CURIOUS ERRORS ON OUR MONEY DURING THE LAST FOUR CENTURIES.

This was the title of a very interesting paper read by Mr. Grant R. Francis, whilst Major W. J. Freer presided in the vacated Chair.

It was, said Mr. Francis, a surprising fact that in comparatively modern times a great national institution such as the Royal Mint should have been responsible for the numerous errors of spelling, arrangement, and omission, that were exhibited in the room that evening, or described in his paper.

The following is a chronological list of the principal variants:

Edward VI.—Certain issues in both gold and silver, on which, due possibly to a misunderstanding of the original instructions, the usual obverse and reverse inscriptions were transposed. Shilling reading EDWARD.¹ Sixpence with collar of the Garter omitted from the King’s neck. Half-groats, CASTOR¹ and CANTON¹ for Cantor = Canterbury. Pennies and halfpennies, SPIPA and SPIPI for spina.

Philip and Mary.—Shillings, POSVIMS, ADIVTORIVM; and even the numerals of value sometimes omitted. Penny, SPINE.

Elizabeth.—Shilling with ELIZB. Milled sixpence, ELIZABTH. Penny, SPINE. Mr. Francis called attention to the curious repetition of error in this word of the motto Rosa sine spina, which Milton later rendered “Without Thorn the Rose.”

James I.—Sixpences, mint-mark lys; arms wrongly marshalled; sixpence of 1621, SEPRAT.¹ Half-groat, VNATA; and both half-groats and pennies struck from two reverse dies.

Charles I.—Crowns, AVSPIGE; on an Exeter crown CHRSTO for Christo. Half-crowns, CAROLLVS at Oxford; and HIR instead of Hib for Hibernia at Chester. Shillings, CHISO, CHISTO, CHRISO,¹ CHRITO, and CHRSTO for Christo; REGNOO; and EP for et; at Oxford 1044 for 1644; and at Shrewsbury

¹ Lieut-Colonel H. W. Morrieson.
Sixpences, by Briot, CHISTO,\textsuperscript{1} with reverse of the gold half-unite; date 1266 but repunched 1626. Threepence of York, AVSPCE.\textsuperscript{1} Half-groat, H in \textit{thronum} horizontal. Richmond farthing, CARA.\textsuperscript{1}

The Commonwealth.—The only variants known to the Lecturer were those exhibited by Mr. Wheeler that evening, namely: Shillings, COMMONWEALTH, COMMONWEALH, and COMONWEALTH. Farthing, ENGLANDS FARDIN.

Charles II.—Crowns, without stops; QVRRTO,\textsuperscript{1,2} EGNI\textsuperscript{2} on the edge; or dated 1671 with VICESIMO QVARTO as the regnal year on the edge. Half-crown,\textsuperscript{2} MRG for mag. Shilling\textsuperscript{1} with the arms of Scotland and Ireland transposed. Threepence\textsuperscript{1} of 1676 with obverse from the die for the fourpence. Halfpenny, CRAOLVS.\textsuperscript{1,2} Farthing, CAROLA,\textsuperscript{2} BRITTINIA,\textsuperscript{1} or BRITINNIA.\textsuperscript{2}

James II.—Mr. Francis had noticed only DEI GRATA on an Irish shilling, "gun-money" series.

William and Mary, William III.—Crown of 1696, GEI GRA.\textsuperscript{1,2} Half-crowns, 1690 GRETIA\textsuperscript{1}; 1693 the 3 inverted, also corrected. Shillings, GVIELMVS\textsuperscript{2}; 1697 DEI GRI.\textsuperscript{1} Sixpences of both York and Chester\textsuperscript{1} with the arms misplaced. Fourpence dated 1702 although the "old-style" was still in vogue when William died. Penny, GVIELMVS.\textsuperscript{1} Halfpennies, GVIELMS,\textsuperscript{2} GVIELMVS,\textsuperscript{2} GVIEVMVs,\textsuperscript{1,2} TER TVS,\textsuperscript{2} TERTES,\textsuperscript{2} TERTVS\textsuperscript{2} of 1696 and 1699; the I over the V in Tertius,\textsuperscript{2} and V and A interchanged or inverted.\textsuperscript{2} Farthings, GVIELMS,\textsuperscript{2} GVILEMV\textsuperscript{2} GVLILMVS,\textsuperscript{2} GVLIELMVS,\textsuperscript{2} R corrected to E in both Gulielmus\textsuperscript{2} and Tertius\textsuperscript{2}; BRITAN NIA.\textsuperscript{2}

Anne.—Neither Mr. Francis nor the exhibitors had discovered any errors of her reign.

George I.—Half-crown, 1717, TIRTIO\textsuperscript{2} on the edge. Shilling, 1723, with the arms misplaced.

George II.—Halfpenny, 1730, GEOGIVS.\textsuperscript{1,2}

\textsuperscript{1} Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson.  
\textsuperscript{2} Mr. E. H. Wheeler.
George III.—Halfpennies, 1771, and 1772, GEORIVS; 1775, GEROGIVS.

George IV.—Crown² of 1821 yet stated on the edge to be anno regni tertio, although the third regnal year did not commence until January 29th, 1822.

William IV.—As in the case of Queen Anne, the coins of this reign, with the exception of a pattern crown, seem as yet to have passed the censor.

Victoria.—In 1849 the first issue of the two-shilling piece appeared and had ever since been known as "the Godless florin," because the acknowledgment Dei Gratia was omitted from the Queen’s title. On a farthing² the first A in Gratia was an inverted V. In 1878 a remarkable error occurred, the series of sixpences from Die No. 6 being put into circulation before it was discovered that we ourselves were described upon it as DRITANNIAR³ instead of Britanniar[um].

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 24th, 1922.

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

Mr. A. E. Bagnall, Mr. Vernon B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., F.S.A., The National Museum of Finland, Major H. Fletcher and Mr. T. V. Hodgson were elected to membership.

¹ Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson. ² Mr. E. H. Wheeler. ³ Mr. S. M. Spink.
Exhibitions.

Coins of the Calais Mint in illustration of Professor Walker's paper—

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Edward III. Groat and half-groat of the period 1360-69.

Henry V. Groat, half-groat and penny of the early annulet coinage and mint-mark pierced cross with straight sides.

Henry VI. Groat and half-groat of the earliest issue, the groat reading πΑΣΦΙ. Two later varieties reading πΑΣعص, with the corresponding half-groats; also pennies and a halfpenny all with an annulet on each side of the King's bust, and in two quarters of the reverse. Groat and half-groat of the rare variety on which the annulet in the two quarters of the reverse was omitted.

Groat of the annulet-trefoil coinage with the annulets on the obverse as before, but a trefoil on the left side of the King's crown, and an annulet in one quarter only of the reverse. Half-groat and penny of the same issue with trefoil to left of the crown, but with the annulet in two quarters of the reverse; also half-groat with a trefoil after POSVI on the reverse, but none on the obverse. Mr. Walters explained that these two half-groats were really "mules"; for the reverse of the second belonged to the obverse of the first, and thus indicated the true coin, which as yet remained undiscovered.

Groat and half-groat of the annulet-rosette issue with the obverse of the annulet coinage, and on the reverse a rosette after POSVI and after ΚΕΛΙΣΙΕ.

Groat and half-groat of the rare variety of the early rosette-mascle coinage, with two small mascles in the spandrils of the tressure, one on each side of the bust; on the reverse one after υΙ and after ΛΔ, and a rosette after POSVI and after ΚΕΛΙΣΙΕ.

Later varieties of the groats, half-groats, pennies and
halfpenny of the rosette-mascle issue, with the rosettes and mascles on both the obverse and reverse.

Groat, half-groat, pennies—varied—and a halfpenny of the pinecone-mascle coinage, with pinecones and mascles in the legends of both obverse and reverse.

Groat of the pinecone-mascle coinage but with reverse from a die of the annulet coinage.

Groat of the rose-leaf issue with large leaf in the spandril of the tressure beneath the King’s bust, and on the reverse a similar leaf at the end of the outer legend, with a mascle between VII and LXX.

Two groats of the trefoil coinage with a trefoil at each side of the King’s neck and, on the reverse, after VIIIG, but one has two, and the other three, trefoils in the obverse legend. Groat with obverse of the trefoil issue as last, but with reverse of the subsequent issue without the trefoil in the legend. Mr. Walters said that these three groats were very rare and unknown before the discovery of the Stamford hoard. They read ΠΡΕ, instead of the usual ΠΡΕΥ on the London groats, and had the initial cross fleury on both the obverse and reverse, which latter variety was a rare feature on the London groats.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Edward III. Groat, half-groat and penny.

Henry VI. Groat of the first issue of the annulet coinage.

Groat, half-groat, penny, and halfpenny of the annulet coinage.

Groat, half-groat, and penny of the rosette-mascle coinage with mint-mark cross; and groat, half-groat, and halfpenny with mint-mark cross patonce.

Groat and half-groat with obverse of the rosette-mascle, and reverse of the pinecone-mascle coinages. Penny with obverse of the latter and reverse of the former issues. Halfpenny of the pinecone-mascle coinage.
By Mr. J. Shirley-Fox:—Henry VI. Two late groats with obverses of the trefoil coinage. The reverse of one had a trefoil before **LT** and after **SIG**, but that of the other was without marks of any kind.

By Mr. E. H. Wheeler:—Henry VI. Groats of the early and later annulet coinage reading **TRELIE** and **TREL**.

By Mr. William Dale:—Henry VI. Groat of the pinecone-mascle coinage found in Southampton.

**Paper.**

**THE CALAIS MINT, A.D. 1347–1470.**

This treatise, by Professor A. Stanley Walker, of King’s College, Halifax, U.S.A., represented much original research and historical study, combined with a careful reference to all the numismatic lore available. The subject was divided by him into three main sections: 1, a general historical survey of the fortunes of the Calais mint; 2, an examination of the varied issues from the mint; and 3, a consideration of some of the chief regulations concerning specie and bullion which were designed to increase its trade.

In the first section of the paper it was pointed out that this mint differed from all other cross-Channel mints coining for English kings, in that it was not a French or Anglo-Gallic mint, but as Calais was a purely English town, so the mint there was an English mint, working, at times, even more to supply English needs than Calesian.

So far as the latter were concerned, they were the needs of the wool and fell export trade, for which Calais was the staple town. It was to further this trade that the mint at Calais was originated, and the author attempted to show, by references to staple history, that the periods of activity and depression through which the Calais mint passed were contemporary with, and dependent upon, similar fluctuations in the prosperity of the staple.

The mint charters, as issued to Henry de Brisele on the 1st of March, 1363—the date of the establishment of the Second Staple
Company of Calais—and to Bardet de Malepilys of Florence in 1371, were analysed and the business regulations of the mint were detailed.

Such political circumstances as affected both the staple and the mint were given consideration in this section of the paper. It was finally shown that the siege of Calais by Philip of Burgundy in 1436 involved the mint in a collapse from which recovery was impossible, owing to the military strain put upon the town under the captaincy of Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, with the result that it had ceased all activity early in the reign of Edward IV.

In the second section of the paper, after an explanation of the many differences existing between Calesian coins and English coins of similar denominations and values, typical issues were examined from a purely numismatic point of view. Here again historical influences on the coinage were indicated, as, for example, the omission, by Edward III, of the title *REX FRATNG* during the period of the truce of 1360–1369.

The third section of the paper dealt with the artificial means, by which the government attempted to force the trade of the mint in Calais, by the issue of various regulations and restrictions concerning specie, bullion, and currency, in accordance with the economic theories of the time. This was followed by the quotation of a protest from the suffering merchants against such legislation—for even in the fourteenth century the business man had an appreciation of a free gold market. It was, however, a protest which was ignored; to which fact, perhaps, as much as to anything, the Calais mint finally owed its dissolution.

Included in the paper was a full description of all the known issues, in gold as well as in silver, of the money from the Calais mint; and in this the author acknowledges technical assistance from Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., and from other experts in the study of that important branch of mediæval numismatics.

The paper is printed in this volume.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, June 28th, 1922.

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

Mr. Francis, who spoke in feeling terms, addressed the large gathering of Members as follows:

At this very moment I had hoped to have vacated the Chair, and to have introduced to this meeting as our President one who has been aptly described as the "Godfather of the Society," Mr. John Sanford Saltus.

Instead, I have the very sad task to perform of formally announcing to you the sudden and tragic death of our President on Thursday night last, on the very eve of that little celebration in his honour, which he had accepted with keen pleasure, and in the happy words of a letter which I shall ask Mr. Andrew presently to read to you.

The sudden death in ordinary circumstances of a man after a long life of usefulness, which has brought him many honours, should not, in itself, be a subject for unusual regret; but to us who remain, who had hoped to have entertained him to-night, and to collectively and formally express our gratitude to him for those many acts of generosity which have gone so far to make our Society what it is, it is a keen and poignant loss that is not lessened by the tragic circumstance that it was practically attributable to that science in which we and he were so closely associated.

From almost its very inception the Society has benefited by his liberality and thoughtfulness, and it is not too much to say that in Mr. Saltus we have lost one of our best friends.

The John Sanford Saltus medal, as its name implies, owes its existence entirely to him, and it is a melancholy satisfaction at this moment to feel that as he had honoured us by endowing it, so have we honoured him by its bestowal on the five
Meeting, June 28th, 1922.

distinguished Members of the Society who have been selected to receive it prior to his death; and I venture to think that few awards of a similar nature have been better deserved, or more worthily bestowed, than has this, our own little tribute to learning and research, which we—not he—named after him whose loss we mourn to-night.

There are certain formalities which our rules require that we shall proceed with, but they will be very brief, and immediately on their conclusion I shall move the adjournment of this Meeting as a mark of respect to our late President.

I now formally beg to move the following resolution:—

"The Acting-President having reported his attendance and evidence at the inquest, when he was accompanied by Mr. E. H. Wheeler, a Member of the Council, and a verdict of 'Death by misadventure' was returned, the British Numismatic Society has learned with the deepest regret the sudden and tragic death of its President, John Sanford Saltus; and at this Meeting, over which he was to have presided for the first time, which was to have been followed by another function specially arranged in his honour, it desires to place on record its deep sense of the loss it has sustained in the death of one to whom it owes so much, and who will ever be held in grateful memory.

"Further, that the Secretary be requested to convey to Mr. Saltus's relatives and friends, and to the American Numismatic Society, of which Mr. Saltus was Honorary Governor, a copy of this resolution, with the heartfelt condolences of this Society.

"Also to arrange for the Society to be represented, and a memorial wreath devoted, at the funeral in America."

Lient.-Colonel Morrieson, in seconding the resolution, spoke of the long friendship he and many Members present had shared with Mr. Saltus, and the affection in which he was held by all those who had had that privilege.
The Members and all who were present then stood, and the resolution was passed in profound silence.

Mr. Andrew read the letter referred to by Mr. Francis, which he said was the last of many received from a very old friend; but, as Members would understand, it was written also to the Society, and referred to the intended proceedings of that evening:

**Hotel Metropole,**

**London.**

*June 17th, 1922.*

**Dear Mr. Andrew,**

Your letter really overwhelmed me! Why, the reception you are going to give me at our Society is like the Welcome to the Prince of Wales! There is only one thing I am not quite clear on, and that is where and at what time am I to first meet you on June 28th? Please drop me a line soon and let me know. I have not been very well lately, but am much better now, and will be quite fit in a short time. I hope to stay over some time on this side, but may have to return to the U.S. sooner than I expected, that is, in a month or two; but all this has nothing to do with the Meeting, and I am sure to be there. It will be an evening the memory of which I will always cherish. You can’t understand how the great kindness you have all shown me has touched my heart.

Yours most truly,

*J. S. Saltus.*

**Formal Business.**

The Secretary announced that, under the rules, it had been necessary for the Council to elect a President before that Meeting was held; and that it had unanimously elected Mr. Francis for the remainder of the current year.

Mr. Francis reserved his acknowledgment of the honour for a future and happier occasion. He explained that only because the eightieth birthday of Sir Henry H. Howorth was on Saturday next, and it was the wish of the Members to then offer their congratulations,
and to present him with the Freedom of the Society in recognition of his great work, during a long lifetime, in the cause of numismatic science, by electing him an Honorary Member, would the ballot be taken that evening. But that being so, he thought it only fair to include the election of the London Library to membership.

The ballot was then taken in silence, and Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Society; and the London Library to membership.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, October 25th, 1922.

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

Mr. Francis expressed his deep appreciation of the honour conferred upon him by his election to the presidency of the Society for the period which, to their sorrow, had been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Saltus.

Mr. Andrew, as Secretary, reported that Mrs. Robert James Campbell, of New York, a Life Member of the Society and the lady to whom Mr. Saltus was engaged to be married, had most kindly represented the Society at his funeral, and had written of the wreath which she had ordered at the request of the Council, “Your wreath was beautiful, and I had the inscription you sent me put on the wide ribbon in dull gold letters. Mr. Saltus was buried with all the honours that a man of his standing deserved.”

Mr. Andrew also read a letter from Sir Henry Howorth thanking the Members for his election as an Honorary Member upon the occasion of his recent eightieth birthday; in which he remarked, “The British Numismatic Society has filled a real gap in a very successful way, and its crimson volumes make a fine show on the shelf, and contain much wisdom. I hope that its future will be as successful as its past.”
On the nomination of the President, Mr. W. Beresford Smith
and Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler were appointed Auditors of the accounts
of the Society for the current year.
Mr. Thomas Morley Cunnington was elected a Member.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—The silver penny of the Empress Matilda,
described by Mr. Andrew in his address that evening.
Henry I. Penny of Hawkins 263, reading \textit{DERMAN ON
LVND}. Derman was previously known only on Henry’s
last type, Hawkins 255.

By Mr. E. H. Wheeler, in illustration of the lecture:—Stephen.
Hawkins 271. Three examples, from the Roth, Rashleigh,
and Reynolds collections. Hawkins 280. The coin illus-
trated in Lord Pembroke’s Catalogue, privately published
in 1746. Hawkins 281. The coin from the Reynolds
collection. Hawkins 282. All these coins were exhibited
at Mr. Andrew’s request because of their clear and
beautiful state of preservation.

By Mr. W. N. Hobson of Nottingham, through Mr. S. J. Kirk
of the Nottingham Public Library:—Early British stater of
the gold coinage of the Iceni in the first century B.C.,
Evans XIV, 12; and a copper coin of the third century B.C.,
of Panticapaeum, a Greek city of the Crimea, Minns V, 19.
Found together on the Norfolk coast.

By Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton:—Edward III. Durham penny with
the peculiar contraction for \textit{et} associated with his latest
coins.\footnote{Illustrated in volume x, p. 125, of the \textit{Journal}.}

Richard II. Durham penny; groat with the same contraction
for \textit{et}, and legend ending \textit{FRANCIE \times D}; and similar
groat, but \textit{FRANCIE}.

Henry IV. Light groat with the slipped trefoil on the king’s
left breast, although of the later type of bust; and light


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penny of York with star and annulet on the breast, from an obverse die of probably local origin.

Edward IV. Heavy groat of London, with mint-mark large rose, quatrefoils at the neck and crescent on the breast; similar half-groat, but with a small rose for the reverse mint-mark, and an eye after the syllable \(\text{πξς}\); and a heavy half-groat of London with mint-mark small rose, annulet on each side of the neck, and eye after \(\text{πξς}\).

Charles I. An unusually well-preserved example of the "Combe-Martin" half-crown.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Henry VII. Profile groat with mint-marks, obverse, lys, reverse, greyhound’s head; no numerals after the king’s name; similar groat, but with the numerals; and profile half-groat with mint-mark lys but no numerals—a variety of which he believed only three examples were known.

By Miss Helen Farquhar:—A variety measuring 1.2 inches in diameter—instead of the usual 1.05, of the counter to Gustavus Adolphus and his Queen, Medallic Illustrations I, 379–280, but believed to have been made in England; also the usual example for comparison.

Lecture.

A Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen—continued.

Mr. Andrew said that they were indebted to Mr. Taffs for exhibiting an unusually fine silver penny of the Empress Matilda, of the variety of Hawkins 633, which had hitherto been represented only by Mr. Baldwin’s coin, the subject of his address last November. Both were from the same pair of dies and, read together, they gave the legends, obverse, \([\text{M I]MPERA}^\star\), reverse, \(\text{ΙΡΟDΒΕΡΔ : DE} : \text{ΘΡΙΣΙΟ\text{V}}\) = Bristol, which added a new moneyer’s name and a new spelling to the mint, but the form Bristou occurred in the Pipe Rolls of Henry II.
Hawkins 628, the interesting coin of this reign reading _ADAM_-ON_WIVELCE_, was still attributed by numismatists to Wiveliscombe, yet the termination —_CE_ should alone have claimed a mint-name for it ending in —_ceaster_. The same rules that governed the transition of the Norman spellings Guilielmus, Guarinus, Gualterus and Guido to English Willelmus, Warinus, Walterus and Wido, applied equally to place-names. Thus Gipeswic passed through the stages Wipeswic and Ypeswic to modern Ipswich and, as Mr. Lawrence deduced from a comparison of the moneyers, appeared as WIPESWIC on the earliest coins of Henry II. So, therefore, if we carried the rule also to Ilchester, from the old form Givelceaster of Domesday and our early Norman coins, the spelling WIVELCEASTER should evolve about Stephen’s time, exactly as upon this coin, on its way to the Yvelceaster of Henry II’s Pipe Rolls and the Ilchester of to-day. If further proof be needed it would be found in the fact that the then unusual name _ADAM_ was still that of Ilchester’s moneyer at the commencement of the following reign.

Turning to “the Flag Type,” Hawkins 271, which substituted a flag and star of victory for the usual sceptre in Stephen’s right hand, Mr. Andrew agreed that it was a medallie issue commemorating the “Battle of the Standard,” which was fought in 1138 by the forces of the Archbishop of York beneath the Banner of St. Peter, mounted on a ship’s mast and set in a wagon. This gave its name at the time to the victory, which saved York itself from Scottish devastation.

On these coins, in the place of the usual reverse legend, was a series of small figures, such as the annulet of York, stars, shields, half-moons, and quatrefoils interspersed with letters, which had always been assumed to be merely ornamental and meaningless. But he had noticed that whilst the letters differed on the various dies of the series, their grouping and order were consistently maintained, and he believed that they represented, by familiar contractions, or merely selected letters by die-sinkers unaccustomed to Latin, some then well-known sentence from the Thanksgiving Service which was tendered to St. Peter as the Patron and Spiritual Lord
of the Church and city of York, in honour of the victory under his
banner. The key was to be found in the earliest seal of York, which
dated from a very few years later than these coins, and in some
details, such as the triple colons for stops which occurred on both,
it suggested almost the same craftsman’s hand. The flag, too, borne
by St. Peter upon it was exactly the same, even to the three streamers,
and its inscriptions, as they would see, completed the comparison,
for they were *S' Beati PETRI PRINCIPI APOSTOLORum, and
*SIGILLVM CIVIVM EBORACI—the small letters in italics here,
and later, being his extensions of the contracted words.

For the comparison he would select the six main varieties,
which included the three kindly exhibited by Mr. Wheeler, of the
few coins that had survived to us of the series. Eliminating the
ornaments except the initial cross, they read as in the table below;
but the first coin, one of Mr. Wheeler’s, retained the usual English
form of the regular issues of York, namely, ON EV: for “of
Everwic”; which suggested that it was from an early die: and
two or three of the letters on the coins were inverted or reversed,
but the order of all was as shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The letters, as on the coins.</th>
<th>The suggested extensions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. *VI DN ESI ON EV:</td>
<td>1. *VICTORIA DOMINI ECCLESiae ON EVERWIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. *VI DN ITS ER</td>
<td>2. *VICTORIA DOMINI CIVITatis EBORACI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. *PTI ECS DN V:</td>
<td>3. *PETRI ECCLESiae DOMINI EVERWIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. MAN ESE</td>
<td>4. MAN [PETRI DOMINI] ECCLESiae EBORACI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. O P BE DOO ESI</td>
<td>6. MAN PETRI BEATI DOMINI ECCLESiae</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

These six coins, therefore, when read together seemed to
postulate some such original formula, as VICTORIA MANV BEATI
PETRI DOMINI ECCLESiae CIVITatis EBORACI.
ANNIVERSARY MEETING.
Thursday, November 30th, 1922.

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

The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, was elected to membership.
Mr. Ronald Montagu Simon and Mr. Coleman P. Hyman were appointed Scrutators for the ballot of Officers and Council that evening.

Exhibitions.

A special exhibition of numismatic and medallic art treasures was held, from which the following items are selected as typical of its varied and interesting character:

By Dr. Herbert Peck:—Early British; the coin and ring described in his paper.

By Mr. Baldwin, with references to the British Museum Catalogue; silver pennies of:

Ethelred II: type I, variety c, four crosses pattées around the central cross. Type I, variety e, large bust of the King dividing the legend. Type II, variety b, the letters alpha and omega transposed. Neither type Ie nor type IIb was represented in the National Collection.

Canute: type VIII, variety b, bust in quatrefoil with sceptre. Bust to left diademed instead of crowned.

Stephen: type VII, in support of Mr. Andrew's attribution of the coin illustrated as Hawkins 628 to the mint of Ilchester at the preceding Meeting, obverse, *STIEFNE, reverse *ADAM [:O]N: PIFELE [E, or perhaps S], that is, Wifelec[easter] for Ilchester.

By Mr. Andrew:—Edward the Confessor: obverse +EDPRD RE, reverse +GODPINE ON SER-, Salisbury, of Hildebrand type C, variety a; a variety which Hildebrand believed,
p. 461, to be represented by a single coin of the London mint.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Henry VII: shilling, HENRICVS, mint-marks lys, and lys in the forks of the reverse cross. Shilling, HENRIC SEPTIM, with the same mint-marks but slipped trefoil in the forks of the cross. Charles I: pattern for a half-crown, or a memorial, by Thomas Rawlins; cast and chased, reverse engraved. Medallic Illustrations, i, Plate xxxiii, No. 18.

By Mr. Edgar M. Burnett:—The official seal-matrix of the Papal Chamberlain, CARD · VITELLIVS · S · R · E · CAMER-ARIVS · VITELLOTIVS · S · M · IN · VIA · LATA · DIAC, in bronze, oval, 4 by 2½ inches: a beautiful work of renaissance art. Stamped over the design are at least two coats-of-arms showing that it was used by successive chamberlains. Vitelli Vitellozzo was Cardinal Deacon of S. Maria, in the Via Lata, from A.D. 1564 to 1568.

By the Rev. Edgar Rogers:—An unusually early betrothal ring in gold, with an interesting inscription, dated 1609.

By Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler:—The following remarkable series of the varied silver issues of Charles I, all selected for their beauty and rarity:—

Charles I. Pound-pieces in silver. Of Oxford, with scroll reverse. Declaration between two lines. Cannon amongst the arms beneath the horse. Of Shrewsbury, with one plume only on the reverse.


Half-crowns. Tower, with plume only on the horse's head. With a crowned rose on the housing. Chester, mint-mark prostrate gerb. Weymouth, W beneath the horse. Shrewsbury, one plume only on the reverse.

Shillings. Tower, with the bust piercing the inner circle. Bust with long hair and lace collar, no inner circle. Of Aberystwith. Of Lundy Isle. Of Oxford, with the date in curved figures. Of York, with square shield.


Groat s. Aberystwith, with small shield and large plume. With large shield and small plume. The "Combe Martin." Of Lundy Isle.

Threepences. The "Combe Martin." Weymouth. Lundy Isle.


Halfpennies. Aberystwith. Tower.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—An interesting exhibition illustrative of the influence of medalllic art upon every-day articles in Stuart times. Copper discs bearing the arms of James I in enamel. A bronze official mortar upon which the arms of the Commonwealth, exactly as upon the money, were reproduced four times. Tobacco stoppers in brass bearing the portraits of Charles I and Henrietta Maria,
after the medal by Thomas Rawlins; of Charles I with Queen Anne, and of Charles II, from their medals. Snuff-box bearing the portrait of Queen Mary II in pressed horn, which Miss H. Farquhar thought was by Nicholas Chevalier, the artist responsible for her marriage medal of 1677.

By Miss Helen Farquhar:—Three cases of beautiful badges, medals, and relics in gold and silver, of the Stuart period.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—A collection of 180 seventeenth-century tokens of Dublin, being, with the following eight exceptions, the complete series. Those wanting are Henry Aston, James Cleere, “Will” Fleory, “Jo” Hayens, “Allin” Jones, William Myllis, Thomas Or... , and John Tottie, Bridgfoote.

By Mr. Grant R. Francis:—A royal signet ring of gold with the jugate portraits of William and Mary beautifully cut in carnelian, as on their early coinage and medals; in perfect condition.

By Mr. Coleman P. Hyman:—The seal-matrix of the Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, A.D. 1700.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—The beautiful Tassie gem with the head of Nelson. Obituary medal of Van Tromp. Medalet of Admiral Vernon and C. B., probably Commodore Brown. Charles I.—The strip of four royal farthings, with mint-mark rose, from the Pownall, Caldecott and Hoblyn collections.

By Mr. Winter for Mr. S. M. Spink:—Cases of 154 English gold medals commemorating historical events from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Anne; and of many varied and interesting silver badges of the Civil Wars of Charles I. Also, by request, the following series of decorations and medals:—

The Hon. East India Company’s medal for Seringapatam.

The bronze star, with silver centre, for Maharajpoor, 1843, and for Punniar, 1843.
Proceedings of the Society.

Lord Roberts’s march, Kabul to Kandahar, 1880.
Khedivial star for Egypt, 1882.
Ashanti star, 1896.
Khedivial medal for the Sudan War.
Indian General Service medal with bar, Chin-Lushai, 1889–90.
India General Service, 1895, with three bars for campaigns, 1897–98.
The British Nigeria Company’s medal with bar, Nigeria.
Camp followers’ medal, Boer War.
Queen Victoria’s Jubilee, Metropolitan Police medal, 1887.
Edward VII’s Coronation, Metropolitan Police medal, 1902.
Edward VII’s visit to Ireland, 1903.
The 1914–15 Star.
The Victory medal, 1914–19.
Edward VII, Kumassi.—Bust in high relief. Bust in low relief.
The New Zealand Long-Service medal.
The Miners’ gold medal of the Hamstead Colliery disaster, 1908.
Group, the Boer War and Edward VII, New Zealand Volunteers, twelve years’ service.

By Mr. William Dale:—A manuscript volume in French, neatly bound in vellum as a pocket-book, being the handbook of some eighteenth-century collector, valuer, or purchaser, of Roman coins; for every type and variety then known of the series is described and indexed, and its rarity reduced for practical purposes to the value in francs.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—An Indian war medal in lead issued by a Rajah to his native soldiers in the first half of the last century.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—Three draughts of pressed boxwood from dies by Martin Brunner.