for Cununc=king, represents Alchred’s title. Lord Grantley has two coins of this type of the Archbishop’s money, which are illustrated as figs. 6 and 7 of the plate facing page 6 of vol. ii of the Journal, and this example, which was previously unknown, unites the two, for it is of the obverse of 7 and reverse of 6. The Meeting expressed the hope that Mr. Walters would contribute a paper upon it, and allow it to be illustrated in the Journal.

By Mr. Grant R. Francis:—The large medal in silver of Prince James and Clementina, designed by Norbert Roettiers to commemorate the birth of Prince Charles in 1720. An example was illustrated by Miss H. Farquhar in vol. iii of the Journal, page 232.

By Mr. G. H. Stafford:—An uncertain, but probably a contemporary imitation of the Bristol halfcrown of Charles I, being of Hawkins, type 4 on the obverse, and type 6 on the reverse. The Granby token of 1737, but struck in silver and probably a trial piece.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—Examples of the three tokens bearing the portrait of Dr. Johnson, the subject of Professor Barnard’s paper at the last Meeting.

Papers.

The Chronology of the Hiberno-Danish Coinage.

The evening was devoted to a consideration of early Irish numismatics, and towards that end Mr. H. Alexander Parsons contributed papers on the Hiberno-Danish and the early Celtic sides of the subject. The Hiberno-Danish coins were fairly well known but, owing to a large proportion of the series bearing frankly unintelligible inscriptions, or mere strokes for legends, no satisfactory system of chronology had been promulgated. The subject was further obscured by the importation into the series of all sorts of coins belonging to other nations of the Scandinavian North. After eliminating these, Mr. Parsons showed that the first four Hiberno-Danish issues, the only types with intelligible legends, followed
Anglo-Saxon models from Ethelred II to, and including, the first real type of Canute. In the light of modern knowledge of the dates of these prototypes, and of the foreign imitations of them, it was demonstrated that the first of these Dublin issues followed the *Crux* type of Ethelred II, and was issued in Dublin in the last decade of the tenth century. A collation of the Dublin moneyers of all the four types served to show the sequence of the three issues following this *Crux* coinage, and incidentally afforded some evidence of the order of the prototypes.

The series which formed the remaining body of the Hiberno-Danish currency bore unintelligible legends, but was shown, by comparison with the Anglo-Saxon, Danish and Norman prototypes, to fall into four periods, distinguished by weight, as follows:—

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a} & \quad \text{From about 1025 to 1050; weight 10 to 15 grains.} \\
\text{b} & \quad 1050 \text{ to 1065; } 5 \text{ to 10 } \\
\text{c} & \quad 1065 \text{ to 1095; } 10 \text{ to 15 } \\
\text{d} & \quad 1095 \text{ to 1100; of the large model and low } \\
& \quad \text{weights of the bracteate money of the twelfth century.}
\end{align*}
\]

On economic grounds weight was considered to be of primary importance, but the almost complete series of the main types with their prototypes, placed on view by Mr. Parsons from his own collection and from those of Mr. Carlyon-Britton, Mr. Lockett and Mr. Wheeler, also showed the justice of the division given above, in view of the gradual evolution of the types and the blending of the designs, one into another, as time progressed.

**AN IRISH ELEVENTH-CENTURY COINAGE OF THE SOUTHERN O'NEIL.**

The second paper by Mr. Parsons was devoted to a consideration of a new and native coinage attributed to the O'Neil of the South. He exhibited a coin and showed from it, and by enlarged crayon sketches, that the obverse inscription read *+NOIL REX M*, and the reverse *BLANISE ON LI*, whilst the designs followed those of two types of Edward the Confessor. Although the coin was issued under Celtic authority its legend suggested the hand of a Norse craftsman.
who used the Old-Norse form Nól for Noël, now modern Neil. Other early instances of the kind were quoted to show the justice of this epigraphic interpretation, and, by association of the obverse REX M with the reverse BLANSESE ON LI, Limerick in Munster was shown to be the place of origin of the money. On the evidence of the Anglo-Saxon prototypes the coinage was of the last half of the eleventh century, and, although perhaps both difficult and involved, Irish history of that time served to show that between the temporary eclipse of the O’Briens of Munster after A.D. 1064, when Donchad was deposed and exiled, and a few years following 1072, when his nephew Turlough O’Brien recovered the position, the O’Neil of the South, in the person of Conchobar O’Neil, son of Malachy II, became the High King “with opposition,” and that his name would therefore appear on any native coinage outside the Norse kingdom of Dublin.

The O’Neils had for many centuries been the hereditary High Kings and, with the exception of the intrusion of Brian Boru, had occupied that position through many generations, exacting tribute and homage from the kings of Munster as elsewhere.

The workmanship of the new money, although perhaps crude to modern eyes, was superior to the contemporary Norse money of Dublin, and reflected considerable credit on its Celtic sponsor.

The paper is printed in this volume.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, February 22nd, 1922.

Mr. Grant R. Francis,
Acting-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Francis read a letter from the President, Mr. Saltus, in New York, proposing a Member, and expressing the hope that he would again be in England and present at the June Meeting of the Society.

Mr. Harrold Edgar Gillingham, of Philadelphia, and Mr. F. Warren, of Winchester, were elected Members of the Society.
It was moved from the Chair and carried unanimously:—
That the Council and Members with great regret accept the resignations of Mr. A. C. Hutchins, F.C.A., and tender their grateful thanks for his long and valuable services throughout the period of twelve years during which he has acted as Treasurer to the Society.

Mr. Francis announced that the Council had appointed Sir William Wells, F.S.A., Treasurer of the Society in succession to Mr. Hutchins.

Also that Lieut.-Col. C. L. Evans, R.G.A., on leaving for service abroad, had written to the Secretary enclosing a cheque for £5 towards a fund for the purchase of coins, or for any other purpose the Council might consider desirable. A grateful vote of thanks was accorded to Colonel Evans.

The Secretary read the following letter, and placed the medal referred to upon the table for inspection:—

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

BROADW~Y AT 156TH STREET,

NEW YORK.

W. J. ANDREW, ESQ., F.S.A.,
Secretary, The British Numismatic Society.

Sir,

On behalf of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, President of the British Numismatic Society, and Honorary Governor of the American Numismatic Society, I have the honor to transmit as a gift to your Society a copy in copper of the medal commemorating the visit to the United States of Field-Marshal Foch. Through Mr. Saltus's express stipulation, this is the only copy struck in this metal.

May I avail myself of this opportunity to express the hope that the cordial relations which have marked the intercourse between our respective Societies may always continue.

Very respectfully yours,

SYDNEY P. NOE,
Secretary.
The medal, which bore a remarkably good portrait of the Marshal, was received with general approval by the Members as an interesting work of art, and Mr. Saltus was congratulated upon the result. A special vote of thanks, moved from the Chair, was passed to Mr. Saltus for the gift; and to Mr. Noe, as Secretary of the American Numismatic Society, for the expression of fellowship between the two Societies so cordially conveyed by his letter, and reciprocated in full by the Members of this Society.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons:—An almost complete series of the types, mules, and main varieties of the coinages of Edward the Martyr and Ethelred II.

By Mr. William C. Wells:—A similar series, but with special reference to the Mint of Stamford, of which it was probably the most complete collection known.

By Mr. S. M. Spink:—Edward the Martyr. A penny struck from an altered die of Edgar.

Ethelred II. Hildebrand type A, of the Wareham Mint, reading PERHAM; type A, variety c, of Thetford; type B, 3, of Canterbury; type D of the mint reading GEODA; and a variety of type D with a cross in one angle of the reverse cross, and a pellet in the opposite angle, of York.

By Mr. E. H. Wheeler:—Ethelred II. A penny of the Ipswich Mint of Hildebrand type B, 1, variety c; a variety, he remarked, only known of Huntingdon, Ipswich, Norwich and Thetford, all mints in the East of England. Type C, variety b, +ÆLFSIGE M-T O PER, Wareham; type D, variety a, LOLIN + M LINIEOL; type E, +PVLSIGE MO GRANT, Cambridge; and type E, variety a, +ÆRLIO-İIS · II-I · COL.
By Mr. S. M. Spink:—Mary Stuart. The gold ryal of 1555 and the half-ryal of 1558.

Charles I.—The gold medal by Thomas Simon on the pacification of the Scottish Rebellion of 1639; Medallic Illustrations, I, p. 283, No. 93; plate xxiv, fig. 6.

Badge in silver gilt, bearing the crowned bust of Charles I on the obverse, and the two Houses of Parliament with the King and Speaker on the reverse; Medallic Illustrations, I, p. 292, No. 108; plate xxv, fig. 5. Of which the following explanation was offered. "Though this medal, or badge, bears a portrait of the King, it was probably instituted by order of Parliament, for the legend: 'Should hear both Houses of Parliament for True Religion and subjects fredom stand', is in accordance with the declaration of May 19th, 1642, which called upon the King to be advised by the wisdom of both Houses." It is by Thomas Rawlins, cast and chased, with wreath-border and ring for suspension.

Miss H. Farquhar added that of this badge there were only four examples known: in the British Museum; in the Hunter Collection, Glasgow; in a private collection; and this—which she believed to be the finest in state of preservation.

Paper.

The Types of Edward the Martyr and Æthelred II.

Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., read a paper intituled "The Chronological Sequence of the Types of Anglo-Saxon Coins: Eadweard the Martyr and Æthelraed II." To Edward the Martyr, A.D. 975–978, he credited but one coinage, namely Hildebrand, type A, because he believed that the single coin upon which type B of Hildebrand and the second type in the British Museum Catalogue are founded, which is in the Museum and passed through the Cuff, Murchison, Ford, Brice and Montagu collections, was one of the series of clever forgeries exposed by Mr. L. A. Lawrence in volumes II, III, and IV of the Journal.
The issues of Ethelred II, A.D. 978–1016, he divided into thirteen types, which he chronologically arranged in the following order, giving his reasons and referring to numerous mules and varieties in support of his arrangement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Hildebrand.</th>
<th>British Museum Catalogue.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Included in A.</td>
<td>Included in I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>B, 1.</td>
<td>II, variety a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>B, 2.</td>
<td>II, variety d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>B, 3.</td>
<td>II, variety f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>C, variety b.</td>
<td>III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>C.</td>
<td>III, variety a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>Included in A.</td>
<td>Included in I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>G.</td>
<td>X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>E, variety c.</td>
<td>VII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>Included in A.</td>
<td>Included in I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.</td>
<td>E.</td>
<td>VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII.</td>
<td>D.</td>
<td>IV, variety a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII.</td>
<td>A, variety a.</td>
<td>I, variety a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The paper is printed in this volume.

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**ORDINARY MEETING.**

*Wednesday, March 22nd, 1922.*

**Mr. Grant R. Francis,**

*Acting-President, in the Chair.*

Mrs. Robert James Campbell, of New York, The National Library of Wales, and Mr. William Waite Sanderson, C.B.E., were elected to membership.

**Presentation.**

By Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler:—Sets of printed exhibition-forms for use at the Meetings. For which a vote of thanks was accorded to him.
Exhibitions.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence:—The eight piedforts referred to in his paper.

By Mr. Grant R. Francis:—A mould in terra-cotta for casting second-brass coins of the Emperors Galerius Maximianus, A.D. 292–311, and Maximinus Daza, A.D. 305–313. Legends IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, and GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB CAES; for the mould gives only the two obverses, with an almost identical portrait, laureated, to right. It is a section of such a mould as that illustrated and described by Mr. William Sharp Ogden in vol. v of the Journal, pages 26–28, and the excellence of its workmanship suggests that it was used for casting votive pieces, or, perhaps, official money of necessity in remote districts. Although in perfect condition, it bears evidence of use.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—A half-groat of Charles I with mint-mark ton, weighing 22 grains.

By Mr. Coleman P. Hyman:—The two-peso piece issued in Mexico to commemorate the centenary 1821–1921.

PERERIC

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—In further illustration of Mr. Andrew's paper, read at the November Meeting, and the contraction of the name Henricus on English coins, a half-groat of Henry VII's third coinage, with mint-mark mullet, reading REGINC; and a groat of Henry VIII's second coinage, with mint-mark rose, reading REGIC.

Paper.

"Piedforts."

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "English Piedforts and their Purpose," in which he showed that these thick and heavy pieces were struck in silver from coin dies, and that they differed from the money they represented in their increased thickness
and consequent weight. The weights of the piedforts showed no kind of relation to those of the corresponding coins, nor did the same denominations of piedforts disclose any relative agreement in that respect. They were, therefore, not intended for currency; and he suggested that they were probably patterns issued to the workshops of the various mints when the new dies were being prepared, to show what the chief engraver had in mind, and what he desired the coins to look like when completed. The piedforts were, no doubt, made thick and heavy to prevent their being mixed unintentionally with the ordinary issues from the mint.

Mr. Lawrence said that he was very willing to hear other suggestions as to the purpose of these thick pieces, and anxious to receive particulars of any additional examples that might be within the knowledge of Members. He described eleven piedforts that were in the British Museum, and showed eight from his own collection. These varied from the time of Edward I to that of Henry VIII, and represented groats, half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings.

The paper is printed in this volume.

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ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 26th, 1922.

Mr. Grant R. Francis,
Acting-President, in the Chair.

The Acting-President announced that the Council had unanimously nominated Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., for election as an Honorary Member of the Society. Sir Henry H. Howorth, he said, was a Member of the Society, an ex-President of the Royal Numismatic Society, a Trustee of the British Museum, and, perhaps, he might term him the doyen of numismatists in this country. As July 1st would be Sir Henry’s eightieth birthday, the Members would have the pleasant opportunity, by their votes at the Meeting on June 28th, of thus conferring
the freedom of the Society upon him as a birthday gift. At that Meeting, too, he would remind Members, Mr. Saltus, the President, would be again in England, and present in the Chair at the special medallic exhibition arranged for the occasion.

Mr. Hugh Neville Bagot; Mr. Edgar M. Burnett; Mr. G. S. Elliston, M.C., M.A.; Mr. A. J. Morris; and Major Henry Charles Verner were elected Members.

**Presentations to the Library.**

By Mr. H. Ling Roth:—The Native Coins of the East Indies and Malay Peninsula; by H. C. Millies. Ancient Indian Coin-weights; by Edward Thomas, F.R.S.

By Messrs. Spink and Son:—Bound copy of Volume **XXIX** of their Numismatic Circular. A vote of thanks was passed to these thoughtful Donors.

**Exhibitions.**

*In illustration of Mr. Francis's Paper.*

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—The twenty-five examples of error-coins, described by Mr. Francis, to which his name was noted.

By Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler:—The thirty-nine coins similarly described and noted by his name in the paper.

By Mr. S. M. Spink:—A Bristol shilling of William III, struck on a shilling of James I. The coin was in perfect preservation, and the obverse so freshly struck that Mr. W. J. Andrews suggested that one of the hammered shillings, then being called in, had been selected for the trial of the new dies before they were finally hardened, because it was of softer silver than the machine-made flans then in use; but whether made by accident or design, the coin stood quite alone.
Two half-crowns of the Commonwealth, dated 1651, but struck upon silver flans intended for the shillings.

An example of the DRITANNIAR sixpence of 1878.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence:—Four testoons of Edward VI of the issues bearing the obverse and reverse legends interchanged. He drew attention to the fact that they were all from different dies, which he thought was evidence that the transposition must have been intentional.

By Dr. Herbert Peck:—Halfpenny of William III reading TERTVS.

By Mr. W. J. Andrew:—The "COME BACK AGAIN PRETENTER" medal of 1746, with the last word so spelt.

Other Exhibitions.

By Mr. Andrew, from Mr. C. J. Maurice, of Oxford:—Five Roman base denarii, A.D. 260–267, of Gallienus, Salonina his Empress, and Postumus, found with others in the churchyard of Michelmersh, Hampshire, whilst his father, the Rev. John P. Maurice, was Rector, 1840–74.

From Mr. F. Warren, of Winchester:—Six mediæval counters of bronze. One, the design of which was based upon Stephen’s type, Hawkins 268, Mr. Andrew said was the earliest he had seen, and probably of Henry III’s time, the rest being certainly of the following reign. He agreed with Mr. Lawrence that they were for official purposes, but he could not accept the suggestion that the hole in their centre had anything to do with King John’s edict of 1205 that bad money should be pierced. On the contrary, Mr. Warren’s counters proved that they had been stamped on strips of metal and then cut out with brace and bit, for the holes were centred to the circle of the counter and not to its design. In one instance a false start had been made, with the result that the first hole was not in the centre, and the blade of the bit had therefore commenced to cut through the design representing the legend, instead of around its edge.