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THE  
BRITISH NUMISMATIC  
JOURNAL





THE  
BRITISH NUMISMATIC  
JOURNAL

1931-1933

*Including the*  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
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EDITED BY  
H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.



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# THE NORTHAMPTON AND SOUTHAMPTON MINTS.

By WILLIAM C. WELLS.

## PART IV.

### THE NORTHAMPTON MINT AND ITS COINS

In the preceding pages I have discussed those coins which exhibit the mint-reading HAMTVN and its contractions. Hitherto these coins have in all cases been allocated to Southampton, in entire disregard of evidence to the contrary. There is also, as I have previously stated,<sup>1</sup> a series of coins commencing certainly in the reign of Eadgar,<sup>2</sup> and presumably in the reign of Eadwig, and continuing to near the end of the reign of Æthelred II, inscribed with the mint-form HAMPIE and its contractions. The locality of this mint has hitherto been a source of speculation to numismatists. Hildebrand,<sup>3</sup> allocates these coins to Harwich; the falsity of that attribution has, however, been demonstrated by Major Carlyon-Britton, who in turn allocated them to an equally unlikely mint at Droitwich, Worcestershire.<sup>4</sup>

I have shown that Hamwic, or Hamwich was, in the eighth century, the name of at least some portion of the old Wessex town of Hamtún, Southampton, if not an alternate name for old Southampton, which was destroyed in or about the year 1014, and afterwards removed to its present site.<sup>5</sup>

I have endeavoured to show by adducing evidence, direct and indirect, that the whole series of *Hamtún* coins emanated from the Mercian Hamtún, Northampton, and not from the southern Hamtún; and that the Southampton mint is represented by the *Hamwic* series.

In the following pages I shall endeavour to bring together the various historical records of the Northampton mint and also to give a detailed description of such coins of that mint as have come under my notice, from the reign of Eadweard the Elder to the year 1250, in the reign of Henry III, when the mint was

<sup>1</sup> *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xvii, pp. 14, 17, 48-49.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix, p. 88.

<sup>3</sup> *Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Royal Swedish Cabinet of Medals at Stockholm*, 1881.

<sup>4</sup> *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. vi, p. 26.

<sup>5</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xvii, pp. 19-24.

finally closed. I hope also to give a detailed description of such *Hamwic* coins as have come under my notice, and to complete the series I will also describe such of the coins of Stephen, struck in the present town of Southampton, as are known to me.

Northampton, the capital of the shire of that name, is situated as nearly as possible in the centre of the Kingdom. The origin of the town is lost in the mists of antiquity, but local tradition ascribes the foundation of the town to Belinus, a legendary British prince who figures conspicuously in Arthurian chronicles. Geoffrey of Monmouth,<sup>1</sup> and Layamon,<sup>2</sup> record at great length the remarkable exploits of this legendary hero who, according to those chroniclers, was not only king of all Britain but conquered Gaul; after which he marched with his army through Italy, laying waste the towns and cities on his way and, eventually, laid siege to and conquered Rome!

Discoveries within the borough limits show that the district was inhabited in Palæolithic times, and that there was a local population in the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age is proved by the discovery of several polished and other flint axes, also within the limits of the modern borough. Evidence of a similar population in the later Bronze Age is, however, somewhat meagre and consists of one small bronze spear-head said to have been found in Northampton. In the Late-Celtic period, *circa* 150 years B.C. to A.D. 50, the Britons had a small settlement on the site of Northampton castle, as appears from fragments of pottery, etc. of that period found there in 1879.



FIG. 1. UNINSCRIBED BRITISH GOLD STATER, FOUND IN NORTHAMPTON (W. C. Wells).

The only numismatic evidence of the occupation of the site of Northampton in pre-Roman times consists of an uninscribed gold stater of the first century B.C., type as Evans *Coins of the Ancient*

<sup>1</sup> *The British History*, 1718, pp. 65-82.

<sup>2</sup> Layamon's *Brut*, ed. Sir F. Madden, 1847, vol. i, pp. 183-260. Also *The Chronicle of the Kings of Britain*, translated from the Welsh copy attributed to Tysilis. By the Rev. Peter Roberts, 1811, pp. 49-59.

*Britons*, Pl. B, Fig. 8, found in Gold Street, Northampton, in 1889.<sup>1</sup> This coin passed into my hands and has been on loan at the Northampton Museum since 1899. The district around Northampton has been productive of many British coins ranging in date from *circa* 100 years B.C. to A.D. 50. A short distance westward of the town, on the site of the Romanised Celtic settlement in the parish of Duston, were found in 1887 and 1888, a silver coin of Andoco[m]ius, type as *Evans*, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, Pl. V, Fig. 6; a silver coin of Antedrigus, type as *Evans*, Pl. I, Fig. 8; an uninscribed silver coin, type as *Evans*, Pl. F, Fig. 9; an ancient counterfeit stater of Cunobelinus, of copper plated with gold, type as *Evans*, Pl. IX, Fig. 3; four small copper coins of Cunobelinus, types as *Evans*, Pl. XI, Fig. 5, Pl. XI, Fig. 7, Pl. XII, Fig. 1, and Pl. XII, Fig. 8; and a copper coin apparently of Andocomius. In the suburb of St. James's End, which lies between Northampton and the Duston settlement, was found a smaller copper coin also of Cunobelinus.<sup>2</sup> In the collection of the late Samuel Sharp, a Northamptonshire numismatist, was a gold coin of Addedomaros, type as *Evans*, Pl. XIV, Figs. 5 and 6, but without inscription, found near Great Houghton and only a short distance outside the borough of Northampton.



FIG. 2. COPPER COIN OF CUNOBELINUS, FOUND AT IRCHESTER (W. C. Wells).<sup>3</sup>

On the site of the Roman walled town at Irchester, a few miles north-east of Northampton, several copper coins of Cunobelinus have been found, including a very fine specimen as *Evans*, Pl. XII, Fig. 1; and Kettering has produced three British coins,



FIG. 3. UNINSCRIBED GOLD STATERO FOUND AT KETTERING (W. C. Wells)



FIG. 4. GOLD QUARTER STATERO OF CUNOBELINUS, FOUND AT KETTERING (W. C. Wells).

<sup>1</sup> See Fig. 1.

<sup>2</sup> These coins from Duston came into my hands and have for many years been on loan at the Northampton Museum.

<sup>3</sup> Ex. Allen and Bliss collections.

viz., an uninscribed gold stater of type *Evans*, Pl. B, Fig. 6,<sup>1</sup> a small silver coin of Tasciovanus, as *Evans*, Pl. VI, Fig. 2,<sup>2</sup> and a gold quarter stater of Cunobelinus, of type *Evans*, Pl. IX, Fig. 13, but with the unrecorded inscription CVNA.<sup>3</sup> A similar coin, but with the more usual inscription CVNO, was found near Oundle.<sup>4</sup> The latter locality has also produced other Ancient British coins, including an uninscribed gold stater of type *Evans*, Pl. B, Fig. 7;<sup>5</sup> another as *Evans*, Pl. K, Fig. 7;<sup>6</sup> a gold stater of Tasciovanus, type as *Evans*, Pl. XXI, Fig., 9;<sup>7</sup> a gold quarter stater of type *Evans*, Pl. V, Fig. 13;<sup>8</sup> a gold stater of Cunobelinus, type as *Evans*, Pl. IX, Figs. 3-10; a copper coin of Cunobelinus, type as *Evans*, Pl. XI, Fig. 8;<sup>9</sup> and another copper coin, uninscribed, but probably of Cunobelinus, type as *Evans*, Pl. XI, Fig. 14.<sup>10</sup> Between Oundle and Gretton was found a remarkably fine gold stater of Cunobelinus, type as *Evans*, Pl. XXII., Fig. 6,<sup>11</sup> and another coin of similar type was found near Oundle. At Gayton was found a copper coin of Tasciovanus, type as *Evans*, Pl. VI, Fig. 4.<sup>12</sup> At Ecton was found a gold stater of Ando[comius], type as *Evans*, Pl. V, Fig. 4.<sup>13</sup> A gold stater of Antedrigus, type as *Evans*, Pl. I, Fig. 7, was found at Brackley.<sup>14</sup> A copper coin of Verulamium, type as *Evans*, Pl. VII, Fig. 3, was found near Chipping Warden,<sup>15</sup> as were also copper coins of Cunobelinus of types *Evans*, Pl. XI, Fig. 8, and Pl. XII, Fig. 1.<sup>16</sup> In my collection is a copper coin, similar to the last described, found at Wood Burcote, and also an uninscribed gold quarter



FIG. 5. GOLD STATERS OF CUNOBELINUS, FOUND BETWEEN OUNDLE AND GRETTON (W. C. Wells).



FIG. 6. UNINScribed BRITISH GOLD QUARTER STATERS, FOUND AT EARL'S BARTON (W. C. Wells).

<sup>1</sup> See *Evans*, p. 434. In my possession. (Fig. 3). <sup>2</sup> In Kettering Museum.

<sup>3</sup> In my possession. (Fig. 4). <sup>4</sup> See *Evans*, p. 304.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 434, and *Proc. Numis. Soc.*, Oct. 21st, 1869.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 444. <sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 548. <sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 235. <sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 321.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 326.

<sup>11</sup> This coin forms part of my collection, but is on loan at Northampton Museum. (Fig. 5).

<sup>12</sup> See *Evans*, p. 240.

<sup>13</sup> See *Evans*, p. 218 and *Hawkins* (1841) p. 11.

<sup>14</sup> See *Evans*, p. 489. <sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 253. <sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 321, 326.



stater, type as *Evans*, Pl. C, Fig. 14, found at Earl's Barton.<sup>1</sup> I have also on loan at Northampton Museum, a gold stater of the Brigantes, type as *Evans*, Pl. XVII, Fig. 8, found at Corby.



FIG. 7. GOLD STATERS OF THE BRIGANTES, FOUND NEAR CORBY  
(W. C. Wells).

The Romans do not appear to have had a settlement of any kind actually upon the site of Northampton, and the remains of that period found in the town appear to be limited to a small cinerary urn found in the bed of the river near the castle mound, and a few coins consisting of a sestertius of Trajan, a denarius of Severus Alexander and a small brass of Aurelian, found many years ago in Free-School Lane, and now in my possession.

A short distance outside the borough boundaries, in the parish of Duston and on either side of the Celtic or Roman road which passes through Northampton and joins Watling Street a few miles further on, was situated a Roman, or more probably a Romanised Celtic settlement which probably existed there as early as the first century B.C., or it may have existed even at a considerably earlier period, for the site has been productive of a number of finely-worked flint arrow-heads and a pierced stone mace-head of the Bronze-Age. This site has also produced a considerable series of Roman remains, together with a few urns of Late-Celtic type. In my possession is a series of about 400 Roman coins ranging in date from the reign of Augustus to that of Arcadius, all found on the same site. From these discoveries it is evident that although Northampton cannot be claimed as a Roman town the neighbouring Romano-British settlement was occupied during the whole period of Roman occupation, from about A.D. 50 down to the early years of the fifth century. A small population of native Britons continued to inhabit the old site after the departure of the Romans, probably until they were driven out by the Anglian invaders, as appears from the discovery there of small rude fifth-century native imitations of Roman coins.

Late in the same century came the invasion of Britain by the Angles and the Saxons. Of the conquest of Mid-Britain no

<sup>1</sup> See *Evans*, p. 79. Also Fig. 6, *supra*.

record has been left to us, but it was probably before the end of the sixth century that the district around Northampton was conquered and settled by the Angles. The invaders probably made their way southward from the Wash. A dense forest extended from near the edge of the fens to within a few miles of the site of Northampton, a distance of nearly forty miles. Through this forest ran a Celtic or Roman road which crossed the Nene near the site upon which at a later time stood Hamtún, and joined the Watling Street about eight miles further on. Through this forest the Anglian invaders forced their way, and when they reached the neighbourhood of Northampton, they appear to have halted and, shortly afterwards, spreading out in all directions, formed a number of settlements in the neighbourhood.

It is acknowledged on all hands that the Nene valley was settled quite early, certainly in the sixth century or, in some cases, earlier. Yet it has recently been suggested that Northampton was a late settlement, probably of the eighth century or even later.<sup>1</sup> No evidence whatever has been advanced in support of this suggestion, and it is unreasonable to assume that when the Nene Valley was settled in the sixth century the site of Northampton, one of the most inviting positions, at the head of the river, should be overlooked and not occupied until two centuries later. Moreover, the contents of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries discovered in the immediate neighbourhood—one actually within the modern borough and another immediately outside, opposite the site of the Anglo-Saxon *tún* and beside the Celtic or Roman road communicating with Watling Street—prove the district to have been occupied in Pagan times.

Northampton, down to about the middle of the tenth century, was known as *Hamtún*, the prefix "North" being then added presumably to distinguish it from the southern Hamtún. The earliest example of the use of the prefix "North" to indicate Northampton appears to be, as I have previously stated,<sup>2</sup> upon a penny of Eadgar in my possession, inscribed BALDRIC MONETA • N̄ • AM (= *Baldric Moneta*[rius<sup>3</sup> on (=in)] *N*[orth] *Am*[tún]).

The etymology of "Hampton" or older *Hamtún*, a fairly common place-name, has received scant attention, and in the case of Northampton the suggestion generally advanced is that

<sup>1</sup> *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire*, Introduction, pp. xvii-xviii.

<sup>2</sup> See *Brit. Numis Journ.*, vol. xvii, p. 7.

<sup>3</sup> On the question of *Moneta*, or *Monetarius*, see pp. 23-27 *post*.

the name is derived from *ham* "home," and *tún* "town" = the Home Town. This explanation, however, is unsatisfactory, for as Professor Mawer states in *The Chief Elements used in English Place-Names* (p. 61), "there is no reason for thinking that in place-names *tún* was ever in early times used with the sense of 'town'." Nor does the more recently advanced suggestion that it means "home-farm" appear any more satisfactory than the former suggestion, for in each case is ignored the meaning of the second element, *tún*. *Tún* is the commonest of all place-name suffixes and it is clear from its Old English usage generally that it must have a wide range of meaning in place-names. Its primary sense is "enclosed piece of ground." It came afterwards to signify a dwelling, with land about it, enclosed by its *tún*, i.e. a bank of earth surrounded with a hedge, or wooden stockade, the whole surrounded by a ditch; then many dwellings within the enclosure, till it became what we now denominate a town. The actual *tún*, however, was the defensive hedge and ditch.

In early times the word *tún* did not signify the whole farm or estate, but merely that portion of the farm which was enclosed within a defensive *tún*. The importance of this defensive hedge is shown quite clearly in the *Laws of Æthelberht*, enacted about A.D. 604, where we find it ordained that: "If any one be the first to make an inroad into a man's *tún*, let him make *bót* with 6 shillings; let him who follows, with 3 shillings; after, each, a shilling."<sup>1</sup>

A charter of the year 859,<sup>2</sup> records the grant of a *healf tún*, which suggests that by the middle of the ninth century at least, the strict enclosure meaning of *tún* had become weakened and the meaning of the term had been extended so as to include the whole farm or estate. But Northampton being a sixth-century settlement the "*tún*" in the place-name must signify not "farm," as it possibly would have done two centuries later, but a defensive *tún* around a portion of the farm, which presumably included the house of the local "lord" after whom the *tún* was probably named.

The *tún* at Northampton was probably destroyed several centuries ago, possibly at the time of the building of the castle and the making of its extensive earthworks; but the *tún* at Southampton existed down to at least the latter part of the seventeenth century, probably owing to the fact that when, in the

<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, p. 3. *Bót*, "Compensation."

<sup>2</sup> Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, No. 497.

eleventh century, Old Hamtún was destroyed, the site became farm land and was not again built upon until recent times.<sup>1</sup>

Place-names consisting of a personal name prefixed to *burh*, *ham*, or *tún*, are fairly common in nearly all parts of England; and it seems highly probable that Northampton belonged to the latter class and that the first element of the place-name was a personal name in the possessive case. Professor Stenton, *Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names*, cites "Eadnothstún" as an example and says that on the surface that place-name "means that the *tún* in question belonged to Eadnoth" and also suggests that "There can be little doubt many names of this type originally denoted the *tún* belonging to the man whose name stands as the prefix. Many mediæval villages must have arisen by the gradual accretion of dwellings around some original homestead. . . . The name of the first settler may often have remained permanently attached to such communities." Such appears to be the case at Northampton.

Havant, Hampshire, was, in the eleventh century, designated *Haman-funtan*, *Hama-funta*, etc., i.e. "Hama's Spring,"<sup>2</sup> and within a few miles of Northampton lies the village of Hanslope, which in *Domesday* is "Hamslope." Professors Mawer and Stenton, in *The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire*, pp. 6-7, writing of Hanslope, say:—"The second element is clearly *slæpe*."<sup>3</sup> The main part of the village is on the flat with a road leading straight up the hill to the church from the village. The first would appear to be a personal name. The form suggests the name *Hāma*, familiar in Old English poetry, known to be usual in the eighth and ninth centuries and compounded in the place-name Havant, Old English *æt Hāman funtan*, in which case the full form of the Old English name was *Hāmanslæpe*." On the analogy of the foregoing examples, amongst others, it is suggested that an early—possibly the earliest—settler on the site of Northampton was also named *Hāma*, and that its early name was *Hāman-tún*, "Hāma's tún," *Hāman* being the early possessive form of *Hāma*.

It is probable that Hamtún was of little importance prior to the Danish conquest. In A.D. 787, as the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* tells us, "first came three ships of Northmen from Hæretha land." The descent of those three ships heralded a new conquest of

<sup>1</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, note <sup>1</sup>, p. 75.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xvii, note <sup>1</sup>, p. 35.

<sup>3</sup> *Slæpe*, "a slope or slippery place."

England; it was the beginning of a struggle which was to continue unbroken until Canute ascended the throne, or even till the final triumph of the Norman Conqueror.

For nearly a hundred years the shores of England were harried by successors to these Northern pirates till their scattered plunder-raids culminated in the more organized attack of the Danish sea-kings. In 832 they ravaged Sheppey; in 833 they defeated Ecgberht at Charnmouth; in 835 they were defeated by Ecgberht at Hengston; between 851 and 853 they took London and Canterbury, defeated Beorhtwulf, king of Mercia, and were in turn defeated by King Æthelwulf and Æthelbald at Ockley. In 860 they took Winchester and in 868 they wintered at Nottingham and made peace with Mercia.

In 871 the full tide of invasion burst upon Wessex. King Æthelred, supported by his brother, Ælfred, met the invaders in battle after battle with varying success. Æthelred died the same year, in the thick of the struggle with the Danes, and Ælfred succeeded to the throne of Wessex. Within a few months eight or nine pitched battles were fought besides innumerable skirmishes. Then followed the truce of Wilton, by which the Danes evacuated Wessex and returned to Reading. In the following year, 872, as we are told by the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, "the army (*i.e.* the Danes), went from Reading to London, and there took winter quarters; and then the Mercians made peace with the army,"; and that in 874, "the army went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter quarters and drove King Burhred over seas two and twenty years after he had obtained the kingdom, and they subdued all the land . . . and in the same year they gave the kingdom of Mercia to the custody of Ceolwulf, an unwise king's thane."

About 875-6, the Danes settled in and around Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stamford and Lincoln; towns which became linked in a confederation known afterwards as "The Five Burghs." It was probably about this time also that Northampton was occupied and the surrounding district settled by the Danes, who continued to govern the town and neighbourhood until 916, when it was surrendered to Eadweard the Elder.

After a further three years' struggle the Danes, after their signal defeat at "Ethandune" in 878, were driven to conclude a peace with Ælfred which, although generally termed the "Treaty of Wedmore," was probably arranged at Chippenham, near the site of the battle of Ethandune. By the terms of this



treaty the Danes were to evacuate Wessex and the part of Mercia south-west of Watling Street;<sup>1</sup> their chiefs were to submit to baptism and they were to govern the whole land north-east of Watling Street as vassals of the King of Wessex. Guthrum, the Danish king, was accordingly baptized by the name of Æthelstan.

By this treaty of peace between Ælfred and Guthrum, a very considerable track of country in the north and east of England was surrendered to the Danes. Ælfred had succeeded in saving his ancestral kingdoms of Wessex and Kent and had become possessed of a valuable part of Mercia south and west of Watling Street. Northampton, however, lay several miles north of Watling Street and thus remained in the hands of the Danes, who had also established themselves throughout the greater part of what is now Northamptonshire, as is shown by the numerous place-names ending in "by" and "thorp," the greater number of which are to be found north-east of Watling Street. Northampton being a frontier town and occupying a strong strategic position on the Nene, would undoubtedly be strongly fortified by the Danes soon after the Treaty of Wedmore; and that probably explains why in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* account of the surrender of Northampton to Eadweard, in 916, we find no record of the fortification of the town; it was already a *burh* and Eadweard had only to leave a sufficient English garrison to ensure the good faith of the Danish earl, Thurferth, and his followers.

During his war with the Danes, Ælfred built strong *burhs* or fortresses in the chief strategical spots of Wessex, allocating to each of them a region the warriors of which were to supply the garrison and keep the works in repair. The *Chronicle* makes it quite clear that this force was distinct from the field army.

The system of maintaining these *burhs* was, that to each fortress was allocated a certain number of hides of land around it. All the thegns dwelling on these hides were responsible for its defence; apparently they were bound to keep a house within it, and either to reside there in person or to place a competent fighting man there as a substitute. These "burhware" are repeatedly mentioned in the *Chronicle* account of Ælfred's later wars.

The *Burghal Hidage*, a document of the early part of the tenth century, gives an account of the hides allocated to the *burhs* in

<sup>1</sup> The exact boundaries started from the Thames, along the Lea to its source, then right to Bedford and along the Ouse till it meets Watling Street, then along Watling Street to the Welsh border.—Thorpe's *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, p. 66.

Wessex. This document was evidently compiled before the reconquest of the Danelaw, and the building of the *burhs* by Eadweard and his sister Æthelflæd, although an appendix, added at a later date, includes Essex, Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Northampton is not mentioned, but there can be little doubt that after its surrender to Eadweard, in 916, the "burghal" system was adopted there, in common with other *burhs*, and a certain number of hides allotted for its defence. Indeed, the adoption of the burghal system of organization is probably to be ascribed to Danish influence, for it appears highly probable that the *burhs* of the eastern Midlands, Lincoln, Stamford, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bedford, Cambridge, Colchester and possibly also Norwich, Ipswich and Thetford acquired their burghal character during the period that they were under Danish government.

The East-Anglian and a portion of the Northumbrian Danes had adopted a monarchical form of government, as we learn from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, but there were in districts independent populations who followed their national jarls or earls and local "kings." Such an one was Northampton, whose "army," prior to the year 916, was led by Earl Thurferth, whose territory extended south-west as far as Watling Street and in a north-easterly direction to the Welland.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to when the Mercian shires were formed. The counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge and Bedford appear to be of Danish origin. In the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* all these towns are mentioned apparently as centres to which the inhabitants of the surrounding districts owed allegiance. The district which owed allegiance to Northampton appears to have corresponded to the present county boundaries north-east of Watling Street, for it extended to the Welland, the present north-east boundary of Northamptonshire. The present county boundaries south-west of Watling Street, however, must have been fixed after the reconquest of the district by Eadweard the Elder, probably in the reign of Eadgar.

#### EADWEARD THE ELDER A.D. 901<sup>1</sup>-924.

King Ælfred died in October 901<sup>1</sup> and was succeeded in his kingdom of Wessex by his elder son Eadweard, surnamed the

<sup>1</sup> Oct. 26, 901, is generally given as the date of Ælfred's death, but W. H. Stevenson, in the *English Historical Review*, 1898, pp. 71-77, shows that the date of that event was Oct. 26, 899. Sir C. Oman gives the date as 900.

Elder. Eadweard distinguished himself in his father's later wars with the Danes; on Ælfred's death he was chosen by the witan to succeed to the kingdom and was crowned at Kingston-on-Thames on the Whit-Sunday following. His succession was disputed by one of his cousins, the ætheling Æthelwald, a son of Æthelred, the fourth son of Æthelwulf, who seized on Wimborne in Dorset, and Twynham (Christchurch) in Hampshire. Eadweard led an army against him. There was no fight, however, and Æthelwald escaped and joined the Northumbrian Danes who received him as king.

In 906 the peace which Ælfred made with Guthrum was renewed, but in 910 Eadweard was again at war with the Danes, who appear to have broken the peace. The Mercians were governed by their own ealdorman, Æthelred, who had married the king's sister, Æthelflæd, and who had, in 907, as a measure of defence against the Danish attacks, restored and fortified Chester. In 910 the West-Saxon and Mercian armies joined forces and ravaged Northumbria. In 911 the combined armies defeated the Danes at Wodensfield in Staffordshire, with the loss of their two kings Halfdan and Ecwils, and many of their principal men. Shortly afterwards Æthelred died and Eadweard gave the full control of Mercia to his widow Æthelflæd.

Shortly after the death of ealdorman Æthelred of Mercia, Eadweard and his sister Æthelflæd, Lady of the Mercians, acting in concert, launched an energetic attack upon the Danes. They continued Ælfred's policy of building *burhs*, and as they forced the Danes northward or compelled them to submit to Saxon rule, *burhs* were built and towns fortified for the purpose of holding the enemy in check and for the protection of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which the *burhs* were reared. Between 911 and 921, no less than twenty-five *burhs* were raised, and in no case did the Danes succeed in capturing one of these fortresses.

It is at this time that Northampton makes its first appearance in documentary history. In the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* under date 912,<sup>1</sup> appears the following account of a raid by the Danes from Northampton and Leicester:—

“ In this year the army [*i.e.* the Danes] rode out after Easter from [North]Hamtún and from Leicester, and broke the peace and slew many men at Hocneratún [Hockertun, or

<sup>1</sup> For reasons for adopting this date in preference to 914 or 917, as given by the various versions of the *Chronicle*, see *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 73.



Hook Norton?] and thereabouts. And then, very soon after that, when the one came home, then they raised another troop, which rode out against Lygtún [Leighton]; and then were the country people aware of them, and fought against them and put them to full flight, and rescued all that they had taken, and also a great portion of their horses and their weapons."<sup>1</sup>

In the following year, 913,<sup>2</sup> King Eadweard was in the neighbourhood of Northampton, as is shown by the following passage in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*:—

" . . . And then . . . in the same year, before Martinmas [Nov. 11th], king Eadweard went with his force to Buckingham,<sup>3</sup> and then sat there four weeks, and wrought both the burghs on each side of the river, before he went thence. And Thurkytel jarl sought him for his lord, and all the holds, and almost all the chief men belonging to Bedford, and also many belonging to [North]Hamtún."

And in the following year, 914, the *Chronicle* records the following, which is, as Sir Charles Oman observes, a duplication of the 913 entry, and it also correctly states that the attack was upon Bedford and not upon Buckingham:—

" In this year king Eadweard went with an army to Bedford, before Martinmas [Nov. 11th], and gained the burh; and almost all the townsmen who had previously dwelt there turned to him, and he remained four weeks, and commanded the burh on the south side of the river to be built, before he went hence."

Two years later, in 916, King Eadweard was again in the neighbourhood of Northampton, and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records that:—

"In this year, before Easter [April 1st], king Eadweard gave orders to proceed to Towcester, and build the burh . . . In the same summer betwixt Lammas [Aug. 1st] and Midsummer,

<sup>1</sup> In this and in other extracts from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* I have followed Thorpe's translation.

<sup>2</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 73.

<sup>3</sup> " Not Buckingham, as four Wessex versions of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* have it by a stupid slip of the pen. The mention of four weeks' stay of Edward and the submission of Thurkitel proves that Bedford is meant, as does also the context, and the next annal, that of '919' (i.e. 914) where there is clearly duplication. Buckingham, of course, was always English and appears as one of Alfred's *burghs* in the Burghal Hidage." Oman, *England before the Norman Conquest*, p. 500.

the army broke the peace from [North-]Hamtún and from Leicester, and north from thence, and went to Towcester, and fought against the burh a whole day, and thought that they should take it by storm; but nevertheless, the people who were within defended it, until a greater force arrived; they then abandoned the burh, and went away. . . . At the same time the army from Huntingdon and from the East Angles, went and wrought the work at Tempsford, and inhabited it, and built and forsook the other at Huntingdon; and thought that from thence they could, by warfare and hostility, again obtain more of the land. And they went until they arrived at Bedford; and then the men who were there within went out against them, and fought with them, and then put them to flight, and slew a good part of them. . . . Then very soon after this, in the same autumn, king Eadweard with a force of West-Saxons, went to Passenham, and sat there while they surrounded the burh at Towcester with a stone wall.

“ And Thurferth jarl, and the holds, and all the army which belonged to [North-]Hamtún, north as far as the Welland, submitted to him, and sought him for their lord and protector. And when that army corps went home, then went another out, and reduced the burh at Huntingdon, and repaired and renovated it, where it was before in a state of ruin, by order of king Eadweard. And all the folk that were there of the peasantry submitted to king Eadweard and sought his peace and protection.”

Thurferth, the Danish jarl of Northampton, who thus submitted to Eadweard in 916, stood loyally by his undertaking and caused no trouble afterwards. He appears to have been thoroughly trusted by Eadweard and by Æthelstan, and was allowed to hold his old position until his death, the town and district south of the Welland, of course, coming under English law and not, as previously, governed by Danish law. It is nearly certain that “ Thurferth Dux ” who signed charters down to 932 was the Northampton jarl.

With its surrender to Eadweard, Northampton became one of the most important burhs in the re-conquered area of central England; and shortly afterwards the institution of a mint followed as a matter of course. In this reign we find a considerable increase in the number of moneyers employed, but very few coins are inscribed with the name of the town from which they

emanated. We have no coins of this reign inscribed "Hamtún," but there can be little doubt that the coins issued by the moneyer *Frithebriht* emanated from the Northampton mint.<sup>1</sup> It is almost certain that the Northampton mint opened with at least two moneyers, but at present we have no means of identifying more than one. The Northampton coins of Eadweard that have come under my notice are as follows:—



FIG. 8

*Obverse*.—Small cross patée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse*.—Moneyer's name, etc., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, etc., symmetrically arranged in field.

*Hawkins*, type iv. *British Museum Catalogue*, type ii.

*Ruding*, Pl. 16, Fig. 28, and Pl. 17, Figs. 29-30.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
1	EADVVEARD REX	<p>•</p> <p>FRIDEB</p> <p>* * *</p> <p>RHT MÖ</p> <p>•</p>	Brit. Mus. W. C. Wells [Pl. 1, Fig. 1]
2	EADVVEARD REX <sup>2</sup>	<p>••</p> <p>FRIDE</p> <p>* * *</p> <p>BRHT MÖ</p> <p>••</p>	W. C. Wells [Fig. 8]
3	EADVVEARD REX	<p>••</p> <p>FRIDE</p> <p>* * *</p> <p>BRHT MÖ</p> <p>••</p>	W. C. Wells

<sup>1</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 75

<sup>2</sup> From the same obverse die as No. 1.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
4	✠ EADYVEARD REX	∴ FRIÐEB ✠ ✠ ✠ RHT M̄O ✠ ∴	W. C. Wells
5	✠ EADYVEARD REX	. FRIÐEB ✠ ✠ ✠ RHT M̄O ✠ .	W. C. Wells
6	✠ EADYVEARD REX	. FRIÐEB ✠ ✠ ✠ RHT M̄O .	W. C. Wells
7	✠ EADYVEARD REX	∴ FRIÐEB ✠ ✠ ✠ RHT M̄O ∴	Brit. Mus.

The coins numbered 1 to 6, in the preceding list, came from a hoard of Anglo-Saxon and other coins which appear to have been found in Rome, and which it seems highly probable formed a portion at least of the proceeds of the annual tax called Peter's Pence. This hoard which, however, did not constitute the whole find, as other coins were sent to London from Rome and disposed of privately, was dispersed at Messrs. Glendining's Sale Rooms on May 16, 1929, and November 13, 1930. The coins thus dispersed consisted of 25 pennies of Archbishop Plegmund, A.D. 890-914; 16 of Ælfred the Great, A.D. 871-901;<sup>1</sup> 439 of Eadweard the Elder, A.D. 901-925; 32 of Æthelstan, A.D. 925-940; one of St. Eadmund, and 721 Continental deniers. A total of 513 English coins and 721 foreign. As no coins of Eadmund occurred in this hoard, it is evident that these 1,234 coins were collected and buried in the reign of Æthelstan. The find included 10 coins struck by the Northampton moneyer Frithebriht, all of which came into my hands, and it seems highly probable that these

<sup>1</sup> See note (1), p. 11 *ante*.

actual coins were paid as "Peter's Pence" in Northampton a thousand years ago.

Peter's Pence, Rome Scot or Rom-feoh, was a tax or tribute of a penny on every hearth, paid annually to the popes. The date of its origin is doubtful, but Matthew Paris says the tax was instituted by Offa, king of Mercia (A.D. 757-796), for the upkeep of the English school and hostel at Rome. Layamon states that Ina, king of Wessex (A.D. 688-725), was the originator of the tax; the *Laws of Ina*, however do not refer to it. The first documentary evidence we have of it is in the *Laws of Eadweard the Elder and Guthram*, in which we find it enacted that "If any one withhold the Peter's Penny, he shall pay the Danish mulct if a Dane; the English fine if an Englishman."<sup>1</sup>

In the *Laws of Eadmund*, it is ordered that "every Christian man by his Christianity shall pay his tithe, the church-money, and Peter's Penny. . . . And if any one will not do this let him be excommunicated." In the *Laws of Eadgar*, it is enacted that "every hearth-penny be given on St. Peter's mass; and if any one has not given it by that day he shall carry the same to Rome and 30 pennies more, and bring thence the proof that he has paid so much. And when he comes home he shall pay the king 120 shillings." The *Laws of Æthelred* (II), make provision identical with that of Eadgar. By the *Laws of Canute*, the basis of the tax is altered, for we find that "Every one who shall have 30 pennies-worth of live-stock of his own in his holding, by the English law shall give the St. Peter's Penny; by the Danish half-a-mark." If the tax is not paid by the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1), "the complaint is to be brought unto the king's court, seeing that this penny is the king's charity; and the king's court shall order the payment of the penny and the fine to the king and bishop" (*The Laws of Eadweard the Confessor*).

At the Norman Conquest the tax appears to have fallen into arrears for a time, for the Conqueror promised the pope in 1076 that it should be regularly paid. In 1306 Clement V exacted a penny from each household. By a bull of Adrian IV (1154-1159), the tax was extended to Ireland. During the tenth century the

<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, p. 73, § 6. The party to this treaty with Eadweard was apparently a second Guthrum, who, according to John of Wallingford, was living in Eadweard's time (p. 539), and probably succeeded Eohric (Eric), the immediate successor of Guthrum I. Eohric was slain in A.D. 905. In the Appendix to Simeon of Durham, *Historia Regum*, Rolls Series, vol. ii, p. 368, we find a record of a Guthram of East Anglia, who was converted from paganism and baptized in the reign of Æthelstan.

tax of Peter's Pence was introduced into Poland, Prussia and Scandinavia, and Gregory VII (1073-1080), attempted to exact it from France and Spain. The tax was paid fairly regularly by the English until 1534, when it was abolished by Henry VIII.

Upwards of fifty years ago was discovered also in Rome a similar but smaller hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins of the same period, without doubt also of Peter's Pence, but collected and buried at a somewhat later date than that at which the previously described hoard was secreted. This hoard consisted of three pennies of Ælfred, A.D. 871-901;<sup>1</sup> 217 of Eadweard the Elder, A.D. 901-925; 393 of Æthelstan, A.D. 925-940; 195 of Eadmund, A.D. 940-946; six of Anlaf king of Northumbria, A.D. 941-944 and 949-952; one of Sihtric king of Northumbria, A.D. 921(?) - 926; four of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 890-914; ten uncertain, apparently Danish imitations of coins of Æthelstan, four Continental silver coins of the first half of the tenth century, and one gold solidus of the Byzantine emperor Theophilus, A.D. 829-842;<sup>2</sup> a total of 834 coins.

This hoard contained 11 coins of the reign of Eadweard the Elder, struck by the Northampton moneyer Frithebriht, four being apparently of variety No. 3 in the list of coins on page 15 and seven of either No. 1, 4, or 7; also two specimens of the reign of Æthelstan, by the same moneyer, Frithebriht,<sup>3</sup> and two of the reign of Eadmund, by the Northampton moneyer Oswald.<sup>4</sup>

#### ÆTHELSTAN A.D. 925-940.

Upon the death of Eadweard the Elder in 925, his son Æthelstan succeeded to the throne. Born during the lifetime of his grandfather Ælfred, with whom Æthelstan appears to have been a special favourite, his early training appears to have been to a great extent undertaken by Æthelflæd, the lady of the Mercians and her husband Æthelred. It appears probable that Æthelstan took part in the series of campaigns by which Eadweard and Æthelflæd extended the power of the West-Saxon dynasty over the whole of northern England. Upon the death of Eadweard, Æthelstan, who was then aged thirty, was at once chosen to succeed him. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, under annal 925, states that "In this year Eadweard died in Mercia at

<sup>1</sup> See note (1) p. 11 *ante*.      <sup>2</sup> *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1884, p. 225.

<sup>3</sup> See No. 1 in the list of coins of Æthelstan, on p. 21 *post*.

<sup>4</sup> See Nos. 4-7 in the list of coins of Eadmund, on p. 31 *post*.



Farndon<sup>1</sup> . . . and Æthelstan was chosen king by the Mercians" from which it appears that the Mercians still retained their separate national gemót. The West-Saxon election evidently came later, and it was probably after his West-Saxon election that he was crowned at Kingston-on-Thames. He appears to have been statesmanlike and a worthy successor of Ælfred and Eadweard. He definitely pursued an imperial policy by which he aimed to unite all England and Scotland under the over-lordship of a single West-Saxon king. A coalition of the minor kings to resist this policy was crushed by Æthelstan, who in 926 compelled all the under-kings to acknowledge his supremacy and thus he became the first king of all England.

In 934 Constantine, king of the Scots, rebelled and Æthelstan invaded Scotland. In 937 came Æthelstan's final grand campaign and the victory of Brunnenburh, which was described by Henry of Huntingdon as "the greatest of battles," and which has been so ably dealt with by Mr. W. J. Andrew.<sup>2</sup> The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* gives very meagre notices of events in this reign, but the song of triumph describing Æthelstan's great victory at Brunnenburh is one of the most striking examples of Anglo-Saxon poetry extant. Three years after his great victory Æthelstan died at Gloucester on October 27, 940, and was buried at Malmesbury.

It is of this reign that we have the earliest recorded ordinance concerning the coinage. At a grand synod held at Greatley near Andover, about the year 928, at which were present Wulfhelm, archbishop of Canterbury, together with all the noble and wise men whom the king had assembled, it was enacted, *inter alia*, that:—

"There be one [kind of] money over all the king's dominion and that no man mint except within port [*i.e.* within the walls of a fortified town—large or small]."

It was further ordained that Canterbury should have seven moneyers—four for the king, two for the [arch]bishop, and one for the abbot; Rochester, three—two for the king, and one for

<sup>1</sup> There were four places named Farndon, all being in Mercia. (1) Farndon in Cheshire, eight miles S. of Chester, (2) Farndon in Nottinghamshire, two miles S.W. of Newark, and two in Northamptonshire, viz. East Farndon, two miles S.W. of Market Harborough, and West Farndon, eight miles S.W. of Daventry. It is doubtful which place is referred to in the *Chronicle*.

<sup>2</sup> *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xx, pp. 1-25.

the bishop; London, eight; Winchester, six; Lewes, two; Hamtun, two; Wareham, two; Exeter, two; Shaftesbury, two; Dorchester, Hastings and Chichester, one each, and "in the other burhs one moneyer." This ordinance, as I have previously explained,<sup>1</sup> means that the type of coin was to be the same throughout the whole realm; in addition to the places enumerated, all *burhs* or fortresses should have the privilege of a mint with one moneyer, and no money should be coined except within the gate or walls of a fortified town or *burh*. This was first explained by Ruding,<sup>2</sup> but appears to have been generally overlooked until Major Carlyon-Britton elaborated it in the *British Numismatic Journal*.<sup>3</sup> It appears to be generally assumed by numismatists that the foregoing ordinance relates to England as a whole, or at least to that portion over which Æthelstan held control, but it seems fairly obvious that it relates only to Wessex; and there can be little doubt that about the same time were also enacted similar laws relating to Mercia, in which the Mercian mints would be similarly enumerated. If these Mercian laws could be recovered I have no doubt we should find not less than three moneyers allocated to the Northampton mint. The original three moneyers appear to have been Baldric, Hildulf and Frithebriht.

The coins of the reign of Æthelstan which can be definitely allocated to Northampton are of considerable rarity and only the following four varieties have come under my notice:—

*Obverse*—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse*—Moneyer's name, etc. in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, etc. symmetrically arranged in field.

*Hawkins*, type 5, *British Museum Catalogue*, type i.

*Ruding*, Pl. 17, Figs. 13-16.

<sup>1</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xvii, p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Annals of the Coinage*, 1840, vol. i, p. 127.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. vi, pp. 13-16.



No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
1	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	∴ FRIÐEB ✠ ✠ ✠ RIHT M̄O ∴	Rome find, 1884 <sup>1</sup>
2	ÆDELSTAN REX	∴ HLDV ✠ ✠ ✠ LF MEO ∴	Found in Ireland <sup>2</sup>

*Obverse*.—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse*.—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between circles.

*Hawkins*, type 7, *British Museum Catalogue*, type v.

*Ruding*, Pl. 18, Figs. 21-24.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
3	✠ÆDELSTAN • REX • T̄OT BRIT	✠FRIÐEBRIHT • M̄O • ΛMTVN VRB	W. C. Wells [Pl. 1, Fig. 2 <sup>3</sup> ]

*Obverse*.—Bust to right, helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

*Reverse*.—Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Hawkins*, type 1. *British Museum Catalogue*, type xiii.

*Ruding*, Pl. 17, Figs. 1-4.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
4	✠ÆDELSTANREX	✠BALDRIC NOMT	Brit. Mus. [Pl. 1, Fig. 3 <sup>4</sup> ]

<sup>1</sup> *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1884, p. 238. See also p. 18 ante.

<sup>2</sup> "A Hoard of Anglo-Saxon Coins found in Ireland," *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1863, p. 49.

<sup>3</sup> Ex. Cuff, Allen, and Carlyon-Britton collections. *Ruding*, Pl. D, Fig. 30.

<sup>4</sup> *British Museum Catalogue*, A.-S. Coins, vol. ii, pl. x, fig. 13.

Of the coins described in the foregoing list, two specimens of No. 1 were found in the Rome hoard discovered in 1884, and described in the *Numismatic Chronicle* in that year.<sup>1</sup> Nos. 3 and 4 appear to be unique. I have previously shown why coins by the moneyers Frithebriht and Baldric struck in this and in other reigns must be allocated to Northampton and not to Southampton.<sup>2</sup> The coin described as No. 3 is of a type of which we have a considerable series, upon which the king is almost invariably styled "Æthelstan Rex Tot[ius] Brit[anniaë]," and which are generally inscribed with the name of the mint from which the coin emanated. This type with the title of "King of all Britain," was probably first issued immediately after 926 when as I have previously stated, Æthelstan compelled the under-kings to acknowledge his supremacy and thus he became king of all the English. This type would therefore be in issue in 928, at the time of the passing of the Edict of Greatley, which granted coining privileges to many additional *burhs*. The reason for placing the moneyer's name upon the coins was to enable Exchequer officials to correctly allocate the blame for possible fraud on the part of the moneyer. Prior to the reign of Eadweard the Elder local mints were few in number, and in most cases it was not considered necessary to indicate upon the coin the name of the mint from which it emanated, but as a result of Eadweard's conquests over the Danes, the seizure of many of their towns and the institution of new mints, followed in the succeeding reign by the grant of coining privileges to all *burhs*, large or small, so greatly increased the number of mints that it became also necessary to record upon the coin the name of the mint from which it was issued.

The name Hildulf (Hildewulf) is of extremely rare occurrence in England, so rare that although the *Index Saxonicus*, an index to all the names of persons mentioned in the Saxon charters, etc., transcribed in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, contains upwards of 5,600 names, that of Hildulf does not occur there. Indeed, apart from the moneyer mentioned above and one, or perhaps two others, previously mentioned,<sup>3</sup> the only other occurrence of the name Hildulf that I can discover is that of St. Hildulf, founder of the monastery of Moyon Moutier (Medianum), in the Vosges, and reputed Archbishop of Treves, in the latter

<sup>1</sup> See also p. 18 *ante*.

<sup>2</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, pp. 69-75, 78-79.

<sup>3</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, pp. 82-83.

part of the seventh century or the first half of the eighth century A.D., and six examples, "Hildulf" (2) and "Hildolf" (4), given by Dr. Paulus Piper in *Libri Confraternitatum S. Galli Augiensis Fabariensis*, 1884.

In the hoard of Anglo-Saxon and other coins, found in Co. Louth, Irish Free State, in 1929,<sup>1</sup> was what appeared to be a Danish imitation of a penny of Æthelstan, *British Museum Catalogue*, type v. It had evidently been struck from two reverse dies, one side of the coin reading NILDVLF MOE Z and the other side NIGDVFF MOE Σ. This coin is a very interesting piece, for it shows that Hildulf also struck coins in the reign of Æthelstan, of *British Museum Catalogue*, type v. Moreover, it shows that the prototype from which this coin was copied was inscribed with the Mercian symbol Σ or Z which, together with the penny of Eadwig inscribed HILDVLF MO HAN<sup>2</sup> proves that Hildulf was coining at the Mercian Hamtún, and not at the southern town.

Prior to the reign of Æthelstan our coins, with few exceptions, are inscribed only with the name of the moneyer with or without the addition of MONETA, MONE, MOE, MO, etc. Commencing with the reign of Æthelstan and continuing through the reigns of Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, and Eadgar, we have a series of coins which exhibit the moneyer's name in the possessive case. Some are in the Latin possessive and others in the Anglo-Saxon possessive. They also are followed by the word MONETA in full or in a contracted form or, more commonly, by the word MOT, which also is generally accepted as a contraction of *Moneta*, thus MO[NE]T[A]. It is generally accepted that *Moneta*, and its contractions, upon the coins, stands for *Monetarius*. Those coins, however, which exhibit the moneyer's name in the possessive or genitive case have presented a difficult problem. Assuming *Moneta*, etc., to be contracted forms of *Monetarius*, the meaning of the reverse inscription would be "So-and-so's moneyer"; for instance, the coin of Eadwig with reverse reading BOIGÆS MOT,<sup>3</sup> struck at Northampton or possibly at Bedford, would mean that the coin was struck by Boiga's, or Boia's moneyer, which is absurd, for it was, of course, struck by the King's moneyer—Boiga.

In a paper read before the British Numismatic Society, on

<sup>1</sup> See also *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 77.

<sup>2</sup> See *Ibid.*, p. 82; No. 9 in the list of Eadwig's coins on p. 43 *post* and Pl. I, Fig. 16.

<sup>3</sup> See No. 5 in the list of Eadwig's coins on p. 42 *post*, and Pl. I, Fig. 15.

January 23, 1929, Mr. A. Anscombe challenged the accuracy of the generally accepted ideas with regard to the meaning of "*Moneta*," "*Mot*," etc. He maintained that *Moneta* and *Mote* were synonymous in England in the tenth century. He advanced the theory that the stereotyped form "*Moneta*" with its contractions, which usually followed the moneyer's name upon our successive coinages from about A.D. 800 to 1000, was not the contraction of his title *Monetarius*, as is generally accepted, but complete in itself as the ablative *Monetâ*=*mint*, the preposition *de* being purposely omitted to save space. He explained that *Moneta* in Latin had three meanings, viz., the *officina* in which coin was struck—the mint; coin itself; and also the moneyer's die. He pointed out that *môt*, locative *môte*, was one of the commonest of Anglo-Saxon official words and could be properly applied to any moot or meeting from *witenagemôt*, the Anglo-Saxon Parliament, right down to *Mæggemôt*, "a family gathering" and claimed that the word *môt* really means, in connection with the moneyer, the money-smithy whereat the moneyer and his artificers met together and carried out their duties. In other words *môt* means the mint and is thus synonymous with *Mônetâ*.

Mr. Anscombe adduced three pairs of Latin and Anglo-Saxon phrases which occur on coins of Eadgar and which he submitted were exactly synonymous in meaning, viz.:—

DVRANDI MONETA=DVRANDES MOT  
 FASTOLFI MONETA=FASTOLFES MOT.  
 HEROLFI MONETA= HEROLFES MOT.

He pointed out that "the *officina* which was called *moneta* on one group of coins was styled *mot* on the other. . . . It is certain that the customary suggestion that *Durandi Moneta*, and the like, mean 'the money of Durand the *Monetarius*' is absurd. It is not possible even to apply it in the numerous cases which present *môt* after an Anglo-Saxon personal name in the possessive. No king could have consented to such a phrasing or implication.

Mr. Anscombe also cited two coins of Coenwulf with the reverse inscriptions—"Seberhti Moneta" and "Werheardi Moneta," and added "if *moneta* is short for *monetarius*, as it follows a possessive they can only mean 'Seberht's *Monetarius*' and 'Werheard's *Monetarius*,' which is an impossible meaning. To avoid this some numismatists expand *moneta* to *Monetarii* and claim to add 'money' or 'coin' at will. Hence 'Seberhti

Moneta' is asserted to mean 'the money of Seberht the minter.''' He quoted from Maurice Prou's *Les Monnaies Mérovingiennes*, the Merovingian coin inscriptions "Abboni Munet"; "Tuedomaris Moneta," etc., and pointed out that the late Latin word for mint was *officina* and the meaning of *moneta* in French is *officine*, a "workshop." Hence the meanings of "Serberhti Moneta" and "Werheardi Moneta" are "from Seberht's mint" and "from Werheard's mint." In each case the Latin preposition *de* was understood. Hence, if we can acknowledge that the preposition *de* was intentionally omitted by the Anglo-Saxon moneyer we can recognize that *moneta* is in the ablative case used just like *de officina* in Francia in Merovingian times.

Mr. Anscombe recognized that it would, of course, be objected that the mint was the king's and not the moneyer's. But he submitted that there is really less difficulty in accepting "Fastolf's mint" than there is in accepting the customary rendering "Fastolf's money." He asserted that it would be absurd to suppose that every one of the mints in Anglo-Saxon times could be spoken of as "the king's"; and that it is equally absurd to suppose that the moneyer was permitted to call the coins his own money.

In the *British Museum Catalogue of English Coins*, Anglo-Saxon series, vol. 2, Grueber and Keary remark (*Introd.*, pp. cv-cvi): "We must note that, though the earlier English coins contain a certain number of different contractions such as MON., MONET., etc., almost from the very beginning of the coinage the form MONETA became the usual one after the name of the moneyer. Later on it becomes, till the appearance of the mint-names, almost the stereotyped form. In some cases, notably for example, in the case of the type introduced by Æthelwulf and continued by his successors and on the contemporary coinage of Mercia, it is obvious that this word 'moneta' is no necessary contraction, the exact number of the letters in the inscription being arranged beforehand. The question therefore arises whether at this time 'moneta' could really, in the eyes of the coin-engravers, have stood for 'monetarius.' If it did so why should they have voluntarily assisted at this unnatural abbreviation? [p. cvi.] It is quite possible that the form 'moneta' at first was a contraction, but that afterwards it became a substantive word. In the latter case it could only have signified 'money,' 'coin.' And in that use of the word a legend such as TORHTVLF MONETA could only signify Torhtulf's money. . . .



And the supposition that they (the engravers) did so interpret the word 'moneta' receives confirmation by an observable tendency in the later coinage to put the name of the moneyers in the genitive."

The conclusion that Keary and Grueber arrived at is expressed as follows: "It seems impossible to explain the occurrence of possessive cases better than on the supposition that when they were engraved at all events 'moneta' had come to stand in popular repute for 'coin,' 'money' only."

Mr. Anscombe suggested that Messrs. Grueber and Keary's conclusion overlooks the philological fact that O.E. *mynet*, our "mint" has a third meaning, which was expressed in Anglo-Saxon times by "mynetsmithe"—money-smithy or mint. And also the historical ones that the Roman Mint was known as "Sacra Moneta Urbis," and that the use of Moneta became more and more frequent in the late Roman Empire. Consequently, he asserted, the word "moneta" in numismatic inscriptions should stand by itself for what it actually is, viz., the mint.

On March 27, 1929, was read before the British Numismatic Society, a communication from Mr. W. J. Andrew, in which he criticized Mr. Anscombe's paper. Mr. Andrew's communication may be summarized as follows:—In every Anglo-Saxon charter, in *Domesday*, in the *Pipe Rolls*, and in every Norman charter, whenever a moneyer is mentioned as such his name is followed by the title *monetarius*, or its contractions; and *de monetâ* does not occur. There is no exception to this, and the same rule applied to all other titles, great or small. A Bishop is *Episcopus*, and a Jester is *Jocarius*, so why upon his own money should a moneyer abandon his title and describe himself as merely *de monetâ*? Again, if, as Mr. Anscombe suggests, the preposition *de* was "omitted to save space," why in the same coinages, with just the same space, do 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 through-

out, for nothing was ever more conservative of custom than the Mint.

But there are 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 carried the argument on to Mr. Anscombe's own ground, and called his attention to certain issues from the York mint upon which the Anglo-Saxon language is used. Here we find such legends as "Athelferd Minetre," "Athelferd Minetr," and "Aura Monitre," which are 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 whose name it bore.

#### EADMUND A.D. 940-946.

Æthelstan leaving no issue, the Crown passed to his half-brother Eadmund who, although he had borne a creditable part at Brunnenburh, was only eighteen years of age at the time of his accession. Taking advantage of the new king's youth the Danes of Northumbria immediately revolted and chose Anlaf Guthfrithson, King of Dublin,<sup>1</sup> as their king. They burst into Mercia hoping to involve the Danes of the "Five Burhs." They appear to have been successful for the Danish army got so far as Northampton, which they attacked, probably hoping that on account of a large proportion of the inhabitants being of Danish blood the town would surrender to them and join the insurrection. Northampton, however, remained loyal and beat off the invaders, who then proceeded along the Watling Street to Tamworth, which they attacked. Here they were more successful: the *burh* was taken with great slaughter of the inhabitants.

Anlaf returned to Leicester, upon which place Eadmund and his army marched, hoping to capture Anlaf but, as the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* tells us, he escaped during the night. Eventually, through the mediation of Archbishop Odo, himself by descent a Dane, a peace between the two armies was arranged and Eadmund agreed to a treaty by which considerable territory, including the "Five Burhs," was left in the hands of Anlaf. Indeed, Simeon of Durham says that Watling Street formed the boundary between the English and Northumbrian kingdoms. But this is certainly a mistake, possibly a reminiscence of the terms of the Ælfred-Guthrum treaty, for Northampton and Northamptonshire never again came under Danish domination after the surrender of Northampton to Eadweard the Elder in 916 and the Danes' retreat north of the Welland.

Anlaf appears to have died in 942, and shortly afterwards Eadmund with a great army attacked and re-conquered the "Five Burhs." The Winchester version of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* tells us in a song of triumph how Leicester, Lincoln,

<sup>1</sup> There is some confusion at this time between the activities of Anlaf Guthfrithson and Anlaf Quaran. Simeon of Durham, however, is quite definite in stating the invader of Mercia to be Anlaf Guthfrithson. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* describes him as Anlaf of Ireland.



Nottingham, Stamford and Derby were released by "the offspring of Eadweard, Eadmund the King."

Eadmund met his death in 946. He was celebrating the feast of St. Augustine of Canterbury (May 26th), at Pucklechurch in Gloucestershire, when a robber named Liofa whom he had banished six years before entered the hall and sat down beside one of the ealdormen, near the king himself. Eadmund bade his cup-bearer take the man away but Liofa resisted and attempted to kill him. Eadmund came to his cup-bearer's assistance and threw the robber to the ground; but Liofa stabbed the king and slew him.

The moneyers Baldric and Hildulf appear to have continued at the Northampton Mint throughout the reign of Eadmund, but I have no record of coins struck by Frithebriht during that reign. Nor have I any record of coins struck by Hildulf, but in the list of Eadmund's moneyers which appears in the *British Museum Catalogue*, I find the name *Iedulf*, which is apparently a blundered form of Hildulf. In this reign also three new moneyers commenced operations viz., Osferth, Oswald and Warin.<sup>1</sup> These three were certainly working in a Mercian mint, as is shown by the peculiar Mercian symbol S or 2, which occurs upon coins struck by each of those moneyers in the reign of Eadred; and as they were, a short time later, undoubtedly working at the Mercian Hamtún, Northampton, it is a fair assumption that they were working there from the commencement of their activities.<sup>2</sup> Although we have Northampton coins of this reign struck by five different moneyers, it does not follow that all were working simultaneously.

On a previous page I have suggested that Warin's coins emanated from Hamwic,<sup>3</sup> but while that was in the press I acquired a penny of Eadred, by the moneyer Warin, which exhibits upon the obverse the S symbol,<sup>4</sup> thus proving its Mercian origin; and the coin of Eadwig, also in my collection, reading WÆRIN MO HAM, shows that Warin was working at the Mercian Hamtún, Northampton, and not at the West-Saxon Hamwic.

Coinage at Northampton in the reign of Eadmund does not

<sup>1</sup> Since this was written I find that Lot 92 at the Bruun sale included a coin of Æthelstan, said to read WAREN QOI.

<sup>2</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.* vol. xix, pp. 82-83, 88-91.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 76-77.

<sup>4</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xvii, p. 357; vol. xix, pp. 78, 85-6, 90 and 91.

appear to have been extensive, although the following varieties are recorded:—

*Obverse*: Rude bust to right, helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

*Reverse*: Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Hawkins*, 191. *British Museum Catalogue*, type vii.

*Ruding*, Pl. XVIII, Fig. 1.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
I	✠EADMVD REX	✠BALDRIC MOIET	Brit. Mus. [Pl. I, Fig. 4]



FIG. 9

*Obverse*: Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse*: Moneyer's name, etc., in two lines across field, crosses, pellets, etc., symmetrically arranged in field.

*Hawkins*, 193. *British Museum Catalogue*, type i.

*Ruding*, Pl. XVIII–XIX, Figs. 4–15.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
2	✠EADMVN • D RE •✠	∴ OSFRE <sup>1</sup> ✠ ✠ ✠ D MÖN ∴	W. C. Wells

<sup>1</sup> ER transposed.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
3	[✠EAD]MVND RE[X]	<div style="text-align: center;">             ∴              OSFE              ✠ ✠ ✠              [RD MO]              ∴              (A cut halfpenny)           </div>	Douglas Museum
4	✠EADMVND RE✠	<div style="text-align: center;">             ∴              OSFA              ✠ ✠ ✠              RD MO              ∴           </div>	Brit. Mus. [Pl. I, Fig. 5]
5	✠EADMVND RE	<div style="text-align: center;">             ∴              OSFA              ✠ ✠ ✠              RD MO              ∴           </div>	W. C. Wells
6	✠EADMVN•D REX	<div style="text-align: center;">             ∴              OS•PA—              ✠ ✠ ✠              •LD HO              ∴           </div>	Brit. Mus. [Pl. I, Fig. 6]
7	✠EADMVND RET✠	<div style="text-align: center;">             ∴              OSFA              ✠ ✠ ✠              LD MO              ∴           </div>	Brit. Mus.
8	✠EADMVND RET	<div style="text-align: center;">             ∴              FARN              ✠ ✠ ✠              MOIE              ∴           </div>	Brit. Mus. (Fig. 9)
9	✠EADMVND RE	<div style="text-align: center;">             ∴              FARN              ✠ ✠ ✠              MOIE              ∴           </div>	W. C. Wells

No. 3 in the foregoing list of coins of Eadmund is a cut halfpenny, that is, literally, a *half*-penny. Prior to the introduction

of round halfpence that denomination was produced by cutting a perfect penny into halves, and later farthings (*fourthings*) were produced by cutting the penny into quarters. There is every reason to assume that these cut coins were severed officially by the moneyer and issued from the Mint as halfpence and farthings, although there can be little doubt that frequently pennies were severed unofficially and specimens are known which show evidence of partial severance, apparently by the aid of a knife. The genuine officially severed coins invariably show a clean-cut peculiar slanting edge. It has been suggested that the moneyers used shears for the purpose of severing these coins, but the character of the edge proves conclusively that the cut coins were produced by the aid of a sharp chisel, similar in character to a modern carpenter's chisel. Uncirculated cut coins show that the chisel did not completely sever the coin but left a thin film of metal at the lower edge which was afterwards broken. This could not have been the case if shears were used, for the opposing blades of the shears would cut equally from opposite sides of the coin and would meet in the centre. The present writer has proved this by experimenting upon small pieces of silver of similar thickness to an early penny.

The penny was first introduced by Offa, King of Mercia, A.D. 757-796. From that time onward the cross was in one form or another an almost integral feature of the reverse design, and its arms formed the lines of guidance for the severance of the coins. Indeed, on many of the types the cross was especially voided for that purpose. The specimens in our cabinets show that the custom of severing the penny into halves and quarters was continued right through Saxon, Norman and Plantagenet times down to the years 1279-1280, when Edward I issued round halfpence and farthings, but we do not know positively when it commenced.

The earliest documentary reference to the use of the halfpenny that has come under my notice is in the *Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ* of Æthelstan, where we find it ordained:—"respecting our 'theowmen' whom men might have . . . and that every man who had a man, should contribute either a penny or a halfpenny (*swa pænig swa healfne*), according to the number of the fellowship."<sup>1</sup> Existing specimens carry us back to the commencement of the ninth century, and it seems probable that the introduction of the cut halfpenny was contemporaneous with that of the

<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, p. 99.

penny. In the collection of Major Carlyon-Britton was a very interesting penny of Ecgbeorht, King of Wessex, A.D. 802-838, which had clearly been intended to be severed into two half-pennies, but the moneyer's chisel had cut short and left almost an eighth of an inch of metal untouched upon the outer edge. This was probably one of a number of pennies being reduced to half-pennies by the moneyer at the same time, and he must have omitted to notice that his chisel had cut short. The line of severance exactly bisects the coin and it is a clear-cut incision showing the peculiar slanting edge described above.



FIG. 10. CUT HALFPENNY OF ÆLFRED  
(Carlyon-Britton).



FIG. 11. ROUND HALFPENNY OF  
ÆLFRED (Carlyon-Britton).

Our cabinets contain very few cut halfpence prior to the reign of Ælfred, who was the first king to introduce a round halfpenny, and Mr. Andrew has suggested that the issue of the round halfpenny was specially intended for its division into farthings.<sup>1</sup> That it was not intended to supersede and replace the cut halfpenny is clear, because cut halfpennies continued in use and even appear as severed halves of pennies of the same types as the round halfpennies. A cut quarter of a penny was a very tiny token of currency, and it was probably thought, when first its demand arose, to be too small for service, and so the round halfpenny was invented which, being thinner than the penny, gave larger sections when severed into farthings, and also sections conforming in shape and design with the recognized cut money. No specimen of farthing of this reign is known to-day, either as a half-halfpenny, or a quarter-penny. A farthing cut from a round halfpenny, together with its fellow, the complete round halfpenny, both of the reign of Eadred, each being the only specimen of its kind known of that reign, and the former being presumably the earliest known farthing of any reign, were formerly in the collection of Major Carlyon-Britton.

<sup>1</sup> *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. viii, p. 105.

Cut halfpence of Eadweard the Elder and of Æthelstan, do not appear to be recorded, but from that time onward to the reign of Edward I,<sup>1</sup> cut halfpennies of each reign are known to collectors. Cut halfpennies issued from the Northampton Mint in several reigns, from Æthelred II to Henry III, are in the present writer's collection.

Cut farthings—quarter-pennies—of the reign of Eadweard the Confessor are not uncommon and similar specimens of the reign of Canute are known; they are of considerable rarity in the Norman period but are fairly common of the reigns of John and Henry III. The present writer has several cut farthings of the latter reigns issued from the Northampton Mint.



FIG. 12. PENNY OF CUTHRED, WITH TRIBRACH ON THE REVERSE.  
(Carlyon-Britton).

In the eighth and ninth centuries a third denomination of cut coin appears to have been in circulation, viz., a one-third penny, and of certain reigns we find pennies which were evidently designed for the purpose of facilitating the severance of the coin into three equal portions. Of the reign of Coenwulf, King of Mercia, A.D., 796–822; of Cuthred, King of Kent, A.D. 798–806 or 807, and of Æthelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D., 793–805, we have coins which exhibit a tribrach upon either the obverse or the reverse; and certain coins of Ælfred, of *British Museum Catalogue*, types xiv–xv, have the obverse legend arranged in three sections—✠ÆL FRE DRE<sup>2</sup> thus facilitating the



FIG. 13. PENNY OF ÆLFRED WITH THE OBLVERSE LEGEND ARRANGED IN THREE SECTIONS. (Brit. Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> The present writer once had a cut halfpenny of Edward I, which was found in the moat of Northampton Castle. He presented it to the Northampton Museum, about 35 years ago.

<sup>2</sup> See *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, Pl. VI, Figs. 11, 16, 17.



severance of the coin into three equal portions. Other coins, issued in Northumbria by Sithric Gale, A.D. 921-926 or 927; Regnald, A.D. 943-944, and Anlaf, A.D. 941-944 and 949-952, exhibit upon the obverse an ornamental trefoil, sometimes described as three bucklers, which would afford equal facilities for dividing the coin into three parts.



FIG. 14. TWO-THIRDS PENNY OF ÆLFRED. (W. C. Wells).

I know of no existing specimen of cut one-third-penny, but in my collection is a coin of Ælfred, from the Cuerdale hoard, of *British Museum Catalogue*, type xiv, which was obviously marked off for the purpose of severance into three equal portions, but from which only one section has been cut, leaving the other two-thirds intact; the incised line marking off the other two sections being plainly visible. This piece, coming from the Cuerdale hoard, had evidently been in circulation and thus constitutes yet a fourth denomination of cut coin, viz., a two-thirds-penny. Until recent years little importance has been attached to cut coins. In many hoards considerable numbers of cut coins have been disclosed, but in most cases they have been cast aside as worthless; thus it seems probable that many specimens of cut one-third-pennies and even two-thirds of pennies have found their way to the melting pot, hence their extreme rarity!

That the one-third-penny was a recognized token of commerce is shown by the *Laws of Ælfred*, where we find that:—"If a man strike out another's eye, let him pay him 60 shillings, and six shillings and six pennies and a third of a penny (*thriddan dæl pæningas*), as *bót*."<sup>1</sup> Again, in the same laws:—"If a man strike out another's eye or his hand or his foot off, there goeth like *bót* to all; six pennies and six shillings and 60 shillings and a third of a penny."<sup>2</sup>

EADRED A.D. 946-955.

Upon the death of Eadmund, in 946, Eadred, youngest son

<sup>1</sup> *Bót*, "compensation."

<sup>2</sup> Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, pp. 41, 43-44.

of Eadweard the Elder was chosen to succeed his brother; Eadmund's two sons being too young to succeed their father. Eadred was crowned by Archbishop Oda at Kingston-on-Thames on August 16, 946. He must have been young when he came to the throne for Eadmund, his elder brother, was only 24 at the time of his death. During his whole reign Eadred appears to have been afflicted with a grievous illness and the government appears to have been carried on for the most part by his mother, Eadgifu, and his minister the abbot Dunstan. During this reign no laws appear to have been passed relating to the coinage. In 947 Eadred received the submission of Wulfstan, archbishop of York, and the Northumbrian "Witan," but they soon revolted from him, and accepted Eric, a northman, as their king. The Northumbrians, however, soon grew tired of Eric, forsook him, and in 949 again submitted to Eadred.

Then, we are told in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Anlaf came to Northumbria, and he appears to have ruled as under-king to Eadred. The Northumbrians, however, again plotted revolt in 952, and Archbishop Wulfstan was caught and imprisoned at Jedburgh. The Northumbrian plot was carried out and Eric Bloodaxe, son of Harold Fairhair, of Norway, landed and was chosen king and reigned until 954. During this time he was at war with Eadred, and at last he was driven from the throne and slain by Anlaf. Eadred then released Wulfstan and gave him the see of Dorchester, fearing to allow him to return to York. The people returned to their allegiance to Eadred and he committed the government of Northumbria to Oswulf as an earldom.

This step was the beginning of a new policy, which was afterwards carried out with considerable success by Eadgar and Dunstan: the Danes were allowed to keep their own customs and live under their own earls, and thus being freed from interference became peaceable and good subjects of the West-Saxon king. Eadred died at Frome, Somerset, on November 23, 955, and was buried by Dunstan in the old minster at Winchester. He was succeeded by his nephew Eadwig.

Extremely few coins of Eadred bear the name of the mint from which they emanated. No coins struck at Northampton during this reign are inscribed with the mint-name and, as in the reign of Eadmund, it is only by comparing the moneyers' names with those upon the coins of Eadwig and of Eadgar which exhibit also the contracted mint-name HAM, etc., that we are in a position to identify the coins issued from the Northampton mint.



If we may draw conclusions from the coins which have survived, the output from the Northampton mint during this reign appears to have been more prolific than in previous reigns. Baldric, Hildulf, Osferth, Oswald and Warin continued their activities, and the name of a new moneyer, Thurferth, makes its appearance upon a Northampton coin.<sup>1</sup> In the sale catalogue of the Ready collection<sup>2</sup> is described a penny of Eadred struck by the moneyer Frithebriht. I overlooked this coin at the time of the sale, and later, when the catalogue description came under my notice I was unable to trace the coin which, if correctly described, was also an emission of the Northampton mint. The following issues of the Northampton mint during the reign of Eadred have come under my notice:—



FIG. 15.



FIG. 16.



*Obverse*.—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse*.—Moneyer's name, etc., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, etc., symmetrically arranged in field.








Hawkins, 196. *British Museum Catalogue*, type i.

Ruding, Pl. 19-20, Figs. 5, 8-10, 12, 14-15, 17-23.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
1	✠EADRED RE✠	<p>✠</p> <p>BALDR</p> <p>✠ ✠ ✠</p> <p>IC MOE</p> <p>✠</p>	W. C. Wells

<sup>1</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, pp. 79-81.

<sup>2</sup> Lot 97.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
2	✠ EADRED RE ✠ <i>Variety. In field, 2.</i>		W. C. Wells [Pl. I, Fig. 7]
3	✠ EADRED REX.:		Brit. Mus. [Pl. I, Fig. 8]
4	✠ EADRED REX ANGLO—		W. C. Wells [Fig. 15]
5	✠ EADRED REX		Brit. Mus.
6	✠ EADRED RE		W. C. Wells
7	✠ EADRED RE <i>Variety. In field, 2.</i>		Brit. Mus. [Fig. 16] <sup>1</sup>
8	✠ EADRED REX		Brit. Mus. [Pl. I, Fig. 10]

<sup>1</sup> Also *Ruding*, Pl. XX, Fig. 22.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
9	✠EADRED REX <i>Variety.</i> In field, S.		Brit. Mus. [Pl. I, Fig. 9]
10	✠EADRED RE✠		Brit. Mus.
11	✠EADRED RE✠		W. C. Wells [Pl. I, Fig. 11]
12	✠EADRED RE'X		W. C. Wells [Pl. I, Fig. 12]
13	✠EADDED IE		W. C. Wells [Pl. I, Fig. 13]
14	✠EADRED RE✠ <i>Variety.</i> In field, 2.		W. C. Wells
15	✠EADRED REX		Brit. Mus.
16	✠EADRED REX		Brit. Mus.

The name on the reverse of No. 13 in the foregoing list is obviously a blundered form of "Thurferth." The die from which the coin was struck may have been the work of an incompetent die-sinker, or it may be a Danish imitation of a coin struck by Thurferth.<sup>1</sup>

EADWIG KING OF ALL ENGLAND A.D. 955-957, KING OF  
WESSEX A.D. 957-959.

As Eadred had no issue the succession at his death fell in the natural way to Eadwig, eldest son of Eadmund and Ælfgifu, who could have been scarcely more than fifteen years old when he succeeded to the throne in 955. He was crowned at Kingston-on-Thames in January 956. At the instigation of Æthelgifu, who was, it has been suggested, his foster-mother, he drove Dunstan into exile, and in 956 or 957 he married Ælfgifu, the daughter of Æthelgifu.

The government of the country had passed into the hands of the nobles of Wessex, and the Mercians and Northumbrians complained that they had been unjustly treated by the West-Saxons. In 957 they made an insurrection; Archbishop Oda, who disapproved of Eadwig's marriage with Ælfgifu, and Eadgar, the king's younger brother, withdrew from the court and joined the insurgents. Eadgar was chosen king by the Mercians and Northumbrians. Eadwig appears to have advanced to meet the insurgents, and to have retreated before them at Gloucester.

A meeting of the Witan was held, at which it was agreed to divide the kingdom between the brothers, Eadgar to govern on the north of the Thames and Eadwig on the south. In 958 Oda separated Eadwig and Ælfgifu "because they were too near akin" and the archbishop returned to Eadwig's court. The West-Saxon nobles, and especially the members of the royal house, remained faithful to him. Eadwig died on October 1, 959, and was buried at Winchester. He left no children, and was succeeded by his younger brother Eadgar, who was already king of Mercia and Northumbria.

During this reign the moneyers Baldric, Hildulf, Oswald, Thurferth and Warin continued operations at Northampton mint,

<sup>1</sup> See also *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, pp. 79-81.

and the names of five new moneyers, viz., Boia or Boiga, Bruninc, Dudman, Huzebald and Wineman or Wihteman, also make their appearance upon Northampton coins.<sup>1</sup> The appointment of Boia, Huzebald and Wineman, or Wihteman, however, appears to have been quite temporary, for their names do not again occur upon coins of the Northampton mint. Indeed, the name Huzebald does not again occur upon coins of any mint, and Wineman, or Wihteman, does not again occur until about seventy years later, in the reign of Canute, when *Wineman* struck coins at Thetford, and again, in the reign of Eadweard the Confessor when the name Wineman occurs upon coins of Salisbury mint.

Boia or Boiga, prior to the reign of Eadwig, appears to have been working at Chester and at Derby, but in the reign of Eadwig he appears to have been working temporarily at Northampton after which he was transferred to the neighbouring mint of Bedford. In the reign of Eadgar, Boia was again working at Chester and at Derby, and it is possible that it was he also who was striking at Stamford late in the same reign.

The following coins, all of which were presumably issued between 955 and 957, have come under my notice:—



FIG. 17.



FIG. 18.



*Obverse*.—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse*.—Moneyer's name, etc., in two or three lines across field; crosses, pellets, etc., symmetrically arranged in field.

*Hawkins*, type 2-3. *British Museum Catalogue*, types i-ii.

*Ruding*, Pl. 20, Figs. 2-8.

<sup>1</sup> See also *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, pp. 77-78, 81-82, 84-88 and 91.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
1	✠ EADVVLC REX	∴ BALD ✠ HΛ ✠ H ✠ RIC MÖ ∴	J. S. Henderson <sup>1</sup> [Fig. 17]
2	✠ EADVVIL RE ✠	∴ BALD • ✠ ✠ ✠ RIC HO ∴	W. C. Wells
3	✠ EADVVIL RE ✠	∴ BOI • ✠ HΛ ✠ M ✠ Λ MÖ ∴	W. C. Wells
4	✠ EADVVIL RE	∴ BOI • ✠ HΛ ✠ H ✠ Λ MÖ ∴	W. C. Wells [Pl. I, Fig. 14]
5	✠ EADPIL REX <i>Variety. In field, M</i>	∴ BOILA ✠ ✠ ✠ ES MOT <sup>2</sup> ∴	W. C. Wells [Pl. I, Fig. 15]
6	✠ EADVVIL RE ✠	∴ BONLA • ✠ ✠ ✠ • MOIETA ∴	Brit. Mus.

<sup>1</sup> *Ex* Montagu collection. Bequeathed by the late Mr. Henderson to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

<sup>2</sup> For the meaning of MOT, see pp. 23f. *ante*. The meaning of M in the field of the obverse still awaits explanation. The M occurs only upon coins issued from Mercian mints.



No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
7	✠ EADYVI RE • ✠ I	<p>••</p> <p>BRIY •</p> <p>✠ ✠ ✠</p> <p>NIIC</p> <p>••</p>	Brit. Mus.
8	✠ EADVVIG RE ✠	<p>••</p> <p>DVDE</p> <p>✠ HΛ ✠ M ✠</p> <p>WYNO<sup>1</sup></p> <p>••</p>	Carlyon-Britton Coll.
9	✠ EADYVIG REX ••	<p>••</p> <p>HILDV •</p> <p>✠ N • VH •<sup>2</sup></p> <p>LF MÖ</p> <p>••</p>	W. C. Wells [Pl. I, Fig. 16]
10	✠ EADVVIG RE ✠	<p>••</p> <p>HΛZE ••</p> <p>✠ HΛ ✠ M ✠</p> <p>BΛLD M</p> <p>••</p>	Nat. Mus., Ireland
11	✠ EADVVIG RE • X	<p>••</p> <p>ÐVRF</p> <p>✠ HΛ ✠ M ✠</p> <p>ERÐ MÖ</p> <p>••</p>	R. C. Lockett [Fig. 18]
12	✠ EADVVIG RE • X	<p>••</p> <p>VVZER</p> <p>✠ HΛ ✠ M ✠</p> <p>IN MÖ ••</p> <p>••</p>	W. C. Wells
13	✠ EADVVIG REX	<p>••</p> <p>VVZER</p> <p>✠ ✠ ✠</p> <p>IN MÖ</p> <p>••</p>	Brit. Mus.

<sup>1</sup> MΛ inverted.

<sup>2</sup> HΛH inverted and retrograde.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
14	✠EADVVIG RE✠	<div style="text-align: center;">             ∴              ΠIHEM              ✠HA✠H✠              VN MO              ∴              (π inverted)           </div>	Douglas Museum W. C. Wells

*Obverse*.—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse*.—Moneyer's name in one line across field, divided by the stem of a conventional tree; below, T.

✠

*Hawkins*, 198. *British Museum Catalogue*, type iv.  
*Ruding*, Pl. 20, Fig. 10.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
15	EADPIG REX	OSP TLD	Brit. Mus. [Pl. III, Fig. 1]

My specimen of Eadwig, No. 14 in the foregoing list, although struck from official dies, is of a base white metal, apparently largely composed of tin, washed with silver. It is obviously an example of debasement of the coinage by an official moneyer. These base coins, which rarely turn up, are of considerable interest in illustrating the entries in the laws of our Anglo-Saxon and later kings relating to fraudulent moneyers and the punishment to be meted out to them when their fraud was detected. The moneyer who was responsible for this coin ran considerable risk in striking it and issuing it for currency.

In the *Laws of Æthelstan* we find it ordained that:—"If the moneyer be guilty [of striking base coin], let the hand be struck off with which he wrought that offence, and be set on the money-smithy: but if it be an accusation, and he is willing to clear himself; then let him go to the hot-iron, and clear the hand therewith which he is charged that fraud to have wrought. And if at the ordeal he should be guilty, let the like be done as is here before ordained."<sup>1</sup> And in the *Laws of Æthelred II*, it is ordained that:—"Every moneyer who is accused of striking

<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, p. 88.

false money since it was forbidden shall go to the threefold ordeal; and if he be foul, let him be slain.”<sup>1</sup>

The meaning of “the three-fold ordeal” is explained in the *Laws of Æthelstan*, where he says:—“We have ordained . . . that the ordeal-iron be increased so that it weigh three pounds; and that the man himself who is accused should go thereto.”<sup>2</sup> And in the *Laws of Eadgar* we find it enacted that “the iron that is for the threefold ordeal [shall] weigh three pounds; and for the single, one pound.”<sup>3</sup>

Trial by ordeal was in use among the Franks before A.D. 500 and was introduced into England by the Saxons. It is first mentioned in the *Laws of Ina*, King of Wessex, A.D. 686-727. It was formally abolished by Order in Council of Henry III, in the year 1218.

Ordeals, or God’s judgments, are of great antiquity. The most ancient species of trial was that by ordeal which was peculiarly distinguished by the appellation of *Judicium Dei*, and sometimes *Vulgaris Purgatio* to distinguish it from canonical purification, which was by oath of the person accused. The trial by ordeal in England was of two sorts, either fire ordeal or water ordeal. Ordeal by fire, such as was imposed upon alleged fraudulent moneyers, was performed by taking up in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, of one, two or three pounds weight; the accused was compelled to carry the red-hot iron usually for a distance of nine feet, and if he escaped being burned by it he was adjudged innocent; but if it happened otherwise, as without collusion or trickery it always did, he was condemned as “foul,” or guilty.

In the *Laws of Æthelstan*, we find a description of the method employed at a trial by fire ordeal, which is as follows:—

“And concerning the ordeal we enjoin by command of God, and of the archbishop, and of all bishops: that no man come within the church after the fire is borne in with which the ordeal shall be heated, except the mass-priest and him who shall go thereto: and let there be measured nine feet from the stake to the mark by the man’s feet who goes thereto. . . . And when the ordeal is ready, then let two men go in of either side; and be they agreed that it is so hot as we have before said. And let go in of equal number of men of either side, and stand on both sides of the ordeal along the church; and let these all

<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, p. 126.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 95.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 110.

be fasting, and abstinent from their wives that night; and let the mass-priest sprinkle holy water over them all, and let each of them taste of the holy water, and give them all the book and image of Christ's rood to kiss: and let no man mend the fire any longer when the hallowing is begun; but let the iron lie upon the hot embers till the last collect: after that let it be laid upon the 'stapela'; and let there be no other speaking within, except that they earnestly pray to Almighty God that he make what is soothest. And then let him go thereto; and let his hand be enveloped, and be it postponed till after the third day whether it be foul or clean within the envelope."<sup>1</sup>

About this time the falsification of the coinage appears to have increased to an alarming extent and Eadmer, in the *Life of St. Dunstan*, relates a curious and interesting story. It appears that three moneyers who had been convicted of false coining, had been condemned to the usual punishment for that crime, viz., the loss of the right hand. The execution of this sentence appears, however, to have been deferred on account of the sacredness of the day—Pentecost. The condemned men were brought under Dunstan's notice and he, having delivered a homily upon the enormity of the crime of false coining in general and of their offence in particular, insisted that the sentence upon the three moneyers should be carried out immediately and refused to celebrate mass until their right hands had been struck off.<sup>2</sup> These men are described by Eadmer as *veri in potestate*, which, according to Du Cange, means that they were men subject to the power of their lord, i.e., villeins. It seems difficult to believe that moneyers should be of no higher status than that of villeins.

#### EADGAR KING OF MERCIA AND NORTHUMBRIA.

A.D. 957-959, KING OF ALL ENGLAND A.D. 959-975.

Eadgar, the youngest son of Eadmund and Ælfgifu, succeeded his brother Eadwig in 959. After his brother's accession he resided at his court and was there in May 957, when the northern insurrection broke out. He left the court and joined the Mercian and Northumbrian insurgents, and before the close of the year he was chosen king by them. Early in 958 at a meeting of the

<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, p. 96.

<sup>2</sup> Eadmer, *Vita S. Dunstani*, Wharton's "Anglia-Sacra," 1691, p. 216.



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2



3



4



5



6



7



8



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11



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14



15



16







"Witan" it was decreed that Eadgar should rule over the country north of the Thames, thus leaving to Eadwig only that portion which lay to the south of the river. For this promotion Eadgar had probably to thank Æthelwold, Ealdorman of East Anglia, who had just succeeded his father, Æthelstan the "Half-King." He began to issue charters as king the same year, 958, in one of which<sup>1</sup> he styles himself "King of the Angles and ruler of the rest of the people dwelling round," and in a charter of the next year "King of Mercia" with a like addition.<sup>2</sup> In a charter granted about the same time he is styled "King of the Mercians, Northumbrians and Britons."

Eadgar was only fourteen years old at the time of his accession to the kingdom of Mercia and Northumbria, and one of the first acts of those who ruled in his name was to recall Dunstan, whom the Mercian "Witan" in a council held at Brentford immediately appointed to the vacant see of Worcester, and from that time Dunstan became his chief minister and adviser.

At the death of Eadwig, Eadgar, at the age of sixteen, already king of the Mercians and Northumbrians, succeeded to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, but for some unknown cause he was not crowned till the year 973. The seventeen years of Eadgar's reign was a period of unprecedented peace and prosperity and gained for him the title of *Pacificus*. Much of the prosperity of the reign should certainly be attributed to the wisdom and influence of Dunstan. English and Danes lived side by side in perfect amity, and there can be little doubt that Eadgar's praiseworthy attempts to conciliate the Danes cost him some popularity among his own subjects.

He forebore from interfering with the customs and internal affairs of the Danish district. He declares in his laws—"I will that secular rights stand among the Danes with as good laws as best they may choose. But with the English let that stand which I and my Witan have added to the dooms of my forefathers."<sup>3</sup> This self-government was granted, Eadgar tells the Danes, as a reward "for the fidelity which ye have ever shown me."<sup>4</sup>

After Eadgar's coronation ceremony at Bath, in May 973, the king with his fleet sailed round to Chester, and there eight princes met him and swore to be faithful to him and to be "his fellow workers by land and by sea." They were kings of the Scots, of Cumberland, and of the Isles, and five Welsh princes,

<sup>1</sup> Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 435.

<sup>3</sup> Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, p. 116.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 480.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 117.

and it is said that they signified their vassalage by rowing Eadgar in a boat which he himself steered at the head of a great procession from his palace to the minster of St. John the Baptist and then returning in the same manner.<sup>1</sup>

All contemporary writers save one speak of Eadgar in terms of unmixed praise; the one exception, the Peterborough Chronicler, while dwelling on his piety, his glory, and his might, laments his love of foreigners and of foreign fashions and evil ways. He was, however, a generous patron of Peterborough Abbey. He died on July 8, 975, and was buried at Glastonbury.

During this reign the moneyers Baldric, Bruninc, Hildulf, Osferth, Oswald, and Thurferth continued to strike coins at the Northampton mint, and a new moneyer, Dudeman or Dudemon, makes his appearance in the early part of the reign, when Eadgar was king of Mercia and Northumbria only. A coin in the Royal Cabinet at Stockholm shows that Baldric continued his work at Northampton until, apparently, the last year of the reign, when his name disappears from the Northampton coinage. Thurferth probably did not continue at the Northampton mint after Eadgar became king of all England. Dudeman, Hildulf and Osferth disappear before the institution of Eadgar's last type. Bruninc's name does not appear on coins of the last type of Eadgar's reign, nor upon those of Eadweard the Martyr, but it reappears upon Northampton coins of the early issues of Æthelred II. Upon the Northampton coins of the last type of Eadgar's reign we find the names of three new moneyers, viz., Cylm or Culm, Eadnoth, and Leofsige, in addition to those of the old moneyers Baldric and Oswald.

When I previously referred to the coin by the moneyer Ginand, No. 16 in the following list of coins of Eadgar, I suggested that as there is no evidence to warrant its allocation to Northampton, it should be assigned, provisionally at least, to the Southampton mint,<sup>2</sup> but upon reconsideration, as there is an equal lack of evidence to warrant the allocation of the coin to the latter mint I have included it, provisionally, in the list of Northampton coins.

The various types of Eadgar's coins, as of those of earlier kings, cannot be satisfactorily arranged in chronological order. At least two types appear to have been in issue simultaneously. The type described last in the following list of coins was, how-

<sup>1</sup> Florence of Worcester.

<sup>2</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 89.

ever, the last to be issued. This type appears to have been initiated only a short time before Eadgar's death, in July 975, for it undoubtedly constituted the new coinage referred to under the year 975, by Matthew of Westminster, who says: "... after this he ordered a new coinage to be struck throughout England, because the old one was so impaired in value by the dishonesty of clippers, that a piece of gold scarcely weighed an obol<sup>1</sup> in the scale." The chronicler is, of course, in error in referring to "a piece of gold" for the silver penny was the only English coin then in circulation.

Nos. 1 and 2 in the following list of coins were undoubtedly issued early in Eadgar's reign as king of Mercia, A.D. 957-959. This type appears to have been struck only at the Northampton mint. These coins are similar in type to that of Eadwig numbered 15 in the list of coins of that reign on page 44. The dies were probably in use at the Northampton mint when Eadgar became king of Mercia, and Oswald continued to make use of his old reverse die to which a new obverse die, bearing Eadgar's name, was made. The coins struck by Dudeman, and by Thurferth, Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the list, were certainly struck during Eadgar's short reign as king of Mercia.<sup>2</sup> Nos. 14, 15 and 16, although of the same general type as the coins by Dudeman, and Thurferth, were undoubtedly struck after Eadgar's accession to the throne of Wessex in 959, for we have similar coins struck at Exeter, Bath, Wallingford, Winchester, etc., which could only have been issued after that event.

Of the coins of Eadgar, struck at the Northampton mint, the following have been noted:—

*Obverse*.—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse*.—Moneyer's name in one line across field, divided by the stem of a conventional tree; below, T.



No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
1	✠EADGAR RE✠	OSP TLD	Brit. Mus. [Pl. III, Fig. 2]
2	✠EADGAR RE✠	OZP TLD	Carlyon-Britton Coll.

<sup>1</sup> *Obol*, halfpenny.

<sup>2</sup> See *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. xix, pp. 78-81, 84-88.

*Obverse*.—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

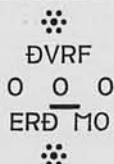
*Reverse*.—Moneyer's name in one line across field; above, a conventional rose bush; below, a rosette of pellets. Under the branches of the rose bush are what appear to be the characters  $\alpha$ — $\Lambda$ , the meaning of which is at present unexplained.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
3	✠EADLAR REX	HILDVLF (Halfpenny)	Brit. Mus. [Pl. III, Fig. 3]

*Obverse*.—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse*.—Moneyer's name, etc., in two lines across field; crosses, annulets, rosettes, pellets, etc., symmetrically arranged in field.

*Hawkins*, type 3. *British Museum Catalogue*, type i, var. e.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
4	✠EADLAR R ✠		Brit. Mus. [Pl. I, Fig. 20]

*Obverse*.—Rosette of pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse*.—Moneyer's name, etc., in two lines across field; rosettes and crosses symmetrically arranged in field.

*British Museum Catalogue*, type i, var. g. *Hildebrand*, type A, var. c.


No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
5	✠EADLAR RE		<i>Hildebrand</i> , Pl. I, Fig. 4. <i>Ruding</i> , App. Pl. XXX, Fig. 23



FIG. 19.

*Obverse.*—Bust to right, crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

*Reverse.*—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Hawkins, 199. British Museum Catalogue, type v.*

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
6	[Unascertained]	✠ BRVNINC MONETA N	Montagu collection
7	✠ EADLÆR REX	✠ BRYNINC MOHETÆ	Brit. Mus. [Fig. 19] <sup>1</sup>
8	[Unascertained]	✠ OSFERÐ MONETA IN N	Bliss collection
9	✠ EADLÆR REX	✠ OSFERÐ NONETÆ	Montagu collection



FIG. 20.

*Obverse.*—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse.*—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Hawkins, 201. British Museum Catalogue, type iii.*

<sup>1</sup> Sir Chas. Oman, *The Coinage of England*, p. 62, observes: "One moneyer, Bruninc, succeeded in producing the most dehumanized face that had been seen since the days of Wiglaf."

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
10	✠EADGAR RE ✠ T I	✠DVDEMV NOETII	Brit. Mus.
11	✠EADGA • R • REX TO	DYD/EMON • ES MO	W. C. Wells
12	✠EADGAR RE ✠ M	✠ÐVRFERÐ MOETA	W. C. Wells [Pl. I, Fig. 17]
13	✠EADGAR RE ✠ T II	✠ÐVRFERÐ MOETA <sup>1</sup>	W. C. Wells [Pl. I, Fig. 18]
14	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORVM	✠BALDRIC MONETA N • AM	W. C. Wells
15	✠EADGAR RE ✠ ANGLORV	✠OSPAL • D MOETA HAT	Allen collection [Fig. 20]
16	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORVM	✠GINAND MONETA HAM	Douglas Museum



FIG. 21.

*Obverse.*—Bust to left, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Reverse.*—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Hawkins, 200. British Museum Catalogue, type vi.*

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
17	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORX	✠BALDRIC M-O HAMTV	Hildebrand, No. 15
18	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORX	✠CYLH M-O HANTVN.	Brit. Mus. W. C. Wells
19	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORX	✠EADNOÐ M-O HAMTV.	Brit. Mus. [Fig. 21]

<sup>1</sup> From the same reverse die as No. 12.



No.	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance, etc.
20	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORX	✠LEOFSIGE M-O HAMT.	W. C. Wells [Pl. II, Fig. 1]
21	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORX	✠LEOFSIG M-O HAMT.	Brit. Mus.
22	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORX	✠LEOFSILI N-O NANT.	Brit. Mus.
23	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORX	✠LEOFSILI N-O HAHT.	R. C. Lockett [Pl. II, Fig. 2]
24	✠EADGAR REX ANGLORX	✠OSIOLD M-O HAMTV	Brit. Mus. [Pl. II, Fig. 3]

In "The Douglas Find of Anglo-Saxon Coins and Ornaments," *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1913, p. 333, the late H. A. Grueber describes a fragment, or possibly a cut halfpenny of Eadgar, *British Museum Catalogue*, type i, by the moneyer HILDO[LF]. This coin was undoubtedly struck at Northampton, but Mr. Grueber does not fully describe it, and my efforts to obtain a full description of the coin, or even a "rubbing" of it, from the Douglas Museum officials have proved fruitless.

Upon the obverse of the last type of Eadgar we find a new character, viz.,  $\text{ORX}$ , which is really  $\text{OR}$  ligulated, with a cross bar on the tail of the R which indicates the contraction VM, the complete word thus being  $\text{ANGLORVM}$ . Upon the reverse is another innovation. Following the moneyer's name and placed before the mint-name, is the contracted form M-O. This form of contraction continued in use down to near the end of Canute's reign. In the interval this contraction had assumed various forms, e.g.,  $\text{M-O}$ ,  $\text{M}\div\text{O}$ ,  $\text{M}\square\text{O}$ ,  $\text{M}\star\text{O}$ ,  $\text{M}\# \text{O}$ ,  $\text{M}\Omega\text{O}$ ,  $\text{M}\cdot\Omega\cdot\text{O}$ ,  $\text{M}'\text{O}$ ,  $\text{M}\cdot\text{O}$ ,  $\text{MO}$ , etc.; also  $\text{M-ON}$ ,  $\text{M}'\text{ON}$ ,  $\text{M}^{\circ}\text{ON}$ ,  $\text{M}\# \text{ON}$ ,  $\text{M}\cdot\text{ON}$ , etc. We unquestionably have here the Old English preposition *on* following an M which is marked in one form or other ( $\text{—}$ ,  $\text{—}$ ,  $\text{—}$ ,  $\Omega$  etc.), to indicate that it (M) is an abbreviation. About the middle of the reign of Æthelred II, in many cases the M dropped out leaving only the preposition ON connecting the name of the moneyer with that of the mint. The two forms, however, continued in use alongside each other until, as stated above, near the end of Canute's reign, after which, down to the

early years of Edward I, the monosyllable *on* was, with few rare exceptions, the only form in use.

Whatever the meaning of *Mon* or *Moneta* may have been on earlier issues there can be no doubt that the *M* now stands for Old English *Mynetere*, or Latin *Monetarius*, and when we find, for instance, a coin reading "Baldric M-O Hamt," it means *Baldric Mynetere* (or *Monetarius*) *on Hamtune*, "Baldric Minter (or Moneyer) in [North]Hamtune."

The Old English preposition *on*, as it appears on the coins, means "at", "in". Some numismatists have contended that this word is another form of the preposition *of*, and Shakespeare has been quoted in support of the suggestion that in his day *on* for *of* was a survival from Anglo-Saxon times:—<sup>1</sup>

"A thriving gamester has but a poor trade *on't* "

To which may be added others, for instance:—

"Be not jealous *on* me." *J. Cæsar*, I, ii.

"Such stuff as dreams are made *on*." *Tempest*, IV, i.

"i' the very throat *on* me." *Macbeth*, II, iii.

*On* for *of*, however, appears to have been merely a colloquialism and, according to C. T. Onions,<sup>2</sup> dates only from Elizabethan times. The confusion of *on* and *of*, by the common people in Shakespeare's own county of Warwickshire was probably as common in his time as it is to-day. *On* as meaning "of" is not to be found in the works of Chaucer and of other Middle English writers. It does not so appear in Bradley's edition of Strathmann's *Middle English Dictionary*, 1891, nor in Skeat's *Glossary of Tudor and Stuart Words*.

In the later portions of the Peterborough *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* "of" frequently appears in place of *on*, and Plummer, describing the fragment of a now lost MS. of the *Chronicle*, which was discovered by Dr. Zupitza in the Cottonian MS. Domitian A, ix, says:—"The purity of the diction and grammar is in striking contrast with the corruption of MS. E. [the Peterborough MS.] . . . *On* maintains its place against the tendency, in MS. E, to the use of 'of'." Sir Henry Howorth,<sup>3</sup> to account for the corruption of the Peterborough MS. suggests that "the language

<sup>1</sup> W. J. Andrew, *Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I*, p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> *Shakespeare Glossary*, 1911.

<sup>3</sup> *Archæological Journal*, vol. 65, p. 201.

used by the compiler of MS. E, in his translations and in the continuations of that *Chronicle*, was not the normal speech of the folk at Peterborough when it was written, but was the English of foreign monks who had not learnt the language properly, and only wrote and spoke it incorrectly"; and H. S. English, in his *Dissection of the Saxon Chronicle*, 1830, says:—"We are not to take the last years of the *Chronicle* as a sample of the English of the time, but as a specimen of the broken English of a French Monk."

Old English *of* equated with the modern word "from," as is shown in the following extracts from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1014. " & aefne aelcne Denisie<br>cyninge utlah <i>of</i> Engla-<br>lande gecwaedon."   | (And every Danish king they<br>proclaimed an outlaw <i>from</i><br>England.)  |
| 1066. " Harold cyninge <i>of</i><br>Norwegian & Tostig<br>eorl & heora gefylce<br>wæron afaren <i>of</i> scipe<br>begendon Eoferwic to<br>Stanford-brycge." | (King Harold <i>from</i> Norway<br>and earl Tostig, with their<br>forces, were gone <i>from</i> York to<br>Stanford-bridge.)      |
| 1083. " swa $\overline{\text{th}}$ thet blod com<br><i>of</i> tham weofode up-<br>pon tham gradan,<br>and <i>of</i> tham gradan<br>on tha flore."           | (so that the blood came <i>from</i><br>the altar upon the steps, and<br><i>from</i> the steps on the floor.)                      |
| 1085. " he ferde into Engla-<br>lande mid swa myc-<br>clan here ridendra<br>manna & gangendra,<br><i>of</i> Francrice & <i>of</i><br>Brytlande."            | (He [William] went into Eng-<br>land with so large an army of<br>horse and foot, <i>from</i> France<br>and <i>from</i> Brittany.) |

The following sentences taken from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* will at once illustrate the common use of the preposition *on*:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| " He ricsade xvii gear & tha<br>geendode <i>on</i> Eoferwic. | (He [Severus], reigned seven-<br>teen years and then ended [his<br>days] <i>at</i> York.) |
|--|---|

925. " Eadweard cyning gefór      King Eadweard died *in* Mercia  
*on* Myrcum & Ælfweard his      and very shortly Ælfweard his  
sunu, swithe hræthe thaes gefór      son died *at* Oxford and their  
*on* Oxfanforda & heora lic lic-      bodies lie *at* Winchester.)  
gath *on* Wintancaestre."
1051. " *On* anum scipe."      (*In* a ship.)
- 1051: " *On* Gleawcestre sit-      (*Sitting at* Gloucester.)  
tende."
1051. " & Sparhafoc abb'      (*And* abbot Sparrowhawk was  
wearth tha adriften ut of tham      driven from his bishopric *at*  
biscop-ric *on* Lunden."
1052. " Her hergode Griffin se      (*At* this time Griffin the Welsh  
Wylisca cyng *on* Hereford-      king plundered *in* Hereford-  
scire."

Here we have, only at full length, the ON EOFE, ON PINT, ON OXENFO, ON LVNDE, ON HEREF, and ON GLEAF, with which we have been so long familiar upon the coins.

As will be seen from the foregoing extracts, the preposition *on* was used indifferently for either "in" or "at," and a similar usage appears to have prevailed upon the coins, for their inscriptions show that "in" and "at" were considered synonymous and were used indifferently; for instance:—

Æthelstan.	MERRA MOT IN DERABI=Derby.
„	PAVLES MO IN LEG CF =Chester.
„	ÆLFRED MO IN PERHA=Wareham.
Eadgar.	DEORVLF IN TAMPRI =Tamworth.
„	ΣIVLF MO IN ΣT/EF =Stafford.
„	OSFERÐ MONETA IN N (or H)=Northampton.
Æthelred II.	ΣPYRELINE MO IN ÐIO=Thetford.
„	ÆLFRIE MO IN VN =Huntingdon.
Ælfred the Great.	ÆT GLEAF =Gloucester.
Eadweard the Confessor.	ALMVND A SNO=Nottingham.
„ „ „	ESTMVND A ÐE=Thetford.

The foregoing extracts from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, together with the coin inscriptions, constitute, I submit, conclusive evidence that upon the Anglo-Saxon coinage the word *ON* means "in" or "at" and not "of." No State department was more conservative than the mint, and this word *on* as it stands on a Norman or Plantagenet penny, is an example of the persistent use of an Old English form in the legend, some time after Old English had ceased to be the language of the State.





## THE MEDIEVAL MONEYERS.

BY G. C. BROOKE, LITT.D., F.S.A.

MANY years have now passed since attention was concentrated, whether in this *Journal* or in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, upon the personality of the Moneyer. It was half-a-century ago, in the eighties, that argument was rife about the conditions under which the moneyer worked and the social status which he held; in the years 1880 and 1881 Mr. Willett and Archdeacon Pownall were engaged in controversy whether the moneyers were stationary or itinerant; in 1885 Mr. Robertson produced in the *Numismatic Chronicle* an excellent monograph showing, by reference to Gloucester registers, the status of Gloucester moneyers of Henry III, and fourteen years later the same service was performed by Dr. Lloyd Kenyon for the Shrewsbury mint. The list of names in the Chronicle of John de Oxenides focussed attention on the reign of Henry III, and I think there has been a tendency to assume that conditions which were found to exist then were similar in earlier times.

It cannot be too forcibly stated that the condition of the coinage, and, parallel with it, the position of the men responsible for it, developed progressively throughout the ages, and it may well be that the moneyer of the thirteenth century differed from the Anglo-Saxon moneyer no less than he differed from the Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint of to-day.

Unfortunately, we can offer no evidence of the social status of the moneyer in early Anglo-Saxon times, nor of the conditions under which he worked. Before the tenth century no mention is made of the moneyer in the Laws or the Chronicles; we know him only as a name appearing on our coins, and we can only conjecture that, when the penny coinage of Offa appeared with its infinite variety of style and design, then at least the English moneyer, like his predecessor in Merovingian France, was a skilled craftsman who made not only his coins but also his dies. That the moneyer still struck the coin with his own hands in the tenth century may, I think, be inferred from the clause in the

Greatley Laws of Æthelstan,<sup>1</sup> promulgated between 925 and 935, which provided as the penalty for forgery the amputation of the moneyer's hand and its exposure over his mint-smithy. Such a law would hardly be made if the moneyer, whose hand was to be cut off, were not doing the handiwork himself. The penalty might well survive after moneyers ceased to do the manual labour, but would hardly be instituted in such circumstances. Further, in Aethelred's Laws (attributed doubtfully to the year 987) the death penalty was attached to moneyers found guilty of working secretly in woods or elsewhere; such a practice, or the possibility of it occurring, implies that the moneyer himself struck the coins whether he made the dies or not. On the other hand the order issued in 1205, a couple of centuries later, for moneyers, assayers, keepers of dies, and others, to attend at Westminster for an inquiry into the coinage, mentions specifically "operatores" who were presumably labourers performing the manual work for the moneyers; and, indeed, we know from the researches of Robertson and Kenyon that before the close of the thirteenth century moneyers were men of substance holding position as bailiffs and busy traders, who would have had neither the time nor the inclination to apply themselves to the manual work of striking coins. At some time, then, approximately between the years 1000 and 1200 the moneyers had improved their position sufficiently to delegate the manual labour to subordinates. Perhaps we may trace the change to Aethelred's London Laws (991-1002), where it was ordered that there should be fewer moneyers, three in every large town and one in every other, and that the moneyers should have workers under them for whom they should be responsible. So far as we can judge from the coins, the clause reducing moneyers to three at most in one mint was not enforced at all mints, nevertheless the introduction of workmen under the moneyers may have come in at this time.

Were the moneyers still the makers of their dies? *Domesday Book* makes it quite clear that this duty was the privilege of the Graver at London, but leaves us wondering at what period the die-engraving was taken out of the hands of the moneyers. This is a point on which the coins themselves should tell their own story. We are all familiar with the curious feature of the rarity of some and the commonness of other types of the tenth century, from Edward the Elder to Edgar. The famous artistic designs

<sup>1</sup> II AS, (14-14, 2) (Liebermann I, p. 158-9).

of Edward the Elder are the work of a few moneyers who must surely have been engraving their own dies; and, if I may put forward my own somewhat conjectural view, it appears that moneyers, while working at a coinage of the conventional design which appears on the common coins, were also experimenting in the cutting of dies with artistic designs; and at the same time they were experimenting in portraiture. It was not till towards the end of the reign of Edgar (959-975) that the coinage fell into the groove in which we find it at the time of the Conquest, and even in the reign of Aethelred II we find, as previously, the earliest type of the reign still being struck throughout the reign concurrently with a succession of other types.<sup>1</sup>

At some time in the tenth century, I think, the privilege of engraving the dies was taken out of the hands of the moneyers; possibly this was a gradual process, it may be that a central authority issued dies of the ordinary type in the reigns of Edward the Elder to Edgar, while moneyers were experimenting on dies of varied designs and on portraiture. But, be that as it may, it is quite clear that the engraving of dies at London was not a new institution introduced by William the Conqueror; at least in the reigns of the last few Anglo-Saxon kings the moneyers were no longer engraving their dies.

By the time of the Norman Conquest, then, the moneyer, who three centuries before had been a highly skilled craftsman who with his own hands created his coin from start to finish, had ceased to exercise the craft of die-sinking and the labour of coin-striking. His name still appeared on the coins but he had changed from a craftsman to a responsible officer controlling labourers who were engaged on the mechanical work of alloying metal and cutting flans and striking them; but no doubt he needed to possess considerable technical knowledge and had to exercise rigid control, for it was he who paid the penalty for light or base coin being issued with his name upon it. He made, no doubt, a good living out of the profit of the coinage, and he was frequently not above supplementing it by false coining, that is to say, issuing coins of base metal or light weight. In fact it is not unlikely that many moneyers reckoned on making considerable illicit profits; in the reign of William the Conqueror the coins struck from altered reverse dies are sufficient evidence

<sup>1</sup> An explanation on these lines of the coinage of the tenth century has been suggested in my *English Coins*, though unfortunately it had to be too compressed for clear exposition. I hope to have an opportunity to deal with this subject more fully at a later date.

of the ingenuity which the moneyer would display in protecting himself from conviction. I have published drawings of such alterations in *British Museum Catalogue of English Coins, Norman Kings*, vol. I, p. cxlix f. They show alterations on the dies of the reverse inscriptions:

*ELFSIONLIINDE	to	*ELPPIONEXECSDE
*IELFSONL INDENI (?)	to	*IDCFSONCA- - - ENI
*IELPINEONLIINDNE	to	*IDLPIEONLIINNEONE
*GODPINEONLIINI	to	- - - - - INEOND—NI
*GODPINEONLIII[DI?]	to	*IELFPINEONCIIIFI

There are also two coins struck from dies reading \*IELFSIONLIINDENEN and \*GODPINEONLIINI on which the moneyer's name and the first letters of the mint name have been obliterated by a series of additional cuts or punch-marks.

The coins struck from the altered dies are always less in weight, 15 to 18 grains; the alterations are such as to change or obliterate the names of the moneyer and of the mint, while the unimportant letters such as the word ON and the last letters of the mint remain untouched. There can therefore be no doubt that the moneyers made the alterations on official dies with the object of using them to strike light coin. I have seen similar alteration on dies of the Short-Cross period, so the practice was not of short duration.

Nor could the severe penalty of mutilation prevent the moneyers from extensive forgery even without the precaution of obliterating their names on the dies. The wholesale punishment of moneyers in 1125 is a familiar story; it is recorded in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* and by many of the monastic chroniclers, some say that all the moneyers throughout the country were mutilated (and that with great justice, interpolates the A.S. Chronicler). This is no doubt an exaggeration; one chronicler says that ninety-four were mutilated; another, the Winton annalist, that all the moneyers of England save three of Winchester were mutilated. We know that some of the moneyers were able to get the sentence commuted to a heavy fine, for in the Pipe Roll of 1130 the Chichester moneyer Brand is debited with £20 to escape mutilation with the other moneyers. At any rate the punishment of moneyers was a wholesale affair, and with what result? If we look through the coins of the last type but one of Henry I, which was struck some time between 1130

and 1135, five to ten years after the mutilations, we find a large proportion of pennies of base metal and light weight; in the Catalogue of the B.M. coins, which are selected coins, there are ninety pennies described of this type, of which as many as nine, that is ten per cent., are base and light.

Perhaps one would not be making too hazardous a conjecture in guessing that these malpractices were the cause of a very important change in the conduct of mint affairs, namely, the institution of the king's *Cambium* or Exchange.

There exists in the British Museum a little printed pamphlet, very rare and very interesting, entitled *Cambium Regis, or The Office of His Majestie's Exchange Royall*. It was printed in London in 1628, and it seems to have been officially authorized for publication for the purpose of "declaring and justifying his Majestie's Right, and the convenience thereof," in support of King Charles's proclamation, issued in 1627, which appointed the Earl of Holland to the wardenship of the Exchange, and prohibited exchange by other persons. The proclamation was aimed at the goldsmiths, who had usurped the functions of exchanges, and this pamphlet is a reply to their petition in which they claimed that exchange was their traditional and rightful privilege and that their trade would be ruined by the proclamation.

After an introductory note it demonstrates the case that the right of Exchange has always been a "flower of the Crowne." For this purpose it quotes the clause in the Charter of Henry I that none but a king's moneyer may perform exchange, "conjoyning in one person," the writer says, "both the offices of Exchanger and Master worker of his Moneys, which the excellent Kings succeeding preserved, as a flower of the Crowne, though in distinct and divided offices, untill that about the beginning of Henry the 6. they came again to bee conjoyned." The date at which the Exchange was established as a separate office is not known; the earliest evidence is the rendering of accounts for its profits in the Pipe Roll of 3 Richard I (1191-2). I was perhaps committing an anachronism when, in a paper on the Coin-Types of the Eleventh Century,<sup>1</sup> I referred to the part played by the Exchange as a watch-dog over the moneyers, seeing that it is evident that the moneyer acted as exchanger in the reign of Henry I and the separate exchange is of a later date. We can hardly suppose that Richard I, in whose third year the first notice of it appears, founded the new office. Perhaps we

<sup>1</sup> *Brit. Num. Journ.*, XX, p. 114.



may not be wrong in supposing it to be part of the great reforms of Henry II which separated the judicial from the executive and financial duties of the *curia regis*. It can hardly have been in existence earlier than his reign or, if in existence, it must surely have failed to function in the reign of Stephen. It cannot have been later than his reign since profits of the exchange were returned in Richard's third year.

I should here point out that Thomas Madox in his *History of the Exchequer*, which was published in 1769, makes the obvious mistake of translating *Cambium* as *Mint*. There has been a tendency in recent times, perhaps due to error, to confuse the *Cambium* with the Mint or at least to suppose that it involved the mint as part of its office. The two were quite distinct, and though, where a mint existed, there was probably always a *Cambium*, the reverse was not always the case; for example, we know that an exchange existed at Dover long after the Dover mint was abolished.

I am not sure that the writer of the printed pamphlet called "*Cambium Regis*" is correct in saying that the office of Exchanger was kept distinct from that of Moneyer until about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. There seems to be evidence in the Pipe Rolls that Henry III occasionally, in 1257 for example, appointed moneyers to control of the Exchange. The statute of Parliament of 1422, by which it was ordained that the Master of the Mint should hold the exchange in the City of London, is well known to us; it is interesting to observe that it contains the clause "although it had been well ordained in time past that he who should be master of the mint should in nowise hold the king's exchange."

It is of importance to us to obtain as clear a view as possible of the dates at which the exchange functioned as a separate body, for while it was kept separate it certainly served as a control over the work of the mint. Thus, in the reign of Henry III, as the Red Book of the Exchequer tells us, the flans had to be assayed by the assayer in the exchange before they were taken to the dies for striking and again after they had been struck; and the *cambitor*, or warden of the exchange, was then to pass them into currency.

By this time the position of the moneyer as a supervisor of workmen is fully recognized; and the entry in the Red Book tells us that out of 10*d.* per lb. which the moneyer receives he is to pay 3*d.* for the workmen (*operariis novam monetam fabri-*

*cantibus*) and 3*d.* for their houses and shops. The moneyer was now a man of considerable substance and social standing; many were local officials, bailiffs, etc.; one was, we know, a mercer, another the king's tailor, another the king's surgeon.

I need not go further into the question of the moneyer's status in the thirteenth century; it has been adequately proved in the papers to which I have already referred, and details concerning individual moneyers have been collected in Mr. Lawrence's papers on Short-Cross and Long-Cross coins which were published in the 10th, 13th, and 14th volumes of the *Journal*.

But there is one man whose career is of unusual interest as illustration of the power and wealth enjoyed by moneyers in the middle of the thirteenth century. It is true that entries which I have obtained from Pipe, Patent and Close Rolls, give glimpses only of his career, but even so they are impressive. This moneyer is Nicholas de Sancto Albano, who held the unusual position of moneyer at the two mints of London and Canterbury, and who, at the commencement of the Long-Cross coinage, was the only king's moneyer at work in the whole country; he held, in fact, for a short time a monopoly of the royal dies, and for this reason our earliest long-cross coins bear for a brief space the name of neither mint nor moneyer and for a short subsequent period that of the mint only and no moneyer.

The first notice is a Pipe Roll entry of 1230 of a debt of this Nicholas of half-a-mark for wine; he is not described as *monetarius* (a title which the Pipe Roll, I believe, always inserts) and therefore I assume that he had not yet received his die. In 1237 a mandate for a payment to be made by Nicholas to Robert of Canterbury refers to the agreement of this year between the King and Nicholas concerning the dies of London and Canterbury; it was therefore in 1237 that he became moneyer at the two mints. In 1242 he received the farm, i.e. the profits, of the two mints at a rental of £90, and in case of war he was given guarantee upon the Exchange revenues against a deficit; it was in this year, no doubt, that he achieved his monopoly, turning out the other moneyers by virtue of his tenure of the two mints. In the same year he received two ecclesiastical benefices, Wadenho and La Panne. In the following year, 1243, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Carlisle were ordered to provide for Nicholas an ecclesiastical benefice of the value of 30 marks (£20) a year. In 1246 the king gave him a grant of £10 a year until he could provide him with a suitable benefice. In



1248 he received a gift of timber in the royal forest of Windlesham; he travelled on the king's service, for a protection was issued for him; and in the same year he was appointed King's Remembrancer. In 1250 he was a commissioner for London and Canterbury on an inquiry about the Jews. In 1253 he was dead, for a grant was made in respect of property sold by his executors; two years later his London die was granted to William of Gloucester.

The reforms of Edward I which, after prolonged inquiry, brought into issue the dull Edwardian penny, were at the time said to be caused by the clipping of coin by the Jews, and the Jews came in for much persecution and prosecution on account of the bad state of the money. But we have reason to suppose that all was not well at the mint, for the most important change made in 1278 was the abolition of the moneyers and centralization of authority in a single officer called the Master-worker or Master-worker & Moneyer, the predecessor of the Master of the Mint. He worked under contract with the king and was solely responsible for the whole of the royal coinage. Thus the story of the moneyers comes to an end when the coins no longer bear their names, and our coinage loses a picturesque point of contact between the coin and the coiner.

## INITIAL LETTERS IN THE FIELD ON SCOTTISH COINS.

BY HUGH J. DAKERS, M.A.

THE initial letters which appear on Scottish or English coins as a part of the type are in most cases of little interest, but there are on some coins in the Scottish series other initials which must represent the signature of the mint official responsible for the issue, and in connection with these there are certain points of interest or importance.

There is, I think, only one instance in which the initials which are part of the type on a Scottish coin are not those of the reigning sovereign. On the forty-four and twenty-two shilling gold pieces issued in 1553 during the minority of Mary we find on the obverse the letters **I • G** and on the reverse two cinquefoils: the letters stand for "Jacobus Gubernator," that is to say, James, Earl of Arran, the Regent, and the cinquefoils are from his armorial bearings: on the earliest of these coins the cinquefoil appears also on the obverse in place of the initials.<sup>1</sup> In some cases, as on the coins of James I, the **I** which invariably appears on his groats may by its varied position serve also as a mark fixing the responsibility for the issue.

On some of the groats, half-groats and pennies of David II with the intermediate head there is a small **D** in one quarter of the reverse, and from the fact that this **D** appears in different quarters (first, second and fourth—more rarely in the third quarter) it should probably be regarded as a privy mark in connection with successive trials of the Pyx.

It is uncertain what the letter itself represents. A certain Donatus Mulekyn, presumably a son or brother of Jacobus Mulekyn of Florence, moneyer at the beginning of David's reign, is mentioned in the mint accounts of December 2nd, 1364.<sup>2</sup> These record payments:—"Bonagio monetario pro tabulis de diversis imaginibus et aliis diversis rebus sculptis et depictis ad opus regis,"

<sup>1</sup> Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*, vol. ii, p. 286.

<sup>2</sup> Cochran-Patrick, *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 5, x. Adam Tore's account.

and also: "Donato Mulekyn pro diversis artificiiis factis ad usum regis." Donatus is not called "monetarius" and the vague expression "artificiiis ad usum regis" suggests rather articles of jewellery or the like than the coinage. It is evident from the rest of the account that work of that kind was done for the king by artists employed at the mint. Burns suggests that the issue with D may have been a second or supplementary portion of the issue which preceded the introduction of the Robert II head, and that the letter may represent "*duplicata* or some such word."<sup>1</sup> I should prefer to suppose that the D is here the king's initial, as in the case of the I on coins of James I and other kings of the same name, though it is used as a privy mark, and not as a part of the regular type. Still Donatus was evidently a skilled workman, and it is possible that he may have been employed on a portion of this issue.

The I on the coins of James I is only one among numerous marks, lis, saltires, crosses, annulets, used in different combinations and permutations, for distinction of issues one must suppose, as many as eleven of them appearing on a single coin: but the invariable presence of the I, on the sceptre-handle, if nowhere else, gives it some claim to be regarded as essential to the type.

On certain groats, half-groats and pennies of Robert II we find the letter B on the obverse behind the king's head. This is regarded as the initial of the moneyer Bonagio of Florence, previously mentioned under David II as working in the Scottish mint with another Florentine Jacobus Mulekyn. The strong confident work of these two Italian artists covers the period when the Scottish groat kept more or less on an equality with the English. The B appears on the issues of all the mints, Edinburgh, Dundee and Perth. On a variety of the half-groat described by Burns (fig. 336) as having "a square object" behind the head, the object in question may well be an erased or blurred B.

This Bonagio was at first employed in the Episcopal mint at Durham. There he got into trouble through debt and outran the constable to Scotland, where he apparently reformed his ways and prospered, for he found employment in the mint under three kings, David II, Robert II and Robert III, being master-moneyer under the last two. At the beginning of the reign of Robert III he was entrusted with the issue of a new groat of reduced weight. The Act of Parliament, 24th October, 1393,<sup>2</sup> arranges for certain

<sup>1</sup> Burns, vol. i, p. 248.

<sup>2</sup> Cochran-Patrick, vol. i, p. 12, i.

new issues, among them "grossi quatuor denariorum, per Bonachium de Florentia, monetarium nostrum," and it repeats the mention of his name, "ad monetam fabricandam dicto Bonachio, monetario nostro, committimus potestatem." The name of Bonagius was thus intimately connected with this new groat.

In the reign of James III, Act of Parliament of 12th October, 1467,<sup>1</sup> (fixing the rates of foreign and native coins) we find the following:—

"The aulde Inglis grot sall pass for xvi*d.*, the new Inglis grot of Eduarde for xii*d.*, the Spurryt grot (David II and Robert II) as the aulde Inglis grot for xvi*d.*, the borage as the new Inglis grot xii*d.*, the grot of the croune (James II) sall have cours for xiii*d.*, the grot of the flour delyce (James I) for viii*d.*"

The term *borage* grot has been a puzzle to Scottish numismatists. The suggestions that it was so called because the mullets on the reverse resembled the flower of the borage, or because borax entered into its composition, were rejected by Burns, but he does not offer any explanation of his own.<sup>2</sup>

The point is perhaps of no great importance, for although the name as it stands seems inexplicable, the coin has been certainly identified by Burns. "The new grot of Eduarde" is Edward IV's light groat of 48 gr., and the groats which are equated with this must therefore be the "grossi quatuor denariorum" issued by Robert III's moneyer Bonagio. I think that there is a simple way out of the difficulty. Mr. Langstaffe, who was Burns' informant about the previous history of Bonagio, speaks of him as *Bonage*, which is the form which his name would naturally take in common speech on either side of the Border (*cf.* Horace for Horatius), and Burns himself speaks of him as *Bonage*.<sup>3</sup>

I venture therefore to suggest an emendation in the text of the printed record as it stands. The new groat for which Bonagio was known to be responsible would very probably be called by his name, just as Thomas Achesoun's placks in the reign of James VI were called "Achesouns" and Mary's "bawbees" were, as is now generally supposed, called after Alexander Orrok of Sillebawbye. I thought that an error in transcription was not un-

<sup>1</sup> Cochran-Patrick, vol. i, p. 32. iii.

<sup>2</sup> Burns, vol. ii, p. 106.

<sup>3</sup> Burns, vol. i, p. 239

likely, the less so because Burns remarks<sup>1</sup> that he has detected several clerical errors in the Hopetoun MS. as printed; but it appears that my conjecture must rest upon its inherent probability and no conclusive proof of its correctness seems possible. By the kind assistance of Sir George Macdonald I have been able to ascertain that the original contemporary record is no longer to be found and that later transcripts in the Register House at Edinburgh, the earliest dated 1497, give the name clearly as "borage." However, as Mr. Angus, of the Register House, suggests, the word "bonage" having no meaning in itself, and its origin forgotten, might easily in the course of a century have been corrupted in popular speech to the form in which we find it.<sup>2</sup>

Burns publishes (fig. 603) a Rider of James III, first series, on which  $\pi$  appears below the horse: this is probably the initial of Alexander Tod, moneyer during the first part of the reign of James III. His last extant account is dated 22nd June, 1468.

On a groat of James III (mullets of six points, first series) we find the letters  $\tau \sqcup$  at the sides of the king's neck. The  $\sqcup$  is obscured by the shoulder, which appears to have been struck over it, on all the specimens of this coin which I have seen, including those in the S.S.A. and Ferguslie collection. All these are from the same obverse die. To quote Burns: "The letters  $\tau \sqcup$  . . . are by Lindsay erroneously represented as  $\tau \pi$  and regarded as the initials of the Christian names of the moneyers, Thomas Tod and Alexander Levinstoun. Lindsay is probably correct in supposing the letters . . . to be the initials of the moneyers' names, but if so these letters in this case are the initials not of their Christian names but of their surnames."<sup>3</sup>

On a rare half-groat of James III, of the five-pointed mullet series (B. 608), the letters  $\pi \tau$  appear at the sides of the neck, and these most probably represent the initials of the same two moneyers. If so it is odd that such a change should be made: one would expect the use of the Christian name to precede that of the surname which was slow in coming into general use. This half-groat has also the letter  $\mathfrak{I}$  within the tressure above the crown

<sup>1</sup> Burns, vol. ii, p. 321.

<sup>2</sup> As examples of the tendency to corrupt foreign and unintelligible names into something which is more English and intelligible, I may instance "Birdcage Walk" (Bocage Walk) and "Bog water" (Boca d'aqua). The British forces in France and Flanders provided many examples of this tendency. This process may often suggest false derivations.

<sup>3</sup> Burns, vol. ii, p. 110.

on the obverse and in the centre of the cross on the reverse. No groat corresponding to this appears to be known.

The attribution of the Thistle and Mullet groats with bust three-quarters to right to James III is one of the few points in which Burns' arrangement has not been universally accepted, and the case against it has been much strengthened by Sir George Macdonald's paper on the Perth hoard which, together with a large number of coins of James I, II and III, contained also six numeral groats of James IV, but not a single specimen of this Thistle and Mullet groat. There is, however, a specimen of this issue on which the letter T appears on the left of the bust.<sup>1</sup> As



this can only represent the initial of Thomas Tod, and Cochran-Patrick gives his tenure at the mint as from 1476 to 1487,<sup>2</sup> I at first regarded the T on this coin as providing some support for Burns' arrangement; but I find that there are records from the Lord High Treasurer's accounts under James IV, which Cochran-Patrick has perhaps overlooked or disregarded:—

5th Febr: 1496. “—resavit fra Sir Thomas Tod of the cunye (i.e. mint) silver of the pennyis—xxti.”

27 July 1496. “—resavit fra Schir Thomas Tod for iii pund wecht four unce and three quartaris of ane unce of gold in xxxvi linkis of the gret chenye<sup>3</sup> cunyeit by the King's command iiiic. xxii unicornis.”

4th Aug: 1496. “—resavit fra Schir Thomas Tod of

<sup>1</sup> Published in Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, January 1927.

<sup>2</sup> Cochran-Patrick, vol. i, p. xxi.

<sup>3</sup> “The Great Chain” consisted of seven score and six links and weighed about thirteen pounds and a half. James IV coined it and other ornaments to raise funds for his abortive invasion of England in 1497.—HUME BROWN, *History of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 251.



xviii linkis of the great chenye weyand xxv unce iic. xii unicornis and ane half."<sup>1</sup>

It appears, therefore, that the letter T might still appear on a coin issued under James IV, though its presence on a groat of the first issue of James V, to which the Thistle and Mullet groat is often assigned, still seems difficult to explain.

On some IN VIRTUTE testoons of Mary of the year 1558 (B. 795) there is an A on the obverse under the R, and on a half-testoon of the same year under the M (B. 802). This, as Burns says, "may represent the initial letter of the surname of John Achesoun, who appears to have been master of the mint when these pieces were struck." The IN VIRTUTE issue is attributed to David Levison who also coined Mary's placks and hardheads, but it does not appear that this moneyer worked after 1558, as the hardheads of 1559 were coined by Achesoun. It is possible that Achesoun took over the last portion of the 1558 issue of these testoons, and this would provide a reason for the putting of his initial on these coins. The coins are rare, so that the issue was probably a small one.

The fact that this signing of coins is only occasionally permitted and that its occurrence is not sporadic but confined to certain defined issues or portion of issues points to some exceptional reason in each case for thus marking the coins.

If the D on the coins of David II can reasonably be attributed to Donatus Mulekyn, who certainly was not the regular moneyer, we have an exceptional case to explain this exceptional use. In the case of Bonagio's signature of coins of Robert II these may have been either the first coins which he produced or the first for which he was responsible as master-moneyer. Similarly in the case of Achesoun if, as I suppose, he took over a portion of the issue of another moneyer, we have again exceptional circumstances to justify his signature on the coins.

The very imperfect records which we possess of the Scottish mint do not enable us to arrive at certainty in such matters as this.

Briot's initial appears regularly on his coins, very occasionally in the field, generally in a much less conspicuous position, and his son-in-law, Falconer, follows his example on many of his issues. F appears again on coins of Charles II as the initial of Sir John Falconer.

<sup>1</sup> Cochran-Patrick, vol. i, p. 51, xii, xiii.







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## THE MINTS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK IN THE REIGNS OF EDWARD IV AND HENRY VII.

BY G. C. BROOKE, Litt.D., F.S.A.

THE period chosen for this survey of the coinages of the mints of Canterbury and York deserves more attention than it has received in the past, for during the latter part of the fifteenth century the prerogative of the two archbishops underwent considerable modification in the manner of its enjoyment.

I shall begin with the mint of York, where the archbishop had issued a coinage of pennies without interruption, so far as we know, since the king's mint in York Castle was closed in 1355 after two years' activity. At the beginning of the reign of Henry VI the king's mint at York was again put into operation as the result of a petition of the northern counties, and groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies of the first, or Annulet, issue of Henry VI have survived to the present day; they were struck, as we know from the Exchequer accounts,<sup>1</sup> between August, 1423, and August, 1424. Mr. Lawrence, in *Num. Chron.* 1925, pp. 366ff., established from the evidence of the coins the rather curious fact that the mint in the archbishop's palace at York was always closed during periods when the king was operating his mint at York Castle. This has not been explained, but perhaps it was due to nothing more than ordinary considerations of economy. We know, from the Greatley laws of Æthelstan and from later records, that at Canterbury the king's and archbishop's moneyers worked together, the profits, or seignorage, being divided between the king and the archbishop in proportion to the number of moneyers employed by each. A similar arrangement between the king and the archbishop of York may well have been made on the rare occasions when the royal mint of York was in operation, in order to avoid the extra cost that would be involved in the working of two separate mints in the same town. Whatever the cause there seems to be no doubt that it was the practice to

<sup>1</sup> *Num. Chron.*, 1911, p. 171.

close the palace, or archbishop's, mint when the castle, or king's mint was open.

It is therefore not surprising that no York coins of Archbishop Kemp are known of the first, or Annulet, coinage of Henry VI. York pennies are found of the Rosette-Mascle and Pinecone-Mascle issues, groups II, III; no explanation is yet forthcoming for the omission of the York quatrefoil on the reverse of many of the Pinecone-Mascle pennies; and the similar omission of Bishop Langley's star on all Durham pennies of the same issue is also unexplained. There is a gap in the York coinage after group III which is followed by issues of Archbishop William Booth (1452-1464) of groups VIII and X, the Leaf-Pellet and Cross-Pellet coinages; the omission of group IX is unimportant, as that variety (the unmarked issue) is confined to groats and half-groats of London. The York pennies of group VIII are of normal workmanship (**Pl. I, 1; B.M.**), but in group X some coins are of normal London work and others are of the rough style which denotes local die-engraving (**Pl. I, 2, of London work, R. C. Lockett; I, 3, of local work, B.M.**); perhaps the raising of troops in the North by the rival parties, which culminated in the battles of Wakefield and Towton in 1460 and 1461, made the transport of dies from London impossible for a time at the end of Henry's reign.

The very rare York pennies of the heavy coinage of Edward IV, which have quatrefoils beside the bust, the "eye" after *Civitas*, and the York quatrefoil in centre of reverse (**Pl. I, 4, L. A. Lawrence, 13.5 grs.**) are of normal work, and show that during the early years of Edward IV's reign Archbishop William Booth was able to obtain his dies from London. There is also a similar penny (L. A. Lawrence, not illustrated) which omits the York quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse, and which is also of normal work; this represents the coinage during the vacancy of the archbishopric (1464-5) caused by the death of William Booth.

With the appointment of George Nevill, brother of the King-maker, as successor of William Booth in the archbishopric, begins the long series of York pennies which often present great difficulty in their classification and in their interpretation. Now for the first time the initial of the archbishop appears on his coins, and for the first time the York quatrefoil on the reverse is no longer the only mark of the archbishop's coinage. Now therefore the problem presents itself whether we must still expect

the quatrefoil to be removed during a temporary voidance of the see by death of the archbishop or by the suspension of his temporalities. May we assume that the removal of the archbishop's initial from the obverse of the coin served a like purpose, and, if so, can we assign to a voidance of the see coins which retain the initial of a late archbishop and omit the York quatrefoil and also coins which omit the initial but retain the quatrefoil? For my part I am of opinion that we may answer all these questions in the affirmative, and I draw this conclusion, as I hope to show, from a study of the sequence<sup>1</sup> in which the many varieties of York pennies of Edward's light coinage must be placed and the dates which must, in consequence, be assigned to them.

Before I trace the development of the coins, I must explain what is in my opinion the common-sense point of view of the differentiation of the coinage during vacancy of the see. *Prima facie* it would appear ridiculous to assign to a vacancy either a coin which bears an archbishop's initial or a coin which bears the quatrefoil. When the see was vacant the king appointed a custodian of the temporalities and he was responsible for the revenues returned by the officer in charge of the mint during the vacancy,<sup>2</sup> and it was necessary to differentiate the coinage of the vacancy from that of the archbishop both for the purpose of the trial of the pyx and for the correct appropriation of the revenues of the temporalities. Down to the period with which we are dealing the obvious course had always been adopted of omitting from the reverse of the York penny the archbishop's mark of the quatrefoil. Now that the archbishop's pennies bear an initial and a key on their obverse as well as the quatrefoil on their reverse, one naturally expects the change to be made by removal of the archbishop's marks from both sides of the coin. But I have had occasion elsewhere<sup>3</sup> to lay stress upon the important part played in medieval times by consideration of economy in the use of dies, and I think that here, too, this principle must be taken into account; the alteration of both dies would put out of action all the dies that were already in service at the mint,

<sup>1</sup> This will be found to differ in some respects from the summary list which I gave in *English Coins*, pp. 157-160.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. quotation from Patent Roll of 1507 in *Num. Chron.*, 1919, p. 259. On this occasion the king, who retained custody of the temporalities, appointed the late archbishop's warden to wardenship of the mint during the vacancy.

<sup>3</sup> See *Num. Chron.*, 1930, p. 62; *Brit. Num. Journ.*, xx, p. 112.

and, therefore, if my view is correct, the economical procedure was adopted of altering only one side of the coin and leaving the archbishop's mark undisturbed on the other. Such procedure, in spite of its apparent anomaly, would be satisfactory and harmless, for the alteration was required for nothing more than technical purposes connected with the coinage itself, and proof of the date of issue could be as adequately established by the one alteration as by both.

George Nevill was appointed to the archbishopric as the successor of William Booth, who died on 12 September 1464. On 16 September the king, with a view to his election, gave Nevill the custodianship of the temporalities, eleven days before leave was granted to the dean and chapter to proceed to election. His translation received papal authority in March, 1465, and on 17 June, 1465, he received restitution of the temporalities.<sup>1</sup> The "vacancy" coin mentioned above, which is of the type of the heavy coinage, was struck under Nevill's custodianship of the temporalities. It was presumably only after the restitution of the temporalities in June, 1465, that Nevill could issue a coinage in his own right as archbishop. The earliest pennies that bear the **G** and key are of barbarous work with either a cross or a rose as initial mark, and with the obverse legend **EDWTRD DEI REX AN** (omitting **GRAT**) or **EDWTRD REX ANGLI**; they have **G** and key on obverse and quatrefoil on reverse (Pl. I, 5, L.A.L.). These appear to have been issued during only a few months in 1465, for the earliest coins of the provincial mints, which opened in July 1465, have as initial mark the Sun on one side and Rose on the other, and the sun alone was already in use by September of that year when Coventry and Norwich closed. The local manufacture of the archbishop's dies during this short period may have been permitted as before, in order to save the danger of the transport of dies to the north. The opening of the Royal mint at York in July 1465, to which dies were sent from London, shows that transport was then safely organized, and from that time onwards the archbishop also received his dies from London. On this occasion the palace mint did not, as in earlier times, close down when the king put the castle mint into commission; but the coinage of pennies was

<sup>1</sup> Similarly on Nevill's death Lawrence Booth was appointed custodian of the temporalities; 8 June, 1476, Nevill died, 17 June L. Booth was appointed custodian of the temporalities; 28 June *congé d'élire* granted to the dean and chapter; 1 September L. Booth elected; 8 October restitution of temporalities.



left entirely to the palace mint, and the king struck, in addition to gold, groats, half-groats, and halfpence in silver, but no pennies.

The archbishop's coinage continues therefore with pennies of normal work of groups III with i.m. Sun (**Pl. I, 6, L.A.L.**) and IV with i.m. Lis (**Pl. I, 7, L.A.L.**). In both groups the **G** and key are on the obverse and the quatrefoil on the reverse. The pennies of group V are similar, with i.m. Lis, but **G** and key are replaced by a trefoil at either side of the bust; the quatrefoil on the reverse is retained (**Pl. I, 8, B.M.**). The omission of the archbishop's initial and key on this coin is not, I think, significant, its reason being the necessity of putting in their position the trefoils which distinguish this issue from the preceding. Groups VI and VII have similar pennies marked by the Cross Fitchée and Shortened Cross Fitchée,<sup>1</sup> with **G** and key and the quatrefoil.

Under Henry VI (restored) Nevill issued similar pennies with **G** and key and quatrefoil; the initial mark is uncertain; they are of normal work with the legend **hENRICV DI GRAT REX ANGL** with a trefoil after **REX**.

It is in Edward's second reign that the explanation of the York coinage is most difficult. The following varieties are known without the archbishop's marks on the obverse:—

- (a) i.m. Annulet. No marks on obverse. No quatrefoil (**Pl. I, 9, L.A.L.**).
- (b) i.m. Annulet (from the same obverse die). Quatrefoil on reverse (**Pl. I, 10, R.C.L.**).
- (c) i.m. Cross over Lis. Quatrefoils beside bust. Quatrefoil on reverse (**Pl. I, 11, L.A.L.**).

(This is evidently an old obverse die of group IV of the first reign brought back to use in the period of the Cross and Pellets initial mark).<sup>2</sup>

- (d) i.m. Cross over Annulet (but not quite certain). No marks on obverse. Quatrefoil on reverse.

(Probably an obverse die of the period of Annulet

<sup>1</sup> Including a coin which in *English Coins* I attributed to the second reign of Edward; the coin which I then described as having the pierced cross as initial mark has, I believe, the shortened cross fitchée.

<sup>2</sup> The common occurrence of the Cross punched over the Annulet i.m. on London coins shows that at this period old dies were frequently used. At present no coin is known of group IV with quatrefoils beside the neck.



i.m. brought into use again at the same time as the preceding).

- (e) i.m. Rose. No marks on obverse. Quatrefoil on reverse. With or without rose on breast. (Pl. I, 12, L.A.L.).

These coins are followed by a few varieties which bear an initial on the obverse:—

- (f) i.m. Rose. G and key beside bust. Quatrefoil on reverse. (Pl. I, 13, L.A.L.).

- (g) i.m. Rose. G and Rose beside bust. Quatrefoil on reverse. (Pl. I, 14, B.M.).

- (h) i.m. Rose. A and Rose beside bust. Quatrefoil on reverse. (Pl. I, 15, L.A.L.).

On the return of Edward in 1471 George Nevill surrendered himself to him and was pardoned on 19 April, but was confined to the Tower till the beginning of June. The following Christmas he was arrested, and in April 1472, was taken to France; his temporalities were sequestered and he was kept a prisoner till the summer of 1475, and in November, seven months before his death, he was back in England. He recovered his temporalities, for he is then recorded to have confirmed the election of an abbot.

The first of the York pennies of Edward's second reign, (a) above, has been attributed to the royal mint on account of the absence of the quatrefoil or any other mark of the archbishop,<sup>1</sup> but, though the royal mint remained open till September 1471, five months after the restoration, it had not during this period of its activity been striking pennies. Further, the penny (b) in the above list, which bears the quatrefoil, is struck from the same obverse die as (a). It is possible that the annulet coin without the quatrefoil represents an issue of the short period when Nevill was kept in custody. The three coins (b), (c) and (d) are alike in bearing the same initial mark as the London coins and in having the quatrefoil and no other episcopal mark; (e) is similar but has as initial mark the rose, which on coins of York, Durham and Canterbury seems to take the place of the

<sup>1</sup> *Num. Chron.*, 1914, p. 344. Mr. Lawrence has a coin, on which the initial mark is uncertain, but seems to be cross fitchée or restoration cross, and which has G and key but no quatrefoil; this may be a mule with obverse of first reign and reverse of the annulet issue in question.

London cinquefoil. This set of coins must belong to the years when Nevill was again under arrest and was held a prisoner in France, between Christmas 1471 and the summer of 1475. The temporalities were during this time, or at least during part of it, sequestered; so the absence of the archbishop's initial here sufficed, without the removal of the quatrefoil, for the differentiation of the vacancy issues.

The remaining three varieties, (f), (g), (h) may equally well be placed in the reverse order. They all certainly belong to a late period of the reign, as their lettering shows, and therefore those with Nevill's initial must have been struck after his release in 1475. The puzzle is the appearance on some coins of the letter **Æ** with a rose beside the bust; this is no accidental change, for it occurs on quite a large issue which required many dies. The letter may be the initial of *Eboracum* or of *Edward*; in either case it seems to denote a vacancy in the see, perhaps during Nevill's imprisonment before 1475, perhaps after his death.

The coinage of Archbishop Lawrence Booth (1476-1480; see above, p. 76, *note*), which has the same initial mark, a rose, and bears his initial, **B**, and the key on the obverse, and the quatrefoil on the reverse (**Pl. I, 16, L.A.L.**) is perhaps some slight evidence in favour of placing the coins with **Æ** and Rose in the period of imprisonment with the **Æ** and Rose preceding **Æ** and key in 1475-1476. Pennies with **B** and key but with no quatrefoil are presumably the coinage of the vacancy caused by the death of Lawrence Booth in 1480. (**Pl. I, 17, B.M.**). He was succeeded by Thomas Rotherham whose coins again are similar, with **τ** and key and a quatrefoil (**Pl. I, 18, L.A.L.**); some of them have a star on the bust and to right of the crown. Rotherham continued his coinage in the reign of Richard III, both with sun-and-rose and with boar's head as initial marks (**Pl. I, 19, B.M.**); some of the former pennies omit the **τ** and key on the obverse and these may, I think, have been issued during his imprisonment in 1483. (**Pl. I, 20, B.M.**). The royal mint was also opened by Richard III for a coinage of groats.

#### CANTERBURY IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD IV.

In the Calendar of Charter Rolls, vol. v, p. 195, is entered a charter granted by Edward IV to Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated at Westminster 10 July in his third year

(1463). It inspects and confirms a charter of the year 1352, which cites earlier charters by Richard I and John of the years 1189, 1199, and 1200, confirming to the Archbishop of Canterbury the grant of three moneyers with their dies for making money in the City of Canterbury. It proceeds, in the summary of the Calendar,

“With further grant, in consideration of the good counsel and service rendered by the said archbishop, of special grace and for the greater security of the said archbishop, and for the removal of any doubts and ambiguities in the said charters and letters, that the archbishop and his successors shall have three dies and three moneyers to make money, to wit the half-groat (*dimidium grossum*) the penny and the halfpenny of silver, and the changing (*cambium*) of the said money so made and the profits thence arising in the city of Canterbury without any impediment from the king or his ministers.”

It is interesting to bring this charter to mind, for though Ruding refers to it,<sup>1</sup> it seems to have been overlooked by writers on the coinage of Edward IV; and it is an extremely important document. It is the authority for the Bouchier coinage, and it grants to the archbishop coinage in three denominations of silver.

Since the time of Plegmund, archbishop during the reign of Alfred and Edward the Elder, there had been no evidence on the coins themselves of the coinage rights of the archbishops of Canterbury. From documentary evidence we are aware that the rights existed.

After the death in 914 of Plegmund, the last archbishop of Canterbury whose name appears on the coinage, the work at Canterbury, where there were not, as at York, two separate mints in the city, was divided between the king and the archbishop. In Æthelstan's reign the king had four moneyers and the archbishop two, a seventh being appropriated to the abbot of St. Augustine. From the above charter it appears that in the reigns of Richard I and John there were three moneyers working for the archbishop; this number was accepted by Edward I who, in the indenture of 1279 with William Turnemire,<sup>2</sup> provided for eight furnaces to be worked in Canterbury, five for the king and three for the archbishop. Edward II,<sup>3</sup> in

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii, p. 182, note 2; in the same note Ruding writes “George archbishop of Canterbury” in error for “George archbishop of York.”

<sup>2</sup> *Red Book of the Exchequer* (Rolls Series), vol. iii, p. 985 (8 Dec., 1279).

<sup>3</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls, 1307-1333*, p. 35-6 (1 Ed. II, m. 3) (22 May, 1308).

1308, ordered the keeper of the Exchange to cease from obstructing the archbishop in the enjoyment of his three dies and three moneyers, an obstruction which had been going on ever since the Keeper's appointment. Edward III, as we have already seen, confirmed the archbishop's right to three moneyers; but no further documentary evidence of the archbishop's privilege is known until Edward IV issued the charter quoted above; indeed, the fact that his charter inspects no charters of later date than 1352 suggests, though not with certainty, that none had been issued in the meantime.<sup>1</sup> The confirmation of his dies by Edward III was a hollow gift to the archbishop; the mint at Canterbury had been closed since 1332 and did not open again till Thomas Bouchier availed himself of the charter of Edward IV.

Though the charter was signed on 10 July, 1463, Bouchier does not appear to have opened the mint until after September, 1464, when the weight of the silver coins was reduced from a fifteen-grain to a twelve-grain penny.<sup>2</sup> The earliest Bouchier half-groats have Pall i.m. on obverse, none on reverse (**Pl. I, 21, B.M.**); they have large fleurs on the tressure and sometimes an extra pellet in one quarter of the reverse; their position as an early issue of the light coinage is shown by comparison with London groats with Rose i.m. which do not have the eye after Civitas. Mr. Lawrence has one with Pall i.m. on obverse and Rose i.m. on reverse. The remaining half-groats have trefoils on the tressure; they vary in having as initial marks Pall and Rose, Pall and Sun, or Pall (on both sides or on obverse only) and in the presence or absence of quatrefoils beside the bust; the knot below the bust is occasionally omitted on half-groats which have Pall alone as i.m. and quatrefoils beside the bust. The stops, when they occur, are always saltires, and therefore the latest of them is not later than the London issues with the Crown initial mark and perhaps contemporary with the Sun i.m. The few Bouchier pennies that exist do not carry the argument further. It is worth while to notice the peculiarity of the small hook or spur projecting from the inner circle in one

<sup>1</sup> Ruding I, p. 182, note 2, quotes Hasted for a confirmation by Henry VI. Hasted, *History of Kent*, vol. iv, p. 762, apparently inserts in error a confirmation by Henry VI for which he refers to the charter of Edward IV.

<sup>2</sup> The half-groat of 26 grains attributed by Walters to the heavy coinage (*Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 191) is considerably later: the trefoils on the tressure identify it with the London issue with Sun i.m. Its high weight must be due to carelessness in the individual coin due to weighing in mass.

angle of the reverse which occurs on all Bouchier coins and nowhere else.

In 1465 the king opened his mints at Bristol, Coventry and Norwich, and the York Castle mint was also put into commission for the large coinage required when the gold coinage was reformed in July 1465. The coinage at the time of their opening was just on the change from the Rose to the Sun as initial mark.<sup>1</sup>

The royal issues of Canterbury, which do not include the groat, though they add the halfpenny to the two known Bouchier denominations, begin with the Crown as initial mark and trefoils besides the neck (Pl. I, 22, B.M.), others have Crown on obverse and Sun on reverse, and finally they finish, after the Restoration, with *obv.* Cross Fitchée, *rev.* Cinquefoil (Pl. II, 23, B.M.), Cinquefoil both sides (but obverse i.m. is doubtful, L.A.L. *ex* Walters, 1913, lot 458), and Rose usually with **a** on breast (Pl. II, 24, B.M.).

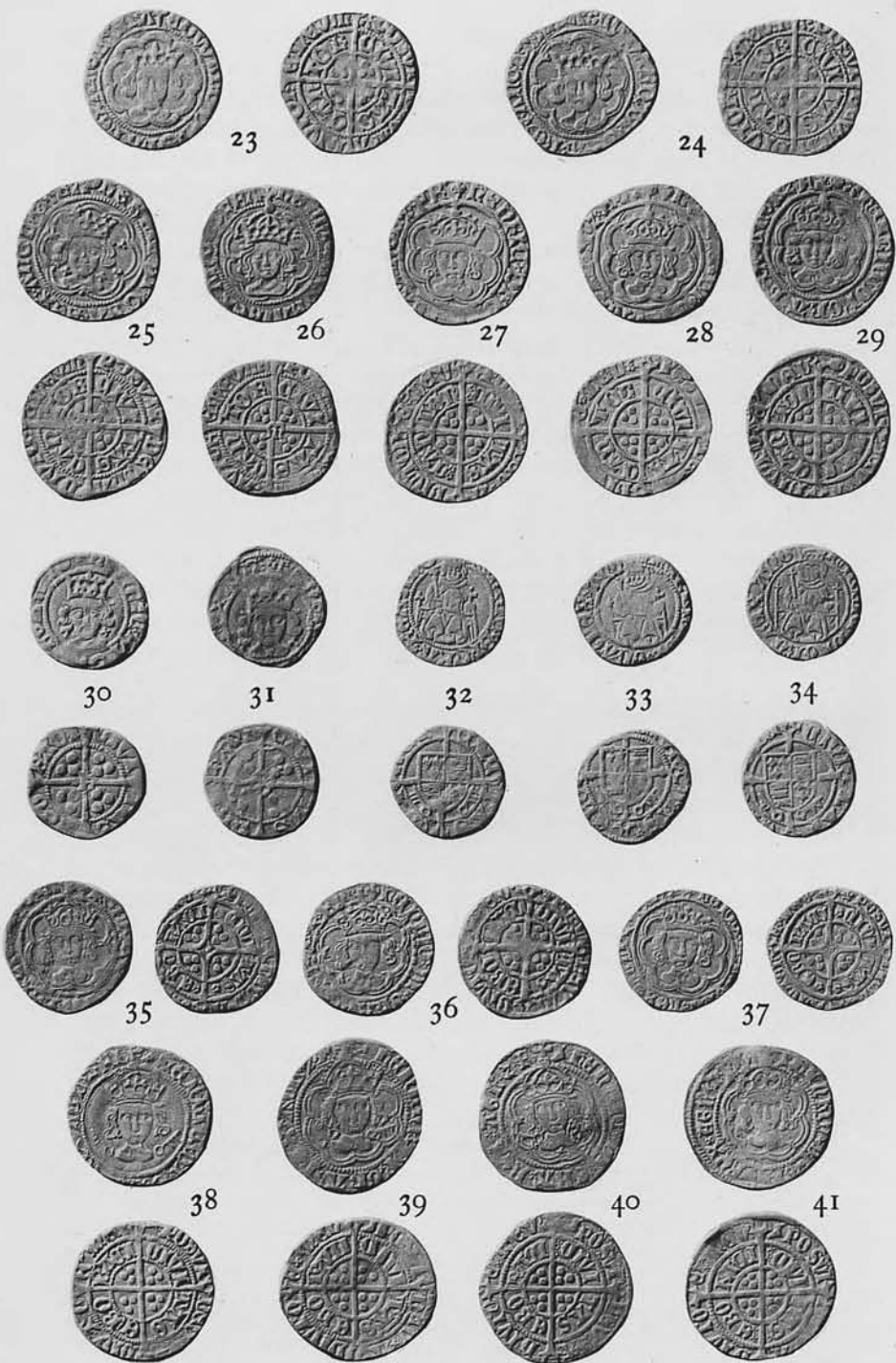
Symonds, in *Num. Chron.*, 1926, p. III-2, has shown reason for assigning to the king's work at the Canterbury mint limits of dates not earlier than September 1465, and not later than October 1468.<sup>2</sup> This may well be correct subject to the necessary addition that the mint reopened at a late period in the reign. A comparison of Bouchier's coins with the king's coinage at Canterbury, shows, I think, quite clearly that the one did not overlap the other; at a date early, I think, in the period of the Crown initial mark the Bouchier coinage stopped and the king's coinage took its place. There is no difficulty, so far as I am aware, in placing the whole of the royal Canterbury coinage which precedes the restoration of Henry VI within the years 1466-1468; it ends with group V, the combination of Crown and Sun, or perhaps we should assume the issue of half-groats of group VI (Cross Fitchée) in order to account for the mule of that mark with the Cinquefoil. The wide distance of time between the obverse and reverse dies of this mule explains itself in the light of the king having closed the mint in 1468 and having reopened it at a late period in his second reign. Whether the archbishop participated in the profits of the mint while it was in the king's hands we cannot say.

<sup>1</sup> Bristol, Coventry, and Norwich have groats with Sun on obverse and Rose on reverse; the identification of Rose i.m. alone for Coventry (*English Coins*, p. 156) is doubtful, I think it comes from a Coventry-London mule with Sun on reverse; York has early coins with Lis or Sun.

<sup>2</sup> On the ground of the omission of Canterbury from two letters by privy-seal of those dates.









The first issue of the reign of Henry VII, the Open Crown issue, again includes a Canterbury coinage; the archbishop Thomas Morton (1486-1500), is now striking coins, and not only the half-groat and penny, but also the halfpenny, with his initial **Ɔ** in the centre of the reverse. Morton appears, like Bouchier in 1463, to have received confirmation of the grant of the dies of the archbishop and to have enjoyed the sole use of the mint. But later coins of Canterbury discard the letter **Ɔ** and usually adopt as their initial mark the **Lis**, which is also used on half-groats of London and of York, though they frequently use the **Ton** and the **Lis** in conjunction. The coincidence of the two features, the omission of the archbishop's initial and the substitution of the royal **Lis** for his canting emblem, the **Tun**, seems to indicate at least some curtailment of the liberty previously enjoyed by the archbishop; and it is natural to interpret the conjunction of the **Lis** and the **Tun**, which is so frequent on the half-groats, as indication of a sharing of the mint by the king and the archbishop.

The Canterbury half-groats fall into the following classes:—

- A. The group with Open Crown, early lettering, **Tun** i.m., and **Ɔ** in the centre of the reverse. These are group I which can be dated approximately 1485-1494, the terminal date being that of the issue of the earliest Sovereign, which was ordered in October, 1494, and bears the Cross Fitchée, the last initial mark of this group (**Pl. II, 25, B.M.**).
- B. Coins with Double-arched Crown; no initial mark; in all other respects similar to group A. These correspond to early coins of group II which have no initial mark, and were therefore struck about 1494-5 (**Pl. II, 26, L.A.L.**).
- C. Coins without **Ɔ** on the reverse, with early lettering on the obverse and ornate lettering on the reverse. Initial marks are **Lis**, or **Tun** and **Lis**, on obverse with **Lis** on reverse. (**Pl. II, 27, B.M.**).
- D. Coins with ornate lettering and rosette stops on both sides. The initial marks are **Tun** and **Lis** on obverse with no i.m. on reverse, **Tun** on obverse with **Lis** on reverse, **Tun** both sides. These were all struck early in period of group III; for the broken letters which occur so frequently upon them, notably **T**, **R**, **Ɔ**, **Ɔ**, all

broken at their lower end, are found upon some of the London groats which have as initial marks Escallop or Pansy. Group III, in which these two marks occur quite early, begins very shortly after the death of John Shirwood, Bishop of Durham, which occurred in January, 1494. (Pl. II, 28, B.M.).

- E. Similar coins with ornate lettering but saltire stops or no stops. The initial mark is a Tun on both sides, or, rarely, with a Pansy added beside the Tun on the obverse. (Pl. II, 29, L.A.L.). This class is parallel to London groats with the Pansy (sometimes called Regular Cinquefoil), which immediately follows the Escallop in group III.

The series starts, therefore, with two classes, A and B, struck between 1485 and 1495 by Archbishop Morton; the three later classes appear to have been issued while the mint of Canterbury was shared by the king and the archbishop. The mint then closed down and no more coins were issued there until the profile groats appeared with the Martlet initial mark at the very end of the reign.

The pennies of York and Durham form a similar series parallel to the coinage of Canterbury. Thomas Rotherham, archbishop of York, struck pennies of group I with early lettering and trefoil stops, on which his initial was balanced by a key, cross, or trefoil at the other side of the bust (Pl. II, 30, 31, both L.A.L.); the use of the letter *h* on the earlier coins, instead of a quatrefoil, in the centre of the reverse was perhaps a method of marking the reverse dies which were supplied after Henry's accession. On "sovereign type" pennies Rotherham's initial disappears and keys are placed beside the shield; they occur both with early lettering of group II (Pl. II, 32, L.A.L.) and with ornate lettering and rosette stops of group III (Pl. II, 33, L.A.L.), and the latest of these, bearing saltires on the throne-posts and beside the king's legs and without stops in the legend (Pl. II, 34, L.A.L.), is analogous to the Canterbury coins of class E; the occurrence of a broken *Æ* on the obverse carries the parallel a step further. Here the series ends and these are the last pennies ever struck by an Archbishop of York.

At Durham John Shirwood struck pennies of group I with early lettering and trefoil stops, similar to those struck in the reign of Richard III, and in the sovereign type it is his coinage

that retains this early lettering (group II) whereas the ornate lettering appears only on pennies that bear the initial of Richard Fox, who succeeded Shirwood in 1494. Again, on the pennies of Fox, we find the saltires on the throne-posts and the absence of stops supplying a parallel with the latest Canterbury and York coins of this group, and again the broken **æ** is found on the latest pennies.

The simultaneous closure of work at the three mints of Canterbury, York and Durham is especially interesting on account of the entry in the K.R. Mem. Roll of 16 Henry VII (Hilary term), i.e. early in the year 1501, which Symonds published in *Num. Chron.*, 1913, p. 352:—

“ . . . as the business and labour of the said Alexandre [de Bruchsella, the graver at London] daily increased, for as much as the king had restrained the mints of Canterbury, York, and Durham for a certain season, he should receive convenient wages for his labour in the said office until the contrary was ordered.”

Both the archbishops died in 1500, Rotherham in May and Morton in September; the restraint had presumably been in force only a short time when the order was given for the London graver to receive additional pay, and perhaps we may see in the deaths of the two archbishops the opportunity for the king to undertake a reform of the coinage which was to involve the coinages of the two archbishops and the bishop of Durham.

During the years c. 1494-1500 there had been an enormous output of half-groats; not only had the mint of Canterbury been very prolific, but at both London and York the king had been striking this denomination. After an issue at the beginning of the reign (Open Crown; i.m. Lis over Sun-and-Rose) no more half-groats are known of London until group III which has the double-arched crown with jewelled arches. Both London and York (royal) struck similar half-groats with the pellet in the voided panel in the centre of the reverse; unlike the groats they still, on early examples, bear the early lettering with (at York on obverse only) trefoil stops.<sup>1</sup> (Pl. II, 35, L.A.L.). At both mints the ornate lettering with rosette stops is used on coins with double-arched crown and with the later unarched crown which

<sup>1</sup> The use of the Escallop initial mark on the earliest London specimen and the form of the crown show that they are correctly assigned to group III (i.e. c. 1494 onwards).

has the tressure broken above it (Pl. II, 36, 37, both L.A.L.); at both mints the same broken T marks some of the earlier coins, and the latest have a smaller style of ornate lettering with the broken A as a common feature. The pennies of London also run parallel with those of York and Durham and seem to terminate at the same time as they, to revive only with "profile" lettering towards the end of the reign.<sup>1</sup>

In all denominations, except the gold coins and the groats, there is lacking an output that will fit the period of the later initial marks of group III, Leopard's Head to Greyhound, and of groats with single-arched crown (group IV). There is one exception, the York full-face half-groats and halfpence with Martlet initial marks.

The German artist, Alexander of Brugsal, had been appointed graver in 1494. The appointment can only have been made with a view to the introduction of the newer methods of renaissance portraiture, and from the time of his appointment, though it was ten years before the purpose was achieved, its realization must have been perpetually in mind. I am of opinion that this had something to do with the concentration in 1500 or 1501 upon the gold and the groat issues. Whatever the cause, the king's coinage was, I think, limited between 1501 and 1504 to gold and groats. But on Savage's appointment to the archbishopric of York he was given liberty to coin the half-groat and halfpenny, in place of the penny which had been the right of his predecessors. The commission to Thomas Piggott of 20 September, 1507,<sup>2</sup>

"to act as keeper and overseer of the mint at York during the voidance of the see of York, such office having been lately held by commission from the archbishop, deceased, with injunction to coin only pens of two pens and half pens according to the stamp and form used in the time of the archbishop."

proves conclusively that the York half-groats and halfpence of full face type bearing the keys beside the bust are the "pens of two pens" and "half pens" according to the stamp and form of which Piggott was to strike during the vacancy following Savage's death, and that the similar coins which omit the keys are the coinage of Piggott struck between September 1507 and

<sup>1</sup> Possibly a London penny with the small square lettering (group IV) exists; in *English Coins* I included it from a coin in Mr. Lawrence's collection but the coin is much clipped, and I am doubtful of the lettering.

<sup>2</sup> *Num. Chron.*, 1919, p. 259, from Cal. Pat. Rolls 23 Hen. VII.

DURHAM			YORK			CANTERBURY							
	Penny	Half-groat	ARCHBISHOP	Penny	Halfpenny	ROYAL	Groat	Half-groat	ARCHBISHOP	Half-groat	Penny	Halfpenny	
Edward IV	L. Booth			W. Booth									
1461-1464	L. Booth			G. Nevill			+	+	T. Bouchier	T. Bouchier			
1465-1467?	L. Booth			G. Nevill			+	+					
1467?-1470							(and Halfpenny)						
Henry VI restored				G. Nevill			+	+					
1470-1471													
Edward IV restored													
1471-1476	L. Booth (1d. and ½d.)			G. Nevill									
1476-1483	W. Dudley			{ L. Booth T. Rotherham									
Richard III													
1483-1485	J. Shirwood			T. Rotherham			+						
Henry VII													
1485-1489	J. Shirwood			T. Rotherham					J. Morton	J. Morton	J. Morton		Early London Half-groat
1490-1494	J. Shirwood			T. Rotherham					J. Morton				No London Half-groats
1494-1500	R. Fox			T. Rotherham				+		King and	Archbishop jointly		





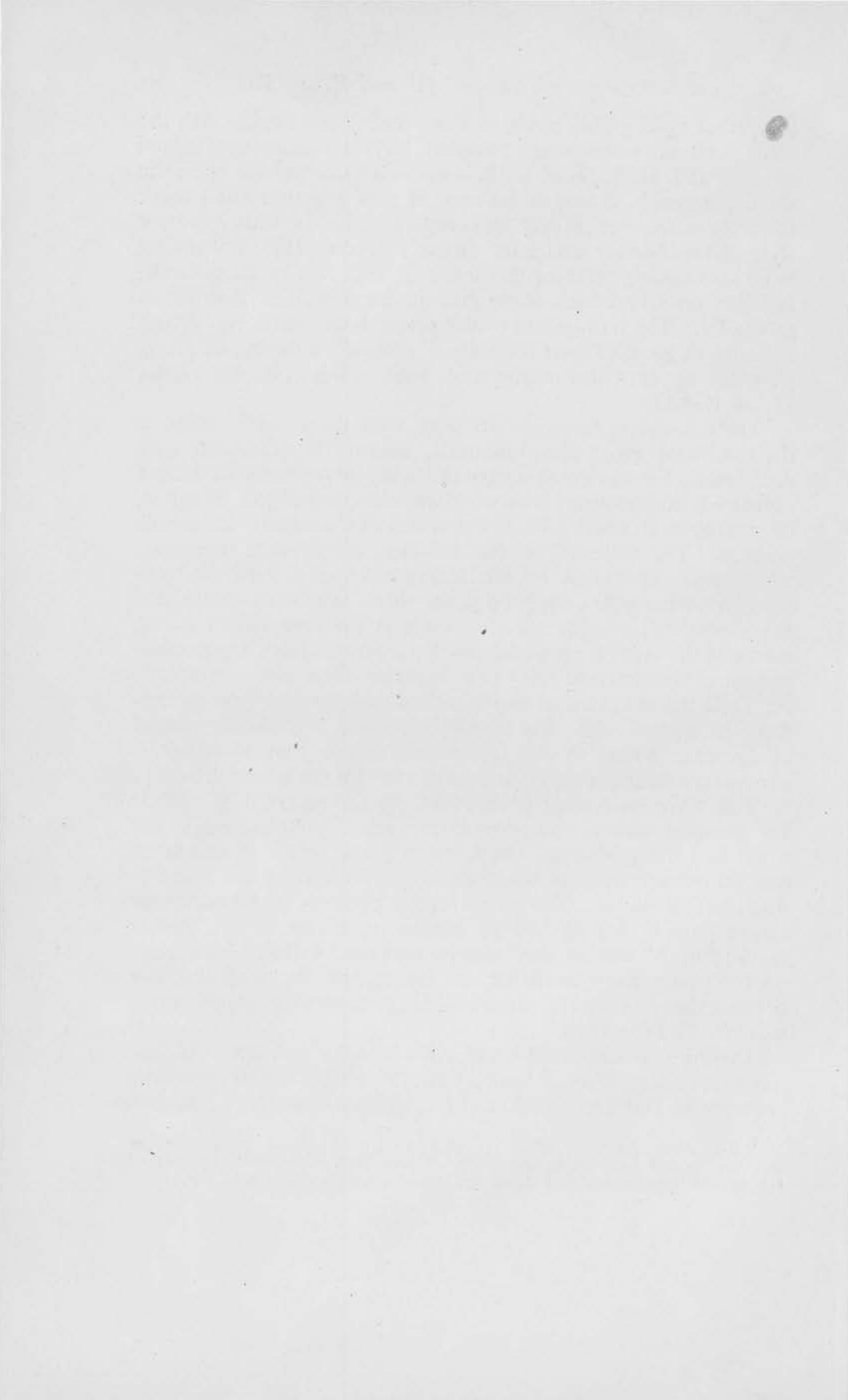
December 1508. This series of York half-groats begins with the coins with no tressure on obverse, for they have ornamental lettering (Pl. II, 38, B.M.). It is difficult to be precise upon the small differences shown in the style of that lettering; but I think the style of these coins may be compared with the rather coarser style of the Anchor and later groats of group III. Some that have no tressure combine this lettering with the square lettering familiar on Greyhound-Rose groats, the lettering, that is, of group IV. The half-groats with tressure have either the square lettering of group IV or the thin, "profile," lettering of group V, which appears also on the coins without keys (Pl. II, 39, 40, 41, all L.A.L.).

The coinage is therefore an issue with no parallel except in the gold and groat denominations, and its identification with Archbishop Savage (1501-1507) and with the vacancy of 1507-8 agrees with the closing down of other coinages in 1500. It raises, of course, in an acute form the problem of the date of the profile coinage. The overlap of the full-face and profile coinages, which was expounded by Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton,<sup>1</sup> extends over the years 1504-1507, for there can be no doubt that the groat with single-arched crown was the type issued as the result of the Act of 1503 and proclamation of July, 1504, when the groat was current only if it had the outer circle complete. At York the commission to Piggott caused the old type to continue in 1507-8 when the profile half-groat was already issued at London, owing to the instructions given him to strike in accordance with the stamp and form used by the late archbishop.

The other interesting point raised by the restraint of 1500 is the question whether, in view of the work being limited to the groat and the gold coins, the London graver could in fact have had an extra burden of work thrown upon him by the restraint of the other mints. The answer may perhaps be found in the larger output of gold and of groats, especially of the Anchor mark; but Alexander may also be supposed to have been busy on the preliminary work for the graving of dies with the new portrait though even the earliest shillings cannot have been struck so early as 1500-1501.

In order to summarize and elucidate the opinions which I have expressed above, I have appended a table which shows the coinages of Durham, York and Canterbury in parallel columns.

<sup>1</sup> *Brit. Num. Journ.*, XVIII, p. i ff. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, (p. 45 ff.) took the view that I have expressed above of the York half-groats, but placed London half-groats, which I think are earlier, contemporary with them.



## ENGLISH AND IRISH COINS OF HENRY VIII BEARING INITIALS OF HIS QUEENS.

BY L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.

THERE are certain coins of Henry VIII which bear the unusual feature of a Queen's initial. These coins belong to the English and the Irish series; the English coins are of gold and are a George Noble, its half, and the Crown of the Double Rose and its half; the Irish coins are the silver Harp Groat and its half. All these pieces bear the letter A, I, or K, the initials of Queens Anne, Jane, Katherine, accompanied in each case by the letter H on the same side of the coin. The question to be solved is which of the two Annes and Katherines is indicated by the letters A and K. Numismatists in the past have expressed different opinions. The letter I can, of course, only represent Jane Seymour. The pertinent dates of the Queens are:—Katherine of Aragon, divorced in May 1533; Anne Boleyn, married in January 1533, beheaded May 1536; Jane Seymour, married June 1536, died October 1537; Anne of Cleves, January to July 1540; Katherine Howard, married August 8th, 1540, beheaded February 1541/2; Katherine Parr, married July 1543, survived Henry. Incidentally the last queen cannot have been represented on the coins of either the English or the Irish series, as will be seen subsequently. The English coins will be considered first as their attribution is fairly certain.

The coins are all so well known that special descriptions are unnecessary. In 1526 Wolsey was appointed to supervise a new coinage; of this the coins that concern our present purpose are the Crown of the Rose, the Crown of the Double Rose and its half, and the George Noble and its half. The Sovereigns and Angels and the silver coins do not bear the Queens' initials and therefore need not be considered here. The marks on this second coinage of Henry VIII are: (1) rose, (2) lis, (3) arrow, (4) sunburst, (5) lis, (6) pheon; of these the first three only, rose, lis, arrow, occur on coins which bear the initial of a queen. There can be no doubt that the rose is correctly placed as the first initial-

mark, as it is the mark on the Crown of the Rose, which was ordered in August, 1526, and was replaced by the Crown of the Double Rose in November of the same year, and with this new Crown was issued the George Noble and its half. All these coins bear the rose as their initial-mark and their legends are almost entirely in Roman letters except those of the George Noble. This coin and its half bear the letters H K uncrowned on the reverse; the Crown of the Double Rose with the rose as the initial-mark has the same letters crowned on the reverse; the similar Half-crown has the same letters uncrowned. The K on these coins must therefore represent Queen Katherine of Aragon, and, as K is the initial always found on both sides of the Crown with the lis mark, which, as it is muled both ways with rose and arrow, must be the second of these initial marks, it follows that the same Katherine was intended. The arrow-marked crowns have HK on both sides, *obv.* HA and *rev.* HK, *obv.* HK and *rev.* HA, and HA on both sides. This proves that HA is Anne Boleyn. These are followed by another arrow-marked crown bearing the initials HI on both sides, which can only be Jane Seymour. By some evil chance there is a mule known with *obv.* HK and *rev.* HI; this mule does not disprove the order of the initials as given above, for queens with initials K and I never succeeded each other. Later crowns, with the arrow as initial mark, combine HR on the obverse with HI on the reverse. Evidently HR took the place of HI during the run of the arrow mark. The letters HR have been interpreted by some as representing a consortless period, but this interpretation is disproved by the fact that all the later crowns bear HR only though Katherine Parr survived the king; the coin mentioned above with HR and HI must have been struck just after the death of Jane and, although this may have been during a consortless period, we have to admit that there are no coins bearing queens' initials that can be placed later; HR is always used on later coins.

We do not know the reason for these initials ever having been placed on the coins. It has been suggested that the queens represented may have had a seignorage on these pieces.

One additional date must be mentioned. In January 1541/2 Henry changed his title of *Dominus Hibernie* to *Rex Hibernie*, and his English subjects were given six months in which to recognize the change. Presumably his Irish subjects were required to recognize it at once. As Katherine Parr was not Queen until 1543 and no English or Irish coin with HK reads *Rex Hibernie*,

Katherine Parr cannot have been represented on the coinage at all.

Now to consider the Irish series: Our late member, Mr. Henry Symonds, wrote a paper on the Irish coinage of Henry VIII and Edward VI in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1915. He there discussed the series of Harp Groats and their halves with a view to finding out when they were first struck. The coins have HK, HA, HI on the harp side only. The initial-mark on all of them is a crown, and they all read *Dominus Hibernie*. Later groats with crown i.m. have HR beside the harp, and a mule is known combining this reverse with an obverse which has trefoil i.m., the next mark on this coinage. Mr. Symonds conducted a careful search into documents and letters; the earliest entry he could find where the name "new coin of the harp" was used was an account dated October 1536, from which he concluded that the harp groat was first ordered in a missing indenture of March 1535/6, and that therefore the initial A could not be that of Anne Boleyn who was beheaded in May 1536, and still less could K be Katherine of Aragon who was divorced in 1533. He therefore, following Aquilla Smith, ascribed the coins to Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves and Katherine Howard. In the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1929 Miss Stokes published the mint accounts of this period; the accounts include the coins struck for Ireland at London until 1545 and later at Bristol. There is a gap in the accounts from Michaelmas 1530 to Michaelmas 1536;<sup>1</sup> there is no reason, however, to suppose that coins were not made during the period for which the accounts no longer exist; the later years all include coinage made for Ireland. Mr. Symonds was careful to add on p. 197 "if I am correct in believing that the earliest order for an Irish currency was dated 6 March, 1535-6." At the time the paper was written, 1915, these mint accounts had not been published.

The following list shows the comparison between English crowns and Irish groats:—

ENGLISH CROWNS.

IRISH GROATS.

<i>Dominus</i> legend i.m.	Rose	HK	
i.m.	Lis	HK	
i.m.	Arrow	HK	HK <i>Dominus</i> legend, i.m. Crown HK
	"	HK	HA
	"	HA	HK

<sup>1</sup> On p. 41 of *Num. Chron.* 1929, the first entry should read "Mich. 28 (not 22) Hen. VIII. to Mich. 29 Hen. VIII."

<i>Dominus</i> legend, i.m. Arrow	HA HA	<i>Dominus</i> legend, i.m. Crown	HA
"	HK HI	"	HI
"	HI HI	"	HI
"	HR HI	"	HR
"	HR HR	"	HR
		" <i>obv.</i> Trefoil	" <i>rev.</i>
		Crown	HR
		" i.m. Trefoil	HR
<i>Rex</i> legend i.m. Pheon	HR HR	<i>Rex</i> legend "	HR

I think that this comparison proves the point, which I have attempted to show in these notes, that there is a correspondence between the two sets of the series with the Queens' initials. As a matter of fact the coins of England and Ireland after the death of Jane Seymour and the removal of the Queens' initials, including the Bristol issues, are also in correspondence.



## THE HARTWELL TOKEN.<sup>1</sup>

BY WILLIAM C. WELLS.

IN the *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. xviii, p. 221, Mr. J. O. Manton, in the introduction to his "Buckinghamshire Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century," says:—

"The combined initials are often useful when searching parish marriage registers to determine the identity of an issuer. An illustration of this is the Hartwell token of William Church, which has the initials and date W · A · C · 1666 upon it, and which hitherto has been catalogued in the Northamptonshire series as belonging to Wold Hartwell, with the parish records commencing in 1683, giving the wife's Christian name as Mary, but with the admission that neither the initials W · A · C · nor the dates of the register records quite agree. In December 1923, a specimen of the token was dug up in Bierton Road, Aylesbury, only about a mile and a half from Hartwell, Bucks, and this led to research which disclosed the existence of a William Church and his wife Ann in the neighbourhood, and baptismal records at Aylesbury, showing the continuance of the name Ann in the family contemporaneously with the date upon the token. The evidence *proves*<sup>2</sup> that the token belongs to the *Hartwell hamlet of Aylesbury*;<sup>2</sup> and so to the Bucks series and not to Northants."

In vol. xix, p. 179, Mr. Manton again describes Hartwell as being "in the parish of Aylesbury," and adds "*Williamson*, following *Boyne's* list, has placed this token in the Northamptonshire series, and Mr. Wm. C. Wells who has revised *Williamson's* list continued it as a Northants token, but doubtfully."

My account of the Northamptonshire Seventeenth Century Tokens, which appeared in the *British Numismatic Journal*, vols. vi, vii, viii, and x, however, was not a revision of *Williamson*, but an entirely new list taken almost entirely from the tokens

<sup>1</sup> There are two parishes bearing the name of Hartwell, one in Northamptonshire and the other in Buckinghamshire. A distance of about 25 miles separates the two parishes.

<sup>2</sup> The italics are mine.—W.C.W.

in my own collection, supplemented by personal research in local and national documents in various parts of England; the errors of description in *Williamson* being so numerous as to render a mere revision almost useless as a work of reference. I must also demur to the suggestion that I included the Hartwell token in the Northamptonshire series, "but doubtfully." To have been just, Mr. Manton would have quoted more of my extracts from the Hartwell, Northants, parish records, but he refrains from quoting my record of the burial of William Church *senior*, at Hartwell, Northants, in 1687, and also my suggestion that William Church *senior* was the issuer of the token and that probably his wife's name was Ann. I further implied that the parish register entries which I cited, of William Church and his wife Mary, related to William Church *junior*, son of the token issuer, and in no way did I suggest that they related to the token issuer himself.

Apparently it was not considered necessary to adduce any evidence in support of the claim to transfer Church's token from Hartwell, Northamptonshire, to Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, unless we except the Aylesbury register entries which Mr. Manton cites and which show that a William Church resided, not at Hartwell, but elsewhere—"in the neighbourhood"! In forty years' experience of parish register searching I have always found that when the person referred to in the register resided away from the place in which the register was kept, his, or her place of residence is definitely stated. For instance, we find the following entries in the register which Mr. Manton cites, *viz.*, that of Aylesbury:

1662, Feb. 9th. "Samuel Robinson, of *Wingrave*, who lived with Thomas Brookes, was buried, he being killed by Thomas Harris, who lived in Baker's Lane."

1697. "Francis Tyringham, son of Francis Tyringham, of *Nether Winchdon*, and Mary his wife." (*Baptism.*)

1714, Nov. 18th. "Mr. Henry Phillips, of *London*, linen draper." (*Burial.*)

Even when the person referred to in the register entries resided at a hamlet in the parish in which the register was kept, his place of residence is generally specified. In my "Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire" I quote the following examples from the parish register of Kippax, Yorkshire; they relate to residents of Great Preston, a hamlet in Kippax parish.

1665. "Thomas filius Gualteri Widdopp *de Preston*, baptizatus erat vicesimo septimo die Januarij sepultus erat ultimo die Januarij."

1666. "Johannes Widdopp filius Gualteri Widdop *de Purston* sepult vicesimo quarto Maij."

Consequently, had the entries cited by Mr. Manton from the Aylesbury parish register related to William Church the token issuer, even if the assertion that Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, was a hamlet in Aylesbury parish could be substantiated, I should expect to find him described as "of Hartwell," but no such description occurs in this case, which in itself should be sufficient indication that the William Church referred to was a resident of Aylesbury and not of the adjoining parish of Hartwell. Moreover, a search of the Buckinghamshire Subsidies and Hearth Tax returns of the early years of Charles II, now deposited at the Public Record Office, which I carefully examined 25 years ago when my "Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire" was in the course of preparation, reveals the fact that the William Church of the Aylesbury parish register, cited by Mr. Manton, was a resident of Aylesbury and not of Hartwell. The Hearth Tax returns show that he was assessed for one hearth in Aylesbury. The same documents also show that no person of the name of Church was assessed in any way in the parish of Hartwell, Buckinghamshire.

To identify William Church of the Hartwell token with William Church of the Aylesbury parish register and to use that as a basis upon which to claim the transference of the token from Northamptonshire to Buckinghamshire, it was necessary to assert that Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, is, or was, a hamlet in Aylesbury parish. Moderate investigation, however, should have elicited the fact that Hartwell is not and, so far as is known, never has been a hamlet to Aylesbury, nor has it ever been "in the parish of Aylesbury" either civil or ecclesiastical, consequently the Buckinghamshire claim to the Hartwell token must necessarily fail.

The attribution of William Church's token to Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, rests entirely upon the assertion that Hartwell is, or was, a hamlet to Aylesbury. If the assertion that Hartwell was "in the parish of Aylesbury" and that it was "the Hartwell hamlet of Aylesbury" could be substantiated, the Aylesbury parish register extracts cited by Mr. Manton would be relative,

but in face of the evidence connecting the token with the Northamptonshire Hartwell, they certainly would not "prove that the token belongs to the Hartwell hamlet of Aylesbury, and so to the Bucks series and not to Northants."

I have had a short correspondence with Mr. Manton concerning the Hartwell token, but he does not advance beyond the *ipse dixit* that the token *was* issued at Hartwell, Buckinghamshire. He refuses to recognize that upon himself rests the onus of producing evidence in support of his assertion that Hartwell was a hamlet in Aylesbury parish and that, consequently, records of Hartwell baptisms, marriages and burials would appear in the Aylesbury parish registers. On the other hand he insists that upon myself rests the onus of refuting his claim to transfer the Hartwell token to Buckinghamshire and challenges me to produce evidence controverting his assertion that Hartwell was in Aylesbury parish—hence this article.

The evidence is necessarily of a negative character. Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, is a small parish of 918 acres, two miles from the old part of the borough of Aylesbury, and consisting for the greater part of Hartwell Park, the home, since about 1620, of the Lee family, one of whom, Dr. John Lee, was the first president of the London (now the Royal) Numismatic Society. It is and, so far as is known, always has been a separate parish and not connected in any way with Aylesbury. The two parishes were not even in the same hundred, Hartwell being in the hundred of Stone, and Aylesbury in the hundred of Aylesbury.<sup>1</sup> Nor were they ecclesiastically in the same deanery, Hartwell being in the deanery of Wendover and Aylesbury in the deanery of Aylesbury. Prior to 1804, when the constituency of Aylesbury was enlarged, the voters of Hartwell did not vote with those of Aylesbury.

Hartwell has had its own parish church from early times, certainly from the thirteenth century, and its parish registers date from 1550; and had William Church the token issuer resided there we should find records of him, or of members of his family, in those registers and not in the Aylesbury registers. But it is now 25 years since I satisfied myself by personal inspection of the Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, registers and other local documents, that no William Church resided there in the seventeenth century.

<sup>1</sup> The hundred of Aylesbury in the modern division of Buckinghamshire is formed of the union of the three ancient hundreds of Ailesberie, Risberge, and Stane, and still retains formally the appellation of the "three hundreds of Aylesbury."

In the early part of the eighteenth century Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, contained seventeen families consisting of sixty persons, the average annual number of births being three, and of burials two. In 1813, the parish contained Hartwell House, the Rectory, four farmhouses, and thirteen cottages inhabited by labourers and others employed at Hartwell Park and on the farms. In 1730, the population numbered 76; in 1813, 124; in 1841 and in 1850, 146. The *Poll Book* of the election of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Buckingham, 1722, shows that Hartwell contained only three resident voters, including the rector, none of whom was named Church. In accordance with the foregoing figures, at the time of the issue of the Hartwell token the residents of Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, would number about forty persons, men, women and children, including the residents of Hartwell House, and their servants and retainers! Hence it is almost certain that Hartwell at that time contained no tradesman who would find it necessary to issue a token. There was nothing in the parish that could be termed a village, for the few cottages would be scattered about on the farms, and the same conditions must have prevailed in later times. Indeed, even to-day, in spite of the population having trebled or quadrupled since the seventeenth century, there is no village of Hartwell, the nearest approach to a village being a group of a few small cottages on the north-west boundary of the Park, known as Lower Hartwell.<sup>1</sup>

The history and records of Hartwell manor go back to the twelfth century. In the archives at Hartwell House are preserved many charters, manor rolls, etc., dating back to the thirteenth century, which contain records of connection between the manor of Hartwell and the neighbouring manors of Great Kimble, Stone, Whitchurch, Long Crendon, etc., but in no case does there appear to have been any connection between the manors of Hartwell and Aylesbury.

Bierton and Quarendon at one time formed integral parts of Aylesbury parish. Buckland is ecclesiastically appended to Bierton, and Stoke Mandeville, which adjoins Aylesbury and Hartwell, was one of the manors of the bishop of Lincoln at the time of the Norman survey: being held with Bierton, as ecclesiastically connected with Quarendon. The parishes of Aylesbury, Bierton, Stoke Mandeville and Quarendon, were, until 1837, in

<sup>1</sup> Since this was written I find that a similar statement is made in the *Victoria County History of Buckinghamshire*, vol. ii, p. 293, thus confirming my personal observations.



the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Hartwell, however, was not included in that peculiar jurisdiction; but, had Hartwell formed a portion of Aylesbury parish, it also would have been included in the above peculiar jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup>

Leland, writing in the sixteenth century, refers by name to several places which then were, or formerly had been, hamlets to Aylesbury, but Hartwell is not amongst them. Many other authorities have dealt with Aylesbury and its locality, but no historian or topographer of Buckinghamshire, from the sixteenth century to the present time, has suggested that Hartwell has at any time formed a part of Aylesbury parish.

Aylesbury's first charter of incorporation was granted on January 1st, 1553-4. The limits of the borough, as recited in the charter were from Glassyer's Bridge (in Walton), to Stannebridge (i.e. Stonebridge, on the Bicester road), and from Holman's Bridge (on the Buckingham road), to Wallbridge (on the road to Thame). The latter bridge spans a stream which still forms the boundary between Aylesbury and the separate parish of Hartwell. Lipscomb, *History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, 1847, vol. ii, p. 300, referring to this stream, says: "Hartwell . . . is bounded on the north and east by Aylesbury; on the south by Stoke-Mandeville; and on the west by Stone, and Eythorpe in Waddesdon. . . . A small stream from a spring near Wendover enters Hartwell on the east, runs north-west and joins a brook which separates Aylesbury from this parish."<sup>2</sup> In the foregoing quotation Lipscomb refers to "Eythorpe in Waddesdon," i.e. Eythorpe in the parish of Waddesdon, but no similar description is applied to Hartwell, viz. "Hartwell in Aylesbury."

In neither "An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Open and Common Fields within the Township and Liberties of Aylesbury in the County of Bucks, 1771," nor in "An Act for Dividing

<sup>1</sup> "*Peculiars*.—Those parishes and places are called peculiars, which are exempted from the jurisdiction of the proper Ordinary of the diocese where they lie. These exempt jurisdictions are so called, not because they are under no Ordinary, but because they are not under the Ordinary of the diocese, but have one of their own. They are a remnant of Popery. The Pope, before the Reformation, by a usurped authority, and in defiance of the Canons of the Church, exempted them from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese. At the Reformation, by an oversight, they were not restored to the jurisdiction of the diocesan, but remained under the Sovereign or under such person as by custom or purchase obtained the right of superintendence.—*Church Dictionary*."

<sup>2</sup> The italics are mine.—W.C.W.



and Inclosing the Open and Common Fields in the Parishes of Hartwell and Stone, in the County of Bucks, 1776," do we find any indication that Hartwell, or any portion of it was in the parish of Aylesbury. Nor do we find in the latter Act any indication that Hartwell was other than a separate and independent parish. Amongst other indications to the contrary we find reference to "The Turnpike Road leading from Aylesbury, in the said County of Bucks through the respective parishes of Hartwell and Stone aforesaid, for Thame in the County of Oxford."

Many other authorities could be cited to the same effect—if it were necessary; but the foregoing citations appear to be quite sufficient to establish the fact that Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, was *not* in the parish of Aylesbury, but was, and is, a separate and independent parish.

Mr. Manton appears to attach considerable importance to the discovery of a specimen of William Church's token in Aylesbury. The discovery of this token, however, need cause no surprise when we consider that Hartwell, Northamptonshire, is situated upon the confines of Buckinghamshire and at a distance of not more than 23 miles from Aylesbury.

I have previously shown that at no time has there been a village in the parish of Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, and also that the surname "Church" appears to have been unknown in that parish, unless by an importation in recent times. Hartwell, Northamptonshire, on the contrary, was a fairly large village at the period when the token was issued. John Bridges, the Northamptonshire historian, who commenced the compilation of his *History of Northamptonshire* in the latter years of the seventeenth century, describes Hartwell, Northamptonshire, as: "a village of about eighty houses, and from its situation had formerly the name of Wold-Hartwell."<sup>1</sup>

The Church family have been resident there certainly since the sixteenth century and representatives of the family are still to be found in the village. The village records, both local and national, Parish Registers, Marriage Licences at Peterborough, Subsidy Rolls, Wills in the Archdeaconry of Northampton, Hearth Tax returns, Poll Books, etc., show several generations of William Churches. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

<sup>1</sup>Mr. Manton makes a point of describing the Northamptonshire Hartwell as *Wold-Hartwell*, the implication apparently being that a token issued at this village should be inscribed: "Wold-Hartwell" and not merely "Hartwell." Bridges' statement, however, shows that the prefix "Wold" was obsolete in the 17th century.

the Churches were evidently people of some importance in Hartwell; tradesmen, property owners, freeholders, and some of them took part in the public life of the parish.

Unfortunately the Parish Register commences only in 1683, but at Peterborough is a marriage licence, dated January 19, 1610-11 of "William Church of Hartwell, widower, and Mary, daughter of John Valentyne of Hackleton."<sup>1</sup> These were presumably the parents of the token issuer. Of William Church, the issuer of the token, we have but few records. He appears to have been a man of substance and to have inhabited a fairly large house, for in the Hearth Tax returns of Charles II, he is assessed for no less than ten hearths.<sup>2</sup>

And in Hartwell Parish Register, under the year 1687, we find that "William Church senior was buried February 11th, fees 10d." There can be little doubt that William Church *senior*, who was buried in 1687, was the issuer of the token. From the year 1684 onwards, the Hartwell parish registers contain many entries recording baptisms, marriages and burials of the descendants of the above-mentioned William Church senior.

In conclusion, with all due respect to the author of "The Seventeenth Century Trade Tokens of Buckinghamshire," I submit that I have conclusively proved that Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, is not and never has been, a hamlet of Aylesbury; that "Church" was not a Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, name in the seventeenth century; that it was the name of a considerable family at Hartwell, Northamptonshire, in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and, finally, that William Church's token was issued at Hartwell, Northamptonshire, and not at Hartwell, Buckinghamshire.

<sup>1</sup> Hackleton, in the parish of Piddington, Northamptonshire.

<sup>2</sup> Hearth-Money, Hearth-Tax, or Chimney Money, was a tax imposed in England on all houses except cottages at a rate of two shillings per annum for every hearth. It was first levied in 1662, but owing to its unpopularity it was repealed in 1689, although it was producing £170,000 a year. The principle of the tax was not new in the history of taxation, for in pre-Norman times the king derived part of his revenue from a tax of "smoke farthings," levied on all hearths except those of the poor. It appears also in the "hearth-penny" or tax of a penny on every hearth which as early as the tenth century was paid annually to the Pope, *i.e.*, "Peter's Pence."





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## CITY LIVERY BADGES.

BY S. ALAN GARNETT.

THE City Companies, or Guilds, are a familiar feature of London life. The badges issued by the Companies since the last quarter of the eighteenth century, which form the subject of this paper, are less familiar. Collectors of Company badges are not numerous; it may be that the difficulty of identification renders the subject uncongenial, for it is unusual to find the Company's name upon the badge and recourse must be had to the shield of arms for attribution to the Company that issued it.

A brief attempt to illustrate, wherever possible, and to describe the badges that survive at the present day may serve to make the subject more accessible; the intrinsic interest of the subject justifies the hope that its introduction may some day lead to the fuller and more exhaustive treatment which it deserves.

The matter obviously demands a preliminary sketch of the history of the several Companies; unfortunately many valuable records were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and the Companies are able to furnish little information of their past history and less still of the history of their badges.

The important part played in the Middle Ages by the London Guilds is familiar to all. Some of the present Companies allege a continuous existence from the corresponding guild of the twelfth century or even earlier, but whether such an unbroken pedigree can be satisfactorily established I am not in a position to determine. "From time immemorial" is a favourite term in this context. The function of the early guilds as combinations of men and women protecting their trade or industry is analogous to that performed now by modern Trade Unions; the original activities of the Guilds have, since the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century, been considerably diminished in the surviving Companies. Of the original Guilds, which numbered 127, there are 78 Companies which still survive, if only in name; the remainder have been absorbed in other bodies.

These seventy-eight survivors are divided into two classes, the Great Companies and the Minor Companies, and these

observe a very strict order of precedence. The Great Companies are twelve in number, of which the Mercers rank first and the Clothworkers last. Of the Minor Companies the Dyers hold first rank, and the Master Mariners are last. It is the liverymen of the combined Companies who yearly elect the Lord Mayor. The normal constitution of a Livery Company embraces a Master, Wardens, Court of Assistants, Livery, and the general body of Freemen & Freewomen; to these must be added the Apprentices, making six grades in all.

Wardens vary in number. The Fishmongers have, I believe, six. The Vintners have four, namely, Upper, Junior, Renter, and Swan. Some have three and some only two, Upper and Under, or some other name, being attached to distinguish them.

Entry to a Guild was obtained by the following four methods: Apprenticeship, Patrimony, Redemption or Purchase, and Gift. The last is in most cases purely honorary. A few of the Guilds were associated with some religious foundation, such as the Guild of Haberdashers of St. Katherine the Virgin and of St. Nicholas, which was absorbed later by the Haberdashers.

Certain Companies are very wealthy; the Mercers, for example, have an income of £110,000 a year; others, such as the Distillers, return no income. The wealthy Guilds spend large sums on Charity, Schools, Pensions, Almshouses, etc.

The Badges which I describe first are those of the eighteenth century; I had expected to find about seventy-eight of these, but I can only discover twelve or thirteen at the most. These were all issued between the years 1770 and 1775. It will be noticed that the date on some of the Badges is anterior to the date of issue. The reason for this is that the Badge when issued was distributed to the then living Livery men, and it was engraved with the date at which the recipient joined the Livery, which in some cases was thirty years, or more, prior to that of issue. No doubt some Guild set the fashion, so to speak, for the issue of badges and was followed by others. I have an extract from the minutes of the Pattenmakers that reads as follows:—"A motion being made and seconded was carried *nem. con.* N.B.: The Medals to be after the manner of the Vintners, which was produced as thus, viz., The Court of Assistants to be silver gilt, the Livery plain silver, all to be stamped at the Goldsmiths' Hall with their mark." I may add I have seen three of these Badges and none are Hall marked.



Badges were either circular or oval in form, and were of silver, with the Arms of the Guild on the obverse, the reverse being left plain for the name of the recipient. The explanation of some badges being gilt is that when the holder took a higher rank than Liveryman, his badge being withdrawn was gilded and then returned to him.

The badges and medals described below are all in my collection. The Companies are placed in order of precedence.

### EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BADGES.

FISHMONGERS.—A circular silver badge (Pl. I, 2).

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse*.—*John David Towse. April 5th, 1782.*

Members of this family were Clerks to the Fishmongers from 1792 to 1922.

VINTNERS.—A circular silver gilt badge (Pl. I, 6).

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse*.—*Richard King.*

King obtained Freedom by Patrimony; he died about 1799.

Badges are still issued by the Vintners Company.

CUTLERS.—An oval silver gilt badge (Pl. II, 2).

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse*.—*Edward Wigan. Livery 1791.*

Wigan was Steward in 1793, Renter Warden 1810, Court 1812.

Badges were first issued 13 June, 1772, and are still issued.

CARPENTERS.—An oval silver badge (Pl. I, 5).

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse*.—*William Braffett 1770.*

COOKS.—A circular silver gilt badge (Pl. I, 4).

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse*.—*William Stiles.*

Stiles obtained Freedom by Servitude 1757, Livery 1762, Steward 1764, Court 1767, Second Master 1774, Master 1775.

Badges are still issued by the Cooks Company.

COOPERS.—A silver circular badge (Pl. I, 1).

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—*Daniel Gallopine* 1741.

Badges of the Coopers Company were first issued in 1773.

TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS.—A circular silver badge (Pl. I, 10).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the City of London. *John Gorham*.

*Reverse.*—Arms of the Company 1743.

Extracts from the minute book:—

John Goreham, son of Thomas Goreham Citizen & Tyler & Bricklayer of London, was made free by Patrimony, who desired to fine for Livery & Court of Assistants, which was ordered accordingly on his paying £24 os. od. which he then paid 29 Oct. 1743. Upper Warden 1754. Master 1755.

FARRIERS.—Circular silver badge (Pl. I, 3).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company. *Goefrey Wilson May*  
3rd, 1753.

*Reverse.*—Plain.

NEEDLEMAKERS.—1st Type. Oval silver gilt badge (Pl. I, 8).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—*William Cordy* 1772.

Cordy was a Pawnbroker of Snow Hill; Steward 1778, Assistant 1781, Under Warden 1784, Upper Warden 1785, Master 1786.

2nd Type.—Circular silver badge with snake border (Pl. I, 9).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—*William Travis* 1795.

Travis was a Surgeon of East Bergholt, Suffolk; Freedom Jany. 14th, 1795; Livery 1795.

DISTILLERS.—Circular silver gilt badge (Pl. I, 7).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—*Cornelious Van Mildert*.

Badges are still issued by the Distillers Company.

PATTENMAKERS.—Circular silver gilt badge (Pl. II, 4).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—*Anthony Abbott* 1777.

Abbott was admitted 11 Sept., 1777, Master 1795, and died during term of Office.





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CITY LIVERY BADGES

## NINETEENTH CENTURY BADGES.

Livery badges of the 19th century are rare; most of those of the 18th died out. The Vintners, Cooks, Cutlers and Distillers continue to issue them up to the present time. The Tinplate Workers now issue them, but that is quite a modern practice.

Of these 19th century badges, the Cooks have changed the die twice, the Vintners' vary in small details.

**CUTLERS.**—The first issue of the Cutlers was an oval badge, replaced in 1834 by a large circular badge. The example in my collection is silver gilt (the arms are similar to those on (Pl. II, 3)).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—Arms of the City of London within an ornamental border and engraved.

*Edward Stammers, Livery 20th Oct., 1804, Assistant 1839, Fined for Master 1845, Master 1846.*

Some few years ago the Company reverted to the old type of oval badge. This Company in 1801 issued a very fine oval badge for ladies of which I illustrate a rough obverse (Pl. II, 3). These were withdrawn in 1809.

## PAST MASTER BADGES.

(a) *Gold.*

**SALTERS.**—A circular gold badge with loop (Pl. II, 5).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—*Robert Golding elected Master 1850.*

**SADDLERS.**—Circular gold medal with loop (Pl. II, 6).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—*George Bishop Master 1823.*

**BUTCHERS.**—Circular gold medal with loop (Pl. II, 7).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—*George Hill Master 1856-7.*

Hill was a banker of West Smithfield; Freedom and Livery Feb. 3rd, 1831, Assistant 1849.

In 1687 Daniel Foe (= Defoe) was admitted by Patrimony.

**POULTERS.**—An oval gold medal (Pl. II, 1).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—Henry Anselm de Colyar Esq., K.C.; Master 1916.

(b) *Gold and Enamel.*

PLAISTERERS OR PARGETTORS.

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company. LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUE.

*Reverse.*—H. S. Holt, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.; Master 1906-7.  
*The Worshipful Company of Plaisterers.*

SHIPWRIGHTS.

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company (an Ark sailing). WITHIN THE ARK SAFE FOR EVER.

*Reverse.*—James Saunders, Esq., J.P.; Master 1885-6.

GOLD AND SILVER WYREDRAWERS.

The Arms of the Company with supporters and Motto.

The name and date having been removed, this badge has little interest.

(c) *Silver Gilt.*

FRUITERERS.—Oval gilt badge. Hall mark 1878-9.

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company (Adam and Eve under the apple-tree).

*Reverse.*—No name.

GARDENERS.—Circular badge (Pl. II, 8).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—William Thomas Crosweller, Master 1906-7.

INNOLDERS.—Circular badge (Pl. II, 9).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—T. A. Woodbridge, Livery 1883, Court 1892, Master 1900-1.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS.—A large circular badge and bar (Pl. III, 1).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—William Wright, Esq., Master 1873.

WARDEN'S BADGE.

CLOTHWORKERS.—Large circular silver badge and bar (Pl. III, 2).







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*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse*.—*Thomas Leachman, Warden* 1845.

Wardens' badges were issued from 1841 to 1846 inclusive, then withdrawn. This, as far as I know, is the only Company that has issued Wardens' badges.

#### ASSISTANTS' BADGES.

CUTLERS.—Oval gold badge (**Pl. III, 6**).

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse*.—*William Hallett Hughes, Livery* 7 Oct., 1813,

*Assistant* 21 Aug., 1845, *Master* 7th July, 1849.

GARDENERS.—Oval silver gilt badge and ribbon.

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company (man digging).

*Reverse*.—*P. Teofani. Hall mark* 1912-13.

CARPENTERS.—Circular silver gilt badge with ribbon.

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company (arms as on **Pl. I, 5**).

*Reverse*.—*Howard John Kennard* 3 Feb., 1852, *Master* 1886.

This was formerly the badge of the Court of Assistants.

BAKERS.—Oval silver badge. Hall mark 1892 (**Pl. III, 7**).

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse*.—*Paul Aspinall, Livery* 1873, *elected on Court* 1899.

TURNERS.—Large oval silver gilt badge.

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company (arms as on **Pl. III, 5**).

*Reverse*.—*William James Richmond Cotton. Alderman and M.P. Admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Turners Company of London* 9th July, 1873, *elected on the Court* April 2nd, 1874.

#### VARIOUS MEDALS.

Many Companies issue no Court, or Livery, Badge. For a specimen bearing their Arms recourse must be had to Exhibition, or to Prize medals.

WEAVERS.—Oval silver badge with ribbon (**Pl. III, 3**).

*Obverse*.—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—Awarded to Philip Godin for excellence in Weaving.

PAINTERS AND STAINERS.—Circular silver medal (Pl. III, 8).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—To J. Wimbush for natural foliage 1873.

POULTERS.—Circular silver medal.

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—Prize given by the Worshipful Company of Poulters, London. Won by Lady A. de Rothschild.

TURNERS.—Circular silver medal with ring (Pl. III, 5).

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Company.

*Reverse.*—Presented by the Turners Company of London to George W. H. Schacht of the City of London School, as the prize for Drawing.

FELLOWSHIP PORTERS.—Leather strap with brass point.

*Obverse.*—(1) Arms of the City of London.

*Henry George Lloyd, Fellowship Porter 3rd June, 1802. W.N. 1814.*

(2) A shield-shaped lead badge.

*Obverse.*—Arms of the City of London. Feb., 1831, Apr., 1832; Apr., 1836; Apr., 1838.

*Reverse.*—Thomas Burton a Freeman St. Lawrances Bench 1831.

JOINERS.—Circular silver medal (Pl. III, 4).

*Obverse.*—A figure of Christ as first Joiner.

*Worshipful Company of Joiners London.*

*Reverse.*—Arms of the Company. Founded 1443. Incorporated 1571.

*Edge.*—William Thomas Bedford Esq., W.M. 1850.

FREE WATERMEN.—A large circular badge in Iron for wearing on the arm. This specimen is silver plated. *Free Waterman at command of our superiors. Number 6568.* Arms of the City of London above; below, Arms of the Free Watermen.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—Large silver medal and loop.

*Obverse.*—United Arms of the Carpenters and Joiners.

JOIN TRUTH WITH TRUST.

*Reverse.*—As a reward to Mr. M. King late Secretary for his Distinguished Merit in serving the 2nd Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Merit, Genius and Worth combined. Presented January 31st, 1826.

#### TINPLATE WORKERS.

The concluding item consists of a small oval copper plate, engraved.

*Obverse.*—Arms of the Tinplate Workers.

*Reverse.*—Thom<sup>s</sup> Cooke, Bound May 14th in the year 1747.

This I take to be a type of Apprentice badge. The Company has no particulars of this badge.





## Review

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### THE PLEASURES OF ENGLISH COIN COLLECTING.

By JOHN SHIRLEY-FOX. The Azani Press, 2s. 6d. 83 pp. and 73 illustrations by freehand drawing.

STUDENTS and collectors of English coins have in recent years felt much concern at the dearth of young collectors at the present time. The causes of the dearth are manifold, but perhaps we are ourselves not altogether free from blame for this unsatisfactory situation. Now that the subject has become more advanced, more sophisticated and therefore less easily attractive to the beginner, now that sales are more highly organized and bargains less readily forthcoming, students and collectors may do well to consider how they may provide, by writing or by lecturing, attractive material with which to decoy the uninitiated into the deeper waters of the science.

Mr. Shirley-Fox has performed a real service to the subject in the publication of his cheap little book on the collecting of English coins. In spite of the difficulty of compressing such a wealth of material into so small a space, he has produced a book that is eminently readable, and the text is enriched by a series of his own freehand drawings which are not only attractive to the eye, but, unlike freehand illustrations of older works, extraordinarily true to their originals; the drawings are portraits of real coins, not characterless outlines. The book in fact is the happy combination of its author's qualities; the text is readable because it flows from a mind which has not only studied the subject thoroughly but enjoyed it thoroughly for many years; the illustrations are good and pleasing because the author is an artist and knows and loves the subjects on which he works.

We may hope that Dr. Norwood's foreword will persuade schools to bring the book to the notice of schoolboys; it is

primarily for them that the book is written and for them it is admirably suited. The pleasures that may be derived from this form of collection are well described in the introduction; the occasional humour and whimsicalities of the subject are not lost sight of; the points of historical and artistic interest—the latter too often overlooked in the English series—are sufficiently indicated without ever drifting into the dullness of the pedagogue. In spite of his expert knowledge the author refuses to allow himself to be drawn into dull technical or controversial matter. From the outset interest in the subject is the note which Mr. Shirley-Fox is determined to sound, and indeed throughout the book this object is harmoniously maintained.

The book gives much at a very small price; it covers the whole history of English coins from Ancient British to present currency. If his enterprise is successful in bringing recruits to the study of English coins we shall have reason to add our gratitude to our good wishes.

G.C.B.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

SESSIONS 1931, 1932, AND 1933



# OFFICERS AND COUNCIL

SESSION 1931

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- 1905. P. W. P. CARLYON BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1906. P. W. P. CARLYON BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1907. P. W. P. CARLYON BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1908. P. W. P. CARLYON BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1909. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
- 1910. P. W. P. CARLYON BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1911. P. W. P. CARLYON BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1912. P. W. P. CARLYON BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1913. P. W. P. CARLYON BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1914. P. W. P. CARLYON BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1915. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, R.A.,  
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.
- 1926. MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.
- 1927. MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.
- 1928. MAJOR P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L.,  
J.P., F.S.A.—*till February 20th.*
- 1928. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.  
—*from February 22nd.*
- 1929. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
- 1930. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
- 1931. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.,  
F.R.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 interest of numismatic science."

The Medal was founded by the late John Sanford Saltus, Officer 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:

- 1910. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.
- 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.
- 1923. H. Alexander Parsons.
- 1926. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.
- 1929. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A.

# The British Numismatic Society

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## PROCEEDINGS

1931-32

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### ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 28th, 1931.

In the unavoidable absence of the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. MORRIESON, one of the Vice-Presidents, Major W. J. FREER, was unanimously voted to the Chair.

#### *Presentation to the Library.*

By Mr. W. Francklyn Paris:—*Personalities in American Art*, by the donor. The book contains a notice of the late J. Sanford Saltus, a former President and Vice-President of the Society.

#### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—A collection of English coins, mostly early pennies:—

Aethelstan Penny of Hereford mint. Reverse, HVNLÆF MO HERFO.

Aethelwulf of Wessex, Penny, struck by the moneyer TORHTVLF.

Burgred Penny of the moneyer HEAWVLF.

Eadweard the Martyr Pennies of York mint. One with reverse ÆLFSTAN -M-O EFE and the other with reverse ODA M-O EFERMIL.

Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, Penny.

St. Eadmund of East Anglia, two pennies.

Harthacnut Penny.

Harold II Penny of Worcester mint with reverse PILINL ON  
PIHRI.

William I Penny of Hereford mint.

Henry I Penny of Hereford mint, believed to be unique.

Stephen. Three pennies of Hereford mint.

Alfred Penny of London mint.

Charles I Half-crown, attributed to Hartlebury Castle mint.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Medals and Elizabethan  
Counters in illustration of his paper.

By Miss Helen Farquhar:—In connection with Mr. Crowther-  
Beynon's paper on sixteenth and seventeenth century  
counters, Miss Helen Farquhar brought four struck pieces  
showing the excellence attained by the mill and press in  
the time of Elizabeth and James I in 1602 and 1603:—

1. *Med. Ill.*, Vol. 1, p. 188, No. 3. Thomas Sackville, Baron  
Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer.
2. *Med. Ill.*, Vol. 1, p. 189, No. 5. Thomas Cecil, Lord  
Burghley, afterwards Earl of Exeter.
3. *Med. Ill.*, Vol. 1, p. 189, No. 6. Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary  
to the King and Master of the Court of Wards.
4. *Med. Ill.*, Vol. 1, p. 190, No. 7. Sir Edward Coke,  
Attorney-General, afterwards Chief Justice of Common  
Pleas and King's Bench.

These are official or private Reckoning Counters.

Miss Farquhar also brought a box of silver counters engraved  
*circa* 1616 and 1618. Such boxes of counters were used  
in private houses for reckoning, while Roman figures  
were still in use in keeping accounts. The best-known  
sets are those called in *Medallic Illustrations*, Vol. 1, pp. 379  
and 380, Nos. 281 and 282, "The Sovereigns of England."  
It is rare to find a set formed of contemporary portraiture  
and it is probable that the jeton portraying James with  
his son Prince Charles (*Med. Ill.*, Vol. 1, p. 376, No. 272),  
was originally issued for single presentation, like a Royal  
photograph of the present time.

At the time of writing her two articles on the "Silver Counters  
of the Seventeenth Century" for the Royal Numismatic  
Society, published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1916 and  
1925, Miss Farquhar had not met with a series of counters

portraying James and Charles, enclosed in a contemporary box, and even now she thinks it probable that the contents of two boxes have been mixed, or that half the original counters were lost and the set was made up some two or three years later. The original fifteen were probably engraved after the portrait by Crispin de Passe in or about 1616, and the other fifteen follow the portraits of about 1618, when the Prince first began to wear a small beard.

Miss Farquhar also brought about a score of the ever-ageing presentment of Prince Charles, of less and less good technique. She had examined some thirty under the microscope when writing her papers, and of these thirty found that only about eight were hand-engraved throughout; of these eight she found that five were of the unbearded type. Those taken *circa* 1628 from W. J. Delff's portrait after Mytens are mostly cast and hand tooled. The popularity of the counter is attested by the fact that its issue continued so long after the death of James. There are at least eight different varieties of which the commonest are of the sixth, seventh, and eighth types, and the successive changes in the beard follow mostly the print by William van de Passe in two states, issued in 1623-4 and 1627-8.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—The two types of the Cornish penny token with the view of St. Michael's Mount. Also forty-one eighteenth-century halfpenny tokens issued by London showmen.

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—

An oval Apprentice Badge (in copper). Obverse, Arms of the Tin Plate Workers. Reverse, "Thos. Cooke bound May 14th in the year 1747."

An oval Court Badge (in silver), of the Bakers Company. Obverse, Arms of the Guild. Reverse, Paul Aspinall. Admitted to the Livery, 1873. Elected on Court, 1899.

Circular brass counter  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. diam. Obverse, Holbeck Pitt-Club—Games. Reverse, blank.

By the Hereford Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery (per Mr. A. E. Bagnall):—Medal struck to commemorate the Bicentenary of the death of Rubens. Antwerp, 1840. Medallist, HART.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Multiple Thalers of Ernst August and Christian Ludwig, the father and uncle of George I of England:—

- 1½ Thalers Ernst August, 1681.
- 2 Thalers Ernst August, 1688.
- 3 Thalers Christian Ludwig, 1654—with view of Celle.
- 4 Thalers Christian Ludwig, 1664.
- 5 Thalers Christian Ludwig, 1664.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—A variety of the Dragon Type Styca of Aethelred II, not published in the British Museum Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon coins. It differs from the usual examples in having on the obverse the design of a cross with a pellet in each angle, instead of a cross surrounded by a circle of pellets, and in reading RE instead of REX. These Dragon Stycas of Aethelred II are very rare and it is believed that only two or three specimens remain in private hands.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—

A portrait plaque, with full face, of Oliver Cromwell.

Medal to commemorate the Meeting of the Scientific Congress of France at Nîmes. The prototype of this medal is a coin of Octavianus and Agrippa, struck at Nîmes (Colonia Nemausus).

Strip of four Royal Farthings of Charles I with mint-mark rose.

Halfpenny of George II, countermarked with negro's head.

Japanese medal to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of gold standard currency, 1912.

By Mr. Richard Cromwell Warner:—

Medal of Oliver Cromwell, engraved on a silver disc. Obverse, Cromwell's head on a brewing barrel with brewery and casks and Cromwell's shield of arms hanging on wall behind him. Inscription, CROMWELLUS VICTOR PERDUELLIS. Reverse, Masaniello in fisherman's cap, with net in hand, and behind him is Naples in flames and an army of spearmen, with people putting loot into carts. Inscription, MASSANELLO VANUS ES REBELLIS.

Thomas Aniello was a native of Amalfi who rebelled against the Spanish governor of Naples in 1647 and ruled Naples from 7th July to 16th July, when he was murdered by his own party. Only one other specimen of this is known and that is in the British Museum. Unrecorded by Henfrey.

*Paper.*

SOME MEDALS AND COUNTERS AND THEIR HISTORICAL ALLUSIONS.

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

Mr. Crowther-Beynon exhibited a series of counters, *temp.* Elizabeth, and some historical medals, and contributed the following interesting notes.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1585.

*Obverse:* Elizabeth crowned and seated to right is holding a rose-branch in the left hand. At her side is a basket from which she is taking roses and presenting them to two deputies of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

*Legend:* MACTE · ANIMI · ROSA · NECTARE · IMBUTA. (Take courage, the rose is imbued with nectar). *Mint-mark:* A rose.

*Reverse:* The manger or feeding trough of a stable from which a horse and an ass are eating hay. On the opposite side of the manger are two Spaniards in high hats. One of the figures is eating hay, the other helping himself to a handful from the trough. *Legend:* SPRETA · AMBROSIA · VESCITOR (*sic* for -TUR) FENO, 1585. (Despising ambrosia, he feeds on hay.)

The Netherlands at this time were endeavouring to persuade Elizabeth to accept the Sovereignty of their country and to protect them against the power of Spain. The Queen, however, refused, and only consented to give a rather half-hearted support to their cause. In this medal the help of England (typified as the rose) is likened to ambrosia and the nectar of the Gods. On the other hand, Spain, having refused this ambrosial food is depicted as suffering want and hardship. The Spanish forces had recently become shut up in Antwerp and Nimeguen, which had fallen into their hands, and were actually undergoing very serious privations.

## ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1586.

*Obverse*: Elizabeth crowned and seated facing, has on her right a standing attendant, perhaps meant for the Earl of Leicester. He holds an open book on which swords are resting. The Queen is handing a sword to two deputies of the United Provinces. *Legend*: E. R. EST · ALTRIX · ESVRIENTIUM · EVM. [Queen Elizabeth is the nourisher of those who hunger after Him (God).] *In exergue*, 1586.

*Reverse*: An upright sword whose point is in a radiant cloud bearing the name of Jehovah in Hebrew letters. *Legend*: SERMO · DEI · QVO · ENSE · ANCIPI · ACVTIOR. (The word of God is sharper than any 2-edged sword—a quotation from Hebrews iv, 12). *Mint-mark*: Rose.

Leicester was considered the champion of Protestantism and is here supporting Elizabeth who is offering the assistance of a sword to the United Provinces, at the same time emphasizing the need of reliance on the Almighty, as suggested by the two legends. Leicester was sent out to the Netherlands by Elizabeth to make a show of helping the Dutch Protestants. It was during this campaign that the siege of Zutphen occurred, in the course of which the chivalrous Sir Philip Sidney met his death.

## ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1586.

*Obverse*: Two hands united by a knot, with the word SPES between them, are held up towards a crowned heart, on either side of which are the letters · P · — · B · (Populi Belgici). *Legend*: COR · NOBILE · AFFLICTIS · OPITVLATVR (The noble heart succours the afflicted.) *Mint-mark*: A cross pattée.

*Reverse*: An inscription in nine lines: 1586 BELGIA · HISP · TYRANNIDE · OPPRESSA · PORTV · SVBITA · VI · OBRVTA · AVXIL(ium) · A · DEO · ET · SER'.(ena) ANGLIAE · REG'(ina) · EXPECT(at). (Belgia, oppressed by the tyranny of Spain (and) overwhelmed in port by sudden violence, looks for assistance from God and the Serene Queen of England.)

PORTV, which Van Loon translates "Portugal," seems to mean that Belgia's troubles were like those of a ship wrecked in its own harbour. This is another medal referring to the assistance given by Elizabeth to the Netherlands. The Belgians are here



acknowledging the help which the noble heart of the Queen is affording.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1586.

*Obverse*: Shield of Zealand, garnished and crowned (a demilion issuing from waves. (*Legend*: LVCTOR · ET · EMERGO. (I struggle and emerge) the motto of Zealand, 1586.

*Reverse*: Crowned shield of Zealand surrounded by the shields of her seven chief towns. *Legend*: AVTORE · DEO · FAVENTE · REGINA. (God the author, the Queen the Protector.) *Mint-mark*: Castle (for Middelburg).

This medal refers to the satisfaction felt by the United Provinces at the failure of the Spanish to effect the capture of Bergen-op-Zoom, which they attribute to the assistance of the Almighty aided by Queen Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1588.

*Obverse*: Four persons kneeling in prayer to left. Above are rays issuing from clouds. *Legend*: HOMO · PROPONIT · DEVS · DISPONIT · (Man proposes, God disposes.) *In exergue*: 1588. *Mint-mark*: Rose.

*Reverse*: A Spanish ship breaking in two. *Legend*: HISPANI · FVGIVT · ET · PEREVNT · NEMINE · SEQVETE. (The Spaniards flee and perish, no one pursuing.) *Mint-mark*: Cross.

Refers to the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The obverse represents the devotion of the people, and their gratitude for deliverance, which they ascribe to God. The reverse represents the final phase of the naval engagement in the Channel. The Spanish fleet after being severely handled by the English endeavoured to make their escape by the North Sea and round Scotland. The gale which sprang up scattered them, however, and only fifty-three ships survived to find their way back to Spain. Lord Howard at first attempted to follow the enemy, but owing to shortage of ammunition was forced to return, leaving the Spanish ships "with no one following," as the legend on this counter says.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1589.

*Obverse*: Elizabeth, seated in a car, holds a palm branch and a large book open and inscribed with the opening of the Lord's Prayer in Dutch. *Legend*: TANDEM · BONA · CAVSA · TRIUMPHAT · (At length the good cause triumphs.) 1589.

*Reverse*: A tree in which a nest of young birds are defending themselves against a bird of prey. Across the tree: BELLV-NECESS(arium). (Necessary War.) *Legend*: SI · NON · VIRIBVS · AT · CAVSA · POTIORES. (If not in strength, yet in our cause more powerful.) *Mint-mark*: Rose.

Struck in Holland the year after the defeat of the Spanish Armada. It probably refers to the Queen's solemn procession in a triumphal car to St. Paul's for a public Thanksgiving Service. The reverse represents Spain as a predatory bird attacking England (or perhaps the Protestants).

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1596.

*Obverse*: Standing figures of Faith and Constancy joining hands and appealing to Jehovah, whose name in Hebrew letters is seen above in a radiated cloud. *Legend*: FIDE · ET · CONSTANTIA. (By Faith and Constancy.)

*Reverse*: A hand issuing from the clouds of heaven is striking a sow with a stone. *Legend*: CAESA · FIRMABANT · FOEDERA · PORCA. (They used to confirm treaties by slaying a sow.) *Mint-mark*: Rose.

*Virgil's Æneid*, viii, 639:

Post idem, inter se posito certamine, reges  
Armati Jovis ante aram paterasque tenentes  
Stabant, et caesa jungebant foedera porca.

"Afterwards, when their strife had been composed, the armed kings stood before the altar of Jupiter holding libation dishes and joined their pledges (or made their treaty) by the slaying of a sow."

Among the Romans a treaty was confirmed by a Priest smiting a sow with a stone, imprecating destruction on those who broke their covenant as he there destroyed the sow.

In 1596 Henry IV of France sent Marshal de Bouillon to negotiate a peace between France, England, and the United

Provinces, with the object of resisting the power of Spain in those countries. The "Faith and Constancy" represented on the obverse was not conspicuous in the conduct of Henry IV of France, who broke faith with his treaty-allies by concluding a peace with Spain without the consent or even the knowledge of the other parties to the treaty.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1596.

*Obverse:* Three armed soldiers join hands over an altar which bears an incuse inscription LIBERT(as) PATR(iae). (The liberty of our country.) *Legend:* COMMVNIS · QVOS · CAVSA · MOVET · SOCIAT. (It unites those whom a common cause impels.) *Mint-mark:* Rose.

*Reverse:* An armed soldier points with a wand to an inscription on a tablet which is attached to a column and which reads (incuse): ODIVM · TYRANNIDIS. (Hatred of tyranny.) *Legend:* TITVLVS FOEDERIS. CIO · IO. XCVI · (The foundation of our Confederacy, 1596.)

Another reference to the Treaty of 1596 between Henry IV of France and the rulers of England and the United Provinces, in the cause of Liberty.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1597.

*Obverse:* The scene of the battle of Turnhout, near Breda in Holland. The troops of Prince Maurice of Nassau are seen pursuing the fleeing forces of Spain, while in the background are seen the buildings of Turnhout. *Legend:* VICTORIA · TVRNOTANA · 24 · IANVARII · 1597. (Victory of Turnhout, 24 January, 1597). *Mint-mark:* Rose.

*Reverse:* Crowned shields of France and England and an uncrowned shield of the United Provinces, all united with a cord. *Legend:* A·DOMINO·FACTVM·EST·ISTVD. (This is the Lord's doing [quoted from Ps. cxviii, 23].) *Mint-mark:* Rose.

This commemorates the sudden and successful attack on the Spanish forces near Turnhout. The Spaniards attempted a retreat but Prince Maurice, anticipating the movement, had despatched Sir Francis Vere and Count Hohenlo to intercept them. Prince Maurice was thus able to come up, and in the charge which followed 2,000 Spaniards were killed and 500 taken prisoners. In

this engagement carbines were employed for the first time by Prince Maurice's cavalry, a fact which gave him a great advantage, his losses in the attack being only some ten men.

ELIZABETH COUNTER, 1601.

*Obverse:* The town of Rheinberg (in Prussia), invested by troops of Prince Maurice, aided by an English force. Above is the name of Jehovah, in Hebrew letters, among radiated clouds. *Legend:* HANC · CAPIMVS · VIRTUTE · DEI · (We capture this by the power of God.) *Mint-mark:* Cinquefoil.

*Reverse:* The town of Ostend, also invested by troops and by two ships. Above, the name of Jehovah, as on the obverse. Below, S C (Senatus consulto). *Legend:* DEFENDIMVS · ISTAM · CIO · IO · CI. (That we defend, 1601.) *Mint-mark:* Cinquefoil.

A counter struck in Holland by order of the States. Rheinberg was taken on 31st July, 1601, after a two months' siege by Prince Maurice, aided by 2,500 English under Lord Willoughby. At the same time Ostend was invested by the Archduke Albert of Austria, and seemed in imminent danger of capture, but a large body of English, under Sir Francis Vere, came to the assistance of the defenders, and by his skilful adaptation of the natural difficulties of the ground and the improvements he effected in the defences, the town was enabled to hold out until September, 1604, when it surrendered on honourable terms, after a siege which has become memorable in military history.

MURDER OF SIR EDMUND BERRY GODFREY, 1678.

*Obverse:* Bust of Godfrey to right. Two hands are strangling him with his cravat. *Legend:* MORIENDO · RESTITUIT · REM · E · GODFREY. (E. Godfrey by his death re-established the State.)

*Reverse:* A rider on horseback, carrying a corpse before him. In front is another figure pretending to be drunk. Stars in the sky indicate that it is night, and Primrose Hill appears in the background. *Legend:* EQVO · CREDITE · TVCRI [*sic*] (Trust to the horse, Trojans). *Edge:* CERVICE · FRACTA · FIDEM · SVSTVLIT · ATLAS · XNS. 1678. (The Christian Atlas sustained the Faith with a broken neck.)

Sir Edmund Berry (or Edmundbury) Godfrey, an eminent magistrate and strong Protestant, was murdered perhaps at the instigation of the infamous Titus Oates. Godfrey was enticed towards the Watergate at Somerset House by a tale that a brawl was going on there which he was besought to stop. One of the murder gang, Green by name, set upon him and strangled him, some accounts say, with the victim's own cravat. After hiding the body for a day or two it was decided to remove the corpse at night into the outlying fields, where they could leave it with his own sword thrust through the body, as though it were a case of suicide. The first part of the journey was made with the body in a sedan chair, but when Soho Fields was reached one of the gang, named Hill, joined the party with a horse, and lifting the body on to the saddle before him, and preceded by another of the accomplices, he continued on as far as the neighbourhood of Primrose Hill, intending, if any questions were asked, to pretend to be a party of drunken revellers, one of whom was incapable of walking. There the victim was left, as arranged, until found by passers-by in the morning. Three persons were hanged, after torture and confession, in connection with the crime, which created a great deal of excitement and religious controversy.

#### AMSTERDAM MUNICIPAL REWARD, 1696.

*Obverse*: Neptune holding a trident and standing in a chariot drawn by two seahorses. He raises his right hand to quell the stormy waves of the sea, which are being caused by two blowing faces issuing from clouds. *Legend*: MOTOS PRAESTAT COMPOSERE FLVCTVS. (It is best [or it is fitting] to still the agitated waves.)

*Reverse*: A gently rippling sea whereon is a nest of the Halcyon, containing four young birds. Behind, the sun is rising from the horizon, and over it is a large scroll inscribed HALCYONIBVS · REDVCTIS · SENATVS · AMSTELOD · CIVIBVS · SVIS · HOC · ANTIQVAE · VIRTVTIS · SPECTATAEQ · FIDEI · PRAEMIVM · LARGITVR. *In exergue*: MDCXCVI. (Peaceful times being restored, the Council of Amsterdam presents to its citizens this reward of ancient valour and proved fidelity.)

In 1696 serious rioting took place in Amsterdam and the authorities were in considerable alarm. An appeal was made to

the loyal section of the inhabitants, who came to the aid of law and order and quelled the insurrection. These loyalists received these medals in acknowledgment of their timely help. The medals were struck in three sizes. The legend on the obverse is from Virgil's *Æneid* 1, 135, where Neptune calms the tempest which Æolus had raised at Juno's request and which was threatening destruction to the Trojan ships. The reverse type refers to the fable that the Halcyon or Kingfisher built its floating nest in the winter and brooded for the 14 days before and after the shortest day, knowing that no storms would endanger the nest during that period, which came to be known as Halcyon days.

In classical mythology, Alcyone or Halcyone was daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx. Her husband met his death by drowning and Halcyone in her grief threw herself also into the sea; whereupon the gods turned husband and wife into birds and also protected their nest, which floated on the sea, from damage by storms during the incubation of their eggs.

ANNE. MEDAL, 1709.

*Obverse:* Bust of Queen Anne to left, with legend as on her coins. Below, I. C., for John Croker, Medallist.

*Reverse:* The allied forces under Marlborough attacking the French army, which is entrenched in a wood. Above, in the sky, a flying angel holding two large laurel wreaths.  
*Legend:* CONCORDIA·ET·VIRTUTE. (By unanimity and valour.) *In exergue:* GALLIS·AD·TAISNIERE·DEVICTIS·AVG·XXXI·MDCCIX. (The French defeated at Taisnières, August 31, 1709.)

This medal commemorates the battle usually called the battle of Malplaquet. The allies were intending to attack Mons, the French, under Marshal Villars, endeavouring to prevent this by a line of defences between the town and the River Sambre. Marlborough, however, by rapid marches and manœuvring, contrived to pass him and invested the place. Villars then resolved to attack by passing through the woods of Taisnières and Lanières, only to find Marlborough's forces drawn up on the other side. This is apparently the situation depicted on the medal. The battle which ensued ended in Villars having to retreat, the general himself being wounded, while the casualties were 12,000 on the French side and 20,000 on that of the allies. The right wing of the French



army was drawn up on the plain of Malplaquet, which gave its name to the battle. It is said that the co-operation and unanimity of the generals in command of the allied armies was very conspicuous during the operations, and that the word CONCORDIA in the reverse legend has reference to this fact.

SIR J. B. WARREN—1798.

*Obverse*: Bust of Sir John Borlase Warren. *Legend*: SR J. B. WARREN BARONET. K.B.; (below) THE LORD OF HOSTS IS WITH US.

*Reverse*: An English warship engaging a French one. *Legend*: THE SISTER COUNTRY AGAIN RESCUED FROM INVASION. *In exergue*: BREST SQUADRON DEFEATED OFF TORY ISLAND OCTOBER 12 1798.

On September 16th, 1798, a French Squadron of ten ships and 3,000 men under Commodore Bompard sailed from Brest to make a raid upon Ireland. The squadron had been watched and reported, and when it reached the neighbourhood of Tory Island, off the N.W. coast of Ireland (County Donegal) it was met by a British Squadron of four line-of-battle ships and four frigates under Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren who at once gave chase. Four French frigates were captured, and of the rest several ships were captured when trying to escape during the next few days.

Sir John was born 1753. Commander in the Navy, 1779. Captain 1781. In 1794 he was made K.C.B. for capturing a French squadron in the Channel. His success in the Tory Island engagement secured him a Baronetcy and he passed through all the ranks until he became a full Admiral in 1810.

He was Commander-in-Chief on the North American Station in 1813, G.C.B. in 1815, and died 1822.

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## ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, February 25th, 1931.

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

*Presentation to the Library.*

By Messrs. Spink and Son, Ltd.:—A bound copy of their *Numismatic Circular* for 1930.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—A coin weight in silver for a rose ryal of James I; also a box of coin-scales and complete set of weights, *temp.* Charles I.

The box of coin-scales and weights is in very perfect condition and contained a series of twelve weights, being complete and apparently original; all have the "B" mark of Nicholas Briot. The box, which measures  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches and 1 inch deep, is ornamented on the lid, both outside and inside, with punched ornament. The fastening is by a brass spring-catch, and on the plate which extends across the width of the lid, the owner's initials, X E. G. X, have been cut. Two of the weights are accommodated in the box proper, the remaining ten in a locker in the thickness of the lid, which closes with a hinged cover. There are also a number of "grain" weights in sheet brass, three being stamped with a C crowned.

By Miss H. Farquhar:—Unites of Charles I of Oxford Mint:—

1. 1643. Early head and no mint-mark. Ar.
2. 1644. Mint-mark Shrewsbury plume; reverse as shilling No. 2. Ar.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—Three varieties of the Money of Necessity of Cork, *circa* 1646, and four varieties of Youghal, 1646.

By Mr. R. Cyril Lockett:—A very fine collection of the Oxford gold coins of Charles I, in illustration of Colonel Morrieson's paper read during the evening.

*Note.*—The numbers A1, A2, etc., in this and the preceding exhibit refer to the classification by Colonel Morrieson, so that full descriptions of the types represented will be found in the paper when printed in the *Journal*. The exhibits consisted of:—

Treble Unites or Three-pound pieces:—

1642, A2, B1, B3, and B4.

1643, A1 (Mule of obverse die of 1642 and reverse die of 1643), C5, D2, D4, D6.

1644, B2, B3.

Unites:—

1642, A1, B2.

1643, A1, B1, C2, D3, D7, D8.

1644, A3, B3.

1645, B1, C2.

1646, from the Brice and Rostron collections.

Half-unites:—

1642, A1.

1643, B2.

1644, B2.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—A gold Broad of Charles I, by Rawlins, with mint-mark lis. Also a silver proof of Charles II Broad, 1662, by Simon.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—

1. A cast of the Shrewsbury treble-unite.
2. Oxford Half-crown of 1643 with reverse No. 15 (see Colonel Morrieson's own classification).
3. Oxford Shilling of 1643 (C11), with plume of Half-crown (No. 15).
4. Oxford Shilling of 1643, with new reverse, No. 10.
5. Oxford Half-crown of 1645, B8.
6. Aberystwyth Sixpence.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Henry VII. A profile groat of the "tentative" issue of the third coinage, with the bust enclosed in a tressure. The mint-mark on the obverse is a lis, and that on the reverse a cross-crosslet. Only about four specimens are known so far.

*Papers.*

## THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46. PART II.—THE GOLD COINAGE.

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

Colonel Morrieson remarked that his paper was merely a rearrangement of the gold coins of Oxford mentioned in Dr. Nelson's paper, published in the *British Numismatic Journal*, Volume XI, pp. 183-205, with a few others apparently unknown to him at the time, so as to agree with Colonel Morrieson's plan of obverses and reverses.

They consist of Half-Unites, Unites, and Treble-Unites. The Half-unite was struck in the years 1642, 1643, and 1644. In 1642 there are two obverses "A" and "B" and two reverses 1 and 2; in 1643, two obverses "A" and "B" and two reverses 1 and 2; in 1644, one obverse and one reverse.

The Unites were struck in all the years. In 1642 there are four obverses "A," "B," "C," and "D" and two reverses 1 and 2; in 1643 there are four obverses "A," "B," "C," and "D" and eight reverses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; in 1644 there are two obverses "A" and "B" and three reverses 1, 2, and 3; in 1645 there are three obverses "A," "B," and "C" and two reverses 1 and 2; and in 1646 there was one obverse and one reverse.

The Treble-unites were struck in 1642, 1643, and 1644. In 1642 there are two obverses "A" and "B" and four reverses, 1, 2, 3, and 4; in 1643 there are four obverses, "A," "B," "C," and "D," and eight reverses, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; and in 1644 there are two obverses "A" and "B" and three reverses, 1, 2, and 3.

This paper appeared in Volume X, Second Series, *British Numismatic Journal*.

## ADDENDA TO THE MINTS OF THOMAS BUSHELL.

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

Colonel Morrieson enumerated and described various coins which had been brought to his notice since his papers on the Mints of Thomas Bushell had been written. They were:—

Aberystwyth, one sixpence, A3.

Shrewsbury, a treble-unite with mint-mark two pellets on obverse, otherwise like those of Oxford, 1642.

Oxford, a new obverse die for a pound of 1642, "E" with reverse 2; half-crown 1645, B8; shilling 1644, E8; and shillings with two new reverse dies for 1643, 1st period Nos. 10 and 11. The last agrees with the peculiar plumes exhibited on the half-crowns 15 and 16.

Lundy, a new half-crown of 1646, with reverse 6.

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## ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, March 25th, 1931.*

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

Mr. Douglas Harold Whinney was elected a Member.

Mr. Walter Hanks Day and Mr. Eno Harry Clark were formally admitted Members of the Society, by the President.

### *Presentation to the Library.*

By the Author, Mr. Leopold A. Vidler:—"Riddles of Rye."

### *Exhibitions.*

By Dr. E. C. Carter:—Two Exeter Half-crowns of the Oxford type with ground under the horse. The shield on the reverse of one has the garniture upside down.

Also a shilling of Charles I—a rude imitation of the Aberystwith issue—which the exhibitor thought might be either a contemporary forgery or a product of a very unskilled loyalist.

*Note.*—With regard to the last coin the President was of opinion that this issue probably emanated from the issuer of the Kilkenny pieces.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

- (1) Brass matrix with arms, &c., of Timothy Neve (1694-1757) as Prebendary of Nassington (Northants) in Lincoln Cathedral. He was D.D. of St. John's College,

Cambridge, Minor Canon of Peterborough (1729-45), Prebendary of Lincoln 1744, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon 1747. He also founded the "Gentlemen's Society of Peterborough."

*Note.*—The Prebendary House is still standing at Nassington.

- (2) A pattern or possibly a die-sinker's sample with inscription "FUR LONDON" 1828. The edge is inscribed ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO DECUS ET TUTAMEN.

By Mr. Walter H. Day:—A Gold Medal of Clement X of 1672, with inscription TRAVANTUS. Also a Cinque Port Medal of 1839 in gilt, with head of Wellington (by Wyon) on the obverse and a view of Dover Castle on the reverse.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons:—A variety of the "tentative" issue groats of Henry VII, profile type, not recorded in Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton's comprehensive list of these rare coins, published in the *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XVIII.

It bears the mint-mark lis on both sides, and the obverse legend reads **HARRIC x DI x GRA . REX x ANGLIA x Z x RR**. The coin appears to be unique with this reading, and with the mint-mark lis both sides, but the shilling with similar characteristics has been recorded.

Mr. Parsons also exhibited coins of Harthacnut and Edward the Confessor, together with prints and coins of the latter, in illustration of his paper.

### *Paper.*

#### THE FIRST AUTHORISED ISSUE OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

By H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.

In presenting his paper under the above heading, Mr. Parsons stated that after reviewing the various types of coins which had hitherto been accepted as the initial emissions of the reign, he claimed that the few specimens known of the "Harthacnut" type were of the nature of "mule" types or emergency coins, and that a study of the money of York precluded the further acceptance of Type A in Hildebrand, Type i in the British Museum Catalogue, as the initial issue. The coins of York were

marked with an annulet on the reverse, except in the case of one type, viz., Hildebrand C, British Museum Catalogue iii. The previous anomalous position of this latter issue would be rectified by constituting it as Type i, and in further support of this, Mr. Parsons described a complete sequence of "mule" types connecting the last issue of Harthacnut with the two types of Edward the Confessor in the revised order of (1) Hildebrand C, British Museum Catalogue iii, and (2) Hildebrand A and British Museum Catalogue i.

This paper appeared in full in the *British Numismatic Journal*, Second Series, Vol. X.

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### ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, April 22nd, 1931.*

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

Mr. Leopold A. Vidler was elected a Member. The evening was devoted to a special exhibition.

#### *Presentation to the Library.*

By His Majesty the King of Italy:—Volume XII of his *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*. A special vote of thanks was accorded to His Majesty, who is a Royal Member of the Society, for this additional volume to this monumental work.

#### *Exhibitions.*

By Dr. E. C. Carter.—Charles I Half-Crown of Aberystwyth mint, with obverse reading FRAN ET HIB.; a Charles I Half-Crown of uncertain mint, which is a rough imitation of the Bristol issue; also a James I Shilling with the fifth bust and with mint-mark bell over key on both obverse and reverse.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—A scale-box (with scales and weights) of "Pontypool lacquer" having a sunk oval panel in the centre. Thereon is the representation of

a decanter and two glasses containing red wine—behind them two churchwarden pipes in “saltire.” What is apparently a hunting toast encircles the oval—

HOUNDS (?) x x x x HORSES [HEA]LTHY  
HOLES WELL STOPT & FOXES PLENTY.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers:—Scottish Testoon of Mary, dated 1558.

This piece has the letter A (perhaps for John Achesoun, who was then at the mint) in field of obverse below R. Burns says this is of exceptional rarity. Also a Mary bawbee with fluted cross, and with a crescent (or horse-shoe?) in the lower angle of saltire on reverse. This variety does not appear in Burns.

By Mr. L. L. Fletcher:—Seven early brass tokens of Bristol, having a ship on obverse, and five tickets of John Kirk, St. Paul's Churchyard, issued about 1750.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—The following groats and half-groat:—

Edward IV of **LONDON** mint. A light groat (45 grs.) with mint-mark rose, having a fleur on breast and a quatrefoil each side of neck. The obverse legend commences **AWTRD** (an early die-sinker's error). The reverse has **RRTRD** and a small centre pellet in second quarter.

Edward IV of **LONDON** mint. A light groat (44 grs.) with mint-mark sun, and arches over crown not fleured. Fleur on breast and quatrefoil each side of neck. Reverse **RRTRD**.

Edward IV of **LONDON** mint. A half-groat broken over the crown (22 grs.), with pierced quadrate on right side and trefoil on left side of neck.

Edward IV of **BRISTOL** mint. A groat (chipped weight 45½ grs.) with mint-mark crown. Quatrefoil each side of neck and **B** on breast.

Edward IV of **BRISTOW** mint. A groat (45½ grs.) with mint-mark sun on obverse and annulet on reverse.

Edward IV of **NORWICH** mint. A groat (42 grs.) with mint-mark sun and with quatrefoil on each side of neck. **R** on neck.

Edward IV of **ABORTON** mint. A groat (47 grs) with mint-marks lis and a quatrefoil each side of neck. **A** on breast.



Edward III **LONDON** groat of latest coinage, 1352-1377 (62 grs.), with mint-mark cross-pattée. Obverse, **EDWARD • D • G • REX • ANGL • Z • FRANC • D • hVB.**

There is a pellet in spandril over crown and annulets appear as stops. Reverse has an annulet between pellets in fourth quarter.

Henry VI **LONDON** groat (56 grs.) with mint-mark cross-crosslet. The legend reads **HENRIC DI GRÆ REX ANGLI Z FRANC.** There is a pellet on the right side of crown and a leaf on breast. The whole is of fine workmanship.

Richard III groat (46 grs.) with mint-mark boar's head. Hawkins, 356.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Charles I Half-Crown with mint-mark heart. Also a two-thaler piece of Brunswick-Luneburg, of Ernest Augustus, the father of George I. It is the type with bust, and is dated 1680.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—Penny of the Empress Matilda, read-MATILDIS (IMP) on the obverse and . . . ON CT . . . on the reverse. This coin was from the Nottingham Find and from the collections of Mr. W. J. Andrew and the late Mr. Roth.

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## ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, May 27th, 1931.

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

The President, on behalf of the Society, congratulated Miss Helen Farquhar on being awarded the medal of the Royal Numismatic Society. This medal is awarded annually by the Royal Numismatic Society, and Miss Farquhar has the proud distinction of being the first lady to receive this much coveted award. Miss Farquhar now holds this medal and also the Sanford Saltus Gold Medal of the British Numismatic Society.

*Exhibitions.*

By Miss H. Farquhar:—A series of Charles II's coins, beginning with the penny and half-groat, Hawkins I, and ending with Hawkins IV, the much debated milled coins known as Maundy. Also a silver set of George V, dated 1911.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—A representative series of all the different types of Maundy coins issued from Charles II to George V.

*Paper.*

## THE MAUNDY.

By Miss H. FARQUHAR, F.R.Hist.S.

In resuming her paper on the Royal Charities, with special reference to the Maundy ceremony and the Maundy coins, Miss Farquhar, in her opening remarks, reviewed the changes that were effected in the ceremony itself after the eclipse during the Commonwealth, and pointed out the fact that whereas Charles I—like some of his predecessors—had refrained from personally performing the ceremonial rite of feet washing, owing to an outbreak of the plague, Charles II, on the other hand, and in spite of the plague, had courted the utmost popularity by resuming the old established custom of "personal service." In his revival of the personal ministration, Charles II also restored more or less the service of the distribution, etc., in vogue under the Tudors. Miss Farquhar then reviewed the gradual evolution of the Maundy service and ritual until the present day, noting the commuting of the distribution in kind to the money grant now in operation. This review was accompanied by extracts from various writers at varying periods of the nation's history.

The lecturer then turned to the numismatic side of the question, beginning with the period of Charles II and differentiating between the seventeenth-century coins, which, in her opinion, were struck for general purposes and had been made available for "progress" purposes and for Maundy, and those coins which are now struck and issued for Maundy purposes only. Very lengthy consideration was given to the debatable coins issued by Simon, *temp.* 1661, *et seq.* Incidentally, in proving her point *re* the striking of small silver pennies, etc., for other than Maundy purposes, Miss Farquhar laid stress on the pressing need of small

change prior to, and after, the reign of Charles II, and the introduction of the regal and tradesmen's tokens and their unpopularity. With regard, however, to the issues in later reigns of coins definitely allocated for Maundy purposes, Miss Farquhar left it as a legacy for students of the later period to enumerate the differences observable in those issues.

The paper was illustrated by many interesting lantern slides.

The paper appeared in Vol. X, Second Series, *British Numismatic Journal*.

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### ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, June 24th, 1931.

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

#### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—A brass coin-weight, by Kirk, for Thirty-Six Shillings, the currency equivalent of the Portuguese gold moidore.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—A "Third Class" token of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company. Also a Penny token of "Birmingham & South Wales," countermarked "I Class."

By Major W. J. Freer:—The following Honourable East India Company's medals:—

Deccan, 1784

Mysore, 1791-2

Ceylon, 1795-6

Also an Indian Mutiny Medal, 1857-8, with two bars "Lucknow" and "Relief of Lucknow," awarded to D. J. Kant, A. B. Shannon.

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—A Gold medal for Past Master, Salters Company—Robert Goulding, elected Master 1850.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Pennies of the full-face base issue of Henry VIII, one of London and the other of Canterbury. A Lundy groat of Charles I, 1646, with m.m. plumes, and a Briot penny of Charles I. Also a halfpenny of the London mint of Henry VI. All unusually fine coins, especially the pennies of Henry VIII.

By Mr. F. A. Walters:—A Charles I Shilling with m.m. sceptre, possibly a contemporary forgery or from a Royalist provincial mint.

By Mr. Charles Winter:—The following medals in illustration of his paper:—

*India General Service Medal, 1854:*

Medal with bar :	Pegu. Petr. Kelleher, 18th Rl. Irish Regt.
„ „	Persia. D. McKay, 64th Foot.
„ „	North West Frontier, 2155 R. Watson, 1st Bn. 60th Rifles (only 8 officers and 46 men of the 60th received the bar).
„ „	Bhootan, 497 Pte. J. Hodges, 55th Foot.
„ „	Looshai, Naick Sreem Karkee, 44th Regt. N.I.
„ „	Perak, 1450 Pte. R. Hunter, 80th Foot.
„ „	Jowaki, 1877-8, 239 Pte. James Searle, 4th Bn. Rifle Bde.
„ „	Naga, 1879-80, Rajhunwar Tikendrajeet, Suig. (Prince of Manipur).
„ „	Burma, 1885-7, 310 Pte. J. Rees, 2nd Bn. S. Wales Bord.
„ „	Hazara, 1888, 1371 Pte. R. Green, Royal Irish Regt.
„ „	Burma, 1887-89, 7208 Pte. D. O'Shea, 2nd Bn. S. Wales Bord.
„ „	Chin-Lushai, 1889-90, 1530 Pte. W. Ellis, Ches. R.
„ „	Waziristan, 1894-5, Captain G. A. McCarthy, 19th Punjab.
„ „	N.E. Frontier, 1891, 1574 Pte. R. C. Sharp, 4th Inftry. Bn. K.R. Rif. C.
„ „	Chin Hills, 1892-93, 1542 Sapper Saiyidhaidar, Q.O. Mad. S. & M.

- Medal with 2 bars: Samana, 1891, Hazara, 1891, 4865 Pte. J. Horton, 1st Bn. K.R. Rif. C.  
 „ „ Hazara, 1891, Waziristan, 1894-5, 1880 Pte. H. F. Dunne, 1st Bn. K.R. Rif. C.  
 Bronze medal with bar: Waziristan, 1894-5, Cook Umra, 20th Bl. Infy.

*Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.*

- Medal with 4 bars: Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow, Central India, Gunr. Jas. Kain, 1st Bn. Bengal Arty.  
 Medal with 3 bars: Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow, Jas. Morris, 9th Lancers.  
 Order of the Bath, C.B., and medal with 2 bars: Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow, Lt.-Col. Saml. Wells, 1st Bn. 23rd R.W. Fusrs.  
 Medal with bar: Central India, Ensign W. F. Worster, 3rd Madrs. Europn. Regt.

*India General Service Medal, 1895.*

- Medal with 2 bars: Tirah, 1897-98, Punjab Frontier, 1897-98, 4615 Pte. J. T. Moorehouse, 2nd Bn. York Regt.  
 „ „ Samana, 1897, Punjab Frontier, 1897-98, Pte. J. Kennedy, 2nd Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.  
 Medal with 3 bars: Punjab Frontier, 1897-98, Malakand, 1897, Waziristan, 1901-2, 4250 Sepoy Izzat, Q.O. Corps of Guides, Infy.  
 Bronze medal with bar: Relief of Chitral, 1895, Mulsteer, C. & T. Dept.  
 Bronze medal with 4 bars: Mulr. Abdul Rahim, C. & T. Dept.

*Edward VII India General Service Medal, 1908.*

- Medal with bar: North West Frontier, 1908, 5937 Pte. T. Ahirn, 1st Rl.  
 „ „ King's South Africa, 3401 J. Killer, Gren. Gds. (for comparison).

*King George V India General Service Medal, 1911.*

- Medal with bar: Abor, 1911-12, 3156 Rfm. Dhambir Guruny, 1/8 Goorkha Rifles.

Medal with 3 bars : Afghanistan, N.W.F., 1919, Mahsud, 1919-20, Waziristan, 1919-21, 289142 A.C. 2, J. Connell, R.A.F.  
 Medal with bar : Malabar, 1921-22, Cpl. E. Doyle, Leins. R.  
 „ „ Waziristan, 1921-24, A. E. Martin, R.A.F.  
 Order of the Indian Empire, Gold and Enamelled Badge of the 1st issue.  
 Order of the Indian Empire, Star and Badge of the 2nd issue.

### *Paper.*

WAR MEDALS ISSUED FOR SERVICES IN INDIA, 1852-1924, ALSO  
 THE 1ST AND 2ND ISSUE OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER  
 OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

By CHAS. WINTER.

Following on a previous paper given by the lecturer, Mr. Winter gave a detailed description with the various bars issued for campaigns in India between the years 1852-1924. He divided the medals into 6 general groups as follows:—

(1) *The General Service Medal of 1854.* Owing to the refusal of the Burmese to fulfil the conditions of the Treaty made after the first Burmese war of 1826, a second clash of arms took place in 1852 on Burmese territory. The lecturer remarked that when granting the issue of the silver medal and bar for Burma, 1885, Queen Victoria was “pleased to command that a bronze medal and bar” of similar pattern be “issued to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged.” The practice of issuing bronze medals has continued until the present day.

(2) *The Indian Mutiny.*—The India General Service medal seemed to have been limited to the smaller affairs on the Frontiers, Burma, Persia, Afghanistan, etc., and a new design by L. C. Wyon was adopted for the reverse of the Indian Mutiny, with a new type of suspender. The medal was issued with one to four bars, but only a very few of the latter were granted.

(3) *India General Service Medal, 1895.*—This medal was issued for services in respect of the troubles in Chitral.

(4) *Edward VII India General Service Medal.*—This medal was necessitated by the accession of Edward VII to the throne. The effigy of His Majesty by De Saulles as on the King's South African medal took the place of the late Queen's, the date 1895 being deleted from the reverse.

(5) *India General Service Medal*, 1908.—Granted for services in respect of the troubles on the North-West Frontier in 1908.

(6) *King George V India General Service Medal*, 1911.—Instituted in connection with a punitive force which was sent into the Abor country to punish the villagers who had been party to the massacre of a Mr. Williamson and his party. Bars have also been issued for later services.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—This order was instituted by Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, "to reward service rendered to her and her Indian Empire," also to commemorate the Proclamation of Her Style and Title of Empress of India, on the 31st December, 1877. It now consists of three classes—Knight Grand Commanders, Knight Commanders, and Companions.

The paper with full descriptions of the medals and Order and a list of the bars issued to the various medals was printed in Vol. X, Second Series, *British Numismatic Journal*.

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## ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, October 28th, 1931.*

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

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

The President explained that under the Rules of the Society it was necessary to hold this statutory meeting in order to submit to the General Meeting the List of Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year. It was felt, however, that, as the attendance might be adversely affected by the momentous Parliamentary Election on the previous day, and the declaration of many of the polls on the day of the Meeting, it would be advisable to confine the evening to an exhibition of coins and medals.

### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—A series of proofs and patterns, etc., of the reign of George III, including:—

Proofs of the twopence and penny of 1797 (Mont. 3 and 4)



and patterns of the same year for the halfpenny and farthing (Mont. 5 and 6).

Patterns for the penny of 1797, with K. or SOHO under the shield on the reverse (Mont. 20 and 20a).

Penny of 1806 with Irish bust and with date on reverse.

Penny of 1805 struck in tin with obverse as the Irish penny, and reverse as the current penny of 1806. This is probably unique.

Penny of 1806 with obverse bust as on the current coin of 1806 and reverse bust as on the Irish penny of 1805.

Pattern for the Three Graces crown of 1817 by W. Wyon.

Pattern as Mont. 28, by Westwood, with reverse VIGEBIT IN OMNE AEVUM.

Pattern halfpenny as Mont. 14 with VIVAT on reverse.

Pattern Irish halfpenny of 1805, by Küchler.

The error halfpenny of George III, 1772, reading GEORIVS.

Pattern half-crown of 1816 in copper, struck on a crown flan with edge incusely inscribed between double milling. Three specimens only known.

Pattern of 1791 with EAST INDIA COMPANY on edge.

Pattern pennies of 1788, one by Pingo (Mont. 10) and a gilt proof of that by Droz (Mont. 3).

Pattern halfpennies by Droz, of 1790.

Proofs of the pennies of 1806 and 1807, the Bank of England Dollar of 1804, a copper proof of this last, and a 5s. 6d. Bank Token of 1811 in copper.

Imitation spade guinea by James Dassier, used as a counter.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

- (1) Bronze weight of Toulouse. *Obverse*: + LIVRA D. TOLOSA—two buildings, a Paschal lamb and a cross botonée within a circle. *Reverse*: + AN · MCCCCCXVI—a voided cross clechée botonée (Arms of Toulouse). Diam.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and weight 14 oz. avd.
- (2) Scale-box and weights of ROELOF VANDER SCHURE of Amsterdam, dated 1660.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers:—Early Scottish groats of James IV:

- (1) First issue as Burns, fig. 650.Ib.
- (2) Groat with old Arabic 4 (۴) after  $\text{I} \times \text{C} \text{O} \text{B} \text{V} \text{S}$ , cf. Burns, fig. 652.

- (3) Groat with slightly different form of 4 (R) at end of obverse legend, *cf.* Burns, fig. 657 and 657A.
- (4) As Numeral (QRX IIII) groats, but without numeral, *cf.* Burns, fig. 658.

Also a Two Shilling piece of Charles I without II, *see* Burns, fig. 1026, p. 478. Burns does not note that the obverse die of this piece is apparently the same as that used for the  $\frac{1}{8}$  unit (*see* Burns, fig. 1037), of which he illustrates a specimen in poor condition.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—Eleven medalets relating to the Peace of 1814.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—

Three Multiple Thalers of the relatives of George I:—

Two-Thaler piece of Augustus;

Four-Thaler piece of Christian Ludwig; and

Three-Thaler piece of Ernest Augustus, of Lautenthal Mine.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—

- (1) Token of Anderston Cotton Works in white metal with reverse "James Shaw—credit the bearer one shilling." Apparently unrecorded.
- (2) A very fine Commonwealth Unite, 1653.
- (3) Woolwich Camp—3d. check—in white metal.

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## ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

*Monday, November 30th, 1931.*

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.

Mr. Albert Pearl Cross 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 Hon. Treasurer, Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A., presented the Society's Accounts for the year. They were explained in detail and comparison made with the previous year. The Accounts were unanimously passed. In recognition of Sir William Wells' valuable services as Hon. Treasurer of the Society and of the great care and attention he had bestowed on the Society's financial affairs extending over a period of ten years, a very special vote of thanks was moved by Dr. E. C. Carter and, being duly seconded, was approved unanimously. Votes of thanks were passed to the Auditors, Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. E. H. Wheeler, for their services.

At the close of the Meeting and at the instance of Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, a vote of thanks was also unanimously passed to the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, for his indefatigable services during the year. This was coupled with regret that illness had prevented him being present that evening.

#### THE BALLOT.

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

#### OFFICERS AND COUNCIL<sup>1</sup> FOR 1932.

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

*Vice-Presidents*:—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.; G. C. Brooke, Litt.D., F.S.A.; Miss Farquhar, F.R.Hist.S.; Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.; the Very Rev. Edgar Rogers, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., Dean of Bocking; Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A.

*Director*:—V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

*Treasurer*:—Douglas H. Whinney.

*Librarian*:—H. Alexander Parsons.

*Secretary*:—H. W. Taffs, M.B.E.

*Council*:—A. Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S.; A. E. Bagnall; A. H. F. Baldwin; T. G. Barnett, F.S.A.; Frank E. Burton, J.P., F.S.A.; Ernest C. Carter, M.D., M.R.C.P.; H. J. Dakers, M.A.; Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Evans; Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.I.; Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.; Horace H. King; Richard C. Lockett, J.P., F.S.A.; T. K. Mackenzie; J. O. Manton; F. A. Walters, F.S.A.; Ernest H. Wheeler.

<sup>1</sup> One Member of the Council, Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., originally nominated, died in December, 1931.

A vote of thanks to the Scrutators was passed.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. T. G. Barnett:—Crowns issued by the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, 1642:—

- |    |  |            |
|----|--|------------|
| 1. | First issue, weight, 19 dwts. 8 grs., on both sides, | 469.9 grs. |
| 2. | Third issue, value V.s                               | 439.5 "    |
| 3. | Blundered variant of No. 1                           | 441.5 "    |
| 4. | " " " 1  | 458.5 "    |
| 5. | " " " 2  | 334.5 "    |

These were all struck on flans of irregular shape; the inscriptions in two comparatively small circles, the outer one beaded.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—

Alfred Penny—BYRN - ELM + (moneyer).

" " CVÐBERHT (moneyer).

Henry I Penny—DEREMAN ON LVN.

Stephen Penny—✠ADEP—OO

George III Pattern Halfpenny by Kuchler, 1797—bronze.

" " " " " —copper gilt.

Ceylon Company Limited—St. Sebastian Mills C; elephant differs from the usual type. Unrecorded by Atkins.

Charles II Medal by P. van Abeele, struck in commemoration of the Embarkation from Scheveningen, 1660.

A silver ring of mediæval setting, but a modern-cut cameo.

*Paper.*

STOCKBRIDGE, AN UNNOTICED ANGLO-SAXON MINT.

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

Mr. Andrew said that there was a series of coins of the reigns of Ethelred II, Canute, Harthacnut, and Edward the Confessor bearing the names of six, presumably consecutive, moneyers, and the mint-name variously spelt as BRYIDĒE, BRYDIGA, BRYDIA, BRYGIN, BYRDE, BRYD, BRY, and BR. Bridgenorth had been suggested by *Hildebrand* as the intended place-name, but both history and orthography were against even the possibility of that. In 1922 Mr. Woosnam realized that the series had been wrongly placed, and claimed it for Bridport, which was recorded in Domesday as having had a mint under the Confessor. But again the spelling was against the attribution, for Bridport, as the port

of the River *Brit*, or *Brid*, could never have been *BRYIDGE*, etc., and its true coins read *BRIDP*—.

The researches of Sir Norman Hill, lord of the manor, had proved that Stockbridge was a borough through Saxon times, and it was in his view the missing station *Brige* of the Antonine Itinerary. The name *Brige* in A.D. 350 would not imply a bridge in the modern sense of the word, for being of Celtic origin it would mean either (1) a burg, or stronghold, or, which Sir Norman Hill preferred, (2) a hill-fort or hill.

Stockbridge was built upon a great artificial causeway, or plateau, thrown across the marsh of the wide valley of the Test where it was crossed by the road from Winchester to Old Sarum, the "Her-pathe," or highway, and the "Streete" of Saxon charters. As a marsh does not lend itself to entrenchment, Mr. Andrew thought that *Brige* would well describe this artificial mound or plateau, and that the burg was always stockaded; hence its later names of *Briggestoke*, *Stocbrugg*, *Stocbrigge*, etc. Its burgesses were mentioned in Domesday, when it paid a *firma* of £16, later increased to £36 6s., so it was a borough, and as such entitled to one moneyer.

The mint of Southampton was 12 miles from Winchester, and Stockbridge was 9. In A.D. 980, Ethelred's third year, Old Southampton was destroyed by the Danes, and in 994 Anlaf the Dane and his fleet were in possession of its ruins. This was the period of the heaviest impositions of the Danegelt, and as it had to be paid in coined English money, practically every borough possible was called upon to supply its quota. The evidence that Stockbridge was now opened as a mint, probably in place of that lost at Southampton, and was at first, at least, worked by moneyers supplied by the central mint at Winchester, was conclusive, for the following sequence of five coincidences could not be accidental.

The six moneyers on the "BRYIDGE" series of coins now claimed for Stockbridge were Eadnoth, Æthestan, Godric, and Wine under Ethelred II; Ægelmær and Wataman under Canute, and the last named continued to coin under Harthacnut and Edward the Confessor. Every one of these moneyers, except the last, were Winchester moneyers, and it was quite likely that by the time Wataman came on the scene Stockbridge had become independent of Winchester, and so employed its own local moneyer, probably one of its burgesses.

Without expressing any opinion as to whether HAMTV stood

for the mint of Southampton or Northampton, Mr. Andrew remarked that the name of one of these moneyers, Eadnoth, occurred at the mint under Eadweard II, shortly before Southampton's destruction: and that of another, Godric, shortly after its rebuilding, under Canute and Harthacnut.

The Meeting was unanimous in congratulating Mr. Andrew on the evidence he had been able to produce to justify the existence of a mint at Stockbridge, thereby allowing the transfer of attribution of certain coins to this unthought-of mint, coins which had hitherto been assigned tentatively to Bridgenorth and later to Bridport. Mr. Parsons, on being called to speak, stated that, on the evidence furnished by Mr. Andrew, there seemed to be a case for the transfer to Stockbridge of some of the coins hitherto attributed to Bridport, but he was of opinion that the wholesale transfer, as advanced by Mr. Andrew, did not appear to be warranted. He urged that the two mints should be dealt with in conjunction with a view to deciding which moneyers belonged to the recorded mint of Bridport, and which to the unrecorded mint of Stockbridge.

The paper appeared in Vol. X, Second Series, *British Numismatic Journal*.

#### THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

(November 30th, 1931.)

The Council has the honour to present its Twenty-seventh Annual Report to the Members, and in doing so announces with pleasure that the list of Twenty Royal Members remains the same as last year. The Council, however, regrets to report the loss of three Members by death during the past year, viz.:—Mr. Walter E. Grundy, a Member since 1921; Mr. Robert Alexander Inglis, a Member since 1906; Mr. John Reilly, Junr., a Member since 1912. None of these Members had attended Meetings in recent years, but Mr. R. A. Inglis was a frequent visitor until his vocation took him to Canada. Mr. Inglis' genial society and his willingness to impart information and his help to students in the branches of Numismatics—Indian and Anglo-Indian—with which he was most familiar will be well remembered by the early Members of the Society. Mr. Reilly was located in America and so was prevented by distance from attending Meetings. None had been an active Member in the sense of having contributed papers to the *Journal*.



The Council also regrets the resignation from various causes of 20 other Members.

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

Mr. Albert Pearl Cross.

Mr. Cyril William Hurst.

Mr. Leopold Amon Vidler.

Mr. Douglas Harold Whinney.

The Society's Membership, therefore, shows a net reduction in numbers of no less than 19 as compared with last year. It is inevitable that the present high taxation and the necessity for further economies must have its effect on the Membership of all Societies, yet it behoves all Members who have the welfare of the Society at heart to strive their utmost to keep the Society a going concern by the infusion of new blood where possible and by keeping up the interest of those remaining by a plentiful supply of contributions worthy of the old traditions of the Society. It will only need a glance at the Society's accounts to see how vital it is for all Members to strive their utmost to further the good work of the Society.

The President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, has presided over most of the Meetings and continues to show that keen interest in the Society and its work that he has ever done—an interest that has been of inestimable service to the Society. Colonel Morrieson contributed his final paper on the Carolian period when he gave his paper on the "Gold Coinage of Oxford." The paper was illustrated from the unique collection of Mr. R. Cyril Lockett. The Council is fortunate in having Colonel Morrieson as President for the ensuing year, which will make the fifth in his second period of Presidentship.

Sir William H. Wells has now completed his tenth year as Honorary Treasurer of the Society, and although we shall have a worthy successor in Mr. Whinney, who will be up for ballot as Treasurer this evening, yet the Council cannot but feel the greatest regret at losing the services of so valuable a friend to the Society as Sir William has ever proved himself to be. The Council, therefore, takes this opportunity of tendering its very grateful thanks to Sir William for his assiduous care of the Society's finances. We will leave him to make his own Report on the Balance Sheet, which will be found printed below.

During the year the Council appointed the Secretary as Editor of the Society's *Journal*, thus reverting to the practice which



obtained for so many years of combining the appointment of Secretary with that of Editor of the *Journal*. The next volume will be distributed to Members during next year. As forecast in our last Report, this will be the final volume in the second series. On the completion of this the Society will have to consider the size and cost of the *Journal*, in order that the volume should be commensurate with the financial resources of the Society. As pointed out last year, the rise or fall in membership will be an important factor in any future decision as to our policy.

Mr. H. A. Parsons has filled the post of Librarian with his customary diligence, thereby again earning the thanks of the Society. 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, W. Longman, H. W. Taffs, Dr. E. C. Carter, and Miss Farquhar. Also a donation again from Miss Farquhar of Ten Pounds towards the cost of the plates for her article in the forthcoming volume. 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 W. C. Wells for acting as Scrutators of the Ballot to be held this evening.

The Council had great pleasure in congratulating this year one of our Vice-Presidents—Miss Farquhar—in being awarded the much-coveted medal of the Royal Numismatic Society. The award was made in respect of Miss Farquhar's original research and papers on the Tudor and Stuart periods.

The attendance at our Meetings is not all that could be desired, though the papers have been well up to the average and the exhibits both plentiful and interesting.

The Secretary and Editor will always be glad to receive papers on numismatic subjects from Members. He is especially gratified to notice that his appeal to those Members overseas has met with at least one response from a Member in Australia, whose contribution will be read to the Society early next year. Numismatic papers on the Colonial and American coinages will always be welcome, and will open up a field that has hitherto not received the attention it deserves in the pages of our *Journal*.

Sir William Wells, the Honorary Treasurer, in presenting the accounts for the present year, pointed out that this year there

was a surplus on the income and expenditure account of £93 8s. 7d., instead of a deficit of £327 7s. 4d. as shown in last year's statement. This was occasioned by the fact that no expenses had been incurred in this present year in respect of any new volume.

Subscriptions during the year were just over £220, a decrease of £10 as compared with 1930, and the income from investments amounted to £57 11s. 2d. as compared with £72 6s. 9d. in 1930. On the other hand, the expenses amounted to £152 11s. 10d., which was about the normal sum, as last year included a heavy expense in respect of the cost of the appeal for new Members, which, it will be remembered, was provided for through the generosity of Mr. R. C. Lockett and Major W. J. Freer.

Special donations during the year amounted to £16 6s. 0d., and the sum of £9 19s. 2d. had been recovered in respect of Income Tax. Sales of back volumes amounted to £4 4s. 0d. In order to meet the deficit on last year's account, investments had to be realized and these showed a loss of £62 5s. 1d.

In conclusion, Sir William Wells again warned the Members of the necessity for a very serious consideration of the expense of the volumes produced by the Society, so soon as the present series was completed.

## The British Numismatic Society

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1931.

[illegible]

*Anniversary Meeting, November 30th, 1931*

*Proceedings of the Society*

*Proceedings of the Society*

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,*

51, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

On behalf of the Society—

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

November 20th, 1931.

# OFFICERS AND COUNCIL

SESSION 1932

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## President

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., F.R.S.A.

## Vice-Presidents

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

G. C. BROOKE, Litt. D., F.S.A.

MISS FARQUHAR, F.R.Hist.S.

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

THE VERY REV. EDGAR ROGERS, O.B.E., M.A.,  
F.S.A., DEAN OF BOCKING.

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

## Director

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

## Treasurer

DOUGLAS H. WHINNEY.

## Librarian

H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.

## Secretary

H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.

## Council

A. ANSCOMBE, F.R.Hist.S.

A. E. BAGNALL.

A. H. F. BALDWIN.

T. G. BARNETT, F.S.A.

FRANK E. BURTON, J.P., F.S.A.

E. C. CARTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.

H. J. DAKERS, M.A.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. L. EVANS.

LIONEL L. FLETCHER, F.R.S.A.I.

GRANT R. FRANCIS, F.S.A.

HORACE H. KING.

RICHARD C. LOCKETT, J.P., F.S.A.

T. K. MACKENZIE.

J. O. MANTON.

ERNEST H. WHEELER.

## Presidents of the Society

- 1903-4. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1905. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1906. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1907. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1908. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1909. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
- 1910. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1911. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1912. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1913. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1914. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1915. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, R.A.,  
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.
- 1926. MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.
- 1927. MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.
- 1928. MAJOR P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., J.P.,  
F.S.A.—*till February 20th.*
- 1928. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.—  
*from February 22nd.*
- 1929. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
- 1930. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
- 1931. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.,  
F.R.S.A.
- 1932. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.,  
F.R.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 interest of numismatic science."

The Medal was founded by the late John Sanford Saltus, Officer 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:

- 1910. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.
- 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.
- 1923. H. Alexander Parsons.
- 1926. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.
- 1929. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A.



## ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, January 27th, 1932.*

Mr. H. ALEXANDER PARSONS, *Librarian, in the Chair.*

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

The Chairman referred in feeling terms to the death of Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., who had been a Member of the Society since 1910, and a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society since 1897. In the years 1920 and 1921 he was elected President of the British Numismatic Society. A very regular attendant at the Meetings, he will be sadly missed by all those with whom he had been brought into close contact, and his opinion was often eagerly sought on abstruse points that came within his province. He will be best known by his papers on the Lancastrian and Yorkist series, covering the whole of the fifteenth century. A vote of condolence and sympathy with the family was passed in silence to his memory.

Mr. J. Kenny was elected a Member.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. H. J. Dakers :—A Scottish pattern milled half-merk of Charles I, by Briot, dated on the reverse 1636. The only specimen known to Burns was in the Pollexfen collection which was bought by Messrs. Spink & Son at the Pollexfen sale. Unfortunately, the coin was not illustrated by Burns and its whereabouts is uncertain. Two specimens are known (besides this coin), one in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh, which is from the same dies as the specimen exhibited, and one in the Bearman collection from different dies.

By Mr. J. O. Manton :—Sets of the William III country mintages of Bristol, Exeter, Chester, Norwich and York, consisting of half-crowns, shillings and sixpences.

The silver coins in circulation had become so much worn, or "sweated," that they only contained about half the proper quantity of silver, so that when the great recoinage of silver was commenced in 1696, country mints were established to facilitate this recoinage.

Also a very fine crown of William III, dated 1695, with "OCTAVO" on the edge. This was of the first bust with curved breastplate.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—The following early coins of the United States of America:—

Silver dollars, 1795, 1796, 1798, 1799 (2 varieties), 1800.

Half-Dollars, 1794, 1795 (2 varieties), 1806 (2 varieties).

Quarter-Dollar, 1807.

Dimes, 1798, 1807.

Half-Dimes, 1794, 1795, 1800, 1801.

Cents, 1793, 1793 (chain cent), 1794, 1795.

Half Cents, 1794, 1795 (2 varieties), 1857 (proof).

Also a check "Good for One City Fare." Int. Ry. Co., Buffalo.

### *Papers.*

Mr. T. W. Armitage contributed two short papers, one on "The last Hiberno-Danish type," and another on "Local Barbarous Imitations of Roman Third Brass of the Fourth Century." In the first paper Mr. Armitage contended, *inter alia*, that the series was in use by the *native Irish* up to A.D. 1185, that at the time of the Conquest by Henry II the Irish bishops controlled the mint of Dublin and possibly one in Waterford, and that the so-called "branched hands" are monograms reading DYFL for Dublin and not hands at all. The meeting, however, was not in agreement with these suggestions.

In his second paper Mr. Armitage referred to two coins which had come to light in excavations for the Grantham waterworks at Saltersford. The first coin was a small bronze of Constantine overstruck in a barbarous manner with the common type of Magnentius, two Victories holding a wreath inscribed VOT, etc. Mr. Armitage stated that the inference was that locally the authority of Rome was rejected and that the people appertained to the faction of Magnentius, which led later to the persecution by Paulus and the untimely death of Martinus the pro-prefect.

The second coin was a small bronze of Constans of the two victories type overstruck with a barbarous FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Here again the inference was that this was an isolation if not a separation from Rome, or a money of necessity of an enhanced value. One thing was certain, that it required to be overstruck in order to make it serve its purpose.

Mr. H. E. Jacobs contributed a few notes on a rare Newport token issued by John Thornton, the attribution of which to any particular county had hitherto been very doubtful. The token had been variously assigned to Shropshire, Hants, Essex and Bucks. Mr. Jacobs had, however, with much care collected evidence, which he quoted, and which almost certainly assigned this token to Newport Pond in Essex.

As these notes of collated evidence which definitely allocate tokens of doubtful attribution to a particular county are most valuable, it is proposed to print this contribution in full in a future volume of the Society's *Journal*.

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### ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, February 24th, 1932.*

Mr. V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, *Director, in the Chair.*

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

Mr. David Dewar Mitchell was elected a Member.

#### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. H. Baldwin:—A very interesting series of Australian items, many being of excessive rarity:—

1. The Adelaide sovereign of 1852, of the rare type from broken die (Andrews, 724).
2. Oval gold medal, with loop, struck by Pius IX, first fruits from the discovery of Australian gold.
- 3 to 6. Four varieties of the "Holey Dollar," one without the inscription of the reverse punching.
7. Fifteen pence token 1813, uncirculated (Andrews, 709).
8. Macintosh and Degraives Saw Mills shilling, Tasmania, 1823 (Andrews, 680).
9. James Campbell's Morpeth Threepence (Andrews, 685).
10. Hogarth Erichsen 1860—the Black Boy fourpence with plain edge (Andrews, 694).
11. Penny token, Wm. Allen, Jamberoo (Andrews, 6).

12. Penny token, Davies, Alexander & Co., Goulburn, *cast* to supply shortage of change.
13. Penny token, Sydney Coffee Mills—Advance Australia, 1854 (Andrews, 432).
14. Penny token, Peek & Campbell, Sydney Coffee Mills, in four-line inscription (Andrews, 427).
15. Penny token, A. Nicholas, Hobart—Arms of Liverpool (Andrews, 400).
16. Penny with Australia seated. Reverse blank. A *copper* rim with *tin* centre. Unpublished.
17. Hedberg's **4** pence in tin. Unpublished.
18. Hedberg's **2** pence in tin. Unpublished.
- 19 and 20. Proofs of the New Guinea Penny and Halfpenny, 1929.
- 21 to 25. Pattern pennies, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, in nickel—square with rounded corners. Obverse bust of the King to left; reverse, The Hookaburra.

Also three early engraved plaques :—

26. Silver plaque of the "Charlotte"—the first convict ship sent to Botany Bay. Illustrated in the Marquess of Milford Haven's "Naval Medals", from this piece.
27. Hobart Town School Medal, 1845, in silver, awarded to Hubert Jerome Kean.
28. Large silver medal awarded to J. F. Josephson, Sydney, 1826. Engraved by S. Clayton.

By Dr. G. C. Brooke (for Mr. L. A. Lawrence) :—A specimen of the very rare shilling token (perhaps a pattern, not issued) of Macintosh and Degraives, Saw Mills, Tasmania.

By Dr. A. N. Brushfield :—The following Australian tokens :—  
Edward Waters, Auckland, New Zealand (Andrews, 610).  
Specimens on thick and thin flans.

John Howell, Adelaide (Andrews, 275). This appears to be a cast specimen in brass.

A countermarked token of W. BROWN on a penny of George III (Andrews, 1023).

A check issued by Hobday and Jobberns, Christchurch, New Zealand—a variety of Andrews, 249.

A halfpenny with VICTORIA 5<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 1857, as Atkins, 351. This is not admitted by Dr. Andrews as an Australian token.

By Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Evans: Australian sovereigns as under:—

Adelaide, 1852.

Sydney, 1855, 1865.

Mint-mark S (with shield) 1884, young head.

Mint-mark S (with dragon), 1887, young head.

Mint-mark S 1889 (Jubilee type) and 1897 (old head).

Mint-mark M (with shield), 1884, young head.

Mint-mark M (with dragon), 1886, young head.

Mint-mark M, 1887 (Jubilee type) and 1893 (old head).

Mint-mark P, 1899.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher:—Eleven Australian silver tokens, including the Tasmania Shilling of Macintosh and Degraes and the Morpeth Threepence. Also sixteen copper tokens, including the early "A.S.N. Co." token and three unpublished varieties.

By Mr. Alan Garnett:—A possible rejected design for the London Pitt Club badge and the accepted design for the same. Also a silver Livery badge of the Carpenters' Company, Wm. Braffett, 1770.

By Mr. R. Cyril Lockett:—A very fine selection of gold Continental coins exhibited for comparison with English and Anglo-Gallic coins:—

1. Fiorino d'oro of Florence, mint-mark Axe.
2. Fiorino d'oro of Louis the First of Hungary, mint-mark Cross.
3. Florin of Aquitaine of Edward III.
4. Pavilion d'or of Philip VI of France (1328-1350).
5. Chaise for Brabant issued in 1338 at Antwerp by Edward III by permission of Louis of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany.
6. Chaise of Louis de Mâle, Count of Flanders (1346-1381).
7. Ecu or Chaise of Edward III.
8. Mouton d'or of John, King of France (1350-1364).
9. Pavilion of Edward the Black Prince (1330-1374), struck at Poitiers.
10. Franc à pied of Charles of France (1364-1380).
11. Mouton d'or of Philip IV of France (1285-1314).
12. Mouton d'or of Dauphin Charles of France.
13. Mouton d'or of Henry V (1413-1422).

- 14 and 15. Two Continental copies of Noble of Henry VI.
- 16. Noble of Philip the Good of Burgundy (1419-1467).
- 17. Flemish imitation of Ryal of Edward IV.
- 18. Noble of Campen.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—

Australian gold ingot piece for South Australia.

Adelaide sovereign, 1852 — GOVERNMENT ASSAY  
OFFICE \* ADELAIDE \* 1852.

Sydney Mint sovereigns, 1855, 1867 and 1870.

Sydney Mint half-sovereign, 1861.

New South Wales, 1813—Fifteen pence.

Threepenny token—Sydney, New South Wales, 1854.

Threepenny token—Hogarth and Erichsen—Sydney, 1860.

Threepenny token—Hogarth and Erichsen—Sydney, 1858  
(two varieties).

### *Paper.*

#### SOME NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN CURRENCIES.

By F. GARDNER.

Ground that was unfamiliar to many of the Members was explored in a paper contributed by Mr. F. Gardner, of Melbourne, Victoria, and read by the Secretary on his behalf. Mr. Gardner is one of our Overseas Members, and his paper was especially welcome, as it is hoped that it may be the forerunner of other papers to be contributed by Members who are far away, yet united with us in their interest in the study of English and Colonial numismatics.

Mr. Gardner reviewed the history of Australia from the discovery by Captain Cook in 1770 and the subsequent arrival of the expedition of Capt. Arthur Phillips, R.N., in January, 1788, when there landed on the present site of Sydney 1,030 souls, of whom nearly 700 were convicts. In the early days the majority of dealings were arranged by barter in commodities—such as wheat, flour, rum, etc. Spanish dollars were gradually recognized, and later other foreign gold and silver currency. Later a consignment of the 1797 English copper currency, which circulated at double its face value, was received. In spite of this the shortage of currency was still acute, so the expedient of issuing promissory notes was adopted, and examples of these were quoted by Mr. Gardner. These promissory notes were redeem-



able in "sterling" or "currency," until, in 1816, the issue of "currency" notes was legally abolished, though it was deemed advisable to authorize the circulation of sterling money, or promissory notes for the payment of the same in sterling value and amount only. These continued until 1826, when notes for sums of less than twenty shillings sterling were prohibited.

To prevent the re-exportation of coinage which came into the country, Governor Macquarie introduced in 1813 the "Holey" or "Ring Dollar" and the "Dump," which were made by punching out the centre of the Spanish dollar and circulating it at Fifteen pence and issuing the remainder in its then shape at a face value of Five shillings. They were finally withdrawn from circulation in 1829.

Although the subsequent arrival of English money in gold and silver had been of considerable assistance to the public in all the colonies, as time went on and the population increased a shortage developed in coins of small value from the threepenny piece downwards, and became most acute from 1847 to 1863, when it was relieved by the new bronze coinage of 1860. This shortage led to the introduction of copper tokens, and the initiative in their striking seems to have been taken by Messrs. Annand, Smith & Co., of Melbourne, and Messrs. Peek & Campbell, of Sydney. Other traders in the same and other towns followed their example, and the use of such tokens became general. Mr. Gardner then enumerated some of the more important issuers, and described the general designs which mostly prevailed. The number of varieties extends to some 650 and the number of issuers in Australia and New Zealand approximated to just over 160.

Mr. Gardner finally described some of the gold and silver tokens that were issued or considered, including the ingot pieces of South Australia, the Port Phillip pattern pieces, the Tasmanian shilling and the small threepenny tokens of New South Wales, etc.

Much interest was evinced in the paper and discussion followed. It will appear in full in a future volume of the *Journal*.

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ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 23rd, 1932.

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

The President announced with very deep regret the loss that the Society had sustained in the death of Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.I., who had been a Member of the Society since its inauguration in 1903, and a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society since 1901. For many years Mr. Fletcher had been a Member of the Council of the Society and the Members thereof will, therefore, sadly miss the benefit of his advice. He had also filled the office of Vice-President of the Society. Numismatically he will be best remembered by his extensive knowledge of the token issues of Ireland.

As the Secretary had already sent a letter of sympathy and condolence to the family and represented the Society at his funeral, the President formally moved:—

“That the British Numismatic Society desires to record its sincere regret at the death of Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.I., and its deep sympathy with the members of his family. His loss is one that will be long and keenly felt.”

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

*Presentation to the Library.*

By the Author:—*English Coins*, by George C. Brooke, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the Donor of this admirable and particularly well-written record of the English coinage—a record that will be eminently useful and instructive both to the young collector and to the advanced student of numismatics. Especially useful will be found the 64 colotype plates and the lists of mints and moneyers.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. Frank E. Burton:—An interesting group of medals as under:—

## LOYAL NOTTINGHAM VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Oval Silver Medal with loop for suspension, probably made locally.

*Obverse*—Loyal Nottingham Infantry Volunteers, a horn suspended by ribbon and surmounted by a Crown, and surrounded by an ornamental border.

*Reverse*—"Richd. Shelten, a reward of merit, he having been voted the best shot of the corps," and the date, "1798."

The Regiment was raised in 1797. In November, 1808, all the officers and upwards of 500 of the non-commissioned officers and privates transferred their services into the local militia; the rest were disbanded.

## NOTTS. VOLUNTEERS.

Oval Silver Medal with loop for suspension, also probably made locally. It is exceptionally large and came from the collection of Lord Cheylesmore. It was on loan with his other medals to the Whitehall Museum for many years.

*Obverse*—"Notts. Volunteers" on a shield surmounted with a crown, and under, the date 1803. The shield surrounded with a trophy of flags and weapons and a broad raised border.

*Reverse*—"Presented by Colonel Lord Middleton to Mr. J. Jones for merit"; the inscription surrounded with an ornamental wreath and the whole with a broad raised border.

The Nottingham Volunteer Infantry was raised in 1797 and consisted of three companies and two county companies. They were disembodied in 1802 after the Treaty of Amiens.

They were again raised early in 1803 and would possibly, as before, consist of town and county companies. This medal would be given in all probability for the county companies to compete for, hence the title on the medal "Notts. Volunteers."

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RIFLEMEN.

Round Silver Medal.

*Obverse*—A rifleman kneeling and taking aim; above,

“ Nottinghamshire Rifleman,” and in the exergue MDCCCX.

*Reverse*—A target, rifle, bugle, and military cap, surrounded by a laurel wreath.

Mr. Burton had the same medal struck in bronze and pewter; doubtless they were given as first, second and third prize for shooting. Evidently this corps was famous for its crack-shots as the following advertisement in the paper of 1811 shows:—

“ To all England, a challenge. The Nottinghamshire Riflemen will produce five gentlemen of the above society who will fire with ball at 200 yards against any five gentlemen of England for fifty guineas.”

#### THE SHERWOOD RANGERS YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

This regiment was formed at Newark in 1794, and is still in existence.

Round Bronze Medal with ring for suspension and scarlet ribbon.

*Obverse*—A mounted soldier; above, on a scroll  
“ Loyal until Death.”

*Reverse*—“ For long service and good conduct in the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry.”

#### THE SOUTH NOTTS. YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Round Gold Medal with ring for suspension. These medals were struck at the Royal Mint.

*Obverse*—Bust of the King “ Georgius III, Rex MDCCCII.”

*Reverse*—The Greendale Oak and in the Arch in the trunk “ Foi. Loi. Roi. Notts. Yeomanry Greendale Oak.”

The same die was used for both gold and silver medals. Silver-gilt Cross, presented for efficiency, probably made locally.

*Obverse*—In the centre a trophy of arms placed in front of a tree (possibly representing the Greendale Oak). On the four sides “ N.Y.C.” and a cross.

*Reverse*—In the centre the date 1800, and on the four sides Foi. Loi. Roi. and a cross. Incised on the edge of the medal—“ Merit Sword Practice.”

## THE SOUTHWELL VOLUNTEERS.

Silver Shield-shaped Medal with loop for suspension, made locally, possibly in Newark.

*Obverse*—Southwell Volunteers, having "G.R." in the centre and surmounted by a crown with the silver mark of the period.

*Reverse*—"Major W. Wylde, Best Shot, 1808."

Major W. Wylde belonged to the banking family (Wylde and Co.) who owned the Southwell Bank. The Southwell Volunteers were raised in 1803 and consisted of three Companies. The corps transferred their services to the local militia in 1808.

By Dr. E. C. Carter:—Henry VIII Sovereign, third issue, mint mark lis.

*Obverse*—Large bearded head.

*Reverse*—IHESVS  $\frac{x}{x}$  AVTEM  $\frac{x}{x}$  TRANSIENS  $\frac{x}{x}$  (usual reading TRANCIENS) PER  $\frac{x}{x}$  MEDIVM  $\frac{x}{x}$  ILLORVM  $\frac{x}{x}$  (usual reading ILLORV') IBAT.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Four London seventeenth century tokens of curious types:—

1. Williamson, London 1884 with Commonwealth arms.
2. " " 1979, "At ye Whalebone."
3. " " 2134, 3 Morris dancers.
4. " " 2196, "At ye next boat."

Also a medal commemorating the Landing of William of Orange at Torbay, 5 Nov., 1688.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers:—Scottish half plack of James III with I in centre of reverse.

This was regarded by Burns as unique and supposed by him to be in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. On enquiry this proves to be incorrect as the Society has no record of it. It is illustrated by Lindsay, and Cochran Patrick, as well as by Burns.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Charles I half-crown of Bristol, 1643. Under Col. Morrieson's arrangement of the Bristol coins this would be type A. 4a and differs from 4 in having LIB for LI.

Scottish pattern of Charles I for 6s. 8d., by Briot, 1638.  
Anglo-Hanoverian coins of George II with horse on reverse:—

Clausthal Mint 1,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{12}$ ,  $\frac{1}{24}$  thalers.

Zellerfeld Mint 1,  $\frac{2}{3}$  thalers.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—

Charles II two-guinea piece 1669, apparently unrecorded.

George II guinea 1732 (without EIC) unrecorded by

Kenyon but recorded by Dr. G. C. Brooke.

Alfred Penny BYRN/ · /ELM+

„ „ /ELRED FE+ (blundered). Reverse,

CVÐBERHT.

Eadred Penny AETARDES MOT with rosette and cross.

Aethelstan BVRHTEL MOT LEAP.

Harthacnut OÐÐENCŦ ON LVD (Danish, Lund).

Harold II OZPOLD OH LEPEEI (Lewes).

Edward the Confessor CILD ON BEDEPINDE (Great Bedwyn).

William I—two-sceptre type—ODBEARN ON GRANT (Cambridge).

William I GODESBRAND ON SRI (Shrewsbury).

„ I LEPINE ON GIPSPI (Ipswich).

„ II (type III, C-B) BRHT ON OXNE (Oxford).

„ II (type V, C-B) EDRIED O HIHÐE (Hythe).

Henry I (Hawkins, 255) DEREMAN ON LVN.

Henry I (Hawkins, 263) DERMAN ON LVND—an unpublished moneyer for this type.

Edward I farthing, Dublin, found at Dunwich.

Edward I farthing, York, found at Dunwich.

Three very fine Bombay leaden pieces.

Sumatra—Fort Marlboro, 2 Sookoo piece of 1783.

East India Co. 1804—proof in tutenag.

India Pattern Rupee 1901.

Cyprus—Proof of the One Piastre 1881 with thick figure—possibly unique.

And the following tokens:—Wiltshire County (D. & H. 1), Sussex, Battle (D. & H. 1), Rutland County (D. & H. 1), Warwicks., Birmingham (D. & H. 135a), Yorks., Beverley (D. & H. 13), Norfolk, Norwich (D. & H. 3), Staffords., Tipton (D. & H. 24), and the Staverton Penny of 1811.

## ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, April 27th, 1932.

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

*Presentations to the Library.*

By His Majesty the King of Italy :—Volume XIII of his *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 fine work.

By Messrs. Spink & Son, Ltd. :—A bound copy (Vol. XXXIX) of their *Numismatic Circular*.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall :—Christ's Hospital Blue Coat School Badge, 1673, by J. Roettiers; the School was founded by Edward VI. A Satirical Medal of Charles XII of Sweden with reverse inscription, "What should trouble you God and I still live." Also Kirk's medal for Oliver Cromwell, 1773-1775.

By Dr. L. A. Lawrence :—Coins of the mints of Canterbury, York, and Durham of the reigns of Edward IV, Richard III and Henry VII, in illustration of the paper :—

Canterbury Mint :—Coins of Thomas Bouchier (1454-86), of John Morton (1486-1500), and of the joint coinage of the King and Archbishop Morton.

York Mint :—Coins of William Booth (1452-1464) of the last issue of Henry VI; George Neville (1465-1476) of Edward IV; the "Sede Vacante" coins of 1476; Lawrence Booth (1476-80); the "Sede Vacante" coins of 1480; Thomas Rotherham (1480-1500) of Edward IV and Henry VII; Thomas Savage (1501-1507); the "Sede Vacante" coins of 1507-8; and Ch. Bainbridge (1508-1514).

Durham Mint :—Coins of last issue of Henry VI, heavy coins and light coins (old dies) of Edward IV issued during the suspension of the Durham ecclesiastical mint

between 1462-4, coins from local dies issued when the ecclesiastical mint was restored in 1473, coins of Lawrence Booth (1457-1476, except during suspension period in 1462-4), the "Sede Vacante" coins of 1476, William Dudley (1476-83), Thomas Sherwood (1484-1494), of Richard III and Henry VII, and Richard Fox (1494-1501).

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson:—Coins of the Mints of Canterbury, York, and Durham of the reigns of Edward IV, Richard III and Henry VII, in illustration of the paper:—

Edward IV, Canterbury Mint:—

Penny with mint-mark pall.

Halfpenny with mint-mark coronet and with mill-rinds (?) by neck.

Durham Mint:—

Penny of local die.

„ with B on reverse.

„ with B on obverse and D on reverse.

„ with D on reverse.

York Mint:—

Penny of Archbishop Neville with mint-mark cross.

„ with mint-mark rose.

„ with mint-mark sun.

„ —sede vacante—with E to left and rose to right on obverse.

Halfpenny with mint-mark lis and trefoils by neck.

Richard III:—

Durham penny of Archbishop Sherwood.

York penny of Archbishop Rotherham.

Henry VII:—

York penny of first type, of Archbishop Rotherham.

York penny of first type, of Archbishop Rotherham, with H (Lombardic) in centre of reverse.

Canterbury penny with arched crown and mint-mark ton.

Durham penny of second type, of Archbishop Sherwood.

Durham penny of second type, of Archbishop Fox.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—The following colonial coins in very fine or brilliant condition:—

Ceylon, 24 Stivers, 1804, 1808.



Ceylon, 48 Stivers, 1808.

Ceylon, 96 Stivers, 1808.

India, Proofs of the Ten Rupees, 1870—two varieties differing in size of head and in the arrangement of the hair.

India, Proofs of the Five Rupees, 1870—two varieties, one with milled edge and one with plain edge.

India, East India Co., Pattern 4 Pie, 1824, in copper, bronzed.

India, Proof of the 1 Rupee in copper; unfinished die with last figure of date not inserted, thus 186—.

India, mule with obverse as the obverse of the Ceylon  $\frac{1}{48}$  Rupee, 1802, and reverse as the reverse of the Madras  $\frac{1}{48}$  Rupee, 1794.

### *Paper.*

#### THE MINTS OF CANTERBURY, YORK, AND DURHAM IN THE REIGNS OF EDWARD IV AND HENRY VII.

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

After a survey of the coins of the three ecclesiastical mints, which was illustrated by lantern slides, Dr. Brooke drew attention to unusual features which gave evidence of a departure from the traditional practice. The mints of Canterbury and York had never been on the same footing. At Canterbury there was one mint to serve the king and archbishop, and by the close of the thirteenth century the privilege of the archbishop had been commuted to a share in the profits of a mint governed, it seems, by officers of the king. At York the king had a mint, working spasmodically, in York Castle; the archbishop had his own mint in his palace, where he was authorized to strike pennies only. The bishops of Durham had a mint on the same footing as that of the archbishops of York, under authority to strike pennies only.

In the reign of Edward IV, though the coinage of pennies by the archbishops of York and by the bishops of Durham continued as before, the Canterbury coins indicated that the agreement between king and archbishop for sharing the profits of the mint had been brought to an end. Shortly after the issue of the new coinage of 1465 there appeared from Canterbury half-groats and pennies with knot and pall, which showed the mint to have been in the control of Archbishop Bouchier. This issue was followed by (not, apparently, contemporary with) a royal coinage

of half-groats, pennies and halfpence, which ceased on the restoration of Henry VI in 1470 and reappeared at the end of Edward's reign. At the beginning of the reign of Henry VII Archbishop Morton issued half-groats, pence and halfpence, marked with M and ton. But, in or about 1494, a date determined by the death of John Sherwood, Bishop of Durham, Morton's coinage at Canterbury was superseded by an issue which omitted the archbishop's initial but retained his emblem, the ton, and coupled with it the royal mark, the lis. This seemed to indicate a return to the old conditions of profit-sharing by king and archbishop. The end of this Canterbury coinage comes, as we know, from the form of lettering, simultaneously with the end of the Durham and York pennies. This must have been in 1500 or 1501, as in the latter year the London graver demanded higher pay on account of extra work put on him by the restraint of the three mints in question. There was no further Durham coinage, so far as we know, in this reign. The Archbishop of York, Thomas Savage, who was appointed in 1501, coined no pennies, but obtained the privilege of coining half-groats and halfpence; and on his death (in 1507, when the profile coinage was probably introduced) half-groats, with facing portraits and no keys, were struck by the king's warden, who was debarred from introducing the new type as the deceased archbishop had not used it. The profile type, therefore, was limited at York to half-groats of Archbishop Bainbridge, and at Canterbury to an issue of half-groats which bore no initials.

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#### ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, May 25th, 1932.*

Major W. J. FREER, *Vice-President, in the Chair.*

#### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. Frank E. Burton:—Coins of Cnut of the Nottingham mint, with the following reverses:—

BLACKAMON · ON · SNO  
BLACAMAN · ON · SNO  
BLALAMAN · O · SNO

BRVNIN · ON · SNOTI

+OHA · I · ON · S · N&lt;O&lt;T · L

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

- (1) Four French municipal weights with heraldic shields—one dated 1648 and another 1782.
- (2) An octagonal silver piece without legend—possibly of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

By Major W. J. Freer:—General Military Service Medal with bar for Chateauguay awarded to Captain Noah Freer of the New Brunswick Fencibles, Military Secretary and A.D.C. to General Sir George Prevost, Commander-in-Chief and Governor General of Canada (1813).

Major Freer also communicated the following notes in respect of the above medal:—

“Early on the 21st October, 1813, General Wade Hampton (American) with 4,000 infantry, 2,000 militia and 10 guns was so vigorously and gallantly resisted by the Voltigeurs and Frontier Light Infantry of the Canadians, not 600 in number, under Col. De Salaberry, who fought with the steadiness of veteran soldiers in their woods, that after 3 days desultory fighting he was driven with disgrace back into American Territory, pursued and harassed by the Canadian Militia,” see Alison’s *History of Europe*, Chapter 291, p. 131, and on p. 136: “The wisdom of the measures adopted by Sir George Prevost, the vigour with which attack at all points was repelled and the imposing celerity with which a cautious defensive was converted at its close into a vigorous offensive warfare can never be sufficiently praised and justly place this campaign on a level with any in the long annals of British glory.” Only three men of the Royal Artillery are mentioned in the War Office Roll as having obtained a clasp for Chateauguay. This is, of course, a rare clasp (*vide* Tancred, p. 106).

Captain N. Freer’s services were:—Ensign, Nova Scotia Fencible Infantry, 25th October, 1810; Lieutenant, Canadian Fencible Infantry, 25th June, 1812; Captain, New Brunswick Fencibles, 25th October, 1813; Half Pay, 25th May, 1816; retired from Half Pay, New Brunswick Fencibles, 1826 or 1827.

In *The United Empire Loyalists Founders of British Canada*, by A. G. Bradley, 1st Edition, 1932, we read on p. 243. "this fight broke up a most formidable advance on Montreal which could not have maintained a siege by about 14,000 regular troops and artillery, and stopped dead the advance of General Wilkinson. That General was furious when the news of Wade Hampton's fiasco was received and wrote to him in unmeasured terms. The Battle of Chateaugay certainly saved Montreal." "The dramatic part of the fight was along a barricade of tree trunks thrown up in rear by De Salaberry's men, to which they retired after the first exchange of fire. Voltigeurs and MacDonnell's Regiment (Fencibles) together with about 200 Indians seem now to have been in touch with each other. De Salaberry caused all his bugles to blow, whilst all his Indians raised the war whoop and the Canadians yelled with such effect that General Izzard thought he had a whole army in front of him and, after waiting for Colonel Purdy to join him, faced about and marched his men back to Headquarters. Wade Hampton was so upset that he lost his head. With such a force he could, of course, have walked over that in front of him. Instead of this he faced about and carried his whole Army back to Plattsburg, whence he had started a week before" (see p. 242 of the same work).

The New Brunswick Fencibles also fought at Lundy's Lane on 25th July, 1814.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons:—A Halfpenny of Cnut of Northumbria, one of the earliest round halfpennies of the English series.

By Mr. C. Winter:—A unique and unpublished Gold Medal granted to a Major A. Rogers of the Enniskilleners for valorous services, 1690.

*Obverse*—Laureated bust of King to right in high relief with the legend WILLIAM THE III D(I) G.R: FID: DEF: 1690 (incuse).

*Reverse*—The castle of Enniskilling and the legend THE ENNISKILLENNERS (incuse).

*Edge*—TO MAJOR ARP (or ABR, or APR) ROGERS FOR VALOROUS SERVICES 1690.

This interesting medal which is struck hollow, is  $1\frac{3}{16}$  ins. in diameter, and has a rather large hole for some form of suspender—cord or riband. The medal was described and illustrated in Vol. X of the Second Series of the *British Numismatic Journal*.

*Paper.*

THE EARLY ANGLO-DANISH COINAGE. WHO WAS CNUT, KING OF THE NORTHUMBRIANS?

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

In continuation of his previous paper, Mr. Andrew demonstrated the impossibility of King Cnut of the coins being King Guthred. He proceeded to show that we knew more of the life of Guthred of Northumbria than we did of any other Danish King of the period and that everywhere he was known as Guthred and never as Cnut, therefore there seemed to be no justification for numismatists of to-day to set themselves up against every historian of the period and say "Guthred was Cnut."

Mr. Andrew then analysed the evidence afforded by the Cuerdale hoard to contest the Guthred-Cnut theory. In this hoard there were 2,534 coins of King Cnut and these pieces were not only the last and freshest of the treasure, but many of them to-day were as fresh as from the die. Yet if Cnut was Guthred, who died in 894, they had all been in circulation for 11 years before the earliest date anyone assigned to the deposit of the hoard, and for 17 years if, as he believed, the incident of 911 explained the actual loss of the treasure. He submitted that it was an obvious proposition that if more than half the total of the "English section" of the hoard was new money of a named king it was the latest issued, which again ruled out Guthred. Further evidence of the later deposit of the hoard than Guthred's reign was also afforded by the Harkirk hoard.

In the next chapter Mr. Andrew elaborated what the Cuerdale coins told us. Prior to the period under discussion no Viking had ever coined money, for his principles were to take, not to make, anything and everything, and the lecturer did not consider that he had anything more to do with the coinage bearing his name than supplying its bullion and ordering its issue. Therefore, when we noticed the remarkable fact that every one of the 5,857 Anglo-Danish coins in the hoard bore the, or a, Christian symbol, it did not at all follow that a Viking whose name it might bear

was a Christian King or Prince. What it did indicate was that it was designed and made by a Christian Authority and that Authority had set up an entirely new and distinctive type of money. By gradual stages, such as the ecclesiastical designs, the deep and bold punching of the dies, etc., the chain of "muling," the abandonment of the English custom of named moneyers and certain new forms of lettering, Mr. Andrew led them to the consideration of the coins of St. Eadmund and to the mint of York—practically the only mint of the Danes. York was the centre of the Danish power in England and the Archbishops of York had always had the privilege of issuing their own money equally with the kings, and until the reign of Alfred, York was the only mint in England north of the Thames. The Vikings naturally gathered much silver amongst their plunder, and it was necessary to have current coin for military and other purposes, so it had to be coined somewhere. The coins of St. Eadmund were muled with the first silver coins attempted by the ecclesiastical mint at York and he believed that they were all minted there.

The St. Eadmund series was admittedly issued under Eohric, Danish King of East Anglia, who was at war in alliance with the Northumbrian Danes against Alfred and Edward the Elder successively throughout his reign 890-905, so London being now closed to him York was the natural and only mint where his bullion could be exchanged for minted coin.

*(To be continued.)*

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## ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, June 22nd, 1932.*

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

The evening was devoted to an exhibition of coins with discussion thereon.

### *Exhibitions.*

By Dr. E. C. Carter:—

1. Commonwealth Crown, 1649.

*Obverse:* The shield has the appearance of being counter-sunk in the surrounding field. Just outside the wreaths



there is a line pointing to insertion of the inner part of an old punch in a new ring with legend.

*Reverse*: The shields shew a similar countersinking.

2. The original coin described as "of better workmanship than those of later date."
3. Charles I pattern half-crowns of Truro mint. One has on the reverse mint-mark rose with dots each side and the other has the mint-mark rose, but no dots. The obverse die is the same for each pattern.
4. Two varieties of the hammered shilling of Charles II—second issue.

(a) *Obverse*: MAG : BR : FR : ET HIB :

*Reverse*: The C in AVSPICE is bungled.

(b) *Obverse*: MAG : BRI : FR : ET · HI :

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—Two varieties of the 20 pari minted at Omdurman \  $\mu$  |  $\mu$  (1312), one of them obtained from Omdurman after Kitchener's conquest in 1898.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—

Henry VIII groat of the Tower Mint, with mint-mark sun in splendour and FRA in the legend.

Henry VIII.—Two varieties of the REDDE CVIQVE groat.

Edward III Calais noble in very fine preservation.

Charles I Shrewsbury half-crown with mint-mark 7 pellets.

Charles I Medalet or pattern shilling by Simon.

Charles I Oxford half-crown with mint-mark plumelet, with two pellets on each side of the mint-mark.

Charles I Medalet by Briot, with reverse engraved arms.

William IV Crown, 1831.

Victoria.—Proof of the halfpenny of 1868 in nickel.

Spanish Dollar countermarked GR 5.

Segments of Spanish Dollars, countermarked "Payable at Rothesay Mills," "2s. 6d.," and another "1s. 8d."

French half Ecu, countermarked "Adelphi Cotton Works," and another, countermarked, "2s. 6d. Lanark Mills."

A box thaler with miniatures painted in oils.

U.S.A. 5 cents. Encased stamp used as currency, *temp.* North and South Confederate War.



## ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, October 26th, 1932.*

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, His Majesty King Manuel II.

The President also referred in very feeling terms to the death of Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A., who had been a Member of the Society since its inauguration in 1903. In the years 1926 and 1927 he filled the Office of President of the Society. A very regular attendant at the Meetings, his loss to the Society will be very keenly felt, and the many who knew him will feel that they have lost a very dear old friend. He was a contributor to the pages of the *Journal*, but will be best known by his paper on the "Orders, Decorations, and Medals given to the British Navy, Army, and Flying Force in the Great War." A vote of condolence and sympathy with the family was passed in silence to his memory.

The List of Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year was duly presented to the Meeting.

### *Presentation to the Library.*

By the Royal Irish Academy:—A catalogue of the Irish Traders' tokens in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, by R. A. S. Macalister.

### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—

- (1) A silver medal by L. C. Wyon, relating to naval operations in the Baltic by the British Fleet under Admiral Sir Charles Napier in 1854. War was declared by France and England against Russia at the end of March, 1854, and in August the Russian fortress of Bomarsund on one of the Aland Islands, in the Gulf of Bothnia, surrendered to the Fleet after six days' bombardment. His subsequent operations were disappointing and Sir

Charles was deprived of his command. The reverse shows Britannia seated, with two fortified islands in the background. BALTIC 1854-1855. Obverse, Queen Victoria's bust to left wearing a diadem. VICTORIA REGINA.

- (2) Bronze medal, by W. J. Taylor, for the 1st Congress of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury in 1844. The Meeting was held under the Presidency of Lord Albert Conyngham, F.R.S., F.S.A. (afterwards first Baron Londesborough). The obverse bears the Arms of the City of Canterbury, whilst the reverse depicts a hand pouring oil into a lamp from a phial.

The British Archæological Association was founded in 1843, but owing to a dispute among its officers in December, 1844, a split took place in 1845, one section retaining the original title, while the other became an independent body, taking the title of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

- (3) Dutch Money-changers' Official Handbook, issued by authority of Philip II of Spain in 1559. It has a wood-cut portrait of Philip on the title-page and contains figures of the obverse and reverse of coins then current in Europe. Printed (in black letter) at Amsterdam by Jan Ewoudtsoon, at the Golden Compasses.

By Mr. Thos. K. Mackenzie :—

A Naval General Service Medal with six clasps :—14 March, 1795, Minerve, 19 December, 1796, St. Vincent, Egypt, Martinique, Boat Service 29 April, 1813. The Medal was awarded to Rear-Admiral George Cockburn, R.N., who commanded the Bellerophon which took the Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena, and is the only instance of a Naval General Service Medal being indented with the rank of a Rear-Admiral. He commanded a ship in all the six actions named on the clasps.

The above medal was for many years exhibited in the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs :—An unpublished penny of Athelstan, in illustration of the paper by Mr. W. J. Andrew.

*Obverse* : + EDEL •• Z : TALL RE ✱ BR.

*Reverse* : BYRHTEL IIIOT FEARI : ••.

By Mr. Charles Winter:—In illustration of his paper.

The following medals of the Boer War, South Africa, 1899-1902, which include nearly all the various bars issued:—

1 bar: Tugela Heights.

3781 Pte. W. Bradburn, Liverpool Regt.

2 bars: Talana; Defence of Ladysmith.

7562 Pte. T. Morgan, K.R.R.C.

4 bars: Relief of Kimberley; Paardeberg; Driefontein; Belfast.

1532 Pte. A. Shepherd, Yorkshire Regt.

4 bars: Cape Colony; Wepener; Transvaal; Wittebergen.

1178 T. Gavin, Brabant's Horse.

4 bars: Orange Free State; Relief of Ladysmith; Laing's Nek; Belfast.

3811 Pte. E. Adamson, Liverpool Regt.

*Group.*

Queen's South Africa, 8 bars; Natal; Belmont; Modder River; Relief of Kimberley; Paardeberg; Johannesburg; Diamond Hill; Wittebergen.

King's South Africa, 2 bars: South Africa, 1901; South Africa, 1902.

Edward VII Long Service and Good Conduct.

Also one of the rare Badges worn by the 48th Company Imperial Yeomanry, who formed Lord Roberts' Body-Guard. Only one hundred of these badges were made, the particular one on exhibition having been awarded to "Tpr. P. W. Fleetwood, 48th Co. Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa, 1901-2."

Presentation Sword to Lieutenant (afterwards Major) Walter Gordon Neilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Major Neilson entered the Army in 1897; served in the South African War in 1899-1902 with the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and was present in the engagements at Modder River, when he was wounded, at Magersfontein, when he was again wounded, Koodoosberg, Paardeberg, Waterval Drift, Houtnek, Bloemburg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, and in the operations in the Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton. He was mentioned in des-

patches twice, received the Queen's Medal, three clasps, and King's Medal, two clasps.

The sword is inscribed " Presented to Lieut. Walter Gordon Neilson, D.S.O., by numerous friends in Bellshill, Mossend, Clydesdale and Holytown, on the occasion of his return from the South African War, February, 1903. Modder River, Magersfontein, Koodoosberg, Paardeberg, Bloomberg, Roodeport, Zilikats Nek."

The silver-gilt guard is decorated with the regimental badges of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

### *Papers.*

MEDALS AND BADGE RELATING TO THE BOER WAR, SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1900.

By CHARLES WINTER.

Mr. Winter gave a detailed description of the Medals, both service and commemorative, issued in respect of this War and enumerated all the various bars that were granted—twenty-six in all. The paper with a description and account of the badge which was exhibited will be printed in full in a future volume of the *Journal*.

AN UNPUBLISHED COIN OF ATHELSTAN.

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

The silver penny of Athelstan exhibited by Mr. Taffs this evening, is a very interesting illustration of the difference at this period between the art and methods of the diesinkers of Danish Northumbria and those of Southern England. The dies for the mints of York, Derby and Nottingham, and for the earlier issues from Chester, were all supplied from York and are so distinctive that their coins can be identified at sight.

The coin before us is of Type V of the *British Museum Catalogue*, that of a small cross in the centre of both obverse and reverse, with the legends around, between the usual concentric circles. If we include the later variety, on which the cross is replaced by a rosette, it is the latest type of Athelstan's reign, and was commenced, I think, in A.D. 936.

The penny reads, *obverse* +EDEL • Z : TALL RE ✱ BR, *reverse*, ✱ BYRHTEL IIIOT TEARI : • but both R's have very short tails. No doubt it was the authority for the attribution in the British

Museum's list of moneyers of Burhtelm to the mint of Wardborough, meaning, I suppose, Warborough, which was a fair rendering of the mint name if the curious letter  $\Gamma$  was treated as an unfinished Saxon  $\mathfrak{D}=W$  for  $\mathfrak{D}EARI$ , would result, and *Weardbyrig* was the old name of Warborough in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under A.D. 913. But unfortunately Warborough was not a mint. Later, the letter has been read as L, and Lewes suggested, but apart from the provenance of the die, the spelling rules out that mint.

The art and lettering of the coin are distinctly Northumbrian in character, and of the class of dies which I have traced back to York. The form of the letters, the absence of TO in Athelstan's Title REX TOTius BRITANNIÆ, the reversed Z for S, the incomplete N and M, which are represented by two, and three, disconnected straight strokes respectively, the use of the initial cross for the X, the grouping of the triple pellets to fill in the legend, and finally the curious introduction of the unknown letter  $\Gamma$ , are all peculiar to the York cuneator and, with perhaps the exception of the reversed S, occur only on dies made by him.

Except that I have not yet met with the triple pellets, every one of these seven peculiarities occurs therefore on the coins of the Derby mint, for their dies were made at York, as I have explained in full in a paper "Numismatic Sidelights on the Battle of Brunanburh, A.D. 937," for our coming volume of the *Journal*,<sup>1</sup> and I need only say now that Mr. Taffs's coin is an early example of my Class III, which was issued at Derby immediately after the battle.

The curious form  $\Gamma$  seems to have been used by the York cuneator as a symbol, or substitute, for any letter which perhaps puzzled him in his manuscript instructions, for he was, no doubt, a Northumbrian Dane. At York I find it substituted for B, E, G, L, M, R, S, usually for T, and for X; at Derby for B, L, R, and S; on the very few coins of Nottingham for L; and at Chester, during the period only in which it was under Danish rule, for L and R.

On the coin under consideration we have, therefore, only to read it as D and the reverse legend +BYRHTEL MOT DEARI:• results for "Byrhtel moneyer of Derby."

Mr. Manton, in support of the suggested attribution of the coin to Derby (one of Athelstan's authorized places of mintage), also

<sup>1</sup> See Vol. X of the Second Series of the *British Numismatic Journal*.

of the seeming unintelligibility of the lettering of the place-name being due to an inexpert Northumbrian diesinker's difficulty in copying an Athelstan Derby penny, reminded the Meeting of an Athelstan penny of probable Northumbrian manufacture he exhibited in February 1930, the production of which was a matter of urgency when it was found that Northumbrian coins were foreign to the local Mercian people and refused by them in payment for supplies for the contingents of Northumbrians in occupation. The blundered lettering on Mr. Manton's coin was IOIAI, the final I should have preceded the A, which would have given IOHA, the contraction for the moneyer "Johannes."

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## ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, November 30th, 1932.*

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

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

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Douglas H. Whinney, presented the Society's Accounts for the year. They were explained in detail and comparison made with the previous year. The Meeting, having congratulated Mr. Whinney upon his Accounts, passed them unanimously. Votes of thanks were passed to the Hon. Treasurer and to the Auditors, Lieut.-Col. C. L. Evans and Mr. E. H. Wheeler, for their services.

Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin and Mr. H. Alexander Parsons having been appointed Scrutators, the two ballots were duly taken and the results were as follows:—

### OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1933.

*President*:—V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

*Vice-Presidents*:—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.; Frank E. Burton, J.P., F.S.A.; E. C. Carter, M.D., M.R.C.P.; R. Cyril Lockett, J.P., F.S.A.; J. O. Manton; Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., F.R.S.A.



*Director*:—G. C. Brooke, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.

*Treasurer*:—Douglas H. Whinney.

*Librarian*:—H. Alexander Parsons.

*Secretary*:—H. W. Taffs, M.B.E.

*Council*:—A. Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S.; A. E. Bagnall; A. H. F. Baldwin; T. G. Barnett, F.S.A.; H. J. Dakers, M.A.; W. H. Day; Lieut.-Col. C. L. Evans; Miss Farquhar, F.R.Hist.S.; Willoughby Gardner, D.Sc., F.S.A.; J. Kenny; Horace H. King; T. K. Mackenzie; The Very Rev. Edgar Rogers, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., Dean of Bocking; Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A.; Ernest H. Wheeler.

*The John Sanford Saltus Triennial Gold Medal.*

The Scrutators having reported, the President announced that this medal would be awarded to Mr. Charles Winter in recognition of his many interesting contributions on War Medals and Decorations.

A vote of thanks to the Scrutators was passed.

At the close of the Meeting Mr. Crowther-Beynon moved a very hearty vote of thanks to the retiring President for the strenuous work that he had done for the Society during the previous five years—a period fraught with anxious care and difficulty—at a time, too, when the Colonel's health was far from good. The measure of applause that was given left no doubt in anyone's mind that the vote of thanks was a popular one and that the praises bestowed on the Colonel by Mr. Crowther-Beynon were well merited. In reply Col. Morrieson welcomed Mr. Crowther-Beynon as his successor in the Chair and expressed the appreciation of the Council in Mr. Crowther-Beynon's kindly interest in the Society, and generous spirit in undertaking those duties at the present difficult time. At the same time Colonel Morrieson took the opportunity of addressing a few valedictory remarks on resigning the Chair. He had served two periods of five years each and during the War had perforce at times to act as Secretary, Editor, and Librarian and he regretted that the state of his health did not permit of him allowing himself to be nominated for the Chair again. He thanked the Council and Members for their kindness to him personally and for the generous support that they had given him. He regretted, however, that he could not congratulate the Society on the attendance at the Meetings. The poor attendance was not only a disappointment to contributors, who often spent much thought and research in the compilation of their papers, but such an attendance no doubt



resulted in a paucity of papers. He also drew attention to the Treasurer's Reports for the last few years and urged the necessity for a serious consideration of a reduction in cost of the Society's publications. He regarded the Society's volumes as excellent productions but some economy would have to be made for the present until such time as the state of the Society's finances warranted a return to the present high standard.

At the instance of Mr. Crowther-Beynon a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the Secretary for his labours—labours that the proposer feared were often overlooked.

### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Three seventeenth-century tokens of London.

1. *Obverse*.—DANIELL | CHILD: CORN | CHANDLER  
NEERE Y<sup>E</sup>|PVMP (in 5 lines).

*Reverse*.—IN · CHANCERY · LANE · 1669 = D.H.C.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(4 rosettes arranged in a square with the initials  
and value filling in the spaces between the rosettes).

This token is not in Williamson or in Mr. W. Gilbert's list of unpublished seventeenth-century tokens in *Num. Chron.* 1927. Only one cornchandler is listed by Williamson, viz.: Henry Edwards, Cornchandler in Holborne (London) 1668.

2. *Obverse*.—ANTHONY · CLARK · AT · Y<sup>E</sup> = a star

*Reverse*.—STAR · IN · CHEAPSD · COO (? C69) =  
A. A. C. and two stars.

Not in Williamson. A variety is noted by Mr. W. Gilbert in his paper on unpublished seventeenth-century tokens, *Num. Chron.* 1927, p. 142, No. 109, reading CHEAPSYDE. He records the banns of marriage of Anthony Clarke and Anne Cole, published June 6, 13 and 20, 1657, at the Church of St. Vedast, Foster Lane.

3. *Obverse*.—FRANCIS COOPER (?) = an eagle displayed.

*Reverse*.—IN · BEDFORD · STREET = F. E. C.

Apparently unpublished. The reading of COOPER is uncertain, as the specimen is much worn.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers:—Two rare Scottish groats.

1. James III—Burns 623—

*Obverse*.—Crown of 5 lis; tressure pointed with lis.

*Reverse*.—Crown in 2nd quarter, lis in 4th. Legend ends **AT MAVOR**.

2. James III—Burns 625—

*Obverse*.—Crown of 3 lis; tressure pointed with stars.

The reading **ITCORS** on this coin, from the same dies as Burns 625 corrects his reading **ITCORS**.

Also a Six-shilling piece of James VI, dated 1606, which is apparently an unpublished date.

By Mr. Charles Winter:—

The badge of a Knight Bachelor. Silver-gilt oval badge with scroll border,  $3'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ , struck in high relief. A cross-hilted sword belted and sheathed with pommel pointing upwards, and dividing two spurs with rowels upwards, the whole interlaced with the sword belt, and mounted on a red enamelled background.

The badge is worn on the left side of the coat or outer garment by means of a brooch pin. His Majesty was pleased to authorize, by Royal Warrant dated 21st April, 1926, the use of a badge by Knights Bachelor.

### *Paper.*

THE DIE FOR STEPHEN'S COINAGE IN THE GUILDHALL MUSEUM;  
AND SECONDARY EVIDENCE THERE OF AN UNPUBLISHED  
PENNY OF HENRY I.

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

Mr. Andrew dealt fully with his interesting subjects in a paper which will be printed in a future volume of the *Journal*.

### THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

(November 30th, 1932.)

The Council has the honour to present its Twenty-eighth Annual Report to the Members, and in so doing regrets to record that in the year 1932 the Society has suffered the loss of one of

its Royal Members in the person of His Majesty King Manuel II, one who had taken an interest in the Society since 1909.

The Council also deeply regrets that death has once more taken a very severe toll on the Society's Members during the past year as no fewer than eight Members have passed away, viz. :— Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.I., a Member since 1903; Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A., a Member since 1903; Mr. R. A. Grant, a Member since 1925; The Rev. J. G. Knowles, M.A., a Member since 1923; Miss E. M. Manton, a Life Member since 1914; Mr. H. E. Norris, F.Z.S., a Member since 1919; Mr. Joseph Stower, a Member since 1903; and Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., a Member since 1910. As will be seen some of the above were original Members of the Society, whilst three were very active and enthusiastic Members and their loss will be very keenly felt by their colleagues on the Council and by the Society in general. Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher had been a Member of the Society since its inauguration in 1903, having served for many years on the Council. He will be best remembered for his extensive knowledge of the whole token coinage of Ireland and his collection of Irish Seventeenth Century tokens may be regarded as easily the finest in existence. He was also an advanced collector of the Australian tokens. He was a careful and discerning collector, and his exhibitions at the Meetings were many and varied and always interesting. Major W. J. Freer had also been a Member since the inauguration in 1903, had served on the Council for many years and had indeed filled the office of President in 1926 and 1927. His interests in the Society were mainly relating to War Medals and Decorations and his best known papers are those on "The Thirty-Eighth Regiment of Foot, now the First Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment" and "Orders, Decorations and Medals given to the British Navy, Army, and Flying Force in the Great War." He was a generous supporter of the Society and in spite of his distant home was quite a regular attendant at the Meetings. Mr. F. A. Walters had been a Member since 1910 and President of the Society in 1920 and 1921. Although Mr. Walters had not been a contributor in recent years to numismatic journals, he had done much valuable research work in the past and will be best remembered for his monographs on the Lancastrian and Yorkist series, covering the whole of the fifteenth century. In his profession Mr. Walters had only just completed almost a life's work on the rebuilding of Buckfast Abbey, but unfortunately death had deprived him of the crown-

ing reward of being present at the opening ceremony, which has recently been held. His vast knowledge of ecclesiastical matters was often of frequent use in elucidating or clearing up difficulties in early mediæval coins where such knowledge was valuable. His exhibitions were numerous and enlightening. Of the rest none had been active Members in the sense of contributing papers to the *Journal* or attendance at the Meetings.

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

On the other hand, the Council has pleasure in welcoming the following new Members:—Mr. J. Kenny and Mr. D. D. Mitchell.

The Society's Membership, therefore, shows a net reduction in number of no less than 17 as compared with last year. At the risk, therefore, of becoming tedious in their entreaties, the Council must persistently impress upon all Members the vital necessity of infusing new blood to restore the adverse balance in membership and finance. Everyone appreciates the fact that the present time is not the best to attempt to restore either numbers or funds, yet the Council trusts that each Member will do his or her best to keep the study of numismatics a going concern. No one can deny that some of the older Members of the Society have done their duty in attempting to unravel some of the numismatic puzzles, and it does not seem too much to expect or hope that some of the next generation will attempt to gather up the threads that are left and evolve new theories. A glance at the Hon. Treasurer's accounts will reveal the vital necessity from the financial side.

Your President, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, has presided over most of the Meetings in the year, and his only absences have been caused through ill-health. It is a matter of regret that Col. Morrieson feels that his health will not permit of him retaining office for another year. Col. Morrieson has now completed a second term of five years as President and has perhaps borne more than his fair share of the worries and arduous duties of the office at a difficult time, and although he has merited a well-earned rest, the Council feels sure that Col. Morrieson will still retain the great interest in the Society that he has always shown.

The Council is confident that Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, who has consented to allow his name to be submitted to ballot this evening as Col. Morrieson's successor, will be a worthy successor

in the traditions of the office, and if he be successful at the ballot the Council will do their utmost to accord him loyal support.

Mr. Douglas H. Whinney has proved himself as a Treasurer, in spite of the fact that he has undertaken the work when the Society was passing through a critical time. The Council congratulates him on the result of the year's work. He will himself present his accounts and reports to you.

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 another volume (Vol. XIII of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*), the gift of His Majesty the King of Italy, who is one of our Royal Members. Another book that we welcome is from the pen of one of our Vice-Presidents—Dr. G. C. Brooke. His book on "English Coins" should prove a valuable addition to every numismatist's library, whether he be an old student or an early beginner.

Donations to the Society include a further guinea from Messrs. Bagnall and Barnett, Dr. E. C. Carter and Miss Farquhar, and Mr. E. H. Wheeler has as usual been generous enough to supply the Society with certain printing and stationery. The Council records its thanks to these donors.

The Council would like to see a great improvement in the attendance at the Meetings, for the papers given have been interesting enough to deserve a much larger audience. Exhibition evenings seem to be growing in popularity, for Members have both the opportunity of exhibiting pieces and giving an impromptu dissertation on same, without having to write a paper, and also the opportunity of viewing another collector's treasures.

The Council desires to express its thanks to Lieut.-Col. C. L. Evans and to Mr. E. H. Wheeler for undertaking the duties of Auditors, and to Messrs. A. H. F. Baldwin and H. Alexander Parsons for acting as Scrutators at the Ballots to be held this evening.

The Secretary and Editor feels that he must again assume the rôle of Oliver Twist and ask for more—papers and contributions. Papers and notes on numismatic subjects are ever welcome, especially on Colonial coins and on the American series. One paper from Australia was read at a meeting in the beginning of the year before an interested audience and will be printed in a future volume of the *Journal*. The Secretary hopes therefore that

this will be a forerunner of others of a like nature. The Editor had hoped that a new volume of the *Journal* would be laid on the table at the Anniversary Meeting, but unexpected difficulties had arisen to retard its progress; it is hoped that the new volume will be in Members' hands in the early part of the New Year.





# BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1932.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To subscriptions received in advance					3	3	0
„ sundry creditors and outstanding charges ... ..					18	0	7
„ <i>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund</i> —							
Capital Account ( <i>per contra</i> ) ...					161	16	2
Income Account as at November 18th, 1931 ... ..		8	19	11			
Interest received during the year ... ..		5	16	8			
					14	16	7
„ <i>General Purposes Fund</i> —							
As at November 18th, 1931 ...	1,586	3	1				
Add surplus for the year as per Income and Expenditure Account ... ..		84	14	5			
					1,670	17	6
					£1,868	13	10

<i>Assets.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By investments at cost or book value—							
£321 14s. 6d. 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock ... ..		250	0	0			
£935 18s. 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock ... ..		514	14	11			
£500 New South Wales 4 per cent. Stock, 1933 ... ..		503	4	6			
					1,267	19	5
(Market value as at November 18th, 1932, £1,537.)							
„ <i>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund</i> —							
£166 14s. 11d. India 3½ per cent. Stock ( <i>per contra</i> ) ...						161	16
(Market value as at November 18th, 1932, £140.)							
„ Library at cost as at November 18th, 1930 ... ..						151	12
„ Cash at Bank—							
Deposit Account ... ..		275	0	0			
Current Account ... ..		12	5	10			
						287	5
						£1,868	13

## 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.*

51, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

On behalf of the Society—

C. L. EVANS  
E. H. WHEELER

*Auditors.*

November 28th, 1932.

# OFFICERS AND COUNCIL

SESSION 1933

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## President

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

## Vice-Presidents

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

FRANK E. BURTON, J.P., F.S.A.

E. C. CARTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.

RICHARD C. LOCKETT, J.P., F.S.A.

J. O. MANTON.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., F.R.S.A.

## Director

G. C. BROOKE, Litt. D., F.S.A.

## Treasurer

DOUGLAS H. WHINNEY.

## Librarian

H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.

## Secretary

H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.

## Council

A. ANSCOMBE, F.R.Hist.S.

A. E. BAGNALL.

A. H. F. BALDWIN.

T. G. BARNETT, F.S.A.

H. J. DAKERS, M.A.

W. H. DAY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. L. EVANS.

MISS FARQUHAR, F.R.Hist.S.

WILLOUGHBY GARDNER, D.Sc., F.S.A.

J. KENNY.

HORACE H. KING.

T. K. MACKENZIE.

THE VERY REV. EDGAR ROGERS, O.B.E., M.A.,  
F.S.A., DEAN OF BOCKING.

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

ERNEST H. WHEELER.

## Presidents of the Society

- 1903-4. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1905. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1906. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1907. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1908. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1909. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
- 1910. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1911. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1912. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1913. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1914. P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
- 1915. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, R.A.,  
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.
- 1926. MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.
- 1927. MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.
- 1928. MAJOR P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., J.P.,  
F.S.A.—*till February 20th.*
- 1928. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.—  
*from February 22nd.*
- 1929. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
- 1930. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
- 1931. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.,  
F.R.S.A.
- 1932. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.,  
F.R.S.A.
- 1933. V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., M.A., 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 interest of numismatic science."

The Medal was founded by the late John Sanford Saltus, Officer 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:

- 1910. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., F.S.A.
- 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.
- 1923. H. Alexander Parsons.
- 1926. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.
- 1929. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A.
- 1932. Charles Winter.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 25th, 1933.

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

*Presentation of the John Sanford Saltus Medal.*

The President announced that it was his pleasing duty, and indeed his first duty as their new President, to present to Mr. Charles Winter the John Sanford Saltus Medal which was voted to him by the Members of the Society at the Anniversary Meeting last November. In making the presentation the President commented on Mr. Winter's valuable services to the Society in having contributed to the *Journal* no less than seventeen papers on War Medals and Decorations, a branch of Numismatics in which Mr. Winter had shown a profound knowledge. He believed he was right in saying that on more than one occasion Mr. Winter had been consulted for his expert information by those in authority. Mr. Crowther-Beynon also referred to the very willing service that Mr. Winter had rendered to the Society in preparing papers at short notice for Meetings. These papers had always been popular and had been accompanied by a wealth of interesting exhibits, which had been a delight to all who had had the privilege of seeing them.

The President having handed the medal to Mr. Winter, the latter made a short speech in which he thanked the President for the flattering tribute he had paid to him and expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him by the Society. It was an honour which he had never expected to obtain, in fact such an award had never entered his thoughts—and he felt that he did not merit such a distinction as that of the Sanford Saltus Medal. It would ever be a treasured possession. As regards the exhibits he had to thank Messrs. Spink & Son, who had always shown their utmost willingness to lend of their best in order to ensure as far as possible a successful evening, at any rate so far as exhibits were concerned.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—An interesting series of coins of the Bible, comprising among others:—

Tetradrachms of Antiochus VII, B.C. 138-127; of Alexander,

Syrian, B.C. 316-323; and of Macedonia, 1st Region Amphipolis, B.C. 158-146.

One-sixth shekel, Simon Maccabæus.

Shekel and half-shekel, 2nd year and 1st year, Simon Maccabæus, A.D. 66.

Quarter-shekel, Simeon, 2nd Revolt, *circa* A.D. 132.

Shekel, Simeon, 2nd Revolt, with Temple and Ark of the Covenant, *circa* A.D. 132.

One-sixth Shekel, Simeon, 2nd Revolt, *circa* A.D. 132. Not in *B.M.C.*

Copper coins of Simeon, 2nd Revolt.

First brass of Domitian with "Judea Capta."

Coins of Antoninus of Judea, Gaza, Lydia and Ascalon.

Also coins of Aurelius, Hadrian, and Herod I, illustrative of Bible history.

Mr. Bagnall also passed round with the coins some interesting notes on the history of the money of the Jews.

By Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin:—Some coins of the English series exhibiting peculiarities of punching or errors in the spelling of the legend or inscription:—

1. Edward I Penny 1279 **EDW ANGL' REX.**
2.     "     "     "     **EDW R REX ANGL' CIVITASS**  
**LONDON.** One limb of cross *ends at the inner circle.*
3. Edward I Penny 1279 **E R ANGL ANGL DNS RYB.**
4.     "     "     "     **EDW RE ANGL DNS RYB.**
5.     "     "     1284, Bury, **SADLI** for **SADM.**
6.     "     "     1300-02, reading **VILL|SIII|DMV|NDI.**
7.     "     "     1302-7, Canterbury **CIVITAS TORCEN.**
8.     "     "     1280-81, Durham, The king's bust  
*without shoulders.*
9. Edward I Penny, of Durham, Bp. Beck, 1283, the cross  
pattée on rev. *punched with annulets* to turn it into a  
cross moline.
10. Edward I Penny, of Durham, 1283. *Both mint-marks*  
*converted* by punching with annulets.
11. Edward I Penny, of Durham, 1302-07, legend ends  
**DNS R'.**

12. Edward I Penny, 1280-81, Lincoln, **CIVITAS LYNCOL'.**
13.       "       "       "       "       "       **CIVITAS VINCOL.**
14.       "       "       1302-07, Newcastle, *no side locks of hair.*
15. Elizabeth Sixpence, m.m. coronet, lacking the date.
16. Charles I 12s. Scots by Falconer of 1st issue, Burns Fig. 1017, *produced by rollers.*
17. Charles I Harrington farthings, m.m. rose. *Two* on a portion of strip untrimmed, the spaces on roller marked by one dot, and *one* partly trimmed, from a roller spaced by three dots :
18. William III Halfpenny, 1699 in legend, reading  
**GVLIVMVS.**
19.       "       "       "       in exergue, reading  
**TERTVS.**

By the Hereford Library and Museum:—Medal of Archbishop Sancroft and the Seven Bishops, to commemorate their action in opposing the Declaration of Indulgence re-issued by James II in 1688.

By Mr. Thomas K. Mackenzie:—A box of scales and weights, of peculiar design. One side of the balance consisted of a long narrow pan—half tubular in shape—running horizontally, and a suggestion had been made that it was used for the weighing of arrows.

By Mr. Charles Winter:—A silver, oval, engraved badge of the Orange Lodge of the 2nd Batt. 52nd Regiment.

Obverse, equestrian figure of William III in armour, holding baton in left hand. Legend, "The Glorious and Immortal Memory, Wm. III, 1690."

Reverse, G.R. crowned within a Garter, inscribed Oxfordshire Regt. Inscription, "Wm. Brown, 2nd Battn. 52 Regt. Orange Lodge, Treasr."

### *Paper.*

#### THE MEDIEVAL MONEYER.

By GEORGE C. BROOKE, Litt.D., F.S.A., *Director.*

Dr. Brooke referred to previous publications in which proof had been given of the substantial position of the moneyers in the reign of Henry III; he deprecated the tendency to assume that they had a similar status in previous centuries. In early Anglo-



Saxon times we could only form conclusions from the coins, but from them we might safely conclude that the coinage of Offa, at least, was struck by moneyers from dies which they themselves engraved. The delegation of the manual labour of striking the coins seemed to have been introduced in, or soon after, the last quarter of the tenth century, and it was probably initiated by the London Laws of Æthelred II. The engraving of the dies ceased before the Conquest to be their function and became the privilege of the Graver at London.

At the time of the Norman Conquest the moneyer, therefore, no longer made his dies or struck his coins, but had become a responsible official, purchasing dies from the Graver and superintending their use by his workmen. There was no doubt good profit to be made, and in the eleventh century the moneyers, or many of them, increased their profit greatly by issuing base and light coin. Good illustration of the ingenuity they showed in avoiding conviction might be seen in the subtle alteration of reverse dies in such a way as to change, or obliterate, the names of the mint and moneyer. Even without such precaution their tendency to illicit practices was shown, not only by the inquisition of moneyers in 1125, but even more by the frequency of light and base pennies of the fourteenth type of Henry I, which was struck between five and ten years after this wholesale punishment. It was probably the untrustworthiness of moneyers that led to the institution of the *Cambium*, or Exchange, as a separate department, which probably took place in the reign of Henry II. It had powers of control over the mint, and even went so far, in the reign of Henry III, as to assay the flans before they were passed to the dies for striking and again after they were struck.

It was possible to trace in contemporary rolls some outline of the career of Nicholas de Sancto Albano, who was moneyer of both London and Canterbury at the time when Henry III made the change from the Short-cross to the Long-cross coinage. Within a period of fifteen years he had obtained dies at the two mints, the farm of the two mints (by means of which he held a monopoly of the royal coinage), two ecclesiastical benefices, a grant of money from the king pending the award of another benefice, a gift of timber in a royal forest, and the office of King's Remembrancer.

The paper is published in this volume of the *British Numismatic Journal* (p. 59).

LEOFSTAN M'O CÆNT	-	-	Crux type
LEOFRIC M'O CAENT	-	-	Long Cross type
LEOFRIC M'O CAEN	-	-	Long Cross type
LIFINC M'O CAENT	-	-	Crux type
LIFINC M'O CAENT	-	-	Crux type

Also penny of Edward the Confessor with reverse EADPARD ON C(AN)TV.

Penny of Harold II—Sceptre type—with reverse OZPOLD ON LEPEEI (Lewes).

Penny of William I—Harold type—with reverse PVLFMÆR ON RV (Romney).

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: A selection of small English silver coins mostly in very fine condition for these pieces:

Edward I farthing (York), found at Dunwich.

Edward I farthing (Dublin), found at Dunwich.

Edward I farthing (London) found at Dunwich.

Henry VI London halfpenny—annulet in two quarters.

Henry VI London halfpenny—pine cone on breast and trefoil in obverse legend.

Henry VI London halfpenny—a variety.

Henry VIII Durham penny—C.D. on reverse. Mint-mark star.

Henry VIII halfpenny, mint-mark portcullis—found at Dunwich.

Henry VIII Canterbury base penny, very fine condition, reading CANTER.

Edward VI London base penny—in very fine condition.

Edward VI London base penny—a variety.

Philip and Mary base penny.

Elizabeth halfpenny.

James I penny reading VNIA.

Charles I Briot half-groat and penny in brilliant condition.

Commonwealth twopence and halfpenny.

Charles II penny.

Medals and medalets relating to Nelson:—

Davison's medal for the Nile, in bronze-gilt.

Bronze medal for the Nile, by P.K.

White metal medal for Trafalgar.

White metal medal for Trafalgar and Death of Nelson, by P.W.

White metal medal for the Nile—Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile.

White metal medal for the Nile, by Wyon.

White metal medal on the Death of Nelson.

White metal medal on the Return of Nelson to England, November 5, 1800.

Brass box containing six medalets or counters in brass commemorating Nelson's victories.

One of the above medalets in silver.

Greenwich Hospital School award in silver—N. A. MITCHELL 1839.

Davis's medal with head of Nelson; reverse, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Benevolent Soc<sup>y</sup>, 1839.

Tassie gem in crystal with head of Nelson and "Tassie f." on truncation of bust.

Two smaller gems in porcelain by Tassie, of Nelson.

A selection of Seventeenth Century tokens of various counties and of varied shapes and all in very fine condition:—

CHESHIRE: James Swinton of Knutsford (octagonal).

CORNWALL: Edward Newsam of St. Agnes. DERBY:

Luke Neild of Derby (octagonal). DORSET: William

Minty of Poole. DURHAM: William Greveson of Dur-

ham. HANTS: Newport, Isle of Wight Town piece;

Richard Faulconer of Portsmouth (octagonal). KENT:

Rob Toy of Erith; Poare Ned of Feversham; Walter

Weekes of Maidstone (heart-shape); William Kemster

of Milton (heart-shape); John Kennon of Rochester;

Joseph Travers of Rochester; Nathaniel Owen of Seven-

oaks (octagonal); Richard Whittingham of Wye

(octagonal). LINCOLN: Lincoln Town piece (octagonal).

LONDON: The Mitre in Fenchurch Street; The Hole in

the Wall in Chancery Lane; At the King David in

Northumberland Alley; T. B. in Fetter Lane; Margaret

North in St. Mary Hill (octagonal). MIDDLESEX: The

King's Arms in Fulham; Lawrence Short in Newington.

NORFOLK: John Curtis of North Yarmouth. SOUTH-

WARK: John Foster of Southwark (octagonal).

SUFFOLK: Lancelot Felton of East Bergholt (heart-

shape). YORKS.: In Stoxley (Stokesley). WORCESTER:

Thomas Dedicot of Bewdley (square), "square dealing."

WALES: Thomas Juxson of Brecknock (octagonal).

UNCERTAIN: DIGNA DIGNIS EVENIVNT.

By Mr. W. C. Wells:—Two gold spiral rings used *circa* 200-150 B.C. as currency. Found in County Down, Ireland. The larger piece of unusual size.

By Mr. Charles Winter:—Indian and Volunteer Medals.

Hon. East India Company: Officer's gold medal "For Services in Mysore, A.D. 1791-1792. Field Officer's silver-gilt medal for the siege of Seringapatam, 4th May, 1799. Manchester and Salford Volunteers. Gold medal to Lieutenant Thomas Halstead, 1802.

Prince of Wales's Loyal Volunteers. Silver-gilt medal, "Presented by Capt. Groves to Sergt. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Brown of the Light Company for the best shot at a target on the 4th day of May, 1804."

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### ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 22nd, 1933.

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

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Miss Helen Farquhar for her further generous gift of Ten Pounds towards the cost of the recent volume of the Society's publications.

Mr. P. H. Sellwood was elected a Member of the Society.

### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—Three Medals:—

- (1) Medal commemorating the Birth of H.R.H. Princess Alex. Victoria on the 24th May, 1819.
- (2) Medal commemorating her Coronation as Queen on June 28th, 1838.
- (3) Medal commemorating her visit to the Corporation of London, on 9th Nov., 1837.

By Dr. G. C. Brooke:—An official Coronation medal of Edward VII, which was presented to persons present at the ceremony.

By Mr. Walter H. Day:—An Archery badge of the Bokinfold Archers.

By Mr. James Kenny:—Fifteen varieties of the half-groat of Edward IV of Canterbury mint, varying in mint-marks or other slight differences. These were mostly from the Walters Sale. Also four coins of Rochester mint, viz. :—Three of Æthelred II, reading GOLDPINE MO ROFE, EDSIGE MO ROFEC, or EADPERD MO ROFE, and one of Canute reading GODPINE ON ROFD.

By Mr. T. K. Mackenzie:—Doggett's Badge—a large oval silver badge ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches), with a laurel wreath border on which is embossed, in high relief, a horse galloping to left, and above the horse the word "Liberty," engraved on a scroll. Below, on a continuous scroll is engraved "The Gift of Mr. Thomas Doggett, the late famous Comedian, 1835."

"Doggett's Coat and Badge." This has been competed for annually since 1715, when Thomas Doggett, the actor, bequeathed a sum of money which is now controlled by the Fishmongers' Company to perpetuate the race. The course is from London Bridge to Chelsea, and a list of winners has been preserved since 1791. Entrants for the race are chosen from licensed Thames Watermen, who have served their apprenticeship.

There are three varieties, and the badge exhibited, which was given in 1835, is the second and was adopted about 1800. It bears the London hall-mark and the maker's mark of that year. The present type of badge is somewhat less crude in the drawing of the horse, and has the name of the winner engraved at the foot of the badge.

Thomas Doggett, an Irish actor, born in Dublin about 1660, was a well-known social figure of his day, and was the author of the comedy "The Country Wake," in which he took the principal part in 1696. He first appeared in London at Bartholomew Fair. In 1691 he played Nin-compoop in D'Urfeys "Love for Money" at Drury Lane, and with Cibber and Wilks managed the Haymarket Theatre from 1709-14. In August 1715 he founded the Race now called "Doggett's Coat and Badge."

By Mr. Charles Winter:—A complete set of the official Medals granted in connection with Queen Victoria's Jubilee 1887 and Diamond Jubilee 1897, and the Coronations of King

Edward VII 1902 and King George V 1911. These were in illustration of his paper.

Also silver and enamelled Medal, Second Class, of the Department of Police, China.

*Paper.*

OFFICIAL MEDALS GRANTED IN CONNECTION WITH  
QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE 1887 AND DIAMOND  
JUBILEE 1897, CORONATIONS OF KING EDWARD VII  
1902 AND KING GEORGE V 1911.

By CHARLES WINTER.

This paper will be printed in full in a future volume of the *Journal*.

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ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, April 26th, 1933.*

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

The President announced that his first duty as President had been the pleasure of presenting to Mr. Charles Winter the Sanford Saltus Gold Medal in recognition of his many valuable contributions to the Society's *Journal* on War Medals and Decorations, and now it was with deep regret that he had to announce his sudden death since the last Meeting. Mr. Winter's ever-ready willingness to give a paper, often at short notice, and his same willingness to give of his best in advice and opinion on his special subject had made him a very popular figure at the Meetings, and his loss will be deeply deplored by all. A vote of condolence and sympathy with his family was passed in silence to his memory.

Mr. Kenneth Ronald Robert Readhead was elected a Member of the Society.



*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. James Kenny.—Edward the Confessor penny of Rochester mint, with reverse inscription TAFERE ON ROCCE.

Alfred the Great penny of Canterbury mint. Obverse ELFRED REX D<>R<>✠; reverse DIARVALD MO.

Also two Irish groats of Henry VIII, with initials H and I (Henry and Jane (Seymour)).

By Dr. L. A. Lawrence:—A series of English gold Crowns and Irish silver groats in illustration of his paper.

*Paper.*

# ENGLISH AND IRISH COINS OF HENRY VIII, BEARING INITIALS OF HIS QUEENS.

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

By a comparison of the mint-marks on the English gold crowns with those on the silver Irish groats of Henry VIII, Dr. Lawrence deduced very convincing theories which were not in accordance with previously expressed views as to the identity of the Queens whose initials appear on the coins in question. The paper is printed in full in this volume of the *Journal* (p. 89).

## ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, May 24th, 1933.*

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

The President referred in very feeling terms to the death since the last Meeting of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., F.R.S.A., who had been a Member of the Society since its inauguration in 1903. Mr. Crowther-Beynon commented on the fact that the loss to the Society would be very keenly felt, for Colonel Morrieson had from the beginning been one of its best friends. He had been elected President for no less than ten years; was Librarian for several years—in fact there was hardly any office in the Society that the Colonel had not filled with efficiency. His contributions to the Society's *Journal* had been very numerous and his papers on the Carolian period showed very



careful research and an intimate knowledge of that section and should prove a valuable guide to future collectors. It is interesting to note that Colonel Morrieson had only just completed his final paper on the work of Thomas Bushell, and a most his last act had been to send a bound presentation copy of that work to the Society's Library. In recognition of his valuable papers, Colonel Morrieson was awarded the Sanford Saltus Gold Medal of the Society as far back as 1920. The President also referred to the personal loss that he would share with many other Members of the Society, for Colonel Morrieson was ever ready to unravel the numerous knots in the classification of his period and to give of his best in helping the young or the advanced student.

The President and the Secretary having represented the Society at the funeral, a vote of condolence and sympathy was formally moved from the Chair that the British Numismatic Society desires to record its sincere regret at the death of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., a President of the Society for many years, and to convey its deep sympathy to Capt. Morrieson and the members of his family. This was passed in silence, all standing in respect to his memory.

Sir Norman Hill, Bart., was elected a Member.

#### *Presentations to the Library.*

By the Author, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, a bound copy of "The Coinages of Thomas Bushell, 1636-1648."

By the Author, Miss Helen Farquhar, a paper on "Thomas Simon, One of our Chief Gravers."

By Messrs. Spink and Son, a bound volume of the *Numismatic Circular* for 1932.

#### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. W. J. Andrew:—Silver-mounted powder-horn from his collection of Anglo-American military "map" horns of the Seven Years' War, 1753-59, which closed with the fall of Quebec and conquest of Canada.

It is engraved with a panoramic view of New York fortified under the British flag, the harbour with its fleet of English ships, and Long Island with dock, Governor's house, barracks, etc., in the foreground. Above are the crowned arms of the cities of London and Bristol as the principal trading ports with New York, and again above, in

three rows, were the arms, crowned and mantled, of twelve City Companies, the first four of which were named, and the rest, with the exception of the last (quarterly, first and second, a bird in flight, third a pyramid or triangle, and fourth a loop) had been identified as "Mercers," "Grocers," "Drapers," "Fishmongers," Ironmongers, Vintners, Merchant-Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Skinners, and Clothworkers. Below all is inscribed "GREAT BRITAIN'S WEALTH & GLORY," with the name of the owner, or engraver, "John Walker."

Usually these military powder-horns are very beautifully engraved, and this may be explained by the probability that they were made for officers in transit on shipboard by professional engravers who happened to have been conscripted under the press-gang system.

By Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin:—A series of bronze medals issued by the following City Companies:—Saddlers, Dyers, Spectacle Makers, Painters, Painters (a variety), Gardeners, Cutlers, Tallow Chandlers, Clothworkers, Drapers, Coach Makers and Coach Harness Makers, Plumbers.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—An interesting series of Seventeenth Century Tokens bearing the Arms of thirty-four different City Companies:—

Apothecaries - Philip Carey - Dartmouth, Devon

Armourers - Marmaduke

Redman - Beverley, Yorks.

Bakers and

Mercers - John Blyth and

Chas. Deale - Stamford, Lincs.

Barber-

Surgeons - Roberts Tippetts - Portsmouth, Hants.

Blacksmiths - James Farenden - Chichester, Sussex

Butchers - Tho. Brisenden - Woodchurch, Kent

Carpenters - John Barnes - London (Petty France)

Clothworkers - Francis Russell - „ (Scalding Alley)

Cordwainers - George Jennings - Chichester, Sussex

Cutlers - Stephen Willcocks - Newnham, Glos.

Distillers - John Fly - London (Ratcliff Highway)

Drapers - Edward Cope - Aylesbury, Bucks.

Dyers	- - -	John Gittins	- -	Chichester, Sussex
Feltmakers	-	Thomas Jones	-	Worcester, Worcs.
Fishmongers	-	Richard Briggs	-	London (Queenhithe)
Fletchers	- -	Bartholomew		
		Hester	- - -	London (Queenhithe)
Goldsmiths	-	Will Robinson	-	Oxford, Oxon.
Grocers	- -	Joseph Gronnons	-	Presteign, Wales
Ironmongers	-	Rich. Turton	- -	Oxford, Oxon.
Leathersellers	-	Joseph Hanson	-	Oxford, Oxon.
Mercers	- - -	Anthony Search	-	Tenbury, Worcs.
Merchant				
Adventurers	-	John Campsie	-	Londonderry, Ireland
Merchant				
Tailors	- -	Robert Churchell	-	Rochester, Kent
Needlemakers	-	Robert Hichcock	-	Chichester, Sussex
Saddlers	- - -	Christo Burnett	-	Newark, Notts.
Salters	- - -	Philip Stansbie	-	Dorchester, Dorset
Skinners	- -	Edward Fripp	- -	Salisbury, Wilts.
Merchants of				
the Staple	-	"A merchant of the		
		Staple of Eng-		
		land	- - - -	"Uncertain"
Stationers	- -	William Harrison	-	Shrewsbury, Salop
Tallow-				
chandlers	-	Francis Paradise	-	Devizes, Wilts.
Upholsterers	-	Thomas Stevenson	-	Oxford, Oxon.
Vintners	- -	Tho. Meyricke	-	Shrewsbury, Salop
Watermen	- -	Edward Willdee	-	London (Wapping)
Woodmongers	-	John Hudson	- -	London (King Street, Westminster)

By Mr. S. Alan Garnett:—A very extensive and beautiful collection of City Companies Badges, in illustration of his paper read that evening.

By Mr. T. K. Mackenzie:—A large silver badge of the Bakers' Company 1789. This badge, which in size is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  ins. by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ins., bears the London Hall-mark of 1789 and the maker's mark of Hester Bateman of the celebrated family of silversmiths. On a silver plate attached to the back of the ebony case on which it is mounted is the inscription "Badge of 'The Worshipful Company of Bakers.' Exe-

cuted by Hester Bateman 1789 who entered her mark at the Goldsmiths Hall in 1774."

The badge is beautifully executed and shows the Arms of the Company in relief. Above the arms is engraved the following inscription: "Senior Knights of the Wheat-sheaf," and below on a scroll the following: "De Misterio Pistorum Sigillum." As nothing appears to be known of the badge at the Bakers' Hall, it is conjectured that it was possibly executed by a Member of the Company for some special occasion.

By Mr. E. E. Needes:—

A King's Messenger Badge with Hall-mark 1793.

East India Company Badge, Poplar, Hall mark 1806.

Honble. Artillery Company Cross Belt Plate. Hall-mark 1795.

Miniature gold decorations for awards to Colonel Nugent of the Thirty-Eighth Foot:—Peninsular, Busaco and two clasps, Salamanca and Badajoz, and the C.B.

By Mr. W. C. Wells:—Silver badge bearing the Arms of the Goldsmiths' Company. Eighteenth century.

### *Papers.*

#### CITY COMPANY BADGES.

By S. ALAN GARNETT.

Mr. Garnett provided a most interesting and instructive evening on this little-known subject and illustrated the paper with an excellent collection of exhibits. The paper is printed in this volume of the *Journal* (p. 111).

#### THE SIGN OF THE OLD SWAN INN, ROMSEY.

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

Mr. Garnett may be interested to know that there still is an Elizabethan badge of the Vintners' Company on the old iron frame for the sign of the Swan Inn, now the Conservative Club, in the Market Place, Romsey.

It is a very fine piece of ornamental work and swings across the footway, but it no longer bears its Elizabethan sign of the Swan. It terminates in a small pole and flag of wrought iron standing upright but less than a foot in height. Through the flag is cut the Swanbill mark of the Vintners' Company, which, with

the Crown, and one other grantee (The Dyers), had the privilege of a swim of swans on the Thames.

In 1644 and 1645 the sign served a very different purpose, for the Abbey Registers tell us:—

1643/4 March 13th, William Morris a soldier hang'd upo' the Swan sign post.

1645, May 10th, a soldier whose name unknown hang'd for murther when Sir Th'. Fairfax went through.

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## ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, 28th June, 1933.*

R. CYRIL LOCKETT, J.P., F.S.A., *Vice-President, in the Chair.*

In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. R. Cyril Lockett was unanimously voted to the Chair.

### *Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—An Early British gold coin of Verica. Also a penny of Edward the Elder, with bust to left, from a hoard found in Rome.

By Mr. J. Kenny:—Six Anglo-Gallic coins of Edward the Black Prince, comprising four varieties of the hardi struck at the Limoges mint and two varieties from the Poitiers mint.

By Mr. R. Cyril Lockett:—A collection of Early British coins in illustration of the paper read by Dr. G. C. Brooke:—

A gold stater of Philip II.

Gaulish (Bellovaci) stater and quarter-stater.

Gaulish (Morini) stater.

British gold, silver and copper (First Belgic Invasion).

British gold staters of Eastern Counties Group.

British gold staters of the Brigantes (uninscribed and inscribed).

British gold stater of the Brigantes (contemporary forgery in copper).

British gold stater of Cassivellaunus (the Whaddon Chase type).

British gold stater of the Womersley type.

British gold stater of the Second Belgic Invasion.

Quarter-stater of Tincommius, son of Commius.

Stater of Verica, son of Commius.

Quarter-stater of Eppillus, son of Commius.

Coins of the Dobuni; gold and silver uninscribed; gold and silver of Antedrigus; gold of Catti; and gold of Bodvoc.

Mr. Lockett also exhibited a Venetian gondolier's boat-hook, bearing initials B.D. and date 1888, studded with contemporary European silver and copper coins.

By Mr. J. O. Manton:—A very fine MASATHVSETS "pine tree" sixpence, 1652.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Three Early British staters.

### *Paper.*

## EXPLANATION OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANCIENT BRITISH COINAGE.

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

With the aid of maps and diagrams, showing the locality and extent of the various finds and hoards, Dr. G. C. Brooke provided his usual interesting and intellectual evening.

## ORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, October 25th, 1933.*

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

The President regretted that it was his painful duty to announce that since the last Meeting, the Society had lost by death five of its Members, viz.:—Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A., Lieut.-Col. Sir K. P. Vaughan-Morgan, O.B.E., D.L., M.P., Mr. Francis Gardner (of Melbourne, Victoria), Mr. F. W. Harness, and Mr. E. H. Wheeler.

The Chairman referred especially to the good work that Sir William Wells had done for the Society during his ten years of office as Hon. Treasurer and to the generous gifts made to the Society by Mr. E. H. Wheeler. A vote of condolence and sympathy with the bereaved families was passed in silence to the memory of those five Members.



The list of Officers and Council nominated for the ensuing year was duly presented to the Meeting.

*Presentation to the Library.*

By His Majesty the King of Italy:—Volume XIV 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 fine work.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin:—The following weights in illustration of the paper:—

A round weight for a half-noble of Edward IV; obverse, king in ship holding sword, flag with  $\mathfrak{A}$  at stern; reverse, plain. Weight, 54.8 grs.

A round weight for a half-angel; obverse, St. Michael slaying the dragon; reverse, plain. Weight, 38 grs.

A square angel weight with plain reverse. Weight 73 grs.

A square weight; obverse, king seated; reverse, crown over  $\mathfrak{s}$ . Weight 96 grs. For the 4th issue of the half-sovereign of Henry VIII.

A James I weight for a XXXIII S. piece and another for a XXX S. piece.

A James I weight for a XVI S. & VI<sup>D</sup> piece and another for a XV S. piece.

A James I weight for XXII marked with C.R. crowned, for use under Charles I.

A square weight with obverse crowned thistle between I.R. Reverse, IIII S 4D $\frac{1}{2}$  marked C.R. as last.

A square weight with obverse crowned bust of James I to right and legend J.R. BRI. Reverse, V S VID crowned.

The same as last but value II S. IX D.

Half-angel weight with I.R. and M.BRI.; B between the angel's legs. Reverse, V S VI D.

Quarter-angel weight with I.R. and M.BRI. for II S. IX D. Crowned B for Briot below.

Equestrian figure of Charles I to left. Legend WITH.OVT. GRA. NS. and with two rampant lions below the horse. Reverse crown over C.R. and below this XXX<sup>D</sup> with a crowned rose on left and an uncrowned rose to right; under the centre X a rampant lion between two dots.



Equestrian figure of Charles I to left, with no legend. Reverse from same die as last.

Weight for a Charles I shilling with obverse C. and T.R. in monogram (for T. Rawlins) and value I.S. Reverse, R XIII D.

Weight for £3.12.0 by Cowcher & Co., London.

Half-guinea weight with obverse a castle of two towers, with rose above, between G.R. and in exergue ABDY. Reverse, 10 S. 6 D. STANDARD stamped with a coffee pot.

Weight for a half-sovereign of Elizabeth.

A Charles II weight for a guinea altered from a sovereign.

A weight for a XX S. piece of James II.

A weight for a XI S. piece of James II, altered from X S.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—A very fine and interesting collection of weights in complete illustration of his paper. Also two boxes of scales with their appropriate weights, referred to in his paper.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:—Sundry weights for Indian coins:—

One Tola (180 grs.) and Half Tola (90 grs.)

“Min. wt. of new Stand. Furukh<sup>d</sup>. Rupee” (straight-milled and plain-edged), 178.12grs.

“Minimum legal weight of oblique milled Fur. Rupee,” 172.35 grs.

“Minimum legal weight of oblique milled old Fur. Rupee,” 171.198 grs.

“Minimum weight of Company’s Rupee,” 176 grs.

### *Paper.*

### SOME UNUSUAL MONEY-WEIGHTS.

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

Mr. Crowther-Beynon provided a most interesting evening on a subject of which little is known by many Members. The lecture was accompanied by a very fine collection of exhibits, in illustration of the unusual pieces he described. The paper is printed in this volume of the *Journal* (p. 93).

## ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

*Thursday, November 30th, 1933.*

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

Mr. L. Cabot Briggs and Mr. Sydney Whicher were elected Members of the Society.

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

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Douglas H. Whinney, presented the Society's Accounts for the year. They were explained in detail and comparison made with the previous year. The Meeting congratulated Mr. Whinney upon his accounts and passed them unanimously. Votes of thanks were passed to the Hon. Treasurer and to the Auditors, Lieut.-Col. C. L. Evans and Mr. C. E. Blunt, for their services.

Mr. H. A. Parsons and Mr. C. E. Blunt having been appointed Scrutators, the ballot for the Election of Officers and Council was duly taken and the result was as follows:

### OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1934<sup>1</sup>

*President*:—V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

*Vice-Presidents*:—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.; E. C. Carter, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lieut.-Col. C. L. Evans; Miss H. Farquhar, F.R.Hist.S.; J. O. Manton.

*Director*:—G. C. Brooke, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.

*Treasurer*:—Douglas H. Whinney.

*Librarian*:—H. Alexander Parsons.

*Secretary*:—H. W. Taffs, M.B.E.

*Council*:—A. Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S.; A. E. Bagnall; A. H. F. Baldwin; T. G. Barnett; C. E. Blunt; Frank E. Burton, J.P., F.S.A.; H. J. Dakers, M.A.; W. H. Day; Lord Grantley, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.; H. P. Hall; J. Kenny; Horace H. King; L. A. Lawrence, F.R.C.S., F.S.A.; Richard C. Lockett, J.P., F.S.A.; T. K. Mackenzie.

A vote of thanks to the Scrutators of the ballot was passed.

At the close of the Meeting, and at the instance of Dr. G. C. Brooke, a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to the Presi-

<sup>1</sup> One Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., and one Member of the Council, Mr. T. K. Mackenzie, originally nominated, have since died—the one in January 1934 and the other in December 1933.

dent—Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon—for so successfully presiding at the Society's Meetings. In reply Mr. Crowther-Beynon gave a brief review of the Society's past year, recalling the losses that the Society had suffered in the deaths of many of its prominent Members, and stressing the urgent necessity for new Members to supply these losses. Mr. Crowther-Beynon thanked all the Council and Members for the very loyal support that had been unanimously accorded to him.

*Presentation to Library.*

By Capt. Morrieson:—Specimen monographs of Colonel Morrieson's articles published in the *Journal*, other than the work on the coinage of Thomas Bushell.

*Exhibitions.*

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall:—A small collection of early English pennies in very fine condition, comprising:

Archbishop Plegmund with reverse SIGEHLM MON.

Eadgar with reverse OÐA M-O EOFORPIL (York).

Eadweard II (The Martyr) with reverse ODA M-O EFERPIL (York).

Eadweard II (The Martyr) with reverse ÆLSTAN M-O EFE (York).

Eadweard II (The Martyr) with reverse IOLE M-O STANF (Stamford).

Harold I with reverse ÆLFERE ON EOFE (York).

Harold I with reverse STIRGOL ON EOF (York).

Harold I with reverse ERNPIL ONV HER (Hereford).

Harold II (Pax Type) with reverse ZVTERE ON EOFER (York).

Harold II (Pax Type) with reverse ERNCETEL ON EOF (York).

Harold II (Pax Type) with reverse ÆGELRIE ON SROBB (Shrewsbury).

Harold II (Pax Type) with reverse PILINL ON PIIHRI (Worcester).

By Mr. T. G. Barnett:—Two pennies of Aethelwulf of Wessex reading DYNV ON CTX and BEPCYND respectively.

Also four halfpennies on large flans and two farthings (one countermarked with rose) issued by the Confederated Catholics at Kilkenny in 1642.

By Mr. H. J. Dakers:—A series of Scottish coins in illustration of his paper:

David II groat with initial D in the first quarter; one with D in the second quarter; one with D in the fourth quarter; and another with D (reversed) in the fourth quarter.

David II half groat with D (reversed) in the first quarter, and another with D (reversed) in the fourth quarter.

Robert II groat of Dundee mint with B behind the head, and another of Perth mint with B behind the head.

Robert II half groat, with large head, of Edinburgh mint with a "square object" behind the head; one of Edinburgh mint with B behind the head; and another of Dundee mint with B behind the head.

Robert III "Bonage" groat weighing  $44\frac{1}{2}$  grs.

James I groat with I to right of neck, and another with I to right and left of neck.

James III groat with TL at sides of neck.

James (?) thistle and mullet groat with T to left of neck. This may possibly be unique.

Mary "cross potent" testoon of 1558 with A to right of shield.

By Mr. James Kenny:—Eight coins of the reigns of Edward III, Edward V and Richard III:—

Edward III Canterbury penny of the early issue.

Edward V London groat with mint mark boar's head on obverse and rose and sun united on reverse.

Edward V London groat with pellet under bust and with mint mark rose and sun united on both obverse and reverse.

Richard III London groat with mint mark boar's head on obverse and a variety of the same mint mark on reverse.

Richard III groat with rose and sun mint mark on both obverse and reverse.

Richard III groat with pellet under bust and with rose and sun mint mark on both obverse and reverse.

Richard III groat with mint mark boar's head on obverse and yet another variety of the same mint mark on reverse.

Richard III groat with the same variety of the boar's head mint mark on both obverse and reverse.

Mr. Kenny remarked on the fact that three distinct varieties of the boar's head mint mark appeared to have been used.

*Paper.*

INITIAL LETTERS (IN THE FIELD) ON SCOTTISH COINS

By H. J. DAKERS, M.A.

Mr. Dakers gave a most interesting paper on a subject that has not received hitherto the attention from collectors that it deserves. The paper, which was illustrated by specimens from his own extensive collection of Scottish coins, is printed in this volume of the *Journal* (p. 67).

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT

(*November 30th, 1933.*)

The Council has the honour to present its Twenty-Ninth Annual Report to the Members, and, in doing so, announces with pleasure that the list of nineteen Royal Members and two Honorary Members remains the same as last year. The Council, however, regrets to report that the Society has suffered a very grievous loss in the deaths of no less than ten Members, viz. :—Mr. Francis Gardner, a Member since 1927; Mr. F. W. Harness, a Member since 1930; Mr. James Stewart Henderson, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), etc., a Member since 1930; Mr. F. W. Longbottom, F.R.A.S., a Member since 1915; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., F.R.S.A., a Member since 1903; Lieut.-Col. Sir K. P. Vaughan-Morgan, O.B.E., D.L., M.P., a Member since 1907; Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A., a Member since 1906; Mr. E. H. Wheeler, a Member since 1917; Mr. Charles Winter, a Member since 1913; and Mr. E. F. Young, a Member since 1919. As will be seen, many of the above have been very prominent in carrying on the work and aims of the Society, and their loss will be very keenly felt by their colleagues on the Council and by the Society in general. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson had been a Member since its inauguration in 1903. He had been President of the Society for ten years, Librarian for nine years, and Editor of one of the volumes of the *Journal*. His contributions to the Society's *Journal* had been very numerous, but he will be best remembered for his papers on the Carolian period, which were the result of very careful research and an intimate

knowledge of the detail of that intricate period. In recognition of his valuable papers and his zeal for the Society's welfare, he was awarded the Sanford Saltus Gold Medal in 1920. Sir William H. Wells for ten years filled the very onerous and responsible office of Hon. Treasurer of the Society, but finally retired, as he found that in the multitude of his other engagements he was unable to carry on any longer. With that efficiency and thoroughness for which Sir William was noted, he conserved the Society's finances through very troublous times and in every way was an ideal Treasurer. Mr. Charles Winter was well known in the Society as the expert on Naval and Military Medals and Decorations, and contributed to the *Journal* of the Society no less than seventeen papers. His knowledge of these subjects was profound and it was a well-merited reward when he was presented with the Sanford Saltus Gold Medal in January 1933, for his valuable services to the Society. Mr. E. H. Wheeler, who was elected in 1917, had long been a benefactor to the Society, having given no less than four separate donations of £100 each, besides many smaller donations towards specific expenses incurred by the Society. The Society was also indebted to Mr. Wheeler for much of its stationery and printing, and it was in recognition of his numerous benefactions that he was awarded the Society's Gold Medal in 1926. All the above were well known to the Members, yet there is another of whom mention should be made, viz. :—Mr. Francis Gardner, of Melbourne, Australia, who although well known to Australian numismatists, was, of course, unable to attend our Meetings. At the same time this did not prevent him from taking a vital interest in the Society's work, and in response to the Secretary's appeal for papers from Overseas, Mr. Gardner contributed an interesting paper on Australian tokens, which will be printed in the next volume of the *Journal*. The Council trusts that this excellent example may be followed by others from our Members overseas. Of the rest none was active in the sense of contributing papers, yet all were sufficiently interested in the Society's welfare and work to become and remain Members till their deaths.

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

On the other hand, the Council has pleasure in welcoming the following new Members:—Mr. Christopher E. Blunt, Mr. L. Cabot Briggs, Captain Colin D. Dakers, M.C., Mr. Edward F. Herdman, Sir Norman Hill, Bart., Mr. Herbert M. Lingford, Mr.



Wilfred Merton, Mr. Kenneth R. R. Readhead, Mr. R. H. Sellwood, and Mr. Sydney Whicher.

The Society's Membership, therefore, shows a net reduction in numbers of eight Members. It is interesting to note, however, that the number of elections of new Members in this year exceeds that of the previous two years together, so that the Council ventures to hope that yet more may be forthcoming this next year, to compensate in part for the falling off in the last few years. The Council also hopes with this influx of new Members to find in some of them worthy successors of those who in the past by their careful researches upheld the prestige of the Society.

To offer further encouragement to new Members and in the hope of sustaining the interest of the old, it may be well to mention here a change that will take place in the issue of the Society's *Journal* from next year. Members will have already received during the current year Volume X, the last of the Second Series (or Volume XX as from the inauguration of the Society). Your Council appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon (the President), Dr. G. C. Brooke, Mr. H. H. King, Mr. D. H. Whinney (the Hon. Treasurer), and the Secretary to consider the whole question of the new series to be issued, special stress to be given to financial economy, so long as it was consistent with good workmanship, and to the possibility of the issue of that volume annually instead of, as recently, biennially. The Committee so appointed recommended that for financial reasons only, an estimate for printing from the provinces should be accepted and that the size of the paper used should be slightly reduced, together with a reduction in the number of pages. In the interests of further economy the Committee recommended that the usual monthly reports of Meetings should be discontinued and replaced by a card notice of the next Meeting. Reports of Meetings, with records of exhibitions, will still be made, however, but they will be published only in the Volume. The report of the Committee was adopted by the Council, and the Council trusts that this change will give every satisfaction and will help to retain the interest of those who felt a grievance at the intermittent issue of the Volume.

Your President, Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, has invariably presided over the Meetings and in his interest in the progress of the Society has ably carried out the excellent example set by his predecessors in the office. The Council has every reason to be gratified in its choice of President.



The Council desires to record its grateful thanks to Mr. H. W. Taffs, Hon. Secretary, for his most efficient discharge of his duties in that capacity during the past year.

The successful management of the Society's financial affairs has been well maintained by our capable Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Douglas H. Whinney. Mr. Whinney has a difficult task to meet estimated and actual demands for expenditure out of actual income, yet his results are very satisfactory, and the Council desires to express its grateful thanks to him. Again we have to thank Mr. H. A. Parsons for his continued excellent work as Librarian. Various donors have added to our Library and these gifts have been or will be acknowledged in our reports, but special mention should be made of the valuable gift of yet another volume (Vol. XIV) 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 each from Messrs. Bagnall and Barnett, Dr. E. C. Carter and Miss Farquhar, and stationery and printing from Mr. Wheeler. Further donations towards the cost of Volume XX of the *Journal* were received from Miss Farquhar (£10), Sir Norman Hill, Bart. (£4 4s.), and from Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon (£2). The Council records its thanks to these donors.

The attendance at the Meetings could be very much improved and the papers that have been given deserve a better attendance. It is no compliment to the contributor of a paper, who has spent much time in the preparation of same, if the Meeting is only sparsely attended. Exhibitions have been both popular and interesting.

The Council desires to express its thanks to Lieut.-Col. C. L. Evans and to Mr. C. E. Blunt for undertaking the duties of Auditors, and to Messrs. H. A. Parsons and C. E. Blunt for acting as Scrutators at the ballot to be held this evening.

Last, but not least, the Council wish to tender their grateful thanks to all those who, during the past session, have contributed to the success of the evening Meetings by the reading of papers or by their interesting exhibits.

To this report of the Council the Secretary and Editor would like to add his annual plea for "more papers" and "more Members." Members overseas please note that this applies also to them.

# The British Numismatic Society

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 19TH NOVEMBER, 1932, TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1933.

Dr.		<i>Expenditure.</i>		
		£	s.	d.
To	printing and stationery ... ..	22	16	5
„	postages ... ..	7	12	9
„	expenses of meetings, rent to September 29th, 1933 ... ..	30	0	0
„	Secretary's expenses ... ..	52	10	0
„	sundry expenses ... ..	22	17	10
„	Librarian's expenses ... ..	3	6	2
„	cost of <i>Journal</i> , Vol. XX ... ..	567	13	2
		<hr/>		
		£706	16	4

		<i>Income.</i>			Cr.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By	subscriptions received for 1933 ...	170	2	0			
„	subscriptions in arrear received during the year ... ..	22	1	0			
		<hr/>			192	3	0
„	donations—						
	A. E. Bagnall ... ..	1	1	0			
	V. B. Crowther-Beynon ... ..	2	0	0			
	T. G. Barnett ... ..	1	1	0			
	Sir Norman Hill, Bart. ... ..	4	4	0			
	Dr. E. C. Carter ... ..	1	1	0			
	Miss H. L. Farquhar ... ..	10	0	0			
	Miss H. L. Farquhar ... ..	1	1	0			
		<hr/>			20	8	0
„	sale of back volumes ... ..				4	4	0
„	interest received ... ..				57	3	1
„	refund of income tax ... ..				1	8	11
„	balance transferred to General Purposes Fund ... ..				431	9	4
		<hr/>			£706	16	4

# BALANCE SHEET, *October 31st, 1933.*

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To subscriptions received in advance ...					1	1	0
„ sundry creditors and outstanding charges ...					105	18	10
„ <i>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund</i> —							
Capital Account ( <i>per contra</i> ) ...					161	16	2
Income Account as at 18th November, 1932 ...		14	16	7			
Interest received during the year		5	16	8			
		20	13	3			
Less Cost of Medal ...		14	14	0			
					5	19	3
„ <i>General Purposes Fund</i> —							
As at 18th November, 1932 ...	1670	17	6				
Less loss on redemption of investment ...	3	4	6				
Excess of expenditure over income for the year ...	431	9	4				
					434	13	10
					1236	3	8
					£1510	18	11

<i>Assets.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By investments at cost or book value—							
£321 14s. 6d. 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock ...		250	0	0			
£935 18s. 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock ...		514	14	11			
					764	14	11
(Market Value as at 31st October, 1933, £1,045 14s. 7d.)							
„ <i>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund</i> —							
£166 14s. 11d. India 3½ per cent. Stock ( <i>per contra</i> ) ...					161	16	2
(Market Value as at 31st October, 1933, £144 13s. 1d.)							
„ Library at cost as at 18th November, 1930 ...					151	12	5
„ Sundry debtors ...					7	6	1
„ <i>Cash at Bank</i> —							
Post Office Savings Bank ...	400	0	0				
National Provincial Bank Current Account ...	25	9	4				
					425	9	4
					£1510	18	11

## 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.*

51, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

On behalf of the Society— C. L. EVANS }  
C. E. BLUNT } *Auditors.*

22nd November, 1933.



LIST OF MEMBERS  
OF  
THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
ON  
JUNE 30TH, 1935.

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

ROYAL MEMBERS.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

HER MAJESTY DOWAGER QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.  
HIS MAJESTY CHRISTIAN X., KING OF DENMARK AND ICELAND.  
HER MAJESTY ALEXANDRINE, QUEEN OF DENMARK AND ICELAND.  
HIS MAJESTY VICTOR EMMANUEL III, KING OF ITALY.  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ITALY.  
HIS MAJESTY HAAKON VII., KING OF NORWAY.  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF NORWAY.  
HIS MAJESTY ALFONSO XIII, KING OF SPAIN.  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.  
HIS MAJESTY GUSTAV, KING OF SWEDEN.  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.  
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.  
HER MAJESTY QUEEN AMELIA.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

*In Order of Election.*

- 1903 SIR HENRY CHURCHILL MAXWELL-LYTE, K.C.B., M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A.,  
Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, 61 Warwick Square,  
London, S.W.1.  
1905 VERNON HORACE RENDALL, Esq., B.A., 15 Wellesley Mansions, Ken-  
sington, London, W.

## MEMBERS.

*The sign \* signifies that the member has compounded for his annual subscription.*

- 1905 \*a-ABABRELTON, ROBERT, Esq., F.R.E.S., F.R.G.S., Post Box 322, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa; 30 Killyon Road, Clapham Rise, London, S.W.4.
- 1921 ABBOTT, DR. G. H., President of the Australian Numismatic Society, 185 Macquarie Street, Sydney, Australia.
- 1904 ABERDEEN, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, G. M. Fraser, Esq., Librarian, Aberdeen.
- 1907 ABERDEEN, THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, W. Douglas Simpson, Esq., D.Litt., Librarian, Aberdeen.
- 1906 AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, THE, 156th Street, West of Broadway, New York.
- 1929 ANTHONY, EDWARD SAMUEL, Esq., 2 St. James's Buildings, 115-117 King William Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1906 ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, THE SOCIETY OF, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
- 1915 ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, THE SOCIETY OF, Edinburgh, J. Graham Callander, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., Secretary.
- 1935 ARNOLD, FREDERICK OCTAVIUS, Esq., M.A., M.D., Wynthorpe, Hale, Cheshire.
- 1922 BAGNALL, A. E., Esq., 3 Castle Road, Shipley, Yorkshire.
- 1905 BAIRD, THE REV. DR. ANDREW B., 247 Colony Street, Winnipeg, Canada.
- dead* 1903 BALDWIN, A. H., Esq., 12 Ailsa Road, St. Margarets, Middlesex.
- 1923 BALDWIN, A. H. F., Esq., 3 Adelphi Terrace House, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.
- 1903 BALDWIN, PERCY J. D., Esq., 2 Glenesk Road, Eltham, S.E.9.
- 1904 \*BARNARD, ROBERT, Esq., M.E., C.C.M., M.I.M.E., c/o Messrs. Gibson and Weldon, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.
- 1930 BAVARIAN STATE LIBRARY, The Librarian, Munich, c/o A. Asher and Co., Buchhandlung, Behrenstrasse, 17, Berlin, W.8.
- 1903 BAYLEY, ARTHUR R., Esq., B.A., Cotford, Graham Road, Malvern.
- 1909 BELFAST CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, J. B. Goldsbrough, Esq., Chief Librarian, Belfast, Ireland.
- 1911 BERRY, SIR JAMES, F.R.C.S., Bramblebury, Dunsmore, near Wendover, Bucks.
- 1904 BIRKENHEAD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES, John Shepherd, Esq., Librarian, Central Library, Birkenhead.
- 1906 BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES, H. M. Cashmore, Esq., The City Librarian, Birmingham, 1.
- 1933 BLUNT, CHRISTOPHER E., Esq., 15 Gerald Road, S.W.1.
- 1906 BOILEAU, LIEUT.-COLONEL RAYMOND FREDERIC, J.P., Ketteringham Park, Wymondham, Norfolk.
- 1907 BOOTLE CENTRAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, THE, C. H. Hunt, Esq., Librarian and Curator, Oriel Road, Bootle, Lancashire.

- 1930 BOURNEMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Charles Riddle, Esq., Borough Librarian, Central Library, Bournemouth, Hants.
- 1903 \*BOWLES, COLONEL SIR HENRY FERRYMAN, Bart., M.A., J.P., Forty Hall, Enfield, Middlesex.
- 1910 BRIGG, M. ALFRED, Esq., Carlinghow, Batley, Yorkshire.
- 1933 \*BRIGGS, L. CABOT, Esq., 64 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
- 1904 BRIGHTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, Henry D. Roberts, Esq., Director, Brighton.
- 1934 BROOKE, WILLIAM ARCHER, Esq., Spring House, Thetford, Norfolk.
- 1909 BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Milton J. Ferguson, Esq., Librarian, 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, U.S.A.
- 1927 BROWNING, WILLIAM HENRY, Esq., Chiddingstone, Bexley Road, Eltham, S.E.9.
- 1915 BRUSHFIELD, A. N., Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 48 Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, N.4.
- 1934 BUNN, C. J., Esq., 125 Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.5.
- 1926 \*BURR, CHARLES W., Esq., M.D., 1918 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
- 1911 BURTON, FRANK ERNEST, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., Orston Hall, Nottinghamshire.
- 1903 CALDECOTT, J. B., Esq., Amberley, near Arundel, Sussex.
- 1908 CAMBRIDGE, THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, Sir S. C. Cockerell, Director.
- 1904 CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, A. F. Scholfield, Esq., Librarian.
- 1922 \*CAMPBELL, MRS. ROBERT JAMES, Hotel Weylin, 40 East 54th Street, New York.
- 1904 CARDIFF FREE LIBRARIES, Harry Farr, Esq., Librarian.
- 1903 \*CARLYON-BRITTON, MAJOR P. W. P., D.L., J.P., F.S.A., Eversfield, Fishbourne, near Chichester.
- 1911 CARLYON-BRITTON, RAYMOND C., Esq., Eversfield, Fishbourne, near Chichester.
- 1906 CARTER, ERNEST CHRISTISON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., "The Elms," Forty Hill, Enfield, Middlesex.
- 1929 CHECKLEY, JAMES FREDERICK HAYSELDEN, Esq., 26 Maple Avenue, Maidstone, Kent.
- 1914 CHRISTOPHER, RICHARD THORNEY, Esq., West View, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.
- 1906 CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY, Ohio, U.S.A., c/o Messrs. Stevens and Brown, New Ruskin House, 28-30 Little Russell Street, British Museum, W.C.1.
- 1930 CLARK, ENO HARRY, Esq., 49 Boxley Road, Maidstone.
- 1904 COLCHESTER, THE CORPORATION OF, H. C. Wanklyn, Esq., Town Clerk, Colchester.
- 1909 CONGRESS, LIBRARY OF, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., Herbert Putnam, Esq., Litt.D., LL.D., Librarian, c/o Messrs. Edward G. Allen and Son, Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.2
- 1909 CORNWALL, THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, COUNTY MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY OF TRURO, George Penrose, Esq., Curator.
- 1931 CROSS, ALBET PEARL, Esq., 35 St. Martin's Court, W.C.2.
- 1920 CROSS, HAROLD, Esq., M.D., Caradoc, Clun, Shropshire.



- 1922 CROWTHER-BEYNON, VERNON B., Esq., M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., Westfield, Beckenham, Kent.  
 1922 CUNNINGTON, THOMAS M., Esq., Heylesbury, 88 West End Lane, London, N.W.

1933 DAKERS, CAPT. COLIN D., M.C., Chinese Protectorate, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

1930 DAKERS, HUGH J., Esq., M.A., 3 Belmont Hill, St. Albans, Herts.

*dead*  
 1903 DANIELS, JAMES HERBERT, Esq., 12 Brixton Road, Brighton.

1930 DAY, WALTER HANKS, Esq., Carlyle House, Maidstone.

1925 DEACON, JAMES HUNT, Esq., Numismatic Section, Art Gallery, Adelaide, South Australia.

1917 DENMARK, THE ROYAL COLLECTION OF COINS AND MEDALS, Copenhagen.

1926 DENTON, ARTHUR R., Esq., "The Myrtles," Haygate Road, Wellington, Shropshire.

1904 DERBY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, THE, F. Williamson, Esq., F.R.Hist.S., Director, Derby.

1914 DESICA CHARIAR, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T., B.A., Trichinopoly, Southern India.

1910 \*DEVONSHIRE, THE DUKE OF, Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

*dead*  
 1930 DRABBLE, GILBERT CRESWICK, Esq., Los Altos, Sandown, Isle of Wight.

1910 DUBLIN, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, The Controller, The Stationery Office, Oriel House, Westland Row, Dublin.

1904 DUBLIN, THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, R. Lloyd Praeger, Esq., O.B.E., Librarian, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

1904 DUBLIN, TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, Dublin.

1904 EDINBURGH, THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND, H. W. Meikle, Esq., The Keeper, Edinburgh.

1903 EDINBURGH, PUBLIC LIBRARY, Ernest A. Savage, Esq., Principal Librarian.

1920 EDINBURGH, THE ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM, N.D. Cuthbertson, Esq., Librarian.

1913 EDINBURGH, THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, F. C. Nicholson, Esq., M.A., Librarian.

1904 EILOART, FREDERICK EDWARD, Esq., F.S.I., 40 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

1922 ELLISTON, GEORGE S., Esq., M.C., M.A., 1 Thornhaugh Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1.

1903 EVANS, LIEUT.-COLONEL C. L., R.A., "Corris," Wash Hill, Newbury.

1905 EXETER, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND CITY LIBRARY, H. Tapley Soper, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., City Librarian.

1903 FARQUHAR, MISS HELEN, F.R.Hist.S., 6, Lowndes Street, London, S.W.1.

1915 FAULKNER, W. J., Esq., Sutton House, Endon, Stoke-on-Trent.

- 1929 FERGUSON, F. S., Esq., c/o Bernard Quaritch, 11 Grafton Street,  
New Bond Street, W.I.
- 1922 FINLAND, THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF, Helsingfors.
- 1923 FORD, JOSEPH, Esq., Box 274 Missoula, Montana, U.S.A.
- 1903 FORRER, L., Esq., Helvetia, 14 Homefield Road, Bromley, Kent.
- 1910 FOX, CHARLES MASSON, Esq., Woodlane Cottage, Falmouth.
  
- 1906 GARDNER, WILLOUGHBY, Esq., D.Sc., F.S.A., Y Berlfa, Deganwy,  
North Wales.
- 1903 GLASGOW, THE MITCHELL LIBRARY, S. A. Pitt, Esq., Librarian, North  
Street, Glasgow.
- 1903 GLENDINING, D., Esq., 7 Argyll Street, London, W.I.
- 1927 GODMAN, DAME ALICE M., D.B.E., 45 Pont Street, S.W.I., and South  
Lodge, Horsham.
- 1903 GRANTLEY, LORD, D.L., J.P., F.S.A., Weeke Manor, near Winchester.
- 1904 GUILDHALL LIBRARY, THE, J. L. Douthwaite, Esq., Librarian, London,  
E.C.2.
- 1903 GWYER, SAMUEL EDWARD, Esq., 7 Argyll Street, London, W.I. deed
  
- 1909 HAARER, JOHN W., Esq., 207 West Saint Joseph Street, Lansing,  
Michigan, U.S.A.
- 1919 HALL, HENRY PLATT, Esq., Pentreheylin Hall, Llanymynech, Mont-  
gomeryshire.
- 1905 HARRISON, BERNARD GUY, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Valehyrst,  
Sevenoaks, Kent.
- 1909 HARVARD UNIVERSITY, LIBRARY OF, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.,  
William C. Lane, Esq., Librarian, c/o Messrs. Edward G. Allen  
and Son, Limited, 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London,  
W.C.2.
- 1921 \*HATTORI, T., Esq., 12 Terakata-cho, Suma, Kobe, Japan.
- 1930 HAZLETON, ALAN WEAVER, Esq., 1343 Warner Avenue, Westwood, Los  
Angeles, California, U.S.A.
- 1930 HEREFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY, THE, F. C. Morgan, Esq., Librarian,  
Broad Street, Hereford.
- 1933 HILL, SIR NORMAN, Bart., Green Place, Stockbridge, Hampshire.
- 1921 HOLBROOK, COMMANDER NORMAN D., V.C., Fouracres, Coombe  
Warren, Kingston Hill.
- 1917 HOLBROOK, MRS. NORMAN D., Fouracres, Coombe Warren, Kingston  
Hill.
- 1917 \*HOWAT, WILLIAM, Esq., Glaisnock, 458 William Street, Melbourne,  
Australia.
- 1930 HUNT, BERNARD WALTER, Esq., 61 King's Road, Erdington,  
Birmingham.
- 1906 \*HUNTINGTON, ARCHER MILTON, Esq., 1 East 89th Street, New York  
City, U.S.A.; and Audubon Park, New York, U.S.A.
  
- 1930 JACOBS, HENRY EDGAR, Esq., Inverleith, Avenue Road, Sandown, Isle  
of Wight.

- dead* 1932 KENNY, J., Esq., c/o Messrs. E. Clarke & Co., 7 Jewry Street, E.C.2.  
 1909 KING, HORACE HERBERT, Esq., Brookside, North Chapel, Petworth, Sussex.
- 1903 LAVER, PHILIP, G., Esq., F.S.A., Ethelstow, St. Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex.  
 1903 LAWRENCE, L. A. Esq., F.R.C.S., F.S.A., 44 Belsize Square, London, N.W.3.  
 1904 LEE, ERNEST HARRY, Esq., 71 Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham.  
 1930 LEEDS CITY MUSEUMS, Herbert W. Ricketts, Esq., F.G.S., Curator, City Museum, Park Row, Leeds.  
 1904 LEEDS PUBLIC FREE LIBRARIES, THE, Thomas W. Hand, Esq., Chief Librarian, Central Free Public Library, Leeds.  
 1905 LEICESTER, THE MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES OF, C. V. Kirkby, Esq., Librarian, Leicester.  
 1911 LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, THE, 10 New Street, Leicester.  
 1904 LEIGH PUBLIC LIBRARY, J. D. Gifford, Esq., Librarian, Leigh, Lancashire.  
 1929 LINCOLN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Esq., 1 Midhurst Mansions, Muswell Hill, N.10.  
 1933 LINGFORD, HERBERT M., Esq., Lancelands, Cotherstone, Yorks.  
 1903 LIVERPOOL PUBLIC LIBRARY, George T. Shaw, Esq., Librarian, Liverpool.  
 1905 LOCKETT, RICHARD CYRIL, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., 58 Cadogan Place, London, S.W.  
 1922 § LONDON LIBRARY, THE, 14 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, Sir G. Hagberg Wright, LL.D., Chief Librarian.  
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