PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

SESSIONS 1927 AND 1928.
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SESSION 1927.

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1909. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
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1917. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
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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, 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. Morrieson, F.S.A.
1926. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.
The British Numismatic Society.

PROCEEDINGS
1927-8.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 26th, 1927.


The John Sanford Saltus Triennial Gold Medal.

This medal, which had been awarded to Mr. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A., by the ballot of the Members at the Anniversary Meeting on November 30th, was presented to him by the President, who, in a few well-chosen words, paid very eloquent tribute to, and appreciation of, the work contributed by Mr. Francis to the Society’s volumes, making special reference to his exhaustive treatise on “The Silver Coins of the Tower Mint of Charles I.” Apart from voicing the appreciation of the Society’s Members, the President expressed his own personal gratification that the duty of presenting the medal should fall upon him.

Mr. Francis, in reply, whilst acknowledging his sincere appreciation of the honour accorded to him by the Members, modestly referred to the fact that he felt very unworthy in being associated with the previous distinguished recipients of the medal.
Exhibitions.

By Mr. Andrew:—In illustration of the bicentenary of the birth of Wolfe, a series of seven military horns of the "Seven-Years War" in America, 1753-59. They were beautifully engraved with birds'-eye views of the towns, forts, rivers, and forces of the campaigns. That representing the Siege of Quebec gave a plan of the city and its defences, a miniature of the frigate "The Sutherland" that first ran under the guns, and a map of the river and surrounding country showing Wolfe’s forces and his plan of attack. Other horns included that dated 1759, of the eleventh Earl of Eglinton, then General Montgomerie, who raised the first 71st Highlanders. It bore his own arms, a representation of a 71st Highlander, and a map of his campaign, being the best engraved of the series. Another was Lieut. John Longdon’s, of the 3rd Royal Americans at Fort Edward, "2nd August, 1757," and the general series, for instance, showed the gradual evolution of New York from a peaceful city to a walled fortress.

By Mr. A. H. Baldwin:—Medals relating to General Wolfe:—

1. Quebec taken 13 Sep. 1759. Med. Ill., George II, 439,
   **Obverse:**—Bust of Britannia to left over a laurel wreath through which passes a trident to left and a standard to right. Below the trident "Saunders," under the standard "WOLFE."
   **Reverse:**—Victory crowning a trophy—"Quebec Taken MDCCLIX."

2. An unrecorded medal on the Death of General Wolfe,
   **Obverse:**—Half-length bust of Wolfe to right, left hand extended, right holding sword, below bust, "Sep. 18 1759." Legend, "The Brave General Wolfe was killed (continued on reverse) before Quebec."
   **Reverse:**—View of Quebec, one large and two small ships in the river, and three men standing in the foreground.
Meeting, January 26th, 1927.

3. "Successes of 1759." Med. Ill., George II, 444,

*Obverse* :—Bust of George II.

*Reverse* :—Shield with reversed lis between the British Lion and the Horse of Hanover, with the inscription, "Quebec, Wolfe, Monck n., Towns d., Sep. 13 & 18"; in the panel above, the reversed lily of France.

A specimen in silver in the original shagreen case, and one in brass.


By Mr. Frank E. Burton :—Two medals, one in silver and the other in bronze, to commemorate the capture of Louisburg in 1758, in which the 45th Regiment took part, and which were given to a few of the officers who distinguished themselves. On the *obverse* is an allegorical design, a globe inscribed Canada—America resting on a figure of France, who drops a fleur-de-lys. Supporting the globe on either side are a grenadier and sailor, above a flying figure of Victory and behind the Union Jack a scroll inscribed "Pariter in Bella," signed T. PINGO. F. *Reverse* :—The bombardment of Louisburg, and above "Louisbourg taken MDCCLVIII."

By Dr. E. C. Carter :—A cast medallion portrait of Oliver Cromwell, in lead.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence :—Five cameo medallions in glass, with portraits of George III, Pitt (2), Washington, and another unidentified.

By Mr. Thomas K. Mackenzie :—A beautifully executed silk-work picture representing the Death of General Wolfe. The period of the picture was probably about 1780.

Paper.

The Ring of “Ehlla” and Other Early Inscriptions Numismatically Considered.

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

The most beautiful of our early rings was found nearly a century ago glittering in the peat below the ancient ford at Bossington, Hampshire, and is now in the Ashmolean Museum. It was Anglo-Saxon, of thick gold, unusually large, bearing the portrait of an ecclesiastic derived from a Roman prototype, and around this was the inscription NOMEN EhLLA FID IN ṢPO, yet no attempt seemed ever to have been made to identify the name.

The inscription had been rendered “My name is Ehlla, my faith is in Christ,” but Mr. Andrew demurred to that. To a numismatist, he said, the ring would seem to be definite in both date and meaning. The portrait, with its pearled collar, fillet, and tassels, was similar in character and workmanship to some on the later sceattas and on the money of Offa, a.d. 757–796, but the art, particularly in the large pellets in the spandrils, the circles of pellets and twisted cords, inclined to the earlier period. The date, therefore, should be between 700 and 750. It would also be clear to the technical observer that if the short word fides had been intended there was no need for its contraction because there was plenty of room for it. The word intended must have been fidelis, and the goldsmith who made this ring would in all probability be the designer
of the coinage of the State. At this date the Anglo-Saxons were discarding the runic alphabet of their pagan forefathers, and adopting the Roman characters of the Christian religion, and with them certain Greek characters of Christian import; therefore, as the ring was of this transitional period its inscription included letters of three alphabets, Roman, Greek, and runic.

The second letter, h, of the name had always been assumed to be our H, but it was really the rare late form of the runic letter for our U. It occurred on an Anglo-Saxon casket in the Brunswick Museum, and on the dragon-headed ornament found in the Thames, and represented the long, soft, O pronounced U, as the O in London and in numerous of our words. Exactly the same runic letter, too, still survived so late as on the coins of Burgred, A.D. 852, where also it was used for the O—U in the second syllable of the moneyer’s name Osmund. For just as earlier Osmod became Osmond and Osmund; Lodovicus, Ludovicus; Eomer, Eumer; etc., so this form h on the ring indicated that the name was transitional between Eolla and Eulla. In other words it was the Anglo-Saxon variant of Eolla, just as at the same time Roman Londinium gave place to Saxon Lundonia.

The inscription thus revised became NOMEN EOLLA FIDELIS IN CRISTO, and referred to the ring itself, being the answer to the question “Whose image and superscription hath it?” Luke xx, 24—namely, “The name is Eolla, faithful in Christ.” There could, Mr. Andrew thought, be no doubt that it was the actual ring of investiture given by the King to Eolla on his installation as the second Bishop of Selsey, now Chichester, about A.D. 716, and the site of its discovery was but a few miles outside his then diocese.

Similarly Mr. Andrew treated the inscription in Breamore Church near Salisbury, the famous Rood of Romsey Abbey, and the inscribed Roman gold ring he exhibited, dating each in turn by close comparison with similar peculiarities in the contemporary money, and identifying the name of the owner EGNATIA ROMANA, on the last, with the lady of that name who was banished by Nero.
Proceedings of the Society.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, February 23rd, 1927.

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

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

Presentation to the Library.

By the Author—Mr. Harrold Edgar Gillingham, of Philadelphia:—"Spanish Orders of Chivalry and Decorations of Honour."

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—Anne pattern farthing, 1713; Anne pattern halfpennies (Montagu 1 and 6); William III sixpence of Bristol mint; seventeenth-century tokens for Bristol of 1652 and 1662; an unrecorded seventeenth-century halfpenny token, obverse, WILLIAM · LVNND · IN · MOORE, and reverse, LANE · HIS · HALFE · PENNY—David and harp; a coin weight of JOANNES · V · 1747 for three pounds twelve shillings. A weighing appliance of unusual design in brass.

By Mr. Thos. G. Barnett:—Portable French solar dials of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These solar dials were of exquisite workmanship, and included (1) horizontal, with fixed gnomon, by P. Norry A Gisors, 1649; (2) horizontal, with adjustable gnomon, by P. Sevin A Paris; (3) horizontal, with adjustable gnomon, by I. Tovry A Paris; (4) horizontal, with adjustable gnomon, by Butterfield A Paris; (5) analemmatic, with adjustable gnomon, by Charle Blond, Dieppe, circa 1660. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were in silver, No. 4 in copper, and No. 5 in ivory.
By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—A seventeenth-century box of coin-weighing scales and weights, apparently German, and painted with a coat of arms, with crest and mantling—surrounded by a wreath of green and red. The rest of the lid adorned with painted flowers, red and white tulips and small red flowers resembling roses. The arms are Or, a lobster in pale Gules. This is the punning coat of the German family of Krebs, the best-known member of the family being Nicolas de Cusa (surname Krebs), a Cardinal of the Roman Church and a noted theologian, astronomer, and diplomat. He was made Bishop of Brixen in the Tyrol, and died in 1464, and his coat of arms appears on his tomb in the Church of S. Pietro in Vincoli at Rome. Inside the lid is written the name of “pierre grand a la rue des chapeliers proche la rue lupin a Lyon, 1663,” and on the outside of the lid—apparently a later addition—are painted on a white band FLG VI and the date 1683.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—Barbadoes penny of 1788 and a Barbadoes penny and halfpenny of 1792. Also a Dublin penny token of 1657, reading on the obverse IESPAR • ROADS • BARBADAS, with device two men working in a plantation.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Charles I Half-crown, shilling and penny of Oxford. Also an extensive collection of half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, groats, threepennies, half-groat and penny of Bristol to illustrate his paper.

By Mr. S. M. Spink (per Mr. Winter):—Gold and silver coins of Bristol, which included a William I PAXS penny, with reverse reading BRPODE ON BRISCO; an angel of Henry VI, with B in the waves below the ship; a groat of Henry VI with B on breast and reverse reading VILLA BRISTOW; a noble of Edward IV, with mint-marks a rose and a sun on the reverse and B in the waves below
the ship on the obverse; another similar, but with mint-mark crown on reverse; a gold crown of Henry VIII, with mint-mark WS (in monogram) on reverse; groat, half-groat and penny of Henry VIII with reverse reading CIVITAS BRISTOLIE; half-crowns of Charles I, 1644, with mint-mark BR (in monogram) on reverse; and a shilling of Charles I, 1645, with similar mint-mark below the date.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Two tokens relating to the Slave Trade, one of which is in white metal, and a small Wedgwood uniface medallion with the same design of a slave in chains and the legend "Am I not a man and a brother?"

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Charles I Bristol half-crown, shilling and sixpence, 1643, of Oxford type with mint-mark BR (in monogram).

By Mr. Charles Winter:—Decorations of Captain the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham, R.N., comprising—

1. Order of the Bath, G.C.B.

2. Gold Medal, obverse, Britannia standing on an antique galley, her right foot resting on a helmet, and holding a spear in her left hand; is crowned by Victory. Reverse, "THE HON. THOMAS PAKENHAM, Captain of H.M.S. 'THE INVINCIBLE' on the 1 June MDCCXCIV. The French Fleet Defeated."

The Hon. Sir Thos. Pakenham was born in 1757 and first went to sea in 1770 on board the Southampton frigate, Captain M’Brige. He attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1776; of Commander in 1779; and of Post-Captain (as a reward for his distinguished services as Acting-Captain of the “Bristol,” under Commodore Cornwallis) 2nd March, 1780. When in command of the “Crescent” of 28 guns and 198 men, he accompanied Admiral Darby to the relief of Gibraltar in 1781; and on 29th May in that year maintained a brilliant action of two hours and a-half with the Dutch 36-gun frigate “Brill,” to whom he did not strike until he had 103 of his men killed and wounded, and further opposition was impossible. He afterwards commanded the “Minerva” 38, “Invincible” 74, and “Juste” 84. In the “Invincible” he bore a conspicuous part in the battle of 1st June, 1794, and for his conduct on that occasion was presented with the above gold medal. He was nominated a Colonel of Marines in 1795, a Rear-Admiral in February, 1799, a Vice-Admiral in April, 1804, a full Admiral in July, 1810, and in May, 1820, was created a G.C.B. He was for some time Master-General of the Ordnance in Ireland, and died Senior Admiral of the Red, 2nd February, 1836.

Paper.

The Coinage of Bristol, 1643-1645.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., in his paper, said that on 23rd July, 1643, Bristol was taken by the Royalists and was surrendered to the Parliamentary forces on 11th September, 1645. This was an important acquisition for King Charles, as it gave him possession of the most important port in the Bristol Channel. It is now certain that a mint under the wardenship of Thomas Bushell was at once established there, but up till lately there was a good deal of doubt on the subject. Harleian MS. 6838 contains the dossier-
of Bushell's claims for compensation for his advances of money to the King which was presented to the Privy Council after the restoration. Among these claims were items connected with the establishment of a mint in Bristol Castle by His Majesty's command. The mint appeared to have coined about £100 a week.

Colonel Morrieson considered that the earliest coins struck there were those half-crowns and shillings of the early period of 1643 which have the usual Oxford obverse, but on the reverse have coarse or large plumes with the wording of the declaration differing from the Oxford version and agreeing with that of the coins having the monogram BR.

Like at Oxford, he divided this period into three periods, as exemplified on the reverses, the first like that of Oxford, but with the large plumes, different Declaration, and legend commencing on the left.

In the second period the legend commences at the top, and the third has the BR monogram which corresponds to the OX on the Oxford reverses.

These differences were very apparent when the coins were laid out side by side.

He described the coins, as in the case of Oxford and Shrewsbury, by allotting the letters of the alphabet to the obverses and numerals to the reverses, which made a reference to any particular coin easy. Like at Oxford, there was a considerable amount of promiscuous muling.

The output being so very much smaller than at Oxford, the number of different dies is fewer. Half-crowns, shillings and sixpences were struck in 1643; to these, groats and threepences were added in 1644. The half-groats and pennies have no dates. There are sixpences or groats of 1645. A gold unite and half-unite were struck in 1645. He enumerated of the Half-crowns of 1643, 4 obverses, 10 reverses; 1644, 5 obverses, 6 reverses; 1645, 2 obverses, 3 reverses. Shillings, 1643, 2 obverses, 5 reverses; 1644, 4 obverses, 5 reverses; 1645, 3 obverses, 2 reverses. Sixpences, 1 of each in 1644 and 1645. Groats, 1644, 3 obverses, 3 reverses. Threepences, 1644, 2 obverses, 1 reverse; 1645, 1 of each. The half-groats and pennies are represented by single specimens.
ORDINARY MEETING.
Wednesday, March 23rd, 1927.


Dame Alice M. Godman, D.B.E., and Mr. Eugene Conrad Winter were elected Members.

A special exhibition mainly devoted to War Medals was held, and the following items are selected as typical of its varied and interesting character:

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Thames Waterman’s Badge.

Arms: City of London above.

Arms of Watermen’s Company below, viz.: Barry wavy of six, arg. and az.; on the middle bar a boat or, on a chief az. 2 oars in saltire or, between 2 cushions arg. tasselled or.

Supporters: 2 dolphins az. finned or.

Motto: “At command of our superiors.”

Note.—The arms of the Watermen’s Company were granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1585. The crest, which does not appear on the badge, was a dexter arm embowed proper vested arg., holding in the hand an oar erect or.

By Major W. J. Freer:—Badges or tokens for the Hallowing of the Church and Cathedral of Leicester Diocese. February 21–28, 1927.

Mine sweeper’s badge in silver.

A group of four medals awarded to William Dunstone, 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards:—Crimea with bars Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman and Sebastopol; Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; Turkish Crimea and French Medal.

Turkish Order of the Medjidie, Fourth and Third Class.

Sardinian War Medal in silver, awarded to Thomas Arthur, 5th Batt. R.A.
Turkish Medal for Defence of Kars, 1854.

Small silver medal inscribed on the obverse, "Awarded to Colour-serjeant H. Joy, of the P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, by Her Majesty Queen Victoria." On the reverse, "Gallantry at the following battles:—The Heights of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Malakoff Tower, Sebastopol."

Medals of the 38th Foot awarded to:

M. Shaughnessy, with bars Lucknow, Sebastopol, Crimea and Turkish Crimea.

J. Lenney, Serjeant, Peninsular medal, with bars Busaco and Fuentes D’Onor.

W. Rudge, Peninsular medal, with bars Vimiera, Corunna and St. Sebastian.

Philip Shadwell, Peninsular medal, with bars Badajoz, Vittoria and St. Sebastian.

E. Stubbins, Serjeant, Peninsular medal, with bars Salamanca, Vittoria and St. Sebastian.

Wm. Boulter, Peninsular medal, with bars Vimiera, Corunna and St. Sebastian.

Wm. Pye, Peninsular medal, with bars Busaco, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria and St. Sebastian.

A. Fitzgibbon, the Mutiny medal, with bar Lucknow.

A silver medal with obverse, "G.R. and Crown 38th Regt.," and reverse, "38th Regt.: To a deserving soldier as a token of faithful and meritorious service."

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—A group of three medals awarded to Staff-surgeon John Callander, consisting of the Waterloo medal, the Military General Service with bar Badajoz, and the Iron Cross for San Sebastian, 1836.

Gold medal for Irun, 1837, awarded to Surgeon J. B. Brearey.

Shir Ali’s Star for Maimana, 1876. Two types, one for Officers and one for Men, the former being very rare.

Boycott Expedition, Lough Mask, 1880. Thirty only issued.
Transport medal, with two bars South Africa, 1899–1902, and China, 1900, awarded to J. G. Crighton.

Conspicuous Gallantry, 1915 medal. Given by the Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force to Serjeants Dunkley, Reid and Millar. That exhibited was Serjeant Dunkley's medal.

Endymion Crook, worn by Midshipmen of H.M.S. "Endymion" after the capture by that ship of the American ship "President," 15th January, 1815.

By Mr. T. K. Mackenzie:—Medals relating to London Volunteers, consisting of:

1. Honourable Artillery Company.—Oval silver medal, with obverse, motto of the Company "Arma Pacis Fulcra" and trophy of arms in centre, with inscription, "Adjudged to J. Kidstone, Esq." On the reverse, Hon. Artillery Grenadier Company and inscription, "For the Third best shot with ball, 100 yards distance, on Highgate Common, 14th Sept., 1799." All very finely engraved and with the hall mark of the same year.

2. Honourable Artillery Company.—A somewhat similar medal, but larger and silver gilt. Obverse, engraved trophy of arms, above which is the Prince of Wales' Plumes and motto "Ich Dien." In the centre, " Honourable Artillery Company, South East Division. Adjudged to Mr. Thos. Irwin for the best shot with ball 100 yards distance at Highgate, 17th September, 1803." Hall mark of same year. On the reverse, finely engraved arms and motto of the Company. This and the preceding medal are interesting mementoes of our oldest Volunteer Company, whose Charter was granted by Henry VIII on the 25th August, 1537.

3. Loyal London Volunteers.—A circular silver medal, with obverse, Loyal London Volunteers and female figure
holding laurel wreath and supporting an anchor. Inscription, "River Fencibles," and all within a fancy border. Reverse," From Commodore Lucas. Awarded to Amos Peverel, 16th May, 1804. For Merit." This regiment was founded 17th September, 1803.

4. Loyal London Volunteers.—Circular silver-gilt medal, with obverse, trophy of arms, and in the centre, "Presented by Major Hodgkinson. To Mr. Richd. Douglas, Light Infantry Co., being the best shot, on 4th Nov., 1803." Reverse, Arms of City of London. Fourth Regiment, L.L.V. Hall mark of same year. The Loyal London Volunteers was the largest body of volunteers in London, and consisted of eleven Regiments.

By Mr. B. Walter Russell:—An interesting collection of orders and decorations, which included :—

Order of the Bath—Knight Grand Cross Star (G.C.B.), worn by Admiral Sir Willoughby Thomas Lake, K.C.B., Knight Commander Star (K.C.B.), and Commander’s gold badge (C.B.), worn by Major Robert Leech, C.B.

Order of St. Patrick—Star (K.P.).

Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order—Star of Knight Commander.

Order of St. Michael and St. George—Commander (C.M.G.).

Royal Victorian Order—Fourth and Fifth Class (M.V.O.).

Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Military Cross (M.C.).

Russian Order of St. Vladimir.

Turkish Order of the Medjidie—First and Third Class.

Spanish Order of Naval Merit—Star and Badge.

Spanish Order of San Fernando—Badge.

Order of the Redeemer of Greece—Star and Badge.
Meeting, March 23rd, 1927.

Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.
Persian Order of the Lion and Sun—Star and Badge.
Order of the Rose of Honduras—Star and Badge.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Oxford Pound and Ten Shilling pieces of Charles I, dated 1643; the Briot Crown of Charles I; Newark siege pieces of Charles I, consisting of the 1646 Half-Crown, Shilling and Ninepence in unusually fine condition; three varieties of the Pontefract siege pieces; Cromwell Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling and Ninepence, all unusually fine; the Ormond Crown; small Deccan War medal.

By Mr. C. Winter:—Collection of medals of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), covering their services from the Peninsular to the Great War of 1914–1918. The Peninsular period was represented by 18 medals, which included:—3 one-bar, 1 three-bar, 1 four-bar, 1 five-bar, 5 six-bar, 1 seven-bar, 2 eight-bar, 2 nine-bar, 1 eleven-bar, 1 twelve-bar. Several of the combination of bars are unique to the old 7th Foot, and some had the bar for Martinique. The twelve-bar medal was granted to Serjt. John Henry for services at Martinique, Albuhera, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse.

In addition to the Peninsular medals, there were exhibited the following:—One- and three-bar Crimea; 2 one-bar Afghanistan, 1877–78; 1 one-bar Egypt; 4 Queen’s South Africa, one- to eight-bars; Regimental best shot medal, 1834; Gold Championship medal of the Bombay Presidency, 1889; Edward VII Special Reserve; King George V medal for Meritorious Service; Group of four Decorations for the Great War; Persia Medal with bar Iraq; and a very handsome Officer’s Belt Plate, worn about 1850.
Also a collection of New Zealand medals for the Wars of 1845-47, 1860-66, including several rare single dates:—
*1845 to 1846; *1846 to 1847; *1847; *1860 to 1861; 1860 to 1864; 1860 to 1865; 1860 to 1866; 1861 to 1864; *1863 to 1864; 1863 to 1865; 1864; 1864 to 1865; 1864 to 1866; *1865; 1865 to 1866; 1866.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 27th, 1927.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Crowther-Beynon explained that he had been asked to fill the Chair in the unavoidable absence of Major W. J. Freer, through indisposition, and expressions of regret at the Chairman's absence through such a cause were unanimous.

Presentation to the Library.


Exhibitions.

By A. H. Baldwin and Sons, Limited, per Mr. P. J. D. Baldwin:—Four medals issued by the British South Africa Company, consisting of:—

Matabeleland, 1893—1 bar—and Rhodesia, 1896.
Rhodesia, 1896—1 bar—and Mashonaland, 1897.
Mashonaland, 1897—no bar.
The New Medal for Mashonaland, 1890, issued in 1927.

* Those thus marked were issued to the Navy.
By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Elizabeth Portcullis half-penny and a series of Early English or Anglo-Gallic jettons in illustration of paper.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—A copper calendar of 1822, with bust of Sir Isaac Newton.

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—A collection of silver-gilt and silver City Guild Livery Badges, including Vintners (2) of 1757 and 1821; Cutlers (5) of 1791, 1818, 1829, 1832, and obverse copy of Ladies' Badge, 1801; Cooks (3) of 1762, 1819, and 1885; Coopers (2) of 1741 and 1822; Farriers (1) of 1753; Needlemakers (1) of 1795; Distillers (1) of 1752; Pattenmakers (1) of 1777. These badges were given in silver to Liverymen, and were gilt on joining the Court as Assistant or Warden.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—A Coorg (Southern India) Medal, believed to be unrecorded. The medal was in pewter, measured 2 in. in diameter and weighed 417 grs. It was given to his troops by Raja Vera Rejandra Woodiar, when in rebellion against the paramount power of the Honourable East India Company and previously to hostilities with the British Indian troops. The Rajah was among the most cruel characters in the pages of Indian history. His country was invaded by four British columns, of which two only were successful. It was a short, sharp campaign, and lasted only from the 2nd to the 10th April, 1834, when the Rajah surrendered. He was sent as a State prisoner to Benares, and Coorg was formally annexed on May 7th, 1834.

The Persian inscription which appears on it was translated by General Geo. H. Pearse, as “Oh! Great God! I, your humble servant, do send this man to war, but in your protection and assistance I alone put my trust,”
Mr. Siddon of King's College, however, translates it as "God gives the Victory! Oh God praise to Thee Most High!—By the Command."

"Sri" (in Canarese) which appears on the medal is the name of the Hindu Divinity.

Paper.

By V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., F.S.A.

A Note on Penyard Pence.

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon said that his curiosity had been aroused by finding in Guillim's "Display of Heraldry" (Ed. 1666) an illustration of the arms of Spence: "Az. three Peny-yard pence proper," which device the author there explains as being "so named of the place where they were coined, which was (as is supposed) in the castle of Peny-yard near the Market Town of Ross. . . ." The "pence" are represented as bearing a cross moline, cantoned by 3 pellets.

Having failed to discover any account of these "pence" in the usual books of reference, both numismatic and general, he had embarked on a course of enquiry, the results of which, though meagre and inconclusive, he had embodied in the present paper. The most circumstantial account of Penyard pence which he had met with was in W. H. Cooke's "Continuation of Duncomb's History of Herefordshire" (1882): "Coins called Penyard pence, made and stamped at these forges [i.e. the iron industry which flourished in the vicinity of Penyard Castle from Roman times onwards] for circulation among the workpeople and villagers are frequently picked up. They are not of uniform quality, some being of mere brass. The device on both faces is usually the same—a cross moline with a pellet on each of the four quarters, much worn, representing either the sun, or a star, or some arbitrary ornament, according to the fancy of the maker." Cooke quotes Guillim's description of the arms of Spence of Hang West in the North Riding, but notes that Guillim
gives no authority for this heraldic bearing, "though the allusion sufficiently proves that coins were known by this appellation." Mr. Crowther-Beynon had failed to discover any present representatives of this family or any evidence to connect them with Herefordshire, while an enquiry had elicited that no record of such a grant of arms exists at the Heralds' College or in any "Visitation."

Other references to Penyard pence had been found in Robinson's "History of the Castles of Herefordshire" (1869), and in Brayley and Britton's " Beauties of England and Wales " (1805), but neither contributed any information of value. The latter work, however, mentions that an illustration of a silver Penyard penny was published in Bonner's Perspective Itinerary No. II, a work which, after a laborious and fruitless search in all the leading libraries, from the British Museum downwards, had been found in the possession of the Hereford Public Library, the custodian of which had kindly furnished a sketch of the engraving. This bore a close resemblance to the "pence" figured by Guillim. The "Art Journal" for 1859 contains an article on the Wye District and also figures a Penyard penny, obviously copied from Bonner's book.

Hasted's "History of Kent" (1778) records the discovery of a base-metal "coin" at Eltham in c. 1750, which the antiquary, Mr. George North, F.S.A., made in the year following the subject of a pamphlet in which he identifies it as "a piece of the base money denominated Peny-yard pence from their being made or stamped at Peny-yard, a place near Ross in Herefordshire, about the time of Henry III, when this sort of money is supposed to have begun to be made at the forges there for the currency of the workmen employed at them."

An illustration annexed to the account shows it to vary substantially from both Guillim's and Bonner's representations. The two faces of the piece differ from each other, one bearing a cross recercellé cantoned by single pellets, the device on the other being a long-limbed cross fleuretté cantoned by stars and crescents. The speaker then reviewed the somewhat vague and contradictory evidence which he had succeeded in collecting, and quoted opinions on the matter which had been expressed to him by Dr. L. A. Lawrence,
F.S.A., and Dr. F. P. Barnard, F.S.A. Pending the discovery of further and more satisfactory evidence, the conclusion which both he and Dr. Lawrence had arrived at was that the description of the bearings on the Spence arms as “Peny-yard pence” was a pure assumption on the part of Guillim, who was a resident in the Penyard neighbourhood, and who quite possibly may have been familiar with the appearance of some type of base-metal counter or jetton which had occurred in the district in sufficient quantities to have acquired the local name of “Penyard pence.” Such casting counters are known to have been in constant use for reckoning the accounts of the Royal household as well as of important monastic establishments, and so forth, and they are frequently described as “Abbey pieces” from the fact of their discovery on the sites of religious houses. The Castle of Penyard was of considerable antiquity and importance and it would be quite likely that the site would yield many examples of these counters. The existence of such pieces in silver seemed extremely improbable, while the idea of a local mint and the employment of its products for currency among the workpeople appeared also to be a false deduction put forward to prove a theory which, in the absence of much weightier evidence to support it, was inherently untenable. Sketches were exhibited of (1) the Spence arms as given by Guillim, (2) Bonner’s illustration of a Peny-yard penny, (3) the same from the “Art Journal,” and (4) the Eltham find as figured in Hasted’s “History of Kent.”

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 25th, 1927.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Crowther-Beynon explained that he had been asked to fill the Chair in the still unavoidable absence of Major W. J. Freer, through indisposition, and expressions of regret at the Chairman’s absence from such a cause were unanimous.
Meeting, May 25th, 1927.

The Chairman announced that Mr. Richard C. Lockett, F.S.A., had presented to the Society the sum of £50 towards the expenses of developing a scheme for bringing before the general public and members of literary societies the aims and objects of the Society with a view to recruiting new members and so increasing the interest in the study of British Numismatics. A special vote of thanks, moved from the Chair, was accorded to Mr. Lockett for this most generous gift.

Presentation to the Library.

By Messrs. Spink and Son, Limited:—A bound copy of their Numismatic Circular for 1926.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—A seventeenth-century token of Edward Munns, of Boyle, with value ½ between two penny-yard-pence.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—Æthelred II. A penny obtained with others from Denmark, to which there are the remains of a copper or an iron attachment, thus showing that the coin had been used as a pendant or as an amulet, possibly by a Viking who had obtained it in a raid on England.

Henry VII. A gold angel of the First Issue with an unpublished combination of mint-marks, viz., on obverse, a rose and sun dimidiated, and on reverse, a lis and rose conjoined.

Also a series of Anglo-Saxon coins, of which the Scandinavian coins are imitations, in illustration of his paper.

Paper.

By H. Alexander Parsons.

The Genesis of the Scandinavian Coinages and Its Bearing on the Chronology of the Types of Æthelred II.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons, speaking from notes, dealt with the question of the genesis of the Scandinavian coinages and its bearing
on the chronology of Anglo-Saxon types. Passing the pieces of the Björko type (attributed to the ninth century) which Mr. Parsons considered to partake more of the character of ornaments and amulets, the lecturer said that the first native coinages of the North were based on Anglo-Saxon pennies issued in the last decade of the tenth century and the few years following. He attributed the inception, in Scandinavia, of a circulating medium of exchange in the form of coins to:

(1) The after effects of the consolidation of the various nations of the North into great kingships instead of the previous divisional jarlships and kinglets, thus promoting trade and intercourse between the various sections of each of the three great nationalities of the Danes, the Norse, and the Swedes, and

(2) To the ready material available from the great tributes wrung from the Anglo-Saxons, commencing with those of A.D. 991 and 994. These tributes, judged by the "finds," were made up largely of coined money and, on being carried to the homelands of the Vikings, formed a convenient means of meeting the growing needs of trade, required by the extension of social intercourse arising out of (1).

At first using the Anglo-Saxon coins, the various kings of the Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes afterwards struck coinages of their own based on the Anglo-Saxon money of Æthelred II obtained in the tribute payments, and the first emissions were of the following kings and types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Hakon the Bad</td>
<td>977-995</td>
<td>Crux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>Olaf Trygveson</td>
<td>995-1000</td>
<td>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Sweyn Forkbeard</td>
<td>986-1014</td>
<td>Crux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Olaf Skötkunung</td>
<td>995-1022</td>
<td>Long Cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>Sihtric III</td>
<td>989-1029</td>
<td>Crux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quatrefoil,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long Cross.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small Cross.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canute's quatrefoil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The coincidence of the Crux type being the first of these emissions, and being universally imitated, was, the lecturer thought, strongly in support of the theory that that type of Æthelred II was the one mainly in circulation in England at the time of the first tributes.

Mr. Parsons also considered that, as none of the kings named above imitated the distinctive Hand of Providence issue of Æthelred II, that type was out of circulation in England by A.D. 991. As, also, Hakon the Bad of Norway was killed in A.D. 995, the Crux type must have been in circulation in England before that year, for Hakon imitated it.

A further deduction which Mr. Parsons thought justified was that as none of the first kings of the North imitated the Small-Cross type of Æthelred II, that type did not, as Hildebrand had suggested in his Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon coins in the Royal Cabinet at Stockholm, continue to be struck contemporaneously with the other types of the reign.

An interesting discussion ensued, participated in by Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon and Dr. E. C. Carter.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, June 22nd, 1927.


The evening was devoted to a special exhibition of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest. From the very varied character and the number of exhibits that are shown it would appear that these evenings are growing in popularity, in that it affords Members an opportunity of viewing not only pieces of peculiar type and rarity, but other specimens, known to collectors it is true, yet seldom seen except in the sale room or in museums.
Exhibitions.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Octagonal leaden plaque with portrait of Charles I, after Van Dyck’s picture of the bust of Charles I. The plaque was mounted on an oak, and perhaps contemporary, frame.

Gilt medal of Charles I by Jan Roettiers, with his monogram below bust. Med. Ill., I, p. 346, No. 200, mentions this, but does not record it as occurring in gilt copper.


Miniature painted on copper. Virgin crowned and throned, and holding the infant Christ crowned. Possibly of Spanish origin.

Lead token (?). Obv., Charles II (?); Rev., W.I. 1682.

Bronze brooch of Roman work, with group in high relief of a Cupid with a torch supporting another Cupid. Said to have been found at Rheims, and from the late Sir John Evans’ collection.

By Miss Helen Farquhar:—An equestrian portrait of Charles I, in silver. Also a similar plaque in lead, lent to her by Mr. W. J. Andrew. In exhibiting these plaques Miss Farquhar explained that these medallions represent the statue of King Charles I on horseback, now standing at Charing Cross close to the Admiralty Arch.

She told the story of the equestrian statue, ordered from Hubert Le Sueur by Lord Treasurer Weston, afterwards Lord Portland, in 1630, and its subsequent adventures, as related by Peacham, Vertue, Walpole, and others. She described the seizure of the statue by Parliament, its sale to a brazier called Revett under promise that he would destroy it, a promise which gave way to his loyalty, in that he concealed instead of melting it. The turn of fortune’s wheel brought back the Stuarts, and the statue, discovered by Weston’s son, the second Lord Portland, was claimed by
him, but surrendered to King Charles II, who finally erected it, or perhaps re-erected it, at the spot where Eleanor's Cross had once stood. The story goes that Revett, to deceive the Parliament, made and sold plaques representing the statue, saying that he had cast them from the melted bronze. But it seems more likely that they were made to celebrate its restitution. Be this as it may, such medallions exist, cast in bronze, and Miss Farquhar's collection comprises one of these as well as the silver-struck plaque exhibited. The latter must have been lightly struck on a thin silver sheet from a die with the aid of a force, similar to Mr. Andrew's lead specimen. Miss Farquhar attributed these to the Restoration period.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—A collection of fifty-three Irish nineteenth-century penny tokens, comprising all the published varieties except Dublin, Davis 38 and 50. Also eighty-two specimens of Irish tavern tickets.


By Mr. Alan Garnett:—Livery Badges of the Worshipful Company of Cooks. Four generations of the Rich family, from 1774 to 1895, were represented in these badges, which included:—

George Rich—Livery 1814, Master 1845.
Thomas Rich—Livery 1818.
George William Rich, Junr.—Livery 1866, Master 1895.
Proceedings of the Society.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Elizabeth pattern penny in copper. Legend, “The pledge of” (on obv.), “a penny” (on rev.), dated 1601.

Elizabeth pattern halfpenny in silver. Legend, “The pledge of” (on obv.), “a halfpenny” (on rev.).

Elizabeth pattern farthing in silver. Obverse, monogram under a crown (no legend); Reverse, portcullis with date 1601 above.

Elizabeth halfpenny in silver. Obverse, portcullis with figure 2 above; Reverse, cross with pellets.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—A Charles I siege shilling of Carlisle, dated 1645. This coin appears to have been formed out of the bowl of an apostle spoon. The edge is slightly raised on two sides, and over the B of OBS, on the reverse, clearly appears the contemporary form of the London Hall-mark of the Leopard’s head, crowned, in an escutcheon shaped to the form of the head. The apostle spoons of the period, according to Dr. Nelson, had the assay “town mark” impressed in the bowls.

Although siege pieces with traces of parts of the Hall-marks occasionally occur, few pieces with a complete mark have survived to our times. Dr. Nelson refers only to four such examples, none of which was struck at Carlisle. His account of the plate surrendered by the townsfolk to be made into coins is, however, a very full one, and spoons, which would be of the round type, bulk largely in the list. For further details see “The Obsidional Money of the Great Rebellion,” in vol. ii of this Journal.

Scottish Coronation medal, of which there are at least two die varieties. Four die varieties of the medalet commemorating the Birth of Prince Charles. Marriage medalet of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. Cromwell ninepence.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Charles I Exeter half-crown, 1642. Charles I Exeter half-crown, mint mark EX on reverse. Charles I Exeter half-crown with Oxford type of obverse with the 'Briot horse.' Charles I Oxford shilling of 1644 with looped-up chain and initial R in truncation of arm of cuirass; a supposed pattern, but this example has evidently been in circulation. Denarius of Claudius with reverse triumphal arch and DE BRITANN.


Penny of Aethelred II, Hildebrand A. Reverse, +PVLFNOD M-O HAM. (Obverse from the same die as previous coin.) Penny of Aethelred II, with obverse similar to the two above, and reverse, +LEOPFINE MO HAMT.

The above three coins of Aethelred II were all struck at the Northampton mint.

Anglo-Saxon sceat (seventh or eighth century), as British Museum Catalogue, Vol. I, pl. iv, Fig. 8. Grotesque animal on reverse. Anglo-Saxon brooch of the seventh or eighth century, exhibiting a similar grotesque animal. Found at Icklingham, Suffolk.

Ancient British gold quarter stater of very rare type, found at Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire. Sir John Evans' Ancient British Coins, pl. c, Fig. 14, is engraved from this coin.

Copper coin of Cunobeline in very fine state of preservation. Found at Irchester, Northamptonshire.

Penny of Aethelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, with the name of King Offa on obverse. Found at Brixworth, Northamptonshire.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, October 26th, 1927.


The President read the List of Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year.

The Secretary announced that the President—Major Freer—had generously presented to the Society the sum of £25, to encourage the proposed scheme for bringing before the general public and members of literary societies the aims and objects of the Society, with a view to recruiting new members, and so increasing the interest in the study of British Numismatics. A special vote of thanks for this generous gift was carried unanimously.

Presentation.

By Mr. James Hunt Deacon, of the Numismatic Section, Art Gallery, Adelaide, South Australia:—Two specimens of the Commemorative Florin, 1927, of Australia. These coins were struck to commemorate the opening of the Federal Parliament House, at Canberra, by H.R.H. The Duke of York, on May 9th, 1927.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—A copper box with cliché of George IV Coronation Medal, containing portraits of English Sovereigns. Also a box, covered and lined with leather, of coin-scales and weights. This latter was possibly of Italian origin.

By Mr. Thomas K. Mackenzie:—Army of India Medal with three clasps, viz. Ava, Gawilghur, and Argaum, awarded to Brigadier Alexander Fair, a staff officer. This is said to be the only medal with this combination of clasps.
A contemporary gold pendant with lock of hair of the Duke of Wellington.

A gold commemorative badge for the Battle of Salamanca with cameo of the Duke of Wellington.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—A seventeenth-century token of Rutland not recorded by Williamson. Obverse: IAMES • SMITH — Grocers’ Arms; reverse: IN • VPPINGHAM — I • S. Mint-mark mullet, also mullets in inscriptions on obverse and reverse and above and below I • S.

By Mr. E. E. Needes:—An Army of India Medal with clasps for Assyé, Argaum and Gawilghur.

Army of India Medal with two clasps, Nepaul and Ava, awarded to S. Clough, 53rd Foot. Only six officers and eleven men of this regiment received the medal.

Army of India Medal with one clasp, Bhurtpoor, awarded to Lieut. G. C. Mundy, 2nd Foot, A.D.C. Lieut. Mundy was at one period Under-Secretary for War, and died with the rank of Major-General. This was the only medal issued to the regiment.

Pair of Army of India Medals awarded to Joseph Smith. The first was gained when he was in the 24th Foot, and the second in the East India Company’s service.

Peninsular Medal with seven clasps, and Army of India medal for Ava, to Capt. Ed. Hopper, 38th Foot.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Three Tassie gems (varieties), with head of Nelson. Also a locket purporting to contain a lock of Nelson’s hair.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Henry VI quarter-noble of the annulet-trefoil coinage. Trefoil below shield of arms.
Proceedings of the Society.

By Mr. C. Winter:—War Medals:—

Battle of Waterloo:—

British.—Wm. Harvey, Gunner, Royal Foot Artillery.


Naval General Service, 3 bars—Trafalgar, Basque Roads 1809, and Algiers, awarded to William Thompson.

Military General Service, 12 bars—Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, awarded to S. Dowling, Corpl., 52nd Foot.

Hon. East India Company silver Medal for Nepaul 1816, issued to Native troops only.

First Burmese War, 1824–26:—

Gold Medal issued to Native officers.

Silver Medal issued to Native troops.

Army of India Medals:—

5 bars—Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Battle of Deig, and Capture of Deig, awarded to Lieut. C. Stuart, Adj. 3rd L.C.

4 bars—Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, and Capture of Deig, awarded to J. Taylor, 27th Light Dragoons.

4 bars—Laswarree, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig, and Seetabuldee and Nagpore, awarded to Asst.-Surg. Wm. Hansell, 3rd Cavalry.

3 bars—Asseerghur, Argaum, and Gawilghur, awarded to J. Rea, 94th Foot.

3 bars—Assye, Argaum, and Gawilghur; and the Military General Service, 1 bar—Java, awarded to Alexr. McRae, 78th Foot.

2 bars—Assye and Argaum, awarded to H. Allen, Sergt., 19th Light Dragoons.
2 bars—Nepaul and Ava, awarded to J. Daly, 87th Foot.
2 bars—Kirkee and Poona, and Corygaum, awarded to Evan David Jones, Horse Artillery.
1 bar—Assye, awarded to George Blyth, 74th Foot; and another awarded to Durmajee Row, 4th Light Cavalry.
1 bar—Laswarree, awarded to Corpl. A. Malune, 8th Light Dragoons.
1 bar—Gawilghur, awarded to a Native.
1 bar—Capture of Deig, awarded to W. Mickey, 22nd Foot.
1 bar—Nepaul, awarded to J. Salisbury, 24th Foot.
1 bar—Kirkee and Poona, awarded to Wm. Whitehead, Eur. Regt.
1 bar—Poona, awarded to W. Adams, 65th Foot.
1 bar—Seetabuldee and Nagpore, awarded to Palavasum, 39th Regt. Native Infantry.
1 bar—Nagpore, awarded to Samuel Braize, 1st Foot.
1 bar—Maheidpoor, awarded to R. Windsor, 22nd Light Dragoons.
1 bar—Ava; and the Military General Service Medal with 1 bar—Chrystler’s Farm, awarded to J. Baker, Sergt., 89th Foot.

**Paper.**

**THE ARMY OF INDIA MEDAL.**

By C. Winter.

Mr. Winter, in his paper, stated that after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, the Government decided to confer a medal, of one design and metal, on all ranks who were present during the three days’ fighting.

This decision created among the junior rank and file a feeling of neglect and lack of appreciation of all the hard fighting and privations that had been endured in all parts of the world, both on land
and sea, from the end of the 18th century until the fall of Napoleon and his exile to Elba in 1814. This led to a great deal of comment, but though appeal after appeal was made to the Government of the day, no medal or decoration was granted until the year 1847, when one was authorized to be given to living survivors only.

The period to be covered dated, for the Navy from 1793 to 1840, and for the Army from 1801 to 1814. The earliest action recorded on a bar issued with the Naval General Service Medal was for the capture of the French vessel Cleopatre by the Nympe on June 18th, 1793, that vessel being commanded by Captain E. Pellew, afterwards Lord Exmouth. The last bar granted was for services off the coast of Syria by the fleet under the command of Admiral Stopford. No less than 230 different bars for naval services were issued: but those for the military were only 28, recording services mostly in the Peninsular, a few in the West Indies, three in America, one in Egypt, and another for Maida.

The issue of these two Medals left those noble veterans of our Indian Army who had followed General Lake, Wellesley, and others without a reward to record their arduous services under a blazing Eastern sky. Representations were, however, made by letter to the Authorities in India and at home, and eventually, in 1851, authority was obtained for the issue of the Army of India Medal to be granted both to Europeans and Native troops, and it was intended to cover a period from 1799 to 1826, commencing with the capture of Seringapatam, 1799, and ending with the capture of Bhurtpore, 1826. But as the Honourable East India Company had already conferred medals upon the troops, both European and Native, for services at Seringapatam, it was afterwards decided to date the services for the Army of India Medal commencing with that against the Mahrattas in September of 1803, when the fortress of Allighur was captured. This change of date seems to have escaped observation when the dies of the Medal were approved, hence the date 1799 appearing in the exergue.

Mr. Winter then described the Medal, which was perhaps one of the finest of William Wyon’s war medal designs, and enumerated the 21 different bars that were granted.
The lapse of time from the dates of the events to the grant of the Medal, and also the issue being limited to those living in 1851, have made the Army of India Medals for the early actions exceedingly rare. The bars of the Medals seem to have been made by a London firm, and the dies of same are still in existence. This, unfortunately, led to unprincipled persons adding some of the rare bars to the commoner medals. The official rolls of medals issued to the Europeans are still in existence at the India Office, but medals have been met with occasionally with names that do not appear in the list. This can be accounted for by the medals having been applied for after the original lists were completed.

After giving the names of ships of the Royal Navy and Indian Marine to the officers and men of which the bar "Ava" for the Burmese War of 1824–26 was granted, Mr. Winter gave the comparative rarity of the different combinations of bars.

Mr. Winter concluded by expressing his indebtedness to Messrs. Spink and Son for the loan of the unique collection of Army of India Medals which he was able to exhibit in illustration of his paper.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Wednesday, November 30th, 1927.


Mr. William H. Browning, Mr. Francis Gardner, Mr. Duncan S. Napier and Mr. W. A. Seaby were elected Members.

The Council’s Report, which with the Treasurer’s Accounts is printed later, was read by the Secretary, Mr. H. W. Taffs, 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, having congratulated Sir William Wells upon his Accounts, passed them
unanimously. 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.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons and Mr. A. E. Bagnall were appointed Scrutators for the Ballot that evening.

Presentation to the Library.

By The American Numismatic Society:—Indian Peace Medals issued in the United States, by Bauman L. Belden.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—Charles I crown, mint-mark a crown, type 3a.

Eadweard the Martyr. Penny of the Stamford Mint by an apparently unrecorded moneyer, with obverse EADWEARD REX ANL., and diademed bust to left, and reverse IOLE M-0 STANF, with cross pattée in centre. The type is as B.M. Cat. ii, Pl. XIV, 14, and Hildebrand, type A, and the specimen came from the Bateman Heirlooms Sale, 1893.

George III. Pattern in tin of the penny of 1805, probably unique. The obverse is as the Irish penny of 1805, with reverse as the current penny of 1806.

George III. Penny, 1806. The obverse bears the Irish bust, but the reverse is as the current penny, but with date in the exergue.

George III. Penny, 1806. The obverse is as the current penny of 1806, but has the Irish reverse.

(The last three specimens were from the F. G. Lawrence collection.)

Victoria. Pattern penny of 1860, by L. C. Wyon (Mont. 59). This pattern is without inner circles, reads REG. and has the date MDCCCLX in the exergue. From the Durlacher and Murdoch sales.

George IV. Irish penny. A copper proof with small harp, only six specimens of which were struck.

George III. Pattern Irish halfpenny, 1805, from the M.B. Soho sale.

Two money scales, one for silver coins and the other for sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

By Mr. Thos. G. Barnett:—Three finger-rings as described below:—

(1) Silver ring with massive shank tapering upwards and with narrow moulding around each shoulder. The long lozenge-shaped head, following the curve of the ring, is slightly concave, and on its upper part is engraved a running horse right. Possibly Ionic Greek of the sixth century B.C. Compare also B.M. Cat., p. 164, No. 1016, and woodcut. Found at Cumae.

(2) Gold ring with oval head, set with onyx intaglio of faun and tern; on margin around is inscribed in Lombardic, for sealing, SECRETVM SIMONIS.

(3) Gold ring—Memorial of Lord Nelson—with flat shank expanding to the shoulders; raised oblong head with "N" surmounted by a viscount's coronet, and a "B" by a ducal coronet; beneath, TRAFALGAR, all on a ground of black enamel; the coronets enriched with coloured enamels. Outside, the shank is engraved "PALMAM QVI MERVIT FERAT"; inside, "Lost to his country 21 Octr. 1805, aged 47." Compare B.M. Cat., p. 210, No. 1441, with woodcut.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Proof in "shell," as issued of the George III twopence of 1797. Also a small bronze plaque, probably 18th century, purporting to represent Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634), Attorney-General to Queen Elizabeth and James I, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice and author of Coke upon Littleton. Inscribed on reverse, "SR EDWARD COKE" in incuse letters.
By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—

(1) The "Voce Populi" halfpence and farthings.

(2) Irish tokens with rhyming legends:
   Carrickmacross, "When you please, I'll change these."
   Mullingar, "These tokens are for Mullingar."
   Belfast, John Hoy, "Just open'd in time
   For the sale of good wine,
   Rum, whiskey, porter & ale,
   Good value for cash,
   Allways prime & fresh
   Large quantities always on sale."

(3) Halfpenny token dated 1814, and brass ticket with representation of the "Royal Albert," 110 guns, both being issued by Romanis, 33, Cheapside.

(4) The English Numismatic Medal, published by W. Webster, with contemporary newspaper notice dated February 1st, 1851.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Two pennies of the London mint of Henry IV, of the heavy coinage. Only two other specimens are so far known. Both the specimens shown are from the Highbury find and belonged to Mr. Neck—one weighs 18 grains, the full weight, and the other 14 grains only, but is rather clipped.

Also a medal commemorating the Declaration of Parliament in 1642. The specimen illustrated in Medallic Illustrations is queried as unique.

By Mr. C. Winter:—Field officer's gold medal for the capture of Java, 1811.

The only gold military medal granted to a Naval Officer—Rear Admiral George Sayer, C.B., who, as Captain of H.M.S. "Leda," commanded a body of seamen on shore, and assisted the military at the storming of Fort Cornelis. Obverse, Britannia seated on globe to left; reverse, JAVA within a laurel wreath; edge CAPT GEO. SAYER R.N. COMMANDING A BODY OF SEAMEN; riband, red with blue edges.
The Council's Report.

(November 30th, 1927.)

The Council has the honour to present its twenty-fourth Annual Report to the Members, and in doing so announces with pleasure that the list of twenty-one Royal Members and three Honorary Members remains the same as last year, but regrets the loss by death of five Ordinary Members, viz., Mrs. W. V. Chapin, of Boston, Mass. a Member since 1915; Mr. Alfred Rider, A.M.I.E.E., a Member since 1910; Mr. A. M. Jarmin, F.R.Hist.S., J.P., a Member since 1907; Mr. T. V. Hodgson, a Member since 1922, and Sir Charles G. Walpole, M.A., F.R.G.S., a Member since 1904. Although not regular attendants at our Meetings, all were interested in the work of the Society. The collection of Mrs. Chapin was perhaps the largest. It was principally confined to medals, numbering some three thousand examples. The collection was bequeathed to the Convent of the Sisters of St. John Baptist at Ralston.

The Council also regrets to record the resignation from various causes of eleven other Members. On the other hand the Council has pleasure in welcoming the following new Members:—

Dame Alice M. Godman, D.B.E.
Eugene Conrad Winter.
William Henry Browning.
Francis Gardner.
Duncan Scott Napier.
Wilfred Arthur Seaby.

It will be seen, therefore, that there has been a reduction in our numbers, and the Council once again wishes to impress upon Members the necessity of doing all in their power to help to fill these vacancies, which is a matter of very great importance, if the work of the Society is to be maintained. It will be recalled that in the Council's last Annual Report it was mentioned that one of the Members of the Council—Mr. R. C. Lockett, J.P., F.S.A.—had offered £50 if the Society were to adopt a scheme of issuing an appeal
in the form of a general circular to make our objects more widely known and thus secure new Members. Your Council has pleasure in stating that it has adopted the suggestion. It was decided that the issue of such a prospectus would be more opportune after the new Volume, which was then in the Press, had been received by the Members. A Sub-Committee has now been formed, and Mr. Anscombe has already prepared a draft prospectus for consideration. In addition to the £50 so generously contributed by Mr. Lockett, our President—Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.—has given a donation of £25 to further encourage the scheme.

The President, Major W. J. Freer, except when prevented by illness, has presided over all the Meetings of the Society, although such attendance has necessitated his journeying from Leicester. In view of the understood rule that no President should be re-nominated after two years' service, Major Freer will retire from the Chair this evening; but he will, however, subject to your approval by ballot this evening, continue his interest in the Society's affairs as a Vice-President. The Council, therefore, wish to express their grateful thanks to Major Freer for the unwavering and whole-hearted support that he has given to the Society from its formation. His latest contribution—"The Orders, Decorations, and Medals, given to the British Navy, Army, and Flying Force in the Great War"—which is of national interest to all collectors, appears in the Volume of the Journal issued this year.

Mr. Anscombe has fully justified the Council's selection in nominating him as the new Editor, for Volume XVII of the Journal, which was issued in September, appears to have given the same satisfaction as its predecessors have done. Mr. Anscombe is, therefore, to be congratulated on his maiden effort as Editor for the Society. The Society's thanks also are due to those Members who by their papers have contributed so largely to the success of the Volume.

Sir William Wells, in safeguarding the Society's financial interests, has again earned the Members' gratitude and congratulations. The result, as Sir William Wells has so clearly explained in his own
Report which follows, is satisfactory in the present circumstances of general financial stress.

Additions have been made to our Library by various donors, and these have been duly acknowledged in our Reports. Mr. H. A. Parsons has again merited the thanks of the Society for his efforts to make the Library a useful service to all Members.

The attendance at our Meetings has been fairly satisfactory, but could be much improved. The papers and exhibits have been interesting and illuminating, and from the variety and value of the exhibits that have been shown on the special exhibition evenings, it would appear that these evenings are a popular feature of the Society's programme.

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. A. Parsons and Mr. A. E. Bagnall for undertaking the Scrutators' duties at the Ballot to be held this evening.

In addition to the donations mentioned previously, the Council also gratefully acknowledges further sums from Miss Farquhar, who has made her usual contribution of £10 towards the expense of illustrating her papers, and from Mr. A. E. Bagnall a further sum of two guineas towards the General Fund. To Mr. E. H. Wheeler, also, the Members are indebted for the supply of certain stationery and printing without cost to the Society.

Subject, of course, to the result of the Ballot, the Council has much pleasure in announcing that Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., J.P., F.S.A., at the unanimous wish of the Council, has agreed to be nominated as President for the ensuing year. Major Carlyon-Britton was one of the original founders of the Society; is a man of unbounded energy, wide experience, and influence; an authority on many branches of Numismatics; and withal excellently well equipped in those organizing abilities which enabled him to fill the Chair so successfully for ten years out of the first eleven. The Council, therefore, feel confident that you will show your appreciation of his worth by a unanimous general vote this evening, and loyally support
him throughout the year in maintaining those high standards on
which the Society was so successfully launched.

In conclusion, the Secretary would like to express, both for the
Editor and himself, the hope that Members will do their utmost
during the coming year to contribute articles of numismatic interest
at our Meetings for publication in the forthcoming Volume of the
Journal.

Sir William Wells, the Honorary Treasurer, in presenting the
Accounts for the year to November 18th, 1927, pointed out that,
although the total receipts for subscriptions for the year only
amounted to £222 12s., there were 13 subscriptions in arrear, which
he hoped would be paid before the end of the year. The total
receipts for subscriptions applicable to the year would therefore be
£236 5s. The donations amounted to £87 2s.

In addition to this the Society received £70 3s. 4d. in dividends,
and have recovered in respect of past payments of Income Tax
£62 15s. 3d.

The average annual expenses of the Society, other than the cost
of the Volume, during the last three years were £158 16s. 10d. During
that period, Mr. Wheeler had kindly provided him with account-
books, receipt-books, applications for subscriptions, and headed note-
paper, without any charge to the Society. The Treasurer's personal
expenditure only included actual postages and receipt stamps.

In the Balance Sheet, the sum of £610 10s. 7d. is provided in
the account for Volume XVII. This did not include the whole expense
of the Volume—19s. 6d. on account of the Volume was paid last year,
and there was still due some accounts, which would make the total
cost of the Volume £657 3s. 4d., or £1 17s. 6d. per volume. The cost
of Volume XVI was £621 4s. 3d.; of Volume XV, £493 17s. 4d.;
and Volume XIV, £673 14s. 11d.

Sir William Wells further pointed out that the General Purposes
Fund at the present time stood at £1,986 15s. 1d., as against the
comparable balance of assets at the time he became Treasurer of
£1,442 1s. He asked the Society to consider seriously their position,
Unless the Reserve Fund of the Society were to be exhausted in a
few years, it was quite clear, if Volumes were to be issued to the Members every eighteen months, (1) that the Membership of the Society must be very materially increased; or (2) that the cost of the Volumes be materially decreased; or (3) that Volumes be issued at longer intervals. He felt it his duty to point this out to the Members.

He further stated that there were at the present time 25 Life Members who had paid £375, and two Societies who had compounded their subscriptions to the years 1942 and 1943, respectively, and had together paid the sum of £30 15s. for this composition; a proportionate sum would have to be set aside to meet these obligations.

Our best thanks are due to our invaluable Secretary, Mr. Taffs, for the efficient way in which he has carried out his duties, and for the courtesy and kindness shown to our Members.

At the instance of Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson and Mr. Grant R. Francis, a very hearty vote of thanks was gratefully accorded to the retiring President, Major W. J. Freer.

**THE BALLOT.**

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

**OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION 1928**

**President:** Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.


**Director:** W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

**Treasurer:** Sir William Wells, F.S.A.

**Librarian:** H. Alexander Parsons.

**Secretaries:** H. W. Taffs, M.B.E.; Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S.

The British Numismatic Society.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18th, 1927.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>£  s. d.</th>
<th>£  s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To printing and stationery</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>46 11 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, postages</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>14 11 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, expenses of meetings, including rent to September 29th, 1927...</td>
<td>30 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, sundry expenses</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>21 9 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Secretary's travelling expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>52 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, amount expended on Vol. XVII of the <em>Journal</em></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>71 16 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, amount estimated due...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>538 14 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Makeing, with 19s. 6d. expended last year, a total of £611 10s. 1d.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>610 10 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, presentation medal to Mr. Wheeler</td>
<td></td>
<td>17 14 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£793 6 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>£  s. d.</th>
<th>£  s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By subscriptions received for 1927</td>
<td></td>
<td>222 12 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, subscriptions in arrear for 1925 and 1926 received</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>17 17 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, subscriptions compounded</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, dividends and interest</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>70 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, sales of back volumes</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, donations—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. R. C. Lockett</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major W. J. Freer</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Helen Farquhar</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. A. E. Bagnall</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, income-tax recovered</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>87 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Balance, deficit for year, transferred to General Fund</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>314 17 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£793 6 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1927.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To subscriptions received in advance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sundry creditors—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fee</td>
<td>5 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison and Sons, Ltd.</td>
<td>538 14  3</td>
<td>543 19  3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Account <em>(per contra)</em></td>
<td>161 16  2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Account as at November 18th, 1926</td>
<td>12 14  7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends received during year to date</td>
<td>4 13  4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Less cost of Medal awarded</em></td>
<td>14 14  0</td>
<td>2 13  11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; General Purposes Fund—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at November 18th, 1926</td>
<td>2,301 12 2</td>
<td>1,986 15 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less deficit for year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td>314 17  1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£2,701 10 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By investments at cost or book values—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£136 11s. 6d. 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock</td>
<td>100 0  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£150 National War Bonds, 5 per cent. 1928</td>
<td>150 0  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,050 Consols, 2% per cent.</td>
<td>577 10  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500 New South Wales, 4 per cent. Stock, 1933</td>
<td>503 4  6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£213 1s. 1d. India 3% per cent. Stock</td>
<td>200 0  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£1,986 15 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>&quot; J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£166 14s. 11d. India 3% per cent. Stock (per contra)</td>
<td>161 16  2</td>
<td>1,692 10  8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(The market value of the above investments at November 18th, 1927, was £1,594 4s.)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Library at cost as at November 18th, 1927</td>
<td></td>
<td>151 12 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cash at Bank—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Account</td>
<td>107 7  4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>750 0  0</td>
<td>857 7  4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£2,701 10 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.


On behalf of the Society—

*LIONEL L. FLETCHER*  
*ERNEST H. WHEELER*  

**November 28th, 1927.**
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL
SESSION 1928.

President.

Vice-Presidents.
ERNST C. CARTER, M.D.—from February 22nd.
V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.
MISS HELEN FARQUHAR.
MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.
L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.
RICHARD C. LOCKETT, F.S.A.

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

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

Librarian.
H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.

Secretaries.
H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.
ALFRED ANSCOMBE, F.R.Hist.S.

Council.
THOMAS G. BARNETT, F.S.A.
ERNST C. CARTER, M.D.—till February 22nd.
RAYMOND C. CARLYON-BRITTON.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. L. EVANS.
LIONEL L. FLETCHER, F.R.S.A.I.
GRANT R. FRANCIS, F.S.A.
LORD GRANTLEY, F.S.A.
HORACE HERBERT KING.
J. O. MANTON.
THE REV. EDGAR ROGERS, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.
LIEUT.-COLONEL M. B. SAVAGE, C.B.E., D.S.O.
J. S. SHIRLEY-FOX, R.B.A.
FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
ERNST H. WHEELER.
CHARLES WINTER.
Corresponding Members of the Council.

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

AMERICA.

New York.—Thomas L. 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.

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.
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. Mr. 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.
1926. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 25th, 1928.


Dame Alice M. Godman, D.B.E., was formally admitted a Member of the Society, by the President.

Presentations to the Library.

By The Oxford University Press:—Satirical and Controversial Medals of the Reformation, by Professor F. Pierrepont Barnard, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.

By the Author:—The Walthamstow Tokens, by John Coxall.

A vote of thanks was passed to these Donors.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Frank E. Burton:—Henry I, three coins of the Nottingham mint.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence:—The new coins of Palestine, dated 1927, three being in nickel and two in silver. The denominations were 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 mils, while the legends were in English, Hebrew, and Arabic. The dies for these were made in London, and Mr. Lawrence believed that they were the first coins issued for Palestine since A.D. 135.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—A representative collection of twenty-eight pennies of Henry I, Type XIV (Hawkins, No. 262) struck at twenty-six different mints. The mints represented were:—Barnstaple, Bristol, Canterbury (including one variety with annulet in field of obverse), Chester, Chichester, Colchester, Dorchester, Gloucester, Hereford, Leicester, Lewes, Lincoln, London (including one variety

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Sixteen pennies of Henry I, mostly of Type XIV (Hawkins, No. 262), of twelve different mints. The mints represented were:—Bath (Type IX, Hawkins, 263), Bristol, Canterbury, Dorchester, Gloucester, London (including one of Type IX, Hawkins, 263, with an unpublished moneyer for the type), Oxford, Sandwich, Southwark, Wallingford, Wilton, and Winchester (Type XV).

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Hammered silver coins of Charles II, of the first and second issues, including a half-crown, shilling, and sixpence of the first issue and a half-crown and shilling of the second issue.

**Paper.**

**SOME COINS OF HENRY I.**


Major Carlyon-Britton read a paper under this heading, which presented to the Members the history of a find of coins of Henry I made about 1901. He stated that in October, 1901, the late Mr. F. E. Whelan showed him a number of pennies of Henry I that he had recently acquired, from which Major Carlyon-Britton purchased a selection. In April, 1902, and again in December, 1902, he acquired from Mr. A. H. Baldwin two further selections. Taken together, the three lots comprised

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<tr>
<th>B.M. Type</th>
<th>Andrew Type</th>
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<th>XI</th>
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<tr>
<td>XIII,</td>
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<td>Mule</td>
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<tr>
<td>XIV,</td>
<td>XIV,</td>
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<td>XIV,</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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specimens.
Mr. Whelan could give no information as to the place of finding his lot, but Mr. Baldwin said that he believed his first lot had come from the neighbourhood of Bournemouth or Poole, but on acquiring his second lot he felt reasonably sure that both lots had been found at Canterbury in 1901 during some work done at or near the Palace of the Archbishop.

Major Carlyon-Britton expressed the opinion that the three lots together comprised the entire hoard, with the exception of a few coins that went elsewhere, and of these latter he subsequently acquired one of Type XIV, which was of the Derby mint and, so far as he was aware, was the only piece struck at that place contained in the find.

For the assistance of students and to enable the present owners to identify specimens that came from this find Major Carlyon-Britton had appended a full list of the readings of all the coins that came under his notice. The list appears in the present Volume. For the benefit of the Members then present, however, Major Carlyon-Britton gave shortly a list of the mints with the number of specimens to each mint.

The discovery or acquisition of the coins described was just too late for the inclusion of the many important additions to our then knowledge that they disclosed in Mr. Andrew’s *Numismatic History of the reign of Henry I*, which formed the volume for 1901 of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

Much of the information is, however, included in the British Museum Catalogue of English coins—“The Norman Kings”—published in 1916. The nature of that work, however, precluded the giving of such a list as that compiled in the paper.

The mints otherwise unknown or unrecognized for any type of the coins of Henry I are six in number, viz. :—Derby, Launceston, Pembroke, Romney, Taunton, and Twynham (otherwise Christchurch).

The three pennies of Type X disclosed two additional mints for this type, namely, Hereford and Winchester, while the single specimen of Type XIII added Shaftesbury to the known mints of that type. The mule of obverse Type XIII and reverse of Type XIV is of
importance in confirming the sequence of these two types and discloses
a mint, Romney, then unknown for any coin of the reign.

It is perhaps not surprising that the bulk of the coins, namely, those
of Type XIV, added very much to the knowledge and material at the
disposal of Mr. Andrew when he wrote his *Numismatic History of the
reign of Henry I*. It will, Major Carlyon-Britton thought, be sufficient
to state that the hoard added the following eighteen mints to those
known to Mr. Andrew as places of issue of Type XIV:—Barnstaple,
Chichester, Derby, Dover, Gloucester, Hastings, Launceston, Lewes,
Norwich, Oxford, Pembroke, Romney, Sandwich, Shaftesbury,
Taunton, Twynham, Wallingford, and Warwick. The names of
additional moneyers and the rendering of their names and of those
previously known are details that can be readily ascertained by
comparison of the list given by Major Carlyon-Britton, and with
those included in Mr. Andrew’s work.

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ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, February 22nd, 1928.*

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

Mr. H. V. Pennington was elected a Member of the Society.

The Chairman read the draft of certain alterations in the Rules,
proposed by the Council. These proposed alterations will be cir-
cularized to Members in due course, in accordance with the Rules.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. Thos. G. Barnett:—Electrotypes of nine gold medallions
found with other treasure at Beaurains, near Arras, in
September, 1922. They comprised two of Diocletian, one
of which commemorated the Constitution of the First
Meeting, February 22nd, 1928.

Tetrarchy, in A.D. 292; one of Maximianus Herculeus; five of Constantius Chlorus, one of which commemorated the Constitution of the Second Tetrarchy, in A.D. 305, another commemorated the victorious expedition of Constantius Chlorus to Britain, and his entry into London, in the spring of A.D. 296, two others alluded to his expedition into Britain, and the last, representing one of the works of Hercules, commemorated his glorious victory in Britain; one of Constantinus Magnus which probably commemorated the accession of Constantine the Great at York in A.D. 305–306.

By Mr. George C. Brooke:—Casts of coins of William I in illustration of his paper. (1) Type II, (2) Mule Types II/III (British Museum), (3) Type III, (4) Mule Types III/IV (Hunterian Collection), (5) Type IV. All show alteration of obverse dies before striking the two mules, with a view to making them look like the correct obverse for the reverse design.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Oxford Memorial medal to Charles I (Med. Ill., i, 205/348). Also a badge of Staffordshire enamel circa 1800: probably that of some (?) Scottish Friendly Society or Club, which has not yet been identified.

By Major W. J. Freer:—The new silver issue of King George V for 1927, consisting of the Crown, Half-crown, Florin, Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence. Also similar coinage on the Accession of King Edward VII for 1902 with the exception of the Crown and Threepence.

By Mr. R. Cyril Lockett:—Six pennies, viz., Edward the Confessor, Type X (P.C.-B.), moneyer Garulf of Worcester; Edward the Confessor, so-called "Mule" X/XI, moneyer Manwine of Dover; Edward the Confessor, Type XI (P.C.-B.), moneyers Ceolwi of Dover, Leofno8 of Chester,
and Brihtmaer of Wallingford; Mule of Edward the Confessor, Type XI, and Harold with moneyer Sweartinc of Winchester.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Pennies of Henry VII. (1) Second coinage of London (sovereign type), first variety, throne without arms—the only specimen so far known; (2) penny of succeeding issue of same type; (3) penny as No. 2 but with mint-mark cinquefoil; (4) penny as No. 2 but with X on sceptre; (5) penny of third coinage with mint-mark pheon.

Paper.

The Change of Coin-types in the Eleventh Century; its bearing on Mules and Overstrikes.

By G. C. Brooke, M.A., F.S.A.

Mr. Brooke read a paper surveying the sources of our knowledge of the conditions governing the changes of the coinage in the 11th century.

The relevant passages in Domesday had one statement in common, namely, that the sum of twenty shillings was paid to the king. The object of changing the coinage was to collect the king's dues from the moneyers, the issue of dies of the new type being dependent upon this payment being made. The reference to the receipt of new dies in this connexion must not be taken to mean that the change of the coinage was the only occasion when the moneyers could get new dies; the purchase of dies could presumably be made at any time from the Aurifaber, who was later called Cuneator. Here might be seen the explanation of Mules. That they were fraudulent issues was proved by two mules of the Conqueror's reign which were struck with obverse dies that the moneyers had faked into a passable imitation of the proper obverse, a work of supererogation if muling were legal. The change of type, apart from the tax involved, was costly to the moneyer in dies, and the
temptation of muling must have pressed hard on the moneyers especially at small mints where coinage was less regular. Consequently mules more often bore the names of small than of large mints.

The period of the changes was a matter of doubt; neither three nor two years could be assigned as the duration of each type; possibly the period was not definitely fixed. But it was clear, from the regular proportion borne by the number of the types to the number of the years of each reign, that the intervals at which changes were made must have been very constant.

The question whether the old type remained current was answered by the finds, for they always contained coins of more than one type; before the Conquest several types were hoarded together. It would have been administratively impossible to withdraw the old money every two or three years when a new type was issued. Probably the matter was not considered important in the Confessor's reign, but William appeared to have taken some steps to have fewer types in currency together. The Exchanges, through which the money was issued to the public, must have stopped the issue of the old money at the change of type, and the old type would gradually work out of the currency. Overstrikes therefore were the result of coins of an old type being brought to the exchange, whence, as they could not be reissued, they went back to the mint and, if of good weight, were restruck with the new dies in order to save the work of melting them down.

The depreciated value of the fixed rate of twenty shillings levied at the change of type and the shrinkage of revenue caused by the reduction of the number of moneyers was probably the reason for a new tax being imposed by the Conqueror upon mints, which was called *geldum de moneta* or *monetagium*; it was abolished in the Coronation Charter of Henry I. In this might be seen the first sign of the system breaking down under which the dues were levied by changing the type, a system finally relinquished by Henry II when we find the first evidence of a limited legal tender in the chronicler's memorandum that a new coinage (the "Tealby" issue) was made which was the sole currency throughout the kingdom.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 28th, 1928.

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

The Chairman announced that the Council had elected Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., as President of the Society in place of Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., F.S.A., resigned. The Council had also elected Dr. E. C. Carter, to be a Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson as President of the Society.

Presentation to the Library.

By Mr. H. H. King:—“The Monetary History of Ireland,” Part I, by John Patrick Nolan.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Three boxes of coin-weighing scales: (1) Dutch, with maker’s name Nisting of Amsterdam, 1657. Box decorated with tooling outside and inside lid and with a carved escutcheon bearing a merchant’s mark. Silver hasp. (2) Flemish, with maker’s name elaborately written directly on the wood of the lid—Joannes Siaes, “of Clover Street, near (the sign of) the Bear at Antwerp, 1701.” Maker’s name and address in Flemish, French and Spanish. Lid decorated with punched ornaments of trefoils and mullets. (3) Small oval box of guinea weights, sliding-lid locker inside lid. Stamped with name of SHARP, STRATFORD ON AVON.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—Ninety-four seventeenth-century tokens of County Antrim, including thirty-five of Belfast. These were in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—A Wedgwood portrait of William Pitt. Also a bronze medal of the same pattern as those adopted by the Rochdale and the Sunderland Pitt Clubs. Through the kindness of Messrs. Baldwin and Sons and Messrs. Spink and Son, Mr. Garnett was able to exhibit also many varieties of these Pitt-Club badges in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. Thomas K. Mackenzie:—A Suffolk Pitt-Club Dinner Ticket, Ipswich, 1823. Also a London Pitt-Club badge for Capt. Chas. Grant, R.N. Examples for the Navy are rare, and this was in its original case.

By the Marquess of Sligo (through Mr. H. W. Taffs):—Three examples of the Sligo family tokens issued in tin for Westport, County Mayo. The denominations were the shilling, sixpence, and threepence. All are scarce, the shilling especially so.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—A Cork halfpenny of Edward I. This is extremely rare and, in fact, for some time only three specimens were known, but one or two other specimens have appeared. This piece was included in the sale of Lord Middleton's Collection in March, 1926.

PAPERS.

PITT CLUBS AND THEIR BADGES.

By MR. ALAN GARNETT.

In introducing the subject of his paper, Mr. Alan Garnett said that he purposed dealing first with the London Club as the parent of all the others. For much of the information on the London Club he
was indebted to Lieut.-Colonel C. Powney, whose "History of the London Pitt Club" was published in 1925. Mr. Garnett went on to say that the original London Pitt Club was founded in 1793, by Nathaniel Atcheson, of the Middle Temple, and he thereby associated certain respectable private individuals for the purpose of endeavouring to counteract the principles disseminated by the partisans of the French Revolution. Its meetings were held on the birthdays of the King and Queen, but after Pitt's retirement from office, and the celebrated meeting of 1802, presided over by Earl Spencer, at which upwards of 900 persons were present at the Hall of the Merchant Taylors, the members of this association met on the anniversaries of Pitt's birthday until 1808, when it was thought a more extensive society might be formed to perpetuate the principles of that illustrious statesman.

In 1808 a new Club was established, and it was observed that thirteen of the original 1793 Club, including Mr. Atcheson, who was considered as its founder, figure at the head of the list of members in 1808. By 1816 the London Pitt Club had enrolled as many as 1,300 members, and at the time of its dissolution in 1849 the total number that had been elected was 1,731. It is interesting to note that out of all these members, nine only were Naval men and forty Army. The London Pitt Club died out in 1849, but was revived in 1880 and is still in existence. Only one gold badge was issued by the Club and this was presented to Samuel Fisher as a testimony from the Club for the gratuitous and beneficial service rendered by him in recovering the sum of £330 2s. 1d. (Consols) for the funds of the Club.

Mr. Garnett then passed on to the country clubs, giving a list of the same and describing the different badges where issued. The objects of these country clubs was to keep green the memory of one who had done so much for his country, "of paying due honor to the wisest and most virtuous Statesman that ever appeared in any country, because it is calculated to transmit to the latest posterity those principles which form the best bulwark of the British constitution, of the true interests of the civilised world, and of the
purest Religion, in a firm preservation of the Protestant ascendancy.” The followers of Pitt formed a distinct school of political thought at that time.

Mr. Garnett enumerated as many as forty-five of the country clubs, but was of opinion that probably there were many more. Many Clubs no doubt issued no badges.

THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TOKENS OF CO. ANTRIM.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.I.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher read a series of notes from his revised list of the seventeenth-century tokens of County Antrim, and stated that there were about 85 distinctive varieties of 70 issuers, a number exceeded only by County Dublin, while Belfast had 26 issuers, this being surpassed only by Dublin (135) and Galway (32). Tokens of five issuers could now be added to those recorded in “Williamson,” namely, William Thombe, of Belfast; George Cudbert, of Ballymena; James Robison and Alexander Wyly, of Ballymoney; and William Doular, of Lisburn. The first of these, however, was figured in Benn’s “History of Belfast” (1877), while the last was figured in the Belfast Museum Catalogue (1913). The tokens, about half of which are dated, were issued from 1656 to 1677, 1656-7 being the chief dates of issue. The Belfast tokens of John Bush were probably among the earliest issued, and were of special interest as being struck on the French double tournois, which, in common with its moiety, the denier, circulated extensively in Ireland prior to the issue of the tokens. Of the 70 issuers, 29 described themselves as merchants, and 11 of these had a merchant’s mark on their tokens. In the case of those of “Belfast, George Martin, 1666,” and “Lisburn, William Andrews,” the initials forming part of the merchant’s mark did not tally with those of the issuer, which was doubtless due to the continued use by these merchants of their predecessors’ marks. As regards other callings denoted on the tokens, there might be mentioned the post-master’s token of Antrim, and that of “Robert Brice, Auth.” of
Castlechichester, at that time the port of dispatch for the mails to Scotland, thus providing an early use of the term in the sense of "Port Authority." A Lisburn issuer described himself as "Addam Leathes, Gent.", a designation appearing on no other Irish token. Five issuers became Sovereigns of Belfast, and two became Mayors of Carrickfergus, while three attained the dignity of High Sheriff, these among other facts supporting Mr. Benn’s contention that the issuers of the tokens were the most important traders. The most notable of these was George Macartney, the ablest man of his time in Belfast, who repeatedly filled the office of Sovereign, became High Sheriff of County Antrim, and, among many other activities, held the rank of Captain of Horse. Others who attained the office of Sovereign were his son-in-law, William Lockart, one of the joint issuers of the rare heart-shaped token; Hugh Eccles, who became High Sheriff of County Down; George Martin; and Hugh Duok, a very active and prominent man, who was said to have been unable to write, and his mark, “H.D.” conjoined, appeared on all documents, including his will. John Corry, whose token is dated 1656, is stated to have ceased all connection with Belfast in that year, and afterwards became High Sheriff of County Fermanagh. William Smith is noted as being one of the wealthiest merchants of his day, while James, John, and Michael Bigger, the precursors of a well-known Belfast family, were three brothers who had migrated from Scotland about 1640.

The token of "Antrim, Robart Young," had the unique device of a dyer’s tongs, while the old wooden plough appeared on that of Magheramorne. The Toome token, with its alliterative legend of "For ferry, forge and fish," showed a rowing-boat, and the token of "Lisburn, Peers" was noteworthy for its view of the Parish Church, which, in 1662, was made the Cathedral for the United Dioceses of Down and Connor.

A striking example of the uncertain orthography of the time was shown by the fact that all the five issuers of Ballymena spelt that name differently, and that Ballymoney was spelt in four different ways by its five issuers.
Meeting, April 25th, 1928.

Nothing appeared to be now known of the Carrickfergus tokens of William Stubbs and John Davadys, which were referred to by MacSkimin as among those discovered, and about which information would be gladly welcomed, as also with regard to that of "Lisburn, Wrightson," a specimen of which was formerly in the possession of Dean Stannus, of Lisburn.

This paper will appear in full in a future volume of the Journal.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 25th, 1928.

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

Mr. Horace Hutchinson Muspratt was elected a Member of the Society.

Presentation to the Library.

By His Majesty the King of Italy:—Volume X of the Corpus Nummorum Italicorum. A special vote of thanks was passed to our Royal Member, who is not only the donor but the author of this magnificent work.

Exhibitions.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—A series of coins of Elizabeth in illustration of his paper. The coins consisted of ten shillings, five groats, four half-groats and five pennies, and comprised the following mint-marks, lis, cross-crosslet, martlet, and star.

By Miss Farquhar:—A series of heart-shaped lockets containing Memorials of Charles I (Medallic Illustrations, Vol. I, p. 366, No. 249 and others).
By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—A seventeenth-century token of Belfast, issued by John Bigger in 1657. Also a collection of 119 New Zealand and 23 Queensland tokens.

By Major W. J. Freer:—A white metal medal issued for “The International Industrial Exhibition, London, 1851,” by Allen & Moore, of Birmingham. Also a white metal medal, issued by Ottley, of Birmingham, to commemorate the marriage of the Prince of Wales in 1863 with Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—A series of groats of Henry IV, consisting of:

1. A heavy groat of Henry IV (?) but bearing the name of Richard: crescent on breast. (An electrotype.)

2. A groat with the name of HENRIC over RICARD: trefoil on breast; annulet and pellet at sides of crown and reading HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGLIE.

3. As last, but from different dies: on reverse, trefoil after POSVI.

4. A groat with obverse HENRIC DEI: GRA: etc., trefoil on breast; annulet and pellet at sides of crown. Reverse, trefoil before LON.

5. As last, but trefoil after POSVI.

6. A groat with obverse HENRIC DI GRA, etc., trefoil on breast, annulet to left and pellet over crown. Reverse, trefoil after POSVI.

All the foregoing have the Roman ||| in London.

7. A groat with obverse legend as last, but with trefoil after FRANC as well as on breast. The reverse has mint-mark cross pattée with pellet in centre. Lombardic n in London.
8. A groat with mint-mark on obverse and reverse as on reverse of last coin. No emblems, and different style of portrait, etc.

9. Other groats, all as last, but with quatrefoil after HENRIC.

Mr. Walters also delivered an interesting but extempore address on the groats of Henry IV.

Paper.

The Dress of Elizabeth as shown on her Early Silver Coins, 1558–1561.

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

The great change in fashions which took place about the time of Mary’s death in 1558 is well illustrated in the coinage. On her late groats, those struck after her marriage, Mary is depicted as wearing the usual Tudor dress, square cut and slightly décolletée at the neck, with a pearl necklace having an ornamental pendant. Elizabeth, on the other hand, carefully covered up all that was exposed by her predecessor for she is represented in a low bodice with a close fitting yoke of tulle or lace with an elaborate high collar and ornamental braid where the yoke is fastened down the front. The bodice is supported by straps, which vary in number, passing over the shoulders where they are connected by another strap. There is also a ruff round the neck, and on her head, under the crown, a cap of similar material to that of the ruff. The yoke, which is the principal feature, is at first plain and then becomes more ornamented and on the milled coins most elaborate. The bodice, whenever it appears, with one exception, is always ornamented.

The Queen evidently was interested in her portrait and expressed her opinion upon it. In October, 1560, Thomas Stanley, the Comptroller of the Mint, writes to Lord Cecil: “I am sorry the Queen’s Majesty misliketh her stamp of her fine moneys; I have sent your honour to show her highness a pound’s weight here enclosed, trusting
in God that the next stamp shall be better, which the graver is now about. (S.P. Dom. Eliz., Rol. XIV, No. 8; Num. Chron., Vol. XVI, 4th Series, p. 64.)

The changes are particularly presented on the shillings. Taking the three early mint-marks, viz.:—lis, cross-crosslet and martlet in order, the following changes appear:—

Mint-mark Lis.
1. The earliest coin has no inner circle. The yoke is quite plain and the straps are beaded. The collar has a diamond shaped embroidery.
2. The yoke is plain, the straps plain but in pairs, and the collar ornamentation has lozenges.
3. The yoke is now of lace, with a slightly worked pattern, the straps are single tapes and the collar has the lozenge pattern. The top of the bodice appears and it is embroidered.

The so-called pattern milled half-crown has a somewhat similar dress as No. 3.

Mint-mark Cross-crosslet, which was that of the nether mint, for from November, 1560, to Midsummer, 1562, there were two mints.
4. Corresponds with Lis No. 1.
5. Differs from No. 4 by the straps being composed of a double line of beads.
6. The yoke is of spotted net, the straps of tape and the collar has lozenges. The bodice is ornamented. No milled coins were struck in this mint.

Mint-mark Martlet, which was that of the upper mint and was closed in 1562.
7. Corresponds with No. 6.
8. The lace work of the yoke has a decided pattern, straps and collar as before. The bust on the milled shilling with this mint-mark is similar.
9. Milled mint-mark star is very elaborate.

The Queen or her advisers appear to have been satisfied with the bust as No. 8, for when the recoinage of shillings began again in 1583, with the bell mint-mark this die was used and continued till the end of the reign, the only alteration being that with the scallop mint-mark her ears are shown.

10. Mint-mark star on the milled coinage only. Everything is very elaborate, the corsage having two rows of pearls. There was no issue of these shillings after the stoppage in November, 1561.

There was not that trouble taken over the lower denominations.

The groat has the yoke and straps plain, and the collar and bodice, where shown, ornamented. There are exceptions, for one without inner circle, mint-mark lis, has the straps in pairs, and another with inner circles has the bodice plain. The milled groat, mint-mark star, is similar to the shilling with the same mint-mark.

The half-groats are like the majority of the groats, without exception. The milled half-groat, mint-mark star, is like the groat and shilling.

The pence are different, for those with small bust, with mint-marks lis, cross-crosslet, and martlet, have a yoke of spotted net like shilling No. 6, and those with the large head, mint-marks cross-crosslet and martlet, have a decorated lace yoke.

It is curious that so much detail should have been put into these pence. Perhaps the reason may have been that they came especially under her notice in distributing the royal Maundy and so impressed its recipients.

The elaborateness of the Queen's dress on the milled coins makes it appear that the engraver was anxious to flatter Her Majesty's vanity by representing her as attired in her most gorgeous gowns, and might be appropriate to such a special coinage.
in God that the next stamp shall be better, which the graver is now about.  (S.P. Dom. Eliz., Rol. XIV, No. 8;  *Num. Chron.*, Vol. XVI, 4th Series, p. 64.)

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10. Mint-mark star on the milled coinage only. Everything is very elaborate, the corsage having two rows of pearls. There was no issue of these shillings after the stoppage in November, 1561.

There was not that trouble taken over the lower denominations.

The groat has the yoke and straps plain, and the collar and bodice, where shown, ornamented. There are exceptions, for one without inner circle, mint-mark lis, has the straps in pairs, and another with inner circles has the bodice plain. The milled groat, mint-mark star, is similar to the shilling with the same mint-mark.

The half-groats are like the majority of the groats, without exception. The milled half-groat, mint-mark star, is like the groat and shilling.

The pence are different, for those with small bust, with mint-marks lis, cross-crosslet, and martlet, have a yoke of spotted net like shilling No. 6, and those with the large head, mint-marks cross-crosslet and martlet, have a decorated lace yoke.

It is curious that so much detail should have been put into these pence. Perhaps the reason may have been that they came especially under her notice in distributing the royal Maundy and so impressed its recipients.

The elaborateness of the Queen’s dress on the milled coins makes it appear that the engraver was anxious to flatter Her Majesty’s vanity by representing her as attired in her most gorgeous gowns, and might be appropriate to such a special coinage.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 23rd, 1928.

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

The Chairman again read the draft of certain alterations in the Rules, which were proposed by the Council and further announced that the Ballot papers would be sent to Members in time for a ballot to be taken at the Meeting of the Society to be held on the 24th October.

Exhibitions.

By Dr. E. C. Carter:—Charles I Shilling of Type 3a, with mint-mark harp with 4 dots on each side on both obverse and reverse. Also two half-groats of the first issue of Charles II, with different legends.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—A well-struck Aethelstan penny of Derby mint. (Illustrated in T. Bateman’s Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire.)

Obverse: +ÆÆLSTAN RE+ ÆBRIT M in field and small cross in centre.

Reverse: +ÆÆDIÆDES MOTIN DEÆRABYI = small cross in centre of field.

Mr. W. J. Andrew deciphered the peculiar lettering forming the moneyer’s name as GÆRÆRD—ES (possessive case—Gare(a)rd’s). This moneyer’s name appears on coins of Eadward the Elder and of Aethelstan of his London mint. It has not hitherto been included in the list of Derby moneyers.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—An “Old-Head” halfpenny of George II, and a first issue halfpenny of George III, each countermarked with a small head of George III in an oval,
similar to the countermarked Spanish and other currency authorized for circulation at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century.

These countermarked halfpennies appear to be the first to have come under notice and they are so far unpublished, although a London and Middlesex halfpenny token, dated 1792, similarly countermarked, is included by Davis in his *Tokens of the Nineteenth Century.*

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Henry VI groat of the Restoration period, 1470–71, of London. A special feature of this groat was a small lys after meum ℛ in reverse legend.

**Paper.**

**Notes on a Find of Pennies of Edward I and II, at Derby, September 1st, 1927, and a Probable Connection of the Coins with the “Tutbury Find,” June 1st, 1831.**

By J. O. Manton.

Mr. Manton in reading his notes on the above “find” reported that on September 1st, 1927, a workman employed by a firm of builders, when making an excavation between two houses in City Road, Derby, and when about two feet down, struck and broke with his pick a small earthenware jar containing silver coins. The broken pieces of the jar and its contents were collected together for examination, and Mr. F. Williamson, Curator of the Derby Museum, recognized the find as one of Edward I and II pennies, and he placed the jar as a production of the Tudor period, which, later, was confirmed at the British Museum.

The hoard numbered some 634 specimens, and after selections had been made for the British Museum and the Mint, the remainder (some 489 coins) went to the Derby Museum. These had been tabulated by Mr. Williamson under classes and mints and the tabulation communicated to the Society by Mr. Manton.
Mr. Manton went on to say that a curious problem was presented by these facts, viz.: a find of fourteenth-century coins, in a sixteenth-century jar, in ground "made up" subsequent to the fabrication of the jar. Whatever the vicissitudes of the coins may have been, Mr. Manton advanced the opinion that local history and the types of the coins point to their having been part of the contents of the military chest of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the Confederate Barons, before its loss when their forces forded the river Dove, near Tutbury, in hasty flight from Edward II and his army in 1322.

Thomas of Lancaster, son of Edmund Crouchback, younger brother of Edward I, and, therefore, first cousin to Edward II, held from his father the earldoms of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby. He had raised a force in the North against Edward II, advanced into the Midland district, and had taken up a position at Burton Bridge. A part of the King's army, having been guided to a ford about five miles above Burton, attacked the Earl's forces in the rear and compelled him to retire to his castle at Tutbury. The King followed and the Earl, finding his safety imperilled, secretly forded the river Dove which was swollen by flood-water at the time, leaving his luggage and military chest in the care of his treasurer, and eventually reached his castle at Pontefract. The treasurer was not so fortunate, for the chest and contents were lost in the river, and in those troublous times there was no opportunity to recover it, and as time passed, the loss was forgotten.

The contents of the chest were discovered on June 1st, 1831, when workmen were removing a large quantity of gravel from the bed of the river. Many joined in the search for treasure and it is said that two men secured as many as five thousand coins, which they sold at 6s. to 8s. per hundred. Officers of the Crown then appeared and declared the find treasure-trove, and in consequence the public were barred from further search. Some fifteen hundred more were found and these were placed in the care of local authorities—Lord Vernon, of Sudbury Hall, and Mr. H. J. Harpur—to be forwarded to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Mr. Manton exhibited four trays of the Tutbury find, which he had purchased in 1884 from the widow of a Burton medical practitioner, who in turn obtained them from the actual finders. Detailed contents of the trays will be found, when the paper is printed, in the Volume.

Mr. Manton explained that circumstances had led to the presentation of his notes hurriedly, and that his suggestion that the "find" of September, 1927, might be connected with the "Tutbury find" of 1831 possibly might be subject to revision. Both Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox and Mr. L. A. Lawrence, who had examined the British Museum selection, stated that there were coins included of ten years later issue than the latest issue in the Tutbury find, and that local history would have to be further explored for a solution of the considerable bulk of coins in the 1927 hoard. The possibility was also suggested that the jar, with its contents, might have been moved as rubble with earth from its original place of deposit to the made-up ground in which it was found.

The Chairman said Mr. Manton might make an addition to his paper when information was available of the British Museum section of the coins.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, June 27th, 1928.

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

Presentation to the Library.

By Messrs. Spink & Son:—A bound copy of Volume 35 of their "Numismatic Circular."

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—An octagonal copper ticket of Overend Lime Works (Cumberland), 1834, with inscription "E of L" (for Earl of Lonsdale).
Proceedings of the Society.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—A London penny of the light issue of Henry VI reading +HENRIGV • DI • GRAT • REX • ARCV—probably the finest of the four known specimens. The specimen exhibited weighed 12 grs., which was the standard weight. Of the other known specimens, that from the sale of Mr. F. A. Walters (lot 434), from a different die, weighed 9.6 grs.; the Montagu specimen, illustrated in the Numismatic Chronicle, Third Series, Pl. VII, No. 21, weighed 10.5 grs., and the remaining specimen is in the collection of Mr. Shirley-Fox, and is somewhat clipped. A tinfoil cast of this latter was also exhibited. All the four coins appeared to have been struck from slightly differing dies.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—The three tokens exhibited by him on behalf of The Marquess of Sligo in March last. In a note received subsequently, The Marquess of Sligo corrects the allocation of these tokens by Mr. Davis to Ireland, and states that they were used from 1800 approx. till 1834 approx. to pay slaves in Jamaica. "Kellys" was the "Great House," i.e. where the large sugar furnaces, boilers and factories existed.

Paper.

The Inscription on the so-called Coin of a Second Carausius.

By Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S.

Mr. Alfred Anscombe read a paper on "The so-called Coin of a Second Carausius Cæsar." It is a bronze coin, and was found at Richborough, in Kent. It is figured above. Sir Arthur Evans
Meeting, June 27th, 1928.

described and studied this coin in a very learned article in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of 1887. No objections have hitherto been raised to Sir Arthur’s reading of the inscription; but Mr. Anscombe was of the opinion that the A postulated by the reading CAR— differed very widely from the other A in the reading *ausio* on the obverse; and also from the A in CONXTA on the reverse. He also objected to the assumption that the top letter, reading from right to left on the obverse, is an R. It is an S, he maintained, and the presumed S in *ausio* is really a reverted R.

The key to the problem, so Mr. Anscombe declared, is held by the middle letter of C-S, which is a minuscule n with a staff mounted upon it and crossed to denote an E. The custom of setting an upright staff upon another letter, especially upon an N, in order to save space, was very common in Roman times and inscriptions. Moreover, as Sir Arthur Evans pointed out, a good many instances of l for E can be cited, and sometimes the l has one horizontal arm starting from its centre to denote E. Sometimes, as in the above illustration, the bar is crossed for E.

These considerations, so Mr. Anscombe urged, justified his reading CENSARVIO. In this we get the common Latin mistake, in spelling, of au for o. The true word, therefore, is Censorio. That presents the name of a mid-fifth-century Duke in Britain (a Gwledig), who was also a Count in Gaul and Legate of Aetius, the Magister and Patricius of the Gauls. Hydatius, the Spanish bishop and historian, who was contemporary with Aetius, and who knew Count Censorius personally, mentions him five times in the sixteen years beginning with A.D. 432. Censorius was murdered at Seville by a Goth in the year 448. It is not known that he had received the title of Caesár (or CES—, as it is spelled on the coin), but he is called “Caesarius” by the seventh-century historian Fredegarius Scholasticus, and it is quite possible that his prominence and his close connection with Aetius may have secured that honour for him.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, October 24th, 1928.

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

Alterations in the Rules proposed by the Council.

As a result of the ballot taken that evening, the Chairman announced that the alteration suspending for the time being the payment of Admission Fee, and the alteration proposing the deletion from the rules of the provision making “Members whose profession, business, employment or occupation is connected directly or indirectly with Numismatics” ineligible for office as “President, Vice-President, Director, Librarian or Secretary,” and ensuring that no more than two such Members should serve upon the Council at the same time, were passed by the necessary majority of the votes. The proposal to increase the annual subscription from One Guinea to Two Guineas and the compounding fee from Fifteen Pounds to Thirty Pounds was declared by the Chairman to be lost.

Presentation to the Library.

By the Director of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Copenhagen:—The Catalogue of Coins and Medals of the Bruun bequest to that Collection.

By the Author, Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham:—“Notes on the Decorations and Medals of the French Colonies and Protectorates.”

A vote of thanks was passed to these Donors.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—Seven Indian coins, comprising four varieties of the Furruckabad rupee, two native rupees, and a four-pice piece of Bombay. Also a pattern florin of 1848 from the Huth Sale reading ONE DIME · ONE TENTH OF A POUND.
By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

(1) A box of scales and weights, with the label of Caspar Grevenberg (of Cologne), displaying the arms of Cologne. There are eight weights in the box proper and eight more (and two small adjusting weights) in the lid, this compartment being closed by a sliding panel. With one exception, the weights are apparently the original set, and the scale-pan bears C. Grevenberg’s stamp. The box is of the “dug-out” kind and is ornamented with blind tooling.

(2) A box of scales of unusual type. It is apparently German, both the labels in it being printed in that language, and one having the name Friderich Dauber. The peculiarity is that one of the scale-pan’s has incorporated in it the weight for the Hungarian Ducat and bears the representation of the obverse of the coin, viz. a standing figure of St. Ladislas, the Saint-King of Hungary (d. 1095), crowned and holding an orb and a long-shafted battle-axe; the letters H-D in the field. The scales can thus be used for weighing the Ducat without the employment of a separate weight. The label on the lid reads (translated):—“When one puts on the weight, then one can weigh a Double (Ducat).” This suggests that there has once been a separate weight (now lost), the addition of which to the weighted scale would represent the correct weight of a Double Ducat.

The second label reads:—“A little scale without weights for weighing the Ducat; the bow divided into ‘grains’ from 1 up to 6 W 64 ‘grains’ weigh 1 f. Friderich Dauber.”

The bow referred to is of brass and is attached by one end to a beam of the scales and by the other to the indicator. It is marked with a series of equally spaced nicks, each representing a “grain.” A light coin will,
of course, cause the weight pan to draw the indicator—and with it the bow—beyond the vertical gallows, and the deficiency is registered by the nicks on the bow. The outside of the curiously shaped box, which is also made on the “dug-out” principle, is stamped with representations of the obverse and reverse of the Ducat.

(3) Box of scales and weights for guinea, half and one-third, made from wood of Shakespear’s Mulberry Tree.

(4) Tobacco stopper, stamped “SHAKESPEAR’S WOOD SHARP STRATFORD ON AVON.”

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—A seventeenth-century token of “Enniscorthy, Richard Whiteare.” Also a set of eight vulcanite tokens issued by the Kabula Stores, Blantyre, British Central Africa, and said to have been in use from 1890 to 1895.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Specimens of the half-stiver and of the doit of 1812 and 1813, struck for Java under British administration, with one of the Dutch stivers of 1799 for comparison.

Also specimens of the Bombay pice, with the East India Company’s Bale-mark on both obverse and reverse, and proofs of the 20, 15, 10 and 5 cash of 1791 and 1794, struck for the Bombay Presidency.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—Six specimens of the earliest Bombay pice, struck by the English East India Company, in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—

Segment of Spanish dollar countermarked for Rothesay Mills and current at 1s. 8d.

An unusually fine specimen of the James II tin halfpenny, struck for Ireland in 1690.
Two Sarawak tokens with J.B. Sept. 24, 1841, one in brass and one in copper.

Frome Selwood Two Shilling Token of 1812.

The "Bar Cent" of the United States of America, probably a re-strike.

Indian "Relief Token, 1876"; for $\frac{1}{4}$ Seer—apparently unrecorded.

Indian token for Rentiers & Co., Calcutta.

A fine specimen of the Portuguese Indies Rupee struck for Goa.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—A very rare Richard III half-groat, with mint-mark Boar's head, only four or five of which are known. Hawkins doubted the accuracy of Snelling's illustration.

*Paper.*

**The Bombay Pice of the English East India Company, 1672 to 1678.**

By H. Alexander Parsons.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons read a paper on the earliest Bombay pice struck by the English East India Company during the reign of Charles II. After reviewing the circumstances which led to the acquisition of Bombay by the Company, and referring to the published records of the institution of the coinage, Mr. Parsons proceeded to describe a number of inedited types and varieties of the copper pice. Two of these afforded further evidence in support of the dates of issue of the coins, and a third specimen disclosed the unpublished date (1678, *i.e.* four years later than the hitherto known examples. It was thus indicated that an issue of copper pice was made concurrently with the well-known silver rupees of the same date.

A full description will appear in the *Journal* later.
ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Friday, November 30th, 1928.

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

The Council’s Report, which with the Treasurer’s Accounts is printed later, was read by the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, and unanimously adopted. In connection with the Report, the President addressed a few words to the Meeting with reference to the ballot that had been taken during the Session, on the proposed increase of the subscription. He emphasized the desirability of continuing the Journal in its present form until the end of the Second Series—that is to say until the issue of Volume XX. When Members realized that they received for their annual subscription of one guinea a bound volume, approximately every eighteen months, instead of a volume issued in unbound parts, as is usually the custom in other societies, in addition to a very full report of each Meeting, they would also realize how difficult it was for the Council to continue this—at the present high rate for printing, etc.—without voluntary assistance in the form of increased subscriptions.

The Hon. Treasurer, Sir William H. 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 Accounts were unanimously passed, and votes of thanks were accorded to Sir William Wells and to the Auditors, Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. E. H. Wheeler, for their services.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. Horace H. King were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot that evening.

At the close of the Meeting a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, for his services.

Presentation to the Library.

By Mr. H. H. King:—“The Monetary History of Ireland,” Part II, by the Rev. John Patrick Nolan, M.A.
Exhibitions.

By Mr. Thos. G. Barnett:—Two coins of Epaticcus, viz.: one in gold (Evans VIII, 12) and another in silver (Evans VIII, 13). These coins, with a variant of the silver specimen, constitute all the known varieties of the coins of this Prince. In his classic work on the subject, Sir John Evans dwells at considerable length on the possibilities of his coinage, and the epigraphical blunders of earlier antiquaries.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—An exceedingly fine and interesting collection of 155 English eighteenth-century farthing tokens, many being of great rarity.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Exceptionally fine Newark and Nottingham nineteenth-century tokens, comprising a proof of the Newark penny (Davis 13), a gilt proof of the same (Davis 14), penny token of Wm. Baker, Nottingham (Davis 15), and five varieties of the penny token issued by J. M. Fellows of Nottingham, including one proof (Davis 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20).

Also a gilt proof of the shilling token issued at Arnold, Notts, by Davison & Hawksley in 1791 (Davis 11), and the sixpenny token of the same (Davis 12).

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Anglo-Hanoverian coins with the effigy of St. Andrew on the reverse, consisting of:

George I, 1, \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\frac{1}{6}\) Thaler and 1 Pfennige.
George II, 1, \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\frac{1}{6}\) Thaler and 1 Pfennige.
George III, 1, \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\frac{1}{6}\) Thaler, and the 1 and 4 Pfennige.

In Brunswick, as in England, during the eighteenth century, it was a custom to place a mark on particular coins to show whence the metal, of which they were composed, was obtained. The coins exhibited were from
the Andrew mine and are distinguished by the figure of St. Andrew with his cross on the reverse. They were struck at the Clausthal mint down to 1804.

There were four denominations during the reigns of George I and II, viz.: in silver 1, \( \frac{1}{3} \) and \( \frac{1}{6} \) Thaler, and in copper 1 Pfennige. To these George III added a 4 Pfennige piece in copper. The Thalers are sometimes described in German catalogues as "Aus den Andreasbergen Gruben."

During the reign of George I an inscription was sometimes placed on the edge, the one exhibited having DITIOR * ANDREAS * PROFERT * HAEC * SPLENDIDA * DONA **

The initials below the figure of the Saint are those of the Master of the Mint at the time.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—A series of upwards of sixty silver Spanish (or in two or three cases French) coins which have been countermarked for currency as tokens in England, Scotland or the West Indies. Also West Indian copper currency countermarked on the 2 sous piece of Cayenne.

**The Council's Report.**

*(November 30th, 1928.)*

The Council has the honour to present its twenty-fifth Annual Report to the Members, and in doing so announces with pleasure that the list of twenty-one Royal Members and three Honorary Members remains the same as last year. The Council, however, regrets to report that the death roll among Members this year has been unusually heavy, no less than twelve having passed away, viz.:—Mr. R. Donald Bain, a Member since 1903; Viscount Cave, P.C., K.C., D.L., a Member since 1903; Mr. William Crouch, a Member since 1913; Sir Geo. Chardin Denton, K.C.M.G., a Member since 1906; Mr. James C. Eckersley, M.A., J.P., a Member since 1904; Mr. Philip Harbord, J.P., a Member since 1904; Mr. Thomas
Vere Hodgson, a Member since 1922; Mr. David Murray, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., a Member since 1903; The Earl of Oxford and Asquith, P.C., K.C., a Member since 1903; Mr. Richard Pearce, Ph.D., F.G.S., a Member since 1909; Mr. G. Clark Suttie, J.P., F.S.A.Scot., a Member since 1904, and Mr. Edward L. Walker, a Member since 1904. As will be seen, many of the above were original Members of the Society, and although many were not regular attendants at the Meetings, owing to distance, yet all were interested in the work of the Society.

The Council also regrets to record the resignation from various causes of five other Members. On the other hand, the Council has pleasure in welcoming the following new Members:

H. V. Pennington.
Horace H. Muspratt.

With this reduction in our numbers, it will be seen that an influx of new Members is absolutely essential if the work of the Society is to be maintained, and it behoves all Members to do their utmost to make known the Society’s aims with the object of at least filling the vacancies that have occurred in the past few years. In this connection it may be mentioned that the scheme of issuing an appeal in the form of a general circular to make our objects more widely known, which was so generously inaugurated by Mr. R. C. Lockett, J.P., F.S.A., and Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A., will shortly be promulgated, in fact so soon as the present Volume which is now in the press is completed and received by Members. The distribution of this appeal had, of necessity, to be postponed until after the ballot had been taken on some amendments to the Rules which had been proposed by the Council.

Briefly these amendments were as follows:

1) To suspend for the time being the payment of the Admission Fee.

2) To increase the annual subscription from One Guinea to Two Guineas, and the compounding fee from Fifteen Pounds to Thirty Pounds.
(3) To delete the provision making "Members whose profession, business, employment or occupation is connected directly or indirectly with Numismatics," ineligible for office as "President, Vice-President, Director, Librarian or Secretary," and ensuring that no more than two such Members should serve upon the Council at the same time.

Amendments (1) and (3) were carried by the requisite majority of votes, but amendment (2) was declared by the President to be lost.

The Council had hoped by an early issue of the ballot papers to ascertain clearly the views of the Society as a whole on the question of increasing the subscription, but the number of ballot papers returned were such a very small percentage of those sent out that the result of the voting could hardly be regarded as a corporate expression. The Council was therefore disappointed in the result of the ballot against the increase of subscription, but it is hoped that those Members who are in a position to do so will voluntarily increase their subscriptions to enable the work of the Society to be continued. By a careful study of the Balance Sheets in the last few years, Members will readily appreciate that it is impossible for a Society with an ordinary income of approximately £300 per annum, to meet the general expenses of the year, together with the cost of a volume every 18 months—a volume which costs roughly about £600. The Council are very averse to altering the form and standard of the volume until the end of the Second Series, i.e. Volume XX, but after this date the position will have to be seriously reviewed.

On the resignation of Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., J.P., F.S.A., as President of the Society, in February, 1928, which the Council received with regret, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., was unanimously elected by the Council to the Chair, and the thanks of the Society are due to Colonel Morrieson for allowing himself to be elected to an office which he filled so ably for five years in the past. Dr. E. C. Carter was unanimously elected to the office of Vice-President to fill the vacancy created by Colonel Morrieson's election to the Chair.
The successful management of the financial affairs of a Society devoted to the study of the Arts, etc., is usually a difficult matter in a time like the present, yet your Council has ever felt that in leaving the control to Sir William Wells, as Hon. Treasurer, your affairs are in very able and efficient hands, and Sir William has indeed earned the gratitude of the Society; also the Society is to be congratulated in the fact that Sir William, who is a man of many engagements and offices, has allowed himself to be nominated as Hon. Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Anscombe, who, as Editor of the Journal, has ably carried out his arduous duties—having already another Volume in the press, which should be issued to Members early in the New Year—and to Mr. Parsons, as Librarian, for the continued good work in the section under his control. 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 X of the Corpus Nummorum Italicorum, the gift of His Majesty the King of Italy, who is a Royal Member of the Society.

Miss Farquhar, with her usual generosity, has given a handsome donation of £100 towards the cost of printing the present Volume—on the understanding that that Volume should be uniform with those issued in the past—and thereby earned the deep gratitude of the Society. Other donations include a further guinea from Mr. A. E. Bagnall towards the General Fund, £4 15s. from Mr. F. Burton to cover the cost of his plates, and certain stationery and printing without cost to the Society from Mr. E. H. Wheeler.

The attendances at our Meetings have not been so large as the Council would have wished, and it would be more gratifying to the Council if an improvement could be made in this respect, for the papers read have been interesting and varied, and certainly deserved a larger attendance than was occasionally accorded to them. The exhibits—always an interesting feature—have been well up to the average.
Proceedings of the Society.

The Council desires to express its thanks to Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and to Mr. E. H. Wheeler for undertaking the duties of Auditors of the Accounts, and to Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. Horace H. King for undertaking the Scrutators' duties at the Ballot to be held this evening.

Special Note.—In the past two years the Secretary expressed, both for the Editor and himself, the hope that Members would do their utmost during the year to contribute articles of numismatic interest at our Meetings for publication in forthcoming Volumes of the Journal. Judging by the result, these paragraphs appear to have escaped the notice of Members when reading the Report, so the Secretary would again like to impress upon all Members the fact that he would gladly welcome all papers, and especially those on periods or series which have not hitherto been the subject of papers. Without such offers, the Secretary's duties become very onerous and far more difficult.

The Ballot.

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

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION 1929.

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


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

Treasurer:—Sir William Wells, F.S.A.

Librarian:—H. Alexander Parsons.


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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sundry expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&quot; dividends and interest</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Secretaries’ expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&quot; sales of back volumes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount expended on Volume XVII of the</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>&quot; donations—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal (making, with £611 10s. 9d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. A. E. Bagnall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>previously expended, £630 18s. 9d.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. F. E. Burton (re his plates</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount expended on Volume XVIII of the</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>in Volume XVII)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Helen Farquhar</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Balance, being surplus for year, carried</td>
<td></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Purposes Fund</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>409</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

£409 0 1
BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1928.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To subscriptions received in advance</td>
<td>3 3 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>,, audit fee due</td>
<td>5 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—Capital Account (per contra)</td>
<td>161 16 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Account as at November 18th, 1927</td>
<td>2 13 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends received during year to date</td>
<td>4 13 4</td>
<td>7 7 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, General Purposes Fund—As at November 18th, 1927... 1,986 15 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add surplus for year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td>180 9 11</td>
<td>2,167 5 0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By investments at cost or book values—£321 14s. 6d. 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock</td>
<td>250 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>£1,050 Consols, 2½ per cent.</td>
<td>577 10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>£500 New South Wales 4 per cent. Stock, 1933</td>
<td>503 4 6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>£213 1s. 1d. India 3½ per cent. Stock</td>
<td>200 0 0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—£166 14s. 11d. India 3½ per cent. Stock (per contra)</td>
<td>161 16 2</td>
<td>1,692 10 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(The market value of the above investments at November 18th, 1928, was £1,613.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>,, Library at cost as at November 18th, 1928</td>
<td>151 12 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, Cash at Bank—Current Account</td>
<td>50 13 4</td>
<td>500 13 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>450 0 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

£2,344 16 5

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 explanation given to us and as shown by the Books of the Society.


On behalf of the Society—LIONEL L. FLETCHER, Auditors.

November 28th, 1928.