

A NOTE BY THE EDITORS

The material in this collection is from a number of sources and has been put together over a period of five years. A significant number of the books and tracts are rare, a few unrecorded while the manuscripts are, of course, unique.

The purpose of the collection is seen as providing a comprehensive and largely self-contained resource for the study of the development of the facts and controversies of English, Scottish and Irish banking over the past three-hundred years. We particularly have in mind its potential use as a source for research on banking, and more widely, on economics and economic history and have thus, wherever useful, provided cross-references in the notes together with a bibliography of sources used in the preparation of the catalogue.

An important quality of the collection is its width and balance in virtually all important areas and stages of banking development represented both by original source material and, equally important, modern critical and retrospective studies. The material has been grouped alphabetically in sections. The editors are well aware that such an arrangement is, to some extent, arbitrary. Many of the works in the Section One, which we have labelled 'The Political Economy of Banking' inevitably refer to the Bank of England and would perhaps have equally well been placed in Section Two on 'The Bank of England', we have tried to limit works in this section to those items which have the history and work of the Bank of England as their central theme.

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Principal Reference Works Cited

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF BANKING & CURRENCY

1. ALISON, Archibald. *England in 1815 and 1845: or, A Sufficient and a Contracted Currency. Second edition, revised and enlarged*, Edinburgh, William Blackwood, 1845. 8vo, iv+132pp, large folding table, a good copy in the original cloth, spine repaired.

Goldsmith 34189. Kress C.6527.

A presentation copy from the author.

2. ALISON, Archibald. *England in 1815 and 1845: or, a sufficient and a contracted currency... Third edition, revised and enlarged, with a postscript containing a reply to the observations of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart. And a preface explaining the effects of free trade on the currency*. Edinburgh & London, William Blackwood and Sons, 1846. 8vo, xxiv+133pp, large folding table at end, a few ms annotations, original cloth, printed label on upper cover, rebacked, spine gilt.

Kress C.6756. Goldsmith 34650. Einaudi 90 (the 2nd edition of 1845).

"Few if any, writers have insisted with more vehemence on the advantages of an increased production of the precious metals than Alison. It was to the decrease in the supply of gold and silver and to the shrinkage in the circulatory medium thus caused, that he ascribes the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Hence it was natural that Alison should entirely approve the suspension of specie payments in this country carried out in 1797, and the substitution of a paper currency..." (Palgrave I, 32).

PAPER WILL NEVER PASS SO CURRENTLY AS COIN

3. ANGLIAE TUTAMEN [the safety of England]. *Being an account of the banks, lotteries, mines, diving, draining, lifting, and other engines, and many pernicious projects now on foot; tending to the destruction of trade and commerce, and the impoverishing this realm. With reflections thereon. Of great import to all sorts of people. By a Person of Honour*. London, printed for the author: and are to be sold by John Whitlock, 1695. 4to, 35pp, headline on last page just shaved but in other respects a very fine large copy, the lower edge untrimmed, recently bound in calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First and only edition. Rare. Wing A.3182. Horsefield 131. Goldsmith 3057. Not in Kress or Massie.

"This is an anonymous and vitriolic attack on "knavery". "This treatise", the author writes, "will serve for a buoy or mark to the nation, to beware how they are wheeled and drawn into these pernicious projects following, viz. Banks-National, Land, Money, Paper or Notes, Orphans, &c. now on foot, and more preparing (&c)" (op. p.4). He attacks the Bank of England (the Bank's operations had made the rate of interest fluctuate to the detriment of trade), the National Land-Bank (which "stands so high in fame, and makes to great a noise in the world, is so charming and attractive"), the Money-Bank (a whore), etc. "The Money-Banks", the author writes, "will all fall in upon monopolies; though, I think, this may not, for paper will never pass so currently as coin, without a National, I mean a Parliamentary Security, which, I believe, will hardly ever be obtain'd" (op. p.13).

Banking was in any case de facto pernicious because it locked up in useless ways money which could better have been employed in trade (pp.6-7).

4. BAIN, F.W. *The Corner in Gold: Its History and Theory: Being a Reply to Mr Robert Giffen's 'Case Against Bimetallism'*. Oxford, James Parker & Co., 1893. Small 8vo, iv+170pp+2pp advertisements, a good copy in the publisher's gilt lettered cloth.

First Edition.

Bain (1863-1940), Fellow of All Souls Oxford and Professor (1892-1919) of History and Political Economy at the Deccan University, Poona, India.

Sir Robert Giffen (1837-1910), economist and statistician and opponent of bimetallism published his *The Case Against Bimetallism* in 1892 and Bain pursued a confused and idiosyncratic reply – a mixture of patriotism, faith and economic history.

5. BAIRD, William. *The One Pound Note: Its History, Place, and Power in Scotland and its adaptability for England. Being the Prize Essay (Institute of Bankers in Scotland), for 1885.* Edinburgh, Andrew Baxedine, 1901. 61pp+6pp adverts; a good copy in the publisher's printed blue card boards.

2nd edition ('revised and brought up to date').

"...originally published in 1885 as an analysis of the evidence given in 1875 by leading bankers and lawyers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, before a Select Committee of the House of Commons." (Preface)

A PRESENTATION COPY WITH AN A.L.S. FROM THE AUTHOR

6. BARBOUR, Sir David. *The Standard of Value.* London, Macmillan, 1912. 8vo, xvi+242pp, advertisement leaf at end, contemporary polished maroon morocco gilt with raised bands and contrasting labels, top edge gilt, others uncut. The Athenaeum copy presented to the library by the author with an A.L.S. to that effect tipped in.

First Edition. Masui p.239.

Sir David Barbour (1841–1928) was a distinguished Indian civil servant and economist. He was a strong advocate of bimetallism by international agreement (1885-8) and was a member of Sir Henry Fowler's committee on Indian currency (1898). The book is dedicated to the memory of David Ricardo.

7. BARCLAY, R. *The Silver Question and The Gold Question.* London, Effingham Wilson, 1885. 8vo, iv+150pp, neat library stamp on title, a good copy in the publisher's gilt lettered green cloth, stamped on front free end-paper 'With the Compliments of the Bi-Metallic League'.

First Edition.

8. BAXTER, Robert. *The Panic of 1866 with its Lessons on the Currency Act.* London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1866. 8vo, xiii+1+100pp, original maroon cloth lettered in gilt on upper cover. A fine copy.

First Edition. Masui p.115. Cotton p.137.

Robert Dudley Baxter (1827–1875) was an eminent statistician making notable contributions to both the economic and political debates of the 1860s and early 1870s. He here gives a mature and careful appraisal of the money market and the position of the banks and recommends measures "necessary for placing our currency on a sound basis and providing for the contingencies of a period of panic".

9. BENNISON, William. *The Cause of the Present Money Crisis Explained, In Answer To the Pamphlet of Mr J. Horsley Palmer; And a Remedy Pointed Out.* London, Effingham Wilson, 1837. 8vo, iii+28pp, a good copy in modern blue printed wrappers.

Second edition. Goldsmith 29880 (four editions in the same year). Kress C4304. Stephens p.75 (recording this edition only).

Palmer laid the blame for the panic of 1825 on the operation of the joint-stock banks while Bennison is claiming that mismanagement by the Bank of England is to blame. A response to Horsley Palmer's pamphlet *Causes and Consequences of the Pressure Upon the Money Market* (see elsewhere in this collection).

10. BIRMINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. *The Currency Question. The Memorials Addressed by The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to Sir Robert Peel, with his Replies; From July 30, to December 12, 1842.* Birmingham, For the Chamber of Commerce, 1843. 8vo, 23pp, bound in printed blue wrappers.

First Edition. Goldsmith 33297. Not in Kress.

11. BLAKE, W. *Observations on the Principles which Regulate the Course of Exchange; And on the Present Depreciated State of the Currency.* London, For Edmond Lloyd, 1810. 8vo, 132pp (including tables), title slightly dust-stained but a good copy in modern cloth backed boards, printed label on front board.

First Edition. Kress B5612. Goldsmith 20041. Stephens (p.37).

A significant work which established Blake's reputation as an economist. McCulloch refers to it as one of the very best pamphlets to which the Bullion controversy gave birth; Stephens (p.37) adds "Blake gives a good exposition of underlying principles, and his work must have done much to prepare the public mind for a better apprehension of the report".

12. BOASE, Henry. *A letter to the right Hon Lord King, in defence of the conduct of the Directors of the Banks of England and Ireland, whom his Lordship (in a publication entitled Thoughts on the Restriction of Payments in Specie, &c &c) accuses of abuse of their privilege.* With remarks on the cause of the great rise of the exchange between Dublin and London, and the means of equalizing it. London, printed by W. Bulmer & Co., for C and W Nicol, 1804. 8vo, 4+52pp, recently bound in cloth, a fine copy, inscribed in ink 'From the Author' on title-page.

First Edition. Kress B4766. Goldsmith 18877. Black 2420. Stephens p.34. Williams I, 276. Masui p.52. Not on Cotton.

Henry Boase (1763–1827) was chief clerk and then managing partner in Messrs Ranson, Morland and Hammersley's London banking house and was later a partner in the Penzance Union Bank.

The arguments Boase puts forward in the present essay were essentially as follows. Banks would be injured by an excess of bank-notes and are therefore careful to avoid it. There must be sufficient currency to prevent stagnation of trade. No correlation exists between the price of bullion and the amount of notes, since they do not rise and fall together. The rate of exchange is governed by the balance of exchange operations only. The price of bullion depends upon the demand for it and the supply of it. The contraction of the currency resulting from the repeal of the Restriction Act would cause great injury.

13. BOISSEVAIN, G.M. *The Monetary Question.* An essay which obtained the prize offered by Sir H.M. Meysey-Thompson, Bart. at the Paris Monetary Congress of 1889... Translated from the French by G. Townsend Warner. London, Macmillan and Co, 1819. 8vo, vii+3+151+1pp, cloth gilt, a good copy.

First Edition in English. Masui p.178.

A scholarly attempt to solve the arguments between the monometallic and bimetallic camps. The author was a distinguished banker and economist being a Fellow of the London Institute of Bankers, a Member of the Council of the Institute of Statistics at Amsterdam and Correspondent of the Society of Political Economy at Paris and of the Manchester Statistical Society.

14. BOSANQUET, C. *Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion-Committee.* 8vo, viii+134pp, a good copy in nineteenth century quarter red calf.

Second edition 'corrected with a supplement'. Kress B5618. Goldsmith 20044. Stephens p.28.

Bosanquet (1769–1850), governor of the South-Sea Company and an eminent London merchant was the author of several important works but the present... "by far the most important of Bosanquet's writings. The author uses the term 'Practical' because ... it is his belief that Ricardo's pamphlet ... which had led the way in the bullion controversy was 'wholly theoretical'... Bosanquet contends that the bullion committee had laid two distinct and opposing views before parliament, the one 'theoretical' and embodied in their own report, the other practical and embodied in the evidence of the 'practical' witnesses as given in the appendix to their report". (Palgrave/Higgs).

15. BOYD, W. *A Letter to The Right Honourable William Pitt, on the Influence of the Stoppage of Issues in Specie at the Bank of England; on The Prices of Provisions, and Other Commodities.* London, For J. Wright, 1801. 8vo, vii+112pp, slight staining to title but a good copy in modern green boards.

First Edition. Goldsmith 18257. Kress B.4339.

One of a group of pamphlets written in response to the Bank of England's slight increase in credit during the last decade of the eighteenth-century "...the best known and most successful of them was Walter Boyd, with his letter 'to the Right Hon. William Pitt on the Influence of the Stoppage of Specie at the Bank of England...' written late in 1800 it appeared early in 1801". (Clapham *The Bank of England*). [See following item.]

16. _____. *Brief Observations on a Late Letter Addressed to the Right Hon. W. Pitt, by W. Boyd, Esq., etc., On the Stoppage of Issues in Specie by The Bank of England.* London, J.

Debrett, 1801. 8vo, 35pp (including half-title), neat library stamps on (blank) verso of title, boards.

Second Edition. Kress B4341. Goldsmith 18285.

Usually attributed to Sir Francis Baring but, occasionally, to the publisher William Combe. The pamphlet is written in response to Walter Boyd's very successful pamphlet, published early in 1801, *A Letter to The Right Hon. William Pitt, On the Influences of the Stoppage of Issues of Specie at the Bank of England* (also present in this collection – see preceding item).

AN IMPORTANT GROUP OF RARE TRACTS BY
ONE OF THE ORIGINATORS OF THE LAND BANK

BRISCOE, John.

Ranks second to Hugh Chamberlen among the projectors of land banks which flourished in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Briscoe's project is set forth in his 'Discourse on the Late Funds...' (1694, 3rd ed. 1696) – see below.

For further appreciation of Briscoe and his land bank see also: *Horsefield*: pp180–195 et passim. *Richards*: pp.120–123 et passim.

Briscoe is accused of plagiarising from Chamberlen, by the author of *A Rod for the Fool's Bank, or Dr Chamberlen, and his Proposals Vindicated*, 1694 attributed to Chamberlen. However, Briscoe appears as the "literary advocate of Chamberlen's land bank" (Thorold Rogers) in a letter to the doctor dated 1693, published in 1696 by Chamberlen. In some remarks prefixed to this letter Chamberlen speaks of the "great reputation Mr Briscoe hath among some of our senators". Briscoe shares with Chamberlen, in proportions which it is not easy to assign, the responsibility of having originated the 'land bank', which proved such a complete failure in 1696. (Palgrave I, 179).

BRISCOE'S STANDARD OF REFERENCE

17. BRISCOE, John. *A discourse on the late funds of the Million-Act, Lottery-Act, and Bank of England, showing that they are injurious to the nobility and gentry, and ruinous to the trade of the nations, together with proposals for the supplying of their majesties with money on easy terms.* London, J.D. for R. Baldwin, 1694. 4to, x+11–108pp, later red half calf, very slightly rubbed, spine gilt, slightly faded. A very good copy.

Second edition, substantially enlarged. Kress 1833. Goldsmith 3021. Wing B4747.

BRISCOE'S STANDARD OF REFERENCE

18. BRISCOE, John. *A discourse on the late funds of the Million-Act, Lottery-Act, and Bank of England.* Showing that they are injurious to the nobility and gentry, and ruinous to the trade of the nation. Together with proposals for the supplying their Majesties with money on easy terms, exempting the nobility, gentry, &c. from taxes, enlarging their yearly estates and enriching all the subjects in the Kingdom by a National Land-Bank.... The third edition, with an appendix. London, Printed by J.D. for Andrew Bell, 1696. 8vo, iv+187+1pp, versos of title and last leaf blank, folding table before leaf E1, contemporary sprinkled calf, spine gilt, endpapers browned. A fine crisp copy.

First published in 1694. Wing B.4748. Horsefield 101. Goldsmith 3254. Kress 1937. Massie 1380.

John Briscoe ranks second to Hugh Chamberlen among the projectors of land banks who flourished in the latter part of the 17th century. Briscoe's original contributions to land-bank literature began in 1694, when he published *A Discourse on the Late Funds*, a lengthy and chaotic work which subsequently became his standard of reference. His point of departure was a demonstration, set out in some elaborate tables, of the costliness of loans from the Bank of England, and of funds raised by means of the Million Act and the Lottery Act. As if this proved the need for a Land Bank, he plunged immediately into 29 'Proposals' for such a Bank. The second and third editions of the book also contained 'A Dialogue between a Freeholder and Philanglus', also published separately, in which the proposals were rehashed over 20 pages of discussion. As was to be expected 'Philanglus' got the better of the argument, and a pliant 'Freeholder' was made to concede that '...to recount all the Advantages that will arise to the Subjects of the Kingdom as well as to their Majesties by this proposed Method, would be endless.'

Briscoe's plan can be summarised as follows: 20 Commissioners, at salaries of £1,000 each, were to be appointed – four by Their Majesties, six by the House of Lords, and ten by the Commons. There were also to be 25 Directors chosen by the Members – remuneration unspecified. The expenses of the Office were to be met by a charge of £1 per £1,000 lent to the Government, and 10s% on loans to private individuals.

Freeholders and copyholders were to be invited to settle their lands with the Commissioners, who would issue bills of credit upon the security of the land, up to 20 times its annual value. These bills, if lent to the Government, would earn interest at 3%, payable to the landowner; or they could be borrowed by the landowner himself, at no charge beyond the 10s% for expenses. Terminable annuities, instead of perpetual charges, might be created if preferred.

The scheme was recommended by Briscoe on the ground that "These proposed Bills of Credit being a new Species of Money, and to all Intents and Purposes as useful as Money, it will be (as it were) an introducing of so many more fresh monied Men into the Kingdom, with several Millions of Money more than was before..."

It was therefore necessary that the bills should be legal tender, for which he put forward a threefold argument:

- (i) It was quite correct that no-one should be forced to accept bills which had no intrinsic value; hence Bank of England notes should not be legal tender.
- (ii) But the bills of the proposed Land Bank would have intrinsic value, being backed both by the land against which they were issued and (if lent to the King) by the revenues assigned to meet the interest on them.
- (iii) In any case, coins were legal tender, but no-one would say that their intrinsic value was any longer equal to their face-value.

Anticipating fears of an excess of money by reason of the bills being issued, he argued that the bills were equivalent to money, and 'no wise Man' would complain of there being too much money in the Kingdom. In any case, no similar objection had been lodged against the Bank of England's issue. Thirdly, there was obviously too little money in England at the moment; Spain, Genoa and Holland had much more. Fourthly, nobody could be injured by there being large issues, while landowners would be enormously assisted. (Horsefield 181–182.)

THE LAND BANK AND COINAGE

19. BRISCOE, John. *To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.* (London?, 1695?). Single sheet folio, 2pp, drophead title, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt, The Lauderdale copy.

Wing 4756A. Horsefield 257. Goldsmith 3093. Not in Kress, Massie or Stephens.

This was Briscoe's paper to Parliament setting out the decisions of the Land-Bank Directors at a meeting on 28th December 1695. It was then decided to receive any money "that hath a currency", giving notes for it; and to give value for any money not passable. Directors were to get as long a time for the encashment of the notes as they can. (Horsefield p.191). The paper includes Briscoe's *Proposals humbly offered for regulating the Coin of the Kingdom*. Briscoe even proposed that the Land Bank would make good the nominal loss of recoined clipped money up to the value of £1,600,000.

A DIRECT APPROACH TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

20. BRISCOE, John. *To the honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled...* 2 Dec. 1695. (London?, 1695.) Single sheet, folio, 2pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Kress S.1836. Wing B.4756. Horsefield 256. Not in Goldsmith, Stephens or Massie.

This is the 'paper' which it was agreed by the Directors of the National Land Bank on 28th November 1695 should be drawn up about the Bank and circulated to the House of Commons. (vide Horsefield p.191.) Briscoe's paper was dated December 2nd 1695. The reverse of the broadside was the caption title: 'A short Account of the National Land-Bank' and lists the essential details of the scheme.

EXTREMELY RARE

21. BRISCOE, John. *To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.* (London?, 1695?) Broadside, drophead title, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Extremely rare. Not in Wing, Kress, Goldsmith, Horsefield, Stephens or Massie.

Further arguments for a Land-Bank. "There is nothing I foresee can so much hinder the establishment of a National Land-Bank ... as the setting up of another Money-Bank under that specious title. I know some will allege, that it is impracticable to make land the fund of a bank: that land and money, no more than the two most contrary elements, can be united: that it is enough if the landed man has money at low interest, without his being concerned in the profits or managery of the bank."

AN ANSWER TO CRITICS OF THE NATIONAL LAND-BANK

22. BRISCOE, John. *To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled*. (London?, 1695?) Broadside, 189x300mm, drophead title, 61 lines, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Apparently very rare, with a total of only 4 copies in New Wing including one in the U.S.A. (Columbia University, New York). Wing B.4757. Horsefield 258. Goldsmith 3094. Not in Stephens, Massie or Kress.

Briscoe refers to his 'Discourse on the Late Funds' proposing a National Land Bank and 'a third edition of which (is) being reprinted'. He answers here the 'main objection' being made against his proposal, viz. that the proposal obliged people to take bills of credit in payment, "having double the value in good land-security, to indemnify the person who should receive the same". Briscoe argues his case finishing with the statement that "the Projector has a much larger and perfecter scheme ready, and is prepared to answer all objections that can be made, whensoever commanded by your Honours so to do". He includes in this broadside a brief summary of his National Land-Bank proposals.

TWO BANKS ARE BETTER THAN ONE

23. BRISCOE, John. *An answer to a late paper entituled, 'Reasons for Encouraging the Bank of England'*. n.p. (London?), n.d. (1695 or 1696) (dated 1696 in ink in a contemporary hand). Single sheet folio broadside, 2pp, drophead title, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Only edition: very rare. Not in Wing, Kress, Goldsmith, Horsefield, Massie or Stephens.

Briscoe's pursuit of his projected Land-Bank continues with arguments that there was neither a legal, moral nor pragmatic reason why the Bank of England should be the only bank in London. "But" (say his critics) "if two or more Banks be established, the credit will be divided, and become less useful to any nation. How can those gentlemen tell that, unless by inspiration, after they have acknowledged, that no nation have two Banks? Is it not more rational to argue, that 'tis better for the Government to have two shops to go to, than one?"

THE NATIONAL LAND-BANK ATTACKED BY THE USURERS' LOBBY

24. BRISCOE, John. *An answer to a late pamphlet, intituled, Reasons offer'd against the intended Project, commonly called, The National Land-Bank, &c.* n.p. (London), n.d. (1696) (Date in ink in a contemporary hand). Folio, drophead title, 4pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Only edition: very rare. Wing B.4742 (3 libraries only). Kress S.1918. Not in Goldsmith, Horsefield or Massie.

A longer than usual contribution by Briscoe addressed particularly at the promoters of high interest rates. Such 'usurers', as Briscoe calls them, are opposed to the National Land Bank because the objective of that Bank is a reduction of interest rates for loans secured on land thus promoting trade. Briscoe even describes the so-called usurers' lobby as "a Club of Usurers and others who meet three or four times every week toward the Temple" who draw up "weighty arguments and reasons" against the National Land-Bank.

A TEMPORARY FUSION OF THE NATIONAL LAND-BANK AND THE LAND-BANK AT EXETER-EXCHANGE

25. BRISCOE, John. *Reasons humbly offered for the establishment of the National Land-Bank*. n.p. (London?), n.d. (1696?). Folio broadside, 2pp, drophead title, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Only edition: very rare. Wing B.4574 (4 libraries only). Goldsmith 3256. Horsefield 355. Not in Kress or Massie.

An important document. In spite of John Briscoe's public quarrel with Asgill and Barbon in August 1695, by the end of that year it became expedient for there to be a marriage of convenience between the three of them. One event that led to this circumstantial partnership was the refusal of the bills of the Land-Bank by the Bank of England. "At this point ambitions began to soar. The Government was in desperate straits for money; at least £2 million would be needed to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure during the year 1696. Asgill and Barbon had in their hands an instrument for raising credit which was clearly capable of further expansion. In John Briscoe they found an ally with equally large ideas. The consequence was a collaboration, based on an agreement between 'the Directors of the National Land-Bank and the Trustees of the Land-Bank at Exeter-Exchange'. In the following terms: 'We do hereby severally declare our consent and opinion to unite and join together in procuring an Act of Parliament for establishing a Bank upon a Fund of Land and Money in such a

manner as the Parliament shall think fit. Dated the 3rd of February. 1695. (i.e. 1696)'. Contemporaries regarded this as a fusion between the two banks." (Horsefield p.201 etc.)

26. BROOKES, Henry. *The Bank Act of 1844*. Free trade in gold not incompatible with our standard of value, and the true remedy for ruinous fluctuations in prices and in the Bank Rate of Discount. London, Effingham Wilson, 1861. 8vo, 48pp, contemporary half roan, spine lettered in gilt, marbled sides.

First Edition. Stephens p.93. Cotton p.219. Masui p.115. Not in Black or Einaudi. Only three copies in NUC.

Brookes is here extremely critical of Lord Overstone, whose correspondence with Brookes, editor of *The Banker's Circular*, was published in 1862.

27. BURRELL, H.V. *A Critical Estimation of the Services of British Banking to the Trade of the Country at Home and Abroad*. Published in *Journal of the Institute of Bankers* Vol XXXVIII, 1917, PP.316-335.

A defensive response to the growing criticism of the banking industry in relation to the provision of capital to industry and, interestingly, this paper is followed by another (pp.335-346) entitled *The German Method of Banking and How it is Designed to Help Commerce and Industry*.

28. CAPPS, Edward. *The Currency Question in a Nut-shell*. London, James Ridgway and Sons, 1837. 8vo, 16pp, cloth, lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Kress C.4325. Goldsmith 29893. Not in Black, Williams, Masui or Cotton & Little.

An essay in the form of a dialogue in which Capps attempts to bring to the forefront of the currency debate the "great principle which is the very life and soul of the currency question". The principle being that in a country such as Britain "where the taxes are not collected by a property or income tax, but by excise and customs duties, the rate at which the standard of value must be fixed will depend entirely upon the amount of taxation imposed upon the country".

29. CARGILL, William. *The Currency, Showing how a Fixed Gold Standard Places England in Permanent Disadvantage in Respect to Other Countries, and Produces Periodical Domestic Convulsions*. London, John Ollivier, 1845. 8vo, 60pp, recent cloth gilt.

First separate edition (the title records that it was "Reprinted from the Portfolio"). Kress C.6557. Goldsmith 34199. Williams I, 322 (but only a later 1847 edition).

Cargill was opposed to the Bank Charter Act of 1844 and expressed harsh criticism of the Act of 1819 (i.e. Peel's Currency Bill).

30. CHALMERS, G. *Considerations on Commerce, Bullion and Coin, Circulation and Exchanges; With a View to Our Present Circumstances*. London, For J.J. Stockdale, 1811. 8vo, iv+237pp + two large folding tables, a good copy in modern cloth.

Second edition. Kress B5803. Goldsmith 20292. Stephens p.45 (who comments "Useful appendix, with course of exchange etc.)."

Chalmers (1742-1825) historian and economist – "His economic works, as their titles suggest, are chiefly statistical, and as such are of the very highest importance" (Palgrave/Higgs).

AN IMPORTANT GROUP OF RARE TRACTS BY
THE BEST KNOWN UNORTHODOX WRITER ON BANKING IN THE 1690s
CHAMBERLEN, Dr. Hugh.

(1664-1728) *Probably the best known unorthodox writer on banking in the 1690s.*

For further appreciation of Chamberlen and his land bank see also: Horsefield: pp.156-179 et passim. Richards: pp.124-128 et passim.

After a distinguished medical career in London, by about 1693 he took a keen and active interest in financial and banking affairs. "In that year, after vainly approaching the Scottish parliament on the subject, he induced the English House of Commons (Dec.1693) to submit

his plan for a land bank to a committee, which reported in its favour. No effect, however, was given to its recommendations till 1696 (10th Feb.) when Foley and Harley procured an act in favour of the land bank. William was in need of money for his continental war; and the reform of the currency had brought the Bank of England into difficulties of which the goldsmiths and the country gentlemen were inclined to take full advantage. The Bank of England at its foundation in 1694 had lent to government £1,200,000 at 8 percent; Chamberlen offered to find more than 2 millions at 7 percent, the security to be a special salt tax, and the subscribers to be incorporated, in recognised rivalry with the Bank of England, for the lending of money on land securities, at 3 to 4 percent interest, and with paper issues limited for each year to the total amount of the loan to government. The scheme was vigorously pushed, but the subscriptions were not completed within the date fixed by the act of foundation, and Chamberlen seems to have lost money as well as reputation. He retired to Holland in 1699; and after two fresh attempts, still unsuccessful, to recommend his project to the Scottish parliament (1700-1705) he seems to have quietly resumed his professional work in England, where he died 1728" (Palgrave 1,257).

31. CHAMBERLEN, Hugh. *Brief Account of the Intended Bank of England*. Some useful reflections upon a pamphlet. (n.p., n.d. but 1694). 4to, drophead title, 27pp, (B-B4, C-G2), calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy. Complete and collating exactly as the Goldsmith and Bank of England copies.

Rare. Presumably Wing C.1892A. Masui p.5. Goldsmith 3024. Kress 1857. Stephens p.4 (but listing the second edition of the same year). Not in Massie or Cotton.

"The author abuses the intended Bank of England violently, but regains his good humour in giving the Draft of the Land Bank Act, and in raising, and demolishing, imaginary objections thereto, e.g., 'This Act will make us all too happy, flourishing and powerful for all our neighbours, in that it will supply as at once with as much wealth as the Dutch have been these many years raising by their Bank'. He hopes this will not be 'a sufficient reason why it shall not pass; for that it will certainly keep out and ruine the French King'" [Stephens p.4].

32. CHAMBERLEN, Hugh. *A Brief Account of the Intended Bank of England*. Some useful reflections upon a pamphlet whereunto is annexed a short description of Doctor Chamberlen's Bank.

The second edition with additions. London, printed by T.S. and sold by Randal Taylor – 1694. 4to, 2+27+1pp, versos of title and last leaf blank, foremargins shaved affecting ruled border of title and occasionally the final printed letter on some lines of text, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

Very rare and possibly an unrecorded variant of Wing C.1892B. Stephens p.4. Horsefield 117. Goldsmith (3024) and Kress (1857) record only the First Edition also of 1694.

33. CHAMBERLEN, Hugh. *Observations on the Bank of England*. (London: Printed, and are to be sold by John Whitlock, 1694). (colophon). (i.e. 1695). 4to, drophead title, 16pp, the leaves folded to 8vo, some creases and one or two tears at folds but generally a good copy, calf-backed, marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Only edition and very rare indeed. Wing C.1886A (Guildhall Library, London, only). Horsefield 225. Not in Goldsmith, Kress, Stephens, or Massie.

An early exposé by Chamberlen of the increasing rate of interest caused by the Bank of England's operations. He also took the opportunity to make a vigorous reply to those critics of his who had been denouncing his insistence on legal tender qualities.

THE QUESTION OF CASH RESERVES

34. CHAMBERLEN, Hugh. *The several articles or parts of the proposal upon Land-Credit, rationally explained*. London, printed by T. Sowle, 1695. (colophon). folio, drophead title, 4pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Only edition: very rare. Wing C.1888. Horsefield 230. Kress 1872. Not in Goldsmith or Massie.

That some uneasiness was being felt about the lack of a cash reserve may be inferred from the details of the 'Proposal', and still more from the present supplementary pamphlet issued soon afterwards. This asserted that the proposed Land Bank provided more ready money to help circulate its credit than any other, viz. 25% "when as the Bank (of England) had at first but a sixth part, and now possibly much less; for who knows how many Bills they have issued out ...?" (op. p.2). This was disingenuous since the whole cash paid in by Chamberlen's subscribers was to be transferred to the joint-stock enterprise, and could not therefore be available to back the bills of credit (Horsefield p.167).

THE DOCTOR'S LAND-BANK RECAST

35. CHAMBERLEN, Hugh. *A proposal by Dr Hugh Chamberlen in Essex-Street, for a bank of Secure Current Credit to be founded upon land. In order to the general good of landed men. To the great increase of the value of land, and the no less benefit and augmentation of trade and commerce.* London, Printed by T. Sowle, 1695. (colophon). folio, drophead title, 4pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Only edition; very rare. Wing C.1880. Horsefield 186. Kress 1871. Goldsmith 3100. Not in Massie.

An important tract in which Chamberlen completely recast his whole scheme of payments, and the inclusion for the first time of a requirement the subscribers should pay cash. Clarifying Chamberlen's proposals in this tract, Horsefield sets out the recast 1695 plan thus:

CHAMBERLEN'S LAND BANK – 1695 PLAN

A subscriber of land worth £150 a year for 150 years plus £1,000 cash, charging his land to secure £100 a year for 100 years beginning two or three years later:

<i>Would pay cash</i>	<i>When</i>	<i>Would get in bills</i>
£400	On subscription	£1,000
£300	At end of 1 year	£1,100
£200	At end of 2 years	£1,200
£100	At end of 3 years	£1,300
-	At end of 4 years	£1,400
£1,000		£6,000

In addition, £2,000 in bills, and his own £1,000 in cash, would be paid for the subscriber into a joint-stock undertaking, which should earn at least 5% per annum. This shareholding would not be alienable.

Chamberlen's own share was still to be £2,000, now justified as being interest for 100 years on £8,000 lent at ¼% per annum. (The average loan outstanding would actually be £4,000). Chamberlen may have visualised his remuneration as paid annually, but since he still wrote of it as £2,000 one supposes not. If the Bank failed within a year all money would be returned (Horsefield pp.166-7).

THE IDEA OF LEGAL TENDER ABANDONED

36. CHAMBERLEN, Hugh. *A Bank-Dialogue: or, Doctor Chamberlen's Land-Bank explained, by way of question and answer. By a friend to so good an undertaking.* London, printed for T. Sowle ... where several small treatises of banks may be also had. 1695. (colophon). folio, drophead title, 4pp, a little dust soiled, slightly defective where folded with a few tiny holes just affecting occasional letters, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

First Edition; very rare. Wing B.648 (3 libraries only). Horsefield 135. Kress S.1915.

During 1695 further modifications were made to Chamberlen's Land Bank scheme. One of the earliest was to drop the idea of legal tender – inevitably, since Chamberlen had now abandoned hope of an Act of Parliament. He argued, in the course of this expository 'Bank Dialogue', that, since his fruitless applications to Parliament, "necessity and experience have made the Nation wise enough to take them without" their being legal tender (op. p.3).

THE DEVOLUTIONIST'S ARGUMENT

37. CHAMBERLEN, Hugh? *A fund for supplying and preserving our coin. Or, an essay on the project of new-coining our silver.* n.p., n.d. (London?, 1695?). 4to, drophead title with docket-title on verso of last leaf, 15+1pp, outer leaves dust-soiled, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First and probably the only edition. Rare. Kress 1891. Goldsmith 3116. Wing C.1874. Horsefield 154. Not in Massie.

Authorship unconfirmed and credited to Chamberlen only by Wing.

This is a mercantilist view of money, the circulation of bullion and the balance of trade. "The anonymous author of *A Fund for Supplying and Preserving our Coin* was explicitly insular in his arguments. To him a restoration would 'make an alteration, and that at a time very unfit, when the Nation is in an Expensive War, and when Forraigners have great Estates here, which they want to carry Home' (op. p.3). Moreover, it would 'make our own Commodities Cheäper, I hope there's none but will grant, that were then England's great Disadvantage' (op. p.11).

"The rate of exchange would not proportionately improve upon a restoration, for its existing level reflected balance of payments difficulties, and not the content of the silver coins" (p.4).

"For this writer, the argument that creditors would suffer would not hold water: '... did the Landlord Lett his Land to be paid in Money as big again, as they which is Current?' (p.7). but in any case, many creditors were foreigners, who were seeking means of repatriating their capital without loss; to restore would be to play into their hands" (p.11) (Horsefield p.55)

THE DOCTOR DAILY MAKES GREAT PROGRESS

38. CHAMBERLEN, Hugh. *Some remarks upon a late nameless and scurrilous libel, entitled, A Bank-Dialogue between Dr H.C. and a Country-Gentleman. In a letter to a person of quality.* London: printed and sold by T. Sowle, 1696. (colophon). folio, drophead title, 4pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Only edition: very rare. Wing C.1892 (4 libraries only). Horsefield 374. Kress 1999. Not in Goldsmith or Massie.

Referred to briefly by Horsefield (pp.169 and 197). In this tract Chamberlen attempts to answer the damaging criticisms made against him. He again denied that he had ever claimed that £150 a year for 150 years was worth £22,500. But he still claimed that the land to be charged would afford adequate security. For this he now, for the first time, produced two arguments (vide Horsefield p.169).

Chamberlen concludes this tract with an advertisement to the Reader. "Notwithstanding all the foolish and malicious reports to the contrary, the Doctor daily makes great progress towards putting his said Office of Land-Credit in practice; And to satisfy and remove all doubts that any ingenious gentleman shall raise, attendance is given Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after six in the evening in Lincolns-Inn-New-Buildings, Numb.6 where subscriptions to his proposal for improvement of the value of land and money ... are daily taken."

AN EDINBURGH OFFICE OF LAND CREDIT: A REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT

39. CHAMBERLEN, Hugh. *A few proposals humbly recommending to the serious consideration of His Majesty's High Commissioner, and the Right Honourable, the Estates of Parliament, the establishing a land-credit in this Kingdom; with several explanations of, and arguments for, the same; together with full answers to all such objections, as have hitherto appeared against it.* Edinburgh, Printed in the Year, 1700. 4to, 50pp, wanting final blank, a few page numerals shaved or cropped, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

First Edition. Wing C.1872. Goldsmith 3681. Horsefield 443. Massie 1578. Not in Kress.

Horsefield (pp.174-175) regarded this particular tract as "a remarkable development" in the history of land-banks. In this tract Chamberlen departed entirely from his long-cherished scheme for capitalising 100 years' rent, substituting two short-run proposals. These new plans faintly resembled Armour's but in a postscript Chamberlen claimed that Armour's tract had appeared while his own was in the press.

In the 'Memorial' to the Scottish Parliament the proposals which he submitted were:

- (a) Any heritor could borrow any sum up to 12 years' rent in consideration of a charge on his estate amounting to 5% of this sum for 30 years.
- (b) Any heritor could borrow 80% of the annual value of his land in consideration of an undertaking to repay the whole annual value at the end of 20 years. 20% of the annual value would be invested in trade, one-half to pay the expenses of the office, and one-half to go to Chamberlen himself.
- (c) The bills of credit in which the loans were to be made should have legal tender qualities.

40. CHAMBERS, A.H. *Thoughts on the Resumption of Cash Payments by the Bank; And on the Corn Bill, as Connected with that Measure; In a Letter, Addressed to the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.* London, T. Egerton, 1819. 8vo, ii+38pp, a crisp copy in modern cloth-backed boards, printed label on front cover.

First Edition. Kress C251. Goldsmith 22416.

Stephens (p.55) – "Asserts that the Bank should not resume cash payments till the price of gold be brought down to 77s 10¹/_d. This would probably be brought about by raising the importation price of corn to 90s or 100s, thus encouraging the farmer to employ those individuals now on the Poor Rate."

Chambers was a banker for forty years.

TO SETTLE A BANKE IN LONDON

41. CHAPPEL, Capt. Samuel. *A diamond or rich jewel, presented to the Common-wealth of England, for enriching of the Nation; being necessary for the use of all Marchants and Tradesmen, and advantageous to the poor.* Wherein is declared a way,

1. How all forraign moneys may pass in England, and gain the merchants 10 percent and to put off our manufacture without passing our English coyn into other countries.
2. To settle a Banke in London for furnishing all trades with money, and to quit the Nation of beggars.
3. To supply the Nation with salt at three half pence per gallon.
4. To encrease the trade of fishing without being beholding to others.
5. To make England the richest Nation in Europe, both for gold and silver.
6. To save half the charges of the officers of Excise and Custome, for the ease of the freeborn people of the Nation.
7. To free all necessary commodities from taxes.
8. To settle an insurance office cheap, and not to pay above five in the hundred for insurance from pirats in all parts of Europe and America.

London, printed for John Clowes, 1650. 4to, 10+20pp, recently bound in half calf, lettered in gilt. A fine crisp copy. From the Lauderdale library.

Only edition. Wing C.1955. Massie 658. Goldsmith 1162. Not in Kress or Horsefield.

The petitioner, a merchant of Fremington in the County of Devon, asks the Parliamentary Council for Regulating Trade to put the grievances of the merchants to Parliament. In addition, to petitioning for the setting up of an "insurance office cheap ... for insurance from Pirots in all parts of Europe and America", Chappel puts up a strong case for a sort of Bank of credit and commerce. The Bank would be regulated "as in Venus, Naples, Genua, and other parts" for the improvement of trade "and no beggars". Money would be paid in to the Bank and 5% annual interest paid, with a money back guarantee provided that 14 days' notice of withdrawal was given, and provided also that it had been deposited for a minimum of six months. The money is then lent out to suitable merchants and others "upon good security" at 10% p.a. interest. Of that 10%, half of 1% should be allowed for staff costs, half of 1% for the "relief, or setting up, of poor decayed men" and 4% should remain in the Bank. The remaining 5% would "supply improving of trade and finding out of trades, and new Plantations for Trading".

He sums up the advantages in the succinct line: "By this means, Trade is advanced, and no Beggars".

CHARLES II's DEBT TO THE GOLDSMITH BANKERS

42. CHARLES II. *His Majesties gracious Patent to the Goldsmiths, for payment and satisfaction of their Debt. Published by His Majesties Command, for the information of their several creditors.* London, Printed by John Bill, Christopher Barker, Thomas Newcomb, and Henry Hills ... 1677. folio, 19+1pp, verso of last leaf blank, recent calf-backed marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt. A fine large copy.

First Edition of this important document. Wing C.3039. Goldsmith 2213. Kress 1437. Massie 981. Not in Horsefield.

Around the middle of the seventeenth century, the goldsmiths extended their operations from trading in money and precious metals to a regular system of private banking. Their largest advances were made to the King, against the security of the taxes, and this Patent from the King gives the terms for the repayment of the interest on the enormous debt of over one million pounds sterling to several London goldsmith bankers, including

Edward Blackwell, Gilbert Whitehall, Joseph Horneby, George Snell, Bernard Turnor, Jeremiah Snow, John Lyndsey, Robert Welstede, Thomas Rowe, John Portnan and John Collier.

"But it was not until 1677, five years after the 'Stop', that Charles was able, by Letters Patent, to place this big debt on a business footing by 'granting unto ye said Goldsmiths ... and to their respective heires and assignes an annual sume of Payment answerable in value yearly to the Interest of their respective debts at ye rate of Six pounds per centum for all such money as are due to them'" (Richards p.77).

43. CHUBB, Howard. *The Bank Act and the Crisis of 1866.*

Published in: Journal of the Statistical Society, Vol.XXXV, 1872, pp.171–195; bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

Sees the origins of the crisis in the huge amount of money – from private lenders – borrowed by banks and commercial interest and often by 'pseudo-banking establishments'.

44. COBB, Arthur Stanley. *Banks' cash reserves. Threadneedle Street a reply to Lombard Street (by the late Mr Walter Bagehot), and an alternative proposal to the one-pound note scheme sketched by Mr Goschen at Leeds.* London, Effingham Wilson, 1891. 8vo, x+179pp, with 24pp of publishers' advertisements at end, a Treasury Library copy with a small inoffensive stamp on title-page, original dark blue cloth, lettered in gilt on both spine and upper cover. A very good copy indeed.

First Edition. Cotton D.955. Masui p.153.

A well-argued contribution to the debate about Bank of England cash reserves, cash reserves of the clearing banks and the relationship, if any, between the two.

45. COBBETT, W. *Paper Against Gold and Glory Against Prosperity or, an Account of the Rise, Progress, Extent, and Present State of the Funds and of the Paper Money of Great Britain; And also of the Situation of that Country as to it's Debt and other Expenses; It's Navigation, Commerce, and Manufactures; It's Taxes, Population and Paupers; Drawn from Authentic Documents, and Brought down to the year 1814.* London, J. McCreery, 1815. 2 vols., 8vo; viii+523pp, iv+100pp+127pp appendix; a very good set in contemporary calf.

First Edition. Kress B.6463. Goldsmith 21221. Pearl 81.

These papers are in essence a history of the currency crisis following the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England in 1797, as well as a powerful weapon in Cobbett's campaign against heavy taxation and unnecessary government expenditure.

Palgrave considered it valuable 'for it's pictures of the opinions of average Englishmen at a momentous period in the economic history of the country' (Vol.I pp.315-316).

46. COMMITTEE OF SECRECY OF THE RESTRICTION OF CASH PAYMENTS. *Reports from the Committees of Secrecy, (1797) On the Outstanding Demands of the Bank of England: viz. I. First Report. dated 3rd March 1797. II. Second Report. dated 7th March 1797. III. Third Report. dated 21st April 1797 and IV. Report from Committee on the Restriction of Payments in Cash by the Bank. dated 17th November 1797.* London, Printed for The House of Commons, 13th February 1826.

2nd edition. folio, 120pp, library number in ink on cover margin of title otherwise a good copy in an attractive modern binding of tan buckram, morocco label.

This edition not in Kress, Goldsmith or Stephenson.

The crisis of 1797, which saw the Bank's stock of bullion at a low point, led to the order to suspend cash payments in February 1797. Soon afterwards a Committee of Secrecy was appointed and its first report was presented on 3rd March 1797. On the 3rd May Peel's 'Restriction Act' was passed which confirmed the suspension of cash payments until 'six months after the conclusion of the war'. Cash payments were not fully resumed until 1821.

This reprint of the original reports may well have occurred in 1826 because of the crisis of 1825–1826 following on a period of rapid economic growth from 1822–1824 ending in a liquidity crisis in 1825 which seriously depleted the reserves of the banking system and threatened the legal convertibility of bank notes to gold. The main blame was put onto the country banks who had issued large quantities of their own notes during the period of rapid growth and now had insufficient cash to meet demands. The government introduced the Banking Co-

partnership in May 1826 which permitted the formation of banks with an unrestricted number of partners outside a 65 mile radius from London – the beginnings of Joint Stock Banking and an attack on the Bank of England's privileged position.

It is possible to speculate that this important change in the law and the massive lobbying and debates in parliament were the occasion for the reprinting of the reports of the Secrecy Committee as providing information and perhaps even a warning as to the consequences of the unrestrained issuing of notes unsupported by gold.

47. A COMPARATIVE VIEW of the nominal value of the silver coin in England and France, and of their influence on the manufactures and commerce of each respective Kingdom. London, J. Burd, 1760. 8vo, 2+20pp, cloth-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First and only edition. Higgs 2252. Black 398. Kress 5840. Goldsmith 9612.

An anonymous tract arguing that the French had "obtained very great advantages over England, in making up manufactures, and in commerce, and navigation, by the superior nominal value of their coin" (op. p.20).

A RE-EXAMINATION OF LOCKE, LOWNDES AND HARRIS

48. CONSIDERATIONS on money, bullion, and foreign exchanges; being an enquiry into the present state of the British coinage; particularly with regard to the scarcity of silver money. With a view to point out the most profitable means of making it more plentiful. London, Lockyer Davis, 1772. 8vo, vii+3+157pp, contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, gilt label. A very good copy.

First Edition; apparently rare. Attributed by Higgs and Palgrave to 'Beldam' citing the Monthly Review 1772, vol.xlvi, p.243. Kress S.4686. Goldsmith 10901. Higgs 5520.

An important and critical essay re-examining the views of Locke, Lowndes and Harris on such matters as the respective value of gold and silver coins as bullion, government controls over coinage and alternatives in the standard. Higgs cites Foxwell's comments that the author "rightly argues for lowering the value of the guinea". It is also referred to by Jevons, 'Investigations in Currency and Finance', p.368.

The author's Advertisement explains his *raison d'être*: 'The writer of the following Enquiry, after reading the respective arguments of Mr Lowndes, Mr Locke, and Mr Harris, on the subject of Coinage, endeavoured to satisfy himself concerning the grounds of such contrary opinions, relative to the expedients proper to be taken, when bullion rises so much above mint-price, as to lay a temptation in the way of matters and exporters to deprive us of our good specie; and to prevent the coinage of new money' (op. p.iii).

THE FIRST POST-RESTORATION ADVOCATE OF ENGLISH BANKS

49. CRADOCK, Francis. *Wealth discovered: or, an essay upon a late expedient for taking away all impositions, and raising a revenue without taxes*. Published, and presented to his most excellent Majesty, King Charles the II. London, printed by E.C. for A. Seile, 1661. 4to, 8+43+1pp, the head of most leaves defective but professionally repaired or restored with occasional loss of text on the first couple of lines of at least 4pp, the first word of title partly restored in excellent pen facsimile, bound early this century in dark green half morocco gilt with raised bands by Riviere.

First Edition: very scarce indeed. Wing C.6743. Goldsmith 1607. Kress 1067. Massie 763. Not in Horsefield.

"Cradock(e) was the first of the post-Restoration advocates of English banks, who published in 1660 his *Expedient*, in which he discusses the 'nature' of banks and the method of 'erecting' them. In the following year he continued his argument in *Wealth Discovered*, a pamphlet which urges the establishment of banks upon securities other than money, such as jewels, 'Rich pictures or hangings, silks, iron, sugar, wines and tobacco', and also proposes the setting up of a land bank 'wherein the security of Lands may pass and be held value or credit with any other species whatsoever'" (Richards p.99).

Craddock's ideas on banking are important and of course comparatively early. "A Bank", he writes (op. p.4) "is an incorporated number or society of sufficient men of credit and estates, joyned together in a stock as it were, for keeping several mens cash in one treasury, and making payment thereof by assignation, transferring the ownership of money from one mans account to anothers, so as the propriety remains still intire to the right owner, and will always be found on his account, untill transferred by his order to some other persons".

The author was added (along with Petty) to the King's council on trade.

PEEL'S BANK CHARTER ACT

50. **DEBATES** in *The House of Commons on Sir Robert Peel's Bank Bills of 1844 & 1845*. London, Cornelius Buck, 1875. 4to, 371pp+43pp, bound in the original gilt lettered blue cloth, damp stain on upper right corner of front board and repair to base of spine.

Only edition. Cotton & Little p.40.

A verbatim report of the debates in the House of Commons beginning in May 1844 and with reports of the crucial act of July 1844 to regulate the issue of bank notes.

In a brief note at the beginning of the book the Chairman of the Manchester and Liverpool Bank, Thomas Cooke, states "This Reprint of the Debates in the House of Commons, on the Acts of 1844 and 1845 to regulate the Issue of Bank Notes, has been made in the hope that it may throw some light upon the question whether the establishment by Scotch and Irish Banks of Branches in England is a violation of the principle and intention of those Acts."

The purpose of this work is to oppose the expansion of Scottish banks into England by threatening their right of note issue in Scotland. See also Cooke's work *Committee of Banks of Issue, Mr. Cooke's Evidence*.

This copy has the stamp of the Manchester and Salford Bank and the bookplate of William Deacon's Bank dated 1905.

51. **DARLING, J.F.** *Stabilisation of Imperial Exchanges*. Published in *Journal of the Institute of Bankers* Vol. XLII, 1921, pp.5-36.

In effect a proposal for the creation of an 'Empire Bank' seen as an 'Extension of the Bank of England'.

52. **DAY, Professor A.C.L.** *The Future of Sterling*. Oxford, Clarendon Press 1956. 2nd edition, 8vo, 6+227pp, a good copy in the publisher's cloth.

Written largely from a Keynesian perspective and concerned to establish the possibility of a world financial order and the place of the sterling area within it.

53. **DRUMMOND, Henry.** *Elementary Propositions on the Currency. With Additions, showing Their Application to the Present Times*. London, James Ridgway, 1826. 4th edition, 8vo, 69pp, a crisp copy in blue printed wrappers.

Goldsmith 24963. This edition not in Kress.

The present work was first published in 1819, a second edition in 1820 and an extended third and fourth edition in 1826 – yet another edition appeared in 1848 and it was reprinted with his speeches in 1860.

NO OTHER BODY SHOULD ISSUE NOTES

54. **DRUMMOND, Henry.** *Causes which lead to a Bank Restriction Bill*. London, James Fraser, 1839. 8vo, 23+1pp, old ink stamp of the Russell Institution on title, cloth gilt. A very good copy.

First Edition. Kress C.4853. Goldsmith 30991. Stephens p.78.

Henry Drummond (1786–1860), banker, economist and theologian, carried through Parliament a bill against embezzlement by bankers of securities under their charge which became law. Founded the Drummond Chair of Political Economy at Oxford in 1825. The present essay concludes that "the Bank of England is the only body which ought to have the power of issuing paper money, and for this privilege it ought to pay an equivalent value, by which the public would become a participator in the advantage" (p.20).

55. **AN EXAMINATION** of the currency question, and of the project for altering the standard of value. London, John Murray, 1830. 8vo, vii+1+63pp, wanting the half-title, cloth, lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Kress C.2507. Goldsmith 26259.

No attribution of authorship. The essay is a criticism of 'An Address to the Members of the House of Commons, upon the Necessity of Reforming our Financial System...' (1822). It had originally been published in the *Quarterly Review* for April 1822. The author considers the roles of the Bank of England and the county banks, examines the Bank Restriction Acts, and the commentaries of such economists as Ricardo, Huskisson and others.

56. FARRER, T.H. *The currency question. The economic disturbances since 1873.* Manchester, The Bimetallic League, 1888. 8vo, 32pp, title-page inscribed in ink by the author, contemporary half calf gilt.

Not in Masui. Reprinted from *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York). Bound up in a volume of tracts labelled 'Gold & Silver Pamphlets'.

57. FORSELL, Hans. *The appreciation of gold, and the fall in prices of commodities.* London, Effingham Wilson, 1886. 8vo, 32pp, contemporary half calf gilt.

Masui p.181.

The author was Delegate for Sweden at the Monetary Conference at Paris, 1881, and ex-Minister of Finance of Sweden. Bound up in a volume of tracts labelled 'Gold & Silver Pamphlets'.

58. FOWLER, William. *Appreciation of gold. An essay.* London, Cassell & Company, 1886. 8vo, 71pp, pencil jottings on blank verso of last leaf, contemporary half calf gilt.

Masui p.181.

Bound up in a volume of tracts labelled 'Gold & Silver Pamphlets'.

59. A FURTHER EXPLICATION *of the proposal relating to the coyne.* n.p., n.d. (Edinburgh, 1697? or 1700?). 4to, drophead title, 14pp, possibly wanting a final blank?, calf-backed marbled board, gilt. A very good copy.

First, and probably only, edition. Wing F.2557. Goldsmith 3424 (suggesting 1697 as the date of publication). Horsefield 402 (also giving 1697 as the date). Not in Kress or Massie.

An anonymous contribution to the controversy over devaluation. "In Scotland, where a 10% devaluation in May 1695 was followed by a restoration in June 1696, and a further devaluation, by 1/12, in January 1697 – the controversy was a live one for a while longer. It was discussed in 'A Further Explication of the Proposal...' which internal evidence seems to date to 1697; it was mentioned again in 'Overtures Offered to the Parliament...' in 1700 and at least four of the spate of pamphlets published in Edinburgh in 1705 dealt with it at greater or less length. The most considerable contribution was made in Law's 'Money and Trade Considered'." (Horsefield p.69).

60. GAIRDNER, Charles. *Economy in the use of gold as practised in Scotland, considered as a means of counteracting the effects of scarcity.* (London, Institute of Bankers), 1886. 8vo, drophead title, pp.139–166, contemporary half calf gilt.

Masui p.157.

Offprint from the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, vol.VII, Part III. Bound up in a volume of tracts labelled 'Gold & Silver Pamphlets'.

61. GIDDY, Gilbert Davies. *A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question, in A Letter to A Friend.* London. For John Stockdale 1811. 8vo, 48pp+4pp publisher's catalogue, a good copy in dark green cloth.

First Edition. Kress B.5827. Goldsmith 20306. Stephens p.44 (who describes it as 'a temperately written Bullionist tract').

Giddy (1767–1830) (adopted his wife's name of Gilbert in 1817). President of the Royal Society and Member of Parliament; the present tract drew forth replies from Samuel Banfield and A.W. Rutherford.

62. GILBART, James William. *An inquiry into the causes of the pressure on the money market during the year 1839.* London, Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longmans, 1840. 8vo, 63+1pp, old ink stamp on corner of title, recently bound in cloth, spine lettered in gilt. A very good copy.

First Edition. Kress C.5184. Goldsmith 31537. Hollander 2954.

James William Gilbert (1794–1863) did much to secure the successful establishment of joint-stock banks. He was manager of the London and Westminster Bank from its formation in 1834 and gave evidence before several parliamentary committees. In the present 'Inquiry' he argues that the issue of notes should not be regulated by

the rate of foreign exchange but notes should be issued only in response to the demands of business. This was the policy followed by joint-stock banks.

63. GOMPERTZ, Ephraim. *A theoretic discourse on the nature and property of money, canvassing, particularly, the notion respecting its dependency on the precious metals; in which its abstract quality is likewise considered, according to its relation with foreign exchanges; containing a few strictures on a prevalent mode of treating such subjects and others; and concluding with some observations on the connexion between the Bank of England and Government.* London, J.M. Richardson, 1820. 8vo, xii+82pp, with the half-title, a fine copy in contemporary green calf gilt.

First Edition. Kress C.537. Goldsmith 22899. Not in Stephens, Williams or Black. Bound with the following item and item 252.

Ephraim Gompertz was the brother of the rather better known Benjamin Gompertz (1779–1865), the mathematician and actuary. As actuary of the Alliance Assurance Company (1824–1848) he propounded his law of human mortality, 1825.

64. GOMPERTZ, Ephraim. *An essay on currency; being a serious research into the various bearings and morbid views of the subject. By an Old Practitioner.* London, J.M. Richardson, 1829. 8vo, 44pp, bound with the previous item in contemporary green half calf gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. Kress C.2275. Goldsmith 25890. Black 3909.

Tentatively attributed to Gompertz by Foxwell but not confirmed by other authorities (see also note to previous item confirming the attribution).

65. GOSCHEN, George J. *On the probable results of an increase in the purchasing power of gold.* (London, Institute of Bankers), 1883. 8vo, drophead title, 22pp, contemporary half calf gilt.

Masui p.183.

Offprint from the Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Bound up in a volume of tracts labelled 'Gold & Silver Pamphlets'. The paper was the subject of an address delivered before the Bankers' Institute, Wednesday, April 18th, 1883.

66. GOSCHEN, George J. *Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Address... on the condition & prospects of trade, delivered in the Town Hall, Manchester, Tuesday, June 23rd, 1885.* London, Effingham Wilson; Manchester, J.E. Cornish, 1885. 8vo, 39pp, contemporary half calf gilt.

Bound up in a volume of tracts labelled 'Gold & Silver Pamphlets'.

“...EXCEEDINGLY WELL-WRITTEN, ABLE PAMPHLET”

67. GRAHAM, Sir James. *Corn & Currency. An Address To the Land Owners.* London. James Ridgway, 1826. 8vo, 114pp+6p publisher's advertisements, a fine copy in the original boards.

First Edition. Goldsmith 24972. Kress C.1673.

“An exceedingly well-written, able pamphlet... The suggestions do not, indeed, differ materially from those previously advanced by Lord Lauderdale and Mr Malthus, ... however the estimates formed and the probable influence of the rise in the value of money subsequently to the late war, and in the fall in the prices of corn and most other articles, on the condition of the agriculturalists and of the industrious classes generally, have proved to be in a great degree erroneous.” (McCulloch)

GEM MONEY: THIS GREAT CAPITAL

68. GRAULHIE, Gerard. *An outline of a plan for a new circulating medium; in three letters addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.* London, James Ridgway, 1832. 8vo, 31pp, complete with the half-title, cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Black 4313. Goldsmith 27412. Not in Kress, Williams, Masui or Cotton & Little.

A highly eccentric proposal. The author puts an intriguing case for a new currency; "or in other words, an issue of a new money, capable of adjusting the equilibrium between the active and the passive resources of the country ... in order first to overtake, and then to quicken the march of industry". The "old metals" and the paper money based on metal being no longer viable, the author makes a dramatic proposal. "Everything concurs to invite the conversion of the precious stones in general, into a currency, but more especially diamonds because, with superior qualities, they are of a higher, more certain, and more general value than the rest. The creation moreover of this great capital, would afford the means of a new issue of paper money, having for its basis, the intrinsic value of the gems in circulation..." (op. pp.28-29).

69. GRAY, John. *Lectures on the Nature and Use of Money*. Edinburgh, Adam & Charles Black, 1848. xvi+344pp, 8vo, a good copy in the original cloth, printed paper label on front board.

First Edition. Goldsmith 35713. Kress C.7417.

Gray is promoting a change in the monetary system ... "founded on the principles that production is the cause of demand and labour is the only measure of value - there is a good deal of useful suggestion ..." with criticisms of writer. (Palgrave Vol.2, p.257.)

70. GREGORY, Professor T.G. *Expansionist Theories of Currency and Banking Policy*. Published in *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, Vol.LVI, 1935, pp.4-38 and 86-117.

Gregory, Professor at University College, London, from 1927-1937 carried on the tradition started by Foxwell in his series of lectures on currency and banking.

71. GREGORY, Professor T.E. *The Gold Standard and Its Future*. London, Methuen 1934. 3rd edition, 8vo, 'revised and enlarged', 10+1+171+13pp (tables) +8pp list of books, a very good copy in slightly torn dustwrapper.

Gregory (1893-1971), Professor of Economics at London University (1927-37), lecturer and writer on the history of currency and banking produced this work at a time when the gold standard was proving 'unpopular as well as unsatisfactory'; the work includes ten pages of statistical tables.

72. GUTHRIE, George C. *A letter to the Honourable Geo. Tierney, M.P. on the Bank Restriction Act*. London, R. Carlile, 1819. 8vo, 4+28pp, title a trifle dusty, recently bound in boards, spine lettered.

First Edition. Kress C.316. Cotton p.46. Not in Goldsmith, Black, Stephens or Williams.

A counterblast to those who would continue the Bank Restriction Act. The author gives a history and analysis of the Restriction period. With Carlile as publisher, the essay is not surprisingly highly critical of the government.

73. HALL, John. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Thos. Spring Rice, Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer, etc., etc., Containing A New Principle of Currency and Plan for a National System of Banking by A Liverpool Merchant*. London (Liverpool printed), Effingham Wilson, 1837. 8vo, 28pp, a good copy in printed blue boards.

Only Edition. Goldsmith 29924. Kress C.4385.

"The Principle of Currency, as acted upon by the Bank of England, is found ineffectual, and cannot be worked out without pressure to produce low prices when her Bullion is too much reduced; and the Principle promulgated by Col. Torrens and Mr Samuel Jones Loyd would, I believe, be found in practice to lead, at times, to similar results."

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS EVER PUBLISHED ON THE SUBJECT

74. HARRIS, Joseph. *An Essay Upon Money and Coins, Part I, The Theories of Commerce, Money, and Exchanges, and Part II, Wherein Is Shewed, That the Established Standard of Money should not be violated or altered, under any pretence whatsoever*. London, G. Hawkins, 1757/1758. 8vo, 2 vols. in one, viii+128pp+xiv+130pp, a very good copy in full contemporary calf.

First Edition. Goldsmith 9259. Kress 5614. Higgs 9259. Cotton p.294.

An interesting copy of a particularly scarce work with the engraved trade card of E. Smart 'Refiner, Dealer in Notes, Coins, Bullion etc' dated 1799 and with Smart's signature and library stamp on title page.

Harris (1702–1764) assay master of the mint. McCulloch describes the present work as "one of the best works ever published on the subject".

In the first part he begins with "an enlightened statement of some leading principles of political economy, still worth reading" ... and ... "treated the whole subject of money and of foreign exchange with singular clearness both of mind and of style... The second part is a vigorous demonstration of the evils which must follow any debasement of the coinage..." (Palgrave)

75. HAMMOND, Anthony? or JONES, Philipp? *A modest apology occasion'd by the late unhappy turn of affairs, with relation to Publick Credit. By a Gentleman.* London: printed and sold by J. Peele, 1721. 8vo, 29+1pp, verso of last leaf blank, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First Edition. Hanson 2990. Goldsmith 5998. Kress S.3003. Massie 2397.

The attribution of Hammond is given by Hanson, Goldsmith and Kress deriving apparently from ms. attribution to that effect in the British Library and Goldsmith's copies. Our copy raises some doubts, however, as a contemporary ms. attribution suggests that the author was 'Philipp Jones afterwards York herald'. Massie is unhelpful, making no attribution at all.

The author is essentially complaining about the chaos caused by the South Sea Bubble and the burden of the national debt. "By the wisdom of the legislature", he writes, "the Corporations of the Bank of England, and of the South Sea Company, and of the East India Company, are restrain'd from lending any sum of money to their Proprietors upon their stock, exceeding one hundred pound for one hundred pound capital, there is a Bill likewise depending to prevent the infamous practice of Stock-Jobbing: after these steps, I presume no stock will be much above par, which may indeed fix the National Credit upon a lasting foundation; and this must not, I hope, be call'd murdering Publick' Credit". (op. p.21).

76. HILL, Edwin. *Principles of Currency. Means of Ensuring Uniformity of Value and Adequacy of Supply.* London, Longman, 1856. First Edition. 8vo, iv+216pp+24pp publisher's catalogue, large folding table, a good copy in the publisher's brown cloth. This copy inscribed 'From the Author' on title page.

Hill (1793–1876), inventor and writer on currency and elder brother of Sir Rowland Hill, inventor of the penny post.

The present work contains a practical programme of monetary reform using government issued interest bearing securities as tender for the principal sum plus interest.

77. HIRSCH, Fred. *The Pound Sterling: A Polemic.* London, Victor Gollancz 1965. First Edition. 8vo, 176pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

The author, financial editor of the Economist, is concerned with sterling and overseas finance and in particular the sterling crisis of 1964–65; Chapter Six is interesting in that it examines the institutional arrangements of the city and recommends 'specific changes in attitudes and administrative arrangements at the Bank of England' (in particular).

78. HOARE, P.R. *An Examination of Sir John Sinclair's Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee, and on the General Nature of Coin or Money, and the Advantages of Paper Circulation.* London, T. Cadell, 1811. 8vo, 4+111pp, a very good copy in attractive two-tone boards, paper label.

First Edition. Rare. Goldsmith 20310. Kress B.5838.

Hoare condemns Sinclair's observations as being ill-informed preposterous, irrational and inconclusive.

79. HOWELL, George. *The Bimetallic League. Gold and Silver Commission. A Synopsis of The Final Report of the Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire into the Recent Changes in the Relative Value of the Precious Metals.* London & Manchester, P.S. King & John Heywood, 1889. First Edition. 8vo, viii+144pp, a good copy in the original blind-stamped and gilt lettered cloth.

Howell (1833–1910), important labour leader, Chartist and, later, Liberal M.P. 1885–1895.

In 1886 a Royal Commission was appointed "to enquire into the recent changes in the relative value of the precious metals shown by the decrease in gold price of silver". On balance the Royal Commission concludes the risks to any single country employing bi-metallism are considerable and ought to be avoided unless the relative value of the two metals could be in a fixed ratio, and the present work examines the difficulties and the various solutions suggested in the report and by other authorities.

80. HUBBARD, John Gellibrand. First Baron Aldington. *The Currency and The Country*. London, Longman, Brown, Green, 1843. 8vo, viii+112pp + tables; half-title; a good copy in modern cloth, lettered in gilt on spine.

First Edition. Goldsmith 33327. Not in Kress.

Hubbard (1805–1880) was a director of the Bank of England and Chairman of the Public Works Loan Commission and Member of Parliament.

In the present work he is defending the existing system of currency and supports the idea of a 'single bank of issue'.

A PLAN TO ESTABLISH ROYAL BANKS AND TO USE
BILLS OF CREDIT AS 'A NEW SPECIE OF MONEY'

81. AN HUMBEL PROPOSAL. *Whereby his Majesty may raise and extend his credit to the annual value of his revenue, without interest or damage to the Kingdom*. (London), In the Savoy, Printed by Thomas Newcomb, 1673/4. Folio, 12pp, somewhat age-browned and spotted, recent quarter calf, gilt.

Only edition and apparently very rare indeed. Wing H.3596 (4 libraries in UK and 4 in America). Kress S.1404. Not in Massie or Goldsmith. Not in Amex, Horsefield or Richards.

The anonymous author reviews the banking practices of the goldsmiths and proposes the establishment of royal banks. He makes ten suggestions, including:

- 1) 'That certain publick places, called Banks, or Grand Cash, assignable by His Majesty ... be erected, where all Receipts and Payments to and from the Crown ... may be respectively made.'
- 4) 'That in all cases of necessity, and in defect of money. Tallies be struck in the Exchequer, not exceeding the Annual value of His Majesties Revenue.'
- 5) 'That there be a certain publick place, where all persons receiving the said Tallies, may reposit the same under the custody and care of some general Cashier or Banker, appointed by Authority, who shall ... cause the same ... to be Coined into small Bills of Credit, as low as £5 or under, and delivered out accordingly on demand.'
- 9) 'Thus the said Authorised Bills of Credit shall be reckoned a new specie of Money, which His Majesty creates and superadds to the general Stock of the Kingdom, to the great benefit of Trade ... And it may be distinguished from the general Coin of the Kingdom, and pass under the name of Check or Bank-money. Hereby His Majesty's Security and Pay ... may be made as Current and Satisfying as any man's, if not superiour to that of any Prince of State whatsoever, and thereby become Current in Trade and Commerce, equal to any Coin, the Counterfeiting thereof being made in like manner Capital.'

The author concludes that his proposals will solve not only the King's but the country's problems. 'It will reduce Interest, improve Rents, disperse the money now in Banks, facilitate the borrowing of money, make all Impositions more easily collected, secure the Farmer against bad Debts, and the King against all pretence of defakation, make Commodities Money ... Hereby may be undertaken the remitting and exchange of money from all parts, and by the direction and care of His Majesty, return the same in Specie, to the draining of other Countreys, and enriching our own.' He adds that the King will no longer need 'those usual supplies of City Bankers or Farmers'.

82. HUSKISSON, William. *The question concerning the depreciation of our currency stated and examined...* Third edition, corrected. London, John Murray (and others), 1810. 8vo, 2+xix+1+154pp, new cloth, spine lettered in gilt. A fine copy.

Published in the same year as the first edition. Kress B.5674. Goldsmith 20082.

This defence of the Bullion Report, to which Huskisson was a major contributor, sets out the principles of Ricardo, Muthet and Blake. "These have nowhere been stated with greater or perhaps equal clearness, and in a way so likely to recommend them to the public attention." McCulloch, p.174. Six editions were published in 1810 alone.

PARIS MONETARY CONFERENCE, 1881

83. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE. *Copy of translation of the Procès-verbaux of the Paris International Monetary Conference of 1881.* (London), Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 19 August 1881. Folio, iv+282pp, with the occasional small circular inkstamp of the National Liberal Club, later blue cloth lettered in gilt.

Ford & Ford p.28. King p.182.

Papers by international experts from the United States, Great Britain and 14 other European countries. The British delegation included Sir Louis Mallet, Lord Reay, Sir A. Gib and a Mr Fremantle. Dana Horton was a member of the American team.

BRUSSELS MONETARY CONFERENCE

84. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE *held at Brussels in compliance with the invitation extended by the President of the United States, and in pursuance of the first section of the Act of Congress of August 5, 1892. Report of the Commissioners on behalf of the United States, and Journal of the Sessions of November 22, 1892, to December 17, 1892.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1893. 8vo, 384pp, 5 folding tables coloured in outline, Bristol University blind stamp on title (cancelled), contemporary brown half morocco gilt.

Contributions by a galaxy of international economists, bankers and civil servants. The British contingent included Mr Alfred de Rothschild, Sir Charles Fremantle, Sir C. Rivers Wilson, Sir William Houldsworth and Bertram Currie. The General Secretary of the Conference was Georges de Laveleye.

85. JANSSEN, Sir Theodore? *A discourse concerning banks.* London: printed in the year 1697. And, re-printed in the year 1742. 8vo, viii+22pp, recent quarter calf and marbled sides, spine gilt. A fine copy.

Attributed to Sir Theodore Janssen by such authorities as Wing, Goldsmith, Clapham and others, but not confirmed by either Kress or Halkett & Laing. Goldsmith 7921. Kress 4606. Not in Hanson, Stephens, Massie, Cotton & Little or Masui.

Janssen (died 1748) was a naturalized French-Fleming, an influential City of London businessman, one of the founders and first directors of the Bank of England and a director of the South Sea Company. The 'Discourse concerning Banks' is an informed essay arguing the importance of banks to the economic stability of the country. The author describes enthusiastically the Banks (about 25 of them) in Europe. He classifies them into three groups, those which are 'only for safety and conveniency' (e.g. the Banks of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hambourg, Stockholm and Venice); those 'for the benefit of income only' (e.g. the Banks of Rome, Bolonia and Milan); and those which are 'both for safety and conveniency, and likewise for benefit and advantage' (e.g. the Banks of Naples, St. George at Genoa and one of the banks of Bolonia).

86. JEVONS, William Stanley. *On the Condition of the Metallic Currency of the United Kingdom, with reference to the Question of International Coinage.*

Published in: *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Vol.XXI, 1868, pp.426-464; bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society - Papers on Banking'.

Jevons is arguing for a recoinage and the introduction of an international money - a neglected issue "it is the paper currency and the banking system which give rise to endless publications, while the gold and silver currencies are regarded as placed upon an indisputable foundation".

87. JEVONS, William Stanley. *On the Frequent Autumnal Pressure in the Money Market, and the Action of the Bank of England.*

Published in: *Journal of Statistical Society*, Vol.XXIX, 1866, pp.235-253 (including tables); bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society - Papers on Banking'.

Jevons argues for a more 'careful observation and comparison of the fluctuations of the money market '...to allow "us to avoid the inconveniences of those periodic pressures. We should learn to discriminate what is usual and normal in the changes of the Bank accounts, from what is irregular or abnormal."

88. JOPLIN, Thomas. *Views on The Subject of Corn and Currency*. London, Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, 1826. 8vo, viii+80pp+8pp publisher's list, a fine uncut and untrimmed copy in publisher's grey boards.

First Edition. Goldsmith 24791. Not in Kress. Cotton p.129.

Joplin is concerned to correct the common view, then circulating in many pamphlets, that the price of corn 'chiefly depends upon the supply and demand' and to point out the effect, upon the price of corn and other commodities, of the amount of money in circulation.

THE PANIC OF DECEMBER 1825

89. JOPLIN, Thomas. *Case for Parliamentary Inquiry, into the circumstances of the Panic: in a letter to Thomas Gisborne, Esq., M.P.* London, J. Ridgeway and Sons, n.d. (1832?). 8vo, 47+1pp, inkstamp of the Russell Institution on title, cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Kress C.2403. Bank of England Library Cat. p.302 (suggesting 1832 as date of publication). Not in Goldsmith, Stephens or Hollander.

The Panic referred to was the Crisis of December 1825 involving a massive run on the banks and the failure of several London and numerous country banks, Thomas Joplin (1790?1847), an authoritative writer on banking, founded the National and Provincial Bank in 1833.

90. JOPLIN, Thomas. *The Advantages of the proposed National Bank of England, both in Public and Its Proprietary, Briefly Explained*. London, Ridgway and Baldwin & Cradock, 1833. 8vo, 30pp + leaf of publisher's advertisements, a good copy in lettered boards.

First Edition. Goldsmith 28025. Kress C.3522.

Joplin, who probably did more than anyone to attack the monopoly of the Bank of England and to press for a reinterpretation of the Bank's charter to allow for joint-stock banking elsewhere; the 1826 Act did allow for banking co-partnerships with a right of note issue outside a radius of sixty-five miles from London. Joplin was active in promoting several provincial banks under the new law and in pursuance of his idea of a more effective and widespread system of provincial joint-stock banking proposed a new bank – the National Provincial Bank of England which, in effect, was a number of provincial banks but with a central management. The new bank opened for business in 1833 and Joplin was one of the Directors – a list of which is given on p.29 of the present work.

91. JOPLIN, Thomas. *Currency Reform: Improvement Not Depreciation*. London, Richardson, Cornhill, 1844. 2+3+87pp, a good ex New York Public Library copy with their library stamp on verso of title, bound in black cloth.

First Edition. Goldsmith 33776. Kress C.6359.

A powerful plea for a national currency as a means of avoiding 'the pressures and scarcities of money in the London money market'.

92. JOPLIN, Thomas. *An examination of the Report of the Joint Stock Bank Committee, &c &c.* London, James Ridgeway and Sons, 1836–1837. 8vo, iv+112+iv+113–122pp, cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition of the principal essay together with the title page, contents leaf and supplementary "Account of the Late Pressure in the Money Market, and embarrassment of the Northern and Central Bank of England" (pp.113–122) added to the second edition in 1837. Goldsmith 29496 and 29937. Cotton & Little p.267. Black 4896. Williams p.308. Kress and Einaudi have third or later editions only.

Joplin defends the rediscounting of notes in London by provincial joint-stock banks, but wants laws restricting bills of exchange (especially accommodation notes). He considers most of the suggestions of the Committee to be unnecessary.

93. JOPLIN, Thomas. *Articles on banking and currency. From 'The Economist' newspaper*. London, Ridgway and Sons, 1838. 8vo, vi+108pp, a little spotted and browned, cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Stephens p.76. Kress C.4660. Goldsmith 30457. Cotton & Little p.63. Not in Black or Einaudi.

Among Joplin's most important contributions to the subject. He considers in depth such matters as Bank Monopoly, "Mr Maculloch v. the Joint-Stock Banks", "The Bank of England v. London and Westminster Bank", the relationship between the Bank of England and American banks, causes of the banking crisis in America, the principle of over-trading, the stoppage of cash payments in America, etc.

THE BEST ENGLISH WORK ON THE GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD

94. KEYNES, John Maynard. *Indian Currency and Finance*. London, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., 1913. 8vo, viii+263pp, folding chart, original brown cloth lettered in gilt, the gilt rather faded. A very good copy.

First Edition of Keynes's first book. Important and rather scarce.

"The general attitude taken towards monetary phenomena and monetary policy by the Keynes of 1913 clearly foreshadowed that of the Keynes of the Treatise (1930)" (Schumpeter). The book is not concerned with the Indian monetary system as such, but with the system as an example of the workings of the gold standard. He called it the gold-exchange standard, and with this he meant the system based on a paper currency maintained artificially at par with gold by means of credit abroad in sterling, as opposed to the gold standard proper, one in which there was a gold currency for internal circulation and gold reserves for settling international debt. The study of monetary management was nothing intrinsically new, but Keynes' appreciation of its bearings not only on prices and exports and imports, but also on production and employment was new and probably determined his own further work. Schumpeter calls it "the best English work on the gold exchange standard" (Ten Great Economists, p.265).

MANAGED ECONOMICS

95. KEYNES, John Maynard. *The general theory of employment interest and money*. London, Macmillan, 1936. 8vo, 2+xii+403pp, original dark blue cloth lettered in gilt, complete with the original printed wrappers. An unusually fine copy.

First Edition. Printing and Mind of Man 423. Amex 257.

He argued here that there were fundamental errors in the classical economists' theories. He believed that a national budget should be used as a major instrument in planning for national economy and that the regulation of the trade cycle should be the responsibility of governments. Within a few years his ideas had been adopted by most economists and his influence on world governments became immense.

96. KEYNES, John Maynard. *A treatise on money*. In two volumes. Volume I. The pure theory of money. (Volume II. The applied theory of money.) London, Macmillan and Co., 1930. Two vols, 8vo, xvii+1+363 and viii+424pp, complete with the preliminary advertisement leaf in each volume, with the stamp of the Custom House on front endpapers and on versos of titles, original dark blue cloth, lettered in ink.

First Edition of Keynes's most comprehensive work on monetary theory. Amex 254.

It anticipated many of the doctrines of the 'General Theory', which it immediately preceded and by which it has been perhaps unfairly overshadowed.

97. KEYNES, John Maynard. *Current Monetary Problems*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XLIII (Part IX), 1922, pp.409-412, and Vol.XLIV (Part I), 1923, pp.5-17.

A summary of four lectures given by Keynes in November 1922.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST AND ABLEST CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BULLION CONTROVERSY

98. KING, Peter Lord. *Thoughts on the restriction of payments in specie at the Banks of England and Ireland*. London, Cadell and Davies, and J. Debrett, n.d. (1803). 8vo, 4+106+2pp, final leaf blank except for imprimatur, recently bound in old style half calf with marbled sides, spine lettered in gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. Kress B.4692. Goldsmith 18710. Williams I, 276. Stephens p.33 (the 2nd edition of 1804). Black 2399.

At the time when this tract was published, the circumstances which determine the value of paper money were not generally understood. The Restriction Act was comparatively recent; and the fall of the exchange and the rise in the mint price of bullion from 1799 onwards had been ascribed by Thornton (q.v.) and others to the

influence of deficient harvests, war expenditure, and other circumstances unconnected with the issue of paper. It was, therefore, of great importance with a view to the information of the public and the proper conduct of the Bank of England, that the principles which really determine the value of paper money, and the tests by which the depreciation may be satisfactorily ascertained, should be clearly stated; and this Lord King achieved superbly in this tract. "He showed by a reference to the exchange with Ireland, where notes had been issued to a much greater excess than in England, that its currency was certainly depreciated as compared with the currency of this country; and he further showed by similar reasoning that the currency of Great Britain was itself depreciated as compared with the precious metals; and that this depreciation was occasioned by its being issued in too great quantities ... Lord King deserves to be remembered as being one of the ablest as well as earliest of those writers who led the way in the bullion controversy, and the soundness of whose principles was at length fully recognised by the legislature." (McCulloch, p.170.)

Clapham (Bank of England, II, p.22) is equally laudatory but rather more succinct. "Lord King put Ricardo's thesis more neatly than Ricardo ever put it: 'a rise of the Market or Paper price of gold above the Mint Price, and a fall in the foreign exchanges beyond the cost of sending bullion from one place to another, is the proof and the measure, of the depreciation of paper money'."

THE CONSIDERABLY EXPANDED SECOND EDITION

99. KING, Peter Lord. *Thoughts on the effects of the Bank Restrictions...* The second edition enlarged, including some remarks on the coinage. London, Cadell and Davies; and J. Debrett, 1804. 8vo, viii+178+2pp, recently bound in old-style half calf with marbled sides, spine lettered in gilt. A fine copy.

Goldsmith 18890. Kress B.4812. Williams I, p.276.

In spite of the slightly differing title, this is the second, much expanded, edition of the previous item. Both editions are very scarce. Lord King's additions related principally to the increase in notes of country banks; the necessity of putting an end to the present Restriction, and the means of accomplishing that object; and the expediency of some alterations in the present system of coinage.

KING ON BANK RESTRICTIONS

100. KING, Peter Lord. *A selection from the speeches and writing of the late Lord King. With a short introductory memoir by Earl Fortescue.* London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1844. 8vo, portrait frontispiece (slightly spotted), viii+471+1pp, publisher's 32pp list at end, original brown cloth embossed in blind and lettered in gilt, uncut and partially unopened. A fine copy.

First Edition. Kress C.6364. Goldsmith 33579.

Lord King (1776–1833) is best known to economic historians for his important contributions to the bullion and currency debate and the effects of the Bank restrictions in 1803 and 1804 (the second, revised, edition being reprinted here in full). He also wrote a life of John Locke to whom he was collaterally related.

101. LAUGHLIN, J. Laurence. *Gold and prices since 1873.* Boston, Geo. H. Ellis, 1887. 8vo, 2+39+1+xvii pp, contemporary half calf gilt.

Masui p.1377 (but a later printing).

Offprint from the 'Quarterly Journal of Economics.' Bound up in a volume of tracts labelled 'Gold & Silver Pamphlets'.

102. LAW, John. *Money and trade consider'd; with a proposal for supplying the nation with money...* The second edition. London, W. Lewis, 1720. 8vo, 4+96pp, some leaves cut close occasionally affecting page numerals and catchwords, else a good copy complete with the half-title, in old-style half calf gilt.

Goldsmith 5819. Hanson 492n. Kress 3238.

An important and scarce work first published anonymously in 1705. This second edition is the first to have the author's name acknowledged on the title-page.

A fugitive from justice in 1694 for killing a man in a duel in England, Law travelled extensively throughout Europe, observing and gaining experience in banking, insurance and finance. He proposed a number of unsuccessful schemes to set up a national bank of issue in Paris (1702), Edinburgh (1705), and Savoy (1712), finally attaining success in France with the establishment in 1718 of the Banque Royale. This is his most important work, giving a detailed account of his plan to replace specie with a paper currency based on land and of his proposals for a state bank.

Law's theories on money and banking are principally contained in 'Money and Trade Considered'. Like other eighteenth-century writers Law adopted a disequilibrium theory of money, viewing it as a stimulant to trade. In a state of unemployment, Law maintained that an increase in the nation's money supply would stimulate employment and output without raising prices since the demand for money would rise with the increase in output. Moreover, once full employment was attained the monetary expansion would attract factors of production from abroad, so output would continue to increase.

103. LEIGH, Edward. *An essay upon credit, being a proposal for the immediate and entire payment of the publick debts, and raising the credit of the nation; contain'd in a scheme of management of Exchequer Credit, by the present funds: without any new tax or imposition.* London, W. Borcham, 1719. 8vo, 8+23pp, one or two short marginal tears (not affecting text) but a good copy in recent calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

Second edition (first edition 1715). Hanson 2153n. Kress 3109. Goldsmith 5591. Massie 2197.

A skilful and expert essay on government finance, the national debt, government credit and loans, interest rates, the "arts and abuses of stock-jobbing" and the whole business of the flow of money for government purposes.

104. A LETTER to a Member of Parliament relating to the coin. London, for Henry Clements, 1718. Small 4to, woodcut device on title, 11pp, calf-backed marbled boards gilt. A very good copy.

First Edition. Kress S.2789. Goldsmith 5481. Hanson 2418. Massie 2142.

A contribution to the frequently recurring question of the revaluation of the coin at a time when the silver content of coin was worth more than its face value. The author proposes government interference.

105. A LETTER To Lord Archibald Hamilton On Alterations In The Value of Money And Containing An Examination of Some Opinions Recently Published On That Subject. London, For J. Ridgway, 1823. 4+100pp, some spotting, bound in modern cream boards.

Only Edition (?). Goldsmith 23861. Kress C.1093. Cotton p.295.

Goldsmith comments 'Originally attributed by H.S.F. to Thomas Attwood, but later (tentatively) to Thomas Paget' reprinted in 1847.

106. LEWIS, Mark. *Proposals to the King and Parliament, how this Tax of One hundred sixty thousand pounds per Moneth, may be raised, by a Monethly Tax for one Year.* London, 1677. Small 4to. [1], 7pp (5 short lines of figures on title margin). Boards.

Wing L-1847. Not in Kress of Goldsmith.

The author (fl. 1678) here proposes the setting up a bank such as that in Venice "where particular persons deposited two millions of Ducats without Interest to be taken out for their occasions, when they thought good, or to be transferred to any other person, as they pleased". However, the Signatory of Venice having occasion for money, took out all these two millions of ducats for the public use, and stated that they would repay the money whenever requested. The whole world, he says, accepted this credit as if there had been money in the bank. The theme of this present work is more fully explored in the author's *Proposals to the King and Parliament, concerning a larger Model of a Bank* (1678).

107. LEWIS, Mark. *Proposals to the King and Parliament, or a large Model of a Bank, Shewing how a Fund of a Bank may be made without much charge, or any hazard, that may give out Bills of Credit to a vast extent, that all Europe will accept of, rather than Money.* London, for Henry Million, 1678. Small 4to, 1 f., [1], 42pp., [1] f., complete with errata leaf (few small stains on title). Boards. From the library of Harrison D. Horblit.

Wing L1848. Kress 1466. Goldsmith 2253.

First edition of this plan for a credit bank, in which the author enumerates the advantages that will accrue to the nation and to the Crown. In his errata list he notes tartly "much of that discourse about making paper, and that whole Paragraph of Burying in Linnen, were foisted in by the Bookseller, without my knowledge, as may appear by the incoherence of it".

Mark Lewis (fl. 1678) was originally a schoolmaster, and wrote a few works on education. Later he devoted himself to various schemes for the reduction of taxation, the increase in trade, and the establishment of credit banks.

A KEY 18th CENTURY TREATISE ON GOLD

108. LEWIS, William. *Commercium Philosophico-Technicum; or, the philosophical commerce of arts: designed as an attempt to improve arts, trades, and manufactures*. London, printed by H. Baldwin, for the author, 1763. 4to, 6 plates, 4+iv+iii-xviii+x+646+14pp, including the licence leaf before title, contemporary calf gilt, spine fully gilt with raised bands and a label, joints cracked and worn but in other respects a fine crisp copy. From the library of John Cator (ca.1730–1810) with his armorial bookplate.

First Edition. Higgs 2857. Goldsmith 9846. Kress 6114.

By William Lewis (1714–1781), chemist, medical doctor and Fellow of the Royal Society. We have included this book because of its importance in the development of metallurgy in 18th century England. Pp.38–229 are devoted to the chemistry, metallurgy, assaying, purification, uses and history of gold. Pp.443–612 are devoted to platina in all its aspects. The six plates are mostly of chemical apparatus and include a marvellous large folding plate of the interior of a chemist's laboratory. It shows in considerable detail the plethora of apparatus, furnaces, instruments and tools used by an 18th century metallurgist. The volume has an accurate and useful index with at least five specific references to coins and medals and a description of the trial of the Pyx.

THERE SHOULD BE A 'FIXED AND RELATIVE STANDARD'

109. LOCKER, John. *Address to the King, the Ministry, and the People of Great Britain and Ireland, on the present state of the money system of the United Kingdoms*. With an appendix, containing letters of His Majesty's ministers to the author, and some important documents farther explanatory of the system, and the means of amendment. London, Samuel Tipper, 1809. 8vo, xvii+1+65pp, recently bound in cloth gilt. A fine copy complete with the half-title.

First Edition. Kress B.5528. Goldsmith 19863. Black 2605. Masui p.66.

Locker appears to have been a Dublin bullion dealer. He puts up here a lucid and well-argued thesis about the chaotic state of the currency both in Ireland and Britain and shows that there should be "a fixed and relative standard" between copper, silver and gold. He complains of the monopolistic power of the Bank of England which has become "the depot of national wealth".

110. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *A Letter to J.B. Smith, Esq. President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce*. London, Pelham Richardson, 1840. 8vo, 28pp, cloth, lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Kress C.5260. Goldsmith 31559. Williams I, 313.

On the management of the Bank of England. In answer to the Chamber of Commerce report, Loyd shows that fluctuations in prices and the state of trade do not follow from changes in the amount of currency, but result from the seasons, laws such as the Corn Laws, conditions in other countries, etc.

OVERSTONE ON DECIMAL COINAGE

111. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *Questions communicated by Lord Overstone to the Decimal Coinage Commissioners, with answers*. London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1857. folio, 187+1pp, original printed blue wrappers, a little wear to paper of spine else a very good copy.

Ford & Ford p.28. King 4996.

Overstone's opposition to the proposals for a decimal system of coinage was an important ingredient in the proposals' failure. The sixty-five questions put by Overstone reflected his skilful grasp of monetary theory and the monetary issue of the day and are of some importance in any assessment of Overstone as an economist.

The questions were put to, and answered by, a distinguished group of economists, bankers and intellectuals including J.R. McCulloch, Professor Augustus De Morgan and James Ross Snowden, Director of the United States Mint. They were described by their author as "being drawn up with a view of bringing under distinct notice and examination some of the advantages of the present system of coinage, and some of the principal difficulties and objections which have been suggested with respect to ... Decimal Coinage".

112. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *The Correspondence of...* Cambridge, University Press, 1971. First Edition, 3 vols, 8vo, 81+452pp; 26+453pp; 23+pp454+980, frontispiece to each volume, a fine set in pictorial dust-wrapper.

Edited by Dr D.P. O'Brien.

The papers of Lord Overstone were discovered by Dr. O'Brien in 1964. It had previously been believed that Overstone had destroyed them. "The correspondence spans a period of seventy-nine years. The unifying thread is provided by the letters to G.W. Norman, a Director of the Bank of England for over fifty years..." (Dustwrapper.)

113. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *Further reflections on the state of the currency and the action of the Bank of England*. London, Pelham Richardson, 1837. 8vo, 52pp, cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition (second issue?). Kress C.4448. Goldsmith 29948. Stephens p.75. Williams I, 310.

The object of this essay was to lay further emphasis on the chief points in his 'Reflections', especially "the essential difference between a Bank of Issue and a Bank of Deposit and Discount", and to illustrate practically the correctness of his views by reference to the proceedings of the Bank of England during the financial pressure which had occurred since the date of his first publication.

A "MOST VALUABLE" TRACT

114. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *Reflections suggested by a perusal of Mr J. Horsley Palmer's pamphlet on the causes and consequences of the pressure on the money market*. London, Pelham Richard, 1837. 8vo, 56pp. cloth gilt. A very good copy.

First Edition. Kress C.4449. Goldsmith 29949. Stephens p.74. Williams I, 310.

Lord Overstone advocates the separation of the Banking and Issue Departments and an extension of the central issuer's monopoly so as to give her more control over the subordinate issuers. "The one simple duty which the manager of the currency has to perform is that of making the amount of the paper circulation vary precisely as the amount of the circulation would have varied had it been exclusively metallic ... A Bank of Issue is entrusted with the creation of the circulating medium ... A Bank of Deposit and Discount concerned only with the use, distribution, or application of the circulating medium".

115. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *Remarks on the management of the circulation; and on the consideration and conduct of the Bank of England and of the country issuers, during the year 1839*. London, Pelham Richardson, 1840. 8vo, 135+1pp, title a little dusty but a large copy entirely unopened and uncut, recently bound in cloth-backed marbled boards with printed label on upper cover.

First Edition. Kress C.5261. Goldsmith 31561. Stephens p.79. Williams I, 314.

Loyd establishes the position taken up in his 'Reflections, &c' 1837 (q.v.) and would give the Bank of England greater control over the Country Bankers, who usually restricted their accommodation when too late. He advocates a separation of the departments.

116. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *Effects of the administration of the Bank of England. A second letter to J.B. Smith, Esq. President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce*. London, Pelham Richardson, 1840. 8vo, 58pp, title a trifle dusty but a good large copy, entirely unopened and uncut, recently bound in cloth-backed marbled boards, label on upper cover.

First Edition. Kress C.5259. Goldsmith 31560. Williams I, 313/4.

Loyd goes into greater detail than in the first letter. He also traces conditions since 1835.

SIX IMPORTANT ITEMS IN ONE VOLUME AND WITH TWO LETTERS

117. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *Thoughts on the Separation of the Departments to the Bank of England*. London, Marchant Printer, 1840. 8vo, 44pp, a good copy. Bound with the following fine items in a handsome contemporary binding of full polished calf gilt.

First Edition. Cotton, p.36.

The extremely rare privately published pamphlet incorporating evidence given to a Committee of the House of Commons urging the separation of the departments of the Bank of England. The plan was crucially supported by bank directors G.W. Norman (see below) and J.H. Palmer. Overstone's position was that in order to secure the convertibility of banknotes, he proposed the separation of departments and to fix a ratio between the amount of notes issued and the reserve maintained. His views met with much opposition but ultimately he was successful and his views formed the basis of the crucial Bank Act of 1844 tipped in is a three page note on this work in a contemporary hand.

118. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *Thoughts on the Separation of the Departments of the Bank of England*. London, Pelham Richardson, 1844. 8vo, 56pp, a good copy.

First public edition. Cotton p.37.

"The following remarks were drawn up and printed in the year 1840. At that time they were used only for private distribution; but as the question to which they refer has, during the present session of Parliament, occupied a large share of the public attention, I now venture to submit them, with slight alteration, to more general perusal." (Preface)

The 13pp preface is an addition to the 1840 privately printed pamphlet (above) and surveys the situation during those five years.

A PRESENTATION COPY

119. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *A Letter to J.B. Smith Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of commerce*. London, Pelham Richardson. 8vo, 28pp, a good copy inscribed on the title in ink 'From the Author'. (See elsewhere Overstone's second letter to Smith – 'Effects of the Administration of the Bank of England. A Second Letter to J.B. Smith'.

First Edition.

McCulloch (p.183) says of these two pamphlets 'Mr Loyd has done in these tracts for Mr Smith and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce what Mr Richardo did for Mr Bosanquet'. – 'In his examination Mr Loyd set the characteristic differences between banknotes and bills and checks in so clear a point of view that there is but little chance of their being again confounded even by those less conversant with such subjects'.

Smith had been concerned to attack the Bank of England as being responsible for mismanagement of circulation in large part due to its privileged and isolated position.

120. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *To the Electors of the Borough of Manchester*. 20th July 1832. Late 12mo, 18pp.

Extremely rare. Kress C254. Not in Goldsmith.

Overstone's election address to the citizens of Manchester, he had sat in parliament as a Liberal from 1819–1826 and, in 1832, stood as Liberal candidate in Manchester but was defeated and henceforth devoted himself entirely to banking and finance.

121. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *"Tracts and other publications on Metallic and Paper currency edited by J.R. McCulloch."* London. (Printed by Harrison & Sons for Private Circulation 1857.) 8vo, viii+649pp, separate titles to each of the ten items, a good copy in the publisher's cloth, spine neatly laid down.

First Edition.

A very scarce and important collection edited and with an introduction by J.R. McCulloch who comments on the non-availability of many of the tracts and of the great importance of ... "rendering such works available in the approaching discussions respecting the Bank Charter". The work is described as having been intended – "for distribution among friends".

This copy has a presentation inscription from Overstone "S. Ricardo Esquire, M.P. With Lord Overstone's compliments" and has the bookplate of Williams Deacons Bank.

122. LOYD, Samuel Jones. (Lord Overstone) *The Evidence, Given by Lord Overstone Before the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1857, on Bank Acts, With*

Additions. London, Longman, 1858. 8vo, x+306pp, a very good crisp copy in the original tan cloth.

First Edition.

Overstone (1796–1883) undoubtedly the most influential man of the mid-nineteenth-century in the evolution of banking. The Bank Charter Act of 1864 was largely on lines determined by him and he defended the provisions before the committee of 1857.

123. **LOWE, Joseph.** *The Present State of England in Regard to Agriculture, Trade and Finance...* London, Longman, 1822. 8vo, xxiv+325+130pp, a fine copy, untrimmed and in the original boards, front hinge cracked.

First Edition. Goldsmith 23423. Kress C.912.

Lowe is much concerned with prices and fluctuations in the value of money and the role of the Bank of England: his chapter on "Currency and Exchanges since 1792" is an important source on the working of the 1797 act which suspended cash payments.

The work is dedicated to William Manning, a Director of the Bank of England. A second edition appeared in 1823. The work is also noteworthy for chapter seven in which the author attacks Malthus's Theory of Population.

REFORMATION OF THE CURRENCY

124. **LOWNDES, William.** *A report containing an essay for the amendment of the silver coins.* London, printed by Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, printed by Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceas'd, 1695. 8vo, 159+1pp, very slight marginal stain to title, contemporary calf gilt with a label. A nice copy.

First Edition. Goldsmith 3131. Kress 1908. Wing L.3323. Massie 1309. Amex 277. Horsefield 226. Ming Hsun-Li (The Great Recoinage of 1696–99) pp.95–99.

Lowndes was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in 1695. "With a view to the recoinage of 1696, he was requested to undertake an investigation into the state of the currency, the results of which were published with the title 'A Report containing an Essay for the Amendment of the Silver Coins...'. In this important work, while he repudiated any measure which would have the character of debasing the currency, he suggested, as a necessary measure for placing it upon a satisfactory basis, that all denominations of the silver coin should be raised 25 per cent. Lowndes had carefully examined the records of the mint and other documents, and he ably defended his position with historical arguments based upon these materials. He also maintained that the price of silver had risen to 6s. 5d. an oz., and that if the measure he proposed were adopted, persons who melted down the coin would have 'less profit by fourteen pence half-penny in the crown'. Further arguments he used in support of his scheme were that it would encourage the bringing of bullion to the mint to be coined, and would make the coinage 'more in tale, more commensurate to the general need thereof'. To meet the objection that people would lose 20 per cent on contracts already made, he maintained the scarcity of silver. He computed the amount of 'weighty money' hoarded up at £1,600,000. The most famous of the replies to Lowndes' Essay was written by John Locke, and was entitled 'Further Considerations concerning the raising the value of money, wherein Mr Lowndes' argument for it in his late report concerning "An Essay", etc., are particularly examined'. While the opposition accepted the views urged by Lowndes, Montagu and the government adopted those of Locke, and the recoinage on the old standard was carried on Dec. 10, 1698, in the House of Commons, by 225 to 114." (Palgrave)

125. **MACLEOD, Henry Dunning.** *The Theory of Credit.* London, Longmans 1889–1891. 2 vols, 8vo (in three volumes as published – Vol.II being in parts I and II), 12+pp337; 40+pp337–519–890+24pp catalogue of books; bound in the publisher's black buckram, frayed paper labels on spine.

First Edition.

Macleod, an under-rated economist, is credited with laying "the foundations of the modern theory (of credit)" (Schumpeter "History of Economic Analysis" p.1115).

Volume I "gives complete exposition of the fundamental concepts and mathematical principles of the colossal system of credit..."; Volume II, Part I "shows the practical application of these Principles in the business of Mercantile Credit – Banking..."; Volume II, Part II gives "a concise sketch of the history of banking in England, Scotland and Ireland: and the conflicting systems of Banking which prevail in these countries at the present day". (Preface)

McCULLOCH'S RARE ESSAY ON BANKING WRITTEN FOR
THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

126. McCULLOCH, J.R. *A Treatise on metallic and paper money and banks*. Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black, 1858. 4to, 6+417-494pp, printed in double columns, small blindstamp of Massachusetts State Library on recto and withdrawal stamp on verso of title-page, recently bound in cloth-backed boards with the original printed label on upper cover.

Apparently rare. Not in Hollander, Einaudi, Black or Stephens.

Originally written for and published in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, this is the first separate edition with a specially printed title and half-title. A detailed and authoritative account of British currency and banking by the great economist.

DEBASEMENT BRINGS "COMPLICATED MISCHIEF"

127. MAGENS, Magens Dorien. *Thoughts upon a new coinage of silver, more especially as it relates to an alteration in the division of the Pound Troy. By a Banker*. London, John Sewell and J. Debrett, 1798. 8vo, vi+2+104pp, a few leaves rather spotted, recently bound in cloth gilt.

First Edition. Kress B.3691. Goldsmith 17339. Williams I, 274. Cotton p.358. Black 2019. Masui p.67.

Magens gives a brief account of the coins from the time of Elizabeth and describes methods of altering the standard of its effects. He is strongly opposed to debasement which brings "complicated mischief" (p.27).

128. MAGENS, Magens Dorrien. *An inquiry into the real difference between actual money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper money of various descriptions*. Also, an examination into the constitutions of Banks; and the impossibility of their combining the two characters of Bank and exchequer. London, J. Asperne, 1804. 8vo, 2+vi+68pp, recently bound in cloth gilt.

First Edition. Kress B.4820. Goldsmith 18892. Williams I, 277. Black 2439. Masui p.66.

Magens considers the advantages and uses of metallic currency, bills of exchange, commercial paper, bank notes, etc. giving reasons for issue and means of security. He suggests that if the Exchequer is separated from the Bank the Bank will soon be able to resume specie payments.

129. MILNE, David. *On Circulating Credit: With Hints for Improving the Banking System of Britain; and Preliminary Observations on Some of the Modern Doctrines of Political Economy. By A Scottish Banker*. Edinburgh & London & Dublin, For William Tait and Simpkin & Marshall and John Cumming, 1832. 8vo, 8+209pp – errata slip, a good copy in contemporary half-calf neatly rebacked.

First Edition. Goldsmith 27429. Kress C3251.

Milne was manager of the Union Bank in Dundee and appears in banking history when Horsley Palmer, who ... "had long wished to displace Scottish notes with those of the Bank of England, but had been unable to find anyone in Scotland, especially after the campaign of 1826, who would give support and so provide a base for the idea. He was delighted when, in 1833, David Milne, manager of the Union Bank in Dundee, suggested that for values of £5 and upward it would distribute Bank of England notes." (Checkland p.371)

ALL CONNECTION BETWEEN THE BANK AND THE TREASURY
SHOULD BE DESTROYED

130. MORGAN, William. *An appeal to the people of Great Britain on the present alarming state of the public finances, and of public credit*. London, J. Debrett, 1797. 8vo, iv+87+1pp, title page foxed, cloth-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First Edition. Kress B.3469. Goldsmith 17046. Williams I, p.353. Not in Black.

William Morgan (1750-1833), a nephew of Dr Price, was actuary to the Equitable Insurance Company. His aim in the present pamphlet was to demonstrate that the war with France had increased the national debt and weakened Britain's credit, increased paper money and produced too many new loans. "Unless the quantity of paper in circulation be reduced immediately, the Bank restrained in their future issues, and all connection destroyed for ever between them and the Treasury, it will be in vain to hope for success in recovering either our credit, or even the smallest share of that confidence upon which our credit is founded".

THE ROYAL MINT DUPLICATE

131. MORRIS, Corbyn. *A letter balancing the causes of the present scarcity of our silver coin, and the means of immediate remedy, and future prevention of this evil. Addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Powis.* London, printed in the year 1757. 8vo, 20pp, blank strip excised from foot of title dust-soiled and with the oval stamp of the Royal Mint Library, early 20th century black half calf, spine lettered in gilt, padded with blanks.

Only Edition. The Royal Mint duplicate. Goldsmith 9264. Higgs 1519. Kress 5633. Williams I, 270.

There is no scarcity of gold, but there is of silver. Real scarcity is due to the unfavourable balance of trade. Silver is exported because the ratio of silver and gold in England is 15:1 while it is about 14½:1 abroad. The author's remedy is to reduce the ratio by coining new lighter shillings.

A BIMETALLIST'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE CURRENCY

132. MORRISON, William Hampson. *Observations on the system of metallic currency adopted in this country.* London, Joseph Capes and Co., 1837. 8vo, xi+1+74pp, recently bound in cloth, spine lettered in gilt. A fine copy with the half-title.

First Edition. Kress C.4437. Goldsmith 29952. Williams I, 309. Stephens p.76 (2nd ed.)

A scholarly essay, with frequent references to Lord Liverpool's celebrated Treatise (1805), compiled "as the result of an attempt to investigate the principles on which a well-regulated metallic currency should be founded". Morrison criticizes the system adopted at the recommendation of Lord Liverpool, proposing free coinage (with a Mint charge) of both gold and silver. (i.e. "a double circulation of gold and silver free from the restraints imposed by our present").

133. MOXON, Thomas. *The Merits of Monometallism.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XV, 1895, pp.187-240.

The monometallism versus bimetalism debate was at its height at this time and Moxon presented a powerful case invoking the views of Gladstone that 'bimetalism would be dangerous to our general commercial prosperity'.

134. MUNDELL, Alexander. *The Necessary Operation of The Corn Laws: In Driving Capital from the cultivation of the soil; Diminishing the means of employing agricultural labour; Rendering Great Britain dependent upon foreign countries for a supply of grain; And endangering her manufacturing superiority. With a Remedy for those Evils.* London, For Longman, Rees, etc and James Ridgway, 1831. 8vo, 7+52pp, a good copy in printed blue wrappers.

First Edition. Kress C.2982, Goldsmith 26720.

Mundell sees agriculturalists suffering from the monopoly issue of notes by the Bank of England the lack of small notes in circulation in country areas and serves to exacerbate the effect of the corn laws.

THE CITY OF LONDON'S BANK OF CREDIT

135. MURRAY, Robert. *Corporation-Credit, or, a Bank of Credit made currant, by common consent in London. More useful and safe than money.* London, printed by John Gain, for the office, 1682. 4to, woodcut arms of the City of London on title, 6pp, partly black letter.

First Edition. Wing M.3116. Kress 1564. Goldsmith 2476. Masui p.14. Horsefield 14. Massie 1063. Stephens p.2.

"In 1682 ideas about banks were again in the air... Taking advantage of the favourable atmosphere, Murray and Chamberlen approached the City of London with a series of proposals. Amongst the City Archives is a draft Agreement, dated August 29, 1682, between them and the Lord Mayor, Common Council, and Citizens of London... The existence of its principal outcome - the 'Bank of Credit of the City of London' - has been known from several contemporary pamphlets". (Horsefield pp.106-107.)

Murray's 'Corporation-Credit' is a promotional prospectus in which he confirms the City's agreement in principle to a Bank of Credit and invites City merchants and others "although they stand not in need of money or credit from the Bank") to "subscribe several sums of money which they will cause to be brought in as a fund or foundation of honour, either in English tin, or lead, copper, steel, or iron, raw silk, wool, or cotton, or in brass

or iron wyre, linnen-cloth or calicoes, or in some other goods of sufficient value to raise the summe of money by them subscribed, and to cause the same to be brought into the ware-house belonging to the Bank of Credit..." (op. p.5). Potential subscribers were invited to come to one of eight coffee houses including one as far west as "Man's coffee-house at Charing-Cross".

The Bank unfortunately never really got started probably not helped by the financial crisis of 1682. In January 1683 the Lord Mayor made a rather half-hearted appeal to the City to support the scheme but its obituary was already being written. (vide e.g. 'Bank Credit; or, the Usefulness and Security of the Bank of Credit Examined'. 1683. Wing B.647.

For further discussion of this and other Lombard Banks vide Horsefield pp.108-109 etc. and Richards pp.101 et passim.

136. MURRAY, Robert. *A proposal for a National Bank, consisting of land, or any other valuable securities or depositums: with a Grand Cash, for return of money, etc. from all parts within His Majesty's Dominions of England, Scotland, and Ireland &c.* The whole to be under the care, inspection, trust and controul of the Public Authority, and Legal Magistracy. n.p., n.d. (London, 1695/6?). 4to, drophead title, 8pp, printed in double columns, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Possibly an unrecorded issue. Wing M3116B, M3117 and M3117A are other issues of the same tract. Horsefield 188. Goldsmith (3139) and Kress (1912) record other issues.

Murray's plan called for registries in all the chief towns of the country, to record payments and to keep the cash deposited there. The funds deposited were to be used partly to finance local industries, and partly to discount Bank of England at 1%. All this was supposed to produce a net income of £300,000 or £400,000 a year, on the faith of which the banks would collectively lend one or more millions at 3% or 4% in their own bills, 'being mutually Received, and Taken in the Exchequer'.

Murray attributed the success of the Bank of Amsterdam, which he sought to emulate, to the 'Care, Inspection, Trust and Control of the Publick Authority' superimposed upon the creation of a registry of payments such as he proposed, and to the obligation to pay through the Bank all foreign bills of exchange. But he recognised that his project would need 'a Competent Stock in Cash, to assist it in the Circulation' of its bills. The acquisition of such a 'competent stock' was of course the main problem. Prospective investors would not have been attracted to a project committed to lending funds at such low rates, even if its note-issues were to be accepted by the Government. (Horsefield pp.146-7.)

137. MUSHET, Robert. *A series of tables, exhibiting the gain and loss to the fund-holder, arising from the fluctuations in the value of the currency, from 1800 to 1821...* Second edition corrected. London, Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, 1821. 8vo, xii+36pp, cloth gilt. A very good copy.

Very scarce indeed as are all Musher's works. Kress C.742. Goldsmith 23219. Hollander 2545.

Robert Musher (1782-1828) was on the staff of the Royal Mint in London and became a recognised authority on the currency question. His 'Series of Tables' is considered by Palgrave (II, 843) to be "the best history of the variations between the value of the gold coin and the paper in circulation at this period".

IMPORTANT

138. MUSHET, Robert. *An attempt to explain from facts the effect of the issues of the Bank of England upon its own interests, public credit, and country banks.* London, Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, 1826. 8vo, vi+215+1pp, original boards, printed label on spine, slight wear on joints, entirely uncut. A very fine unsophisticated copy.

First Edition. Very scarce indeed. Kress C.1734. Goldsmith 24990. McCulloch p.179. Williams I, 298. Stephens p.63.

An important and substantial contribution to the banking/currency debates. Musher proposes, amongst other things, "an extension of the metallic basis of the currency, and that no Notes should be in circulation under £20". He looked forward to the establishment of the Joint-Stock system as beneficial alike to the public and the Bank of England. He also floated the idea of a government bank specifically to handle government business.

THOSE LITTLE HOARDERS AND BANKERS

139. NALSON, John. *The present interest of England; or, a confutation of the Whiggish conspiratours anti-monyan principle, shewing from reason and experience the ways to make*

the Government safe, the King great, the People happy, Money plentiful, and Trade flourish. London, for Thomas Dring, 1683. 4to, 4+44pp, edge nicks to several outer margins not touching printed surface, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First Edition. Wing N.111. Kress 1586. Goldsmith 2509. Not in Massie or Horsefield.

A strongly royalist and pro-government tract by John Nalson (1638?-1686), the historian and pamphleteer. "Upon the circulation of more money", he declares, "it most certainly be more plentiful, and all those little Hoarders and Bankers will be obliged to let some part of theirs circulate, who now keep it up, and money becoming more plentiful, all country commodities will advance in their price..." (op. p.30). He argues that lending money to the Crown as 'Royal Aid' is a duty of the subject and of mutual benefit to King and People.

140. NASSE, Dr Erwin. *Das Sinken der Warenpreise während der letzten funfzehn Jahre.* Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1888. 8vo, 2+70pp, contemporary half calf gilt.

Masui p.885.

Offprint from the *Jahrbüchern für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*. Bound up in a volume of tracts labelled 'Gold & Silver Pamphlets'.

141. [NEAL, T.] *A Proposal for Amending the Silver Coins of England, And the Probability of it, without any Great Change to the nation. Demonstrated in Two Different Ways.* London(?), For the Author, 1696. 1+60pp, a little spotting but a good copy in modern half-calf, marbled boards.

First Edition. Wing N349. Kress 1985. Goldsmith 3325. Not in Stephens.

Neale was Master of the Mint from 1678-1689; his name appears in the list of subscribers to the National Land Bank proposed by Briscoe in 1695 and put into effect by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford the following year.

With the armorial bookplate of William Petty, Lord Landsdowne.

BANKNOTES WILL ANNIHILATE OUR CREDIT FOR EVER

142. NEW CIRCULATING MEDIUM; *being an examination of the solidity of paper currency, and its effects on the country at this crisis.* London, J. Johnson, 1797. 8vo, 24pp, cloth gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. Inscribed 'From the Author'. Kress B.3474. Goldsmith 17044. Not in Black.

An anonymous post-Restriction Act pamphlet condemning the stopping of specie payments by the Bank. "The paper currency now established here", the author writes, "has given to the French a new engine by which to destroy us. They may send an army with millions of our notes, which, when once put into circulation, will, if a happy counterfeit, annihilate the credit of ours for ever" (op. p.21). A contemporary owner has written the dismissive comment at the foot of the last leaf: "False statements more mischievous in their intention than in their probable effect!"

143. NEWLYN, W.T. *Theory of Money.* Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1962. 8vo, 6+4+171pp, bound in the publisher's red cloth.

First Edition.

The author examines the way in which monetary policy affects the economy with particular reference to the United Kingdom and, within this context, examines the report of the Radcliffe Committee ('Committee on the Working of the Monetary System, 1959' - for which see item 1344).

THE IMPACT OF AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISCOVERIES

144. NEWMARCH, William. *The New Supplies of Gold: Facts and Statements, Relative to their Actual Amount; and their Present and Probable Effects.* Revised edition "with five additional chapters". London, Pelham Richardson, 1953. 8vo, 7+122pp, a good copy in the original card wrappers.

Cotton & Little, p.218.

An important work; Newmarch (1820-1882) eminent economist and statistician author of the fifth and sixth volumes of Tooke's 'History of Prices. The present volume...' "attracted a great deal of public attention, as containing by far the most valuable review attainable on the California and Australian gold discoveries, with facts and statements relative to their actual amount, and their present and probable effects" (Palgrave).

The additional chapters deal with, for example, an analysis of the circulation of Bank of England notes – 1849, 1851, 1853; the amount of funds in the London market and so on.

145. NEWMARCH, William. *An Attempt to Ascertain the Magnitude and Fluctuations of the Amount of Bills of Exchange (Inland and Foreign) in Circulation at one time in Great Britain, in England, in Scotland, in Lancashire, and in Cheshire, respectively, during each of the Twenty Years 1828–1847, both inclusive; and also embracing in the inquiry Bills drawn upon Foreign Countries.*

Bound in a volume labelled 'Institute of Bankers – Papers on Banking', bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

The amount of Bank of England and County Bank Notes and metallic money in circulation is accurately known but no Bills of Exchange. 'The object of the investigation...has been to arrive at some knowledge of the statistics of Bills of Exchange, to collect together such facts and to institute such calculations as may enable us to speak with some degree of confidence of the *account*, the *fluctuation*, and *progress*, of the large and most important part of the negotiable paper circulating in the country.'

IMPORTANT

146. NORMAN, George Warde. *Remarks upon some prevalent errors, with respect to currency and banking, and suggestions to the legislature and the public as to the improvement of the monetary system.* London, Pelham Richardson, 1838. 8vo, 109+3pp, complete with the half-title and final advertisement leaf, recently bound in cloth, spine lettered in gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. Kress C.4689. Goldsmith 30467. Stephens p.77. Williams I, 311.

A cogent essay by a "clear-headed writer on social, political and economic questions" (Palgrave). Norman was a director of the Bank of England (1821–1872) and an original member of the Political Economy Club. Norman here treats his subject under four distinct heads:

1. The principles on which a paper circulation should be regulated.
2. Examination of suggested remedies for the evils of the present system.
3. Remarks on the late and previous periods of commercial suffering connected with derangement of the currency in this and other countries.
4. The writer's view of the best course to be pursued in the actual state of affairs.

Norman wanted the Bank of England to have a monopoly of issue and approved of Torrens's plan for separating the departments of deposit and issue. Williams considered the essay as "important".

WITH A LETTER BY THE AUTHOR

147. NORMAN, George Warde. *Letter to Charles Wood, Esq., M.P. On Money and the Means of Economizing the Use of it.* London, Pelham Richardson, 1841. 8vo, 106pp, a very good copy (inscribed from the Author).

First Edition. Cotton, p.295. Goldsmith 32269.

Written after a sitting of a House of Commons Committee of which Wood was Chairman convened to enquire into the working of the Bank Charter Act on which Norman was extensively examined by the Committee.

Norman (1793–1882) was a Director of the Bank of England and took a leading part in the establishment of branch offices. Palgrave describes Norman as 'a clear headed writer on social, political and economic questions of his day' (vol.3, p.23).

Neatly bound-in with this pamphlet is a two-page letter, dated November 1847, addressed to Raikes Currie, M.P. – "I send you a copy of my letter to Sir C. Wood..." – and promises a copy of his earlier pamphlet.

148. NORMAN, George Warde. *An Examination of Some Prevailing Opinions, As to the Pressure of Taxation, for this and Other Countries.* London, T. & W. Boone, 1850. 95pp, a very good copy.

First Edition.

Palgrave (Vol.3 p.23) examines this pamphlet at some length and summarises the arguments.

Bound-in before this item is a 3pp letter from Norman, dated 1862, again to Currie who had invited Norman to stay with him 'to meet the Overstones' but has to refuse and hopes to visit in the near future.

149. NORMAN, John Henry. *A colloquy upon the science of money*. London, W.H. Allen & Co, 1889. 8vo, 2+47pp, new wrappers.

First Edition. Masui p.165.

Norman held a position that was against bi-metallism and a paper currency which "is not at all times convertible".

MANAGEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION

150. OUTLINE *of a Plan for the Future Management of the Circulation*. London, Effingham Wilson 1838. 8vo, 26pp, attractive modern cloth-backed boards.

First Edition. Goldsmith 30472. Not in Kress.

One of many works on the 'circulation' of currency which so preoccupied economists and banks until the passing of the 1844 Act.

151. PAISH, F.W. *Banking Policy and the Balance of International Payments*. Published in 'Economica', Vol.III, No.12, November 1936, pp.404-423.

Largely based on the author's experience in South Africa "during a period when that country was undergoing violent fluctuations in her balance of international payments".

152. PARNELL, Sir Henry Brooke. *Observations on Paper Money, Banking and Overtrading: including Those Parts of the Evidence Taken Before the Committee of the House of Commons, which explain The Scotch System of Banking*. London, For James Ridgway, 1827. 8vo, iv+177pp and 3pp catalogue of books, a very good untrimmed copy in the original boards, neatly rebacked.

First Edition. Goldsmith 25311. Kress C.1861.

Parnell (1776-1842) was a significant figure in the history of economic policy. An Irish landowner, he was associated with the liberal wing of the Whig party in the British parliament. During the period that David Ricardo was in the Commons (1819-23), he lent strong support to Ricardo's advocacy on economic policy issues. In this work he discusses the currency question, advocating the use of paper money. In order to secure competition with the Bank of England, he suggests the establishment of joint-stock banks in London with branches in the country. Every bank should be required to give security.

153. PARNELL, Henry Brooke. *Observations on paper money, banking, and overtrading; including those parts of the evidence taken before the committee of the House of Commons, which explain the Scotch system of banking*. London, James Ridgway, 1828. 8vo, iv+177+3pp, without the half-title but including the final 3pp of publisher's advertisement, original boards, spine rather worn. A large uncut copy.

Second edition. The scarcer of two editions calling themselves the second, the other published in 1829. Black 3852. Einaudi 4298. Masui p.101. Goldsmith 25583. Cotton (D.1585) has only an edition of 1835. Not listed in Kress, but located there by NUC, which gives one other location, the University of California.

154. PATTERSON, R.H. *The Economy of Capital or Gold and Trade*. Edinburgh, Blackwood 1865. 8vo, 456pp+10+2pp catalogue of books, lacks initial blank, in the original blue cloth.

Second edition.

Patterson (1821-1886), journalist ... "gained a reputation as a financial expert, and was consulted by both the Bank of England and the Bank of France on financial and currency questions..." (DNB).

155. PATTERSON, R.H. *On the Rate of Interest, - and the Effects of a High Bank-Rate during Commercial and Monetary Crises*.

Published in: *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Vol.XXXIV, 1871, pp.334-356; bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society - Papers on Banking'.

Concludes that the monopoly of the Bank of England is a prime cause of recurrent crisis and argues for a system of freedom and competition and 'the establishment of an International Banking System'.

156. PEDIE, James. *The effects of the Currency Bill of 1826 upon the merchant, the manufacturer, and the trader. (Letter to Lord Melbourne. 9th November 1837).* Edinburgh, 1837. folio, 10+2pp, final leaf blank but with docket title on verso, unbound and stitched as issued.

Apparently rare. Not recorded in any of the usual bibliographies.

James Pedie wrote other essays broadly on the same subject, including: 'The Causes of the Distress of the Country' (1839), 'The Derangement of the Currency' (1840), and 'A Philosophical Enquiry into the Nature of a sound Currency' (1841). In the present substantially earlier paper he points out "the baneful effected of the Currency Bill of 1826, even on the middle classes; that is, on all those who are not possessed of money capital".

157. PRAED, John? *An essay on the Coin and Commerce of the Kingdom, trade and treasure (which are twins) being the only supporters thereof next to religion and justice.* London, Printed and Published for the Consideration of the Present and Future Sessions of Parliament, 1695. 4to, 70pp, complete with the final blank, well bound in modern polished calf, spine lettered in gilt. A Fine copy.

First Edition. Undoubtedly rare. Wing E.3289. Horsefield 143. Not found in Kress, Goldsmith or Massie.

A valuable but probably under-rated essay – under-rated perhaps because of its great rarity – on the great recoinage debate. Among other proposals, the author puts forward the idea of recoining silver coin with a lower content of silver thus preventing its loss by exporting or melting down. He is opposed to devaluation. (Attributed to John Praed by Horsefield but not confirmed by Wing.)

158. PRICE, Bonamy. *The Principles of Currency. Six Lectures Delivered at Oxford...* Oxford, Parker, 1869. 8vo, 8+246pp+16pp publisher's catalogue, a very good copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

The first of Price's economic works; the lectures are an exposition of his theories on banking. "In his opinion, the banking world bestows undue attention on the amount of gold in the country, and by comparison too little to the soundness of their loans... (Palgrave).

A GENERAL TRULY NATIONAL BANK

159. PROPOSALS *for National Banks; whereby the profits on usury, tho reduc'd to three per cent per annum, will supply his Majesty more plentifully than ever to carry on the war, exempt the nation from land taxes, great customs and excises, exceedingly promote trade and navigation, and give England many other very large advantages.* The second impression with corrections and additions. London, printed for the author, and sold by Peter Parker ... John Waltho ... and John Gouge ... 1696. 4to 2+19+1pp, verso of last leaf blank, some spots and somewhat browned, two page numerals cropped, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Wing P.3729 (this edition only and noticing copies in only three libraries). Kress S.1967 (but a photostat copy). Goldsmith 3337 (this edition only). Massie 1350. Horsefield 344.

A long tract by an enthusiastic author who suggests that there should be branches everywhere of a 'General truly National Bank' in London. Horsefield (pp.147–8) notices that the writer "clearly had strong views about the profitability of a paper circulation, for he thought that such a bank would earn 'according to a modest computation' more than £6 million a year, after paying all charges, by lending money at 3%, proceeding to a resounding enquiry why 'lovers of their King and Country, permit the vast profits of the Kingdom ... on, the circulations of paper payments ... to devolve into the chests of bodies politick, and other users?'"

160. RAITHBY, John. *The law and principle of money considered; in a letter to W. Huskisson, Esq. M.P.* London, T. Cadell, and W. Davies, 1811. 8vo, xvi+116pp, British Library cancellation stamps on half-title and title, in other respects a very good copy recently bound in cloth gilt.

First Edition; very scarce. Kress B.5891. Goldsmith 20333. Williams I, 284.

The author was a Lincoln's Inn barrister. He here puts the case for an independent paper circulation, not measured in metal or any other commodity. He suggests fixing on some token, generally acceptable, which shall be legal tender, preferably paper, with no reference to gold.

A NATIONAL BANK SHOULD BE SOLELY A BANK OF ISSUE

161. RANKIN, B. *Paper and gold; or an enquiry into the use and abuse of the currency: with proposals for a national bank.* London, Effingham Wilson, 1837. 8vo, 31+1pp, verso of last leaf blank except for imprint, cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Very rare. No copy of any edition in Goldsmith, Kress, Black, Williams, Masui or Cotton & Little.

The author writes from Holloway to the north of London. He is highly critical of the Bank of England proposing that "there must be but one bank of legal issue; and this should be a 'National Bank', – not a trading Corporate Body. It should be solely a bank of issue. Its capital should consist of real treasure, subscribed, under parliamentary regulations, by every banker and banking company in England, at a percentage upon their working capital, or amount paid up, for which Bank paper would be given in exchange" (op. pp.24–25).

162. RICARDO, Samson. *Observations on the recent pamphlet of J. Horsley Palmer, Esq. on the causes and consequences of the pressure on the money market, &c.* London, Charles Knight & Co, 1837. 8vo, 43+1pp, cloth, lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Kress C.4477. Goldsmith 29968. Williams I, 310.

The author favoured Torrens's views. Contractions of the currency have been too sudden and too long deferred. A separate national bank of issue should be established.

WITH DAVID RICARDO'S LOAN FOR A NATIONAL BANK

163. RICARDO, Samson. *A national bank. The remedy for the evils attendant upon our present system of paper currency.* London, Pelham Richardson, 1838. 8vo, 65+3pp, including final advertisement leaf, cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Kress C.4716. Goldsmith 30479. Black 5060. Williams I, 311. Masui p.104. Not in Cotton & Little or Einaudi.

Includes as an Appendix, David Ricardo's 'Plan for a National Bank' (pp.,49–65) which had originally been published in 1834 shortly after the author's death. Samson Ricardo's thesis here is that the interests of the Bank of England are opposed to those of the public, resulting in the expansion of the currency, speculation and then a crash. He maintains that a government bank should issue paper always convertible and not for profit.

164. ROE, Thomas. *Sir Thomas Rowe his speech at the Councell-Table touching brasse-money, or against brasse-money; with many notable observations thereupon, July, 1640.* (London?), Printed Anno 1641. 4to, 2+351–358pp, title vignette shows Apollo in horse-drawn chariot, p.358 has catchword 'The', calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First Edition, first issue, excerpted, with a new title-page, from 'Speeches and Passages of this great and happy Parliament' 1641 (Wing E.2309). Goldsmith 760. Kress S.708.

165. ROE, Thomas. *Sir Thomas Roe his speech in Parliament. Wherein he sheweth the cause of the decay of coyne and trade in this land, especially of merchants trade. And also proppoundeth a way to the House, how they may be increased.* (London?), Printed in the yeare, 1641. 4to, 2+10pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. A fine copy.

One of two editions published in 1641, either of which may be the first edition. Goldsmith 750. Kress 599. Wing R.1781. Massie 583.

Roe, who combined his parliamentary work with a career as a diplomat – he held posts as ambassador to the Mogul emperor Hindustan and the Ottoman Porte among others – published several pamphlets, chiefly on questions concerning commerce and the currency. "In knowledge of foreign affairs and in a practical acquaintance with the details of British commerce he probably had no living equal" (DNB).

166. ROTHWELL, Wm. Thos. *Bimetalism; or, a fixed ratio between the two metals, gold and silver, for the purpose of money, shown to be in conformity with natural and sound economic laws, essential to a better development of international trade, and a more perfect*

adjustment of interests of the various classes of Society. Manchester: Samuel Blomeley, 1890. 8vo, 77pp, original maroon cloth, lettered in gilt, the covers faded and a bit soiled. A good copy nonetheless.

First Edition. Masui p.190.

Rothwell, Manchester industrialist, strongly advocates a bimetallic policy based on "fundamental principles". He demonstrates its advantages both to the "capitalist classes" and to the wage-earning classes.

167. ROYAL COMMISSION ON GOLD AND SILVER. *Gold and Silver Commission*. First report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative value of the precious metals; with minutes of evidence and appendices. London, H.M.S.O., 1887. folio, viii+364pp, occasional small circular stamps of the National Liberal Club, bound in a later blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt.

King 3178. Ford & Ford p.28. (1887 C.5099 xxii.)

Witnesses included R. Giffen, Professor J.S. Nicholson, R.H. Inglis Palgrave, Samuel Smith M.P. and several others.

168. SAUERBECK, Augustus. *Prices of commodities and the precious metals*. London, Edward Stanford, 1886. 8vo, 68pp, two tables (one folding), contemporary half calf gilt.

Masui p.170.

Reprinted from the Journal of the Statistical Society (September 1886). Bound up in a volume of tracts labelled 'Gold & Silver Pamphlets'.

169. SAYERS, R.S. *Alternative Views of Central Banking*. Published in 'Economica', Vol.XXVIII, May 1961, pp.111-125.

Examines some of the views given to the Radcliffe Committee on the 'Working of the Monetary System' - in particular those of the Netherlands Bank, the Federal Reserve System and the South African Reserve Bank.

170. SCROPE, George Poulett. *On credit-currency, and its superiority to coin, in support of a petition for the establishment of a cheap, safe, and sufficient circulating medium*. London, John Murray, 1830. 8vo, vii+1+84pp, with 16pp of publisher's advertisements at end, title bit dusty, recently bound in cloth gilt, unopened and uncut. A presentation copy inscribed 'From the Author' on the title-page.

First Edition: very scarce indeed. Kress C.2651. Goldsmith 26302. Williams I, 303. Stephens p.67.

Scrope suggests that distress and the fall of prices were due to the insecure character of the banking system and the small-note bill of 1826. He puts forward the view that the Scottish system should be imitated.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH'S COPY

171. SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BANK ACTS. *Report from the Select Committee on Bank Acts; Together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence... Part I. Report of Evidence with Part II. Appendix and Index*. London, Printed for The House of Common, 1857.

First Edition, two vols., folio, pp.XI+518; VIII+487 (including large folding tables); a good set in the original printed blue wrappers, neatly rebacked.

A very important record which includes evidence from John Stuart Mill, William Newmarch and, over a period of three days, Lord Overstone whose evidence was published by himself as a separate work, 'The Evidence Given By Lord Overstone, Before The Select Committee of The House of Commons of 1857, On Bank Acts' (present in this collection).

The Select Committee was appointed to inquire into 'The Operation of the Bank Act of 1844 and of the Bank Acts for Ireland and Scotland of 1845.

The Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845 failed to fulfil expectations that they could prevent monetary crisis and the committee was appointed to establish if new legislation was necessary; John Stuart Mill urged that the Bank of England should act firmly in support of credit in times of stress; Lord Overstone was adamant that the main provisions of the Acts of 1844 and 1845 should stand.

This copy has the signature of William Newmarch on Part II. Newmarch's evidence to the Select Committee, over two days, is taken to be the best summary of the crisis on banking and finance.

172. SELF PRESERVATION – *From the Whitehaven Herald*. London, November 29 1858. Broadside printed in double columns in recto only, folded as issued, bound into blue boards. Signed with the initial G.B. and a pencilled note in the lower margin attributes it to W.G. Barclay.

Rare and ephemeral.

The author is concerned at the dramatic fall in trade 'for twelve-months' and attacks a number of banks (in Scotland, Liverpool and Northern Ireland) for acting in secrecy. His central concern appears to be the number and value of bills of exchange in circulation not registered or even taken into account; he pleads that 'the amount and time of every bill of exchange should be imparted to the community equally as much as the amount of bank notes'.

173. SENIOR, William Nassau. *Three Lectures on the Cost of Obtaining Money, and on some effects of private and government Paper Money...* London, John Murray, 1830. 8vo, pp4, 103, 1, a good clean copy bound in marbled boards.

First Edition. Goldsmith 26304. Kress C.2663. Levy 7.

In these lectures "Senior addressed the question of international comparisons of wages and argued that the productivity of labour measured in the good required to import precious metals (in a non-mining country), determines whether wages are high or low ... (He) discusses paper money and reaches the basic Ricardian conclusion that variations in the amount of the currency, whether metal or paper, may cause sudden disturbances but these will be transitory". (The New Palgrave IV, p.304.)

SENIOR ON MONEY

174. SENIOR, William Nassau. (*Unpublished.*) *Three lectures on the value of money, delivered before the University of Oxford, in 1829*. London, B. Fellowes, 1840. 8vo, 84pp, recent cloth, spine lettered in gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition, of which only a few copies were printed for private circulation. Very scarce indeed. Levy 30. Kress C.5310. Goldsmith 31587. Einaudi 5256. Hollander 2932.

Senior's lectures here printed comprise those on the quality and value of money and on the value of precious metals. They were part of his extensive series of lectures as Drummond Professor of Political Economy at Oxford.

175. SEYD, Ernest. *On Currency Laws and their Effects on Pauperism*.

Published in: *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Vol.XXXIV, 1871, pp.1–20; published in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

Seyd attacks what he calls 'debasement of the quality and limiting the expansion of our silver coinage as leading to 'pauperism, starvation and crime'.

176. SEYD, Ernest. *Statistical Critique on the Operation of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and Suggestions for an Improved System of Issue*.

Published in: *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Vol.XXXV, 1872, pp.458–540 (including tables), bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

Seyd makes detailed proposals for a system of issue based mainly on his analysis of the relationship between the banking and issuing functions of the bank.

177. SINCLAIR, Sir John. *Letters written to the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, in September, 1796, on the pecuniary distresses of the country, and the means of preventing them*. With some additional observations on the same subject, and the means of speedily re-establishing the public and commercial credit of the country. London, printed by W. Bulmer and Co., 1797. 8vo, 36pp, possibly wanting a half-title, recently bound in cloth gilt.

First Edition. Kress B.3503. Goldsmith 17072. Stephens p.27. Black 1985. Williams I, 274.

At the time of writing this essay Sinclair (1754–1835) was the distinguished President of the Board of Agriculture. He here argues that the capital of the Bank should be increased. £2 and £3 notes should be issued and there should be an increase in the circulation of notes inconvertible until a specified date. More alloy should be added to the gold coin to meet the standard of other countries.

THE QUESTION ON WHICH THE FUTURE PROSPERITY OF THIS
COUNTRY DEPENDS. A SUPERB PRESENTATION COPY.

178. SINCLAIR, Sir John. *Thoughts on paper circulation; with some remarks on the speech of the Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Peers, on the report of the Bank Committee; and a plan for re-establishing the financial circumstances of the country.* Edinburgh: Archibald Constable and Company, 1819. 8vo, 16pp, preserved in a specially made cloth portfolio, gilt.

First and only early edition and seemingly a great rarity. Three copies only in NUC (University of Chicago, Yale and Pennsylvania). But not recorded by B.L.C., Kress, Goldsmith, Black, Einaudi, Williams or Hollander.

A presentation copy inscribed by the author on the title-page in which he refers to the "fundamental political maxim" that "No nation can (be) prosperous ... unless its circulation is rendered independent of foreign materials. It thus secures a solid basis of national prosperity within itself".

Attached to the tract is a two-page A.L.S. from Sinclair dated Edinburgh, 29th October, 1819, asking his correspondent to present a copy of the tract to the Prince Regent. "Being fully convinced", writes Sinclair, "that our commercial distresses, and the disturbances which are now so prevalent, in a great measure originate from our attempting to force the return of a circulation in coin, I resolved to make another effort, to prove the superior advantages of a circulation in paper, and to discuss the objections which have been urged against it".

179. SLATER, Robert. *Reasons for an alteration in the legal tender, and a reform in the currency...* London, Effingham Wilson, 1861. 8vo, 29+3pp, recent green cloth, spine lettered in gilt.

Masui p.141 (but recording only the fifth edition, also 1861).

Robert Slater wrote several essays on currency and banking matters, including 'Observations on the Currency in connection with a Renewal of the Bank Charter' (1857) and 'Banking Telegraphy' (1876). The present essay examines the problems of the Bank of England following the dramatic withdrawal of substantial sums of bullion by the Bank of France.

THE THIRD EDITION WITH SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONS

180. SMITH, Adam. *An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations...* The third edition, with additions. London, W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1784. Three vols, 8vo, viii+499 and vi+518+5 and v+1+465+51pp, minute worm-holes in a few blank margins in vol.II, contemporary uniform calf gilt with labels, joints cracked, upper joint of vol.I split, head of spine of vol.I rather worn, in other respects a very good set.

Vanderblue p.3. Goldsmith 12554. Kress B.789. Einaudi 5330.

A highly important edition of the greatest classic of modern economic thought. In this third edition Smith incorporated substantial additions "particularly to the chapter on Draw-backs, and to that upon Bounties; likewise a new chapter entitled, The Conclusion of the Mercantile System; and a new article to the chapter upon the expences of the sovereign" (Preface). These Additions were also published separately for the use of those people who already had a copy of the first or second editions.

While this is undoubtedly the most celebrated economic work in the English language, and a book which revolutionised the economic theories of the day and initiated the study of political economy as a separate science, it had also an important bearing on the development of both the theory and practice of banking and currency. Smith devotes considerable space to such matters as the variations in the value of silver during the previous four centuries, the proportionate values of gold and silver, banks of deposit and the Bank of Amsterdam, and (pp.423–499 in vol.I) 'Of Money considered as a particular branch of the general stock of the Society, or of the Expence of maintaining the National Capital'.

181. SMITH, Samuel. *The Bi-Metallic Question.* London, Effingham Wilson, 1887. 8vo, 145pp, a good copy in the publisher's olive green cloth lettered in gilt on front board.

First Edition. Cotton, p.84.

Actually a collected edition of Smith's pamphlets, letters and addresses issued between 1879 and 1886.

Smith (1836-1906), politician and philanthropist and once an advocate of bi-metallism. This copy has the bookplate of William Deacon's Bank dated 1905.

182. SMITH, Thomas. *An address to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, late chairman to the Committee on the Currency.* London, J.M. Richardson, 1819. 8vo, 39+1pp, title a bit dusty, recently bound in cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Williams I, 293. Goldsmith 22500. Kress C.433. Stephens p.55. Not in Black.

By Thomas Smith, the accountant and author of 'An Essay on the Theory of Money and Exchange'. He argues here that the "Government should provide 20 millions in specie with which to repay the Bank and thus enable that body to give specie for the same quantity of their notes to be taken entirely out of circulation" (p.30).

183. THE STATE OF THE COIN and Credit of the Kingdom. n.p., n.d. (London?, 1718?). Single sheet, folio, drophead title, 2pp, docket title on verso, preserved in a calf-backed cloth portfolio, gilt.

First Edition. Kress 3132. Hanson 2427. Not in Goldsmith.

A simplistic view of interest rates and the circulation of funds with reference to Jewish money-lending, the Bank, lotteries, and the South Sea Company. Referring to our high interest rates, the author suggests that if we stopped payments, bank-notes, bonds and bills would rapidly become worthless.

THE CULMINATION OF BRITISH ECONOMIC THOUGHT BEFORE THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

184. STEUART, Sir James. *An inquiry into the principles of political economy: being an essay on the science of domestic policy in free nations.* In which are particularly considered population, agriculture, trade, industry, money, coin, interest, circulation, banks, exchange, public credit, and taxes. London, A. Millar and T. Cadell, 1767. Two vols, 4to iii-xv+13+639 and 16+646+14pp, without half-titles but with the two folding tables and the errata leaf at the end of vol.II, contemporary tree calf, skilfully rebacked, spines gilt with the original labels preserved. A very good copy indeed.

First Edition. Einaudi 1527. Goldsmith 10276. Higgs 3968. Kress 6498. Hollander 2004. Amex 440.

Steuart's 'Inquiry' is a book that marks the culmination of British economic thought before the 'Wealth of Nations'. It was probably the most enlightened attempt in English before Adam Smith directed "towards reducing to principles, and forming into a regular science, the complicated interests of domestic policy". McCulloch thought it to be "the first English work which had any pretensions to be considered as a systematic or complete view of the subject".

Steuart's Inquiry is of central importance to the development of economic thought on banking and currency, the author devoting more than one third of the treatise to that subject (viz. pp.523-639 in vol.I and pp.1-347 of vol.II).

185. STEUART, Sir James. *The principles of money applied to the present state of the coin of Bengal: being an inquiry into the methods to be used for correcting the defects of the present currency; for stopping the drains which carry off the coin; and for extending circulation by the means of paper-credit. Composed for the use of the Honourable the East-India Company.* (n.p.) Printed in the Year 1772. 4to, 91pp, printed on thick paper, interleaved with blanks, contemporary calf gilt, sometime skilfully rebacked, spine gilt with raised bands preserving the original label. A fine crisp presentation copy with the inscription 'From the East India Company' in ink on a preliminary blank.

First Edition. Goldsmith 6904. Kress 10910. Masui p.46. Higgs 5522. Cotton p.118 (but recording the second edition of later the same year).

Sir James Steuart was an adviser to the East India Company for whom he wrote this work. The court of directors gave him their thanks and were sufficiently pleased with the publication to present him with a diamond ring. It is a valuable analytical essay and reflects Steuart's mature thinking on the subject of money from his mercantilist view-point.

186. STIRLING, James. *Practical Considerations on Banks and Bank Management*. Glasgow, James Maclehoose, 1866. 2nd edition, 8vo, 67pp, a very good copy in the publisher's printed card wrappers, unopened.

Rare. One of many works written in an attempt to draw lessons from the crisis of 1866, the last great currency crisis of the nineteenth century, the crisis of 1890 not being on the same scale and not causing such widespread alarm. These recurrent crises all had features in common but essentially that of the rapid depletion of the bank reserve leading to heavy failures and subsequent panic. The great and notable failure in 1866 was, of course, the collapse of Overend, Gurney & Co. The present work, like so many others, pleads for tighter control of credit.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND THE CREATOR OF MERCANTILE PANIC

187. STRICTURES *on the Report of the Secret Committee on Joint Stock Banks; with an appendix, containing some valuable tables, compiled from the evidence*. London: Joseph Thomas, 1836. 8vo, 24pp, including tables, cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Author unidentified. Goldsmith 29525. Not in Kress or Black.

A critical appraisal of the Report of the "Secret Committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the Act 7th Geo. IV. C.46, permitting the establishment of Joint Stock Banks under certain restrictions, and whether it be expedient to make any alteration in the provisions of that Act". The author of the 'Strictures' is highly critical of the Bank of England, "the creator of mercantile panic ... the stimulator to wild and foolish and unprofitable speculation ... the very origin of half the evils which have cramped the trade of this country, ever since she became a State Bank" (op. p.17).

PRESENTATION COPY

188. TAYLOR, James. *A view of the money system of England, from the Conquest; with proposals for establishing a secure and equable credit currency*. London, John Taylor, 1828. 8vo, 194pp, with 6pp of advertisements at end, signature and number in ink on title, otherwise a nice crisp copy in original boards, neatly rebacked, uncut.

First Edition. A presentation copy inscribed 'From the Author'. Goldsmith 25595. Kress C.2202. Williams I, 301.

James Taylor (1788–1863) was a bimetallist and the brother of John Taylor (1781–1864) the publisher and author of 'The Identity of Junius ... established' (1816). James Taylor's 'Views' is in part a rather dull historical review. His 'Proposals for Establishing a Secure and Equable Credit Currency' are of considerably more interest, however. They show an insightful grasp of the problems of both central banking and currency during the period of Bank Restriction and its immediate aftermath.

189. TAYLOR, John. *Currency Explained; In Refutation Of The Last Fallacy of 'The Times', 8 Nov. 1843*. London, Samuel Clarke, 1843. Half title +30+2pp, bound in blue lettered wrappers.

First (reported) edition. Goldsmith 33349. Kress C.6177.

SIR DALBY THOMAS'S PROSPECTUS FOR A LAND BANK

190. THOMAS, Sir Dalby. *Propositions for general Land-Banks*. n.p., n.d. (London, 1695). Folio, 2pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Only Edition: very rare. Wing T.963. Horsefield 219. Kress S.1908. Not in Goldsmith or Massie.

Sir Dalby Thomas's scheme for a Land Bank was one of four such schemes promoted in 1694 – the others being put forward by Sir Francis Brewster, Robert Murray and Gilbert Malkin. Thomas's prospectus, entitled 'Propositions for General Land' Banks', was ill-conceived, ambitious and largely unrealistic. "He postulated that it was 'Purse-men's profit to monopolise trade, and to keep money, and all mediums scarce, and the usury high' (Propositions, p.1) whereas landed men's interest was to promote trade. Moreover, 'Land (and that only) is the immoveable in place, and durable Estate of the Kingdom, and the premium mobile for all things therein, which feels the jarring of all other wheels' (loc. cit.) – a notable instance of a mixing of metaphors prefacing a confusion of thought. From this preamble he proceeded to suggest banks from which landowners could borrow on the security of their lands by pledging up to 25% of their rents.

"Sir Dalby, like other writers before and since, was obsessed with the enormous profits supposed to be made by banks, and the second page of his two-page prospectus was entirely devoted to a most confused exposition of the advantages of his own, based on that belief. The improbability of its achieving any such success was

enhanced by his own assertion that the Managers of his proposed Land-Banks would seek to lower the rate of interest on land, and presumably therefore on the Bank's loans." (Horsefield pp.212–213).

191. THOMAS, S.E. *Should The Banks Be Nationalised?* St Albans, Metropolitan College, 1935. 8vo, 32pp, a good copy in the publisher's blue printed wrappers.

First Edition. Cotton, p.69.

Not surprisingly comes down heavily against the nationalisation of the banks; descriptive rather than analytical.

192. THORNTON, Edward. *Observations On The Report of The Committee of the House of Commons Appointed To Inquire Into the High Price of Bullion, Together With Some Remarks On The Work of Francis Blake F.R.S. entitled 'Observations on the Principles which regulate the Course of Exchange, and on the present depreciated State of the Currency'.* London, For John Stockdale, 1811. 8vo, half-title, XVI+160pp, a good copy in modern blue boards, British Library stamp on title.

First Edition. Goldsmith 20355. Kress B.5928.

Thornton (1766–1832), a diplomatist, who served in America, Egypt, Saxony and Sweden where he was envoy and negotiated a number of important trade treaties; much of the present work is based on his observations of the working of the currency system in Sweden.

Interestingly the author has confused Francis Blake with William Blake, the actual author of 'Observations on the Principles...' published in 1810, one of the most important pamphlets on the Bullion controversy (see McCulloch p.174).

A RARE AND IMPORTANT WORK

193. THORNTON, Henry. *An Enquiry Into The Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain.* London, For J. Hatchard and F. & C. Rivington, 1802. 8vo, half-title, 12+320pp, a very fine copy in contemporary polished calf.

First Edition. Goldsmith 18526. Kress B.4612. Stephens p.32.

John Stuart Mill describes the work in his 'Political Economy' as ... "still the clearest exposition known to him in English of the subject in which it deals..." This rare and important work, in part a defence of the policies of the Bank of England, was reprinted in America and in McCulloch's 'Collection of Tracts on Paper Currency', 1857. "This work contains a greater amount of practical and useful information carried on in the country than had ever previously been communicated to the public..." (McCulloch – who discusses this work at considerable length).

Thornton (1760–1815), banker, philanthropist and economist, a director of the Bank of England and a member of various official committees and enquiries including the important bullion committee of which he and Homer were the dominant members.

194. THORNTON, Henry. *An Inquiry into The Nature and Effects of The Paper Credit of Great Britain.* Philadelphia, For Mathew Carey, 1807. 8vo, 8+272pp, contemporary marbled calf.

First American Edition. Kress B.5270. Not in Goldsmith.

195. TORRENS, Robert. *A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melbourne, on the causes of recent derangement in the money market, and on Bank reform.* London, Longmans, Rees, Orme, Brown, & Green, 1837. 8vo, 66pp, recently bound in cloth, spine lettered in gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. Kress C.4518. Goldsmith 29988. Stephens p.76. Hollander 2449 (the 2nd edition). Williams I, 311.

Colonel Robert Torrens (1780–1864), an amateur but effective political economist, influenced both Peel and Ricardo. He was one of the first economists to attribute production of wealth to land, labour, and capital. In his 'Letter to ... Melbourne', Torrens makes a distinction between circulating money and credit money (deposits). He suggests that confusion between these two by the Bank had been one large source of difficulty. The appendix gives two papers by Mr Pennington who first noted deposits in this connection.

THE STOP ON THE EXCHEQUER CRITICIZED

196. TURNOR, Thomas. *The case of the bankers and their creditors. More fully stated and examined; and a second time printed, with more than a third part added ... By a true Lover of his King and Countrey, and Sufferer for Loyalty.* (London), Printed in the Year, 1675. 4to, 8+56pp, some margins cut close just affecting the outer edge of the sidenotes on one or two pages, tiny hole in final leaf (H4) just affecting one or two words on recto and verso, tear in one other leaf but with no loss of surface, occasional browning and a few rustmarks, bound in 20th century (but not recent) half calf, spine gilt and lettered. Generally a good copy.

Second edition: rare. Wing T.3337. Goldsmith 2129. Kress 1392. Hollander 216. Massie 935. Amex 466. Masui p.22. Cotton p.60. Not in Horsefield.

An attack on the Exchequer which the author accuses of renegeing on its repayment of war loans provided by bankers, goldsmiths and merchants in the City of London. Turnor sets out to prove its illegality both in law and "common reason". He is careful not to lay any blame on the King ("his Royal Bowels yerne with Compassion towards us"), but cannot help but conclude that "it is not impossible to designe a course how to pay off his debt of the bankers".

197. VANSITTART, Rt. Hon. Nicholas. *Substance of Two Speeches Made By the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, on the 7th and 13th of May 1811 In The Committee of the Whole House of Commons, To Which the Report of the Bullion Committee Was Referred...* London, For J. Hatchard, 1811. 8vo, half-title, four large folding tables, II+228pp+1 leaf advertisement, a good copy in the original blue wrappers, printed label on front wrapper.

First Edition. Goldsmith 20363.

Vansittart (1766–1851) M.P. and Chancellor of the Exchequer 1812–1823 in which post and at a critical time he was largely ineffective ... "he introduced no measure of first importance ... His resolutions on the report of the Bullion Committee have not added to his fame". (Palgrave Vol.III p.611).

This copy is inscribed inside front board 'Augustus H. East, Esq. From the Author'.

198. VICKARIS, A. *An Essay, for regulating of the coyn: wherein also is set forth, first, how we have lost that import of plate and bullion we formerly had. Secondly, what is become of the great quantities of money coyned in the reign of King Charles II and the preceding reigns. Thirdly, the necessity that is at this time for to rectifie the present coyn of the kingdom. Fourthly, by what methods the charge of calling in the present money, and bringing it to a designed standard may be accomplished. Fifthly, whether the method proposed for the advancing of our money (and the bullion of which it is made) be convenient or inconvenient for the trade of the nation...* London, Printed by James O. for Richard Cumberland ... 1696. 4to, 6+28pp, small library stamp of the patent office library on three leaves, occasional light browning, recent sprinkled calf, leather label on spine. An attractive and large copy.

First Edition. Goldsmith 3356. Kress 2005. Massie 1362. Wing V337. Horsefield 288.

A further contribution to the coinage controversy of the 1690s. John Locke possessed a copy of this work according to an MS. in the Goldsmiths library.

199. WALKER, Professor Francis A. *Money.* London, MacMillan, 1891. 8vo, a fine copy in the original brown cloth.

First English Edition.

The author was Professor of Political Economy at Yale; many of his historical examples and studies are drawn from British financial and banking experience and he makes great use of the work of English economists, in particular, Jevons.

200. WEBSTER, Richard. *Principles of Monetary Legislation with Definite Proposals for Placing the Sound and Successful Principle into Permanent Operation.* London, Longmans, 1874. 8vo, 8+192pp+48pp publisher's catalogue, a good copy in slightly water marked original cloth, small area lacking from edge of front board.

First Edition. Stephens p.97.

201. WELLS, Samuel. *The True State of the National Finances, With Remedial Suggestions*. London, Simpkin Marshall, 1842. 8vo, viii+340pp, a good copy in the original cloth.

First Edition. Goldsmith 32908. Kress C5984.

After a survey, chapter by chapter, of the national finances including a good chapter on the deposits of savings banks, the author presents a range of 'Remedial Suggestions' by writers such as Edmund Burke, Sir John Sinclair, William Cobbett.

202. WESTERN, Charles Callis. *A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool on the Cause of our Present Embarrassment and Distress: And the Measures Necessary for our Effectual Relief*. London, For James Ridgway and Budd & Calkin, 1826. 8vo, 51pp, a good copy in blue printed boards.

First Edition. Kress C.1814. Goldsmith 25028. Not in Stephens.

Western (1767-1844), for forty two years the principal representative of the agricultural interest in the House of Commons and addressed the currency question with that interest in mind; he is here discussing William Huskisson's speech of the 23rd February 1826 on the motion for a select committee.

203. WESTON, Ambrose. *A method of increasing the quantity of circulating-money: upon a new a solid principle. Letter I (- Letter II)*. (London, April 1799 and London, June 1799). Two parts in one volume, 8vo, 23+1 and 42pp, cloth-backed marbled board, lettered in gilt. With a contemporary ms. note in ink on first title ascribing the authorship to 'Mr Weston an attorney in the City'.

Masui p.79. Cotton p.145. Similar to but different from Kress B.3760 and Goldsmith 17715 and 17716. Ours is presumably a variant of Goldsmith 17716 with extended pagination.

The author suggests loans on the security of the national debt to one fourth of the amount, to be in the form of stock-notes.

204. THE WORKING of the Currency. 10pp (pp.135-152) article from Blackwood's Magazine, Vol.XXV, February 1829, with Contents leaf for that issue, in paper wrappers. Edinburgh, William Blackwood, 1829.

The author finds the currency system dangerous and de-stabilising in not recognising the dangers of increasing note circulation without reference to the amount of gold available; as ever the perspective is anti-London and the City. "In London, the idle money of the whole country, to a very large extent, is collected".

205. WRIGHT, Thomas & HARLOW, J. *The Currency Question. The Gemini Letters*. London, Simpkin, Marshall 1844. 8vo, xii+398pp, bound in the publisher's blue stamped cloth, spine neatly relaid.

First Edition. Goldsmith 33844. Kress C.6521.

"...the Currency Bill of 1819 was a measure uncalled for by any necessity of the nation ... it was unjust in its origin, and has proved to be destructive of the best interests in the great bulk of the population. Among the evidence produced ... the writings of Sir James Graham ... brought forward by him in "Corn and Currency", have "endeavoured to supply a general view of the principles of Mr Thomas Attwood and Mr Cobbett ... leaders of the opposing currency parties" (Preface).

The authors are promoting the views of the Birmingham Currency School who were strong supporters of inconvertible currency (see elsewhere in this collection Thomas Attwood 'The Scotch Banker').

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

206. ACRES, W. Marston. *The Bank of England from within, 1694–1900*. London, for the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, 1931. Two vols, 8vo, 71 plates and illustrations, xvi+348 and vi+2+349–666pp, original green cloth, spines lettered, uncut. A fine copy.

First Edition. Masui p.289.

An excellent study of the Bank largely from a domestic point of view, the book was well recommended at the time by Lord Norman (then Governor of the Bank) in his Preface. Sir John Clapham declared that "Mr Acres' Bank of England from Within has been my constant companion".

A PROPRIETOR'S DEMAND FOR PROFIT-SHARING BY THE BANK

207. ALLARDYCE, Alexander. *An address to the Proprietors of the Bank of England*. Third edition, with additions. London: W.J. and J. Richardson, 1798. 4to, 32+156pp, uncut, and partially unopened, original boards, skilfully rebacked, label on spine. A fine uncut copy.

Kress B.3540. Goldsmith 17288. Williams I, 273. Stephens p.27 (the first edition of 1797). Cotton & Little p.31. Not in Black or Einaudi.

bound with:

208. *A second address to the Proprietors of Bank of England stock*. London, W.J. and J. Richardson, 1801. 4to, 2+43pp, uncut and unopened. A fine copy.

First edition. Kress B.4316. Goldsmith 18247. Cotton & Little p.31. Not in Williams, Stephens, Black or Einaudi.

Two valuable contributions to the debate on the Bank following the Bank Restriction Act of 1797. The author was a Member of Parliament and one of the Proprietors of Bank stock. His argument was for a dividend to be paid to shareholders. He stated that the price of Bank Stock had fallen from 220 in February, 1792, to below 120 in December 1797, the date of his Address. Business had, however, been generally good during that time, hence the contention that the "hoard" should not be increased but divided amongst the proprietors, and a detailed account of all transactions and profits laid before them. A bonus (viz. 10 per cent in £5 per cent Annuities 1797) was eventually given in 1799. In March 1801, "though a further bonus of 5 per cent was distributed, Mr Allardyce made another demand for a full statement of accounts, but after hearing Mr Pigott, the Bank's counsel, on the subject, the proprietors resolved that the demand ought not to be complied with". (Acres, I, pp.285–286.)

209. ANDREADES, A. *History of the Bank of England 1640–1903....* Fourth edition, with a new introduction by Paul Einzig. (London), Frank Cass, 1966. 8vo, lv+1+455pp, red cloth gilt, in dustwrapper.

Heralded when first published in English in 1909 as "the most, and in fact the only, complete modern work on the subject" (Journal of the Institute of Bankers, April, 1909). The original French version (Essai sur la fondation et l'histoire de la Banque d'Angleterre, 1694–1844) had come out as early as 1901. Paul Einzig assesses the place of Andreades' history alongside the later works of Clapham and Acres and finds it still has a relevance today.

BRANCH BANKS OF ENGLAND

210. ARMOUR, James? *Proposals for restoring credit; for making the Bank of England more useful and profitable; for relieving the sufferers of the South-Sea Company; for the benefit of that of the East-India; and for raising the value of the land-interest of Great Britain. Humbly offered to the consideration of both Houses of Parliament*. London, Printed in the Year 1721. 4to, 74pp, margins trimmed just catching the occasional page numeral, sidenote or catchword, recently bound in calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First Edition: a complete copy with both the Appendix and the Postscript. Kress 3356 (but a defective copy lacking the 8pp Postscript). Goldsmith 5954 (also lacking the Postscript). Hanson 2999 (stating that "some copies have an appendix and a postscript added). Massie 2409 (53pp only). Stephens p.18.

The author proposes that the Government should issue £10,000,000 paper money to the Bank, who should lend it on mortgage, &c; it was in fact a modification of the old Land Bank Scheme. He suggests £1 and £5 notes as well as Branch Banks of England.

211. [BANK CHARTER ACT.] *The Bank Charter Act of 1844, Reprinted from the 'Financial Reformer'. To which are added a Report and Resolutions presented to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, 1856.* London, Manchester, Edinburgh, etc., F. Farrah (et al), 1857. 8vo, 36pp, a good copy in printed blue boards.

First (and only?) Edition.

One of a number of provincial attacks on the Act which reinforced the monopoly position of the bank in the issue of notes. The author (authors) decry "... the enormous monopoly and consequent power of the Bank of England" and the consequent damage to commerce and industry particularly in the provinces.

Not recorded in Bank of England Library or in the British Library.

THE FIRST PRINTED BY-LAWS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

212. BANK OF ENGLAND. *Rules, Orders, and By-laws; for the good government of the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.* n.p., n.d. (London?, 1697 or 1698?). 4to, 20pp, generally a fine crisp copy but several foremargins shaved affecting some side notes, calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Apparently the only early edition and very rare. Wing R.2262. Goldsmith 3410. Kress 2046. Horsefield 434. Massie 125. Not in Stephens or Cotton & Little.

"It was not until 2nd November 1694 that the draft of the By-Laws, which had been drawn up by the Committee appointed for that purpose, was submitted to the proprietors (of the Bank) at a General Court held, for the first time, at Grocers' Hall. After the proposed rules had been read once it was decided to defer the second reading to another meeting and in the interim to have several copies made to 'lye open at Mercers' Hall for all such Members as pleased either to peruse or copy the same'. At the deferred meeting, which was held on the 15th December, the By-Laws were read a second time and then considered one by one. As drawn up by the Committee they were seventeen in number..." (Acres I, pp.37-40).

These draft by-laws were somewhat amended in the subsequent three years, particularly the proposed rule which was designed to prevent any person being chosen for the office of Governor or Deputy Governor for more than two years in succession. Copies of the by-laws, as amended, were approved by the Lord Keeper and the two Chief Justices and the business of the Bank was regulated in accordance with their provisions until 1698. "From the fact that these by-laws were never printed it may be inferred that they were adopted merely as a temporary expedient until experience should prove what regulations were actually needed. On the 23rd March 1698 these original by-laws were repealed, and a new set of fourteen rules, which had been drawn up by a Committee appointed for that purpose and approved by a General Court, were substituted for them. The revised rules were printed in 1699 and they remained in force, unamended, for many years" (Acres, op. cit. p.41).

The date of publication of these Rules is less certain than Acres would have us believe, however, Kress suggests a date as early as 1697, while Horsefield gives it as 1698.

213. BANK OF ENGLAND. *An historical catalogue of engravings, drawings and paintings in the Bank of England.* London, The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, 1928. 4to, coloured frontispiece, 30 plates, xi+1+77+3pp, original holland-backed boards, uncut and largely unopened. A very good copy.

First Edition.

A catalogue of the Bank's art collection compiled by the staff. With a Preface by Lord Norman.

214. BANK OF ENGLAND. *The Bank of England: history and functions.* Bank of England, n.d. (ca.197-). 4to, 6 plates (of which 3 are in full colour), 12pp, printed card covers.

An explanatory booklet produced by the Bank for sale to the public.

215. BANK OF ENGLAND. *A copy of the Charter of the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.* n.p. (London?), Printed in the Year 1758. folio, woodcut device on title, 21pp, large woodcut vignette at head of first leaf of text, woodcut initial letter, original blue wrappers, paper of spine worn. A very good copy.

Kress (5676) has only a different issue with the by-laws included. Not in Goldsmith or Stephens, although Goldsmith (6540) has a printing of 1727, also of 21pp.

Copies of reprintings of the original Charter were issued periodically in small numbers for private circulation to proprietors, directors and members of the staff. They are all rather scarce.

216. **BANK OF ENGLAND.** *A copy of the Charter of the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.* London, John Bell, British Library, Strand, 1788. 8vo, 84pp, perforated stamp of the New York Public Library on title (not touching printed surface), the same library's ink stamp on blank verso, near contemporary ownership inscription in ink on title, a few inner margins skilfully strengthened, recently bound in marbled boards.

Stephens p.25. Kress B.1363. Goldsmith 13614. Not specifically listed by Cotton & Little.

THE ORIGINAL ORDER IN COUNCIL RESTRICTING CASH PAYMENTS
ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND

A MOMENTOUS DOCUMENT IN THE HISTORY OF BRITISH BANKING

217. **BANK OF ENGLAND.** *In consequence of an Order of His Majesty's Privy Council notified to the Bank last night, copy of which is hereunto annexed. The Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, think it their duty to inform the Proprietors of Bank Stock, as well as the Publick at large, that the general concerns of the Bank are in the most affluent and prosperous situation, and such as to preclude every doubt as to the security of its Notes. February 27th, 1797* n.p., n.d. (but London, 27 February 1797). folio broadside, (32x20cms), 41 lines, 'a little discoloured, uncut. A fine copy.

First and only Edition. Of the highest importance and of great rarity.

Kress B.3334. Stephens p.28. Not in Goldsmith. See also Acres I, pp.275-278 and plate 34, and Clapham I, pp.271-272.

This was the original notice issued on Monday 27th February announcing on the one hand that the Bank was in "the most affluent and prosperous situation" but that, on the other, cash payments were to be suspended forthwith "until the sense of Parliament can be taken on that subject". The Bank Restriction Act was passed soon afterwards. This broadside notice marks without doubt a major watershed in the history not only of the Bank of England but in the history and development of banking itself.

The cash crisis, which had been mounting inexorably throughout the early weeks of 1797, coincided with alarmist reports of a French invasion in Wales resulting in further drains on Bank cash on the 23rd and 24th February. A deputation was sent to Pitt who announced privately that he would "be prepared with some Resolution to bring forward in the Council for a proclamation to stop the issue of cash from the Bank and to give the security of Parliament to the Notes of the Bank", although apparently he did not intend to take such action immediately. On the 25th February, however, a 'London Gazette Extraordinary' was published announcing the landing of some troops in Wales from a French frigate. Realizing that in the alarmed state of the public this news would be likely to cause a violent run on the Bank, Pitt sent a message to the King, who was at Windsor, requesting him to come to London on the following day - Sunday - to attend a meeting of the Privy Council. At this meeting it was decided to issue an Order to the Directors of the Bank prohibiting them from making payments in cash "until the sense of Parliament can be taken on that subject, and the proper measures adopted thereupon, for maintaining the means of circulation, and supporting the public and commercial credit of the Kingdom at this important juncture."

On the morning of the 27th February a crowd of persons assembled at the Bank "as soon as the doors opened" for the purpose of obtaining cash for their notes. Instead of the gold they desired, they were handed printed circulars bearing the words of the Order in Council prefaced by a notice issued by the Secretary of the Bank, Francis Martin, that the Bank was affluent and its notes secure.

The present broadside is an original copy of that notice. It is therefore of the highest importance as it precedes the later Bank Restriction Act having been rushed through the press within hours of the Bank's momentous decision to stop payment.

218. **BANK OF ENGLAND.** *An address to the proprietors of Bank Stock, the London and Country Bankers and the public in general, on the affairs of the Bank of England.* London, Saunders and Otley, 1828. 8vo, 4+ii+3-121pp, some very light marginal waterstains, cloth gilt, uncut.

Only edition. Foxwell's copy with his ownership notes. Kress C.1998. Goldsmith 25531. Black 3789. Stephens p.66. Cotton p.33.

An essay strongly critical of the Bank and demanding periodical publication of its accounts in the Gazette. There is an appendix of 80 pages of Extracts, &c.

219. BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTER. *Report from the Committee of Secrecy on the Bank of England Charter; with the Minutes of Evidence, appendix and index.* (London), Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 11 August 1832. folio, 486+189pp, in a later strong library binding of blue cloth, spine lettered, uncut. A good copy.

King, Parliamentary Papers 1801–1900, 404. Ford & Ford p.79. Cotton & Little p.33. Not in Stephens.

Of the utmost importance in the development of English banking in the 19th century. Witnesses examined included John Horsley Palmer, George Warde Norman, Samuel Jones Loyd (Lord Overstone), Samuel Gurney, Thomas Tooke, N.M. Rothschild, Henry Burgess and several others. The Bank of England governor of the day was John Horsley Palmer.

The Committee's brief was "to inquire into the expediency of renewing the Charter of the Bank of England, and into the system on which Banks of Issue in England and Wales are conducted". The Committee was chaired by Lord Althorp and included Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham and Sir Henry Pamell.

RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER IN 1833.

AN IMPORTANT AND APPARENTLY UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT

220. BANK OF ENGLAND. *Manuscript in ink on paper.* 8vo, approximately 100pp, with corrections and amendments, some in pencil, sewn in quires and preserved in a specially made cloth box, lettered in gilt. Legible and in fine state of preservation. Authorship not determined.

Internal evidence indicates that this was a memorandum written either by a senior Treasury civil servant or by a senior member of staff in the Bank of England. The paper used is watermarked 'RYE MILL 1831' while an accompanying note is watermarked 'C. & R. TURNER. 1832'. Dating the ms. to 1832/33 therefore seems highly likely. The handwriting and ink do nothing to suggest otherwise.

The accompanying note almost gives the clue as to authorship but just fails. It is a brief note in the third person from a 'Mr Lockhart' in which he apologises to "Mr Martin for having detained this MS. which is written in a manner that makes him much regret now returning it". It seems reasonable to assume that the author of the ms. was indeed the 'Mr Martin' thus addressed. (A Francis Martin had been Secretary of the Bank of England in 1786–1797 but it seems unlikely that he would have still been active in 1833).

The manuscript itself is of very high quality and clearly written by an expert on banking who was au fait with the work of both academic economists and bankers alike. Thus he refers to Thomas Tooke (Director of the Bank and author of the 'History of Prices'), Mr Rothschild (i.e. presumably either Lionel Nathan R. or Nathan Meyer R.), Samuel Jones Loyd (Lord Overstone), Nassau Senior, 'Mr.' Gurney, William Jacob and J.G. Hubbard (later to be Governor of the Bank of England).

The author discusses in considerable depth most of the questions about banking and currency then being addressed by banking and government circles. He examines the relationship between the Bank of England and the government, the position of the joint stock banks and the country banks, the relationship between paper money and circulating coin, prices, the powers and privileges of the Bank of England, the supply of gold in relation to bank notes and so forth.

The manuscript is undoubtedly a brilliant essay on banking and currency written by an expert English economist.

221. BANK OF ENGLAND. *The names and descriptions of the proprietors of all government funds and securities, transferrable at the Bank of England, whose stock and dividends have been transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. ... With the dates when the first dividends respectively became payable thereon. By Order of the Court of Directors of the Bank of England.* London, Teape and Jones, 1836. 8vo, 4+56pp, original printed green boards, soiled, neatly rebacked.

Kress C.4080. Goldsmith 29452. Not in Stephens.

The list of dividends "unclaimed for ten years and upwards, since the date of the last publication in 1823, to 5th January, 1836, inclusive".

222. **BANK OF ENGLAND.** *A list of the names of all proprietors of stock of the Bank of England, qualified to vote at the ensuing election to be made of Governor and Deputy-Governor, on Tuesday, April 3, and of Directors, on Wednesday, April 4, 1838. Together with an abstract of the by-laws concerning elections, for the better direction of members in giving their votes.* London: printed at the Bank of England, 1838. 8vo, 78pp, new cloth, lettered with gilt.

Not found in Kress, Goldsmith or Black.

A detailed list giving names and addresses of stock holders and distinguishing between those qualified "by their stock of being chosen Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Directors."

223. **BANK OF ENGLAND.** *A List of the Names of all Proprietors of Stock of the Bank of England, Qualified to Vote at the Ensuing Election, To be made of Governor and Deputy-Governor, on Tuesday, April 13, And of Directors, on Wednesday, April 14, 1841. Together With an Abstract of the By-Laws Concerning Elections, For the better Direction of Members in Giving Their Votes.* London, Printed at the Bank of England, 1841. 8vo 92pp, a good copy bound in contemporary half red morocco, labelled longitudinally on spine.

Not in Kress or Goldsmith.

Each name on the list of proprietors is awarded one to four stars; four stars means 'capable by their stock of being chosen Governor, Deputy-Governor or Director', three stars 'Deputy-Governor or Director', two stars 'Director' and one star 'have a vote'!

224. **BANK OF ENGLAND.** *Tales of the Bank of England with anecdotes of London bankers.* London, James Hogg, 1882. large 8vo, 128pp, several illustrations (including portraits of William Paterson, Sir Thomas Gresham, Josiah Child and Thomas Coutts), original pictorial wrappers, a bit soiled, spine worn.

An unimportant but most uncommon curiosity of Bank literature. Probably the First Edition. Includes some amusing anecdotes on bank notes, runs, crashes, forgery, etc.

225. **BANK OF ENGLAND.** *The Bank of England and The Discount Houses.* By A.B.C. London, Richardson Brothers, 1860.

2nd edition, 8vo, 8pp, bound in printed blue wrappers.

For a defence of this pamphlet see below 'The Bank of England and The Discount Houses. A Reply to X.'

226. **BANK OF ENGLAND.** *The Bank of England and The Discount Houses. A Reply to "X"*. London, Richardson Brothers, 1860.

Only Edition, 8vo, 8pp, bound in blue lettered boards.

The response of the Bank of England to the crisis of 1857 brought on by new conditions in the market over which the Bank had little control ... "the crisis forced the Bank to act, and act quickly. It therefore attacked those houses which seemed most directly to menace its own security – the discount houses who had been its largest debtors". (W.T.C. King 'History of the London Discount Market' – present in this collection.)

A MOST VALUABLE TRACT

227. **BARING, Sir Francis.** *Observations on the establishment of the Bank of England, and on the paper circulation of the country* London: printed at the Menerva-Press, for Sewell ... and Debrett, 1797. 8vo, 2+81pp, some light foxing at beginning and end, contemporary calf, skilfully rebacked, spine gilt with a label.

Second edition.

Williams I, 273. Kress B.3339. Goldsmith 16992.

A reissue of the first edition published a little earlier the same year. Stephens, Williams and McCulloch all regard this as an important contribution to the literature of the Bank by the founder of the famous financial house of Baring Brothers and Co. Baring proposes further regulation of the country banks and the making of the notes of the Bank of England legal tender. There is no need of a rival bank, and the issue of notes by a government board, thus increasing the number in circulation, would be undesirable.

228. **BARING, Sir Francis.** *A second twelve-penny answer to a new (and five shillings) edition of a three shillings and six-penny pamphlet, intituled "A Letter on the Influence of the Stoppage of Issues in Specie at the Bank of England, on the Prices of Provisions and other Commodities; with additional Notes and a Preface"*. London, I Walter, 1801. 8vo, 56pp, title a bit spotted, recently bound in cloth gilt. A fine copy, inscribed 'From the Author' in ink on the title-page.

First Edition. Goldsmith 18255. Masui p.52. Not in Kress, Black, Williams, Cotton or Stephens.

Sir Francis Baring (1740–1810), the founder of the famous financial house of Baring Brothers and Co., was styled by Erskine as "the first merchant in Europe". He was, inter alia, a Director of the East India Company. Baring here refers to Walter Boyd's 'Letter' published earlier in 1801 and subsequent correspondence between the two. He accuses Boyd of sophistry, defends the Bank's action in continuing to stop specie payments, and considers the Bank's dilemma.

229. **BOWMAN, William Dodgson.** *The story of the Bank of England from its foundation in 1694 until the present day.* London, Herbert Jenkins Ltd., (1937). 8vo, 312pp, 8 plates, 4pp of publisher's advertisements at end, original blue cloth, spine lettered but rather faded. A very good copy.

First Edition.

A well written popular history for the intelligent general reader. With an index.

230. **BOYLE, Andrew.** *Montagu Norman: a biography.* London, Cassell, (1967). 8vo, xi+1+349pp, original cloth, in dustwrapper. A very good copy.

First Edition.

Montagu Collet Norman, Baron Norman, was Governor of the Bank of England during the crucial years 1920–1944 and was directly and intimately concerned with all of the major decisions affecting the Bank during that period. The biography is skilfully compiled by a biographer of distinction who probes deeply into Norman's personality and development as a key figure in the trauma of financial crises.

231. **BROUGHTON, John?** *Remarks upon the Bank of England, with regard more especially to our trade and government. Occasion'd by the present Discourse concerning the intended prolongation of the Bank. Humbly address'd to the Honourable House of Commons. By a Merchant of London, and a True Lover of our Constitution.* London, A. Baldwin, 1705. 8vo, 8+51+1pp, errata at foot of last page of text, recently bound in calf-backed marbled boards gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. The Lauderdale copy. Amex 54. Horsefield 477. Hanson 565. Kress 2473. Goldsmith 4176. Not in Massie or Stephens.

Not a unanimous attribution to Broughton. Horsefield suggests the possibility of the author being Charles Davenant. Kress, Massie and Stephens attempt no attribution at all.

The author gives an account of the establishment of the Bank, and gives a warning as to what an evil it might become under corrupt management. As Stephens remarks (p.14), the author, "like most of the anti-Bank tractarians, seems unable to bring any specific charge against it." It is nevertheless, a strong anti-Bank case, the author seeing both mercantile and constitutional dangers in any prolongation of the Bank. He is worried that it would accrue too much power without in any way being answerable to the electorate.

232. **BROUGHTON, John?** *Remarks upon the Bank of England, with regard more especially to our trade and government. Occasion'd by the present discourse concerning the intended prolongation of the Bank By a Merchant of London, and a True Lover of our Constitution.* London, printed for A. Baldwin, 1706. 8vo, in 4's 8+51+1pp, versos of title and last leaf blank, rather browned throughout, the four leaves of signature B severely so, modern cloth-backed boards, spine gilt and lettered.

First published in 1705 (see previous item). The second edition corrected. Kress 2523. Goldsmith 4298. Hanson 565n. Horsefield 477. Massie 1780. Stephens p.14.

A reissue of the First Edition with the errata corrected.

233. BROUGHTON, John. *The vindication and advancement of our national constitution and credit: attempted in several tracts. 1. An introductory essay ... 2. Remarks upon the Bank of England, with regard more especially to our trade, and the Constitution of the Government. 3. An Essay upon the National Credit of Britain. 4. A letter to a Member of the Honourable House of Commons, relating to the credit of our Government and the nation in general.* London, Jonah Bowyer, 1710. 8vo, 100pp, 'errata' at foot of last page, a few sidenotes cut close, recently bound in half calf, spine lettered in gilt. A very good copy.

First Edition of this collection. Attributed by Foxwell to John Broughton, lecturer at St Andrews, Holborn. Kress 2679. Goldsmith 4610. Hanson 1166. Massie 1892. Horsefield 498.

Nos. 2, 3 & 4 had previously been published separately, (see previous item). They were reissued as Essays on the National Constitution, Bank, Credit, and Trade, London, 1717. Horsefield is not decided that John Broughton was the author, suggesting that it may have been Charles Davenant.

234. BURRELL, H.V. *A Historical Survey of the Position Occupied by the Bank of England as Regards the Other Banks in this Country, the State, and the Financial and Commercial Community Generally, With Special Reference to the Present Position of the Bank.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol XXXVI, 1915, pp.405-425.

A standard survey of the history of the Bank of England and the author sees little reason to change the existing relationship of that bank in relation to the other banks.

235. CHAPMAN, Richard. *The Bank of England: Not a Nationalised Industry, or a Public Corporation but a Nationalised Institution.* Published in 'Parliamentary Affairs', Vol. XXIV, No.3, Summer 1971, pp.208-221.

Drawing on evidence given to the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries (1969-70) which, among many other institutions examined the status of the Bank of England. The author concludes that 'there is no complete agreement among politicians and distinguished senior administrators ... on a definition of the sort of institution the bank is.' He analyses the bank's relations with other institutions including central government and the degree and nature of its accountability and concludes it is 'a unique institution within the British system of government.'

THE STANDARD WORK

236. CLAPHAM, Sir John. *The Bank of England: a history. Volume I, 1694-1797. (Volume II, 1797-1914. With an epilogue: the Bank as it is).* Cambridge, University Press, 1944. Two vols, 8vo, ix+1+305+1 and vii+1+460pp, with 12 excellent plates, original dark blue cloth gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition of undoubtedly the best book on the historical Bank of England.

237. CLAPHAM, Sir John. *The Bank of England: a history. Volume I, 1694-1797 (Volume II, 1797-1914).* Cambridge University Press, 1966. Two vols, 8vo, blue cloth gilt, in dustwrappers.

An unaltered reprint of the First Edition of 1944.

238. CLAPHAM, Sir John. *The Bank of England: a history Volume I, 1694-1797. (Volume II, 1797-1914).* Cambridge University Press, 1970. Two vols, 8vo, blue cloth gilt in dustwrappers.

The third reprinting of the original edition.

239. CLEMENT, Simon. *A vindication of the Bank of England from the misrepresentations, and groundless suggestions of a late pamphlet, entitled, Remarks upon the Bank of England. To which is added, by way of appendix, Essays upon banks, upon credit, and upon plenty and scarcity of money. By a Merchant.* London: printed for R. Parker, 1707. 8vo, 96pp, wanting preliminary blank leaf, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First Edition. Kress 2588. Goldsmith 4399. Hanson 831. Horsefield 496. Massie 1818. Not in Stephens.

Although Clement's authorship was acknowledged in his 'Faults on both Sides', 1710, neither Massie nor Kress give any attribution at all. This was a highly important and well-argued defence of the Bank written by a distinguished London merchant and clearly intended to discredit the pamphlets circulating in London at the time that were attempting to discredit the Bank and prevent the renewal of the Charter. It is clear from this pamphlet that a body of London merchants were now confident that the Bank of England could regulate the market to the benefit of trade. (Horsefield p.141). Clapham (I, 51-51) wrongly attributing the 'Vindication' to Nathaniel Tench, remarks that the author "certainly shows inside knowledge, including what is called a 'guess' that the Bank kept a specie backing against its liabilities of one half, and the statement that so far was it from monopolising the nation's cash that Lombard Street alone had as much. Whether Tench was instructed to write this pamphlet or not, the Directors (of the Bank), took the (pamphlet) attacks seriously". The contributor to Palgrave (I,313) considered Clement's pamphlets "well worth studying". "Though not free from mercantilist errors, he anticipated in some respects the conclusions of later writers".

240. COLLIER, John Dyer. *The life of Abraham Newland, Esq. late principal cashier at the Bank of England; with some account of that great national establishment. To which is annexed an appendix, containing the late correspondence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the Bank, and a list of the statutes passed relative to it, from the time of its incorporation.* London, B. Crosby and Co., 1808. 8vo, engraved portrait frontispiece (a bit foxed), viii+172pp, complete with the final 12pp of publishers' advertisements, old boards, rather soiled, neatly rebacked, label on spine, uncut. A good copy.

First Edition. Kress B.5321. Goldsmith 19685. Stephens p.37. Cotton & Little p.314.

Abraham Newland (1730-1807) was a colourful and long serving senior member of the staff of the Bank. He entered the Bank in 1748, became Chief Cashier in 1782 and remained at that post until 1807. He amassed a fortune by economy and speculation in Pitt's loans.

The appendix to Collier's 'Life' includes the correspondence between the Government and the Bank of England in 1807-1808.

241. COMMITTEE OF SECRECY. *The First Report from the Committee of Secrecy, appointed by the House of Lords to examine and state the total amount of outstanding demands on the Bank of England, and likewise of the funds for discharging the same, and to report the result thereof to the House, together with their opinion on the necessity of providing for the confirmation and continuance of measures taken in pursuance of the Minute of Council on the 26th of February last.* (London, Ordered to be printed 6th March 1797 (and 28th April 1797). folio, 4+2+272pp, including several folding tables, most of them paginated with the text, inner margins stabbed as issued, later black cloth boards, rebacked and repaired, spine lettered in gilt.

Ford & Ford p.78. Kress B.3415. Goldsmith 17009.

The report of the important House of Lords committee on the Bank of England set up immediately after the Privy Council agreement to allow the Bank to suspend cash payments. Evidence was given by merchants, bankers and others, witnesses including, Abraham Newland (Chief Cashier of the Bank of England), Henry Thornton, George Ellison (Secretary of the Country Bank Association), Thomas Raikes, the Deputy Governor and Samuel Bosanquet, a former Governor.

242. COTTON, K.W. *Bank of England Reference Library Catalogue.* London. For the Governor and Company of the Bank of England (Not for sale).

Only edition, 4to, (6+547)pp, a fine copy in the original bound ring file, lettered in gilt on spine.

Compiled and edited by K.W. Cotton, Librarian to the Bank of England, and arranged in two parts; one part being books, pamphlets and separate documents and part two being periodical publications. The catalogue was never intended for sale or distribution.

243. DANSON, J.T. *On the Accounts of the Bank of England under the Operation of the Act 7 & 8 Vict., c.32.*

Published in: *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Vol.X, 1846, pp.132-153, bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society - Papers on Banking'.

Looks at the effects of the 1844 Act 'on the business of the Bank of England, during the two years ... from Sept. 1844 to Sept. 1846'.

244. DILNOT, George – Editor. *The Bank of England Forgery*. London, Geoffrey Bles, 1929. 8vo, five illustrations, bound in the publisher's faded red cloth, very rubbed and worn at head of spine.

First Edition.

In 1873 the Bank was defrauded of £102,000 by the means of forged bills carried out by three Americans with great skill.

245. FAY, Stephen. *Portrait of an Old Lady. Turmoil at the Bank of England*. (London), Viking, (1987). 8vo, 208pp, cloth in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A "brilliant and stylish portrait of an institution which has always preferred to stay out of the limelight." The author became editor of 'Business' magazine in 1986.

246. FORTUNE, E.F.Thomas. *A concise and authentic history of the Bank of England. With dissertations on metals and coin, bank notes, and bills of exchange. To which is now added their Charter* London, T. Boosey, 1797. 12mo, 8+128pp, complete with the half-title, with 3 leaves of advertisements at end (possibly not complete), contemporary calf gilt, label on spine, slightly rubbed but a very good copy indeed.

Second edition, with considerable additions. First published the same year but neither edition is common. Kress B.3386 (the First Edition of 64pp but not this edition). Goldsmith 17013. Williams I, 273.

Fortune was a stockbroker and author of the frequently reprinted 'Epitome of the Stocks and Public Funds' (1796). His History of the Bank was intended to defend the Bank against adverse rumours caused by the temporary stoppage of cash payments ordered by government and sanctioned by Parliament. It was translated into French in 1798 and was published in three English editions.

247. FRAINE, Herbert George de. *The St. Luke's Printing Works of the Bank of England. An account, amongst other things, of the removal of the printing department from Threadneedle Street and of its establishment upon the Bank's Peerless Pool Estate in Old Street*. (London), St. Luke's Printing Works, 1931. 4to, numerous plates and illustrations, 12+76pp, original cloth, lettered on upper cover. A very good copy.

First Edition: rather scarce.

An authoritative study. Herbert de Fraine had been head of the Bank's printing works for some 15 years when he compiled this account of its relocation.

248. FRAINE, Herbert George de. *Servant of this House. Life in the old Bank of England*. London, Constable, (1960). 8vo, 18 plates, x+200pp, cloth in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The author spent his working lifetime at the Bank during the period 1886 to 1931, first as a humble clerk but ending up a Principal of the Bank's Printing Works. His perspective is therefore that of a comparatively junior member of staff with the peculiarities of that perspective.

A MOST EXCELLENT WORK

249. FRANCIS, John. *History of the Bank of England, its times and traditions*. London, Willoughby & Co; Effingham Wilson, n.d. (1847). Two vols, 8vo, xii+356 and viii+298pp, complete with the half-title in each volume, well bound in modern half calf, spines gilt with raised bands and contrasting labels, entirely uncut. A fine copy.

First Edition and rather scarce. Kress C.7091. Goldsmith 35140. Williams I, 322. Masui p.123. Stephens p.83.

Stephens is enthusiastic, describing Francis's History as "a most excellent work, graphically written and thoroughly reliable". Francis was a clerk at the Bank of England, subsequently filling the important post of Accountant-General to the Bank.

250. GEDDES, Philip. *Inside the Bank of England*. (London, Boxtree Ltd., 1987). 8vo, 32 illustrations, xi+1+179pp, cloth in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The author is an experienced journalist and television reporter writing variously for *The Economist*, *The New Statesman*, *The Listener* and *The Times*. He attempts here to expose "one of the most powerful and least known institutions in Britain".

251. GIBBON, A. *The theory of money: being an attempt to give a popular explanation of it. With an epitome of the history of the Bank of England, showing that Corporation, with its charter and exclusive privileges, to be an unjust, impolitic, and perilous monopoly*. London, Pelham Richardson and John Ollivier, 1844. 8vo, 8+231pp, original brown cloth, the covers a bit dampmarked, embossed in blind and lettered in gilt. A very good copy.

First Edition. Kress C.6485. Goldsmith 33771 (where the anonymous author is identified from a presentation copy in the Goldsmith's Library). The author is not identified by Kress, however.

A mundane book, although the chapters on the Bank of England are written with some competence.

FOXWELL'S ATTRIBUTION TO GOMPERTZ CONFIRMED

252. GOMPERTZ, Ephraim. *An attempt at an analysis of the subjects of currency, and the merits of the Bank of England*. London, Pelham Richardson, 1832. 8vo, 32pp, bound with the previous two items in contemporary green calf gilt.

A presentation copy inscribed 'Mrs J. Montefiore from Her Affectionate Friend the Author'. First Edition. Kress C.3348. Goldsmith 27458 (where it is noted that Foxwell attributed the authorship to Ephraim Gompertz). Not in Stephens. Both Kress and Goldsmith attribute this pamphlet to John Taylor (1781-1864) the publisher and sometime proprietor of 'The London Magazine'. This attribution seems now to have been proved wrong and that of Foxwell to have been vindicated. Bound with items 63 and 64.

An excellent and objective essay on the legal and moral responsibilities of the Bank of England both to the 'public' (i.e. the government) and to the stockholder.

253. GRENFELL, Pascoe. *The Speech of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., In The House of Commons, On Tuesday, the 13th of February, 1816, On Certain Transactions Subsisting Between The Public and The Bank of England*. London. John Murray, 1816. 8vo, 4+120pp+tables.

First Edition. Kress B.6701; Goldsmith 21501; Stephens p.48. Title slightly dust-stained but a good copy in boards, printed label on front board.

Grenfell thought the Bank of England was overpaid and moved for a select committee of enquiry into the relationships between the Bank and the public. "The appendix serves as a useful index to the various printed reports" (Stephens).

254. GUISEPPI, John. *The Bank of England: a history from its foundation in 1694*. London, Evans Brothers Limited, (1966). 8vo, xii+224pp, numerous plates, cloth gilt, in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

John Giuseppe, F.S.A., spent much of his life as an archivist at the Bank. He provides the reader here with "a living story of the Bank as an institution" enlivened by a large number of Bank anecdotes.

AN ABLE STATEMENT

255. HARTLEY, David. *Considerations on the renewal of the Bank Charter. To which is added, a letter to the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor of London...* London, J. Stockdale, 1781. 8vo, iv+46pp, in calf-backed marbled boards, lettered in gilt.

Second edition. Goldsmith 12191. This expanded edition neither in Kress nor Black, although both have the First Edition (32pp) of the same year. Not in Stephens or Cotton & Little.

David Hartley (1713–1832), son of David Hartley, the philosopher, was a severe critic of Lord North. An advanced Whig and a friend of the rebel Americans he was M.P. for Hull until 1789. Clapham regarded his pamphlet as a "well-written attack" and "a much abler statement of the case against the minister (i.e. North) and the Bank than any speech in the debate" – viz. the debate on the renewal of the Bank Charter in June 1781.

256. HOBDAY, Peter & LONG, James. *Inside the Bank of England.* (Hove), Press Ltd., (1976). 4to, 80pp, fully illustrated, boards gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition. A popular account.

257. HOLLAND, John. *The Directors of the Bank of England, Enemies to the Great Interests of the Kingdom; And also, Not Just to the Truth reposed in them by the Adventurers, who Chose them to do their best Endeavours, by all Honest Means, for the Advantage of the Joint Stock.* London, For the author, (1715). 4to, 15pp., a good copy in modern quarter morocco, marbled boards.

First Edition. Goldsmith 5235. Hanson 2179. Not in Kress or Stephens.

John Holland (d.1722) the organiser and founder of the Bank of Scotland guided the new bank through its initial difficulties caused by the opposition of the African Company. In this pamphlet he made proposals for the foundation of a bank 'for lending money on land, and for the relief of the poor of the kingdom' (p.6). He was anxious that the rate of interest should be kept low, and that every facility should be given to borrowers. 'That a low interest on money will be greatly beneficial to the government, to all the landed interest in the kingdom, and also to trade, is obvious to every considering man' (p.7). He had made his proposals to the Bank of England, but the directors of the Bank of England had opposed it, to protect their own exclusive position in lending money.

THE SATIRICAL ATTACK ON THE BANK BY HONE AND CRUIKSHANK

258. – 259. HONE, William. *The Bank Restriction barometer; or, scale of effects on society of the Bank Note system, and payments in gold.* By Abraham Franklin. (n.p., n.d. but 1820). single sheet, printed on recto and verso, bound in late 19th century black half morocco gilt by Zaehnsdorf.

bound with:

Bank Restriction Note. Specimen of a Bank Note – not to be imitated. Submitted to the consideration of the Bank Directors and the inspection of the Public (signed 'J. Ketch').

For both these items see Goldsmith 22907 and Kress C.552.

The Bank Restriction Note was engraved by George Cruikshank. But for a discussion of Hone's share in the design of the note cf. F.W. Hackwood, William Hone, 1812, pp.198–205.

bound with:

Satan's Bank Note. London, J. Turner, n.d. (ca.1820). 8vo, large woodcut on title by R. Seymour of a hanging, (16)pp, advertisements on verso of last leaf.

Not found in Kress, Goldsmith or Black.

An interesting collection of ephemeral satirical material published in response to executions for passing forged bank notes during the period of the Bank Restriction Act. According to a printed note tipped in to this volume, Cruikshank had described how horrified he was at seeing two women hanged for passing forged one pound notes, and how he etched the plate described for W. Hone " ... the demand was so great that they could not be printed fast enough, and I had to sit up all one night to etch and send plates ... I had the satisfaction of knowing that no man or woman was ever hung after this for passing One Pound forged Bank of England notes." (For a lengthy discussion of the 'Bank Restriction Barometer' and the 'Bank Restriction Note' cf. V.H. Hewitt and J.M. Keyworth, 'As Good as Gold', 1987, pp.61–65.)

260. HORSEFIELD, J.K. *The Origins of the Bank Charter Act, 1844*. Published in 'Economica', Vol.XI, No.44, November 1944, pp.180-189.

Analyses "the diverse elements from which the Act of 1844 was constructed" and concludes that its major and far reaching effect was negative "in particular the elimination of competing issues" which "enabled the bank to avoid further state interference for 70 years".

261. HUDSON, M.A. *The Bank of England and its Discounts in 1810*. London, in The Economic History Review April 1964. pp.536-538; bound in the publisher's printed wrappers.

A short article aimed at correcting and supplementing information given in Sir John Clapham's 'The Bank of England: 1697-1914' (present in this collection).

262. JELICOE, Charles. *The Bank of England; its present Constitution and Operations*.

Published in: Journal of the Statistical Society, Vol.XIX, 1856, pp.272-283; bound in a volume bound in half-calf and labelled 'Statistical Society - Papers on Banking'.

Concern about fluctuations in the 'amount of the circulation and in the demand for it' usually attributed to the constitution or operation of the Bank of England and thus to a demand for a change in its constitution. The author examines the constitution and operations of the Bank - and concludes that 'the Bank of England plays for the most part a passive character in the monetary world...'

263. KNOWLES, Sir Francis Charles. *The Monetary Crisis Considered; being incidentally a reply to Mr. Horsley Palmer's pamphlet 'On the Action of the Bank of England, &c' and a defence of the joint-stock banks against his accusations*. London, Pelham Richardson, 1837. 8vo, 90pp, recent cloth-backed marbled boards, with printed label on upper cover. A very good copy.

First Edition. Kress C.4408. Goldsmith 29942. Not in Stephens.

A remarkably cogent essay arguing that the Bank of England "is no longer able to support single-handed the credit of the country, and that other aids, in the shape of Banks of Issue, in the Metropolis, under proper regulations, must be established to meet the growing demands of trade, commerce, and manufactures".

264. McCAY, John. *A general view of the history and objects of the Bank of England; with extracts from the Charter, Acts of Parliament, and Bye-Laws regulating that Corporation; accompanied by observations upon the most important clauses, in a series of letters to a friend*. London, Longman, 1822. 8vo, x+99+5pp, title and two following leaves stained, intermittent foxing throughout, unobtrusive stamp of the Belfast Library in margin of title, original boards, rather soiled, neatly rebacked, uncut.

First Edition. Kress C.917. Goldsmith 23557. Black 3301. Cotton & Little p.33. Not in Stephens.

The author had been Assistant Secretary to the Bank of Ireland. The letters are all addressed to William Moore also on the staff of that Bank. The 'general view' appears to be just that. It is a very uncommon book, however.

THE NATIONALISATION OF THE BANK EXPLAINED

265. LABOUR DISCUSSION SERIES NUMBER THREE. *The Bank of England and the nation*. n.p. (London?), 1946. 8vo, 17pp, printed wrappers.

A politically motivated explanatory pamphlet issued by the Labour Party shortly after the Act of 14th February 1946 had brought the Bank of England into public ownership (9 & 10 Geo.6. ch.27). The pamphlet includes such nice emotive phrases as, "Banks are institutions which store our money (if we are lucky enough to have any to store)".

AN ABLE DEFENCE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

266. PALMER, John Horsley. *The causes and consequences of the pressure upon the money-market; with a statement of the action of the Bank of England from 1st October, 1833, to the 27th December, 1836*. London, Pelham Richardson, 1837. 8vo, 65pp, cloth gilt. A very good copy.

First Edition. Kress C.4456. Goldsmith 29961. Stephens p.74.

An able defence of the Bank's line of action during these three years. Shows that the drain of bullion was due to the negotiation of numerous foreign loans, the change in the U.S. Mint regulations, and to the increase in the number of Joint Stock Banks, and to their excessive issue; these circumstances together forming a counteracting influence of the Bank's actions.

The appendix contains the correspondence which took place in 1826 between the Treasury (Lord Liverpool) and the Bank, with respect to the establishment of Branch Banks of England. A most valuable tract which "casts a clear light on the financial history of the period" (Stephens p.74).

267. PALMER, John Horsley. *Reply to the Reflections, etc. etc. of Mr Samuel Jones Loyd, on the pamphlet entitled 'Causes and Consequences of the Pressure upon the Money-Market'*. London, Pelham Richardson, 1837. 8vo, 24pp, cloth lettered in gilt. A very good copy.

First Edition. Kress C.4457. Goldsmith 29962. Williams I, 310.

Palmer defends his previous position attacking both Loyd and Samson Ricardo in several specific areas.

268. PARKER, Maude. *The Bank book*. London, Eyre and Spottiswoode Ltd., 1928. 4to, 12 excellent plates, xvii+1+24pp, original blue cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, top edge gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition: rather scarce.

A marvellous collection of watercolour drawings of The Bank of England. Maude Parker both wrote the text and executed the drawings.

A KEY BANK OF ENGLAND DOCUMENT

269. PATERSON, William. *A brief account of the intended Bank of England*. London, Printed, and are to be sold by Randal Taylor, 1694. 4to, 4+18pp, including the very rare licence leaf (fore-edge just shaved), a few page numerals shaved or cut close, but overall a fine copy appropriately bound in full dark blue crushed morocco with gilt ruled borders and with the title in gilt on upper cover.

First Edition: very important and very rare with the licence leaf. Wing p.710. Kress 1852 (lacking the licence leaf). Goldsmith 3039. Horsefield 97. Massie 1248. Cotton p.29. Stephens p.3 ("an excellent tract").

The authorship of this pamphlet has sometimes been ascribed to Michael Godfrey who became the first deputy-governor of the Bank. There is an early ms ascription in ink to this effect on the title-page of the present copy. It is, nevertheless, more usually ascribed to Paterson and indeed is so ascribed by Wing, Kress, Goldsmith, Horsefield and Cotton.

William Paterson (1658-1719), merchant, was a free trader and is usually thought of as the founder of the Bank of England. He was one of its first Directors. The 'Brief Account' was written when the plan for the Bank was still being canvassed. It is a marvellous apologia for "what a Bank ought to be" and deals with the usual objections levelled at it by the sceptics. Paterson's final version of his intended Bank is described by him thus (Brief Account, pp.10-11):

"This Bank will consist in a revenue or income of eight per cent. per annum, for and upon the money subscribed; and what profits and improvements can be made from the business or credit of the Bank, will be also divided among the proprietors. Thus this Company or Corporation will exceed all others of that kind known in the commercial world. For here will be eight per cent per annum certain upon the capital; and as good and great a probability of other profits as ever any company had. And as to the security of the Bank ... it will be clear and visible, and every way equal to, if not exceeding the best in Christendom; for the other Funds or Banks in the Christian world, at best have only effects to answer, without pretending to have anything over: nor are they corroborated by the interests, property and estates of private men, that of Genoa only excepted ..."

(For further discussion of this pamphlet vide Horsefield pp.125-129 and Richards passim).

270. PATERSON, William. *The Writings of William Paterson, Founder of the Bank of England*. (Edited by Saxe Bannister.) New York, Kelley, 1968. 3 Vols, 8vo, 283+198+319+index, facsimiles, a fine set in the original gilt stamped cloth.

A reprint of the edition of 1859. Includes a lengthy biography of Paterson and his work as well as reprints of his original writings.

271. PAYNE, Daniel Beaumont. *An address to the proprietors of Bank stock on the management of the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, and on the laws relating thereto*. London, (The Pamphleteer), 1816. 8vo, pp.(375)–406 (i.e. 30pp), recent marbled wrappers.

Mullen 142.

Published in Vol.VII, no.14 of The Pamphleteer in the same year as the First Edition. The author was himself a Bank proprietor. He here opposes increased dividends and defends the directors. Kress, Goldsmith, Williams and Cotton all list the separately published First Edition but not this one.

272. PERCEVAL, J. 2nd Earl of Egmont. *A Proposal For Selling Part of the Forest Lands and Chaces, And Disposing of the Produce towards the Discharge of that Part of the National Debt, due to the Bank of England; And for the Establishment of a National Bank, etc.* London. Printed for T. Payne, 1763. 4to, 33pp+half-title, a good copy in modern half calf and marbled boards.

First Edition, Goldsmith 9890. Higgs 2972. Kress 6096.

Perceval (1711–1770), politician, First Lord of the Admiralty 1763–66, a prolific and successful pamphleteer; in the present work he is deploring the high level of public debt and the system by which loans are made and proposing " ... that public Credit will no longer be made use of to fill the private Purses of a Sett of Men who, under the Pretence of supporting that Credit, have by degrees been sapping its Foundations" " ... whether distinguished by the Names of Directors of Companies, Jobbers, Monopolizers, Undertakers for Loans etc..." (pp.6 & 7).

He proposed a "Bank be established by Parliament, under the Title of the National Bank of England; and that the Sinking Fund, subject to the several Securities already charg'd on it, be appointed as a Security for such Sums of Money, as shall at any time be deposited in it That this Bank shall issue Notes ... for any sum that shall be paid into it, not less than £100" (p.7).

Further "That the Money arising from the public Revenue be paid from Time to Time into this Bank, as at present into the Exchequer ..." (p.8).

A RIVAL BANK IS THE BEST REMEDY

273. PLAYFAIR, William. *Letter to Sir W. Pulteney, Bart. M.P. &c. &c. &c. on the establishment of another Public Bank in London*. London, printed for the author, and sold by Crosby, (n.d. but 1797). 8vo, 26pp, recent cloth gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. Kress B.3485. Goldsmith 17064. Cotton p.61. Not in Black, Williams or Masui.

A very scarce tract by the man who is often credited with the original application of the graphical method to the statistics of finance. Playfair here puts the argument for breaking the monopoly of the Bank of England. "Many people", he writes (p.iv), "have considered the wilfulness of the Bank directors, as a principal cause of the embarrassments of commerce. A rival bank is certainly the best remedy for the inconveniences arising from monopoly and uncontrolled power".

274. PULTENEY, Sir William. *Substance of the speech ... on his motion 7th April, 1797, for shortening the time during which the Bank of England should be restrained from issuing cash for its debts and demands*. London, John Stockdale, 1797. 8vo, 46+2pp, with errata on recto of last leaf and advertisements on verso, cloth gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. Goldsmith 17070. Kress B.3491. Stephens p.26. Cotton p.30 Williams I p.274. Not in Black.

Pulteney considers the Bank to be dangerously powerful, recommends a new business bank to be dangerously powerful, recommends a new business bank and fears a gradual depreciation of the currency. After a long criticism of the Bank and its policy, he proposes another bank "whose operations should commence on the day after the period fixed for the Bank to pay its notes in cash, but not to commence at all" if the Bank "should on that day" pay in cash and continue to do so for a certain time. Stephens is sceptical that Pulteney was actually being serious but the motion was certainly debated in the House.

275. REASONS *offer'd against the continuance of the Bank. In a letter to a Member of Parliament*. London, printed in the year 1707. 8vo, 16pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First Edition. Kress 2573. Goldsmith 4438. Horsefield 491. Massie 1805. Hanson 827. Not in Stephens.

The writer suggests that the Bank of England and the East India Company, acting in concert, had reduced the supply of cash by hoarding it. This obliged the goldsmiths to call in loans, which made it necessary for merchants to sell for what they could get, lowered prices, and raised the rate of interest. The wealthy associates of the Bank and East India Company then stepped in, buying cheaply; and when they had done so, the Bank resumed discounting freely, and prices rose, to the advantage of the profiteers (Horsefield, p.141).

In spite of objections from critics of the Bank, the Charter was renewed with a further review in August 1732.

276. ROBERTS, R.O. *Bank of England Branch Discounting, 1826-59*. Published in 'Economica', Vol XXV, No.99, August 1958, pp.230-246.

The Act of 1826 allowed the Bank of England to set up provincial branches which paid out their own notes for bills discounted with them ... "The following account of such discounting is largely based on the records of the Branch Bank at Swansea."

277. SAW, Reginald. *The Bank of England 1694-1944 and its buildings past and present*. London, George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., (1945). 8vo, 13 plates, text illustrations, 164pp, original red cloth gilt, in dustwrapper.

First Edition, second printing (first published in June 1944).

A well-written popular history but with an enhancement of "interesting odds and ends of information".

278. SAYERS, R.S. *The Bank of England 1891-1944*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, (1976). Three vols, 8vo, original cloth in dustwrappers. Very fine copies.

First edition of Professor Sayers's scholarly study of a crucial 50 years in the history of the Bank. The period covered not only included the two World Wars but also such momentous events as the Gold Standard Act of May 1925, the General Strike (May 1926), the Wall Street crash of October 1929, and the Bank of England Act of Feb. 1946. Now out of print and difficult to obtain.

279. SCHUSTER, Sie Felix. *The Bank of England and the State*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXVII, 1926, pp.131-137.

A lecture delivered at the University of Manchester which argued the case for "some rearrangement of the relations between the Bank of England and the older components of the money market ... for the proper maintenance of the gold reserves" ... "the duty of strengthening the reserves is a national duty ..."

280. SEYD, Ernest. *Diagrams Exhibiting the Positions of the Bank of England*. Published in 'Journal of the Statistical Society' Vol.XLI, 1878, pp.40-86; two very large folding coloured charts; 2nd edition (reprinted from the first), a good copy in blue boards, printed paper label on front board.

Seyd, a German by birth: "Seyd's writings on banking, bullion operations and kindred subjects are well known ... his persistent advocacy of the use of silver as a standard, and his opposition to the policy of demonetisation of that metal, constitute him a leading if not the principal pioneer of the 'bi-metallic' movement in England" (Palgrave).

THE BANK IS UNNECESSARY, PREJUDICIAL AND DESTRUCTIVE

281. A SHORT VIEW *of the apparent dangers and mischiefs from the Bank of England. More particularly address'd to the Country Gentlemen*. London, printed for Benjamin Bragg, 1707. 4to, 24pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. A large crisp copy.

First Edition. Kress 2577. Goldsmith 4442. Hanson 829. Horsefield 493. Massie 1806. Stephens p.15.

One of a number of contemporary pamphlets written against the renewal of the Bank of England Charter. For several years complaints about the Bank had been expressed in the pamphlet press. These pamphlets gave particular attention to two accusations, that the Bank was indulging in open-market operations to the detriment of trade and that the Bank was inappropriately issuing interest-bearing notes. Thus, the virulent attack by the author of 'A Short View' attempted to include that "the Bank is not only unnecessary, but prejudicial and destructive" (op. p.21).

282.

上記の番号の図書については、巻末のADDENDAおよび訂正表をごらん下さい。

EITHER THE KING WILL SWALLOW UP
THE BANK, OR THE BANK SUPPLANT THE KING

283. *SOME CONSIDERATIONS offered against the continuance of the Bank of England, in a letter to a Member of the present Parliament.* (London, 1694). 4to, printed in half-sheets, drop-head title, 11pp. (verso of last leaf blank), foremargins cut close but not touching printed surface, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Only edition: very rare. Wing S.4491. Goldsmith 3025. Kress 2270 (but suggesting a 1700 date). Not in Massie, Stephens or Horsefield.

A hard-hitting tract raising not only financial, management and monopoly objections to the Bank of England but constitutional objections as well. The author, notes that hitherto 'National Banks' have only been peculiar to what he calls 'Commonwealths'. The Bank of England he finds was the "first of the kind that ever was erected under a monarchy, and that obtained a legal foundation in a regal government. Nor," he writes, "can models convertible with Republicks, have a good effect upon crown'd heads, or be found consistent with a Monarchical Constitution, but either the King will swallow up the Bank, or the Bank supplant the King. (op. p.2).

A MOST ABLE DEFENCE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

284. *SOME OBSERVATIONS upon the Bank of England.* London: printed, and are to be sold by John Whitlock, 1695. 4to, 2+26pp, verso of title blank, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. A fine large copy. From the Lauderdale library.

Only edition: rare. Wing S.4539. Goldsmith 3145. Kress 1921. Massie 1293. Stephens pp.7-10. Horsefield 240.

Stephens devotes three pages to this tract (pp.7-10) and rates it very highly. He describes it as a "clever tract which so brightly mirrors forth its times". He thought it particularly useful as a contemporary account of several European banks including the Bank and Company of St George in Genoa, the Bank of Amsterdam and the Bank of Stockholm. The author of 'Some Observations' was a strong supporter of the Bank of England and, as Stephens remarks, puts up "a most able defence of the Bank of England, pointing out the fallacies of the Land Bank scheme with great acumen" (op. cit. p.10). The author stressed, inter alia, the success of the Bank in keeping the rate of interest down, despite the upward pressure natural to a wartime period (Horsefield p.137).

285. SPENCER, John Charles Spencer, Lord Althorp. *A copy of the correspondence between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank of England, relative to the renewal of the Charter.* n.p. (London), 1833. 8vo, 30pp, complete with the final blank, recent cloth-backed boards.

First Edition. Kress C.3617. Goldsmith 27982. Stephens p.71. Not in Williams.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was Lord Althorp: Governor of the Bank of England was J. Horsley Palmer, and the Deputy Governor, Mr. R.M. Raikes.

286. SPENCER, John Charles Spencer, Lord Althorp. *A copy of the correspondence between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank of England, relative to the renewal of the Charter, which has taken place since the 5th of June last, as reported to a General Court of Proprietors, on the 13th August, 1833.* n.p., 1833. 8vo, 21pp, one or two leaves carelessly opened, sewn as issued.

First Edition. Kress C.3618. Goldsmith 27983.

A continuation of the earlier correspondence.

287. STEELE, H. Rooksky & YERBURY, F.R. *The old Bank of England, London.* London, Ernest Benn, 1930. 4to, 75 plates, 21 plans and elevations (many folding), v+1+30pp, original blue cloth, in dustwrapper. A very good copy.

First Edition. A detailed pictorial and graphic memorial of Sir John Soane's Bank just before its demolition.

288. STEPHENS, T.A. *A Contribution to the Bibliography of the Bank of England*. New York, Kelley 1968.

Second edition (reprint), 8vo, 13+200pp, a fine copy.

Originally printed in 1897 and compiled at the suggestion of the (then) Chief Cashier of the Bank of England.

A STRONG DEFENCE OF THE BANK BY EX-GOVERNOR TENCH

289. TENCH, Nathaniel. *A defence of the Bank of England: or, a reply to a late pamphlet entitul'd Remarks upon the Bank of England, &c. Set forth before the last sessions of the present Parliament, and now again re-printed. And also, some short remarks upon two late pamphlets; one entitul'd A Short View of the Apparent Dangers and Mischiefs from the Bank of England: the other, Reasons offer'd against the Continuance of the Bank. In a letter to a Member of Parliament*. London: Printed in the Year 1707. 4to, 4+51+1pp, versos of title and last leaf blank, some spotting and age-browning, calf-backed marbled boards gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

First and only early Edition: rare. Goldsmith 4441. Hanson 830. Horsefield 488. Not in Kress, Massie, Stephens or Cotton & Little.

Nathaniel Tench was one of the original Directors of the Bank and was Governor from 1699–1701. He died in 1710 and was buried at Low Layton. He here publishes a spirited defence of the Bank during the period of both national and Parliamentary debate at the time of the renewal of the Bank Charter. The Charter was eventually renewed to August 1732. Tench concludes that "they (i.e. the Bank of England) have been so far from obstructing trade, that they have very much encouraged and enlarged it, by discounting foreign and inland bills of exchange, and by lending money upon notes, to (very great sums) at very low interest" (op. p.51).

AN EXCELLENT APPRAISAL OF THE BANK'S POSITION IN 1832

290. THOMPSON, Thomas Perronet. *The article on the renewal of the Bank Charter. From the Westminster Review, No.XXXIII. For July 1832*. (London), Robert Howard (&c), re-published July 3, 1832. 8vo, 23pp, including the 3pp Supplement, woodcut at head of title, advertisements on verso of last leaf, boards.

Kress C.3353 (but lacking the supplement). Goldsmith 27459. But not in Black, Cotton, Masui or Stephens.

Thomas Perronet Thompson (1783–1869) was a British army officer of considerable talent and was an important contributor to the economic discussions of his day. Perhaps best known as the proprietor of the Westminster Review (1829–1836) he was the author of several tracts in favour of a limited inconvertible paper money as well as other writings arguing his beliefs as a radical anti-corn-law pioneer.

The present separately published offprint from the Westminster Review is an excellent and most intelligent appraisal of the Bank of England and its position vis a vis both the government and the country bankers.

291. TURNER, B.B. *Chronicles of the Bank of England*. London, Swan Sonnenschein 1897. 8vo, 12+296pp, illustrated, a very good copy in the original green ribbed cloth.

First Edition.

Turner, a clerk in the Bank of England, also produced a useful work on 'Commerce and Banking'.

292. TURNER, Martin John. *The Bank Tree*. London, Oxford University Press 1937. Folio, 4+118pp, splendid coloured reproduction of a painting by Rowlandson as frontispiece, other plates – some in colour, a fine copy in the original olive green boards.

First Edition. A handsome production printed on fine hand-made paper and limited to 200 copies, not published for public sale.

A History of the Bank of England and its physical growth and of the neighbourhood in which it stands; the Bank Tree refers to a tree growing in the inner-court of the bank and felled in 1932.

293. VINER, Jacob. *Clapham on the Bank of England*. Published in 'Economica', Vol.XII, No.46, May 1945, pp.61-69.

Reviews a number of issues raised by Clapham in his 'thoroughly scholarly account' of the history of the Bank of England and concludes that ... 'on these and other matters, we can safely take it for granted that not much more could have been done on the basis of the Bank's own records than the work under review has done.'

294. WADSWORTH, John E. *The Bank of England: 1694-1944*. (by Sir John Clapham). London. MacMillan 1945. 8vo, pp.60-75 in 'History. The Quarterly Journal of The Historical Association' March 1945.

A lengthy review of Sir John Clapham's two volume history of the Bank (see items 236-238).

295. WARREN, Henry. *The story of the Bank of England. (A history of English banking, and a sketch of the money market)*. London, Jordan & Sons, 1903. 8vo, frontispiece, 4+251pp, with 9pp of publisher's advertisements at end, original blue cloth, embossed and lettered in red and gold. A fine copy.

First Edition: scarce. Masui p.281.

A popular history of the Bank. Henry Warren had also written several other books on banking including such titles as, 'How to choose your banker: a manual for customers and investors' (1900); 'How to deal with your banker' (1900); and 'The customer's guide to banking' (1904).

296. WHALE, P. Barrett. *A Retrospective View of the Bank Charter Act of 1844*. Published in 'Economica', Vol.XI, No.43, August 1944, pp.109-112.

Reviews the effects of the Act on banking policy for example ... "the practice of the bank should a regression in its development as a central bank during the decades immediately following the passage of the Act" despite the widely accepted view that the Act laid the foundation of the position of the Bank as the central Bank. The author's real purpose is to show that the Act "has worked satisfactorily" and "will survive the period of post-war reconstruction."

297. WOODS, R.A. *The Bank of England: an illustrated visit*. (London, the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, 1975). 4to, 120 plates including several in full colour, with a short descriptive text to each plate, dark red cloth gilt.

First Edition.

An excellent pictorial tour through the Bank with marvellous photographs of the art collection, antiquities and artifacts housed therein.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH BANKING

298. ANDERSON, James L. *The Story of The Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited During Its Hundred Years From 1810 to 1910*. Edinburgh. Privately printed by F. & E. Murray 1910. Small 4to, 8+113pp, 23 full page photographic illustrations; bound in red quarter calf, gilt lettered cloth boards.

First Edition.

The author was Secretary to the bank: this is a more detailed and scholarly work than most centenary histories.

AN ATTEMPT TO TAKE OVER THE BANK OF SCOTLAND

299. ARMOUR, James. *Proposals for making the Bank of Scotland more useful and profitable; and for raising the value of the land-interest of North-Britain*. Edinburgh: printed by John Mosman and Company, 1722. 4to, 2+20+4+2pp, title a bit dusty, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. A fine complete copy with the Postscript (2pp) and the Copy of the Powers given by the Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company at London to James Armour (4pp).

First Edition. Kress 3455 (but without the final 6pp). Goldsmith 6121 (but without the 4pp 'Copy of the Powers'). Hanson 3179. Massie 2461. Malcolm p.42.

The Jacobite rising of 1715 followed by the financial uncertainty surrounding the South Sea Bubble in 1720-'21 combined to put the Bank of Scotland in an apparently weak position and vulnerable to takeovers. Three attempts at takeover were made and, perhaps surprisingly, all three were fought off. The first two were by the Bank of England through the Equivalent Society, the second by the "Gentlemen Proprietors of the Edinburgh Society". The third was the present proposal by James Armour, Writer to the Signet, of Edinburgh, acting as agent for the Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London. "A bid was made in the name of the more powerful Royal Exchange Insurance Company, also formed in 1720. It was set out in a pamphlet by James Armour, who had advocated Dr Chamberlen's scheme in 1702. It stressed the importance of land as 'by much the surest Fund of Credit', and then proceeded in the name of the Royal Exchange Company to offer to provide the Bank with £20,000 in specie, which would increase its lending scope, and in particular would put it in a position to make large profits on the Edinburgh-London exchanges. In return, of course, the Company would acquire an interest in the Bank" (Checkland, p.51). The Bank declined the offer.

300. ATTWOOD, T. *The Scotch Banker; Containing articles under that signature on Banking, Currency, etc. Republished from The Globe Newspaper. With Some Additional Articles*. London, James Ridgway, 1828. 8vo, 13+1+175pp+8pp adverts, bound in the publisher's grey boards.

First Edition. Kress C.2005. Goldsmith 25534.

Attwood (1783-1856) belonged to a Birmingham firm of bankers and was an adherent of the Birmingham Currency school who were strong supporters of inconvertible currency; Palgrave tells us that the present work was reviewed by Cobbett in his Political Register for 24th May 1828 and by the Quarterly Review No.78.

Curiously, Attwood, in his preface, states 'These papers were not written by a Scotch banker, but by an English Banker. The former signature was adopted accidentally without the knowledge of the writer.' (!)

A RARE AND EARLY COPY OF THE CHARTER OF THE BANK OF IRELAND

301. BANK OF IRELAND. *A copy of the charter of the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland*. Dublin: printed by W. Sleater, printer and stationer to the Bank. 1798. 4to, 24+3pp, including "An Appendix containing a List of the Governors, Directors, and Subscribers to the Bank of Ireland", original marbled wrappers with a contemporary ms title in ink on a label pasted on to upper cover, the wrappers a bit worn and split at fold. A fine copy.

Very rare indeed. Goldsmith 17293. Not in Kress (which apparently has no copy of the Charter at all). Not in Black, although Black has printings of 1783 (no.1239) and 1788 (no.1578).

The legislation for establishing the Bank of Ireland was passed through the (British) Parliament in 1782 and the Bank began its operations a year later. All 18th century copies of the Bank Charter are extremely uncommon

and rarely come on to the market. A Bank of Ireland had originally been projected in 1695, but the plan was not carried out then; it had also been rejected by the Irish House of Commons in 1721. The consequence of the failure to establish a national bank resulted in a chaotic currency and money market in Ireland through most of the 18th century with Ireland experiencing an almost unbroken series of banking and currency crises and being forced to rely for banking facilities on a number of unsatisfactory private banks (vide F.G. Hall, *The Bank of Ireland, 1783-1946*).

302. BANK OF IRELAND. *A copy of the Charter of the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.* Dublin: printed 1783; reprinted by Browne and Nolan, 1865. folio, 22+2pp, original cloth lettered in gilt on upper cover, neatly rebacked.

bound with:

303. Rules, Orders, and Bye-Laws; for the good government of the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland. Dublin: printed 1798. Reprinted by Browne & Nolan, 1865. folio, 10pp.

Uncommon. Not found in Masui or Cotton & Little. Goldsmith has a copy of the original Charter of 1783 (no.12449) and another dated 1798 (no.17293) but has no later printing. Black has the 1783 (1239) and 1788 (1578) issues but none of a later date. Kress seems to have none at all.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND ESTABLISHED

304. BANK OF SCOTLAND. *Act of Parliament, for Erecting a Bank of Scotland. Edinburgh, July 17. 1695.* (Edinburgh, Printed by the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson, 1695). folio, drophead title, 6pp, complete with the integral first blank leaf, folded and unbound as issued. A fine copy with wide margins preserved in a specially made cloth folder.

First Edition. (There was both a folio and a quarto edition published in the same year: but there seems no way to establish priority). Wing S.1127B. Goldsmith 3171. Wing curiously records only the copy in the National Library of Scotland.

This was the Act which established the Bank of Scotland. "Its original capital was £1,200,000 Scotch, or £100,000 sterling; distributed in shares of £1000 Scotch, or £83 6s 8d sterling each. The Act exempted the capital of the bank from all public burdens, and gave it the exclusive privilege of banking in Scotland for twenty-one years. The objects for which the bank was instituted, and its mode of management, were intended to be, and have been, in most respects similar to those of the Bank of England" (McCulloch, p.161).

305. BANK OF SCOTLAND. *An exact state or abbreviate of the affairs of the Bank of Scotland, as they stand balanced to the 27th March 1728, the day upon which they were obliged to stop payments, through deficiency of cash: and how the same stands this 18th June the said year.* n.d. (Edinburgh?), 1728. Single sheet oblong folio, short tear at fold (no loss and not affecting text), calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. With a docket title in ink in a contemporary hand: 'State of the affairs of the Old Bank the 27th March 1728'.

Only edition: rare. Hanson 3875. Goldsmith 6619. Not in Kress or Massie.

The attempt by the Royal Bank to eliminate the Bank of Scotland forced the Old Bank to suspend operations on March 27, 1727 (1728), until the following April 15. 'Holders of their notes were content on learning that interest would be paid as well as cash on all notes in circulation. The Adventurers were called upon to pay a further tenth of their nominal capital and debtors were told to repay their loans' (Malcolm p.47). The 'Exact State or Abbreviate' shows the extent of the improvement in the Old Bank's finances achieved by 18th June that year. Although in considerable difficulties the Old Bank of course survived.

THE AUTHORISED DEFENCE OF ITSELF BY THE BANK OF SCOTLAND

306. BANK OF SCOTLAND. *An historical account of the establishment, progress and state of the Bank of Scotland; and of the several attempts that have been made against it, and the several interruptions and inconveniences which the Company has encountered.* n.p. (Edinburgh?), Printed, February 1728. 4to, vi+54pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt, dusty but a very good copy.

First Edition. Hanson 3873 (noting the appendices present in our copy). Kress 3753. Goldsmith 6603. Massie 2669. Checkland p.755. Malcolm p.48 (noticing that the Bank of Scotland Directors paid the pamphlet's £25 printing costs).

An important official contemporary account of the development of the Bank of Scotland and a strong plea against having two rival public banks in Scotland – the Royal Bank having been established in 1727. The author argues that "no body that knows the nature of banking, does believe that two Banks can be carried on in the same country: for it is impossible to manage and keep them up without interfering and rubbing upon one another, unless rules and regulations could be made to prevent it ..." He accuses the Royal Bank of Scotland of doing every thing possible to make it difficult for the old Bank to continue. There is, the author suggests, "one comprehensive truth, that those of the Royal Bank have exerted the utmost of their power and strength, and rack'd their wit and politicks, to bear all hardships upon the Bank, to discredit the Company, and incurber the circulation of its notes, with no other view but to occasion a run upon the Bank, oblige the Directors to make demands on the Company's debtors, create national distress, and (as they hope) to raise clamour against the Bank" (op. p.54).

A LATE 18TH CENTURY BANK OF SCOTLAND STAFF HANDBOOK

307. BANK OF SCOTLAND. *Acts of Parliament in favour of the Bank of Scotland*. Edinburgh: printed by the assigns of Alexander Kincaid, 1784 (but actually 1794). 8vo, 95pp, royal arms of Scotland on title, interleaved with blanks on which are written contemporary or slightly later ms annotations in ink, generally margins rather trimmed affecting some page numerals, and occasional side notes, contemporary or original blue card covers, recently rebacked in leather, label on spine.

The first copy these cataloguers have seen and almost certainly of considerable rarity. Not found in any of the bibliographies we have consulted.

A curious volume; probably produced for the use of Bank of Scotland staff. It comprises the complete text of the original Bank of Scotland enabling Act (1695), together with the four Acts of George III passed in 1774, 1792 and 1794 each of which 'enabled' the Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland "to increase the Capital Stock of the said Company". The contemporary ink annotations all refer to the original Act of 1695 and make sensible comments on some of its provisions including such matters as, sales of Bank property, removal of Bank Directors, the legality of new bye-laws and "the giving or withholding credit by agents, regulated by any other motive that what the law directs".

308. BANK OF SCOTLAND. *Report by the Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland to the Managers of the Edinburgh Bank, As to the mode in which the title should be taken to the new Clearing and Exchange Premises purchased by the Banks* (so lettered in a fine copper-plate hand, dated 1892).

Folio, 3pp (plus 'title' as above), folded as for letter post.

In 1892 a clearing house was established by those banks having Head Offices in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Bank of Scotland and particularly its Treasurer, James Wenley, took the lead in this development.

The report is signed by Wenley who was the Treasurer of the bank from 1879–1898.

309. BANKERS OF SCOTLAND. *Report of The Deputation From The Bankers of Scotland Appointed to Proceed to London Pending the Enquiry on Banks of Issue Before A Select Committee of the House of Commons, Session 1841*. London, Privately Printed, 1841. 8vo, 15pp, title dusty but a good copy in cloth backed marbled boards, paper label, verso of last leaf addressed (in pen) to the National Bank of Scotland, Kirkcaldy, with remains of red seal.

Only edition. Rare. Goldsmith 32270. Not in Kress.

The government appointed a select committee on Banks of Issue in 1841 largely in reporting the widespread failures of joint-stock banks in England, which produced evidence of poor standards of control and put a brake on the creation of new banks.

The Scottish bankers were concerned that the situation might persuade the government to impose a new system on Scotland and sought to influence the work of the committee towards allowing a continuation of the independence of the Scottish Banks of Issue. The Joint Stock Bank Act of 1844 greatly tightened the control and accountability of English Banks to continue their separate issue of notes but imposed tight controls on the

increase of notes while prohibiting new Scottish issues thus effectively putting an end to the foundation of new joint stock banks in Scotland.

SCOTTISH BANKS AND THE INVASION OF ENGLAND

310. BANKS OF ISSUE. *Report from the Select Committee on Banks of Issue Together with The Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendix.* London, For the House of Commons, 1875.

First Edition, folio, XII+559pp, a very good copy in the publisher's blue lettered wrappers.

The separate right of note issue enjoyed by the Scottish banks was resented by the more tightly constrained English banks and by the Bank of England and was a matter of constant concern to successive governments who would have liked total uniformity of note issue throughout Britain.

The issue came to a head with what Checkland (p.481) describes as 'The Invasion of England: London Offices'. The Scottish banks resented having to conduct London business through an English joint-stock bank, it proved to be 'unprofitable and inconvenient'.

In 1864 the National Bank of Scotland opened a London office and this aroused intense opposition among English banks as any English bank wishing to open a London office had to surrender the right of note issue. Encouraged by the lead of four other banks, the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Union and the Clydesdale, proposed, as a group to open a London office. The negotiations did not succeed largely due to the '...crisis of 1866 and failure of Overend Gurney & Co.' (Checkland). However the Royal Bank of Scotland successfully opened a London office in 1874. The enraged English banks pressured the Chancellor of the Exchequer to introduce legislation which would have had the effect of removing the right of note issue in Scotland from any Scottish banks opening branches in England. The Scottish banks argued from the principle of 'free competition in banking'. The proposed legislation was dropped and instead the matter was referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons whose report together with the very large amount of evidence is offered here.

311. BARROW, G.L. *The Emergence of the Irish Banking System 1820-1845.* Dublin, Gill and MacMillan 1975. A mint copy.

First Edition, 8vo, 16+251pp.

"... covers the history of banking in Ireland during the formative years from the last great crisis of the private banks in 1820 to the consolidation of the system under the Irish Banking Act, 1845, on the eve of the Great Famine Close attention is given to the working of the Anglo-Irish exchanges through which the Irish money supply was linked to sterling ..." (Dustwrapper). With a very extensive bibliography.

312. [BLAIR, A.] *Upon the 14th September 1840, the Governor being present, the Treasurer of the Bank read to the Board a Memorandum, of which the following is a copy - the heads being*

- I. Fluctuation and decrease of banking profit since 1814.
- II. The particular sources of profit which have been affected.
- III. The means resorted to by the banks since 1814, to replace their profits, and the effect produced.
- IV. Suggestions as to the mode of securing a steady and remunerative profit on Scottish banking operations.
- V. English practice and estimate of the result of its modified application to Scotland.
- VI. Present state of the intercourse between the banks.

(Edinburgh?), 1840? 8vo, drophead title, 10pp, bound in marbled wrappers.

Not recorded in National Library of Scotland, British Library, Goldsmiths' Catalogue and Kress.

Blair, Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland "He was the chief spokesman for the Scottish Banks in the great period of English and Scottish Bank discussion and legislation, 1841-5. Within Scotland ... he led in the attempts to gain the agreement of all banks to a common policy on borrowing and lending rates (Checkland p.353).

313. BRADY, Professor Frank. *So Fast to Ruin. The personal element in the collapse of Douglas, Heron and Company.* Ayrshire. Archaeological and natural History Society, 1973 (Reissued 1989).

Printed title plus pp.27–44, second issue, bound in the Society's lettered blue wrappers.

Brady relies to a large extent on the major contemporary source "The Precipitation and Fall of Messrs. Douglas, Heron and Company, Late Bankers in Air, with the Causes of their Distress and Ruin, Investigated and Considered, by a Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the Proprietors." (1778) (present in this collection), and on Smith's "Wealth of Nations where the collapse is discussed at length. Brady examines the character and experience of the "two or three young people, of merit indeed, but little experience in commercial affairs" who directed the affairs of the company.

A RARE, INTERESTING, AND VALUABLE TRACT

314. CHALMERS, George. *Considerations relating to the late order of the two banks established at Edinburgh; by which they have recalled one fourth of their cash-accompts.* Edinburgh: printed by G. Martin & J. Wotherspoon, 1762. 8vo, 15pp, title rather soiled, recent cloth gilt.

First Edition. Kress 5999. Goldsmith 9781. Higgs 2759. Not in Black.

Written by George Chalmers (1742–1825) as a very young man and possibly during the time he was studying law at Edinburgh. It appears to have been his first publication, possibly on any subject, but certainly in the field of economics. E.C.K. Gonner (Palgrave I, 254) has thought all his economic works were "of the very highest importance". Higgs confirms this by quoting Foxwell's comment on the present pamphlet: "A rare, interesting and valuable tract. The great majority of bankers are always out for a contraction of the currency: but I do not know of a more outrageous method of contraction than the one here criticized. It was defended in 'A Letter to J.F. ... 1762'". The tract was reprinted in the Scots Magazine vol.xxiv.

Chalmers described the problem he wanted to expose thus: "Some weeks ago, the two Banks of Scotland at Edinburgh sent a circular letter to the several merchants and other gentlemen who had cash-accompts in the books of either Bank, acquainting them, that from henceforth they were to consider their cash-accompts as reduced one fourth; and if they had drawn money beyond three fourths of their former accompt, that they must immediately pay it, without any further notice".

315. CHECKLAND, Professor S.G. *Scottish Banking. A History, 1695–1973.* Glasgow (& London), Collins 1975. 8vo, 26+785pp, extensively illustrated from prints, paintings and photographs, a fine copy in pictorial dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A lengthy and scholarly work with an extensive bibliography. Related throughout to the state of Scottish industry and general economic development as well as the constant rivalries and disputes between the Edinburgh banking establishment and their (often) more aggressive rivals in the West based in Glasgow.

Scottish joint-stock banks were the first of their kind and pioneered the branch banking system which was to distinguish the Scottish system for much of the nineteenth-century.

COLLAPSE OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK

CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

The collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878 was remarkable for a number of features. Firstly, for the scale of the failure. The Bank was revealed to have liabilities of £12,400,000, "only 254 of the 1,819 shareholders remained solvent when the affairs of the Bank were finally wound up". (Checkland)

Secondly, this was the first and only bank collapse in Scottish history to result in a criminal trial and the subsequent imprisonment of staff and directors for fraud.

Thirdly, this traumatic failure not surprisingly had far reaching effects on the attitudes and organisation of Scottish banking

Founded in 1839 the City of Glasgow Bank was, from the beginning, an aggressive and ambitious bank in contrast to the more staid and circumspect Edinburgh banks. The Bank was damaged by the collapse of the Western Bank of Scotland in 1857 but in the words of Checkland, (p.469) "it was unchastened". Failure was due in part to its eagerness, like the West of Scotland, to be involved in international financing and it became heavily involved in the financing of an American railway and in an Australian and New Zealand land company, both of which were a massive and continuing drain on the Bank. More importantly, however, was the failure of its discount business – "the Bank had allowed a

small number of large business houses progressively to increase their borrowing until its discounts were highly concentrated with a few firms ... and as the Bank's lending position was deteriorating, so too was its leadership". (Checkland)

The directors abdicated control to the manager who began to buy in the Bank's own shares and falsify the accounts but the end was inevitable and the Bank stopped trading in October 1878. The subsequent trial caused a sensation. The nine items listed below, bound in three volumes, provide an extensive archive on the Bank and on the trial.

WITH TWO LETTERS

316. PATTERSON, R.H. *The Fall of the City of Glasgow Bank.* (Edinburgh) 'not published', 1878. 8vo, 18pp, printed in double columns one side of the paper only. These, corrected galley proofs, written for Blackwood's magazine, have written, in ink, on the first page "by Mr R.H. Patterson. This article was never published". The article is well written, the author begins with a brief discussion of past economic booms and slumps and then discusses the present Bank collapse, he emphasises "the disparity between the magnitude of the disaster and the meanness of the agents".

Bound in are two autographed letters – one from John Blackwood to J.S. Fleming asking for his opinion of Patterson's article and the other is Fleming's reply in which he advises Blackwood to delay publication – "The public mind is still very excited ... your article would add to the excitement ... Pray consider this *in the interests of the country*".

317. CITY OF GLASGOW BANK. *Contract of Co-partnership of the City of Glasgow Bank. Dated 23rd January to 11th February 1840.* Edinburgh, Edinburgh Publishing Company, 1879. Royal 8vo, 22pp, a good copy in attractive modern half-calf, marbled boards.

bound with:

318. CITY OF GLASGOW BANK. *Official List of Shareholders, Their Holdings and Amount of Their Calls and Appendix Containing a Complete List of Trustees on Estates Holding Stock ... With an Introductory Narrative of the Principal Events in the History of the Bank.* Edinburgh, Edinburgh Publishing Company, 1878. A good copy.

bound with:

319. CALEDONIAN BANKING COMPANY. *Official List of Shareholders, Their Holdings and Amount Paid Up ... With an Introductory Narrative.* Edinburgh, Edinburgh Publishing Company, 1878. 55pp, a good copy.

By chance the Caledonian Banking Company was severely damaged by the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank, "it had become the owner of four shares of stock, acquired through holding them as security. For the calls on these it became liable like other shareholders". (Checkland.) It survived but "had been permanently impaired".

bound with:

320. CITY OF GLASGOW BANK. *The Trustee Test Case in the Court of Session. Report of the Petition of William Muir and Others for Rectification of the List of Contributories of the City of Glasgow Bank. Edited by Alex Taylor Innes.* Edinburgh, Edinburgh Publishing Company, 1878. 115pp, a good copy.

"The case reported in these pages was selected as one by which to test the general question of the personal and unlimited liability of Trustees, who had invested trust-funds in the City of Glasgow Bank, to the Bank's creditors." (advertisement)

bound with:

321. CITY OF GLASGOW BANK. *Report of the Trial of the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank Before the High Court of Justiciary, ... from January 20th to February 1st 1879.* Edinburgh, Edinburgh Publishing Company, 1879. Second edition, 272pp, a double-page engraving depicting the last meeting of the Director, three other illustrations and a photographic illustration of the Jury.

and:

322. CITY OF GLASGOW BANK. *Report by the Committee Appointed at the Meeting of Shareholders Held at Glasgow the 1st day of December 1857.* Four folded pages, 4to, printed on rectos only, tipped in, the second printed page being a statement of amounts of liabilities.

The collapse of the West of Scotland Bank in 1857 shook the City of Glasgow Bank, largely because, like the Western, it had been more adventurous in its lending. The present is an audited report intended to calm the shareholders and the public.

and:

323. CITY OF GLASGOW BANK. *Report by the Directors ... To the Shareholders Read at the Annual Meeting, 3rd July 1867.* 4pp, 4to, folded, last page blank, tipped in.

A SPECIAL COPY WITH ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS

324. COUPAR, Charles Tennant. *Report of the Trial Before the High Court of Justiciary. Her Majesties Advocate against the Directors and the Managers of the City of Glasgow Bank...* Edinburgh, Edinburgh Publishing Company, 1879. First Edition, Royal 8vo, VII+476pp + large folding lithographed copies of "the Scroll Abstracts of Accounts and the Report of the Investigation", illustrated with ten actual photographs of individual participants in the trial, each signed by the subject. A very good copy in contemporary calf.

Clearly a special copy in that copies do not normally have photographs.

325. CLYDESDALE BANK. *Return to Banking ... Essays by Members of the Staff of the Clydesdale Bank.* Glasgow, For the Bank 1946. 8vo, 179pp, a very good copy.

Only edition.

A serious work – intended to reintroduce ex-service men to the forms and details of banking and the changes of the preceding six years.

326. CLYDESDALE AND EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW BANK. *Articles of Agreement Between the Clydesdale Banking Company and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank 1868.* Contemporary manuscript copy of the Agreement in a copper-plate hand on twenty folio pages; folded and title (as above) on outer section.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, a major joint-stock company founded in 1844, first got into difficulties in the crisis of 1847 and never fully recovered. In 1853 opened negotiations with the Clydesdale Bank but at this point incurred further losses because of its advances to the Royal Bank of Australia and was taken over by the Clydesdale in 1858.

The present document sets out the conditions of the merger, information which does not appear elsewhere not in Reid's 'History of the Clydesdale Bank (1938) nor in Checkland's 'History of Scottish Banking' (1975), both present in this collection.

327. CLYDESDALE BANKING COMPANY. *Contract of Copartnery of the Clydesdale Banking Company.* Glasgow, James Lunsden and Son 1838. Tall 8vo, 70pp, slightly spotted but a good copy in the original glazed green cloth bound with the arms of the company stamped in gilt on front board.

Rare. Goldsmith 30434. Not in Kress.

The Clydesdale Bank was the creation of a group of Glasgow businessmen of a radical bent all of whom had been involved in municipal reform. The Clydesdale proved to be a solid and reliable bank able to absorb a number of other Scottish banks, such as the Eastern Bank (1863) and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank (1858) before opening offices in the North of England in 1874. In 1919 it affiliated with the London City and Midland Bank (now the Midland) and with the North of Scotland Bank in 1950.

328. COLBERT, J.P. *The Banking Commission in General.* Dublin, 'The Irish Monthly', Sept. 1939. 4to, pp.603–623, bound in the original printed wrappers.

First Edition.

Colbert was a member of the commission which sat from 1935–1939.

THE CHARTER OF THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

329. COPY of a signature for a new bank. n.p. (Edinburgh?), n.d. (1727). 4to, drophead title, 35+1pp, verso of last leaf blank, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. Goldsmith 6555. Hanson 3753. Kress S.3245. Not in Massie and not listed by Checkland.

This was effectively the charter of the Royal Bank of Scotland which was set up with the approval of the Bank of England but under grave protest from the Bank of Scotland. The politics involved in the foundation of a second public bank in Scotland have been well documented (vide e.g. Checkland p.45 et seq.). It is sufficient to note that the Bank of Scotland had been in many people's minds tainted by its apparent support of the Jacobite cause. The New Bank was strongly supported by Walpole's Whig government in London thus enhancing Walpole's influence in Scotland. The 'Copy of a Signature' gives details of the financial and management structure of the Royal Bank, names the 'Commissioners and Trustees' and even reprints the evidence in opposition presented to the King by the Old Bank.

A rare and highly important document.

330. COYNE, E.J. *The Papal Encyclicals and the Banking Commission*. Dublin, The Irish Monthly, Feb. 1939. 4to, pp.75-90, bound in the original printed wrappers.

First Edition.

331. CULLEN, L.M. *The Exchange Business of the Irish Banks in the Eighteenth Century*. Published in 'Economica', Vol.XXV, No.100, November 1958, pp.326-339.

The prominence of exchange dealings in the business of Irish Bankers "arose primarily from the pattern of Irish commodity trade" – illustrated by the ledgers of La Touche and Kane and other bankers.

332. DAWSON, Thomas? *A letter to the author of a pamphlet entitled some thoughts on the nature of paper credit*. Dublin, Printed in the Year, 1860. 8vo, 24pp, recently bound in old-style marbled boards.

First Edition. Higgs 2293a. Black 403. Wagner 278. Kress 5868 (who doubts the attribution to Dawson Turner given by Higgs). Not in Goldsmith.

A strange pamphlet, signed 'Publicola', discussing the chaotic affairs of Irish finance and the failure of some Irish private banks.

COLLAPSE OF THE AYR BANK

ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF SCOTTISH, AND INDEED, EUROPEAN BANKING

333. [DOUGLAS, HERON and Company.] *The Precipitation and Fall of Mess. Douglas, Heron, and Company, Late Bankers in Ayr, with The Causes of their Distress and Ruin, Investigated and Considered, By a Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the Proprietors*. Edinburgh, Printed 1778. 4to, 167+133+31+34pp, a very good copy in contemporary half calf, marbled boards, neatly rebacked. Includes, with separate pagination "Answers For Messrs. Charles Ferguson and Company, and for Messrs. Fordyce, Grant and Company (To the report) (dated May 1st 1778) and "A Letter To The Proprietors of the Bank of Messrs. Douglas Heron and Company, Upon the Subject of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry" (dated Oct. 1778).

Only edition. Goldsmith 11733. Kress B.4904.

The fall of the Ayr Bank provided what Checkland has called "one of the most dramatic incidents in the history of Scottish, and indeed, European banking." Adam Smith discusses the creation and fall of the bank and its consequences at length in the *Wealth of Nations* (Vol.I pp.471-478).

The bank was formed in 1769 to improve the situation in Scotland of a credit famine, contracted trading and considerable economic distress. The two banks – the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank were considered over-cautious in not providing sufficient credit for economic development. The new bank provided vastly increased credit facilities and money supply secured against the vast land-ownings of the Duke of Buccleuch to whom Adam Smith was friend and adviser, and the Duke of Queensberry and other great Scottish landowners. Smith felt "the design was generous; but the execution was imprudent and the nature and causes of the distress which it meant to relieve were not, perhaps, well understood" (*Wealth of Nations* Vol.I p.471).

The failure of the bank founded with the best of intentions, that of regenerating the Scottish economy, was precipitated by over-generous and careless trading; the event which prompted failure was the collapse of a London-Scottish bank, Neale, James, Fordyce and Downe which had links with the Ayr Bank. A considerable number of smaller banks collapsed and the consequences for shareholders were disastrous – the aristocratic partners had to raise nearly £500,000 to pay their creditors raised against the security of their estates.

"Scotland's attempt to make the notion of a land bank a reality here ended in the most miserable collapse. Adam Smith was right to discuss it at length. Yet failure of the firm was not a conclusive refutation of the principle. For had there been more knowledge, caution and honesty in the affairs of Douglas, Heron and Company, the company with its extraordinary ample land backing, might well have succeeded ..." (Checkland p.133).

334. DOUGLAS, James. *Scottish Banknotes*. London, Stanley Gibbons 1975. 8vo, 14+257pp, extensively illustrated with facsimiles of banknotes, a mint copy.

First Edition.

A detailed catalogue of Scottish banknotes from 1695 onwards with historical notes.

335. ERSKINE, John M. *Our Bank. The Story of The Commercial bank of Scotland Ltd. 1810–1946*. London, Thomas Nelson 1946. 8vo, 9+94pp, a very good copy in gilt lettered cloth with dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The Commercial Bank was born in part out of political resentment and rivalry "politics and commercial frustration merged." The Edinburgh banks were seen as 'Tory lackeys' – agents of the dominant Tory political machine led by Lord Melville, Governor of the Bank of Scotland from 1790 until 1811; the Whigs felt excluded and also felt the possibilities of a new bank more attuned to the needs of trade and industry. The new bank began business in December 1810. The bank met opposition and obstruction from the existing chartered banks from the beginning but it survived and prospered until by the early years of this century it was the second largest in Scotland. In 1953 the bank was merged with the National Bank of Scotland.

336. FORBES J. Macbeth. *Scottish Banks and Bankers*. Edinburgh, North British Publishing Co. 1904. 12mo, 152pp, a good copy in the original blue cloth.

First Edition.

337. FORBES, Sir William. *Memoirs of a Banking-House*. Edinburgh, Chambers 1860. 8vo, 5+94pp, lithograph frontispiece (of the author) and another of John Coutts, a very good copy in the original hard textured cloth, lettered on spine.

Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo (1739–1806), banker and author, entered the (then) Edinburgh firm of Coutts in 1754 as an apprentice and later as a clerk and a junior partner; in 1761 the senior partner (John Coutts) died and the other members of the family moved to London leaving Forbes together with new partners in possession of the Edinburgh bank. The Coutts was retained until 1773 when it was changed to Forbes, Hunter & Co; Forbes ran a highly successful bank and quickly became recognized as an authority on finance often consulted by Pitt and the government. In 1838 the bank became the Union Bank Company.

UNPUBLISHED LIMITED EDITION INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

338. FORGAN, David R. *Sketches & Speeches*. Chicago, Privately Printed, 1925. 8vo, portrait frontispiece, xiii+1+221+3pp, original blue cloth gilt, top edge gilt, others uncut.

An unpublished limited edition of only 400 copies for presentation. This copy inscribed for presentation by the author in October 1926. The author was a successful American banker but a native of St Andrews in Scotland. There is a chapter on his early career as a junior clerk at the Clydesdale Bank.

339. GASKIN, M. *Anglo-Scottish Banking Conflicts, 1874–1881*. London, in The Economic History Review April 1960. pp.445–456; bound in the publisher's printed wrappers.

"Between 1874 and 1881 there were three separate attempts by English bankers ... to deny the rights of the Scottish banks to pursue particular lines of action."

The factor linking these three attempts was the right of note issue so jealously guarded by individual Scottish banks and the author concludes "... that the note-issues have indeed been responsible for preserving the institutional separation of Scottish banking, but not, as many in the past would have argued, by keeping other banks out of Scotland so much as keeping the Scottish banks within it."

340. GILBART, J.W. *The Laws of the Currency in Scotland*. Published in 'Journal of the Statistical Society', vol.XXX, 1856, pp.144–169 (including tables), bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

'By the currency of Scotland we mean the notes issued by the banks in Scotland. And by the laws of the currency we mean the uniform operations of those circumstances which regulate the amount of notes kept in circulation.' (Introduction)

341. GILBART, J.W. *On the Laws of Currency in Ireland, as exemplified in the changes that have taken place in the Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation in Ireland, since the passing of the Act of 1845*.

Published in: Journal of the Institute of Bankers, Vol.XV, 1852, pp.307–326 (including tables), bound in a volume labelled 'Institute of Bankers – Papers on Banking'.

Following detailed examination of banking and population statistics for Ireland Gilbart looks forward to 'a high degree of prosperity for Ireland, arising from the administration of her banking institutions' he finds that Ireland has sufficient banks – but not too many – and that they 'command public confidence' and 'have the means of increasing their capital and extending their branches'.

342. GRAHAM, William. *The Bank Note Circulation of Scotland*. Edinburgh, C. & R. Anderson 1926. 8vo, 61pp, a good copy in the publisher's printed boards, linen spine.

Sixth edition, 'specially revised to date'.

Reprinted from 'Banking and Insurance' Graham, whose other works are represented in this collection, was a member of the Institute of Bankers in Scotland.

343. HALL, F.G. *The Bank of Ireland. 1783–1946*. Dublin (and Oxford), Hodges Figgis Blackwell 1949. 4to, 10+523pp, 87 full page plates, a very good copy in the publisher's gilt stamped and lettered blue buckram.

First Edition. The standard work.

The Bank of Ireland originally projected in 1695, again was rejected again by the Irish House of Commons in 1721 and eventually established in 1783. The Bank enjoyed considerable privileges by the charter in a monopoly of note issues, except for individuals or firms of less than six people and during the period of suspension of cash payments, 1797–1821, (extended to Ireland although meant primarily for the Bank of England) a number of small businesses issued notes with particularly disastrous results. After 1829 no bank with more than six partners was allowed to issue notes within a radius of fifty miles of Dublin but this restriction was removed after 1845 and the issue of notes put on the same footing as in Scotland which was more favourable than in England in allowing a higher rate of issue of new notes.

The record of the Bank of Ireland has been one of reliability and good management.

344. HILL, Edwin Darley. *The Northern Banking Company Limited. An Historical Sketch Commemorating a Century of Banking in Ireland by the First Joint-Stock Bank Established in that Country. 1824–1924*. Belfast, McCaw, Stevenson & Orr The Linenhall Press 1925. 8vo, 15+301pp, extensively illustrated including plates in colour, finely printed on art paper and bound in the publisher's pictorial cloth.

First Edition.

The Northern was the first Joint Stock Bank in Ireland and indeed in the United Kingdom outside Scotland. This was made possible by the passing of the Irish Banking Act of 1824 and although this was quickly followed by another Act the following year which redefined and clarified the earlier Act the Northern, already established in business, continued unaffected.

A DEFENCE OF THE BANK OF SCOTLAND
BY ITS FOUNDER AND FIRST GOVERNOR

345. HOLLAND, John. *A short discourse on the present temper of the nation with respect to the Indian and African Company; and of the Bank of Scotland. Also, of Mr Paterson's pretended Fund of Credit*. Edinburgh, Printed by John Reid, and sold by Mrs Beigle ... 1696. 4to, 6+22pp, old-style half calf lettered in gilt. A fine crisp copy.

Only edition. Wing H.2427. Goldsmith 3223. Kress S.1950. Massie 1354. Horsefield 365.

John Holland, a Scottish merchant living in London, became the principle founder and first Governor of the Bank of Scotland and was intimately connected with the Bank up to his death in 1722. This rare pamphlet is Holland's first and most dramatic excursion into print and was motivated by the perceived need to defend both himself and the fledgling Bank of Scotland against the disruptive scheme of William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England. Paterson's scheme related to his promotion of the African and Indian Companies and his alleged plans to set up a Bank or 'Fund of Credit' using Company moneys which would almost certainly have had the effect of seriously undermining the position of the Bank of Scotland which had been founded by Holland very much with the idea of using the Bank to further the interests of Scottish trade and industry. Holland's pamphlet is a marvellously written attack on both Paterson as a man, on his honesty and integrity and on the schemes that he was backing. It does much to place Holland not only on an ethically superior position to Paterson but also on an intellectually superior one.

346. – 368. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND. *The Scottish Bankers Magazine. Journal of the Institute of Bankers in Scotland.* Edinburgh, William Blackwood for the Institute 1910–1931. Royal 8vo, illustrations, finely bound in green cloth with red morocco spines lettered in gilt..

First Edition, a handsome set with a great deal of valuable material particularly on the history and operation of Scottish Banking.

Among the more useful papers are the following:

- (i) MACKENZIE, Kenneth
Scottish Bank Crises of the Nineteenth Century and Their Cases and Effects.
Vol.I, 1910, pp.23–32 and 94–104.
- (ii) PENNYCOOK, P.W.
Early Banking in Glasgow.
Vol.II, 1911, pp.78–87 and 154–161.
- (iii) CRAWFORD, John
Banking in Egypt.
Vol.III, 1912, pp.236–245.
- (iv) RALFE, Pilcher S.
Banking and Commerce in a "Home Rule" Island.
Vol.V, 1914, pp.5–20.
(Banking in the Isle of Man on which little else has been written.)
- (v) MINTY, Leonard le Marchant.
From Silver to Gold, 1775–1816; A Study in the Currency.
Vol.XIII, 1922, pp.160–172.
- (vi) ADDIS, Sir Charles.
On the Currency Problem.
Vol.XV, 1923, pp.220–237.
- (vii) FREEBAIRN, Charles F.
An Old Banking Institution: The Paisley Union Bank.
Vol.XVI, 1925, pp.110–120.
- (viii) FREEBAIRN, Charles F.
Old Renfrewshire Banks.
Vol.XXII, 1931, pp.229–236.
The only written work on the Renfrewshire Banks as a group, which included the Paisley Bank, the Paisley Union Bank, the Greenock Bank and the Renfrewshire Bank.

369. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND. *The Future Organisation of Banking.* (11th International Banking Summer School). Edinburgh, William Blackwood 1958. 8vo, (6+161pp), a good copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

First Edition.

With nine contributions including 'The Prospect for Banking' by Sir John Campbell, Director and General manager of the Clydesdale Bank; 'Banking in Developing Countries' by Professor Alexander Cairncross.

370. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN IRELAND. *The Pound Devalued*. Dublin, Institute of Bankers Journal Oct. 1949. 8vo, pp.254–259 (in the Journal of the Institute), in the original printed wrappers.

The author examines the implication of the British devaluation – at that time the Irish Pound was linked to Sterling.

371. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN IRELAND. *Irish Banking Controversies*. Dublin, Institute of Bankers Journal April 1947. 8vo, pp.63–70, bound in the original printed wrappers.

First Edition.

An examination of the problems created for Irish banking by the linking of its pound to sterling and the 'weight' of London as a financial centre.

372. IRELAND. *Commission of Inquiry Into Banking, Currency and Credit. Reports*. Dublin, Stationery Office, 1938.

This lengthy report based, for the most part, on the two volumes of 'Memoranda and Minutes of Evidence' (see below) collected by the Commission.

373. IRELAND. *Commission of Inquiry Into Banking, Currency and Credit – Memoranda and Minutes of Evidence*. Dublin, Stationery Office 1935. 2 vols, large 8vo, 4+(pp1–783)+3+(pp.784–1448), bound in the original printed buff wrappers.

The Commission was given the brief "To examine and report on the system ... of currency, banking, credit, public borrowing and lending, and the pledging of state credit on behalf of agriculture, industry and the social services, and to consider and report what changes, if any, are necessary or desirable to promote the social and economic welfare of the community and the interests of agriculture and industry" (see articles on 'The Banking Commission in General' by J.P. Colbert in *The Irish Monthly*, September 1939, and on 'The Papal Encyclicals and the Banking Commission' by E.J. Coyne in *The Irish Monthly* for February 1939 and 'Nationalization of Banking' by Professor Liam O Buachalla in 'Studies, An Irish Quarterly – all present in this collection.

374. IRISH BANKING. *A special issue of articles on Irish Banking reprinted from The Banker for July 1943 containing seven essays on Irish Banking and economy, including 'The Origin of the Bank of Ireland' by William D. Finlay and 'Eire's New Central Bank' by Joseph Brennan*. London, for *The Banker* 1943. Large 8vo, 44pp, a good copy in the original printed buff wrappers.

375. IRISH POUND. *The Irish Pound, 1797–1826. A Reprint of the Report of the Committee of 1804 of the British House of Commons on the Condition of the Irish Currency. With Selections from the Minutes of Evidence Presented to the Committee*. London, Allen and Unwin 1955. 8vo, 136pp, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The first time the important report of 1804 and the evidence presented to it have been edited together with a valuable bibliography of contemporary publications on Irish Money, Banking and Exchange 1797–1820.

376. JEBB, Frederick. *Considerations on the expediency of a National Circulation Bank at this time in Ireland*. Dublin, printed and sold by R. Marchbank, 1780. 8vo, 34pp, a fine crisp copy complete with the half-title in modern old-style marbled boards with a printed label on spine.

First Edition. Kress B.287. Goldsmith 12034. Black 1106. Masui p.35. Not in Cotton.

The cumulative effect of the restrictions placed on Irish commerce by the British Parliament was very severely felt in Ireland during the 1770s. The country experienced an acute commercial depression which had disastrous results on both private wealth and public revenue, so that severe distress and acute suffering were experienced in all areas. In the circumstances, a new patriotic movement was born. One of the aims of this movement was the removal of the restrictions on Irish trade and commerce and the restoration of free trade to Irish manufacturers.

Inevitably there was a pamphlet war, the present pamphlet being one of several referring to the establishment of a national bank. Frederick Jebb, a medical doctor on the staff of the Dublin Lying-In Hospital, argues lucidly for

a National Bank referring frequently to what he calls the 'incomparable' Wealth of Nations. The Bank of Ireland was of course eventually launched in 1783.

377. JOHNSTON, Professor Joseph. *Bishop Berkeley's Querist In Historical Perspective*. Dundald, Dundalagan Press 1970. 8vo, 7+220pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

George Berkeley (1685–1753), philosopher (forming a link between Locke and Hume) and Bishop of Cloyne published 'The Querist' in 1735–1737 in which he made suggestions as to the use of money.

The present work reprints the Querist and precedes it with essays on the historical and social background and includes valuable essays on, for example, 'The Abortive Bank Project of 1720–1721' on 'Irish Currency in the Eighteenth-Century' on 'Locke, Berkeley and Hume As Monetary Theorists' and 'in the Querist itself', 'Plan or Sketch of a National Bank', with a useful bibliography.

378. JONES, Ivy Francis. *A Short History of Guinness Mahon, The Rise of a Merchant Bank*. Dublin, For the Bank 1974. 4to, 63pp, extensively illustrated, a fine copy in the publisher's gilt stamped green buckram.

First Edition.

The bank was established in Dublin in 1836.

379. JONES, R.C. *Arian. The Story of Money and Banking in Wales*. Swansea, Christopher Davies 1978. 8vo, 170pp, a mint copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Welsh banking evolved its own methods and organisation of its banking, mainly based on small town private banks and only in the twentieth-century did it fall into line with English banking. With a useful bibliography.

380. KEITH, Alexander. *The North of Scotland Bank Limited. 1836–1936*. Aberdeen, Aberdeen Journals 1936. 4to, viii+188pp frontispiece and plates, a very good copy in the original gilt-stamped brown buckram.

First Edition.

A handsomely produced history, the Bank was founded in Aberdeen in 1836 and quickly became an extremely active and successful operation in part due to the work of one of the great figures of Scottish banking – Alexander Anderson (1802–1887), driving force behind the bank and other ventures particularly railways. Expansion was too rapid and adventurous particularly in regard to overlending during the railway boom and very nearly collapsed in 1847. The bank survived and affiliated to the Midland Bank in 1923.

381. KERR, Andrew William. *History of Banking In Scotland*. Glasgow, David Bryce & Son 1884. 8vo, 7+255pp, large folding chart showing balance sheet of Scottish banks in 1865 and 1883 (this repaired), some finger-marking, bound in full contemporary calf with the bookplate of the Institute of Bankers in Scotland.

First Edition.

A much re-printed work and until Checkland's book the only substantial work on the subject. The first edition, as here, is rare.

382. KERR, A.W. *Scottish Banking During The Period of Published Accounts. 1865–1896*. London, Effingham Wilson 1898. 8vo, lacking front blank, otherwise a good copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

Covers the period after 1865 when, largely due to the catastrophic failure of the Western Bank of Scotland (see elsewhere) the Scottish banks adopted the practice of publishing annual reports.

383. KERR, W.G. *Scottish Capital On The American Credit Frontier*. Austin, Texas, Texas State Historical Association 1976. 8vo, 14+(246)pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

An important work examining the role of Scottish investment, and bankers and financiers in the American West. The behaviour of individual Scottish banks as providers of credit and capital is compared.

384. KIERNAN, T.J. *History of the Financial Administration of Ireland to 1817*. London, P.S. King & Son 1930. 8vo, 11+360pp).

A good copy in cloth with much useful material on the role of the Bank of Ireland during the period and with a substantial bibliography.

385. KNOX, William. *Decades of the Ulster Bank. 1836-1964*. Belfast, For the Bank 1965. Royal 8vo, xiii+273pp extensively illustrated, a very good copy in the original brown linen boards.

First Edition.

The Ulster Bank was founded partly due to the rapidly increasing industrial base in Northern Ireland and in part because the National Bank of Ireland decided in 1835 to move into the Northern Counties as a Belfast National Bank of Ireland. However, the "... Belfast promoters soon had second thoughts. After studying the draft deed they found that the bulk of the money deposited would be diverted to England, that all profits on English business and half of those on Irish would go to English partners They decided instead to form a bank of their own under the name of the Ulster Banking Co." (Barrow - 'The Emergence of the Irish Banking System' p.129). The bank proved to be one of the most ambitious and profitable banks in the United Kingdom. In 1917 the share capital of the bank was acquired by the London County and Westminster Bank.

AN INDEPENDENT APPRAISAL OF THE TWO SCOTTISH BANKS

386. A LETTER containing remarks on the historical account of the old bank; by a Gentleman concerned in neither bank. Edinburgh, printed by Mr James Davidson and Company, 1728. 4to, 34pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition: rare. Kress 3755. Hanson 3874. Checkland p.755. Not in Goldsmith or Massie.

A pragmatic and seemingly independent appraisal of the row between the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank of Scotland, referring in particular to the Bank of Scotland's more or less official 'Historical Account' published a little earlier in 1728. While the author sets the facts straight as he sees them he seems to come to no other conclusion except that a cautious public should judge each bank by its actions rather than its words.

387. LOGAN, W.H. *The Scottish Banker; or, a popular exposition of the practice of banking in Scotland*. Edinburgh, Fraser and Crawford, 1839. 12mo, 8+134pp, with a large folding table and a final advertisement leaf, original maroon cloth lettered in gilt on upper cover. A nice copy.

First Edition. Kress C.4928. Goldsmith 31009.

The author was on the staff of the National Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh which had been launched as recently as 1825. As the title suggests, he here directs himself at a descriptive overview of banking in Scotland with the educated, but non-specialist, Scottish middle classes in mind.

388. MALCOLM, Charles A. *The Bank of Scotland 1695-1945*. Edinburgh, Printed by R. & R. Clark. 8vo, 8+322pp, extensively illustrated and with two fine coloured maps in pocket at end. A fine copy.

First Edition.

A finely produced and illustrated work; the Bank of Scotland is unusual in not being founded by charter but by a Scots Act of Parliament of 17th July 1695 from which date it was given a monopoly of banking for twenty-five years. The Bank of Scotland is now a partly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank.

389. MALCOLM, Charles. *The History Of The British Linen Bank*. Edinburgh, Privately Printed by T. & A. Constable 1950. Large 8vo, 12+253pp, illustrated, a fine copy in the publisher's blue ribbed cloth.

First Edition.

The British Linen Company, founded in 1745, was the product of the driving force of Andrew Fletcher, Lord Milton, lawyer, politician, director of the Royal Bank of Scotland from 1727 to 1730 and promoter of major commercial enterprises.

Milton had great hopes for the Scottish linen industry, and towards this end, helped by the Royal Bank, formed the British Linen Company in 1746 with the benefit of a Royal Charter. Linen production on the 'putting-out' system was encouraged by loans to weavers and spinners and by marketing their products abroad which, again, meant providing many loans. "Such loans at home were to be made as far as possible in the Company's notes, thus pushing it's circulation. In this way, the Company could largely finance it's putting out system with it's own promise to pay, it's 'bank notes'.

The Company, unlike the two public banks (which were forbidden to trade), could both trade and bank. The British Linen Company was the only British Bank to be formed on the basis of an industrial charter" (Checkland p.96).

The company's interest in the linen industry declined – as did the linen industry – and by 1760 had served to lower the value of the company's stocks. The drive of most of the directors to abandon the linen industry and to concentrate on banking functions coincided with a great extension of banking activity in the 1760s and, in response, the company greatly worked the issue of it's notes and, "... the other bankers responded in a predictable way: they declared war on the British Linen Company's notes. So was begun a general note war centred on the north east" (Checkland p.118).

The war petered out by 1771 with the other banks recognising the company's notes. Despite this the company met continuing resistance to its attempts to expand and to its attempts to gain a new charter which was eventually granted in 1813 although not allowed to call itself 'The British Linen Bank' until 1906. The bank was affiliated with Barclays in 1919.

390. MALCOLM, C.A. *The Beginnings of the Bank of Scotland in Dumfries.*

Published in 'Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, 3rd series, vol.XXVI, 1949, pp.71–78, bound in the publisher's grey lettered boards.'

The Bank of Scotland, founded in 1695, opened its first two regional branches in Dumfries and Kelso; Malcolm describes the early operations of the bank in Dumfries.

391. MARSHALL-FRASER, Lieut. Col. W. *A History of Banking in the Channel Islands and a Record of Bank-Note Issues.* Jersey, From the proceedings of the Societe Jersiaise 1949. Folio, pp.378–443 being a 'single research copy' from the proceedings of the Societe Jersiaise (1949) bound in handsome tan buckram with a green morocco label.

Only edition.

The only substantial published work on Channel Islands banking. Contains a one page bibliography.

SCOTTISH BANKING POWER POLITICS

392. MILLER, Patrick? *A letter to the Proprietors of the Royal Bank of Scotland.* n.p. (Edinburgh?), (October 1777). 4to, 29+1pp, last page blank, no imprint but signed 'A Proprietor' at end and dated October 1777, three neat ms. corrections in ink in the text (in the author's hand?), calf-backed marbled boards, gilt. The Lauderdale copy.

Apparently the only edition and certainly rare. Kress B.56 (but with no suggestion as to authorship). Not in Goldsmith, Black or Williams.

The anonymous author identifies himself as a proprietor of the Royal Bank of Scotland and Checkland thinks it likely that it was Patrick Miller, a partner of the formidable William Ramsay of the banking house of Mansfield, Ramsays and Co. In 1774, William Ramsay had switched his interests from the Bank of Scotland to the Royal Bank. Shortly afterwards, in Nov. 1776, Ramsay became involved in the political intrigues of Henry Dundas and, with Miller as an unwilling partner, promoted a scheme for altering the power balance among the directors of the Royal Bank, and ousting the Governor, Sir Lawrence Dundas, together with his faction. The plan succeeded and the Duke of Buccleuch became the new Governor.

Miller's 'Letter to the Proprietors' rejoices at the Royal Bank's new freedom from political control attained by the Royal Bank and generously declares that there is "no room for jealousies: the field is wide and open to both bank" (op. p.9). He astutely reviews Scottish banking procedures and sets down "a few maxims ... and then a few rules respecting the management of a bank's affairs, which being attended to, will ... insure its success" (op. p.19).

393. MILLIN, S. Shannon. *Historical Retrospect: Belfast Exchange 1769–1776, Exchange and Assembly Room 1776–1820, Exchange Buildings 1820–1846, Belfast Bank 1846–.* Belfast, W. & G. Baird 1937. Pamphlet 8vo, 16pp, illustrated, a very good copy in printed wrappers.

Only edition.

Tipped in is a letter of presentation from the author.

394. MILNE, Kenneth. *A History of The Royal Bank of Ireland Limited*. Dublin, Figgis 1964. 8vo, 115pp, illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Founded in Dublin in 1836 but based on a much earlier and successful bank – 'Shaw's Bank' which had origins back in 1797.

395. MUNN, Charles W. *The Scottish Provincial Banking Companies 1747–1864*. Edinburgh, John Donald 1981. 8vo, 12+306pp, a mint copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A detailed and scholarly work with a substantial bibliography. "The Scottish provincial banking companies were an important part of the business committee's response to the problems of money and finance during the industrial revolution. This book shows how these banks evolved as self-help institutions and sets these in the context of the national economy" (Dust-jacket).

396. MUNN, Charles W. *Clydesdale Bank. The First One Hundred & Fifty Years*. London and Glasgow, Collins 1988. Royal 8vo, 352pp, extensively illustrated, a fine copy in printed dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Not the usual celebratory history but a scholarly and detailed presentation. The bank was founded in 1838 in Glasgow in opposition to the banking establishment of Edinburgh. Always sound and successful the bank became a part of the Midland Bank group in 1920 and merged with the North of Scotland Bank in 1950 and in 1987 "became the first major British bank to be owned by an organization domiciled overseas, the National Australia Bank" (Dustwrapper).

397. MUNRO, Neil. *The History of the Royal Bank of Scotland. 1727–1927*. Edinburgh, Printed by R. & R. Clark 1928. 8vo, 18+417pp, frontispiece and plates, a very good copy in the original gilt lettered buckram.

First Edition.

The second foundation in Scotland after the Bank of Scotland, founded 1695. The Royal Bank is now a very successful partner in a banking group dominated by Lloyd's Bank.

398. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. *Warrant for Royal Charter of Incorporation in favour of the National Bank of Scotland, 1831*. (so inscribed in ink). Folio, 13pp of manuscript text in a neat copper-plate hand, loosely bound with green ribbon, folded and title as above on outer quarter.

The paper is watermarked 1833 and so one must assume to be an early copy taken from the original.

The National Bank of Scotland, founded in 1825 at which point it was refused a charter but succeeded, against the odds, in 1831 during a period when a number of Scottish banks were pressing for charters. While granted a charter the National Bank was compelled to continue under unlimited liability – the Act of 1825 authorised the Crown, in granting future charters, to impose unlimited liability.

399. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. *The National Bank of Scotland Ltd. Centenary 1825–1925*. Edinburgh, Blackwood 1925. 36pp, illustrated, a fine copy.

First Edition.

A rather cursory history.

400. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. *The National Bank of Scotland Ltd. A Short History of the Bank with descriptive particulars of the New Head Office Building*. Edinburgh, For the Bank 1947. 4to, 17pp+30pp of illustrations, a very good copy.

First Edition.

The historical element is thin.

401. NOLAN, Dom. Patrick. *The History and Mystery of Banking in Ireland and Elsewhere*. Bruges. Printed for the author by Desclee, De Brouwer & Co. 1923. Small 8vo, 36+238pp, in the publisher's gilt lettered red cloth.

Only edition.

A rare work with much material on the evolution of Irish banking in particular.

402. NOLAN, Patrick. *A Monetary History of Ireland. Part I Ancient Ireland. Part II From the Anglo-Norman Invasion to the Death of Elizabeth ...* London, P.S. King & Son 1926 & 1928. 2 vols., small 8vo, (i) 219pp (ii) 40+2113pp; volume (i) in the publisher's green cloth, volume (ii) in the publisher's blue cloth.

First Edition. A presentation copy, both volumes inscribed by the author.

An extremely scarce work with much detail and a consistently anti-English view.

RARE AND VALUABLE

403. OBSERVATIONS *on, and a short history of Irish banks and bankers. By a gentleman in trade*. Dublin, printed, and sold by the booksellers, 1760. 8vo, 40pp, recently bound in old-style marbled boards.

First Edition. Kress 5886. Black 427. Goldsmith 9599. Higgs 2292. Wagner 281. Not in Bradshaw.

An anonymous essay highly regarded by Higgs ("rare and valuable"). The author gives the history of Messrs Malone's bank and its failure and advocates a National Bank. He suggests that Ireland should emulate the mother-country in "her wise and prudent regulations with respect to trade. Let her good policy in erecting a national bank, which has fixed her credit upon a lasting and permanent foundation, direct us in forming a similar institution, agreeable to that model, as far as our constitution will admit" (p.38).

Curiously this pamphlet is not noticed by Hall who dismissed the period 1750-1779 as containing "no further discussion on the need for a national bank" (Hall p.29).

404. O BUACHALLA, Liam. *Nationalization of Banking*. Dublin, 'Studies' (An Irish Quarterly Review) Dec. 1939. 4to, pp.583-592, bound in the original printed brown wrappers.

First Edition.

A review paper based on the report of the banking commission (set up in 1935) which concluded that there would be advantage in the nationalisation of the banks.

405. O'SULLIVAN, M.D. *Italian Merchant Bankers and the collection of papal revenues in Ireland in the thirteenth century*. Galway, Journal of the Galway Archaeological Society 1947. Tall 8vo, (pp.131-163), a very good copy in the original printed green wrappers.

406. O'SULLIVAN, M.D. *Some Italian Merchant Bankers in Ireland in the Later Thirteenth Century*. Dublin, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 1949. (Off print) (pp.10-19), a good copy in the original printed blue wrappers.

First Edition.

407. O'SULLIVAN, M.D. *Italian Merchant Bankers and The Collection of The Customs in Ireland 1275-1311*. Dublin, Journal of Medieval Studies 1961. Tall 8vo, (pp.168-185), a good copy in the original printed grey wrappers.

First Edition thus (off-print from Medieval Studies).

408. O'SULLIVAN, M.D. *Italian Merchant Bankers In Ireland In The Thirteenth Century*. Dublin, Allen Figgis & Co. 1962. 8vo, 6+162pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With a substantial bibliography. A study of Irish economic development under the Normans and of the first impact of organised banking in the British Isles.

409. O'KELLY, Eoin. *The Old Private Banks and Bankers of Munster. Part One. Bankers of Cork and Limerick Cities.* Cork, University Press 1959. 8vo, four facsimile plates of bank-notes, three folding genealogical tables, a good copy with dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Part One (all published) on a projected larger work, this is now a rare work and has a valuable seven page bibliography.

410. OLLERENSHAW, Phillip. *Banking in Nineteenth-Century Ireland: The Belfast Banks, 1825-1914.* Manchester, University Press 1987. 8vo, 9+203pp, a mint copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With a substantial bibliography. While the book deals with the general growth of joint-stock banking in Ireland its main concern is with the three Belfast Banks.

411. O'RAHILLY, Alfred. *Money.* Cork, University Press 1941. 30+441pp, a good copy in the publisher's green cloth.

First Edition.

With valuable material on Irish banking and on the history of Guernsey banking and bank notes – material not easily found elsewhere. O'Rahilly was Professor at University College, Cork.

412. PAPER-CREDIT CONSIDERED; *particularly relative to the late failures of bankers and receivers in Ireland. With a scheme for supplying the broken banks with cash, and the relief of their sufferers.* Dublin printed: London reprinted, for John Child, 1760. 8vo, 40pp, recently bound in old-style marbled boards, printed label on upper cover.

Higgs 2279. Kress 5890. Goldsmith 9611. This issue not in Black. Black, however, records two Dublin printings, both entitled 'Some Thoughts on the Nature of Paper-Credit', dated 1759 (Black 386) and 1760 (Black 438). Not in Bradshaw.

Higgs comments succinctly that this is "very interesting" and refers to the failure of Messrs Malone and of Mitchell's Bank. The 'Scheme for supplying the broken banks with cash' is signed, 'J—n T—w'.

413. PRATSCHKE, John L. *The Establishing of the Irish Pound.* Dublin, 'The Economic and Social Review' Vol.I No.I Oct. 1969. 4to, pp.51-75, bound in the original wrappers.

First Edition.

"This paper proposes to examine the major structural developments in Irish banking during the decade of the nineteen-twenties" (Introduction).

414. QUARMBY, Ernest. *Banknotes and Banking in The Isle of Man 1788-1970.* London, Spink & Son 1971. 8vo, 124pp, illustrated, a mint copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Although intended for 'Historians and Collectors' the work contains a good deal of detail on the neglected history of Isle of Man banking, and provides a useful reference section.

415. RAIT, R.S. *The History of the Union Bank of Scotland.* Glasgow, John Smith & Son 1930. 8vo, xvii+392pp frontispiece and illustrations, a fine copy in the original gilt textured buckram.

First Edition.

A finely produced history of an interesting institution set up by Glasgow business interests in order to challenge the ascendancy of the conservative Edinburgh banking establishment. The bank expanded dramatically in the mid nineteenth-century by a process of amalgamation and by alliance with the old and prestigious firm of Sir William Forbes & Co. in Edinburgh. However by the late nineteenth century it began to stagnate, as did trade and industry in the West of Scotland.

In 1950 the bank was taken over by the Bank of Scotland, itself now controlled by Barclays.

416. RALFE, Pilcher G. *Sixty Years of Banking 1865-1925. A Short History of The Isle of Man Banking Company Limited.* Douglas, Isle of Man. Printed by Louis G. Meyer. 8vo,

59pp, full page illustrations, a very good copy in the original holland-backed boards, printed label on front board.

First Edition.

Like many provincial banks the Isle of Man Banking Company was encouraged into life by the Companies Act of 1862 providing for Limited Liability but which was not ratified by the Isle of Man parliament until 1865. Since 1969 this bank has been part of the National Westminster group.

417. REID, J.M. *The History of The Clydesdale Bank. 1838–1938.* Edinburgh, Blackie 1938. 8vo, 9+299pp, frontispiece and illustrations, a fine copy with dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Like all of Reid's banking histories, a scholarly and handsome work. One of the three most important banks in Scotland during this century the Clydesdale is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Midland Bank.

Founded in Glasgow in 1838 by a group of liberal minded businessmen as a response to the dominance of the Edinburgh financial institutions.

418. [BANK ROBBERY.] *Report Of The Trial Of William Heath, Alias Lee, And Elizabeth Crowder or Turnley, Alias Allan, Before Lords Meadowbank and Mackenzie for The Robbery of the Banking Office of Messrs. J. & R. Watson, in Virginia Street, Glasgow. Taken in Short Hand by William Stuart.* Glasgow, for the Booksellers 1831. 8vo, 71pp, in printed blue boards.

First Edition. Not in Goldsmith or Kress.

The private bank of J. & R. Watson was established in Glasgow in 1763 and was one of the few to survive the crash of the Ayr Bank. By the time of the robbery, although a comparatively small bank, they were nonetheless agents for a large number of banks, and, according to Kerr (*History of Banking in Scotland*) "... this department of banking constituted the main part of their business."

In December 1831 a number of London robbers robbed the bank; one, William Heath was caught and executed, the others escaping with the money.

The bank ceased business in June 1832 and it is probable that the robbery contributed to their downfall.

419. ROBERTSON, C.H. *The Arbroath Banking Company.* Published in 'The Three Banks Review', No.131, September 1981. 8vo, pp.46–51, bound in the publisher's card wrappers.

First Edition.

The only history of this Scottish provincial bank founded, as many others, "... because the remoteness of the large city institutions produced a drive for local concerns that were in more direct contact with their clients ..." The bank was established in 1825 and was taken over by the Commercial Bank of Scotland in 1844.

420. ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. *The Royal Bank of Scotland 1727–1977.* Facsimile of an unpublished M.S., folio, 52pp, illustrated, bound in gilt lettered green cloth.

An in-house history of the bank written to commemorate the 250th anniversary of its founding in 1727. The book was published but the entire stock was destroyed in a fire. The present work is a facsimile copy taken from the original M.S.

421. ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. *The Royal Bank of Scotland 1727–1977.* Edinburgh, Royal Bank 1977.

Glossy, illustrated, commemorative booklet of 54 pages.

422. ROYAL BANK IN GLASGOW. *The Royal Bank in Glasgow 1783–1983.* Glasgow, for the bank 1983. Pamphlet, 8vo, 52pp, a good copy in the original pictorial card wrappers.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, founded in 1695, did not open a Glasgow branch until 1783 at a time of rapid expansion of the tobacco and cotton trades. This pamphlet is the history of that first branch of the Royal Bank.

423. SALMON, John. *Early Irish Bankers and Banking.* Dublin. The New Ireland Review Oct. 1899. 8vo, pp.65–80, bound in the original grey printed wrappers.

First Edition.

VERY RARE: POSSIBLY AN EARLY ESSAY BY SIR JAMES STEUART?

424. SCOTLAND. *Thoughts concerning Banks and the Paper-Money of Scotland*. n.p. (Edinburgh?). Printed in the Year MDCCLXIII (i.e. 1763). 8vo, 8pp, title-page and final leaf a bit soiled, small hole in title (not touching printed surface), some contemporary ink marks to margins, not affecting text, rebound in modern marbled wrappers.

Probably the First Edition although issue unclear. Not recorded in Goldsmith, Black, Kress or Higgs, although Kress (6144) and Higgs (2989) list a similar pamphlet also published in 1763 entitled 'Thoughts concerning banks and the paper-currency of Scotland' (3pp, large folio, no title-page or imprint). Higgs thought it to be "ably written".

The author advocates an Act against the Optional Clause. This had been inserted by Bank directors into their notes in 1730. Under the clause, the Bank could either redeem its notes on demand, or could opt to defer payment for six months, paying interest on such notes at a stated rate. Thus, a run on a bank could be frustrated and it was effectively protected from any liquidity crisis: when the optional clause was to be operative, the Bank would mark and date its notes to this effect as they were presented, so that holders would know that they were temporarily inconvertible, but bearing interest. This measure, combined with the proliferation of banking activities in Scotland in the 1760s was condemned by the regional gentry and they urged government action. Taking the initiative, the two banks of Edinburgh proposed the ending of the Optional Clause accompanied by the confining of banking, and especially 'issuing printed notes' to themselves. The Optional Clause was finally abolished in 1765. (S.G. Checkland, *Scottish Banking, a History*, pp.67 & 118-119). Of more than passing interest, Checkland notices that Sir James Steuart supplied notes for 'Thoughts concerning Banks'. Steuart had of course returned to Scotland in 1763 after 18 years' exile on the Continent. His great work on political economy published in 1767 is concerned to a very great extent with the problems of coin, currency, banking and money. It is therefore not inconceivable that 'Thoughts concerning Banks' was actually largely written by Steuart himself.

COMPARABLE TO SWIFT'S DRAPIER'S LETTERS

425. - 428 SCOTT, Sir Walter. *A letter (- a second letter - a third letter) to the Editor of the Edinburgh Weekly Journal, from Malachi Malagrowther, Esq. on the proposed change of currency, and other late alterations, as they affect, or are intended to affect, the Kingdom of Scotland*. Edinburgh, printed by James Ballantyne and Company, for William Blackwood, 1826 (1826:1826).

bound with:

(CROKER, John W.) *Two letters on Scottish affairs from Edward Bradwardine Waverley, Esq. to Malachi Malagrowther Esq. ...* London, John Murray, 1826. Four tracts in one vol., 8vo, 60+86+39+4+62+2pp, title of Croker pamphlet repaired, bound together in contemporary green cloth with a gilt label, short tears in upper joint but very good copies.

Second edition. Kress C.1779: C.1781: C.1785: C.1642. Goldsmith 25009: 25011: 25014: 24960. Williams I, 299.

Shortly before the publication of these pamphlets Scott was near bankruptcy but his "attention, even at this time was diverted to a patriotic object. The proposal of government to suppress the circulation of small bank-notes was supposed to be injurious to Scottish banks; and Scott attacked the measure in three letters of vehement patriotism, signed 'Malachi Malagrowther', in the *Edinburgh Evening Journal* of March. A sensation was produced comparable to that caused by Swift's Drapier's Letters; and the government, though much annoyed at Scott's action, consented in May to drop the application of the measure to Scotland" (D.N.B.).

429. SCOTT, Sir Walter. *The Letters of Malachi Malagrowther. With a preface and essay by P.H. Scott*. Edinburgh, William Blackwood 1981. 8vo, 24+185pp, a fine copy in the publisher's gilt lettered red calf.

First Edition.

430. SCOTT, Sir Walter & Croker, John WILSON. *Sir Walter Scott. Thoughts on the Proposed Change of Currency & John Wilson Croker Two Letters on Scottish Affairs. With Introduction by David Simpson & Alastair Wood*. Shannon, Irish University Press, 1972. 8vo, XXV+60+84+39+62+1pp, a fine copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

First Edition (thus).

Scott's letters on the proposed changes to the Scottish currency written anonymously under the pseudonym 'Malachi Malagrowth' (present in this collection, see above) are credited with being instrumental in defeating the proposed changes.

Wilson Croker's two letters were written in reply to the first pamphlet edition of Scott's First Letter, a one-page postscript was his response to Scott's Second and Third Letter.

This is the first time the Letters of Croker Wilson's attacks have been published together with an extensive introduction setting-out the history of the events.

431. SIMPSON, Noel. *The Belfast Bank 1827-1970. 150 Years of Banking In Ireland.* Belfast. For the Bank 1975. 4to, 14+361pp, coloured and other plates, a fine copy in pictorial dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Formed from the amalgamation of two private banks – Batt's (The Belfast Bank) and Tennent's (The Commercial Bank). The Bank prospered until, like most of the other Irish joint stock banks, it faced the crisis of 1836 when the Bank of Ireland and the Hibernian Bank refused to discount English bills presented by some of the other Irish banks and, not least, rumour-mongering in the Irish press. The bank survived serious crises in 1847 and 1857 but in contrast to England and Scotland there were no bank failures.

In 1917 the bank was merged with the Midland Bank and, after partition, the bank sold off its branches in the new Irish Free State to the Royal Bank of Ireland.

THE PROPOSED BANK OF IRELAND ATTACKED BY SWIFT

432. SWIFT, Jonathan (attributed to). *The Swearer's-Bank: or, Parliamentary security for establishing a new Bank in Ireland. Wherein the medicinal use of oaths is considered Written by Dean Swift To which is prefixed, An Essay upon English Bubbles. By Thomas Hume, Esq.* Dublin, printed by Thomas Hume. Reprinted at London by J. Roberts, 1720. 8vo, 4+viii+15+1pp, with the half-title, late 19th century half sheep, spine gilt with a label. A fine copy.

Temple Scott p.135. Kress 3325. Not in Massie or Goldsmith. Teerink 616 but the first issue (?) printed without 'The Best in Christendom' which Harold Williams (The Poems of Jonathan Swift, 1958, 1101) considered to be an afterthought not by Swift. Henry R. Wagner (Irish Economics 1700-1783: 1907) mentions a copy with only 15 pages which he thought was the first issue, without 'The Best in Christendom'.

Although Swift's authorship is unconfirmed, the authorship probably does not matter very much. The style is Swift's and the subject is one which very much exercised his vitriolic pen. (See, for example, the Swift pamphlets listed in Hall, pp.27-28). His contributions to the Bank of Ireland debate marked him as by far the most able and active participant in the controversy.

In fact, this early attempt at establishing a Bank of Ireland failed in 1721.

SWIFT, WILLIAM WOOD AND IRELAND

433. SWIFT, Jonathan. *The Hibernian Patriot: being a collection of the Drapier's letters to the people of Ireland, concerning Mr Wood's brass half-pence. Together with considerations on the attempts made to pass that coin. And reasons for the people of Ireland's refusing it. To which are added, poems and songs relating to the same subject.* Dublin printed, London reprinted and sold by A. Moor, 1730. 8vo, 8+264pp, woodcut initial letters and head and tail-pieces, contemporary mottled calf, sometime expertly rebacked, gilt label on spine. A fine copy.

Second collected edition, the earlier edition being published in 1725 with the title 'Fraud detected: or, the Hibernian Patriot'. Davis p.lxviii. Teerink 22. Hanson 3483n. Goldsmith 6798. Kress 3901. Spencer Jackson p.154.

William Wood, a Bristol iron merchant, became notorious through his purchase of a patent for the issue of copper coins in Ireland. The agitation thus produced, which was exacerbated by Swift's 'Drapier's Letters', was stopped by the eventual cancellation of the patent but not before a lengthy and acrimonious political debate.

434. TENISON, C.M. *The Private Bankers of Cork and the South of Ireland*. Cork. Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society Nov. 1892. 4to, pp.221–224, bound in the original decorative wrappers – these worn.

435. TENISON, C.M. *The Old Dublin Bankers*. Cork. Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society. Vol.I 1895. 4to, (series by Wicke) pp.36–39; 68–73; 113–116; 173–175; and 227–230, bound in green cloth.

An important series of essays containing information not available elsewhere.

436. UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND. *The Arms Granted to the Union Bank of Scotland*. London. For the Bank 1972. 4to, 39pp, extensively illustrated, large folding coloured plate of arms, a very good copy.

437. WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND. *Report By The Liquidators to the Shareholders of the Western Bank of Scotland*. Edinburgh (?) 1858. Folio, 8pp, some heavy offsetting from top of first page onto lower half but still legible.

Rare and ephemeral; the failure of the Western bank in 1857 involved the then huge sum of over £2,800,000. The Western, since its formation in 1832 had been an aggressive and risk-taking bank having experienced several difficulties in 1834, 1837 and 1847. "But the Western Bank rose to the lending opportunities of the boom of 1857 without having learnt its lesson" (Checkland p.467).

438. WOLFE Henry. *Catholic Banks*. Dublin. New Ireland Review, May 1895. 8vo, pp.133–144, bound in the original printed wrappers.

A plea that Catholic banks be established in Ireland as in Italy and Germany where they play an important economic role particularly in rural areas.

PROVINCIAL, PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANKING

439. ANDERSON B.L. & COTTRELL P.L. *Another Victorian Capital Market: A Study of Banking and Bank Investors on Merseyside*. London, in *The Economic History Review*, November 1975. pp.598-615; bound in the publisher's printed wrappers.

"This article seeks to broaden the range of evidence relating to early company finance by examining bank shareholdings..."

440. BACKHOUSE & CO/BARCLAYS BANK. *A slight pictorial history of the Quaker Bank; Jonathan Backhouse & Co was founded in Darlington in 1774 and which was the beginning of Barclays Bank*. London, for the Bank 1974. Oblong folio, 12pp, illustrated, bound in pictorial card wrappers and in slip case.

441. BANK OF LIVERPOOL & MARTINS LIMITED. *Staff Representative Consultative Committee - Report of First Meeting With Directors*. Liverpool, 1920. Four folio pages, headed 'Private and Confidential', unbound as issued.

The old established Martins Bank amalgamated with the later Bank of Liverpool in 1918, changing its name to Martins Bank before being absorbed by Barclays Bank. In this confidential report the staff are using the post war situation to improve their conditions of service and, judging by this document, seem to have been very successful in terms of salaries, pensions and holidays.

442. BANK SHARES - BY AUCTION. *CAPITAL AND COUNTIES AND THE WILTS & DORSET BANK on 11th of August 1879*. ('the property of J. Goldsworthy Snook deceased'). A four page (folio) prospectus with details of shares, conditions of sale and (Unusual) form of agreement of purchase.

The Capital & Counties Bank had its main roots in the amalgamation of a group of joint-stock banks formed after the 1826 Act in the Gloucestershire/Wiltshire area. It was one of the more successful of the nineteenth-century banks and was absorbed by Lloyd's Bank in 1918 at which point it was almost as large as Lloyd's itself. The Wilts & Dorset Bank was likewise absorbed by Lloyd's in 1914.

The sale of bank shares by auction appears to have been a rare even; in this case the shares were divided into a number of lots most of five £50 shares in each lot.

443. BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. *A bank in battledress. Being the story of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) during the second world war 1939-45*. (n.p.), For Private Circulation, 1948. 4to, viii+212pp, numerous plates and illustrations, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition albeit unpublished.

A detailed account of the work of Barclays Bank DCO in Africa and the Middle East.

444. [BARCLAYS BANK.] *The Eagle Looks Back. A Silver Jubilee Anthology of Twenty-Five Years' Contributions to 'The Spread Eagle'*. [London], Barclays Bank Limited, [Privately Printed], 1951. 8vo, 136pp, illustrated, a good copy in the original red cloth.

445. BARCLAYS BANK. *An Eagle Displayed, A Short History of Barclays Bank*. London. Privately Printed 1964. Slim 4to, 50pp, illustrated.

First Edition.

A slim and not too serious potted history.

446. BARCLAYS BANK. *Money Is Our Business. Barclays Bank Limited*. London. For the Bank 1964. Slim 8vo, 47pp, a good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A rather thin description of the history and work of the bank.

447. BEHREND, Arthur. *Portrait of a family firm, Bahr, Behrend & Co., 1793-1945*. Liverpool, 1970. 8vo, 10+206pp, plates, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

Privately printed, not published, for staff and friends of this Liverpool company of shipbrokers. Much detail here of the firm's financial dealings and relationships with banks and bankers.

448. BIDWELL, W.H. *Annals of an East Anglian Bank*. Norwich, Agas H. Goose 1900. Thick 4to, extensively illustrated, a very good copy in the original gilt lettered glazed cloth. First Edition.

An important and rare provincial banking history. The great Quaker family of Gurney founded the Norwich and Norfolk Bank in 1775, which became the centre of a large and successful banking operation in East Anglia and the North of England. The bank was formed out of the Gurney's heavy involvement in trade particularly wool.

Pressnel 'Country Banking in the Industrial Revolution' (item 1663) devotes a great deal of space to the Gurney's banking operation and their importance in related areas of trade. He also makes great play of their Quaker background.

"In some cases the public had an institutional guarantee, as it were, of the probity of it's bankers. From the great Quaker families, banking, like the iron industry, drew men who had been bred in an atmosphere of frugality and uprightness. Quaker bankers were found in many parts of the country ... Both its principles, and its status as a religious minority, compelled the Society of Friends to oversee the business behaviour of its' members ..." (Pressnel p.242).

449. BIGNOLD, Sir Robert. *Five Generations of the Bignold Family, 1761-1947*. London, Batsford 1948. Large 8vo, 17+320pp, illustrated, a very good copy in dustwrapper. First Edition.

The Bignold family created, ran and owned the huge Norwich Union Insurance Co. from their base in Norwich, and were inevitably involved in the banking activities of the area and later of the country. Samuel Bignold founded the Norfolk and Norwich bank in 1827.

450. BOLITHO, Hector & PEEL, Derek. *The Drummonds of Charing Cross*. London, George Allen & Unwin 1967. Large 8vo, 232pp, finely illustrated with coloured, black and white and facsimiles, finely printed on art paper. First Edition.

Founded in London in 1717 by a London goldsmith, Andrew Drummond, Scottish by origin, and catering for the great Scottish families with houses in London and eventually, in 1924, merging with the Royal Bank of Scotland.

451. BRAMSDEN, Bo & WAIN, Kathleen. *The Hambros 1779-1979*. London, Michael Joseph, 1979. 8vo, 4+457pp, numerous plates and illustrations, many in colour, red cloth gilt, dustwrapper. First Edition.

The first and best comprehensive study of a great family of international bankers.

452. BROWNE, Eric Gore. *Glyn, Mills & Co*. London. Privately Printed 1933. 8vo, illustrated, a good copy in the original printed card wrapper. First Edition.

Founded in London in 1753 and became incorporated as an unlimited liability company in 1885.

453. BURGESS, Henry. *A memorial, addressed to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Goderich, on the fitness of the system of the Bank of England, - of the country banks, - and of the branch Banks of England, - to the wants of the people; and on the ample means of protection, which private bankers and the public have, against the monopoly of the Bank of England*. London, Harvey and Darton, 1827. 8vo, 2+48pp, title rather foxed, cloth lettered in gilt.

The rare First Edition. Kress C.1844. Williams I, 300. Goldsmith (25290) and Black (3709) have second and later editions only. Masui (p.83) has the 3rd edition, also of 1827. Cotton & Little (p.33) have the 2nd. No edition in Stephens.

The author seems to have been a City of London businessman or financier with an address at 81, Lombard Street. The recipient of the letter was at the time the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Burgess puts up an ardent defence of the country banks and an equally strong attack upon the branch banks of the Bank of England. The country banks lend to the agricultural interests, meet wider needs and are better managed because of personal supervision.

COUNTRY BANKS ARE VITAL TO THE WELFARE OF SOCIETY

454. BURGESS, Henry. *A petition to the Honourable The Commons House of Parliament, to render manifest the errors, the injustice, and the angers, of the measures of Parliament respecting currency and bankers; suggesting more just and practicable arrangements, and praying for an investigation: accompanied with illustrations and reflections, which show the utter impracticability of perfecting the present policy, and the danger of further attempts to enforce that policy.* London, J. Ridgway ... and J.M. Richardson, 1829. 8vo, 152pp, title a little spotted, recently bound in cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Kress C.2243. Goldsmith 25880. Not in Stephens or Williams.

A masterly review of the role of both the Country Banks and the Bank of England with a vivid portrait of the distress caused to the mercantile classes brought about by vacillating government policies. He sees the role of country bankers as being crucial to the welfare of local business and farming communities. "Country Banks ... are as necessary to the welfare of society in its present state, as the conduits, which convey water to a million of people in a great city, are to the health of the inhabitants" (p.26).

455. BURK, Kathleen. *Morgan Grenfell. 1838-1988. The Biography of a Merchant Bank.* Oxford, University Press 1989. 8vo, 15+348pp+ illustrations, a mint copy in pictorial dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Founded in 1838 by George Peabody, an American, and was soon the most important American banking house in London. It was later the first London merchant bank to develop the new field of corporate finance.

456. CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK. *The Capital and Counties Bank, Limited. Branches and Agencies and Lists of Banks into which money can be paid, free of charge, for credit with the Capital & Counties Bank, Limited, at any of its branches.* (n.p.), October, 1896. 8vo, 66pp, a few neat ink emphasis marks, original printed card covers. A fine copy.

Very scarce indeed.

In addition to the lists of branches, agencies and banks are set out briefly the general conditions of banking and the bank's functions. It reminds the reader that the staff of the bank are "bound to secrecy".

457. CARLISLE AND CUMBERLAND BANK. *The Deed of Settlement (Dated 2nd January, 1837) of The Carlisle and Cumberland Bank, established Under the authority of an Act of Parliament, Passed in the seventh year of the reign of King George the Fourth. To which is annexed, A List of Shareholders.* Carlisle, C. Thurnham 1837. 8vo, 11+70pp, a very good copy in the original pink cloth, printed label on front board.

Not found in Kress or Goldsmith.

One of three new banks floated in Carlisle in the same year due to large scale bank collapse in 1836 which left only one small private bank (J.M. Head & Co.) to service the area.

458. CARLISLE CITY AND DISTRICT BANK. *Notice of annual general meeting (and proxy form) on 9th February 1864, folded for postage and stamped as from Carlisle with a penny stamp.* 8vo, 4pp.

Founded in 1836 on the Scotch system of banking and absorbed by the London City and Midland Bank in 1896.

459. CAVE, C.H. *A History of Banking in Bristol from 1750 to 1899.* Bristol, W. Corfton Hemmons 1899. Large 4to, 17+292pp, extensively illustrated, printed on hand made paper and bound in the original gilt lettered glazed cloth.

Only edition.

A lavish production limited to 300 copies. The first bank in the modern sense. 'The Old Bank' was opened in Bristol in 1752 – probably the third earliest bank outside London after Smiths of Nottingham established in 1653 and the Stafford Old Bank established in 1737. The growth of Bristol in the period 1750–1850 as one of the leading ports and trading centres saw a concomitant growth in banks and banking services; many of the partners in the Bristol banks were heavily involved, for example, in the West India trade.

460. CHANDLER, George. *Four Centuries of Banking as illustrated by the bankers, customers and staff associated with the constituent banks of Martins Bank Limited*. London, Batsford 1964–1968. 2 vols, 8vo, 572pp+608pp, extensively illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Volume I deals with the history of the Bank of Liverpool, founded 1831, and of Martins Bank whose origins are traced to the Goldsmith Bankers in London – these two amalgamated in 1918 to form the Bank of Liverpool and Martins Bank, shortened to Martins Bank in 1928. Volume II deals with the large number of private north country banks, mostly founded by Quakers and Unitarians, absorbed by the Bank of Liverpool along the way.

461. CHECKLAND, S.G. *The Lancashire Bill System and its Liverpool Protagonists, 1819–1827*.

Published in: *Economica*, Vol.XXI (new series), 1954, pp129–143.

Examines the monetary debate 'that began around 1809 and revived with new vigour after 1815' conducted by the merchants of Liverpool who were 'among the supporters of the Bank of England in its resistance to the return to gold at the old parity and among the opponents of the bullionist school of Horner, Ricardo, Huskisson and the rest' and who had 'an addiction to a particular mode of mutual accommodation – the bill system'.

462. CHRISTY, Miller. *History of Banks and Banking in Essex*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXVII, 1906, pp.319–330.

With detailed material not to be found elsewhere.

463. CLARKE, Phillip. *The First House in the City. An excursion into the history of Child & Co. to mark its 300th year of banking at the same address*. London. For the bank 1973. 4to, 5+67pp, illustrated with coloured and other illustrations, a fine copy in the original heavily gilt stamped cloth.

First Edition.

Child's can trace its descent from two Elizabethan goldsmiths – John Wheeler and John Hoare and were themselves, as a family, among the most eminent goldsmith bankers of the seventeenth century. The bank was acquired by Glyn Mills & Co. in 1924 and, in its turn, absorbed by the Royal Bank of Scotland in 1939.

464. COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON. *Reasons for establishing the Commercial Bank of London. Addressed to the directors and managers of all joint stock banks, as well as to the private bankers of the United Kingdom*. (London, 184?). 8vo, 18+14pp, folding table, complete with the initial advertisement leaf, cloth-backed marbled boards, lettered.

First Edition. Apparently rare. Kress C.5058 (but an incomplete copy). Not in Goldsmith or Black.

A detailed and well-argued presentation. Inter alia, the author, who suggests that shareholders should buy shares in £1000 units, demonstrates 'proof' of success of such a scheme by citing the premium now being paid for the shares of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, which had been established a mere three years before.

465. COOKE, T. *Committee on Banks of Issue. Mr. Cooke's Evidence*. (Manchester). Printed for Private Circulation 1875. 8vo, 75pp, a very good copy in the original plum coloured cloth, lettered in gilt on front board.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons 'On Banks of Issue' under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Northcote met in 1875 as a result of pressure from English banks, particularly in the North of England. This was precipitated because the Scottish banks enjoyed the right to issue notes in Scotland and were considering expansion into England; indeed the Clydesdale Bank opened three branches in England in 1874. The English banks pressured the government to introduce a bill depriving Scottish banks who opened branches in England of their right of note issue in Scotland (see Checkland pp.483/484). The Bill was

not introduced and the Select Committee made no clear recommendations but the Scottish banks responded to the threat by halting expansion into England.

The present work, like the reissue of 'Debates In the House of Commons On Sir Robert Peel's Bank Bills of 1844 and 1845' (see elsewhere), was issued by Cooke acting as Chairman of the Manchester and Liverpool Bank as propaganda on behalf of the northern banks. The present work concludes with a four page 'Letter of Manchester Banks to the Members of the Legislature' arguing against the rights of the Scottish banks and is signed on behalf of seven of the major Yorkshire and Lancashire banks.

This copy has the stamps of the Manchester and Salford Bank and the bookplate of William Deacon's Bank.

Not recorded in British Library catalogue or in any of the major bibliographies.

466. CO-OPERATIVE BANKING. *Co-operative Bank Ltd. Centenary 1872-1972.* London. For the Bank 1972. Slim folio, a good copy in the original silver card wrappers.

The Co-operative Bank, like the Co-operative Wholesale and Retail enterprises, was aimed at working class customers and one of its earliest aims was to encourage small scale saving in competition with the savings banks; ironically the failure of the Rochdale Savings Bank due to fraud, in 1849, gave a great impetus to the growth of the first Co-operative shop at Toad Lane in Rochdale founded in 1844.

A UNIQUE ARCHIVE ON THE CREATION OF A PROVINCIAL BANK

467. - 512. COULTHART, John Ross. *Coulthart's Observations on Banking.* (so lettered on spine). London 1874. Large folio bound in contemporary full calf with Coulthart's arms in gilt on front board and his armorial bookplate inside front board.

This volume was the property and work of John Ross Coulthart (1807-1880) who, in 1830, joined the Yorkshire District Bank in Halifax as cashier and in 1836 was appointed to establish and manage the Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde and Glossop Bank. Coulthart spent the rest of his working life with this successful provincial bank which he established on "The Scottish Principles". He was the author in 1838 of 'Decimal Interest Tables' specifically aimed at Bankers and the book quickly became the standard work for bankers, brokers and others and was often re-printed.

Coulthart's archive, obviously compiled by him as both a working reference book and a record contains, firstly, fifty pages in his own neat hand setting out the rules and procedures on which the bank will be run; the first entry, for example, is headed "Chief Extracts from 'Instructions to Agents by the Bank of England' as altered to suit Joint Stock Banks by Joseph Macardy Esq. (2pp). Other entries include instructions to Directors and Managers of Joint Stock Banks for securing regular and faithful Administration of the Business and Funds" (6 pages) and "The Bye Laws of the Commercial Bank of Scotland" (communicated in confidence to J.A. Coulthart by Mr. J. Macardy) - (15 pages) and other relevant entries - a total of 49 pages in Coulthart's fine copper-plate hand.

The volumes contains, a complete record of the bank's documentation; all the samples of documents have been specially printed on large equally sized sheets of paper so as to fit into Coulthart's volume. The first item, of 103 pages, is 'The Deed of Settlement of the Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde and Glossop Bank. Established June 18, 1836.' There follow examples of all the documents the bank would require in its work: Bills (drawn on London bankers Glyn & Co receipts for deposits and transfers: mortgage deeds: indentures: quarterly returns to the Bank of England of Promissory Notes in circulation: announcements of dividends and, most surprisingly, an actual cheque in full colour, printed on blue paper, drawn on Glyn's of London and engraved on one corner of a large sheet - and other examples, making a total of 45 samples and documents.

Included with this item is a good copy of another folio volume 'English Biography ... Portrait of Prominent Englishmen of the Present Century ...' (London 1874). Illustrated with photographs; pages 33-48 is a biography of Coulthart who like so many bankers from William Paterson onwards, was a lowland Scot.

513. [COUNTRY BANKS AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.] *Two articles (Parts 1 and 2) extracted from Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine and bound together; the first being "The Country Banks And The Bank Of England", pp.20 (pp.734-754) from Vol.XXII for December 1827; the second being "The Country Banks And The Bank Of England. No.II", pp.15 (pp.197-213) from Vol.XXIII for February 1828.* Bound in good modern cloth, printed paper label on front board.

The (anonymous) author is strongly in favour of country banks and not in favour of the Bank of England opening branches in the provinces and is generally in favour of the Scottish system as offering more stability and security.

514. CRICK, W.F. & WADSWORTH J.E. *A Hundred Years of Joint Stock Banking*. London, Hodder & Stoughton 1958. 8vo, (10+464)pp, illustrations and a large folding chart, a good copy in dustwrapper.

Third edition.

A detailed historical and geographical account of the rise and spread of the joint-stock banks from the 1830's onwards.

515. CRICK, W.F. & WADSWORTH, J.E. *A hundred years of joint stock banking*. (London), Hodder & Stoughton, (1964). 8vo, frontispiece, illustrations, 12+464pp, large folding table, red cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

Fourth impression: first published in 1936.

516. DAWSON, John Townd? *Bank v Cash Box, Liverpool, Henry Young, 1875*. 8vo, 18pp in printed buff wrappers.

The attribution of the authorship of this rare privately published pamphlet is by the City of Liverpool Librarian Dawson names a plea for the use of banks as a repository for savings and that Liverpool merchants adopt the cheque system 'as it is known and practised elsewhere'.

Note in British library.

517. EASTON, Harry Tucker. *The History of a Banking House – Smith, Payne and Smiths*. London, Blades, East & Blades 1903. 4to, 16+127pp, extensively illustrated, a fine copy printed on hand-made paper and bound in the original vellum stamped and lettered in gilt.

Only edition.

A scarce and sumptuous work produced in small numbers for private circulation.

Smiths was established in Nottingham as early as 1658 and like other great private provincial banking firms was closely involved with the development and growth of industry particularly in the eighteenth-century – "A number of the early country bankers ensured the maintenance of regular facilities in London by direct participation in banking there. These firms were characterised by close connection with the major developments of the Industrial Revolution and with industries in which the bill of exchange was widely used. Smiths of Nottingham was strategically placed to serve the textile and other trades ... set up their own London house in 1758." (Pressnel – 'Country Banking in the Industrial Revolution').

518. EASTON, H.T. *The History of a Banking House (Smith, Payne and Smiths)* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXIV, 1903 pp.231–269, illustrated with facsimiles.

To be read in conjunction with Easton's book with the same title (see above).

519. ELLIS, Aytoun. *Heir of Adventure. The Story of Brown, Shipley & Co. Merchant Bankers. 1810–1960*. London. Privately published by Brown Shipley 1960. 8vo, 6+165pp, illustrated with facsimile and with coloured frontispiece, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Although the bank's foundation in Liverpool is dated 1810 its origins go back to Alexander Brown, a successful Liverpool merchant who set off to Baltimore in 1798 where he prospered by exporting cotton and tobacco to Britain. In 1810 his son William Brown returned to Liverpool to organise business at the British end and, in 1825, was joined by a Quaker, Joseph Shipley. The firm prospered due to its organisation on both sides of the Atlantic. The American side of the Brown family became Brown Brothers Harriman.

BANK FRAUD

520. EVANS, James Cook. *Report of the Trial of the Information Filed By Her Majesty's Attorney-General, (Sir R. Bethell,) against Humphrey Brown and Others, The Directors and General Manager of the Royal British Bank before Lord Campbell*. London, Stevens and Norton 1858. 8vo, 114pp, a very good copy in contemporary half calf. An interesting and scarce item.

The Royal British Bank was established under Royal Charter in 1849 until declared bankrupt in 1856. The defendants were charged under six counts, the most important being that of publishing false reports, knowing the bank to be failing but continuing to issue new shares, paying a dividend when no profits were made, buying the bank shares with the bank's money to keep up the price, inviting shareholders to buy new shares when the bank was failing. Nothing new!

521. **EXETER BANK.** *Exeter and the Exeter Bank. 1769–1969.* Exeter. For the Bank 1969. Pamphlet 8vo, 18pp, illustrated with facsimiles, a fine copy in the original decorated wrappers.

522. **FROOM, Frederick J.** *A Site in Poultry. The Historical Background to the Midland Bank Building.* London. For the Bank 1950. 8vo, 9+113pp, extensively illustrated, a good copy in cloth gilt with dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A presentation copy from the author with a letter in his hand. Nearly an archaeological work although dealing with the Midland Bank site.

523. **FULFORD, Roger.** *Glyn's 1753–1953. Six Generations in Lombard Street.* London, Macmillan 1953. 8vo, 16+267pp, finely illustrated with coloured and other plates, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Founded in 1753 and long one of the more exclusive private banks it is now part of the Royal Bank of Scotland group but retains its own identity.

524. **GILBERT, T.R. & BOOTHROYD, J.B.** *The Lloyds of Lloyds Bank.* (London) for the Bank 1951. Pamphlet, 8vo, 24pp, illustrated, unbound in the publisher's pink card wrappers with oval cut-out revealing portrait on title.

525. **GREEN, Edwin.** *The Making of a Modern Banking Group. A History of the Midland Bank Since 1900.* London, St. George's Press 1979. 4to, 10+116pp, illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A history of the modern development of a member of the big four banks. The Midland, as the name suggests, had its origin and strength in the industrial towns of the Midland counties, beginning life as the Birmingham and Midland Bank founded in 1836.

526. **GREGORY, T.E.** *The Westminster Bank Through a Century.* London. For the Bank 1936. 2 vols, 8vo, 12+396,+6+359pp, illustrated with maps and charts, a crisp copy in the original buckram.

Formerly the London, County, Westminster and Parr's Bank and can trace its antecedents back to the mid seventeenth-century goldsmith Jeremiah Snow; the bank is now one of the big five having become the National Westminster.

527. **GRINDON, Leo, H.** *Manchester Banks and Bankers.* Manchester, Palmer & Howe 1877. 8vo, 8+332pp+ errata, a crisp copy in the original gilt stamped plum cloth.

A very scarce work. Manchester quickly became one of the great provincial centres for the development of banking services. As a result of the rapid vast growth in the textile and engineering industries and related trade. Banking began in 1771 with the opening of the Manchester Bank; the Bank of England opened its branch in Manchester in 1826.

Tipped in is a ten-page typed list (circa 1930) outlining various Manchester Banks as early as 1771 and including an interesting list of extinct banks.

528. **GURNEY'S LETTER BOOK FOR THE WISBECH AND LINCOLNSHIRE BANK.** *A quarto vellum bound book of 150pp containing hand written copies of the correspondence between the Wisbech and Lincolnshire Bank and its clients and with head*

office. The earliest letter is dated 31st July 1821 and the latest 9th July 1855, a period of 34 years. The bank was founded in 1782 by Jonathan Peckover in partnership with the Gurneys – the great Quaker banking family based in Norwich. In 1808 the firm was re-formed as Gurney, Birkbeck and Peckover. Many of the letters are written to fellow Quakers – these commonly begin 'Dear Friend' and there is much use of the Quaker pronoun 'thou' – and this probably accounts for the number of accounts where no collateral has been given for quite substantial loans. The qualities of trust and accountability were priorities in Quaker business circles, the local society of friends regarding it as their business to 'oversee' the dealings of fellow Quakers whether in banking, commerce or industry. Matthews and Tuke (History of Barclays Bank) illustrate this factor – "Both its principles and its status as a religious minority, compelled the Society of Friends to oversee the business behaviour of its members. It will suffice to illustrate this from the experience of a single great family of Quaker bankers, the Gurneys of Norwich. In minute books of the local monthly meetings, there are sixty entries relating to the insolvency of Friends in nineteen years between 1701–1773. In twenty six cases members of the Gurney family participated in the inquiries made into the circumstances of those lapses ..."

Several of the letters are in response to letters from Gurney's Head Office in Norwich. One letter, dated 22nd November 1826, is to the banker and written on banking Daniel Gurney, in which the bank accepts that "... an alteration in our mode of doing business must be made at no very distant period we are fully persuaded of but until the currency and corn questions are settled we think any material change premature ..."

Occasionally the steel shows through the elaborate courtesy of the bank's style; on 28th February 1831 the bank write to a client "Gurneys are exceedingly surprised that the payment promised should again be put off after having been trifled with for more than two years, during which time some thousands have passed through the hands of S. & I. Hardy but not one sixpence has been paid to Gurneys – although other debts have been discharged. (Gurneys are) ... determined to have the money paid that was promised – and shall take legal measures accordingly if it be not done in a very few days." Further correspondence with Mr. Hardy – a local tradesman – makes it clear that the bank used the law to recover this money.

The bank are not averse to the use of pious sentiments in their attempts to discipline their customers – on the 21st June 1832 in pressing Nathan Gray to reduce his 'heavy balance' which is 'so completely beyond bounds' they nonetheless have 'full confidence in thy integrity' ... 'yet life is precarious and we must have a certainty to look to.'

In a lengthy letter dated 2nd July 1833, in answer to a query from R.G. Townley about the state of banking, the bank writes, "Our firm have as yet taken no part in the opposition raised by the country bankers considering their interest as a body should not interfere with the welfare of the community at large. But at the same time we think it behoves the country generally to consider well the effects of the Chancellor of Exchequer's propositions before it adopts them. The making Bank notes a legal tender will perhaps be an advantage to the country bankers in case of a run, but their inconvertibility into gold will make them less liked in the country The notes of old established Banks are much preferred to Bank of England – the people know the parties and there is hardly any risk of forgery ..."

This is an interesting reaction but typical of those country banks particularly remote from major centres of banking where local contacts and confidence were all important and where locally issued notes were more likely to be accepted with confidence. Indeed the Wisbech bank was noted for its note-issue (see Bidwell's 'Annals of An Each Anglian Bank', 1900, and Pressnel 'Banking in the Industrial Revolution', 1956 – both present in this collection).

PRIVATE BANKING DOCUMENT

529. GURNEY'S BANK – THE AGREEMENT TO RESTRUCTURE. *Articles Entered Into On the Re-arrangement of the Partnership of Messrs. Gurneys and Birkbecks.* (Verso of

final leaf). Folio, 39 printed pages, dated 1866; unbound and contained in a box covered in marbled paper.

This printed agreement is the basis of the re-structuring of the Norwich Bank and its many subsidiary banks throughout Norfolk and Suffolk. New partners and new capital, all itemised here, were introduced into the bank – although all the partners were Quakers and indeed were all inter-related by marriage. All banks experienced difficulties in 1866 (see for examples Baxter 'The Panic of 1866' – present in this collection) but the Norwich bank group survived without difficulty despite its links with the Overend Gurney Bank which collapsed in 1866 with the (then) immense liabilities of £11,000,000.

Such agreements are rare given that they were private documents and not for sale or public issue and are of considerable interest in demonstrating the legal and financial basis of partnership agreements. References to this agreement can be found in Pressnel 'Banking in the Industrial Revolution', in Matthews and Tuke 'History of Barclays Bank' – both present in this collection.

530. HAMBROS BANK. *Hambros Bank, 1839–1939.* London. Privately Printed 1939. Royal 8vo, 43pp, illustrated, finely printed on art paper, a fine copy in the original gilt stamped blue buckram.

First Edition.

Founded by a Dane, Carl Joachim Hambro, in 1839 and developed strong business links with Scandinavia.

531. HARTLEY, W.C.E. *Banking in Yorkshire.* Clapham (Lancaster) Dalesman Publishing Company 1975. 8vo, 168pp, a very good copy in the pictorial card wrappers.

First Edition.

Almost certainly the only 'county' history of banking – although Maberly Phillips massive work 'A History of Banks, Bankers and Banking in Northumberland, Durham and North East Yorkshire' (London 1894, and present in this collection) covers some of the same ground.

With a bibliography and a list of the known Yorkshire banks.

532. HOARE, H.P.R. *Hoare's Bank. A Record. 1673–1932.* London. Privately Printed 1932. 4to, 11+87pp, finely illustrated and printed, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Childs and Hoares were probably the earliest established of the London banks although it was Francis Child who first took the step from goldsmith to specialised banking.

533. HOARE, H.P.R. *Hoare's Bank. A Record 1672–1955. The Story of a Private Bank.* London, Collins 1955. 4to, 10+116pp, illustrated, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A re-print, with substantial additions, of the author's earlier book on the bank (privately published) and present in this collection.

534. HOARE & CO. *C. Hoare & Co. Bankers. A History.* London. Privately Printed 1982. Slim oblong 4to, 20pp, colour frontispiece + facsimiles, a fine copy in the original crimson and gold glazed card wrappers.

Only edition.

The oldest surviving private deposit bank established in 1672 by Richard Hoare, a goldsmith.

535. HOLDEN, Sir Edward. *Speech of – Annual General Meeting of the London City & Midland Bank Limited on 29th January, 1918.* London, Blades & Blades for the Bank 1918. 8vo, 70pp, in the original printed grey wrappers.

Holden, Chairman of the Bank (1908–1919) – later the Midland Bank – and one of the most innovative and successful banks of the early nineteenth-century (see Crick and Wadsworth for discussion of his role in bank integration and management and with particular reference to this publication on page 361).

536. HOLDEN, Kenneth. *William Deacon's 1771–1970.* Manchester. For the Bank. 8vo, 11+180pp, coloured and other illustrations, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Incorporated in 1836 as an unlimited joint stock bank with the name Manchester and Salford Bank which took over William Deacon in 1890 and was in turn acquired by the Royal Bank of Scotland in 1930.

537. HOLLINGSWORTH, George Lewis. *A Plain Statement of Facts concerning The Cause of the Failure of the Durham, Darlington and Thirsk Banks; And With Regard to Certain Reports which have been circulated relative to the Writer of these Pages.* London. Printed by R. & R. Gilbert for the Author 1815. 8vo, 36+3pp, folding table, a good copy in lettered blue boards.

First Edition, extremely rare. Not in Goldsmith or Kress; the British Library has the second edition printed in Newcastle (see below).

The whole story is told at length in Maberly Phillips' substantial and scarce work 'Banks, Bankers and Banking in Northumberland, Durham and North Yorkshire', 1894 (present in this collection).

Briefly, the bank had fallen into the usual trap of being over-committed to one borrower, in this case Easterby Hall & Co., a lead mining company. Hollingsworth was the most active partner in the bank and his father-in-law, a Mr. Stokes, had run up a large overdraft. The pamphlet contains details of Hollingsworth's resources. The pamphlet was attached in a letter to the Durham Advertiser signed 'creditor' and the second edition of the pamphlet takes account of that. The estate was not finally wound up until 1849 when the creditors received three shillings and four pence in the pound.

538. HOLLINGSWORTH, George Lewis. *A Plain Statement of Facts concerning The Cause of The Failure of the Durham, Darlington, and Thirsk Banks; And With Regard to Certain Reports which have been circulated relative to the Writer of these Pages.* Newcastle. Printed by E. Walker for the Author 1815. 8vo, 38pp, folding table, a good copy in lettered blue boards.

New edition, also rare, 'with additional notes'; not in Goldsmith or Kress but British Library have this edition (see above for First Edition).

539. HOLMES, A.R. & GREEN, E. *Midland. 150 Years of Banking Business.* London, Batsford 1986. Large 8vo, 16+352pp, coloured frontispiece and other illustrations, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The Midland, now one of the big four, started life in 1836 as the Birmingham and Midland Bank.

540. HOWARTH, William. *Barclay & Company, Limited, Being a History of the old banking firm of Barclay & Company, and also of the various Institutions which have been, from time to time, amalgamated with or absorbed by them.* London, Lombard Press 1901. 8vo, 8+72pp, illustrations, a very good copy in the original gilt lettered cloth.

First Edition.

Barclays Bank was incorporated in 1896 by the amalgamation of no less than twenty private banks the oldest of which was Godlings and Sharpe directly descended from the famous goldsmiths shop 'Ye Three Squirrels' owned by Major Henry Pickering in the 1650s. Barclays have the dubious distinction of purchasing the last surviving country bank. In 1953 they bought Gunner & Co. of Hampshire, founded in 1809, and which "did not possess a telephone until its last years" (Pressnel).

ONLY 100 COPIES PRINTED

541. HUGHES, John. *Liverpool Banks and Bankers. 1760-1837. A History of the Circumstances which gave rise to the Industry, and of the Men who Founded and Developed It.* Liverpool, Henry Young & Sons 1906. 4to, fine coloured frontispiece and other plates, a handsome copy in contemporary gilt stamped brown buckram, morocco spine.

Only edition. A finely printed work limited to 100 large paper copies signed by the author.

In common with banks in all the large centres of trade and industry most of the Liverpool banks – in fact ten of fourteen had their origins in trade.

"The assessment of the banks' role in the finance of Liverpool's great export and import trade can but begin with an outline of the organisation of the port's trade as it developed during the early decades of the nineteenth-century. There were three main groups: factors (and commission houses), merchants and brokers. The factors and commission houses were agents who transacted business for merchants, manufacturers etc., in practice however, many factors traded on their own account, and many merchants acted as factors ... The extent of specialisation by merchants and impact on export trade cannot be stated ... The third group were the brokers ... they did not however take possession of the goods involved; theirs was an intermediary function between principals. This structure of trade was based firmly upon credit ... and ultimately depended upon the banker" (Pressnel – 'Country Banking in The Industrial Revolution).

542. HUGHES, John. *Notes on Some Unchronicled Liverpool Banks*. Edinburgh, for the Historic Society of Lancashire & Cheshire 1905. Pamphlet 8vo, 16pp, a very good copy in the original lettered wrappers.

Only edition.

Extremely rare; a valuable addition to Hughes major work 'Liverpool Banks and Bankers' (see above).

543. HULL BANKING CO. *Deed of Settlement of the Hull Banking Company...* Hull. Printed by W. Kennedy 1834. Slim 8vo, 11+88pp, a good copy in the original slightly stained green cloth.

Not in Goldsmith or Kress.

Founded in 1833 with a capital of £800,000. The Bank of England had established a branch in Hull in 1831, and a successful private Bank – Currie & Co. having been in operation since the eighteenth-century, servicing the huge trading activities of this large port, was the fourth largest in the country by 1800.

544. KNOWLES & FOSTER. *The History of Knowles & Foster. 1828–1948*. London, Ted Kavanagh 1948. Slim 4to, 92pp, illustrated, a good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Merchants and bankers since 1828 the firm became bankrupt in 1964 as a result of over-trading; tipped-in are a number of cuttings relating to this.

545. KOUWENHOVEN, John A. *Partners in banking. An historical portrait of a great private bank, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co, 1818–1968*. New York, Doubleday & Company, (1968). 4to, 8+248pp, fully illustrated, blue cloth gilt in dustwrapper. A presentation copy.

First Edition.

Many connections with London bankers, not least the Bank of England. The great Montagu Collet Norman worked as one of the firm's London partners from 1900 to 1915 before becoming Governor of the Bank of England in 1920.

546. LANCASTER BANKING CO. *Deed of Settlement of The Lancaster Banking Company, and Resolutions of the Meetings of Proprietors*. Lancaster, E. & L.J. Milner 1882. Slim 8vo, 10+64pp, a very good copy.

Established in 1827 and one of the first three provincial joint-stock banks following the Act of 1826 which, for the first time, allowed 'the establishment of note issuing banking corporations ... with an unlimited number of partners at any place outside a radius of sixty-five miles from London'.

Thomas Joplin was one of the principal founders of the Lancaster Bank.

547. LEADER, Robert Eadon. *The Sheffield Banking Company Limited. An Historical Sketch. 1831–1916*. Sheffield. For the Bank 1916. 4to, 7+137pp, extensively illustrated, a very good copy in the original red buckram.

First Edition.

Founded in 1831 but with antecedents in 1770 its history closely inter-twined with the cutlery trades, eventually absorbed by the National Provincial Bank in 1919.

548. LEADER, R.G. *The Early Sheffield Banks*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXXVIII, 1917, pp.230-243.

A paper read in Sheffield in April 1917; the author's major work on "The Sheffield Banking Co. 1831-1916" was published the previous year (see above).

549. LEADER, R.G. *The Early Sheffield Banks*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXXIX, 1918, pp.10-24.

The second part of a paper read in Sheffield, the first half being "The Early Sheffield Banks" (see above).

THE FIRST PROVINCIAL BANK

550. LEIGHTON-BOYCE, J.A.S.L. *Smiths The Bankers. 1658-1958*. London. Privately Printed. Large 8vo, 13+337pp, lavishly illustrated and finely printed on art paper, a fine copy in the publisher's gilt lettered blue buckram and enclosed in a cardboard slip-case.

First Edition.

The first recorded provincial bank in England founded in Nottingham by Thomas Smith in 1658; in 1775 it entered into partnership with a Lincoln bank under the name Smith, Ellison & Co. - "For nearly a century this firm held first place in local banking arrangements and presented a remarkable example of stability ..." (Crick and Wadsworth p.245). In 1902 the bank merged with the Union and Smiths bank which later amalgamated with the National Provincial - now the National Westminster.

551. LLOYD, Humphrey. *The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution*. London, Hutchinson 1975. 8vo, 14+327pp, illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

"The Quaker Lloyds were among the earliest pioneers in the practice of country banking" (dust-jacket) and dominant in the iron trades of Birmingham during the industrial revolution.

552. LLOYD, Samuel. *The Lloyds of Birmingham. With Some Account Of The Founding of Lloyds Bank*. Birmingham, Cornish Brothers 1907. 8vo, including facsimiles, 10 illustrations, 16+246pp, good, in the publisher's gilt stamped and lettered blue cloth.

First Edition.

While primarily a family history, the work contains much valuable information about the trade and industry of Birmingham and about the involvement of the Lloyds, in local banking and later as founders of one of the major provincial banks.

553. LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT STOCK BANK. *Prospectus. List of the Shareholders, With the Names of the Directors*. London, printed for the use of the shareholders, 1843. 8vo, 35pp, fine in the original lettered buff wrappers.

A very aggressive bank, founded in 1836 and amalgamated with the Midland in 1918.

554. LUBBOCK, Sir John. *On the "Country Clearing"*.

Published in: Journal of the Statistical Society, vol.XXVIII, 1865, pp361-371.

Arising out of an earlier article in the Transactions by Charles Babbage being 'Analysis of the Statistics of the Clearing House during the year 1839'.

(Vol.XIX, 1856 - and present in this collection.)

555. McBURNIE, J.M. *The Story of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank Limited. 1872-1922*. Manchester. Privately Printed by Sherratt & Hughes 1922. 4to, 8+102pp, title in red and black, extensively illustrated, a very good copy in the original gilt stamped and lettered red buckram.

First Edition.

Created by the merging of eleven northern banks, two dating back to the eighteenth-century.

556. MARTIN, John Biddulph. *The Grasshopper in Lombard Street*. London, The Leadenhall Press 1892. 4to, 20+328pp, extensively illustrated, a good copy in the original gilt stamped and lettered green cloth, front board and spine slightly discoloured.

First Edition.

The long history of Martins Bank which traces its history back to the Goldsmiths of Stuart England and arguably back to Sir Thomas Gresham who was closely associated with the Elizabethan goldsmith and Master of the Mint, Sir Richard Martin. Martins was eventually absorbed by Barclay's Bank.

557. MATTHEWS, P.W. & TUKE, A.W. *History of Barclays Bank Limited. Including the many Private and Joint Stock Banks Amalgamated and Affiliated With It.* London, Blades East & Blades 1926. 4to, xiv+441pp extensively illustrated, a very good copy in the original gilt stamped and lettered cloth.

First Edition.

A detailed history of one of the big five banking houses, and of the many banks absorbed with it from its incorporation in 1896. Barclays, like so many of the other financial institutions and industries, had Quaker origins which gave it a distinctive quality, and "the private banks which eventually coalesced to form the nucleus of Barclays, stood for almost the last stronghold of the private banker" (Ashly 'The Story of the Banks').

558. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK. *Proceedings of the Third Annual General Meeting of Proprietors of the National Provincial Bank of England, Held 12th May 1836 ...* Folio, 4pp, folded as issued.

Gives an account of new branches opened since the bank began (in 1832); inscribed in a contemporary hand in brown ink on rear blank leaf 'I hold 20 shares in this company ...'

559. MIDLAND BANK. *Landmarks in Piccadilly, 1685-1925.* London. For the Bank 1925. 4to, title +6pp of text with illustrations on verso, bound in attractive card wrappers in the style of the seventeenth century and finely printed by Blades, East and Blades, using the original Fell types of the Oxford University Press. A trivial if attractive publication.

First Edition.

560. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK. *Proprietors of the National Provincial Bank of England.* London, 1st July 1841. 8vo, 22pp, a very good copy in original printed wrapper.

Not in Goldsmith or Kress.

A complete list of Directors and Proprietors with (interestingly) towns of residence; founded in 1833 it was the first joint stock bank outside London which later became one of the 'big five' and was a product of the strong movement towards the foundation of joint stock banks in the 1830's which by absorbing the smaller private banks laid down the structure of the present day banking system.

The National Provincial is also interesting as being mainly the brain-child of Thomas Joplin who argued strongly and consistently in favour of joint stock banks and a reduction in the influence and position of the Bank of England.

561. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK. *A mid-nineteenth century customer's pass book, issued by the bank from its branch at Stokesley in North Yorkshire, to Mr. Joseph Nelson at Ayton, North Yorkshire.* Inside the front board is the blue label of the bank with advice to customers.

An unusual item in good condition from a period when banking was still a personal activity.

The book covers the period January 1846-August 1854 and shows Mr. Nelson's deposits and drawings over the period.

562. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION BANK. *Deed of Settlement of the Northamptonshire Union Bank, established under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in the seventh year of the reign of His Late Majesty King George the Fourth. To which is appended, An Abstract of the Act. Capital, £537,500, in 21,500 Shares of £25 each.* Northampton, T.E. Dicey 1836. Small 8vo, 8+144pp, a very good copy in contemporary half-calf.

Not in Goldsmith or Kress.

One of the founders and four directors of the bank was Sir Arthur De Capell Brooke (1791–1858) who published a number of important works on travel and was an active member of the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society.

563. PEMBERTON, H. *Two Hundred Years of Banking in Leeds*. Leeds, in Publications Of The Thoresby Society Vol.13 Part I 1957. pp.54–86, bound in the publisher's printed wrappers.

The only source for information on the history of Leeds banking which began with Beckett's Bank, founded about 1770 evolving out of a successful woollen business.

564. PHILLIPS, Maberley. *A History of Banks, Bankers & Banking, in Northumberland, Durham and North Yorkshire, Illustrating The Commercial Development of The North of England From 1755 to 1894* ... London, Effingham Wilson 1894. 4to, 30+466pp, a lavish production illustrated with facsimiles of documents, notes and portraits, a very good copy in the original heavily engraved gilt-stamped plum cloth.

First Edition.

A model of its kind, this work is full of valuable information on the relationship between banks in the North and the developing industries, particularly in mining, ship-building, steel-making and heavy engineering.

565. PHILLIPS, Maberley. *Early Banking In Northumberland, Durham and the Vicinity*. In 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XV, pp.281–308; a good copy in contemporary half-calf.

This paper contains material additional to the author's major work on 'A History of Banks, Bankers and Banking in Northumberland, Durham and North Yorkshire' (see above).

566. POTTER, Edmund. *A Letter on Banking with Limited Liability*. London & Manchester, John Chapman 1858. 8vo, 25pp, a very good copy in marbled wrappers.

First Edition.

A scarce tract by a Manchester banker, in defence of the Joint Stock Banks.

567. PRESCOTT'S BANK. *Prescott's Bank. 1766–1966*. London. Privately Printed 1966. Pamphlet 8vo, 16pp, a good copy in the original decorative wrappers.

Absorbed by the (new) National Provincial in 1918 Prescott's was founded in 1766 and quickly became one of the leading and fashionable banks in the city.

568. PRICE, F.G. Hilton. *The Marygold By Temple Bar. Being a History of the Site now occupied by No.1, Fleet Street, the Banking House of Messrs. Child & Co*. London, Bernard Quaritch 1902. Square 4to, 43+202pp, lavishly illustrated, a good copy in the original handsome gilt decorated green cloth.

First Edition.

While being an account of the physical site of Childs Bank it is also an history of Childs and its owners.

569. PRICE, F.G. Hilton. *The Signs of Old Lombard Street*. London, The Leadenhall Press 1887. 4to, 14+113pp+8pp publishers list, with 60 full page illustrations by James West, a very good copy in vellum backed blue cloth boards.

First Edition.

One of the scarce and fine productions by Field and Tuer at the private Leadenhall Press.

Lombard Street housed the early goldsmiths and bankers and the name has become a synonym for the London money market. The book illustrates the street signs of the various businesses in Lombard Street and gives a brief history of each.

570. PRICE, F.G. Hilton. *A Handbook of London Bankers with Some Account of Their Predecessors The Early Goldsmiths, Together with lists of Bankers from 1670, including the earliest printed in 1677, to that of the London Post Office Directory of 1890*. London, The

Leadenhall Press 1891. 4to, 6+454pp+14pp catalogue of books by the Leadenhall Press; a fine copy in the original gilt lettered brown cloth.

Second edition (but first thus).

Originally published in 1870 in a much smaller format, both editions are very scarce.

Price (1842–1909) succeeded his father as chief acting partner of Childs Bank.

571. REDFORD, Professor Arthur. *Manchester Merchants and Foreign Trade. 1794–1858.* Manchester, University Press 1974. 8vo, 12+251pp, a good copy in the publisher's red cloth.

First Edition.

The best study of the evolution of Manchester trade and the commercial societies and organisations created to promote and co-ordinate it; Chapter XII on "Currency and Banking Questions" is particularly concerned with the effects on Manchester trade and banking of legislation regulating the issue of bank notes and the creation of joint-stock banking in the provinces.

572. REED, Richard. *National Westminster Bank. A Short History.* London. For the Bank 1983. Square 4to, 56pp, illustrated, in the original printed glazed card covers.

A potted history.

573. RICHARDS, R.D. *The History Of The Midland, The Westminster And The National Provincial Banks.* London. Published in 'Economic History' Feb. 1937. pp.430–441, in the publisher's printed blue wrappers.

A substantial article, in effect a review of Crick and Wadsworth's 'A Hundred Years of Joint Stock Banking'; 'The Westminster Bank Through A Century' by T.E. Gregory and 'The National Provincial Bank' by Hartley Withers (all three represented in this collection).

This issue also contains a review by R.S. Sayers of 'History of the London Discount Market' by W.T.C. King (also present in this collection).

574. RICHARDSON, Ralph. *Coutts & Co., Bankers, Edinburgh and London ...* London, Elliot Stock 1900. 8vo, xii+166pp+2pp advertisement, extensively illustrated, a finely printed work in the original lettered yellow cloth.

First Edition.

A very scarce work; Thomas and James founded Coutts & Co. in London in 1755 and it quickly became a successful and fashionable banking house; before the opening of a London bank the Coutts family had been involved in banking in Edinburgh as early as 1692 when they were one of the goldsmith bankers, a connection which gave birth to many of the famous private banks – Martins Bank, for example, may be traced directly back to the well known goldsmiths of Duncombe and Kent.

575. ROBINSON, Ralph M. *Coutts, The History of a Banking House.* London, John Murray 1929. 8vo, 12+189pp, engraved frontispiece, illustrations, a fine copy in the original holland-backed boards.

First Edition.

An attractively produced work, this copy being a presentation copy from the Bank. Originally goldsmith bankers established in 1692, it became a joint-stock bank in 1892. Traditionally bankers to the royal family.

576. RYTON, John. *Banks and Banknotes of Exeter 1769–1906.* Exeter. Published for the author 1984. 8vo, 119pp, bound in the original pictorial card wrappers.

First Edition.

A well documented and illustrated history with a substantial bibliography.

577. SAYERS, R.S. *Gillets In The London Money Market. 1867–1967.* Oxford, Clarendon Press 1968. 8vo, 8+204pp, illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Really a continuation and extension of the excellent history of Gillets by Audrey Taylor (present in this collection).

578. SAYERS, Professor, R.S. *Lloyds Bank in the History of English Banking*. Oxford, Clarendon Press 1957. 4to, 12+381pp, illustrated with coloured and other plates and three maps, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A substantial history of one of the big five banks and of the many private banks it absorbed since its formation as a private bank in Birmingham in 1765. Lloyds as a family and as a business had their origins in the Birmingham metal trades and, like so many other industrial revolution and banking families, were Quakers.

579. SESSIONS, W.K. & E. – editors. *The Tukes of York in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*. London, Society of Friends 1971. Oblong 8vo, 10+115pp, illustrated, a fine copy in the original card wrapper.

First Edition.

The Tukes, like the Gurneys of Norfolk and the Lloyds of Birmingham were among those Quaker families whose great talent and industry found an outlet in commerce, banking and social reform; the Tukes were tea merchants (their cousins the Rowntrees were cocoa merchants) and involved in Barclays Bank in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

580. STOKES, M. Veronica. *A Bank in Four Centuries – Coutts Bank*. London. For the Bank 1982. 8vo, 24pp, bound in pictorial card wrappers.

A routine history by the bank's archivist.

581. SWALEDALE AND WENSLEYDALE BANKING COMPANY. *Deed of Settlement of the Swalesdale and Wensleydale Banking Company, Established A.D.1837. Under the Authority of an Act of Parliament passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King George The Fourth. To which is added An Abstract of the Act. Capital – Four Hundred Thousand Pounds*. Richmond (Yorkshire). Printed by M. Bell 1837. 8vo, 5+10+83pp, fine in the original dark blue grained cloth lettered in gilt on upper board.

Rare: not in Kress, Goldsmith or British Library Catalogue.

The bank was founded as a Joint Stock Company in 1836 taking over an earlier bank in the process. The bank had a profitable history and was acquired by Barclays in 1899.

Matthews and Tuke (History of Barclays Bank) devote a short chapter to this bank.

582. SWIFT, David E. *Joseph John Gurney, Banker, Reformer, and Quaker*. Connecticut, Wesleyan University Press 1962. 8vo, 17+304pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Gurney (1788–1847), Quaker philanthropist and writer, son of Daniel Gurney (banker) and Elizabeth Fry the prison reformer. A major figure in the history of philanthropy and was active in the family's bank from the age of seventeen until his death in 1847.

583. TAYLOR, Professor Audrey. *Gillets, Bankers at Banbury and Oxford. A Study in Local Economic History*. Oxford, Clarendon Press 1964. 8vo, 10+247pp, coloured frontispiece, facsimile, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Established in 1821, Gillets played a crucial role in the economic life of Oxfordshire and the region until absorbed by Barclays Bank in 1919. It was typical and therefore interesting as another of those successful private banks which had its origin in Quaker involvement in trade.

584. THOMAS, S.E. *The First English Provincial Banks*. London. Published in 'Economic History' Jan 1934. pp.129–139; bound in the publisher's printed blue wrappers.

With substantial bibliographical references.

585. TUKE, A.W. & GILLMAN, R.J.H. *Barclays Bank Limited. 1926–1969*. London, Oxford University Press for Barclays Bank 1972. 4to, 8+167pp, frontispiece and illustrations, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A serious and detailed continuation of Matthews and Tuke's substantial History of Barclays Bank (present in this collection).

PROVINCIAL BANKING

586. [VANSITTART, Nicholas?] *Sketch of a Plan for A Reformation in the System of Provincial Banking by which the Notes of Country Bankers may be rendered as secure as those of The Bank of England, and the Agriculturalists, Manufacturers, etc. etc. relieved from the Distress and Inconvenience occasioned by The Want of a Secure Circulating Medium. With an Abstract of The Chancellor of The Exchequer's Bill to Authorise Bankers in England and Ireland, To Issue and Circulate Promissory Notes, Secured Upon A Deposit of Public Funds, Or Other Governmental Securities.* London, 1821. pp.51-56, "revised and corrected for the Pamphleteer" a good copy in marbled boards.

Second edition. Not in Kress or Goldsmith. Mullen 359.

'The manuscript of this pamphlet was communicated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in February, 1817. - On the 9th of April, 1818, the Right Honourable Gentleman brought a bill into the House of Commons, for carrying the plan suggested into effect. It is not surprising that a host of country bankers, several of whom have since failed, should have posted up to London, and used their utmost exertions to prevent the passing of an act which would establish a test of their solvency, and perhaps a little diminish their profits" (Preface). Mullen suggests the attribution to Vansittart.

587. VERNON, Anne. *Three Generations. The Fortunes of a Yorkshire Family.* London, Jarrolds 1966. 8vo, 191pp, a very good copy.

First Edition.

An account of the Morrell family and their involvement in local banking, in particular the York City and County Bank. The Morrells, like so many other provincial bankers, were Quakers.

588. WADSWORTH, John. *Counter Defensive, being the story of A Bank In Battle.* London, Hodder and Stoughton 1946. Royal 8vo, 106pp, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

Second impression.

Not quite so trivial as the title allows it to sound.

589. WATT, Peter. *The Theory and Practice of Joint-Stock Banking: Shewing The Advantages Which Will Arise To The Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing Interests of England, From the Institution of Joint-Stock Banks of Issue, Discount, and Deposit.* Edinburgh. John Anderson 1836. Slim 8vo, 78pp, in the original boards, modern paper label on front board.

Only edition. Goldsmith 29537. Kress C.4278.

Watt describes himself as 'accountant in Edinburgh, Formerly manager to the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint-Stock Banking Company'.

590. WINTON, J.R. *Lloyds Bank. 1918-1969.* Oxford, University Press 1982. 8vo, 8+210pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Intended as a supplement to Sayer's 'Lloyds Bank in the History of English Banking' (see item 578).

591. WITHERS, Hartley. *National Provincial Bank. 1833-1933.* London. Privately Printed 1933. Slim 4to, 90+15pp, illustrated, a very good copy in the original gilt stamped cloth.

First Edition.

Founded in 1833 due largely to Thomas Joplin who was opposed to the monopoly of Joint Stock banking enjoyed until 1826 by the Bank of England and who preferred the Scots system of banking to the English so that the National Provincial on its foundation operated on Scottish principles - basically those of joint stock banking.

The National Provincial merged with the Westminster Bank in 1968 to form the giant National Westminster group.

592. YORKSHIRE BANKING COMPANY. *Deed of Settlement of the Yorkshire Banking Company, Established 6th July, 1843.* (Leeds?) N.P. (1843?) 8vo, 54pp, a crisp copy in the original (?) grey cloth.

Not in Goldsmith or Kress.

The Yorkshire Banking Company was built on the remains of the Yorkshire District Bank which was liquidated early in 1843 "arising out of mismanagement almost from the first day of business" (Crick and Wadsworth p.213).

The bank prospered under a tighter regime retaining the extensive system of branches developed under it's predecessor. The bank was absorbed into the London and Midland Bank in 1901 – later the Midland Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS

593. AN ACT *to amend an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, to encourage the Establishment of Banks of Savings, in England. (30th May 1818.)* London, printed by George Eyre and Andrew Strahan, 1818. Folio, 11pp, bound with the following eleven Acts in tan buckram with morocco label.

The first emendation of George Rose's 1817 Act for the "encouragement and regulation of banks for saving".

There was a steady flow of Acts of Parliament, at first every few years – 1818 – 1820 – 1824 and 1828 – all dealing in one way or another as Horne puts it (p.92) with the two questions: "Was the state right in attempting to encourage thrift by offering an uneconomic rate of interest? If so how were the wealthy to be prevented from taking advantage of a subsidy intended for the very poor?"

SAVINGS BANKS IN SCOTLAND

594. AN ACT *for the Protection of Banks for Savings in Scotland. (2nd July 1819.)* London, Eyre and Strahan, 1819. Folio, 6pp, bound with preceding.

A crucially important act for the development of the Savings Bank movement in Scotland. The rivalry between Dr Duncan and his Ruthwell savings bank, founded in 1810, and the Edinburgh savings bank found its clearest expression in the fight to determine the contents of the bill on Scottish savings banks – these having been excluded from the legislation of 1817 which determined the future of savings banks in England. Duncan enlisted the support of his local M.P. – W.R.K. Douglas (see Duncan's 'A Letter to W.R.K. Douglas M.P.' – present in this collection) and this and his campaigning skills resulted in the present Act being passed on 2nd July 1819.,

"All the savings banks, including Edinburgh, took advantage of the provisions of the Bill, which remained their charter for many years." Horne p.54.

595. AN ACT *to amend Two Acts of the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Years of His late Majesty, for the Encouragement of Banks for Savings in England. (24th July 1820.)* London, printed by George Eyre & Andrew Strahan, 1820. Folio, 10pp (697–706), bound with preceding.

An Act which provided that charitable institutions might deposit the whole or part of their funds with the Commissioners.

596. AN ACT *to enable Depositors in Savings Banks, and others, to purchase Government Annuities through the Medium of Savings Banks; and to amend an Act of the Ninth Year of His late Majesty, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Savings Banks. (10th June 1833.)* London, George Eyre and Andrew Spottiswoode, 1833. Folio, 10pp, bound with preceding.

The Act allowed the use of immediate and deferred annuities through the medium of Savings Banks and to ensure that they were provided on such a scale as would make them available to the relatively poor – an important innovation in providing some sort of provision for old age, the friendly societies having largely avoided this type of business.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS

597. AN ACT *to amend the Act to establish Military Savings Banks. (30th June 1845.)* London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1845. Folio, 3pp, bound with preceding.

Army Savings Banks were started in 1842 (Naval Banks were not inaugurated until 1866). The present Act amends the original Act in directing the Secretary of State for War 'to direct certain monies to be paid to the account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt'.

598. AN ACT *to consolidate and amend the Laws and to grant additional Facilities in relation to the Purchase of Government Annuities through the Medium of Savings Banks, and to make other Provisions in respect thereof. (4th August 1853.)* London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1853. Folio, 14pp, bound with preceding.

Continuing powers already granted to the Commissioners in 1833 in particular the powers relating to the purchase of annuities and providing, in addition, for deferred annuities for a sum to be paid down at once and to grant annuities other than through savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS FOR SEAMEN

599. AN ACT *to make further Provision for the Establishment of Savings Banks for Seamen.* (7th July 1856.) London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1856. Folio, 3pp, bound with preceding.

A clause in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 inaugurated savings banks at the shipping offices in major seaports. The banks in this case were to be under the Board of Trade but were governed by the same rules as Trustee Savings Banks. The Seamen Savings Banks were not a success – “The seamen who were willing and able to save ... preferred, as a rule, to do so by making an allotment through a savings bank in the neighbourhood of their homes”. (Horne p.143).

The present Act provided for a Central Savings Bank for Seamen in London.

600. AN ACT *to enable Charitable and Provident Societies and Penny Savings Banks to invest all their Proceeds in Savings Banks.* (13th August 1859.) London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1859. Folio, 2pp, bound with preceding.

Previous to this Act Friendly Societies were authorised to invest their funds to any amount in a savings bank whereas Charitable Societies and Provident Institutions were only allowed to invest £100 p.a. This Act placed all three on the same footing.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

601. AN ACT *to grant additional Facilities for depositing small Savings at Interest, with the Security of the Government for due Repayment thereof.* (17th May 1861.) London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1861. Folio, 4pp, bound with preceding.

A landmark in savings banks history, Gladstone regarded this as one of the six measures by which he was most satisfied; Edwin Chadwick described the introduction of the Post Office Savings Bank – “so thoroughly good a measure, he considered how it ever passed” (quoted in Horne). Many thought it would kill off the old savings banks. The arguments in favour of the Post Office Savings Bank were firstly, that the existing savings banks were not represented in many towns, particularly those of modest size; secondly, that only 20 of the 624 savings banks in England and Wales had a daily opening, and thirdly, that on the whole the old savings banks had been unable to guarantee security for their investors. This followed a series of failures largely due to fraud.

The government of course were not immune to the increased financial flexibility offered by this new ... source of revenue ... “who could use it, among other things, to give a fictitious value to treasury bills”. (Horne p.181).

602. AN ACT *to make further Provision for the Investment of the Monies received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt from the Trustees of Savings Banks established under the Enactments of the Act Ninth George the Fourth, Chapter Ninety-two.* (8th June 1863.) London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1863. Folio, 4pp, bound with preceding.

An important Act introduced by Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer who was concerned ... ‘create a charge for such Savings Banks upon the Consolidated Fund, in place of such perpetual annuities...’.

THE CRUCIAL ACT OF 1863

603. AN ACT *to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Savings Banks.* (28th July 1863.) London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1863. Folio, 32pp, bound with preceding.

The creation of the Post Office Savings Bank by the Act of May 1861 (see elsewhere) and a series of dramatic failures due to fraud created a crisis for the old savings banks and their supporters in the House of Commons and elsewhere pushed for a bill to regulate savings banks so as firstly, to compel all banks to observe the regulations of the better managed examples; secondly, to make trustees liable – which meant repealing clauses in the 1844 Act; thirdly, to insist on proper annual audits and, fourthly, to ensure that all transactions took place at the banking offices during office hours.

The majority of savings banks opposed these proposals but in response to the threat three leading figures in the movement representing the most successful savings banks – those of St. Martin’s Place in London, of Manchester and of Sheffield – convened meetings and balloted opinion and, on behalf of the banks, agreed that legislation should (1) restore the liability of trustees and managers as it stood before the 1844 Act, (2) make provision for a double check on payments and withdrawals and for a comparison between pass-books and ledgers and for the receipt of money only on banks’ premises, (3) appoint auditors or accountants to examine accounts monthly.

These proposals, with others, were included in the Act and formed the basis of savings bank law down to the present day.

604. AN ACT for amending the Laws relating to the Investments on account of Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks. (13th March 1866.) London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1866. Folio, 3pp, bound with preceding.

Enacted to give more freedom to the Treasury in directing the nature of the investments of Savings banks and of the Post Office Savings Bank.

605. ANGLESEY SAVINGS BANK. *Rules and Regulations of the Anglesey Savings Bank Made Conformable To The Provisions of the Several Acts Relating Thereto*. Beaumaris, Printed by Enoch Jones, Book-Binder, 1836. 8vo, 28pp, a fine copy in the original printed and faded wrappers.

Goldsmith 29447. Extremely rare. Not in Kress, Horne or British Library.

Horne does not record this bank founded in 1818 – “The Anglesey Savings Bank was established on the 20th day of July 1818; and has kept offices regularly open since that time, at Beaumaris, Amlwch, Holyhead and Llangeni...” (Opening paragraph).

606. BARRINGTON, Sir M. *An Address to The Inhabitants of Limerick On The Opening of the Mont de Piété or Charitable Pawn Office, For the Support of Barrington's Hospital, In That City*. Dublin, William Holden, 1836. 8vo, 28pp, a good copy in blue printed boards.

First Edition: rare. Goldsmith 29603. Not in Kress.

The Monts de Piété first appear in Italy in the fifteenth century when individual states extracted loans from their citizens on which interest was paid; they became common throughout Europe (except in the British Isles) and initially involved the loan of money against a pledged article. In this case Barrington is proposing an extension of the principle in that deposits lent to 'banks' in the form of debentures would receive interest and the money would be lent on at "...a greater interest and applying the profits to the purposes of charity".

607. BELLMAN, Sir Harold. *The Thrifty Three Millions. A Study of the Building Society Movement and the Story of the Abbey Road Society*. London, privately published, 1935. 8vo, 12+387pp, bound in the publisher's gilt lettered maroon cloth.

First Edition.

Despite the title a serious and detailed history; the author makes much of the claim that the building society movement ... "anticipated (apart from the Bank of England) joint stock banking in England".

608. BOWIE, Archibald Granger. *The romance of the Savings Banks*. London, S.W. Partridge & Co, 1898. 8vo, frontispiece, 160pp, text illustrations, 20pp of advertisements, original pictorial cloth gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. Scarce. Masui p.151.

A much more serious history of the Savings Bank movement than the title suggests.

A JOINT CONCERN OF MALTHUS AND RICARDO

609. BOWLES, John. *Reasons for the establishment of Provident Institutions, called Savings' Banks; with a word of caution respecting their formation: and an appendix, containing a model for the formation of Savings' Banks, according to the plan adopted by the Provident Institution established in the western part of Metropolis, and by that for the City of London, and its vicinity...* London, J.M. Richardson, 1817. 8vo, 45+3pp, recent boards, label on upper cover.

The third edition, with additions. Williams II, 293. Goldsmith 21798. Kress B.7872. (No earlier edition in Williams, Kress or Goldsmith.) Horne p.62.

Bowles was a trustee of the so-called 'Provident Institution for the Western Part of the Metropolis'. The managers included Patrick Colquhoun, William Wilberforce, Joseph Hume, T.R. Malthus and David Ricardo. Bowles argues that savings' banks are a stimulus to thrift and industry, to respect for law and order and to loyalty to the State. (For a full discussion vide Horne, pp.58 et seq.)

APPARENTLY UNRECORDED

610. **THE BROTHERS** or *Consequences ... With a Short Account of Savings Banks*. Dublin, printed by William Espy, 1818. 12mo, 123pp, full page wood-cut illustrations, title page neatly repaired, slightly dusty in the original grubby paper wrappers.

Not found in Smith or Kress. The British Library does record a work with the same title but dated 1820; it does not appear to be recorded elsewhere and it not mentioned in the text or bibliographies of the standard modern history by Home.

Printed and illustrated in the style of a chap-book: the section on savings banks occupies pages 108–121 and IS a serious treatment of how a savings bank might operate.

611. [BURDETT, F.] *Annals of Banks for Savings. Containing An Account of Their Rise and Progress: Reports and Essays on Their National Importance...: Particulars of the Earliest Institutions: Full Instructions For Their Foundation...: Reports and Communications From More Than Sixty Institutions in Great Britain and Ireland*. London, for J.M. Richardson & Others, 1818. 8vo, xii+192pp, title a little dusty but a good copy in modern boards.

Only Edition. Goldsmith 22097. Kress C.27. Williams 11, 294.

An important and wide ranging work being the first attempt at a general history and analysis of savings banks.

Burdett (1770–1844), politician, who in 1793, married the daughter of Thomas Coutts the banker. He was parliamentary leader of the reform group in the House of Commons and a staunch supporter of freedom of speech and the rights and the welfare of the working classes.

612. **CARGILL, Alexander** (editor) *Memorials of the Celebration of the Centenary of Savings Banks Held at Edinburgh, 8–10 June 1910*. Edinburgh, Constable, 1910. 4to, xv+312pp, 51 plates, library stamp on blank verso of title, bound in the original gilt stamped cloth.

First Edition.

The centenary was that of the opening of the Ruthwell Savings Bank by the Rev. Henry Duncan in 1810 (see elsewhere); contains much valuable information on the development of savings banks in other countries.

Cargill was the chief actuary of the Edinburgh Savings Bank which is interesting in that it was the Edinburgh bank which provided the main opposition to Duncan's bank a century earlier.

613. **CENTRAL SOMERSET PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY**. *Rules of ... Established at Bridgwater, October 1862*. Bridgwater, J. Whitby, Printer, 1862. 8vo, 42pp, a good copy in the original blue printed card wrapper.

Apparently unrecorded – not in British Library.

614. **CHADWICK, Edwin**. *Post Office Savings' Banks*.

Published in: *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Vol.XXIV, 1861, pp519–522, bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

Written in response to the passing of the 1861 Post Office Savings' Banks Act which he 'finds excellent in principle but argues that a neglected benefit of the Act is as 'a measure for the prevention of crimes' in that many crimes are committed in pursuit of known 'hoards of money' which, if instead were placed in the Post Office Savings' Bank the temptation would be removed.

615. **CHERRY, Albert Henry**. *Government Savings At Home and Abroad – Their Functions, Limitations and Progress*. London, published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XV, 1894.

A standard, if detailed, description of the progress of the savings bank movement since the early years of the nineteenth-century, with useful comparative statistics on the position at the time of writing.

616. **CLEARY, E.J.** *The Building Society Movement*. London, Elek Books, 1965. Large 8vo, 320pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper. A substantial bibliography and notes.

First Edition.

A scholarly account of the history of the building society movement from its origins in the late eighteenth century and of the movement's place in the capital market and competition with related institutions such as the savings banks and annual companies.

VERY RARE: NOT IN KRESS OR GOLDSMITH

617. COMPTON, Charles. *The Savings Bank Assistant; containing a practical and ready method of calculating interest in deposits in Savings Banks; with numerous tables...; the necessary rules and regulations; and a variety of general information for the internal management and arrangement of the accounts of Savings Banks, and for facilitating their formation: together with explanatory observations upon the Act of Parliament, 9th Geo. IV. Cap. 92.* London, for the author, 1829. Large 12mo, xii+144pp, original cloth-backed printed boards a bit faded. A fine copy.

First Edition. Apparently very rare. Not in Kress, Goldsmith, Black, Williams, Masui, Cotton & Little or Headicar & Fuller. Not mentioned in Home's standard history ('A History of Savings Banks', O.U.P., 1947).

A presentation copy inscribed by the author to Charles Chatfield Esq. "with the respects of the author".

618. CUNNINGHAM, J.W. *A few observations on Friendly Societies, and their influence on public morals.* London, J. Hatchard (and others), 1817. 8vo, 31+1pp, recent cloth gilt.

First Edition. Goldsmith 21878. Williams II, p.280. Not in Kress or Black.

A detailed demolition of the Friendly or Benefit Societies among the working classes, not in principle, but in practice. In practice, the author shows, they frequently encourage members to squander their savings on drink at public houses.

619. DUNCAN, George C. *Memoir of the Rev. Henry Duncan, D.D. Minister of Ruthwell. Founder of Savings Banks.* Edinburgh, William Oliphant and Sons, 1848. Small 8vo, 11+379pp + frontispiece + 8pp publisher's catalogue, a fine copy in the publisher's blind stamped cloth.

First Edition: rare. Goldsmith 35843. This edition not in Kress.

This is the first biography of the man who founded the Ruthwell savings bank in Dumfries and is by his son, also a clergyman. Over half the book is concerned with Duncan's place in the savings bank movement and much of the rest with his philanthropic work on behalf of the poor.

620. DUNCAN, Rev. Henry. *A letter to John H. Forbes, Esq. Advocate; Containing An Answer to Some Remarks and Statements in his 'Observations on Banks for Savings', and his 'Letter to the Editor of the Quarterly Review'; To which are added Some Cursory Remarks, Relative to a proposed Act of Parliament for the protection and encouragement of banks for savings, in Scotland.* Edinburgh, for Oliphant, Waugh, and Innes, 1817. 8vo, 58pp, title foxed but a good copy in marbled boards.

First Edition. Kress B.6915. Goldsmith 21809.

Forbes was the second son of the well known banker Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo and chief promoter of the Edinburgh Savings Bank – the chief competitor to Duncan's Ruthwell Bank.

The Edinburgh Bank was opened in December 1813. Forbes claimed that the idea for the Edinburgh bank grew out of reading one of the reports of the London Society for Improving the Conditions of the Poor but ... "it is equally certain that some of his fellow directors had read the Ruthwell regulations which had been sent to the Edinburgh Society (for the Suppression of Beggars).

This uncertainty of parentage led to one of the wordiest warfares in the history of savings banks. Mr Forbes and Henry Duncan fought with vigour and some heat through the medium of open letters and in the columns of the Quarterly Review over the claims of their respective savings banks to be the real parent institution". (Home p.46)

Duncan's chief success was in using his influence and campaigning ability to have his own bill, determining the legal basis of savings banks, dropped and passed into law in July 1819, in no small way due to the help and support of W.R.K. Douglas M.P. (see Duncan: 'A Letter to W.R.K. Douglas on the Expediency of the Bill Brought By Him Into Parliament, For the Protection and Encouragement of Banks for Savings in Scotland' – Dumfries 1819 and present in this collection).

“...DID AS MUCH AS PEN COULD”

621. DUNCAN, Rev. Henry. *A Letter to W.R.K. Douglas, Esq., M.P. On the Expediency of The Bill Brought By Him Into Parliament, For The Protection and Encouragement of Banks For Savings in Scotland Occasioned By A Report of the Edinburgh Society For The Suppression of Beggars.* Dumfries, printed at the Courier Office, 1819. 8vo, 61pp, title a little trimmed on leading edge but not near text, bound in modern marbled wrappers.

First Edition. Kress C.287. Goldsmith 22439.

An important work by the founder of the first real savings bank at Ruthwell in 1810, largely due to Duncan's energy and advice savings banks were founded in considerable number in the following years mainly in Scotland. However Duncan was greatly concerned, in the words of Horne (p.52) that "some legal difficulty might arise or some insecurity be exposed owing to the doubtful position of the savings banks under the Friendly Societies Act. Banks on the Edinburgh model would certainly not come under the Act and it was doubtful if even the elaborate Ruthwell regulations, framed with this purpose, achieved their purpose. He took legal advice. It was unfavourable. So he at once approached his Member of Parliament, Mr W.R. Douglas ... and put the case to him early in 1817".

Duncan himself drafted a bill and sent copies to all interested and influential parties, the competitor bank in Edinburgh attacked his proposals: Duncan altered his proposals but the Edinburgh interests were still opposed – almost certainly angered by the greater influence and success of the Ruthwell bank – and applied pressure to M.P.s to have Duncan's proposals stopped ... "But the opposition underestimated Duncan. He began by publishing a 'Letter to W.R.K. Douglas, M.P. which did as much as pen could to discomfit his adversaries. As a reviewer said, he 'triumphed over them in every possible way – in fact, in argument and in temper'." (Horne p.53).

The Bill was passed with a large majority and Scottish savings banks went from strength to strength as a consequence.

622. DUNDEE SAVINGS BANK. *Annual Report for 1884.* Dundee, for the Bank (1885). 8vo, 8pp, original blue printed wrapper.

THE GREAT EVIL OF SAVINGS BANKS

623. ENDERBY, Charles. *Money the representative of value. With considerations on the Bank question, Railway companies, Savings Banks, and the national debt.* London, Pelham Richardson, 1837. 8vo, 4+79pp, cloth lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Kress C.4356. Goldsmith 29916. Black 4885. Masui p.88.

A controversial essay in which the author takes a swipe at a wide range of financial and fiscal policies. He regards Savings Banks as "a great evil" on the grounds that "the savings of persons, and in particular of the labouring classes, tend to their immediate injury, by diminishing the demand for produce, and, consequently, for labour". (op. p.72).

624. FARROW, Thomas. *Banks and People.* London, Chapman and Hall, 1911. 8vo, 8+168pp, a good copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

Mainly dealing with Peoples and Popular Banks with material drawn from various countries. Farrow had given extensive evidence to the Select Committee on Money lending in 1899 and had written a number of pamphlets condemning the activities of money lenders and announced his intention of founding a People's bank based on continental examples; deposits were invited at the then very high rate of interest of 7%, by 1910 he had attracted over a half million deposits mainly from the poorer sections of society; the bank finally collapsed in 1920.

625. HALDANE, A.R.B. *One Hundred and Fifty Years of Trustee Savings Banks.* London, for the Trustee Savings Bank, 1960. 8vo, 6+55+1pp illustrated, a good copy in boards gilt.

First Edition.

Strictly speaking of course the 'One Hundred and Fifty Years' marks the foundation of the Ruthwell savings bank in 1810, but the Trustee Savings Bank as such did not begin until the passing of the Savings Bank Act of 1817.

626. HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY. *Eighty Years of Home Building – The Halifax Plan*. London printed, for the Society, 1937. 8vo 10+124pp, illustrated, a fine copy in the original gilt lettered and decorated black buckram.

First Edition.

627. HALL, Sophy. *Dr Duncan of Ruthwell, Founder of Savings Banks*. Edinburgh, Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1910. 8vo, frontispiece and illustrations, a fine unopened copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

628. HALL, Trevor H. *The Early Years of the Huddersfield Building Society (1864–1928)*. Huddersfield, printed for Private Circulation, 1974. Large 8vo, 9+197pp, frontispiece and illustrations, a fine copy in the publisher's gilt stamped red calf.

First (and only) Edition.

Like most northern building societies the Huddersfield laid great stress on its banking functions and in particular its savings bank function; by the turn of the century the building societies saw themselves in competition for capital with the trustee savings banks, the friendly societies and the life assurance companies but have today left all these institutions far behind in their capacity to attract capital and savings.

“A BUSINESS-LIKE DOCUMENT”

629. THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND. *Report of the Committee Appointed By The Highland Society of Scotland To Consider What is the Best Mode of Forming Institutions of the nature of Savings banks For Receiving The Deposits of Labourers and Others*. Edinburgh, for Archibald Constable, 1815. 8vo, 14pp + an extra leaf of tables, a good copy in marbled wrappers.

First Edition. Goldsmith 21231. Not in Kress.

The Highland Society of Scotland – a very powerful body which included many Scottish landowners and peers appointed George Tait as convener of a committee to examine the respective merits of the Edinburgh and the Ruthwell system; the report concludes that savings banks 'cannot do harm; which must do good; and which is so extremely simple in its nature, that it may with the greatest ease be established in every town and parish'. The report favoured the Edinburgh system of operation.

Horne (p.49) describes the report as "a businesslike document, persuasive from it's very reserve ... It summarized the chief differences between the Ruthwell and Edinburgh regulations, definitely favouring the latter".

630. HILTON, J.P. *Britain's First Municipal Savings Bank*. London & Birmingham, Blackfriars Press, 1927. 8vo, xvii+251pp illustrated, a fine copy, in the publisher's gilt stamped and lettered green cloth.

First Edition.

The history of the Birmingham Municipal Bank established in 1916 which was the creation of Neville Chamberlain, at the time Lord Mayor of Birmingham and later Prime Minister.

631. HOBSON, Oscar R. *A Hundred Years of the Halifax. The History of the Halifax Building Society 1853–1953*. London, Batsford, 1953. 8vo, 10+190pp, frontispiece and numerous illustrations, a very good copy in pictorial dustwrapper.

Britain's (and the world's) largest building society which inevitably has close links to the banking system; indeed one of the main functions of building societies has been to act as savings banks – a function not by any means always linked to house purchase.

Colonel Edward Akroyd, philanthropist and founder of the Yorkshire Penny Bank (for which see elsewhere) was one of the founders of the Halifax Building Society and, with the help of the Halifax, built the model village of workers' houses called Akroyden and West Hill Park on the outskirts of Halifax.

632. HORNE, H. Oliver. *A History of Savings Banks*. Oxford University Press, 1947. 8vo, four folding maps, illustrations and tables, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A scholarly and detailed work with an extensive bibliography.

633. IRISH SAVINGS BANKS. *An Act to encourage the Establishment of Banks for Savings in Ireland.* London, (11th July 1817). Folio, 14pp (865–878), tan buckram.

First Edition.

Introduced into parliament at the same time as George Rose's celebrated bill to 'encourage and regulate banks for saving in England' but strangely came into law a day earlier because of opposition to clauses in Rose's bill leaving in the operation of the Poor Law. The Irish Act is identical to the English except that the limit of deposit during the first year was £50 instead of £100.

The act brought the English and Irish savings banks into association with the National Debt Commissioners.

634. IRISH SAVINGS BANKS. *An act to continue an Act of the Twelfth Year of Her present Majesty, for amending the Laws relating to Savings Banks in Ireland. (30th June 1852.)* London. Eyre & Spottiswoode 1852. Folio, 1pp, bound with preceding.

A short act continuing authorisation for Savings Banks in Ireland originally granted by the Act of 1817 (see elsewhere).

635. KNOX, James. *The Triumph of Thrift, The story of the Savings Bank of Airdrie instituted 1835.* Airdrie. Baird & Hamilton 1927.

4to, 18+ 366pp, extensively illustrated, in the original gilt stamped cloth.

An early and successful savings bank inspired by the model of the Ruthwell savings bank in Dumfriesshire (for which see elsewhere).

636. LEADER, Robert Eadon. *A Century of Thrift. An Historical Sketch of the Sheffield Savings Bank. 1819–1919.* Sheffield. Printed by J.W. Northend, 1920. 4to, 7+87pp, facsimiles, a good copy in the publisher's red cloth.

First Edition.

A successful bank which was among the largest twelve savings banks by 1914 – Horne ('A History of Savings Banks') points out that the larger and more profitable savings banks were to be found in the North of England.

637. LEEDS, SKYRAC & MORLEY TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK. *150 Years (1818–1968) of the Leeds, Skyrac and Morley Trustee Savings Bank.* Leeds. For the Bank, 1968. Slim oblong 8vo, illustrated, a good copy.

A rather thin outline history of an early and successful savings bank.

638. LEWINS, William. *A History of Banks for Savings in Great Britain and Ireland, Including a Full Account of the Origin and progress of Mr. Gladstone's Financial Measures for Post Office Banks, Government Annuities and Government Life Insurance.* London. Sampson Low, 1866. 8vo, a good ex-library copy in the original blind stamped cloth. 31+445pp+2pp publisher's advert.

First Edition.

An early history of savings banks much concerned with the establishment and role of the Post Office Savings Bank introduced by Gladstone in 1861 largely because of fears as to the reliability of the existing savings banks, which were not expected to have much of a future viewed against the services and guarantees of the new Post Office Savings Banks. However the Savings Bank Act of 1863 provided much needed organisation and stability for all Savings Banks and their depositors.

639. MACCLESFIELD SAVINGS BANK. *Amended Rules and Regulations of the Macclesfield Savings Bank Established Dec. 7th 1817, For the Benefit of the Town of Macclesfield and the Parishes and Townships.* Macclesfield, 1824. 12mo, 2+26pp, a good copy in the original marbled card wrappers, engraved label (with subscriber's name Eliz. Norton).

Not in Goldsmith or Kress.

After the Rules of the Society are ruled pages recording payments of the subscriber, in this case starting in July 1826 and ceasing in July 1833.

640. **MARLBOROUGH PENNY BANK.** *The Rules of the Marlborough Penny Bank.* A single printed 8vo sheet in fine condition. Circa 1840. Ephemeral evidence of this kind is by its nature rare, particularly so given the modest nature of a small town savings bank.

"The object of this bank is to encourage and foster habits of providence and self-dependance amongst the youth of both sexes, and the poorer classes generally" (Rule I)

641. **MARY, Norton.** *or, the Advantages of the Saving Bank.* By the author of 'Eveleen Mountjoy'. Dorchester, J. Criswick, 1820. 8v0, 21+1pp, first few leaves lightly stained, cloth, lettered in gilt.

Apparently the first edition and apparently rare. Not listed in Halkett & Laing. Not in Kress or Goldsmith (or any other of our bibliographies).

A tract intended to encourage thrift among the working classes. Includes tables of "the produce of weekly savings".

642. **MILLER, A.J.** *Aberdeen Savings Bank, It's History from 1815 to 1965.* Aberdeen University Press, 1967. 8vo, xvi+123pp illustrated, a mint copy in the original decorative cloth.

First Edition.

A scholarly history of one of the earliest and most successful savings banks founded in 1815 as were a small number of others in Scotland directly under the influence of the Rev. Duncan.

643. **MONEY.** *its nature, history, uses and responsibilities.* London: The Religious Tract Society, n.d. (ca.184-). Small 8vo, 192pp, original blue cloth, embossed in gilt and blind. A fine copy.

Probably the first edition. Not in Kress or Goldsmith. No attribution by Halkett & Laing.

Simply but thoughtfully written for the literate working classes. Includes chapters on 'Money-making: how society gets rich', 'The Chemistry of Money: a few words about capital' and 'Money current: a few words about gold, silver and bank notes'. An Appendix describes and evaluates the origin and progress of Savings' Banks.

644. **MORGAN, Hector Davies.** *The Beneficial Operation of Banks For Savings, Arranged in An Address to The Trustees, Managers and Friends of the Bank for Savings for the Hundred of Hinckford, In the County of Essex, By whose liberal subscriptions a splendid memorial of their approbation was presented to the Secretary of the Institution, Nov.28, 1833.* Annexed is A Brief Memoir of The Late Lewis Majendie, Esq. of Hedingham Castle. London. Printed for Henry Wix, 1834. 8vo, 69+2pp, a good copy in brown wrappers.

First Edition, Goldsmith 28597. Not in Kress.

A very scarce tract. Morgan (1785-1850) was curate of Castle Hedingham in Essex for 37 years where he was responsible for opening one of the earliest savings banks in 1817.

645. **NATIONAL SAVINGS.** *Report. Committee to Review National Savings.* London. H.M.S.O. 1973. Large 8vo, 15+359pp, a good copy in the original blue printed wrappers.

The Committee were asked to consider the future role and development of three named institutions: the National Savings movement, the Department for National Savings and the Trustee Savings Banks (terms of reference): in fact the Committee, chaired by Sir Harry Page, while looking at the organisation of the National Savings movement were compelled by the sheer 'significance of national Savings in the economy to relate National Savings to other financial institutions such as life assurance, Building Societies, banks and even Co-operative Societies? On the Trustee Savings Bank, whose origins in the early nineteenth-century and subsequent development are seen as having weaknesses derived from their origins of history and in particular increasing governmental control largely due to government interest in using them as an aid to borrowing money - an issue fiercely debated throughout the nineteenth century. The committee recommends the freeing of savings banks from any direct governmental control and, further, that they... "should become banking organisations similar in most respects to the clearing banks..." The process has, of course, been largely realised with the recent marketing of the Trustee Savings Bank.

646. PORTER, G.R. – F.R.S. *Sketch of the Progress and Present Extent of Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom.*

Published in: Journal of the Statistical Society, Vol.IX, 1846, pp1–13 (including tables), bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

A presentation and analysis of the statistics – particularly those relating to localities and social composition – of the savings banks.

647. POWELL. J. Enoch. M.P. *Saving in a Free Society.* London, Institute of Economic Affairs, 1960. 8vo, 141pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Examines the various channels for savings, including banks and savings banks and the role of government – policy in promoting or discouraging savings whether directly or as an inadvertent consequence of other policies.

648. POWNALL, George H. *Savings Banks and their Relation to National Finance.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol XXIV, 1903 pp 161–217.

A substantial paper echoing a concern which was almost as old as the savings bank movement – namely the deployment and control of savers' money by the National Debt Commissioners.

649. PRICE, Seymour J. *Building Societies. Their Origin and History.* London. Francy & Co. 1958. 8vo, 11+598pp, a good copy in the publisher's printed buff card wrappers.

First Edition.

Detailed but largely descriptive, written as an 'insiders' history, most useful for its detail on individual building societies, many long gone.

650. PIREHILL SAVINGS BANK. *The Rules of the Pirehill Savings Bank – Established Nov 3rd 1818.* Stone, printed by H. Tomlinson (1825?). 15pp, a crisp copy in the original blue wrapper.

Not in Goldsmith or Kress.

Pirehill is in Staffordshire and the bank had the distinction of having Josiah Wedgwood (Junior) as a Trustee and three members of the Wedgwood family as Receivers: the Bank was established 'for the safe custody and insurance of small savings belonging to the Industrious Classes'.

651. OBSERVATIONS *on Banks for Savings; Shewing The Expediency of Making the principle on which they are founded Applicable to Clerks in Public Offices, And all Large Establishments or Laborers, Mechanics and Others.* London. (The Pamphleteer, 1819) 8vo, title + pp 550–559, bound in marbled paper wrappers.

Mullen 269. Not in Kress or Goldsmith.

652. PRATT, John Tidd. *A summary of the Savings Banks in England, Scotland, Wales & Ireland: With the period of the establishment of each institution, the place where it is held, the days and hours when open, the rate of interest payable to depositors, the number of open accounts and amount of deposits, etc, etc. According to the Latest Official Returns.* London. W. Clowes for H.M.S.O. 1846. 8vo, 333pp, a good copy in the publisher's printed boards, small area torn from lower outer corner of front board.

Third edition; two earlier editions had been published in 1834 and 1842 but this edition is revised and extended with additional information bringing the work up to 1845. Goldsmith 34694. Kress C.6936. Williams II, 296.

Pratt, a barrister, held a government appointment to certify the Rules of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies; McCulloch (Literature of Political Economy) refers to this as "an interesting and perfectly authentic publication".

653. RAILWAY SAVINGS BANK. *London Midland and Scottish Railway Savings Bank. Rules and Regulations.* 12mo, 12pp, dated 1924, no separate title.

An unusual savings bank item intended solely for employees of the railway and which began business in August 1924.

654. **SANDBACH BANK FOR SAVINGS.** *Depositor's Book, including Rules and Regulations.* Sandbach 1856. 8vo, 2+12pp, a fine copy in the original printed buff wrappers.

This depositor's book includes spaces for recording payments and this copy records the payments of one Charles Johnson from Nov. 1866 until 1879.

655. **SAVINGS BANKS – RETURNS.** *Savings Banks. 1892. Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons dated 18 April 1893.* London, H.M.S.O. for the House of Commons. Folio, 89pp, including 24pp of folding tables, bound in the original printed blue wrappers.

The major source for statistics on every savings bank with for example, salaries of officers, the number of accounts, the total amount owed to depositors, rate of interest paid to depositors and so on.

656. **SAVINGS BANKS – RETURN.** *Trustee Savings Banks. Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, date 27 July 1910.* London, H.M.S.O. for the House of Commons. Folio, 13pp, bound in lettered blue wrappers.

A valuable source of statistics on the operation of all savings banks with information on the number of depositors and active accounts in each bank, the assets of the bank and it's expenses.

657. **SAVINGS BANKS.** *House of Commons. Returns from each Savings Bank in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, containing in Columns, the Names of the Officers, their respective Salaries, and other Allowances, if any; the Amount of Security each gives; the number of Accounts remaining Open; the Total Amount Owing to Depositors; the Total Amount Invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; the Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors on the various Amounts of Deposit, and the Average Rate of Interest on all Accounts; and the Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund, on the 20th day of November 1856; the Rate per Centum per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management; the Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors; the Average Amount of Payments; the number and Amount of Annuities Granted; the Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended the 20th day of November 1856, the Year in which Business commenced in each Bank, and the Name of the Day or Days and the Number of Hours in the Week on which the Banks are Open for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Monies (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 128, of Session 1857): ... And of the Names of each Trustee and Manager, and the Number that have signed any Writing making themselves responsible for any Deficiency pursuant to the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c.33, s.6, and for what Amount each is so responsible; and also showing on how many Days during the Year each attended at the Savings Bank during the Hours of Business. ... and Return from the Savings Banks in the United Kingdom, showing on how many Days, if any, during the Year ended the 20th day of November 1856, the Business of receiving and paying Deposits was transacted without the presence of a Trustee or Manager.* London, for the House of Commons, 9th Feb. 1858. Folio, 336pp, fine, bound in contemporary half-calf, marbled boards.

bound with

658. **ACCOUNTS OF THE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, and of Charitable Institutions and Friendly Societies depositing their Funds in Savings Banks.** London, for the House of Commons, 9th Feb. 1858. Folio, 15 + title.

bound with

659. *Return of the Weekly and Total Increase and Decrease of Sums Paid in or Withdrawn by the TRUSTEES OF SAVINGS BANKS... With Amounts of Stock Purchased and Sold by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.* London, for the House of Commons, 9th Feb. 1858. Folio, 3pp + title.

bound with

660. *Account of the Number of Individual Depositors and of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES depositing their Funds in Savings Banks.* London, for the House of Commons. Folio, 1pp + title.

bound with

661. *Account of all Deposits Received and Repaid by the Board of Trade under the Authority of the SEAMEN'S SAVINGS ACT, 1856, during the year ended 20th November 1857.* London, for the House of Commons. 23rd April 1858. Folio, 1pp + title.

These 'Returns to the House of Commons' provided large body of data on the working of savings banks and, as such, was of great value to the 'Select Committee on Trustee Savings Banks' of 1858 (also present in this collection).

662. SAVINGS BANKS, POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, POST OFFICE NOTES, POSTAL DRAFTS, MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS, NAVAL SAVINGS BANKS, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES, TONTINES ETC. ETC. A large and highly important collection of official printed papers, autograph papers, letters, retained and endorsed drafts, pamphlets and confidential memoranda apparently part of the archives of the Post Office, London, ca. 1860–1884. Folio and 8vo, over 2694pp, bound in one folio volume in black quarter calf, the spine lettered in gilt.

A unique archive of the utmost importance comprising a total of 194 items, including 16 autograph letters, drafts and memoranda totalling some 128pp, all of them by senior government civil servants in the Post Office, National Debt Office or the Treasury. The collection is a comprehensive record of the development of the mid-Victorian Post Office particularly its establishment of savings banks, postal notes and money orders. The collection includes a substantial amount of unique and unpublished material but, by way of example, the catalogue lists the following:

663. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK. Reports, minutes and memoranda, from 30th November, 1860, to 13th September, 1861. With appendices. London, For Official Use, 1862. 8vo, 180pp.

664. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS. Returns of the names of Post Office Savings Banks in the United Kingdom, and the date on which each was opened ... London, House of Commons, 6 July 1865. folio, 48pp. (includes number of accounts, credit in the accounts, with-drawals, deposits, expenses of management etc. and frauds.)

665. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK. Similar return to previous for the period 1865–1875. London, House of Commons, 12 Feb. 1875. folio, 24pp.

666. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS. Return "arranged according to counties, showing the number of accounts of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks remaining open on the 31st day of December in each year from 1873 to 1878, inclusive, together with the amount, inclusive of interest, standing to the credit of these accounts. London, House of Commons, 30 June 1879. folio, 151pp.

667. POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS. Report from the Committee of Inquiry into the Money Order System of the Post Office, into the proposed scheme of Post Office notes, and as to Postal Drafts payable to order; together with minutes of evidence, appendix, and index. London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1876. folio, viii+80.

A highly important government report by a Committee of Inquiry under the chairmanship of George Moore, and including such senior bankers as Frank May (Chief Cashier of the Bank of England), Alexander Christie Thomson (Controller of Post Office Savings Banks) and James Weldon (a senior manager of London and Westminster Bank).

668. **POSTAL NOTES.** Postal Notes: correspondence between W.H. Smith Esq. M.P. and H.H. Gibbs, Esq. Governor of the Bank of England. London, Printed at the Bank of England 1876. 8vo, 12pp.

Confidential: for private circulation only.

669. **POST OFFICE NOTE.** An unusual example of a Post Office Note for five shillings, printed on blue paper, ca. 1878, for issue at Abergavenny Post Office.

8. **POSTAL NOTES** An interesting group of autograph letters dated 1879 and 1880 between senior civil servants in the Post Office and the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel concerning the introduction of the Postal Notes Bill in Parliament and the difficulties over the use of the word 'note'.

670. **POSTAL NOTES.** A 2-page A.L.S. from A.G. Dallas to W.E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, from the Reform Club, 27th May 1880.

671. **SAVINGS BANKS.** *The Savings Bank Bill.* in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol XIV, 1893, pp 256-261.

The bill was aimed at increasing the amount of money which depositors could deposit and increase the amount of government stock a depositor could purchase; the stock banks - here represented by the institute were concerned that such measures would attract "a class never intended to be taken care of by the government when savings banks were instituted", that is they wished savings banks to be restricted to the thrifty working classes.

AN EARLY PROPOSAL FOR THE SAVINGS OF THE POOR

672. A **SCHEME** *For Improving Small Sums of Money by Which Great Part of the Nation's Specie, which now lies dead and unimproved, may be employed to the most important Uses of the Government, of Trade, and of private Persons. Exhibiting at one View, the certain Reward of virtuous Servants, and the yearly Profit which will arise from thus employing their Wages or any Small Sum, from five to twenty Pounds etc.* London for J. Robinson & M. Cooper 1745. 8vo, 30pp, a good copy in marbled boards.

Extremely rare. Hanson 5920. Not in Kress or Goldsmith.

The earliest work we have encountered which proposed the creation of a fund specifically for the savings of the poorer classes; the author sees obvious benefits to the contributors - not least the reduced temptation to spend their earnings and savings..."servants, manufacturers and others of low Rank are easily prevailed on to spend their money as fast as it comes ... since they know of no Way of disposing of it to Advantage". The benefits to government and society are obvious in providing funds available for government use.

673. **SCOTTON, Amos.** *Penny Banks: Lessons of Thrift for the Young Ones.* Central Co-operative Board, Manchester (1889). 8vo, 8pp, in paper wrapper.

A plea for saving by children. "The Penny Banks established in our various (co-operative) societies are essentially 'Children's Institutions'".

674. **SELECT COMMITTEE ON SAVINGS BANKS** *Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Acts relating to Savings Banks, and the Operation thereof; together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Index.* London. For the House of Commons, 1858. Folio, 44+459pp, a very good copy in contemporary half-calf, marbled boards.

Ford and Ford p.28. King 6709.

The nineteenth-century's major inquiry into the savings bank movement born of two concerns which had existed since the early days of the movement but which had come to a head in the middle years of the century. These were, firstly, the degree of security afforded to investors and, secondly, the methods of investing the massive funds of the movement as a whole through the Commissioners of the National Debt and, more particularly, the way in which, increasingly, the funds were manipulated to serve the convenience of the national exchequer.

The value of the fund to the government was most clearly illustrated by its use during the American War ..."the American War showed for the first time how small savings could help to finance a war, though none could have foreseen the amazing development of the idea in the twentieth-century." (Horne p150)

The treasury converted from the Savings Bank Fund by means of a Ways and Means Bill issued to the National Debt Commissioners in anticipation of a public loan – thus allowing the many to be misled more quickly. Strong opposition to this usage was on the grounds that it reduced the power of the House of Commons and because it reduced the rate of return available to the savings banks.

In the event the report of the Committee – detailed and thorough – led to little immediate change. In the words of Home (p154)...“few of the recommendations of the Committee were adopted and the voluminous proceedings of the twenty-five sittings which are embodied in a Blue Book of over 450 closely printed foolscap pages, were of more value as a survey of the past than as a guide to the future.”

675. SELECT COMMITTEE OF SAVINGS BANKS *Report From the Select Committee On Trustee Savings Banks Together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, And Appendix.* London (& Edinburgh & Dublin) Eyre and Spottiswoode for the House of Commons, 1888. Folio, VIII+208pp, bound in the original printed blue wrappers, title and first few leaves trimmed along leading edge with loss of a few letters on prelims.

This is the first of two Select Committee reports, the second and final report (see below) was issued in August 1889.

The Committee was appointed to look at the working of the 1863 Savings Bank Act but the reason for this was the perennial concern with the security of savings banks and the immediate cause was the failure of the Cardiff Savings Bank although minor dishonesty by unsupervised officials was a permanent feature of savings bank life. The Committee found not so much dishonesty as lax administration and unbusinesslike methods – in short a failure to follow the law as laid down in the Act of 1863.

The most important recommendation of the Committee was for an independent Committee of Inspection and Audit which, after long negotiations with the banks, was set up by the terms of the Savings Bank Act of 1891 (see above for the important first three Annual Reports of the Committee of Inspections).

676. SELECT COMMITTEE ON SAVINGS BANKS *Report from the Select Committee on Trustee Savings Banks; Together With the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix.* London. Eyre and Spottiswoode for the House of Commons, 1889. Folio, XXIV+96pp, bound in the original printed blue wrappers.

This is the second and major part of the Report (see above for first part).

677. SELECT COMMITTEE (HOUSE OF LORDS) ON THRIFT AND CREDIT BANKS *Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Thrift or Credit Banks.* London, H.M.S.O. for the House of Lords, 1910. Folio, VIII+67pp, bound in the original lettered blue wrappers.

The committee approved of and promoted the Bill to create Thrift and Credit Banks, a few of which were already in operation serving as loan societies and ‘of great use to small farmers’.

678. SHAW, J.S. *History of the Blackburn Savings Bank. 1831–1931.* Blackburn, for the Bank Trustees, 1931. 4to, vi+64pp illustrated, finely printed on art paper, a good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Blackburn, although a relatively late foundation, was very successful and quickly became one of the largest although it's fortunes always varied with that of the cotton industry.

679. TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS *First Annual Report of the Proceedings of The Inspection Committee of Trustee Savings Banks From the Date of the Formation of the Committee to the 20th November 1892.* London, H.M.S.O. for the House of Commons, 1893. Folio, 83pp, one folding map and tables, bound in the original lettered blue wrappers.

First Edition.

The Inspection Committee grew out of the Select Committee on Savings Banks of 1888–9 and the subsequent Act of 1891. The main preoccupation of the Select Committee, as throughout the nineteenth century, was fraud particularly at a time of rapid decline in the number of Savings Banks and the size of deposits. The Select Committee proposed a Committee of Inspection and Audit composed of ‘persons of position and responsibility’. After much negotiation with the Savings Banks the Committee was appointed; it found little evidence of dishonesty ‘but a great deal of laxity and inefficiency’. (Home p 263)

The Committee issued model rules to inefficient societies, saw to it that crediting was standardised and, as a consequence, over 500 officers of banks vacated their offices in one year. The first report presents a complete list of Savings Banks and examples of rules and procedure for the operation of banks.

680. TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS *Second Annual Report of the Proceedings of The Inspection Committee of Trustee Savings Banks for the Year Ended 20th November 1893*. London. H.M.S.O. for the House of Commons, 1894. Folio, 53pp, folding maps, bound in the original printed blue wrappers. 1894.

First Edition.

The first report of the Inspection Committee was issued the previous year (see above); the report gives much detailed information of the finances of the savings banks including salaries paid to officers and details as to the 'Management and Audit of a few banks where the Trustees and Managers have been found to display exceptional diligence or where great laxity of management has been noticed'.

681. TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS *Third Annual Report of the Proceedings of The Inspection Committee of Trustee Savings Banks for the Year Ended 20th November 1894*. London, H.M.S.O. for the House of Commons. Folio, 122pp, folding map, bound in the original blue lettered wrappers.

First Edition.

The Third Annual Report of the Inspection Committee brought into being by the 1891 Savings Bank Act; as with the two previous reports (see above) there is a lengthy list of banks called upon during the year with extensive remarks on the failings of individual banks and suggestions to remedy faults.

682. TYRELL, W.E. *History of the Belfast Savings Bank*. (Belfast) For the Bank 1946. 4to, 127pp, facsimile map as frontispiece, illustrations, a good copy in the publisher's gilt stamped leather-grained blue boards.

First Edition.

One of the earliest savings banks and one of the most dramatically successful; founded in 1816, using the Edinburgh savings bank as a model; the chief promoter was a linen merchant named Michael Andrews who also acted as Secretary for the first 44 years.

683. VIVIAN, Rev. Richard. *A Letter On Friendly Societies and Savings Banks From the Rev. Richard Vivian, Occasioned by Mr. Rose's Letter*. London, Ridgway, 1816. 36pp and half title, 8vo, a good copy in vellum-covered boards.

Goldsmith 21637. Kress B.6832.

Vivian is writing in response to a public letter by the Rt. Hon. George Rose, one of the most effective pioneers of savings banks and friendly societies who founded the Provident Institution of Southampton in November 1815; the last 4pp list 'The Rules of The Bushey Female Benefit Society'.

684. WARRINGTON SAVINGS BANK *certified under the Act of 1863. Annual Report, 20th November, 1891*. Warrington: printed at the Observer office, 1891. A single sheet, folio, 4pp, folded and unbound as issued. A fine copy.

Lists the names of trustees, managers, treasurer and officers, giving the salaries of the principal officers. A copy of the general statement of the funds (charges, discharges, surpluses and balances) is set out on the two centre pages. There was a total of 10709 depositors with a total balance on deposit of over £295,000.

685. WOLFF, Henry W. *People's Banks, A record of Social and Economic Success*. London. Longman, 1893. 8vo, xi+261pp, a very good copy in the original red and blue hard-grained cloth.

First Edition.

A wide ranging work describing experiments in co-operative and savings banks in many countries.

686. WOLFF, Henry W. *People's Banks*. Dublin, New Ireland Review, August 1894. 8vo, pp333-343, bound in the original printed wrappers.

First Edition.

Wolff was the author of the substantial work entitled 'People's Banks' published the previous year (and present in this collection).

A UNIQUE AND IMPORTANT ARCHIVE

687. – 787. THE YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK. *The Bank was founded by Colonel Edward Akroyd, 'industrialist, philanthropist and Member of Parliament' who, in 1847, became head of the wealth family firm of James Akroyd & Sons, woollen and worsted manufacturers Halifax, Yorkshire. Akroyd deserves posterity if only because of his many and successful activities in the interests of his workers – "Model houses, schools, a church, co-operative clubs, literary and scientific societies, libraries, church societies, allotments and recreation clubs were provided for them." (Horne: "A History of Savings Banks", p.188.)*

Akroyd, drawing in part on the ideas of another extraordinary Yorkshireman – Sir Charles Sikes of Huddersfield who, later, was to prepare and push through the creation of the Post Office Savings Bank – proposed a network of penny banks in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The bank was to be supported and guaranteed by local gentry and industrialists – it is interesting to notice that one of the two trustees of the new bank was another great Yorkshire philanthropist – Sir Titus Salt remembered for building the model village of Saltaire. Akroyd claims in his book 'The Yorkshire Penny Bank, A Narrative' (London 1872 – present in this collection) that he was moved to start such a bank after hearing a sermon by the Rev. Charles Kingsley (author of the 'Water Babies' and other novels). The sermon dealt with relations between rich and poor and the means by which the rich could help the poor without demoralizing them.

The Bank was inaugurated in November 1856 but business actually began in 1859 in Leeds. Branches were opened throughout Yorkshire and growth was rapid if uneven; the first £100,000 was received by 1865 and £500,000 by 1875 with £1,000,000 received by 1882 and £12,500,000 by 1900. In 1871 the bank became a limited company and although it drifted away from its savings bank functions towards commercial banking it continued to aim much of its effort at the working class depositor and borrower and maintained the local and philanthropic concerns of its founder – for example, running a hot soup centre in Bradford in 1870 during a severe trade recession. Horne (p.189) comments that "the absence of shareholders and the willingness to accept small sums gave it a distinct constitution". The bank was used as a model for a similar enterprise in London called the National Penny Bank which was successful until 1914 when it collapsed – "The fall in the value of securities which brought the National Penny Bank to this unhappy end also shook the Yorkshire Penny Bank, but the older and better managed institution survived the crisis." (Horne p.192.)

In 1891 a new General Manager, Henry Sellers, was appointed and under him the bank entered a period of great expansion and change; (the collection contains copies of Seller's privately printed works 'Memorandum from a Note Book on the Yorkshire Penny Bank').

In 1911, because of a crisis in liquidity and at the urging of the Bank of England, the bank was taken over by a consortium of banks including Barclays, Lloyds and the Midland. Not until 1959 and on the bank's centenary was the name 'Penny Bank' dropped, being considered inappropriate as by then 'The Yorkshire' was one of the largest provincial banks. By the early 1980's the Yorkshire Bank in terms of assets deployed, was the most profitable British Bank, in part because of its traditional concentration on serving the region and attracting the more modest accounts largely ignored by the larger banks and because of its avoidance of foreign debt.

The archive contains 100 separate items much of which is rare and some which is apparently not present in any library including the British Library and constitutes a valuable record tracing the local and philanthropic origin of the bank and its regional character and style.

The archive consists of:

1. *AKROYD, Co. Edward.*

"Proposed Scheme for a West Riding of Yorkshire Working Man's Provident Society and Penny Savings Bank." London, Kirby & Son, 1856. 8vo, 48pp, bound in gilt lettered green cloth.

Not in British Library.

This pamphlet issued by Colonel Akroyd was the beginning of interest in the idea of a Bank. The only recorded copy is in the archives of the Yorkshire Bank and Mr Holdsworth was allowed to make a copy for his own use.

2. *SELLERS, H.B.*

"Memorandum from a Note Book on the Yorkshire Penny Bank – Being a Series of Three Addresses delivered to the Staff During the Winter of 1898." Leeds, Printed by Samuel Moxon & Son for Private Collection, 1899. 8vo, xiv+115pp, illustrated with photographs, a fine copy in the original gilt lettered green cloth.

First Edition, not in British Library.

3. *SELLERS, H.B.*

Full title as above. Leeds, Samuel Moxon, 1901. 8vo, 14+2+116pp, a fine copy in gilt lettered blue cloth.

4. *SELLERS, H.B.*

"Memorandum from a Notebook on the Yorkshire Penny Bank, also a Second Series of Three Addresses to the Staff Compiled for the Jubilee of the Bank, May 1909." Leeds, Printed by Samuel Moxon & Son for Private Circulation. 8vo, xiii+237pp, illustrations, a fine copy in the original gilt stamped red cloth.

First Edition.

5. *SELLERS, H.B.*

"Yorkshire Penny Bank, Head Office Leeds, 1894. Forms and Divisions of Work." Leeds, Samuel Moxon & Son, 1894. 8vo, 20pp, a copy of the original in the archives of the bank.

Not in British Library.

These five items contained in a red leather case lettered in gilt; each volume finely bound in half polished calf, marbled boards; contrasting labels.

6. *VOLUME LABELLED 'ORIGIN AND RULES' CONTAINING:*

- a) "The Rules and Regulations of the West Riding of Yorkshire Penny Savings Bank." Leeds, For the Committee, 1859. 8vo, 12pp.

Not in British Library.

- b) "The Yorkshire Penny Bank A Narrative, with an Introduction by Edward Akroyd." London, Longmans, 1872. 8vo, iv-75pp, half title, present.

7. *TWO VOLUMES LABELLED.*

"Annual reports 1860-1886 and annual reports 1887-1909." Containing 49 annual reports for the year 1860 (the first report) and 1090 which provide, in great detail, the evidence of a growing and sometimes overstretched bank.

All in good condition, some in the original printed wrappers; all published in Leeds.

8. *A VOLUME LABELLED:*

"Branches Opened" containing 12 booklets – most in original printed wrappers giving up to date lists of branches opened and detailed reports on the opening of particular branches.

9.A VOLUME LABELLED:

"School Department Reports": these 22 detailed reports of the School Savings Dept. are variously dated between 1890 and 1911 (in which year the bank became a limited company – because of financial difficulties it was taken under the umbrella of a consortium of other banks).

School banks had first been suggested in 1873 based on experience at Ghent in Belgium. This service for school-children developed slowly and only really began in 1883 and was given a huge stimulus by the Free Education Act of 1891, because of which many new schools opened and by the end of 1893 61,000 school bank accounts had been opened.

10. A VOLUME LABELLED:

"Articles of Association" containing the "Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Yorkshire Penny Bank; Incorporated 23rd January 1871", including the first of 1871 there are a total of six covering the years 1871, 1877, 1883, 1888, 1893 and 1897.

(A major problem facing the bank arose out of the passing of the Savings Bank Act of 1863; under the new act and given that the bank had the word 'Savings' in its title it would have been subject to severe limitations in particular the amount that a depositor was allowed to deposit in any one year (£50). The committee decided to opt for registration by licence from the Board of Trade as a Company Limited by Guarantee under the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1867, and not until 1871 was the Certificate of Incorporation granted and this required the dropping of the word 'savings' from the title).

"As a result of the change of registration the rules of the bank were replaced by its Memorandum and Articles of Association. This defined the Committee of Management as the Board of Directors ... (Broomhead 'The Great Oak, the Story of the Yorkshire Bank'. p.18 – present in this collection).

11. A VOLUME LABELLED:

"Guarantor Meetings": which includes eight reports of meetings including the first of April 1860 and the last in 1892.

(Conference of guarantor managers, later to include actuaries, were held every three years or so and were a kind of review of bank progress and policy. One of the rules of the bank was that the bank should be managed by a Central Committee consisting of a President, two or more Vice Presidents and fifteen Guarantor Managers. To qualify as a Guarantor Manager a person had to enter into a guarantee for at least \$20).

12. TWO QUARTO VOLUMES:

bound in limp calf and labelled "Directors' Attendance Books" being the management record of the Chairman and Directors' attendance at Board Meetings in London between December 1930 and July 1935 and April 1903 and February 1920.

13. BROOMHEAD (Leslie James)

"The Great Oak: A Story of the Yorkshire Bank." Leeds, For the Bank. 1st edition, 8vo, 8+100pp, illustrated, a fine copy in dust-wrapper. Presentation copy from the author to Mr Holdsworth.

14. MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS AND CUTTINGS:

relating to the Yorkshire Bank including mandates from Lloyds, William Deacon and Westminster Banks to hold the Annual General Meeting of 1951 on "Less than Statutory Notice" (1951 was a crisis year for the bank as it had developed a serious valuation gap.)

BRITISH BANKING OVERSEAS

788. ADAMS, J. Vassall. *The Ottoman Bank in the Middle East. Part I: General information, climate, history, population, etc. Part II: Facts and figures, constitution, currency, trade, etc.* London, Waterlow & Sons Ltd, 1948. 4to, 119+47pp, fully illustrated, dark blue buckram boards, gilt.

First Edition.

The original Ottoman Bank, a British Chartered Company, was formed in 1856 by a group of businessmen involved in Turkey.

789. ALLEN, Professor G.C. & DONNITHORNE, Audrey G. *Western Enterprise in Indonesia and Malaya. A Study in Economic Development.* London, George Allen & Unwin, 1937. 8vo, 321pp+2pp advertisements, map, a good copy in the publisher's cloth.

First Edition.

With separate chapters on banking in Indonesia and Malaya and with a bibliography.

"The history of Malaya's banking system forms part of that of British overseas banking as a whole. The chief banks that operated there were branches of institutions with head offices abroad. They adhered to British banking traditions and largely confined themselves to the provision of working capital and the financing of international trade." (p200).

790. AMPHLETT, G.T. *History of The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. 1862-1913.* Glasgow, University Press, 1914. 4to, 13+251pp+8pp advertisements, extensively illustrated from nineteenth-century photographs, a very good copy in the original gilt stamped cloth.

First Edition.

The bank had its origins among merchants of Port Elizabeth and their counterparts in London where the money was raised to initiate the Bank; 1862 was a propitious year to establish a new bank due to the Companies Act of 1862 allowing limited liability which led to the formation of over twenty new banks in 1862 alone.

791. ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK LTD. *The Anglo-South American Bank, Limited. A Record of Expansion (The Bradford Branch).* Bradford, For the Bank, 1920. Tall 8vo, pp1-63, illustrated, a good copy in decorative card wrappers.

First Edition.

Containing much information on Bradford and a little on banking.

792. [BANK CHARTERS] Three volumes (8vo) containing texts of charters for banks in the United Kingdom, Scotland, British Columbia, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, India, China and others; a total of 29 charters, each with a half-title but no general title (issued?). London, H.M.S.O., (1874). A clean set in modern grey boards, linen spines and labels on front boards. From the Treasury Library.

Apparently the only printed collection of Bank Charters.

793. BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA. *A Short Account of the Bank's Growth in Central and South America.* London, For the Bank, 1957. Pamphlet 8vo, 15pp, a good copy in the original printed card wrappers.

Founded in 1862 - the major history is that by Professor Joslin published 1963 (present in this collection).

794. BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA. *The History of the Head Office Site.* London, For the Bank, 1957. Pamphlet 8vo, 11pp, a good copy in the original printed card wrappers.

795. BARCLAYS - DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS. *A Banking Centenary, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) 1836-1936.* [London], For private

circulation, 1938. 8vo, 270pp, illustrated, in the original gilt lettered cloth but this spotted by damp.

First Edition.

Created from a merger of the National Bank of South Africa (founded 1890), the Anglo-Egyptian (incorporated 1864) and the Colonial Bank (founded by Charter in 1836).

796. BASTER, A.S.J. *Origins Of The British Exchange Banks In China*. London, published in 'Economic History', Jan 1934. pp140–151; bound in the publisher's printed blue wrappers.

Examines the dominance of British banks in China in the latter half of the nineteenth-century and, in particular, the emergence of the Hongkong Bank 'the first of the British exchange banks in China to draw its capital, and its direction, and its corporate status from one of the most important local centres

797. BLAINEY, G. *Gold and Paper. A History of The National Bank of Australasia Limited*. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1958. Large 8vo, 13+430pp, illustrated, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Founded in 1858 at the height of the gold mining speculation on which it prospered.

798. BROWN, Hilton. *A Story of British Enterprise in India*. Madras, privately published, 1954. 8vo, 11+347pp, illustrated, a good copy in pictorial dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Founded in 1788 as merchants ... "but its staple – then and long thereafter – was banking" (p19).

799. BUTLIN, Professor S.J. *Australia and New Zealand Bank. The Bank of Australasia and the Union Bank of Australia Limited. 1828–1951*. London, Longmans, 1961. Large 8vo, 14+459pp, very well illustrated with facsimiles and from early photographs, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Actually the history of two key banks – the Bank of Australasia and the Union Bank of Australia which merged in 1951 to become the Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.

800. CHAPPELL, N.M. *New Zealand Banker's Hundred. A History of the Bank of New Zealand. 1861–1961* Wellington, published for the Bank, 1961. Royal 8vo, 408pp, profusely illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The bank was founded by directors of the New Zealand Insurance Company not least because the company was experiencing difficulties with the existing banks. The New Zealand suffered a currency problem when the government in London set up in 1850 a Colonial Bank of Issue with a monopoly of note issue but it ran at a considerable loss and was closed in 1856 and, in the same year, legislation withdrew government monopoly of note issue and this did much to encourage the emergence of new banks. Apart from a crisis in 1895 the New Zealand banks have had a healthy and profitable history; their continuing problem and that of the New Zealand government lay in trying to maintain parity with sterling.

801. COLLIS, Maurice. *Wayfoung. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. ... A Study of East Asia's Transformation, Political, Financial and Economic, during the last hundred years*. London, Faber and Faber, 1965. 4to, 12+269pp, extensively illustrated with maps, coloured and other plates, a good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Written to commemorate the centenary of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Although unusually for such a history there is more emphasis on the background economic history than on the detailed evolution of the bank.

802. **COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.** *A Century of Banking. The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited. 1834–1934.* Sydney, Art in Australia, 1934. 4to, 12+89pp, extensively illustrated mainly from paintings and prints, bound in the publisher's hessian backed brown boards, printed paper label on front board, head of spine repaired, ex-library stamp on blank verso of title.

First Edition.

Founded by Act of Parliament in 1834 and operated, like many colonial banks on the 'Scotch Principle' which in effect meant Cash Credits. – "These were defined as 'an undertaking on the part of the bank to advance to an individual such sums of money as he may from time to time require ... the individual ... entering into a bond with securities, generally two in number, for the repayment on demand of the sums actually advanced'" (p9).

803. **COOK, Kenneth.** *Banking In Its Relation To Empire Trade And Empire Development.* Published in Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XLVII, 1926, pp498–515.

Examines the supply of capital and the mechanics governing the supply in relation to Empire trade and development.

804. **CORK, Nathaniel.** *The Late Australian Banking Crisis.* in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XV, 1894, pp175-271; a good copy in contemporary half-calf.

The author is detailing the events and causes of the panic of 1893 in which many Australian banks failed in large measure to land speculation and the failure of finance land companies.

805. **CROSSLEY, Sir Julian & BLANDFORD, John.** *The D.C.O. Story. A History of Banking in Many Countries 1925–71.* London, For Barclays Bank, 1975. 4to, 27+339pp, illustrated, a fine copy in the pictorial cloth and matching dustwrapper.

First Edition.

An economic history of Barclays Bank – 'Dominion, Colonial and Overseas', comprising the Colonial Bank, largely involved in the West Indies and West Africa, the Anglo Egyptian Bank and the National Bank of South Africa.

806. **DAYER, Roberta Allbert.** *Finance and Empire. Sir Charles Addis, 1861–1945.* London, Macmillan, 1988. 8vo, 21+431pp + maps and illustrations; a good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

An important history of the career of Sir Charles Addis who, as manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Director of the Bank of England, 'sought to preserve and protect British imperial influence' and the work 'reveals the cooperative effort of the City, the British government and the Bank of England to protect the Empire against the American challenge in the period between the wars.' (Dustwrapper)

With a substantial and useful bibliography.

807. **DENISON, Merrill.** *Canada's First Bank. A History of The Bank of Montreal.* Toronto–Montreal, McClelland & Stewart, 1966. 2 vols, 4to, 19+471pp+13+453pp, lavishly illustrated with large folding coloured lithographic plates and facsimiles, a fine set in the publisher's green decorated cloth and enclosed in two pictorial slip cases.

First Edition.

A lavish publication. Founded in 1817 the bank was Canada's and indeed British North America's first permanent financial institution.

808. **FERNIE, W.J.** *British and American Exchange Banking Corporation, Limited. Mr Fernie's Answer to Mr. Gordon.* (London), (1864). 8vo, 24pp, title on paper wrapper, a good copy.

Only Edition.

Not recorded in British Library Catalogue.

Written as a reply to the statement by H.G. Gordon, the Chairman of the Bank, who in his annual report had painted a bleak picture of the state of the bank which he saw as 'imperilled by an unusual amount of speculation in the shares ...'

809. FRY, Richard. *Bankers in West Africa. The Story of the Bank of British West Africa Limited.* London, Hutchinson Benhan, 1976. 8vo, 17+270pp, extensively illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Founded in 1893 with a head office in Liverpool and a branch in Lagos the bank survived and prospered until it merged with the Standard Bank in 1920.

810. GUNASEKERA, H.A. de S. *From Dependent Currency to Central Banking in Ceylon. An Analysis of Monetary Experience. 1852-1957* London, G. Bell and Sons, For the London School of Economics and Political Science, 1962. 8vo, 11+324pp, a very good copy in the publisher's red cloth.

First Edition.

The only specialised study of the history of banking in Ceylon. With a substantial bibliography.

... "For most of the period with which the study is concerned Ceylon was a colony of Great Britain. There is a fundamental similarity in the monetary organisation and problems of nearly all the British colonies. This similarity stems from the similarity of economic background." (Introduction)

AN UNPUBLISHED HISTORY OF THE RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

811. HARVEY, Gerald C. *The Origins, Evolution and Establishment of the Rural Bank of New South Wales. 1899-1979.* (Sydney), produced not published, printed by the bank, 1979. 8vo, 8+52pp, photostatted onto A4 sheets, unbound but in cloth box with two other related items.

This useful history was written for the bank; it has not been published but the bank has kindly provided a copy for the purposes of this collection.

The work is in two parts; part one covers the period 1819-1931 essentially a history of 'Savings Banking in New South Wales' and part two the period 1933-1979 'The Rural Bank of New South Wales - Its Evolution and Establishment'.

812. HENRY, J.A. & SIEPMANN, H.A. - Editor. *The First Hundred Years of the Standard Bank based upon unpublished material selected, assembled and presented by J.A. Henry and edited by H.A. Siepmann formerly a Director of the Bank of England.* London, Oxford University Press, 1963. Large 8vo, 14+370pp illustrated with maps and facsimiles, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The Standard Bank, opening in Port Elizabeth in 1862, was the earliest bank in Africa south of the Sahara and also played a significant part in the economic life of Rhodesia, Nyasaland and East Africa.

813. HENRY, James A. *Sixty Years North Of The Limpopo. The story of the coming of the Standard Bank to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with some account of its early days there.* Salisbury, Rhodesia, for the Bank by the Rhodesian Publishing Co., 1953. Royal 8vo, 4+45pp, with the pictorial dustwrapper, illustrated from early photographs.

First Edition.

Founded in 1892 at the instigation of Cecil Rhodes as an offshoot of the parent bank in Cape Town.

814. HIDY, Professor Ralph W. *The House of Baring in American Trade and Finance. English Merchant Bankers at Work. 1763-1861.* Cambridge (Mass.), Harvard University Press, 1949. 8vo, 24+631pp, illustrations, a very good copy in the original red cloth.

First Edition.

"Dr. Hidy's volume is a study of a merchant banking house in the period of transition of business from mercantile capitalism to industrial capitalism." (Editor's Introduction)

"This History of the Barings is a study of England's merchant bankers in American trade and finance prior to the Civil War." (Author's Preface)

Founded in 1717 this immensely prestigious bank found its major business during the nineteenth-century in the financing of American trade and the marketing of American securities.

815. HOLDER, R.F. *Bank of New South Wales. A History.* (Volume One 1817–1893, Volume Two 1894–1970). Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1970. 2 vols, large 8vo, 17+pp1–491+8pp492–895, a fine copy with pictorial dustwrappers and enclosed in matching gilt stamped slip case.

First Edition.

A substantial history and bibliography of Australia's first bank and public corporation.

NEW ZEALAND – EARLY CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES

816. HOUSE OF COMMONS – RETURN. *Return to an Address of the Honourable, The House of Commons, dated 11 March 1834; for Copies of all Correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governor of New Zealand, reporting the Issue of Debentures, and the rendering them a Legal Tender (Governor Fitzroy's Despatches to Lord Stanley 26th March and 15th April 1844. No information received as to rendering Debentures a Legal Tender).* London, For the House of Commons, March 1845. Folio, 57pp, engraving of sample One Pound Note in text, a fine copy in blue printed boards.

An important document; systematic colonization began in New Zealand in 1840 and before that time traders had relied in the main on barter although promissory notes issued by Sydney merchants were also deployed as a form of currency. Two banks were opened in 1840 at the urging of the New Zealand government; however both banks ran into difficulties largely because Maori risings paralysed business ... "the settlers now found themselves handicapped by a dearth – both of currency and credit. Relief was given by the issue of what was, in effect, an inconvertible state currency. Fitzroy, like other early governors, was in constant financial trouble, and when he found himself facing dangerous Maori rebels and a bankrupt Treasury he decided to extend the issue of debentures as payment for Crown debts". (Professor C.G.F. Simpkin in 'Banking in the British Commonwealth', Ed. R.S. Sayers, pp.320–350 – present in this collection.)

Governor Fitzroy is, of course, Fitzroy the Captain of the Beagle on which Darwin served as naturalist.

This return also deals with other material including the proposed taxation of the colony and Maori uprisings.

817. HYDE, Professor Francis E. *Far Eastern Trade. 1860–1914.* London, Adam & Charles Black, 1973. 8vo, 12+229pp, three maps, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With, of necessity, a good deal of information on the role of Asian and British Banks.

NOT ISSUED FOR SALE

818. IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA. *Rules Relating to Officers Holding Staff Appointments in the Imperial Bank of India.* (London), For the Bank, 1921. Large 8vo, title +15pp, a good copy.

First Edition.

The Imperial Bank was constituted in 1921 by amalgamating the three prevailing banks and fulfilled the functions of a central bank until 1935.

Tipped in to this item are two pieces of ephemera, one being a two-page quarto headed 'Calcutta Derby Sweep 1928, Imperial bank of India, Bengal Circle Confederacy – List of Subscribers'; the second is a four page menu card 'Bank of Bengal Dinner Club, Twentieth Annual Dinner – Cafe Royal, London, 1928'.

819. IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA. *Royal Charter, Deed of Settlement and Concession, With Supplements.* (no label, titled in gilt on front cover). London (?), privately published (for the bank), 1889. 4to, 68pp, notes printed in red, bound in (original) dark blue grained calf, lettered in gilt on front cover.

Extremely rare, not issued for sale.

The Imperial Bank was founded by Julius de Reuter (founder of the news agency which still bears his name) and has an important place in the history of nineteenth century British diplomatic history.

De Reuter initially gained a concession for the building of a railway in Persia together with a right to exploit certain natural resources but this was strongly opposed by Russia and became a key factor in Anglo-Russian diplomatic rivalry in Persia (the story is told at length in "Banking and Empire in Iran", Geoffrey Jones, Cambridge University Press 1986 – also present in this collection). Despite his initial concession Reuter, because of Russian opposition and hostility of the British government was unable to proceed and the concession lay fallow from 1873 to 1889. Russian advances into Central Asia in 1885 and the advent of Lord Salisbury's government renewed government interest; in 1888 de Reuter's son negotiated a new concession giving the right to establish a bank with unique privileges. The concession was signed in January 1889 thus founding the Imperial Bank of Persia with a head office in Tehran and the exclusive right of note-issue.

Problems arose over the corporate identity of the Bank in Britain 'as the Joint Stock Act did not allow for a bank with the right of note issue to have limited liability – this was eventually overcome by granting the Bank a Royal Charter but a constitution of certain changes in the concession' (there are here printed in full as appendix 4 to the concession.

"The Bank's concession made the Bank a Persian national institution. The Royal Charter made it a thoroughly British banking institution." (Jones p25.)

820. JAUNCEY, Dr Leslie C. *Australia's Government Bank*. London, Cranley & Day, 1933. 8vo, 288pp, illustrated, a good copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

This substantial work "is the result of a thesis accepted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1929 by the Economics Department of Harvard University" (Preface).

821. JONES, Geoffrey. *The History of The British Bank of the Middle East*. Vol.I *Banking and Empire in Iran*. Vol.II *Banking and Oil*. Cambridge, University Press, 1986–1987. 8vo, 24+418pp + 21+359pp; mint copies in decorative dustwrappers.

First Edition.

Founded in 1889 as the Imperial Bank of Persia serving as the State Bank of Iran from 1889–1928 it severed its links with Iran in 1952; volume two covers the bank's emergence as a major force in banking in the Arab world and its acquisition by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in 1960.

822. JOSLIN, Professor David. *A Century of Banking in Latin America*. Bank of London & South America Limited 1862–1962. London, Oxford University Press, 1963. 8vo, 11+307pp, illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With separate chapters on the individual banks which came together to form the Bank of London and South America – e.g. 'The London and River Plate Bank 1862–1880', 'British Banking in Brazil 1863–1880', 'The London Bank of Mexico and South America 1863–1880'.

823. KABRA, K.N. & SURESH, R.R. *Public Sector Banking*. New Delhi, People's Publishing House, (1970). 8vo, xii + 178pp, cloth in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A view of banking in India by two economics lecturers at Delhi University, with numerous references to Keynesian theories.

824. KING, Professor H.H. *Eastern Banking. Essays in the History of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation*. London, Athlone Press, 1983. Folio, 16+791pp, frontispiece and illustrations, a fine copy in pictorial dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A series of specialist articles based on papers given at a conference at the University of Hong Kong on the history of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

825. KING, Professor H.H. *The History of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation*. Cambridge, University Press, 1987/1988. 3 vols, 8vo; 29+701pp; 24+720pp and

38+704pp and illustrations including coloured facsimiles, a mint set in pictorial dustwrappers.

First Edition.

Professor King's massive work was written with "full access to the Bank's records, supplemented by materials from national archives, newly discovered private collections, and oral histories gathered world-wide". (Dustwrapper)

Volume I deals with 'The Hongkong Bank in Late Imperial China, 1864-1902', Volume II with 'The Hongkong Bank in the Period of Imperialism and War, 1895-1918' and the third with 'The Hongkong Bank between the Wars and the Bank Interned, 1919-1945'.

826. LANDES, Professor David. *Bankers and Pashas. International Finance and Economic Imperialism in Egypt*. London, Heinemann, 1958. 8vo, 16+354pp, frontispiece and illustrations, private library stamp on (blank) verso of title, otherwise a good copy in the publisher's red cloth.

First Edition.

The work ... "is based on ... correspondence between two businessmen of the nineteenth century: one, Alfred Andre, a leading international financier; the other, Edouard Dervieu, private banker to the Viceroy of Egypt". (Preface)

827. MACKENZIE, Compton. *Realms of Silver. One Hundred Years of Banking in the East*. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1954. 8vo, 14+338pp, illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The history of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China established in 1853.

AN UNPUBLISHED HISTORY OF THE RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

828. MAKEWELL, R.J. *The Origins of the State Bank, A Brief Examination of the Early Years*. (Sydney), Not published but produced and printed for the Bank. Folio, 20pp (including title), illustrated, unbound but in cloth box with two other related items.

An unpublished history - this copy has been kindly made by the bank for the purposes of this collection. The Bank began life as the 'New South Wales Savings Bank' in 1819. The bank merged in 1914 with the Government Savings Bank (founded in 1871 based on the model of the British Post Office Savings Bank). The recession of 1929 had an enormous impact on the bank and in 1931 it was in effect taken over by the Commonwealth Savings Bank (ironically the Commonwealth Bank was one-sixth the size of the Government Bank); the Commonwealth Bank took over the savings bank function but the Rural Bank Department and Advances for Homes Department were incorporated into the Rural Bank of New South Wales in 1923.

829. MARSHALL, J.F. *Whereon The Wild Thyme Blows. Some memoirs of service with the Hongkong Bank*. Grayshott (Surrey), Token Publishing Ltd., 1986. 8vo, 8+180pp + maps and illustrations; a mint copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Covers the author's service from 1937-1970 as an officer of the bank.

830. MICHELL, L.L. *South African Banking - A Retrospect*. in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XVI, (1895), pp227-297.

Michell (1842-1928), South African banker, politician and close friend, confidant and biographer of Cecil Rhodes.

831. MOORE, R.J. *Sir Charles Wood's Indian Policy. 1853-66*. Manchester, University Press, 1966. 8vo, 12+284pp, illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Wood was the Minister for India in the crucial years after the meeting and the formative period for creating the political and financial system which was to last until independence.

One of Wood's major aims was to introduce a paper currency system on a permanent basis; he gave great attention to finance and had been chairman of the parliamentary committee on banking in 1840 which resulted in the great bank act of 1844. The organisation of finance of banking receives a good deal of attention in this work.

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION

832. NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT. *National Bank of Egypt 1898-1948*. (Cairo), For private circulation, 1948. Royal 8vo, 155pp+1p glossary + 3pp index; three portraits and six other illustrations and tables and graphs; a fine copy in the original gilt lettered green cloth.

Only Edition.

"... founded (in 1898) as a commercial institution, but its original Charter and Statute envisaged that it should undertake the banking business of the Egyptian Government and it was accorded the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes in Egypt." (Foreword)

Established "as a result of a wholly British initiative by Lord Cromer. By this time Britain had established itself as the dominant foreign power in Egypt, so there was little to fear from the French ... The National Bank never succeeded in its objective of becoming a bankers' bank ... From the start, however, the National Bank had close relations with the Egyptian authorities in any case, as its first governor was Sir Edwin Palmer who was formerly Financial Adviser to the Cairo government. Although power was in theory exercised from the bank's Cairo head office, a committee of directors was set up in London ... (Wilson 'Banking and Finance in the Arab Middle East' pp.23/24 - see elsewhere in this collection).

It is interesting to note that as late as 1948 when this book was issued the governor was still English as were the great majority of directors.

833. NUNN, Harry W. (Editor) *Select Documents of the Nineteenth Century*. Melbourne, National Australia Bank, 1988. 2 vols., large 8vo, 11+780 + 11+763pp, facsimile illustrations in text, a mint copy in the publisher's maroon buckram lettered and stamped in gilt.

First Edition.

A massive work based on the archives of the National Australia Bank it follows the history of the then colonial banks which eventually merged into the National Bank: the editor was Keeper of Public Records for the State of Victoria and he provides a useful introduction to the early years of banking in Australia and a substantial bibliography. Volume I covers the period 1834-1872 and Volume II 1872-1900.

834. ONOH, J.K. *Money and Banking in Africa*. London (& Lagos), Longman, 1982. 8vo (paperback), 9+214pp, a very good copy.

First Edition.

"The main part of the book is concerned with the organisation, management and functions of Central Banks in Africa and the growth of indigenous financial institutions in the efforts to break foreign banking monopoly in Africa. ... The situation in anglophone and francophone Africa ... is discussed and contrasted." (Introduction)

835. THE OTTOMAN BANK. *The Ottoman Bank in The Middle East. Part I. General Information: Climate, History, Population, etc. Part II. Facts and Figures: Constitution, Currency, Trade, etc.* London, printed by Waterlow & Sons, 1948. 4to, 2 parts in one volume, (i) 119pp, illustrations and maps, (ii) 47pp (including blank leaves for notes), bound in the publisher's blue pebbled cloth, stamped and lettered in gilt on front board.

Only Edition. Rare.

"The original Ottoman Bank, a British Chartered Company, was formed in 1856, with a capital of £500,000, by a group of business men interested in Turkey. It was absorbed a few years later by a new Company, The Imperial Ottoman Bank formed in 1863." (Introduction)

While this was a Turkish Company with a head office in Constantinople one half of the Board of Directors sat in London and the other half in Paris.

The Bank had one affiliated institution - The Banque De Syrie Et Du Liban which attended to the group's affairs in Syria and Lebanon.

836. PLUMPTRE, Professor A.F.W. *Central Banking in the British Dominions*. Toronto, University Press, 1947. 8vo, 15+462pp, a good copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

First Edition.

Written in 1939 but not published until 1947 this is the only substantial work on the subject.

837. QURESHI, Professor Anwar Iqbal. *State Banks for India. Being a study of state banks and land mortgage credit institutions in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States of America, with suggestions for establishing similar banks in India.* London, Macmillan, 1939. 8vo, 8+248pp, neat ex-library stamp on title, bound in the publisher's blue cloth, rubbed.

First Edition.

The author is primarily, but not solely, concerned with savings banks and agricultural credit and examines the role of such banks in most commonwealth countries.

UNPUBLISHED

838. RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES. *Fifty Crowded Years, 1899-1949. A Brief Account of the History of the Rural Bank of New South Wales.* Sydney, produced for the Bank, 1950. Folio, 4+40pp, illustrations, unbound but in cloth box with two other related items.

An unpublished work, the bank have kindly made a copy of the original for the purposes of this collection.

839. SAYERS, R.S. (Editor) *Banking in the British Commonwealth.* Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1952. 8vo, 18+486pp, neat shelf number of spine otherwise a good copy in the publisher's gilt and dark blue cloth.

First Edition.

With an introduction by Sayers and fourteen chapters by experts on banking in different commonwealth countries and, in some cases, with additional chapters on commercial banking.

840. SCHULL, Joseph and GIBSON, J. Douglas. *The Scotiabank Story. A History Of The Bank of Nova Scotia, 1832-1982.* Toronto, Macmillan, 1982. 4to, 15+421pp + illustrations, a mint copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Granted a charter in 1832 the Bank of Nova Scotia is the second oldest Canadian bank (the Bank of Montreal established in 1817 being the first).

841. SIMHA, S.L.N. *History of the Reserve Bank of India (1935-51).* Bombay, Reserve Bank of India, (1970). 8vo, xxiv+878pp, plates, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A comprehensive and authoritative history of the Bank during a time of great political upheaval leading to Indian independence from Britain.

842. SINCLAIR, Professor K. and MANDLE, W.F. *Open Account. A History of the Bank of New South Wales in New Zealand. 1861-1961.* Wellington, Whitcombe & Tombs, 1961. 8vo, 14+266pp, extensively illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Although a centenary history this is very much a scholarly record based on the bank's archives and with lengthy appendices containing statistical information.

843. SKULLY, Michael T. *Merchant Banking in the Far East.* (London), Financial Times Business Publishing Ltd, (1980). 8vo, 24+474pp, plain card covers.

A proof copy of the second edition, extensively revised and updated.

844. - 848. STANDARD CHARTERED BANK. *A presentation set of the three basic histories of the bank plus a fourth volume not produced for sale and only available as part of*

this specially bound and boxed presentation set. All four volumes in a blue cloth box and bound in matching blue cloth with black and gilt leather labels.

First Edition.

The works are:

1. HENRY, J.A. & SIEPMANN, H.A.: "The First Hundred Years of the Standard Bank." (Already present in this collection.)
2. FRY, Richard: "Bankers in West Africa." (Already present in this collection.)
3. MACKENZIE, Compton: "Realms of Silver." (Already present in this collection.)
4. ANON: "Standard Chartered Bank. A Story Brought Up To Date."

London, for the Bank, 1982. 8vo, (6+99pp), plates, covers the history of the bank from 1965 (when the Bank of West Africa was acquired by the Standard Bank up till 1980.

849. TEMPLE, Sir Richard. *The Report of the Indian Currency Committee.* in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XV, 1895, pp1-30; a good copy in contemporary half-calf.

Temple (1826-1902) Anglo-Indian administrator; inaugurated a new financial system 1856-60 and many other reforms.

850. TERRY, Carolyn. *A Pioneer Bank in a Pioneer Land.* London, W.J. Flesch for the Standard Bank, 1979. 4to, 277pp, lavishly illustrated including plates in colour, a fine copy in pictorial dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A history of the Standard Bank of South Africa relying heavily on photographic and other illustrated sources, the narrative is straightforward and uncritical.

851. TYSON, Geoffrey. *100 Years of Banking in Asia and Africa. ... A History of National and Grindlays Bank, 1863-1963.* London, published by the Bank, 1963. Large 8vo, 12+246pp, illustrated, a fine copy in the original handsome gilt stamped blue buckram.

First Edition.

The National Bank of India was founded in 1863 as the Calcutta City Banking Corporation although its change of name to 'The National' occurred within a year of its foundation.

Grindlays was founded in London in 1828 as agents based on the contacts and experience in India of Captain Robert Grindlay. Grindlays were gradually drawn into banking, like so many firms, as a by-product of its ... "handling firstly the travel arrangements and then the financial affairs of an increasing number of clients". (p154)

In 1924 the National Provincial Bank acquired the entire share capital of Grindlays which was sold to the National Bank of India in 1948.

852. WALKER, Sir Edmund. *Banking in Canada.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXXII, 1911, pp330-360.

With useful information on the history of currency in Canada from 1685 onwards and on the growth of branch banking.

853. WEST INDIES - SILVER COINAGE. *A Copy of the Correspondence which has taken place between the Lords of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the Governors of the British West India Colonies, and the Directors of the Colonial Bank, relating to the Circulation of British Silver and other Coins in these Possessions.* London, Printed for the House of Commons, 1853. Folio, IV+47+2pp, a good copy in printed blue boards.

An important sessional paper, prepared by the Colonial Office, detailing the currency situation in the West Indies with reports from each island.

The islands were dependant on coins - particularly silver coins - including Spanish coins which had circulated widely since the eighteenth-century.

The Colonial Bank was established in 1836 by Royal Charter expressly for the purpose of carrying on banking in the West Indies. It was incorporated with wider powers under the Colonial Bank Act of 1925.

This report was called for on the occasion of a shipment of British silver to the value of £95,000 to the West Indies by the Colonial Bank. The government is concerned to limit the amount of British silver coins in use as

'Mexico ... does not afford a sufficient amount of silver coin' so proposes that 'Legal currency should be given to the gold coins of the United States in the West Indies by assigning to them a rate coinciding with their intrinsic value relative to the standard gold coins of Great Britain.

854. WILSON, Rodney. *Banking and Finance In The Arab Middle East*. London, Macmillan, 1983. 8vo, 12+208pp, a fine copy.

First Edition.

While primarily concerned with the very recent development of a distinctively Arab system of commercial banking there is substantial material on foreign owned banks which for many years were the 'regions only financial links with outside world' and this inevitably means British banks like the British Bank in The Middle East as well as French and, more recently, Japanese banks.

LAW & PRACTICE OF BANKING

855. – 1205. ACTS (AND BILLS) OF PARLIAMENT ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

In addition to the Foundation Act of the Bank of Scotland and a fine group of Acts on Savings Banks (all of which are listed elsewhere in this catalogue) the following items complete a remarkable collection of over 350 Acts and Bills of Parliament on banking, currency related matters. Many of these are duplicate copies from the Bank of England itself, several being amended and annotated copies including Bills circulated at the Bank for comment. In a number of cases the manuscript amendments read by officers of the Bank are seen incorporated in the final published form of the Acts themselves.

Although the cataloguers of this collection do not pretend that this is an exhaustive or in any way complete collection of banking Acts, it is without doubt a substantial archive and includes a large number of the important Acts in this field. Among these we would point out the two Acts for preventing forgery of coin and Bank notes in 1773; the Act of 1765 clarifying the issue of Bank notes in Scotland; the measure (1793) for tightening security in transfers of funds; its dissolution of the Million Bank in 1796 and the highly important Bank Restriction Act of the following year. There are numerous Acts intended to prevent counterfeiting and forgery (many of them effective during the period of Bank Restriction) and many others which provide the legislative framework for the modernisation of banking law and procedure in the 19th century.

The development of co-partnerships, joint stock and banking and the liabilities and responsibilities of direction and share-holders are developed by Acts of 1825, 1826, 1844 and 1858. Inevitably the bulk of the legislation is concerned with the Bank of England itself and defines not only its own procedures but also its relationship with the government but also with other banks. We also point out the inclusion here of 10 highly important Acts of 1833, 1844 and 1946; the Act of 1946 being the Act which effectively nationalised the Bank of England thus placing it on its modern footing.

[Although the Acts are properly listed now as separate items, for library and research centres they have been carefully bound in chronological order in seven folio volumes.]

VOLUME I

ANNE	1709	For enlarging the capital stock of the Bank of England.
"	1710	For enabling and obliging the Bank of England ... to exchange all Exchequer Bills for ready money; and to disable any person to be Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director of the Bank of England and a Director of the East India Company, at the same time.
"	1711	For applying part of the coinage-duties to pay the deficiency of the value of plate coined; and to pay for the recoining the old money in Scotland.
	1714	To explain (Act of 1709).
GEORGE I	1715	For enlarging the fund of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, relating to Exchequer Bills.
"	1718	For making the dividend of subscribed Lottery Annuities ... payable half-yearly at the Bank of England.
"	1722	To prevent the mischiefs by forging powers to transfer stocks ...
"	1722	For redeeming certain annuities, now payable by the cashier of the Bank of England.
GEORGE II	1731	To continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.

- " 1733 To prevent the coining or counterfeiting any of the gold coins, commonly called Broad Pieces.
- " 1734 For the more effectual preventing the forging the acceptance of Bills of Exchange ... or other securities.
- " 1738 For the more effectual preventing, and further punishment of forgery.
- " 1739 To continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.
- " 1742 For establishing an agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England for ... the supply.
- " 1742 For the more effectual preventing the counterfeiting of the current coin.
- " 1745 To continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.
- " 1748 To oblige persons allowed to carry arms, and the Directors of the Banks (in Scotland) ... to take the oaths.
- " 1750 For granting to His Majesty the sum of one million ... transferrable at the Bank of England.
- " 1752 For converting the several annuities ... into several Joint Stocks of Annuities, transferrable at the Bank of England.
- " 1754 To continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.
- " 1758 For granting to His Majesty several rates and duties.
- GEORGE 111 1761 To continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.
- " 1764 Establishing an agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.
- " 1764 To in power the High Court ... to lay out a further sum of money ... out of the Bank of England.
- " 1765* To prevent the inconveniences arising from the present method of issuing notes and bills by the Banks, Banking Companies and Bankers ... in Scotland.
- " 1767 Regulating the proceedings of ... Joint Stock Companies.
- " 1769 Repealing (part of) An Act for bringing Plate into the Mint to be coined.
- " 1769 To empower the High Court ... to lay out a further sum of money ... out of the Bank of England.
- " 1769 For making perpetual An Act to continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.
- " 1771 For the more effectually preventing the counterfeiting the copper coin.
- " 1772 Treasury to allow money for persecuting offenders against the laws relating to the coin.
- " 1772 Vesting certain estates ... belonging to the Bank of England.
- " 1772 For extending the privilege of bills to promissory notes.
- " 1773* For better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping and other diminishing the gold coin.
- " 1773* For the more effectual preventing the forging of Bank of England notes and bills.
- " 1774 For redeeming annuities granted by the Company of the Bank of Ayr ... known as the firm of Douglas, Heron, and Company.
- " 1774 To enable ... the Bank of Scotland to increase the capital stock.
- " 1774 For erecting offices for the Register and Accountant General.

- " 1774 For applying a certain sum of money ... for recoining the deficient gold coin.
- " 1774 For redeeming the sum of one million of the capital stocks.
- " 1774 For explaining an Act ... to reduce the rate of interest.
- " 1775 To restrain the negotiation of Promissory Notes and Inland Bills of Exchange.
- " 1776 To enable the ... Treasury to allow ... money ... for the expense of prosecuting offenders against the laws relating to the Coin.
- " 1776 To continue ... an Act to prohibit the importation of light silver coin of this Realm from foreign countries.
- " 1777 Further restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes.
- " 1777 For raising a certain sum of money by way of annuities.
- " 1778 Ditto
- " 1780 Ditto
- " 1781 For establishing an agreement with the ... Bank of England for advancing the sum of two millions.
- " 1781 For vesting the parish church of Saint Christopher le Stocks ... in the Bank of England.
- " 1782 For redeeming the annuities granted by the Company of the Bank of Ayr ... known under the firm of Douglas, Heron, and Company.
- " 1782 For charging a Stamp-Duty upon Inland Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or other Notes payable otherwise than on demand.
- " 1783 For repealing an Act ... intituled an Act for charging a Stamp Duty upon Inland Bills of Exchange.
- " 1784 To enable the ... Bank of Scotland further to increase the Capital Stock.
- " 1784 To explain and amend an Act intituled an Act for repealing an Act ... intituled an Act for charging a Stamp Duty.
- " 1785 For further postponing the payment of the sum of two millions advanced by the ... Bank of England.
- " 1787 Making perpetual two Acts ... for restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange under a limited sum ... in England.
- " 1791 For repealing the duties now charged on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and other Notes.
- " 1791 For the payment of five hundred thousand pounds by the ... Bank of England.
- " 1791 A Bill for applying to the public service the sum of five hundred thousand pounds out of ... the Bank of England.
- " 1792 To enable...the Bank of Scotland ... to increase capital stock.
- " 1792 To empower the High Court to lay out a further sum.
- " 1793* For the better preventing forgeries and frauds in the transfers of the several Funds transferrable at the Bank of England.
- " 1793 To enable the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to purchase certain houses.
- " 1793 Ditto
- " 1794 To enable the ... Bank of Scotland to increase capital stock.
- " 1794 For granting to His Majesty the sum of two hundred thousand pounds to be ... paid to the Bank of England.
- " 1795 Ditto
- " 1795 For enabling His Majesty to direct the issue of Exchequer Bills to a limited amount.

- " 1796 For raising the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand pounds by way of Annuities.
- " 1796 For the relief of persons equitably and beneficially entitled to or interested in the several Stocks and Annuities transferrable at the Bank of England.
- " 1796* For dissolving a certain Partnership, Society, or Undertaking, called The Million Bank.
- " 1796 For granting to His Majesty the sum of two hundred thousand pounds to be ... paid to the Bank of England.
- " 1796 For raising the sum of eighteen millions by way of Annuities.
- " 1797 To suspend the operation of two Acts ... for restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes.
- " 1797 To allow the Banks ... in Scotland to issue Notes for sums under a certain amount.
- " 1797 For confirming and continuing ... the Restriction ... on payments of cash by the Bank.
- " 1797 To revive amend and continue ... An Act to suspend the operation of two Acts ... for restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes.
- " 1797 To revive and continue and amend An Act to allow the Banks ... in Scotland to issue Notes.
- " 1797 To continue ... the restriction ... on payments of cash by the Bank.
- " 1797 Further to continue an Act (restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes).
- " 1797* To prevent the counterfeiting any copper coin in this Realm.
- " 1797 To enable the Commissioners of Stamp Duties to stamp ... Bills of Exchange, Promissory and other Notes.
- " 1797 To continue An Act (Scottish Banks to issue Notes).
- " 1797 To amend and continue ... Bank Restriction Act.
- " 1797 To continue an Act (Scottish Banks to issue Notes).
- " 1797 To continue two Acts ... for suspending certain Acts ... restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes in England.
- " 1798 For granting to His Majesty the sum of two hundred thousand pounds to be paid to the Bank of England.
- " 1798 To revive and continue An Act ... intituled An Act to prohibit the importation of light silver coin.
- " 1799 To continue An Act ... restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes in England.
- " 1799 To continue an Act ... to allow Scottish Banks to issue notes.
- " 1799 For raising a certain sum of money by loans or Exchequer Bills.
- " 1799 To continue an Act ... restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes in England.
- " 1799 To continue An Act ... to allow Scottish Banks to issue Notes.
- " 1799 For raising a further sum of money by loans or Exchequer Bills.
- " 1799 For raising an additional sum of money by loans or Exchequer Bills.
- " 1799 To continue An Act ... restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes in England.
- " 1799 To continue an Act ... Scottish Banks to issue Notes.
- " 1799 For granting to His Majesty the sum of two hundred thousand pounds ... paid to the Bank of England.
- " 1799 For enabling His Majesty to raise the sum of three millions.

- " 1799 For raising the sum of three millions five hundred thousand pounds by loans or Exchequer Bills.
- " 1799 For raising the sum of three millions by loans or Exchequer Bills.
- " 1799 To enable the ... Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills to a limited amount, on the credit of such monies as shall arise by virtue of An Act of this Session, for granting certain duties on income.
- " 1799 For reviving and making perpetual An Act ... to prohibit the importation of light silver coin.
- " 1799 To ascertain the salary of the Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint.
- " 1799 To enable Matthew Boulton, engineer, to export the machinery necessary for erecting a Mint in ... Russia.
- " 1799 For granting to His Majesty certain Stamp Duties on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes for small sums of money.
- " 1800 For establishing an Agreement with the Bank of England for advancing the sum of three millions.
- " 1800 To enable ... the Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills ... and to enable the Bank of England to advance cash or bullion to be remitted abroad.
- " For the better observance of Good Friday.
- " 1800 A Bill to empower the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to purchase certain houses and ground contiguous to the Bank. (*A Bank of England copy heavily amended in manuscript*).
- " 1800 Ditto.
(*A second Bank of England copy also heavily amended in manuscript but with different amendments and in a different hand*).
- " 1800 An Act to empower the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to purchase certain houses...
- " 1801 For raising the sum of twenty eight millions by way of Annuities.
- " 1801 For granting to His Majesty additional Stamp Duties on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, etc.
- " 1801 For the more effectually preventing the forgery of Bank Notes, Bank Bills of Exchange, and Bank Post Bills.
- " 1801 For the better prevention of the forgery of the Notes and Bills of Exchange of ... Bankers.
- " 1801 For granting to His Majesty additional Stamp Duties in Ireland on Bonds Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
- " 1801 For granting to His Majesty the sum of two hundred thousand pounds to be paid ... to the Bank of England.
- " 1801 For raising the sum of five million by loans or Exchequer Bills.
- " 1802 To continue ... the Restrictions ... on payments in cash by the Bank.
- " 1802 To continue an Act ... Restrictions on payments in cash by the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1802 To enable the Lord High Treasurer ... of Ireland to sell ... the Premises belonging to the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1802 For further suspending the operation of the two Acts for restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes in England.
- " 1803 To amend and continue ... Restrictions ... on payments in cash by the Bank.

- " 1803 To amend and continue ... Restrictions on payments in cash by the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1803 To continue ... An Act to restrain the negotiation of Promissory Notes (in Ireland).
- " 1803* For preventing the forging and counterfeiting of foreign Bills of Exchange, and of foreign Promissory notes and Orders for the payment of money; and for preventing the counterfeiting of foreign copper money.
- " 1803 To continue ... Restrictions ... on payments in cash by the Bank of England.
- " 1803 To continue ... Two Acts ... for restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange in England.
- " 1803 For suspending ... Two Acts ... for restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange in Ireland.
- " 1804 To continue ... An Act ... restrictions on payments in cash by the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1804 To enable His Majesty to authorise the exportation of the Machinery necessary for erecting a Mint in ... Denmark.
- " 1804* To prevent the counterfeiting of silver coin issued by the ... Bank of England ... called Dollars, and silver coin which may be issued by the ... Bank of Ireland ... called tokens.
- " 1804 To enable the ... Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills.
- " 1804* To permit the issue and negotiation of certain Promissory Notes ... by Registered Bankers to Ireland.
- " 1805 To continue An Act ... for restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes ... in England.
- " 1805 Ditto ... In Ireland.
- " 1805 To extend the provisions of An Act ... for preventing the counterfeiting of certain silver coin issued by the Bank of England and Ireland.
- " 1805 A Bill to alter and extend the provisions of the Laws now in force for the punishment of the forgery of Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, and other securities, to every part of the United Kingdom.
A Bank of England copy with manuscript amendments).
- " 1805 As above, but The Act.
- " 1806 To revive and amend ... An Act ... for granting Stamp Duties in Ireland ... and exempting Bank Notes.
- " 1806 To provide for the payment, at the Bank of Ireland, of interest on certain debentures.
- " 1806 For the better regulation of the office of Receiver General of the Stamp Duties in England.
- " 1808 For regulating and issuing and payment off of Exchequer Bills.
- " 1808 For empowering the ... Bank of England to advance the sum of three millions.
- " 1808 To authorise the advancing ... a proportion of the balance remaining in the Bank of England for payment of unclaimed Dividends.
- " 1808 To extend the provisions of An Act ... for preventing the counterfeiting of silver tokens issued by the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1808 To restrain the negotiation of Promissory Notes and Inland Bills of Exchange in England.
- " 1808 For further extending the provisions of several Acts for establishing the Bank of Ireland.

- " 1809 For the more effectually preventing the forging of Bank Notes ... of the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1811 For enabling His Majesty to direct the issue of Exchequer Bills to a limited amount.
- " 1811 To secure to the Bank of Ireland the repayment of all Monies advanced by them.
- " 1811* To prevent the counterfeiting of silver pieces denominated tokens intended to be issued and circulated by the ... Bank of England.
- " 1811 For making more effectual provision for preventing the current gold coin of the Realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin.
- " 1812 For the relief of infant suitors in courts of equity entitled to Stocks or Annuities.
- " 1812 To continue ... and amend An Act ... preventing the current gold coin (being accepted at over face value).
- " 1812* For more effectually preventing the embezzlement of securities for money and other effects, left or deposited for safe custody ... in the hands of Bankers.
- " 1812 For extending the provisions of An Act ... against persons obtaining money by false pretences.
- " 1812 For the further prevention of the counterfeiting of silver tokens issued by the Bank of England.
- " 1812* To prevent the issuing and circulating of pieces of gold and silver, or other metal, usually called tokens, except such as are issued by the Bank of England and Ireland.
- " 1812 To extend the provisions of An Act ... for relief of persons equitably entitled to Stocks and Annuities.
- " 1812 To continue ... An Act ... preventing the current gold coin (being over-valued).
- " 1813 To amend An Act... to prevent the issuing and circulating of gold and silver tokens.
- " 1813 For facilitating the making up and audit of the accounts of the Paymaster General ... and for enabling the Paymaster General to accept foreign Bills of Exchange.
- " 1813 To extend the provisions of An Act ... preventing the counterfeiting of silver tokens of the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1813 To continue and amend An Act ... to prevent the issuing and circulating of gold and silver tokens.
- " 1813 For exempting Bankers, and others, from certain penalties.
- " 1813 To continue ... An Act ... to prevent the issuing and circulating of gold and silver tokens.
- " 1814 To revive and continue ... An Act ... preventing the current gold coin (being over-valued).
- " 1814 To continue ... An Act ... restricting payments of cash of the Bank of England.
- " 1814 Ditto, ... Bank of Ireland.
- " 1814 To continue ... An Act ... for restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes in England.
- " 1815 To continue ... An Act ...empowering the Bank of England to advance the sum of three millions.
- " 1815 For further continuing ... restrictions on payments of cash by the Bank of England.
- " 1815 Ditto, ... Bank of Ireland.

- " 1816 For empowering ... the Bank of England to advance the sum of six millions.
- " 1816 To revive and continue ... An Act ... restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes.
- " 1816 For further continuing ... restrictions on payment of cash by the Bank of England.
- " 1816 For raising the sum of one million two hundred thousand pounds Irish currency, by Treasury Bills, for the service of Ireland.
- " 1816 To continue ... restrictions on payments in cash by the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1816* To provide for A New Silver Coinage, and to regulate the currency of the gold and silver coin of this Realm.
- " 1816* To enable His Majesty to authorise the exportation of the machinery necessary for erecting a Mint in the United States of America.
- " 1816 For establishing an Agreement with the ...Bank of England for advancing the sum of three millions.
- " 1816 To authorise the advancing, for the Public Service, a proportion of the balance ... in the Bank of England for the payment of Dividends.
- " 1817 To prevent the issuing and circulating of pieces of copper or other metal usually called tokens.
- " 1817 To regulate certain offices and abolish others in His Majesty's Mints in England and Scotland.
- " 1817* To encourage the establishment of Banks for Savings in Ireland.
- " 1817 To prevent the further circulation of Bank of England dollars and tokens.
- " 1817* To encourage the establishment of Banks for Savings in England.
- " 1818 To amend An Act ... preventing circulation of Bank of England dollars and tokens.
- " 1818 For further continuing ... restrictions on payments of cash by the Bank of England.
- " 1818 To amend An Act ... to encourage the establishment of Banks for Savings in England.
- " 1818 To amend certain Acts ... prohibiting the payment of wages to workmen ... otherwise than in the lawful coin or money of this Realm.
- " 1818 To continue ... Bank Restriction Act in Ireland.
- " 1818 For raising the sum of eleven millions six hundred thousand pounds by Exchequer Bills.
- " 1818 For raising the sum of eight hundred thousand pounds British currency by Treasury Bills in Ireland.
- " 1818 To afford relief to the bona fide holders of Negotiable Securities.
- " 1819 To render ... the produce of the Consolidated Fund ... available for the Public Service.
- " 1819 To restrain ... the Bank of England from making payments in cash.
- " 1819 To restrain ... the Bank of Ireland from making payments in the gold coin of this Realm.

- " 1819* To provide for the gradual resumption of payments in cash by the Bank of England.
- " 1819* For the protection of Banks for Savings in Scotland.
- " 1819 To establish further regulations respecting advances by the Bank of England.
- " 1819* To direct the gradual resumption of cash payments by the Bank of Ireland.
- GEORGE IV 1820 To enable Courts of Equity in Ireland to compel a Transfer of Stock (without involving the Bank of Ireland).
- " 1820 A Bill for the further prevention of forging and counterfeiting of Bank Notes.
(A Bank of England copy extensively amended in ink).
- " 1820 A Bill for the further prevention of forging and counterfeiting of Bank Notes.
(Another Bank of England copy incorporating the amendments to the previous copy).
- " 1820 To amend Two Acts ... for the encouragement of Banks for Savings in England.
- " 1820 For the further prevention of forging and counterfeiting of Bank Notes.
- " 1821 A Bill for making further provision for the gradual resumption of payments in cash by the Bank of England.
- " 1821 Ditto, ... The Act.
- " 1821 For making further provision for the gradual resumption of payments in cash by the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1821 To empower the Bank of Ireland to enlarge its Capital Stock.
- " 1821 To permit the transfer from certain Public Stocks or Funds in Ireland to certain Public Stocks or Funds in Great Britain.
- " 1821 To regulate acceptances of Bills and Exchange.
- " 1822 For converting Annuities and Debentures payable at the Bank of Ireland into new Annuities.
- " 1822 For extending the Laws against Receivers of Stolen Goods to Receivers of Stolen Bonds, Bank Notes and other Securities for money.
- " 1822 To continue ...An Act ... restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes.
- " 1824* To regulate the conveyance of Packets containing re-issuable Country Bank Notes by the Post.
- " 1824 To permit the mutual transfer of Capital in certain Public Stocks.
- " 1824 To amend the several Acts for the encouragement of Banks for Savings in England and Ireland.
- " 1824 To relieve Bankers in Ireland from divers restraints.
- " 1825* For the better regulation of Co-partnerships of certain Bankers in Ireland.
- " 1825 For consolidating the amending the Laws relating to ... Funds vested in Trustees.
- " 1825* To provide for the assimilation of the currency and Monies of account throughout the United Kingdom.
- " 1825 To prevent the further circulation of Bank of Ireland tokens.
- " 1825 To regulate the mode in which certain societies or Co-Partnerships in Scotland may sue and be sued.

- " 1826 To limit and prohibit the issuing the Promissory Notes under a limited sum in England.
- " 1826 To facilitate the advancing of money by the Bank of England.
- " 1826* A Bill for the better regulating Co-Partnerships of certain Bankers in England.
(A Bank of England copy with amendments in ink).
- " 1826* Another copy of the same Bill but a later issue.
(A Bank of England copy amended in ink).
- " 1826* The Act for the better regulating Co-Partnerships of certain Bankers in England.
(A Bank of England copy).
- " 1826* To regulate the mode in which certain societies or Co-Partnerships for banking in Scotland may sue or be sued.
- " 1827 For declaring the Law in relation to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes becoming payable on Good Friday or Christmas Day.
- " 1828 To enable Bankers in England to issue certain unstamped Promissory Notes.
- " 1828 To repeal certain Acts and to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in Ireland.
- " 1828 To restrain the negotiation in England of ... Notes and Bills ... issued in Scotland or Ireland.
- " 1828 To enable Bankers in Ireland to issue certain unstamped Promissory Notes.
- " 1828 For making Promissory Notes payable, issued by Banks, Banking Companies or Bankers in Ireland at the places where they are issued.
- " 1828* To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Savings Banks.
- " 1829 To authorise the sale and transfer of the Stocks or Funds ... of the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1830 For transferring certain Annuities.
- WILLIAM IV 1830 For the better regulation of Co-Partnerships of certain Bankers in Ireland.
- " 1831 To reduce the salary of the Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint.
- " 1831 To repeal several Acts ... prohibiting the payment of wages in goods.
- " 1831 To prohibit the payment ... in certain trades, of wages in goods.
- " 1832 For consolidating the amending the Laws against offences relating to the coin.
- " 1832 For regulating the protesting for non-payment of Bills of Exchange drawn payable at a place not being the place of residence of the Drawee.
- " 1833 To enable Depositors in Savings Banks to purchase Government Annuities.
- " 1833* A Bill for giving to the Bank of England certain privileges, for a limited period, under certain conditions.
(A Bank of England copy extensively amended in ink).
- " 1833 A Bill to compel all Banks issuing Promissory Notes payable on demand to enter into a composition for the Stamp Duties.
- " 1833* To compel Banks issuing Promissory Notes ... to make Returns of their Notes in circulation.

- " 1833 To apply the sum of six millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service.
- " 1833* For giving to the ... Bank of England certain privileges, for a limited period, under certain conditions.
- " 1834 To regulate the Office of the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer.
- " 1834 To provide for the repayment to the Bank of England of one fourth part of the debt due.
- " 1835 To extend to Scotland certain provisions of An Act ... relating to Savings Banks.
- " 1836 For investing in Government Securities ... cash lying unemployed in the Bank of England belonging to Bankrupts' Estates.
- " 1836 To enable persons to make deposits of Stock or Exchequer Bills in lieu of giving security by Bond.
- " 1836 For declaring the Law as to the day on which it is requisite to present of payment ... Bills of Exchange which had been dishonoured.
- " 1837 To amend several Acts relating to the Royal Mint.
- VICTORIA 1837 To postpone ... the repayment of certain sums advanced by the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1837 To exempt certain Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the operation of the Laws relating to Usuary.
- " 1838 To make good certain Contracts ... entered into by certain Banking and other Co-Partnerships.
- " 1838 To amend an Act for enabling persons to make Deposits of Stock or Exchequer Bills.
- " 1838 To postpone ... repayment of certain sums advanced by the Bank of Ireland
- " 1838 To amend ... the Law relative to legal proceedings by certain Joint Stock Banking Companies against their own members.
- " 1839 To amend an Act ... for exempting Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the operation of the Laws relating to Usuary.
- " 1839 To continue an Act relating to legal proceedings by Joint Stock Banking Companies.
- " 1839 To continue an Act ... relating to the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1839 For funding Exchequer Bills.
- " 1840 To regulate the repayment of certain sums advanced by the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1840 To continue ... An Act ... relating to legal proceedings.
- " 1841 To make good certain contracts ... entered into by certain Banking and other Co-Partnerships.
- " 1841 To make further provision relative to the returns to be made by Banks.
- " 1842 For appointing Commissioners to inquire as to the issue, receipt, circulation, and possession of certain forged Exchequer Bills.
- " 1842 To establish Military Savings Banks.
- " 1842 To amend the Law relative to legal proceedings by Joint Stock Banks.
- " 1844* A Bill to regulate the issue of Bank Notes, and for giving to the ...Bank of England certain privileges for a limited period.

(A Bank of England copy with extensive amendments and additions in ink).

- " 1844* To regulate the issue of Bank Notes and for giving the Bank of England certain privileges for a limited period.
- " 1844* To regulate Joint Stock Banks in England.
- " 1845 To amend the Act to establish Military Savings Banks.
- " 1845* To regulate the issue of Bank Notes in Ireland.
- " 1845* To regulate the issue of Bank Notes in Scotland.
- " 1845 To amend an Act ... for regulating the issue of Bank Notes in England.
- " 1846 To regulate Joint Stock Banks in Scotland and Ireland.
- " 1848 To amend the Laws relating to Savings Banks in Ireland.
- " 1849 For regulating the currency of the gold and silver coin of this Realm.
- " 1850 To continue the Act for amending the Laws relating to Savings Banks in Ireland.
- " 1851 To enable the Treasury to regulate the Mode of keeping the Account between the Receiver General of Customs and the Bank of England.
- " 1852 To continue an Act for amending the Laws relating to Savings Banks in Ireland.
- " 1852 To amend an Act ... for the further prevention of forging and counterfeiting Bank Notes.
- " 1853 For the punishment of offences in the Colonies in relation to the coin.
- " 1853 To prevent the defacing of the current coin of the Realm.
- " 1854 To amend the Acts for the regulation of Joint Stock Banks in Scotland.
- " 1854 To amend the Laws relating to the Stamp duties.
- " 1854 To render any dealing with Securities issued ... by the Russian Government a misdemeanour.
- " 1855 To facilitate the remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
- " 1856 To extend the period for which Her Majesty may grant Letters Patent of Incorporation to joint Stock Banks in Scotland.
- " 1856 To continue certain compositions payable to Bankers who have ceased to issue Bank Notes.
- " 1856 To amend the Law relating to Drafts on Bankers.
- " 1856 To make further provision for the establishment of Savings Banks for Seamen.
- " 1856 To amend the Law with respect to the election of Directors of Joint Stock Banks in England.
- " 1857 To amend the Joint Stock Companies Act 1856.
- " 1857 To amend the Law relating to Banking Companies
- " 1857 To indemnify the Bank of England in respect of certain issues of their Notes.
- " 1858 For granting a Stamp Duty on certain Drafts or Orders for the payment of money.
- " 1858 To amend the Joint Stock Companies Acts 1856 and 1857, and the joint Stock Banking Companies Act, 1857.
- " 1858 To amend the Law relating to Cheques or Drafts on Bankers.
- " 1858* To enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of Limited Liability.

- " 1859 To continue an Act ... for amending the Laws relating to Savings Banks in Ireland.
- " 1859 To amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Military Savings Banks.
- " 1859 To extend the enactments relating to the copper coin to coin of mixed metal.
- " 1859 To enable Charitable and Provident Societies and Penny Savings Banks to invest all their proceeds in Savings Banks.
- " 1860 To repeal a certain enactment from restraining the Bank of Ireland from lending money on Mortgage.
- " 1860 A Bill to provide for the transfer and management of East India Stock at and by the Bank of England.
- " 1860 To amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duty.
- " 1860 To make further provision with respect to Monies received from savings Banks and Friendly Societies.
- " 1861 To make further provisions respecting certain payments to and from the Bank of England.
- " 1861 To grant additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest, with the security of the Government for due repayment thereof.
- " 1861 To facilitate the remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in Ireland.
- " 1861 To consolidate and amend the Statute Law of the United Kingdom against offences relating to the coin.
- " 1862 To amend "The Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange (Ireland) Act (1861)".
- " 1863 To amend the Law relating to Post Office Savings Banks.
- " 1863 To make further provision for the investment of the monies received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt from the Trustees of Savings Banks.
- " 1863* To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Savings Banks.
- " 1863 To remove certain restrictions on the negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange under a limited sum.
- " 1864 To enable certain Banking Co-Partnerships to sue and be sued.
- " 1864 For impressing by machinery signatures of names on Bank Notes and certain Bills of the Bank of Ireland.
- " 1867 To amend the Law in respect of the sale and purchase of Shares in Joint Stock Banking Companies.
- " 1867 To render perpetual an Act to permit for a limited period compositions for Stamp Duty on Bank Post Bills ... in Ireland.
- " 1872 To amend the Charter under which the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland is incorporated.
- " 1872 To amend the Law relating to the election of Directors of the Bank of England.
- " 1876 To amend the Law with reference to Bankers' Books Evidence.
- " 1876 For amending the Law relating to Crossed Cheques.
- " 1878 To declare the Law relating to the Acceptance of Bills of Exchange.
- " 1879 To amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books.
- " 1879 The Companies Act.
- " 1882 The Bills of Exchange Act.
- " 1892 The Bank Act.

EDWARD VII 1906 Bills of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) Act.

GEORGE V	1914	Bills of Exchange Act.
"	1920	Bank Notes (Ireland) Act.
"	1925*	The Gold Standard Act.
"	1931	The Gold Standard (Amendment) Act.
GEORGE VI	1946*	Bank of England Act.
ELIZ.II	1961	Isle of Man Government Notes Act.
"	1979	Banking Act
"	1984	A Bill to regulate the issue of Bank Notes in Scotland.
"	1987	Banking Act.

1206. AGAR, W. Talbot (Compiler) *Questions on Banking Practice*. London, For the Institute of Bankers, 1898. 8vo, iv+384, a fair copy in the original dark red cloth.

Fifth edition, enlarged and revised.

Consisting of well over a thousand 'cases' with answers presented over time to the Institute of Bankers and published in their journal "These answers, without claiming the authority of legal decisions or absolute infallibility ... justified in giving and representing the generally accepted practice of Bankers at the time."

1207. ARNOLD, Percy. *The Bankers of London*. London, The Hogarth Press, 1938. Small 8vo, 108pp, bound in the publisher's (faded) blue cloth.

First Edition.

Concerned with the day to day working of the bank and its relationship with the discount houses and major banks.

1208. ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. *On Banking Methods*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXXVII, 1916, pp.183-197.

An abridgement of a report by the Chambers of Commerce on the relation between the banks and British industry and even then comparing to British disadvantage, the German banking system as more fitted to serve and promote industrial environment.

1209. BABBAGE, Charles. *Analysis of the Statistics of the Clearing House during the year 1839*.

Published: in Journal of the Statistical Society, vol.XIX, 1856, pp.28-48 (including tables), bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society - Papers on Banking'.

Babbage's analysis is primarily that of comparing levels and types of clearing on different days of the week and the influences which affect these levels.

1210. AUBURN, H.W. - Editor. *Comparative Banking in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., The U.S.S.R.* London, Waterlow and Sons, 1963. 8vo, 12+179pp, a good copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

Second edition.

With valuable appendices on, for example, 'Central Bank Constitutions and Reserve Requirements.'

1211. BAGEHOT, Walter. *Lombard Street: a description of the money market* London, Kegan Paul, 1892. 8vo, x+361pp, with an 80-page list of publishers' advertisements at end, original brown cloth gilt. A fine copy.

Tenth edition with notes bringing the work up to the present time by E. Johnstone.

With a prefatory note by Eliza Bagehot. "The book by which he will always be best known ... The wonderful clearness of Bagehot's power of statement, his exact knowledge of the subject treated, together with his firm grasp of economic theory have caused this volume to exert an influence which few books on a subject so

naturally dry have possessed" (Palgrave). Bagehot was the major influence in the development of a theory of banking which highlighted the role of the Bank of England.

1212. BAGEHOT, Walter. *Lombard Street. A Description of the Money Market.* London, Kegan, Paul 1904. 8vo, x+363pp, a good copy in the original gilt lettered cloth.

New and revised edition.

1213. BAGEHOT, Walter. *Lombard Street: a description of the money market ...* London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1915. 8vo, xxiv+348pp, publishers' advertisements, original maroon cloth gilt.

New edition with an introduction by Hartley Withers.

Hartley Withers (1867-1950) was City editor of *The Times* (1905-1910) and editor of *The Economist* (1916-1921). He here contributes a brief but vivid portrait of 'Lombard Street To-Day'.

APPARENTLY UNRECORDED

1214. THE BANKER'S CLERK; *Comprising The Principles and Practice of Banking.* London, Charles Knight, 1843. 12mo, 5+215pp, title a little dusty but a good copy in modern boards.

Not in Kress or Goldsmith and apparently not in the British Library.

In fact a general description of the routines of banking with detailed descriptions of the various duties of officers of the bank - Manager, Accountant, Teller, Clerk and so on.

1215. BANKER'S CLERK, The. *comprising the principles and practices of banking.* London, Houlston and Sons, 1891. 8vo, iv+180pp, advertisements on endpapers, original cloth embossed in black and gilt.

Seventh edition of this popular handbook. Houlston's Industrial Library, No.2.

APPARENTLY UNRECORDED

1216. [BANKING ALMANAC.] *The Banking Almanac. Directory Year Book and Diary; For 1845 ... containing ... Meetings of Banks and Public Companies - The Foreign Exchange - Note Circulation Returns ... (etc. etc.).* London, Richard Groombridge, 1845. 8vo, vii+199pp+16pp+ adverts, a good copy in the original cloth, stamped in blind and lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Not in Kress or Goldsmith and apparently not in the British Library.

The first year of issue of this rare and valuable publication providing a mine of information not least in the inserted sheets of advertisements for individual banks and for publications on banking ...

This copy contains the armorial bookplate of John Ross Coulthart, first manager of the Ashton Stalybridge, Hyde and Glossop Bank, whose own working archive is present elsewhere in this collection.

1217. BANKING TRENDS. *Banking Trends in Europe Today. Lectures Delivered at The International Banking Summer School in the City of London and at Christ Church, Oxford. July 1964.* London, Institute of Bankers 1964. 8vo, 191pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With nine substantial papers on subjects ranging from 'Central Banking Developments' '*Competition in Banking between the Public and Private Sectors', to 'Education For Banking'.

1218. BAROU, N. (Introduction by Sidney Webb) *Co-operative Banking.* London, P.S. King, 1932. 8vo, 20+350pp+2pp advertisements, a good ex-library copy (from the Manchester Guardian Library with their library stamp).

First Edition.

A general and historical survey of co-operative banking in many countries, but principally Britain, covering Agricultural Co-operative Banks and Foreign Trade, The Finance of Co-operative and Trade Union activities and so on.

1219. BASTER, A.S.J. *The international banks*. London, P.S. King & Son Ltd., 1935. 8vo, vii+1+269pp, cloth.

First Edition.

The fourth in a series of investigations into some aspects of British banking undertaken by the Department of Economics at University College, Exeter.

1220. BAXTER, Robert. *On the Principles which Regulate the Rate of Interest and on the Currency Laws*.

Published in: *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Vol.XXXIX, 1876, pp.277–298; bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

Baxter is concerned to explain the 'very low rate of interest upon loanable capital in the year 1875'.

RARE

1221. BELL, G.M. (Editor.) *The Merchant's and Banker's commercial pocket guide; being a manual of the principles of banking, broking, fairs, foreign coins, foreign exchange, insurance, market prices, navigation, public funds, savings banks, weights and measures, and commercial transactions in general*. Glasgow, W.R. M'Phun, 1848. 10mo, 4+188pp, with 32pp of publisher's advertisements at end, original green cloth, gilt lettering on spine faded. A very good copy.

New edition, enlarged and revised. Apparently rare. Goldsmith (31466.1) has a copy of an 1840 edition only. No copy of any edition in Kress, Einaudi, Williams, Masui or Cotton & Little.

Bell was the author of several other publications on banking and related subjects including 'The Country Banks and the Currency' (1842) and 'The Philosophy of Joint-Stock Banking' (1840). The present pocket guide is information packed and was known as "M'Phun's".

1222. BEVAN, Mark. *Banking as a career*. London, B.T. Batsford Ltd., (1961). 8vo, 128pp, plates, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A faithful portrait of banking in 1961, 'warts and all'.

1223. BEYEN, J.W. *Money In A Maelstrom*. London, MacMillan, 1951. 8vo, a very good copy in the publishers red cloth.

First Edition.

Beyen was Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and this book is written from that perspective putting great faith in the Bretton Woods Agreement of 1944.

1224. BILLS OF EXCHANGE. *The Bill on London. Or, the Finance of Trade by Bills of Exchange*. London. For Gillett Brothers by Chapman & Hall, 1952. 4to, 95pp, many facsimiles of bills and facsimiles of actual bills in a pocket at end, a very good copy.

First Edition.

Gilletts, a Discount House, founded in 1867.

AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

1225. BLACKETT, Basil P. *Planned money*. London, Constable and Company Ltd., 1932. 8vo, ix+1+194pp, with two large folding coloured charts (printed on one sheet), original green cloth lettered. A fine copy.

First Edition. Masui p.245.

An important attempt "to make constructive suggestions for a revision of our national currency system". The author argues in detail for the development of "an International monetary System potentially world-wide in its operation, in which internal and external interchanges will have the greatest possible hope of expansion, and humanity will everywhere enjoy a stable measure of value" (p.179).

Sir Basil Blackett (1882–1935), a distinguished financial administrator, was secretary to the Royal Commission on Indian Finance (1913–14), held several senior Treasury posts and was a director of the Bank of England. After 1931 he became a convert to 'planned money' and a prophet of the 'sterling area'.

1226. BOND, Sir Thomas. *A Digest of Foreign Exchanges: Containing an Abstract of the Existing Laws and Custom of Merchants Relative to Bills and Notes. A short Method of Calculation, With Correct Tables of Exchange of the Monies, Weights and Measures of Foreign Nations compared with ours ...* Dublin, Alex. Stewart, 1795. 8vo, 27+289pp, including tables; a good copy in contemporary calf.

First Edition. Goldsmith 16277. Not in Kress.

With a list of some 1800 subscribers: the author deals with Irish exchange with England, the major European countries and with 'the value of the Current Monies of Turkey, Asia and Africa.'

A FINE COLLECTION OF FINANCIAL LETTERS
FROM EUROPEAN NOBLEMEN TO THEIR BANKERS

1227. – 1319. BOYD, Walter. *A fine collection of some 90 autograph letters and documents addressed variously to the banker Walter Boyd, Boyd, Ker et Cie. and Boyd, Benfield and Co. from clients throughout Europe, 1787–1798.* In Middle Hill boards, defective, preserved in a specially made cloth box lettered in gilt. From the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps (Phillipps ms.19183).

An unusually extensive and coherent group of letters to a progressive firm of English bankers at their offices in Paris and London (addresses including 9 Rue de Grammont and 4 Rue d'Amboine, Paris, and 28 Sackville Street, 2 New Broad Street, Conduit Street, and 19 Manchester Street, Manchester Square, London).

The letters are mostly in French, most of the correspondents being members of the French and other European aristocracies writing to Boyd from places as diverse as London, Kilkenny in Ireland, Hamburg, Brussels, Namur, Dresden, Rome, Pest, Berlin, Tunbridge Wells, Bury, Liege, Amsterdam, and Paris. It is clear that many of the correspondents are French emigre noblemen (and women) for whom Boyd Ker and Boyd, Benfield acted as bankers, brokers and seemingly, general financial advisers in what were both politically and commercially uncertain times. The letters deal with payment and repayment of debts, investments, movements of capital and other financial assets.

The letters are 4to or 8vo, in ink, usually one or two pages with integral address leaf, often with seal, sometimes with seal tear, in very good state of preservation. The letters were at some time in the library of the antiquary Dawson Turner before being acquired by Sir Thomas Phillipps who had them sewn together in Middle Hill boards.

Walter Boyd (1754?–1837) was an international financier and banker in Paris where his firm, Boyd, Ker et Cie, built up substantial business with the French nobility. He eventually was forced by the Revolution to flee Paris and established his banking business in London in 1793. His new partner was the Indian nabob, Paul Benfield, the new company of Boyd, Benfield and Co. being highly successful in its international financial and banking business, with strong links with French emigre families. Boyd wrote tracts on financial subjects: he was declared bankrupt in 1800.

(For a recent history of Walter Boyd vide, 'Walter Boyd: a Merchant Banker in the Age of Napoleon by Dr. S.R. Cope, London, 1983). (Present in this collection.)

1320. BRUNTON, John & SYKES, Ernest. *Bankers and Borrowers.* London, Edward Arnold, 1924. 8+135pp+16pp publisher's catalogue, a good copy in the original green cloth.

Second edition, 'revised and enlarged'.

"... has the borrower power to borrow, and if so is the contemplated advance within such powers? This is the question which Mr. Brunton sets himself to answer ..." (Introduction).

Attached are extracts from all the statutes governing relations between lender and borrower.

1321. BUTTERWORTH, A.R. *Bankers' Lien and Right in respect of Advances on Bills of Lading and other Documents of title to goods.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXIII, 1902, pp.4–28; 51–78; 120–149 and 239–262.

A series of four lectures of a highly technical nature.

1322. CANNON, James. *Clearing-Houses. Their History, Methods and Administration.* London, Smith Elder, 1901. 8vo, 14+2+383pp illustrated, a very good copy in the original cloth.

First English Edition.

Deals with the general theory of clearing houses and with American and British clearing houses in particular.

1323. CARVER, T.S. *Bankers and Shipping Documents.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XVII 1896. pp.1-15, 49-60, 60-73 and 194-211.

A series of four lectures.

1324. CHALMERS, Sir M.D. *The Bills of Exchange Act. An Act to Codify The Law Relating to Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes.* London, Waterlow & Sons, 1921. Slim 8vo, 8+102pp+14pp advertisements, a good copy in the original gilt lettered cloth.

For long the standard work on the subject.

1325. CHANDLER, Lester V. *The economics of money and banking.* New York, Harper & Row, (1963). 8vo, xvi+2+549pp, cloth in dustwrapper.

Third edition: first published in 1948.

In 1963 the author was Professor of Economics at Princeton University.

1326. CHANNON, D.F. *British Banking Strategy and the International Challenge.* London, Macmillan, 1977. 8vo, xii+207pp, a mint copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

"In the last decade, following the Radcliffe Report and the active appearance of US banks in London, there have been dramatic changes in the banking market Derek Channon examines for the first time the clearing and merchant banks as individual companies and analyses and assesses their changing structures and strategy" (Dustwrapper).

1327. CHAPMAN, Professor John and WESTERFIELD, Professor Ray. *Problems in Banking, Money and Credit.* New York, The Ronald Press, 1927. 8vo, 25+757pp, head and tail of spine worn otherwise a good copy.

First Edition.

While most of the historical interest and case studies are drawn from American experience a great deal of British banking is included.

1328. CHAPMAN, Richard A. *Decision making. A case study of the decision to raise the Bank Rate in September 1959.* London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, (1968). 8vo, viii+118pp, printed card covers.

First Edition.

The author was Reader in Politics at the University of Durham.

THE VERY SCARCE FIRST EDITION

1329. CHITTY, Joseph. *A treatise on the law of bills of exchange, checks on bankers, promissory notes, bankers' cash notes and bank-notes.* London, E. and R. Brooke, and J. Rider; and J. Sewell, 1799. 8vo, 2 p.l., ii, v-vii+286+1pp, a complete copy with the final errata leaf and collating as Kress, contemporary calf, spine ruled in blind with a leather label lettered in gilt, foot of spine a bit worn, occasional minor soiling but overall a very good copy indeed.

First Edition. Kress B.3808. Cotton D.811. Masui p.85. Sweet & Maxwell I, 520. Not in Goldsmith (the earliest edition listed being the 4th of 1812). McCulloch lists the 9th edition of 1840. Surprisingly uncommon for a long-standing classic of which at least eleven English

editions were published by 1878 as well as numerous American editions. The NUC lists only three holdings.

The author was a lawyer with chambers in the Middle Temple. He divided the book into two parts: in the first he considered the 'right which may be acquired by a Bill, Check, or Note'; in the second, he treated of the 'remedies to enforce payment of them'. "That the work may be worthy of mercantile men in particular", Chitty writes, "the author has introduced into it a great deal of practical information."

1330. CHORLEY, Lord. *The Law relating to the collection of cheques by bankers for their customers. (Gilbart Lectures on Banking, 1953)*. (London), Blades, East & Blades, 1953. 8vo, 56pp, printed card covers.

Lord Chorley was a London barrister.

1331. CHORLEY, Lord. *Some problems of the customer's account. (Gilbart Lectures on Banking 1954)*. (London), Institute of Bankers, 1954. 8vo, 56pp, printed green card covers.

1332. CHORLEY, Lord. *Opening the account, and other problems. (Gilbart Lectures on Banking 1955)*. London, The Institute of Bankers, 1955. 8vo, 2+50pp, printed blue card covers.

1333. CHORLEY, Lord. *The law of contract in relation to the law of banking. (Gilbart Lectures on Banking 1964)*. London, King's College, (1964). Large 8vo, 2+33pp, printed card covers.

1334. CHORLEY, Lord. *The law of contract in relation to the law of banking II. (Gilbart Lectures on Banking 1966)*. London, King's College, (1966). Large 8vo, 2+42pp, printed card covers.

1335. CHORLEY, Lord. *The law of contract in relation to the law of banking III. (Gilbart Lectures on Banking 1967)*. London, King's College, (1967). Large 8vo, 2+45pp, printed card covers.

1336. CHORLEY, Lord. *The law of contract in relation to the law of banking series IV. (Gilbart Lectures on Banking, 1968)*. London, King's College, (1968). Large 8vo, 2+52pp, printed card covers.

1337. CHORLEY, Lord & SMART, P.E. *Leading cases in the law of banking*. London, Sweet & Maxwell, 1977. 8vo, xxxvi+358pp, cloth gilt, in dustwrapper.

Fourth edition. First published in 1953.

A reference work for practising bankers and banking students.

1338. CLARE, G. *A Money-Market Primer, and Key to the Exchanges*. London, Effingham Wilson, 1891. 8vo, xii+143pp+24pp publisher's catalogue, tables, with the signature and indelible stamps of 'Richard Williams, Buenos Ayres' on title but a good copy in the publisher's ruled cloth lettered in gilt on front board.

First Edition.

"... a general view of the London Money Market, and of the elements that combine to determine the value of loanable capital in this country" (Introduction).

1339. CLARE, George. *A money-market primer, and key to the exchanges. With diagrams*. London, Effingham Wilson, 1906. 8vo, xiv+172+4pp, with 18 diagrams printed on coloured paper inserted in the text, advertisements at end, original cloth gilt. A very good copy.

Second edition, revised and with supplementary material. Masui p.153 (but not this edition). The work was recommended by the Council of the Institute of Bankers.

1340. CLEMENS, J.H. *Balance sheets and the lending banker. A new assessment of accounting statements and their interpretation in relation to bank advances.* London, Europa Publications Ltd., (1973). 8vo, 271p, folding tables, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First published in 1949. Indispensable reading for the aspiring banker and at the time the only modern book dealing with balance sheets from the bankers' point of view.

1341. COLE, Alfred Clayton. *Notes on the London Money Market.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXV, 1904, pp.133–158.

1342. ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. *Commercial Banks 1929–1934.* Geneva, League of Nations, 1935. 4to, xvi+1+213pp, original printed card covers, title creased.

First Edition. A review copy, stamped thus on upper cover.

A continuation of the 'Memoranda on Commercial Banks' published in 1931 and 1934 but covering a wider field. Not confined to commercial banking, the volume deals with general monetary developments, with currency statistics, central banking, exchange rates, price movements, interest rates and the production, distribution and redistribution of gold.

1343. COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLE EXPORTS. *Britain's Invisible Earnings. The Report of the Committee on Invisible Exports.* London, For the Financial Advisory Panel on Exports, 1967.

First Edition, royal 8vo, 267pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

With chapters on the constitution of banking, insurance, the Stock Exchange and Capital Market.

1344. COMMITTEE ON THE WORKING OF THE MONETARY SYSTEM REPORT. (*The Radcliffe Report.*) London, H.M.S.O. 1959. Royal 8vo, 8+375pp, bound in the original blue printed wrappers.

This important committee was chaired by Lord Radcliffe and included among its members Professors R.S. Sayers and Cairncross. The committee was appointed to "inquire into the working of the monetary and credit system, and to make recommendations."

The committee did not in fact make separate and itemised regulations instead they set out to provide an analysis of the workings of the monetary system as a basis for evolving monetary policy.

1345. COMMITTEE ON THE WORKING OF THE MONETARY SYSTEM. *Report ...* London, H.M.S.O. 1964. A tall 8vo, 8+375pp, a good copy in the original blue printed wrappers.

Produced at a time of rapidly rising inflation and concern about the international status of sterling and the apparent difficulties experienced by the monetary system in attempting to address these two problems. The events of pressures giving rise to the Committee are discussed at length as are the workings of the monetary system as the committee saw it. The committee examines the courses open to the government in attempting to influence the economy through the monetary system and the implications of this "for the status and organisation of the Bank of England, and in particular for the Bank's relationship with the Treasury".

One of the nine members of the committee was Professor R.S. Sayers whose various works on banking are present in this collection.

1346. COOPER, John. *The Management and Regulation of Banks.* London, MacMillan 1984. 8vo, 11+395pp, a fine copy.

First Edition.

A scholarly examination of the recent increased range of controls and involvement of government with banks and banking – given great impetus in Britain by the secondary banking crisis of 1973–1975 and the massive amounts of oil money to be recycled by the banks.

With a useful bibliography presented under headings such as 'Official Preoccupation With The Banking System', 'The Prudential Supervision of Banks' and 'The Banking System and National Policy'.

1347. CRUMP, Norman. *The Evolution of the Money Market.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.LIX, 1938, pp.287–301.

Deals with changes in the money market in the very recent past and the relative decline of the market due to exchange rate problems.

1348. DACEY, W. Manning. *The British Banking Mechanism*. London, Hutchinson 1958. 8vo, 200pp, a good copy in slightly torn dustwrapper.

Second edition.

Dacey was economic adviser to Lloyds Bank and, like all modern works on banking, is largely concerned with the reform of banks to the financial policies and needs of government – and vice versa.

1349. DACEY, W. Manning. *The British banking mechanism*. London, Hutchinson University Library, (1967). 8vo, 202pp, cloth in dustwrapper.

First published in 1951, this is the fifth revised edition.

1350. DACEY, W. Manning. *The British Banking Mechanism*. London, Hutchinson, 1958. 8vo, 202pp, cloth in dustwrapper.

Second revised edition. The author was Economic Adviser to Lloyds Bank.

1351. DANDY, James. *The Branch Banker. Studies in Bank Lending*. London. For the Institute of Bankers, 1960. 8vo, iv+226pp, a good copy.

Second edition.

A collected edition of articles from the Journal of the Institute of Bankers.

1352. DANDY, James. *The branch banker: studies in bank lending* London, The Institute of Bankers, (1972). 8vo, vi+250pp, boards gilt.

Revised edition.

1353. DANIELS, C.R. *Your banking account*. London, Mallinson Publishing Company, 1932, 8vo, viii+78pp, cloth-backed printed boards.

First Edition. Masui p.304.

A book for the "man in the street".

1354. DAVIS, Steven I. *Excellence in banking*. (London), Macmillan, (1985). 8vo, x+146pp, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A profile of superior management – based on insight into Citibank, Deutsche Bank, Morgan and 13 other selected banks. The list includes Barclays Bank Plc.

1355. DAY, A.C.L. *Outline of monetary economics*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1957. 8vo, xiii+1+559+1pp, errata slip, dark blue buckram gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition.

A.C.L. Day was Reader in Economics at the London School of Economics and Political Science, this book representing more or less the state of the art in the 1950s and 1960s.

1356. DUKE, W.K. *Bills, Bullion, And The London Money Market*. London, Pitman 1937. 8vo, viii+142pp+32pp catalogue, a good copy in the publisher's cloth.

First Edition.

Written, as many others of this period, in response to changed conditions due to the great crash of the late 1920s and the 'absence of the international gold standard and fall in the volume of international trade' and the resultant shortage of bills on London so long the mainstay of trade.

1357. DUN, John. *The Banking Institutions, Bullion Reserves, and Non-Legal-Tender Note Circulation of the United Kingdom Statistically Investigated*.

Published in: Journal of the Statistical Society, Vol.XXXIX, 1876, pp.1–199 (including tables); bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

Dun was General Manager of Parr's Banking Company.

This lengthy paper contains a mass of statistical information on the state of banking and, in particular, on the balance sheet, assets, liabilities and profit of the Joint Stock Banks in England and Scotland.

1358. DUNNING, John & MORGAN, E. Victor – Editors. *An Economic Study of The City of London. By the Economics Advisory Group.* London, George Allen & Unwin, 1971. 8vo, 460pp, a good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

"This is the first comprehensive study of the City of London ever to be published. It is based substantially on a research project undertaken by Economists Advisory Group for the Corporation of London," (Dustwrapper).

Clearly the overview and the individual chapters are all relevant to this collection although there is a separate and substantial chapter on 'Banking and Finance'.

1359. EASTON, H.T. & HODDEE, H.G. *The Work of a Bank.* London, Effingham Wilson 1930. 8vo, ix+312pp+6pp adverts., a very good copy in the original cloth.

Fifth edition.

"... set out the practical work that a bank official might be called upon to undertake ..." (Preface).

1360. ELLINGER, Barnard. *Credit and international trade: how they work in practice ... With an introduction by Sir Charles Addis.* London, Macmillan, 1934. 8vo, xvii+1+189pp, frontispiece and text figures, dark blue cloth gilt.

First Edition.

Considered by Sir Charles Addis to have been "the best introduction" he had seen "to the economics of foreign trade and particularly of foreign banking".

1361. ELSTUB, Ernest. *Municipal Borrowing, and its effect, immediate and ultimate, upon the business of banking.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXIV, 1903, pp.367–390.

An essay awarded First Prize by the Institute for the year 1902–1903.

1362. EMANUEL, M.R. *Banking Law, Theory and Practice. (With a preface by Ernest Sykes).* London, Virtue & Co. 1926. Large 8vo, xxvii+508pp, a very good copy bound in the original calf-backed blue buckram.

First Edition.

A highly technical work with tables of cases and of statutes.

1363. EMANUEL, M.R. *Banking law, theory and practice* London, Virtue & Co. Ltd, 1929. 8vo, xxx+2+519pp, cloth gilt.

Second edition, including the Agricultural Credits Act, 1929. Masui p.285.

The standard work on banking law in Britain. First published in 1926.

1364. EMANUEL, M.R. *Banking law, theory and practice* London, Virtue & Co. Ltd., 1932. 8vo, xxxii+485pp, cloth gilt.

Third edition. Revised and brought completely up to date.

1365. EVANS, David Morier. *The city; or, The Physiology of London Business.* London, Baily Bros. 1845. 8vo, xii+211pp+4pp publisher's advertisement; half-title, bound in the publisher's blind stamped cloth, faded rather and worn at head and tail of spine.

First Edition. Kress C.6581. Goldsmith 34213.

Evans (1819-1874) financial journalist on the Times and a regular contributor to journals such as the Banker's Magazine and the Stock Exchange Gazette. The present work excels as might be expected in detailed knowledge of the day-to-day working of the banks and other city institutions.

1366. EVANS, H.E. *Talks on banking to bank clerks*. London, Pitman, 1921. 8vo, vii+1+141+3pp, publisher's advertisements, original brown cloth lettered.

First Edition. Masui p.1476.

Compiled from talks delivered to bank clerks at several centres of the Bankers' Institute. The author's first dictum is: "Strict secrecy in all matters pertaining to your business is of paramount importance".

1367. FERGUS, A. Forrester. *Practical branch bank lending*. London, Europa Publications Ltd., (1954). 8vo, 251pp, dark blue cloth gilt.

First Edition.

The author had been awarded the George Rae Prize for Banking and had been Gilbert Prizeman for Law of Banking.

1368. FISKE, A.K. *The Modern Bank. A Description of its Functions and Methods and a Brief Account of the Development and Present Systems of Banking*. New York, Apleton, 1905. 8vo, xii+348pp+6pp publisher's advertisements, frontispiece, folding chart, a crisp copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

Draws his examples largely from British and American banking.

1369. FOSTER, B.F. *The Merchant's Manual, Comprising The Principles of Trade, Commerce and Banking; With Merchants' Accounts; Inland and Foreign Bills; Par of Exchange; Equation of Payments, &c.* Boston and Philadelphia, Perkins & Marvin 1838. 8vo, 8+252+4pp adverts, bound in publishers cloth.

First Edition. Goldsmith 30446. Kress C.4616.

With chapters on the history of banking in England and in Scotland and Ireland, on the uses of bills and promissory notes in trade and, more generally, on the origin and nature of credit.

1370. GANDY, J.P. *The Elements of Banking. A Guide to The Principles And Practice of Banking*. London, Pitman & Sons, (1909). 12mo, 8+132+16pp, publisher's catalogue, in the publisher's cloth.

First Edition.

Intended for those 'about to commence their business ... in one of the great banking institutions or in the counting house of a commercial firm'.

1371. GANDY, J.P. *The elements of banking. A guide to the principles and practice of banking*. London, Sir Isaac Pitman, n.d. (ca. 1928). 8vo, viii+132pp, publisher's advertisements, red cloth lettered.

Masui p.278 (but other editions).

A practical handbook by an associate of the Institute of Bankers.

1372. GILBART, James William. *A Practical Treatise on Banking*. London, Effingham Wilson, 1834. 8vo, 126pp + advertisement leaf, a good copy in contemporary half-calf, with a little water staining to lower inner margins.

Third edition. Goldsmith 28575. Kress C.3730.

First published in 1827 this is a simply presented but detailed guide to the practice of banking.

1373. GILBART, James William. *A Practical Treatise on Banking*. London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green & Longman 1836. 8vo, xi+178pp, a good and untrimmed copy in contemporary boards, linen spine.

Fourth edition. Goldsmith 29483. Kress C.4129.

The first edition to which Gilbert added a preface and a section on banking documents, and prospectuses of proposed banks and the report of the Committee of Secrecy.

1374. GILBART, James William. *The History and Principles of Banking*. London, Longmans 1837. 8vo, ix+300pp and 10pp publisher's catalogue, a crisp copy in the original boards, neatly rebacked.

Third edition. Goldsmith 29922. Kress C.4377.

"Though partial to joint-stock banks, and not always to be relied on in matters of principle, this and the other publications of Mr. Gilbert ... contain much useful information, presented in a clear, compendious form" (McCulloch).

1375. GILBART, J.W. *The Laws of the Currency, as exemplified in the Circulation of Country Bank Notes in England, since the passing of the Act of 1844*.

Published in: 'Journal of the Statistical Society', Vol.XVII, 1854, pp.289–321, bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

Gilbert examines the fluctuation in circulation of notes issued by country bankers since the 1844 Act (presented in the form of 18 tables) and makes recommendations as to the amount of such notes in relation to Bank of England notes.

1376. GILBART, James William. *The Logic of Banking: A Familiar Exposition of the Principles of Reasoning and their application to The Art and The Science of Banking*. London, Longman 1859. 8vo, xi+605pp portrait frontispiece, a good copy in the original cloth with some wear to spine.

First Edition.

A pivotal character in the evolution of nineteenth-century banking and its literature, Gilbert (1794–1863) started his career in a London bank before moving to the Provincial Bank of Ireland and, on the formation of the London and Westminster Bank in 1834 became its' first manager.

Gilbert did a great deal to promote the successful establishment of joint-stock banks; he gave evidence to every parliamentary committee on banking and finance and "... secured the insertion of a clause in the renewal of the Bank Charter Act in 1844 granting to joint-stock banks the power 'to sue and be sued by their public officers and also the right of accepting bills at less than six months date' (Palgrave).

1377. GILBART, James W. *The principles and practice of banking* London, Bell & Daldy, 1871. 8vo, portrait (loose), viii+630pp, the portrait rather foxed, original brown cloth gilt, joints a bit worn, head of spine snagged. A good copy nonetheless.

New edition. Thoroughly revised and adapted to the practice of the present day.

The standard and enduring Victorian textbook.

1378. GILBART, James W. F.R.S. *The Principles and Practice of Banking*. London, George Bell & Sons 1873. 8vo, viii+630pp, portrait frontispiece, bound in the publisher's maroon cloth, rubbed and snagged at head of spine.

New edition ("Thoroughly Revised and Adapted To the Practice of The Present Day").

The present work is interesting in that it combines in an edited form Gilbert's 'History and Principles of Banking' and his 'Practical Treatise on Banking'.

1379. GILBART, James William. *The History, Principles and Practice of Banking*. London, George Bell 1907. 2 vols, 8vo, xxi+435pp+32pp advertisements +501pp, frontispiece to Vol.I, a good set in the original cloth.

New edition (revision by Ernest Sykes).

Considerably extended, edited and modernised by Sykes – an earlier (1837) edition is also present in this collection.

1380. GOSCHEN, Rt. Hon. George M.P. *The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges*. London, Effingham Wilson 1866. 8vo, xv+152pp+16pp publisher's catalogue, a good copy in the original cloth, head of spine torn.

Sixth edition.

An important work first published in 1861 which points out the manner in which the Bank of England should maintain its gold reserves and underlining the power which the Bank had of attracting gold from abroad by means of the bank rate; this work, together with Bagehot's 'Lombard Street' formed the basis of the policy of the Bank in its purely banking business.

1381. GROOM, Richard. *A defence of the laws against usury; by an inquiry into the causes and consequences of the several reductions in the rate of interest in England; proving that the repeal of those laws is contrary to all sound precepts of politics and morals; and that even a further reduction in the rate of interest would be more beneficial for the Kingdom*. London, J. Hatchard and Son, 1826. 8vo, vi+29pp, foxed and rather browned, title soiled, some corners frayed, recent marbled boards.

First Edition. Goldsmith 24975. Kress C.1679. Not in Williams or Black.

Groom was the author of a rather more substantial pamphlet on the Bank of England and the coinage, also published in 1826.

1382. HALL, N.F. *The Control Of Credit In The London Money Market*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.LIX, 1938, pp.63-73.

Hall was Professor of Political Economy at University College, London.

A GOVERNOR OF THE BANK ON BANKING

1383. HANKEY, Thomson. *The principles of banking, its utility and economy; with remarks on the working and management of the Bank of England*. London, Effingham Wilson, 1867. 8vo, 4+123pp, with 16pp of publisher's advertisements at end, old pencilled annotations on endpapers, wanting lower free e.p., original maroon cloth, head and foot of spine a bit worn.

First Edition.: very scarce. Masui p.125. Stephens pp.108-111.

Thomson Hankey (1805-1893) became first a director then Governor of the Bank of England (1851-2). In 1860 he published a pamphlet on 'Banking: its utility and economy' from which it is clear that his 'Principles of Banking' derived, although that in turn had been an amplification of a lecture delivered to his constituents in Peterborough, for which city he was at the time M.P.

Hankey's book "is especially interesting on account of its containing the only reliable published account of the practical working of the Bank, and is valuable from the authenticity of the information it affords" (Stephens, p.108).

1384. HANKEY, Thomson. *The principles of banking, its utility and economy; with remarks on the working and management of the Bank of England* London, Effingham Wilson, 1873. 8vo, 2+xiv+2+126pp, with 20pp of publishers' advertisements at end, original maroon cloth, spine faded, lettered in gilt. A fine copy, partly unopened.

Second edition. Masui p.125. Stephens pp.108-111. Cotton p.40.

Hankey wrote a new Preface of 10pp for this edition and updated the text as necessary. His support for the regulations laid down for the Bank of England in 1844 was unwavering, however.

1385. HANKEY, Thomson. *The principles of banking ...* London, Effingham Wilson, 1887. 8vo, 6+xii+2+151pp, with a 24pp publishers' list at end (dated September 1896), original maroon cloth gilt. A fine copy.

Fourth edition.

An extensively rewritten and expanded edition prepared by Hankey with the assistance of Clifford Wigram as a 'joint compilation'.

1386. HANSON, D.G. *Service banking. A commentary on Bank Services in the United Kingdom With a foreword by the Lord Seebohm.* London, The Institute of Bankers, (1979). 8vo, 20+332pp, limp printed card covers.

First Edition.

Derrick Hanson is a distinguished banker, sometime Director and General Manager of Barclays Bank Trust Company Ltd and Senior Adviser (UK) to Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

PRESENTATION COPY

1387. HANSON, D.G. *Service Banking. The arrival of the all-purpose bank. With a foreword by the Lord Seebohm.* The second edition revised and expanded from the original text. London, Institute of Bankers, (1982). 8vo, 16+485pp, cloth gilt in dustwrapper. A presentation copy inscribed by the author.

First published in 1979. According to the reviewers this is a landmark in banking literature.

1388. HARGRAVE, John. *Professor Skinner alias Montagu Norman.* London, Wells Gardner, Darton & Co. Ltd., n.d. (ca. 1939). 8vo, portrait frontispiece, viii+243pp, original cloth, dustwrapper. A very good copy.

First Edition.

Montagu Norman was the distinguished and influential Governor of the Bank of England from 1920–1944. John Hargrave described his biography as of "the man who controls the financial policy of Great Britain, and, to a large extent, of the British Empire". (p.1.)

1389. HARVEY, Sir Ernest. *Central Banks.* London, General Press, (1928) 8vo, 23pp, a good copy in the original buff wrappers, printed label on front cover.

First Edition.

Harvey was Comptroller of the Bank of England and this pamphlet is an address delivered before the Economic Society of Australia.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

1390. HERRIES, Sir Robert. *A printed letter signed by Herries to unnamed addresses being a circular concerning 'billets de change circulaires' containing a long list of bankers in Europe who would cash their bills.* April 1781.

Herries was a prominent London banker with strong European connections, in effect these 'Billets de Change' were an early form of traveller's cheque.

1391. HESTER, Donald D. & PIERCE, James L. *Bank management and portfolio behaviour.* New Haven & London, Yale University Press, 1975. 8vo, xvi+304pp, text figures, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A Cowles Foundation For Research in Economics Monograph no.25. A valuable and authoritative study by two distinguished economists.

1392. HOBLER, Francis. *Liber Mercatoris; or, the merchant's manual: being a concise and practical treatise on bills of exchange, more particularly as relating to the custom of merchants; together also with the French code relating to bills of exchange; to which is added, "The Interpreter", on the usual dates, sights, and usances of foreign bills of exchange, in eight languages.* London, Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1838. 8vo, xiv+137+1pp, original maroon cloth embossed in blind, rebacked, lettered in gilt.

First Edition. Apparently rare: not recorded by Kress, Goldsmith, Williams, Masui, Cotton & Little, Einaudi, Hollander or Headicar & Fuller.

The author was a London lawyer.

1393. HOBSON, O.R. *Agricultural Credit Banks, An Examination of the various systems of, in Operation on the Continent, with the object of ascertaining if any such systems are*

applicable to the conditions existing in England. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXXIII, 1912, PP.329–354.

Such banks had had considerable success in Ireland but not in England largely because of the different system of land holding, which, in England, tended to be formed of much larger holdings.

1394. HOLDEN, J. Milnes. *Securities for bankers' advances.* London, Sir Isaac Pitman, (1954). 8vo, xxx+342pp, cloth gilt in dustwrapper. A presentation copy inscribed by the author in January 1954.

First Edition of the standard work on this aspect of banking.

The author was a London barrister.

1395. HOLDEN, J. Milnes. *Securities for bankers' advances.* London, Sir Isaac Pitman, (1957). 8vo, xxxii+360pp, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

Second edition.

1396. HOLDEN, J. Milnes. *Jones's studies in practical banking.* London, Sir Isaac Pitman, 1957. 8vo, xviii+317pp, cloth, the covers a bit stained.

Fourth edition of this enduring standard work, first published in 1935.

1397. HOLGATE, H.C.F. *English Bank Accounting And Its Historical Background* London, Staples Press, 1948. 8vo, 148pp, illustrated, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With substantial appendices illustrating accounting forms and procedures with examples from a range of banks.

1398. HORSEFIELD, J.K. *The Duties of a Banker. The Eighteenth-century View.* Published in 'Economica', Vol.VIII, No.29, February 1941, pp.37–51.

Examines how banking practice in the "last quarter of the eighteenth-century formed a background for the general evolution of the regulating principle which eventually became dominant in the Bank Charter Act".

1399. HORSEFIELD, J.K. *British Banking Practices, 1750–1850: Some Legal Sidelights.* London, London School of Economics and Political Science. Published in 'Economica', Vol.XIX, August 1952, pp.308–322.

Uses the Civil Law Reports to 'throw light on the manner of British banking'.

1400. HOWARTH, W. *Our clearing system and clearing houses.* London, Effingham Wilson, 1897. 8vo, vii+1+181pp, advertisements at end, original red cloth gilt.

Third edition. First published earlier the same year.

The author published several other books on banking.

1401. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS. *Legal decisions affecting bankers. Vol.II, 1900–1910 – Vol.8, 1962–1966.* London, Blades, East & Blades, for the Institute of Bankers, 1911–1968. 7 vols, 8vo, uniform blue cloth gilt.

First Editions and highly important. Unfortunately lacking vol.I, published in 1900, although in other respects complete to 1966. Edited and annotated variously by Sir John R. Paget. James Wylie and Maurice Megrah.

1402. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS. *The First Fifty Years of the Institute of bankers, 1879–1929.* London, Blades, East & Blades, 1929. Slim 4to, 69pp. illustrated, a good copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

The Institute of Bankers was not the first institute for Bankers in London. In 1851 a group of eminent bankers including Walter Bagehot and James Gilbert founded the 'Banking Institute' which lasted two years; this was followed by the 'Institute of Bankers in Scotland' founded in 1875 and by the present body in 1879 which is still the central and most influential of banking organisations.

1403. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS. *Current financial problems and the City of London. A series of lectures delivered at The Institute of Bankers International Summer School Christ Church Oxford September 1948.* London, Europa Publications Ltd., (1949). 8vo, 6+219pp, cloth lettered.

First Edition.

Important papers by a galaxy of experts including Roy Harrod, R.S. Sayers, W.F. Crick and Sir Henry Clay. Irene Shrigley, the Librarian at the Institute of Bankers, gave an interesting survey of 'Banking Literature and the Sources of Banking Information'.

1404. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS. *Centenary Edition of the Journal of the Institute of Bankers 1879-1979.* London, For the Institute 1979. Slim folio, 56pp + advertisements, a good copy in gilt card wrappers.

With, among others, an article on 'The Origins of the Institute of Bankers'.

1405. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS. *The Banks and Technology in the 1980s: based on the Seminar held at Christ's College, Cambridge, 5-10 September 1982.* London, for the Institute, 1982. 8vo, 4+125pp, bound in printed card wrappers.

First Edition.

1406. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS. *The City of London as a Centre of International Trade and Finance. A series of lectures delivered at the 14th International Banking Summer School in the City of London and at Christ Church, Oxford. July, 1961.* London, Institute of Bankers, 1961. 8vo, 166pp, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A series of ten lectures including 'The Role of Government and Central Bank in International Trade' by Professor R.S. Sayers; 'The Financial Institutions of the City of London' by Paul Bureau, and 'Merchant and other Banking Houses' by J. Macartney-Filgate.

1407. JOPLIN, Thomas. *An Essay On The General Principle And Present Practice of Banking In England and Scotland: With Supplementary Observations On The Steps Proper To Form a Public Bank, And The System In Which It's Accounts Ought To Be Kept.* London, For Baldwin Cradock & Joy, & J. Ridgway 1826. 8vo, xx+130pp, a good and untrimmed copy in the original grey boards.

Fifth edition. Goldsmith 24977. Kress C.1701. Stephens p.63.

"The following Pamphlet was first published in the latter end of January ... 1822. It points out the superiority of the Scotch system of banking by Joint Stock Companies, both to the public, and those engaged in them, over that of limited partnerships, which existed exclusively both in England and Ireland at that period, with the exception of the two National Banks, and examines and explains the causes of this superiority" (Preface).

However Joplin also points out defects in the Scotch system and suggests improvements. He strongly urges the repeal of the clause in the charter of the Bank of England which limited the number of partners in all other banks to six to allow for the establishment of Joint Stock banks in England.

Joplin (1790-1847) a writer on banking and actively involved in the management of the new Provincial Bank of Ireland established in first London in 1824 and later, after 1828 when Joint Stock Banks were allowed. He was instrumental in the formation of the National Provincial Bank in 1833.

This edition of the book is of particular interest for the inclusion in the appendix of the 'Prospectus of a Provincial Bank of England ...'

1408. HOWARTH, William. *The Banks in the Clearing House.* London, Effingham Wilson, 1905. 8vo, v+227+8pp advertisements, a good copy.

First Edition.

Deals specifically with those banks who have 'the privilege of having a seat in the London bankers' Clearing House' - many of which have now disappeared or been swallowed by amalgamation ... "jealous eyes are being cast on the few remaining private banks in the provinces - most, if not all of which, must sooner or later succumb to the wiles of the enterprising joint-stock banks, and a number of the existing joint-stock banks are regarded as likely acquisitions" (Preface).

1409. HOWARTH, William. *Our Banking Clearing System and Clearing Houses*. London, Effingham Wilson, 1907. 8vo, ix+199pp+11pp advertisements, a very good copy.

Fourth edition.

A good description of the Clearing system in London and in provincial centres.

1410. JOHNSON, Harry G. *British Monetary Statistics*. Published in: *Economica*, Vol.XXVI, February 1959, pp.1-18.

A paper read to a meeting of the Manchester Statistical Society. The author is concerned at the inadequacy of British monetary statistics.

1411. JONES, David. *Easy money*. (Newbury), Scope Books, (1982). 8vo, 173pp, printed boards.

First Edition.

The author was editor of *The Bankers' Magazine*. He examines the use of the micro-chip in banking, the electronic cheque and banking by T.V.

1412. JONES, R.W. *Bankers and the property statutes of 1925 and 1926*. London, Pitman, 1929. 8vo, x+182pp, publisher's advertisements, blue cloth gilt.

First Edition.

1413. JONES, R.W. *Studies in Practical Banking. Being the Gilbert Lectures For 1932-1935*. London, Pitman 1935. 8vo, xvii+333pp+32pp publisher's catalogue, a good copy.

First Edition.

A collected edition of the Gilbert lectures given over the preceding four years.

1414. JONES, R.W. *Gilbert Lectures On Banking 1949 - The Practice of Bankers in Relation to Negotiable Instruments*. London, For University of London King's College and The Institute of Bankers 1949. 8vo, ii+60pp, in the publisher's printed grey wrappers.

THE MOST COMPLETE WORK OF ITS CLASS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

A CHOICE COPY FROM THE BOULTON LIBRARY

1415. KELLY, Patrick. *The universal cambist, and commercial instructor; being a general treatise on exchange; including the monies, coins, weights and measures, of all trading nations and colonies: with an account of their banks and paper currencies*. London, printed for the author; and published by Lackington, Allen (et al.), 1811. Two vols, 4to, 6+xxx+4450 and xvii+3+315pp, complete with the two half-titles and the advertisement leaf following the table of contents in vol.II, contemporary russia panelled in blind, raised bands, lettered in gilt, marbled edges, silk markers. An unusually fine copy.

First Edition from the library of the family of Matthew Boulton with a note about binding tipped in. Goldsmith 20317. Kress B.5848. Amex 248. Williams I, 284.

Kelly's was the standard work on the subject. The first volume was based on Ebert Kruse's 'Hamburgh Contorist', brought up to date and enlarged.

McCulloch referred to the second edition of 1831 as "the most complete work of its class in the English language" (p.179). Lowndes also thought highly of it, calling it "an excellent work, displaying considerable mathematical science and experience in commercial calculation" (p.1258).

Patrick Kelly (1756-1842) was an astronomer and mathematician, and master of a successful private school, the 'Mercantile School', in Finsbury Square, London. He was acquainted with Maskelyne, Herschel and other men of science, and was at times consulted by committees of the House of Commons as an authority on questions of coinage and currency.

1416. KEYNES, John Maynard. *On Banking Service*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XLVIII, 1927, pp.444-497.

A report of a lecture by Keynes to the Institute in Cambridge.

1417. KEYNES, John Maynard. *Essays in Persuasion*. London, MacMillan, 1933. 8vo, xiii+376pp, a good copy in dustwrapper.

Second edition.

Much concerned with the working of the financial system and the role of the banks, particularly the Bank of England. Keynes's re-print, with commentary on the 'Speeches of the Bank Chairman for the years 1924, 1925 and 1927, has a fine chapter on 'The Balance of Trade and the Bank of England'.

1418. KIDDY, J. George. *My banker and I. A practical handbook for everyone who has a banking account*. London, Waterlow and Sons, 1909. 8vo, xvi+192pp, with 16pp of publisher's advertisements at end, original green cloth, lettered. A very good copy.

First Edition.

A popular but lucidly written book with an excellent index.

1419. KIDDY, J. George. *The Country Banker's Handbook To The Rules and Practice of I. The Bank of England. II. The London Bankers' Clearing House. III. The Stock Exchange*. London, Waterlow and Sons, 1899. 8vo, 146pp+18pp of publisher's advertisements, a good copy in the original green lettered cloth.

Third edition.

1420. KISCH, C.H. & ELKIN, W.A. (Foreword by Montagu Norman). *Central Banks. A Study of the Constitution of Banks of Issue, with an Analysis of Representative Charters*. London, MacMillan 1928. 8vo, x+384pp+2pp adverts., a very good copy.

First Edition.

A survey of the theory of central banking and of practice in Britain together with a 'Summary of Laws, Charters and Statutes Regulating Banks of Issue' – this for most countries in Europe, America and Japan.

1421. KUHRT, John White. *A counting-house dictionary containing an explanation of the technical terms used by merchants and bankers in the money market and on the Stock Exchange*. London, George Routledge & Sons Ltd., n.d. (ca. 192–). 8vo, 4+340pp, original cloth.

New edition.

1422. LAVINGTON, F. *The English Capital Market*. London, Methuen, 1929. 8vo, ix+297pp, a very good copy in the original green cloth.

Second edition.

A major study of the English capital market and the role of the Bank of England; "An economist of the most orthodox, classical kind, seeing his work on the capital market as a mere application of Marshall's ideas to an individual case. This reliance on authority disguises the considerable originality of his major study of the British capital market" (Blaug & Sturges 'Who's Who in Economics').

1423. LAWTON, C.L. *Banking law for Trustee Savings Banks*. London, Savings Bank Institute, 1964. 8vo, xv+1+278+13pp, cloth.

First Edition.

The law as at 1st March 1964 clearly set out, with numerous case examples, by a London barrister.

1424. LEAF, Walter. *Banking*. London, Thornton Butterworth Ltd., (1929). 8vo, .255+1pp, original cloth.

Fifth impression: first published in 1926.

1425. LEAF, Walter. *Banking*. London, Oxford University Press, 1943. 12mo, 255pp, a good copy in dustwrapper.

Fourth edition.

One of the Home University Library series; first published in 1926 this edition is extended and revised by Ernest Sykes, writer on banking and Secretary to the Institute of Bankers.

1426. LE QUESNE, C.T. *The Law of Banking In Relation to Commerce*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.LVII, 1936, pp.154-177 and 256-282.

The Annual Gilbert Lecture for 1936; deals in particular with ... "the part played by banks in accepting and paying for documents which come into existence in the course of a contract for the sale of goods.

1427. LEVI, Leone. *On The Bank Charter, And Other Laws Regulating The Currency*. Edinburgh (& London) T. and T. Clark 1856. 8vo, 31pp, a good copy.

First Edition.

Levi (1821-1888) economist and statistician; this is one of his earliest published works and is based on a lecture given to Chambers of Commerce while serving as Professor of Commerce at King's College, London.

1428. LEWCOCK, Francis James. *The Securities Clerk in a Branch Bank*. London, Pitman 1931. 8vo, viii+220pp+28pp publisher's advertisements, a good copy.

First Edition. Masui p.292.

A technical account of the duties and procedures of the Securities Clerk intended for the practising banker with little theoretical and historical content.

1429. LEWCOCK, F.J. *The Securities Clerk in a Branch Bank*. London, The New Era Publishing Co. Ltd., n.d. (ca.1936). 8vo, xii+226pp, original dark blue cloth gilt. A fine copy.

Second edition.

A 'considerably altered' edition some five years after the first.

1430. LEWIS, Professor M.K. & DAVIS Professor K.T. *Domestic and International Banking*. Oxford, Philip Allan 1987. 8vo, ix+440pp, fine in publisher's gilt lettered green cloth.

First Edition.

The authors see a paucity of literature on 'the spread of banking beyond domestic markets, especially in the Eurocurrency markets'. ... and ... on 'the relative growth of wholesale banking' and ... Third, there is the movement by banks into a range of off-balance sheet business ... It is our aim both to describe and explain these developments, and to provide an account of them which is integrated with the analysis of traditional banking practices" (Preface).

Most of the illustrative interest is drawn from the United Kingdom and America.

1431. LONDON CLEARING BANKS. *Evidence by the Committee of London Clearing Bankers to the Committee to Review the Functioning of Financial Institutions*. London, Longmans on behalf of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers. Folio, 278pp, a fine copy in the publisher's gilt lettered red cloth.

The Committee 'To Review the Functioning of Financial Institutions' was set up in 1977, in response to concern with the role of financial institutions in "the provision of funds for industry and trade". This detailed submission by the banks appears to be strong on historical detail but defensive about the role of banks ... "They do not believe there is a case for radically changing the organisation, supervision and ownership of the country's financial institutions and markets ... This, however, does not preclude the possible existence of some specific gaps and defects."

1432. LOYD, Archie Kirkham. *Bills of Exchange, Lectures 1-4*. London, published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XVI, 1895.

Loyd was a lawyer and author of a number of works on banking law.

1433. MACKENZIE, Kenneth. *The Banking Systems of Great Britain, France, Germany, & The United States of America*. London, MacMillan 1932. Small 8vo, xx+239pp, a good copy.

First Edition.

Much of the material had been previously published in the *Scottish Bankers' Magazine*. "They have since been re-written and revised. The articles on the British Banking System and not been previously published" (Preface).

1434. MACLEOD, Henry Dunning. *The elements of banking New impression*. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1904. 8vo, xvi+308pp, 48pp of publisher's advertisements at end, original cloth gilt.

First published in 1878.

1435. MACLEOD, Henry Dunning. *The Theory and Practice of Banking: With the elementary principles of Currency; Prices; Credit; and Exchanges*. London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans 1855. 2 vols, 8vo, xxiv+436pp; and xiic+542pp; a handsome set in full polished calf.

First Edition. Rare as a first edition.

Macleod (1821–1902) trained as a lawyer, inventor of the term 'Gresham's Law'. His work on banking was valued as was his work on 'The Theory of Credit' but he failed to achieve due recognition among professional economists – he was "an economist of many merits who somehow failed to achieve recognition ... owing to his inability to put his many good ideas in a professionally acceptable form" (Schumpeter: "History of Economic Analysis" p.1115).

1436. M'NEIL, Allan. *Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes. With an Appendix containing the 'Bills of Exchange Act, 1882', 'Bills of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) Act, 1906', 'Bills of Exchange (Time of Noting) Act, 1917', 'Bills of Exchange Act (1882) Amendment Act, 1932'*. Edinburgh. W. Green & Son Ltd. 1942. xix+205pp, bound in the publisher's red cloth.

Fifth (and best edition).

The standard work, particularly on the law affecting Scottish banking, which superseded the previous work by Henry Robertson (present in this collection).

1437. McRAE, Hamish & CAIRNCROSS, Frances. *Capital City: London as a financial centre*. London, Methuen, (1973). 8vo, xv+1+240pp, cloth gilt.

First Edition.

A first hand account of the post-war world's leading international financial centre.

1438. MAKIN, F.B. *The London Money Market*. London, Gee & Co. Ltd, 1932. 8vo, viii+58pp, a good copy in the publisher's printed grey boards.

First Edition.

Based on a series of weekly articles published in "The Accountant" during 1931.

1439. MANNING, Edward Windham. *The Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank-Notes, Bankers' Notes, Drafts, and Checks: Containing All The Statutes, Cases at Large, Customs of Merchants, and Decisions in the Courts of Law and Equity, on those Very important Subjects*. London, For J. Stratford 1806. 8vo, 'with very considerable additions and improvements' 4+92+2pp, a good copy in contemporary half calf.

Second edition. Not in Kress or the British Library catalogue. Goldsmith (18270.1) has a copy of the first edition of 'Vol.1 but not the second'.

1440. MASERA, F. FAZIO, A. & PADOA-SCHIOPPA, T. (Editors.) *Econometric research in European Central Banks*. (Rome), Banca d'Italia, 1975. 8vo, 10+569pp, cloth gilt.

First Edition.

Contains the papers presented at a seminar on 'Econometric Models and their Use in Charting Monetary Policy', organised by the Research Department of the Banca d'Italia and held in Perugia in October 1974. Includes C.A.E. Goodhart's paper on 'Bank of England Studies of the Demand for Money Function'.

1441. MATHER, L.C. *Lending to limited companies Being the Ernest Sykes Memorial Lectures delivered in the Library of the Institute of Bankers, February 1966*. London, The Institute of Bankers, (1966). 8vo, 4+92pp, folding table, printed card covers.

First Edition.

The author was a Fellow and Member of the Council of the Institute.

A VALUABLE MANUSCRIPT TREATISE ON BANKING

1442. MANUSCRIPT NOTEBOOK *on the Principles of Banking, With a Short History of the National Debt, Income and Expenditure, of the United Kingdom*. Oblong 8vo notebook, title and 206pp in fine script written in ink, each page ruled in blue ink along margins, circa 1860, bound in full contemporary green morocco, this water stained.

A fascinating and detailed manuscript beginning with an account of the techniques and procedures of Banking, and with detailed examples of the balance sheets of various English, Scottish and overseas banks as, for example, 'British Bank of North America 31st Dec. 1853' and 'Bank of New South Wales, 3rd March 1857', the whole comprising a mass of detail, often in a comparative form.

The identity of the author is probably impossible to establish; fixed inside the front board is a hand-written letter reading 'Dear Sir, I by this declare to you that any information on the Scottish Banks given by you to me will not be used in any country except by Wm. (?) Rasste/Russle (?). A. Koulornsin (?) of the University of Moscow, July 14th 1859, To Mr. Buchan'.

1443. MEGRAH, Maurice. *Contractual Incapacity in the Banker's Customer*. Gilbert Lectures On Banking 1950. London, For University of London King's College and The Institute of Bankers, 1950. 8vo, 2+49pp, in the publisher's lettered grey wrappers.

1444. MEGRAH, Maurice. *Documentary credits – some aspects of the law and practice*. (*Gilbert Lectures on Banking 1951*). (London), University of London King's College and The Institute of Bankers, 1951. 8vo, 2+57+1pp, printed green card covers.

Maurice Megrah was Secretary to the Institute of Bankers.

1445. MEGRAH, Maurice. *A series of four lectures on documentary credit problems*. (*Gilbert Lectures on Banking 1952*). (London), University of London King's College, 1952. 8vo, 2+49pp, printed card covers.

1446. METROPOLITAN COLLEGE. *The banking students' note book. Embracing the obligatory subjects of the examinations of the Institute of Bankers*. St Albans, Metropolitan College, n.d. (192-). 8vo, 206pp, interleaved, original brown cloth gilt.

Third edition.

Factually detailed with a good index.

1447. MILNER, T.H. *On the regulation of floating capital, and freedom of currency: with an attempt to explain practically the general monetary system of the country*. London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1848. 8vo, 115+11pp, slight damage to head of title page where label removed, recently bound in boards, lettered.

First Edition. Kress C.7501. Goldsmith 25740. Williams I, 324. Black 6502.

The author writes from Barbados in the West Indies. He explains the functions and principles of banking and currency. He criticizes the Bank of England for not contracting discount as well as raising the interest rate in 1847.

1448. MOXON, Thomas Bouchier. *English practical banking* London, John Heywood, 1886. 8vo, viii+80pp, original brown cloth lettered in gilt on upper cover. A very good copy.

Second edition. Masui (p.164) records various editions but not this.

Author was a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers and wrote this handbook largely for the use of bank staff. It proved popular.

1449. MOXON, Thomas Bouchier. *English Practical Banking*. Manchester, John Heywood 1892. Slim 8vo, viii+82+2pp list of books, a good copy in the original gilt lettered cloth.

Sixth (and best) edition.

1450. MOXON, Thomas Bouchier. *English practical banking*. Manchester, John Heywood Ltd., 1911. 8vo, viii+109+3pp, original brown cloth gilt.

Sixteenth edition, revised.

The legal portion revised by the author's son, Paul B. Moxon.

1451. MOXON, Thomas Bouchier. *English practical banking*. Manchester, John Heywood Ltd., 1913. 8vo, viii+115+1pp, original brown cloth gilt. A fine copy.

Seventeenth edition, completely revised.

1452. MORRIS, James. *The world bank: a prospect*. London, Faber and Faber, (1963), 8vo, 195pp, plates, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Commissioned by the World Bank but the author claims is in no sense an apologia. Much here about the part played by Great Britain.

1453. NATIONAL CONSUMER COUNCIL. *Banking services and the consumer. A report by the National Consumer Council*. (London), Methuen & Co. Ltd., (1983). 8vo, x+246pp, printed card covers.

First Edition.

An important report published by the independent National Consumer Council.

1454. NEVIN, Professor Edward & DAVIS, E.W. *The London Clearing Banks*. London, Elek Books 1970. Large 8vo, viii+321pp, tables, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

"This book is a systematic and comprehensive study of the emergence and evolution of the institutions now known as the London Clearing Banks, and of their problems and policies in the changing British economy of the twentieth century" (Dustwrapper).

1455. NORFOLK, William John. *The General Principles of Banking, Bills of Exchange, British Funds, and Foreign Exchanges*. London (and Nottingham), Simpkin, Marshall 1845. Small 8vo, xv+342pp, an attractive copy in contemporary half calf, marbled boards.

First Edition. Goldsmith 34244. Kress C.6657.

A highly technical work written by a practising banker, particularly detailed on joint stock banks.

1456. NALDRETT, E.J. *Local Government Authorities and Bankers*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXVI, 1905 pp.3-27; 49-73; 74-99; and 158-182.

The growth in size and spending power of local authorities, especially the large metropolitan authorities such as Birmingham was of increasing concern and interest to banks as they represented a major new lending source.

1457. PAGET, Sir John. *Annual Gilbert Lectures*. London, published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XIV, 1893; good in contemporary half-calf.

Paget gave the prestigious Annual Gilbert Lectures for several years (see below) and did much to define the law relating to banking. The present series included lectures on 'Loans and Security', 'Printed Crossings on Cheques', 'The Sheffield-London Joint Stock Bank'.

1458. PAGET, Sir John. *Annual Gilbert Lectures*. London, published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XV, 1894.

The annual series of four lectures given for the Institute of Bankers, these include 'Loans to Stockbrokers', 'Negotiable Instruments', 'Relation of Banks to customers'.

1459. PAGET, Sir John. *Annual Gilbert Lectures*. London, published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XVI, 1895.

The annual series of four lectures including lectures on 'Post-dated Cheques', 'Fraudulent Alteration of bills due to careless drawing'.

1460. PAGET, Sir John. *Paget's Law of Banking*. London, Butterworth 1947. Large 8vo, 47+446+50pp index, a very good copy.

Fifth and best edition.

With complete tables of statistics and cases affecting banking.

1461. PAGET, Sir John. *Annual Gilbert Lectures*. London, published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XVII, 1896.

The annual series of four lectures aimed at illustrating cases or points of banking law e.g. 'On Doctrine of Fictitious payee extended to cheques', 'Law of business relations and dividend warrants'.

1462. PAGET, Sir John. *Annual Gilbert Lectures*. London, published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXIII, 1902.

With four lectures on notable contemporary cases at law e.g. Great Western Railway v London and County Bank; Gordon v London City and Westminster Bank.

1463. PAGET, Sir John. *Gilbert Lectures for 1904*.

Lectures on the Bills of Exchange Amendment Act; Bankers' Drafts; right of bankers to debit customers with returned cheques credited as cash etc. etc.

1464. PAGET, Sir John. *Legal Decisions Affecting Bankers*. London, For the Institute of Bankers 1900. 8vo, xii+316pp, original blue cloth – heavily faded on front board.

First Edition.

A collected edition of cases published over time/in the Journal of the Institute of Bankers; the index is usefully arranged under general headings, for example, 'Bank of England' 'Forgery' and so on with references to the relevant cases in the text.

1465. PAGET, Sir John. *Annual Gilbert Lectures*. London, published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXII, 1901.

Four lectures on important contemporary banking issues, e.g. 'Who Is The True Owner?', 'When is a Bill or Note payable on demand overdue?'

1466. PALGRAVE, R.H.Inglis. *Bank Balance Sheets*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXVIII, 1907, pp.137–155.

A detailed argument in favour of uniform balance sheets.

1467. PALGRAVE, R.H. Inglis. *Notes on Banking in Great Britain and Ireland, Sweden, Denmark, and Hamburg; with some Remarks on the Amount of Bills in Circulation, both Inland and Foreign, in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Banking Law of Sweden*.

Published in: Journal of the Statistical Society, Vol.XXXVI, 1873, pp.27–157 (including tables); bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

Palgrave details the structure and method of banking in England, Scotland and Ireland comparing the position at different dates and then compares the position with that in other European countries.

1468. PALGRAVE, R.H. Inglis. *On the Relation of the Banking Reserve of the Bank of England to the Current Rate of Interest, with an Inquiry into some of the Causes which have led to the Higher Rates Charged in Recent Years.*

Published in: Journal of the Statistical Society, Vol.XXXVI, 1873, pp.529–564 (including tables); contained in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking', bound in half-calf.

A valuable paper in which Palgrave combines and draws conclusions from the combined weekly returns of the Bank of England for the years 1844–1872, a period of 28 years.

1469. PLATT, J. *Money.* London, Simpkin, Marshall 1880. 8vo, x+208pp, a good copy in the original brown cloth.

Tenth thousand.

With substantial chapters on Banking, Bank Shares, Bills of Exchange and so on. This copy has an interesting inscription, in ink, on the half-title – "This said book belongs to the Bank of Scotland, Montrose, and I solemnly declare that no other persons otherwise than the two apprentices, the teller and the agent of the Branch have a right to use it."

1470. PARKER, J.B. *Banking.* London, Teach Yourself Books, (1970). 8vo, 196+1pp, boards in dustwrappers.

First published in 1953 this is the fourth edition, completely revised and updated. Written for the bank's customers, the bank's would-be customers and those hoping for a banking career and for bank employees.

1471. PERRY, S.E. *English and American Banking Methods: A Comparison and Contrast.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXX, 1909, pp.529–553.

One of two essays awarded the Institute's First Prize in 1909 – the other being on the same subject by J.A. Shearme (see below).

1472. PHLLIPS, Professor Chester Arthur. *Readings in Money and Banking.* New York MacMillan 1916. 8vo, vi+845+6pp publisher's advertisements, a good ex-library copy with neat but indelible library stamp on title and blind stamp reading 'Presentation Copy' also on title, in the original dark red cloth.

First Edition.

Deals not only with the general nature of money and credit but also with the banking systems of various mainly European countries and with an interesting final chapter on 'The European War in Relation to Money, Banking and Finance'.

1473. PRINGLE, Robin. *A guide to banking in Britain.* London, Charles Knight, 1973. 8vo, x+185pp, cloth in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With a Foreword by Lord Cromer, former Governor of the Bank of England, Cromer declaring the book to be "a most lucid and succinct account of the British banking system".

1474. QUIN, Michael. *The Trade of Banking in England: Embracing the substance of the evidence taken before the Secret Committee of the House of Commons ... Together with a Summary of the Law applicable to the Bank of England, To Private Banks of Issue, and Joint Stock Banking Companies ...* London, Butterworth 1833. 8vo, xvi+385+68pp, a very good copy in contemporary half calf.

First Edition. Goldsmith 28042. Kress C.3584. Stephens p.72.

"Quin (1796–1843) traveller, political writer and editor of the Monthly Review (1825–1832) and first editor of the Dublin Review. A well written and well informed work which after providing an historical survey describes the comparable methods of working of a number of private banks and their experience of the effects of decisions made in London particularly in 1825 and 1832 – for example Chapter XII "Mr. Smith Forster's Bank at Walsall – His Mode of Conducting Business – His Statement of the Effect of the Political Alarm in May 1832 upon Bank of England Paper at Walsall etc. etc."

1475. [RAE, George] *The Internal Management of a Country Bank: In a Series of Letters on the Functions and Duties of a Branch Manager. By Thomas Britton.* London, Groombridge, 1850. 8vo, x+203pp, a very good copy in the original blind-stamped black cloth.

First Edition. Goldsmith 36967.

A scarce work and, as far as we can establish, the first to deal specifically with country banking and its day to day work.

"NO BETTER BOOK WAS EVER WRITTEN
BY A MAN OF BUSINESS ON HIS BUSINESS"

1476. RAE, George. *The country banker: his clients, cares, and work. From an experience of forty years.* London, John Murray, 1885. 8vo, xi+1+312pp, original dark blue buckram, spine lettered. A fine presentation copy inscribed by the author on the half title.

First Edition with this title, although a part of the book had been published anonymously as with the title 'The internal management of a country bank'. (See above.) Cotton p.132 (but only an edition dated 1920). Masui p.169.

George Rae (1817–1902), a Liverpool banker of wide repute, became general manager of the North and South Wales Bank in Liverpool at the early age of 28. He was identified with the same bank for the whole of his later career. He is best known to the banking world, however, by his work on banking principles and practice, entitled 'The Country Banker', of which it has been said that "no better book was ever written by a man of business on his business" (quoted in Palgrave III, p.735). Rae's object was not to formulate anew the fundamental principles of banking, but rather to show these principles in practical operation – to exhibit the machinery of banking in motion, and also to exemplify from fresh points of observation the accustomed lines and recognised limits of prudent banking.

WITH THREE ORIGINAL LETTERS

1477. RAE, George. *The Country Banker: His Clients, Cares, and Work. From an Experience of Forty years.* London, John Murray 1886. 8vo, a good copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

Fifth edition.

This is a presentation copy from the author to Henry Young, 1st March 1886 with a pencilled comment by Young noting that 'This edition contains the various corrections I made and the alterations suggested'. Tipped-in are three interesting and substantial letters from Rae to Young dealing with Young's evaluation of the book and related technical matters.

1478. REDMOND, P.W.D. *The Law relating to banking.* London, Macdonald & Evans Ltd, 1965. 8vo, xi+1+292pp, printed card covers.

First Edition.

A handbook detailing case law and other legal precedent in relation to banking.

1479. THE REPORT ON THE BANK ACTS. *Report from the Select Committee on the Bank Acts; together with the proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Index.* Ordered to be printed 27th July 1858. (London, House of Commons, 1858). Folio, lxxviii+688pp, contemporary half calf gilt with labels; a bit rubbed but a very good copy.

King 400. Cotton & Little p.38.

One of the most important Select Committee reports of the 19th century. Appointed to inquire into the Bank Act of 1844 and of the Bank Acts for Ireland and Scotland of 1845, and into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and to investigate how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand, the Committee included among its members Sir Francis Baring, John Lewis Ricardo and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The First witnesses called to give evidence were the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England (viz. Sheffield Neave and Bonamy Dobree).

1480. ROBERTSON, Henry. *A Handbook of Bankers' Law.* Edinburgh, Bell & Bradfute 1891. xxiv+256pp, bound in the publisher's red cloth.

Fifth (and last) edition.

The standard work on banking law in Scotland from its first appearance in 1862 until well into the twentieth century.

1481. SACHSE, Oscar. *The socialisation of Banking*. London, Macmillan and Co, 1933. 8vo, xx+137+1pp, original blue cloth gilt, dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With a preface by Sir Stafford Cripps.

1482. SAMPSON, Anthony. *The Money Lenders*. London, Hodder and Stoughton 1981. 8vo, 335pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Largely concerned with the international lending activities of the larger banking groups.

1483. SAYERS, Professor R.S. *American Banking System. A Sketch*. Oxford, Clarendon Press 1948. Small 8vo, v+130pp, a good copy in the publisher's red cloth.

First Edition.

"A comparative study of American and English banking ... can hardly fail to lead to a fuller understanding of the latter as well as the former ..." (Preface).

1484. SAYERS, Professor R.S. – (Editor.) *Banking in Western Europe*. Oxford, Clarendon Press 1962. 8vo, x+403pp, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With specialist contributions on the banking system of eleven European countries, each chapter – "covers the structure and practices of commercial banks and of similar financial institutions, the position of the central bank, and the techniques of monetary control" (Outer dustwrapper).

1485. SCAMMELL, W.M. *The London discount market*. London, Elek Books, 1968. 8vo, 269pp, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

An authoritative study by the Professor of International Economics at Simon Fraser University British Columbia.

1486. SCHUSTER, Felix. *Foreign Trade and the Money Market*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXV, 1904, pp.55–122.

A substantial article followed by discussion of the paper by, among others, Professor Alfred Marshall.

1487. SELECT COMMITTEE ON DORMANT BANK BALANCES. *Special Report and Report of the Select Committee on the Dormant Bank Balances and Unclaimed Securities Bill*. London, H.M.S.O. 1920. Folio, XI+90pp, bound in lettered blue boards.

The committee concluded that "the amount of Dormant Bank Balances is not so great as to have considerable importance from the point of view of national finance".

AN ASTONISHING PRODUCTION

1488. SHARP, Granville. *The Gilbert Prize Essay On The Adaptation of Recent Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Art To The Purposes of Practical Banking*. London (and Norwich), Groombridge 1854. Large 8vo, viii+352pp and illustrations, contains a remarkable range of specimens of bank notes, cheques, security paper, writing inks filled out by hand and perhaps most surprising of all, fifteen wax seals mounted on the rear paste down, these representing the new process of 'Tornography' 'a new process of engraving inscriptions on brass seals' (Cotton, p.52). Recent half-calf lettered in gilt.

Third and best and the only illustrated edition.

An astonishing production; the topic of the Gilbert Prize Essay was announced in the Banker's Magazine – 'In what way can any of the articles collected at the Industrial Exhibition of 1851 be rendered especially serviceable

to the interests of Practical Banking?' The prize of £100 was awarded to Sharp, an accountant in the East of England Bank at Norwich.

This edition, the only one to be illustrated, is extremely scarce particularly, as here, containing the full complement of 90 plates and samples. This copy has also tipped-in the four page prospectus for this edition.

1489. SHEARME, J.A. *English and American Banking Methods: A Comparison and Contrast*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXX, 1909, pp,478-501.

One of two essays awarded the Institute's First Prize in 1909 – the other being on the same subject by S.E. Perry (see above).

1490. SHELDON, H.P. *The practice and law of banking with the text of the Bills of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) Act, 1906; the Bills of Exchange (Time of Noting) Act, 1917; the Bills of Exchange (1882) Amendment Act, 1932; and the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928*. London, Macdonald and Evans, 1942. 8vo, xii+568pp, original brown cloth gilt.

Fifth edition (revised).

For long the standard work on the subject.

1491. SHELDON, H.P. *Elementary banking. With the text of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882; the Bills of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) Act, 1906; the Bills of Exchange (Time of Noting) Act, 1917; and the Bills of Exchange Act (1882) Amendment Act, 1932*. London, Macdonald and Evans, 1946. 8vo, 8+303pp, cloth gilt.

Fourth revised edition.

1492. SHELDON, H.P. *The Practice and Law of Banking*. London, MacDonal and Evans 1949. 8vo, slightly shaken, in the original blue cloth.

Sixth edition.

1493. SHELDON, H.P. *The practice and law of banking*. London, Macdonald and Evans, 1958. 8vo, a very good copy in the original cloth.

Eighth edition (revised).

1494. SLACK, Thomas. *The Banker's Sure Guide; or Monied Man's Assistant ...* London, G.G. & J. Robinson 1798. Square 12mo, xxviii+328pp, title page at some time repaired, bound in contemporary calf, neatly rebacked.

Seventh edition. This edition not in Kress or Goldsmith.

All editions rare; largely consisting of tables of interest, values of annuities, brokerage commissions and so on.

1495. SMITH, Howard Irving. *Smith's financial dictionary*. New York, 1903. 8vo, 543pp, original cloth gilt.

First Edition.

An accurate and highly detailed dictionary of the nomenclature of banking and finance, treating the whole range of banking, money, credit, stocks, bonds, commercial paper and other negotiable instruments, domestic and foreign exchange, and speculation in securities and commodities.

1496. SMITH, James Walter. *A Handy Book of The Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, and I.O.U's; Containing New Stamp Act*. London, Effingham Wilson 1879. 8vo, 88pp+27pp publisher's sales list, bound in the publisher's textured black cloth; printed label on front board.

"... a cheap and compendious code of the law of inland negotiable instruments" (Preface).

1497. SPALDING, William F. *The London Money Market*. London, Pitman 1922. 8vo, xv+215pp+12pp advertisements, illustrations, folding chart, a good copy.

First Edition.

A detailed description of the market within an historical context.

1498. SPALDING, William F. *Foreign exchange and foreign bills in theory and in practice*. ... London, Pitman, 1925. 8vo, xv+1+265pp, 4 folding charts, publishers' advertisements at end, original dark blue cloth lettered in gilt. A fine copy.

Sixth edition. Masui p.358.

First published in 1915, this was the standard work on this subject for most of the inter-war period. William Spalding was a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, a Fellow of the Royal Economic Society and an acknowledged expert in the fields of banking and foreign exchange.

1499. SPALDING, William F. *The Establishment and Growth of Foreign Branch Banks in London, and the effect, immediate and ultimate, upon the banking and commercial development of this country*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXXII, 1911, pp.433-461.

A valuable paper awarded the first prize in the Institute's competition for 1910-1911.

1500. SPICER, Ernest Evan. *The Money Market In Relation To Trade and Commerce*. London, Foulks Lynch, 1922. vii+238pp, 8vo, a good copy.

Third edition.

Largely descriptive but with a certain amount of historical detail.

1501. SPRING-RICE, D. *The Financial Machinery of the City of London*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.L, 1929, pp.5-15; 76-86; 123-135.

A series of three lectures delivered in December 1928.

1502. STEELE, F.E. *The banker as a lender*. London, Sir Isaac Pitman, 1926. 8vo, xii+137pp, with 16pp of publisher's advertisements at end, original dark blue cloth lettered in gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition (?)*

Intended for the middle ranks of bank officials, clerks, managers of small branches and so forth. The author was Director of Studies for Local Centres of the Institute of Bankers, having been formerly an assistant General Manager of the Westminster Bank.

* Steele had already published, however, an essay with the title 'The Bank as a Lender' (1925) being four lectures which were originally delivered in 1921 at King's College, London, as the Gilbert lectures on banking.

1503. STOLL, Oswald. *Freedom in finance*. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., (1918). 8vo, 229+1pp, two large folding charts, original red cloth lettered.

First Edition. Scarce.

A serious study with chapters on such matters as the Industrial Loans Bill, the Banking Amalgamations Committee, Money, Credit and the Bank Act, and the meaning of the Money Trust.

1504. STRAKER, F. *The Daily Money Article*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXV, 1904 pp.1-18; 19-26; 163-178; 228-245 and 292-309.

A series of four lectures on the Money Article; the Special Money Article; Bank Returns; the value of silver on borrowing by municipal and other authorities.

1505. STRAKER, F. *The Money Market*. London, Methuen 1904. 8vo, 2+VI+177+40pp publisher's catalogue, in the publisher's red cloth.

First Edition.

A useful survey of the evolution of British banking and the emergence of a money market and its related institutions.

1506. SYKES, Ernest. *Banking and Currency*. London, Butterworth & Co. 1905. 8vo, ix+244+14pp, a good copy in the original green cloth lettered in red.

First Edition. The scarce first edition of a work which ran to twelve editions by 1950.

1507. SYKES, Ernest. *Adventurous Banking*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXXVII, 1916, pp.98-103.

Sykes assesses the increasing body of opinion which felt that British banking was 'lacking in enterprise' '... placing our traders and manufacturers and commercial men at a disadvantage compared with those of Germany.'

THE STANDARD ENGLISH WORK ON EXCHANGES

1508. TATE, William. *The modern cambist; forming a manual of foreign exchanges, in the direct, indirect, and cross operations of bills of exchange and bullion; including an extensive investigation of the arbitrations of exchange, according to the practice of the first British and Foreign houses* London, Effingham Wilson, 1834. 8vo, xiv+224pp, bound with the 4pp 'Prospectus of the Commercial Academy, Well Court, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, conducted by W. Tate', and a 20pp publishers' list at end, contemporary orange cloth, printed label on spine. A fine copy.

Second edition. Goldsmith 28624. Masui p.107. This edition not in Kress.

An "accurate and very useful work" according to McCulloch. Tate's 'Modern Cambist' was an enduring technical treatise which went through numerous editions in the 19th century (Masui p.107, records no fewer than 28 editions between 1829 and 1929). Much here on the technicalities of practical banking operations.

1509. TATE, William. *Tate's Modern Cambist: a manual of foreign exchanges and bullion, with the moneys and other mediums of exchange of all trading nations; also tables of foreign weights and measures, with their equivalents in English and French*. By Hermann Schmidt. London, Effingham Wilson, 1880. 8vo, xi+1+245+1pp, with 24pp of publishers' advertisements at end, original maroon cloth gilt, a bit faded, the Signet copy with its arms in gilt on covers. A very good copy.

Seventeenth edition.

"During the last decade important alterations have taken place in the monetary systems of various countries; and, during the same period, the relative value of gold to silver, almost stationary for more than a century, has undergone extraordinary fluctuations. These changes have rendered it necessary that 'Tate's Cambist' should be almost rewritten" (Preface by Hermann Schmidt).

1510. THOMAS, Evelyn. *Banking and Exchange*. London, The Donnington Press, 1930. 8vo, viii+506pp+2pp advertisements, a good copy.

First Edition.

A mixture of practical, theoretical and historical interest.

1511. THOMAS, S. Evelyn. *Banking and exchange*. St Albans, The Donnington Press, (1932). 8vo, viii+562pp, cloth gilt.

Second edition.

Written primarily for chartered accountants and company secretaries.

1512. THOMAS, S. Evelyn. *British banks and the finance of industry*. London, P.S. King & Son Ltd., 1931. 8vo, vi+2+290pp, original black cloth gilt.

First Edition.

An important study of the role of banks and central fiscal policy and their influence on economic depression.

1513. THOMAS, S. Evelyn. *Banker and Customer*. London, The Donnington Press, 1926. Large 8vo, xvi+718pp, a good copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

Second impression.

"... aimed at providing ... a clear and up-to-date exposition of the principles and practice of banking as conducted in this country ..." (Preface).

1514. [THOMPSON, Thomas Perronet.] *The Article on The Instrument of Exchange. Republished From The Westminster Review, No.1. With Additions Appropriate To The Period of Republication.* London, At The Westminster Review, 1830. 8vo, 27pp, drop-head title, woodcut scene above title, a good copy in boards.

First Edition (thus). Goldsmith 26313. Kress C.2694. Extremely rare off-print from the Westminster Review, with separate pagination.

Thompson, friend of Bentham and Mills, returned from a military career in India in 1822 and began his long literary and political career. This article was the first of many contributions to the Westminster Review.

Published six years after the initial publication, it was only changed ... "in the part which relates to the reasons for leaving bills of exchange out of the calculations altogether" (Preface).

1515. THOMSON, William. *Dictionary of banking. A concise encyclopaedia of banking law and practice With a section on the Irish Land Laws in their relation to banking by Cecil H.H. Fennell of the Bank of Ireland.* London, Pitman, 1932. 4to, viii+745pp, black half morocco gilt. A fine copy.

Eighth edition.

The standard and most authoritative dictionary of banking between the Wars. The author was a bank inspector.

1516. TILLYARD, Frank. *Banking and Negotiable Instruments. A Manual of Practical Law.* London, Black 1908. 8vo, xvi+403pp, a very good copy in the original red cloth.

Third (and last) edition.

For long the standard legal work.

1517. TRITTON, J. Herbert. *The Short Term Loan Fund of the London Money Market.* Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XXIII, 1902, pp.95-119.

1518. TRUPTIL, R.J. *British Banks and the London Money Market* London, Jonathan Cape 1936. 8vo, 352pp, library stamps of the Manchester Guardian Library on title and faint accession number on spine, otherwise a good copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

A useful work with an extensive bibliography which provides a unifying overview of the operation of the British banking system and the London money market and with the implications of the development of the gold standard for that system.

1519. VEIT, Professor O. – (and others.) *Relations Between The Central Banks and Commercial Banks.* Frankfurt, For Bundesverband Des Privaten Bankgewerbes e.V. 1957. 8vo, 209pp, a good copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

First Edition.

Comprising lectures given at the tenth international banking summer school in September 1957, an event initiated by the Institute of Bankers in London in 1947. With a valuable contribution by Sir Cecil Ellerton on "Relations Between The Bank of England and the Commercial Banks of the United Kingdom."

1520. WARREN, Henry. *"How to Deal with your Banker."* London, Grant Richards, 1900. 8vo, 4+288pp+20pp publisher's catalogue, 2nd edition, in practice a description of the processes of banking.

1521. WARREN, Henry. *A Bee Among The Bankers. Part I – How to Increase your Deposit Rate, and Reduce your Charges upon your Current Account. Part II – The Australian, African, and Indian Banks in London.* London, R.A. Everett, 1902. 8vo, vii+360+2pp advertisements, a good copy in very attractive pictorial cloth.

First Edition.

1522. WARREN, Henry. *The Customer's Guide to Banking*. London, Grant Richards, 1904. 8vo, vi+416pp, folding table, original dark blue cloth gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. Masui p281.

Everything from the consumer's point of view including 'the choice of a banker'.

1523. WESTON, W.J. *Banking and Currency*. London, W.B. Clive, n.d. (ca. 1928). 8vo, viii+310pp, original green cloth gilt. A nice copy.

Second Edition.

The author was head of the School of Commerce at the London Polytechnic.

1524. WESTON, W.J. *Economics of the English Banking System*. London, Pitman, 1931. 8vo, ix+120pp+28pp publisher's catalogue, a very good copy.

First Edition.

Written by a lawyer and intended for the intelligent general reader.

1525. WHALE, P. Barrett. *English and Continental Banking*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.LII, 1931, pp203-212; 257-263 and 385-390.

A series of three lectures comparing the structure and operation of banking in Britain, Germany and France. A central concern - as now - being the relative capacity and willingness of the different banking systems to provide long-term finance for industry.

1526. WHALF, P. Barrett. *Joint Stock Banking in Germany. A Study of the German Creditbanks Before and After the War*. (London), Cass, 1968. 8vo, viii+369pp, cloth gilt.

First published in 1930, the 'War' referred to in the title being of course the First World War.

1527. WHITMORE, Francis. *The Money Machine*. London, Isaac Pitman, 1930. 8vo, xiv+132pp+24pp publisher's catalogue, a fine copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

First Edition.

"Those who seek the milk of theory ... I must refer to the writings of Professor Pigou, Professor Gregory, Mr Keynes and Mr Robertson ..." (Preface)

1528. WHITTLESEY, Charles R. (Editor) *Readings in Money and Banking*. New York, W.W. Norton & Company, (1952). 8vo, xiii+1+480pp, cloth.

First Edition.

A group of papers by economists and bankers from both sides of the Atlantic on money, credit, banking and related subjects. Contributors include R.G. Hawtrey, R.A. Harrod, Paul Einzig, A.C. Pigou, J.K. Galbraith, Sir William Beveridge, and R.S. Sayers.

1529. WILLIS, H. Parker & BECKHART, B.H. (Editors) *Foreign Banking Systems*. London, Pitman, (ca. 1927). 8vo, library stamp on title, vi+1305pp, lower joint weak, cloth gilt.

First Edition.

Published for the American market. Includes detailed descriptions of banking in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1530. WITHERS, Hartley. *Bankers And Credit*. London, Eveleigh Nash, 1924. 8vo, x+294pp, in the publisher's green cloth.

First Edition.

A comparison of the pre-war monetary system with the post war working of the system and of its inability to cope with the demands made on it, although the author is against government regulation of the system as proposed by Keynes.

1531. WITHERS, Hartley. *Our Money And The State*. London, John Murray, 1917. 8vo, 2+viii+122pp, in the publisher's green cloth.

First Edition.

Based on a course of lectures on Public Finance delivered at the London School of Economics.

1532. WRIGHT, Don & VALENTINE, Wally. *Business of banking*. (Plymouth), Northcote House, (1986). 8vo, 10+244pp, printed card covers.

First Edition.

The authors were examiners at the Institute of Bankers.

1533. YOUNG, George K. *Merchant Banking Practice and Prospects*. London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, (1966). 8vo, 6+250pp, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The author was travelling representative in Western Europe for the city banking firm of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. His book is an authoritative and informative assessment of merchant banking practice in the 1960s.

1534. YOUNG, George K. *Merchant Banking Practice and Prospects*. London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1971. 8vo, 248pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

Second Edition.

An account of (then) current practice by London merchant bankers and an appreciation of the likely outcome of competition from banks in America and Japan.

HISTORY OF BRITISH BANKING AND RETROSPECTIVE STUDIES

1535. ACWORTH, A.W. *Financial Reconstruction in England. 1815-1822*. London, P.S. King, 1925. 8vo, 8+158pp + 2pp adverts., folding chart, a very good copy.

First Edition.

1815-1822 was the critical period of reconstruction after a long and financially disastrous war and of banking under the restrictions of the act of 1797; by 1822 reconstruction was largely complete, debts paid and the gold standard restored.

1536. ADIE, Douglas K. *English Bank Deposits before 1844*. London, published in 'The Economic History Review', Aug 1970. pp285-298.

An examination of the level and nature of bank deposits before Peel's Act of 1844 which gave the Bank of England discretionary control of the money supply through changes in the level of deposits.

1537. ALLISON, Ernest. *Fruitful Heritage*. London, Roylee, (1952). 8vo, 4+132pp, illustrated, bound in the publisher's red cloth with dustwrapper.

First Edition.

An account of the Lloyd family, bankers and ironfounders and, as so many other families successful in these areas, Quakers.

1538. AMEX. *A Catalogue of Rare English Books on Banking, Economics & Trade In the Library of Amex Bank Limited*. (Catalogued by John Drury.) London, E. & E. Plumridge, 1982. 8vo, 192pp, 96 plates, cloth gilt.

1539. ANGELL, Norman. *The Story of Money*. London, Cassell, 1930. 8vo, 16+422pp, illustrated, a very good copy in the original buckram.

First Edition.

A substantial study of money and currency from the earliest times; British money and banking are not given particular prominence. The bibliography is useful and the substantial notes are valuable.

1540. ASHBY, J.F. *The Story of the Banks*. London, Hutchinson, 1934. Large 8vo, 283pp, extensively illustrated, in the original red cloth.

First Edition.

A purely descriptive account with considerable detail but no notes or bibliography.

1541. ASHTON, T.S. & SAYERS, R.S. (editors) *Papers in English Monetary History*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1953. 8vo, 167pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

Third Edition.

With important essays by Sayers and 'Ricardos' Views on Monetary Questions', Ashton on 'The Bill of Exchange and Private Banks in Lancashire', and Horsefield on 'The Duties of a Banker - The Eighteenth Century View' - and others.

1542. BANK and Stock Exchange Anecdotes - Edited by 'A Lame Duck'. London, Effingham Wilson, 1885. Small 8vo, 142pp + 24 page publisher's catalogue, engraved figure of 'Rothschild on 'Change'' on title, which has a crude repair on inner margin, bound in the original pictorial grey wrappers, small area torn away from lower edge.

Not a good copy but an interesting work not recorded in British Library Catalogue or any of the standard bibliographies. Consists of a series of true stories dealing with particular banking houses.

1543. BARCLAY & Co. Ltd. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol.XVII, 1896; pp457-472.

An anonymous account of the history of the various private banks and their amalgamation resulting in Barclays.

1544. BARRINGTON, Mrs Russell. *Life of Walter Bagehot*. London, Longmans, 1918. 8vo, 8+478 + errata slips, illustrated, a very good copy in the original cloth.

Second impression (with appendix).

Bagehot (1826–1877), economist and journalist was active in the family banking business in Somerset and quickly became an authority on all questions of banking and had the distinction of being consulted by both political parties on issues of banking and finance.

Bagehot's 'Lombard Street' (1873) "... settled once and for all the question of how the Bank should behave in a crisis." (Sayers)

1545. BOLTON, Sir George. *A Banker's World. The Revival of the City 1957–1970. Speeches and Writings of Sir George Bolton*. (Edited by Richard Fry.) London, Hutchinson, 1970. 8vo, 224pp, a good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Bolton, an executive director of the Bank of England from 1948 till 1957 and then Chairman of the Bank of London and South America and "one of the leading spirits in the creation of the new international money markets ..." (d/w)

1546. BORN, Karl Erich. *International Banking in the 19th and 20th Centuries*. (Leamington Spa), Berg Publishers Ltd, (1983). 8vo, 6+353pp, printed card covers.

First Edition in English.

Original German edition published in 1977.

1547. BOWEN, Ian. *Country Banking, The Note Issues And Banking Controversies in 1825*. London, Economic History, February 1938, pp68–88.

"... country banking had reached a point where it could survive only subject to control and management. Rather than undertake its reform the government permitted it to be more or less painlessly eliminated by competition." (p88)

This issue of Economic History also contains J.M. Keynes' celebrated article on 'Adam Smith As Student and Professor'.

1548. CAIRNCROSS, A.K. *The Victorians And Investment*. London, published in 'Economic History', Feb 1936, pp277–288.

Reviews various Victorian theories of investment – none of which provided a 'complete theory' because of the failure to produce 'a less cumbersome, or less abstract, or less pessimistic theory of interest rates ...'

1549. CANNAN, Edwin. (Editor) *The Paper Pound of 1797–1821. The Bullion Report 8th June 1810*. New York, Augustus M. Kelley, 1969. 8vo, 48+72+24pp, a fine copy in the publisher's printed cloth boards.

Reprint of second edition.

First published in 1919 and reprinted in 1925 of which this is a reprint; the introduction by Cannan, then Professor of Political Economy at the L.S.E. is substantial and detailed and is followed by the 'Resolutions Proposed To The House of Commons On The Report of The Committee Appointed To Inquire Into the High Price of Bullion' (1811).

1550. CAPIE, Forrest and WOOD, Geoffrey E. (Editors) *Financial Crises and the World Banking System*. London, Macmillan, 1986. x+270pp, fine in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Actually the proceedings of a conference held at The City University, London, and presents "... studies of individual crisis, comparisons of crises and examinations of long periods in history during which central banks have evolved procedures for handling or preventing crises." (d/j)

1551. CASSEL, Gustav. *The Present Conditions For A Return To The Gold Standard*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XLV (Part VII), 1924, pp359-374.

The author argues against Keynes' view that Britain should abandon the gold standard.

1552. CASSEL, Gustav. *The Monetary Character of the Present Crisis*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.LII, 1931, pp323–343.

Cassel was noted for his opposition to Keynesian remedies and, in this lecture, came very close to the position now defined as monetarist.

1553. CASSIS, Y. *Bankers in English Society in the Late Nineteenth Century*. London, in *The Economic History Review*, May 1985, pp210–229.

Examines the relationships between banking circles and the political elite and reveals the 'early integration of bankers into aristocratic circles' creating 'a renewed elite which added the financial power of the City of London to the prestige of the old aristocracy'.

1554. COCHRANE, Arthur Dougall. *Banking Notes On The Origin and Development of Banking and Lessons to be Drawn from it's History*. London, Effingham Wilson, 1902. 8vo, 99pp, a good copy in the original green cloth.

First Edition.

1555. COLERIDGE, Ernest Hartley. *The Life of Thomas Coutts Banker*. London, John Lane, 1920. 2 vols, 8vo, xii+305pp ix+459pp, illustrated, a fine copy in the original blue boards backed in blue cloth.

First Edition.

Thomas Coutts was the founder of the great London banking firm of Coutts & Co. in 1778, an off-shoot of an older Edinburgh banking dynasty. In 1815 after the death of his first wife Coutts married a celebrated actress Harriet Mellor who acquired the bulk of his property on his death and then went on to marry the Ninth Duke of St. Albans.

1556. COLLINS, Michael. *Long-Term Growth of the English Banking Sector and Money Stock, 1844–80*. Published in 'The Economic History Review', Vol.XXXVI, No.3, August 1983, pp272–394.

The author provides new estimates for the long-term growth of commercial bank deposits; research shows that changes in commercial bank liabilities were the main influences on the expansion of the money stock with deposits of the joint-stock banks experiencing the most rapid growth.

1557. COLLINS, Michael. *Long-Term Growth of the English Banking Sector and Money Stock, 1844–80*. London, in *The Economic History Review*, August 1983, pp374–394.

Detailed estimates for long-term monetary and banking growth existed for the years after the late 1870s; here the author's claim to make ... "a contribution by drawing heavily upon archive material to present estimates for England and Wales for part of that early period, 1844–1880".

1558. COLLINS, Michael. *Money and Banking in the UK: A History*. London & New York, Croom Helm, 1988. 8vo, 124+640pp, fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

... "surveys the major developments in both British banking and monetary policy over the past century and a half. The book examines changes in the economic, legislative and policy environment in which banks have had to operate ..." (d/w)

With a substantial bibliography.

1559. COLLINS, Michael. *The Banking Crisis of 1878*. London, published in 'The Economic History Review', Nov 1989, pp504–527.

"... stresses the severity of the impact of the monetary crisis of 1878 on the British banking sector as a whole ... " the banking system "... was able to satisfy its liquidity requirements by drawing on the Bank of England as a lender of last resort which, in turn, managed to attract sufficient reserves from overseas." (Summary)

1560. CONANT, Charles A. *A History of Modern Banks of Issue. With an Account of the Economic Crises of the Present Century*. New York and London, Putnam's, 1902. 8vo, xv+595pp + 2pp list of books, a good copy in the publisher's brown cloth.

Fourth impression.

An ambitious work surveying the rise and development of banking in most European countries, including Scotland and Ireland, and in North and South America, and Africa and with chapters on the various financial crises from 1793 to 1893 and their effects on national banking systems.

1561. COPE, S.R. *Walter Boyd. A Merchant Banker in the Age of Napoleon*. London, London School of Economics & Political Science, 1983. Royal 8vo, vii+197pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

... "story of high finance in Paris and London at the close of the eighteenth-century" (dustwrapper).

Boyd (1754–1837) was involved in banking in Paris before the revolution at which point he fled to London where he formed the banking firm of Boyd, Benfield & Co in 1793, which grew rapidly largely because of contracting for large government loans. However, the firm was liquidated in 1799.

1562. COPE, S.R. *The Original Security Bank*. Published in 'Economica', Vol.XIII, No.49, February 1946, pp50–56 (with facsimile illustrations).

Deals with an attempt to remedy, 'the shortage of circulating medium' in the period preceding the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England in 1797.

The principle scheme, opposed by the Bank of England, was put forward by Walter Boyd (see above), in 1796; another scheme was developed later in 1796 to promote the formation of 'The Original Security Bank'; the bank was launched and notes issued; the suspension of cash payments gave the bank great impetus but it nonetheless failed in November 1797 largely because of hostility from the Bank of England and 'indifference on the part of the government'.

1563. CORTI, Count E.C. *The Rise of the House of Rothschild*. London, Victor Gollancz, 1928. Large 8vo, 463pp, extensively illustrated, a good copy in the publisher's green cloth.

First (English) Edition.

with

1564. *The Reign of the House of Rothschild*. London, Victor Gollancz, 1928. Large 8vo, xii+511pp, folding genealogical table and illustrations, a good copy in the publisher's green cloth.

First (English) Edition.

Originally written in German this is the first edition in English of this substantial work: each volume has a substantial body of notes and a useful bibliography.

1565. COTTRELL, P.L. & ANDERSON, B.L. *Money and Banking in England. The Development of the Banking System 1694–1914*. Newton Abbot, David & Charles, 1974. 8vo, 351pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A scholarly but unusual work in that it deals with banking history by an examination of the views and writings of individuals who had a directing influence on events or thought in their time – for example 'Dr. Hugh Chamberlen, Land Banks': 'William Paterson, The Bank and Its Critics': 'Sir Francis Baring, The Bank of England in Crisis': 'Henry Thornton, The Money Supply – Its Definition and Increase' – and so on. Most of the books, pamphlets and individuals so treated are represented in the collection.

1566. COWLES, Virginia. *The Rothschilds, A Family of Fortune*. London, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1973. 4to, 304pp, illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A purely descriptive account of the rise and fall of this banking family.

1567. CRAMP, A.B. *Opinion on Bank Rate, 1822–60*. London, The London School of Economics and Political Science, 1962. 8vo, xix+118pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

... "represents an attempt to discover the details of the Bank rate mechanism during the first few decades of the emergence of this weapon of central banking, from the recorded comments of contemporary observers ..."
(Introduction)

1568. CRAMP, A.B. *Horsley Palmer on Bank Rate*. Published in: *Economica*, Vol.XXVI, November 1959, pp.341–349.

"The effective beginning of the evolution of Bank Rate as a central banking weapon may perhaps be placed in 1833, in which year the new Bank Charter Act included a clause removing bills with less than three months to run from the restrictions of the money laws ... The proximate cause of the new legislation was the evidence given to the Bank Charter Committee of 1832 by John Horsley Palmer whose term as Governor had been extended to enable him to pilot the Bank through this enquiry and its legislative aftermath."

1569. CRICK, W.F. *Monetary Policy and Banking Practice*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.LIV, 1932, pp337–347.

A lecture delivered before the Marshall Society, Cambridge, in May 1933; sees the need for improved monetary management by the government and the Bank of England.

1570. DARGE, John. *A Critical Survey of the Literature of Banking in the United Kingdom*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXXI, 1901, pp506–527.

A very useful guide to the literature from 1660 onwards.

1571. DAVIS, L.E. & HUGHES, J.R.T. *A Dollar–Sterling Exchange, 1803–1895*. London, in *The Economic History Review*, August 1960, pp52–79; bound in the publisher's printed wrappers.

"This paper is an attempt to improve the understanding of nineteenth-century exchange rates, and presents an entirely new series of quarterly data for dollar sterling transactions."

1572. DEANE, Phyllis. *The First Industrial Revolution*. Cambridge, University Press, 1965. 8vo, viii+295pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Of necessity concerned with the role and sources of capital in the industrial revolution and with a valuable chapter on 'The Role of the Banks'.

1573. DECLARATION *of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and Inhabitants of London, at A Meeting held The 31st January, 1817*. London, W. Marchant, 1817. 8vo, 93pp, a good copy in contemporary full blue morocco, elaborately gilt.

Only edition. Kress B.6909. Not in Goldsmith.

A declaration by leading bankers and merchants concerned with social and political unrest and while they declare themselves to be "far from insensible to the difficulties which at present affect every Class of the Community, more especially the lower orders" nevertheless they are concerned at ... "the endeavours ... by designing and evil-minded Men, to persuade the People that a Remedy is to be found in themselves which, under specious Pretences, would effect the overthrow of the Constitution ..."

The long list of signatures includes most of the leading bankers of the day.

1574. DELAMAIDE, Darrell. *Debt Shock*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, (1984). 8vo, viii+280pp, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Described by the publishers as "the inside story of the crisis that threatens the world's banks and stock markets".

1575. DILLEN, J.G. Van. *History of the Principal Public Banks, accompanied by extensive bibliographies of the history of Banking and Credit in eleven European countries*. London, Frank Cass, 1964. 8vo, xii+480pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

Second Edition.

"This collection of articles and bibliographies was the fruit of the International Committee for the Study of the History of Banking and Credit ..."

As well as a chapter on the first fifty years of the Bank of England (1694–1744) by R.D. Richards there is an extensive bibliography on 'banking and currency (British Empire) from the XV century to 1815 by J.H. Clapham.

1576. DOUBLEDAY, Thomas. *A Financial, Monetary and Statistical History of England, from the Revolution of 1688 to the Present Time; Derived Principally From Official Documents. In Seventeen Letters Addressed To The Young Men of Great Britain.* London, Effingham Wilson, 1847. 8vo, 15pp adverts + 16+414pp + 2pp adverts, a good copy in the publisher's blind stamped green cloth.

First Edition. Kress C.7069. Goldsmith 35128.

Doubleday (1790–1870), radical politician, writer on political economy, poet and dramatist; perhaps best known for his 'The True Law of Population shown to be connected with the Food of the People' (1842) in which he criticised Malthusian principles. However, the Essay on Population is more directly attacked in the present work (in Letter X).

1577. DUFFY, Ian P.H. *The Discount Policy of the Bank of England during the Suspension of Cash Payments, 1797–1821.* London, in *The Economic History Review*, Feb 1982, pp67–83.

"The article re-interprets the directors' well known public statement about discount policy in the light of fresh information derived from the Bank's archives ..." (Summary)

1578. DUNBAR, Charles S. *The Theory and History of Banking.* New York & London, Putnam's, 1917. 8vo, viii+299+4pp adverts., a very good copy.

Third Edition.

With examples drawn from various countries, but in particular Britain, America and France.

1579. EASTON, H.T. *History and Principles of Banks and Banking.* London, Aberdeen University Press for Effingham Wilson, 1904. 8vo, viii+271pp+32pp publisher's catalogue, a very good copy in the original green cloth.

New Edition.

... "on the growth and development of banking in this country ..." (Preface)

1580. *The ECONOMIST. 1843–1943.* Oxford University Press, 1944. 8vo, v+178pp, frontispiece and one plate, in the publisher's dark blue cloth.

Second Impression.

The Economist is a major source of information on the period and not least on banking; the first editor and founder was James Wilson, banker and Member of Parliament, who edited it from 1843 until 1859 when he was succeeded by Walter Bagehot, banker and economist, who edited the journal until 1877.

There is a chapter on Bagehot and chapters on 'The Economist As A Source For The Historian' by Sir John Clapham and on 'The Money Market' by W.T.C. King.

1581. EINZIG, Paul. *The Fight For Financial Supremacy.* London, Macmillan, 1931. 8vo, xii+144pp, a fine copy in the publisher's red cloth.

Second Edition.

"... the author's main thesis as to London's superiority as a world banking centre. During November and December, 1930, there was a serious run on American and French banks ..." (Preface)

1582. EINZIG, Paul. *Montagu Norman. A Study in Financial Statesmanship.* London, Kegan Paul, 1932. 8vo, ix+1+255pp, original green cloth gilt, in dustwrapper. Fine copy.

First Edition. Masui p315.

The author "reveals for the first time the immensely important part Mr Norman has played, not only in finance, but in international politics".

1583. EINZIG, Paul. *The Tragedy of the Pound*. London, Kegan Paul, 1932. 8vo, xi+1+203pp, original red cloth gilt.

First Edition. Masui p370.

It was the author's contention that, on balance, the collapse of the pound in September 1931 was likely to benefit both Great Britain and the rest of the world.

1584. EINZIG, Paul. *The Future of Gold*. London, Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1934. 8vo, x+134+1pp, original blue cloth gilt. A very good copy.

First Edition. Masui p370.

One of Einzig's many contributions to international monetary topics during the thirties written while he was working for the Financial Times.

1585. FEAVEARYEAR, A.E. *The Pound Sterling. A History of English Money*. Oxford, University Press, 1931. 8vo, x+367pp, a good copy in the original cloth, spine faded.

First Edition.

A complete history of the legal basis and movement of British currency with an extensive bibliography.

1586. FEIS, Herbert. *Europe the World's Banker 1870-1914. An Account of European Foreign Investment and the Connection of World Finance with Diplomacy Before the War*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1930. 8vo, xxiii+1+469pp, original cloth in dustwrapper.

First Edition. Masui p1598.

Published for The Council On Foreign Relations. The author was the former Sinton Professor of Economics at the University of Cincinnati.

1587. FERRIS, Paul. *Gentlemen of Fortune. The World's Merchant and Investment Bankers*. London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, (1984). 8vo, 8+260pp, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A readable and authoritative account of global high finance.

1588. FETTER, F.W. & GREGORY, D. *Monetary and Financial Policy in Nineteenth Century Britain*. Dublin, Irish University Press, 1973. 8vo, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Largely based on the various parliamentary and other official reports of the nineteenth century; with an extensive bibliography.

1589. FETTER, Frank W. & GREGORY, Derek. *Monetary and Financial Policy*. Dublin, Irish University Press, 1973. 8vo, 6+101+3pp, in the publisher's blue cloth.

First Edition.

Based on a study of the relevant British Parliamentary papers for the nineteenth-century, a period when "Great Britain was engaged in an almost continuous debate on monetary and banking policy and on the operation of its financial institutions. (Commentary)

1590. FETTER, Frank Whitson. *The Editions of The Bullion Report*. Published in 'Economica', Vol.XXII, No.86, May 1955, pp152-158.

The author examines the publication of The Bullion Report of 1810 and concludes 'it was poorly written and made no pretence to originality' and identifies 'a total of sixteen complete editions and two partial reprintings'.

1591. FISK, Harvey E. *English Public Finance from the Revolution of 1688. With Chapters on the Bank of England*. New York, Bankers Trust Company, 1920. 8vo, 6+241pp, original boards.

First Edition. Masui p1512 (but recording an edition of 1921).

A general survey for the intelligent American.

1592. FITZMAURICE, R.M. *British Banks and Banking. A Pictorial History*. Truro (Cornwall), D. Bradford Barton, 1975. 4to, 96pp, lavishly illustrated, a fine copy in the publisher's pictorial glazed boards, dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Really little more than history using illustrations and examples although, of its kind, well done.

1593. FRASER, Drummond. *Decade of Bank Amalgamation 1897-1906*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXXIX, 1908, pp25-66.

Considers the process of bank amalgamation during the period 1897-1906 during which 'no less than 85 banks went out of existence through amalgamation'.

1594. FRASER, Drummond. *Some Modern Phases of British Banking, 1896-1911*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXXIV, 1913, pp82-114.

1595. FRASER, Drummond. *The Nation's Balance Sheet*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XLI (Part I), 1920, pp6-36 (tables).

Deals with the sources of money (including national savings) borrowed by the government during the war and the effects of this borrowing on the credit position of the banks.

1596. FRASER, Drummond. *British Home Banking Since 1911*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XLVI, 1925, pp435-470.

A review of the period through the statistics of the clearing banks and notes in circulation.

1597. GEORGE, E.M. *The Economics of Banking Profits, 1894-1912*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXXIV, 1913, pp342-347.

Contrasts the 'inexpansiveness' of banking funds during the years 1901-1908 with their rapid expansion after 1902.

1598. GIBSON-JARVIE, Robert. *The City of London. A Financial and Commercial History*. London, Woodhead-Faulker, 1979. 4to, 128pp, illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Relates the history of London banking to the development of trade, insurance and the stock exchange.

1599. GILBART, J.W. *A Ten Years' Retrospect of London Banking*.

Published in: Journal of the Institute of Bankers, Vol.XVIII, 1858, pp333-344, bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society - Papers on Banking'.

A review of how the banks had responded to the 1844 Act and details of the composition and status of the banks then operating in London.

1600. GLYN, MILLS & CO. *Glyn, Mills & Co. Museum Catalogue*. London, for the Bank, 1974. Pamphlet, 4to, 24pp, illustrated, a good copy in the original pictorial glazed card wrappers.

1601. GODDARD, Thomas H. *A General History of the Most Prominent Banks in Europe: Particularly the Banks of England and France; The Rise and Progress of the Bank of North America; A Full History of the Late and Present Bank of the United States: To Which is Added, a Statistical and Comparative View of the Moneyed Institutions of New York, and Twenty-four other Principal Cities of the United States ...* New York, H.C. Sleight, 1831. 8vo, vi+254pp, a little spotting but a very good copy in the original boards.

First Edition. Rare. Goldsmith 26785. Kress C.2818.

Goddard, an accountant, traces the rise and progress of banks and their effects on commerce, and how "the Bank of England, standing alone in prudent hands, has sustained itself and the government for two centuries while that of France is ruined". There is also a substantial chapter on Scottish banking and good material on insurance.

1602. GRADY, John and WEALE, Martin. *British Banking 1960–85*. London, Macmillan, 1986. 8vo, xii+232pp, a mint copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

"This book describes the evolution of the banking system since 1960 and of how the traditional system broke down as parallel markets developed outside the traditional framework and how the Bank of England's efforts to revive the traditional system contributed instead to the first banking crisis in Britain for many years ..."
(Dustwrapper)

1603. GRAHAM, Richard. *Britain And The Onset of Modernization In Brazil. 1850–1914*. Cambridge, University Press, 1968. 8vo, xvi+385pp, a good copy.

First Edition.

An examination of the economic transformation of Brazil during the period and of Britain's central part in that process and in particular their provision of much of the infrastructure and most of the finance and credit. British banking and laws are examined throughout.

1604. GRAHAM, William. *The One Pound Note in The Rise and Progress of Banking in Scotland, and Its Adaptability To England*. Edinburgh, James Thin; Glasgow, Porteous Bros., 1886. 8vo, viii+324pp, illustrated with facsimiles of notes, a good copy in the publisher's green cloth.

First Edition. Cotton & Little p27.

The status of the Scottish one-pound note in Scotland as in the rest of England was aided by the enterprising manner in which the Scottish banks developed widespread branch systems in the early and middle nineteenth-century. In 1826 legislation prohibited in England notes of less than £5 – proposals to extend this law to Scotland met with furious and sustained opposition. "The Scottish bankers ... mounted the most vigorous political campaign in British banking history." (Checkland p437)

PALGRAVE'S COPY

1605. GRAHAM, William. *The One Pound Note In The History of Banking in Great Britain*. Edinburgh, James Thin, 1911. 8vo, 13+1+410pp, frontispiece and interesting facsimile plates; a very good copy in the original red cloth.

Second Edition.

This copy belonged to Palgrave with his signature on the title and with the inscription 'with the publisher's compliments' on the fly-leaf. This impressive work approaches the development of Scottish banking and its relationship with English banking through the introduction, widespread use and impact of the one-pound note when for much of its history the issuing of bank notes in England was limited to the Bank of England which for a long period issued no note with a lower value than £10.

1606. GRANT, A.T.K. *A Study of The Capital Market in Post-War Britain*. London, Macmillan, 1937. 8vo, xx+314, a fine copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

First Edition.

... "the central part of it must be an account of the structure and working of the new issue market and by the other methods ... by which enterprise obtains its finance ... we must (also) go a great deal further afield and show in its context ... (Preface)

1607. GREEN, Edwin. *Debtors to Their Profession. A History of The Institute of Bankers 1879–1979*. London, Methuen for the Institute, 1979. 8vo, xxi+245pp, illustrated with coloured and other plates, a mint copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The Institute responsible for education and training with well over 100,000 members and members in many different countries.

1608. GREGORY, T.E. *Select Statutes Documents and Reports Relating to British Banking. 1832–1844*. London, Frank Cass, (1964). 8vo, lx+147pp, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

Originally published by O.U.P. in 1929. Includes key documents from a highly important period of development in banking practice, viz. the Bank Charter Inquiry and the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

1609. GROTE, Mrs George. *The Personal Life of George Grote*. London, John Murray, 1873. 8vo, xv+336pp+32pp advertisements, portrait frontispiece, a good copy in the original dark green cloth.

First Edition.

George Grote (1794–1871) banker and historian best known for his history of Greece, and close friend of Mill, Ricardo and Bentham; his father founded the London banking house of Grote, Prescott & Co. in 1766 which the young George joined in 1810 and stayed with until 1830.

1610. HALL, Hubert. *The Antiquities and Curiosities of the Exchequer*. ... With illustrations by Ralph Nevill, F.S.A. And preface by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., F.S.A. London, Elliot Stock, 1891. 8vo, xvi+2+230pp, several plates and illustrations, original roan-backed cloth, spine rubbed, top edge gilt, others uncut.

First Edition.

An excellent historical survey from the Camden Library series edited by G.L. Gomme and T.F. Ordish.

1611. HARR, Luther A. *Branch Banking in England*. Philadelphia, University of Philadelphia Press, 1929. 8vo, xvii+139pp + folding tables.

First Edition.

"Professor Harr's admirable and concise monograph on Branch Banking in England tells the story of English banking development, particularly the story of the series of consolidation that began after 1862, when banking shares were first given limited liability, and continued until they resulted in the creation of the big five ..." (Foreword)

1612. HAWTREY, Professor R.G. *Currency and Credit*. London, Longman, 1950. 8vo, ix+475pp, a good copy in dustwrapper.

Fourth Edition.

Written in two parts: part one being the 'Theory of Currency and Credit' and part two being 'Historical Illustrations' with chapters, for example on 'The Silver Recoinage in England' and on 'The Bank Restriction of 1797'.

1613. HAWTREY, Professor R.G. *A Century of Bank Rate*. London, Longman, 1938. 8vo, x+328pp, a good copy in the original green cloth – a little faded.

First Edition.

HawtreY (1879–1971) one of the most influential economists involved in rethinking monetary theory after 1919 and, in particular, in clarifying the operation of the banking system.

The present work was based on a series of three Alfred Marshall lectures given at Cambridge in 1937 together with a large amount of statistical material contained in the appendices.

1614. HAWTREY, Professor R.G. *The Gold Standard*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XLVIII, 1927, pp4–20; 53–68; 108–122 and 176–191.

HawtreY contributed a great deal to the rethinking of monetary theory after 1919; he clarified the operation of the banking system and the role of money in the modern economy.

1615. HEALEY, Edna. *Lady Unknown. The Life of Angela Burdett-Coutts*. London, Sidgwick and Jackson, 1978. 8vo, 253pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The biography of an extraordinary lady, grand-daughter of Thomas Coutts, the founder of Coutts Bank (see Elsewhere in this collection) who in 1837 inherited her grandfather's vast banking fortune; apart from her enormous financial power she was a generous giver to charity, a powerful social reformer and friend and ally of Charles Dickens and perhaps, more surprisingly, an energetic supporter of science, a close friend and benefactor of Michael Faraday and Charles Babbage.

1616. HOPKINS, R. Thurston. *Famous Bank Forgeries, Robberies and Swindles*. London, Stanley Paul (circa 1930). 8vo, 283pp, illustrated, a good copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

Intended for the general reader but with useful information on the history of British bank note forgery and the steps taken to stop it.

1617. HOPKINS, R. Thurston. *Banker Tells All*. London, Frederick Muller Ltd, (1956). 8vo, 208pp, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The author, an officer of a London bank, devotes this book to the romantic and criminal side of banking. He describes a whole series of swindles, frauds, robberies and deceptions.

1618. HOPPIT, Julian. *Financial Crises in Eighteenth-Century England*. London, in *The Economic History Review*, Feb 1986, pp39–58.

The author looks at the pattern of bankruptcies as a means of establishing with more accuracy "the dating and importance of financial crises in eighteenth-century England".

1619. HORSEFIELD, J.K. *The Bank and Its Treasure*. Published in 'Economica', Vol.VII, No.26, May 1940, pp161–179.

"The monetary literature of the early nineteenth-century is richly discursive in theoretical discussion but comparatively taciturn on details of practice"; the author quotes examples most notably relating to the Bank of England "No committee between 1696 and 1832 was allowed to know the amount of the Bank's cash holdings". Only in 1833 was the Bank prevailed upon to supply a continuous record of its assets and liabilities (from 1778 to 1832) ... "it is this record which we shall here use".

1620. HORSEFIELD, J. "*British Monetary Experiments. 1650–1710.*" London, G. Bell and Sons for the London School of Economics and Political Science, 1960. 8vo, XIX+2+344pp, tables and charts, a very good copy in the publisher's red cloth.

First Edition.

An invaluable bibliographical source which "owes its origins to an urge to explore the issues inherent in the discussion of a possible devaluation of the English currency in 1695, usually known as the 'Locke-Lowndes' controversy". (Preface.) There is a substantial bibliography, presented in chronological order, covering all the quoted sources – no less than 767 in number.

1621. HORSEFIELD, J.K. *The Opinions of Horsley Palmer. Governor of the Bank of England 1830–1833*. Published in: *Economica*, Vol.XVI, May 1949, pp.143–159.

The article is based on a series of letters from Horsley Palmer, while Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, to William Peter Lunnell, his opposite number at the Bank of Ireland. The author uses these unpublished letters ... "to reconsider the contribution which Horsley Palmer made to the theoretical discussions of banking policy and practice in his day".

1622. HORTON, S. Dana. *The Silver Pound and England's Monetary Policy Since the Restoration together with the History of the Guinea, illustrated by Contemporary Documents*. London, Macmillan, 1887. 8vo, xxiii+311pp, a good copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

Horton (1844–1895), a lawyer by training, was one of the leading advocates of an international bi-metal coinage – the effectiveness of which he argued from historical evidence.

1623. HUTCHINSON, Horace G. *Life of Sir John Lubbock, Lord Avebury*. London, Macmillan, 1914. 2 vols, 8vo, xiv+388pp + x+334pp + folding pedigree; a fine copy in contemporary full polished vellum, stamped and lettered in gilt 'The Duke of Devonshire Prize'.

First Edition.

Lubbock, the first Lord Avebury, was the son of Sir John Lubbock, a banker of distinguished mathematical ability; at an early age he joined his father's bank Lubbock, Forster & Co; he became one of the more successful and influential bankers of the nineteenth-century, becoming hon. secretary of the London Bankers in

1863 and from 1898–1913 Chairman of the Committee of London clearing bankers and from 1879–1883 the first President of the Institute of Bankers.

He entered parliament in 1870 and was responsible for much of the legislation of the later nineteenth-century governing banking.

1624. HUXLEY, Ann. *Four Against the Bank of England*. London, John Long, (1969). 8vo, x+188pp, plates, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A vivid reconstruction of a major fraud perpetrated against the Bank of England by four young Americans in 1873.

1625. JACOB, William – F.R.S. *An Historical Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals*. London, John Murray, 1831. 2 vols., 8vo, xvi+380pp/xi+415pp; a crisp set in contemporary half calf, marbled boards, attractively rebeked.

First Edition. Goldsmith 26788. Kress C.2842.

In the preface Jacob praises the ideas and work of William Huskisson, Jacob's friend, who ... "considered the effect of gold and silver on the production of wealth to be of less importance than the influence it would exercise on the distribution of it ..." and ... "About ten years ago the expected return to special payments by the bank made the collection of any information regarding the purchase of the monies a consideration of some importance ... and, monies of Spanish America from the years 1800 to 1810 and from 1810 to 1820. It was delivered to Lord Liverpool and also communicated to Mr (now Sir Robert) Peel, and to Mr David Ricardo."

1626. JEVONS, William Stanley. *On the Variation of Prices and the Value of the Currency since 1782*.

Published in: Journal of the Statistical Society, Vol.XXVIII, 1865, pp294–320 + 4pp tables; bound in a volume labelled 'Statistical Society – Papers on Banking'.

An extension of the methods used by Jevons in his pamphlet 'Value of Gold' published in 1863.

1627. JUDGES, A.V. *The Origins of English Banking*. London, Macmillan, 1931. 8vo, 8pp. (Published in 'History', New Series, Vol.XVI, No.62 for July, 1931).

An essay on the development of embryonic banking in the 17th century (bankers' notes, cheques, promissory notes, etc.) and the place of the London goldsmiths in this process.

1628. KEMPSTER, J.W. *Banking, Credit, And The Crisis*. London, General Press, (1933). 8vo, xxvix+386pp, extensively illustrated and with coloured working model in pocket at end, bound in the publisher's green cloth.

First Edition.

With a foreword by Sir Josiah Stamp; a massively detailed work which although essentially polemical contains in the words of the foreword 'a wealth of reasoned detail'.

1629. KING, W.T.C. *History of the London Discount Market*. London, Frank Cass, 1932. 8vo, xix+355pp, in the publisher's red cloth.

Second Edition.

With a substantial bibliography.

1630. KNOWLES, Roderic. *How to Rob Banks Without Violence*. London, Michael Joseph, (1972). 8vo, 221pp, cloth gilt.

First Edition.

A detailed description of two large-scale international criminal operations organised by the author.

1631. LAWSON, William John. *The History of Banking With a Comprehensive Account of the Origin, Rise and Progress, of the Banks of England, Ireland and Scotland*. London,

Richard Bentley, 1855. 8vo, xiii+524pp, some spotting, in the original cloth, this rubbed and stained.

Second Edition, 'with additions'.

A standard but detailed history of British Banking, particularly good on Irish and Scottish banking.

1632. MACKCOULL, John. *Abuses of Justice, illustrated by my own case; disclosing various practices of the officers of criminal law; with an account of several interesting trials, anecdotes of certain bankers, and hairbreadth escapes of the innocent and the guilty: being a vindication of the author from several charges of forgery.* London, M. Jones, 1812. 8vo, viii+239pp, some light soiling or dustmarking, contemporary wrappers, entirely uncut.

Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. Kress B.6018. Not in Goldsmith, Black or Williams.

A complicated case of fraud and forgery in the City of London, corruption of witnesses, fabricated evidence and slanderous accusations by City of London police.

1633. MARTIN, Frederick. *Stories of Banks and Bankers.* London and Cambridge, Macmillan and Co, 1865. Small 8vo, viii+200pp, publisher's catalogue; bound in the publisher's tan cloth.

First Edition.

An interesting little work with material on particular banks, bankers and events.

Martin (1830-1893) was secretary to Thomas Carlyle and edited an edition of MacCulloch's 'Geographical Dictionary'.

1634. MEENAI, S.A. *Robert Torrens – 1780-1864.* Published in: *Economica*, Vol.XXIII, February 1956, pp.49-62.

A resume of the economic thought and publications of Torrens several of whose publications are present in this collection. A more detailed exposition of Torrens' monetary thought see D.P. O'Brien 'The transition in Torrens' Monetary Thought' in *Economica*, Vol.XXXII, August 1965 (present in this collection).

"A FEW COPIES ... FOR PRIVATE FRIENDS"

1635. MERCANTILE *Embarrassments, and the Present State of the Banking System.* Edinburgh, privately printed by John Johnstone, 1842. 8vo, 47pp, a very good copy in the original card wrappers, printed label on front wrapper.

Only Edition (?). Rare. Goldsmith 32800. Not in Kress.

Does not appear to be in British Library. The work is signed 'Statist': "a few copies are now printed for presentation to private friends ..." (Preface)

1636. MEULEN, Henry. *Free Banking. An Outline Of A Policy Of Individualism.* London, Macmillan, 1934. 8vo, xiv+429+2pp, a good copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

Second Edition.

First published in 1917, the author is basically against the gold standard which, although abolished in 1931, the author feared might return ... "the mass of orthodox opinion in the country is ... solidly in favour of the gold standard and is pressing for its reintroduction at the earliest possible date." (Preface) In its place the author is pressing for a system in which each banker would "maintain his own gold reserve, and makes his own paper price for gold".

His account of the period between the Bank Restriction Act of 1797 and the Bank Charter Act of 1844 is well presented in tracing the various influences and ideas leading to both.

1637. MICHIE, R.C. *Money, Mania and Markets. Investment, Company Formation and the Stock Exchange in Nineteenth-Century Scotland.* Edinburgh, John Donald, 1981. 8vo, vi+287pp, a mint copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With a substantial bibliography. Describes the development and growth of stockbroking (and allied services) in nineteenth-century Scotland and its important part in the capital market of Britain and the international market.

1638. MILLER, Harry E. *Banking Theories in The United States Before 1860*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1927. 8vo, xi+240pp, a crisp copy in the original cloth.

First Edition.

Necessarily concerned with the evolution of banking practice and theory in Britain, with an extensive bibliography.

1639. MILLER, Harry F. *An Examination of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 With a View to its Amendment*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XX, 1919, pp276-288.

Largely a retrospective survey but includes German, French and American systems; concludes with need for more elasticity in supply of cheques and notes.

1640. MORAN, Michael. *The Politics of Banking. The strange Case of Competition and Credit Control*. London, Macmillan, 1984. 8vo, ix+189pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

An examination of banking politics in Britain. "The Case Study describes the transformation of banking in Britain during the 1970s; but free competition was introduced in 1971 but that competition helped create both an explosive boom in money and a mania of speculation ..." (Advertisement)

1641. MORGAN, E. Victor. *Some Aspects of the Bank Restriction Period, 1797-1821*. London, published in 'Economic History', Feb 1939, pp205-221.

The author unjustly summarises his conclusions in nine points, the last of which summarises his argument "... currency contraction does not seem to have been a desirable way of restoring the exchanges".

1642. MORGAN, E. Victor. *Railway Investment, Bank of England Policy and Interest Rates, 1844-48*. London, published in 'Economic History', Feb 1940, pp329-340; bound in the publisher's blue printed wrappers.

By the time of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 England was enjoying prosperity and a period of cheap money and the years 1844-1845 saw the formation of many new railway companies which, in turn, placed great pressure on the London money market; the author argues that the method by which railway investment was financed 'was the main cause of the recession of 1846'.

1643. MORGAN, E. Victor. *The Theory and Practice of Central Banking. 1797-1913*. Cambridge, University Press, 1943. 8vo, xi+252pp, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A scholarly mixture of theoretical and historical studies of banking policies.

1644. MORGAN-WEBB, Sir Charles. *The Outlook for Gold*. London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, 1938. 8vo, 151+1pp, original blue cloth, spine lettered.

First Edition.

Written "to an accompaniment of grave disturbances in the public mind as to the utility and value of gold". The United States was pressing for a reduction in the price of gold and South Africa was insisting that Britain returned to a gold standard.

1645. MORTON, Frederic. *The Rothschilds: A Family Portrait*. New York, Atheneum, 1962. 8vo, xii+305+1pp, plates, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First published earlier the same year. Numerous references to Rothschild banking interests and their dealings with the Bank of England and other London banks.

1646. MOSS, David J. *The Bank of England and the Country Banks: Birmingham, 1827-33*. London, in 'The Economic History Review', Nov 1981, pp540-553.

The 1825 run on the country banks was dramatic and the government responded with radical reform of currency and banking including the creation of joint-stock banks outside a radius of sixty-five miles from London and the giving of powers to the Bank of England to set up branches which, it was hoped, would allow the bank of England "to capture the note-issue and the private banker and thereby manage the provincial credit market".

The working out of this legislation in Birmingham is the subject of this article.

1647. MOTTRAM, R.H. *Bowler Hat, A Last Glance at the Old Country Banking*. London, Hutchinson, 1940. 8vo, vi+255pp + 16pp advertisements, frontispiece, illustrations, in the original black cloth – this slightly spotted.

First Edition.

Largely based on personal recollections of the private banks, in particular Gurney's Bank in America.

1648. NETTELS, Curtis. *The Origins Of Paper Money In The English Colonies*. London, published in 'Economic History', Jan 1934, pp35–36; bound in the publisher's printed blue wrappers.

An examination of a separate paper currency in the American colonies at a time when they experienced a consistent 'scarcity of coined money' and 'the English currency was not regulated with an eye to colonial needs'.

1649. NEVIN, Edward. *The Origins of Cheap Money, 1931–2*. Published in: *Economica*, Vol.XX, February 1953, pp.24–38.

Nevin looks at the policy of low interest rates during the 1930s.

1650. NEVIN, Professor E.T. *The Mechanism of Cheap Money. A Study of British Monetary Policy 1931–1939*. Cardiff, University of Wales Press, 1955. 8vo, xiii+350pp, a good copy in the publisher's blue cloth.

First Edition.

With a useful four page bibliography.

Nevin is a leading authority on the origin and impact of British monetary policy.

1651. NISHIMURA, Professor Shizuya. *The Decline of Inland Bills of Exchange in the London Money Market 1855–1913*. Cambridge, University Press, 1971. 8vo, vii+134pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

... "criticizes the widely accepted hypothesis that the decline of the inland bill of exchange in Britain in the nineteenth century was largely due to the process of bank amalgamation, which linked bank branches having surplus funds. ... the decline in the use of inland commercial bills was due mainly to (this) revolution in transport and communication. (Editor)

1652. O'BRIEN, D.P. *The Transition in Torrens' Monetary Thought*. Published in: *Economica*, Vol.XXXII, August 1965, pp.269–302.

In essence an extension of Lord Robbins' argument in his 'Robert Torrens and the Evolution of Classical Economics' (1958) that "There is a discontinuity in Torrens' development which seems to defy explanation. In his main contribution (in the field of money and banking) Torrens was essentially a Classical economist. ... But, in his earlier works on the subject, we find him adopting an entirely different, indeed a totally opposite, attitude ... the future opponent of the Banking school held views which were much more extreme than any ever held by Tooke or Fullarton."

1653. ORSINGHER, Roger. *Banks of the World*. London, Macmillan, 1967. 8vo, xi+299pp + folding tables, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Wide-ranging and full of comparative historical material on, for example, banks of issue and commercial banks: British banking is discussed only within these wider contexts.

1654. OSTRER, Isidore. *The Conquest of Gold*. London, Jonathan Cape, 1932. 8vo, 142pp, in the original gilt lettered red cloth – this stained.

First Edition.

Limited to 600 copies.

An interesting work which examines the British banking and financial 'system' and finds it inadequate, 'encrusted with tradition' and makes accurate forecasts as to its (future) inability to deal with changing patterns of economic activity (and mood).

1655. PALIN, Ronald. *Rothschild Relish*. London, Cassell, 1970. 8vo, 6+193pp, in pictorial dustwrapper.

First Edition.

A history of the merchant banking firm of N.M. Rothschild and their offices in New Court, London, where they were based for more than 150 years.

1656. PEABODY, George. *George Peabody & Co. J.S. Morgan & Co. Morgan Grenfell & Co. 1838-1928*. London, printed by Waterlow & Sons for the Bank, 1928. 4to, 15pp, photographic illustrations, a good copy in gilt lettered dark blue limp morocco.

1657. PEABODY, George. & CO. *George Peabody & Co., J.S. Morgan & Co., Morgan Grenfell & Co., Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.* Oxford, University Press (for Private Circulation), 1958. 4to, xiii+30pp, extensively illustrated, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

George Peabody, a New England businessman, settled in England in 1838 and set up as a merchant but retaining his American interests; like many others he ran a banking function by financing trade by bills drawn on London.

1658. PERRY, S.E. *History of Companies' Legislation in England ... and its Effect Upon our Industrial and Banking Development*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXIX, 1908, pp475-507.

1659. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, F.W. *This Gold Crisis*. London, Victor Gollancz, 1931. 8vo, 244pp, original cloth, a bit faded.

First Edition. Masui p266.

An authoritative and detailed account of the 1931 gold crisis by the late Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

1660. PHILLIPS, Maberley. *Sidelights on Banking History*. Published in Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXIX, 1908, pp221-226.

Phillips, a prolific author on banking and a noted collector of bank-notes, examines a number of minor and transient features such as Bankers' parcels; Bankers' modes of transmitting gold; token money.

1661. PHILLIPS, Maberley. *More Sidelights and Reminiscences of Banking History*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXXI, 1910, pp109-135.

A continuation of Phillips' lecture given in 1908 (Vol.XXIX, pp221-226).

1662. PHILLIPS, Maberley. *The South Sea Bubble*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXXIII, 1912, pp131-156, illustrated with facsimiles.

Examines in particular the role of the Bank of England during the period of the 'Bubble'.

1663. PRESSNELL, L.S. *Country Banking in the Industrial Revolution*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1956. 8vo, iv+559pp, folding charts, a crisp copy in the original gilt patterned cloth.

First Edition.

A detailed, scarce and scholarly work, by far the best of its kind, bringing together detail not found in any other form.

1664. PRESSNELL, L.S. - Editor. *Studies in the Industrial Revolution. Presented to T.S. Ashton*. London, Athlone Press, University of London, 1960. 8vo, x+350pp, frontispiece and four illustrations, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

An impressive range of contributors of essays including "London Bankers in Wartime 1739-84" by D.M. Joslin; "The Rate of Interest in the Eighteenth Century" by L.S. Pressnell and "The Return to Gold, 1925" by R.S. Sayers.

Also contains a bibliography of Ashton's writings.

1665. REID, Margaret. *The Secondary Banking Crisis, 1973-75. Its Causes and Course.* London, Macmillan, 1983. 8vo, ix+219pp, a fine copy in pictorial glazed card boards.

Third Edition.

The major banking crisis of 1973-75 hit the British secondary banking system and necessitated a rescue operation by the big banks; this detailed work describes the causes of the crisis, the reaction of the Bank of England, the major banking groups with two detailed case histories of particular secondary banks.

BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

1666. REPORT of the Banking and Currency Committee. (of the Association of Chambers of Commerce) Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXX, 1909, pp264-273.

The committee was appointed ... "to take into consideration the restrictive laws relating to currency and banking in the United Kingdom ..." The Committee looked in particular at the Bank Charter Act of 1844, the Irish Banking Act of 1845, the Scottish Banking Act of 1845, and reviewed the effects of the various acts regulating savings banks.

1667. ROGERS, Professor James E. Thorold. *The Economic Interpretation of History.* London, Fisher Unwin, 1891. 8vo, xvii+547pp, a good copy in the original cloth.

Second Edition.

In this major work by the author of 'The History of Agriculture and Prices', Rogers uses the development of British banking and finance as central examples in his elucidation of his 'Manchester School' history.

1668. RICHARDS, Dr. R.D. *The Early History of Banking in England.* London, Frank Cass, 1958. 8vo, xx+319pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

Third Edition.

"... an attempt to bridge certain gaps in the early history of English Banking and deals with the operation of the Pre-Bank of England bankers, the evolution of English paper money ... includes a brief survey of English banking in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries." (Advertisement)

With an extensive bibliography and valuable appendices showing, for example accounts of goldsmith-bankers and various exchequer and treasury documents and accounts.

1669. ROSTOW, W.W. *British Economy of the Nineteenth Century.* Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1968. 8vo, 4+240pp, a good copy in dustwrapper.

New Edition.

1670. SAYERS, R.S. *Bank of England Operations. 1890-1914.* London, P.S. King & Son, 1936. 8vo, xxiv+142pp + 2pp advertisements; a good copy in the publisher's plum cloth.

First Edition.

Sayers' first book and now scarce; not a history of the Bank of England but ... "merely a study of the operations of the Bank of England, as those operations appear to one whose interest is derived from an interest in the working of the pre-war standard". (Preface)

1671. SAYERS, R.S. *The Question Of The Standard, 1815-44.* London, in 'Economic History', Feb. 1935, pp79-103, bound in the publisher's printed blue wrappers.

An account of the efforts made to establish a new basis for the currency following on the long 'Bank Restriction' introduced in 1797; the Bullion Report and the teachings of Ricardo made it impossible to continue with 'Restriction'.

The article includes substantial bibliographical notes.

1672. SAYERS, Professor R.S. *Modern Banking*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1951. 8vo, 11+333pp, a good copy.

Third Edition.

The best and most complete edition including all the changes in banking structure and practice since the first issue of the book in 1937.

1673. SAYERS, Professor R.S. *Central Banking After Bagehot*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1958. 8vo, vi+149pp a fine copy.

Second Issue.

"Considering that it is the outstanding theme in the monetary history of the nineteenth-century, it is surprising that the development of central banking principles by the Bank of England has not yet been traced in a really satisfactory way ... The period that cries aloud for further attention is the post-Bagehot period – the generation following 1873." (p8)

Bagehot's 'Lombard Street' appeared in 1873 and Sayers regards this as the 'appropriate starting point' – "it settled once and for all the question of how the Bank should behave in a crisis".

1674. SLAVEN, Anthony and ALDCROFT, Derek. *Business, Banking and Urban History. Essays in Honour of S.G. Checkland, Professor of Economic History University of Glasgow 1957–1982*. Edinburgh, John Donald, (1982). 8vo, portrait, xiv+235pp, cloth in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

Includes three papers on banking history including C.W. Munn on 'The Development of Joint-Stock Banking in Scotland, 1810–1845'.

1675. SYKES, Ernest. *A History of Currency Legislation in England, 1689–1819*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XVII, 1896, pp357–386.

A useful survey stressing the recurrent themes of convertibility, liquidity and the developing role of the Bank of England.

1676. SYKES, Ernest William. *The Growth of London as the Financial Centre of the World*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXIII, 1902, pp355–380.

Traces the history of London as a financial centre but sees signs, particularly from America, of Britain losing its pre-eminence as the money market.

1677. TIPPER, Henry. *Bank Charter Act 1844*. Published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers', Vol.XXVIII, 1907, pp409–435.

Compares conditions under which the 1844 Act operated then and now (1907) and suggests changes – particularly an increase in reserves.

1678. TOOKE, Thomas – F.R.S. *A History of Prices and of The State of The Circulation, From 1793 to 1837; Preceded by A Brief Sketch of the State of The Corn Trade in the Last Two Centuries*. London, printed for Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1838. 2 vols, 8vo, vii+376pp + 16pp cat. of books) + iv+420pp, a crisp copy in the publisher's blind-stamped dark green cloth.

First Edition. Goldsmith 30310. Kress C.4744.

An interesting association copy being a presentation copy from Tooke to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton (1784–1841) politician and pamphleteer, author of works on poverty and emigration.

Tooke's work is particularly interesting in that he was one of very few men of business to bring his experience to bear on economic and financial theory. Schumpeter states "A better title would have been 'Analysis of England's Economic Processes from 1792–1856 with special reference to the condition of the currency and of credit'." Jevons called it 'unique and so it is'. (p520)

Further volumes appeared taking the work up to 1846 and William Newmarch further added to the work in 1857.

1679. VICKERS, Douglas. *"Studies in the Theory of Money."* Philadelphia, Chilton Company, 1959 (1968). 8vo, IX+313pp, a very good copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition (revised by Kelly).

"This work is a systematic examination of the monetary theories which developed in England in the important but neglected hundred years preceding the appearance of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations'" (Dustwrapper).

1680. WECHSBERG, Joseph. *The Merchant Bankers*. London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, (1967). 8vo, xii+365pp, cloth in dustwrapper.

First published earlier in 1967. Studies of Hambros, Barings, Warburg, Mattioli, Abs, Lehman Brothers and Rothschilds.

1681. WHITTLESEY, C.R. & WILSON, J.S.G (Editors) *Essays in Money and Banking. In Honour of R.S. Sayers*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1968. 8vo, x+327pp, a fine copy in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

With thirteen original papers by experts from both sides of the Atlantic as a tribute to Sayers whose own books are to be found in this collection.

1682. WILSHER, Peter. *The Pound In Your Pocket. 1870-1970*. London, Cassell, 1970. 8vo, x+243pp, illustrated, a very good copy.

First Edition.

An unusual work by a financial journalist who is attempting a social history of money – its relative value over time in terms not simply of its purchasing power but its symbolic quality to various generations and classes.

1683. ZIEGLER, Philip. *The Sixth Great Power: Barings 1762-1929*. London, Collins, 1988. 8vo, 430pp, plates, cloth gilt in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The best study to date of the "oldest merchant bank in the City of London, and one of the most pre-eminent British financial institutions".

CURRENCY, COINAGE AND BANK NOTES

AN IMPORTANT WORK

1684. ARBUTHNOT, John. *Tables of ancient coins, weights and measures, explained and exemplify'd in several dissertations*. London, J. Touse, 1727. 8vo, title printed in red and black, 18 engraved plates of tables, 12+327pp, very small early private library stamp on blank margin of title, contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, the label renewed. A very fine copy.

First Edition in this form, Mayer, 32. Goldsmith 6495. Kress 3674. Lipsius p.14. Masui p.220. Palgrave, I, 52, describing it as "an important work".

One of the most important contributions to the subject published in the 18th century. These tables were the major source on metrology for most economic writers of the century, notably Adam Smith. Arbuthnot had originally published his engraved 'Tables of the Grecian, Roman, and Jewish Measures, Weights, and coins reduced to the English Standard' in 1705, in small format and without text.

REPLETE WITH CURIOUS INFORMATION: THE BEST EDITION

1685. ARBUTHNOT, John. *Tables of ancient coins, weights and measures, explained and exemplified in several dissertations*. To which is added, an appendix, containing observations on Dr Arbuthnot's Dissertations on coins, weights and measures. By Benjamin Langwith, D.D. London, D. Browne, A. Millar, J. Whiston and B. White 1754. 4to, 18 engraved plates of tables, some folding 12+327+1+4+43+1pp, contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands and a label, a little insignificant wear to extremities but an unusually fine copy. With the early 19th century armorial bookplate of William Gordon.

Second edition. Higgs 791. Goldsmith 8880. Kress S.3970. McCulloch, p.134.

Langwith's Observations makes this the 'best' edition (in a scholarly sense). It is rather scarcer than the edition of 1727. McCulloch approved of it. "This work", he wrote, "though deficient in accuracy, is replete with curious information and has been generally referred to by later English writers"

1686. BANK NOTES. *Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the mode of preventing the forgery of bank notes*. (London, House of Commons). Ordered to be printed 25th January 1819, folio, 6+2pp, docket title, cancelled library stamp on upper margin of title, sewn as issued, uncut.

Not in Ford & Ford or Goldsmith.

The Commissioners were Joseph Banks, William Congreve, William Courtenay, Davies Gilbert, Jeremy Harman, William H. Wollaston and Charles Hatchett. Among their conclusions was the acknowledgement that the public as a whole was liable to be gulled even by the most inept imitation notes.

1687. - 1718. BANK NOTE ENGRAVING, MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY. *A Remarkable collection of 31 Autograph letters from various Scottish Banks to a London firm of bank note engravers, 1822-1840*. With two letters from Robert Owen & Co. written by Robert Owen's solicitor.

An important and remarkably extensive and coherent collection of letters, all addressed to the London firm of PERKINS & BACON dated variously between March 4th 1822 and June 3rd 1840 (with a final letter dated June 30th 1851).

Perkins & Bacon was a successful and reputable firm of engravers with premises at 69 Fleet Street London. During the period covered by these letters the name of the company was originally Perkins, Fairman & Heath (1822), became Perkins & Heath (1823-1827), then Perkins & Bacon (1830-1834) and finally Perkins, Bacon and Petch (1837-1851).

Their correspondents (and also their customers) here included the British Linen Company Bank (Edinburgh), Leith Bank, Robert Owen & Co (Glasgow), Aberdeen & County Bank, Commercial Bank of Scotland, National Bank of Scotland, Walker & Co (Glasgow), the Union Bank, Bank of Scotland, J. Haldane (Glasgow) and W.G. Woodbridge. Twelve of the letters were sent by the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

All these letters are the original despatched (franked and sealed) letters sent through the mail to this single firm of bank note engravers in London. They all refer to the ordering, cost and supply of banknotes. Many of them go into considerable detail about design of the notes, quality and type of paper to be used, the cost of manufacture and delivery, security and storage of pages and the arrangements for payment on completion.

Thus on Sept. 18th 1822 the British Linen Company Bank wrote agreeing to the Perkins proposal to charge "500 Guineas for separate dies. 100 Guineas for each steel plate. 15 Guineas for each back plate. Each plate to print 1500000 perfect impressions and the plates and dyes to be the exclusive property of the Bank..." ("In 1822 an entirely new series (of bank-notes) was issued in a design which apart from some modifications was to remain standard throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. The notes were printed from steel plates engraved by Perkins Fairman & Heath". – James Douglas, *Scottish Banknotes*, 1965, pp.58–59.)

February 25th 1823: from Leith Bank to Perkins & Heath: "... We have forwarded a box containing two thousand five hundred sheets of our Five pounds and Five Thousand Sheets of our One Pound Note paper which when printed will be 5000 Five Pounds and 10,000 One Pound Notes. The plan we followed before the New Stamp as now adopted was to stick the notes into books of 500 notes each, but we found, in the last notes we sent to be stamped that they were all cut out and the stamp very irregularly placed on the back. We would therefore be guided by you in this matter but at all events we would wish the notes to be stitched and made up in parcels of 500 notes – we would wish to know if you take the trouble of sending the Notes when printed to the stamp office for the purpose of having them stamped ... We would also wish you to inform us where our Plates are to be lodged after the Notes are thrown off, until again needed. It would be obliging (if) you can be assured that the Stamp Office people do not misplace the stamp which in former cases they have done, and by which the clumsy piece of work now in use means the beauty of the engraving, as well as the service of the Note is too often injured ...". (The Leith Banking Company was founded in 1793 but was finally sequestered in 1842 with debts of £123,582. At the time of its failure it had a note circulation of about £10,000. The last issue of Leith Bank notes was in 1824 and is clearly the issue referred to in the present letter. There were notes of twenty shillings, one guinea and five pounds).

Dec. 19th 1826: Commercial Bank of Scotland to Perkins & Heath. "...We shipped of the smack Favourite Sanderson ... a box to your address containing 53 reams small notepaper or 25,440 sheets, each sheet to make two Notes – of this be so good as to satisfy yourselves before throwing off any ..." (The Commercial Bank of Scotland was founded in 1810 and granted its Royal Charter in 1832. In 1827 new plates for a £1 note were prepared by Perkins & Heath of London. These have a vignette of Edinburgh Castle flanked by two medallions.)

June 13th 1832: from Commercial Bank of Scotland to Perkins & Bacon: "... We find that the insertion of the No of the Note at the underpart of the right side circumscribes the space for the date & crowds the corner of the Note so much, that we think that you had better take out altogether the word No, leaving the letter A as it is ...".

Nov. 19th 1832: from Union Bank: "... It is the practice in Scotland to make the £5 Notes larger than the 20/- Notes & if the size even to be altered they would not pack so conveniently with those in circulation".

March 27th 1837: Commercial Bank of Scotland: "... Prefixing statement of your account for printing 50,000 20/- Notes, the amount of which (£150) less 5% discount we have today ordered to be paid to you... I beg again to bring under your notice the charge for printing our small notes which appears to be very high when compared with the offers made to us by respectable Tradesmen in this quarter and we hope that you will be enabled to give us reduction to some amount in any future transactions we may have with you, at any rate to place us on the same footing as the National Bank of Ireland, whose business we are informed you do at a much lower charge than ours...".

The two autograph letters from J. Wright, Robert Owen's solicitor, are variously dated March 10th 1824 and February 11th 1825. The former requests Messrs. Perkins & Heath "to prepare and forward with all dispatch 20,000 of our Russian(?) tickets. The first 4000 may be forwarded by the Mail Coach as we shall require them almost immediately ...". The second letter, was also written by Wright in Glasgow. He refers to the settlement of Robert Owen & Co's account by a draft of the Glasgow Bank on Messrs. Glyn & Co. of £62–15–6. and goes on to refer to a missing plate "of the works" (presumably at New Lanark). "As you state", he writes, "you had some weeks ago forwarded a proof from your new plate of the Works we wrote to Lanark to enquire if it had come there, it having never made its appearance here. We find it has not reached there neither ...". He requests that a duplicate be sent. (At about this time several engraved views of the New Lanark mills were cut: we have been unable to identify to which the present letter refers, however).

The collection of letters is preserved loose in an album and is accompanied by typed transcriptions of the most important extracts from each letter: the letters are all well preserved and legible.

1720. BENAS, Baron Louis. *L.S.D.* or, pounds, shillings and pence, still retained; a plan for the decimalization of British coinage. London, Effingham Wilson, 1868. 8vo, 22pp, sewn as issued.

First Edition. Not in Masui.

NOT IN KRESS OR LIPSIUS

1721. BIRCHALL, Samuel. *An alphabetical list of provincial copper-coins or tokens, issued between the years 1786 and 1796*. Leeds, printed by Thomas Gill, 1796. 8vo, complete with both the printed title and the rare additional engraved title-page illustrating Birchall's own Leeds token, 4+141pp, with early and relevant additions and annotations in pencil and ink throughout, slight stain on engraved title, recent old-style calf-backed marbled boards lettered in gilt. A very good copy indeed complete with final errata leaf.

First and only edition: although there may have been two issues as a number of copies are found without the engraved title-page. It is scarce in any state and rare with the extra engraved title. Goldsmith 16676. Not in Kress or Lipsius.

It was probably the best contemporary list of this series of late 18th century trade tokens prior to Conder's standard work first published in 1798.

ONLY 105 COPIES PRINTED

1722. BLUNDELL, Joseph Hight. *Bedfordshire seventeenth century tokens*. Ventnor, printed by the County Press, Newport, I.W., for the author, 1928. 8vo, 3 excellent photographic plates of tokens, xii+67pp, the text printed on rectos only original maroon cloth gilt.

A very fine copy indeed of this so-called 'New Edition'. Very rare: 105 copies printed for subscribers only. Not in Clain-Stefanelli or Grierson.

1723. BOWRING, Sir John. *The decimal system in numbers, coins and accounts: especially with reference to the decimalisation of the currency and accountancy of the United Kingdom*. London: Nathaniel Cook, 1854. 8vo, portrait frontispiece, six other portraits, 16 plates of coins, text figures, 4+245+1pp, original brown cloth gilt, a little wear to head of spine. A very good copy.

First Edition. Masui p.227. Cotton & little p. 162.

Sir John Bowring (1792-1872) was a distinguished diplomat, linguist and traveller. He was a keen decimalist and obtained the issue of the florin as a first step towards the introduction of a decimal system of currency.

1724. BOWRING, Sir John. *The decimal system in numbers, coins and accounts. Reprinted from the 1854 edition*. London, Edward Stanford, 1872. 8vo, collating exactly as first edition but with the title page reset, with the errata corrected and with a list of plates on verso of Preface leaf, and only the portrait of Bowring (the other portraits not printed in this second edition), original green cloth, embossed in gilt and silver. A fine copy.

THE STANDARD WORK BEFORE DALTON;

ONLY 250 COPIES PRINTED

1725. BOYNE, William. *The silver tokens of Great Britain and Ireland, the dependencies, and colonies*. To which are added two tokens in gold, and some in copper which were issued as silver. London: printed for the subscribers only. 1866. 4to, 7 engraved plates of the coins, title printed within a woodcut border, 68 leaves, printed on rectos only, original embossed maroon cloth, skilfully rebacked with the original backstrip preserved. A very good copy.

First and only early edition of which 250 copies were printed for subscribers.

The standard work on the silver trade tokens of 1811 and 1812 before Dalton's book of 1922. The tokens described here by Boyne were largely sixpences and shillings, issued by private businessmen and, in some cases, by public bodies. It is relevant to observe that the silver currency in Britain until the great re-coinage of 1816 was in a deplorable condition. From 1760 to 1816 the entire government issue of silver coinage was only to the value of £68,609. The rest of the amount in circulation was made up of the various issues of the monarchs from the reign of Charles 11, when the milled money was first introduced. All this old currency was largely worn flat, light weight and seriously defective by the beginning of the 19th century.

1726. BURN, Jacob Henry. *A descriptive catalogue of the London traders, tavern and coffee-house tokens current in the Seventeenth Century; and presented to the Corporation Library by Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy.* (London), Printed for the use of Members of the Corporation of the City of London, 1855. 8vo, portrait frontispiece of Beaufoy, 3 other engraved plates, xcv+1+287+1pp, original embossed brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt, head of spine worn.

Second edition. Leitzmann p.18. Clain-Stefanelli 13873. Masui p.228.

The tokens here described were a well know collection, referred to by Williamson and later writers as the 'Beaufoy Cabinet', and are now housed in the Guildhall Museum. The list has a very good selection of the London and Southwark tokens and it also contains the only known substantial list (a total of about 50) of leaden tokens described as "anterior to 1649". (Wetton p.63).

THE STANDARD WORK ON SCOTTISH COINS

1727. BURNS, Edward. *The coinage of Scotland illustrated from the cabinet of Thomas Coats, Esq. of Ferguslie and other collections.* Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black, 1887. Three vols, 4to, 79 plates in volume III, many of the plates loose, xxiii+1+365+3 and xxiii+556pp, original green cloth, labels on spines, a bit rubbed. A complete and very good set.

First Edition of this standard and indispensable work on Scottish coins. Clain-Stefanelli 11257. Grierson p.183.

Only 545 copies printed and accordingly very scarce.

1728. CLAY, Charles. *Currency of the Isle of Man, from its earliest appearance to the assimilation with the British coinage in 1840.* With the laws and other circumstances connected with its history. Douglas, printed from the Manx Society, 1869. 8vo, folding frontispiece, 4 excellent photographic plates (actual photographs mounted) of coins and tokens, 7 engraved plates, xi+228pp, contemporary dark green half morocco, spine and top edge gilt, arms in gilt on sides.

First and only edition: very rare. Sigler 505. Masui p.230.

A handsome copy extra-illustrated with a mounted portrait of Edward Earl of Derby.

VERY RARE: ONLY 80 COPIES PRINTED

1729. COTTON, William, A. *The coins, tokens and medals of Worcestershire, with illustrations and notes.* Bromsgrove, privately printed for the author, 1885. 8vo, title printed in red and black, 6 plates, 11+149+2 leaves, mostly printed on rectos only, with the final leaf of advertisements, occasional very light spotting, original parchment boards gilt, top edge gilt, others uncut, the sides dustsoiled else a very good copy.

First and only edition. Only 80 copies printed and issued to subscribers, this being copy no.43 which was originally subscribed for by Mr.E.Fisher Smith of The Priory, Dudley.

Cotton's is one of the best of the studies of the coinages of the English counties with good sections on the 17th and 18th century tokens.

1730. CRAIG, Sir John. *The Mint.* A history of the London Mint from A.D. 287 to 1948. Cambridge, University Press, 1953. 8vo, 16 plates, xviii+450pp, original dark blue cloth gilt. A fine copy.

First Edition. The standard work.

THE STANDARD WORK: ONLY 200 COPIES PRINTED

1731. DALTON, Richard. *The silver token-coinage mainly issued between 1811 and 1812 described and illustrated.* N.P. (Bristol?), 1922. 4to, viii+63pp, interleaved with ruled paper, fully illustrated throughout, with six leaves of pencilled ms. noted on Bristol tokens loosely inserted, contemporary maroon cloth.

First Edition: rare. Only 200 copies printed. The present copy is out of sequence, however, being both unnumbered and unsigned. A ms. note on the front e.p. claims it to be the author's copy but there is no other evidence to corroborate this. Clain-Stefanelli 13877. Grierson p.252. Masui p.252.

Dalton's remains the standard work on the early nineteenth century silver token-coinage issued by both private individuals, town councils and other local authorities, Poor Law Guardians and others.

AN UNUSUALLY FINE SET OF THE STANDARD WORK
ON 18th CENTURY BRITISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

1732. DALTON, R & HAMER, S.H. *The provincial token-coinage of the 18th century illustrated*. (n.p.), 1910-1918. 14 parts in 5 vols, 4to, superbly illustrated throughout, 567pp (in addition to prelims and sub-titles), uniformly bound in later green cloth gilt, spines gilt and lettered. An unusually fine set from the numismatic libraries successively of C. Wilson Peck and F.R. Cooper with their signatures in volume I.

First Edition. Clain-Stefanelli 13878. Grierson p.158 and p.252. Masui p.249.

The standard work on 18th century British trade tokens. The illustrations (of virtually all the types listed) are of the highest quality and much superior to recent reprints. The authors give accurate and detailed descriptions of varieties, edge-reading, etc., together with their opinions of comparative rarity.

1733. DAVIS, W.J. *The token coinage of Warwickshire, with descriptive and historical notes*. Birmingham, printed by Hudson & Son, 1895. 4to, 24 excellent plates, xx+132pp, with 14pp of advertisements at end, original brown half morocco gilt, sometime skilfully rebacked. A very good copy.

First and only early edition.

An excellent study of the 18th and 19th century trade tokens of the county of Warwickshire, together with the paper money of the Birmingham Overseers. Probably the best of the county catalogues of these series: the author provides not only excellent descriptions (and illustrations) of the coins themselves but extensive and frequent notes on the issuers in their historical context.

1734. DUCAREL, Andrew Coltee. *A series of about 200 Anglo-Gallic, or Norman and Aquitaine coins of the ancient Kings of England*. London, printed for the author, and sold by E. Withers and J. Scott, 1757. 4to, 2+ii+xi+104+39pp, folding engraved map of France, 15 engraved plates of coins by Francis Perry, plate of Mr. Brander's medal, also engraved by Perry, a little foxing or browning here and there, one or two marginal stains, two short tears in title (no loss), 19th century half calf, gilt, with contrasting labels, rubbed. A good copy but without the portrait found in some copies.

First Edition. Kress 5602. Higgs 1511. Lipsius p.106. Engel & Serrure 2275. Not in Goldsmith.

Ducarel's study of Anglo-Gallic coins compares in importance with the essays of Simon (on Irish coins) and Folkes (on English) and is the first major contribution in English on the subject of Anglo-French coins. The Postscript (39pp.) comprises 'Records relating to the Anglo-Gallic coins published in Rymer's Foedera'.

1735. FLEETWOOD, William. *A sermon against clipping, preach'd before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at Guild-Hall Chappel, on Decemb. 16. 1694*. London, printed by Tho. Hodgkin, and are to be sold by John Whitlock, 1694. 4to, 4+29+3pp, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First Edition. Kress 1843. Goldsmith 3024. Wing F.1248. Horsefield 114.

Fleetwood's sermon, preached a year before the recoinage of silver money, was on "First, the use and necessity of money to be carrying on the trade and commerce of the world; secondly, the mischiefs of corrupting the debasing money, the coining of bad metal, or the clipping and stealing from good; thirdly, the reasonableness and justice of the laws which punish such offenders". He preached several pro-Whig sermons on topical subjects, but this particular matter was of the greatest interest to him; he is best known in economic circles for his *Chronicon Preciosum*, 1707, on the coinage of Britain.

THE BEST ACCOUNT OF PRICES BEFORE EDEN'S

1736. FLEETWOOD, William. *Chronicon Preciosum: or, an account of English money, the price of corn, and other commodities, for the last 600 years*. In a letter to a student in the University of Oxford. London, Charles Harper, 1707. 8vo, 16+181+11pp, including the final 5 pages of Charles Harper's advertisements, marginal worming in preliminary leaves, not touching printed surface, contemporary panelled calf. A good copy.

First Edition. Kress 2553. Goldsmith 4403. Hanson 823. Hollander 635. McCulloch p.192. Massie 3581.

In answer to a question about an Oxford Fellowship, Fleetwood addressed himself to the task of determining historical changes in the value of money. "But his treatise took a wider range; it brought together all the information he could find on the value of money and the prices of commodities during the Middle Ages in England; and it is still well worth consulting". (Palgrave II, 89). Fleetwood's essay is important as the first major attempt at an historical survey of prices, wages and incomes. In McCulloch's view it was "the best account of prices published in England previously to that given by F.M. Eden".

A PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR TO
SIR JOHN EARDLEY WILMOT

1737. FOLKES, Martin. *A table of English silver coins from the Norman Conquest to the present time*. With their weights, intrinsic values, and some remarks upon the several pieces. London, for the Society of Antiquaries, 1745. 4to, 161+1pp, errata on verso of last leaf, occasional light foxing, contemporary calf, neatly rebacked and repaired, label on spine lettered in gilt. A very good copy.

First Edition. A presentation copy inscribed by the author to Sir John Eardley Wilmot (1709–1792) who was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1745.

bound with

1738. _____. *A table of English gold coins from the eighteenth year of King Edward the Third, when gold was first coined in England, to the present time. With their weights and intrinsic values*. London, reprinted 1745. 4to, 12pp.

Second edition. First published separately in 1736. Goldsmith 8174. Hanson 4928. Massie 3582. McCulloch p. 161. Lipsius p. 131. Hirsch p. 42. Not in Kress.

First Edition of the two works together. Folkes was a man of extensive learning, numbered Isaac Newton among his friends and helped Theobald with his edition of Shakespeare. There were at least three occasions when Adam Smith consulted Folkes. First, to confirm that medieval money was directly related to weight: secondly, in connection with variations in the value of silver in the 15th century: and, thirdly, Smith appeared to follow Folkes's tables for tracing the price of wheat over a long period.

Referred to in Cannan's edition of the 'Wealth of Nations' vol.I pp.28, 178 and 250. Also the Glasgow edition, pp.42, and 195–196.

THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS

1739. FOLKES, Martin. *Tables of English silver and gold coins: – And now reprinted, with plates and explanations, by the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1763–1761*. Two parts in one vol., 4to, 67 engraved plates of English coins, iv+161+1+12+216pp, with an engraved portrait of Folkes as President of the Royal Society mounted as frontispiece (not called for, however), contemporary blind-stamped calf, sometime professionally rebacked with the original backstrip preserved, marble edges. A fine copy. From the library (June 1817) of Edward Williamson of Compton in Bedfordshire.

First illustrated edition of the first comprehensive catalogue of English silver and gold coins. Goldsmith 8979. Lipsius p.130. Kress 6102. Higgs 2957. Joan Evans, *A History of the Society of Antiquaries*, p.96.

Folkes himself had died in 1754 and this new edition was edited by John Ward (up to his death in 1758) and thereafter by Francis Gifford. Problems with the printer, politickings in the Society, questions of copyright and

accusations of piracy by Snelling, all conspired to delay the date of publication. Francis Perry had engraved most of the plates thus establishing the enduring importance of this edition.

1740. GOLDING, Charles. *The coinage of Suffolk, consisting of the regal coins, leaden pieces, and tokens of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries*. Together with notices of the mints and of some of the issuers of tokens. London, printed for private distribution only, 1868. 4to, title printed in red and black, xi+100pp, six engraved plates of coins, together with other illustrations in the text, original plum cloth, the covers elaborately panelled in blind, short title in gilt on both upper cover and spine, the spine itself a bit faded, bevelled edges. A fine copy.

Very scarce indeed: almost certainly fewer than 150 copies printed. Not in Wetton or Clain-Stefanelli.

Although there are obviously many omissions and inaccuracies, no other Coinage of Suffolk has ever been attempted and it is notable for that. Pp. 23–94 comprise illustrations and detailed descriptions of private, company and other trade and business tokens struck for use in Suffolk in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

1741. GRANT, G.L. *The Standard Catalogue of Provincial Banks and Banknotes*. London. Spink & Sons 1977. 4to, 24+132pp+30 plates; mint in the publisher's pictorial glazed boards.

First Edition.

An invaluable reference work providing a guide to the many banking companies which flourished between the mid eighteenth-century and 1900, with dates and partnership details for each and preceded by a substantial essay on provincial banks and banknotes.

1742. HAMER, S.H. *Notes on the private tokens, their issuers and die-sinkers*. (London, 1904–1906). Three parts in one vol., 4to, with an aggregate of 9 plates and 68pp, drop-head title to each part, bound in later green cloth, gilt and lettered. A very fine copy.

Clain-Stefanelli 13882.

An important, albeit minor, contribution to token literature. His magnum opus apart, S.H. Hamer unfortunately left no other significant contribution to numismatic literature. His 'Notes' were originally published in the B.N.J.

1743. HAWKINS, Edward. *The silver coins of England, arranged and described; with remarks on British money, previous to the Saxon dynasties*. – Third edition, with alterations and additions by R.L.I. Kenyon. London, Bernard Quaritch, 1887. 8vo, frontispiece and 53 plates of coins, viii+508pp, original brown quarter morocco, spine gilt and lettered, top edge gilt, others uncut. A fine copy.

Third and last edition, considerably expanded by Kenyon and brought up to date. Clain-Stefanelli 9687. Grierson p.178.

1744. JOSSET, C.R. *Money in Britain. A History of the Currencies of the British Isles*. London. Wame 1962. 8vo, x+214pp, illustrations, a fine copy.

First Edition.

Literally a history of money in Britain – of coins, notes related to their issue and control by banks and by central government.

1745. KELLY, E.M. *Spanish dollars and silver tokens. An account of the issues of the Bank of England, 1797–1816*. London, Spink (1976). 4to, 8 plates, 14+151+11pp, black cloth lettered in gilt, in dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The most authoritative account of these Bank of England issues put into circulation during the period of the Bank Restriction Acts. The author was an archivist at the Bank and was given access to all the relevant official documents.

A VALUABLE TREATISE

1746. LEAKE, Stephen Martin. *An historical account of English money, from the Conquest, to the present time; including those of Scotland, from the Union of the two Kingdoms in King James I.* The second edition with great additions and improvement, tables of gold and silver money, and six new cuts. London, W. Meadows, 1745. 8vo, 13 engraved plates of coins, viii+428+20pp, margin of title rather browned, contemporary calf gilt, with a later label, foot of spine a little worn else a very good crisp copy. With the 18th century armorial bookplate of J.R. Abdy Esq. of Albyns (perhaps the son of Sir Robert Abdy, Baronet, who died in 1748).

Second edition. Leake's account of English money was first published in 1726 as a brief and anonymous essay. This second edition was substantially extended and indeed virtually rewritten. Hanson 3619n. Kress 4764. Goldsmith 8176.

Leake's chef d'oeuvre. It was a chronological description of English coins, and the first of its kind. The coinage was fully described, reign by reign. McCulloch (p.162) describes it as "this valuable treatise", while Ruding (*Annals*, 1840, pp.viii-ix) more judiciously considered that "as far as it goes it has great merit...".

1747. LEAKE, Stephen Martin. *An historical account of English money.* The third edition, with additions. London, R. Faulder, T. and J. Egerton (et al.), 1793. 8vo, viii+428+18+3-8pp, partially interleaved, 14 engraved plates of coins, the three leaves of the appendix stained, the main text printed on blue paper, mid-19th century half calf gilt with a label, top edge gilt. A handsome copy.

The third and last edition: published posthumously. Published by the booksellers. Kress B.2564. Goldsmith 15815.

New material for this edition comprises an appendix (6pp) on the coinage of George III together with a plate illustrating the obverses and reverses of eleven coins.

1748. LEIGH, Edward. *Three diatribes or discourses. First of travel, or a guide for travellers into Foreign parts. Secondly, of money or coyns. Thirdly, of measuring of the distance betwixt places.* London, printed for William Whitwood, 1671. 8vo, 16+87+1pp, modern (but not recent) calf gilt, gilt edges. A nice copy.

First Edition. Wing L.1010. Goldsmith 1985. Kress 1293. Not in Horsefield.

This is one of Edward Leigh's lesser known essays and his only excursion into economics. He was better known for his *Critica Sacra*, a lexicographical study of the New Testament. The Three Diatribes were dedicated to Francis Willughbie(y), the naturalist and traveller.

1749. 'LIBRA'. *The metric system examined by Libra.* London, Kent & Co, n.d. (But after 1862). 8vo, 19pp, inner margins stabbed for binding, original pink printed wrappers, worn.

Second Edition.

"The first edition of the following Treatise was published shortly after the issuing of a Report on the Metric System, by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1862. Since that time events have occurred, and discussions have taken place, which give rise to further observations found in the present edition". (Preface)

1750. LINDSAY, John. *A view of the coinage of Ireland, from the invasion of the Danes to the reign of George IV; with some account of the ring money; also, copious tables, lists, and descriptions of Hiberno-Danish and Irish coins; and an account of some of the principal hoards of parcels of coins discovered in Ireland.* Cork, printed by Lake H Belster, 1839. 4to, 14 plates of coins, 8 engraved tables, 4+iv+143+1pp, author's ms. errata slip tipped in between pp.30 and 31, and very slight occasional browning and spotting, original cloth-backed boards, spine lettered in gilt. A very good copy.

First and only early edition. Lietzmann p.78. Kress C.4927. Goldsmith 31008. Massui p.226. Clain-Stefanelli 10128.

The best work on the coinage of Ireland before Nelson (1905).

A COLLECTION OF MATERIAL ON COINAGE BY JOHN LINDSAY

1751. LINDSAY, John. *A view of the coinage of Scotland, with copious tables, lists, descriptions, and extracts from Acts of Parliament; an account of numerous hoards or parcels of coins discovered in Scotland, and of Scottish coins found in Ireland.* (with a Supplement and a Second Supplement). Cork, 1845–1859–1868. 4to, the three parts complete, a total of 23 plates, viii+292 and vii+1+64+4 and vi+48+2pp, offsetting and discolouration of the plates as usual, modern green half morocco gilt.

First Edition. Presentation copies inscribed by Lindsay and with the later ownership inscription of the Library of the Royal United Services Institution on the title-page. Engel & Serrure 4052. Leitzmann p.78. Goldsmith 34234. Kress C.6645, C.6647. Clain-Stefanelli 11260.

bound with

1752. _____. *A view of the history and coinage of the Parthians.* Cork, John Crowe, 1852. 4to, 12 plates (some badly foxed), vii+1+250+2pp, with the final errata leaf.

The scarce first edition Presentation copy inscribed by the author.

bound with

1753. _____. *Notices of remarkable Greek, Roman and Anglo Saxon, and other Medieval coins, in the cabinet of the author, mostly unpublished, with engravings.* Cork, J. Crowe, 1860. 4to, 3 plates, 2+12pp.

Scarce.

bound with

1754. _____. *Notices of remarkable Medieval coins, mostly unpublished, with engravings.* Cork, John Crowe, 1849. 4to, 3 plates, 100pp.

Scarce.

bound with

1755. _____. *Catalogue of the valuable collection of Irish and other antiquities of John Lindsay, Esq. of Cork; comprising gold ring money, gold armillae, Irish gold rings, silver seals, gold crosses, enamels, reliquaries, crucifixes ... some Greek coins and medals ... the Galway brooch (&c &c).* London, Sotheby, April 1868. 8vo, 12pp, two plates, 158 lots, each leaf bound onto stubs to conform with the 4to format of the volume.

Priced and named: rare. Manville & Robertson p.124.

bound with

1756. _____. *Catalogue of the collection of coins and medals of John Lindsay, Esq. of Cork; consisting of Greek, Roman, Early British, Anglo-Saxon, English, Scotch and Irish.* London Sotheby, August 1867. 8vo, 2+58pp, 804 lots, each leaf bound onto stubs (as previous item), original printed wrappers bound in.

Rare. Manville & Robertson p.123.

A WORK OF GREAT AND DESERVED AUTHORITY

1757. LIVERPOOL, Charles (Jenkinson) 1st Earl of. *A treatise on the coins of the realm; in a letter to the King.* Oxford, at the University Press, for Cadell and Davies, Strand, London 1805. 4to, portrait frontispiece (taken from the European Magazine and added to this copy, 2+268pp, without a half-title but possibly not required, contemporary brown calf with a triple gilt fillet on sides, sometime skilfully rebacked, spine gilt with raised bands, all edges gilt. A bit rubbed but a fine copy.

First Edition. Einaudi 3056. Kress B.4935. Goldsmith 19096. Leitzmann p.79.

From the library of Alfred Baldwin, the London numismatist, with his bookplate dated 1900. Liverpool's Treatise has been described by McCulloch (p.172) as "a work of great and deserved authority and comprises a greater

amount of information respecting the coins of the kingdom than is perhaps to be met with in any other publication.

1758. LONGMAN, William. *Tokens of the Eighteenth Century connected with booksellers & bookmakers (authors, printers, publishers, engravers and paper makers)*. London, Longmans, Green and Co, 1916. 8vo, 11 plates and one whole-page illustration, 90pp, original blue cloth, lettered in gilt on upper cover and spine.

First and only edition. Clain-Stefanelli 13889.

A scarce book with some excellent illustrations and notes on such people as William Claehar, Richard Long, Horn's Library, J. Smyth, T & R Davidsons, M. Denton, D.I. Eaton, the Franklin Press, James Lackington, Messrs Symonds, Winterbotham, Ridgway & Holt, Robert Orchard, T. Prattent, Thomas Spence, Isaac Swainson, Richard Bacon, William Rusher, W. Gye, Thomas Miller, P.Deck, Rackham, James Conder, Robert Loder, Dally, F.G> Fisher, James Bisset, John Freeth, John Gregory Hancock, Charles Pye, James Sketchley, Thomas Sharp, D'Amot, Samuel Birchall, &c &c.

Longman himself put together a superb collection of tokens and medals relating to this numismatic bywater. (It was sold at auction in London in 1958).

1759. MACKENZIE, A.D. *The Bank of England Note. A History of its Printing*. Cambridge, At the University Press, 1953. 8vo, 16 plates, x+163pp, original black buckram, dustwrapper. A very fine copy.

First Edition. Clain-Stefanelli 13015. McKerchar 1270. Grierson p.183.

Unquestionably the best and most authoritative work on the subject. Out of print and now quite difficult to find. The author surveys the whole history of English banknote production.

1760. MADOX, Thomas. *An account of all the gold and silver coins ever used in England: particularly, of their value, fineness and alloy, and the standards of gold and silver in all the respective reigns for the last six hundred years*. Likewise of it's plenty and scarcity; more especially of that remarkable scarcity of silver complain'd of in Parliament in Henry VI's time, and the determinations on it; with a method proposed to redress our present grievance, in respect to our want of silver: faithfully collected from records and the best historians. London, John Morphew, 1718. 8vo, 23pp, somewhat browned throughout, modern calf gilt, padded with blanks. From the private library of Peter Seaby with his bookplate.

First Edition. Kress 3066. Hanson 2415. Goldsmith 5488. Massie 2146.

Thomas Madox (1666-1727), appointed historiographer royal in 1714, is best known now for his painstakingly detailed history of the Exchequer (1711), his 'Firma Burgi' (1726) and his 'Baronia Anglica' (1736). In Palgrave's view these will "long continue to be of great value to students of economic, legal, and constitutional history". (Palgrave II, 662). His account of English coins is very scarce and perhaps now only valuable for its curiosity.

THE JAMES O'BYRNE COPY

1761. MARSHALL, George. *A view of the silver coin and coinage of Great Britain, from the year 1662 to 1837; containing an account of every denomination of coin, and specifying every kind of type, legend, and date of each variety; also, an account of the silver coins struck in Scotland, from the year 1662, to the Union of the two Kingdoms in 1707; and a description of those pieces struck as patterns*. The whole compared with the coins in the British Museum and others in private cabinets. With a short historical account of the varieties and rarity of the various pieces. London, John Heame, 1838. 8vo, xxvii+1+160+2pp, original green cloth with an overall pattern of oak leaves and flowers, spine lettered in gilt. A fine copy from the 19th century library of the architect and numismatist James O'Byrne, with his armorial bookplate.

First Edition: very scarce. Leitzmann p.85. Goldsmith 30461. Not in Kress, Williams or Einaudi.

Marshall's 'View', although unillustrated, filled the gap between Folkes and Snelling in the 18th century and Hawkins in the 19th. He had been given considerable assistance by Edward Hawkins himself as well as by J.D. Cuff of the Bank of England and Matthew Young, Henry Cureton and William Till, the London coindealers.

1762. MARTIN, John Biddulph. *Notes on some recorded movements of coin and its equivalents during recent years.* (London, Institute of Bankers), 1888. 8vo, drophead title, pp.217-250, table, contemporary half calf gilt.

Masui p.163. Offprint from the Journal of the Institute of Bankers, vol.IX, Part IV (April 1888). Bound up in a volume of tracts labelled 'Gold & Silver Pamphlets'.

1763. MERREY, Walter. *Remarks on the coinage of England, from the earliest to the present times, with a view to point out the causes of the present scarcity of silver for change, and to show the only proper way to make it plentiful.* Nottingham: printed by S. Tupman, 1789. 8vo, viii+5-108pp, modern boards with paper label on spine. A very good copy.

First Edition. Kress B.1667. Goldsmith 13935. Black 1627. Williams I, 272.

Merrey gives a history of the coins and suggests that guineas be reduced in weight, to keep them in the country. Silver will likewise fall in value.

ENGRAVED THROUGHOUT

1764. MILLAN, J. *Coins, weights and measures, ancient and modern, of all nations. Reduced into English on above 100 tables, collected and methodiz'd from Newton, Arbuthnot, Fleetwood &c. Also a large collection of specific gravities, by Newton, Labelye, &c, with many new tables.* (London), Engraved to the Act 1st January 1747. For J Millan, facing the Admiralty. 8vo, 29 leaves, engraved according on one side of each leaf, one leaf is folding, a few very minor spots, contemporary mottled calf with double gilt fillets on sides, spine gilt and lettered, joints cracked and a bit worn. A fine copy from the library of the Society of Writers to the Signet in Edinburgh with the 19th century arms in gilt on the sides.

First Edition: rare. Hanson 6090. Kress S.3772. Goldsmith records only a 6th edition of 1749 (8434). Not in Hirsch, Lipsius of Folkes, nor referred to by Gray.

An extraordinary collection of statistics, many of them relating to coins, and all superbly engraved.

1765. MILLER, D.M. *Bank of England and Treasury notes, 1694-1970.* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), Minerva, 1970. 8vo, 49pp of which 29 are half-tone plates, printed card covers.

Out of Print.

A handbook designed for the bank note collector. A good historical summary and excellent plates.

1766. MONTAGU, H. *The copper, tin and bronze coinage and patterns for coins of England.* London, Bernard Quaritch, 1893. 8vo, xxiii+1+150+1pp, illustrations in the text, original brown quarter morocco, spine gilt, top edge gilt, others uncut. An unusually fine copy.

Second edition, with alterations and additions. Clain-Stefanelli 9697. Grierson p.178.

Although inevitably overtaken by Peck, nonetheless an excellent book by one of the great coin collectors of the late 19th century. Became the standard work for the following seventy years.

1767. NELSON, Philip. *The coinage of the Isle of Man.* London, Spink. Liverpool: W.M. Murphy. 1899. 8vo, 4 excellent autotype plates (one with short marginal tear), vii+51pp, ownership signatures on title, later green quarter morocco, spine lettered in gilt. A very good copy.

First separate edition: originally printed in the Numismatic Chronicle but with the title and 2-page Preface added. Clain-Stefanelli 9933. Masui p.232. Not in Grierson.

The standard work with excellent descriptions and illustrations of 18th and 19th century coins and trade tokens, together with a commentary on their historical context.

1768. NELSON, Philip. *The coinage of Ireland in copper, tin and pewter, 1460-1826.* Liverpool, W.M. Murphy, 1905. 4to, 6 plates, text figures, viii+98pp, Peel Park ink stamp on blank foot of title and elsewhere (including blank versos of plates), original black cloth with a label, the label worn. A very good copy.

Clain-Stefanelli 10131. Grierson p.119. Masui p.238.

A standard work: originally published in the B.N.J. but with a title-page and preface added.

With an A.L.S. from Frederic Brooks to the author together with Nelson's reply loosely inserted. (The letters discussing points raised in the book).

1769. NELSON, Philip. *The obsidional money of the Great Rebellion, 1642–1649*. London, Spink: Liverpool, W.M. Murphy, 1907. 4to, 4+71+1pp, fully illustrated throughout, plan of the siege of Colchester extra to text, contemporary black cloth, spine lettered in gilt. A very good copy indeed.

First separate edition: originally published in the British Numismatic Journal. Clain-Stefanelli 9854. Not in Grierson or Masui.

The standard work on the emergency siege money of the English Civil War.

1770. OMAN, Sir Charles. *The Coinage of England*. Oxford. Clarendon Press 1931. 8vo, xii+395pp+45pp + 2 errata slips, plates; a good copy with dustwrapper.

First Edition.

The standard work covering the subject from the Anglo-Saxon to the end of Victoria's reign.

A FINE PRESENTATION COPY

1771. PASLEY, C.W. *Observations on the expediency and practicability of simplifying and improving the measures, weights and money, used in this country, without materially altering the present standards*. London, Egerton's Military Library, 1834. 8vo, xxx+176pp, original boards with printed label on spine, uncut and partially unopened. A fine presentation copy inscribed 'From the Author' on leaf facing title.

First published edition. Kress C.3813. Goldsmith 28446.

As the result of his investigations Pasley was made a member of the commission of scientific men, appointed in 1838 to report on the steps to be taken for the restoration of the standards of weight and measure consequent on the destruction of the standard yard by fire at the House of Commons. Pasley assisted in drawing up the report issued in 1841, and in his capacity of commissioner proposed the adoption of the decimal system of coinage, preparatory to the introduction of a similar scale of weights and measures. (Palgrave III, p.73).

1772. PENNINGTON, George James. *The Currency of the British Colonies*. London. Printed by W. Clowes for H.M.S.O. 1848. 8vo, 4+247pp, bound in nineteenth-century marbled boards, recent blank morocco spine.

First Edition. Goldsmith 35640. Kress C.7525.

Pennington (1777–1862), was the economist appointed to investigate the accounts of the East India Company in 1831; his writings on currency and finance were viewed favourably by Ricardo, Tooke and Huskisson. He contributed an appendix to Tooke's 'History of Prices'. In 1833 he was appointed to advise on the regulation of the currency of the West Indies and in 1848 produced the present work "which contains much that is of permanent value." (DNB) Palgrave describes it 'as a work of authority.'

bound with

1773. COLONIAL OFFICE. *Currency of the Colonies*. London for the Colonial Office (not published for sale). 1883. 80pp.

...“compiled with the view of presenting in a collective form a digest of the currency legislation at present in force in the various Colonies, and with the object of showing the Coins in circulation and their equivalents in British Coins; the amount of Coin and Paper Currency in circulation in the respective Colonies...” (Preface)

THE STANDARD WORK

1774. PHILLIPS, Maberly. *The token money of the Bank of England, 1797 to 1816*. London Effingham Wilson, (1900). large 8vo, 42+2pp, numerous illustrations in the text, original cloth-backed printed boards, upper cover a bit soiled. A very good copy.

First and only early separate edition: the essay was originally printed in the Bankers' Magazine, March–August 1900. Clain-Stefanelli 9704. Masui p.248.

A scholarly and authoritative essay on this singular aspect of finance during the Bank Restriction period. The Bank of England issued its own silver dollars as well as silver tokens for three shillings and eighteenpence.

1775. PHILLIPS, Maberley. *Emergency Issue of Notes and Tokens consequent upon the passing of the Banks Restriction Act of 1797*. published in 'Journal of the Institute of Bankers' Vol. XXII, 1901, pp.477–495.

A valuable paper presenting material not available elsewhere on, for example, the issue of Spanish dollars and other coins by the Bank of England 1797–1816; tokens issued by the Bank of Ireland 1804–1813 and notes issued by country bankers.

A FINE COPY

1776. PYE, Charles. *Provincial copper coins or tokens, issued between the years 1787 and 1796, engraved by Charles Pye of Birmingham from originals in his own possession*. London, published for the engraver, by John Nichols ... and T. Egerton ... & Thos. Pearson, Birmingham (1795). 8vo, engraved title with large vignette by Pye, 36 engraved plates (obverses and reverses of 186 tokens), advertisement leaf and 3pp of index, contemporary red half calf, spine fully gilt with raised bands, marbled sides.

First and only edition in this form. Masui p.224 (although mistakenly cataloguing two editions of 1795 and 1796, the first with only 33 plates and the second with 36 plates and an index). Not in Lipsuis, Kress or Goldsmith.

A very fine copy with most of the original tissue guards preserved. From the contemporary library of John Longe of Spixworth Hall with his armorial bookplate and gilt arms and cypher on spine. Pye's suite of plates of 18th century English tokens is visually the most attractive of the various contemporary catalogues. The plates were issued over a period of 15 months between 1794 and August 1795.

A VERY RARE ISSUE WITH 59 PLATES FROM THE LIBRARY OF THOMAS WOODWARD

1777. PYE, Charles. *Provincial coins and tokens, issued from the year 1787 to the year 1801*. Birmingham, printed at T.A. Pearson's Printing Office, High Street, for Messrs. Knott & Lloyd; published by L.B. Seeley, Ave Maria Lane, London; 1801. 4to, 59 engraved plates of tokens (see note below), 18pp of text, contemporary half russia, flat spine gilt and lettered. A fine copy.

First Edition: very rare. Kress B.4439 (but with 52 plates only). Leitzmann p. 109 (recording only 50 plates). Not in Goldsmith.

Thomas Woodward's copy with his early 19th century armorial bookplate. The 59 plates in this copy comprise plates 1 to 52 and big plates 15, 18 and 35 (these being called for in all copies), together with the exceptionally rare second states of plates 2,4 and 12 and a second pull of plate 47.

Charles Pye was the first cataloguer of 18th century tokens to provide a substantial degree of authoritative information about die-sinkers, manufacturers, proprietors, quantities of tokens issued, rarity and varieties.

FORGERY OF BANK NOTES

1778. RETURN *of the Number of Prosecutions for Forgery of Bank Notes Payable on Demand in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively; and of the Prosecutions for Making or Uttering Base Coin, or otherwise, for Offences in connexion with the Mint, in each Year from 1848 to 1857*. London. For the House of Commons, 22nd June 1858. Folio, 23pp+title, bound in blue printed boards.

In fact compiled by the Rt. Hon. James Wilson, M.P.(1805–1860), father-in-law to Walter Bagehot and himself an important author on trade and banking.

1779. ROHDE, R.T. *A practicable decimal system for Great Britain and her colonies*. London, Effingham Wilson, n.d. (1888?). 8vo, vi+2+15+1pp, advertisements on verso of last leaf, disbound.

Masui p.231

The author was a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers and the author of a 'Practicable Solution of the Currency Question'.

1780. ROYAL MINT INDENTURE. *Copy of the Mint Indenture.* London. For the House of Commons, 6th April, 1813. Folio, 13pp+title, a good copy in quarter green roan, marbled boards.

Not in Kress, Goldsmith or Stephens.

A rare item being the indenture of the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan as master of the Mint in May 1770 and details procedures, responsibilities, salaries and fees.

THE 1837 REPORT ON THE ROYAL MINT ESTABLISHMENT

1781. ROYAL MINT: VICTORIA *Report from the Select Committee on the Royal Mint: together with the minutes of evidence, appendix and index.* (London). Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 30 June 1837. folio, iv+192+250+45pp, 7 folding plates of Mint apparatus, well bound in 20th century black quarter morocco, spine lettered in gilt. A fine copy.

Ford & Fors p.27. Not in Kress or Goldsmith.

A very good copy of this significant document in the history of the Mint. Labouchere had been appointed Master in May 1835 and persuaded the House of Commons on 28th february 1837 to appoint a Select Committee, of which he was chairman, to examine the establishment of the Royal Mint. The Committee took substantial minutes of evidence, both oral and written before it was billed, without recording any conclusion by the end of the session and dissolution of Parliament. The main effect of the Select Committee was that the Bank of England stopped its fee to the Mint porter of 3d on each gold ingot. (vide Craig, *The Mint* p.314).

CHANGES AT THE ROYAL MINT DURING THE MASTERSHIP OF SIR JOHN HERSHEL

1782. ROYAL MINT: VICTORIA. *Mint. Copy of any Reports to show the changes that have been made in the management of the Royal Mint, and its present state.* London. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed 17th February 1852. 8vo, 55+1pp, drophead title with docket title on version of last leaf, bound recently in dark blue cloth, title in gilt on upper cover. With the small ink stamp of the National Liberal Club on lower blank margin of first page. A fine copy nonetheless.

Scarce. Ford & Ford p.27. King 4982.

This was a detailed report documenting the steps that had been taken to reform the Royal Mint since the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on the Mint in 1849.

1783. ROYAL MINT. *Statutes and Statutory rules relating to coinage, etc, on December 31, 1914, also miscellaneous local legislation relating to coinage, etc, of colonies, protectorates and dependencies.* London. H.M.S.O., 1915. 8vo, 377pp original maroon cloth gilt.

An exceptionally fine copy. A scarce and important source for the legislation and regulations affecting all aspects of minting and coinage in Great Britain and its Colonies. It is well indexed and is an essential source for the statutes, statutory rules and orders together with miscellaneous local and colonial legislation. Much of the original material here collected together is available only in a very few libraries.

THE RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE BEST SOURCE BOOK ON THE ENGLISH COINAGE

1784. RUDING, Rev. Rogers. *Annals of the coinage of Britain and its dependencies, from the earliest period of authentick history to the end of the fiftieth year of the reign of his present Majest King George III.* London, Nicols, Son and Bentley, 1817. Four vols, 4to, list of subscribers, folding engraved map, engraved plan of the Royal Mint, two folding tables, 113 plates of coins in the fourth volume, contemporary uniform diced russia gilt, sometime skilfully rebacked to match. A very good set indeed.

First Edition. Cotton & Little p.117. Kress B.7043. McCulloch p.177. Williams I, 290. Masui p. 225.

The rare first edition of this most important and comprehensive analysis of the British coinage. It was reported that the whole printing was sold in six months. A supplement was issued in 1819 and almost immediately integrated in the six 8vo volume second edition published later that year. The importance of Ruding's *Annals* is undisputed. He gathered together a massive and comprehensive history based on both official and unofficial documentary sources.

Ruding's "chief work was 'Annals of the coinage of Great Britain', a full and scholarly history of English coinage from earliest times, illustrated with numerous plates; it is still the standard work on the subject. His object was not scientific only, but economic; to point out defects in the coinage laws, and to indicate the true remedies, with a view to diminish the temptation to tamper with the currency." (Palgrave III, 332).

THE DEFINITIVE EDITION

1785. RUDING, Rev Rogers. *Annals of the coinage of Great Britain and its dependencies; from the earliest period of authentic history to the reign of Victoria*. ...Third edition: corrected, enlarged and continued to the reign of Her Present Majesty; to which is added, an entirely new index of every coin engraved, and where referred to throughout the work. London, John Hearne, 1840. Three vols, 4to, plan of the Royal Mint, folding map, 160 plates of coins (in Vol. III), iv+xix+1+422 and 4+520pp, original embossed cloth, the third volume neatly repaired. A very good set.

The third, last and definitive edition. Goldsmith 31583. Kress C.5302.

The text was brought up to date to include the first coins issued during the reign of Queen Victoria. The text has not been reworked since 1840 and it thus remains an essential tool to the student of English monetary history.

1786. SHARLAND, Emily Cruwys. *Coin of the realm: what is it? Or, talks about gold and silver coins. With a few practical lessons based on 'Norman's Single Grain System'*. Also, as an appendix, an exchange calculus, five papers, and a memorandum on money, with valuable and original tables. By John Henry Norman. London, Waterlow & Sons Limited, 1888. 8vo, iv+198pp, two large folding tables and one double-page table, original maroon cloth lettered in gilt on upper cover and spine, slight wear to joints but a very good copy.

Masui p.171 (but an issue of only 124pp). Cotton D.689. Einaudi 5273.

A delightful book in the form of a dialogue between 'John Smith', 'Miss Sweet', 'Mr Bullion', 'Mr Verdigris' and others. Intended to be for younger readers.

THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC TREATISE ON THE COINAGE OF ENGLAND

1787. SHARP, E. Archbishop (John). *Observation on the coinage of England. With his letter to Mr Thoresby, 1689/9*. London, printed by and for J Nichols, printer to the Society of Antiquaries, 1785. 4to, engraved plate (obverses and reverses of 7 coins in the collection of Matthew Duane), iii-viii+88pp, wanting the half-title, later dark blue half calf, spine gilt and lettered, a bit rubbed and lightly stained. A good copy.

Rare. Goldsmith 13064. Not in Kress, Black, Williams, Lipsius, Masui or Cotton & Little.

Sharp's *Observations* was printed in 1785 as No.XXXV of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. John Sharp (1645-1714), Archbishop of York, had prepared and left in manuscript these substantial notes on the coins of England, Scotland and Ireland. Although they were not published during his lifetime, they were undoubtedly used as source material by William Nicolson in the relevant chapters of his *Historical Libraries*. It was also of great use to Sharp's friend, the antiquary Ralph Thoresby, as well as to succeeding historians including Stephen Martin Leake. The ms., which Sharp had bequeathed to Thoresby, was purchased by Gough in 1764 at the sale of Thoresby's museum. Sharp's work on the coinage is thus noteworthy as a forerunner (it was actually written before 1695) of such writers as Lowndes, Fleetwood, Leake and Folkes. Ruding praised it as the first systematic treatise ever composed on the subject.

1788. SHAW, W.A. *The history of currency 1252 to 1894. Being an account of the gold and silver monies and monetary standards of Europe and America, together with an examination of the effects of currency and exchange phenomena on commercial and national progress and well-being*. London, Wilsons & Milne, (1895). 8vo, xxx+431pp, six tables

including a large folding table, original maroon cloth, spine lettered, sometime in the library of The Institute of Bankers with their shelf numbers and labels. Overall a good copy, the text unmarked.

First Edition. Masui p.171. Cotton D.932 (the 2nd edition of 1896). Einaudi has only the French translation of 1896 (5283).

William Arthur Shaw (1865–1943), an archivist and historian edited Treasury Books and Papers for the Public Record Office in addition to writing many articles and papers chiefly on economics and 17th century history.

SUBSCRIBED TO BY JOSEPH HARRIS AND THE GREAT MONTESQUIEU:

THE MOST VALUABLE STUDY OF IRISH COINS BEFORE LINDSAY'S IN 1839

1789. SIMON, James. *An essay towards an historical account of Irish coins, and of the currency of foreign (sic) monies in Ireland*. With an appendix: containing several statutes, proclamations, patents, Acts of State and letters relating to the same. Dublin: printed by S. Powell, for the author, 1749. 4to, 8 engraved plates of Irish coins, xv+184pp, contemporary half calf with marbled sides, spine gilt with raised bands, some wear to extremities but a good crisp copy. With the armorial bookplates of the Marquiss of Donegall and William Brodie of Brodie (the latter pasted over the former).

First Edition. Goldsmith 8438. Kress S.3834. Hanson 6314.

A highly regarded book. James Simon (d.1757), a native of La Rochelle, settled in Dublin where he was in business as a merchant. His Essay on Irish coins was based on Sir J. Ware's and Bishop Nicholson's work, but was, according to Ruding (*Annals*, pt. ix), who is echoed by J.R. McCulloch (*Lit. Pol. Econ.* P.163) and M. Chevalier (*Dict. de l'Ec. Pol.*) "the most valuable of all the publications upon the coinage of any part of the united dominions": and J. Lindsay has added but little to what he calls its "extreme accuracy and deep research". (*Palgrave III*, 402).

The long list of subscribers to this book includes not only a selection of the great and the good in both Church and State but also numerous merchants and several bankers. Names on the list include Andrew Ducarel, Martin Folkes, Joseph Harris, 'Hon. Charles de Secondat de Montesquieu', Richard Mead and several Bristolians.

1790. SIMON, James. *Simon's Essay on Irish coins, and of the foreign monies in Ireland; with Mr Snelling's supplement: also an additional plate, containing nineteen coins never before published*. Dublin: printed for the editors, by G.A. Procter, 1810. 4to, 12 engraved plates of coins, x+180+13pp, occasional light spotting else a large uncut copy in later half pigskin, label on spine lettered in gilt.

Second edition, considerably expanded, particularly with Thomas Snelling's essay which had been first published in 1770. Goldsmith 20113. Not in Kress.

1791. SIMPSON, Justin. *A list of the Lincolnshire series of tradesmen's tokens & town pieces of the seventeenth century, with biographical and genealogical notes*. London, Bemrose and Sons, (1872). 8vo, three plates (of the tokens), xvii+136pp, original green cloth gilt. A very good copy.

First and only early edition. Very scarce indeed: almost certainly published in a very limited edition.

An excellent contribution to local financial history describing in considerable detail the trade tokens and their tradesmen issuers of Lincolnshire during the period ca. 1648 and 1672.

PLATES EMBOSSED IN GOLD AND SILVER

1792. SKELTON, H.P. *New illustrated manual of the current gold and silver coins of all civilized nations of the globe: giving their weight, standard and value, together with the systems of money, weights and measures, and statistics, commercial geography and industry of the different countries*. London, James Hagger, n.d. (ca. 1862). 8vo, 96 magnificent plates embossed in the metallic colours of the coins themselves, iv+iv+197p, in addition to an explanatory leaf to each plate, occasional insignificant spotting in the text, contemporary half calf, spine gilt with a red label, rubbed.

Sigler 2339. Cotton & Little p.113. Not in Leitzmann.

From the 19th century library of Matthew Carrington Sykes with his armorial bookplate and more recently from the library of R.N.P. Hawkins with his school prize label (1935). A fine copy of what is probably the only edition. An attractive example of that small number of attempts at realistic numismatic illustration that were produced in the mid-19th century.

PRESENTATION COPIES WITH TWO AUTOGRAPH
LETTERS FROM THE AUTHOR

1793. SMITH, Aquilla. *On the Irish coins of Edward the Fourth*. Dublin: printed by R. Graiseberry, (for) The Royal Irish Academy, 1840. 4to, 4 plates of coins, 49pp. later dark green half calf, spine gilt with raised bands and a label, red edges. A handsome volume from the mid-19th century library of Daniel Henry Haigh (1819–1879) with a presentation inscription to him from the author on title together with a 2–page A.L.S. dated December 2, 1841. The essay has three substantial ms. marginal notes in Haigh's hand.

bound with

1794. SMITH, Aquilla. *On the Irish coins of Henry the Seventh*. Dublin, printed by Graiseberry and Gill (for) The Royal Irish Academy, 1841. 4to, three plates, rather foxed, 34pp. A presentation copy with an inscription and a one-page A.L.S. from the author to Daniel Henry Haigh.

Fine association copies of two important contributions to the study of the Irish coinage. Both originally printed as papers in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

1795. SMITH, John T. *Observations on the duties and responsibilities involved in the management of Mints; chiefly with reference to the rules and practice of those in India. With suggestions for their improvement*. Madras: printed by P.R. Hunt – American Mission Press. 1848. 8vo, viii+186pp, original printed card covers, dust-soiled, spine worn, but internally a very good copy.

First and only early edition. From the library of the Royal Mint with its ownership marks on front free e.p. Goldsmith 35646. Kress C.7586. Masui p.142.

John Thomas Smith (1805–1882), an officer in the Royal Engineers, was appointed superintending engineer at Madras in 1839. He reorganised the Madras Mint in 1854 and was made Mint Master at Calcutta in 1855, greatly improving its machinery. His 'Observations ... on Mints' was a comprehensive survey of procedures in and the administration of the various Indian Mints.

1796. SNELLING, Thomas. *Snelling's seventy-one plates of gold & silver coin, with their weight, fineness and value*. London: printed for H. Chapman, W. Collins and T. King, n.d. (1757?). Large 8vo, printed title within floral border, 24 leaves with individual engraved copperplates of the obverses and reverses of 71 coins, each plate with details of weight, fineness and value of each coin, modern (but not recent) half calf, flat spine gilt and lettered. An attractive copy. One of at least three different issues, all of them rare. These issues include one in 4to with 72 plates on 12 leaves and another in 8vo on 36 leaves. The 4to issue is dated 1757 and has a Snelling imprint.

First and only edition. Goldsmith 9271. Higgs 1518. Not in Kress and not in Hirsch or Lipsius.

Thomas Snelling (1712–1773) was a London coindealer and bookseller and wrote several valuable works on coins and coinage. McCulloch thought him "one of the most esteemed numismatical writers that this country had produced. His works are all valuable ..." (Lit. Pol. Econ. p.164). His so-called 'Seventy One Plates' is a curious and in its way charming collection of engravings which were probably originally engraved about 1650–1660. Henrey (Num. Chronicle 1874, pp.159ff) has shown that the plates were probably printed from copperplates engraved for Sir James Harrington and the Committee of the Mint in 1652 (vide also Ducarel p.iii). Thirty nine of the plates are of English and Scottish 16th and 17th century coins: the remainder of 17th century European coins.

THE FIRST(?) ENGLISH 'COIN BOOK' INTENDED
FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS

1797. SNELLING Thomas. *A view of the coins at this time current throughout Europe; exhibiting the figures of near 300 on 25 copper plates, together with their value, and in what metal they are struck, as copper, billon, silver or gold, distinguishing the real coins from the money of accompts; also the different values of the same denominations under the several appellations of Bank, Change, Imperial, Permission and Current money.* Intended for the use of travellers, and all those who have any correspondence with foreign countries. London, printed for T. Snelling, 1766. 8vo, 25 engraved plates, 3+25+3pp, the text printed on the verso of the plates, a few leaves cut rather close just affecting two or three page numerals and the final line of text on two pages, corner torn from one leaf affecting ruled border of plate, later calf, spine gilt and lettered with raised bands. A fine copy.

First and apparently only edition. Kress 6386. Goldsmith 10231. Higgs 3808. Not in Lipsius. McCulloch p.164.

Apparently only edition of what may be regarded as the first pocket coin book in the English language intended, as the author puts it, for "the use of travellers". Snelling's View is in a direct line of succession from that generally common but individually rare genre of pocket books of the 16th and 17th centuries published in Holland, France and Germany. It is the scarcest of all Snelling's works. Thomas Snelling (1712-1773) was a successful coin dealer with premises at 163 Fleet Street, London.

1798. SNELLING, Thomas. *Snelling on the coins of Great Britain, France and Ireland etc.* In detached pieces, as follows:

- I Gold coin and coinage of England, from Henry III to the present time.
- II Silver coin and coinage of England, from the Conquest to the present time.
- 111 Copper coin and coinage of England, including town pieces and tradesmen's tokens.
- IV Silver coin and coinage of Scotland, from Alexander I to the Union of the two Kingdoms. To which is added four plates of the gold billon and copper coins of that Kingdom.
- V Gold, silver etc. coins struck in France by English Princes – Coins struck by the East India Company – Coins struck in the West India Colonies, and in the Isle of Man – Pattern pieces for gold and silver English coins – Gold nobles struck abroad in imitation of English, and counterfeit sterling.
- VI Irish coins in silver and copper, before and from the Conquest to the present reign, being a supplement, (with great additions) to Simon's Irish Coins.
- VII Origin, nature and use of jettons or counters, especially those called Black Money and Abbey Pieces, and the manner of reckoning with them.

The whole containing seventy copper plates. London: sold by the proprietor, J. Thane, Rupert Street, Haymarket (n.d., the parts printed in various years but united in this collected volume not before 1774). Seven parts in one volume, folio and 4to, each bibliographically separate and six with separate title-pages (the Supplement to Simon's Irish with drop-title only, as issued), 70 engraved plates (on 69), tiny oval ink-stamp of New College, Edinburgh, on blank margin of general title, contemporary russia, flat spine fully gilt with symbolic ornaments (including Britannia) in the compartments, contrasting morocco lettering piece, a few minute wormholes on upper cover, upper joint just beginning to crack, otherwise a handsome copy in an unusually attractive binding. With the contemporary armorial bookplate of the Rev. Robert Trail.

First collected edition of these celebrated numismatic essays. Lipsius p.374. Higgs 2756. McCulloch pp.163/164.

It comprises all of Snelling's principal works and is of considerable numismatic value. As a Fleet Street coin-dealer and bookseller, Snelling was the first person in England to commercialise coin collecting to any significant extent, most of his numismatic publications probably being directed towards that end. For all that, they were numismatically respectable, much of what he wrote remaining thus for a century.

1799. SOCIETY OF ARTS. *Report of the Committee of the Society of Arts ...together with the approved communications and evidence upon the same, relating to the mode of preventing the forgery of bank notes.* London. Printed for the Society, 1819. Tall 8vo, iv+72pp, six engraved plates of bank-notes and machinery, library stamp on title otherwise a good and large copy bound in tan buckram with morocco label.

First Edition. Rare. Goldsmith 22503. Not in Kress.

The Society set up this committee in response to 'The rapid increase during the last three or four years, of convictions before the criminal courts for the circulation of Forgeries of the Bank of England Notes...' The committee sought and got expert evidence on 'the component parts of a Bank Note... the Ink, the Paper, and the Characters of whatever kind, whether letters, figures, or vignettes, that are impressed, by areas of the Ink, on the surface of the paper.'

The leading member of the committee was J.T.B. Beaumont (1774–1841), painter and founder of several insurance offices who also established the Provident Institution and Savings Bank in Convent Garden in 1816. Powerful evidence was presented on the superiority of American Bank Notes as against the Bank of England notes.

VERY RARE

1800. SPENCE, Thomas. *The Coin Collector's Companion.* Being a descriptive alphabetical list of the modern provincial, political and other copper coins. London: printed for T. Spence, dealer in coins, No.8, Little Turnstile, High Holborn, 1795. 8vo, in half-sheets, 50+vipp, some page numerals cropped, fore-edges cut close, interleaved with blanks, heavily annotated and extended in both ink and pencil in at least one early hand, soiled, contemporary limp calf, rather worn. With the contemporary ownership signature of 'John Dewar, 1796' on endpaper.

First Edition: second issue. Of great rarity. Goldsmith 16384. P.M. Ashraf, *The Life and Times of Thomas Spence*, 1983, pp.191 et seq. Not in Kress, Black, Williams or Lipsius.

Thomas Spence (1750–1814) the bookseller and radical and controversial author of 'Pig's Meat; or Lessons from the Swinish Multitude collected by the Poor Man's Advocate' (1793–95). His 'Coin Collector's Companion' is notable as almost the earliest of the contemporary catalogues of English trade tokens (it is pre-dated only by that of Williams in the previous year). The present copy is the second issue with pp.49–50 and the Addenda leaf of the earlier issue cancelled and replaced by the revised pp.49–50 and the 6-page Supplement. With this expansion of the list a total of 420 tokens are catalogued in alphabetical order and briefly described. It includes five of Spence's own 'political' tokens.

1801. STEVENSON, James C. *The metric system. Speech delivered by Mr Stevenson, M.P. for South Shields, in the House of Commons, on the 26th July, 1871, on seconding the motion for the rejection of the "Weights and Measures (Metric) Bill", with additional remarks.* Newcastle-upon-Tyne, A. Reid, 1871. 8vo, 16pp, disbound.

Not in Masui or Black. Not referred to by Connor (*The Weights and Measures of England*, H.M.S.O., 1987).

DIMINISHING GUINEAS BY FILING THEIR EDGES

1802. VALLAVINE, Peter. *Observations on the present condition of the current coin of this Kingdom. With some account of the several ways of diminishing the coin, which have hitherto been discover'd, and the methods made use of to prevent those evils. Particularly, the late evil practice of filing guineas, and the method proposed and approved of by the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Master Warden, etc. of the Mint, to prevent the same.* Also some farther remarks upon the inconveniences the publick suffer by the deficiency and scarcity of the silver coin, and the currency of foreign money, which the people are imposed upon to receive for more than the real value. London, printed by R.Penny, for the author, 1742. 8vo, 2+40pp, three engravings in the text, calf-backed marbled boards, gilt.

First and only edition. Kress 4635. Goldsmith 7933. Hanson 5663. Not in Massie, Cotton & Little or Masui.

The author appears to have been a gentle soul: he preferred rather to prevent the opportunity of wrongdoing than to bring offenders to justice and see them punished, and when, in 1738, public notice was given of a reward for the discovery of such offenders, he was moved to write his Observations. He weighed all the guineas that passed through his hands, and eventually was able to distinguish a diminished guinea at a glance. His work includes a detailed discussion of coining guineas from 1669 onwards, stating which were more likely to be clipped, and which guineas could not be diminished; and a consideration of the different methods of diminishing. (These were; washing, dissolving, and drilling small holes, which were then filled up with a base metal). He proposed that the letters around the guineas (the King's name etc) should be placed as near the edges as possible, that the form of the dye should not be varied, and a new form of edging the coins so that the filed edges could not be repaired with an ordinary graving tool or file.

THE FIRST HISTORICAL MONOGRAPH IN ENGLISH ON MONEY

1803. VAUGHAN, Rice. *A discourse of coin and coinage: The first invention, use, matter, forms, proportions and differences, ancient and modern: with the advantages and disadvantages of the rise and fall thereof, in our own or neighbouring nations; and the reasons.* Together with a short account of our common law therein. As also tables of the value of all sorts of pearls, diamonds, gold, silver, and other metals... London, Printed by Th. Dawks, for Th. Basset, 1675. 12mo, 12+248, margin of title browned and cut close at foot, small marginal repair to last leaf (not touching printed surface), contemporary sheep, carefully rebacked preserving the original label gilt.

First Edition. Kress 1394. Wing V.131. Massie 939. Goldsmith 2131. Amex 473. Horsefield 25.

Vaughan's only economic work, the rest of his oeuvre dealing with legal subjects. According to Palgrave, this is the first historical monograph in English on money. It was published posthumously by Henry Vaughan, a relation, possibly the silurist, but may have been written as early as 1635.

ONLY 100 COPIES PRINTED

1804. WATERS, Arthur W. *The token coinage of South London in the 18th and 19th centuries. With introduction and notes.* Leamington Spa, Simmons & Waters, 1904. 8vo, two excellent autotype plates of tokens, portrait frontispiece, 4 other plates or whole-page illustrations, xiv+33pp, original maroon quarter roan, skilfully rebacked, spine lettered in gilt, top edge gilt, others uncut. A fine copy.

Rare: only 100 copies printed in this sole edition.

A scholarly and at times entertaining essay on this interesting numismatic backwater leavened by some marvellously obscure literary and historical references. Inter alia, Waters quotes from and refers to Colquhoun's 'Police of the Metropolis'. A total of 54 tokens are described, half of them being illustrated.

NOT IN KRESS, GOLDSMITH OR LEITZMANN

1805. WATHERSTON, James H. *Tables shewing the legally appointed weight of British gold and silver coin manufactured pursuant to Mint indenture, dated 6th February, 1817, and the remedy as to weight allowed thereon; constructed for the use of the goldsmiths composing the jury of the pyx.* N.P. (London?), 1847. 8vo, 48+1pp, original green cloth, embossed in blind.

A fine copy. Only edition and very scarce. Not in Kress, Goldsmith, Leitzmann, Black, Masui or Cotton & Little.

1806. WATHERSTON, James H. *A familiar explanation of the art of assaying gold and silver; and its bearing upon the interests of the public demonstrated; with considerations on the importance of the Pix jury; a review of the past and present state of the goldsmith's trade; and a table, showing the mixture and sterling value per ounce of every quality of gold that can be alloyed.* London, Smith, Elder and Co. 1847. 8vo, 2+64pp, contemporary dark blue morocco fully gilt, the sides and back ornately gilt and panelled, silk marker. A handsome copy without marks of previous ownership but probably in a presentation binding.

First Edition. Rare. Goldsmith 35039. Not in Kress, Black, Williams or Masui.

The author was himself a goldsmith, the essay being written to provide funds for the Goldsmith's benevolent Institution.

1807. WRIGHT, John. *The American Negotiator: or the various currencies of the British colonies in America; as well the islands, as the continent. – Reduced into English money, by a series of tables. With tables reducing the currency of Ireland into sterling, and the contrary. Also a chain of tables, for the interchangeable reduction of the currencies of the colonies into each other.* To which are added tables reducing gold and silver bullion – into standard, and valuing the same by the assay according to the Mint price of the Tower of London. London, printed by J. Everingham for the author, 1761. 8vo, 2+ii+2+xvi+464pp, rather browned throughout, contemporary sheep, stamped in blind, a bit worn, rebacked, spine gilt with a label.

First Edition. Goldsmith 9702. Higgs 2515. Sabin 105606. This edition not in Kress.

The author was a London accountant and takes up a whole page to advertise his course of instruction into "that very useful branch of merchants accounts relating to Factorages, and Supercargoships; in which the whole Italian method of the art of book-keeping will be exercised...".

The 24-page list of subscribers includes Drummond's Bank, the Lord Mayor, the first Commissioner of Trade and Plantations and a wide range of traders, from Puke-makers to the Master of Vauxhall Gardens; there is a separate list of subscribers from Bristol. Wright explains in his introduction that the tables are provided for "Planters, Merchants, Factors, Brokers and all concerned in the Trade to America", and those on bullion are for "Merchants, refiners, Goldsmiths and Others".

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ADDENDA

1. DEFOE, Daniel (?). *A Letter to A Member of Parliament, Anent the Application of the 309885 Lib: 10 Shil: Sterl: Equivalent; With Consideration of Reducing the Coin to the Value and Standard of England.* (London) N.P., 'Friday 20th of December 1707'. 4to, 8pp, some spotting but a good copy in calf-backed, marbled boards.

Extremely rare: Kress 2519, not in Goldsmith or British Library. C.B.E.L. attribute this to Defoe, this attribution is discussed in Moore 'A Checklist of the Writings of Daniel Defoe' in a note to item 136 'An Enquiry Into the Disposal of the Equivalent', also 8pp and 1706.

The occasion of this pamphlet is the impending Act of Union between England and Scotland. The fifteenth article of the Treaty provided, in the words of Checkland, 'the Scots with an immediate financial incentive'. England was to pay Scotland a sum of very nearly £400,000 plus a proportion of the increased tax revenue and these monies were to pay off the public debts of Scotland, to compensate the Darien shareholders and to provide compensation for any loss on the re-coining of Scots specie on its assimilation to the English coinage. The author of the present pamphlet is arguing cogently against the reduction.

訂 正 表

1. No.282の書籍は、コンピュータ入力ミスでNo.179と同一書籍が収録されている為、巻末に『ADDENDA』として掲載した〈Defoe, Daniel(?). —A Letter to a Member of Parliament, with Consideration of Reducing the Coin to the Value and Standard of England, 1707〉と差し替えてあります。
2. No.1719は、目録制作過程において、欠番となっしまい、書籍は存在しません。したがって、総実数は 1806 items となります。

追記 1

次の item は合本されていますので、コロンで示す番号をご参照下さい。
 尚、JSSはJournal of Statistical Societyの略で
 JIBはJournal of Institute of Bankersの略となります。

no. 27:JIB vol. 38	no. 633:no. 593	no. 1569:JIB vol. 54
no. 51:JIB vol. 42	no. 634:no. 593	no. 1570:JIB vol. 31
no. 57:no. 56	no. 646:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1593:JIB vol. 29
no. 58:no. 56	no. 648:JIB vols. 24, 29	no. 1594:JIB vol. 34
no. 60:no. 56	no. 671:JIB vol. 14	no. 1595:JIB vol. 41
no. 64:no. 63	no. 796:no. 584	no. 1596:JIB vol. 46
no. 65:no. 56	no. 803:JIB vol. 47	no. 1597:JIB vol. 34
no. 66:no. 56	no. 804:JIB vol. 15	no. 1599:no. 43(JSS)
no. 70:JIB vol. 56	no. 828:no. 811	no. 1614:no. 43(JSS)
no. 86:no. 43(JSS)	no. 830:JIB vol. 16	no. 1626:no. 43(JSS)
no. 87:no. 43(JSS)	no. 838:no. 811	no. 1639:JIB vol. 40
no. 97:JIB vols. 43, 44	no. 849:JIB vol. 15	no. 1648:no. 584
no. 101:no. 56	no. 852:JIB vol. 32	no. 1658:JIB vol. 29
no. 118:no. 117	no. 1208:JIB vol. 37	no. 1660:JIB vol. 29
no. 119:no. 117	no. 1209:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1661:JIB vol. 31
no. 120:no. 117	no. 1220:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1662:JIB vol. 33
no. 133:JIB vol. 16	no. 1321:JIB vol. 23	no. 1666:JIB vol. 30
no. 140:no. 56	no. 1323:JIB vol. 17	no. 1675:JIB vol. 17
no. 145:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1341:JIB vol. 25	no. 1676:JIB vol. 23
no. 147:no. 117	no. 1347:JIB vol. 59	no. 1677:JIB vol. 28
no. 148:no. 117	no. 1357:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1762:no. 56
no. 155:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1361:JIB vol. 24	no. 1775:JIB vol. 22
no. 168:no. 56	no. 1375:no. 43(JSS)	
no. 175:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1382:JIB vol. 59	
no. 176:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1393:JIB vol. 33	
no. 234:JIB vol. 36	no. 1416:JIB vol. 48	
no. 243:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1426:JIB vol. 57	
no. 252:no. 63	no. 1432:JIB vol. 16	
no. 262:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1456:JIB vol. 26	
no. 279:JIB vol. 27	no. 1457:JIB vol. 14	
no. 340:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1458:JIB vol. 15	
no. 341:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1459:JIB vol. 16	
no. 462:JIB vol. 27	no. 1461:JIB vol. 17	
no. 518:JIB vol. 24	no. 1462:JIB vol. 23	
no. 548:JIB vol. 38	no. 1463:JIB vol. 25	
no. 549:JIB vol. 39	no. 1465:JIB vol. 22	
no. 554:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1466:JIB vol. 28	
no. 565:JIB vol. 15	no. 1467:no. 43(JSS)	
no. 594:no. 593	no. 1468:no. 43(JSS)	
no. 595:no. 593	no. 1471:JIB vol. 30	
no. 596:no. 593	no. 1486:JIB vol. 25	
no. 597:no. 593	no. 1489:JIB vol. 30	
no. 598:no. 593	no. 1499:JIB vol. 32	
no. 599:no. 593	no. 1501:JIB vol. 50	
no. 600:no. 593	no. 1504:JIB vol. 25	
no. 601:no. 593	no. 1507:JIB vol. 37	
no. 602:no. 593	no. 1517:JIB vol. 23	
no. 603:no. 593	no. 1525:JIB vol. 52	
no. 604:no. 593	no. 1543:JIB vol. 17	
no. 614:no. 43(JSS)	no. 1551:JIB vol. 45	
no. 615:JIB vol. 15	no. 1552:JIB vol. 52	

注) 連番で合本されている item は、この表に含んでおりません。

追記 2

下記の item は、他の item と合本されています。

no. 56 : nos. 57, 58, 60, 65, 66, 101, 140, 168,
1762.
no. 63 : nos. 64, 252.
no. 117 : nos. 118, 119, 120, 147, 148.
no. 584 : nos. 796, 1648.
no. 593 : nos. 594-604, 633, 634.
no. 811 : nos. 828, 838.

下記の item は、Journal of Statistical Society
として bind されています。

no. 43 : nos. 86, 87, 145, 155, 175, 176, 243,
262, 340, 341, 554, 614, 646,
1209, 1220, 1357, 1375, 1467,
1468, 1599, 1626.

下記の item は、Journal of Institute of Bankers
として bind されています。

nos. 27, 548. :	(vol. 38)
no. 51. :	(vol. 42)
no. 70. :	(vol. 56)
no. 97. :	(vols. 43, 44)
nos. 133, 830, 1432, 1459. :	(vol. 16)
nos. 279, 462. :	(vol. 27)
no. 234. :	(vol. 36)
nos. 518, 648, 1361. :	(vol. 24)
no. 549. :	(vol. 39)
nos. 565, 615, 804, 849, 1458. :	(vol. 15)
nos. 648, 1593, 1658, 1660. :	(vol. 29)
nos. 671, 1457. :	(vol. 14)
no. 803. :	(vol. 47)
nos. 852, 1499. :	(vol. 32)
nos. 1208, 1507. :	(vol. 37)
nos. 1321, 1462, 1517, 1676. :	(vol. 23)
nos. 1323, 1461, 1543, 1675. :	(vol. 17)
nos. 1341, 1463, 1486, 1504. :	(vol. 25)
nos. 1347, 1382. :	(vol. 59)
nos. 1393, 1662. :	(vol. 33)
nos. 1416, 1614. :	(vol. 48)
no. 1426. :	(vol. 57)
no. 1456. :	(vol. 26)
nos. 1465, 1775. :	(vol. 22)
nos. 1466, 1677. :	(vol. 28)
nos. 1471, 1489, 1666. :	(vol. 30)
no. 1501. :	(vol. 50)
nos. 1525, 1552. :	(vol. 52)
no. 1551. :	(vol. 45)
no. 1569. :	(vol. 54)
nos. 1570, 1661. :	(vol. 31)
nos. 1594, 1597. :	(vol. 34)
no. 1595. :	(vol. 41)
no. 1596. :	(vol. 46)
no. 1639. :	(vol. 40)

注) 連番で合本されている item は、この表に含んでおりません。