PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

SESSIONS 1925 AND 1926.
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL

SESSION 1925.

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1909. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
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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—till June 22nd.
1922. GRANT R. FRANCIS—from June 28th.
1923. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1924. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1925. GRANT R. FRANCIS.

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.
The British Numismatic Society.

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1925–6.

ORDINARY MEETING.

January 28th, 1925.

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

The President explained the position with respect to the overdue volume of the Journal.

Presentation to the Library.

By the Deputy Master of the Mint:—The fifty-fourth Annual Report; for which a resolution of thanks was accorded.

Exhibitions and Papers.

The Annual Exhibition of naval, military, and other British medals, and objects of similar interest, was held under the direction of Major W. J. Freer, and included the following:—

By Major Freer:—A series of thirty stars and medals ranging from the Battle of the Nile in 1798, to the New Zealand campaign of 1861–66.
By Mr. C. Winter:—A paper upon the Campaigns and Medals of the Honourable East India Company; and on behalf of Mr. S. M. Spink he exhibited a very beautiful set of the medals of the Company in gold, silver-gilt, silver, bronze and tin for Seringapatam; and in silver for Egypt, 1801, the Isle of France, Java, Nepaul and Ceylon.

By Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith:—Two groups of medals. 1. The gold medal of the East India Company struck at the Calcutta Mint, and the silver British medal awarded to Colonel Hugh Sutherland for Seringapatam. 2. The Order of the Bath, C.B.; the Guelphic Order, K.C.H.; the Seringapatam and Waterloo medals of Colonel Sir William Nicolary, Royal Staff Corps.

By Mr. Frank E. Burton:—Two parchment rolls, two helmets, a pair of epaulets, badge, gold and silver medals, and two prints of Thurland Hall, illustrative of a paper he read upon the history of the South Notts Yeomanry.

By Mr. Willoughby Gardner:—A paper upon two oval portrait-plaques in silver, by Simon Passe, of James I and Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I, which he exhibited.

By Mr. Thomas G. Barnett:—A very interesting relic from the wrecked galleon S. Catarina, in the form of a gold finger ring with square bezel set on both the sides and shoulders with six table-cut rubies, and dated, inside, 1571. The ring was in perfect condition except that the central gem was missing.

1 The papers by Mr. C. Winter and Mr. Frank E. Burton are printed in Volume XVII of the Journal.
ORDINARY MEETING.

February 25th, 1925.

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

The President announced that Volume XVI of the Journal would be upon the table at the next Meeting.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Thomas G. Barnett:—A series of fourteen Anglo-Saxon coins remarkable for their beauty and rarity, several of them being varieties hitherto unrecorded, and Mr. Barnett was invited to contribute an illustrated paper upon them to the Journal. Shortly they were as follows, the references unless otherwise stated being to the British Museum Catalogue:—

Offa.—Obverse, a variety of pl. vii, 9; reverse, unpublished design, moneyer EDELNOE.

Athelstan I of East Anglia.—As pl. xiv, 9, but by the moneyer TVDVEINE.

Alfred.—A variety of type vi.

Halfpenny, varied from pl. vi, 15.

St. Peter of York.—As Ruding xii, 4, but an annulet after each of the letters on the reverse.

Similar obverse, but reverse a variety of type 2 of the Catalogue.

Athelstan.—Variety of type v, moneyer EEEL·MHEM of Derby.

Eadgar.—Obverse varied from series B: reverse, Ruding xxi, 9; moneyer, MAREER.

Ethelred II.—Type i, +CIOLOD ON SIDESTEB.

Type ix, as illustrated, Danish.

Canute.—Type viii, but not issued in England.

Obverse, type xvi: reverse, type xviB, moneyer EDINE of Dover.
Edward the Confessor.—Obverse, type vi: reverse type va; moneyer ARNBRIM of York.
Obverse, type vii: reverse, type x, moneyer SIBOD of Bedford.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—References to Hildebrand.

Ethelred II.—Cambridge, + EDINE MO EAN, type D, 1168.
                    Hereford, A, 1330; D, 1335 and 1345. York, D, 890.
Harold I.—York, Ba, 154.
Edward the Confessor.—Four examples of the Hereford and York mints.

By Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton:—

Charles I.—Tower mint—two shillings with mint-mark triangle within a circle, showing the use of an unpublished bust with this mint-mark; the obverses from different dies, reverses from the same die.

Exeter mint.—Crown of Hawkins, type 6 with mint-marks, obverse castle, reverse rose, 1645: a rare combination of dies, and in brilliant condition.

Newark mint.—Shilling of 1646, countermarked with the royal arms on the reverse. Mr. Carlyon-Britton exhibited this piece as evidence that the rare examples of this series, such as that illustrated as fig. 32, p. 315, Volume II of the *Journal*, were not cut from pieces of a royal service of plate as there suggested, but purposely impressed with the countermark.

On Mr. Carlyon-Britton's exhibition the President remarked:—

The two shillings, although bearing the mint-mark triangle in circle, would appear to be from the dies of the type described as 4b in my paper on the "Silver Coins of the Tower Mint of Charles I,"\(^1\) and similar to Pl. IV, fig. 7.\(^2\) In my opinion the dies were

\(^1\) Volumes XII-XIV of the *Journal*. \(^2\) Volume XIV, p. 64.
undoubtedly issued with an earlier mint-mark, probably the tun as there illustrated, although they do not exhibit sufficient evidence of over-striking to be quite definite.

The Exeter crown is the finest example of this rare combination I have seen. The crowns of Exeter were, of course, to all intents and purposes, siege coins, and always struck on very rough flans with very crude dies, which became still more crude as the war-troubles of the “Ever-faithful” city progressed. In 1644 the rose was the sole mint-mark on the Exeter money; and in 1645 it was succeeded by the castle, usually on both obverse and reverse, but in some few instances the old dies with the rose were used for the obverse, whilst those with the castle, generally with EX against the date, were used for the reverse. In other cases the mint-mark castle appeared on the obverse, and the rose, without EX by the date, on the reverse. Mr. Carlyon-Britton’s coin is of the last-mentioned variety.

I agree with the exhibitor that the Newark shilling, and the nine-pence referred to as illustrated in Volume II of the Journal, were deliberately countermarked with the royal arms, and it would be very interesting if a Member could throw light on the meaning or purpose of the countermarking of these very rare pieces.

Paper.

The English Coins of Canute.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons continued his Numismatic History of the Anglo-Danish period by a further address on the Anglian coins of Canute.

After referring to the first part of his subject, in which he had dealt with the five types of the reign and their order, he treated the approximate dates when they were issued. He considered that the first type, Hawkins 212, British Museum Catalogue VIII, was not issued until A.D. 1018, notwithstanding that Canute was acknowledged King of all England in A.D. 1016. The interval was still one of difficulty and confusion, and it was scarcely likely that time could be spared to consider new designs for the coinage; and it would be during it that the numerous “mules” and the hybrid coins based
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upon, or copied exactly from, the types of Æthelred II were issued. But in A.D. 1018, at a witenagemot held at Oxford, the affairs of the country were put into order, and its laws included those of the coinage. Then, no doubt, it was that Canute's first issue, which differed entirely in design from preceding types, was made.

Mr. Parsons was not yet in a position to deal adequately with the actual date of the second type, Hawkins 213, British Museum Catalogue XIV, but evidence as to that of the third, Hawkins 208, British Museum Catalogue XVI, was forthcoming from Canute's Swedish coinage. The conquest of Sweden is supposed to have occurred in 1027, and he pointed out that the resultant coinage of Canute for Sweden was an imitation of his third English type in conjunction with some "muled" coins combining the second and third of the English types. It was evident, therefore, that, at the time of this Swedish conquest, the second type was just going out of circulation and the third had just come in, and this suggested the year A.D. 1026 as the approximate date of issue of the third type.

He believed that the very rare pieces of Canute were essays inspired by the great peace of the Northern nations made at Nidaros in 1028; and their designs showed that they were of the time of Canute's fourth type, Hawkins 209, British Museum Catalogue XVII. This fact, therefore, if they allowed some time for the news of the event to spread to England, approximately dated the issue of the fourth type A.D. 1029-30.

The lecturer pointed out that the fifth and last type, Hawkins 211, British Museum Catalogue XX, was of very considerable rarity, and the reason for this was that it was issued at the very end of the reign of Canute, who died quite suddenly in A.D. 1035. It was, therefore, improbable that it was issued earlier than in 1034.

In illustration of his subject, Mr. Parsons exhibited a complete series of the coins treated in his address.
ORDINARY MEETING.

March 25th, 1925.

Mr. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

At the instance of Mr. Dale, the Members congratulated the President upon his recent election as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Copies of Volume XVI of the Society's Journal were distributed to the Members present, and the President announced that the remainder would be issued immediately the present strike in the printing trade permitted. Although much delayed, he thought that the volume would give general satisfaction because, both in size and quality, it had returned to pre-war conditions, and its cost represented more than double the value of the annual subscription.

Mr. Alan Garnett and Professor A. Stanley Walker were elected Members.

A resolution of appreciation of his long services upon the Council and of general regret that ill-health prevented their continuance, was passed to Mr. W. L. Pocock.

The President reported that the Council had elected Mr. F. Warren a Member of the Council in the resulting vacancy.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. W. J. Andrew:—

Mr. Thomas G. Barnett's penny of the time of Eadwig, the subject of his first paper.

Some coins of the reign of Stephen, and electrotypes of others in the British Museum, illustrative of his second paper.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—

Penny of David I of Scotland, *David Rex*, reverse, *Derin on He[donbvr]*, Edinburgh, in unusually good preservation and of similar type to Stephen's first issue.
Half-groat of Robert III of Scotland, \textit{VIII AEDO LII}, Aberdeen, weight 19 grains. Not recorded by Burns, but referred to by Lindsay as unique.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Example of the Derby mint, \textit{Hawkins} 277, of the reign of Stephen.

By Mr. R. Langford:—A remarkable reproduction in penmanship of a shilling of Elizabeth.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—A pendant in filigree of a man-of-war of the seventeenth century, minutely cut from a Dutch silver medal.

\textit{Papers.}

\textbf{A Northumbrian Coin of the Period of Eadwig.}

Mr. Andrew brought to the notice of the Society the following silver penny in the collection of Mr. Thomas G. Barnett, F.S.A. Obverse + EI + DI + HG + K, an ornament which, although blurred, resembled that on the obverse of the coin of the same type of Eadwig, \textit{Ruding} xx, 4, set horizontally, after the letters D and K. Reverse, REMIEDI M in two lines across the field between five crosses, arranged as \textit{Ruding}, xix, 14, but with the addition of a large pellet, or blurred annulet, on each side of the central cross; 23 grains. The coin was in perfect preservation, of full weight and good silver, struck within a collar, from a die carefully punched with official irons in sufficient imitation of Eadwig's money to pass current with the English merchants, but evidently the work of a new or unofficial diesinker. The duplication of the crosses in the obverse legend, the two ornaments and the large pellets, which he believed represented annulets, all suggested the York mint. The moneyer's name, too, Semiledi, for there was a contraction mark over the second \textit{e} which might represent the \textit{l}, suggested an earlier form of Sumerledi, which occurred on York coins of twenty years later.

These conditions, taken together, indicated an issue of money by an authority at York willing to imitate Eadwig's currency for fiscal purposes, but not willing to acknowledge his sovereignty.
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Anything unusual in the coinage, remarked Mr. Andrew, invariably made or corroborated history, and in this case the issue would mark the interregnum when in 956–957, as Symeon of Durham and other early chroniclers recorded, Eadwig’s weak government having fallen into contempt, the men of Northumbria and Mercia rebelled against him, and finally elected his brother Eadgar to rule over them.

**A Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen.**

Continuing his series of lectures under this heading, Mr. Andrew treated the question of the date of issue of Stephen’s second type of his money, *Hawkins* 269. This, he said, would of necessity follow Stephen’s release from captivity in November, 1141, because as one by one most of the fifty mint towns that were then coining the first issue, fell into the hands of the Empress Matilda’s party after the battle of Lincoln in the preceding February, Stephen’s dies would be ruthlessly destroyed; and as the old type had already run for more than its allotted span, namely, for over five years, the requisite new dies would naturally invite a new type. This regal issue was known of only seventeen mint towns, and not one of these towns was west of a line drawn through London from York to Hastings. In this curious limitation of issue they had a remarkable instance of the usual numismatic corroboration of history, for the anonymous author of the *Gesta Regis Stephani* (writing under the year 1143 when this type was still being issued by Matilda’s illegitimate brother, Robert Earl of Gloucester, the military head of the Angevin party), tells us that nearly one-half of the whole of England was then subject to his authority and even under the shadow of peace.

About this time Robert Marmion, lord of the Honour of Tamworth, raised an independent rebellion against both factions, seized Coventry, and was killed in an affray when Stephen marched against him. An interesting coin illustrated as No. 15, Pl. LXII, in the British Museum Catalogue, for which neither mint nor explanation had been suggested, clearly marked this historical
incident, because its type was a compromise between Stephen's second issue and the then Angevin money; its legend *ITSEFN on the obverse was noncommittal; and that on the reverse, *ALFRD ON TOM, for Tomeworthig, the old name of Tamworth, proved that it could have been issued only by Robert Marmion for the purposes of his revolt. The same moneyer coined as *ALFRED : ON : TAM in Stephen's last type.

ORDINARY MEETING.

April 22nd, 1925.

Mr. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

Death of Mr. Dale.

The President referred to this as follows:

"It is with deep regret that I have to announce the death of our Vice-President and old friend, William Dale. He had been a member of this Society since 1909, and one of our colleagues on the Council since 1913, and as an Antiquary and Geologist he occupied a very prominent position.

"A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Geological Society, he was Corresponding Secretary to the former for Hampshire, and his contributions to archaeological and geological science have been invaluable. He was a Lecturer on general antiquities at the British Museum, a position of considerable distinction at so advanced an age, for he was in his eightieth year.

"Mr. Andrew has already sent to Mrs. Dale and the family a letter of sympathy and a wreath on behalf of the Society, and he, as Secretary, and Mr. Burnett, as a Member of the Council, represented the Society at the funeral on the 21st instant."
"I therefore formally move:

"That the British Numismatic Society desires to record its sincere regret at the death of Mr. William Dale, F.S.A., one of its Vice-Presidents, and a Member of the Council for many years, and to convey its deep sympathy to Mrs. Dale and the members of his family. His loss is one which the Society will long deplore."

Passed in silence, all standing in respect to his memory.

Mr. Brough Gurney-Randall was elected a Member.

Presentation to the Library.

By Mr. A. Chitty, of Australia:—"The Life of E. W. Cole and description of the medals issued by him," by A. Chitty and H. Williams.

Exhibitions.

In illustration of the paper:—

By Dr. E. C. Carter:—A groat of the second issue of Henry VII in fine condition, which from the similarity of the lettering he attributed to the official at the Mint who produced the two unique sovereigns in the National Collection, *Kenyon* I and II, and probably the very rare ryal. The coin showed no mint-mark and the stops were the trefoil and quatrefoil.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Henry VII. The SEPTIM shilling showing the intermediate leaves of the crown from the same punches as the fleurs to the tressure on certain full-faced groats.

Groat with the profile portrait and mint-marks lys on the obverse and greyhound's head on the reverse, showing the same features in the crown as on the above shilling.

Full-faced groat but with the single-arched crown and mint-marks greyhound's head on the obverse and rose on
the reverse. The tressure bore the same unusual fleurs to the cusps.

Two full-faced groats with mint-marks greyhound’s head on both sides and the same fleurs to the tressure.

By Mr. G. H. Stafford:—Henry VII. Groat of the second coinage, mint-marks, escallop on the obverse and cinquefoil on the reverse, Roman M’s and peculiar Ė’s in the reverse legend. Double rosette stops.

Similar groat, but mint-mark cinquefoil on both sides and the same letters in both legends. Half-groat of the same coinage but with open crown, mint-mark lys, lozenge in the centre of the reverse cross and rosette stops.

London halfpenny of the second coinage without mint-mark, and another without mint-mark, of the last issue of Henry VII, or of the first of Henry VIII.

By Mr. Andrew:—York half-groat of Henry VII’s second coinage, similar to Hawkins, fig. 375. Found just below the surface of a shed in the yard of the old inn at Amesbury.

By Dr. Herbert Peck:—The fine gold crown of Henry VIII with mint-mark rose on both sides.

Paper,

The Coinage of Henry VII.

Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton contributed a treatise under this heading which, in his absence, was read in part by Mr. L. A. Lawrence who, so far as was possible within the limited time of a meeting, explained the general effect of the rest.

In the silver series, and more particularly with reference to the groats, the author contended that the great recoinage of 1504 consisted of a regular issue and for a time of a concurrent experimental issue, which for convenience he termed the tentative issue. The regular series commenced with coins of the full-faced type with the double-arched crown. The coins of this type had always
Meeting, April 22nd, 1925.

previously been attributed in their entirety to the preceding, or second, coinage of the reign. The mint-mark first employed on this third or last coinage was the greyhound’s head.

Concurrently with these coins of the regular issue and full-faced type, the tentative issue of coins of the profile type was struck and circulated. A satisfactory profile type having by this means been evolved, the tentative issue had served its purpose, with the result that the full-faced coinage was discontinued, and the profile type adopted for the regular issue. This change was effected during the run of the cross-crosslet mint-mark and the profile type was continued until the end of the reign.

Another new conclusion arrived at by Mr. Carlyon-Britton was that the half-groats of the mint-marks martlet and rose which do not bear the keys of York on the reverse, should be attributed to the Canterbury mint. The reasons for this suggested reattribution from York to Canterbury were given fully and, as Mr. Lawrence remarked, the paper throughout indicated careful and extensive research into all the numismatic and documentary evidence of the period. The smaller denominations, whilst still forming a continuous series, disclosed fewer changes in type, and in gold the angel series closely followed that of the groats.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Lawrence, whilst complimenting the author on the general value and importance of the treatise, with which he fully agreed in the main, questioned the continuance of a tentative issue for so long a period as probably the two years necessary for the sequence of the dies; and thought that the absence of the keys on the half-groats was open to a simpler explanation. On the other hand, Mr. F. A. Walters was in full accord with the paper, and instanced the concurrent issue of the St. George and shield types of the sovereign under Queen Victoria, as a comparison in modern times.
ORDINARY MEETING.

May 27th, 1925.

Mr. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

Presentations.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—Bronze plaque representing the seal of the Society enlarged.


A vote of thanks was passed to these Donors.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. George Hamilton Smith:—Charles II. Halfcrown, shilling and sixpence of the first, and halfcrown of the third issues of the hammered coinage. Milled halfcrowns of 1663 and 1673.


The Naval Award in gold of 1665 in its contemporary case, being the identical medal presented by Charles II to his Chancellor, Lord Clarendon. It descended to the late Lady Rose S. M. Weigall, second daughter of the eleventh Earl of Westmorland.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Charles II. Broad in silver, 1660, with inscribed edge, laurel branch, and Simon fecit. Broad in silver, 1662, by Simon.

Charles I. Gold broad with mint-mark lys and portrait resembling that upon "The Juxon Medal."
By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—William III. Two shillings dated 1697 differing on both obverse and reverse from the normal issue, especially in the arms on the reverse, where the lions are much smaller than usual—a variety not recorded.

Paper.

A REVIEW OF THE PATTERN BROADS OF CHARLES II.

Under this heading Dr. Ernest C. Carter described the five types of these issues, and showed that they were all from the hand of Thomas Simon. Their designs indicated that they were intended for currency, and a careful comparison of the weights of the different specimens, with and without lettered edges, suggested that at least two of the five types were patterns for gold coins of higher denomination than the broad. Historical evidence was forthcoming to support this suggestion; and it was again supported by the fact that the original intention materialized in the issue, in 1664 and 1668, of the two-guinea, and five-guinea pieces by Roettiers.

Dr. Carter, in illustration of his subject, exhibited a beautiful series of the coins he described.

ORDINARY MEETING.

June 24th, 1925.

Mr. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

After welcoming the presence of Dr. Hans Holst, of the National Museum, Christiania, the President announced that Mr. J. O. Manton had been unanimously elected a Member of the Council in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dale.

Mr. R. A. Grant was elected a Member of the Society.
Proceedings of the Society.

Presentation to the Library.

By Mr. A. H. Baldwin:—"Men whose Fathers were Men, A story of a hobby"; by Centurion. Published by Messrs. A. H. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Baldwin and his Firm.

Exhibitions in illustration of the two papers.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Elizabeth. Hammered shillings of the mint-mark lys without the inner circle, and of the mint-mark martlet. Milled shillings of the mint-marks lys and star. An illustration of the so-called milled half-crown with mint-mark lys.

By Miss Helen Farquhar:—Charles I. Scottish gold coins of the year 1637 by Nicholas Briot who, although appointed in 1635, did not assume office in Scotland until 1636. Unite, Burns No. 1032. Half-unite, Burns 1034. Eighth-unite, Burns 1037.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Charles I. Crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence of the first issue for Scotland, bearing his name and title, but retaining his father’s portrait.

Papers.


Hawkins tells us, said Mr. Andrew, that:—

"in 1561 a new process of coining was introduced by a Frenchman by means of the mill and screw; the name of the Frenchman is unknown, and the whole history of the process and its employment is involved in singular obscurity," and Ruding also believed that the introduction was some time in 1561.
But 1561 would be probably the year of its effective use at the Mint. The mill had been invented in France and brought, or sent, over by Eloye Mestrell; although it would seem that Philip "Mastrell," presumably his brother or son, operated it here, for he was hanged, drawn and quartered, at Tyburn on January the 17th, 1569, for having counterfeited gold money with it.

They could well understand the prejudices of the "Corporation of Moneyers," against the innovation from France of an invention that was destined, a century later, to entirely renovate and standardize the money of this country. No doubt, the process would be hampered and delayed; in fact he, the lecturer, had suspicions even of the justice of Mastrell's conviction.

A record which happened to be quoted by Lady Cave in her *Memoirs of Old Richmond*, he thought, threw light upon the obscurity referred to by Hawkins. It was:—

On the 10th of July, 1559, the Queen went by water from Richmond to visit her Mint, and coined certain pieces of gold with her own hands.

The story rested upon the evidently unexpected incident that Elizabeth "coined certain pieces of gold with her own hands." Being the Queen, gold would, of course, be the only metal used, but the feat was quite impossible for a woman under the old "hammered" system then in use. Under the new process, however, it would be as easy for the Queen to coin milled money as it was for a girl clerk of to-day to imprint a letter by the very similar machine, the modern copying press.

Vertue might be cited in corroboration of this inference when he records that, although the Queen liked well the way of making milled money within her Mint, when she knew that the Frenchman who coined it did also at the same time counterfeit and take money out of her Mint, all his friends could not save him.

Might they not, therefore, assume that on July the 10th, 1559, Elizabeth paid a state visit in her barge to the Tower, to be present at the exhibition and preliminary trial of Mestrell's invention upon its
arrival from France; and tested "with her own hands" the new "way of making milled money within her Mint"?

In 1559 the lys was the mint-mark in use, and there was a milled "piece of gold" extant bearing that mark. Was it possibly one of those coined by the Queen herself? He was indebted to Mr. Walters for calling his attention to the example, which he believed stood alone in gold.

THE MILLED SILVER COINS OF SCOTLAND: CHARLES II TO ANNE.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons read a short paper under this heading, and illustrated his subject by a remarkably complete exhibition of the coins known of the period. These included a number which were of dates unknown to, or doubted by, Burns the author of The Coinage of Scotland. Numerous examples also were shown which, although not seen by Burns, were referred to by him as having been in the cabinets of former collectors.

Mr. Parsons explained that his object was to exhibit and place upon record not only the additional, or previously doubted, varieties, but also all those coins of the period which, although known by repute to Burns, were not actually included in the descriptive lists in his standard work on Scotland's money.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, October 28th, 1925.

Mr. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The President read the List of Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year, and at his instance Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler were appointed Auditors of the accounts.
Lieut.-Colonel Morris Boscawen Savage, C.B.E., D.S.O., Mr. George Malone, and Mr. C. B. Wood, Q.M.C., were elected Members.

Presentations to the Library.

By the Editor, Mr. T. Sheppard, M.Sc., F.G.S. :-Transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society, volume II, part V.


Exhibitions.

By Mr. J. O. Manton :-Stephen. An exceptionally fine example of the Derby penny, Hawkins 277. From the Bateman collection, dispersed May, 1893.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence :-Edward III. Noble of the A.D. 1351 issue with the Roman M. To the end of the usual reverse legend were added the letters $\text{X M}$, for which no explanation seemed apparent.

Elizabeth. A very beautiful badge cut in open work from the Phoenix medal.

Leaden seal-matrix of the thirteenth century, $\text{$\Phi S R T D F I L L A V R E N$}$ around an armorial fleur-de-lys. "The seal of Ralph Fitz-Lawrence."

By Mr. J. Shirley-Fox :-Henry IV. Noble of the heavy issue with a crescent upon the ship's rudder.

Henry V. Half-groat with annulet, unbroken, and trefoil at the sides of the crown. Half-groat, of different type, with a mullet on the King's breast.

Edward IV. Penny of the Canterbury mint with mint-mark the pall.
By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Henry IV. Groat; obverse with mint-mark cross-pattée, a slipped trefoil on the breast and at the end of the legend: reverse, mint-mark cross-pattée with sunk circle, quatrefoil after the first word of the legend, and Lombardic \textit{r} in “London.” From the Bruun, Roth, and Montagu collections. Half-groat with the slipped trefoil on the breast and reading \textit{DEI GRAT}. From the Bruun collection.

\textit{Paper.}

\textbf{A Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen.}

Mr. Andrew, continuing his course of lectures upon the new questions that arose during his preparation of this history, treated the following subjects:—

\textit{The so-called “Countermarked Coins.”}—This series, which at Norwich bears a large cross from edge to edge of the obverse, with sometimes a small cross in its second and, or, fourth quarter; at Thetford either the large cross on the obverse or a smaller cross in the centre of the reverse; at Nottingham a small cross, varied, over the King’s face; and at York a line or bar across the coin on each side of the King’s bust. These had hitherto been explained as from regal dies altered by the Angevin Party when the mints fell into its hands, or, as suggested by Mr. Brooke,\textsuperscript{1} purposely erased by the authorities to prevent their re-use, just as obsolete dies of to-day were obliterated by some mark to prevent possible use for forgery. But a careful examination of the general series had convinced Mr. Andrew that these old theories must now go by the board. The coins were struck from dies specially made for the complete designs they bear. For instance, at Norwich and Thetford a space for the arm of the long cross was always left between the initial cross and the first letter of Stephen’s name, and where the arms

\textsuperscript{1} \textit{British Museum Catalogue of Norman Coins, I, lxxx, etc.}
passed through the rest of the legend either space was allowed for them, or the letter intersected was left unfinished, as in the case of N of which the first upright sometimes stood alone without any sign of the attachment of the bar; and when the smaller crosses were to be added in the quarters of the long cross, the King's sceptre was tilted forward to admit them between it and his face. At Thetford the fleurs on the reverse were reduced in size to make room for the central cross. At Nottingham the King's hair was entirely omitted, to allow for the cross over his face; and at York the bust was turned to the left and there never had been any sceptre, because it would have interfered with one of the bars. There were many minor details in support of this view, and no coins were forthcoming from the dies in any other stage; but the rule did not apply to the wholly-obliterated obverse dies of Bristol, nor to the addition of the small bar across the sceptre on the Stamford coins.

The Coinage of Southampton.—The coins of this mint were varieties of Stephen's first type, Hawkins 270, and were evidently an ecclesiastical issue, for upon the obverse the collar was composed of five annulets, and on the reverse the cross was voided, and upon it were arranged five annulets in the usual form of The Five Wounds, a large annulet being in the centre and a smaller at the end of each arm of the Cross, exactly as, for instance, upon an Abbot's ring the lecturer showed of the fifteenth century. Yet examples of the series had never occurred in hoards deposited during the issue of Stephen's first type, and it must have replaced at Southampton his second issue, which was, he believed, never coined at Winchester. It was continued by two moneyers successively until the close of the reign. The name of the first of these was Sanson, who was a wealthy merchant of Winchester, a tenant of the Bishop, and was always termed Sanson Monetarius in the Bishop's inquisition of 1148 whilst these coins were still in circulation. The name of his successor appeared as W . . . . but no doubt he was the William who coined at Winchester in the following reign when Southampton's mint was closed.
The Bishops of Winchester had always held Taunton with its mint, and during the short period from March to June, 1141, when Henry, Bishop of Winchester, and still plurist Abbot of Glastonbury, was in alliance with the Empress Matilda, she confirmed to him the Church of Glastonbury and the privilege of a mint and moneyers. But the locality of the mint was not stated in the charter, and no coins of Glastonbury were known, so Mr. Andrew assumed that it referred to the Taunton mint, on the coins of which annulets also occur. When, however, the Bishop revolted, and was at war with the Empress, his town and mint at Taunton would be confiscated by her party in the West, and just coincidentally with that date, 1141, coinage at Taunton ceased for ever.

Being shut out from his mint in the West, and Winchester having been desolated by fire and rapine, for it was recorded that nearly all the city had been burnt to the ground during its siege in the autumn, Bishop Henry would appear to have transferred his mint to the more prosperous Southampton, probably under charter from his brother the King. This would be granted possibly whilst the latter was on his way from Bristol to Canterbury, after his release from captivity in November, 1141.
H.M. The King expressing on behalf of the Members the dutiful sympathy of the Society with its Royal Patron.

The resolution was solemnly passed.

Mr. James Hunt Deacon and Mr. Alexis P. Mengelle were elected Members; and Mr. H. W. Taffs, and Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith were appointed Scrutators for the Ballot that evening.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. William C. Wells:—Stephen. A series of five coins from the same obverse die of the moneyer Lefsi of Stamford, showing the evolution from the plain die of the first type to its final state bearing a bar across the staff of the sceptre and a cross upon the King's shoulder. Illustrative of Mr. Andrew's lecture at the last Meeting.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons:—Henry VII. Profile groat with mintmark greyhound's head of the full-faced issue, a variety of which only two or three examples were known.

By Mr. W. J. Andrew:—Bronze medallion in relief, nearly three inches in diameter, representing The Judgment of Paris according to the art of South Germany in the first half of the XVIth century. Paris, reclining in the foreground before the Three Graces, was being awakened by Mercury, and both male figures were curiously represented as aged men with flowing beards. Mr. O. M. Dalton of the British Museum, who had kindly identified the plaque, was aware of another example in the Berlin Museum. Originally it was No. 2143 in the Vatican Library, but had been presented from it by Pope Pius IX about 1850 in the leather case bearing his arms, which was also exhibited; and it had recently been presented by Mr. Wheeler to the Exhibitor.
By Mr. R. Cyril Lockett:—Charles I. The Oxford crown, 1644, by Rawlins, from the Evans collection; and the Exeter halfcrown from the Dimsdale, Bergne, Marsham, and Rashleigh collections.

By Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler:—Charles I. The following selection of seventeen Newark siege-pieces illustrating varieties, and the series of dies used.

Varieties.—1. Ninepence, 1645, bearing the hall-mark for 1638-46.

2. Ninepence, 1646, showing the moulded edge of the original food vessel from which the lozenge-shaped piece of silver was cut.

3. Sixpence showing the punched outer surface of the original silver vase.

4. Sixpence engraved with leaves, etc., of the original plate.

Dies.—Halfcrowns. 5, 1645. 6, 1646.

Shillings. 7, 1645. 8, 1645, from different dies.

9, 1645, NEWARKE. 10, similar, cut from different dies. 11, 1645, with the crown drawn out of perspective. 12, 1646.

Ninepences. 13, 1645, from the same obverse die as No. 1. 14, same obverse die, reverse NEWARKE. 15, 1645, from different dies.

16, 1646.

Sixpence. 17, 1646.

Seventeen rare siege-pieces of the other mints which, it was hoped, would form the subject of a future paper by the Exhibitor.
By Mr. Winter for Mr. S. M. Spink:—

JAMES I.—Gold.

Rose ryal, the King enthroned, a portcullis at his feet; reverse, square shield on large double rose, mint-mark, rose.

Thirty-shilling piece, XXX above the shield, mint-mark, mullet.

Unite, crowned half-length figure of the King in armour to right; reverse FACIAM, etc., crowned shield between J. R., mint-mark, fleur-de-lys.

Double crown, mint-mark, escallop.

Thistle crown, rose on obverse; thistle on reverse.

Laurel, laureate bust of the King to left, mint-mark, fleur-de-lys.

Half laurel, mint-mark, rose.

Quarter laurel, mint-mark, rose.

Angel, pierced for use as a Touch-piece. Mint-mark, mullet.

Silver.

Crown, reverse, EXVRGAT, etc., mint-mark, thistle.

Crown, of the later issue; reverse, QVÆ DEVS, etc., mint-mark, escallop.

Halfcrown, plume over the shield, mint-mark, trefoil.

Shilling, mint-mark, tun.

Shilling, mint-mark, crown.

Sixpence, 1603.

Sixpence, 1605.

Sixpence, 1624.

Large silver portrait plaque of James, by Simon Passe.
By Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith:—Charles II. The Naval-Award medal, 1665, by Rawlins.

Large silver medal, modern, with the portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, after Primavera, on one side, and that of Queen Anne, after Croker, on the other.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Uniface portraits in bronze of Oliver Cromwell and of Queen Anne. The latter, signed and dated, by Obrisset.

By Mr. Thomas G. Barnett:—Two very beautiful gold rings of the XVth century.

1. Ring with hexagonal head set with a sapphire, and inscribed * in manus * tvas * domine || commendō spiritum * meum in * cri.

2. A very heavy signet ring, with design of a bust facing above a Tau-cross, the latter being between the initials m.w. The inscription around was in dno confido. A Tau-cross was also upon each shoulder of the ring.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION 1926.

The Ballot was taken, and the Scrutators reported that the Members nominated by the Council had been elected, as follows:—

President:—Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.


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

Treasurer:—Sir William Wells, F.S.A.

Librarian:—H. Alexander Parsons.

Secretary:—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

Council:—Thomas G. Barnett, F.S.A.; Edgar M. Burnett; Frank E. Burton; Ernest C. Carter, M.D.; Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Evans; Lionel L. Fletcher; G. Hamilton-Smith; Horace Herbert King; Richard C. Lockett, F.S.A.; J. O. Manton; R. Montagu Simon; Frederick Toplis; F. Warren; Ernest H. Wheeler; and Charles Winter.
The President then read the Council’s report for the year 1925.

The Council presents its twenty-second annual report to the Members, and in so doing expresses its profound regret that 1925, which has in all other respects been one of the Society’s most successful years, should have closed in sadness with the loss of a Royal Member dear to the heart of the Empire.

It is now nearly twenty-one years since Queen Alexandra honoured the Society by becoming a Member, and throughout that long period with her invariable thoughtfulness she has never omitted to acknowledge and express her appreciation of our proceedings. Members alike, in Britain and over the Seas, will share one deep sorrow that in their Royal Member they have lost not only a Queen but a Woman beloved of the people.

But for that sad event our lists of 24 Royal and 4 Honorary Members would have remained intact; but your Council has suffered the loss of two of its valued colleagues. The late Mr. W. Beresford Smith had been a Member of it since 1910, and until health troubles intervened was almost always in attendance at its meetings—a man of bright tact and judgment, and popular with all. The late Mr. William Dale, F.S.A., had held office since 1913, and died a Vice-President. His remarkable knowledge of archaeology and his devotion to its duties earned for him a just reputation that was reflected in the many positions he held even as an octogenarian, such as Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, Lecturer on Archaeology at the British Museum, and, with 37 years’ service behind him, Honorary Secretary to the Archaeological Society of his native county, Hampshire.

The Council also deeply regrets the losses from the same cause of Mr. W. Alfred Barnes, a Life Member since 1903; Mr. G. W. Shaw, a Life Member since 1919; Mr. G. H. Stafford, elected in 1921; and Mr. H. W. Stiles, elected in 1923.
Three Members only have resigned, but the names of six have been removed from financial causes.

On the other hand the Council welcomes the following nine new Members elected during the year:

- Mr. James Hunt Deacon.
- Mr. Alan Garnett.
- Mr. R. A. Grant.
- Mr. Brough Gurney-Randall.
- Mr. George Malone.
- Mr. Alexis P. Mengelle.
- Lieut.-Colonel Morris Boscawen Savage, C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Professor A. Stanley Walker.
- Mr. G. B. Wood, Q.M.C.

The year has been unusually successful for the Society in many respects. The attendance at the Meetings has steadily improved; the papers and exhibitions have been both important and interesting; and Volume XVI of the Journal, which was issued in the spring, has not only returned to its pre-war size and quality but, from the numerous letters received from Members, it would appear to have received their unanimous approval.

These satisfactory conditions are mainly due to the energy and ability of your President, Mr. Grant Richardson Francis—ability which has also been appreciated elsewhere, for Members will congratulate him upon his election as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

He has now presided in the Chair at every Meeting of the Society for a period of four years, for he acted as Deputy during the unfortunately short presidency of the late Mr. John Sanford Saltus. When, owing to Mr. Andrew’s long illness, Volume XVI became overdue, he came to his assistance, with the prompt result that within the short period of two months the Journal was completed and issued. His conduct of the Meetings and popularity in the Chair have conduced to our dignity, harmony, and pleasure.

It is therefore a matter of great regret to his colleagues on the Council, and to all those who are able to attend the Meetings, that he does not feel justified in accepting re-nomination for the Chair.
A year ago, as explained in the Council's report, he expressed his strong opinion that the understood rule that "no President should be re-nominated after two years' service" should be adhered to, and it was only under pressure that he then consented to continue his office for his third complete year. He will, however, subject to your approval at the Ballot this evening, continue his support to and interests in the Society's affairs as a Vice-President.

This retirement will unfortunately also deprive us of the services of his Secretary, Miss Andrews, our Honorary Assistant Secretary, who has for four years punctually and diligently undertaken those unseen and uninteresting duties of making up, addressing, and despatching the 3,000 notices we issue every year, taking shorthand notes of the Meetings, copying the minutes, and helping in every way possible. All these duties she has given freely to the Society, and Members will join us in tendering its grateful thanks to her.

Sir William Wells is an ideal Treasurer, and the Council will leave him to make his own report upon his diligent management of the Society's financial affairs, coupled with its congratulations upon a very satisfactory result.

In this relation it is the privilege of us all to offer yet again our grateful thanks to our colleague on the Council, Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler, for once more having increased his subscription from a guinea to £100. When Members remember that their annual subscription is one guinea, and every Volume they receive costs from two guineas to £2 10s., per copy, they will realise that although since the War the *Journal* has not been issued annually, it is thanks to such men as Mr. Wheeler and the late Mr. Saltus, that the large invested funds of the Society are intact and allow its quality to be maintained. In addition to this, we have to thank Mr. Wheeler, who is a Printer, for all our stationery.

Our Director, Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., is always present at our Meetings, and it is to him and his wide numismatic knowledge that Members resort for information of every description, and get
Mr. H. A. Parsons diligently attends to his duties as our Librarian, and our Secretary and Editor, Mr. W. J. Andrew, claims your indulgence if there is any delay in the 2,000 letters he answers per year.

Your Council desires to take this opportunity of again expressing its gratitude to Mr. Andrew for his unremitting labours on the Society's behalf. Even through the serious illnesses which followed his accident of two years ago, he insisted on carrying on when frequently he was not physically fit to do so.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. Wheeler deserve our thanks for undertaking the duties of Auditors of the Accounts, and the same are due to Mr. Taffs and Mr. Hamilton-Smith for acting as Scrutators at the Ballot this evening.

Mr. Francis is a difficult man to follow, but in unanimously nominating Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A., for your approval as President for the ensuing year, the Council has every confidence that he will maintain the status of the Society. With the exception of Mr. Andrew and Mr. Lawrence, who were two of the three founders of the Society, the former of whom has passed the Chair, and the latter would have done so years ago if he could have accepted it, and of Colonel Morrieson, who also is an ex-President, Major Freer is the Senior Member of the Council, on which he has served for nearly twenty-one years. He has been a constant and varied contributor to the Journal, but usually upon his special subject—naval and military medals—and has generally taken charge of our medallic exhibitions. He has been a Member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and for forty-five years Honorary Secretary to the Leicestershire Archaeological Society.

Sir William Wells, F.S.A., as Honorary Treasurer, presented and explained his audited Accounts for the year, copies being passed round to the Members. He pointed out that everything was very satisfactory, with the exception that to continue to issue the Journal in its present form every eighteen months would necessitate either
an increased Roll of Members, or some encroachment on the large capital funds. There was, however, an accumulated balance on income account towards the next volume, and he thought that if the *Journal* were more widely known there would be no difficulty in increasing the membership.

The Council's Report and the Accounts were duly passed.

At the instance of Colonel Morrieson and Major Freer, a vote of thanks was gratefully accorded to the retiring President, Mr. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.
The British Numismatic Society.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1925.

Dr. | Expenditure. | £ s. d. |
---|-------------|--------|
To printing and stationery | ... | 32 15 0 |
... postages | ... | 18 0 2 |
... expenses of meetings, including rent to September 29th, 1925 | ... | 35 0 0 |
... sundry expenses | ... | 10 0 0 |
... secretary's travelling expenses | ... | 52 10 0 |
... amount expended on Vol. XVI of the Journal (making with £350 expended last year £621 4s. 3d.) | ... | 271 4 3 |
... income tax paid | ... | 20 8 4 |

£439 17 9

Cr. | Income. | £ s. d. |
---|----------|--------|
By subscriptions received for 1925 | ... | 244 13 0 |
... subscriptions in arrear for 1922, 1923, and 1924 received | ... | 10 10 0 |
... dividends and interest | ... | 66 5 1 |
... sales of back volumes | ... | 3 0 0 |
... donations—
Mr. A. E. Bagnall | ... | 1 1 0 |
Mr. E. H. Wheeler | ... | 100 0 0 |
... deficit for year carried to General Purposes Fund | ... | 14 8 8 |

£439 17 9
# BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1925.

## Liabilities

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To subscriptions received in advance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fee due</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—Capital Account (per contra)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income Account as at November 18th, 1924</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends received during year to date</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

**General Purposes Fund—**

- As at November 18th, 1924: 2,117 2 7
- Deduct deficit for year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account: 14 8 8


## Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By investments at cost or book values—</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>£109 18s. 5d. National War Bonds, 5 per cent., 1927</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>£150 National War Bonds, 5 per cent., 1928</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>£1,600 Consols, 2½ per cent.</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>£500 New South Wales 4 per cent. Stock, 1933</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£213 1s. 1d. India 3½ per cent. Stock</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total Assets:** £2,280 19 4

## AUDITORS' REPORT

We beg to report to the Members that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. No credit has been taken for subscriptions in arrear. We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Society, and are of opinion that, subject to the above remark, the same is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Society.

(Signed) GILBERTS, HALLETT & EGLINGTON, Chartered Accountants,

E. H. WHEELER
LIONEL L. FLETCHER
Auditors.
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL
SESSION 1926.

President.
MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.
V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., F.S.A.
MISS HELEN FARQUHAR.
GRANT R. FRANCIS, F.S.A.
L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.
LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.

Director.
FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.

Treasurer.
SIR WILLIAM WELLS, F.S.A.

Librarian.
H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.

Secretaries.
W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.

Council.
THOMAS G. BARNETT, F.S.A.
EDGAR M. BURNETT.
FRANK E. BURTON.
ERNEST C. CARTER, M.D.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. L. EVANS.
LIONEL L. FLETCHER.
G. HAMILTON-SMITH.
HORACE HERBERT KING.
RICHARD C. LOCKETT, F.S.A.
J. O. MANTON.
R. MONTAGU SIMON.
FREDERICK TOPLIS.
F. WARREN.
ERNEST H. WHEELER.
CHARLES WINTER.
Auditors.

Lionel I. Fletcher. | Ernest H. Wheeler.

Corresponding Members of the Council.

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

AMERICA.

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

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne.—Alfred Chitty.

CANADA.—British Columbia.—R. L. Reid, LL.B.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND.

Alford.—Professor F. P. Barnard, D.Litt.Oxon, M.A., F.S.A.

Chelmsford.—M. E. Hughes-Hughes, F.S.A., J.P.

Chesterfield.—Herbert Peck, M.D.

Exeter.—General C. S. Feltrim Fagan, F.R.G.S.

Norwich.—Lieut.-Col. R. F. Boileau, J.P.

Plymouth.—J. Elliot Square, F.R.C.S.

IRELAND.

Belfast.—William Mayes.

SCOTLAND.

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

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

WALES.

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.
1921. FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
1922. J. SANFORD SALTUS—till June 22nd.
1923. GRANT R. FRANCIS—from June 28th.
1924. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1925. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1926. GRANT R. FRANCIS, 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 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. Morrisson, F.S.A.
Ordinary Meeting.

Wednesday, January 27th, 1926.


Mr. Grant R. Francis, the retiring President, welcomed Major Freer to the Chair.

Exhibition of Stuart Art and Relics.

From the collections of Sir William Plender, Bart., G.B.E., and Mr. Percival D. Griffiths, F.S.A.

The exhibition was held in the large room on the first floor, and was probably the most numerously attended meeting the Society has held. The objects of art were displayed upon long tables across the centre of the room and were thus open to the close inspection of all who were present. They had been carefully selected from these two large collections from the point of view, primarily, to illustrate Stuart royal portraiture in medallion and its kindred art, and were of a choice beauty and historic interest. A special charm that drew general comment was their condition, for, unlike most relics of antiquity, they had retained their pristine freshness and were to-day as perfect as when, more than two hundred years ago, they graced their first possessors.

Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies in moving, and the President in recording, the vote of grateful thanks of the Society to the Exhibitors, emphasized the historical importance of the relics for purposes of comparison whilst they were thus collected in private hands, and now for the first, and perhaps only, time on view together; and Mr. Andrew, as Editor, thought that they should form the subject of a profusely illustrated article in a future Volume of the Journal.

Sir William Plender, on behalf of his colleague Mr. Griffiths, and himself, expressed his pleasure at the interest the exhibits had
raised, and offered the Society any assistance he could in furthering the advancement of the study of Stuart art.

At the instance of Sir William Wells the thanks of the Meeting were also accorded to Mr. E. M. Burnett, Member of the Council, to whom the inception of the exhibition was due.

For the purposes of the Meeting, Mr. Griffiths had prepared descriptive notes of the exhibits from both collections, and when these had been read, Miss H. Farquhar, author of “Portraiture of our Stuart Monarchs on their Coins and Medals,” and similar works, showed and described each item in turn, speaking extemporarily from her special knowledge of the subject, although most of the objects shown had never previously been exhibited, and were therefore new to her.

In the following catalogue the primary description of each item is by Mr. Griffiths, and when extracts from Miss H. Farquhar’s remarks are added they form the second paragraph in every case.

**THE EXHIBITION.**

**FROM THE COLLECTION OF SIR WILLIAM PLENDER, BART., G.B.E.**

1. Ring set with jewels containing an enamelled portrait of Charles I. On the enamelled back appear a skull and tomb, the date 1648 and, under a royal crown, the initials C.R.

Queen Henrietta is known to have presented rings bearing the king’s portrait.

2. Ring garnished with jewels in an openwork setting containing a portrait of Queen Mary II in water-colour. On the side of a curtain appears a skull and the date of her death, December 28 '94.

3. A group of Stuart miniatures:
   
   a. In the centre, an enamelled portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in an enamelled frame set at the back with pearls.

   Of probably French art, and the portrait unusual.
b. On the left, a gold pendant enclosing a water-colour portrait of Queen Mary II with the date December 28 '94 above a skull.

c. On the right, a water-colour pendant of Charles II in a silver frame with a blue enamelled back.

4. Jewelled pendant surmounted by a crown of openwork design enclosing a portrait of Charles I in water-colour under a faceted crystal.

One of the most attractive settings of the time.

5. Miniature water-colour portrait of Charles II, probably by Edmund Ashfield, enclosed in a tortoiseshell frame with folding tortoiseshell cover.

Edmund Ashfield, the well-known miniaturist and artist in crayons of the latter half of the seventeenth century, was a pupil of Michael Wright, and died in 1700.

6. Miniature portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria in a blue enamelled case bearing on the reverse side a monogram, H.M., and entwined C's. From the Burdett-Coutts Collection.

Probably French. The linked C's are usually regarded as indicative of the time of Charles II, but the portrait is evidently of the lifetime of Charles I. The linked C's are found on his pattern half-groat by Briot, Ruding XXII, 16, bearing an early portrait of Charles I. The half-groat connects with various others terminating in one date, 1640.


After Vandyck.


After Vandyck.
9. Portrait of Charles II as a young man, embroidered on white satin with a stumpwork surround. After the picture painted by Adriaen Hanneman.

Hanneman, 1601–1671, painted Charles II in Holland, about 1659, where the artist, who had been in England for a time, resided from 1640, and the picture was engraved.

10. Tooled leather oval case, containing a miniature oil portrait of Charles I, with a set of talc "transfers" illustrating episodes of his trial and death.

Rare as this is, there are others known in private collections, and some illustrating Charles II.


12. Miniature Charles II mirror frame of copper, water-gilt, engraved with figures and emblems set in panels in design similar to the embroidered mirror frames of this period. The frame contains a silver medallion of Charles I applied on tortoise-shell.

13. Bone snuff mull mounted in silver, with a silver medal inset on the lid bearing a portrait of Charles I and the initials N.B.F.

The inset is a silver medal of Charles I by Nicholas Briot = N.B.Fecit. There is a companion piece of Henrietta Maria in thin silver, but rather larger, and they used to be regarded as coronation jettons. That of the king was also used as a reckoning counter. The bone box is of the eighteenth century.

14. Oval horn tobacco box, the cover impressed with a portrait of Charles I by Obrisset, and signed O.B.

Obrisset worked in London during the first thirty years of the eighteenth century, when the Jacobite movement
Meeting, January 27th, 1926.

revived interest in the House of Stuart, and his art was popular. We know little of him, and even the spelling of his name is obscure, but what we do know is summarized by Sir Hercules Read, F.S.A., in "Some Minor Arts."

15. Another horn tobacco box, the cover impressed with a portrait of Charles I.

16. Oval tortoiseshell tobacco box mounted in silver with a silver medallion of Queen Anne dated 1703 on the lid, and on the inside of the lid a silver medallion of Charles I. On the silver band is inscribed, Daniel Wrath 1723.

This combination of the portraits of Charles I and Anne was usually for presentation to Jacobites after the '15.

17. Oval tortoiseshell box mounted in silver with a royalist badge set in the lid.

As on this and the following box, medals with both the crowned and the uncrowned bust of Charles I were used both contemporaneously, and later, as on No. 13, on books, boxes and other mementoes.

18. Tortoiseshell box with shaped ends, mounted in silver with a Royalist Badge set in the lid.

19. Small circular ivory box carved with portraits of William and Mary, and inscribed Guliemus¹ et Maria D.G. Rex et R.

Contemporary and probably Dutch.

20. An oval silver snuff box with a glass painting of Queen Anne in a black-and-gold design.

Miss Farquhar has a heart-shaped piece, unmounted, of William III very similar in style, which she has always believed to be an Orange Badge.

¹ So spelt.
21. A stumpwork panel in high relief, dated 1686, and signed with the worker's initials, A.P., representing the coronation of James II in the preceding year, and showing his first wife, Anne Hyde, on the left, and his second wife, Mary of Modena, on the right. The panel, which is an exceptionally fine example of this work, is decorated with various animals and flowers.

A most beautiful example of Stuart needlework.

22. A dos-a-dos of the New Testament and Psalms printed in 1628. The cover is embroidered on white satin with panels of pansies and stumpwork design.

A copy of the Testament and Prayer Book, or Psalms, similarly arranged and bound was said to have belonged to Charles I.

**FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. PERCIVAL D. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.**

23. Oval portrait of Charles I in a black costume wearing the blue ribbon and order of The Garter, embroidered on white satin and bordered by a black braid and the motto Deus Meus Est Rupes Mea P.S.A. Set in its original silver frame.

24. Small oval portrait of Charles I in a red costume wearing the blue ribbon and order of The Garter, embroidered on white satin and bordered with a silver-gilt galon. Set in a modern silver frame. There is a similar portrait of Charles I of the same size and wearing the same costume in the Wallace Collection.

This and the two following portraits are very beautiful, and rare.

25. Portrait of Charles I made in cut pressed silk of various colours on a white satin ground. The background decorated with insects and flowers. Set in a modern circular frame of silver.
26. Portrait of Henrietta Maria made in cut pressed silk of various colours on white satin ground. The background decorated with insects and flowers. Set in a modern oval frame of silver.


John Hoskins, the eminent miniaturist, died in 1664, but his portraits of Charles I are from life and of the highest order. In consequence of his methods of application their preservation needs great care.

28. Large tortoiseshell oval tobacco box mounted in silver. The cover inlaid in silver with the Star and Garter enclosing an applied medallion portrait of Charles I in silver. Exhibited in the Stuart Exhibition 1889, No. 1059.

The remarks under No. 17 apply to this and the next item, and both are very charming examples.

29. Tortoiseshell oval tobacco box, the lid mounted with two ornamental laurel wreaths; that in the centre enclosing a portrait of Charles I in silver.

30. Tortoiseshell oval tobacco box mounted in silver. On the lid is applied an impressed tortoiseshell bust of Charles I set in a silver border.

Also a beautiful example.

31. Tortoiseshell oval snuff box with silver-gilt borders, the cover impressed with the bust of Charles I in profile. By Obrisset, and signed O.B.

See the remarks under No. 14.

32. Tortoiseshell oval snuff box with silver borders, the cover impressed with the bust of Charles I, three-quarter view. By Obrisset, and signed O.B.
Speaking from memory, Miss Farquhar believed that Obrisset copied this portrait from a version of the Dutch Fishery medal, omitting the Queen. It exists in many varieties of his art, and she believed it was much used for Jacobite presentation, for General Oglethorpe and others received examples of it from Prince James and Prince Charles. It occurs also on tobacco stoppers.

33. Tortoiseshell oval snuff box with silver borders, the cover bearing an applied silver bust of Charles I.

34. An oval silver tobacco box of about 1680. The pierced lid bears a portrait of Charles I surrounded by a border in which is inscribed "Vivat Rex. Currat Lex. Floret Grex." Above the portrait, a crown is supported by Amorini with the sun rays above and inscribed "Video." The border bears on the left the arms of France, on the right the arms of Ireland, and on the bottom the English arms. The maker’s mark, B.B., is recorded by Jackson under date 1685, but he makes reference to a sconce by this maker dated 1679 which is in the Wallace Collection.

A very choice box and of the date deduced.

35. Silver oval tobacco box by Edward Cornock, 1713. The base engraved with a coat of arms and inscribed "Franciscus Wight obiit Feb. 15th 1720. Anno Aetatis 60." The lid bears a portrait of Charles I surrounded by the inscription "Thee glorious Martyr rebels did destroy, They, God, who was their aim could not annoy. Carolus Primus Rex Martyrio Coronatus Jan. 30 1648."

36. Silver-gilt snuff box, the lid inset with a royalist badge surrounded by engraved emblems, namely: the spiritual crown and halo, an axe, a broken sceptre, broken scales, a broken sword of justice, a broken crown and a Prayer Book; symbolical of the death of Charles I.
37. Boxwood tobacco box with silver borders, the lid carved with the royal arms in plume mantling, a rose, a thistle, and the royal cypher, C.R.

38. Cornelian pendant carved with a portrait of Charles I set in a silver rim.

An interesting and rare portrait by an artist unknown to Miss Farquhar.

39. A silver circular counter box with pierced borders, the lid bearing a portrait of Charles I, and the base bearing that of Henrietta Maria. The box contains 27 silver counters engraved with portraits of various English Sovereigns, and their arms, etc.

The box is an exceptionally fine example, and the counters, which should be 36 if complete, appeared, in the absence of a microscope, to be of the cast series, for sometimes they are hand engraved, and sometimes struck or cast in imitation engraving.

40. A small silver comfit box with shaped ends bearing a portrait in relief of Charles I. Maker's mark C.F.

A very beautiful example with the portrait cut from badge No. 1, 360,–232 of "Medallic Illustrations," and in a setting of the early Restoration period. Miss Farquhar has a coronation medal of Charles II in an exactly similar setting, save that it is adapted to the circular form of the medal. This head of Charles I sometimes occurs on book covers.

41. Silver-gilt royalist badge, the centre pierced with a portrait of Charles I on a blue background. Set in its original silver-gilt frame.

42. Small silver filigree tablet case of the mid-seventeenth century. Inset in tortoiseshell the centre of a silver threepence of the Aberystwith mint of Charles I, bearing his portrait, with the plumes, and on the other side similar inset in tortoiseshell
of a threepence of Queen Elizabeth with her portrait, and the Tudor rose, as its mark of denomination.

The Aberystwith mint was opened under charter of July 30th, 1637, for coinage of the silver from the Welsh mines.

43. Oval silver snuff box bearing a portrait of Queen Anne, inscribed on the border "Sublatam ex Oculis quaerimus invidi." By Obrisset and signed O.B.

The quotation, from Horace, is similarly used upon a memorial to Mary II.

44. An oval horn snuff box mounted in silver bearing a portrait of Queen Anne.

45. Tortoiseshell oblong snuff box with silver borders. The cover inset with a medal bearing a portrait of Queen Anne surrounded by the Star and Garter inlaid in silver. On the reverse of the medal appears Britannia standing between a fleet of ships and an agricultural scene. On the base of the box, inlaid in silver, is a crown and the royal cypher of Queen Anne.

This is the Peace-of-Utrecht medal of 1713; "Medallic Illustrations," No. II, 400,—257.

46. Oval tortoiseshell tobacco box mounted in silver, with a silver-gilt oval plaque set in the cover which is engraved with a ship and inscribed, "Periculo et Labore," and surrounded with an engraved border of foliated design with animals and birds. On the reverse side of the plaque there is a miniature of a gentleman dressed in the costume of the latter part of the seventeenth century. It would be of great interest to know who the gentleman is.

The box is very attractive, and the portrait probably of an Admiral.

1 Illustrated and described by Miss Farquhar, vol. x, pp. 199, 264, etc., of the Society's Journal.
47. Oval silver snuff box containing a water-colour miniature of Prince James, the Chevalier de St. George, in a long white wig and armour, which is concealed by an outer cover. The coat of arms on the box is not original.

A charming miniature of “James III and VIII,” Italian or French, but probably the latter, and most likely a presentation after the ’15.

48. Silver snuff mull engraved with a portrait of Prince James. The cover is inscribed “God save the King,” and engraved on it are a crown, a sword and sceptre and J.R. VIII.

Particularly interesting as a free-hand engraved portrait not before seen, and probably a presentation from Prince Charles.

49. Engraved silver oblong snuff box with a bloodstone inset in the lid. Containing a mirror and water-colour portrait of Prince James under a secret slide.

50. Group of three rings:—

a. In the centre, an enamelled portrait of a lady with powdered hair and blue dress. Circa 1720.

The portrait is unknown to Miss Farquhar.

b. On the left, an enamelled portrait of Charles I.

c. On the right, a water-colour portrait of Charles I.

As to b and c, see note to No. 1.

51. Group of three rings each containing an enamelled portrait of Charles I. The lowest of the group is engraved on the back, and above an enamelled skull are the royal cypher, C.R. and a crown.

See note to No. 1.

52. Tortoiseshell box, the hinges and lock-escutcheon designed with a crown and Diana’s trophy. It contains five Stuart “slides.” In the centre a slide surrounded by diamonds
containing a medallion of pressed hair, decorated with the royal cypher, C.R. and a crown, set in a border of gold thread. The back of similar setting has a skull and crossbones in the centre.

On each side of the centre-piece a pair of slides:—

a. With Amorini offering hearts and inscribed, "Mine for Yours."

b. With two Cupids and two billing doves and initials E.M. Both in coloured enamel.

At each end a pair of gold slides:—

c. With two Cupids fighting for a lady and inscribed, "No Rivals."

d. With lovers embracing and a Cupid before them holding a lute inscribed, "The best musik."

These boxes with Amorini were great favourites, and whilst they were royal memorials they were adapted also to the romance or bereavements of the private owner.

53. Tortoiseshell oblong box with a domed lid decorated with rich silver mounts, pendant handles and ball feet, containing:—

a. A gold slide with an enamelled skeleton holding the orb and sceptre, in a gold laurel border on a background of brown hair.

b. A gold slide with Amorini supporting a crown above a monogram on a background of hair.

c. A gold slide with the letters P.R.R. and a gold border over a background of alternate brown and white hair.

d. A gold clasp set with pearls containing an enamelled design of Amorini supporting a crown, above a monogram surrounded by a border in gold.

e. A gold slide with a skull between the initials D.L. on a background of hair.
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54. Tortoiseshell oblong box with shaped ends and silver mounts engraved with the English rose, containing:—

Upper tray:—

a. A gold heart-shaped pendant, set with a faceted crystal over an enamelled design and border in gold.

b. A gold slide with a faceted crystal over an enamelled design with the word "Amori." The reverse shows a skull, W.B., and the date Nov. 28, 1679.

c. A gold heart-shaped pendant surmounted by a crown, set with a faceted crystal over an enamelled skull on a blue ground. The reverse is enamelled with a skull and B.P.

d. A gold pendant holding a water-colour miniature of William III.

e. A gold slide containing a water-colour miniature of Charles II. The reverse is enamelled, with a skull and date 1679.

f. A gold pendant holding a water-colour miniature of Queen Mary II.

Side Drawer:—

g. A gold slide, set with a faceted crystal over a monogram with a gold border on a black ground.

h. A gold pendant with the portrait of Charles I, enamelled in colours and a single pearl drop beneath. On reverse the Scottish Lion in enamel.

i. A gold pendant, set with rubies enclosing a miniature portrait of a gentleman in water-colour.
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j. A gold heart-shaped pendant with a faceted crystal over a monogram with a ducal crown in gold on a black ground.

k. A gold pendant containing a portrait of Charles I in water-colour with a skull on the left.

See note to No. 52. Miss Farquhar did not examine slide e, but the skull and date, 1679, seem to her irregular for Charles II, and possibly interchanged with 1649 and a miniature of Charles I. These boxes are most interesting.

55. An oblong case of grey lizard skin mounted in silver and bearing a central escutcheon with a rose between the initials S.B., containing:

a. A gold clasp with an enamelled portrait of Charles I, surrounded with pearls.

b. An enamelled pendant with a portrait of Charles II as a young man.

c. A water-colour miniature of Charles I in a gold border. Skull and date on the left.

This and the next would have required, and they deserved, far more time for their examination than the whole of the evening would have permitted.

56. A tortoiseshell oblong box with corners mounted in silver with hook fastenings:

a. A silver-gilt badge with a portrait of Charles I, uncrowned. ("Medallic Illustrations," No. 215.)

b. A silver heart-shaped box containing a medallion of Charles I. The back and front of the outside are engraved with the mottoes: "I live and dye in Loyaltye"—"Quis Temperet A Lacrymis, Jan. 30, 1648." One of a series of then popular memorials.

1 From Virgil's "Quis talia fando temperet a lacrymis."
c. A miniature portrait of Charles II in water-colour in a silver pendant, set with rubies and white stones. The back enamelled and inscribed "C²R."

d. A heart-shaped pendant of jet carved with the portrait of Charles I and the date of his death at the back.

This is a very rare piece. An example is at South Kensington.

e. A silver-gilt badge with a portrait of Charles I crowned. ("Medallic Illustrations," No. 232.)

f. A gold ring with the figure of Death holding the orb and sceptre.

g. A silver-gilt pendant containing a portrait of Charles I in coloured wax, and the order of The Garter on the reverse, also in wax.

A marvellous piece of work, previously unknown to Miss Farquhar.

h. An enamelled pendant set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, enclosing a portrait of Queen Mary II, enamelled on the back.

i. A gold ring engraved and enamelled.

j. A filigree pendant of rich foliated design containing a portrait of Charles I in silver gilt, with the arms of England on the reverse.

k. An ear-ring of facetted corals set on a gold stem.

l. A silver-gilt reliquaire case containing a portrait of Charles I with a spiritual crown in silver gilt, silhouetted on a base of horn.

An extremely rare portrait of which Miss Farquhar had not previously seen an example.

m. A gold pendant with a subject of four figures in coloured enamel.
n. A reliquaire case of silver filigree containing a portrait in silver gilt, silhouetted on a horn base. Signed I.D.F. The last is one of the series of medals of the Sovereigns of England by Dassier, hence the signature Jean Dassier Fecit. It was intended for Charles I, but evidently Dassier thought that it would not be recognized, and he made a second for the set.

57. A box made from the wood of the Boscobel Oak Tree in which Charles II hid after the Battle of Worcester. The box has silver corner-mounts and lock-plate and hinges engraved with a foliated design in the late seventeenth-century style. On the lid is a silver plaque with a floral border. On this is engraved an oak tree, in the centre of which appears the head of Charles II. Under the tree are engraved the following lines:

When England’s monarch from impious rebels fled  
And found no shelter for his sacred head  
I gave him refuge and from their stroke  
Secured his Royal Person in this oak  
From whence this chip was cut, accept it as divine  
Being humbly offered at your more purer shrine.

An unusually interesting relic.

58. A trumpet of brass with silver bands used by the Heralds’ Trumpeter. On the bell-shaped end the silver mount, which is chased with Amorini, flowers and foliage, is inscribed the name of the maker, Simon Beale, Londini Fecit 1667. It is from the collection of the Earl of Dartmouth, and known as the “Luck of Woodsome Hall.” Simon Beale is twice referred to in “Pepys’s Diary,” under December 16th, 1660, and September 26th, 1668, as the King’s Trumpeter and late of Oliver’s Guard. The instrument is said to have replaced another of early origin lost during the Commonwealth, and failure to blow it upon important occasions was believed to bring ill-luck.
59. An embroidered portrait of George Monk dated 1685, and worked with the initials G.M. and J.B. and the date 1685. The initials J.B. and the date would appear to be the initials of the worker, and the year when the portrait was made.

60. Tortoiseshell tankard with silver rims and thumb-piece, the cover impressed on the outside with what appears to be a Bacchanalian scene, and the inside impressed with a portrait of Charles I. Of about the year 1680.

61. An embroidered Bible and Psalms printed 1660-1661. The covers worked entirely in gold bullion on a pale silk ground. On one cover is a medallion portrait of Charles II, copied from the line engraving by J. Chantry after P. Nason; on the other cover is a medallion portrait of Catherine of Braganza. The fore-edge is painted with tulips and roses, etc., with the date 1662. The original velvet bag is made of the royal tartan. The following memorandum is pasted in the flyleaf of the book:

Mary Stuart born September 23rd 1743 died May 15th 1807.
William Beales born 25th December 1744 died April 28th 1828.
Mary Beales born 16th March 1770 died 5th November 1807.
William Beales born 13th February 1777.

This and the next are of extraordinary beauty and interest.

62. An embroidered Bible and Psalms printed in 1632, embroidered on satin with gold thread and coloured silks. On the front cover appears the figure of Moses, who holds a book, on which is written “The law was given by Moses and Grace and Peace came by Jesus Christ.” On the back of the cover appears a figure of David and the words “Remember David’s troubles.” The two pairs of tie strings of crimson
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silk are inscribed, "This booke doth shew that God made all, the world, heavens, earth and man, who unto sin did quickly fall, almost as soon as Time began."

63. It may be of interest to exhibit with the above embroidered books the original order signed by Bryan Duppa, Bishop of Chichester, for payment of the bill of John Morris, "Imbroider to the Princes his Highnes," for two embroidered bindings worked for the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II, and James Duke of York:

John Morris, Imbroider to the Princes his Highnes drawith alowanse for worke don against newers days laste 1640: for too bibles for the Prinse his hines with Imbroidered couvers with the Princes armes and the Duke of Yorkes armes upon wachet satten with gould and silver very riche and mad upe and strong the on latten and the other English.

Br. Cicestrens.

This worke above written was done and deliverid.

Endorsed is John Morris's signed receipt for £4 "for 2 Bibles wrought with Embroidery at New Year's tide, 1640," which receipt is dated 23rd April, 1641.

64 and 65. A beadwork bag dated 1623 and inscribed, "The gift of a friend," and an embroidered girdle with two tassels. These two relics were exhibited by the Rev. J. Fuller Russel, F.S.A., to the Royal Archaeological Institute in July, 1869, and described as:—

A purse worked with beads formerly belonging to Charles The First, Martyr. It had (with the accompanying sash also belonging to Charles I) been in the possession of General Elphinstone, with a number of letters in cypher, relating to the King's attempt to escape from Carisbrooke Castle.
66. Small oval box lined with blue velvet, the sides bordered with silver galon. The box is worked on the one side with a portrait of Charles I, and on the other with that of Charles II as a boy: in flat stitch work.

67. A Stuart pincushion woven with a checker pattern in white, red, green and yellow silks. Set with four tassels and a ribbon. Inscribed "God bless P. C. and down with the Rump."

68. A Cromwellian silver counter box with maker's mark I.C., containing the model of a man's head worked in coloured silks, which does not appear to have ever been attached to a body. Found with a few other interesting objects in a Stuart casket.

69. A silver Stuart thimble, the lower part ornamented with a border of applied scroll work originally enamelled in colours. The top detachable to disclose a pierced heart in red enamel. Probably a royalist lady's thimble.

The last three were new to Miss Farquhar, and the thimble specially curious.

Miss Farquhar explained that her passing remarks were necessarily disconnected, but speaking generally she would draw attention to the fact that the memory of Charles I was specially venerated by the Jacobites, and that many of his portraits when they appear upon snuff boxes, etc., of the eighteenth century have been mounted at that period although they themselves are of the seventeenth. The little secret badges, enamels, and memorials were often given as pledges for services in the Civil War; and in the same way portraits of Charles I were again brought forward by Prince James and Prince Charles rather than those of James II, who had lost his popularity. The snuff mull, for instance, which bears the engraved portrait of "James III," is specially interesting, because it is dated 1743 and is therefore evidently one of the forerunners of the '45, when Sempil Balhaldie and Murray were carrying presents to Scotland to prepare the way for Prince Charles.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, February 24th, 1926.


The President announced that, as Mr. Andrew had already commenced the preparation of Volume XVII of the *Journal* and was now without any assistance in London in his secretarial duties, he had asked the Council to appoint Mr. Taffs joint Secretary with him. This the Council had done and he, the President, thought that the thanks of the Society were due to Mr. Taffs for so kindly undertaking secretarial duties in addition to those of his Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Arthur S. Marsden-Smedley, Mr. B. Walter Russell, Mr. Hugh George Goodacre and Colonel A. H. Coles, C.M.G., D.S.O., were elected Members.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Trade tokens of the seventeenth century, being additions to, or variants from, those given in Williamson’s edition of Boyne.

Warwickshire, Coleshill. Farthing not recorded by Williamson.

THOMAS ★ STONE. ★ The Mercers’ arms; reverse, IN ★ COLLSHILL ★ T.M.S. a mullet on each side of the S., within an inner circle.

Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon (?) Farthing not recorded by Williamson.

RICHARD ★ HVNT, R.A.H., three lozenges within an inner circle; reverse, IN · STRATFORD · 1651 · mullet (?), R.A.H., as on the obverse.

Williamson records a halfpenny token of Richard Huntt of Stratford-upon-Avon, 1667.
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Warwickshire, Southam. Correction of No. 139 of Williamson.

THO · EADS · APOTHECARY · IN, T. E.; reverse
SOVTHHAM · HIS · HALF · PENY, T. E.

No. 139, SOVTHNAM, is therefore probably a misreading of a worn example of this.

Worcestershire, Evesham. Variety of No. 46, reading
PHILLIPP BALLORD HIS - HALFE - PENNY.

With reference to Mr. Crowther-Beynon’s exhibits, Mr. Taffs pointed out that Williamson was not always correct in assigning to Stratford-on-Avon only those tokens which read STRATFORD-VPON, VPPON or ON, AVON, as he had an unpublished token reading SAMVEL · PHILLIPS · OF, HIS · HALFE · PENNY; reverse, STRATFORD · VPON · AVON, S.I.P., which corrected Williamson’s allocation to Stratford, Suffolk, of the token, SAMVEL PHILLIPS, the Ironmongers’ arms; reverse, IN · STRATFORD · 1652, S.I.P. ½.


By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Illustrations of 216 Buckinghamshire seventeenth-century tokens, the subject of his paper.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Buckinghamshire seventeenth-century tokens:—

Aylesbury: Gyles Childe, Joseph Freer.
Buckingham: Peter Reynolds, George Robins.
Chesham (heart-shape): Thomas Hall.
Olney: Moses Freeman, John Gaynes.
Princes Risborough: Edward Barnaby.
Thornborough: Edward Purssell.
Winslow: William Gyles.
Wickham: Richard Lucas, John Morris.

By Mr. W. C. Wells:—
Halfpenny token of "William Church of Hartwell," Northamptonshire.

Two varieties of the halfpenny token of "Thomas Bearley of Harringworth" Northamptonshire. Also the will of Thomas Bearley, the issuer of the tokens.

Farthing token of "Geo. Slye of Peterborough" with a probate copy of Geo. Slye's will.

Two proclamations by Charles II of 1672 and 1674, making current the bronze coins and "crying down" the tradesmen's tokens, which Mr. Wells believed to be the only known copies. See Volume VI, pp. 310–313, of the Journal, where Mr. Wells printed them in full.

Maundy money.—Mr. F. A. Walters remarked that these proclamations were especially interesting in that they provided for the issue of "many thousands of pounds of good sterling silver to be coined into single pence and twopences, that so there might be good money current among the poorest of our subjects, and fitted for their smaller traffic and commerce."

This supported the opinion held by Miss H. Farquhar and other numismatists of the later school that these so-called maundy pieces were issued for "general" currency, not merely to meet the maundy requirements.

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—15 Pitt-Club badges ranging from 1810 to 1821. In addition to the Pitt medal, there were badges issued at Birmingham, Stirling, London, Warrington, Manchester, Blackburn, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Saddleworth, Dudley, Northwich, Leicester, Liverpool and in Suffolk.
The President remarked on the very complete series of badges exhibited, which probably wanted but three or four varieties, and mentioned that he himself possessed the Birmingham Pitt-Club medal which had belonged to his great-grandfather.

Paper.

THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TOKENS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. J. O. Manton read an interesting series of notes, historical, topographical, and genealogical, from his revision of the list of the Buckinghamshire seventeenth-century tokens published by Williamson. Williamson’s preface to the county, he said, was an unmerited reproach, inasmuch as there had been a keen collector of Buckinghamshire tokens, who had not only acquired 191 varieties, and printed a catalogue of 203, as compared with Williamson’s total of 179, but had prepared wood-blocks of many of the tokens. The collection in its entirety, with the wood-blocks, was purchased in April, 1912, by the Buckinghamshire Archæological Society and was now in this Society’s Museum at Aylesbury. Referring to possible doubtful attributions of tokens bearing place-names common to two or three counties, as for example the attribution by Williamson of all “Stow” tokens to Stow-in-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and all “Woburn” tokens to Woburn, Bedfordshire, he suggested that some regard should be paid to the more reasonable probability of their issue at places on the great high-roads of travel in the period. In Buckinghamshire the old Roman roads—Watling Street, Akeman Street, the Ikenild way—and other ancient trackways passed through places with posting-houses, inns and other places of mart, the names of which are repeated elsewhere, but without these opportunities, and so without any special requirement for “small change.” He also instanced, as a concrete case in another direction, a token with devices upon it of a water-wheel and a mill-rind, attributed hitherto to the “Abbey” town of Woburn, Bedfordshire, Williamson 104, which belonged to Wooburn, Buckinghamshire, a place known for centuries past as having its paper-mills on the “Wycombe river,” Wye. The token in question was inscribed “Woborne Mil.”
He recalled the fact that during the period of the issue of the "Stow" tokens the Elizabethan House of the Temples of Stow, Buckinghamshire, was transformed into the mansion as known to us lately, and as a result of this alteration, the entire village of Stow was removed to Dodford, now Dadford, and its site occupied by the gardens and pleasure grounds. All this would involve the employment of considerable labour, and doubtless the currency of "small-change," which he suggested, supplied reasonable ground for the attribution of the "Stow" tokens issued by Dix & Gibbs—both surnames being then common to the neighbourhood—to Stow in Buckinghamshire. The principal church of the neighbourhood at Maids Moreton, adjoining Stow Park, was "sacked at ye command of one Colonel Purfoy of Warwickshire," which led to the disappearance of the parish register, so genealogical data here is not available.

Mr. Manton’s list of Buckinghamshire tokens comprised 216 varieties, and included numerous additions to, and reattributions, and corrections of those published by Williamson.

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ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 24th, 1926.

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

In the absence of the President from indisposition, Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, Vice-President, presided.

The Chairman referred to the loss the Society had sustained in the death of Her Majesty Queen Louise of Denmark, who had been one of their Royal Members for twenty years, and a vote of dutiful
condolence was passed with their Royal Member His Majesty the King of Denmark and the Members of the Danish Royal Family.

Presentation to the Library.

By His Majesty the King of Italy:—Volume IX of his Corpus Nummorum Italicorum; for which a special vote of thanks was accorded to His Majesty, who is a Royal Member of the Society, for this valuable gift, a work which is pre-eminent in numismatic publications.

Exhibitions.

In illustration of Mr. Parsons’s paper:—

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—The series of pennies of Æthelred II referred to in his paper.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Pennies of Æthelred II, including the reverse readings +C Od M·O CIFELES, Ilchester, and +DVVRVLF M·O LIHRA, Leicester, of the ERV+ type and +SPEGEN M·O LEIG, and +GODEFR· D M·O EF· R, York, of Hawkins 207.

By Mr. William C. Wells:—A similar series including +LEOFRIE M·O HAM and +EYLM M·O HAMTV of Æthelred II’s first type, the early variety of Hildebrand, type A; +EYIE M·O SCROBBES of B. I, v. a, and +ISEHEL M·O HAMP of the Hand-of-Providence type.

By Mr. Charles Winter:—Æthelred II. The rare variety Hildebrand B. 3, British Museum Catalogue II, v. f, showing the Hand of Providence in Benediction. An example, of which only three specimens are known, of the variety described by Hildebrand on page 132 as +BYRHTIOD M·O RINI, type D. Hildebrand was unable to offer any explanation of the mysterious mint-reading RINI, but in Volume VI, p. 44, of the Society’s Journal, Major Carlyon-Britton solved the long-outstanding problem.
General Exhibitions.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—A penny of Alfred the Great.

Obverse, + ELFRED MX-. Reverse, + DYD Deus MONETA. Mr. Parsons explained that this was the only traceable piece of this moneyer and of this type. Only three specimens were known of the variety with the Mercian title, for he assumed that the title was a contraction of Merciorum Rex. The other two were of the moneyer TATA, one in the British Museum and the other recorded in the Montagu collection. The contraction mark on the two latter instances was in its proper place between the m and x, as m-x.

Also an ordinary specimen of the type, reading æLÆBRED REX, for comparison.

Communication.

Mr. T. Sheppard, Director of the Municipal Museum, Hull, reported that among a series of seventeenth-century tokens recently given to the Hull Museum, by Mr. R. Egerton Godwin, were two which had been found at Whitton, Lincolnshire, one being by Thomas Lowther, of Burton Stather, and the other by George Beale, of Whitton.

Williamson recorded a token by George Beale under Whitton in Suffolk, but no reasons were given for assigning it to that county. There was now every reason for re-allocating the token to Whitton, Lincolnshire, because, apart from the fact that this specimen was found in that village, the Rev. H. F. Crofton, of Whitton, Lincolnshire, had kindly searched the parish registers and found that George Beale kept the "George-and-Dragon" inn, and was a churchwarden. There was no "George-and-Dragon" inn there now, but it might well have been the old name of the inn called "Her Majesty," which existed until recently. Similar enquiries at Whitton in Suffolk gave negative results. The token reads: Obverse, GEORGE·BEALE—HIS·HALF·PENNY; reverse, IN·WHITTON·1667—St. George and the Dragon, and will therefore be No. 269A in Williamson's Lincolnshire list.
Meeting, March 24th, 1926.

The following unpublished token had also been acquired by the Hull Museum: Obverse, JOHN • RACEE • AT • YE • RED—a lion rampant; reverse, IN • WAINFLITT • 1667—I.E.R. This would come as No. 267A in the same list.

Paper.

A REVIEW OF THE COIN TYPES OF ÆTHELRED II.

The paper of the evening took the form of a review by Mr. H. Alexander Parsons of the two varied arrangements of the coin types of Æthelred II which appeared in Volume XVI—one by Major Carlyon-Britton and the other by the Lecturer.

Stating that he could find no historical warrant for the claim of Major Carlyon-Britton that issues of the late Anglo-Saxon period were changed every three years, which, in fact, the coins showed was not the case, or at least certainly not in the time of Edward the Confessor, Mr. Parsons thought that a sounder method of separating substantive types was to have regard only to decided changes in design—both of the obverse and reverse—for he considered that change on one side only was evidence of muling, and that comparatively slight alterations were due to transition of design, or want of care on the part of the engravers. On this basis, and eliminating the Agnus-Dei pieces which, although the opinion of numismatists seemed as yet unconvinced, he still considered not strictly to be coins, and believed that five frankly dissimilar issues only would be found to be in evidence. One of these, however; namely, the small-cross type, was considered to merit division into two periods, because the module, art and lettering, linked some very rare pieces of this design with the similar type of Edward the Martyr—evidently interim coins—whilst the rest, by their designs and inscriptions, and by the evidence of the Scandinavian imitations, were forced to the very end of the reign. Both these points were illustrated by his coins on exhibition and by reference to the numismatic history of Scandinavia.
Bearing in mind the method of division of types postulated, the Lecturer showed, from actual coins on view, that types II, III and IV of Major Carlyon-Britton's arrangement formed, with at least two additional important variations, a series of five transitional designs belonging to one issue; that his type V comprised muled coins; and that his types VII and X, linked with XIII, were of one design and issue, the difference being that a few of the coins, type XIII, had the bust facing the opposite way, an engraver's error that occurred in almost every reign. Quoting evidence from the history of the coins of Sweyn of Denmark and Olaf of Sweden—who both copied English coins—Mr. Parsons thought that it must be accepted as a fact that types VII, X and XIII came at the end of the reign of Æthelred II.

He then repeated his opinion, explained in a former paper, that the two coins of Major Carlyon-Britton's type IX were preliminary or pattern pieces issued in advance of the ultimately accepted type XI, adding that this alone justified the exclusion of the wholly dissimilar type X.

Mr. Parsons compared the resulting sequence of types of the two arrangements as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Major Carlyon-Britton</th>
<th>Mr. H. A. Parsons</th>
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<tr>
<td>The &quot;Hand&quot; issue</td>
<td>Type I</td>
<td>IA</td>
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<td>The &quot;Helmeted bust&quot; issue</td>
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<tr>
<td>The &quot;long-cross&quot; issue</td>
<td>Types VII, X and XIII</td>
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<tr>
<td>The &quot;small-cross&quot; issue</td>
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<th>Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>I var. C</td>
<td>I var. E</td>
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<td>IA and I, two mules</td>
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<td>3 var. A</td>
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Meeting, April 28th, 1926.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 28th, 1926.


Exhibition of War Medals and Decorations.

By Mr. S. M. Spink:—The series of North-American Indian-Chiefs' medals, the subject of Mr. Winter's paper that evening.

By Mr. Thomas K. Mackenzie:—Large silver gorget bearing the royal arms in relief and the hall-mark, London, for 1754.


Two cases of early silver gorgets, belt-plates, etc.

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—Belt-plate of the 2nd Royal Scots Grenadier Guards, of about 1780, in gold and silver, and similar to an order. The initials RS². GG. in the centre are surrounded by the Garter within a star. The beauty of the workmanship was a matter of general remark.

The Bokhara medal in silver issued by the Emir, 1918–19. Seven in gold, and about two hundred in silver, were issued to British troops.

The British Recognition medal.

A Jacobite Relic.

By Mr. Grant R. Francis:—Tortoiseshell and gilt snuff box of about 1750, with a portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart concealed within the double lid. In choice condition.
MEDALS OF NORTH-AMERICAN INDIAN CHIEFS.

By Charles Winter.

Medals were given to the Native Chiefs of North America, said Mr. Winter, for loyalty, valour, and services in times of peace and war; and in the earlier days no Indians were allowed within the settlements unless they wore their medals. With few exceptions no attention seems to have been paid to recording the particular purposes, services, or events for which these medals were awarded. The portrait of the reigning sovereign and the royal arms were generally adopted for the design, and several were issued in three sizes, the larger being presented to the chiefs, and the smaller to warriors, etc.

George I, 1714.—Circular brass medal, 1½ inches in diameter.

Obverse.—Laureated bust of the King to the right in armour.
Legend—GEORGE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN. Under the bust a small star of six points with pierced centre.

Reverse.—An Indian holding in his right hand an arrow, and in his left a bow. To the left of the medal, a stag standing before a tree. Above, the sun.

There were several types of this medal differing in the details of both the obverses and reverses.

The Conquest of Canada, Montreal.—Silver medal with a rope border and loop, 1¾ inches in diameter.

Obverse.—View of Montreal showing five church spires and the fort with the flag of St. George flying; in the foreground the river with the island to the left, above, MONTREAL. Exergue, the maker’s mark D.C.F.

Reverse.—Engraved, MOHICKANS, above, MADOGHK.

This was known as the “Conquest Medal,” and was of special interest as it commemorated the place where the final struggle
was enacted which brought Canada under British rule. Sir William Johnson had raised a large body of armed Indians for service in the war, and they joined the army then investing Montreal. It was decided to give a medal to each of the war-chiefs who took part in the expedition.

**THE PONTIAC CONSPIRACY, 1763–66, or TREATY MEDAL.**

1. Silver cast medal with a wing and pipe forming the loop, 2 3/8 inches in diameter.

*Obverse.*—Laureated bust of the King to right in armour, and wearing the sash of the Garter. GEORGIUS III D.G.M.B.R.I.F.R.A.E.T.HIB.REX.F.D.

*Reverse.*—A British officer and an Indian chief seated under a tree with their backs to the ocean, the chief is holding the pipe of peace and clasping the hand of the officer. In the background, on the right, are two ships and a village. In the field the maker's marks N.YORK D.C.F.

Legend.—**HAPPY WHILE UNITED**; exergue, 1764.

2. Silver cast hollow medal, 3 inches in diameter.

*Obverse.*—As No. 1, but V instead of U in GEORGIVS.

*Reverse.*—Similar to No. 1, but without the maker's marks, three ships instead of two, and date, 1766.

Mr. McLachlan in his "*Medals Awarded to Canadian Indians*,” says that these medals "were awarded in connection with a confederacy of the Western Indians against British rule. In 1763 Pontiac, the organizer and chief of the confederacy of western tribes, invested Detroit, and, as one by one of the posts along the lakes fell into his hands, he expected, after the capture of this sole barrier to his progress eastwards, to swoop down upon the scattered colonies and drive the white man from the continent. In 1764 a large concourse of Indians met at Niagara, and, although no general treaty of peace was entered into, treaties were signed
with a number of tribes separately, one or two of which were with Canadian tribes."

Other medals were issued for this event and are known as the "Lion and Wolf" type.

**The American Revolution.**

1. Silver medal struck hollow, 3 inches in diameter.
   
   **Obverse.**—Youthful bust of the King to right in armour, seven rivets on the front of the armour, the hair tied at the back. He is wearing the sash of the Garter. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA.
   
   **Reverse.**—The royal arms, the paw of the lion touching the N of HONI in the motto of the Garter.

2. As No. 1, but struck solid.

3. As No. 2, but the paw of the lion is touching the I of HONI.

4. 1½ inches in diameter.
   
   **Obverse.**—As No. 1, but six rivets on the front of the armour.
   
   **Reverse.**—In the arms the cap of the crown does not touch the arches, but the legs of the supporters touch the outside of the Garter, and the hind legs rest on scrolls instead of the ribbon inscribed with the royal motto.

5. Military General Service medal with three bars—Fort Detroit, Chateauguay, Chrystler’s Farm, granted to Tier Sasenowane, Warrior.

**The War of 1812.**

1. Silver medal, 3 inches in diameter.
   
   **Obverse.**—Laureated bust of the King with the older portrait, wearing the collar and robes of the Garter, to right. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARVM REX F.D.
   
   **Reverse.**—The royal arms; below, 1814.

2. As No. 1, but 2½ inches in diameter.

3. As No. 1, but 1½ inches in diameter.
Meeting, April 28th, 1926.

Visit of the Prince of Wales, 1860.—Silver medals, 3, 2½, and 1½ inches in diameter.

Obverse.—Head of the Queen to left, wearing coronet, dividing the Prince of Wales's plume and date, 1860, which are engraved. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARVM REGINA F.D.

Reverse.—The royal arms as on the medals of George III of 1814, but dated 1840.

These medals were struck from the dies used for those presented to the Gambia Chiefs in 1840, the Prince of Wales’s plumes and date being added and engraved on the obverse.

A Toronto account of the visit of the Prince says,

"The Indians, real red savages, majestic in mien, painted as to their faces . . . came forward, and one of them, a magnificent specimen of his tribe . . . yelled out an Indian address . . . 'BROTHER GREAT BROTHER—The sky is beautiful. It was the wish of the Great Spirit that we should meet in this place. My heart is glad that the Queen has sent out her eldest son to see her Indian subjects . . . they have heard that at some future day you will put on the crown, and sit on the British throne. It is their earnest desire that you will always remember them . . . .' The chiefs shook hands with the Prince and the Governor, the others bowed, and to each His Royal Highness gave a medal with the likeness of Her Majesty on one side, the Royal Arms on the other. The Chiefs’ medals were as large as the palm of your hand; the other Indians received smaller ones, the size, perhaps, of half-crowns."

The Indian Treaties Medal.—Silver medal, 3 inches in diameter.

Obverse.—Bust of the Queen to right wearing veil and coronet. VICTORIA REGINA.
Reverse.—A British general officer clasping the hand of an Indian chief, a tomahawk struck into the ground at their feet, in the background an Indian encampment. Legend—INDIAN TREATY NO. 3 1873.

Two attempts had been made to provide a medal for presentation to the chiefs who signed the treaties, but both proved unsuitable, and Messrs. Wyon were instructed to prepare the dies and medals.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Winter for the paper, which was of unusual medallic interest, and to Mr. S. M. Spink for the exhibition of this remarkable series of British medals.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 26th, 1926.


The President said that it was with the deepest regret that he had to announce the decease of two well-known Members of the Society. Mr. Edgar M. Burnett had been a Member of the Council since 1923, and earned the respect and regard of all his colleagues. It was to him that the Society was indebted for the successful Exhibition of Stuart Art, held last January. Mr. William Sharp Ogden was one of their oldest friends and had helped in the foundation of the Society, holding office continually until his advanced years prevented regular attendance, for he lived to his 83rd year.

The votes of condolence were passed in sadness.

Mr. Taffs reported that in reply to his letter on behalf of the Society His Majesty the King of Denmark had, through the Danish Minister, expressed His heartfelt thanks for the sympathy of the Society in the loss He and the Royal Family had sustained by the death of Queen Louise, who for many years had been one of its Royal Members.
Meeting, May 26th, 1926.

The President explained that Mr. Andrew had referred in Council to the precedent that the Society had presented its medal to the late Mr. Saltus in recognition of his interest in and support of the Society, and it was inscribed to that effect. The Council, said the President, unanimously thought that Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler had well deserved a like acknowledgment, and he therefore moved that a similar medal be prepared for presentation by the Members to Mr. Wheeler at the Anniversary Meeting in November. The Rev. Edgar Rogers, O.B.E., seconded, and the resolution was unanimously passed.

Dr. Charles W. Burr was elected a Member.

Presentation to the Library.

By Messrs. Spink and Son, Limited:—A specially bound copy of their "Numismatic Circular" for 1925.

A vote of thanks was accorded to them.

Exhibitions illustrative of the Paper.

By Mr. Andrew:—The silver penny of the Derby mint, bearing Athelstan’s name with the Saxorum legend, spelt "Saxorum," and R in the field of the reverse, referred to in his paper and previously unrecorded. From Danish-Northumbrian dies.

Penny of the Chester mint from English dies and in unusually perfect state +ÆDELSTAN RE+ TO BR, for Rex totius Britannie,—Reverse +BEORARD MO IN LEEJE CF. Compare Mr. Manton’s Third exhibit.

Spindle whorl, carved in whetstone in imitation, both as to the obverse and reverse, of a York penny of Athelstan of the portrait type similar to that of Norwich exhibited by Mr. Grant; 1½ by ¾ inches; the inner circles surround the hole for the spindle, but the mantling and legends are copied. Found at Caerwgrle near Wrexham.
Proceedings of the Society.

By Mr. R. A. Grant:—A beautiful example of the "portrait" type of Athelstan, with obverse, small cross +ÆDELŠTAN REX, reverse + BVRDEL·MO NORDHE, Norwich. Penny of Canute of the Chester mint.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—The penny of Athelstan of the Derby mint from the reverse die of Anlaf's coin, referred to in Mr. Andrew's paper, and illustrated by Mr. Francis as Fig. C in his paper in Volume XVI of the Journal. Penny reading + EDELŠTAN RE SXVOM, reverse + BOICEA MOTET DEORABJ, Derby; and another + ÆDELŠTAN REX TO BRY, reverse + BEORNARD ON DEORABY.

Paper.

THE BATTLE OF BRUNANBURH, A.D. 937.

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

It was thought, said Mr. Andrew, that the last word of contemporary evidence had been gleaned on the historic mystery of the site of Athelstan's famous victory of A.D. 937, the greatest battle ever fought on English soil. But the discovery by Major Carlyon-Britton of a coin issued at Derby by the Danish King Anlaf, supplemented by that of Mr. Francis of another struck at the same mint from an obverse die of Athelstan's and the actual die used for the reverse of Anlaf's coin was, he thought, a new factor in the story; for the money was of the date of the battle. Derby had been refounded by the Danes as one of the Five Danish Burghs, and a study of its money disclosed that its mint must have been opened by them from York in preparation for this rising, the object of which was to restore Mercia to Danish Northumbria. The money represented two distinct classes, Danish before Brunanburh, and English after it. It was obvious that Athelstan was not likely to have opened a mint at Derby on the borders of Northumbria; but
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for the Danes it was necessary to provide a large supply of money for the purposes of the host of Scots, Strath-Clyde Britons, Welsh, and Danes from Ireland, the Isles, and over the seas, mostly mercenary troops and viking marauders, that flocked to the revolt of Northumbria. We could therefore understand their opening mints at both Derby and Nottingham to meet this special demand for currency and to circulate their money amongst the richer merchants of Mercia. For this purpose Athelstan’s name was necessary upon it, but instead of adopting his English title *Rex totius Britanniae*, they repudiated his claims to Northumbria and Mercia by dubbing him merely “King of Wessex,” in bad Latin, as *Rex Saxorum*, a title never used by him in any form on any of his purely English coins or charters. Some of these Danish pennies of Derby bore the initial M, presumably for Mercia, and Anlaf’s own coin did so, and its obverse inscription, instead of Athelstan’s name, was “Anlaf Cununc,” the title Cununc being Danish-Northumbrian for King. The dies for the Danish class were made in York, for the lettering was distinctly Northumbrian; and a curious survival of the runic R appeared not only on the reverse of Anlaf’s Derby coin, but also on the obverse of money bearing his name of the York mint.

This latter money, and another type struck by Anlaf at York, bore not only the same title, Cununc, but also the Danish war-standard, the sacred Raven; and Mr. Andrew believed that both these types were issued during this insurrection. Anlaf had been driven out of Northumbria during the short reign of his elder brother in 927, and meanwhile had succeeded to the titular kingship of Dublin, so there was no reason to suppose that he ever set foot in England after that date until he landed in the Humber with a fleet of 615 viking ships for the campaign that closed with Brunanburh. The landing in the Humber had been questioned as remote from Dublin, but no doubt he collected the viking forces of Scotland and the Isles on his way, and the Humber was always the port for York. Only at York, the Northumbrian capital, could the host of Danish forces gather with any hope of being victualled for the campaign, and the preparation of Anlaf’s dies there alone not only showed that he
must have gone there first, a suggestion supported by a passage in William of Malmesbury, but also that there was a considerable interval for preparation on both sides between his landing and the final battle. Similar Danish characteristics divided the issues from the mint of Chester at this time, and one or two of the Derby-Danish moneyers interchanged with it so, adding the Nottingham instance, the numismatic evidence suggested a general rising of the Danes in Northern Mercia.\footnote{Something of the kind would appear to have occurred also at Oxford.} Mr. Andrew showed two pennies for comparison, one of Derby of Danish work with the contracted \textit{Saxorum} legend, and the initial \textit{R} in the field; the other of Chester, no doubt issued after Brunanburh, of beautiful English workmanship and bearing Athelstan's title \textit{Rex totius Britanniae} in contracted form. For these he was indebted to Mr. Frank E. Burton.

For Anlaf to issue money in his own name as King at Derby was a direct challenge to Athelstan's rule, and it proved that Derby was an outpost of Northumbria held in force against him. It would be impossible for him to advance against the Northumbrians with that force behind him, and therefore Derby must have been his first military objective; and he would take the same route for his army along the Watling Street and its branch through Derby that had been chosen by Egberht and Edward the Elder before his day, and was again to be followed by Edmund a few years later, for their expeditions against the Northumbrians. Mr. Andrew then gave many reasons for locating the battle on a site which he thought had been curiously overlooked, but these must await the publication of the paper.

Brunanburh restored Derby to English rule, and the money then issued was English in workmanship and acknowledged Athelstan as \textit{Rex totius Britanniae}. 
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, June 23rd, 1926.


The President read the names of the Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year, and at his instance Mr. E. H. Wheeler and Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher were appointed Auditors of the accounts, and Mr. H. Alexander Parsons and Mr. R. Montagu Simon Scrutators of the ballot.

Presentation to the Library.


A vote of thanks was passed to the Donor of this admirable and particularly complete record of the tokens of the county, with biographies of the issuers.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall: — Two sets of "sovereign scales," one by W. and T. Avery and the other by Stephen Houghton and Son.

By Dr. E. C. Carter: — Shillings of James I with bust I and II and mint-mark thistle; with bust III and mint-mark lis; with bust IV and mint-marks scallop and key respectively; with bust V and mint-marks coronet, bell, star and tun; with bust VI and mint-marks key and rose.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: — Six boxes of scales and weights, two being of the period of James I and the other four, one very elaborately and beautifully carved, foreign.
By Mr. J. O. Manton:—A series of fifteen coin weights of different periods for English and for foreign coins circulating in England.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—A very extensive and interesting collection of money scales and coin-weighing appliances in illustration of his paper. Many of these were of very delicate and elaborate workmanship, and they included new and beautiful types.

Papers.

NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF MONEY SCALES AND OTHER COIN-WEIGHING APPLIANCES.

By V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., F.S.A.

In introducing the subject the speaker said that coin weights appeared to be attracting the attention of numismatists in an increasing degree. Since the publication of the paper by their Vice-President, Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., in Volume VI of the Journal, Messrs. Sheppard and Musham had issued their “Money Scales and Weights” in 1923, and several other works and papers had appeared in this interesting series. The series exhibited made no claim to be more than an average collection of typical specimens and there was no intention to describe them in detail. The foreign boxes of weights included one anonymous French example; four German boxes bearing the printed labels, respectively, of Abraham Kruse, of Schwelm, Westphalia; Johann Caspar Mittelstenscheid, of Lennep, Rhenish Prussia; Johann Daniel vom Berg, also of Lennep; and T. Melchior Kruse, of Elberfeld, Prussia. Three boxes were of Dutch or Flemish provenance, one bearing an interesting label of J. F. Wolschot, who was a well-known maker in Antwerp, several of his boxes being in The Hague Museum; and another, without a maker’s label, had the weights stamped with the mark of the town of Bruges.

The English wooden boxes of weights fell into two divisions: those cut out of the solid, or “dug-out,” and those put together in
Meeting, June 23rd, 1926.

the ordinary way. Three of the former class bore the makers' labels, "Edmund Jenks at y* Angell & Star in S* Ans Lane, nere Aldersgate"; "Made by Henry Oxly N° 230 Upper Thames Street London"; and "Henry Neale at y* end of S* Bartholomew Lane near the Royal Exchange London", the pans in this case being stamped "H.N." Another box contained a brass-lidded locker, on which was stamped "I. W. Herberths—London."

A topographical interest attaching to the "built" boxes lay in the names of the makers recorded on the labels, which were as follows:—"Thos. Goulding at the Angel and Scales N° 15 Queen Street, Cheapside, London"; and "James Kirk N° 52 S, Paul's Churchyard, London." The latter, whose name was apparently unrecorded, was doubtless a member of the same family as Arthur Kirk and the more famous John; and the weights in the box were mostly by John Kirk. Also "I. & O. Westwood, Birmingham", whose name, stamped on weights, is familiar; "S. Read in St. Ann's Lane near Aldersgate London"; "Freeman & New in Leadenhall Street London Scale makers to His Majesty's Mint, Exchequer, Bank of England &c"; "Basil Hunt at N° 48 in Edmund Street Birmingham"; and "Sewell & Young, at the Hand & Scales, N° 5 in Bear Street, Leicester fields."

Five examples of boxes covered with shagreen were exhibited, two with labels "Henry Neale at y* end of S* Bartholomew Lane near the Royall Exchange London"; and "Henry Neale Franting of S* Bartholomew Lane", etc., as before. The Royal Arms of William III appeared on both these labels.

Nine examples of the familiar japanned or "Pontypool-lacquer" boxes were shown and eleven varieties, one being of brass, of the automatically rising coin balances. The names of the makers of the latter included those of James Spyers, 121 Cheapside; De Grave and Son; A. Wilkinson, and Stephen Houghton of Ormskirk, and W. and T. Avery of Birmingham.

Some of these balances were simply scales with independent weights, whilst others, by a proper manipulation of the turns and slide would weigh the guinea, half- and one-third guinea, sovereign
and half-sovereign. One example made by Bate of London, named "Cotton's balance," was a most delicately made instrument of brass and steel in a mahogany case.

PORTRAITS ON THE SHILLINGS OF JAMES I.

BY ERNEST C. CARTER, M.D.

Dr. Carter exhibited a series of these shillings to illustrate the six varieties into which Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson, F.S.A., had classified the busts of James I in his "English Silver Coins of James I" in Volume IV of the Journal, and described the distinctions.

Amongst those of the period 1608-1619, which included the mint-marks coronet, bell, martlet, tower, trefoil, cinquefoil, key, tun, and book, he pointed out very distinct differences in the details of some of the busts described as of the fifth period. More particularly was this to be seen on a shilling with the mint-mark key, which showed a flattened nose to the profile, giving it a general resemblance to Michael Angelo, and in execution the bust was much superior to that of others of the same class. This excellence of workmanship did not, however, extend to the legend, which, as usual on these later coins, was slovenly; nor to the striking or finish of the die, which was uneven, and much inferior to that of the still later coins with mint-mark tun.

It was not suggested that the peculiar portrait of the King was a more truthful likeness, but rather that the artist was able to give distinction and dignity where these qualities were scantily bestowed by nature. Nor was it proposed to interfere with the Morrieson classification, which was adequate for a series already complicated enough for the student or collector of the coins of this reign.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, October 27th, 1926.

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

The Chairman regretted the unavoidable absence of the President, Major W. J. Freer, through illness.

Miss Mildred M. Seaby and Mr. Herbert A. Seaby were elected Members of the Society.

Mr. Andrew explained that, to his deep regret, it would be impossible for him to give the necessary time and attention to the Society’s affairs in his official capacity next year, but he hoped that Members would elect him a Member of the Council, and he would help in every way he possibly could.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. W. J. Andrew:—Rings and coins for comparison. This interesting selection included a gold ring with the head of Aesculapius as on the Roman coins; a Roman officer’s ring enclosing a coin of Valens, for the portrait of the Emperor, and awarded then much as our D.S.O. is to-day; a Roman soldier’s identity ring, with his number under the patina; a ring with a coral cameo portrait attributed to Galba; a silver ring with a team of horses as on the prototype of the early British coinage; a bronze ring with a horse exactly similar to that on Cunobeline’s coin, Evans XII, 8, and another bearing a head similar to that on the sceatta series.

The medallic plaque illustrated, and believed to be of the War of Independence, representing an American soldier beneath the Cap of Liberty defending “the four books.” As it was unknown to the British Museum, to the
American Museum, and to the American Numismatic Society, any information as to its issue would be gratefully welcomed.

By Mr. R. Donald Bain:—A medalet, dated 1733, bearing on one side "PAKINGTON for EVER", beneath a glass, a bottle and two crossed pipes; and on the opposite side "EXCISE 1733", between branches of hops above and a bouquet of three hops below.

It appeared to be unpublished, and was considered by Dr. G. F. Hill of the British Museum to refer to the agitation against Walpole's Excise Bill of 1733, and to someone prominent in the agitation.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—A brass token, slightly smaller than a shilling, apparently of the time of Charles I. Obverse, three crowns in pale similar in shape to those on the Richmond farthings, with a fleur de lys on each side.
Reverse, THE | TOKEN | FOR THE | CVRE, in 4 lines; above and below a small crown flanked by the Prince of Wales’s feathers. No doubt a token or pass used for the ceremony of Touching for the King’s Evil. See Miss Helen Farquhar’s “Royal Charities,” Volume XII of the *Journal*, p. 121.

A medal cast in brass. Obverse, Bust of the Duke of Cumberland inscribed GVLIELMVS DVX CVMBRIBIAE and copied from the 1745 medal by T. Pingo, Med: Ill: ii. 607–265, which had for its reverse a lion overcoming a wolf, IVSTITIA · TRIVMPHANS, and was stated to have been “also used for the metallic tickets struck for the Duke of Cumberland’s Theatre and inscribed on the reverse, BOX, GALLERY, &c.” Reverse, a bell in very high relief and occupying most of the field; below, 1746.

Medal of the Duke of Cumberland with obverse, also copied from Pingo’s medal, and on the reverse a Highlander kneeling before the crowned rampant lion of England; below, 1746. Med: Ill: ii. 616–286.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence:—Noble of Henry VI of the annulet coinage of London, with trefoil in the second quarter by the lion.

By Mr. R. C. Lockett:—Silver pennies of David I of Scotland of the type of Stephen’s first issue *EREBALD : ON ED ....; *DE[RING] O : [E]DON; .... ON EDEN, with obverse DAVID blundered; *FOLBOLD : O : ROCe; the coin of Carlisle with the cummin leaf in place of sceptre, illustrated in Volume VII of the *Journal*, p. 50.

By Mr. S. M. Spink:—Silver penny of Stephen, *EREBALD : ON CAR[D].

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Silver halfpenny of Edward III with pellet before EDWARDVS, annulet after EDWARDVS and after REX; on the reverse the final N of LONDON Y 2

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Silver penny of David I of Scotland. Obverse, DERIND ON ED. Also the silver penny of Matilda, attributed by Mr. Andrew to the Carlisle mint, from the Roth collection and Nottingham find.

By Mr. C. Winter:—Bronze-gilt medal for the Peace of Paris, 1856. Obverse, a winged figure of Peace presenting a palm branch to Europa, who is seated, her left arm resting on a shield: the whole within a circle of a series of panels with portraits of the European Sovereigns—Queen Victoria, King Victor II, the Emperor Alexander II, the Emperor Francis Joseph, King William IV, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Dividing the portraits are Cupid figures representing Fame or Victory. Reverse, PAX CONCILIATA LUTETIAE PARISIORUM DXXX MART A MDCCCLVI, within a floral border.

Bronze-gilt medal for France and Poland. Obverse, two female figures representing France succouring Poland, who holds in her right hand a Polish Standard and Sword, inscription TU NE MOURRAS PAS. Exergue, MDCCCXXXI. Reverse, a circle of stars A L'HEROIQUE POLOGNE, below, laurel and palm branch and a small lion. Edge, POLES AT HARWICH TO THEIR NOBLE FRIEND LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART M.P. 1834.

Silver jetton. Full-faced portrait of Charles II, crowned; beaded border. Struck hollow.

Charles II crown, 1649 (?), mint-mark fleur de lys. Obverse, a large crown, inscription CAR II etc. Reverse, the value, as V below S, within the legend. This coin is
believed to have been struck by the Marquis of Ormonde, who proclaimed Charles II as King within about a fortnight of the death of Charles I.

Silver Medal of the Photographic Society of London for 1853.

Paper.

Silver Coin of the Time of Stephen Bearing the Mint-Name Eden.

Mr. Lawrence described and showed an interesting coin of Stephen's first type reading STIFNE RE: * and on the reverse *EREBALD: ON EDEN, without the inner circle on the obverse. London punches, he said, were not used for its production, and the obverse was from the same die as the penny described by Mr. Andrew from the Sheldon hoard and illustrated as Pl. II, No. 24, in Volume VII of the Journal, but the reverse of the latter was there provisionally read *ODARD: ON: CARD, Carlisle, for the mint-name and initial letter of the moneyers were not certain. There were other coins of the type which strongly resembled those two on the obverse, but the colon after E was absent, and all were clearly Carlisle issues by the moneyer Erebald. The reverses of all showed the same style of workmanship, and the letters common to them were of precisely the same form, a form quite different from any on the regular coins from London-made punches.

The interest in the coin exhibited centred in the name of its mint EDEN. The story of the moneyer Erebald, so far as the lecturer knew it, was that he was striking at Carlisle in the last type of Henry I, and in the first type of Stephen; also at Corbridge for Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and at Edinburgh for King David. One of Erebald's coins of the mint EDEN, exhibited by Mr. Lockett that evening, was of the same style as that under notice.

The question naturally asked, continued Mr. Lawrence, was, did EDEN stand for Edinburgh, and if it did how was Stephen's name upon its obverse to be accounted for? There could be several possibilities. Erebald might have had the obverse die in his possession
when he left Carlisle for Edinburgh and by accident mismatched his
dies if he struck the coin there; or similarly he may have mis-
matched his dies if he struck it at Carlisle. Neither of these
alternatives was attractive, because a moneyer was liable to heavy
penalties for issuing anything of that kind. The possibility of the
coin having been struck at Edinburgh by Stephen’s orders was surely
out of the question, for Stephen’s writ never ran at Edinburgh.
David might have ordered it, but to put Stephen’s name on it would
have been both offensive and unnecessary, as David’s money with
his own name on it passed current in England. Also in those days
the people could not read: they took their money and had their
scales ready to weigh it.

There was just one more possibility—that EDEN on this and on
Mr. Lockett’s coin stood for a mint which, like Carlisle, was changing
hands frequently in the North Country. Such a place as Heddon on
the Wall, Hadrian’s wall, not far from Newcastle, might be such a
place. Such an attribution would appeal more to him, Mr. Lawrence,
for the coin, than the alternative that it was struck at Edinburgh by
David’s order.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Tuesday, November 30th, 1926.


Mr. Arthur R. Denton, Mr. Arthur Probsthain, and the Reading
Public Libraries—Mr. W. H. Greenhough, Chief Librarian—were
elected Members.

The Council’s Report, which with the Treasurer’s Accounts is
printed later, was read by Mr. W. J. Andrew and unanimously
adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer, Sir William Wells, F.S.A., presented the
Society’s Accounts for the year. They were explained in detail
and comparison made with the previous year. The Meeting con­
gratulated Sir William Wells upon his Accounts, which were unani­
mously passed. Votes of thanks were passed to Sir William Wells
and to the Auditors, Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. E. H. Wheeler,
for their services.

The President in a few well-chosen words presented, on behalf
of the Society, its Gold Medal to Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler in acknowledg­
dgment of his valued services, 1917–1926. Mr. Wheeler, in reply,
expressed his sincere appreciation of the honour awarded to him
by the Members.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons and Mr. F. Warren were appointed
Scrutators for the Ballots that evening.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. W. J. Andrew:—Twelve examples of the “bowed”
money of Shakespeare when, after the introduction of the
three-cornered hat, it assumed that form. Mr. Andrew
explained that the flat hats were worn over the wigs and
were still represented by the Judge’s black cap. “Bowed”
money was given on engagements to clench the bargain,
and for luck.

Fifteenth-century talisman of St. George.

A gipsy talisman from Lewes with an Arabic inscription of
about A.D. 1600.

Gold memorial ring of Nelson.

By Mr. Thos. G. Barnett:—Charles I. Two siege pieces of
Newark of the value of half a crown, showing that more
than one pair of dies were used in striking this particular
value.

Charles II. Royalist issue of the Dublin Crown and Half­
crown. The crown appeared to bear portions of the
By Mr. Frank E. Burton:—Four examples of the Newark penny of 1811 (Davis 13 and 14), which included a proof, two ordinary specimens of Davis 13 and 14, and a variety of Davis 14 with plain edge which appeared to be unrecorded.

By Dr. Ernest C. Carter:—Elizabeth, milled sixpence of 1561 on which the dress is plain. This variety appears to be unrecorded.


By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—Australian silver tokens. The Tasmania shilling of 1823, the threepenny-token of James Campbell of Morpeth, two varieties of the threepenny-token of J. C. Thornthwaite, Sydney, 1854, and seven varieties of the threepenny-token of Hogarth Erichsen & Co., Sydney, 1858–60.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Medallion, slightly concave, 1½ inches in diameter. Head of Parnell, surrounded by the inscription "Ireland’s Army of Independence, 1891," and an outer wreath of shamrocks, right, and ivy leaves, left: reverse "Let my love/be/conveyed/to my Colleagues/and the/Irish people." The medal has a bar, on green ribbon, and the inscription "Ireland a Nation."
By Mr. Frederick A. Walters:—Romano-British coins, of Hadrian, of the denominations sestertius, as, and dupondius; all with legend BRITTANIA; of Antoninus Pius, a sestertius with legend BRITTANIA; of Antoninus Pius, a sestertius with legend BRITAN, and an as with legend BRITTANIA; of Commodus, a medallion with legend BRITANNIA.

By Mr. Charles Winter:—A unique group of five decorations awarded to David Barry, A.B., H.M.S. Cracker:—

2. Medal, for Conspicuous Gallantry (1st issue), 14th October, 1855.
5. Turkish Crimean medal.

David Barry was the only recipient of two medals for Conspicuous Gallantry, which was the medal superseded by the institution of the Victoria Cross. Barry was recommended for the V.C., but the recommendation was omitted to be put forward. The medals were awarded for saving the lives of wounded officers, under heavy fire, on each occasion.

A Group of Decorations awarded to Lieut.-Colonel Bryan O'Toole, 39th Regt. and 7th Caçadores:—

1. Gold Cross for the Battles of Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees.
2. Field Officer's Gold Medal for Ciudad Rodrigo, with clasp, Salamanca.

5. Gold Badge of the Order of the Tower and Sword.


Lieut.-Colonel Bryan O'Toole was a Cornet in Hompesch's Hussars in 1793; Captain 39th Foot, 1803; Brevet-Major, 1808; Lieut.-Colonel, 1813. He served under the Duke of Brunswick, was at the taking of Verdun, Battle of Genappe, Battle of Charleroi; served in the West Indies at St. Domingo, in Ireland at Vinegar Hill, Battle of Maida, and throughout the Peninsular Campaign. Died in 1826.

A Group of Decorations awarded to Quarter-Master Charles Wooden, V.C., 17th Lancers:—

1. The Victoria Cross, 25th October, 1854.

2. Crimea, four bars—Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol.


4. French War medal.

5. Turkish Crimea.

One of the Light Brigade in the cavalry charge at Balaklava; awarded the Victoria Cross for assisting Surgeon Mouat in saving the life of a distinguished officer, whom he, with others, carried to safety.

William IV. King's Messenger Badge in gilt, worn by Paymaster Wm. Castle. The Royal Arms painted in colours on a white ground, above, W.IV.R in blue letters, and the whole within the Garter—pierced, crowned, and a silver greyhound pendant.
Anniversary Meeting, November 30th, 1926.

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

Mr. Taffs, as Joint-Secretary, presented the following Report of the Council for the year 1926:

In presenting its twenty-third Annual Report the Council regrets to record the death of a Royal Member and an Honorary Member. In the death of Her Majesty Queen Louise of Denmark we lose a Royal Member, who had interested herself in the Society for more than twenty years. The Countess of Yarborough was a well-known art connoisseur, her speciality being the collection of Kneller's pictures. She was an original Member and had been an Honorary Member since 1905.

The Council also deeply regrets the loss from the same cause of ten other Members. Of these, Mr. Edgar M. Burnett, Mr. W. Sharp Ogden, F.S.A., Fleet-Surgeon A. E. Weightman, R.N., O.B.E., F.S.A., and Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith were all late or former Members of the Council. It will be remembered that it was to Mr. Burnett that the Society was largely indebted for the very successful exhibition of Stuart relics that was held last January. Mr. Ogden, an original Member of the Society, contributed several important papers to the pages of our Journal, his best known being "Concerning the evolution of some reverse types of the Anglo-Norman coinage," "A find of Roman bronze coins on the Little Orme's Head, North Wales," and one on "Shakspere's portraiture: painted, graven and medallic." He used to be a familiar figure at our Meetings until, as an octogenarian, age claimed its limitations, and he will be sadly missed by all who knew him. Fleet-Surgeon A. E. Weightman was a donor to the Society in its early years, and also a contributor to our pages. His strong point was his study of the copper coinage of England, his chief papers being "The Royal farthing tokens, 1613–1636," and the "Bronze coins of Queen Victoria." Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith, whose sudden death occurred since the last Meeting of the Society, had of late years been a more familiar figure at our Meetings than previously, and had been nominated by the Council to the position of Vice-President for the ensuing year. He was a man of sound judgment,
and his knowledge of the Carolian and later Stuart coins especially was deep and scholarly, and it is the more to be regretted that his knowledge has never been imparted to the Society in the pages of our Journal. He will, however, be remembered as a prominent collector of war medals and decorations, for his collection of these is probably second to none.

Five Members have resigned, but on the other hand the Society has welcomed the following ten new Members:—

Dr. Charles W. Burr.
Colonel A. H. Coles, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mr. Arthur R. Denton.
Mr. Hugh George Goodacre.
Mr. Arthur S. Marsden-Smedley.
Mr. Arthur Probsthain.
The Reading Public Libraries, Chief Librarian, Mr. W. H. Greenhough.
Mr. B. Walter Russell.
Miss Mildred Mary Seaby.
Mr. Herbert Allen Seaby.

From the above it will be seen that the number of new Members elected falls short of the total loss of Members and, in fact, the Treasurer points out that although the Society has considerable capital funds invested, upon its existing Income Account the Society will not be justified in issuing more than one volume of the present high, and therefore expensive, quality oftener than every two years.

The Council, therefore, would again like to impress upon all Members the necessity of endeavouring to bring into membership any friends who are interested in numismatics or in the welfare of the Society in order to enable it still to maintain the issue of a volume at any rate every eighteen months, if not to return to its pre-war practice of every year. It is admitted in these days that the counter-attraction of motoring and sport proves a greater pleasure to many than scientific or other research, yet it behoves each and every Member to do his or her best to advance the aims of the Society. In this
connection it is interesting to note that one of the Members of the Council—Mr. R. C. Lockett, F.S.A.—has offered a sum of £50 if the Society adopt the scheme suggested by Mr. Andrew of issuing a prospectus in the form of a general circular to make the objects of our Society far more widely known, and thus secure the necessary influx of new Members from the general public who have never been approached.

The President, Major W. J. Freer, has, with two exceptions when illness prevented him from doing so, presided over all the Meetings of the Society, in spite of the fact that such attendance has necessitated his journeying from Leicester.

Sir William Wells has carried out his duties as Treasurer with his customary care and efficiency, and in particular, as the result of negotiations with the Inland Revenue Commissioners, he has obtained a refund of £90 Income Tax paid in respect of the Society’s investments. £27 4s. 9d. of the above amount appears in this year’s Accounts.

The Society has been fortunate, when for the first time Income Tax should have been claimed from the Society and from others of similar scientific and historical character under the financial pressure of the moment, in having as its Treasurer Sir William Wells, who has ever the financial interests of the Society at heart.

Mr. Parsons, as Librarian, has again earned the best thanks of the Society for his continued good work in the section under his control. Several additions have been made to the Library by various donors, and these have been duly acknowledged in our Reports. Special mention should be made of the valuable gift of Volume IX of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*. This was the gift of His Majesty the King of Italy, who is a Royal Member of the Society, and the work as now represented by its nine volumes is a valuable and beautiful series.

The attendances at our Meetings have been fairly satisfactory, and that at the Stuart Meeting of January was probably a record in
the Society's history, but it would be more gratifying to the Council if an improvement could be made in this respect in the general average. The papers that have been read before the Society have certainly deserved a larger attendance than was occasionally accorded to them. A special feature of the session was the highly successful exhibition of Stuart Art and Relics which was held in January last, to which reference has just been made. The grateful thanks of the Society are due to Sir William Plender and Mr. P. D. Griffiths, F.S.A., for allowing the Society to draw unsparingly from their invaluable collections the wealth of Stuart Art and historic relics then so generously displayed.

Owing to a series of family bereavements, Mr. Andrew, greatly to his regret, has been forced to realize that the claims on his time will be such as to prevent him from continuing his official duties of the Society in the coming year, and it therefore became necessary for the Council to appoint someone to help him at first, and at Mr. Andrew's suggestion the Council appointed Mr. Taffs to give such assistance as was possible, but now Mr. Andrew has found it necessary to resign the post of Editor of the Journal which he has held for so many years. Although nothing but the warmest thanks are due to Mr. Andrew for his valued services in the past in producing, with one or two exceptions, the series of volumes the Society has issued since its inauguration, yet from his point of view it has been a labour of love, for the British Numismatic Journal has always been very dear to him.

The Council has unanimously appointed Mr. Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S., to fill the post of Editor, and for this purpose has nominated him as a Joint Secretary with Mr. Taffs, although it is understood that the two offices will be now distinct. Mr. Anscombe was a very early Member of the Society and acted as a Joint Secretary in 1906, 1907, and 1908, so the work is no new thing to him. He was elected an Honorary Member in 1911, and the Council would like to take this opportunity of welcoming him back again as an "active" Officer of the Society in the new capacity as Editor. As a fitting
welcome to the new Editor, and as a compliment to the retiring Editor, the Council trusts that all Members will do their utmost to produce papers for the Journal, so that the volume will maintain its usual high standard and be in itself the best advertisement of the good work done by the Society. No doubt the Members will appreciate the fact that as the Israelites of old were unable to make bricks without straw, so will your new Editor be unable to produce a volume without the necessary material.

Mr. Andrew specially desires to express his thanks to Mr. Taffs for the help he has so ably and so kindly given in carrying on the Secretarial work of the Society, and the Council wishes to endorse this with its own appreciation and confidence in the future.

The Council desires to express its thanks to Mr. E. H. Wheeler and Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher for undertaking the duties of Auditors of the Accounts, and to Mr. H. Alexander Parsons and Mr. F. Warren for undertaking the Scrutators’ duties at the Ballots to be held this evening.

Sir William H. Wells will make his own report to you, and you will, we are sure, accord him your grateful thanks for so ably carrying out his duties as Treasurer.

In a previous year the Society presented its medal to the late Mr. Saltus in recognition of his interest in and support of the Society. The Council and the Members have unanimously decided that Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler, who so generously followed in the footsteps of Mr. Saltus, has earned and well deserves a like acknowledgment. A similar medal therefore has been prepared for presentation to him at the Anniversary Meeting this evening, in recognition of his valuable services.

Acknowledgment should be paid to Miss Farquhar, who always makes a contribution to the Society’s funds towards the expense of illustrating her papers, and this year she has again made her usual donation of £10.

The Report was unanimously adopted.
Sir William Wells, F.S.A., as Honorary Treasurer, presented and explained in detail his Accounts, which were in printed form and audited by the Members Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler, as Honorary Auditors under the Rules, and professionally by Messrs. Gilberts, Hallett and Eglington, Chartered Accountants. They were duly passed, and are appended to this Report.

THE BALLOTS.

The Scrutators reported that the Members nominated by the Council had been elected, namely:

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION 1927.

President:—Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents:—V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., F.S.A.; Lionel L. Fletcher; Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.; G. Hamilton-Smith; Richard C. Lockett, F.S.A.; Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morris, F.S.A.

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

Treasurer:—Sir William Wells, F.S.A.

Librarian:—H. Alexander Parsons.


THE JOHN SANFORD SALTUS TRIENNIAL GOLD MEDAL.

The Scrutators having reported that this Medal had been awarded by a majority of the votes to Mr. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A., for his papers on the Tower Mint of Charles I, the President congratulated him on behalf of the Society.

1 One Vice-President, Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith, originally nominated died suddenly on November 18th, 1926.
The British Numismatic Society.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1926.

Dr.

<table>
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<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<tr>
<td>To printing and stationery</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; postages</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; expenses of meetings, including rent to</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 29th, 1926</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sundry expenses</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Secretary's travelling expenses</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; amount expended on Vol. XVII of the Journal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; balance being surplus for year transferred to</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Purposes Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£363 1 0

Cr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By subscriptions received for 1926</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; subscriptions in arrear for 1924 and 1925 received</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; subscriptions compounded</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; entrance fee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; dividends and interest</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sales of back volumes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; donation, Mr. A. E. Bagnall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; income-tax recovered</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£363 1 0
### BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1926.

#### Liabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To subscriptions received in advance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; audit fee due</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund— Capital Account (per contra)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Account as at November 18th, 1925</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends received during year to date</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| " General Purposes Fund—
  As at November 18th, 1925... 2,102 | 13 | 11 |
| Add surplus for year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account | 198 | 18 | 3 |

---

#### Assets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| By investments at cost or book values—
  £109 18s. 5d. National War Bonds 5 per cent., 1927 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| £150 National War Bonds 5 per cent., 1928 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| £1,050 Consols, 2½ per cent. | 577 | 10 | 0 |
| £500 New South Wales 4 per cent. Stock, 1933 | 503 | 4 | 6 |
| £213 ls. 1d. Indian 3½ per cent. Stock | 200 | 0 | 0 |

(The market value of the above investments at November 18th, 1926, was £1,561.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Library at cost as at November 18th, 1926</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| " Cash at Bank—
  Current Account | 89 | 6 | 10 |
| Deposit Account | 550 | 0 | 0 |

---

#### Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**AUDITORS' REPORT.**

We beg to report to the Members that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. No credit has been taken for subscriptions in arrear.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers of the Society, and are of opinion that, subject to the above remark, the same is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Society.

(Signed) GILBERTS, HALLETT & EGLINGTON, Chartered Accountants,

On behalf of the Society—

LIONEL L. FLETCHER, Auditors.

**November 23rd, 1926.**
NOTE.

VOLUME XVI (1921-22).

Since his paper on "The Coinage of Oxford, 1642-46," was printed, Colonel Morrieson has discovered the following additional reverse variety of the shilling of 1643, which Members may like to insert, after No. 8, on p. 157 of their volumes:—

Mint-mark, large pellet. As No. 1, but the Declaration is in smaller lettering, and reads PROT and PAR, instead of PRO and PA. There are no pellets after PROT, ANG, or PAR; and only a single pellet between the words of the legend. Found with obverse D.

Also, on p. 162, it should be noted that the sixpences with obverse A are found with reverses 1 and 2; and those with obverse B with reverse 2.