PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

SESSIONS 1929 AND 1930.
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1909. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
1916. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1917. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1918. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1919. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1920. FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
1921. FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
1922. J. SANFORD SALTUS—till June 22nd.
1922. GRANT R. FRANCIS—from June 28th.
1923. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1924. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1925. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1929. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, 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 a 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
1929–30.

ORDINARY MEETING.
Wednesday, January 23rd, 1929.

ERNEST C. CARTER, M.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr. Carter explained that he had been asked to fill the Chair in the unavoidable absence of Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson.

Exhibition.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—A penny of Eadgar in illustration of the paper to be read by Mr. Anscombe. Obverse: +EADCAR REX; reverse: FASTOLF Y MOT +

Paper.

"FASTOLFI MONETA," "FASTOLFES MÔT," AND THE LIKE, ON COINS OF EADGAR REX ANGLORUM.

By ALFRED ANSCOMBE, F.R.Hist.S.

Mr. Anscombe adduced three pairs of Latin and Anglo-Saxon phrases which occur on coins of King Eadgar and which are exactly synonymous in meaning: viz., Durandi Moneta: Durandes Môt; Fastolfi Moneta: Fastolfes Môt; and Herolfi Moneta: Herolfes
Môt. As Durandi and the two other Latin genitives equate Durandes and the two other Anglo-Saxon possessives, Mr. Anscombe maintains that moneta and môte were synonymous in England in the tenth century. He explained that moneta in Latin had three meanings, namely, the officina in which coin was struck; coin itself; and also the moneyer's die. He objected to the tendency to expand mone, moneta into monetarius, and even monetarii, and asserted that such phrases as Durandi moneta: Durandes môte, môte, mean—from Durand's mint, and that the prepositions de or of were purposely omitted to save space. Moreover, he pointed out that môt, locative môte—which was one of the commonest of Anglo-Saxon official words and could be properly applied to any moot or meeting from witenagemôt, the A.-S. Parliament, right down to mêggemôt, "a family gathering"—really means, in connection with the mynetere, the officina, or mynetsmål, whereat the minter and his artificers met together and carried out their duties.

Eight interesting instances of moneta following O.E. moneyers' names in the possessive case were cited; and also 22 cases of moneyers' names in the O.E. possessive preceding mon or mo. Mr. Anscombe also gave a list of 42 O.E. moneyers' names in the possessive followed by môt or mot. With three exceptions these all occur in the reigns of Eadmund (9), Eadred (13), Eadwig (5), and Eadgar (12). After King Eadgar's reign moneta and môt give place, practically, to m·ON. Of these letters M· is the abbreviation for mynetere after the minter's name; and ON is the O.E. preposition meaning "at," and taking its place before the name of the town at which the coin had been minted. Our English word "mint" represents O.E. mynit, the representative of mônêta <*mûnit < mynit. There is not the slightest need to ignore the facts that the moneta was the officina, or mint; or to expand the word to monetarii in order to explain the genitive of the moneyer's name that comes before it, as so many numismatists have fallen into the habit of doing.

The paper is printed in this volume.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, February 27th, 1929.

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

Mr. T. W. Armitage, Mr. F. S. Ferguson, and the Rev. W. L. Gantz, M.A., Hon. C.F., were elected Members.

Presentation to the Library.

By Messrs. Spink and Son:—A bound copy of their "Numismatic Circular" for 1928.

Exhibitions.


(2) Tobacco stopper of brass. Obverse, bust three-quarters to left of Edward Montagu, Lord Mandeville, raised to the peerage in his father's lifetime as Lord Montagu of Kimbolton; succeeded as 2nd Earl of Manchester in 1642. He took part in the battles of Edgehill and Marston Moor on the Parliamentarian side, but afterwards helped with the Restoration of Charles II. The medal from which this is copied is believed to have been struck after Marston Moor. Reverse, Arms of Montagu in garnished shield, three fusils conjoined in fesse. Cf. Med. Ill., vol. 1, p. 309, No. 137; also figured in "Medallion History."

From the Harman Oates sale (1929), where it was described on the authority of the deceased owner as bearing the bust and arms of Fairfax.
Proceedings of the Society.

Also (3) a topical Souvenir “printed on the ice upon the Thames at Queenhithe, January 22nd, 1739–40,” and bearing the name printed thereon of “Mr. Francis Beynon,” an ancestor of exhibitor.

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—A silver badge of the Gehagan Society; three Pitt Club badges for Nottingham, Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the Hundred of Blackburn; also a steel seal in case.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—A series of five half-crowns, seven shillings, four sixpences, three groats, two threepences, and one half-groat, all of Lundy mint for 1645 and 1646 and all in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Two Charles I profile shillings, with mint-mark £ monogram, from different dies. Also a shilling of 1646 with mint-mark plume and a sixpence of 1646 with mint-mark B.

Paper.

THE COINAGE OF LUNDY, 1645–6.

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

In 1645 Thomas Bushell offered to defend Lundy Island and not surrender without the King’s permission. This being granted, he must have gone there some time in the summer of that year. During the winter the Parliamentary Fleet under Lord Lisle appeared off the island and he was summoned to surrender; this he refused to do and the Fleet departed at next tide for Ireland. In January, 1645–6 the Governor of Swansea, acting under the orders of the Parliament, wrote offering terms for the giving up of the place. After some months of negotiation he wrote to the King on May 14th, 1646, for the necessary permission. Two months later, when the King was a prisoner with the Scotch Army, this was sanctioned, and at the same time Bushell was warned not to be overcredulous of
vain promises as he had been. Bushell then formulated his demands, one of which was that his several mines, mint, etc., should be restored to him and be confirmed by Parliament. Negotiations went on until February, 1646-7, when an Armistice appears to have been made. The terms were ratified by Parliament in July, 1647, and the formal surrender was made in September. The coins attributed to this mint are the half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, and half-groat, with mint-marks A in 1645, B and plume in 1646 on the first three denominations and on the others a plume or a pellet. Mr. H. Symonds suggests that A and B might apply to Appledore and Barnstaple, as these places were then held by the Royalists and the situation of Lundy was inconvenient. He disagreed with this suggestion on the grounds that Sir Richard Vyvian had the privilege of minting in Devonshire and would have strongly objected to any infringement of his patent. There were only three weeks to coin at Barnstaple, as it was surrendered on April 12th, 1646; there is no record of Lundy being blockaded except for the visit of the Fleet or of there being any scarcity of provisions. The design and the denominations of the coins agree with the conditions of Bushell’s Aberystwith patent, as the plume is just as prominent as on any issued at the latter place. Pence and halfpence if struck would have been indistinguishable from those of Bristol. The early “A” half-crown has that letter struck over a B.

There were noted of the Half-crowns 1645 1 obverse and 2 reverse dies, 1646 2 and 5 respectively; shillings 1645, 2 and 2, 1646, 2 and 3; Sixpences 1645 1 and 1, 1646 2 and 2; Groats 1645 1 and 1, 1646 1 and 2; Threepences 1645 and 1646 1 and 1 in each year; and of the Half-groat 1646 1 and 1.

A very interesting and animated discussion by several speakers followed the reading of this paper. Mr. G. C. Brooke, whilst confessing that he had not given that particular period very close research, was not convinced by the arguments set forth by the lecturer, but was inclined to agree with the earlier attribution, by Mr. H. Symonds, of the coins under review to the mints of Appledore.
and Barnstaple. He questioned whether the difficulty of transport to Lundy Island was not an important factor in ruling out the existence of such a mint, and, though voicing his interest in the paper, was not prepared to accept the new attribution without further study of the period. On the other hand, Mr. W. C. Harman, the present owner of Lundy Island, was in full accord with the views expressed by the lecturer, as to the possibility of the establishment of a mint there. Mr. Harman gave some very interesting details of Lundy, and stated that that very natural inaccessibility of the island, and the fact that there was a castle there in which the mint could be worked, rendered it an ideal place for such in those troublous times.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 27th, 1929.

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

Presentation to the Library.

By Miss Farquhar:—A copy of her article on "A Lost Coinage in the Channel Islands."

Exhibition.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons:—A selection of coins of Elizabeth and James I from the Lauterbach Hoard, Hessen, in illustration of his paper.

Papers.

"The Title Monetarius."

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

Mr. Andrew, Vice-President, wrote that, being confined to the house, he regretted that he had been unable to be present at the last Meeting to hear his friend Mr. Anscombe’s paper on "Moneta."
So far as he could gather from a necessarily condensed report, Mr. Anscombe's new theory was that the stereotyped form "moneta," with its contractions, which usually followed the moneyer's name upon our successive coinages from, roughly, A.D. 800 to 1000, was not the contraction of his title, monetarius, as was generally accepted, but complete in itself as the ablative monetā = the mint, the preposition de being "purposely omitted to save space."

In every Anglo-Saxon charter, in Domesday, in the Pipe Rolls, and in every Norman charter, whenever a moneyer was mentioned as such his name is followed by the title monetarius, or its contractions; and de monetā does not occur. There was no exception to this, and the same rule applied to all other titles, great or small. A Bishop was Episcopus, and a Jester was Jocarius, so why upon his own money should a moneyer abandon his title and describe himself as merely de monetā? Again, if, as was suggested, the preposition de was "omitted to save space," why in the same coinages, with just the same space, did we find a very long, and a very short, moneyer's name followed alike by the word moneta in full and alone? To take an example from Ceolwulf's money; there was room for "Biornfreth moneta" in full, but according to the explanation offered, there was no room for de in "Dun moneta" under the self-same conditions.

It might be asked then, why was not moneta extended to monetarius in the latter instance, and in the many similar cases? The answer is that in early times Latin was usually contracted, and as moneta was the form that was adopted on our earliest standardized coinage, it remained the stereotyped form throughout, for nothing was ever more conservative of custom than the Mint.

But there were many exceptions to this rule, and more than thirty in the printed Catalogue of the British Museum's Anglo-Saxon Coins alone, in which the usual moneta is extended into such still-contracted forms as monetainr, monetra, monetar, etc., which can postulate only monetarius. But if extended at all, the contention that moneta is complete in itself as meaning the mint must fail.
He would, however, carry the argument on to Mr. Anscombe's own ground, and call his attention to certain issues from the York mint upon which the Anglo-Saxon language was used. Here we found such legends as Athelferd Minetre, Athelferd Minetr, and Aura Monitre, which were conclusive evidence that the Anglo-Saxon minetere or mynetere = Moneyer, was the variant used in that language for the usual Latin monetarius.

As to the occasional appearance of the moneyer's name in the possessive, or genitive, case Mr. Andrew was less assertive. He had already answered Mr. Anscombe's theory that it meant the moneyer's mint, but he also doubted whether the usual explanation that it implied "the coin of So-and-so, the moneyer" was sound. It was, he thought, generally accepted that a moneyer's office was hereditary, and he inclined to the view that if a moneyer died leaving a minor as his heir, or his heirship in dispute, or if he himself became incapacitated, it was nevertheless in the interests of the State that the use of his die should be continued. He did not strike the subsequent money himself, so legally his name could not appear in the ordinary way upon it and as responsible for it. A custom would therefore very naturally arise to appoint someone to carry on the use of the die meanwhile as his representative. To-day we should call him the Administrator of the moneyer, but when the same difficulty in the ordinary cases of payment of fees, etc., arose in the Pipe Rolls, we read that the "heir," or the "man" of So-and-so deceased, rendered the accounts instead of being referred to by name. But an instance of this anonymous representation did, he thought, actually occur on the coinage. Late in the reign of Henry I, Algar, a moneyer of London, whose name occurs on its money, was convicted and mutilated for false coining, and this is followed by the appearance on London coins of Stephen's first type, of the form "Algar: Man" for the moneyer's name, who was, no doubt, the "man" or officer appointed by the Crown to administer Algar's escheated die. The possessive case, therefore, would in earlier times indicate that the money was struck by the representative of the moneyer's name it bore.
"A Hoard of Coins of Elizabeth and James I, from Lauterbach, Hessen."

By H. Alexander Parsons.

In the process of re-building an old house in Lauterbach, Hessen, a valuable hoard of English and Continental coins, in gold and silver, of the 16th and 17th centuries, was discovered in October of last year, and, through the kindness of our member Mr. J. Schulman of Amsterdam, I am able to place before the Society a description of the treasure.

The hoard was composed of 14 gold coins and 1,373 pieces in silver. All of the former were of various central German States, and they included the earliest piece in the "Find," namely, a ducat, dated 1530, of Ferdinand I of Hungary (1527-64).

The bulk of the silver money in the hoard belonged to the Spanish Netherlands, and comprised 1,176 pieces in various denominations struck by Philip II, and 2 coins of Albert and Isabella. Of the central German States the hoard disclosed 40 silver pieces, which included a thaler of Hamburg, dated 1621, the latest coin in the "Find." The rest of the Continental pieces comprised 12 coins of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, a grosso of Charles V from Milan, and a 4-groschen piece of Lithuania, dated 1569.

The main interest of the hoard for this Society centres in the English portion, which comprised 70 shillings and 43 sixpences of Elizabeth, all of the hammered issue, and 26 shillings and 2 sixpences of James I.

Nearly all the mint-marks known of Elizabeth shillings were represented in the hoard, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mint-mark</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martlet</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-crosslet</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scallop</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tun</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolpack</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

x
Proceedings of the Society.

The dates of the sixpences of Elizabeth were well represented, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1561</td>
<td>Pheon</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1562</td>
<td>Pheon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Pheon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1564</td>
<td>Pheon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1565</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1566</td>
<td>Portcullis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1567</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1568</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1569</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1572</td>
<td>Ermine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1573</td>
<td>Acorn</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1574</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1578</td>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1581</td>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 43

The shillings of James I were of the following types and mint-marks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Bust</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Type</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Thistle</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Lis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Lis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Scallop</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Mullet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 26
The two sixpences of James I in the hoard were of the following varieties:—

Second Type. Third Bust. 1605. Rose .. 1
" Fourth " 1606. Scallop .. 1

Total .. .. .. .. 2

In view of the fact that the latest coin in the hoard was of 1621 the treasure was, no doubt, secreted in that year or soon after. If so, the coins were hidden during the Thirty Years War, and the troubles arising out of that epoch would probably not only be the cause of the secretion of the money, but also, to a great extent, account for its cosmopolitan character.

In the discussion that followed, Colonel Morrieson considered the possibility as to whether the hoard formed part of a fund sent over by James I to help the Elector Palatine, his son-in-law.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 24th, 1929.

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

The evening was devoted to a special exhibition of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

A Medal commemorating the first meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Canterbury, 1844.
Pair of paste shoe-buckles.
Gold and enamel watch by Justin Vulliamy. Three generations of this family were Court Clock- and Watch-makers from George II's reign to 1854.
Watch in shagreen case by Wm. Hughes (elected Freeman of Clockmakers' Company, 1781).
By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—A collection of 165 Scottish eighteenth-century farthing tokens, including some very rare varieties.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence:—Twenty-six boxes of coins or counters used as whist-markers. Each box should contain four counters. Also four Nelson medalets which are interesting as being whist-markers.


(2) Anglo-Hanoverian "Rainbow" Thaler, struck from metal obtained from the "Rainbow" silver mine in the Harz Mountains. Obverse: Large shield of arms with 1752 below: legend Geo. II, &c. Reverse: View of mine under a rainbow with legend round and one in the exergue with initial I. B. H[echt].

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—The series of Thalers described below:—

In some of the years between 1744 and 1774 a series of Thalers were issued from the Zellerfeld mint with particular reference to various mines in the Harz mountains. On a previous occasion I exhibited and described a series of Thalers and smaller denominations struck in silver from the St. Andrew mine bearing a representation of the Saint with his cross on the reverse. Those were issued for circulation while this series is more of a medal-type, for though the obverse is of the current-coin type of a shield of arms with usual royal legend, the reverse depicts some peculiar feature of the mine.
Meeting, April 24th, 1929.

They are termed Ausbeute-Thalers and are of the following mines:

(1) König Carl 1752.—Reverse: Two crowned pillars: between them is a stone with K.C. stamped in it, over it two workmen pull a rope. A forest of fir trees on the left with a range of hills in the background. On a ribbon above PLUS ULTRA. Below DIE GRUBE|KONIG CARL|KAM IN AUSBEVT|IM QU:REM:1752|I.B.H.

(2) Bleifeld 1752.—Reverse: Legend REDEUNT SATURNIA REGNA. A crowned pillar reaching to the sky, on a shield attached to the pillar is AF; in the background are mine buildings. Below DIE GRUBE|H.AVG:FRIDR:BLEIFELD:|KAM WIED:IN AUSB:|IM QU:REM:1750|I.B.H.

(3) Cronenburgs Glück 1749, 1752.—Reverse: Legend NON MARCESSIT. Mine buildings with a wagon drawn by two horses in the foreground, while behind is a range of wooded hills. Above is a hand holding a wreath issuing from a cloud. Below DIE GRUBE|CRONENBURGS GLÜCK|KAM IN AUSBEVT|IM QU:LVCIAE 1705|I.B.H.

(4) REGENBOGEN 1748, 1749, 1752.—Reverse: Legend LOBE DEN, IHN GEMACHT HAT. SYR. C. 43. The outside of a mine with workmen; above a rainbow issuing from clouds. Below DIE GRUBE|REGENBOGEN|KAM WIED IN AUSB:|IM Q:LVCIAE 1746|I.B.H.

(5) Lautensburg Glück 1745, 1749, 1752, 1756 and 1763.—Reverse: Legend TV QVODAM ABIECTAM REDDIS DEVS ALME SONORAM. A young woman playing a lute outside some mine buildings. Below DIE GRUBE|LAVTENSBURG GLÜCK|KAM IN AUSBEVT|IM QU:REMIN:1685.|I.B.H. The initials on that of 1763 are I.A.P.

(6) Weiser Schwan 1744, 1745, 1748, 1750, 1752 and 1756.—Reverse: Legend CANDIDVS HÆC PROFERT
MONTANVS PRÆMIA CYGNVS. A swan on a lake. Above clouds; below, DIE GRÜBE|WEISSER SCHWAN|KAM IN AUSBEIT|IM Q LVCLÆ 1732|I.B.H.

(7) GÜTE des Herrn 1745, 1749, 1756.—Reverse: Legend DIE ERDE IST VOLL DER GÜTE DES HERRN. The sun shining on three wooded hills, in the centre hill is the entrance to a mine with workmen wheeling a truck, also a wagon drawn by three horses. Above the hills are respectively the signs ?, ?, ?. Below DIE GRÜBE|GÜTE DES HERRN|KAM IN AVSBEUT|IM Q:REMIN:1740|I.B.H.

The Thaler of this mine struck in 1774 has a different scene. The sun shines on a wooded plain with mine buildings and a wagon with three horses in the foreground. The date below is 1774 and the initials are L.C.R. The obverse differs by having the Royal Arms and Supporters instead of the shield.

(8) Segen Gottes 1765.—Legend AN GOTTES SEGEN IST ALLES GELEGEN. The sun is shining on wooded hills and mine buildings; in the foreground is a workman and two mine entrances, below DIE GRÜBE|SEGEN|GOTTES|KAM IN AVSBEUT|IM Q:CRVC:1765|I.A.P.

The initials at the bottom of the reverses are those of the mint masters of the time, viz. Johann Benjamin Hecht 1739 to 1763, Johann Anton Pfeffer 1763 to 1773 and Ludwig Christian Rupertt 1773 to 1778. A similar series was struck for the Grand Duchy of Brunswick with the arms of the Duchy and name of the Grand Duke Charles.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—Four coins of the heavy coinage of English types for Ireland in 1470–3, viz.:—

Groat, mint-marks—on obverse plain cross and on reverse rose. Weight 37 grs.

Groat, mint-marks—on obverse plain cross and on reverse pierced cross. Weight 41½ grs.
Meeting, May 22nd, 1929.

Groat, mint-mark plain cross on both sides. Weight 41 grs.

Half-groat, mint-mark plain cross on both sides. Weight 21½ grs.

The weight of this coinage was, in 1473, reduced from 43½ grs. to 34 grs. to the groat and consequently the heavy coins are now rare. The third groat is exceptionally fine, and of the half-groat only two are believed to be known of which the specimen exhibited is the finer.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 22nd, 1929.

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

Mr. Edward Samuel Anthony was elected a Member of the Society.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Four uncommon Flemish coin-weights:—

(1) English Angel, with obverse St. Michael and Dragon and reverse XLVIII, i.e. 48 to the Marc.

(2) English Noble of Henry VI, with obverse Ship and in the field and reverse XXXVI, i.e. 36 to the Marc.

(3) English Half-noble of Henry VI, with obverse King in ship and reverse LXXIII, i.e. 73 to the Marc.

(N.B.—The Marc of Paris (as used in the Netherlands) was about 3,780 English grains.)

(4) English Half-guinea of George I. Obverse, bust to right, countermarked with the flax flower, the mark of the
town of St. Nicholas, capital of the Pays de Waes, a district between Antwerp and Ghent. Reverse, crowned shield of arms of the province of Waes (turnip); I—H, the initials of the maker Jacobus (Augustin) Heynderickx of St. Nicholas. Below, date (?) 1719.

By Major W. J. Freer:—Medal in commemoration of the Armistice issued by the Royal Mint from designs by C. L. Doman.

The obverse of the medal typifies "Deliverance," and shows the figure of Great Britain with a sheathed sword supporting a young warrior and breaking the shackles of War, and offering a wreath of Laurels to the memory of the Fallen Heroes. The reverse shows the Cenotaph in Whitehall, surrounded by the inscription, "Their Name liveth for Evermore," and the date November 11th, MCMXVIII. The medal was issued in silver and bronze in a large size and in bronze in a smaller size.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Three Northumbrian pennies of Cnut:—

1. Obverse: CVNVT RE+; reverse CVNNET T
2. Obverse: CVNVT RE+; reverse CVNNET T
3. Obverse: CVNVT R:E+; reverse EB IXR ICE I.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—A collection of 28 coins of Cnut of Northumbria, of Cnut and Siefred associated, and of pennies without the royal name but attributed to one or other of the Kings mentioned as follows:—

Cnut.—Obverse Patriarchal Cross, reverse Cunnetti; 10 distinct varieties.

Do. Obverse as before, reverse York; 4 varieties.

Do. Obverse as before, reverse Mirabilia fecit; 2 varieties.

Do. Obverse ordinary Cross, reverse Cunnetti; 1 variety.

Do. Obverse as before, reverse York; 3 varieties.
Cnut Halfpenny.—Obverse Patriarchal Cross, reverse Cunnetti; 1 variety.

Cnut and Siefred.—Obverse CNVT REX, reverse SIEFREDVS; 2 varieties.

Cnut or Siefred.—Obverse York, reverse Mirabilia fecit; 3 varieties.

Do. Obverse DNS DS REX, reverse York; 1 variety.

Do. Obverse as before, reverse Mirabilia fecit; 1 variety.

A very fine and complete set of this interesting series, many of them being from the collection of the late Major A. B. Creeke.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Penny of William II.—Type 5, of Hythe mint—EDRIEDOHIDE. Apparently unrecorded. Also a Cunnetti penny with obverse CNVT REX and reverse CVNNETTI.

By Mr. W. C. Wells:—Coins of Cnut and Siefred as under:—

(1) Obverse CNVT RE+ and reverse SIEFREDVS
(2) Obverse CNVT RE+ and reverses CVNNETTI, CVNETTE, etc.; 3 varieties.
(3) Halfpenny with obverse CNVT RE+ and reverse CVNNETTI
(4) Obverse CNVT RE+ and reverses EBRAICE CIVI etc.; 3 varieties.
(5) Obverse EBRAICE C and reverse MIRABILA FECIT
(6) Obverse CNVT RE+ and reverse MIRABILA FECIT
(7) Obverse + SIEFREDVS and reverse + RE+

Also a Paxs penny of William I with reverse IELFHEN ON PEFNS (Pevensey), and a penny of Henry I (Type Hawkins, 262) with obverse HEENRIC... and reverse ... RED: ON: PEVEN (Pevensey). The last is unpublished of this type and reign.
Proceedings of the Society.

Paper.

The Early Anglo-Danish Coinage.

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

Chapter I.—The Guthred-Cnut Theory.

Mr. Andrew contributed the first chapter of his review of the early Danish coinage in this country, and of the theories that had hitherto been accepted to explain it. It represented the main contents of the Northumbrian war chest found at Cuerdale in 1840, and of the seven thousand coins then examined more than one-third bore the name of a king Cnut. This Cnut had been arbitrarily identified as Guthred, King of York, A.D. 883–94, and for two generations he had been accepted as such, not only by numismatists, but also in recent historical works. The difficulty in the name had been met by instancing the case of Guthrum the Dane, who, when defeated by Alfred in A.D. 878, accepted baptism and was renamed Athelstan, and suggesting that Guthred had been similarly converted, and christened Cnut. There was neither reason nor logic for any such suggestion, and so casual an explanation might be extended at will to explain away any mysterious name in history or numismatics.

The baptism of Guthrum caused natural excitement amongst the early chroniclers, because it was clearly the first instance of the conversion of a Danish king, yet Guthred in 878 had already been five years on the throne at York. He was the nominee of the Church, and as such must have been already a Christian when elected. Symeon of Durham devoted a whole chapter to the incidents of his life, and to him he was always Guthred. If the king had been converted and renamed by an English bishop he would have received an English Christian name, certainly not that of Danish and pagan Cnut. Nor would Symeon the monk, in his
Meeting, May 22nd, 1929.  

history of the Church of Durham, have remained quite silent of so interesting an event in the life of its benefactor.

Historically, therefore, this accepted identification was highly improbable, but numismatically it was impossible. Edward the Elder commenced his reign in 901, and at the date of the deposit of the Cuerdale treasure had already issued the three consecutive types of his coinage that it contained. This fact, no doubt, induced the late Mr. Hawkins at first to date its loss about 910; but later, probably under the influence of the Guthred-Cnut theory, he reduced this to 905. He, Mr. Andrew,¹ had, however, attributed the actual loss of this Northumbrian army chest to the defeat and retreat of the Danes in 911, when their Treasurer Osferth was specially recorded as having been slain, and this date practically agreed with Mr. Hawkins’s first deduction. If Guthred had anything to do with the 2,534 coins of Cnut found at Cuerdale they must have been the oldest series in the whole hoard, and had been in circulation from 10 to 22, or from 16 to 27 years, according to whichever date was preferred for their loss. Yet of all our money of the Anglo-Saxon period these silver coins of Cnut were found in the most perfect condition. They had never been in even the light circulation of those days, for they were as fresh from the dies as if made yesterday, whilst all the rest of the hoard, including the current money of Edward the Elder, showed the usual signs of wear. Coins of Cnut had been found previously at Harkirk in 1611 with money of a later period, and there were technical impossibilities in the coins themselves, which he explained, to either the attribution to Guthred or to his date. He believed that this money was coined at the time, and possibly for the purposes, of the expedition in which it was lost, also that the chest discovered was probably not the only army chest lost with Osferth the Treasurer in crossing the ancient ford at Cuerdale, where tradition always told us that a vast treasure lay buried.

¹ British Numismatic Journal, vol. i.
Proceedings of the Society.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, June 26th, 1929.

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

Exhibitions.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence:—Coins of Edward III, in illustration of his paper, comprising:

Series A, penny only.
Mules B/A, noble, groat, and half-groat.

Series B, noble, quarter-noble, and groat.

Series C, noble, and penny.
Mule C/A, half-noble.
Mules C/A or A/C, penny of each.
   ,, B/C, noble and half-groat.
Mule C/B, half-groat.

Series D, groat and penny.
Mule C/D, noble.
   ,, D/C, groat.

Series E, noble, half-noble, groat, half-groat, penny, halfpenny and farthing.
Mule B/E, quarter-noble.
   ,, C/E, noble.
Mules D/E, groat and half-groat.

Series F, noble, half-groat and penny.
Mules F/E, noble and groat.
Mule E/F, groat.
Mules E/6a, noble and half-groat.
   ,, F/6a, noble and half-groat.
Meeting, June 26th, 1929.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Coins of Edward III in illustration of the evening's paper, viz.:

- Groat and half-groat with Roman M's and open e.
- Groat and half-groat with annulet in tressure.
- Groat, half-groat, and penny with mint-mark crown.
- Groat with annulet between the eyes.
- Groat with annulet below bust and in second quarter of reverse.

By H. Alexander Parsons:—A fine set of the first Calais coins, struck during the Treaty Period, 1360–9, comprising groat, half-groat, and penny, of which the last is seldom seen.

By Major Sir Nevile R. Wilkinson:—Afghanistan Medal with clasp “TUCKTAPPOOL” (? TAKHTAPOL).

The clasp is not mentioned in any text-book on medals, but if a forgery why was it so carefully struck? In exhibiting the medal, Sir Nevile said that he would value the opinion of Members who are interested in War Medals.

Paper.

The Sequence of the Types of Edward III.

By L. A. Lawrence, F.R.C.S., F.S.A.

Mr. Lawrence demonstrated the sequence of the coins of Edward III issued between 1351 and 1360. The coins were divided into groups as follows:

Series A.—Letters formed on the model of the coinage 1346–51, \( \pi \) unbarred, \( \alpha \) and \( \varepsilon \) closed, \( \mu \) and \( \nu \) round.

Series B.—Initial mark \( \varphi \), \( \pi \) barred or unbarred, \( \sigma \) and \( \epsilon \) open, \( \sigma \) Roman, \( \nu \) reversed, \( \rho \) with a wedge-shaped tail, the broad end outwards.

Series C.—As B, but \( \alpha \) and \( \varepsilon \) closed and \( \mu \) Gothic.
Series D.—Letters as C, except the R, which has a well-formed curved tail. The initial mark is always broken in some part of the punch.

Series E.—A new initial mark—a cross composed of four equal-sided triangles (\(\mathfrak{X}\)). The characteristic letters are R with a notch in the end of the tail; and the a and \(\mathfrak{a}\), which are always straight across the top (\(\mathfrak{a}\)); and these same letters from mutilated punches where a piece has been cut out below (\(\sigma\ \mathfrak{a}\)).

Series F.—Initial mark crown. The a and \(\mathfrak{a}\) are rounded above, and, when broken, the break occurs above (\(\mathfrak{a}\ \mathfrak{e}\)). The R has no longer the notch in the tail. When the a and \(\mathfrak{a}\) are broken, the D is also broken above (\(\mathfrak{d}\)).

Series G.—A large group. The initial cross is somewhat like that of Series E, but the sides are somewhat curved.

Ga.—Annulet under bust and in one quarter of the reverse.
Gb.—No annulet under bust; annulet in one quarter; a and \(\mathfrak{a}\) when broken are defective at the back (\(\mathfrak{a}\ \mathfrak{e}\)).
Gc.—No annulet under bust; saltire in one quarter; saltire stops on reverse.
Gd.—No annulet under bust; pellet between \(\pi\) and \(s\) of \(\pi\times\cdot s\); when broken the a and \(\mathfrak{a}\) have the bottom of the letter sliced off (\(\sigma\ \mathfrak{a}\)).
Ge.—Pellet over central lis of crown; pellet between each letter of \(\pi\times\cdot s\).
Gf.—No pellet over crown; large annulet stops; \(\pi\times\cdot s\) as before.
Gg.—Saltire stops on both sides; an open \(\mathfrak{c}\ \mathfrak{e}\) occurs on some of these.

This series of G coins is complete only for the groats. The half-groats and pence agree, but there are no complete series of them known. The gold is in agreement with the silver as far as the letters are broken or unbroken, but an accurate assignment is often very doubtful. Mules are known of all the consecutive series.
In the discussion that followed, Mr. Brooke emphasized the importance of the small details of broken letters and their possible connexion with the quarterly privy marks. He was sure that Mr. Lawrence’s work would be invaluable to students of this period and as an indication of lines of research that might be followed out in other periods.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, October 23rd, 1929.

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

The Chairman regretted the unavoidable absence of the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, through illness.

Presentations to the Library.

By His Majesty the King of Italy:—Volume XI 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.

By the Publisher—The Czechoslovak Numismatical Society:—
“A Thousand Years of Bohemian Official Coinage (929–1929),” by Dr. Viktor Katz. A vote of thanks was passed also to the donor of this interesting work.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

1. A pattern farthing of Elizabeth (?). Obverse, crowned Tudor rose and legend ROSA · SINE · SPINA; reverse, straight-sided shield with cross of St. George and legend PRO · LEGE · REGE · E · GRE. Mint-mark voided mullet. Weight 13 grs.
2. A Richmond farthing of Charles I on square flan. Three pellets (vertically) to left of obverse, showing it was the end farthing of a strip of nine.


By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—A large Irish leaden token, probably eighteenth century, issued by Michael Stiles.

By Mr. Thomas K. Mackenzie:—Medals and Badges of the Georgian period relating to Ireland.

1. Circular silver medal with loop for suspension. Obverse, seven volunteers presenting arms; motto "Nec opprimere nec opprimi" and date 1786. Reverse, engraved "Merit Badge of the Parsonstown Loyal Independent Volunteers adjudged to Thos. Leach."

2. Silver medal with plain gold rim. Obverse, "Farmers Club," and below view of the Castle of Enniskillen and "No. 1." Reverse, "Peace and Plenty" and a sheaf of wheat; also a gun on carriage, a square and compass and CINCINNATUS.

3. The Order of Liberators Gold Badge with obverse, bust of Devereux and reverse, blank. Enclosed in a glazed frame.

Also two other badges in silver and one in bronze—all different in design.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Badge with Head of George III with G.R.III below and engraved legend "DEUS CONSERVA LEAGES NOSTRA." The reverse has the Hand in Hand sign and the motto "LOVE AND UNITY" engraved on the field of the badge.

Note.—The exhibitor would gratefully welcome any information on the history of this badge.
By Mr. Charles Winter:—A series of Medals, Belt Plates and Shako Plates of Irish Volunteers and Militia in illustration of his Paper. Also some miniature portraits of Officers in Irish Volunteer Regiments.

NOTES ON SOME MEDALS, BELT PLATES AND SHAKO PLATES OF IRISH VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

BY CHARLES WINTER.

The 1st July, 1766, is the date given by R. P. Berry in his "History of the Volunteer Infantry," for the first volunteers of Ireland. They were formed to resist the French invasion, and wore scarlet uniforms with blue facings.

This small beginning so rapidly grew that by the year 1782 the Irish Volunteers had become a formidable force, and numbered 100,887 men, with 130 pieces of artillery. But not many years afterwards this national army of volunteers ceased to exist.

Most of the corps were named after the guild, society or town from which they were formed, as will be noticed by the names on the medals and belt plates.

The medals are mostly engraved, are very rare, and were presented for skill at arms, good conduct, and competitive shooting. The belt and shako plates formed part of the uniform, and the former were worn on the sword cross-belt, as shown in the miniature portraits of officers exhibited this evening. I have included in the exhibits two interesting shako plates.

The information respecting the various corps is very meagre, and therefore I can only give the description of the various medals and plates.

Mr. Winter then described in detail:—

Medals of the Liberty Volunteers, the Independent Ballyroom Cavalry, the Kilworth Light Dragoons, the Royal Tyrone Regiment, the Royal Dublin Volunteers, and the King's County Militia.
Proceedings of the Society.

Belt and Shako Plates of the Carton Cavalry, Lawyers Cavalry, Maryborough Cavalry, Waterford (?), Royal Dublin Volunteers, Linen Hall Corps, Liberty Rangers, Oyster Haven Infantry, Bandon Union, and King's County Militia.

A Gorget of the Cork Militia.

Badges of the Pope Pius IX Irish Brigade.

The paper is printed in this volume.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Saturday, November 30th, 1929.

Dr. E. C. CARTER, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Chairman regretted the unavoidable absence of the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, through illness.

Mr. Frederick W. Lincoln was elected a Member.

The Council's Report, which with the Treasurer's Accounts is printed later, was read by the Secretary and unanimously adopted.

In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Treasurer, Sir William Wells, F.S.A., the Secretary read in detail the Society's Accounts for the year. Votes of thanks were passed to Sir William Wells and to the Auditors, Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. E. H. Wheeler, for their services.

THE BALLOTS.

Mr. H. A. Parsons and Mr. A. E. Bagnall having been appointed Scrutators, the two ballots were duly taken, and the results were as follows:—
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1930.

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

Director:—Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.I.
Treasurer:—Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A.
Librarian:—H. Alexander Parsons.

THE JOHN SANFORD SALTUS TRIENNIAL GOLD MEDAL.

The Scrutators reported that this Medal had been awarded by a majority of the votes to Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A., for the papers contributed by him and the late H. B. Earle Fox on the “Numismatic History of the reigns of Edward I, II, and III.”

A vote of thanks to the Scrutators was passed.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—A Jewish shekel of the year 2 and a half-shekel of the year 1, both of the period of Ezra and attributed to the first Prince of the Jews, SIMON MACCABÆUS. Also a Roman coin—the fourth division of the Aes—of Imperial Augustus; obverse, bifrontal head of Janus looking to the past and into the future, with \( \text{VIII} \), four marks above denoting the value; reverse, prow of ship with AVG above and IMP below.

By Miss Farquhar:—A small locket containing hair of Prince Charles Edward and three touchpieces, one of which was sold with the locket to the present owner. Also a locket
formed of a trial piece from the same puncheon as the Coronation Medal by Thomas Simon. With this latter locket was a Coronation Medal for comparison.

In presenting her exhibits for inspection, Miss Farquhar added the following notes for the benefit of those not present at the Meeting. The small nineteenth-century locket bore the device of an oak tree and a crown and the letters C.E.S. (for Charles Edward Stuart) and the date 1746 engraved on the back, while one of the touchpieces was that of Charles as CAROLVS III. The hair in the locket is said to be that of Prince Charles, and so far as one can see by comparing a single hair with a larger curl in the exhibitor’s collection, the tradition may be correct. The locket was sold at Sotheby’s with other Jacobite relics as the “Property of a Lady” at the beginning of November, and the paper exhibited was with the relics and contained a touchpiece of Charles as used by him when touching for the King’s Evil in the later years of his life in Italy. Records exist of his so doing in 1770-1786. He died in 1788 and his brother Cardinal York continued the practice. The touchpiece was possibly the work of Otto Hamerani who survived the nominal accession of Charles to the throne by two years, dying in 1768. From the cordage of the ship, however, Miss Farquhar was inclined to think that it might be from the hand of Gioacchino Hamerani, who worked for the titular Henry IX. It is noticeable that this touchpiece is pierced both at the top and the bottom. It is, of course, obvious that the lower piercing was the older, and this was the usual way, so that the wearer might, if he looked at the suspended medal, turning it up for the purpose, see the angel standing correctly. But as Miss Farquhar had previously remarked in her articles on Healing, that of the seven or eight specimens known to her about half hang one way and half the other way, and nearly all are carelessly pierced, no care being taken to avoid injury to the design. The new specimen was of special interest in that the cordage of the ship showed that a new puncheon and not merely a new die was used in making Charles’s medal.
Of course, when healing in Scotland in 1745, the Prince must have used his father's touchpiece—if any—but the account of his healing at Holyrood only states that money was given to the child healed by those present.

There seems naturally, therefore, no connection between the locket and the touchpiece, and no evidence as to whether the hair and token were gifts from the same Professor (Kelly?) to the ancestor of the late owner.

With reference to the locket in a contemporary setting with a pendant an oak acorn, and formed of a trial piece of the Coronation Medal by Thomas Simon, Miss Farquhar wished it to be understood that the trial piece was made from the same puncheon, not the same die, as the Coronation Medal, that is from a die without lettering made from the same puncheon as was used for the Medal.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—A seventeenth-century token issued by James Farr, of the Rainbow Coffee House, Fleet Street, in 1656. Also two tickets, circa 1810, of the same coffee house, and three tickets issued by I. Kirk, of St. Paul’s Churchyard, about 1750. Also an octagonal lead ticket of M. Ja. Anderson, Feb. 29, 1707-8.

By Mr. D. S. Napier:—
1. Rothsay Mills half-crown differing slightly from Davis No. 63.
2. Spanish dollar countermarked “Blantyre Works” and “5/-.” Unrecorded in Davis.
3. Spanish dollar countermarked “Percy Main Colliery” and “5/-.” Unrecorded in Davis.
4. Spanish dollar countermarked D.C. (for David Cummings, Glasgow) and a flower. Unrecorded in Davis.
5. Copper twopence of George III countermarked radiated G four times.
Proceedings of the Society.


8. Embossed plate of Charles I by Briot with reverse blank. Used as a counter for reckoning and as a gift.

9. Satirical Medal in lead or pewter of James VII and his support of Popery.

10. Mary, Queen of Scots, Betrothal Jetton, 1553, by Nicolas Emery, France.

11. Mary, Queen of Scots, Betrothal Jetton, 1579.

12. William III shilling, 1697 c. Although in mint state, this piece shows no sign of hair ribbons.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—A collection of Skidmore’s tokens of London Churches and Gates.

Five silver proofs of halfpenny tokens, one of which—a Perth Halfpenny—is an unpublished variety not in Dalton and Hamer.

Barbadoes penny with countermark GR crowned, in octagonal frame, apparently unrecorded.

Irish racing Ticket in ivory.

Doncaster New Betting Rooms ticket, 1800.

King’s Theatre silver ticket of 1791.

Hambletonian Diamond Racing ticket.

Three varieties of Tassie gems of Nelson.

THE COUNCIL’S REPORT.

(November 30th, 1929.)

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 has again been rather heavy, no less than nine having passed away, viz.:—Mr. Virgil M. Brand, a Member since 1903; Mr. Alfred Chitty, a Member since 1903; Mr. James E. Cree, F.S.A. Scotd., a Member since 1915; Mr. E. H. Dring, a Member since 1913; General C. S. Feltrim Fagan, F.R.G.S., a Member since 1907; Mr. B. W. Harris, a Member since 1920; Mr. F. W. Lincoln, a Member since 1913; Mr. A. A. Payne, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., a Member since 1912; and Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Shipway, V.D., J.P., a Member since 1908. As will be seen, some of the above were original Members of the Society, yet only two—Mr. Alfred Chitty and Mr. A. A. Payne—contributed to the pages of the Journal. Mr. Chitty, besides being an original Member was, until his death, a corresponding Member for Australia, and contributed two articles, viz., "The Early Australian Coinage," which appeared in Volume IV (First Series), and "The Australian Gold Coins struck at the Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth Mints," which appeared in Volume VIII (First Series). Mr. A. A. Payne’s contribution appeared in Volume II (Second Series) under the title "Lieut.-Colonel Richard Brunton’s Portuguese Decorations for the Peninsular War."

The Council also regrets to record the resignation from various causes of six other Members, and the removal from financial reasons the names of eleven other Members.

On the other hand, the Council has pleasure in welcoming the following new Members:—

Mr. T. W. Armitage.
Mr. F. S. Ferguson.
The Rev. W. L. Gantz, M.A., Hon. C.F.
Mr. F. W. Lincoln.
The Norwich Museum.

The Council, therefore, would urge on its Members the necessity of bringing to the notice of their friends the advantages and special
There is no doubt that at the present time there are many rival attractions to the study of numismatics, yet there must be many who are interested still in the study yet are not Members of the Society. In this way the fruits of their researches—which may be valuable—are never recorded and so ultimately are in danger of being lost. As an aid to Members who are willing to recruit, the Council has much pleasure in stating that the promised Appeal for new Members will probably be in their hands before the next Meeting, and it is hoped that Members will make good use of these, and that consequent recruitment will surpass all previous years. The necessity for an increased membership is further accentuated by an inspection of the Society's financial accounts, where it will be seen that the expenditure on the last Volume was considerably greater than the receipts from subscriptions over the past two years, but this will be referred to in the Treasurer's Report.

The Society is to be congratulated in having an Honorary Treasurer with the efficiency and thoroughness that has ever been the keynote of work undertaken by Sir William H. Wells. Were Sir William a man of leisure this sacrifice of time on the Society's affairs might be understood though still commendable, but our Treasurer is a man of many engagements, and the Society's very grateful thanks are due to him, therefore, for allowing himself to be nominated for this year and next. His statement of accounts and report will be printed later.

Mr. Anscombe has undoubtedly justified his selection by the Council for the post of Editor, for another Volume will have reached Members' hands since the publication of the last Report. The thanks of the Society are again due to Mr. Parsons for his continued excellent work as Librarian. Various donors have added to our Library and these have been acknowledged in our reports, but special mention should again be made of the valuable gift of Volume XI of the Corpus Nummorum Italicorum, the gift of His Majesty the King of Italy, who is one of our Royal Members.

Donations to the Society include a further guinea from Messrs. A. E. Bagnall, T. G. Barnett, F. E. Burton, Dr. E. C. Carter,
L. L. Fletcher, J. S. Shirley-Fox, W. Longman, and H. W. Taffs; five pounds from Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson; and stationery and printing from Mr. E. H. Wheeler.

Your President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, has presided over most of the Meetings in the year, and on the two occasions when he was absent it was due to the fact that illness prevented him from attending. The Council are grateful to Colonel Morrieson for allowing himself to be nominated for election for the ensuing year, for he has served already a long time of office in the past.

The attendances at our Meetings have not been too satisfactory, although the papers have been well up to the average and the exhibits varied and interesting. The Council would like to see an improvement in the attendance. The Society welcomed during the year the first part of another paper from the pen of the former Secretary, Mr. W. J. Andrew. This paper on the identity of the Cnut who issued the Cunetti coinage raises a question which has long called for elucidation, and it is hoped that Mr. Andrew will soon give us a further instalment of the paper. Also the Society would welcome further instalments of Mr. Andrew’s “magnum opus” — the Reign of Stephen.

The Council desires to express its thanks to Mr. L. L. Fletcher and to Mr. E. H. Wheeler for undertaking the duties of Auditors, and to Messrs. A. E. Bagnall and H. A. Parsons for acting as Scrutators at the Ballots to be held this evening.

In conclusion, and without being too persistent, the Secretary would like to reiterate his annual request for more papers from Members of the Society. There must surely be Members whose researches have opened up new ground for debate or who have arrived at definite conclusions opposed to the views which have obtained up to the present. The results of these researches will be welcomed by the Society for submission at the Meetings and final production in the Volume. It is impossible for the best of Editors to produce volumes periodically without adequate material.

Sir William Wells, the Honorary Treasurer, in presenting the accounts for the present year, pointed out that the heavy expense
had been in respect to Volume XVIII. Practically the whole of the expense in respect to this Volume had been paid this year, namely, £493 13s., out of the total cost of £550 6s. 8d. This results in a deficit on the year under consideration of £347 3s. 2d.

The subscriptions during the year were just over £200, and the income from investments £67, while on the other hand the expenses other than the Volume and the small amount expended on Volume XIX, amounted to £154 15s. 3d. In other words, we could only continue to publish the Volume by encroaching upon our reserves. This was a matter that required the serious consideration of the Society.

During the year under consideration Mr. Wheeler had again kindly provided him with stationery free of expense. The President had given a donation of £5, and eight Members a donation in addition to their subscription of one guinea.

During the year, £11 18s. had been recovered in respect to Income Tax, and just after the close of the year a further £27 10s. 2d. had been received, but, of course, this last item did not appear in the accounts under review.
The British Numismatic Society.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1929.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To printing and stationery</td>
<td>£ 47 6 8</td>
<td>By subscriptions received</td>
<td>£ 206 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; postages</td>
<td>£ 11 18 7</td>
<td>for 1929</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; expenses of meetings, rent to</td>
<td>£ 30 0 0</td>
<td>subscriptions in arrear for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th, 1929</td>
<td></td>
<td>1926 and 1928</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sundry expenses</td>
<td>£ 13 0 0</td>
<td>dividends and interest</td>
<td>£ 67 8 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Secretaries' expenses</td>
<td>£ 52 10 0</td>
<td>donations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; amount expended on Volume XVIII of the Journal (making, with £56 13s. 8d. previously expended, £550 6s. 8d)</td>
<td>£ 493 13 0</td>
<td>Mr. A. E. Bagnall</td>
<td>£ 1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; amount expended on Volume XIX of the Journal</td>
<td>£ 4 3 0</td>
<td>Mr. T. G. Barnett</td>
<td>£ 1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. E. C. Carter</td>
<td>£ 1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. L. L. Fletcher</td>
<td>£ 1 1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. W. Longman</td>
<td>£ 1 1 0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. F. E. Burton</td>
<td>£ 1 1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrisson</td>
<td>£ 5 0 0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox</td>
<td>£ 1 1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. H. W. Taffs</td>
<td>£ 1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Income Tax Recovery</td>
<td>£ 13 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>balance, being deficit for</td>
<td>£ 11 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>year, carried to General</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purposes Fund</td>
<td>£ 347 3 2</td>
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£652 11 3

Anniversary Meeting, November 30th, 1929.
BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1929.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To subscriptions received in advance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; audit fee due</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—Capital Account (per contra)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Account, as at November 18th, 1928</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends received during year to date</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; General Purposes Fund—As at November 18th, 1928</td>
<td>2,167</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct deficit for year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,820</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By investments at cost or book values—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£321 14s. 6d. 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,050 Consols, 2½ per cent. Stock</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500 New South Wales 4 per cent. Stock, 1933</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£213 Is. 1d. India 3½ per cent. Stock</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—£166 14s. 11d. India 3½ per cent. Stock (per contra)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,692</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The market value of the above Investments at November 18th, 1929, was £1,531 15s. 10d.)

| Library at cost as at November 18th, 1929 | 151 | 12 | 5 |
| Cash at Bank—Current Account | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| Deposit Account | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **159** | **4** | **6** |

**£2,003 7 7**

AUDITORS' REPORT.

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

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

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

On behalf of the Society—LIONEL L. FLETCHER [Auditors.] ERNEST H. WHEELER
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL
SESSION 1930.

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CHARLES WINTER.
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AMERICA—New York.—Thomas L. Elder.

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

Chesterfield.—Herbert Peck, M.D.
Norwich.—Lieut.-Col. R. F. Boileau, J.P.
Plymouth.—J. Elliot Square, F.R.C.S.

IRELAND.
Belfast.—William Mayes.

WALES.
Wales, North.—Willoughby Gardner, D.Sc., F.S.A.
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.
1929. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1930. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, 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.
1929. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 22nd, 1930.

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

Mr. Crowther-Beynon explained that he had been asked to fill the Chair in the unavoidable absence of Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson.

The Norwich Castle Museum was elected a Member of the Society.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Thomas G. Barnett:—Crown and half-crown of "The Parliamentary Dublin Issue, 1648."

By Mr. Frank E. Burton:—Badge of the Loyal Newark Volunteers. Also a commemorative medal issued on the occasion of the naval victory of Navarino (1827-1927), and presented to the exhibitor by the Organizing Committee of the Navarino Centenary.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

(1) Italian box of money scales and weights issued at Turin, probably in the eighteenth century, and containing in addition to the scales, 28 weights with the names, etc., stamped upon them. The box is made of oak and is of "dug-out" construction, measuring 9½ inches by 5¾ inches and 1¾ inches deep. The label inside the lid gives the weights and equivalents in Piedmont money of a number of gold and silver coins of various countries.

(2) Drury Lane Theatre ticket—"F. GALLY."
Proceedings of the Society.

(3) Two lead canteen (?) checks of the value of 3d. and 6d. dating from the Boer War and issued at Elandsfontein.

(4) A copper piece stamped with a crowned rose and bearing the legend "NORTH YORKS."

(Note.—The Secretary was of opinion that this was probably the top of a button before the shank was affixed.)

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—The "Dingle Penny" of 1679; "bread" token of 1729, with reverse "POORE"; London "bear gardens" ticket issued by Nicholas Phillips; Cricket Club admission tickets of Sheffield and Darnall; Augustus Cove's ticket; early Tramway tickets of London and Darlington; and a ticket of the Canterbury Music Hall, Bristol.

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—

(1) Oval silver medal given by King Edward VII to officials when, as Prince of Wales, he visited India in 1875-6, and numbered "No. 180." The medal was also struck in gold for personages of high rank.

(2) Silver medal presented by the 2nd Society of the Carpenters and Joiners to M. King for his services as Secretary. Obverse: combined Arms of the Carpenters and Joiners; Reverse: "As a reward to M. King, late Secretary, for his distinguished merit in serving the 2nd Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Merit, Genius, and Worth combined; presented Jan'y. 31st, 1826."

By Mr. T. K. Mackenzie:—The series of badges and passes that are enumerated more fully later and which formed the subject of his notes.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—A silver badge of the West Kent Regiment; broker's silver ticket with the name Nehemiah Griffiths; silver badge of eight-pointed star shape with
skull and cross-bones and legend "MORI HOMO MEMENTO"; round silver badge of the Beggars' Benison Club Society (of Anstruther, Fife); a silver badge, temp. George III, with head of Druid and the number 3003; a silver ticket of the Trough Society with reverse BE UNANIMOUS and the date 1776.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—

(1) Charles I shilling of Exeter type without date, the obverse being from an Oxford die with altered mint-mark, the reverse having mint-mark rose, but the shield of arms being rather varied from the usual Exeter shilling. Mr. Walters questions whether this may not be from the recently discovered mint of Truro.

(2) Exeter shilling of the usual undated type for comparison.

(3) Henry VIII Bristol testoon, unusually fine for this coin.

(4) Edward VI Bristol shilling mint-mark TC (TC) in monogram and dated 1549—ordered and issued in May and June only of that year (see Mr. Henry Symonds, in B.N.J., vol. xi, 1915).

(5) Another from varied dies with different portrait and reverse shield.

Paper.

Mr. T. K. Mackenzie exhibited the very beautiful selection of various medals, badges, passes, and tickets which are enumerated below, and contributed the following interesting notes on their history.

William III.

Peace of Ryswick. Silver Cliché Medallion with portrait of William III.—Probably used for top of box, and dated on truncation of shoulder, 1697.
Inscription around reads:—

GULIEL: III. D.G. MAG. BR; FRA.: ET; HIB: REX. CONSPIRATIO. DETECTA.
PAX·EST·CONCLUSA.

This medallion was unpublished in Medallic Illustrations, but was illustrated in the Addenda to the Illustrations to the Medallic History.

A Short Article appears in vol. vii of the British Numismatic Journal, where Miss Helen Farquhar says that she had quite recently acquired a specimen similar to above and attributes the medallion to James Roettiers, and states her reasons for so doing. It is the only portrait medallion that she had found dated, and there is no specimen in the British Museum.

Vauxhall Gardens.


The above medallion is that of the grandson of Mr. Jonathan Tyers who founded the Gardens in 1728, and he was part owner of the Gardens when they were managed by Bryan Barrett. In 1821 they were sold for £30,000 and passed out of the Tyers-Barrett family.

(2) Oblong silver-gilt pass. Hall-marked London, 1821.

Obverse: Mrs. J. T. Barrett and Friends.

Presumably given to the family after the sale of the property.

(3) Silver Ticket.

Obverse: Two Females; one seated and holding a lyre; in exergue “Verelor Ne Ultimum.”
Reverse: Engraved Lord Home.
(4) Silver Ticket.

*Obverse:* Female figure emblematic of Spring, reclining on clouds and surrounded by floral emblems. *Motto—"Grata Vice Veris."*

*Reverse:* Mr. Fran Plomer 518.

The tickets are attributed to both Yeo and Hogarth.

The original collection of tickets formerly belonging to the manager, Bryan Barrett, in 1820, are in my collection and have been exhibited before but without any note on the subject.

The Gardens were originally known as the Spring Gardens, and were finally closed in 1850 after an existence of 122 years. They were visited by all classes from the Royal Family downwards, and in their later period were, to say the least, very democratic.

**Fire Insurance.**


(2) Silver circular pass of the Westminster Fire Office. Hall-marked London. *Maker J.S.*

*Obverse:* Portcullis crowned with Prince of Wales Feathers. Underneath—"Fire Office."

*Reverse:* Engraved "Mr. John Spinnage, Second Clerk. 1782."

(3) Silver circular pass of the Westminster Fire Office. Hall-marked London.

*Obverse:* Portcullis crowned with Prince of Wales Feathers. Underneath—"Fire Office."

*Reverse:* Engraved "John Yenn, Esq., Director. 1789-1790."


*Reverse:* Engraved "John Yenn, Esq., Auditor, 1801-1802."
The Hand-in-Hand Fire Insurance Co., founded 1696, was absorbed by the Commercial Union in 1906.

The Westminster Fire Insurance Co. was formed in 1717 and its present London offices are at King Street, Covent Garden.

The passes were used by officials of the Company as tokens of authority.

With reference to the "Hand-in-Hand" badge, Mr. T. G. Barnett remarks that:

The relative position of the plate-marks on this silver badge is noticeable: they are arranged so as to form the angles of a square almost as large as the matted space, inside the rim, allows. The date-letter is illegible, but absence of duty-mark, and the maker's being in an oblong depression, both imply its being prior to 1784.

MASONIC, ETC.

(1) Gold Master-mason's badge—cast and chased.

*Obverse:* King Solomon with the architect and builder of the Temple. Hall-mark of London for 1792.

*Reverse:* Plain.

The only old masonic badge I have seen entirely in gold.

On this, again, Mr. Barnett comments as follows:—

The marks on the gold badge, intimating 22 carats fine, are identical with those of wrought silver of the old standard, a practice which persisted until 1844; after this date a crown, and 22, in separate punches, appear in place of the lion passant.

(2) Senior Warden's badge.

*Obverse:* Emblematic figure with column on either side. Below—S.W.

*Reverse:* Plain gold frame surrounded with fine paste. The centre is in Battersea enamel.
Large silver-gilt badge of a Master of the Gregorians.

**Obverse:** Three figures standing and another seated and pointing to a terrestrial globe and scroll.

**Reverse:** A finely engraved coat of arms.

The Gregorians were a curious organization of which little is known, but its existence can be traced from 1728 to 1806. There was a Grand Chapter of the Order in London with 13 or more subordinate chapters meeting at various places in London and in the provinces, particularly one at Norwich, the existence of which can be traced through local newspapers from 1761 to 1805. A manuscript copy of the bye-laws of a chapter established in 1796 at Wakefield is in the library of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge in London, and from it may be traced a great similarity between the customs of the Gregorians and those of Freemasons. According to it the objects were the establishment and permanent continuance of unity in society and Christian charity, while a member must be a man of honour, sound morals, and true loyalty. (From *Cyclopedia of Freemasonry*.)

Large silver-gilt badge of the Bucks Society.

**Obverse:** A stag, in field trees and landscape, and sun in splendour underneath; on scroll, F.U.I.

**Reverse:** Plain.

Finely cast and chased and in original shark-skin case.

*The Bucks Society.*

The "Noble Order of Bucks" was formed in 1722. The President was styled "the Grand Master" and "Most Noble Grand"; other officers were called Rangers and Verderers.

From various accounts it would appear that this was purely a Georgian convivial society of which so many existed at that time and which were notorious for the escapades and riotous conduct of many of their members.
Various.

Calcutta Hunt.—Gold medallion.

*Obverse:* Hounds and huntsman in full cry; mountains and trees in distance; above, "Calcutta Hunt."

*Reverse:* Engraved, "A Token of Remembrance to Capt. Wm. Hunt for his Seasonable Supply of Hounds, 1771."

Mutiny at the Nore.—Silver-gilt medal.

*Obverse:* Bust and shoulders to left, portrait of Earl St. Vincent in frame of laurel-wreath; around "Earl St. Vincent’s Testimony of Approbation, 1800."

*Reverse:* Soldier and sailor clasping hands: "Loyal and True." Wreath surround and crown above.

In original case enclosing a paper on which is written: "Given to Mr. Shelly, Father of John Shelly, by Earl St. Vincent."

Awarded to officers for services in quelling the mutiny at the Nore.

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ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, February 26th, 1930.*

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

*Exhibitions.*

By Dr. E. C. Carter:—Charles I half-crown of Exeter of 1643. The obverse had the Oxford figure of the King, with ground underneath, but the reverse was interesting in that it had the correct garniture of the shield as compared with the garniture to be found on other known specimens.
By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

(1) Box of scales $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., covered with sharkskin bearing label of "T. Roberts in Bartholomew Lane, near the Royal Exchange, London"—apparently an unrecorded maker. The only weights remaining are four sheet-brass weights of 5, 4, 3 and 2 grains.

Sheppard and Musham in their "Money Scales and Weights," 1923, record the name of "I. W. Roberts, London," as appearing on the lid of a locker in a box of a quite different type bearing the label of "John Will" Herbertz" (pp. 63-4).

(2) A trial striking of the reverse only of a pattern halfpenny of George III by Droz. The seated figure of Britannia agrees with the description given by Montagu (No. 1, p. 99). Britannia's robe has an embroidered border at the bottom and she holds a spear in the right hand and a garland in the left. There is a "D" under the shield of Britannia for Droz. In the exergue is a ship's rudder and a palm branch crossed.

(3) An example of Droz's pattern halfpenny of 1790 (Montagu 6)—shown for comparison.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—A penny of Aethelstan, struck at Derby, issued by the Danes and illustrative of the period to which it belongs.

In presenting this interesting penny for exhibition, Mr. Manton added that Derby was situated in the Saxon Kingdom of Mercia. At different periods it was in the possession of the Danes and served them as an outpost for intended conquest of the country further south. When occupied by the Danes, it was necessary for them to obtain supplies locally for the maintenance of the army, and as their Northumbrian coins were not acceptable by the surrounding Saxons, coins of the type that the Saxons were
accustomed to had to be provided. There was already an established mint in the town, so dies were prepared by the Danes for the coinage of Aethelstan pennies of Saxon types, but instead of showing upon them the title adopted by Aethelstan of "Rex Totius Britanniae," the Danes substituted the title "Rex Saxorum."

The dies for the penny exhibited were evidently prepared by a Dane who was unaccustomed to such work. In the first place his obverse die produced a retrograde inscription, TIRBTOT +ERNATISEG+ (=+EDISTAN RE+TOT BRIT), and apparently he had not been instructed to change the title "Tot Brit," objected to by the Northumbrians, to "Rex Saxorum." The reverse die was a more successful copy of the prototype, but the moneyer’s name is blundered and reads +IOIAITOTLEDARYBI = IOIAIMOET DERVBYI. Presumably the final i in the name as given IOAI should have preceded the A which would have given the contraction IOHA for "Johannes." This solution is suggested by Mr. W. J. Andrew.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—A small but well executed silver medal with unusual bust of Queen Victoria, by William Wyon, in commemoration of her visit to the City of London on November 9th, 1837.

Papers.

Edward the Elder: Pennies with Façade of a Building.

By G. D. Lumb, F.S.A.

and

Coins Commemorating the Rebuilding of York Minster,

A.D. 921–25.

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

The evening was devoted to the reading and subsequent discussion of two short but interesting papers on the above subjects,
Mr. Lumb dealt with the subject from the standpoint of the evidence afforded by all the known coins—with their moneyers—supporting the attribution of such coins to the mint of York. The moneyers of coins with an architectural design were linked with other types without such a design, but which certainly emanated from the York Mint.

Mr. Andrew dealt with the subject more from the historical side, with special reference to the foundation and subsequent rebuilding of York Minster, and incidentally accounted for the three different views of the Minster which appeared on the coins.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. G. C. Brooke, Mr. H. A. Parsons and Mr. F. A. Walters joined, and it was unanimously decided that both these papers should appear in a future volume of the Journal, the one as a useful corollary to the other.

The papers are printed in the present volume.

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ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 26th, 1930.

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

Mr. James Frederick Hayselden Checkley, Mr. Eno Harry Clark, Mr. Hugh J. Dakers, M.A., Mr. Gilbert Keswick Drabble, Mr. Frederick William Harness, Mr. James Stewart Henderson, M.A., F.S.A.Edin., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., Mr. Richard Cromwell Warner, Mr. Bernard Joseph Maxwell Wright, The Yorkshire Philosophical Society (Dr. Walter E. Collinge, F.S.A., Keeper), the Bavarian State Library, Munich, and the Prussian State Library, Berlin, were elected Members of the Society.

Presentation to the Library.

By Messrs. Spink and Son, Limited.—A bound copy of their Numismatic Circular for 1929, Vol. XXXVII.
Exhibitions.

By Mr. T. W. Armitage:—

(1) Penny of the Short-Cross type with confused legends, attributed by the exhibitor to Roderic, King of Connaught circa A.D. 1181. Referred to in his paper.

(2) Penny of the "Triangle" type, reading on obverse DVB NOVO DO. Referred to in his paper.

(3) Halfpenny of John of the Dominus type with reverse, WALTEX ON BE. Attributed by the exhibitor to Belfast.

(4) A Continental imitation circulating in Ireland in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

(5) Penny of Edward I of the "Triangle" type struck at Dublin from apparently local or forged dies.

(6) Cut halfpenny of Henry III, copper plated, found at Reculver.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

(1) A rare commemorative medal by Lewis Pingo, of Thos. Snelling, numismatist, 1712–1773.

(2) Medal, with suspension loop, commemorating Irish Surplus Revenue Dispute, December 17th, 1753. The Irish Parliament is seen issuing from the House headed by the Speaker, who carries a bag inscribed VINDICATA, and places a cap of Liberty on the head of Hibernia, who is attended by Industry (holding distaff) and Law (holding a scroll inscribed LEGES). Above is Fame with a trumpet, whose flag is marked CXXIV, and a scroll inscribed ERGO TVA JVRA MANEBUNT—"Therefore your rights shall remain." Surrounding this group is the legend UTCVNOQUE FERENT EA FACTA MINORES VINCIT AMOR PATRIAE ("However posterity may consider these acts, love of country prevails").
In exergue a vulture and a wolf with human hands are scrambling for gold.

The reverse has a long Latin inscription, of which the translation is "Sacred to the 124 Senators who, firm to their purpose, boldly and wisely have duly vindicated the rights of their country, December 17th, 1753, of the Christian era; wherefore long live ye brave men." Round this is the legend QVIQVE SVI MEMORES ALIOS FECERE MERENDO ("Who by deserving well have made others cherish their memory").

The dispute was as to the King's right to control the discretion of the Irish Parliament as to the disposal of surplus revenue. In 1753, the Irish Parliament prepared a Bill to devote the surplus revenue to reducing the National Debt, all mention of the King's consent being omitted from the preamble. The English Ministry returned the Bill with the King's consent added. The Irish Commons rejected it by 124 votes to 117, thus claiming to vindicate the liberty of Ireland. Figured and described in Med. Ill., II, 673/385.

(3) Medal commemorating Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile, August 1st, 1798, by Kuchler. On the edge is the legend "From Alex' Davison, Esq', St. James' Square—a tribute of regard." Mr. Davison presented one to every man engaged in the battle—in gold to Admirals, Commanders, and Captains; in silver to Lieutenants and Warrant Officers; in bronze-gilt to Petty Officers; and in bronze to Seamen and Marines. (British Museum Guide to English Medals, p. 121.)

(4) Medal commemorating William Penn, by Lewis Pingo, Med. Ill. ii, 438/40. This was struck in the middle of the eighteenth century, probably by the direction of Thomas
Proceedings of the Society.

Hollis, the motto on it BY DEEDS OF PEACE being a favourite one with Hollis. The reverse shows Penn grasping the hand of an American Indian and the legend PENSylvANIA SETLED (sic) 1681.

By Mr. L. L. Fletcher:—An unpublished seventeenth-century token of "Dublin, Isack Turnell, playtworker, 1657," which is of interest as being the only known token on which the craft of "plateworker" appears.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—

(1) An Oxford shilling of Charles I. Obverse, tall bust of the King with looped-up scarf on breast and the letter "R" (for Rawlins) in the truncation of the cuirass. Reverse, the declaration and date 1644 with OX beneath.

(2) Shilling of Charles I with obverse from the same die but the reverse from an entirely different die with the date 1644, but without OX beneath it, and the "declaration" slightly varied in the abbreviations.

(3) Shilling of Charles I with mint-mark rose and without date, formerly attributed to Exeter, but now believed by Colonel Morrieson to be of the Truro mint.

Paper.

Two Unpublished Early Pennies of Ireland.

By T. W. Armitage.

Mr. T. W. Armitage contributed articles on two unpublished coins in his collection. One was of the English "Short-Cross" type of Henry II–III, but the inscriptions were unintelligible and the coin weighed only 11 grains. The writer considered that an
The attribution of this coin to Ireland was justified on the grounds that it so differed in workmanship from the English prototype that it could not be an English forgery, and that all other foreign countries, at that time, had intelligible regular coinages. Mr. Armitage then advanced the view that it was issued as a currency outside the English "pale," as it was suggested that English pennies passed current inside the "pale." Consequently the writer came to the conclusion that the coin was an issue of Roderic, the contemporary King of Connaught, circa A.D. 1181.

The second coin which Mr. Armitage dealt with was of the "Triangle" type of Henry III or Edward I. The obverse inscription was considered to read DVB NOVO DO, and the coin weighed 20½ grs. The interpretation which the writer put upon this inscription was that it implied an issue of coins of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I, when his father conferred upon him, in A.D. 1154, the title of "Lord of Ireland."

The meeting, however, could not endorse the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Armitage. In regard to the first coin, Mr. H. A. Parsons pointed out that, so far as is known, the media of exchange in native Ireland at the time consisted of certain possessions in kind, not coined money, and, although both types of currency might conceivably have been used simultaneously for varied purposes, the absence of even one intelligible letter on the coin in question, and its isolated position, made it unacceptable as a native Irish metallic currency.

In regard to the second coin, the Meeting considered that the somewhat enigmatical obverse was more probably a misreading by a copyist of the name of the mint of Dublin, and the coin a contemporary forgery.

The thanks of the Meeting were, however, unanimously accorded to the writer.
Proceedings of the Society.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 23rd, 1930.

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

It is with deep regret that the Council announces the lamented death since the last Meeting of one of its Royal Members, Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Sweden.

Mr. Walter Hanks Day, Mr. Bernard Walter Hunt, Mr. Henry Edgar Jacobs, Mr. Reginald Albert Richards, Mr. Alfred Collison Savin, and the Bournemouth Public Libraries (Mr. Charles Riddle, Borough Librarian) were elected Members of the Society.

Presentation of the John Sanford Saltus Medal.

The President announced that it was his pleasing duty to present to Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A., the John Sanford Saltus Medal which was voted to him by the Members of the Society at the Anniversary Meeting last November. The President remarked that it was a special pleasure to him for two reasons. Firstly, the friendship that had existed between Mr. Shirley-Fox and himself for many years, and secondly to honour the memory of Mr. Shirley-Fox's late lamented brother, Mr. H. B. Earle Fox, who, at a trying moment, came to the assistance of the Society and guided its policy through the strenuous years of the late war. Mr. Shirley-Fox and the late Mr. Earle Fox had compiled that excellent monograph on the Silver Coins of the first three Edwards, which for years to come would be the standard work of reference on that subject and it was sad to think that at the time of Mr. Earle Fox's death this study had not been completed. It was the hope of the Society that Mr. Shirley-Fox would be able to finish the study and give to the Members the benefit of his researches.

The President having handed the medal to Mr. Shirley-Fox, the latter made a short speech in which he expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him and his special satisfaction
that it had been awarded to him by the vote of his fellow Members. It was the greatest compliment they could pay him and the highest distinction the Society could bestow. He thanked the President for his sympathetic reference to his late brother, Mr. H. Earle Fox, and deeply regretted that his brother was no longer living to take his share in the honour which had been paid to their joint work. He then briefly recapitulated some of the work which had been done during recent years by former recipients of the Sanford Saltus medal, much of which was entirely new and original and had placed the prestige of British Numismatic research in a much higher position than it had ever before held. The new methods of accurate and scientific work were a wonderful advance upon what had been done before. After reference to several old Members who had now passed away, and to the many happy times and lasting friendships which he owed to the Society, he concluded by urging Members to endeavour to interest others, young people in particular, in the study of the coins and history of their country. In these days of hurry and speed this was not easy to do; still one could try, and the judicious gift of an Edward penny or an Elizabeth sixpence was sometimes productive of good results. If the Society was to continue prosperous, new Members, and young ones for choice, must continually be sought, and it was up to the old ones to try and find them.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. T. W. Armitage:—

A Gros Tournois of Philip III of France reading **BNDICTV**

**SIT** · **NOME** · **DNI** · **RRI**, &c.

A coin of Gaucher de Chatillon, Yves, muled with a London penny of Edward II.

Coins of Jean d'Avesnes, Mons, muled with London pennies of Edward I; an obverse of the former with a reverse of the latter and a reverse of the former with an obverse of the latter.
Proceedings of the Society.

By Dr. E. C. Carter:—A shilling of Charles I, type 3a, with mint-mark, portcullis. Inner circle on obverse only. On the reverse, C.R. at sides of shield. No stops in the legend or by mint-mark.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—The One Puffin and Half Puffin of 1929 issued for Lundy.

Papers.

A Hoard of Coins Found at Derby on September 1st, 1927.

By J. O. Manton.

Mr. Manton read a revision of his notes, published (in part) in the Society’s proceedings on May 23rd, 1928, relating to a hoard of Edward pennies found at Derby on September 1st, 1927. He quoted statements (upon which his notes had been based) made at an inquest when the coins were declared “treasure trove,” viz.: That there were no coins of Edward III included, and that the jar which had contained the coins was a production of the Tudor period. He also quoted a suggestion, published in an account of the Burton Abbey Chartulary, that treasure stolen from Tutbury Castle and secreted by the monks came from the same source as the coins in the treasure chest of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, lost at Tutbury in 1322 and found in 1831.

Recent enquiry had revealed that the alleged sixteenth-century jar, stated to have been the container of the Derby hoard, was represented by a single fragment of sixteenth-century earthenware, which was adopted without proof as a portion of the actual jar broken up and “sent to the tip,” whereas there is no proof that it had any connection with the find.

The conclusion in regard to the coins found is that they were buried somewhere about the time when Edward III pennies of the “florin type” (1344–1346) were in circulation, for a number of these were included in the find, and that they were hidden by someone who was called to assist in the early part of the Hundred Years’
War (1338-1453) between England and France, and who never returned.

As previously stated, details will be given when the paper is printed in the volume.

AN ENIGMATICAL HALF GROS TOURNOISE OF IRELAND
(Poey d'Avant LXI, 16).

By T. W. Armitage.

Mr. T. W. Armitage contributed a note on a demi-gros of the tournois type in his collection, which has hitherto been attributed to Aquitaine, under Edward III of England. It bears the remarkable reverse legend of "Dns Hibernie" instead of the usual one of "Dux Aquitanie." Although of quite common occurrence, an explanation of this legend on a coin of this continental type does not appear to have been suggested hitherto. Quoting from Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, a Report of a Commission of A.D. 1284 to enquire into the sale, purchase and exchange of silver money, etc., that "another kind (of money) was made in Germany under the name of Edward, King of England," and adverting to the reference in Hazlitt's *Coinage of the European Continent*, that Nancy was a mint of the Dukes of Lorraine, who freely imitated the regal types and names, Mr. Armitage thought that, having regard also to the type of the floreate outer circle on the reverse, which resembles that on the true gros of Nancy, and to the peculiar form of N in the legend, the demi-gros under notice was an imitation, struck in Nancy, by Charles II, Duke of Lorraine, A.D. 1390-1431.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 28th, 1930.

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

Mr. Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S. (for re-admission), Mr. Thomas Ollive Mabbott, Ph.D., Mr. James Wright, and the Leeds
City Museums (Mr. Herbert William Ricketts, F.G.S., Curator) were elected Members of the Society.

Presentation.

By Mr. R. T. Christopher:—A Bradford-on-Avon War Medal, designed by the donor's wife—Mrs. M. I. Christopher. The obverse bears the figure of Britannia, standing on the shore and holding a laurel-wreath in her right hand. The British lion, couchant, at Britannia's feet. On the water is a warship with an aeroplane flying over it. Inscription: "For services rendered in the Great War, 1914–1919."

The reverse depicts the Chapel on the Bridge at Bradford-on-Avon, and bears the inscription: "From the citizens of Bradford-on-Avon. With gratitude to ________, 19 July, 1919."

With the donation Mr. Christopher gives the following very interesting details of this Chapel on the Bridge. The bridge was originally a pack-horse and foot-bridge, built in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, and was repaired and widened in the reign of James I. The Chapel is on a specially built pier of the bridge; the corbelled portion is original, but the upper structure was built at a later date, probably when the bridge was altered in the reign of James I. At one time the Chapel was used as a lock-up.

A vote of thanks was duly accorded for this very interesting and very beautiful donation.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. Frank E. Burton:—The following badges of Charles I in illustration of his paper:—

(1) Obverse Head of Charles I; reverse, Henrietta Maria, and below, T. RAWLINS. Gilt. Loop and ring for suspension.
(2) Same as No. 1, except for wreath border, loop and ring.

(3) Obverse, crowned bust of Charles I; reverse, Henrietta Maria, and below, T. RAWLINS. Silver. Wreath border, loop for suspension.

(4) Same as No. 3, but in gilt and without border.


(6) Small silver badge, with Charles I on obverse and Henrietta Maria on reverse. Loop for suspension. No legends.

(7) Small gilt badge, with Charles I on obverse and Henrietta Maria on reverse. Floral borders.

(8) Silver badge with Charles I on obverse. Incuse legend. On the reverse are the Royal Arms incuse. Wreath border and loop for suspension.

(9) Same as No. 8, but without wreath border.

(10) Very similar to No. 8, but with date 1642 on Buckle of Garter on reverse.

(11) Silver badge with Charles I on obverse and Royal Arms—not incuse—on reverse. Wreath border and loop for suspension.

(12) The same in gilt, but without wreath border.

(13) Small silver badge, with Charles I on obverse and Royal Arms incuse on reverse. No legends. Loop and ring for suspension.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—A series of tobacco stoppers, mostly bearing busts of Charles I.

(1) Tobacco stopper of cast copper (base missing). Bust of Charles I, three-quarter right, long hair, and wearing armour and a medal suspended by a ribbon. The bust surmounted by a cast of a Queen Anne farthing, 1714 (Britannia type). Reverse, plain. The bust agrees
Proceedings of the Society.

exactly with that described in Med. Ill., i, 370/259, which appears as an ornament for boxes, book covers, &c. It is derived from the bust on the obverse of a memorial medal (Med. Ill., i, 350/209, and figured on p. 351), which bears the jugate busts of Charles and Henrietta Maria. This was the work of Heinrich Reitz the younger. The same obverse appears on the Dutch Fishery Medal of 1636.

(2) Tobacco stopper with bust of Charles I on obverse (as Med. Ill., i, 360/231). Reverse, Royal Arms in square garnished shield within a garter, and the letters C - R. on either side of shield. This reverse does not appear to be recorded in Med. Ill.


(7) Tobacco stopper. Masonic.

(8) Tobacco stopper in brass, with bust of Charles I.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers:—James VI Six-shilling piece (Scots), second issue after accession to English throne, dated, very clearly, 1619. This is an unpublished date of this denomination, which is of extremely rare occurrence. As there were no English sixpences of 1619, this coin seems to form the only currency issued in that year in Great Britain, and makes it additionally interesting.
By Miss Farquhar:—A selection of some of the smallest badges of Charles I, comprising:—

(1) A Tongue token. Med. Ill., i, 366/249. Reverse, CR uncrowned. Only two specimens known. The obverse is frequently seen with no reverse, or with other reverses. Tradition states that the reverses served to carry a message.

(2) A portrait badge without reverse. These portraits were frequently enclosed in heart-shaped secret memorial lockets with dates or words referring to the king's death. These were engraved and show many varieties.

(3) A badge as Med. Ill., i, 366/248. Portrait as 249, but with royal cipher crowned. This is said to be the type sent to inform Charles of the birth of Princess Henrietta.

(4) and (5) Badges with reverse Royal Arms—Nos. 239 and 240—in relief and incuse.

(6) (7) (8) (9) and (10) No. 6 the badge as Med. Ill., i, 361/235. This is the commonest bust of the King, constantly reproduced with differing busts of Henrietta Maria as (7) i, 357/223; (8) i, 358/224; and (9) i, 358/225. These were probably for distribution by the Queen in her journeys to collect money for the King. No. (10) has the reverse three crowns (Med. Ill., i, 364/241) and is very rare.

(11) Badge with bust of Charles by Thomas Simon. The reverse has the Royal Arms in high relief, Med. Ill., i, 362/238.

(12) A variety of No. 11.

(13) A variety of No. 11, with bust of the Queen as Med. Ill., i, 368/226.

(14) A very rare badge, with reverse crown and "Long May King Charles Reigne," probably issued at the English coronation in 1626 or at the Scottish in 1633. Med. Ill., i, 365/246.
A badge with same rare obverse, but the reverse has a bust of the Queen. This was probably issued at the time of her marriage in 1626. Med. Ill., i, 365/246 var.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—A Quarto of Gibraltar, dated 1841 over 1840. The earliest date of this coin known to Atkins is 1842, and, as the regal coinage for Gibraltar was not authorized by the Treasury until May of that year, it is clear that the piece exhibited is a trial or pattern prepared in the previous year, when the Governor asked the Colonial Office to supply a suitable coinage to displace the British and Spanish coins and the tokens which had hitherto served. That a special coinage for Gibraltar had been in contemplation even before 1841 is evident from the fact that the pattern exhibited appears to have been struck in 1840, for the 1 of 1841 is superimposed on what appears to be a nought.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—A large brass medallion of Charles I by Obrisset, and probably struck for ornamentation of furniture. Also a silver medallion of Charles I of very fine work, with the same bust as appears on the Dutch Fishery Medal of 1636. This last has a loop for suspension.

By Mr. Richard Cromwell Warner:—Medal in tin, struck by L. C. Wyon in 1843, when he was 16 years of age. Obverse, head of Oliver Cromwell from Simon’s crown piece, and inscription, OLIVAR D.G.RP.ANG·SCO·HIB. &c. PRO.. Reverse, head of Louis XVIII from the five-franc piece and inscription, W. WYON R.A. CUDI JUSSET. Unknown to Henfrey.

Also uniface medal of Oliver Cromwell, possibly by Kirk or Stuart as a copy of Simon’s first design for Dunbar Medal. Oliver Cromwell full face, in armour, and inscription, HITHERTO HATH THE LORD HELPED US. From the Montagu collection. The medal was engraved.
in Vertue's book on Simon's medals, though he questions whether it was Simon's work. Not in Henfrey.

**Paper.**

**SOME BADGES OF CHARLES I.**

**By Frank E. Burton, J.P., F.S.A.**

Mr. Burton contributed some notes to the very fine exhibition of badges that he had brought that evening, and remarked that the earliest badges issued by any English monarch were those by Queen Elizabeth. These were bestowed as rewards for great and special services rendered to the state, and very few were in existence to-day. It was extremely probable that the first badges struck by order of Charles were given for military valour. Afterwards he bestowed them for special services, and then they were given away freely to his soldiers and adherents to keep alive the Royalist cause.

Many of them were beautiful portraits of extremely fine work. Usually, however, the smaller badges were not nearly so fine in design and workmanship, and were more widely distributed.

There was considerable doubt as to the date when these badges were first struck. One that was exhibited bore the date 1642, and it was also on record that Charles ordered a special badge to be made for Sir Robert Welch, Knight, for the rescue of the Standards at Edge Hill, in 1642. Some of the badges bore the name of Thomas Rawlins, engraver to Charles I from 1643.

The paper will be printed, with full descriptions of the badges, in a later volume.
Presentation.

By Messrs. Spink and Son:—Volume VIII (Supplement M–Z, with an Index of Illustrations) of The Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, by Leonard Forrer.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—The following bronze medals:—

Medals of famous architects, Christopher Wren (by Wyon), Sir Charles Barry, the designer of the Houses of Parliament, and Inigo Jones (by C. F. Carter).

David Cox, the artist (medal issued by the Art Union of London).

Rev. John Wesley (by Hancock).

David Garrick (by Pingo).

Also a silver oval medal of David Garrick, with loop for suspension.

Enlarged photographic copies of Elizabethan proclamations:—

(1) Proclamation of 1560, to the Marches of Wales against those refusing the debased coinage of Edward VI, countermarked with a greyhound for legal tender at twopence farthing.

(2) Proclamation to the effect that the gold “pistollettes” of Spain, Florence and Venice were to be current at the value of five shillings and tenpence.

Note.—These proclamations are so interesting that it is hoped—with the permission of the Hereford Corporation, in whose Archives these proclamations are deposited—to print the enlarged photographs in a future volume of the Journal.

In reference to the proclamations, Mr. Bagnall also exhibited one of the debased testoons of Edward VI before being countermarked and a specimen of the gold escudo of JOAN ET CHARLES of Spain, referred to in the second proclamation.
Meeting, June 25th, 1930.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Coins of Charles I, including:—

Half-crown and shilling of the Tower Mint with mint-mark sceptre.

Half-crown, sixpence, groat, threepence, half-groat and penny of the Coombe Martin Mint and plaster casts of the Coombe Martin shilling and Bushell's Mining medal.

These exhibitions were in illustration of Colonel Morrieson's paper.

Papers.

The following note of a small find of coins ranging from Elizabeth to Charles I was communicated to the Society by Mr. Egbert Steinthal:—

“In June of 1928, whilst an old house in Salford was in course of demolition, a hoard of thirty-one silver coins came to light, comprising the following varieties:

Elizabeth—

Shillings, mint-marks hand, cross, and 2 ........ 3

Sixpences, dated 1561, 1567, 1568, 1571, 1575, 1578, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1585, 1586, 1594, 1595, 1602.

Those of 1567 and 1602 were duplicated .... 16

James I shillings, first issue, mint-mark lis (2) and second issue, mint-mark rose .... 3

Charles I—

Half-crown, Tower Mint, mint-mark sun .... 1

Shillings, Tower Mint, mint-marks triangle, star (2), (Δ) (2), (P), and eye .... 7

Sixpence, Tower Mint, mint-mark tun (square shield) .... 1

There is no reason to suppose that the above did not include the whole of the treasure, and the hoard fairly represents the types and scope of the silver currency of the period.”
Proceedings of the Society.

The Coins of the Coombe Martin Mint, 1647–8.

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

Colonel Morrieson, in presenting his paper, referred to a series of coins of the Aberystwith type with a crown for a mint-mark. The horse on the half-crown and the bust on the shilling agree with those on the coins struck at the Tower Mint with the sceptre mint-mark. These similarities denote that they were struck by Thomas Bushell during the years 1647–8. This could not be earlier than the end of September, 1647, as the surrender of Lundy and the restoration of his privileges were ratified by the Parliament on the 11th of that month.

At the end of May, 1648, Bushell was on a visit to London when, notwithstanding his immunity, he was arrested for debt. He was released on bail, but he deemed it wiser to leave the country. Bushell remained abroad till 1652, when he petitioned the Protector for permission to return. This was granted and all his privileges restored. From this it can be gathered that his right of coining was forfeited by his flight. The striking of these coins must therefore have ceased in May, 1648, after a brief span of seven to eight months.

Where was Bushell all this time? Presumably he was at Coombe Martin getting those derelict mines into working order. It is known that he gave out that he wanted some ore and clay to be sent there as he intended to work those mines. After the Armistice about Lundy, he went to Coombe Martin, as a letter from him is dated from that place. He is said to have lived near Bideford, and in October, 1648, the Harbour Boards of Barnstaple and Bideford offered him facilities. During these months no coins were struck at Aberystwith (vide British Numismatic Journal). These facts therefore suggest that Coombe Martin was the place of mintage.

On his return from exile he attempted to work the mines in the Mendips, but with no particular success. To induce the public he issued gold medals of the value of £10 each to those who would support the venture (vide Medallic Illustrations). On the Restoration he appealed to the King to repay the money he had expended in
the royal cause, but though favourably reported on by a Committee appointed to investigate his claim, he received nothing.

With the exception of the groat and threepence, the coins are rare, especially the higher denominations. They consist of a half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, half-groat and penny.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, October 22nd, 1930.

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

The Secretary read the List of Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year. In connection with this Colonel Morrieson announced the resignation—owing to serious domestic illness—of Mr. Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S., as Editor of the Society's Journal. Colonel Morrieson referred in very appreciative terms to the valuable and expeditious work done by Mr. Anscombe, and expressed his deepest regret at the cause which had necessitated his retirement from a post that he had filled so ably.

Presentation to the Library.

By Mr. Eno H. Clark:—"Kentish Hop Tokens and their Issuers," by the donor.

Exhibitions.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

(1) English box of coin scales and weights probably dating from the time of James I. It is decorated with shallow carving and punched ornament, and in addition to the box proper there is a locker with sliding cover in the lid, and also a drawer below. There is accommodation for 25 weights, but the box now contains only 15, 7 of
which are for various coins of James I, and another for the sovereign of Queen Elizabeth, counterstamped with a crowned I (for James I). This last is a rare weight. There are also a later weight for a guinea of George III and six Continental weights, mainly of Antwerp manufacture. (The hinges and hooks are not original and the small locker for grain weights has lost its lid.)

(2) A very beautiful and complete Dutch box of coin scales and weights, issued by Roelof Vander Schure, of Amsterdam, and dated 1657. It contains its full complement of 31 weights, 13 in the box proper and 18 in the drawer below, while the small locker with sliding lid contains 3 sheet-brass weights. All but 5 of the weights are stamped on the reverse with the issuer’s mark, viz., the Belgic lion and the initials RVS, all within a wreath, and of the remainder, 4 have the marks of other Dutch issuers, and one has a blank reverse and is probably a French weight. The scales are stamped with the device of Jacobus de Backer, of Antwerp. The label on the inside of the lid is unusually elaborate. The arms of Amsterdam, crowned, form the centre, and there are representations of 14 coin weights, all being carried out in colour and gilding. The top of the lid is adorned with a blank heraldic shield and mantling, with scrolls of conventional foliage on either side. These are carved in relief on a sunk panel which is surrounded by a border of ornament in “bookbinders’ tooling.” The edges of the lid and the sides of the box are also carved, and the fastening is by two elaborate silver hooks on the top.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers:—Scottish groat of James III (?)—thistle and mullet type. The attribution by Burns of these three-quarter face thistle and mullet groats to James III
Meeting, October 22nd, 1930.

has not met with general acceptance. On the coin the letter T appears on the obverse to left of the neck. No similar specimen seems to be recorded.

The moneyers of James III were Alexander and Thomas Tod and Alexander Livingstone, whose initials TH are on the obverse of certain groats assigned to him (Burns, figs. 568 and 569). If the T on the coin is the initial of the moneyer (and it is difficult to see what else it can be), its presence is fresh evidence and support of Burns' attribution. Thomas Tod, according to the list in Cochran-Patrick's records of the coinage, ceased to be moneyer in 1487, a year before the accession of James IV, and there is no moneyer of James IV or V who could be represented by this initial.

A TH groat is also exhibited for comparison.

By Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Evans:—Charles I pound piece of 1643, with the V in Carolus an inverted A. Also a Belgian 10-franc piece of the Centenary issue, with heads of Leopold I, II and Albert.

By Mr. R. Cyril Lockett:—The following rare Scottish coins:—


+DIN: PRO | TECTORM | SIBT-LIBER | ATORMS

+VII★ | XII:G | DIN: | BVRG 55½ grains.

On the reverse a crown occurs in each of two alternate angles and three pellets with an annulet in centre in the other alternate angles. See Burns, 521. This is the true reverse and so far the only recorded specimen.


Burns, 548. The second known specimen.

Burns, page 360, says the only known specimen of this date was in the Carfrae collection.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—A seventeenth-century token of Bucks, reading on the obverse IOHN TOMES MERCER, and on the reverse IN IVINGO = I·S·T. This is published for the first time in Volume XIX of the British Numismatic Journal.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—A Mills’ pattern crown of George III, undated, with script letters. A proof in silver of the Anne Farthing of 1714. Also a ticket or check in brass with a large A crowned and the letters G.N. below, all impressed on a uniface flan.

By Mr. W. C. Wells:—A cut half-penny of Rye mint, Stephen, Hks. 270. The reverse reads [+RAPYL:ON:RL.

Paper.


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

The paper is printed in the present volume.
ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Monday, December, 1st, 1930.

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

Mr. Cyril William Hurst was elected a Member.

The Council's Report, which with the Treasurer's Accounts is printed later, was read by the Secretary and unanimously adopted.

The President addressed the Meeting and in moving the adoption of the Report drew *inter alia* the attention of the Members to that part of the Report which augured a probable and necessary change in the issue of volumes by the Society. That change would be effected on the completion of the next volume, which would mark the end of the second series. Apart from the fact that motives of economy certainly suggested an alteration in size and possibly in quality of paper, he thought that a change from the size of paper used in our present volume would not be an unwelcome one to many of our Members. The President was particularly careful to stress that the Honorary Treasurer's report fully endorsed the advisability of the course proposed.

In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Treasurer, Sir William Wells, F.S.A., the Secretary read, in detail, the Society's Accounts for the year. 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. A vote of thanks also was passed unanimously to the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, for presiding at the Meetings and his work in connection with the Society's affairs.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. A. Parsons and Mr. H. J. Dakers having been appointed Scrutators, the ballot was duly taken, and the result was as follows:—

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1931.

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

Proceedings of the Society.


Director:—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.
Treasurer:—Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A.
Librarian:—H. Alexander Parsons.
Secretary:—H. W. Taffs, M.B.E.


A vote of thanks to the Scrutators was passed.

Presentations to the Library.

By Miss Helen Farquhar, F.R.Hist.S.:—Royal Charities (Second Series), Part IV, by the donor.


Paper.

Treasure Trove: the Law and its Administration.

By G. C. Brooke, Litt.D., F.S.A.

Dr. G. C. Brooke gave an account of the history of the Law of Treasure Trove. Anglo-Saxon charters in which reference to treasure trove had been found were now known to be spurious, and the earliest mention is of a fraudulent misappropriation of hidden treasure in the 12th century. A statute of Edward I, known from a later recital, lays upon the coroner the duty of making enquiry upon report of treasure being found.

The necessary points for the establishment of a find as treasure trove are that the treasure be gold or silver, that it be found hidden in the earth or in secret places above the earth but affixed to the soil, and that the owner cannot be ascertained.
Coke, in his Institutes (1628-1642), defined treasure as gold or silver only because these were in his time the only precious metals and the only metals of coins.

A jury may have difficulty at the present day in deciding whether objects found are treasure or not; Russian platinum coins, for example, are neither gold nor silver; English coins of our present currency are only 50 per cent. silver; coins of Carausius were current as silver coins, and sometimes retain their original silver wash, but are of base metal. Are finds of such coins treasure trove or not? Certainly coins of Edward VI containing less than 50 per cent. of silver have been declared treasure trove.

The definition that treasure trove must have been hidden in the earth or in secret places affixed to the soil implies the necessity of proving the *animus revertendi* on the part of the owner. Single coins found on the surface of the soil may be presumed to have been dropped accidentally and are therefore the property of the finder; grave burials were not intended to be recovered and are not therefore treasure trove. But coins found in a hollow flint lying on the surface of the ground have been declared treasure trove, because the flint must originally have been buried and have been thrown up to the surface in the course of time.

An interesting case of coins not being treasure trove because the owner could be ascertained was that of 1870, when coins found under the foundations of Blackfriars Bridge were returned to the Corporation of the City of London as the representatives of the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Chitty, who deposited them there in 1760. In this case the *animus revertendi* was lacking.

Prosecution for concealment is rare, but a famous case in 1860 led to two men being imprisoned for a year. In recent years the importance of the law from the archaeological standpoint has superseded the regard for it as revenue-producing. Consequently the tendency to reward the finder, rather than to depend upon the fear of the law, has been introduced in successive stages from 1871, when it was decided to pay the metal value to the finder, to 1886, when the antiquarian value was given after making a deduction for possible
legal expenses, and finally in the present year the decision was reached that the finder should receive the full antiquarian value, without deduction, of such objects as were not returned to him.

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

(December 1st, 1930.)

The Council has the honour to present its Twenty-sixth Annual Report to the Members, and in so doing regrets to record that in the year 1930 the Society has suffered the loss of one of its Royal Members in the person of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Sweden, one who has taken an interest in the Society since 1924.

The Council also deeply regrets that death has again taken a rather severe toll on the Society's Members during the past year, as no fewer than seven Members have passed away, viz.:—Mr. Edward Beaumont, M.A., a Member since 1903; Mr. Hamilton Clements, a Member since 1924; Mr. Edward John French, M.A., a Member since 1921; Mr. V. T. Hodgson, F.S.A., a Member since 1903; Dr. H. C. Mercer, a Member since 1923; Lieut.-Colonel W. Llewellyn Morgan, R.E., J.P., a Member since 1904; Mr. F. J. Thairlwall, a Member since 1903. As will be seen some of the above were original Members of the Society, though none had been active Members in the sense of having contributed papers to the Journal.

The Council also regrets to record the resignation from various causes of nine other Members.

On the other hand, the Council has pleasure in welcoming the following new Members:—

Mr. Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S., formerly an elected Member, then an Honorary Member since 1911, and now re-elected as an Ordinary Member.

Mr. Edward Samuel Anthony.

The Bavarian State Library, Munich.

The Bournemouth Public Libraries.
Mr. James Frederick Hayselden Checkley.
Mr. Eno Harry Clark.
Mr. Hugh J. Dakers, M.A.
Mr. Walter Hanks Day.
Mr. Gilbert Creswick Drabble.
Mr. Frederick William Harness.
Mr. Alan Weaver Hazleton.
The Hereford Public Library.
Mr. James Stewart Henderson, M.A., F.S.A.(Edin.), F.R.S.L.,
F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.
Mr. Bernard Walter Hunt.
Mr. Henry Edgar Jacobs.
The Leeds City Museum.
Mr. Thomas Ollive Mabbott, Ph.D.
The Prussian State Library, Berlin.
Mr. Reginald Albert Richards.
Mr. Alfred Collison Savin.
Mr. Richard Cromwell Warner.
Mr. Bernard Joseph Maxwell Wright.
Mr. James Wright.
The Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

For the increase in the number of new Members we are indebted very largely to the generosity of Mr. R. Cyril Lockett and Major W. J. Freer, who gave £50 and £25 respectively towards the cost of printing an appeal setting forth the Society's objects and inviting new Members who were interested in the study of numismatics. The circular met with a certain measure of success, yet on the whole your Council are disappointed in the results, for they were sanguine enough to hope for a larger influx of new Members if only in appreciation of the generous gifts from the two Members of the Council who made the Appeal possible. It is appreciated that in the present financial stress many are forced to curtail their expenses and subscriptions, yet it is hoped that present Members will not cease to do their utmost to recruit new blood and so help to restore the balance
between the income and expenditure account. A careful scrutiny
of the Treasurer’s Accounts will make obvious the necessity for all
Members to pull their weight in the Society.

The President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson has presided
over most of the Meetings and is still indefatigable in his work of
elucidating many of the problems of the Carolian period. With the
passing of years Colonel Morrieson’s interest in the study of coins
remains unabated and the Council takes this opportunity also of
congratulating him on his election as one of the Vice-Presidents of
the Royal Numismatic—a Society of which he has been a Member
or Fellow for over 50 years.

Sir William H. Wells, the Hon. Treasurer, has ever been a
stalwart friend to the Society in managing its financial affairs, and
the Society is to be congratulated in the fact that Sir William has
allowed himself to be nominated as Treasurer for the ensuing year,
though he has made it quite clear that it must be his last year, as
his engagements will not permit of his carrying on the duties after
this year. Our best thanks are due to Sir William for nursing as
he has done the finances of the Society. The Council realizes that
his vacancy at the end of 1931 will not be easily filled. We will
leave him to make his own Report on the Balance Sheet, which will
be found printed later.

Your Council desires to take this opportunity of again thanking
Mr. Anscombe for his labours on behalf of the Society in acting as
Editor, and it is with deep regret that we have to announce that
owing to serious domestic illness Mr. Anscombe has been forced to
resign the Editorship. Realizing, as the Council does, that his place
will not be filled very easily, it regrets still more the cause which has
necessitated his resignation. Mr. Anscombe has already produced
his third volume since his election to the post, and this will already
be in Member’s hands.

It is the intention of the Council to issue the next volume
(Volume XX) uniform with the rest of the series, and this will be the
final volume in the Second Series. On the completion of this Second
Series—some time in 1932—the Society will have to consider
Anniversary Meeting, December 1st, 1930.

seriously the question of the issue for the next series. The Council are very averse from extending the length of the intervals at which the volume is produced, but it would appear advisable that the size and quality of the paper used be altered and possibly a slight reduction effected in the number of pages to each volume. As the Treasurer points out in his Report it is impossible for the Society to issue such volumes as we are doing at present and so frequently, without encroaching very largely on our capital reserves. Every Member will realize that such a course of action spells disaster in the more or less near future. It is thought that the reduction in size in the volume would not be an unwelcome change to many Members. Here again, the rise or fall in Membership will be an important factor in any future decision as to our policy.

Mr. H. A. Parsons continues to earn the gratitude of the Society by the efficient way in which he fills the post of Librarian. Various donors have added to our Library, and these have been acknowledged in our Reports.

Donations to the Society include a further guinea each from Messrs. A. E. Bagnall, T. G. Barnett, F. E. Burton, Dr. E. C. Carter, W. Longman, and Miss Farquhar. Also a donation again from Miss Farquhar of Ten Pounds towards the cost of the plates for her article in the volume, and a donation of half a guinea from a Mr. J. D. Webster (not a Member) through Mr. Anscombe. We are indebted to Mr. E. H. Wheeler as usual for stationery and printing.

The Council desires to express its thanks to Mr. L. L. Fletcher and to Mr. E. H. Wheeler for undertaking the duties of Auditors, and to Messrs. H. A. Parsons and H. J. Dakers for acting as Scrutators of the Ballot to be held this evening.

The Council would like to see a great improvement in the attendances at our Meetings, for many of the papers have been particularly interesting, and discussion which takes place at the Meetings on such papers is always informative. The exhibitions have been both varied and very interesting.

In conclusion, may it be permitted for the Secretary to again stress the point that papers on numismatic subjects are always
welcome. The infusion of so much " new blood " as has taken place this year, will it is hoped lead to the production of papers on new subjects, for no journal should have to depend for its articles on a certain few of the early Members of the Society. In extending a welcome to so many friends overseas and in America it is trusted that the Society may have the pleasure also of welcoming papers on the Colonial and American coinages, for there is no need to say that the Mother Country is just as interested in the numismatic history of the Colonial and American coinages, as doubtless those overseas and in America are interested in the numismatic history of the Mother Country.

Sir William Wells, the Honorary Treasurer, in presenting the accounts for the present year, pointed out that the heavy expense had been in respect of Volume XIX. The cost of the volume, however, £476 6s. 8d. (making with £4 3s. previously expended, £480 9s. 8d.) showed a decrease in expenditure as compared with the previous volume of nearly £70.

Subscriptions during the year were just over £230, a small increase over 1929, and the income from investments amounted to £72. On the other hand, the expenses other than the volume amounted to £200 4s. 1d., as compared with £154 15s. 3d. in the previous year. It should be borne in mind, however, that included in this sum of £200 4s. 1d. was the cost of the appeal for new Members, which had been specially provided for through the generosity of Mr. R. C. Lockett and Major W. J. Freer, who subscribed £50 and £25, respectively, for that purpose. Sir William again drew the attention of Members to the fact that the heavy expense of the volume resulted in a deficiency on this year's income of £327 7s. 4d., which would mean a realization of investments to cover the deficiency.

Special donations during the year amounted to £16 16s. 6d. and the sum of £27 10s. 2d., referred to in last year's report, had now been recovered in respect to Income Tax.
**The British Numismatic Society.**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1930.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr. Expenditure</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To printing and stationery (including cost of appeal for new Members)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>postages</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>expenses of meetings, rent to September 29th, 1930</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>sundry expenses</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretaries’ expenses</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount expended on Volume XIX of the <em>Journal</em> (making with £4 3s. previously expended, £480 9s. 8d.)</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By subscriptions received for 1930</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>subscriptions in arrear for 1926-1929 received</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>dividends and interest</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>sales of back volumes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>donations— A. E. Bagnall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. E. Burton</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. E. C. Carter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Farquhar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Longman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. D. Webster</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax recovery</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income balance, being deficit for year carried to General Purposes Fund | 337 | 7 | 4 |

**£676 10 9**
BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1930.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To subscriptions received in advance</td>
<td>3 3 0</td>
<td>By investments at cost or book values—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sundry creditors—Harrison &amp; Sons, Ltd., re Volume XIX of the Journal Sundries</td>
<td>410 9 11</td>
<td>£321 14s. 6d. 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock</td>
<td>250 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—Capital Account (per contra)</td>
<td>423 8 5</td>
<td>£1,050 21 per cent. Consolidated Stock</td>
<td>577 10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income Account as at November 18th, 1929</td>
<td>161 16 2</td>
<td>£500 New South Wales 4 per cent. Stock, 1933</td>
<td>503 4 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dividends received during year to date</td>
<td>5 16 8</td>
<td>£213 1s. 1d. India 3½ per cent. Stock</td>
<td>200 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; General Purposes Fund—</td>
<td>17 17 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at November 18th, 1929</td>
<td>14 14 0</td>
<td>(The market value of the above Investments at November 18th, 1930, was £1,599 25. 7d.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deduct deficit for year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td>3 3 3</td>
<td>&quot; J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—£166 14s. 11d. India 3½ per cent. Stock (per contra)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,692 10 8</td>
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<td>&quot; Library at cost as at November 18th, 1929</td>
<td>327 7 4</td>
<td>&quot; Cash at Bank—</td>
<td>40 2 3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
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<td>240 2 3</td>
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<td>£2,084 5 4</td>
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£2,084 5 4

AUDITORS' REPORT.

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

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


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