, F.S.A., contributed a paper "On a Penny attributed to Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, in the Reign of Stephen." He explained that the coin, which was exhibited to the Meeting, was of the same type as that engraved in Ruding, Sup. ii, 2, 21, now in the British Museum, and in equally fine condition. It was found in 1884, during excavations for the Bell Tower of East Tytherley Church, Hampshire, and within five miles of the site of the Winterslow hoard of 1804 which contained the other example. These two coins, bearing the half figure in armour with a drawn sword before the face, were the only coins of either the type or obverse legend yet discovered, but when read together it was now possible to deduce what was probably the name and title of the baronial issuer. From the lower portions of the letters visible on his coin behind the bust he thought that Mr. Andrew had rightly assumed that the Museum piece read [PATR]ICius COMES, with reverse, [ST[ANNIN]][O ON : SA, for Patrick de Cadurc, Earl of Salisbury, and Stanning a moneyer of that mint on Stephen’s last type, Hawkins 268. The reverse of his coin, however, was from a different die and seemed to read [ST . AN . H ON : SA

1 Volume vi, p. 365, and Numismatic Circular, 1914.

X 2
Reviewing other coins of the baronial series, he was of opinion that those bearing the name William should be attributed to William, Earl of Gloucester, as leader, after the death of his father in 1147, of the Angevin party; and that the obverse legend of Ruding, Sup. II, 2, 1 was really intended for SVELLEPVS like its fellows. But he agreed with Mr. Andrew’s attribution of another of the same class, now in his collection, to the mint of Devizes.

Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., speaking from notes for his “Numismatic History” of the reign, reminded Members that eight years ago he had called attention to the fact that although Stephen’s second type, Hawkins 269, was represented by hundreds of coins from fifteen mints, if he excepted a cut halfpenny doubtfully attributed to York, not one of those mints was west of London. The currency from January, 1142, for the whole of the rest of England must be looked for in the ecclesiastical and baronial issues, whether by partisans for or against Stephen, or by neutrals. Such were Hawkins 271 to 284 and 628 to 631, and many others. The moneyer’s name, Stanghun, on Lord Grantley’s coin, occurred at Salisbury on Stephen’s first type, whereas that on the Museum example appeared on his last type, so the name was changed during the use of this obverse die. But as the Winterslow hoard yielded the latter, neither coin could have been issued later than about 1143. This synchronized with the advance of Stephen into Wiltshire when Salisbury held out against him until relieved by his crushing defeat at Wilton, July 1st, 1143. Patrick de Cadurc had been seneschal to Matilda, and as castellan of Sarum we may assume that it was he who defended the castle. The creation of his earldom is in doubt before 1149, but these two coins, reading COM, with their martial design seem to prove that he was already an earl in 1143. Nevertheless, the attribution was not certain.

Hawkins 273, still unique, was issued at Exeter in 1141, for it was found at Watford, and its reverse design had features in common with this class. Mr. E. H. Wheeler had lent him for exhibition a

1 Volume xii. p. 414.
coin entirely new to our text-books. It combined the obverse of *Hawkins 276* with the reverse of the 273 coin, and he believed that it was issued by Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, at Truro, then recently created a borough by him; obverse, *DISTI[N]E*, reverse, *ROGIER ON TRE, Treurru*. That the moneyer was Earl Reginald's is proved by a reference to him in the Pipe Roll for 1157 as "Roger Peck, moneyer of Cornwall," because it was a palatinate. As the coin is "muled" with *Hawkins 273*, buried in 1141, we have again evidence that these issues took the place of Stephen's second type of 1142.

That being the case, the series bearing the name William was too early for William, Earl of Gloucester, who did not succeed his father until November, 1147, and as his father, Earl Robert would be responsible for the issues which bore the name of his nephew, Henry Plantagenet, during his minority, for he was only nine years old in 1142, so Earl William would continue the same series.

On the other hand, he quoted a passage from the *Gesta Stephani* which referred to the Castle of Cricertia and thus answered the objection to the coins reading *CRST* being attributed to Christchurch, on the plea that the place was still called Twynham. Also, at least two, if not all, of the coins bearing the name had been found within twenty-four miles of Christchurch. This brought all the six mints bearing the name William within the then boundaries of the earldom of William de Moion, Earl of Dorset and Somerset. One coin bears the name *DE MOI*, and another, kindly exhibited by Mr. E. H. Wheeler, the legends *VVILL • DI DV • O*, reverse, *WILLEM ON : CRST*, Christchurch. The letters were quite clear, and as the coin was found at Winterslow it could not have been issued later than about 1143. He had extended the obverse legend to *WILLEMUS DOMINUS DOROTRIGUM*, because the inhabitants of Dorset and Somerset were still considered as one people or tribe, the *Durotriges*, and that was the very reason why De Moion received the dual title. Now, he was able to quote an exactly parallel and contemporary case. A coin in Mr. Spink's collection, struck at Carlisle, by Henry, Prince of Scotland and Earl of Northumberland,  

1 *Numismatic Circular, 1914.*
read *HENCMDNSIDIM: forHENricus CoMes DomINUsNIDuarIuM, for Earl Henry was Lord of the Niduarians—the Picts and Galwegians, just as Earl William was Lord of the Durotriges.

Turning to the coins reading PERERII and PERERII:M, he remarked that as their dies were obviously official they could have been issued by Matilda’s party only between February and June, 1141. The two legends were clearly variants of the same form, an accusative governed by per, which in the script would be written indifferently per eric or per ericm, and in view of the Plantagenet badge it was a remarkable coincidence that per ericam would evolve.

Major Carlyon-Britton, following on this last point, thought that per ericum would be a better reading, because Matilda claimed through her father Henry I, and Henry II’s name appears as Enricus, and Henry IV’s as Eric itself on some of their Anglo-Gallic money, this proving that the PERERII legend was copied from Angevin script and spelling.

After the Meeting Mr. Andrew said that he was quite prepared to accept this construction, and it was even possible that a rebus for both was intended.

ORDINARY MEETING.

May 19th, 1920.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

Mr. Henry E. Miller and Mr. Frank Heeley were elected Members.

Presentations to the Library.

By Mr. Alfred Anscombe: Medals of the Renaissance, by G. F. Hill, M.A.

By The American Numismatic Association: Copies of The Numismatist to date.
Meeting, May 19th, 1920.

By Mr. Spink: *The Coinage of Nero*, by Edward A. Sydenham, M.A.

Bound copy of *The Numismatic Circular* for 1919.

By the Author: *Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint*.

By the Author: *The Copper Tokens of the Bank of Montreal*, by Eugene G. Courteau, M.D.

*Exhibitions.*

**Coins of Charles I.**

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson: The remarkable series of coins struck at the Oxford mint referred to in the report of his paper.

By the President: Half-crown, mint-mark plume, 1642, ground below the horse and reading HIBER. Shilling, 1643, obverse of the usual Oxford type, mint-mark plume; reverse, mint-mark B-R in monogram, and legend commencing at the top of the coin; two others, varied, of 1646. Threepence from an Aberystwyth obverse die but reverse "the declaration," 1644. Threepence, obverse of the Oxford type with R below the bust, mint-mark trefoil; reverse from an Aberystwyth die with plumed shield, and mint-mark open book. Threepence, mint-mark lys on the obverse; reverse, "the declaration" and date 1646, the 6 punched in the die over 4. Two half-groats from the same obverse die, but with reverses of "the declaration" in one case and a large plume with mint-mark lys in the other. Penny, mint-mark on the obverse, only, lys; reverse, a plume in the centre.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: A series of the Oxford issues, including the following: Unite, 1644, with the declaration in three lines. Silver pound-pieces, 1643, *Hawkins* type 5; and 1644, type 7. The pattern crown by Rawlins, 1644, signed R; from the Rashleigh, Russell and Wigan

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collections. Half-crown, 1642, without the ground below the horse, the hoofs breaking the inner circle. Half-crown, 1643, small horse with the ground beneath; reverse reading PR\(^{o}\); Snelling xii, 5. Pattern shilling by Rawlins, R under the bust. Pattern shilling with bust to right, Hawkins fig. 524. Curious shilling from an obverse die of 1643 and a reverse of 1644, reading LIBERT, but with the open R; double struck. Groat with R under the bust, 1646. Threepences, R under bust; reverse, 1644, normal, Hawkins fig. 542. Similar obverse but with the Aberystwyth reverse. Half-groats, obverse, the Oxford bust, mint-mark mullet, with the Aberystwyth reverse. Mint-mark lys on both sides, Oxford, 1644, Ruding xxiv, 12. Pennies, "the declaration," mint-mark pellet. Obverse bust by Rawlins, reverse the Oxford plume. Curious penny of the Oxford obverse and Aberystwyth reverse with mint-mark ::. Obverse of the Aberystwyth type with reverse the Oxford plume.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons: Shilling of Charles I of the Lundy Island mint, 1646; obverse mint-mark a plume punched over the B-R monogram. "Evidently," he said, "a Bristol shilling of 1645 obverse overstruck with the Lundy Island mint-mark, and used with a Lundy Island reverse."

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: Three interesting silver jettons of Charles I and Henrietta Maria dated 1625 and 1628.

Matilda's Coinage.

By the President: Anglo-Gallic hardit of Henry IV on which his name read AVRICA, illustrative of the discussion on the PERERIE legend at the last Meeting.

Paper.

CHARLES I'S OXFORD MINT.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Silver Coins of the Oxford Mint, 1642–1646." The mint, he said, was
removed from Shrewsbury to Oxford in January, 1642–3, and two days after its arrival at New Inn Hall, which had been allotted to its use, Charles I sent letters to the various College authorities asking for the loan of their plate and promising to repay the value when he was able to do so. They responded most loyally, and so long as this supply of bullion lasted there was a large output of money, both in gold and silver. The gold denominations issued were treble-, single- and half-unites, and those of silver, pounds, half-pounds, crowns and the smaller pieces, probably to the halfpenny. The chief distinctions from the Shrewsbury issues were the plume, which now had bands added to it, and the figure of the King, which was of much better design and execution.

The mint was continued in operation until the surrender of Oxford to the Parliamentary forces in June, 1646, and the time might be divided numismatically into three periods: 1, January, 1642–3, to the autumn of the same year, when Thomas Bushell, the mint-master, left for Bristol; 2, during the autumn and winter 1643–4; 3, from the spring of 1644 to June, 1646.

No description of the gold coins was at present necessary as they had been recently described by Dr. Philip Nelson in vol. xi of the Society's Journal. Of the silver there were eight varieties known of the pound-piece issued between 1642 and 1644; three of the half-pound and six of the crown, for it was the half-crown that formed the bulk of the money struck. Amongst these half-crowns were found examples of the custom of the promiscuous use of odd dies carried to the extreme, as exemplified by an obverse of 1644 being muled with no fewer than ten different reverses; and ninety-six varieties were enumerated. The shillings were not so numerous, and, like the half-crowns, were coined every year. Sixpences were not plentiful and appear only of the years 1642 to 1644. Previous to 1644 the lower denominations appear to have been struck from the dies brought from Aberystwyth, as the earliest dated are of 1644. The groats were dated 1644, 45, and 46, the threepences 1644 and 46, but the half-groats and pennies only 1644, although they must have been issued in the other years because the
majority bear a reverse of the Aberystwyth type, but of different
workmanship. Colonel Morrieson gave reasons for attributing these
pennies to the Oxford mint, instead of to that at Aberystwyth as
hitherto assumed, and demonstrated instances of the same obverse
die being used with both the reverses.

In illustration of his subject Colonel Morrieson exhibited the
following remarkable series of varieties extant of the Oxford issues
in silver alone: Pound-pieces, 8; half-pounds, 3; crowns, 5;
half-crowns, 74; shillings, 24; sixpences, 7; groats, 8; three-pences,
5; half-groats, 3; pennies, 2.

ORDINARY MEETING.

June 16th, 1920.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A.,
President, in the Chair.

The President voiced the pleasure of the Meeting at the presence
from New York of J. Sanford Saltus, Officier de la Legion
d’Honneur, a Vice-President of the Society; and read the list of
Officers and Council nominated by the present Council for the
Session 1921.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: The numerous and varied series of
eyear brass and latten counters that formed the subject
of his paper.

By Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton: Plantagenet counters of
brass or similar metal:

1. Head of Edward I, similar to that upon his silver pennies,
within an inner circle; around, a bordure of large pellets
and groups of three pellets conjoined, placed alternately.
Reverse, a long cross fleury, in each angle a group of five
pellets; inner circle; in the outer circle a crown within
each division of the cross.
2. Within an inner circle the badge of the crescent and star; around, a bordure of large pellets and the letter \( x \), placed alternately. Reverse, similar to that of No. 1, except that in the outer circle are mullets of six points and the letter \( I \), placed alternately.

3. Head of Edward I within a double tressure of eight arches; inner circle; around, a bordure of rosettes and the letter \( I \), placed alternately. Reverse, the arms of England with a label of three points on a spade-shaped shield; in the outer circle, a bordure similar to that on the obverse.

4. On a thick flan, octagonally shaped, a large crown within a circle composed of groups of two large pellets and one mullet, placed alternately. Reverse, similar.

By Miss Helen Farquhar, with the following note: Silver counter engraved with portraits of Elizabeth, daughter of James I of England, and of her husband Frederic, Count Palatine. Legends: obverse, ELISABETHA D. G. COMITISSA PALATINA RHENI; reverse, FRIDERICVS D. G. COMES PALATINVS RHENI ELECTOR. Elizabeth, in plaïted ruff and plumed head-dress, wears no insignia of royalty and at first thought the absence of her title of Queen of Bohemia is also suggestive that the portrait was engraved prior to 1619, when Frederic assumed the crown; and the same argument applies to the latter's representation. But comparison with other pictures and medals, executed between the time of the marriage in 1612-13 and the year 1623, proves that the last-mentioned date is the earliest to which the portraits can be assigned. The prototypes of both may be found in a print by Willem de Passe, who had recently replaced his brother Simon in England, and had not long before drawn the Prince and Princess from life in Holland, whither they had retired on the loss of their crown. It is not unlikely that this beautifully engraved counter itself is the work of Willem de Passe.
By Mr. L. L. Fletcher: Sixty-three specimens of municipal tramway tokens, mostly of celluloid, issued for various towns in England and Scotland during recent years.

By Mr. Henry Garside: Bronze cent dated 1919, coined in the Calcutta mint for general circulation in the Straits Settlements. The coin is square with rounded corners.

_Paper._

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., read a paper on some early English brass or latten counters which he thought from design and workmanship might be dated with some certainty. They bear heads which agree accurately with the king’s head as shown on some of the pennies of Edward I and Edward II. Some of these counters were by this means attributed to Edward I, of groups IV and VII of the classification now in vogue. The counters of Edward II’s time were represented by groups XI and XV of the same classification. In some cases the same crown-iron had been used to punch in the crown on the penny and on the counter. These counters were used for reckoning purposes. They are usually without legends and are generally wholly or partially pierced. He showed a particularly interesting example attributed to Edmund Plantagenet, brother to Edward I, and Earl of Lancaster, for it bore his arms: namely, the lions of England differenced with a label of three points, each point charged with three fleurs-de-lis. This design occurs on the reverse of the counter which shows on the obverse the head of Edward I of group IV, issued between A.D. 1282 and 1289.

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**ORDINARY MEETING.**

*October 20th, 1920.*

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A.,

President, in the Chair.

The President referred in feeling terms to the death, on August 23rd, of Mr. Edward Shepherd, who had been a Member of
the Council almost continuously since 1913, and was often one of the Auditors of the Society's accounts. He was an expert on the Greek coinage, and his knowledge and assistance were always at the service of Members. His regular attendance at the meetings evidenced his interest in the Society, and his kindly disposition earned the friendship and respect of all his colleagues. The vote of condolence with his widow and family was passed in silence, the Members standing in honour to his memory.

The President announced that an English Member, who desired to remain anonymous, had forwarded through Mr. Andrew a banknote for £100 as a contribution towards the present increased cost of the Society's Journal; and a special vote of thanks was passed to the donor for the generous and thoughtful spirit which had prompted so handsome a gift.

He further announced that Mr. John Sanford Saltus, of New York, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, and a Vice-President to whom the Society already owed much of its sound financial position to-day, had made a further donation to its funds of £113 18s. 1d., in English money. A grateful vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Saltus for this welcome proof of his continued generosity and support.

Exhibitions.

By the President: Philip and Mary. Shilling with the date, 1554, below the busts, and the English title only. Shilling of the same date, but of the usual type, with the Spanish and Neapolitan titles, and another, similar, but with the English title only. Shilling of 1555 without the figures of value, and an Irish shilling of that year.

By Mr. Ogden: Elizabeth. Uniface pattern in silver, bearing the crowned Tudor rose, similar to that on Henry VIII's shilling but of Elizabethan workmanship. Sixpence of 1576 with mint-mark rose, found that month during excavations in the Kingsway, London; and a beautiful example in fine silver of the Irish shilling of 1561.
By Mr. F. Willson Yeates: The collection of Elizabethan counters and jettons described by Surgeon-Captain Weightman later.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:
Elizabeth. Pattern shilling, mint-mark key.
Charles I. Six shillings of the Tower mint with mint-mark tun; three being of type 3a and three of type 4, to show the different busts. Particular attention was drawn to one of type 3a, the bust of which corresponds with that on the second variety with the mint-mark anchor of type 4.

By Mr. William Dale: Roman copper coins of Maximianus Hercules, Constantius Chlorus, and Gallerius, found together near the line of the Roman road at Bishop’s Waltham.


By Mr. Coleman P. Hyman: An official Trafalgar medal in contemporary silver mounting and perfect condition.

Paper.

ELIZABETHAN COPPER MONEY, ETC.

Surgeon-Captain Weightman, O.B.E., F.S.A., read an interesting paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on “The Patterns for a Copper Coinage in the Reign of Elizabeth,” and exhibited a series of them from his collection. He explained in detail the three successive proposals made to the Queen in the years 1574, 1576, and 1601, for the coining of small money. In this relation he explained that “A HALF PENY PECE” first described by the late Mr. Hoblyn in 1903 was the pattern for the proposal of 1574 for a coinage in embased silver; and that “THE PLEDGE OF A HALFPENNY” was the pattern for that of 1576 for a copper coinage. He gave reasons for believing that “the so-called half-groat” was, in fact, the pattern for a two-penny piece, and that the example described by the late Mr. Montagu as the farthing of 1601 was really the halfpenny of that year. The remaining patterns were also described and brought into natural sequence.
Later, Captain Weightman, by request, kindly described the collection exhibited by Mr. F. Willson Yeates, who was unable to be present, as: "A numerous and fine series of lead, or more probably pewter pieces of the time of Elizabeth, the use of which is, perhaps, obscure, but some may be medalets and others counters for reckoning purposes. From the fact that certain of them have a rampant lion within the Garter on one side, and the arms of France on the other, it has been supposed that they refer to Mary, Queen of Scots; as certainly do some which bear a rampant lion on one side, with the arms of the Dauphin of France and the inscription GOD SAVE THE QUEENE on the other. There are pieces which bear the arms of France surrounded by HENRICVS DEI GRATIA, and on the other side two intertwined columns, crowned, which might have been thought to refer to Henry Darnley had not a somewhat similar example been found with the arms of France surrounded by CAROLVS DEI GRATIA, and on the other side a lion rampant within the Garter. These two jettons therefore probably represent Charles IX and Henry III of France. Those, however, which show a rose, crowned, between E and R, and the inscription GOD SAVE THE QUEENE, must certainly refer to Queen Elizabeth.

Probably the clue to the problem is to be found in the pieces bearing what has been thought to be a portcullis—the Tudor badge. But it looks more like a chequer board, and that it was intended for the board of the Exchequer is proved by the fact that usually in the centre of each of the squares a little counter is represented, and sometimes the legend itself directly refers to the Royal Exchequer.

ORDINARY AND ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

November 30th, 1920.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A.,

President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. A. Bennie Gray and Mr. B. W. Harris were elected Members.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher presented The Later Nineteenth-Century Farthing Tokens of Ireland, by Dr. H. C. Hurry, to the library.
ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Mr. Andrew, as Secretary, presented

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

NOVEMBER 30TH, 1920.

In this, our seventeenth annual report, we have the honour to congratulate the Members upon the addition to the Society's list of Royal Members of the name of the Prince of Wales. The correspondence, through Major Carlyon-Britton, which led to this happy and popular event has already been printed in the Proceedings.

During the year death has claimed its sad toll of six Members: Mr. Charles William Bartholomew, M.A., Mr. Harry Bertram Earle Fox, Mr. David Thomas Harris, Mr. F. W. Lawrence, Mr. Henry Clay Miller, and Mr. Edward Shepherd. Mr. Bartholomew joined the Society in 1904, Mr. Harris in 1916, Mr. Lawrence in 1904, and Mr. Miller as an original Member was one of the first of our American supporters.

Of our late Secretary, Mr. Fox, and our colleague, Mr. Shepherd, we can only repeat the feeling terms in which the President spoke of them at our Meetings of April and October, but even those words fail to express the regret shared by all the Members at losing them from our midst.

The Honorary List has been reduced by the retirement from this country of two of its Members.

During the war the names of all Members on service were retained, whether their contributions were continued or not, but now the List of Members has been adjusted, and it is found that on November 30th last year the Ordinary Members numbered 350 only; and of these ten have resigned during the year.

On the other hand it is our pleasure to welcome the following ten new Members:

Mrs. W. J. Andrew.  Mr. Frank Heeley.
Dr. Harold R. Cross.  Mr. Ashley K. Maples.
Miss Isabel Farquhar.  Mr. Henry E. Miller.
Mr. H. A. Bennie Gray.  The Royal Scottish Museum.
Mr. B. W. Harris.  Lieut.-Colonel T. G. Taylor, D.S.O.
Summary.

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<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
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A year ago Colonel Morrieson volunteered to undertake the duties of Honorary Secretary during the serious illness of Mr. Fox, and with the assistance of Mr. L. A. Lawrence he prepared and carried through Volume XIV of the Journal, which was issued in June. For editing this volume the Society is therefore indebted to the honorary assistance of Colonel Morrieson and Mr. Lawrence, and its quality is vouched by letters of appreciation from Royal Members and from Members generally, even so far away as in America and Australia.

Meanwhile Mr. Andrew had been reappointed to his old office of Honorary Secretary and Editor, which he had vacated for war-work at the close of 1917.

The year 1920 will be remembered by Members for two most welcome incidents which deserve their gratitude. On August 16th an English Member, who desires to remain anonymous, wrote to Mr. Andrew enclosing a bank-note for £100 as a contribution towards the greatly increased cost of printing and issuing the Society's Journal.

Only a few days later Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, of New York, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, forwarded through Major Carlyon-Britton a donation to our funds to the value of £113 18s. 1d. in English money. He had been present at the June Meeting, and
it was an honour to the Members to welcome their Vice-President from over the Seas, to whom the Society is indebted for financial support constantly given it.

The importance to the Society of these two most generous donations will be appreciated by the Members when we call attention to the primary question of the day in all societies—that of ways and means. For the third year in succession our Report has to refer to the ever increasing cost of production of the *Journal*, and maintenance of the Society.

In this relation we have applied to both the Honorary Treasurer and to the Honorary Secretary and Editor for a report upon the position.

Mr. A. C. Hutchins, F.C.A., as Treasurer, replies that the inclusive cost of Volume XIV of the *Journal* amounted to about £500, and the total expenditure for the year to £585 19s. 5d. Towards this the income of the Society was £329 17s. 6d. from subscriptions and £41 5s. from its investments, or £371 2s. 6d. in all; leaving a deficiency on the year of £214 16s. 11d. By a curious coincidence, the two donations to the Society from Mr. Saltus and the anonymous Member together cleared the deficiency within a few shillings. He adds: "Have you considered the question of raising the subscription, a course now being taken by many societies?"

Mr. Andrew, as Secretary and Editor, replies:—

"On my return to office, I proposed a programme which included the issue of a second volume this year, but, with the cost of £500 per volume before us upon an income of only £375, that was impracticable, for we have had to devote the two donations, amounting together to £214 16s. 11d., to clear the deficit upon Volume XIV and the current year. To further reduce the cost of the volume is also impracticable, because certain expenses, such as paper, binding, postages and cost of delivery are, approximately, fixed charges, and it would not be worth while to issue a
book of fewer than the 250 quarto pages of Volume XIII. Therefore, I offer the following suggestion for your consideration:

"That future volumes shall include the Proceedings to the close of the last year and be issued every eighteen months—in the May or November as the case may be. Although this would mean a volume at intervals of eighteen months, it would have the advantage of enabling us to publish the Proceedings at our Meetings almost down to the date of issue. I am informed in reply to my enquiries that no further increase in the cost of the Journal is anticipated, and, therefore, if we issue two volumes in this way every three years our present income would meet the total expenses of the Society, and any increase might be devoted to the betterment of the Journal. To increase the subscription of this Society would, in my opinion, be an unpopular movement, and an expedient pyrrhic in its results."

These are questions which the Officers and Council for the coming year will, no doubt, seriously consider and decide. We regret that removal to Fishbourne, near Chichester, has necessitated the resignation of Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton as Librarian, but we trust that his interest in and contributions to the Society's Proceedings will be continued as before. In his stead Mr. Parsons has been nominated Librarian, and those who have read his historical papers in the Journal will appreciate his suitability for the office.

To Mr. Hutchins, for his careful attention to the financial affairs of the Society, and to Mr. W. Beresford Smith and Mr. A. H. Baldwin, who have acted as Auditors of the accounts, the thanks of the Members are due. Mr. Beresford Smith is always helpful in such matters as these, and we welcome Mr. Baldwin's assistance. To Major Carlyon-Britton and Mr. Lumb, Members will yet again express their gratitude for the free use of the suite of rooms at 43, Bedford Square. Also our thanks are due to Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher.
and Mr. Taffs, the Scrutators appointed for the two ballots this evening.

Mr. Walters, as President, has presided at every Meeting of the Society and Council during the year, and he specially invites the Members to support him in his earnest endeavour to increase the general attendance at the Ordinary Meetings until it is worthy of the science and cause we all have at heart.

The Report was unanimously adopted, and the Hon. Treasurer's Accounts duly passed.

THE BALLOTS.

The Scrutators reported that the Members nominated by the Council had been elected as

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION 1921.

President:—Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A.


Director:—Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., D.L.

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

Librarian:—H. Alexander Parsons.

Secretary:—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.


AWARD OF THE JOHN SANFORD SALTUS GOLD MEDAL.

The Scrutators also reported 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
Anniversary Meeting, November 30th, 1920.

science, had resulted in a majority of votes for Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.

**Exhibitions, and Notes upon them.**

Mr. G. R. Francis exhibited a silver penny of Athelstan of the Derby mint, reading +ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRI; reverse, +SIGFOLDES MOT ON DEORE, and in a short paper identified it as from the same reverse die as the interesting fragment of Anlaf, the Danish King of Northumbria, described by Major P. Carlyon-Britton in Volume V of the *Journal*. Mr. Francis called attention to the historical importance of this evidence that the same die was successively used at Derby for money bearing on the obverse the names of both Athelstan and Anlaf, the opposing kings at the Battle of Brunanburgh.

Mr. W. J. Andrew exhibited and read an account of a bronze talisman and silver penny of the time of Henry III, found by Mr. G. E. Slim, with the remains of a human skeleton, in his garden on the hill outside the West Gate of Winchester. The coin was by the moneyer Robert of Canterbury, much clipped, and of the sceptred long-cross issue. The burial was in unconsecrated ground, outside the city, the skeleton headless and placed north and south and covered by a layer of flints of uniform size. Mr. Andrew thought that these conditions, especially the last, which instanced the ancient superstition that flints laid evil spirits, pointed to the interment of a felon—even, perhaps, one of those executed at Winchester for clipping in the year 1278.

The paper is printed in this volume.

Miss H. Farquhar showed nine boxes made from coins between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries and intended to hold portraits or, later, counters.

Also, thirty-seven pieces illustrative of Touching for the King's Evil, from the angels of the Tudors to copper
examples plated with silver used by Cardinal York, probably after he was driven from Rome by the Napoleonic troops, including examples of all the known varieties, and one unpublished, of the admission passes issued to the patients from the reign of Charles I.

Surgeon-Captain Weightman exhibited two similar farthings of pewter and of copper of William and Mary, 1689, halfpennies of pewter and of copper, probably of 1690, and a copper halfpenny of 1694, all with portrait busts by Bowers and, like the halfpennies and farthings of Charles II, of Swedish copper. Also a copper piece with the busts of William and Mary, and, reverse, a shield with the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew; inscribed BRITISH COPPER, and possibly struck as an appeal for the use of British copper.

British copper, he explained, being less pure than Swedish, was blacker and harder, and therefore more difficult to strike. Rolling and punching out the flans increased the hardness of the metal, and so led the patentees to resort to casting the flans, thus obtaining the metal in its softest possible state. It was a mistake to describe the halfpennies and farthings of the period as "cast." The flans were cast, but the coins were struck.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

By Mr. M. Child. Tetradrachm of Carystus, about 500 B.C., similar to, and from the same obverse die as the example illustrated Babelon xxxii, 14; said to have been found at Andover. A gun-money crown from the reverse die on which the contraction symbols are omitted, and other coins.

By the President. Athelstan. Penny of Winchester, reading +EADSTAN MO WIN CIVIT

Henry I. Penny of Wallingford, type II, +BRIHTRIE ON PAL, new to our lists.
Henry VII. Profile groat, obverse mint-mark, lys, reverse, greyhound. Another: obverse, cross-crosslet, reverse, pheon.


By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson. A series in copper, pewter, and gunmetal, illustrative of the issues of James II in Ireland between 1685 and 1691.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher. Collection of the colliery tokens of Cumberland, 82 varieties, including the Whingill of 1679, the Curwen in lead, the Camerton and two varieties of Windy Hill Colliery.

By Mr. J. O. Manton. A metal pass of the early Railway days, used as a then ordinary ticket—over the line which was opened between Leicester and Swannington on July 17th, 1832, and destined to become the Midland Railway. Also a free pass of copper, being the only known metal free pass over the line of that period.


By Mr. B. Mapplebeck. Impression of the seal of John Egerton, Bishop of Durham, 1771, and other works of art.
The British Numismatic Society.


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<td>&quot; J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund— Capital Account (per contra)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Income account</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Research Fund— Balance from last account</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Dividends on Investments</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; General Purposes Fund</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Accumulated Fund</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments— Accumulated Fund</td>
<td>1,050 Consols</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National War Bonds</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Purposes Fund—</td>
<td>500 New South Wales 4 per cent. Stock</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>National War Bonds</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—</td>
<td>India 3% per cent. Stock (per contra)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Fund—</td>
<td>India 3% per cent. Stock</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions outstanding</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dividends accrued due and tax</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library, at cost</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,467</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</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 26th, 1920.

W. BERESFORD SMITH, \{Auditors.
A. H. BALDWIN,