**£ s d or Pounds, Shillings and Pence –**

**The money used in the years before 15 February 1971.**

“These were the coins and notes that we used in my childhood,” says Mr. Welburn nostalgically: half-penny (haypenny), one penny, three-penny (thripnny bit), six-penny (tanner), shilling (bob), two shilling (2 bob), half-a-crown (arf-crown), a crown, 10 shilling note (10-bob) 1 pound note (a note).

* £1 = 20 shillings (or ‘bobs’) or 240d (pennies)
* 10 bob note = ½£ = \_\_\_\_ shillings (s) or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_d
* A bob = 1 shilling(s) or \_\_\_\_d
* Crown = 5 shillings or \_\_\_\_\_\_ d (pennies)
* Half-a-crown = 2½ s or \_\_\_\_\_\_ d
* 2 bob = \_\_\_ s or 24d (pennies)
* A tanner = ½ a bob = \_\_\_d
* Remember there were 240 pennies in a pound
* So, how many half-pennies or ‘haypennies’ were in a pound? (2 half-pennies = 1 penny)
* How many ‘thripnny bits’ were in pound?

ANSWERS:

If you have worked out that there were:

* 10 shillings or 120 pennies in a 10 bob note
* 5 shillings or 60 d (pennies) in a crown
* 2½ s or 30d in a half-a-crown
* 2 bob = 2s or 24d (pennies)
* A bob = 1s or 12d
* A tanner = ½ a bob = 6d
* 480 ‘haypennies’ were in a pound?
* 80 ‘thripnies’ were in pound?

You can now workout how many 3d (thripnnies) in:

(think, 4 3d or thripnny bits = a bob)

1. 10bob
2. 3 tanners
3. A half crown
4. 3 bob
5. 12 shillings
6. 3 crowns

You can now workout how many 6d (tanners) in:

1. 4 bob
2. a 10 bob and a half crown
3. £1 2s 6d pronounced – one pound, 2 (shillings) and 6 (pennies)

If you now know how many shillings make a pound (20) and how many pennies make a shilling (12), can you add the following:

1. 2s 6d and 3s 6d = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. 5s and 1s 6d = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. £1 3s 3d and £2 4s 6d = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. £3 14s 9d and £4 5s 3d = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Now can you work out what would the least number of coins that would be used to represent:



1. 15s 6d
2. 7s 9d
3. 21s 13d
4. £2 3s 11d











