as the work of different members of the Roettiers family, was complete. Speaking on Mr. Burnett's exhibit, Miss Farquhar suggested that such thin silver shells were struck from dies, specially made for the purpose of producing portraits for presentation at small expense, for all the more solid specimens in hard metal were cast and chased. The film of silver would be placed upon the die backed by a thin sheet of lead, or by a "force" already taken from the die in soft metal. The screw being then gently turned, the unhardened die would remain uninjured and still be susceptible of alteration after the cliché had been impressed. A solid lead specimen in the British Museum had probably been used in the first of the two methods of "backing" suggested, for it was just so much smaller than the silver shell as would result from the interposition of the foil between it and the die.

Miss Farquhar then called attention to the consequent variations between the cliché and the medallion portrait, cast in solid silver, which Mr. T. W. Barron had most kindly sent to her for comparison; and illustrated the rest of the sequence of the silver shell series from her own collection.

Mr. J. H. Pinches, who, Miss Farquhar said, had most kindly given his expert attention to her theory, explained the process of taking the impressions and altering the dies in detail, and was in agreement with her explanation; especially as it was probable that only a small number of impressions was required, and thus the hardening of the die, which in those days involved much greater risk of failure, might have been shirked.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF DR. JOHNSON.

Professor F. P. Barnard, F.S.A., contributed a short paper upon the medallic memorials of Dr. Johnson, of which, he said, it was surprising that only four should exist. These were the three late eighteenth-century tokens, and the nineteenth-century medal, namely:

1. The Birmingham halfpenny by Benjamin Patrick. Obverse, bust of Johnson to right; DR SAMUEL JOHNSON; reverse,
three lions rampant, PROMISSORY · HALFPENNY · PAY-
ABLE · AT · BIRMINGHAM W · HAMPTON OR LITCH-
FIELD. Also struck in brass as a medalet only, and
originally it bore the address of its issuer, Henry Biggs of
Moor Street, on the edge.

The three lions on the reverse were possibly appropriated from
the arms of Ford, the maiden-name of Johnson's mother.

2. The Lichfield halfpenny by Thomas Wyon. Obverse, bust
of Johnson to left; DR SAM· JOHNSON; reverse, a
laurel wreath, LITCHFIELD TOKEN, MDCCXCVI. Also
struck in brass as a medalet only.

The obverse was used again muled with a Middlesex reverse,
dated 1797, but mules, such as this, were often made for foolish or
credulous collectors, and were not true variants.

Boswell, in his Life of Johnson, p. 422, referred to the above
tokens when he wrote: “Let me add as a proof of the popularity of
his character, that there are copper pieces struck at Birmingham,
with his head impressed on them, which pass current as halfpence
there, and in the neighbouring parts of the country.”

3. The Birmingham farthing by John Westwood, Senior.
Obverse, bust of Johnson to right; DR SAMUEL JOHNSON;
reverse three lions rampant, PROMISSORY HALFHALF-
PENNY PAYABLE AT—but edge milled instead of being
inscribed with the towns as on No. 1.

4. Durand’s medal, but graved by Thomas, or Charles, Smith.
Obverse, bust of Johnson to left, SAMUEL JOHNSON, signed
SMITH F.; reverse, in ten lines NATUS | LISCHFELDIAE |
IN STAFFORDIA | AN. M.DCC.IX. | OBIT | AN.
M.DCC.LXXXIV. | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRIUM | M.DCCC.XXIV. |
DURAND EDIDIT.

Mr. J. H. Pinches thought that Professor Barnard might add
to his list the medal by J. S. Wyon, issued by the Art Union
of London in 1864, for although its obverse bore the head, to the right, of "J. Bacon, R.A. 1740–1799," its reverse was inscribed "Samuel Johnson" and the design represented his statue, which Mr. Pinches believed was that in Lichfield Cathedral. The medal was of bronze, 2 1/8 inches in diameter.

SOME NOTES ON THE COINAGE OF THE EMPRESS MATILDA.¹

Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., said that it was now more than seventy years since the late Sir John Evans first attributed coins to the Empress Maud. They were two silver pennies from the Dartford hoard of 1825, and struck from the same pair of dies, which were of the ordinary type of Stephen's first coinage, except in their legends. Sir John Evans read them as, obverse: IMPERATR: for Imperatrix; and reverse, *TVREDIL DE BRIST, Bristol.

Improbable as was the mere title of empress without any name, for the obverse legend of an English coin, that reading was accepted in 1850, and had been adopted and followed by every writer on English numismatics from that day to this. Yet it was wrong, and therefore he was not surprised that the sister legend *PERERIEM: should also have remained unread.

Stephen was the son of the Conqueror's daughter, and although his claim to the throne was not strictly hereditary, for his elder brother, Theobald, Count of Blois, was alive, he had been duly elected and crowned king according to the custom of England. This fact he was careful to recite in the title he used in his early charter at Oxford, but later, and upon his coinage, it was all sufficient to claim that he was Stephanus Rex, or Stephanus Rex Anglorum, variously contracted, often on his charters to the initial S alone for the name, for contractions and symbols were the custom of the literature of the day.

¹ As the paper was too long to read in full at the Meeting, and the subject attracting so much attention at the moment, I have specially asked that the Notes be reported in this extended form.—Grant R. Francis, Acting President.
On the other hand Matilda, as the daughter of the Conqueror's son, had a threefold claim to the crown. Firstly, under the oath of allegiance taken by all the chief men of the kingdom to her in her father's lifetime as his successor. Secondly, as the sole heir of the body of the last king in possession, Henry I. Thirdly, as direct heir general of the Conqueror. But the Salic law was her difficulty, and it was finally to bar her out, even when her son, Henry II, claiming through her, succeeded Stephen, although she survived that event for twelve years.

Stephen had vied with her illegitimate brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, for precedence as second of the laity to take the oath of allegiance to Matilda, and that was his trouble throughout. To meet it on his accession, Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, had argued that as the oath was taken to Matilda on January 1st, 1127, when she was Empress as the widow of Henry V, and a femme-sole, it was rendered void by her marriage with Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, who, as her husband, could claim the throne in her right.

In this last argument, perhaps, lay the true reason for the stress always laid by Matilda, and her party, upon her title Imperatrix, both in her charters and upon her money. But it was usefully distinctive, for Stephen's Queen was also named Matilda.

Mr. Andrew believed that it was not until the Earl of Chester applied to his father-in-law, Robert of Gloucester, as the military leader of the Angevin party, for aid against Stephen, and as a condition-precedent tendered his allegiance to the Empress, that her claims, in preference to those of her husband, her son, then aged nine, and her illegitimate brother the Earl himself, were accepted and put forth by that faction. The result was the Battle of Lincoln on February 2nd, 1141, with the consequent overthrow and capture of Stephen. Whether it was then, or later after her election on April 8th, that her "regal" charters and money were first issued was not yet clear, but it seemed certain and natural that their issue commenced simultaneously, and that the same policy of style and propaganda was applied to both.
The titles used by Matilda upon her charters were, subject to very slight variations in contraction or arrangement:

1. M. Imperatrix regis Henrici filia.

And in two instances, only, "regina" was wrongly substituted for "domina," no doubt in anticipation of the coronation, fixed for June 24th, 1141, which was prevented by the revolt of London. These titles set out Matilda's claim to the throne, and so far as space permitted were therefore repeated upon her money.

In reading the obverse legend of the two coins from the Dartford hoard as : IMPERATR: Sir John Evans and all those who have written upon them since, and they are legion, have been led astray by the rather unusual M then in use on certain coins of the period. It is very widely spread and has a drop from the junction of the cross bars, resembling the foot of a letter. Compare the M in the coin illustrated, Hawkins 138. Hence the first upright of the wide M was read as I and the drop was taken to be the foot of the first upright of an M; thus, with the usual : before it, suggesting :IM on one side of the fleurs of the crown, and PERATR: on the other. But with the custom of the charters before us, a glance at the two coins, or indeed at their photographic reproductions, would satisfy experts that the true legend commenced :M, with the drop from the cross-bars touching the pellet which formed the termination, or knot, of the coils of hair. The initial I of Imperatr' would follow between the two front fleurs of the crown, and most of the rest of the legend IMPERATR: could be traced in front of the face, and thus give the full reading :M IMPERATR:

A comparison, for example, of Hawkins, figure 633, where the engraver, probably from instruction, had copied the letter as :IM, with the photographs on Plate LXI, figures 1 and 2 of the British Museum Catalogue of Norman coins, or those in the Rashleigh or Carlyon-Britton sale catalogues of the same coins, would disclose how easy it was for the misreading to have occurred.
But now the Society was indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. H. Baldwin for direct evidence in support of this correction:—

SILVER PENNY OF THE EMPRESS MATILDA.

(A. H. BALDWIN.)

The coin was quite new to our text-books, and read:—

Obverse [:M]MPERA-

Reverse *RODBERD: ON: [GLO]V-1

Although not from the same die as the Dartford coins, it was by the same hand and arrangement, therefore, as the M of IMPERA- is quite clear and in front of the face, it could not be the same M that had hitherto been assumed to be behind the neck. In the centre of the reverse cross the usual saltire is replaced by a tiny Maltese cross very pointed at the angles. Also, as further evidence of the then prevalent habit of altering dies, it would be noticed that every letter after the O, which, in the first instance had been erroneously duplicated, was corrected by repunching. Some of the punches could be identified with those on the *BENRICVS coin of Hawkins 259-255, kindly exhibited by Major Carlyon-Britton for comparison that evening.

The parallel, therefore, between the charters, class 1, commencing M. Imperatrix and the three coins of Hawkins type 633, reading :M IMPERATR: and :M IMPERA- was complete.

The parallel between the charters, class 2, commencing Matildis Imperatrix, and the more numerous coins of type, Hawkins, 634, was equally close, because the latter coins read :MATILDIS IMP,

1 On page [361] Mr. Andrew corrects this reading to DE:[BRISTO]V- and the mint, therefore, to Bristol.
with varied extensions of the title to IMPER, for Imper. The interesting coin of this class, for example, exhibited by their President, Mr. Walters, read: MATILLIS: IMP, and contractions even to Matild' and Matildi' appeared on both coins and charters.

He hoped to treat of the titles "Domina" and "Regina" on a future occasion, but that of "Regis Henrici filia" appeared upon every charter of the Empress after her bid for the throne, that he could find recorded, and the reason for this was that it had a technical meaning in mediæval English law.

At the April Meeting of 1920 he had ventured to treat the legends *PERERIL and *PERERIM: on the coins of this period and general type, as two words, namely per with accusative ericam, for the Plantagenet badge, but fortunately Major Carlyon-Britton improved upon this suggestion by construing the second word as an Angevin contraction of Henricus, and instanced the actual forms ENRICVS and ERIC, itself, on the Anglo-Gallic coins of Henry II and Henry IV. The natural script-form of Henricum was then Hēric, for the signs above the letters would indicate that n and um were omitted; and the absence of the aspirate H was common, not only on the Continent, but also here. Even the name "Harold" had appeared as "Arold" on the Bayeux Tapestry and the H of Hastings and other mints is often absent on Norman money. But the coin of Henry IV, for instance, reading ERIC, and representing a series in that form, recently exhibited by the President, Mr. Walters, was alone sufficient to prove that there could be no numismatic objection to the reading per Ericm for per Henricum.

The student of mediæval law would at once recognize the technical meaning and importance of that phrase upon an English coin, for it represented the old legal maxim of "Per et Post," the very crux of every writ of entry and claim to inheritance.

Let us remember that Matilda claimed as the heir of the last king entitled to the throne: namely, as the filia Regis Henrici, of her charters, whereas Stephen's claim was as a grandson of the first, or paramount, king of the Norman line; and then let us refer
to the difference between "per" and "post" in mediæval law, which is perhaps best defined by Wharton, p. 720, as:—

Per and Post. To come in the *per* is to claim by or through the person last entitled to an estate as the heirs or assigns of the grantee: to come in in the *post* is to claim by a paramount and prior title, as the lord by escheat.

Therefore, as Matilda claimed "through Henry, the person last entitled," she could not have better expressed her claim tersely in legal form than as "*per* Henricum," or, as we have it on the coins, *PER ERII:M*: This completed the third parallel with her charters, for in them brevity being no object, the same claim appeared in full as "*Regis Henrici filia*," or contracted as "*H. regis filia*.

An instance of the opposite royal claim in *post* occurred in a charter of her father, Henry I; for his elder brother, Robert of Normandy, was still living, and his own claim, if any, therefore, was, like Stephen's, not from the last king entitled, Rufus, but from the Conqueror. It was "*Henricus filius Willelmi Regis post obitum fratris sui Willelmi, Dei gratia rex Anglorum*.

But there was another reason for the selection of the legend *PERERIEM*: for the official coinage which was intended to be issued throughout the country between Matilda's election at Winchester and her actual coronation, later fixed for June 24th. The throne was elective and she was not yet crowned. At first the party opposed to Stephen had looked to her son, Prince Henry afterwards Henry II, in spite of his youth, and this explains the general issue of the coins bearing his name. The military party of the west, following the precedent of William the Bastard, had offered the crown to Robert of Gloucester. But the moderate barons, now that Stephen was no longer a factor to be considered, and in particular the Church, still influenced by the old oath of allegiance, declared for Matilda, and this cast the die in her favour. Her final selection, therefore, was in the nature of a compromise between three claimants, the daughter, the grandson, and the illegitimate son of King Henry, the last king in possession. Hence the claims of all three came
within the definition *per Henricum*, and so the phrase combined not only the claims of the Angevin party, but of all the factions of discontent within its camp and throughout the country.

Now what was the case against *per Henricum*? It was admittedly an expedient to meet a difficulty, and, like most literary expedients, seemed to have attracted but little serious thought and research. He would treat it, shortly, in paragraphs.

1. That the *PERERIIE* dies, unlike those bearing Matilda’s name, were of official English work, and therefore supplied by William Fitz Otto, the hereditary cuneator at the London mint, and his services were not at Matilda’s disposal.

William Fitz Otto held his lands, which were in Essex, in grand serjeancy as hereditary cuneator, and the evidence that he had transferred his homage to Matilda and duly performed his duties as cuneator for her prior to June, 1141, is to be found in a charter in the Harleian Manuscripts addressed by Matilda—M. Imperatrix Regis Henrici filia—at Westminster to the Sheriffs of Essex, directing them to admit William Fitz Otto to his lands on the same terms as he held them on the day that her father, King Henry, was living and dead. It is common ground that there are no other dies than the *PERERIE* series that William Fitz Otto could have been responsible for on Matilda’s behalf.

2. That of the mints of the *PERERIE* series, whilst Bristol and Winchester might be expected to coin for Matilda, and London, also, for a brief period, Lincoln, Stamford and Canterbury were never within her jurisdiction.

Lincoln. This exception seemed difficult to understand, because the Earl of Chester was primarily responsible for Matilda’s success and election, and we are distinctly told by the chroniclers that after the Battle of Lincoln the city fell into his hands and was ruthlessly treated. He continued to hold the city for Matilda until his treaty with Stephen at Stamford in March, 1142. The Saxon Chronicle seems to have had the mint in mind when he explains that the Earl held Lincoln and all that had belonged there to the King.
Stamford fell with Lincoln to the Angevin party on February 2nd, 1141, and was held for Matilda until Stephen made his progress in force through the eastern counties on his way to York for Easter, 1142. Here, at Stamford, congregated the leaders of Matilda’s party in the eastern counties, Ranulf Earl of Chester, William Earl of Lincoln, Roger Earl of Warwick, and Eustace Fitz-John from Yorkshire, to make their peace with Stephen on the threshold of the earldom of Lincoln, as Dr. Round explains it; and, quoting the Saxon Chronicle, he continues: “The King and Earl Randolf agreed at Stamford, and swore oaths and plighted troth, that neither of them should prove traitor to the other.” Those were the terms upon which the Earl transferred his allegiance from Matilda to Stephen, and then, only, was Stephen admitted into Stamford. But as a matter of fact the *PERERIE* coins at Stamford were issued by the Abbot of Peterborough’s moneyer, Lefsi, and the Abbot, with his greater neighbours, the Bishops of Lincoln and of Ely, had been amongst the first to support Matilda’s cause and was present at her election.

Canterbury. Theobald, the then Archbishop, had never sworn allegiance to Matilda, but on his appointment he had taken the oath of allegiance to Stephen. Therefore, before attending Matilda’s election at Winchester on April 8th, he obtained her permission to visit Stephen in prison at Bristol Castle and there obtained formal release from his allegiance. It was he who, as the Primate, summoned “all the Bishops and Abbots” to her election, and he was a staunch supporter of the Empress throughout, even long after Stephen’s restoration, and in her cause had escaped barely with life at the rout from Winchester, September, 1141. All the *PERERIE* coins of Canterbury bear the name of one moneyer, and he was William, the moneyer of the Archbishop.

3. “That the moneyers temporized . . . and that the inscription *PERERIE* was deliberately substituted for the King’s name, and was intended to be unintelligible then as it is to us.”

But who were these Moneyers of “Tooley Street” to dictate the money of England? Two of them were peaceful citizens of
Earl Robert of Gloucester’s stronghold of Bristol, and Earl Robert had just hanged the Lord of Devizes before his own castle for temporizing with both sides. Two more were in the gentle hands of the Earl of Chester at Lincoln, where five hundred of their fellow citizens had perished in the sacking of their city on February the 2nd. But, as already had been explained, every moneyer whose name appears upon a *PERERII* coin was under the direct orders of Matilda’s party. Moreover, Turchil of Bristol, for instance, issued these coins, and his name also appears on both of the types that bear Matilda’s own name, so of what advantage could it be to him to pretend to temporize? But what of the charter to the cuneator who designed the dies?

4. That “in the Danish coins with the inscriptions *IOANSTREX*, issued apparently during the struggle between Magnus and Swein for the throne of Denmark in 1044-7, we have a possible parallel to this use of a meaningless inscription.”

To this it is sufficient to reply that, according to our expert on Danish coinage of that period, Mr. H. Alexander Parsons, the coins in question could have had nothing to do with the civil war, because they were not issued until a later period.

The President expressed his agreement with Mr. Andrew’s short and verbal summary of his paper. He had referred to Plate LXI, figures 1 and 2, of the Museum Catalogue, and thought that it was quite certain that the first letter of the legend was *M* and not *IM* as had hitherto been supposed. He was also of opinion that the fact alone that *PERERII* coins were struck at Bristol proved that they were issued by Matilda’s party; and the coincidence of the forms *ERIC* for Henry, on, for instance, an Anglo-Gallic hardit of Henry IV, and *PER ERIIL* on the coins claimed for Henry I’s daughter could not, he thought, be accidental.

**SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF WAR CURRENCY-NOTES.**

Mr. Coleman P. Hyman exhibited his remarkable collection of war currency-notes, which comprised several hundreds of examples
of the paper currency issued by almost all the nations, under the financial stress of war conditions.

He described the most interesting, and explained the circumstances which led to the issue or calling in of some, and the popularity and sobriquets of others; for many had their stories. Perhaps the exhibit that attracted most attention was a forgery of a British pound note, wonderfully reproduced, yet entirely the product of pen and ink.

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

Mr. Andrew, as Secretary, presented the following report of the Council for the year 1921.

In this our eighteenth annual report to the Members, the list of eighteen Royal Members remains unchanged, but the number of the Honorary Members is, to our deep regret, reduced to six by the death of Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Milford Haven, who was the author of the two standard works on British and Foreign naval medals, and a contributor to the Society’s Journal. He had arranged with the Secretary to again address the Society during the present winter; and his loss will be felt by all of us.

During the year the following seventeen new Members have been welcomed to the Society:—

Dr. G. H. Abbott.
Mr. Thomas G. Barnett.
The Department of Agriculture, Dublin.
The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. Mr. N. D. Cuthbertson, Librarian.
Mr. Edward J. French, M.A.
Mr. Walter E. Grundy.
Mr. T. Hattori.
Lieut.-Commander Norman D. Holbrook, V.C.

Mr. P. Lonergan.
The Library of the University of Michigan, U.S.A.
Mr. Alfred C. Montagu.
Mr. J. Nevin.
Mr. Ivo Pakenham.
Mr. G. H. Stafford.
The Numismatic Society of Victoria, Australia.
Miss Willmott.
Mr. Philip Ziegler.
We have to regret the deaths of four Members during the year, but our list of resignations is light in view of the present financial depression.

It will be in your recollection that during the war we decided to keep open the position of all Members, because it was obvious that those at the Front were not likely to trouble about subscriptions at home. This is now under revision, and, so far as yet ascertained, the list stands at 18 Royal, 6 Honorary, 328 Ordinary Members, total 352.

The number 328 includes 25 Life Members, and although it shows a reduction of 16 Members when compared with our last Report, it really represents the true position of the Society as it has been since the closing years of the war.

By the generosity of Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton the Society enjoyed for eighteen years the use, rent free, of its delightful suite of apartments at 43, Bedford Square. But upon his removal from London to Fishbourne, near Chichester, it became necessary that a new address should be found without delay. In this enquiry your President, Colonel Morrisson and the Secretary acted for the Society, and, finally, suitable arrangements were made with the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, through their courteous Secretary, Mr. George S. Elliston, M.C., for the use of the present excellent suite of rooms at 1, Upper Montague Street, the first Meeting being held there in March. Meanwhile, the Society being homeless, it was impracticable to hold the usual Meeting in February, and in this relation we would like to mention that when the matter was still in doubt Mr. F. Willson Yeates most thoughtfully invited the Members to hold the March Meeting at his house, if the new premises were not ready for it.

Before leaving this subject we, as your Council, ought to place upon record that we fully realize the generous benefit which for eighteen years Major Carlyon-Britton has conferred upon the Society by thus providing it with the home of its youth at 43, Bedford Square, where there was always a happy welcome to all its Members.
The removal of the Society's library and effects fell to the care of our Librarian, Mr. H. Alexander Parsons, and so well did he perform his duties in arranging the decoration of the new room, its fittings, the purchase of an additional bookcase, and the actual transfer of the books and other possessions at the total cost of only £28 4s. 6d., that he has earned the highest appreciation of us all.

From the financial point of view the Society seems to have made a profit out of its own removal, for Major W. J. Freer at once subscribed £10 towards the cost of the new bookcase, Miss Helen Farquhar followed his example with a second £10 and, later, she contributed £6 11s. towards the general removal expenses. Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler not only paid the Society's share of the decoration of the room to be used as the Library but added £10 as its proportion of the rent. Mr. Grant R. Francis designed and provided the Society's door-plate, and Colonel Morrieson lends us two bookcases.

Encouraging as this is, it is not all, for the Society has many friends. Your Editor, Mr. W. J. Andrew, is very anxious to be able to restore the Society's *Journal* to its pre-war status of 400 pages, and in the volume now being printed off for issue he has ventured to take a practical step to that end by increasing the number to 370. But owing to the greatly increased cost of production, to maintain the quality of a *journal*, such as we had before the war, on a guinea subscription means that it must be issued every eighteen instead of every twelve months, that is, two volumes in every three years, for the volume that every Member receives for his guinea subscription costs us more than thirty shillings net. The value he will receive, therefore, remains the same as before, because the book is to-day worth more owing to its cost.

When we indicated in our last Report that by this means we should avoid any necessity for raising the subscription, many letters of approval followed. Mr. Frank E. Burton, of Orston Hall, Nottinghamshire, emphasised his by enclosing a cheque for ten guineas, and Dr. R. T. Cassall, of Abertillery, voluntarily trebled his subscription. Other Members, Mr. H. A. Bennie Gray, Mr.
Philip Ziegler, Mr. Edgar Burnett, Colonel T. G. Taylor, Sir William Wells, and others have also assisted by the purchase of "back" volumes of the *Journal*; in fact, in one way or another, some by cheque, some by work, some by both, but all unasked, Members of this Society have taken a practical and generous interest in assisting its work for the advancement of historical numismatic science.

Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler, whose name has been already mentioned, has recently given £100 towards the restoration of the *Journal* to its old form. This is not the first generous gift of £100 from Mr. Wheeler to the Society, and we hope that volume xvii, for it is too late to further increase the pages of volume xv, will reflect credit upon him and please him by pleasing you, for he deserves the very best thanks you and we can give him.

We have said that the Society has many friends, and we now turn to our Vice-President, John Sanford Saltus, of New York, an Officer of the Legion of Honour, and subject to your voting in the ballot to-night, President of this Society for the coming year. He was an original Member of the Society and, in addition to numerous gifts of coins and medals, at a cost of £200 he founded the Society's gold medal in 1910, which the Members, not he, named "The John Sanford Saltus Medal." In 1911 he contributed £150 to the Research Fund, and in 1912 further increased it by a thousand-franc note. In 1913 he made a gift of £510 to the Society's funds. In 1918 he subscribed $400, £95 16s. 9d., in 1920 £113 18s. 1d., and this year £107, the differences being due to the exchange on £400. All these sums are to-day represented by securities in our capital account.

We wonder whether any similar British Society has so generous a friend as we have in Mr. Saltus, and it is a great pleasure to us that after considerable pressure he has allowed us to nominate him as President for one year. This is the only honour within our power which we can accord to him, and therefore we do it in all gratitude. But, also, we welcome him with hands across the sea as representing our American Members, and this token of fellowship is our little
atom to the forging of the links that weld two great nations together in comradeship.

During the period when Mr. Saltus is not in England your Council has requested Mr. Grant R. Francis to kindly act for him.

There has been a gradual improvement in the attendance at our monthly Meetings, until recently they have become very popular gatherings; and it is hoped that this marked improvement will continue. The papers and exhibitions have been of the best, and in every way the year has been progressive and satisfactory.

Our President, Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., has presided at every Meeting save one, which it was impossible for him to attend; and his deep knowledge of all branches of numismatic science and his invariable courtesy to all have rendered it an honour to us to work with him.

Mr. A. C. Hutchins, F.C.A., Treasurer of the Society, will make his report to you in person,¹ and you will, we are sure, unite with us in thanking him for the great care and attention he gives to our financial affairs. Also you will appreciate the kind help of Mr. W. Beresford Smith and Mr. A. H. Baldwin in auditing the accounts this year.

To Mr. H. W. Taffs and to Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, for acting to-night as Scrutators of the Ballot, our thanks also are due, for it may be a very dull, but it must not be a thankless, office.

On the proposal of Mr. Willoughby Gardner, the report was unanimously adopted.

THE BALLOT FOR OFFICERS AND COUNCIL, 1922.

The Scrutators having been previously appointed, the ballot was taken, and they reported that the list of Members nominated by the Council had been elected.

¹ He was, however, unable to be present.
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1922.

President:—J. Sanford Saltus, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Acting President in England by request of the Council:—Grant R. Francis.


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

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

Librarian:—H. Alexander Parsons.

Secretary:—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.


Mr. Andrew moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Walters as the retiring President, and expressed the pleasure it had been to all the Members of the Council to work with him as their leader during his years of office; and Mr. Parsons, in seconding, said he congratulated the Members upon the success of his presidency to the Society. Carried unanimously.
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL
SESSION 1922.

President.
J. SANFORD SALTUS, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Acting President in England
(by request of the Council).
GRANT R. FRANCIS.

Vice-Presidents.
MISS HELEN FARQUHAR.
GRANT R. FRANCIS.
MAJOR W. J. FREER, D.L., F.S.A.
L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.
LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.

Director.
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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.
1919. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1920. FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
1921. FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
1922. J. SANFORD SALTUS, Officier de la Légion d’Honneur.¹
1922. GRANT R. FRANCIS—from June 28th, 1922.

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 the late John Sanford Saltus, 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.

¹ Mr. Saltus died on June 22nd, 1922, see page 356.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 25th, 1922.

Mr. GRANT R. FRANCIS,
Acting-President, in the Chair.

Mr. F. A. Walters as the retiring President, and Major Freer on behalf of the Society, welcomed Mr. Francis to the Chair as Acting-President in the absence of Mr. John Sanford Saltus.

Mr. Francis replied, and read a cablegram from Mr. Saltus in New York, thanking all the Members for the honour they had conferred upon him by electing him President of the Society at the November ballot, and wishing them a prosperous year.

Mr. Andrew, as Editor, placed Volume XV of the Journal upon the table. He remarked that it would be issued to Members in February, when they would notice that it was nearly uniform in character with the pre-war series.

Exhibitions.

In illustration of his two papers, Mr. H. Alexander Parsons exhibited a large series of early Irish coins, each silver penny being shown with its prototype in the Anglo-Saxon and Norman issues, for comparison. To this exhibition Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton, Mr. R. C. Lockett, and Mr. E. H. Wheeler also contributed examples from their collections.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—A coin of unusual interest, being a sceatta or, if named from its design, a silver styca of Ecgbeorht, second Archbishop of York, 735–766, and friend of Beda. It bears the Archbishop’s name and title around a central cross on the obverse, and those of Alchred, King of Northumbria, 765–774, around a similar cross on the reverse.

Alchred did not succeed until Easter, 765, and Ecgbeorht died in November, 766, so the actual date of the coin is closely defined. As would be expected in a Northumbrian legend of that period, runes are in evidence, and runic C,