

MISCELLANEA

ON A FIND OF EARLY BRITISH TIN COINS AT SUNBURY-ON-THAMES

WHILE digging on a housing site at Sunbury-on-Thames on 4 April 1950 two workmen unearthed some portions of pottery and a number of coins. They were found in a pocket of clay which was itself situated in a terrace-like formation of rock believed to have been formed as a result of the Ice Age.

The find was made some 30 inches below the surface of the present ground level, and the Surveyor to the Sunbury Council is of the opinion that the ground at this point has not been disturbed below plough depth since historical time.

The fragments of pottery contained a total of 317 whole coins and the pieces of 56 others, and the coins were believed, when discovered, to be Anglo-Saxon pennies. For this reason an inquest upon the find was ordered, and was subsequently held. Closer inspection, however, revealed the coins to be Early British, of the type shown on plate H of Sir John Evans's *Ancient British Coins* and generally referred to as tin, since this metal predominates in the alloy of which they are made.

Members who are familiar with this series will know that these coins are crude in design, and are cast in a mould, which forms several pieces together, the coins being subsequently divided into separate specimens by being broken apart.

The coins in this find were in a very corroded condition, which gave rise to the mistaken idea as to their period and metal. We are very much indebted to Mr. Carson for his kindness in cleaning up the specimens and dividing them into their basic types.

The general design of the coins, as Members will know, is crude in the extreme, the device on the obverse being a roughly formed head, facing either left or right, and that on the reverse being a series of lines which are taken to represent a bull, again facing either to left or right. An ornament consisting of either a pellet, a circle, or a pellet within a circle appears on the coins, in the centre of the head.

The find has been divided by Mr. Carson into the following fourteen main groups:

Head to right, ornamental pellet in circle, bull to right. 18 specimens.

Head to left or right, ornament uncertain. 64 specimens. All these 64 pieces are too badly corroded for it to be certain which way either the head or the bull face.

Head to right, ornament a circle, position of bull uncertain. 5 specimens.

Head to right, ornament a circle, bull to left. 13 specimens.

Head to right, ornament a pellet in a circle, position of bull uncertain. 28 specimens.

Head to left, ornament uncertain, bull uncertain. 10 specimens.

Head to left, ornament a pellet in a circle, bull uncertain. 3 specimens.
 Head to left, ornament a pellet in a circle, bull to right. 26 specimens.
 Head to left, ornament a circle, bull uncertain. 13 specimens.
 Head to left, ornament a circle, bull to left. 25 specimens.
 Head to right, ornament a circle, bull to right. 7 specimens.
 Head to right, ornament uncertain, bull uncertain. 33 specimens.
 Head to right, ornament a pellet in a circle, bull to left. 71 specimens.
 Lastly, the most interesting specimen. Head to left, an ornament consisting of three pellets arranged in triangular formation, bull to left. 1 specimen.
 Total 317 coins.

Through the kindness of the Sunbury Council and of their Surveyor, Mr. Buttress, who now owns the coins, I was able to exhibit at the Society's meeting the find and the pieces of pottery, believed to belong to the Iron Age, in which the coins were found. The formation of the pieces of pottery shows that the pieces originally formed part of at least three vessels.

Finds of these tin coins occur mainly in the south-eastern district of England, specimens having been discovered at St. James's Park, Lenham Heath, the Isle of Thanet, Weycock (Berkshire), Hod Hill (near Blandford), Lilly Hoo (near Luton, Bedfordshire), Snettisham, and Maidstone. It is of interest to note that the specimen found at Hod Hill has the three-pellets-in-a-triangle ornament, instead of the ring or pellet in the centre of the head, and is the only one of this type mentioned by Evans.

The Sunbury find is now on permanent loan to the London Museum.

HOWARD LINECAR

THE END OF ROMANO-BRITISH COINAGE RECONSIDERED

IN a recent paper to the British Numismatic Society¹ I described the possible course of coinage in Britain between the end of the Roman period and the consolidation of the English conquests a century and a half to two centuries later. In it I adhered to the mid sixth-century dating for the cessation of Romano-British coinage—a theory which is shared by several students of the period, although others go to the opposite extreme and will not hear of the existence or manufacture of coins after the second quarter of the fifth century. While still not accepting this latter view, I have recently modified my opinions and am now inclined to place the end of Romano-British coinage to a date somewhere between the two.

For leading me to reconsider the extremely scanty evidence at our disposal I am indebted to my friend, Mr. E. J. W. Hildyard, F.S.A.,

¹ Published in *Brit. Num. Journ.*, 1949, pp. 1-27.

who has the advantage over many of us of being an archaeologist as well as a numismatist! Having read my Dark Age paper he immediately put forward some valuable and constructive criticisms. "Theoretic arguments", he wrote, "seem to me insufficient by themselves. By these I mean inferences based on literary, economic and stylistic arguments. The great weakness is that isolated hoards really don't help much. You cannot argue from coins in a vacuum. You must link them up with other types of objects if you are to associate them with a 'culture' of a particular date." He further observed that what was really needed to prove the production of coins by the Britons in the sixth century was either (a) coins of an entirely distinctive style, so distinctive that they cannot possibly be classed as mere copies, or (b) existing coins found in definite Dark Age archaeological association or, ideally, of course, both together. He considered it possible that we have the beginnings of (a) in our sceatta-like imitations, while evidence of (b) may yet turn up by excavating bombed city-sites. However, if, as seems likely, the sceatta-like imitations were produced by the English and not by the Britons,¹ they lie outside our present considerations and, as regards (b), no unquestionably Dark Age material has so far been recognized, and objects found in association with possible Dark Age hoards were not datable. (There is, however, the possibility, pointed out to me by Mr. Hildyard, that much of what has hitherto been regarded as fourth-century material may, in fact, belong to the fifth.)

Conclusive evidence for a mid sixth-century date, however, is sadly lacking, and it remains to be seen if an earlier date admits of easier proof. What pointers are available? Only three: (i) the historical background into which the coins can be placed; (ii) the economic background; and (iii) the literary evidence of Gildas, for what it is worth.

Before following these three lines of thought, however, it should be pointed out that this note is composed on the assumption that coins survived the Roman Occupation—and even the "Early School" admits the existence of coins a generation after the end of the Roman period (to c. A.D. 440).

i. The history of the period shows us first a gradual decline of the British fortunes until c. 450; then a sharp fall when, within the next few years, the invaders overran the country from east to west. A partial restoration of fortune followed the martial efficiency of Vortimer, Ambrosius, and Arthur, but the British position was still insecure until the early years of the sixth century, when Arthur's victory at "Mount Badon" (traditionally assigned to 516) drove the invaders back to the east of the island (and even, probably, overseas to Frisia and northern Gaul) and won for the Britons of the south and west a respite of some forty years. This period of comparative peace ended about the middle of the sixth century, after which the invaders made a supreme effort to conquer the country and all but succeeded, so that,

¹ See *N.N.M.* lxxx, pp. 111-17, especially pp. 112-13, and *Num. Chron.*, 1948, pp. 142-57.

with the exception of a few "hedgehogs" of British resistance, the whole of the island south of the Wall—apart from Strathclyde, Wales, and Damnonia—fell into their hands.

ii. An important economic factor of the post-Roman era was the metal scarcity, which had made itself felt as early as the fourth century and which grew steadily more acute throughout the fifth and sixth centuries. Moreover, the monetary situation had become almost impossible soon after 410 by reason of the stoppage of official coin from the continental mints.

iii. Gildas (*De Excidio Britanniae*, § 21) hints at a great increase of material prosperity after the failure of the appeal to Aëtius in 456, when the Britons, left to their own resources, defeated "the enemy" (presumably at this time the Picts and the Scots). Later (§ 26) he talks about "this present prosperity", which his fellow countrymen appear to be enjoying at the time when he was writing—i.e. in the mid sixth century. The late Professor Collingwood¹ has suggested that it was the able but unscrupulous rule of Vortigern which ushered in the period of prosperity of the fifth century, and we may not be far wrong in assuming that Gildas's "present prosperity" of the sixth was one of the results of Mount Badon. There was certainly no commercial intercourse with Europe until it was resumed by the English towards the close of the sixth century: whatever prosperity may have been in the British parts of the island during the first half of that century must have been of a strictly rural and localized nature.

If our interpretation of Gildas is correct, that there was a considerable revival of prosperity after Mount Badon, it is likely—though not necessarily certain—that, had coins then existed, this prosperity would have been reflected in individual coins and hoards. This is by no means the case. Apart from the sceatta-like imitations there is no evidence of a return to a large module for the coins and there is no doubt that the latest hoards are those which consist entirely of *minimissimi*. The date of Mount Badon is highly controversial, but we may not be far out if we place it early in the sixth century. Since the circulation of coins had apparently ended before that event, we cannot expect to find evidence of their production after c. 500. It must not be imagined, however, that Romano-British coinage came to a sudden halt. On the contrary, it must have petered out, probably during the second half of the fifth century, when the British position was becoming more serious. The same conclusion is reached by a study of the economic situation. By the second half of the fifth century the metal scarcity must have reached alarming proportions: hence the *minimissimi* and fragmentary coins which give to these hoards their impoverished appearance. Moreover, the metal in which the majority of *minimissimi* were struck contains a large percentage of lead:²

¹ *Roman Britain and the English Settlements* (Oxford, 1945), p. 315.

² This had been the case earlier in the century (probably c. 450), when the Bermondsey hoard, which contained no *minimissimi*, was deposited: see the analytical note by Mr. Mattingly in *Num. Chron.*, 1947, p. 91.

occasionally they were struck entirely in lead—further evidence of the great scarcity of copper.

A practical result of this modification of my former opinion is that the probable burial dates of late hoards (*c.* 470, *c.* 500, and *c.* 550) in the lists of hoards appended to my various papers should be put back some years (say, to *c.* 450, *c.* 470, and *c.* 500 respectively). These remarks do not apply to the Richborough Radiate hoard ("Richborough IV") and must be modified in the case of the Bermondsey hoard, which should be put back from *c.* 500 to *c.* 450.

PHILIP V. HILL

A NEW TYPE FOR ARCHBISHOP WULFRED



WULFRED was Archbishop of Canterbury from 805 to 832 and as was the custom in those days he had an issue of coins struck at the Canterbury mint in his name.

This particular coin of his (Fig. above) is of a hitherto unpublished type and until recently was thought to be the only one in existence, but there was another in the Ryan sale (lot 595, bought by the British Museum) differing slightly in minor details (Pl. A, 1).

Both coins are unfortunately chipped. The type was unknown to Ruding and Hawkins.

The obverse bears a facing tonsured bust of the archbishop within an inner circle with the legend WLFREDI [AR] CHIEPI SCOP.

This is a similar obverse to that which Brooke classifies in *English Coins* as Group 3, no. 4, presumed to have been issued from 825 to 832; in other words towards the end of Wulfred's term of office. This is probably correct as the reverse of the Brooke Group 3, no. 4 coin, a cross-crosslet, is similar to the reverse of coins of Beornwulf of Mercia and his successor, struck perhaps at Canterbury after 824.

The reverse of this coin, however, has the alpha and omega monogram instead of the cross-crosslet within an inner circle, the legend being DOROVER [NI] AE CIFITATIS. There is no moneyer's name, but it is probably the work of either Saeberht or Swefheard, both of whom struck for Archbishop Wulfred at Canterbury during his later years.

The interesting point about this coin is, of course, the alpha-omega monogram and what it stands for. It is obviously of religious significance. One has only to read the Revelations, where "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end" is referred to more than once. One can therefore more or less understand the device being used by an archbishop. But why so good a reverse

type was not used by other archbishops when it was used by various kings both before and after Wulfred's time one cannot say.

As far as is known at present the alpha-omega monogram first appears on a coin of Beorhtric, King of Wessex from 786 to 802, before Wulfred's time and before the conquest of Kent by Wessex. This coin is therefore from a mint outside Kent, presumably Winchester. It also appears on coins of Ecgberht, Beorhtric's successor and contemporary of Wulfred, this time from the Canterbury mint. In Mercia it appears on coins of Ceolwulf I, also a contemporary of Wulfred, and later on coins of Berhtwulf, who reigned from 839 to 852.

There is then a gap of about 140 years before it reappears for the last time on coins of Æthelred II when the alpha and omega is placed on either side of a hand. Whereas in previous reigns the alpha-omega coins have been mainly confined to the Canterbury mint, in Æthelred's reign they are struck from nearly all of the very many mints that were operating during this reign.

It is interesting to note that the letter A alone forms the reverse type of coins of Coenwulf of Mercia and Æthelwulf of Wessex. The letter A also occurs on coins of the Kings of East Anglia, supposedly for *Anglorum*, but sometimes it is used in conjunction with an omega reverse, in which case it is possible the inference may be alpha-omega. The A is also used on the memorial coinage of St. Edmund.

Finally, the main difference between this coin and the Ryan specimen is in the spelling of CIVITATIS. His is spelt with a V and this coin with F. Also the Ryan coin has no pellets on either side of the alpha-omega monogram.

This coin came from Lord Grantley's sale in 1944. He purchased it from Messrs. Spink and Son in 1902, but there is no record of where it was before.

R. P. MACK

A NORMAN PENNY FROM COLCHESTER CASTLE

IN the excavations in the summer of 1950 at the back of the Norman keep of Colchester Castle there was found a silver penny (Pl. A, 8) of Henry I of the rare type X. The obverse shows the crowned bust of the king, facing, with the inscription [+ HENRI]CVS [REX AN]. The legend on the reverse is, unfortunately, only partly decipherable, but it would appear to be new. The certain letters of the legend are +A . . . NE ON . AR . . Mr. C. E. Blunt, who also examined the coin, has suggested that the mint name might be read as SAFTE (Shaftesbury) and the moneyer's name as ALDPINE who is known as a moneyer in the later type XIII. The mint name, however, does seem to be PARPE (Warwick). No moneyer at Warwick with a name such as Alfwine or Aldwine necessary to complete the indecipherable legend is, it is true, known at Warwick in the Norman period. A positive attribution must await the discovery of another example.

The coin has, through the kind offices of Mrs. Aylwin Cotton, been presented to the British Museum by the Colchester Museum Committee.

R. A. G. CARSON

AN UNPUBLISHED PENNY OF HENRY I, TYPE II

THE coin shown (Pl. A, 6) is a penny of Henry I of the second *B.M.C.* type.

Upon the obverse the king faces to your left, crowned and holding the sceptre before him. The inscription is divided by the lower part of the bust and begins in front of the king's face. Upon the reverse a cross fleury with a pellet in its centre is contained within an inner circle, outside which runs the reverse legend + Δ HGEMVND I ONE (Canterbury).

Brooke, in *Norman Kings*, vol. ii, lists but six coins of Henry I, type II: two of Southwark, and one each of Bristol, London, Thetford, and Canterbury of the moneyer Windi (or Winedi). The hitherto known types of the latter moneyer for Henry I are II, XIV, and XV, whilst the above coin, as can be seen from the reverse legend, is of the moneyer Aghemund, hitherto known as a Canterbury moneyer from the type I of the Walters sale, 1913 (lot 61), the type XI in the Hunterian Collection, and the type XV in the British Museum.

Thus a new type II can be added to the known coins of this very rare moneyer.

W. J. Andrew in his *Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I* observes that a moneyer of this name occurs of Lincoln in the last type of Edward the Confessor and in the first two types of the Conqueror. He considered that the consecration of Alexander Bishop of Lincoln by Archbishop William in July 1123 might be related to the transfer of a Lincoln moneyer Aghemund from that city to Canterbury.

This surmise cannot possibly hold water, however, in the light of the evidence of the Canterbury coins of types I and II of Henry's reign, which must have been issued many years prior to Alexander's consecration. In fairness to Andrew it should be mentioned that he had assigned one coin of Henry I type I to a Lincoln moneyer Aghemund, but this presumably springs from a misreading of what later may have become the Walters sale coin.

G. V. DOUBLEDAY

SIX COINS OF HENRY I CLASS XIV FROM AN UNCERTAIN HOARD

RECENTLY I was entrusted for a few hours with a group of six coins of Henry I, the property of a resident of Bournemouth. Examination showed them all to be of Class XIV and in excellent condition. The accompanying plate¹ is made from the rough casts I was able to take in the very limited time at my disposal. It seems reasonable to

¹ It is regretted that the plate will have to appear in the next number. Editor.

suppose that the coins are from a single hoard and the Bournemouth provenance strongly suggests the Canterbury find of 1901. However, Mr. H. W. Taffs lists elsewhere in this volume twelve more coins from the same locality, bringing to eighteen the total of coins unknown to Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton. Was there a genuine Poole or Bournemouth hoard at about the same time—possibly his lot X—or is the Canterbury provenance of X, Y, and Z a myth?

Three of the coins present no special difficulty or interest. They are as follows:

1. Mint of Chichester. Moneyer Godwine.
22.4 grains (*B.M.C.* 121 from the same dies).
2. Mint of London. Moneyer Godwine.
18.3 grains (*B.M.C.* 141, and *P.W.C.-B.*, 1385 from the same dies).
3. Mint of London. Moneyer Ordgar.
21.1 grains (*B.M.C.* 144 from the same dies).

A fourth coin is of a scarce moneyer and mint not as yet represented for this type in the National Collection.

4. Mint of Wareham. Moneyer Derlig.
21.4 grains (cf. *P.W.C.-B.* 1418, which has, however, P for W)
Obv. HENRIGV ··· EX *Rev.* ✱ DERLIG:ON:W...

A fifth coin provides striking corroboration of Mr. Elmore Jones's attribution of the mis-struck *P.W.C.-B.* 1398 to Wulfric of Sandwich, being in splendid condition and from the same dies.

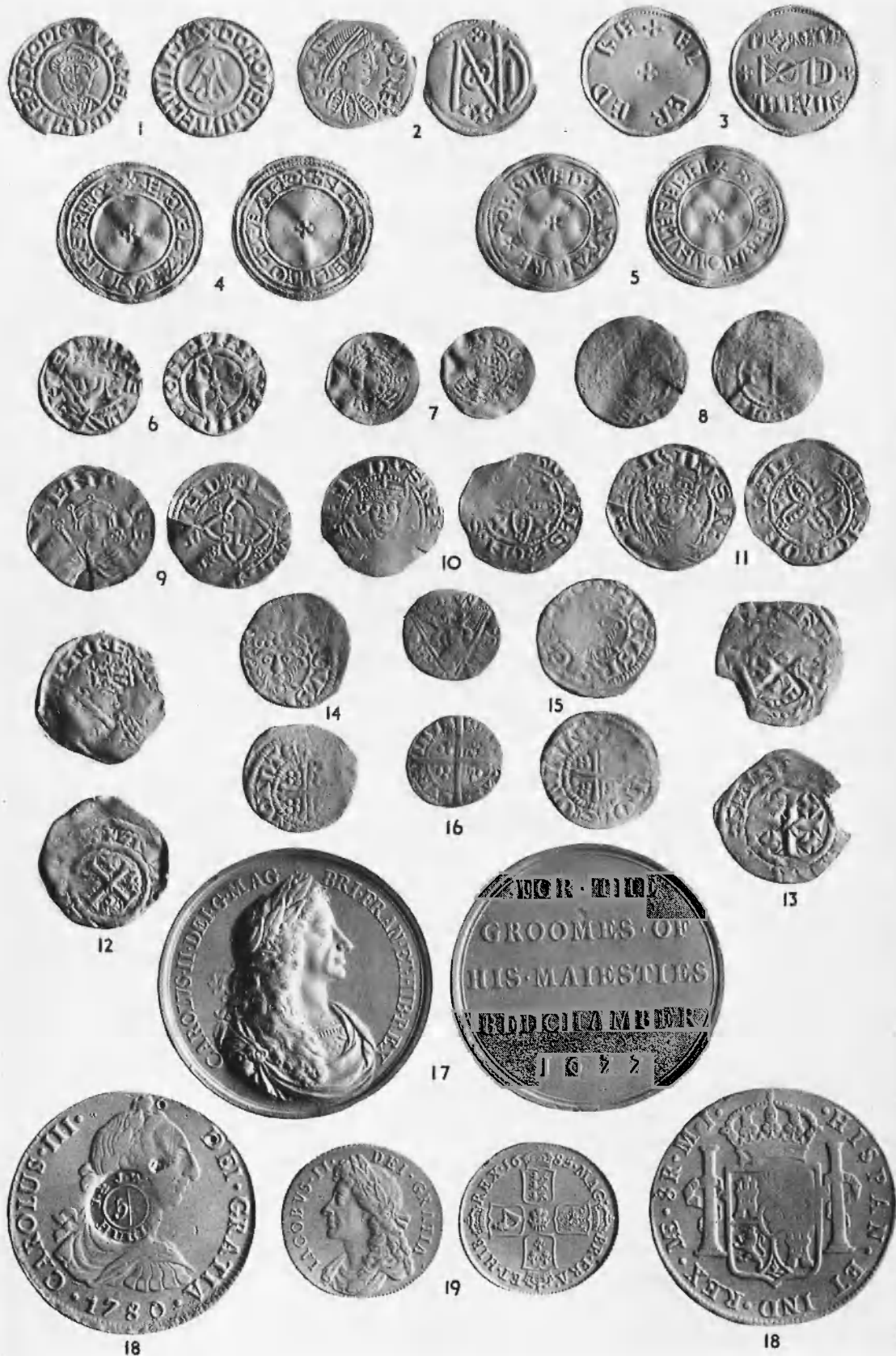
5. Mint of Sandwich. Moneyer Wu(l)fric.
22.3 grains (Wulfric is known for this mint under Stephen).
Obv. HENRIGVS · R: *Rev.* ✱ PVFRIC:C:I:SANPI.

The moneyer of the sixth coin is certain and known, but the mint is completely illegible.

6. Mint of ? Moneyer Ailward.
21.6 grains.
Obv. ··· ENR ··· S *Rev.* ✱ AILFA · RD: ···

Ailward is known for Bristol only for this type. Two spellings of his name are known with readings AILWALD and ALPOLD (cf. *B.M.C.* 107/8). The latter reading is by far the most common (cf. *B.N.J.* xix. 95). Wilton is much more likely with *B.M.C.* 187, and the six coins listed by Carlyon-Britton (*B.N.J.* xix. 105). I was anxious, however, not to rule out the possibility of Winchester where Ailward is known for Class XV (Rashleigh, 470). However, one of the coins listed by Mr. Taffs proved to be from the same dies, and the coin must be given to Wilton.

R. H. DOLLEY



COINS OF HENRY I FROM THE BOURNEMOUTH DISTRICT

THE following coins of Henry I were exhibited by Mr. H. W. Taffs at the Society's Meeting on 31 October 1951. Most of those of type XIV, and Mr. Taffs thinks probably all of this type, were acquired by him in the Bournemouth district many years ago. They are published here for comparison with those listed by Mr. Dolley in this number of the *Journal*.

B.M.C., type XIV

1. Bristol, moneyer Alwold. As *B.M.C.* 108.
Obv. +hENRICVS R -
Rev. +ÆLPOLD --- BRIS :
2. Canterbury, moneyer Willem. As *B.M.C.* 114.
Obv. -- ENRICV ---
Rev. +WIL --- ON : CÆN -
3. Dorchester, moneyer Osbern. Quoted in *B.M.C.* (p. ccix) from the P. W. Carlyon-Britton specimen (lot 1923 in his sale).
Obv. ----- CVS RE :
Rev. +OSBERN : ON : DORECE :
4. Gloucester, moneyer Wulfwi. As *B.M.C.* 127.
Obv. +hENRICVS R
Rev. PVLFI : ON : GOLPEC
5. London, moneyer Alfred. Quoted in *B.M.C.* (p. ccxxi) from the P. W. Carlyon-Britton specimen (lot 1383 in his sale).
Obv. - ENRICVS RE -
Rev. +ÆLFRED • ON • LVNDE
6. London, moneyer Alfwine. As *B.M.C.* 138.
Obv. +hENRICVS R :
Rev. - ÆLPINE : ON : LVN •
7. Oxford, moneyer Ailnot. As *B.M.C.* 160 (same reverse die) (**Pl. A, 11**).
Obv. +hENRICVS R :
Rev. +ÆILNOT : ON : OXINE :
8. Sandwich, moneyer Godhese. Cf. *B.M.C.* 163 (**Pl. A, 10**).
Obv. +hENRICVS REX
Rev. - GODHESE ∴ ON ∴ S ---
- 9/10. Southwark, moneyer Algar. 9. Cf. *B.M.C.* 170-3. This spelling of the mint name differs. 10. As *B.M.C.* 170-1.
Obv. +hENRICVS R
Rev. +ÆLGÆR : ON : SVDP :
Obv. +hENRICVS R :
Rev. +ÆLGÆR : ON : SVDPER
11. Wallingford, moneyer Rodberd. Cf. *B.M.C.* 184.
Obv. - hENRICVS R :
Rev. +RO - BERD : ON : PÆLI :

12. Wilton, moneyer Ailward. Cf. *B.M.C.* 187.

Obv. + - ENRIEVS -

Rev. +AILPARD:ON:PILT

B.M.C. type IX. London, moneyer Derman (*Pl. A*, 9).

Obv. - hENR - REX

Rev. +D - RMAN ON LVND: (only final stops visible).

This moneyer is recorded in *B.M.C.* for type XV only.

B.M.C. type XV. Northampton, uncertain moneyer, apparently unrecorded.

Obv. - EN --- V -

Rev. +STOI --- RhA

A HOARD OF ENGLISH GROATS AND FLEMISH DOUBLE PATARDS FROM NORHAM CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND

THIS hoard was found by Mr. J. Malone, a Ministry of Works employee, a short distance inside the South or "Sheep" Gate of Norham Castle. In August 1950 two groups, of seven and eight coins respectively, were found embedded on edge at 6 and 8 yards from the Sheep Gate; the two groups were not kept separate. In April 1951 a third group of eight coins was found about 3 feet away from the previous find. These coins (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 13-15, 18, and 22 in the list) were packed together as though originally wrapped in a screw of paper or inside a small bag. There can be little doubt that the three groups form part of the same hoard and were buried at the same time. The hoard is to be deposited in the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Although the *terminus post quem* of the hoard is *c.* 1507, it was probably buried in or just before the siege of 1513, which resulted in the capture of the castle by the Scots, just before the battle of Flodden. It is presumed that the depositor was killed and never recovered it. The absence of Scottish coins suggests that he was not one of the Scots, who, of course, lost the castle after their defeat. The absence of "profile" groats of Henry VII suggests that these took some time to gain favour in remoter parts of the country.

The presence of coins of Charles the Bold in a Henrician hoard suggests parallels with the hoards from Hounslow (HVI-HVII to Cinquefoil or Pansy),¹ and another of unknown source (HVI-RIII),² in which the Flemish coins were likewise all of the immensely popular "double patard" type and had seen many years of circulation before deposition. This type, superseded by the "Briquet" series in 1474,

¹ *Num. Chron.* N.S., i, p. 140 (86 Double Patards).

² *Brit. Num. Journ.*, i, pp. 123 ff. (39 Double Patards). According to preliminary reports, the new Maidstone hoard is another case in point.

was revived later in the century,¹ but all these examples date from the reign of Charles. They may have already left the country before the lower-standard Briquet was introduced to reduce the outflow of bullion.

The presence of the Edward III coin is remarkable: it is a little below weight² but well above the reduced weight of Henry IV, let alone that of Edward IV. Nevertheless, the finder's account makes it pretty certain that it belonged to the hoard and had been kept for its bullion value. This suggests that the hoard was a poor man's treasure, not a rich man's pocket money, hurriedly deposited.

CONTENTS OF HOARD FROM NORHAM CASTLE

The lettering throughout is Lombardic save for Roman Ns on nos. 2 and 23.

Edward III

1. Groat, London, Treaty period (1363/9; late lettering suggests a date towards 1369); DNS:HIB:Z:AQ; saltire stops, worn.

Edward IV

2. Groat, London, first reign, light coinage; i.m. Rose (c. 1464/5); extra pellet in first quarter of rev.; quatrefoils beside neck.
3. Groat, London, same coinage; i.m. Sun (rev.), Rose (?) on obv. (c. 1465/6); extra pellet in first quarter (contrary to Brooke and Whitton); quatrefoils beside neck.
4. Groat, London, same coinage; i.m. Crown (c. 1467); quatrefoils beside neck; worn and broken.
5. Groat, London, same coinage; i.m. Crown (?); quatrefoils beside neck.
6. Groat, Bristol, same coinage; i.m. Crown (? rev. only) (c. 1467); saltire stops, fleured tressure; quatrefoils beside neck, B on breast. VIL/LAB/RIS/TOW
7. Groat, London, second reign; i.m. Cinquefoil (c. 1481/3); rose after DEVM and on breast.

Richard III

8. Groat, London; i.m. Rose and Sun dimidiated (? rev. only) (1483-5); pellet below bust.

Henry VII

9. Groat, London, first issue (unarched crown); i.m. Lis and Rose dimidiated (c. 1485/7); saltire stops; barred A in ANGL and CIVITAS only.
10. Groat, London, third issue (?), but double-arched crown, apparently unjewelled; i.m. Pansy or regular Cinquefoil (not Heraldic Cinquefoil, in spite of crown) (c. 1495/6); ANGL • Z • FR, CIVI/TAS • / • LON/DON; double and single saltire stops, ornate cross-ends with circular apertures.
11. Groat, London, third issue (double-arched crown, jewelled); i.m. Pansy (c. 1495/6); ANGL • Z • FR, :CIVI/TAS/ • LON/DON; saltire stops, cross-ends forked with a single nick, as on 12-15.
12. Groat, London, same issue (taller crown); i.m. Pansy or Cinquefoil (c. 1495); FR:, CIVI/TAS/LON/DON (without stops).
13. Groat, London, same issue; i.m. Pansy (c. 1495/6); rosette stops; Z.F, CIVI/TAS/LON/DON.
14. Groat, London, same issue; i.m. Pansy or regular Cinquefoil (c. 1495/6); harsh bar to cross on crown, saltire stops; Z • FR:, CIVI/TAS • / • LON/DON.

¹ Under the regency of Maximilian.

² 63 grains.

15. Groat, London, same issue; i.m. Pansy (?); saltire stops; **CIVI/TAS • LON/DON**.
16. Groat, London, same issue; i.m. Anchor (down, obv., up, rev.) (c. 1501/3); **FR.; :CIVI/TAS • / • LON/DON**; saltire stops, cross-ends plain (?).
17. Groat, London, same issue, but i.m. Anchor (down on both sides) (c. 1501/3); **• FR', CIVI/TAS/LON/DON**, (without stops, elsewhere saltires); cross-ends forked.
18. Groat, London, same issue; i.m. Greyhound's Head (c. 1504); saltire stops, cross-ends plain; **CIVI/TAS • LON/DON**.
19. Groat, London, fourth issue (single-arched crown); i.m. Cross-crosslet (c. 1506/7); **ANGLIE • Z • FR', :CIVI/TAS/ : LON/DON**; cross-ends with wide fork as usual.
20. Groat, London, same issue and crown; i.m. Cross-crosslet (c. 1506/7); **• Z • FRA:CIVI/TAS/ : LON/ : DON**; cross-ends as 19.

Burgundian Netherlands: Charles the Bold (1467/77)

21. Double Patard (4 groot = 1 groat English), Bruges,¹ first issue (1469-74); i.m. Briquet (Fire-steel) (rev.); **DVX:BVRG:CO:FLA**; annulet stops, normal plain shield, double inner circle on obv.; rev., lis in centre of cross-fleury.
22. Double Patard, Bruges, similar; single inner circle on obv.
23. Double Patard, Antwerp, first issue (1467-74); i.m. AN (rev.), **DVX:BVRG:BRAB:Z:LI (MB)**; annulet stops; shield in trilobe; rev. lion in centre of cross-fleury, which reaches inner circle.

S. E. RIGOLD

TWO UNPUBLISHED IRISH COINS

MR. RAYMOND CARLYON-BRITTON has kindly supplied particulars of the following unpublished Irish coins in his collection:

1. Edward III halfpenny of Dublin (**Pl. A, 16**).

Obv. Star &DW/ÆRDV/SR&X. Crowned head in triangle.

Rev. &IVI/T&S star /DVBL/INI&. Cross and pellets.

The stars in the legend associate this coin with the London issue of 1335-43. It is the only Irish coin Mr. Carlyon-Britton has seen which, he considers, can be definitely attributed to Edward III.



2. Richard III penny of Waterford.

Obv. R1&X..... Crowned bust facing.

Rev./T&S/W&T/... Cross and pellets; quatrefoil in centre.

This coin is badly clipped, but the readings given above seem reasonably certain. As a cast would not produce a satisfactory reproduction, Commander R. P. Mack has kindly done the above drawing.

Grueber in his *Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland* notes (p. 225) that, in addition to groats, which are of course known today, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies were ordered under an

¹ So Engel et Serrure. Mr. Forrer, in *Brit. Num. Journ.*, i, p. 132, says Ghent.

Act of the Parliament held in Dublin on 17 March 1483 (O.S.), but he adds that none of the three smaller denominations have been met with.

These two coins constitute therefore useful additions to the Irish series.

REVIEW

Coin Collecting for Beginners. By KENNETH A. JACOB. Weatherheads Ltd., Market Square, Cambridge. 2s. 6d. Paper, 52 pp., 1 pl.

This is an excellent little book, for it gives the information that the beginner wants, which so many books for beginners do not. The author has not concentrated on describing the various series of coins but on telling the beginner how to collect.

After chapters on "Why collect coins?" and "Why and how coins are made" there is a longer chapter on "Coins through the Ages" which gives a description of Greek, Roman, and English coinage which is perhaps adequate, though a clean jump from Æthelred II to Edward I leaves it a little sketchy. Then follows a chapter on what to collect in which, as elsewhere in the book, the author warns so very rightly against getting together an accumulation of coins instead of a collection. Then starts the most valuable part of the book, the long chapter on "How to collect" subdivided into sections on how to start a collection; how to house the collection; how to arrange the coins; labelling and cataloguing; condition; "shall I clean my coins?" (on which the author is eminently sound); and forgeries and fakes; ending with a note on numismatic societies and museums which is an urging of the beginner to learn about his coins by these means rather than exclusively by books. A useful appendix of numismatic abbreviations, terms, and books follows. There are a number of illustrations in the text and one plate.

It is a pity that neither the publishers, the printers, nor a friend read through the manuscript with any care. Coins do not "lay"—eggs or anything else: they "lie". And "latter" is *not* the same thing as "later".

H. H. K.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 1951

PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY

| | |
|---------|---|
| 1903-8 | P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A. |
| 1909 | W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A. |
| 1910-14 | P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A. |
| 1915-19 | LIEUT.-COL. H. W. MORRIESON, R.A., F.S.A. |
| 1920-1 | FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A. |
| 1922 | J. SANFORD SALTUS— <i>till 22 June</i> |
| 1922 | GRANT R. FRANCIS— <i>from 28 June</i> |
| 1923-5 | GRANT R. FRANCIS |
| 1926-7 | MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., D.L., F.S.A. |
| 1928 | MAJOR P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.— <i>till 20 February</i> |
| 1928 | LIEUT.-COL. H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.— <i>from 22 February</i> |
| 1929-32 | LIEUT.-COL. H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A., F.R.S.A. |
| 1933-7 | V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. |
| 1938-45 | H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E. |
| 1946-50 | CHRISTOPHER E. BLUNT, O.B.E., F.S.A. |
| 1951 | EDGAR J. WINSTANLEY |

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, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, of New York, a Vice-President of the Society, by the gift of £200 in the year 1910; and so that the triennial periods should be computed from the inauguration of the Society, the Rules provided that the Medal should be awarded in the years 1910 and 1911, and thenceforward triennially.

Medallists

| | |
|------|--|
| 1910 | P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A. |
| 1911 | MISS HELEN FARQUHAR |
| 1914 | W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A. |
| 1917 | L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A. |
| 1920 | LIEUT.-COL. H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A. |
| 1923 | H. ALEXANDER PARSONS |
| 1926 | GRANT R. FRANCIS, F.S.A. |
| 1929 | J. SHIRLEY-FOX, R.B.A. |

| | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1932 | CHARLES WINTER |
| 1935 | RAYMOND CARLYON-BRITTON |
| 1938 | WILLIAM C. WELLS |
| 1941 | CUTHBERT A. WHITTON, B.A. |
| 1944 | <i>Not awarded.</i> |
| 1947 | R. CYRIL LOCKETT, J.P., F.S.A. |
| 1950 | CHRISTOPHER E. BLUNT, O.B.E., F.S.A. |

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL 1951

President: EDGAR J. WINSTANLEY, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents: A. E. BAGNALL; MISS HELEN FARQUAHR, F.R.HIST.S.;
SIR JOHN HANHAM, BT.; H. H. KING, M.A.; H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.

Director: C. E. BLUNT, O.B.E., F.S.A.

Treasurer: F. ELMORE JONES.

Librarian: W. FORSTER.

Secretary: G. V. DOUBLEDAY.

Council: LT.-COL. H. ALLCARD, D.S.O.; ALBERT H. F. BALDWIN; W.
HURLEY; COMMANDER R. P. MACK, R.N.; D. MANGAKIS; C. WILSON
PECK; S. E. RIGOLD; W. SLAYTER; C. B. SMITH; D. F. SPINK;
J. D. A. THOMPSON; L. V. W. WRIGHT.

ORDINARY MEETING

24 JANUARY 1951

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, *President, in the Chair*

Nominations:

Mr. B. R. Osborne, 26 Church Street, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire.

Dr. W. A. Mayne, 191 Bitterne Road, Southampton.

Resignations:

Mr. A. D. Passmore, The South African Numismatic Society, Mr. Eric Brown, Mr. W. H. Day, Mr. J. Y. Marshall, and Mr. S. V. Hagley.

The Royal Mint

The President reported that Dr. Sutherland had been in conversation with the new Deputy Master, who was sympathetic towards the Society's suggestion that a 1951 Crown Piece should be struck to commemorate the Festival of Britain.

Letters from Honorary Members

The Secretary read letters from Miss Helen Farquhar and Mr. L. Forrer, Sen., in reply to formal notification of their election to Honorary Membership of the Society.

Exhibitions

By THE HON. R. W. H. ERSKINE:

1. A penny of Anlaf (Cuaran or Guthfrithsson), 939-43, of the "Flower" type. Moneyer INGELGAR.
2. On behalf of SIR JOHN HANHAM: A penny of the same ruler of the "Raven" type. Moneyer, AEDELFERÐ.
3. A number of casts of coins of the period covered by his paper.

By MR. TAFFS:

Two coins of Athelstan:

1. *Obv.* +EDEL••Z:TΔ||RE+BR; *Rev.* ★BYRHTEL|||OTFEARI• (Pl. A, 4) (unpublished coin of Derby 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 TO(tius) BR(itan-niae), the reversed Z for S, the incompleted N and M, which are represented by two, and three, disconnected straight strokes respectively, the use of the initial cross for the X, the grouping of the triple pellets to fill in the legend, and finally the curious introduction of the unknown letter ƿ, are all peculiar to the York cuneator and, with perhaps the exception of the reversed s, occur only on dies made by him. The curious form ƿ 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." (W. J. A.)
2. Athelstan type V of Chester mint. *Obv.* ÆDELSTAN RE+ TO BRIE *Rev.* ★TIDGER M●IN LEƷCFI+ (Pl. A, 5).

By COMMANDER MACK:

1. A penny of Anlaf Cvnvnc of the moneyer AEDELFERÐ.
2. A penny of Eric of the moneyer LEOFIC.

By MR. BLUNT:

1. A penny of Alfred—probably a Danish imitation of the London Monogram Type (Pl. A, 2).
2. A normal London penny for comparison.
3. An illustration of an Edward the Elder penny with comparable bust, also a Danish imitation.

By MR. P. J. SEABY:

Four coins recently acquired from a family long resident in Lancashire and believed to be from the Cuerdale Hoard:

1. An Alfred cut halfpenny of B.M.C. type V.

2. A London penny, *B.M.C.* type X, of the moneyer Tilewine. The specimen illustrated in *B.M.C.* ii, p. 35, has hitherto been regarded as unique (**Pl. A, 3**).
3. An Oxford penny.
4. A penny of Edward the Elder of the Bust type, of the moneyer Wulfred.

By MR. ELMORE JONES:

A wax impression of an Edward the Confessor penny. *B.M.C.* type III; Brooke, type I; Hildebrand no. 634, of Petherton, reading + **BRIHTRIC ON PEDI**. (correcting the attribution from Reading, **REDI**).

By MR. G. V. DOUBLEDAY:

A penny of Henry I, type I, of London, reading +**BRVNIC ON LVN**.

Paper

THE HON. R. W. H. ERSKINE read a paper entitled "The Coins and Chronology of the two Anlafs". This paper will appear in a later number.

ORDINARY MEETING

28 FEBRUARY 1951

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, *President, in the Chair*

Resignation

Mr. P. C. Carter.

Elections

Dr. W. A. Mayne and Mr. B. R. Osborne were elected members of the Society.

Exhibitions

By COL. GRANT:

1. A set of commemorative medals of the Peninsular Wars by Mudie.
2. A set of the same of politicians, &c., by A. J. Stothard.
3. Volume I of Thomason's *Scenes from the Bible* (of which there are four volumes in all).
4. A large working model of the Victoria Cross. Col. Grant gave a short and interesting talk on the subject of medals and laid stress upon their artistic merit, particularly when employment was made of copper as a striking medium.

By MR. H. W. TAFFS:

Medals as follows: Charles II, Scheveningen, 1660; Charles I memorial medal; Van Tromp obituary medal; two Nelson medals; George III Seringapatam, 1779; Scientific Congress of France, and its prototype, a coin of Octavius and Agrippa; Recovery of

Prince of Wales, 1872; New Council Chamber of the Guildhall, 1884; Box Medals of Wellington and Nelson containing coloured prints of battles and naval actions. Also a set of ten engraved pieces depicting local and political events of the period of the Napoleonic Wars.

By MR. C. E. BLUNT:

A lead uniface medal of the Emperor Charles V, dated 1537, by Hans Reinhart the elder, and a medal of Angelus Cato, Archbishop and Count of Vienne.

By MR. D. F. SPINK:

The Peninsular Gold Cross for Nivelles, Toulouse, Nive, and Orthes, and the Peninsular Field Officer's Gold Medal for Nivelles, with bars for Nive and Orthes. The pair issued to Lieut.-Col. William Beatty, 12th Portuguese Infantry and 64th Foot.

By MR. H. W. A. LINECAR:

Commemorative medals as follows: William II and III of Orange, 1654; Charles II Restoration; James II, Religious State of England, 1688; James II, Birth of Prince James, 1688; William III, Coronation; Charles I, Return to London, 1633; William and Mary, Battle of Aghrim, 1691; William and Mary, Distrust of Louis XIV, 1693; George I, Birth of Prince Charles, 1720; The Crystal Palace, 1851; and a gold medal struck in Japan for the Victoria Jubilee of 1887.

By MR. A. BALDWIN:

1. An unpublished medal of Charles II, *rev.* "FOR THE GROOMES OF HIS MAJESTIE'S BEDCHAMBER, 1677" (Pl. A, 17).
2. A Victoria Cross group awarded to Henry Howey Robson, Private, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).
3. A Peninsular Gold Cross, and Badge and Star of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, awarded to Sir William Howe de Lancey.

By DR. E. C. LINTON:

A Pipe Stopper, devised from a medallion and possibly made from one, showing on one side Charles I and on the other Henrietta Maria.

By MR. G. V. DOUBLEDAY:

A series of commemorative medals showing the portraits of twelve famous British admirals and other British naval commanders of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

ORDINARY MEETING

28 MARCH 1951

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, *President, in the Chair*

Nomination

M. A. Powills, 9645 South Leavitt Street, Chicago 43, Illinois.

Exhibitions

By MR. C. E. BLUNT:

1. A penny of Alfred, *B.M.C.* type XIV, reading ELDA ME FEC.
2. Another of similar type and reverse reading retrograde.

By MR. F. ELMORE JONES:

Two Tealby pennies of Canterbury of unpublished moneyers. (1) Bust A, Adam, (**Pl. A, 12**) and (2) Bust F, Lambrin (Lambrinus Frese of the Pipe Rolls) (**Pl. A, 13**).

By MR. H. W. TAFFS:

A large exhibit of rare and interesting coins of Great Britain and the United States, which included an unpublished penny of Stephen, *B.M.C.* type I, reading IVN:ON: &c. (Bury St. Edmunds); an Edward I pattern groat; siege pieces of Pontefract and Newark; a Charles II crown of 1666, with elephant under bust; a U.S.A. 5 dollars, 1808, and a Quarter Eagle of 1805.

By MR. D. F. SPINK:

A series of North American Chief Medals, notably one George II of 1757, a George III of 1763, and a George III of 1814, engraved for 1860 (unpublished).

By MR. P. J. SEABY:

1. A Charles I half-crown of the Tower Mint. *Obv.* i.m. triangle over anchor; *rev.* i.m. possibly the same (Grant R. Francis, pl. iv, no. 6).
2. A photostat copy of a deed confirming the grant c. 1250-80 of a house to three men, of whom two, Clement and Alexander de Stalles, were Wallingford moneyers. Mr. Seaby read a short paper which dealt mainly with the interest attached to the deed.

By MR. D. G. LIDDELL:

1. A Gaulish gold stater inscribed Viros.
2. Six Anglo-Hanoverian coins; three in gold and three in silver.
3. A Peruvian 8 Reales of Charles III, 1780, countermarked J. & J. W. Hurlet, in centre 5/- (believed unpublished) (**Pl. A, 18**).
4. A fine selection of seven Scottish portrait gold coins.

By MR. H. SCHNEIDER:

Cast of a Charles I Briot (hammered issue) Unite, i.m. prostrate anchor, probably one of three known.

By MR. A. BALDWIN:

Two James II shillings of 1685 with Welsh plume in centre of reverse. Unrecorded and possibly the only two known (Pl. A, 19).

By DR. E. C. LINTON:

A seventeenth-century gaming box containing 41 Elizabeth mill sixpences of 10 varieties.

By MR. G. V. DOUBLEDAY:

A Henry I, type II, penny of Canterbury of the moneyer Aghe-mund. Unpublished and possibly unique. A note on this coin is published in this number under "Miscellanea".

By MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY:

1. An Edward I penny, class III *f.* with Lombardic N on obverse.
2. Henry VI groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies of the Leaf-Masclie issue.
3. Henry VII, two halfpennies of London, i.m. Lis, with saltire stops, which are hitherto unpublished.
4. Two Lis-marked halfpennies of Henry VIII for comparison.

ORDINARY MEETING

25 APRIL 1951

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, *President, in the Chair*

Nomination

Mr. R. H. Dolley, Dept. Coins and Medals, British Museum.

Election

Mr. M. A. Powells was elected a Member of the Society.

Exhibitions

By MR. TAFFS:

1. A pattern 1900 four-shilling piece with the head of Victoria by Huth.
2. The same for 1911 with the head of George V.
3. A striking with crowned head of Victoria, and reverse the Imperial Institute, 1887.

By MR. BAGNALL:

Two Scottish 30s. pieces of Charles I, i.m. Thistle; two half-crowns of Charles I, one with i.m. Triangle; and the other *obv.* Lis and *rev.* Grapes; a George I "Rosa Americana" penny and half-penny; a Hog Money Bermuda shilling and sixpence, 1616-19; an Edward VI testoon, i.m. Bow.; a Henry VIII testoon; an Edward V groat, i.m. Boar's Head; and a Royalist badge of Charles I.

Paper

MR. J. D. A. THOMPSON read a paper entitled "Some Suggestions for a New British Coinage". He contrasted the technical efficiency of the Mint with the decline in artistic elegance of the modern coinage, and in suggesting improvements he weighed the advantages of originality and tradition. A number of slides of Mr. Thompson's own drawings were shown in illustration of his theories. He praised the appearance of the 1951 Crown, and concluded by summing up the fundamental maxims for the success of a new coinage.

In the discussion which followed the paper, Members, although not all agreeing with Mr. Thompson's designs, admitted the merit of many of them. Members who spoke on the paper included the Deputy Master of the Mint, who quoted some of the pitfalls between the artist and the technical expert. He exhibited a 1951 "Festival" Crown, which was admired, and defended its reverse legend which Mr. Anthony Thompson had tended to criticize.

ORDINARY MEETING

23 MAY 1951

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, *President, in the Chair*

Nominations

Le Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

Martin David Kebbell, 59 Harrow Road, Carshalton, Surrey.

For Junior Membership, John Hankinson, 18 Trebovir Road, London, S.W.5.

Election

Mr. R. H. Dolley was elected a Member of the Society.

Presentation of the Sanford Saltus Medal for 1950

The President, before handing the medal to Mr. C. E. Blunt, referred to it as a most pleasant duty, and went on to speak of the importance of Mr. Blunt's numismatic publications. He referred firstly to his paper on the Mint of Berwick which appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1931, and he reminded Members that Mr. Blunt's classification is the one still used by the British Museum, which in itself pays great tribute to a living scholar. He referred particularly also to his papers on the coinage of Edward IV and V, the latter work being so well known on account of the stimulating storm of controversy which it had aroused. He then went on to speak of Mr. Blunt's post-war work with the late C. A. Whitton on Edward IV, and the paper on "The Coinage of Edward IV and Henry VI Restored" which appeared in volume XXV of the *B.N.J.* and which was, he thought, the basis of the Sanford Saltus award. He concluded by speaking of the

gratitude which the Society felt towards Mr. Blunt for his efforts as President and Editor.

Mr. Blunt in his reply gave personal appreciation of the honour which had been conferred upon him, and he told members of his experiences in the study of coins since the time some thirty years ago when he, in his innocence, had labelled a certain Di-stater from the cabinet of his grandfather as a "Disaster", and went on to give the opinion that the successful appreciation of coin collecting was largely a matter of chance. Mr. Blunt ended by praising the work of the late C. A. Whitton touching the research they had done together on the coinage of Edward IV.

Paper

MR. HAROLD MATTINGLY read a paper entitled "The Numismatic Aspect of a Journey to Australia and New Zealand". This consisted of a most interesting account of his travels and contacts with numismatists and their societies.

ORDINARY MEETING

27 JUNE 1951

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, *President, in the Chair*

Exhibitions

By MR. P. V. HILL:

Five Saxon sceattas, in illustration of his paper.

By MR. A. BALDWIN:

1. Fifteen Saxon sceattas.
2. A Piedfort of a "sovereign" penny of Henry VIII, 1st Coinage, Durham (Bp. Ruthall).

By MR. D. MANGAKIS:

An Edward IV Rose noble, *obv.* i.m. Sun and possibly no *rev.* i.m.

By MR. D. F. SPINK:

A forgery of a testoon of Mary of Scotland, struck in gold.

By MR. H. H. KING:

A William I, type IV, penny of Lewes; moneyer, *1ELFRIC* (unpublished). From Lord Bute's sale, lot 61 (illustrated).

Obituary

The death was recorded of Mr. Ernest Streeter of Petworth, a Member since 1943.

Elections

The following were elected to membership of the Society: Le Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; Martin David Kebbell; and to Junior Membership, John Hankinson.

Presentation of the Accounts

The Treasurer laid before the Society the accounts for the year to 31 October 1950. The President called for the adoption of the accounts and coupled with this a vote of thanks to the Treasurer. The vote was moved by Dr. Linton, seconded by Col. Allcard, and carried unanimously.

Paper

MR. PHILIP V. HILL read a paper entitled "The 'Standard' and 'London' Types of Anglo-Saxon Sceattas". This paper is printed in the present number of the *Journal*.

ORDINARY MEETING

26 SEPTEMBER 1951

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, *President, in the Chair*

Obituary

The President paid respect to the recently deceased Mr. D. Glendining, a Founder Member; Mr. W. G. Wallace, a Member since 1918; and also to Dr. Milne, who, although not a Member of the Society, was well known to many Members.

Nomination

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, in the name of the Generaldirektor, Dr. Gustav Hoffmann.

Exhibitions

By MR. WINSTANLEY:

Two "Profile" half-groats of Henry VII and two of Henry VIII to illustrate his paper.

By MR. ELMORE JONES:

A Durham penny of Edward III, Fox 15d., with crown in centre of reverse, and two of the preceding type, one with plain cross i.m.

By COMMANDER MACK:

Twelve ancient British staters in gold, silver, and bronze, including two of Cunobelin.

By MR. R. H. DOLLEY:

A forgery of a William III crown dated 1699. Mr. Dolley read a short note on the subject of his exhibit and gave his reasons for the detection of this clever and interesting forgery.

Paper

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY read a paper entitled "New Thoughts on the Profile Half-Groats of Henry VII". He concerned himself with mint attributions of coins with the four initial marks, Lis, Pheon, Martlet, and Rose, the first two being accepted as of London, and those

with Martlet and Rose being in doubt, with the exception of those bearing keys upon the reverse, which would naturally belong to York. By a careful comparison of dies of the Martlet and Rose profile keyless half-groats of Henry VII with such coins as a Martlet over Rose half-groat of Henry VIII of York with keys in the British Museum, Mr. Winstanley produced a careful and detailed case for their assignment to York, instead of as formerly to Canterbury.

ORDINARY MEETING

31 OCTOBER 1951

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, *President, in the Chair*

Election

The Bayerische Staatsbibliothek of Munich, in the name of the Generaldirektor, Dr. Gustav Hoffmann, was elected to membership of the Society.

Exhibitions

By MRS. J. R. PRITCHARD:

A sceatta of *B.M.C.* type 27*b*. The subject of her paper.

By MR. H. W. TAFES:

Seventeen pennies of Henry I of *B.M.C.* types IX, XIV, and XV.

A note on some of these coins appears under "Miscellanea".

By MR. C. E. BLUNT:

Three early half-groats of Henry V. Brooke I/I without annulet and pellet by crown; III/III ex Rashleigh Collection; IV/IV.

By DR. E. C. LINTON:

A volume containing plates of "British and Anglo-Saxon Coins" from Ruding with notes by Robert Bryer, dated August 1812, transcribed from notes of Taylor Combe.

Paper

MRS. J. R. PRITCHARD read a paper entitled "A Coin of the Fifth Century", in which she argued that the sceatta of the "bird on cross" type which she was exhibiting and which is normally attributed to the seventh century was in fact a piece of the fifth century. In pointing out certain differences of style, alike in attempted portraiture, ornamentation, and lettering, which might lead to placing the coin as a predecessor of the degraded types rather than a successor, she described the coin as a forerunner of a limited series which died a natural death with the arrival of Saxons and Jutes. Mrs. Pritchard went on to give her reading of the obverse runic inscription as A.U.H.T.G.A.N.N.G. which she linked up with the

reverse, which was in her opinion the Latin W E R H T G A N, and concluded by quoting from the Laudian MS. under the years 443, 445, and 449.

In the discussion which followed, certain members found difficulty in accepting the proposed attribution but thanked the reader for putting forward so challenging a theory.

MR. R. H. DOLLEY read a note on six coins of Henry I, type XIV, from an uncertain hoard. This note appears in the present number under "Miscellanea".

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

30 NOVEMBER 1951

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, *President, in the Chair*

Resignations

The resignation was reported of Mr. W. H. Browning and Major B. G. Carew Hunt.

Nominations

K. Miles, 28 Nursery Avenue, Onchan, Isle of Man.

For Junior Membership, A. C. Renfrew, 13 Mandeville Rise, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

Amovals:

In accordance with Chap. 3, para. 4 of the Rules, the Secretary received instructions to amove the names of C. Hay and E. H. Cooper from the Society's register of Members.

Numismatic Congress for 1952

The Secretary read a provisional programme for the Congress which is to be held at Cambridge on 10 May under the auspices of the Cambridge Numismatic Society.

Exhibitions

By MR. WINSTANLEY:

Two groats reading Edward, the first with i.m. Sun and Rose dimidiated on the obverse, and the second with Boar's Head on the obverse, both groats from the same obverse die.

By MR. ELMORE JONES:

Cast of a coin of Stephen, type VII, which corrects the attribution of *B.M.C.* no. 214 from Thetford to Hereford; and two Short-cross pennies of class VIII of London and Canterbury, both from the same obverse die (Pl. A, 14, 15).

By MR. TAFFS:

Six Edward the Confessor pennies and one of Harold I which are unrecorded in *B.M.C.*:

Edward the Confessor:

Type XV OVÐGRIM ON LINCOL (Lincoln). Unpublished moneyer for type of Lincoln.

Type IX ÆLFPINE ON PINC (Winchester). Unpublished spelling of Winchester for this type.

Type XI ÆLFPINE ON ÐITFOR (Thetford). Unpublished moneyer for this type of Thetford.

Type VII MORCERE ON EDM (St. Edmundsbury). Unpublished moneyer for this type.

Type IX EALDCAR ON LVND (London). Unpublished reading in this type.

Type I. PINEMAN ON SER (Salisbury). Not in *B.M.C.*

Harold I:

Type Vc SPERT ONN STA (Stamford). Not in *B.M.C.*, but recorded by W. C. Wells from Hildebrand.

Presidential Address

The President read his Annual Address. Mr. Albert Baldwin moved a vote of thanks to the President for his Address; this was seconded by the Secretary and carried unanimously.

Ballot for Officers and Council

The ballot was held for the election of Officers and Council for 1952. The following were declared to be elected:

President: E. J. WINSTANLEY, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents: A. E. BAGNALL; MISS H. FARQUHAR, F.R.HIST.S.; SIR JOHN HANHAM, BT.; H. H. KING, M.A.; H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.

Director: C. E. BLUNT, O.B.E., F.S.A.

Treasurer: F. ELMORE JONES.

Librarian: W. FORSTER.

Secretary: G. V. DOUBLEDAY.

Council: A. BALDWIN; E. BURSTAL, M.D.; W. HURLEY; E. C. LINTON; COMM. R. P. MACK, R.N.; O. W. PECK; S. E. RIGOLD; H. SCHNEIDER; W. SLAYTER; D. F. SPINK; J. D. A. THOMPSON; and L. V. W. WRIGHT.

ADDRESS BY EDGAR J. WINSTANLEY

PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting, 30 November 1951

OUR Society completes tonight the forty-eighth year of its life. During the past twelve months our losses by death have been lighter than in the previous year—3 in number compared with 7. We have nevertheless to record with regret the death of Mr. Glendining—a Founder Member whose genial figure was familiar to us in his sale-room in Argyle Street, of Mr. Wallace of Bournemouth, and of Mr. Streeter of Petworth. We have lost 11 members by resignation against 15 in 1950. Four members have been amoved under Chap. 4 of our By-laws.

Our numbers have thus suffered a loss during the year of 19. Against this loss we can put a gain of 8 new members elected during the year. Our over-all loss is therefore 11 or something approaching 5 per cent. of our strength. Eight is not a very large figure for the year's admissions to membership. Last year the figure was 11. To maintain health and vitality in such a society as ours a small over-all increase in numbers is needed each year. I think our losses this year are still to some extent the result of raising the subscription. I hope that we have now seen the end of losses from this source. If our gains are small in number, they do include the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris and the State Library of Munich.

We have held the full number of meetings and we have had some excellent papers. The accent has been on the earlier periods of English coinage. This, I feel, is no bad thing as it is in these series that there lies the greatest scope and need for investigation. As in former years our exhibits have been large in number and of great excellence. We take pride in keeping up a high standard in this aspect of our meetings. It encourages Members to disclose their treasures and their views about them and to make known to us specimens and varieties that might otherwise go unrecorded.

We had the pleasure of welcoming to our April meeting the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint. He was admitted to membership and heard Mr. Anthony Thompson's paper "Suggestions for a New British Coinage". To our delight the Deputy Master spoke in the discussion that followed the paper.

At the May meeting we presented to Mr. Blunt the Sanford Saltus medal that had been awarded to him last November—an award that all Members view with satisfaction.

This year the publishing of the *Journal* has been delayed overlong. I regret this not only because of the disappointment it brings to Members but more especially because it is our only link with our Overseas and Library Members, and because we have very little but the *Journal* to offer them as evidence of our being alive and functioning.

I hope very sincerely it may be possible to avoid this delay in its appearance next year.

Early this year your Council was invited to collaborate with the Council of the Royal Numismatic Society in preparing a report for submission to the Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the export of works of art from this country. Dr. Sutherland passed to us for consideration a memorandum that he and the Royal Numismatic Council had prepared. This was discussed by your Council, whose views and suggestions were passed back to Dr. Sutherland. The report in its final form went in embodying the joint recommendations of both Societies.

Another link between the two Societies has been forged by the decision taken just over a year ago by the Councils of both Societies to prepare and publish as one work a joint catalogue of the Libraries of both Societies. The value of this decision as a convenience, as an aid to research, and as a saving of expense is too evident to need emphasis from me. Until the preparation of our part of this catalogue was begun practically no cataloguing of our library had been done since the war. There was therefore a great deal of arrears to be made good. This has laid a heavy burden on our Librarian. It is work for which he has special competence and I learn from him that about three-quarters of the task is done. Mr. Forster has worked very hard for the Society and has sacrificed a great deal of his free time. I am glad to have the opportunity this evening of thanking him in your name.

Recently your Council has decided to invite Members to pay their subscription under covenant. The reason for this has been set out in a leaflet that has been posted to all private members. I would like to remind members again that the Society's income derived in the main from subscriptions—recently raised to two guineas annually—does little more than cover the cost of printing the *Journal*. Printing costs have risen very steeply during recent years and may easily rise still more. When the *Journal* is paid for what is left just pays our running expenses. This means that, were we so fortunate as to be offered suitable premises for a permanent home, the cost of renting such premises would not only be more than we pay at present for the use of this room but would be more than we could pay out of income. I appeal to Members therefore to adopt this method of paying their subscription because they will thereby be helping very materially to strengthen the Society's financial position.

It was made known to us early in the year that there was a lively feeling in the north that Coin Day should be held there this year and not in London. You asked me to represent this Society at the deliberations held by the bodies concerned in organizing Coin Day for 1951. The decision not to hold Coin Day in London but to support the Yorkshire Numismatic Society in organizing a Congress at Bradford was fully justified. I do not need to tell members how successfully the Congress was held there. Many of our members were present. You may re-

member too that out of conversations begun at Bradford on that day a representative organization has come into being to do the work of co-ordination that is needed throughout the year. We have just heard that the Cambridge Numismatic Society has undertaken to organize the Congress in 1952 at Cambridge. We have every reason to look forward to a very successful Congress at Cambridge. I hope it will be well supported by the Members of this Society.

At the British Museum the Department of Coins and Medals has moved to better premises. A new Assistant Keeper has been appointed, and our particular interests are once more looked after by an officer whose primary if not his whole duty is the care of the English coins in the National Collection. We welcome in the person of Mr. R. H. Dolley a new friend at the British Museum, a new Member, and Reader at our meetings, and a reinforcement to our band of scholars. Is it too much to hope that, with the Coin Room staff now up to establishment and with adequate premises, the work of cataloguing the English coins in the British Museum may now go forward a little more quickly? Chronologically it would seem that the short-cross pennies would be the next series to be done. In this Society there is a wealth of expert knowledge here that I know would be gladly made available to help in this work.

An event of importance to us has been the discovery last December at Chester of another hoard of Saxon coins. The number of coins found was over 500, of which 130 are new in one way or another. I am glad to place it on record that we owe it to the generosity of Mr. Graham Webster, Curator of the Gate Museum at Chester, that the hoard will not be broken up but will be kept in two places—the British Museum and the Chester Museum. The coins have been examined and listed by Mr. Dolley and Mr. Blunt. I am very happy to be able to tell you, and I have the authority of the Keeper, Mr. Robinson, for saying this, that not only are we to have a paper read to us on this hoard during the coming session but also that we are to have the privilege of publishing the hoard in our *Journal*. Another hoard was discovered in August 1950 at Iona in the Western Isles. It consisted of some 320 English pennies dating from Athelstan to Æthelred II. It contained a large number of pennies of Edgar. All the coins in this hoard, with the exception of duplicates, have gone to the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities. Four duplicates have been presented to the British Museum. The hoard is to be published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

This year has seen the dispersal in the sale-room of the collection of English coins formed by the late L. A. Lawrence. It was a collection of importance to students because of the large number of significant coins it contained. So great indeed was the number of coins that Members of this Society gave willing help in the work of preliminary sorting and arrangement. That the coins should have sold so well is satisfactory evidence of the interest still taken in English coins and in particular in the hammered series. The success owed a great deal, too,

to the admirable way in which the catalogues were prepared. This was, I believe, the work of one person, our member and friend Mr. Albert Baldwin. Tribute has already been paid in another place to Mr. Baldwin. I would like to add here my tribute, indeed our tribute, to his scholarly achievement.

As is well known, before the Lawrence coins were sold the British Museum, acting in accordance with directions made by Mr. Lawrence in his will, selected a number of coins needed to fill gaps in the Museum trays. The number of coins selected is about 300 in the Plantagenet and Tudor series alone. Some of us have felt that, in order to complete the record of the collection that is made by the sale catalogues, a list should be prepared of the coins selected by the British Museum. I have taken some part in the work of preparing such a list, and while doing so I have discovered that Mr. Lawrence in the course of his long association with the British Museum presented or allowed the Coin Room to acquire from him in his lifetime a very large number of coins. I have counted in the Museum trays between 70 and 80 gold and silver coins of the reigns of Edward I, Edward II, and Edward III alone. Among them is the unique halfpenny of Class F of Edward III that was one of the prizes of the Wheeler sale. I have no doubt there are equally splendid coins for the period from Richard II to Henry VIII, as I expect to discover when I go through the trays of that period. Only the other day I noticed among the nobles of Henry V in the British Museum that of the three specimens of the very rare earliest noble of Class A that the Museum possesses—and I believe these are the only three known—by far the finest specimen of the three was acquired from Mr. Lawrence as long ago as 1917. Mr. Elmore Jones tells me that the British Museum collection of Tealby pennies includes some 300 acquired from Mr. Lawrence during his lifetime.

There are few parallels to public-spirited generosity of this order, but there is one. I speak only of the series in which I work, but I have been struck by the great number of coins of my series in British Museum trays ticketed as the bequest of Bryan Clarke Thornhill. If his benefactions in other series are as great as they are in the Plantagenet and Tudor series, they must amount to some hundreds of important coins. Clarke Thornhill was a man of substance and with him to desire a coin was usually in the long run to possess it. To collect rare and significant coins for the sole purpose of bequeathing them to our national collection is to most of us a new aspect of coin collecting. Should the Trustees ever decide to put up in the Coin Room a tablet bearing the names of notable benefactors—and I think this idea has something to commend it—then the name of L. A. Lawrence and of Bryan Clarke Thornhill should be prominently displayed as a lasting memorial, and a reminder to us of benefactions by which we profit so much in our studies and the example of which we might do well to bear in mind. It is pleasant to recall that recently Mrs. Lockett has presented to the British Museum the unique gold penny of Edward the Confessor that Mr. Lockett acquired not very long before his

death. Even more recently our Member Mr. Schneider has presented a laurel of James I of the last issue. So the spirit of generous giving is not dead.

I am reminded, too, of other aspects of coin collecting by some remarks made by Mr. Grierson in an essay, "Numismatics and History", published this year. Mr. Grierson, himself a notable collector, has some hard things to say of collectors. As I am a collector too and am speaking to collectors, I will attempt a few words in defence of our kind. First let me read to you what Mr. Grierson says:

"If Numismatics then is a subject of such importance to historians why is it so much neglected by them? For it can scarcely be denied that apart from classical historians, who, since the Renaissance have constantly used it in their work, it is a subject held in little esteem. The collecting of coins and their study is regarded as an agreeable hobby, more respectable than the collecting of stamps, since coins are earlier in date, more difficult to understand and more expensive to acquire, but a pursuit of an exactly similar kind."

[I skip here rather more than a page of Mr. Grierson's text and go on:]

"Numismatists, apart from those who are members of the staffs of museum coin rooms, are in the main recruited from the ranks of collectors and can often not rid themselves of their mentality. They love to amass rarities, to classify and describe their prizes, to possess and record varieties which have escaped the notice of their fellows. The accumulation of knowledge rather than its interpretation is often their primary aim. This type of learning should not be underestimated: it forms an essential part of the serious study of any subject, and the technical competence of collectors within their chosen field is often nothing short of amazing. But the historian may perhaps be forgiven if he does not always see the use of this accumulation of detailed observation, since it is often presented in a form quite incomprehensible to him."

Mr. Grierson, as you have heard, brings two charges against collectors. First that we are apt to do all the feverish, reprehensible, and delicious things that form the essence of collecting. We go out and hunt for the coins we want and when we have got them we hoard them and gloat over them. I have myself a good deal of sympathy with this aspect of collecting. It is a precious form of escape from the drab realities of daily life. Moreover, our eagerness to look for, and our willingness to pay for, good coins promotes an equal readiness on the part of the dealer to ferret them out for us. Without this stimulus, would not many an important coin remain buried and unknown? I suggest that it is the collector as such, rather than the research student or the museum coin room, that makes it worth the dealer's while to go to such trouble to find the coins that we want to acquire. Do we not remember, too, that some of our Members who were careful to insist that they were collectors and nothing more, have come regularly to

our meetings, thereby enriching them not only with their presence but also with their comments and their exhibits? Many of these collectors had a wide and intelligent knowledge of the coins they possessed and prized. I submit, then, that the collector is the friend rather than the enemy of man. His activities are in the long run beneficial to science. Within a short span of years his treasure of coins, got together at such pains and perhaps at great expense, has inevitably to be left behind. Sometimes it is released for nobler ends. Our museum collections not infrequently benefit by the testamentary dispositions of men who neither could nor would claim to be anything more than collectors. How much poorer would the British Museum collection of British coins be without the Clarke Thornhill bequest? What treasures would not the Fitzwilliam Museum have missed if the Henderson Collection of English coins had not been bequeathed to it?

Mr. Grierson's second charge is that we present the result of our studies in an unintelligent manner.

Most of us spend the greater part of our day and of our energy earning a living. When the day's work is over we come to our coins for relaxation and refreshment. Sometimes we may do little more than turn them over and admire them. If we do not settle down at once to some tricky problem in research, who is to blame us? How many of us have the background of the trained historian to guide us? How many of us have access to museum collections and great libraries and the freedom to go there during the day? Have we not all of us begun as just collectors—for the fun of it?

Some of us, however, have within us the spark of curiosity, and though indifferently equipped we try as hard as we may to get our coins to tell us something. Our efforts may be ill directed and our methods at fault. Let us acknowledge this and let us look to scholars like Mr. Grierson for encouragement and for direction such as is afforded by his brilliant paper.

I have been looking at the coins of Richard III and Henry VII for a long time now. It would be unreasonable to expect my coins to reveal to me whether it was Richard III or Henry VII that murdered the Princes in the Tower, if indeed they were murdered, and if indeed it was in the Tower that that dreadful crime was committed. But I can hope that diligent and persevering study, perhaps on the lines suggested by Mr. Whitton in a paper of his, may throw a little much needed light on King Richard's protectorship or even on his usurpation.

It has been the aim of this Society since its foundation nearly fifty years ago to promote the study of our English coinage and to encourage the collector to turn numismatist and also to some extent historian. Perhaps we may still claim as a body to be able to give in the matter of English coins a more authoritative verdict than any other body—be it museum, learned society, or commercial undertaking. If that is a proud boast we can uphold it by appeal to the long list of papers on vital matters of English coin study that have been appear-

ing for nearly half a century in our *Journal* and that are still appearing. So proud a claim carries with it an obligation too—to maintain unswervingly the high standard of scholarship that our *Journal* has achieved. It might perhaps be said that this is indeed our only justification for existing as a learned body. We have for a long while been under great obligation to our editor Mr. Blunt, who has always insisted that we should keep the *Journal* at the highest possible level of scholarship. Indeed, I recall hearing him say that we should strive to make and to keep the *Journal* of such quality that all concerned with our activities would feel that it is something they could not do without.

If our work as a Numismatic Society then is to promote the study of the coins of this country and of its Dominions and Colonies, does it not follow that our links with Numismatic Societies in the Dominions should be as close as we can make them? Can we be satisfied that we are doing all that we can to help and to encourage our fellow numismatists abroad?

We heard Mr. Mattingly speak to us last May of his visit to Australia and of the keenness he found there among students and collectors. He stressed the difficulties the student there had to contend with—the scarcity of coins and books. Should we perhaps not ask ourselves, privileged as we are in this country in the matter of material for our study, whether we should not try to pass on to our fellow workers abroad some measure of the advantages and of the riches that we enjoy here in Britain? We receive the publications of a number of the Dominion Numismatic Societies, and I believe that we send our *Journal* to most of them. Is that enough? Should we not look to see if there are other ways in which we can materially help them? This point was taken up, I remember, and discussed after Mr. Mattingly's paper, but I do not think any action has been taken.

Would it be practicable, would it be advisable or of service to them, to throw open a page or two of the *Journal* to communications from the Dominion Societies? By that I mean not to communications of an academic coin nature, but for information as to their activities, and perhaps more especially for the voicing of their needs. I make this one suggestion; I am sure others will come from minds more fertile and more imaginative than mine. I do feel that we have something of a duty in this, and I look forward, if what I say finds favour with you, to discussion and I hope action in the coming session.

When I look back over the year I am made aware how greatly I am indebted to our Director and to our Treasurer for encouragement and wise counsel. To the Secretary my debt is also very great. In his quiet self-effacing way Mr. Doubleday does necessary and valuable work for the Society and does it exceedingly well. I am grateful to him for so much that he does to make my way smooth. To the Council and indeed to all Members I am grateful for their support and their indulgence. If I may hope for the continuance of this support and this indulgence, then I think we may look forward to another year of steady progress.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

ON 30 APRIL 1952

ROYAL MEMBERS

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF WINDSOR.

In Alphabetical Order

HER MAJESTY ALEXANDRINE, QUEEN OF DENMARK AND ICELAND.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELENA OF ITALY.

HIS MAJESTY HAAKON VII, KING OF NORWAY.

HIS MAJESTY GUSTAV VI, KING OF SWEDEN.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

HONORARY MEMBERS

1905 RENDALL, VERNON HORACE, ESQ., B.A., Manor House, Devon Road, Borden, Hants.

1903 FARQUHAR, MISS HELEN, F.R.HIST.S., 6 Lowndes Street, London, S.W. 1.

1903 FORRER, L., ESQ., Helvetia, 24 Homefield Road, Bromley, Kent.

1903 TAFFS, H. W., ESQ., M.B.E., 109 Footscray Road, Eltham, London, S.E. 9.

MEMBERS

* *Life Member* † *Junior Member*

1904 ABERDEEN, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF, The Librarian.

1907 ABERDEEN, THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, The Librarian, c/o B. H. Blackwell, Ltd., 48-51 Broad Street, Oxford.

1947 ALLCARD, LT.-COL. H., D.S.O., 29 Windsor Road, Selsey, Sussex.

1935 ALLEN, D. F., ESQ., B.A., P.O. Box 1360, Singapore.

1946 AMANN, A. F., ESQ., 1a Mayfield Road, Stroud Green, London, N. 8.

1906 AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, 156th Street, West of Broadway, New York.

1906 ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, THE SOCIETY OF, The Secretary, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

1915 ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, THE SOCIETY OF, The Secretary, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

1935 ARNOLD, F. O., ESQ., M.A., M.D., Wynthorpe, Murieston Road, Hale, Cheshire.

1949 AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, c/o The Nicholson Museum, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.

1922 BAGNALL, A. E., ESQ., 3 Castle Road, Shipley, Yorks.

1923 BALDWIN, A. H. F., ESQ., 3 Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.

1938 BALDWIN, ALBERT, ESQ., 3 Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.

1941 BALDWIN, W. V. R., ESQ., Mont Dore, West Hill, High Salvington, Worthing, Sussex.

1949 BARBER, D. R. W., ESQ., 341 Banbury Road (Flat 3), Oxford.

- 1946 BARNES, A. E., ESQ., 33 Stratton Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
1947 BASMADJIEFF, LUBEN A., Postfach Fraumunster 1071, Zurich, Switzerland.
1909 BELFAST CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, The Chief Librarian, Belfast.
1904 BIRKENHEAD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES, The Librarian, The Central Library, Birkenhead.
1906 BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES, The City Librarian, Birmingham.
1947 BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, The Librarian, Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3.
1948 BLAKE, G. R., ESQ., Fountain Court, Brook, Lyndhurst, Hants.
1933 BLUNT, C. E., ESQ., O.B.E., F.S.A., Wilton House, Hungerford, Berks.
1907 BOOTLE CENTRAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, The Librarian and Curator, Oriol Road, Bootle, Lancs.
1950 BOURGEY, MONS. EMILE, 7 Rue Drouot, Paris, IX.
1930 BOURNEMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARIES, The Borough Librarian, Central Library, Bournemouth, Hants.
1948 BRAZENOR, H. C. F., ESQ., Art Gallery and Museum, North Gate House, Church Street, Brighton, 1.
1942 BRETTELL, R. P. V., ESQ., 17 Victoria Road, Exmouth.
*1933 BRIGGS, MR. L. CABOT, Hancock, New Hampshire, U.S.A.
1947 BRISTOL CITY MUSEUM, The Keeper, Queens Road, Bristol, 8.
†1946 BROWN, L. A., ESQ., Lockerbie, Riverbank, Hampton Court, Surrey.
1942 BURSTAL, E., ESQ., M.A., M.D., 46 Lansdowne Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
1945 BURTON, LT.-COL. G. S. M., M.B.E., M.C., West Court, Gravel Hill, Finchley, London, N. 3.
1908 CAMBRIDGE, THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, The Director, Cambridge.
1904 CAMBRIDGE, THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, The Librarian, Cambridge.
1904 CARDIFF FREE LIBRARIES, The Librarian, Cardiff.
1911 CARLYON BRITTON, R., ESQ., F.S.A., 32 Westgate, Chichester, Sussex.
1947 CAWTHORNE, T., ESQ., F.R.C.S., 149 Harley Street, London, W. 1.
1946 CHAINEY, H. G., ESQ., 21 Manor Way, Chingford, London, E. 4.
1929 CHECKLEY, J. F. H., ESQ., 26 Maple Avenue, Maidstone, Kent.
1914 CHRISTOPHER, R. T., ESQ., West View, Bradford on Avon, Wilts.
1949 CLARK, MAJOR A., 44 High Street, Pennistone, Sheffield.
1946 CLARK, J. W., ESQ., 56-58 Beaconsfield Street, Blyth, Northumberland.
1948 CLARKE, THE REV. J. W., B.A., Gormanston, Meath, Eire.
1909 CONGRESS, LIBRARY OF, WASHINGTON, D.C., c/o E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.
1937 DAVIDSON, DR. J., Linton Muir, West Linton, Peebles-shire, Scotland.
1926 DENTON, A. R., ESQ., The Hollies, 90 Haygate Road, Wellington, Salop.
1904 DERBY, THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, The Director, Derby.
1949 DE VORE, WEBER, ESQ., Three Tuns, Ambler, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
1951 DOLLEY, R. H., ESQ., Dept. of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, W.C. 1.
1946 DOUBLEDAY, G. V., ESQ., The Old Rectory, Langford, Maldon, Essex.
1948 DRESSER, MR. JOHN L., 167 East 90th Street, New York City, U.S.A.
1944 DUBLIN, THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND, The Librarian, Kildare Street, Dublin, Eire.
1904 DUBLIN, THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, The Librarian, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin, Eire.
1904 EDINBURGH, THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND, The Keeper, Edinburgh.

- 1903 EDINBURGH, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, The Principal Librarian, Edinburgh.
- 1913 EDINBURGH, THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, The Librarian, Edinburgh.
- 1950 EDWARDS, R. A., ESQ., Kowloon Hospital, Hong Kong.
- 1949 ELST, CHARLES VAN DER, ESQ., 32 Longue Rue de L'Hôpital, Antwerp, Belgium.
- †1946 ERSKINE, THE HON. R. W. H., Ickworth, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
- 1903 EVANS, LT.-COL. C. L., Corris, Wash Hill, Newbury, Berks.
- 1949 FERGUSON, W. D., ESQ., Lindon, 39 North Terrace, Kelburn, Wellington, W. I., New Zealand.
- 1922 FINLANDS NATIONALMUSEUM, The Librarian, Arkeologiska Kommissionen, Helsingfors, Finland.
- 1950 FIRTH, C. J., ESQ., Mount View, 46 King Street, Hoyland, nr. Barnsley.
- 1946 FORRER, LT.-COL. L. S., 175 Piccadilly, London, W. I.
- 1947 FORRER, R., ESQ., c/o Spink & Son, 5-7 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W. I.
- 1950 FORSTER, W., ESQ., 26 Brondesbury Park, London, N.W. 6.
- 1951 FRANCE, LE CABINET DES MEDAILLES, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.
- 1951 FRENCH, W. C., ESQ., Glendining & Co., 7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London, W. I.
- 1906 GARDNER, DR. WILLOUGHBY, F.S.A., Y Berlfa, Deganwy, N. Wales.
- 1903 GLASGOW, THE MITCHELL LIBRARY, The Librarian, North Street, Glasgow.
- 1938 GRANT, COL. M. H., 18 Victoria Grove, London, W. 8.
- 1947 GRIERSON, P., ESQ., M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
- *1943 GRIFFITHS, N., ESQ., Trinity Chambers, 67 High Street, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent, Staffs.
- 1948 HAGLEY, S. V., ESQ., Renmark Avenue, Renmark, South Australia.
- *1944 HANHAM, SIR JOHN, BT., Deans Court, Wimborne, Dorset.
- 1951 HANKINSON, J., ESQ., 18 Trebovir Road, London, S.W. 5.
- 1949 HARKNESS, D., ESQ., 38 Redcar Road, Crookesmoor, Sheffield, 10.
- 1909 HARVARD UNIVERSITY, THE LIBRARY OF, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., c/o E. G. Allen & Son, 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.
- 1947 HAY, C., ESQ., 140 King's Cross Road, London, W.C. I.
- 1949 HILL, J. W. F., ESQ., 2 Lindum Terrace, Lincoln.
- 1944 HIRD, H., ESQ., Fern Royd, 5 North Park Road, Bradford, Yorks.
- 1948 HOLZER, MR. H. W., 134 East 59th Street, New York City, U.S.A.
- 1946 HOPKINS, G. S., ESQ., 45 Crosby Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
- 1948 HORSMAN, H., ESQ., 99 Leyburn Road, Darlington, Co. Durham.
- *1906 HUNTINGTON, A. M., ESQ., 3 East 89th Street, New York 28, N.Y., U.S.A.
- 1939 HURLEY, W., ESQ., 37 Thaxted Road, New Eltham, London, S.E. 9.
- 1946 IRONS, J. K., ESQ., 79 The Drive, Northampton.
- 1946 JACOB, K. A., ESQ., Lynstone, 32 Gilbert Road, Cambridge.
- 1944 JOHNSTONE, DR. E. A., Brunswick House, 121 North Road, Clayton, Manchester.
- 1948 JONES, DORAN A., ESQ., Box 268, Woodsville, New Hampshire, U.S.A.
- 1938 JONES, F. ELMORE, ESQ., 30 Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.
- 1948 KAPLAN, DR. ALEC, P.O. Box 132, Germiston, South Africa.
- 1937 KENNEY, L. A., ESQ., Shamrock, Joy Lane, Whitstable, Kent.
- 1951 KEBBELL, M. D., ESQ., 59 Harrow Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
- 1909 KING, H. H., ESQ., M.A., Brookside, North Chapel, Petworth, Sussex.
- 1938 KING, P. I., ESQ., Flat 1, Lamport Hall, Lamport, Northants.

- 1949 LAINCHBURY, A. W., ESQ., Trigmoor, Kingham, Oxon.
1949 LARSEN, MR. L. V., 721 Highland Boulevard, Coshocton, Ohio, U.S.A.
1947 LAWRENCE, G. W., ESQ., Lyndhurst, 111 Upton Road, Bexleyheath.
1904 LEE, E. H., ESQ., 71 Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham.
1948 LEE, CAPT. R., Woodgate House, Uttoxeter, Staffs.
1904 LEEDS PUBLIC FREE LIBRARIES, The Chief Librarian, Central Free Public Library, Leeds.
1905 LEICESTER, THE MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES OF, The Librarian, Leicester.
1947 LIDDELL, D. G., ESQ., c/o Spink & Son, 5-7 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W. 1.
1946 LINECAR, H. W. A., ESQ., c/o Spink & Son, 5-7 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W. 1.
1950 LINTON, DR. E. C., Lancaster Court Hotel, 66 Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2.
1947 LIVEING, COMMANDER R. G., Westerhouse, The Avenue, Alverstoke, Hants.
1922 LONDON LIBRARY, The Chief Librarian, 14 St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1.
1933 LONDON LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF, Goldsmiths Librarian, Senate House, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. 1.
1915 LONGMAN, W., ESQ., 42 Chelsea Square, London, S.W. 3.
1950 LUBRAN, DR. J., Prospect House, Honley, nr. Huddersfield.
1945 LYON, C. S. S., ESQ., 15 Ullet Road, Liverpool, 17.
*1930 MABBOTT, PROF. T. O., PH.D., 27 Washington Square, N., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
1947 MACK, COMMANDER R. P., West House, Droxford, Hants.
1904 MANCHESTER, THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY, The Librarian, Manchester.
1903 MANCHESTER, PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY, The Chief Librarian, Manchester.
1945 MANGAKIS, D., ESQ., 7 Esmond Court, Thackeray Street, London, W. 8.
1946 MASON, C. L., ESQ., 1 Washington House, Basil Street, London, S.W. 3.
1942 MASON, N. B., ESQ., 144 Aldwiche Avenue, Toronto, 6, Ontario, Canada.
1947 MATTINGLY, H., ESQ., M.A., 3 Mortimer Road, Cambridge.
1951 MAYNE, DR. W. A., 191 Bitterne Road, Southampton.
1905 MEHL, MR. B. MAX, Fort Worth, Texas, U.S.A.
1921 MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY, THE LIBRARY OF, c/o H. Sotheman & Co., 2-5 Sackville Street, London, W. 1.
1952 MILES, K., ESQ., 28 Nursery Avenue, Onchan, Isle of Man.
1932 MITCHELL, D. D., ESQ., 18 Cranford Way, Twickenham, Middlesex.
1951 MUNCHEN, The Generaldirektor, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Arcisstrasse 12, Bavaria, Germany.
1927 NAPIER, D. S., ESQ., 3 Marchall Road, Edinburgh.
1921 NEVIN, J., ESQ., 136 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.
1916 NEW SOUTH WALES, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF, The Librarian, Macquarie Street, Sydney, Australia.
1904 NEW YORK LIBRARY, The Librarian, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City, U.S.A.
1909 NEW YORK, METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, The Librarian, c/o Bernard Quaritch, 11 Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.
1935 NEWNHAM, A. J., ESQ., 35 Frogmore Lane, Lovedean, Hants.

- 1949 NIGHTINGALE, F. B., ESQ., 40 Osborne Road, Jesmond, Newcastle on Tyne.
- 1930 NORWICH CASTLE MUSEUM, The Curator, Norwich.
- 1919 NOTTINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES, The City Librarian, Central Public Library, Sherwood Street, Nottingham.
- 1904 OLDHAM, THE FREE LIBRARY COMMITTEE, The Librarian, Oldham, Lancs.
- 1951 OSBORNE, B. R., ESQ., 26 Church Street, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire.
- 1922 OXFORD, THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, The Heberden Coin Room, The Keeper, Oxford.
- 1904 OXFORD, THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, The Librarian, Oxford.
- 1946 PARSONS, O. F., ESQ., 59 Heathville Road, Gloucester.
- 1946 PECK, C. WILSON, ESQ., 31 Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbledon Park, London, S.W. 19.
- 1944 PEGG, H., ESQ., Sunny Nook, Wollaton Road, Beeston, Notts.
- 1945 PERRIN, MRS., Apt. 3, 2673 Bloor Street, W. Toronto 18, Canada.
- 1909 PHILADELPHIA, THE FREE LIBRARY OF, The Librarian, Philadelphia 3, Pa., U.S.A.
- 1951 POWILLS, M. A., 9645 South Leavitt Street, Chicago 43, Illinois, U.S.A.
- 1944 PRIDMORE, F., ESQ., 46 High Street, Skegness, Lincs.
- 1946 PRIESTMAN, A., ESQ., Brougham, Penrith, Cumberland.
- 1945 PRITCHARD, J. R., ESQ., 122 Kensington Park Road, London, W. 11.
- 1945 PRITCHARD, MRS. J. R., 122 Kensington Park Road, London, W. 11.
- 1903 RABY, H., ESQ., Kensington House, Withington, Manchester.
- 1948 RAYNER, P. A., ESQ., 35 Tennyson Road, Harpenden, Herts.
- 1926 READING PUBLIC LIBRARIES, The Chief Librarian, Reading, Berks.
- 1947 READING, THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, The Librarian, Reading, Berks.
- †1952 RENFREW, A. C., ESQ., 13 Mandeville Rise, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
- 1949 RIGOLD, S. E., ESQ., Dept. of Ancient Monuments, Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, London, S.E. 1.
- 1946 ROBINSON, E. S. G., ESQ., M.A., F.S.A., F.B.A., 89 Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.
- 1938 ROLFE, M. S., ESQ., 16 Chestnut Grove, Southend on Sea, Essex.
- 1950 ROYAL MINT, THE, The Deputy Master, Tower Hill, London, E.C. 3.
- 1947 SCHNEIDER, CAPT. H., 10 Place Leopold, Antwerp, Belgium.
- 1948 SCHULMAN, HANS M. F., 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 17, U.S.A.
- 1922 SEABY, H. A., ESQ., 65 Great Portland Street, London, W. 1.
- 1945 SEABY, P. J., ESQ., 65 Great Portland Street, London, W. 1.
- 1933 SELLWOOD, P. H., ESQ., 34 Paddock Road, Newbury, Berks.
- *1946 SHRIGLEY, MISS IRENE, M.A., c/o The Institute of Bankers, 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.
- 1941 SIMPSON, S., ESQ., Spitchwick Manor, Poundsgate, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.
- 1946 SLAYTER, W., ESQ., 63 Westway, Edgware, Middlesex.
- 1946 SMITH, C. B., ESQ., Greensted, Ashley Road, Farnborough, Hants.
- 1948 SMITH, D. ELLIOTT, ESQ., 50 Moruben Road, Mosman, New South Wales, Australia.
- 1949 SMITH, J. C., ESQ., 75 Nelsons Row, Clapham, London, S.W. 4.
- 1946 SOMERVILLE, D., ESQ., Hillview, Achno Road, Hardgate, Clydebank.
- 1908 SOUTH AUSTRALIA, THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF, c/o The Agent General for Australia, British Industries House, Marble Arch, London, W. 1.
- 1941 SPINK, D. F., ESQ., 5 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W. 1.
- 1947 STEWART, J. R., ESQ., Dept. of History, Sydney University, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

- 1945 STONE, H., ESQ., 14 Chase Court, Chase Road, Southgate, London, N. 14.
- 1937 STRAND, A. S., ESQ., 14 Lismore Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
- 1950 SUTHERLAND, C. H. V., ESQ., M.A., D.LITT., Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- 1942 THEOBALD, O. E. C., ESQ., 56 Ulster Gardens, Palmers Green, London, N. 13.
- 1943 THOMPSON, J. C., ESQ., 16 King George V Avenue, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
- 1946 THOMPSON, J. D. A., ESQ., Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- †1945 TIDMARSH, R., ESQ., 132 Kent House Road, Beckenham, Kent.
- 1949 TREVOR, LT.-COL. E. N., Tudor Cottage, 128 Priory Lane, Roehampton, London, S.W. 15.
- 1904 VICTORIA, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF, The Librarian, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1931 VIDLER, L. A., ESQ., The Old Stone House, Rye, Sussex.
- 1922 WALES, THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF, The Chief Librarian, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.
- 1923 WALES, THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF, The Director, Department of Archaeology, Cardiff, Glamorgan.
- *1944 WALLACE, J., ESQ., 40 Temple Place, Morston Road, Blakeney, Norfolk.
- 1938 WATERFIELD, P. G., ESQ., Bishops Hull House, Bishops Hull, Taunton, Somerset.
- 1950 WEIBEL, J., ESQ., c/o Swiss Bank Corporation, 99 Gresham Street, London, E.C. 2.
- *1945 WEST, A. J., ESQ., Springfield, Bookham, Surrey.
- 1946 WHETMORE, S. A. H., ESQ., 4 Sydney House, Bedford Park, London, W. 4.
- 1946 WILLIAMS, B., ESQ., 30 Beeleigh Road, Morden, Surrey.
- 1939 WINSTANLEY, E. J., ESQ., 32 Belsize Grove, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.
- 1947 WRIGHT, L. V. W., ESQ., 1 Malbrook Court, Malbrook Road, Putney, London, S.W. 15.
- 1937 WRIGHTSON, A. G., ESQ., O.B.E., 5 Ladbroke Terrace, London, W. 11.
- 1909 YALE UNIVERSITY, Newhaven, Connecticut, U.S.A., c/o E. G. Allen & Son, 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.
- 1930 YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, The Curator, Yorkshire Museum, York.
- 1947 YOUDE, CAPT. W. J. C., The Shrubbery, Leacroft, Staines, Middlesex.

THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 1950

EXPENDITURE

INCOME

| 1949 | | | | 1949 | | | | 1949 | | | | 1949 | | | |
|------|----|----|---|------|----|----|--|------|----|----|--|------|----|----|--|
| £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | |
| 15 | 2 | 11 | Printing and Stationery | 30 | 14 | 5 | | - | - | - | | 406 | 15 | 6 | |
| 12 | 5 | 3 | Postages | 14 | 17 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 15 | 0 | Expenses of Meetings, Rent, and Library Facilities, &c. | 36 | 15 | 0 | | - | - | - | | 13 | 10 | 4 | |
| 17 | 16 | 6 | Sundry Expenses | 26 | 6 | 8 | | 284 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| - | - | - | Legal Charges | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 375 | 0 | 0 | Provision for 1950 <i>Journal</i> | 350 | 0 | 0 | | 16 | 16 | 0 | | | | | |
| 7 | 10 | 4 | Balance Surplus, carried to General Purposes Fund . | 87 | 4 | 7 | | 6 | 3 | 0 | | | | | |
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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 1950

| 1949 | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | 1949 | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--------------------|--|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| - - - | Subscriptions received in advance | | 3 5 4 | | Investments at cost: | | |
| 51 3 0 | Subscriptions compounded | | 44 17 0 | | £250 2½ per cent. National War | | |
| 346 12 9 | Sundry creditors and outstanding charges | | 355 8 9 | | Bonds | 250 0 0 | |
| | <i>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund:</i> | | | | £833. 5s. 1d. 3 per cent. Defence | | |
| | Capital Account | 166 14 11 | | 1,083 5 1 | Bonds | 833 5 1 | 1,083 5 1 |
| | Income Account | 16 19 1 | | | <i>J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund:</i> | | |
| 178 14 0 | | | 183 14 0 | | £166. 14s. 11d. 3 per cent. Defence | | |
| 161 1 6 | <i>Publications and Research Fund:</i> | | 162 1 6 | 166 14 11 | Bonds | | 166 14 11 |
| | Provision for estimated cost of | | | 151 12 5 | Library at cost | | 151 12 5 |
| 375 0 0 | <i>Journal</i> | | 350 0 0 | 10 7 6 | Furniture at cost | | 10 7 6 |
| | <i>General Purposes Fund:</i> | | | | Cash at Bank: | | |
| | Balance as at 31 October 1949 | 1,103 3 6 | | 286 11 4 | Bank Current Account | 193 13 1 | |
| | Add Excess of Income over Ex- | | | 516 17 8 | Post Office Savings Bank | 729 17 9 | |
| | pended for year | 87 4 7 | | 5 10 | Petty Cash in Hand | 4 3 11 | |
| | | 1,190 8 1 | | | | | 927 14 9 |
| | Add C. A. Whitton Bequest | 50 0 0 | 1,240 8 1 | | | | |
| 1,103 3 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| <u>£2,215 14 9</u> | | | <u>£2,339 14 8</u> | | | | <u>£2,339 14 8</u> |

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.

18 April 1951.

GILBERTS, HALLETT, & EGLINGTON, *Chartered Accountants.*
51 Coleman Street, London, E.C. 2.