PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

SESSIONS 1931, 1932, AND 1933
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SESSION 1931

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1909. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
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1917. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
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1919. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1920. FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
1921. FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
1922. J. SANFORD SALTUS—till June 22nd.
1922. GRANT R. FRANCIS—from June 28th.
1923. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1924. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1925. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1929. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1930. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
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:
1911. Miss Helen Farquhar.
1914. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.
1917. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.
1920. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.
1926. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.
1929. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 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 GODÆ M-O EFERSIL.

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:—


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. i, 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. i, 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
Meeting, January 28th, 1931

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 presentation 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:—

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). (Belgium, 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 Belgium’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 demi-lion 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-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.


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 VIRIVS 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 Aeneid, viii, 639:

Post idem, inter se posito certamine, reges
Armatis 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(iae) 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. C15. IO. XCVI. (The foundation of our Confederacy, 1596.)


**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 JANVARII 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.
this engagement carbines were employed for the first time by
Prince Maurice's cavalry, a fact which gave him a great advan-
tage, 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·
VIRTVTE·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·CII·IΩ·CII. (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·RESTI-
TVIT·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
·TVCRΙ [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 COMponere 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 · SVG · 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 *Aeneid* 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-TAISNIERÆ-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: Sir J. B. WARREN BARONET. K.B.; (below) THE LORD OF HOSTS IS WITH US.


On September 16th, 1798, a French Squadron of ten ships and 3,000 men under Commodore Bompart 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.
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 6½ inches by 2½ 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. At.
2. 1644. Mint-mark Shrewsbury plume; reverse as shilling
   No. 2. At.

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:
- 1643, A1, B1, C2, D3, D7, D8.
- 1644, A3, B3.
- 1645, B1, C2.
- 1646, from the Brice and Rostron collections.

Half-unites:
- 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.
3. Oxford Shilling of 1643 (C11), with plume of Half-crown (No. 15).
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.
Proceedings of the Society

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.

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,
Proceedings of the Society

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 "FÜR 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 ANN RIC X DI X GRAX. REX X ANGLIE 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.*


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 [HEALTHY]
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 AWARD (an early die-sinker's error). The reverse has FRTNDG 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 FRTND.
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 BRISTOLI 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 NORWIG mint. A groat (42 grs.) with mint-mark sun and with quatrefoil on each side of neck. R on neck.
Edward IV of BBOROWCI 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 • ANGLI • Z • FRANCI • D • REX. 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 HENRICI DI GRT 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 ... on the reverse. This coin was from the Nottingham Find and from the collections of Mr. W. J. Andrew and the late Mr. Roth.

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.


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.
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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, t450 Pte. R. Hunter, 80th Foot.
,,,, Naga, 1879-80, Rajhunwar Tikendrajeet, Suig. (Prince of Manipur).
,,,, Hazara, 1888, 1371 Pte. R. Green, Royal Irish Regt.
,,,, Chin-Lushai, 1889-90, 1530 Pte. W. Ellis, Ches. R.
,,,, Waziristan, 1894-5, Captain G. A. McCarthy, 19th Punjab.
,,,, Chin Hills, 1892-93, 1542 Sapper Saiyidhaidar, Q.O. Mad. S. & M.

H. F. Dunne, 1st Bn. K.R. Rif. C.

Bronze medal with bar: Waziristan, 1894-5, Cook Umra, 20th Bl. Infty.

**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.


**India General Service Medal, 1895.**


Bronze medal with bar: Relief of Chitral, 1895, Mulsteer, C. & T. Dept.


**Edward VII India General Service Medal, 1908.**

Medal with bar: North West Frontier, 1908, 5937 Pte. T. Ahirn, 1st RI.

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.
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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 clechee 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. 650.1b.

(2) Groat with old Arabic 4 (菼) after ⅭⅭⅭⅭⅭⅭⅭⅭⅭ, cf. Burns, fig. 652.
(3) Groat with slightly different form of 4 (¶) at end of obverse legend, cf. Burns, fig. 657 and 657A.

(4) As Numeral (QR III) 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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 FOR 1932.**

*President:* Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., F.R.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. Tafis, M.B.E.


1 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. " " " " 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).
,, ,, CVDBERHT (moneyer).
Henry I Penny—DEREMAN ON LVN.
Stephen Penny—*ADEP—00
George III Pattern Halfpenny by Küchler, 1797—bronce.
,, ,, —copper gilt.
Ceylon Company Limited—St. Sebastian Mills C; elephant differs from the usual type. Unrecorded by Atkins.
Charles II Medal by P. van Abbele, struck in commemoration of the Embarkation from Scheveningen, 1660.
A silver ring of mediaeval 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 BRYIDGE, BRYDIEA, BRYDIA, BRYGIN, BYRDG, 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
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 paided 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 payed 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To printing and stationery</td>
<td></td>
<td>44 8 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>.. postages</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 4 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>.. expenses of meetings, rent to September 29th, 1931</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>.. sundry expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 4 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>.. Secretary's expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>52 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.. amount expended on Volume XIX of the Journal</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.. making, with £480 9s. 8d. previously expended, £482 13s. 11d.</td>
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<td>2 4 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>.. loss on sale of investments</td>
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<td>62 15 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>.. Balance, being surplus for year, carried to General Purposes Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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### Income                        | £ s. d.          | £ s. d.          |
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By subscriptions received for 1931</td>
<td>197 7 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.. subscriptions in arrear for 1928-1930 received</td>
<td>8 8 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.. subscription compounded</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
<td>220 15 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>.. dividends and interest</td>
<td>57 11 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>.. sales of back volumes</td>
<td>4 4 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>.. donations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. A. E. Bagnall</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. T. G. Barnett</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. E. C. Carter</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Farquhar</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. W. Longman</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. H. W. Taffs</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.. Income-tax recovery</td>
<td>9 19 2</td>
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**£308 15 6**
BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1931.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To subscriptions received in advance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>sundry creditors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—Capital Account (per contra)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Account as at November 18th, 1930</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends received during year to date</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Purposes Fund—As at November 18th, 1930</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add surplus for year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By investments at cost or book value—£321 14s. 6d. 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£395 1s. 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500 New South Wales 4 per cent. Stock, 1933</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,267</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—£168 14s. 11d. Indic. 3½ per cent. Stock (per contra)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(The market value of the above investments at November 18th, 1931, was £1,313 4s. 9d.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library at cost as at November 18th, 1930</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank—Current Account</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,764</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

AUDITORS' REPORT.

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

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

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

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

November 20th, 1931.
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL
SESSION 1932

President
LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRISESON, 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. CROWATHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

Treasurer
DOUGLAS H. WHINNEY.

Librarian
H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.

Secretary
H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.

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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

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

1911. Miss Helen Farquhar.
1914. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.
1917. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.
1920. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.
1926. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.
1929. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 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 mints 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, 1793, 1795, 1796, 1798, 1799 (2 varieties), 1800.
Half-Dollars, 1794, 1795 (2 varieties), 1800 (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.

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).
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.

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 Degraves, Saw Mills, Tasmania.

By Dr. A. N. Brushfield:—The following Australian tokens:—
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 5th 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 Degraves 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.
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 Male, Count of Flanders (1346-1381).
7. Ecu or Chaise of Edward III.
8. Mouton d’or of John, King of France (1350-1364).
10. Franc a pied of Charles of France (1364-1380).
11. Mouton d’or of Philip IV of France (1285-1314).
Meeting, February 24th, 1932

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.

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, 1873 — 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.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, March 23rd, 1932.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrrieson, 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."


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—\textit{HENSVS} \textit{AVR} \textit{TRANSIENS} \textit{IBAT} (usual reading \textit{TRANSIENS}) \textit{PER \ MEDIVM} \textit{ILLORVM} \textit{IBAT} (usual reading \textit{ILLORVM} IBAT).

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon:—Four London seventeenth century tokens of curious types:—
2. " " 1679, "At ye Whalebone."
3. " " 1734, 3 Morris dancers.
4. " " 1796, "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 1 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 I, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{12}$ thalers.

Zellerfeld Mint I, $\frac{2}{3}$ 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+

ÆLRED FE+ (blundered). Reverse, CVDBERHT.

Eadred Penny AETARDES MOT with rosette and cross.

Aethelstan BVRHTEL MOT LEAP.

Harthacnut ODBENC ON LVD (Danish, Lund).

Harold II OZPOLD ON LEPEEI (Lewes).

Edward the Confessor CHILD ON BEDEPII'DE (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 HIEHE (Hythe).

Henry I (Hawkins, 255) DEPERMAN 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, 1673-1775.

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 Bourchier (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.
Proceedings of the Society

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 1/4 Rupee, 1802, and reverse as the reverse of the Madras 1/4 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 Bourchier. 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 coinage 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.

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
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 Chateauguay 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 ENNISKILLENERS (incuse).

*Edge*—TO MAJOR ARP (or ABR, or APR) ROGERS FOR VALOROUS SERVICES 1690.
This interesting medal which is struck hollow, is 15 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.)

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:—


Obverse: The shield has the appearance of being countersunk 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 | μ | ν (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 Archaeological 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 Archaeological 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 woodcut 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 Ewoudtzoon, 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 ZTAI RE BR. 
Reverse: BYRHTEL IIIOT GEARI •
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, Kookoosberg, Paardeberg, Bloomburg, 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 IIOT FEARI 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 Ward­
borough, meaning, I suppose, Warborough, which was a fair
rendering of the mint name if the curious letter Γ was treated as
an unfinished Saxon Π = W for FEARI, would result, and Weard­
byrig 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 BRitannie, the reversed Z for S, the incom­
pleted N and M, which are represented by two, and three, dis­
connected 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 Γ, 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,1
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 Γ 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

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 10HAI, the final I should have preceded the A, which would have given 10HIA, the contraction for the moneyer “Johannes.”

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.
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 YK | PVMP (in 5 lines).

Reverse.—IN CHANCERY LANE 1669 = D.H.C. ½
(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 William­
son, viz.: Henry Edwards, Cornchandler in Holborne
(London) 1668.

2. Obverse.—ANTHONY CLARK AT Y = 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; treasure pointed with lis.
   Reverse.—Crown in 2nd quarter, lis in 4th. Legend ends AT MAJOR.

2. James III—Burns 625—
   Obverse.—Crown of 3 lis; treasure pointed with stars.
   The reading ITAOREVS on this coin, from the same dies as Burns 625 corrects his reading ITAOBVS.

   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" × 2½", 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-
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.
The British Numismatic Society

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1932.

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<th>Dr. Expenditure</th>
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<td>To printing and stationery</td>
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<tr>
<td>postages</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>expenses of meetings, rent to September 29th, 1932</td>
<td>30 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>sundry expenses</td>
<td>11 16 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary's expenses</td>
<td>52 10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Librarian's expenses</td>
<td>2 13 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balance being surplus for year carried to General Purposes Fund</td>
<td>84 14 5</td>
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| £242 3 1 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr. Income</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By subscriptions received for 1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>subscriptions in arrear received during the year</td>
<td>5 5 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>donations—</td>
<td>178 9 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. E. Bagnall</td>
<td>1 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. G. Barnett</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. E. C. Carter</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss H. L. Farquhar</td>
<td>59 8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interest received</td>
<td>4 4 6</td>
</tr>
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| £242 3 1 |
BALANCE SHEET, November 18th, 1932.

Liabilities.

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<th>£</th>
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<th>d.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To subscriptions received in advance</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; sundry creditors and outstanding charges</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Sanford Salts Medal Fund— Capital Account (per contra)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Account as at November 18th, 1932</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received during the year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Purposes Fund— As at November 18th, 1931</td>
<td>1,586</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add surplus for the year as per Income and Expenditure Account</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£1,868 13 10

AUDITORS' REPORT.

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

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

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


On behalf of the Society—

C. L. EVANS E. H. WHEELER Auditors.

November 28th, 1932.
OFFICERS AND COUNCIL
SESSION 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.
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.

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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

1909. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
1916. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1917. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1918. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1919. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1920. FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
1921. FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
1922. J. SANFORD SALTUS—till June 22nd.
1922. GRANT R. FRANCIS—from June 28th.
1923. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1924. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1925. GRANT R. FRANCIS.
1929. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1930. LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1931. 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 Legion d'Honneur, of New York, a Vice-President of the Society, by the gift of £200 in the year 1910; and so that the triennial periods should be computed from the inauguration of the Society, the Rules provided that the Medal should be awarded in the years 1910 and 1911, and thenceforward triennially.

MEDALLISTS:

1911. Miss Helen Farquhar.
1914. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.
1917. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.
1920. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.
1926. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.
1929. J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A.
ORDINARY MEETING.

Wednesday, January 25th, 1933.

V. B. CROWTHR-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. 376-323; and of Macedonia, 1st Region Amphipolis, B.C. 158-146.
One-sixth shekel, Simon Maccabaeus.
Shekel and half-shekel, 2nd year and 1st year, Simon Maccabaeus, 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 TENGL' REX.*
2. " " " *EDW R REX TENGL' CIVITASS LONDON.* One limb of cross ends at the inner circle.
3. Edward I Penny 1279 *G R ANG TENG DNS RYB.*
4. " " " *EDW RA ANGLI DNS RYB.*
5. " " 1284, Bury, *SEDLI* for *SEDWM.*
6. " " 1300-02, reading *VILLIS SIIIG DMV NDW.*
7. " " 1302-7, Canterbury *CIVITAS TORGATN.*
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.
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 GVLIEMVS.
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."


Paper.

THE MEDIEVAL MONEYER.


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 CAENT - - Crux type
LEOFRIC M'O CAENT - - Long Cross type
LEOFRIC M'O CAENT - - Long Cross type
LIFING 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 PVLFMAER 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 halfpenny, mint-mark portcullis—found at Dunwich.
Henry VIII Canterbury base penny, very fine condition, reading CANTGR.
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”, 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).
Joseph Travers of Rochester; Nathaniel Owen of Sevenoaks (octagonal); Richard Whittingham of Wye (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. SOUTHWARK: 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.
Meeting, March 22nd, 1933

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.

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 (8¼ inches by 7¾ 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 Nincompoop 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.

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 ROLCE.

Alfred the Great penny of Canterbury mint. Obverse ELFRED REX D<>R<> mills reverse DIARVADE 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 con-
scripted under the press-gang system.

By Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin:—A series of bronze medals issued
by the following City Companies:—Saddlers, Dyers, Spec-
tacle 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 Tippets - 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 (Ratcliffe
      Highway)
Drapers - - Edward Cope - - Aylesbury, Bucks.
Meeting, May 24th, 1933

Dyers - John Gittins - Chichester, Sussex
Fishmongers - Richard Briggs - London (Queenhithe)
Fletchers - Bartholomew Hester - London (Queenhithe)
Grocers - Joseph Gronnous - Presteign, Wales
Leathersellers - Joseph Hanson - Oxford, Oxon.
Mercers - Anthony Search - Tenbury, Worcs.
Merchant Adventurers - John Campsie - Londonderry, Ireland
Merchant Taylors - 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 England'
Stationers - William Harrison - Shrewsbury, Salop
Tallow-chandlers - Francis Paradice - Devizes, Wilts.
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 5¾ ins. by 3½ 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. III).

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.

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 Wonersh 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 Italorum*. 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 ε 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 G. 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. & VI0 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 4D½ 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 XXXD. 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 1 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, IO 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. Rupee" (straight-milled and plain-edged), 178.12 grs.


**Paper.**

**SOME UNUSUAL MONEY-WEIGHTS.**

By V. B. CROWOTHER-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

President:—V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., M.A., F.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.


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-

1 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 SIGEHEL MON.
- Eadgar with reverse ODA M-O EOFORPIL (York).
- Eadweard II (The Martyr) with reverse ODA M-O EFERPIL (York).
- Eadweard II (The Martyr) with reverse AELSTAN M-O EFE (York).
- Eadweard II (The Martyr) with reverse IOLE M-O STANF (York).
- Harold I with reverse SELFERE ON EOF(E (York).
- Harold I with reverse STIRGOL ON EOF (York).
- Harold I with reverse ERNPII ONY HER (Hereford).
- Harold II (Pax Type) with reverse ZWTERE ON EOFER (York).
- Harold II (Pax Type) with reverse ERNCETEL ON EOF (York).
- Harold II (Pax Type) with reverse EGELERIC ON SROBB (Shrewsbury).
- Harold II (Pax Type) with reverse PILINL ON PIHR (Worcester).

By Mr. T. G. Barnett:—Two pennies of Aethelwulf of Wessex reading DYNV ON ETTA and BEALEYNN 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 44½ 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.

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<td>To printing and stationery</td>
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<td>22 16 5</td>
<td>By subscriptions received for 1933</td>
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<td>&quot; postages</td>
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<td>&quot; subscriptions in arrear received during the year</td>
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<td>&quot; Secretary's expenses</td>
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<td>52 10 0</td>
<td>V. B. Crowther-Beynon</td>
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<td>&quot; sundry expenses</td>
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<td>&quot; Librarian's expenses</td>
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<td>&quot; cost of Journal, Vol. XX</td>
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<td>567 13 2</td>
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<td>Miss H. L. Farquhar</td>
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<td>balance transferred to General Purposes Fund</td>
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\[ \text{£706 16 4} \]
BALANCE SHEET, October 31st, 1933.

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<td>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—</td>
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<td>161 16 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Account (per contra)</td>
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<td>Income Account as at 18th November, 1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest received during the year</td>
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<td>5 16 8</td>
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<td>Less Cost of Medal</td>
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<td>20 13 3</td>
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<td>General Purposes Fund—</td>
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<td>As at 18th November, 1932</td>
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<td>Less loss on redemption of investment</td>
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<td>Excess of expenditure over income for the year</td>
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<td>434 13 10</td>
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<td>764 14 11</td>
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<td>£935 18s. 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock</td>
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<td>(Market Value as at 31st October, 1933, £1,045 14s. 7d.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund—</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Market Value as at 31st October, 1933, £144 13s. 1d.)</td>
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<td>£1510 18 11</td>
<td>£1510 18 11</td>
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AUDITORS' REPORT.

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

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

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


On behalf of the Society— C. L. EVANS

C. E. BLUNT, Auditors.

22nd November, 1933.