REVIEWS


Dr. von Feilitzen, whose Pre-Conquest Personal Names in Domesday Book (Uppsala, 1937) is increasingly in use as a research tool by Anglo-Saxon numismatists, was among the first to recognize clearly the potential of coin legends, properly studied, as a source for personal names and place-names. In recent years he has lent his expert help to the editing of the Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, and has collaborated with Mr. C. E. Blunt in studying the personal names on the coinage of Edgar. It is fitting that the volume published in his honour should include, among a wide range of topics, three very useful articles on Anglo-Saxon numismatics. Mr. Blunt writes on the origins of the Stafford mint, the work of which he traces from the reign of Athelstan to that of Henry II. He gives a corpus of coins, both with and without the mint name, for the period 924–75. Prof. Dolley discusses the forms of the proper names appearing on the earliest coins struck in Ireland—86 specimens of the ‘Crux’ coinage struck at Dublin by Sihtric Silkbeard c. 997. (They are produced, incidentally, from some 42 obverse dies and 51 reverse dies.) By a novel screening technique he de-codes from their blundered legends the basic formula SIT RX DIFLINME. Mrs. Veronica Smart writes on Cnut’s York moneyers, and points out that the Scandinavian form of the place-name, Jork or Eorc, existed alongside the Old English form Eoforwic. Her careful survey of the overwhelmingly Scandinavian personal names of the moneyers is a model of presentation, which could usefully be followed in work on other mints.

D. M. M.


This Sylloge volume has a rather complex content that is not completely indicated in its title, and it is as well to begin by describing it. In the first part of the volume Mr. Grinsell publishes 21 Ancient British coins and 225 coins of the Bristol mint from Cnut to William III that are in the collection of the City Museum, Bristol, and a further 12 coins of the Bristol mint of varieties not represented in the museum. He contributes a short history of the mint and there are notes on the mint-signatures of Bristol and on the names of Bristol moneys by Dr. M. Gelling and Mrs. V. J. Smart respectively. The second part of the volume, by Mr. Blunt and Mr. Dolley, publishes 23 Ancient British coins and 170 coins of Gloucestershire mints—Berkeley (1 coin), Gloucester (154 coins), Winchcombe (15 coins)—in the Gloucester Museum. Blunt and Dolley provide a history of these mints (and a note on the possible mint of Cirencester), Dr. Gelling and Mrs. Smart contributions on mint signatures and moneys’ names, and Mr. J. Neufville Taylor a short review of the history of the Gloucester collection, interesting for the information that it provides on the late T. G. Barnett, benefactor both to Gloucester and to the British Museum, and for its reminder that Mr. A. H. Baldwin primus was a native of Fairford. It is to be noted that the division of material does not allow for the publication of coins of Gloucester, Winchcombe, and Berkeley at Bristol or of coins of Bristol at Gloucester; this may not be much of a loss—indeed there may be no such coins—but it is curious to read that ‘Gloucestershire mints’ is a term held not to include Bristol not merely for the purposes of this volume but (p. 91) for the purposes of the interpretation of T. G. Barnett’s will. It might as plausibly be claimed that Manchester is not in Lancashire.

Of the coins published that of Berkeley has been discussed by Dolley in another place and those of Winchcombe, a one-moneyer mint operating from Eadgar’s reform to the Paxs type of William I, call for no comment beyond that provided by Blunt and Dolley (pp. 105–9). The Ancient British coins in both museums are predominantly coins of the Dobunni, and two of those in Gloucester (nos. 1, 16) derive from the vicinity of this reviewer’s local (and unexcavated) hill fort.

The coins of the Bristol and Gloucester mints are the core (and the cause) of the volume. Gloucester was the older of the two, opening in the reign of Ælfred; known from mint-signed coins of Æthelstan; and in continuous operation from Eadgar’s reform to the early stages of the
Cross-and-Crosslets type of Henry II. Bristol opened, as far as can be judged, early in the reign of Cnut and was a mint from then until c. 1180. Thereafter Gloucester was used as a mint for the recoinage of 1248–50 and Bristol for recoinages in 1248–50, 1280–1, and 1300–2; in 1465–72 and 1546–9; in 1643–5 when London was not available to Charles I; and finally for the great recoinage of 1696–8. This volume thus lists and illustrates a lengthy run of Anglo-Saxon and Norman material, Long Cross pennies of Lawrence types ii (Gloucester) and iii a–c (Bristol, Gloucester) and coins of the Bristol mint of the later dates indicated.

As such it is a most valuable addition to previously published material, for there has been no modern study of either mint and the Bristol and Gloucester collections are not familiar to numismatists in other parts of the country. Standards of typography and layout are as good as ever and the clarity of the plates shows the superiority of having coins photographed from casts to having them photographed direct.

The author’s treatment of individual coins and topics is very competent but not quite faultless. Two coins of the Expanding Cross type of Edward the Confessor in the Gloucester section (nos. 82, 85), one ‘heavy’ and one ‘light’, appear to be from the same obverse die; Blunt and Dolley do not note this, so they may in fact not share a die, but the coins at least show that the Expanding Cross bust variety with a triangular yoke on the king’s chest dates to the moment of transition between ‘light’ and ‘heavy’ issues of the type. A more serious omission, indeed a startling one, is that an apparent Paxs/Cross in Fourfoil William I/II mule (Bristol, no. 59) passes quite without comment. A possible explanation is that there has been some error in mounting the plate and that a cast of a Paxs obverse has been affixed in the wrong place (the obverse die involved being that of no. 52 on the same plate).

There is as yet no standard Sylloge publication style for coins of more recent date and one’s observations on Blunt, Dolley, and Grinsell’s handling of them must be carefully expressed. Two matters do seem worth comment. First, there are numerous die-identities among the Henrician Long Cross coins of each mint and among later coins of Bristol to which the authors do not draw attention; this is a flaw in their treatment of the material and it runs counter to the Sylloge practice of giving all coins an equally full identification. Second, though it is an excellent idea to use documentary material to provide surnames for the Bristol and Gloucester moneyers of 1248–50 (pp. 17–18 and p. 105), it is not much good making only partial use of it. When Blunt and Dolley write that the moneyers Ion, Lucas, Ricard, and Roger can be ‘identified’ from documentary sources as ‘Iohannes filius Simonis, Lucas Cornubiae, Ricardus le Francois, and Rogerius Emepse’, what they mean is that the contemporary list of mint officials for this coinage—conveniently available in Charles Johnson’s edition of The De Moneta of Nicholas Oresme, 1956, pp. 100–6, but quoted by them from BNJ xi (1915), p. 68—renders their names thus. For ‘identification’ of them it is necessary to turn to the range of mid-thirteenth-century Gloucester documents published in W. H. Stevenson’s Records of the Corporation of Gloucester, which show that these individuals were burgesses of Gloucester, each serving his time as city bailiff, and that the last named’s name was in fact Roger Le Enveyse. Reference to the same collection of documents would have saved Grinsell from the erroneous Rogers de Enveyse (p. 17) and would probably have prevented his suggestion that the Bristol moneyer Roger in this type could have been the Gloucester Roger transferred. The value of documentary evidence of this kind is shown by Grinsell’s own citation of a Bristol cartulary that shows that the surname of the Bristol moneyer Elias was not ‘de Aby’ (a spelling that has caused Dolley to associate him in the past with the Lincolnshire village of that name) but Aky or Akye.

H. E. P.


Of all the publications devoted to seventeenth-century trade tokens which have appeared since Williamson revised Boyne’s epic tome more than eighty years ago, very few can be said to constitute real advances in the knowledge and understanding of the raison d’être of this series, an historically important chapter in the study of British numismatics. Much of the first proper groundwork of this kind, based on numismatic evidence, was carried out by Milne and, to a lesser extent, Macalister, in the 1930s. Mr. Boon has succeeded in producing a work which is of equal importance to that of Milne’s on Oxfordshire tokens, which makes this title essential reading for all collectors and students of the series.
Produced as a soft-back on art paper, this new book on tokens of Wales and Monmouthshire is scheduled to be the first in a series of publications describing and augmenting the permanent exhibition of coins and medals at the National Museum of Wales. Therefore, it is not surprising that the book has been largely based on the Welsh tokens in the collection at Cardiff, although the author has obviously been to a good deal of trouble in seeking out other institutions and private collectors in possession of Welsh pieces, to make his volume as complete as possible.

The book itself is split into three main parts, commencing with the Introductory Essay. Here Mr. Boon expounds many theories concerning this series of tokens with perhaps too consummate an ease, but also raises one or two new points of interest which have not been published before. For the first time ever, a graph projects a conspectus of the dated tokens from twenty-one counties in the first volume of Williamson's revision, the London series therein, and the present-day Welsh total. The lines on the graph correlate in peaks and troughs and Mr. Boon offers evidence that the latter correspond with the issue of official patterns.

In line with Whitting and Seaby, the author includes a map of the places of issue. Other forms of illustration in the Essay include arms, both private and those of London guilds, as they appear on the tokens, signatures of token issuers taken from documents (also a 'first' for this series), and a photograph of an iron token die.

Following the Essay is the Inventory of Caernarvon mercer and token-issuer, Griffith Wynn, made in 1673. The inclusion of such a long Inventory (occupying 33 pages of the book) would appear questionable in what is a basically numismatic work, although it will doubtless have appeal from the historian's viewpoint. Preceding the main catalogue, or Schedule, of tokens, is an explanation of the forming of the token collection at Cardiff, and a select bibliography with an understandable Welsh bias.

The Schedule itself lists a total of 165 different tokens; this can be compared to 148 recorded by Seaby in 1962, and 112 known to Lloyd when compiling the Welsh and Monmouthshire sections of Williamson's Boyne. The principal additions to Seaby's list are the pennies of Thomas Shaw of Denbigh dated 1669, and of Robert Wynne of Dolgellau; and the farthings of Jacob Wolfdor of Haverfordwest, Charles Lloyd of Newtown, and Edward Lewis (sic) of Abergavenny; however, the latter was noted by Snelling. The unlocalized halfpenny of Sarah Thomas, first published by Seaby in April 1965 and thought to belong to Monmouthshire on account of the Royalist symbols it bears, is left in the 'Non Local' section by the author, doubtless pending concrete evidence of attribution. The tokens of Lawrence Cooke of Wrexham have been correctly assigned (Seaby gave one to Welshpool on Nott's evidence).

Each entry in the Schedule gives somewhat scanty details of the token issuer if known, a direct photograph of presumably the finest known specimen, a full reading of the inscription including the differing stops used on the tokens, weight and die-axes variations, and a list of all the specimens examined, together with findspots if known. Curiously enough, of the two known types of English/Welsh mule, only one gets a mention in the Schedule, namely the Bromyard/Ruthin example bearing the name of the Bromyard trader John Baynham. The Cambridge/Cowbridge mule is only detailed in the Introductory Essay.

The corrigenda slip can be augmented with relation to the Schedule. On No. 3(b) Abergavenny is spelt with one N, not two; on No. 62 the surname is spelt Davis, not Davies; and on No. 72 Peny is spelt with two Ns, not one. The Schedule takes each locality in alphabetical order and discusses county subdivision, as did Williamson.

For a series which has only attracted isolated study until recently, comprehensive and intelligent works on seventeenth-century tokens of different localities must be encouraged. Although Mr. Boon's corpus leans understandably towards the numismatic aspect of this field, the historian will also find much of interest in it. If there is to be one quibble from this reviewer, it concerns the distinct lack of information from the parish registers. In few instances are the births or deaths of the issuers given, or even the names of their wives. If a revision of this book ever becomes necessary Mr. Boon should think seriously of getting more information of this kind.

P. J. M.


A few years ago (NC 1971, p. 367) I dealt with a booklet by R. J. Trowbridge on the same subject as the present work, which was indicative, it now appears, of how little we knew about it. But it was probably inevitable that we should have had to wait until the death of the Duke of Windsor before the inner history of his proposed
Proposed Coinage of King Edward VIII was written the less it is with no sense of 'now it can be told' that Mr. Dyer, Librarian and Curator at the Royal Mint, has with the approval of the Queen made public many details for the first time. The Proposed Coinage of King Edward VIII was written for inclusion in the 1971/2 Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller, but with a sure touch it has also been issued as a separate pamphlet, it being realized how much a wider audience would be interested. Seldom indeed can a numismatic work of such importance have been produced at such a price, and that with no sacrifice of quality.

Mr. Dyer first describes the steps leading up to the final selection of the excellent effigy by T. H. Paget, with which the work of C. W. Peck and others have already made us familiar. This, and indeed all extant uncrowned effigies except an earlier rejected one of Mr. Paget's, face left, showing the king's hair parting. We are given the true reasons for this curious departure from the tradition that successive monarchs shall face alternately right and left on their coinage. Mr. Paget's effigy exists in several versions, with both Latin and English inscriptions: it is noteworthy that his work had already begun, discreetly, before the king's accession, a first, but in the end unsatisfactory, low relief model being delivered to the Mint as early as October 1935. This sprang from his much acclaimed high-relief medal for the Honourable Company of Master Mariners executed earlier in the same year.

There can be no doubt that the final choice, ultimately the king's, was right in selecting Mr. Paget's work. Various others, which fall by the wayside, are illustrated: three by William McMillan, and the before-mentioned right-facing version by Mr. Paget. To modern eyes Mr. McMillan's work has a hard unsympathetic line which, while no doubt more in accordance with the accepted artistic criteria of its day, was not so 'popular' as Mr. Paget's. His style closely resembles that of Percy Metcalfe.

The reverses of the United Kingdom coins are then considered. A series of 'royal animals' by Wilson Parker was not adopted, except for his wren design, originally intended for the silver threepence, used on the farthing. The designs of George Kruger Gray were adopted for the silver: Mr. Paget's Golden Hind, originally intended for a half-crown, was used for the halfpenny. The Britannia design of the penny was by C. W. Coombs of the Royal Mint staff and in its original version included a battleship in frontal view at right. Several of the designs as finally approved were therefore almost exactly like those later used for George VI, but there were also differences. The half-sovereign, English shilling, and Maundy money are absent from the sets preserved at the Royal Mint, though the Maundy would certainly have been of the traditional design. There can be no doubt the English shilling would also have been struck, as happened under George VI, in a design substantially little different from that of the last issue of George V, though the existence of a Scottish shilling for Edward VIII demonstrates that this innovation was not originally conceived as the compliment to Queen Elizabeth, now the Queen Mother, that it afterwards became. The gold inevitably used Pistrucci's St. George design, but unlike the George VI gold the extant specimens have milled edges: the half-sovereign was not included in the set, but was reinstated in the George VI proof sets at the instance of numismatists.

The crown was the same as George VI's—an earlier design by Kruger Gray of which uniface strikes exist was rejected—and the florin almost so, though reading of course ER instead of VR. Uniface strikes also exist of a rejected florin design, substantially as issued for George VI but with ER at the sides of the crown and the emblems united on a common stem.

More unfamiliar to our eyes are the designs approved for the half-crown, sixpence, and silver threepence. The half-crown showed the royal arms displayed on a rectangular banner instead of the shield used for both George V and George VI. I agree with Mr. Dyer that this design was not a great success. The sixpence and threepence showed variations on a theme of St. Edward's shield used for both George V and George VI. It is clear these designs were considered inappropriate for George VI.

Much numismatic interest naturally attaches to the novel nickel-brass threepences of Edward VIII, a very few examples of which have fallen into collectors' hands, and here the author springs one of his surprises. It is clear that the pieces with reverse by Miss Frances Madge Kitchener, thrift-plant in circle—now very familiar to us through repeated illustration if not actually present in our cabinets—were not of the type finally approved, and would never have had the status of officially issued coins. The coin as approved for issue had the even more familiar reverse of those of George VI, a version of Miss...
Kitchener's design by Percy Metcalfe. Mr. Dyer takes us through each step of the evolution of this design, from shape-trials with head of George V and ROYAL MINT TRIAL DIE reverses, to the final coin. Early vending-machine tests resulted in a great increase in the thickness of the piece, for which Miss Kitchener's delicate work was thought unsuitable. Her original model, for a scalloped coin, has the word THRIFT below the ground-line: in her dodecagonal version this was replaced by a tangle of roots in which, perhaps, her initials MK may be discerned. Her earliest sketch proposes the design for a silver threepence.

Apart from the issue of 1936-dated non-portrait coins of Edward VIII for British West Africa, East Africa, Fiji, New Guinea, Kutch, and Jodhpur, the abdication left time for very little progress towards the coins of the Empire. Left- and right-facing crowned effigies for colonial coins were, however, prepared, and that by Percy Metcalfe, facing left, was approved for use. It does not bear more than a superficial resemblance to his so-called 'high relief' first crowned head of George VI (used in Ceylon, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, and Southern Rhodesia), so the theory propounded by your reviewer some years ago that the latter may have been merely a hastily altered version of the former falls to the ground. A crowned head intended for medals was also prepared by Metcalfe.

The substance of Mr. Dyer's paper was delivered as a lecture to the British Numismatic Society on 23 January 1973, on which occasion the majority of his fascinating illustrations, so clearly reproduced in the published version, were also seen as slides. In the process more than thirty-five years of speculation and ill-informed half-truth (to which the present writer is conscious that he may have unwittingly contributed) has been dispelled by the clear light of official, authentic information. There is no excuse for the future historians of our coinage to gloss over this, one of its most interesting modern episodes.

D. L. F. S.
OTHER LIBRARY ACCESSIONS AND PUBLICATIONS NOTICED, 1973

General


*International numismatic directory, 1973, compiler-editor JAN J. KRASNODEBSKI; with a foreword by C. H. V. Sutherland. London (9 St. Lawrence Road, SW9 6PW): J. J. Krasnodebski, 1973. £3-30. 272 pp. Title-page and introduction in English, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Polish, and Spanish. Includes Museums and libraries; International organizations; Societies and clubs; Periodicals; Banks and mints; Contemporary designers, engravers, and medalists; Medals; Auctioneers; Dealers; Who’s who. Address now: 19 Boileau Road, W5.

*Annual report of the AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY for the period ending September 30, 1972. [1973]. 94 pp., 4 pls. Includes (p. 15, pl. III) the purchase of an Æthelred II Crux-type penny signed BERHTLM M-O COL, ex Massachusetts Historical Society ex Henry Adams ex Sotheby 1868.


Celtic


*The Manufacture of Celtic coins from the La Marquanderie hoard. F. C. THOMPSON and M. J. NASIR. In The Numismatic Chronicle, 7th series, xii, 1972, pp. 61-73, illus.


Roman


*A Hoard of Constantinian reduced folles from Brentford, Middlesex. JOHN CASEY. In The Numismatic Chronicle, 7th series, xii, 1972, pp. 141-3.


Romano-British counterfeiters on Mendip and in South Wales: two deposits and a discussion. GEORGE C. BOON. In Proceedings of the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society, 13 (1), 1972, pp. 70-82, illus. The sites were a cave near Shepton Mallet, and a Roman mine at Cefn-pwll-du, Draethen, on the Glamorgan/Monmouthshire border.

Continental Europe

*France. FRANCOISE DUMAS. Ibid., pp. 44-62.

*Scandinavia. KOLBJORN SKAARE. Ibid., pp. 193-212.

*Nicktòre problemy napływku kruszu srebrnego na ziemie polskie we wczesnym średniowieczu. FRANCISZEK KMIETOWICZ. In Wiadomosci Numizmatyczne, 16 (2), 1972, pp. 65-87; summary (in English), pp. 88-90. 'Some problems of the influx of silver bullion to Polish lands in the early Middle Ages'. Argues that the Arabian dirhems of the ninth-tenth centuries were brought primarily by Swedish merchants in exchange for foodstuffs, and that a considerable part of the west European coins of the second half of the tenth and the eleventh century were likewise brought by Swedes in trade.

*Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and continental coins, English and Scottish hammered silver coins; day of sale Wednesday, 14 March 1973 ... [B. A. SEABY LTD. for] GLENDINING & CO. [2], 34 pp., 9 pis. Includes (pp. 5-17, pls. I-VI) a hoard of late Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and continental silver pennies, believed to have been found in Poland.

Nogle danske (?) efterligninger af irsk-nordiske penninger. MICHAEL DOLLEY. In Norskt Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad, no. 3, Mar. 1973, pp. 93-9, illus. 'Some Danish (?) imitations of Hiberno-Norse pennies'.

*Catalogue of treasure recovered off the Shetland Isles, comprising gold and silver coins and important artifacts from the wrecks of the 'Wendela', Danish Asiatic Company (lost 1737), the 'Lastdrager', Dutch East India Company (lost 1653), the 'Curacao', Admiralty of Amsterdam (lost 1729), [and] the 'Evstafii', Imperial Russian Navy (lost 1780); together with a small group of items recovered from H.M.S. 'Assurance' (lost 1753) ... 8th November 1973. SOTHEBY & Co. [35] pp., [10] pis.


England, Great Britain, British Isles (in general)


University Press and Spink for the British Academy, 1973. £10.00. xxii, 124 pp., 56 pls.


Anglo-Saxon


England (1066–1707)


*England and Ireland, 1279–1500. Marion M. Archibald. Ibid., pp. 176–89.


*A second find of English sterlings from Ribe (1958), by B. H. I. H. Stewart and J. D. Brand. In Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift = Scandinavian Numismatic Journal, 1971, pp. 38–59, illus. The coins found at Ribe (Jutland) in 1958, like those found in 1911 (summarised in an appendix), included Short Cross pennies up to class VIII, also sterlings of Scotland and Ireland, and continental imitations.

Great Britain (1707+)


Scotland


Ireland


W. B. Yeats and the designing of Ireland’s coinage: texts by W. B. Yeats and others; edited with an introduction by Brian Cleeve. Dublin: Dolmen Press, 1972. £1.25. 76 pp., illus. (New Yeats papers, III). Contents: extracts from The Coinage of Saorstat Éireann, 1928; Brian Cleeve, ‘The Yeats coinage’, pp. 5–8, and
"Afterword", pp. 68-75; Thomas Bodkin, 'The Irish coinage designers: a lecture delivered at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, 30th November 1928', pp. 40-54; Arthur E. J. Went, 'The coinage of Ireland, 1000 A.D. to the present day', pp. 61-7.

**British Commonwealth and Empire**


**Tokens**

Token coinage and the administration of poor relief during the Late Middle Ages. WILLIAM J. COURTENAY. In *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 3, 1972–3, pp. 275–95.


**Paper money**


**Medals, badges**


*The works asterisked have been added to the library by donation, exchange, or purchase. Also acknowledged with gratitude are those donations which would have been out of place in this list. Other publications noticed are contributions to periodicals and other collections, but exclude, in addition to this Journal, Coins, Spink's Numismatic Circular, and Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin.*
PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY

1909 W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
1920–1 FREDERICK A. WALTERS, F.S.A.
1922 J. SANFORD SALTUS—till 22 June
1922 GRANT R. FRANCIS—from 28 June
1923–5 GRANT R. FRANCIS
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.
1951–4 EDGAR J. WINSTANLEY
1955–8 HORACE H. KING, M.A.
1959–63 DEREK F. ALLEN, B.A., F.S.A.
1964–5 C. WILSON PECK, F.P.S., F.S.A.
1966–70 C. S. S. LYON, M.A., F.I.A.
1971– STUART E. RIGOLD, M.A., F.S.A.

THE JOHN SANFORD SALTUS 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, a Vice-President of the Society, by the gift of £200 in the year 1910.

MEDALLISTS

1911 MISS HELEN FARQUHAR
1914 W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
1917 L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.
At an Ordinary Meeting held at the Warburg Institute on Tuesday, 23 January, Mr. Rigold, President, in the chair, Mr. N. J. Mayhew, Mr. C. Southern, Dr. Ian Taylor, and The Royal Tunbridge Wells and District Numismatic Society were elected to Ordinary Membership. Mr. J. P. C. Furness was elected to Junior Membership. Mr. Dyer read a paper on the Proposed Coinage of King Edward VIII.

At an Ordinary Meeting held at the Warburg Institute on Tuesday, 27 February, Mr. Rigold, President, in the chair, Mr. William Prentice was elected to Junior Membership. Dr. Challis read a paper entitled 'The Debasement of the Coinage in Tudor England'.

At an Ordinary Meeting held at the Warburg Institute on Tuesday, 27 March, Mr. Rigold, President, in the chair, the President announced the death of our Treasurer, Mr. Clifford Allen, and Members were asked to rise as a tribute to him. The President also announced the issue of a special volume of the British Numismatic Journal to mark Mr. Blunt's 70th birthday in July 1974. Mrs. Margaret Amstell, Mr. John R. Andrew, Mr. William H. Foster, Mr. Richard Mark Lubbock, and Mr. Stephen Mitchell were elected to Ordinary Membership. Mrs. Amstell and Mr. Lubbock were formally admitted to membership. Mr. Linecar read a paper entitled 'Modern Coins of Britain and the Commonwealth'.

At an Ordinary Meeting held at the Warburg Institute on Tuesday, 24 April, Mr. Rigold, President, in the chair, Mr. D. N. Young was elected to Ordinary Membership. Mr. Brand read a paper on eighteenth-century Tokens.

At an Ordinary Meeting held at the Warburg Institute on Tuesday, 22 May, Mr. Rigold, President, in the chair, Mr. Brian J. Davidson and Mr. Peter C. Naylor were elected to Ordinary Membership. Mr. Blunt read a paper entitled 'Reminiscences of Some Distinguished Numismatists of an Earlier Generation'.

(For Officers and Council for 1973 see vol. XVI, p. 200)
At an Ordinary Meeting held at the Warburg Institute on Tuesday, 26 June, Mr. Blunt, Vice-President, in the chair, the chairman announced that Council had decided with regret to recommend an increase in the annual subscription from £4-20 to £6 for Ordinary Members, and from £1-50 to £2-50 for Junior Members. A resolution to that effect would be put to Members at the Anniversary Meeting. Mr. H. L. Gilbert, Mrs. M. B. Gilbert, and Miss J. E. Goldhawk were elected to Ordinary Membership. Dr. Metcalf read a paper entitled 'Die-links in the Coinage of King Henry VII'.

At an Ordinary Meeting held at the Warburg Institute on Tuesday, 25 September, Mr. Rigold, President, in the chair, the President announced the death of the last of our Royal Members, King Gustav VI of Sweden. Mr. Elmore Jones and Mr. H. A. Seaby were elected to Honorary Membership. Mr. J. Bascombe, Mr. M. Gouby, and Mr. J. Reynolds were elected to Ordinary Membership. In the absence of Mr. Dolley, the Director read on his behalf, and that of Mr. Moore, a paper entitled 'Some Reflections on the English Coinage of Sihtric Caoch, King of Dublin and of York'.

At an Ordinary Meeting held at the Warburg Institute on Tuesday, 23 October, Mr. Rigold, President, in the chair, Mr. James North Allen, Mrs. Ann Butterworth, Mr. Patrick Deane, Mr. Ian P. Ellis, Mr. F. Mason, Mr. John Richmond, Dr. Henry B. Smith, and Mr. M. Young were elected to Ordinary Membership. A paper on the 1971 Lincoln Hoard by Miss Archibald and Mr. Elmore Jones was read by Miss Archibald.

At the Anniversary Meeting held at the Warburg Institute on Tuesday, 17 November, Mr. Rigold, President, in the chair, Mr. Jeremiah D. Brady and Mr. Michael Joseph Freeman were elected to Ordinary Membership.

The following Officers and Council were elected for 1974.

President: S. E. Rigold, M.A., F.S.A.
Treasurer: R. J. Seaman, F.I.B.
Secretary: W. Slayter.
Librarian: R. H. Thompson, A.L.A.

In the ballot for the rule regarding the annual subscription, the votes in favour of the change were more than the 80 per cent majority required by the Society's rules. The President therefore declared that the rule was changed, and the subscription raised.

Mr. Rigold delivered his Presidential Address.

EXHIBITIONS

March
By Mr. Linecar

A number of Commonwealth Crowns, and sets of Commonwealth coins, in illustration of his paper.
April
By Mr. Brand
Eighteenth-century tokens, in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. R. H. Thompson
Eighteenth-century tokens.

   1. Anglesey: Parys (Parrys) Mine Company, penny 1788. D. & H 130, described as extremely rare, illustrating what was probably a poorer specimen.


Both of these were acquired in South Wales.

3–4. Thomas Spence ‘farthing’ token (D & H Middlesex 1081, Thompson F01/R2), with the reverse well struck up, on a flan too large for it, the obverse expanded with the flan, its relief low, its field uneven, its letters shadowed (4, the usual obverse for comparison); presumably a coin that had created obverse brockages, the reverse being fixed in the die.

By Mr. Peter Morley

May
By Mr. Blunt
Three forgeries of coins of Henry IV and Henry VII, made by the late J. S. Shirley-Fox.

September
By Messrs. Spink
A penny of King Offa, Blunt phase II, 787–92, moneyer Alhmund, together with an off-print of a Luton newspaper, announcing the discovery of the coin.

October
By Mr. Pagan
An engraving of an Edward the Confessor penny, Pacx type, Lincoln mint, moneyer Ulf. A copy of this engraving among Banks MSS. in the Royal Mint has the caption ‘Found in the River Witham 1787. Engraved for Mr. Southgate 1789’. The coin may be identified as BMC 698.

November
By Mr. Sealy
An Irish penny token, issued by William Hodgkins, Banker, Cloghjordan, in 1858. Formerly attributed to the Australasian series.