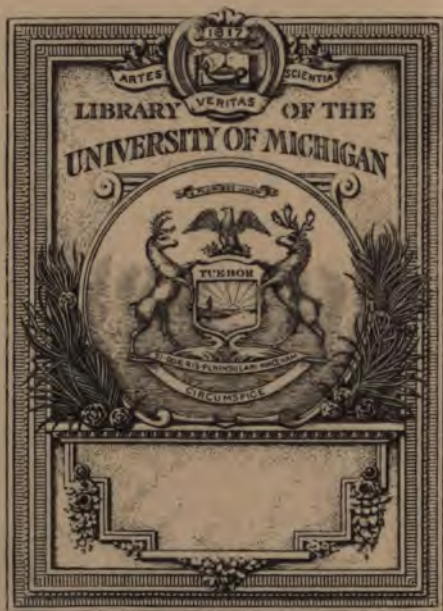


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A  
COMPILATION  
OF  
ENGLISH SILVER COINS

ISSUED SINCE THE CONQUEST,

WITH THEIR VALUES,

BY

J. HENRY,

AND

*ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.*



THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

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## P R E F A C E .

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**I**N offering the third edition of this work, it is perhaps necessary to offer a few remarks. The first edition of a thousand copies and the second edition of fifteen hundred, having been rapidly disposed of, has induced me to again print the book with considerable additions. The entire work has been re-written and the prices or values of the various coins, have been revised and brought up to date. This was requisite, owing to the very great advance in value of early English money in the past few years, more especially in the commoner varieties, owing doubtless to the numerous collectors springing up, and which may be looked for to increase as education develops itself in the community.

In the case of rare coins, where possible, the prices obtained at well known sales have been given ; but it should at the same time be borne in mind that these prices have been ruled in many instances by causes not before the reader, such as the reputation of the collection bringing many wealthy collectors to the sale, the extreme fineness of the coin offered, or, again, the desire of two or more collectors, to whom money was little or no object, to possess an especial coin, and hence the lot was run up far above what it would

under ordinary circumstances have realized. It will be noted that the condition is usually given as well as the price reached, thus the reader will be able to form a good idea of the worth of a coin in his possession; further, it must be remembered that throughout the book the values given, are those of coins in good preservation, as in many instances a piece is of value when finely preserved, which when poor or worn is worth little above its intrinsic value.

A new, and it is hoped, a somewhat interesting feature, are the notices of the cost of labour, etc., in the earlier reigns, exhibiting the purchasing power of the coins at the time they were issued.

But few abbreviations have been used and for the convenience of the tyro they are explained, *obv.*, Obverse, the front of the coin; *rev.*, Reverse, or back; *m.m.*, Mint mark, that is, the privy mark used by the mint master to identify the coins issued by him, at any given period. The dates of the sales quoted are Cuff, June, 1854. Berghne, May, 1873. York-Moore, April, 1879. Wakeford, November, 1879. Sparkes, February, 1880. Lake-Price, May, 1880. Lord Hastings, November, 1880. Halliburton-Young, April, 1881.

In conclusion, I shall be happy to receive the address of any collector in whose hands this book may come, with a view to further correspondence.

JAMES HENRY.

48, *Devonshire Street, W.C.*

*September, 1882.*



# ENGLISH SILVER COINS.



## WILLIAM I.

*14th October, 1066—9th September, 1087.*

## WILLIAM II.

*1087—5th August, 1100.*

THE coinage of these kings remained in all essential matters the same as that of their predecessors, nor is this anything remarkable, as although the forms of Norman government were so varied from those of the Saxons, the money of the whole of what may be termed civilized Europe was at this period, and had been for some time, of an uniform fabric, and consisted almost solely of pennies, or deniers as they were named on the Continent, pieces of thin silver weighing about 20

grains, more or less, the weights slightly varying at different periods and in various states.

The coins of William the Conqueror and his son Rufus are pennies of silver weighing about 22 grains, they exhibit, as will be observed, a great variety of types, or designs, though offering little or no means of identification which would lead to the proper attribution of the respective coins to the monarch during whose reign they were issued.

This being the case, it has been thought better to combine the issues of the two reigns in one series, mentioning where necessary any points of difference in the types which might help the collector to ascertain the reign during which any particular piece was minted.

In the record of the great find at Beaworth in Hampshire, in the year 1833, described by the late Mr. Hawkins in the *Archæologia* for 1836, eighteen various types are described and figured in the plate illustrating the article, and reasons are given why some of the types may be, with some probability, given to William I., and others to his son, William II., whilst other types are considered to be doubtful in the sense that they cannot be assigned to either king though issued doubtless by one.

It thus remains for subsequent varieties are

figured and described here in the order followed in the article previously mentioned.

The first has a profile bust of the king to the left, holding a sceptre. The reverse has an orna-



mental cross. The particular coin here engraved being of the Hasting's mint. It is a scarce type, usually selling at about £1 5s., though a specimen *extremely fine* at the Bergne sale sold for £3.

The next variety has a full faced bust crowned, reading, *obv.* PILLEMVS REX. *rev.* a voided cross, the ends terminating in crescents, upon a tressure of four sides, a pellet at each angle, the moneyer's



name and the name of the mint form the legend, which on this specimen reads IELFSI ON LVNDNEI (London).

This coin, from the curious crown, is often termed the "Bonnet type." It is a scarce type,

- and when very finely preserved frequently sells as high as a guinea to a guinea and a half. Moderately preserved specimens may be had for about 10s. to 15s.

The next penny here shown is known as the "Canopy type," from the ornamental arrangement above the bust. It is also a scarce variety. One



of the Oxford mint, at the Berne sale, *highly preserved*, sold for £5 2s. 6d. Specimens in fine condition usually sell for from 21s. to £2.

The following type, together with the previous ones, are considered generally by collectors to



belong to the first William. It is the only variety having two sceptres, and is scarce, selling at some five and twenty shillings.

The next specimen and those succeeding are classed as uncertain, though one or two are attri-

buted by some collectors as belonging to William Rufus.



This variety, having a star at each side of the head, was considered by the late Mr. Lindsay as having been issued by William II. It is a scarce coin. At the Bergne sale, six of these pennies, various mints, averaged £1 7s. 6d. each.



The penny above engraved is remarkable for having a trefoil in each quarter of the reverse. It is a very rare variety. One at the Bergne sale sold at £6 16s., stated to be *very fine*. Another, at the Wakeford sale, double struck but fine, sold for £1 4s.

The next variety is the only common type of all the pennies of these kings, and is rapidly becoming, from the multitude of collectors springing up, less common. It is known as the "Pax"

type, from those letters appearing on the reverse.



Good specimens may yet be obtained at 5s.

The next and following pennies are very generally attributed to William II., principally from the style of workmanship being so nearly like the



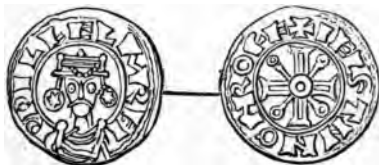
succeeding king. A specimen of this type at the Wakeford sale realized £2 10s.; at the Berne sale, two of these coins sold for 11s. and £1 respectively, the one in the first sale being catalogued as *very fine*.



This very rude penny is, with the exception

of the stars at the side of the head, similar to the next type. It is of rare occurrence.

The following specimen is considered to be the last issued, and therefore belonging to William Rufus, and is almost always catalogued as his.



A well preserved example will realize a guinea to thirty shillings. A *very fine* specimen sold for £2 11s. at the Bergne sale.

## HENRY I.

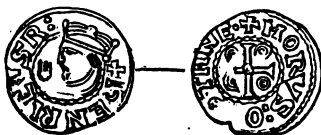
*5th August, 1100—1st December, 1135.*

THE coinage of this king consists of pennies of the same fabric and weight as those of the last reign, they exhibit considerable variety of type and are of very bad workmanship, being rarely well struck. His titles are variously expressed as HNRE, HNRI, HNRICVS, HENRICVS, HENRI, HENRIE, HENCVS, &c., with RE or REX and the addition of A, AN, or ANG. The following

pennies give a good illustration of the coins issued by this king:—



The above penny has his name in full, HENRICVS and RE; the *rev.* has a quatrefoil enclosing a cross of pellets, a fleur-de-lis in each angle. It is a coin of rare occurrence. A specimen of the Southwark mint sold at Bergne's sale for £4. At the Wakeford sale a specimen of the London mint realized the same price.



This penny is very much smaller than the other issues of this king, and is also rare, An example sold at Bergne's sale for £3 3s., the portrait was stated to have been *very fine*.

The type with annulets at sides of the head is very similar to the penny attributed to William Rufus, and was probably issued early in this reign.



It is very rarely met with, and sold at the Bergne



sale for £7 2s. 6d., *very fine*. York-Moore, £2 3s., *fine*. Halliburton-Young, £5 10s., *very fine*. Brice, £4 14s., London, *very fine*.



This, one of the prettiest types of this reign, is also a rare coin, and sells at from two to four guineas.



The above penny is remarkable as being the only English penny having a double legend on the reverse. The few specimens known are all

badly struck. At the Cuff sale, one sold for £5 2s. 6d.

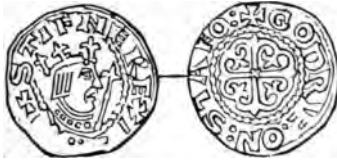
The only coin which may be considered at all common is the following: *obv.* nearly full face with sceptre; *rev.* a tressure of four sides, the ends terminating in fleur-de-lis over a cross with similar ends, in each angle a pellet. A respectable specimen, as these coins go, may be had for a guinea, others nearly undecipherable are sold for about half that amount.

## STEPHEN.

1135—25th October, 1154.

THE coins of this king are also pennies similar in weight, &c., to the last reign, and also as badly executed. The types are rather numerous but mostly very rare. His name is variously spelt, STEFNE, STEIFNE, STEFN, STIEFNEI, STIEN, STIFN, STEFANVS, &c., and on one coin STEPHANVS REX, the other readings have usually the addition R or RE. The following is the only common variety in this reign, sells from

half a guinea for a fair coin, to, as in the case of



a specimen in the Bergne sale, £3 3s., for a very fine coin. At the Brice sale, one sold for £2 2s.



This variety with a full face and a double cross on reverse, sold at the Bergne sale for £3 3s. in one case and £2 in another, both said to be fine.



This is a remarkable penny, having the king's name and title in full, STEPHANVS REX; the *rev.* is similar to a type of Edward the Confessor, having

four martlets. It is of very rare occurrence. One sold at the Wakeford sale, for £7 17s. 6d., *extra fine*; also, at the Cuff sale, a specimen realized £6, *very fine*.



This type, with a flag in place of the usual sceptre is one of the scarcest; at the Cuff sale it sold for £13; Bergne, £10 2s. 6d., *very fine*.



The above penny, with ornaments on the reverse in place of letters, sold at Cuff's sale for £3 11s., and had a piece broken away, otherwise fine. It is one of the rarest types.

During this troubled reign several persons of distinction appear to have issued coins, some of which have reached our own times. The first here described is attributed to the illegitimate brother of Stephen.

*HENRY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.*

It has a crowned head with a crozier, and the legend HENRICVS EPC., the reverse has an orna-



mental cross over another, with the legend STEHPANVS REX. This penny is in the British Museum, and was considered unique until the Nottingham find produced another in 1880.

*ROBERT, EARL OF GLOUCESTER.*

This personage was the natural brother of the Empress Maude, and illegitimate son of Henry I.



It has on the obverse an equestrian figure, with ROBBERTVS. ST. T., the reverse has no legend, ornaments being used in its place, the design or type of one ornamental cross over another

being retained. It is a coin of great rarity. At the Pembroke sale a broken specimen sold for £11 10s. Three specimens only are known at present.

The following curious penny is considered to have been issued by Matilda about 1147, when she succeeded in liberating her husband. The



two figures on the obverse are presumed to be her and Stephen. It will be noticed they have their hands joined with a sceptre between them, and the legend *STIERNE R.*; the legend on the reverse is undecipherable. The coin is of considerable rarity. At the Cuff sale it sold for 10s; Rogers £19; Wakeford, a fragment only, 10s 6d.

### NOTE,

The second son of Stephen, and Earl of Arundel has the two following pennies attributed to him. He was Governor of York for many years, and the coins were probably issued by him there. One specimen has *ste* a lion passant

to right within an inner circle, and ornaments. The legend is EISTAOHIVS; *rev.* a cross fleury with various ornaments in the legends, some ornaments and letters, not understood, for legend. Bergne sale, £10 5s., described as *highly preserved*.

The next penny has a three quarter length helmeted figure with sword, and the legend EVSTACIVS; *rev.* a cross within a quatrefoil. Upon



some specimens the word EBORACI (York), with other unmeaning letters, occur. The coin is of great rarity. At the Murchison sale it sold for £20 10s., in 1864, and was described as being *fine*.

This prince deceased 10th August, 1152, at the early age of 18. It is stated of madness, occasioned by the treaty entered into by his father and Henry which excluded him from the throne. He was buried at the Abbey of Faversham, co. Kent.

### WILLIAM,

Third son of Stephen, Earl of Montaigne and

Bologne. To this personage are attributed the following two pennies. The first, considered to be *unique*, has, *obv.* LVILLEM DVO and a front face between two stars; *rev.* a tressure of four sides over a cross, the ends terminating in pellets.

The next type here engraved reads on the *obv.*



WILLEMVS, having a front face within a circle; *rev.* a tressure of four sides over a double cross, &c. *British Museum collection.*

This prince died at the siege of Toulouse in the year 1159 or 1160, whilst accompanying Henry II., who had laid claim to the district.

### *MATILDA,*

Wife of Stephen. During the past few years a few coins have been found which, with very great probability, are considered to have been issued by this princess. They have on the obverse a (female ?) head to the right, a sceptre before the face, with the legend, of which, however, only a few letters occur on each coin, *MATILDI CO I*, probably



*Matildis Comitissa Imperatrix.* The reverse has a cross moline similar to several of the pennies of Stephen. This coin is very rare, only a few specimens being known.

### *ROGER, EARL OF WARWICK.*

There are a very few pennies having the usual rude profile type and the legend PERERIC, the type of the reverse being similar to that of the first penny of Stephen on page 11, the portrait if it may be so called, is also very similar to the penny there engraved.

This coin is attributed to Roger, son of Henry, Earl of Warwick, 1123—1153, and who was a partisan of Stephen.

At the sale of Thomas Haine's collection, Dec., 1878, a specimen of the Lincoln mint sold for £3 3s., in fair condition.

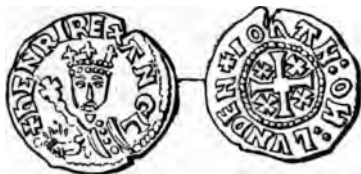
It may prove interesting to many to know the value of the coins, that is, what they would purchase, in the times they were issued. For the earlier reigns my information is somewhat meagre. The price of wheat of course varied with the seasons, there being no importing of corn in those days, the country was entirely dependent upon its own resources; and, owing to the bad communica-

tion between the different parts of the kingdom, corn varied greatly in price in various counties. Thus, in 1043, wheat was sold at 60 pence the quarter, whilst in 1125, owing to a scarcity, wheat sold at 20 shillings the quarter. About 1145, forty sheep were valued at 20 shillings; an ox, three shillings; and four hens sold for two pence; a ram being of the value of eight pence.

## HENRY II.

19th December, 1154—6th July, 1189.

THE first issue of coins during this reign is very rude, consisting of pennies, with a full face, crowned, the legend being HENRI REX ANGL, variously abbreviated. The *rev.* consists of a cross with small crosses in the angles. They are almost



always badly struck and nearly illegible, and not rare in such state, but very fine specimens sell

high. One at the Bergne sale realized £1 16s.; another, of the Newcastle mint, described as *fine*, sold at the Halliburton-Young sale for £3. The second issue of pennies took place about 1180. They are round and fairly executed, having the king's head within a circle, and the legend HENRICVS REX; *rev.* a small double cross within a circle, a smaller cross *botone* in each angle. These coins continued to be issued during the reigns of Richard I., John, and the first years of Henry III. They have, however, several peculiarities which perhaps admit of their being apportioned to the kings under whom they were issued. The pennies attributed to Henry II. are of a larger type and ruder execution than those of his successors. An



illustration of one is here given, and they are described in *Hawkins* as:—

- A. Large well spread coins, impressions in slight relief, five pearls in crown, generally two curls on right and five on left side, occasionally varied, but the appearance of a three-quarter face preserved.
- B. Coins rather smaller, eyes represented by pellets, or annulets; beard by pellets, or crescents; workmanship generally coarse, the crown being frequently a beaded

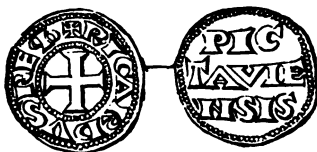
line, the curls at the side of the face varying from five, to one, the bust appearing full faced.

These pennies are not uncommon, and good specimens may be procured from 1s. 6*d.* each.

### RICHARD I. (CŒUR-DE-LION.)

1189—6*th* April, 1199.

THE only coins which can be certainly appropriated to this king are those issued in France in the provinces of Aquitaine and Poictou, of which states there are pennies and half-pennies. The pennies are generally placed in the cabinets of English collectors to fill the vacuum. The



specimen of the Poictou penny engraved sells from 2s. 6*d.* to 10s., according to condition. The Aquitaine penny has on the obverse RICARDVS, in two lines, a cross above and a crescent beneath; the reverse reads AQTIVANIE, and has a cross *patée*

within a circle. A good example may be had for five shillings; when very fine, about 10s.

A great famine occurred in 1196 and 1197. In the first of these years wheat was at 13s. 4d. per quarter, but rose in the second to 18s. 8d. This was an exceedingly high price, as may be seen by the prices at which it was sold afterwards.

## JOHN.

*27th May, 1199—18th October, 1216.*

AS was previously mentioned, the issue of the "short cross" pennies bearing the titles HENRICVS REX continued to be issued during the whole of this reign. From a comparison of moneyers' names and other information which modern research has brought to light, the pennies issued under this king have been attributed with some certainty. They are rather smaller than the last two issues, workmanship neat and in good relief, crown usually containing five, occasionally seven pearls; the face long, beard formed of straight strokes, two, or rarely, three curls, enclosing pellets at the side of the face; the letters on the reverse are sometimes linked together, and

the A's, C's, and E's on the obverse, ornamented with flourishes. These coins at the present average 2s. each, but will probably soon increase in value, being much sought after.

The following penny, issued by John in Ireland, is usually placed in cabinets by collectors as being the only coin, except the halfpenny of similar type, which bears his name and titles as king. It is a



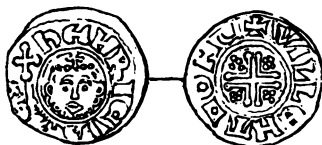
coin rapidly becoming very scarce, a fine specimen selling for seven or eight shillings to double that sum. Specimens not so well preserved may be had for about five shillings.

In 1199 the king ordered that a tun of Poictou wine should be sold at 20 shillings, and Anjou wine at 24 shillings. Red wine was at 6*d.* and white at 8*d.* per gallon; and it is stated the land was filled with drunkenness. The tun was about sixty gallons. In 1202, owing to continual rains, wheat was at 12*s.* the quarter, and in the next year at 15*s.*, beans at 6*s.* 8*d.*, and oats at 3*s.*, the usual price being 4*d.*

## HENRY III.

*28th October, 1216—16th November, 1272.*

SEVERAL variations exist in the coins, all pennies, issued during this reign. The "short cross" pennies were minted during the first period, and present but little alteration in type from the English money of his predecessor they are rather smaller, and perhaps not so well struck, as the illustration here given shows. On



other specimens the face is somewhat angular, the workmanship is better, and the curls upon each side of the head, usually three, enclose pellets, (see engraving of the penny, reading *TERCI* at the end of this reign). Upon others there are only two curls; and, again, the pellets are absent from others, as in the illustration first given. A further issue of a different type took place in 1248. These pennies have either the numerals *III.* or the word *TERCI*, and there are several varieties. The first has *HENRICVS REX III.*, as in the illustration following;

reverse, a cross of double limbs, with three pellets in each angle, the moneyer's name and place of mintage forming the legend. Good specimens



may be had from 2s. to 5s. There is one peculiar coin of the above type which has the bust and crown on the obverse more like those of the next reign, the *rev.* reads PHELIP ON LUND, the old English u being used, and not the Roman v. It is a scarce coin. The next type has the same titles, but is without the hand and sceptre, and has a mullet over the head. The obverse is here



shown ; reverse as last, and of the same value. The next specimen reads HENRICVS REX TERCIVS,



the face angular similar to the issue of the "short



cross" money of this reign previously mentioned; reverse, the usual long double cross, &c. It is scarcer than those reading III. and sells at some five shillings upwards, according to condition and mint. There is another penny having a crescent under the mullet above the head reading HENRICVS REX ANG, the reverse having a continuation of the legend LIE TERC I LVN OR CAN, otherwise similar to the last. This coin is rare and worth from 7s. 6d.

In 1232 a good horse was worth 10s. 1237, wheat by the quarter, 3s. 4d., barley, 2s., oats, 1s. 1243 and 1244, a very plentiful time, wheat and peas per quarter, 2s.; whilst three years later wheat was at 16s.; and, in 1258, with wheat at 20s., many people died of starvation. In 1270 it had risen to £4 16s. and higher, and an old writer says parents did eat their own children; but this is probably to be taken as a figurative expression to denote the extreme scarcity. As for wages, it was decreed at a council at Oxford, in 1222, that no vicar was to have less than five marks *per an.*, so that it is evident a priest might exist on that sum. In 1237, Henry III. gave £8 *per an.* for three chaplains to do duty daily in the Temple Church, London. In 1225 it was ordered that for every cart and two horses impressed for the king's service 10d. per day should be paid, and for three horses 14d. In 1226 the fee of a Justice was 10 marks *per an.*

(A mark was, in value, 13*s.* 4*d.*). In 1239, a Justice of Common Pleas had, *per an.*, £20. In 1243, a Baron of the Exchequer received 40 marks *per an.* In 1281, a Justice of the Common Pleas had 40 marks *per an.*, and the Chief Justice 100 marks: but, in addition, they had an allowance from the king 110 marks *per an.* for expenses of office. As to the wages of the lower classes, it appears that for some time after this date a penny a day was paid to labourers.

## EDWARD I.

*20th November, 1272—7th July, 1307.*

PENNIES, half-pennies, and farthings of silver were issued by this king, the want of the smaller money in the previous reigns being probably supplied by cutting the pennies into halves and quarters, many such having been discovered. The pennies, generally speaking, are common to excess, very good specimens being obtainable for a couple of shillings, of the following mints:—London, Canterbury, Bristol, Durham, York, Berwick, Lincoln, and Bury St. Edmunds. An illustration of a London penny is hereafter given, it reads,

as do all the other pennies, with very slight exceptions, EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB., the reverse having



the name of the mint only, with the prefix CIVITAS or VILLA. There are three distinct classes of these pennies:—*1st*, the coin large, the letters large, the *m.m.* cross large, and the ends of the cross on reverse frequently extends to the edge of the coin; *2nd*, the coin smaller, neater, and the letters smaller, such as the Canterbury penny, of which the reverse is here engraved; *3rd*, similar to the

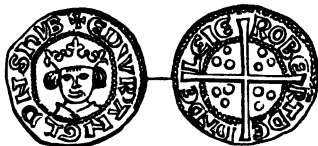


last described, but the breast of the king bears a star. It is considered that the coins having this mark were issued about the year 1300. Many of the York coins have a quartrefoil in the centre of the reverse, a specimen of which is shown on the following page, and they are somewhat scarcer than the pennies without.



Although, as previously mentioned, many of the pennies of this reign are of very frequent occurrence, some of the varieties are extremely rare, and others more or less scarce. The Chester penny, of which there are two varieties, reading CIVITAS CESTRIE and SESTRIE, is rare, the second reading being the most so, and sells from 7s. 6d. upwards. The Reading penny, reading VILLA RADINGY, with a scallop shell in one quarter, is very rare, and sold at the Bergne sale for £3, being described as *well preserved*. The pennies of Durham, having for *m.m.* a cross moline, the arms of Bishop Beck (1283—1310 or 1311), are scarce, as are the pennies of Exeter, reading EXONIE; Hull, reading KYNGESTON; and Newcastle, reading NOVICASTRI. Fine specimens of the three first being worth some ten shillings, and of the last three half-crowns. This is the last reign in which a moneyer's name occurs upon a coin, and in this only upon some of the coins issued from the mint of Bury St. Edmunds. The reverse, as is here shown, reads ROBERT DE HADLEIE, and another variety has ROBERTVS DE HADL-

Both are rare, and a good specimen is worth ten



shillings. This personage was moneyer at Bury St. Edmunds in 1280.

Of half-pennies, there are of the London mint specimens reading EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. and EDWARDVS REX ANGL. as in illustration here placed.



They are not common, good specimens selling at about five shillings. There are also halfpennies of Bristol, and Berwick, the last has a bear's head in two quarters, and is very rare; the Bristol halfpenny is rare. Halfpennies of Newcastle with but one pellet in each quarter are very rarely met with. Farthings of this reign occur of the mints of London and York, they read EDWARDVS REX., REX A.,



or REX AN., and have drapery upon the shoulders. The London farthings generally have CIVITAS

LONDON or LONDONIENSIS, as in the illustration. The first mentioned farthing is not common, and the last is somewhat rare, a fine specimen selling for about seven to ten shillings.

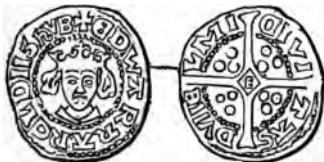
The general value of the necessaries of life do not appear to have greatly altered from the previous reign. In the year 1286, wheat was at *2s. 8d. per* quarter, but owing to a bad season it rose to *16s.*, falling again after the next harvest to *3s. 4d.*, and, in 1288, to *1s. 6d. per* qr., the price in the North and West being *8d. per* qr. ; barley, *6d. per* qr. ; oats, *4d. per* qr. The prices appear to have fluctuated very considerably according to harvests during the next forty years. About this time a swan was worth *3s. 4d.*; a duck, *1d.*; an ox, *6s. 8d.*; a cow, *5s.*; a heifer, *2s.*; a sheep, *1s.* In 1299 the prices of poultry were fixed by the Common Council in London as follows:—A fat cock, *1½d.*; two pullets, *1½d.*; a capon, *2½d.*; a goose, *4d.*; a mallard, partridge, or two woodcocks, *1½d.*; a pheasant, *4d.*; a heron, *6d.*; a plover, *1d.*; a swan, *3s.*; and a crane, *1s.* Lambs, fat, from Christmas to Shrovetide, *1s. 4d.*; afterwards, *4d.* In 1302, wheat, *per* qr., *4s.*; malt, ground, *3s. 4d.*; peas, *2s. 6d.*; oats, *2s.*; a bull, *7s. 4d.*; a cow, *6s.*; fat *1s.*; an ewe, *8d.* In 1289, the Bishop of ~~ster~~ ordered that Curates must have five *an.*, and in richer churches more.

## EDWARD II.

8th July, 1307. Deposed 22 January, 1326.

Murdered 21st September, 1327.

THE coins issued during this king's reign consist of pennies, halfpennies, and farthings. The halfpennies and farthings cannot be certainly distinguished from those of his father, and will not be further referred to. The pennies read EDWA., EDWAR., or more seldom EDWARD, and generally R. ANG. DNS. HYB., any variation of the titles is



rare. Pennies occur of London, Berwick, Bristol, Canterbury, Durham, Newcastle, Bury St. Edmunds, and York. The pennies issued at London, Canterbury, Bury St. Edmunds are common, and worth, when fine, two shillings. Those of Berwick, Durham, Newcastle and York are scarcer, and sell from three shillings. Some of the York pennies have a quatrefoil in the centre of reverse. The Bristol penny is very rare. Of the Durham mint there are pennies struck

in the mint of the Bishops (who had authority to coin money in various cities, such as York, Canterbury, &c.) having for *m.m.* a cross moline, struck by Bishop Anthony Beck, who died in 1310 or 1311. Others, having one limb, or, more rarely, two limbs of the cross on reverse, bent to the left, and forming a crozier, were issued by Bishop Richard Kellow, who held the See from March 20th, 1313, to 1316. There are also a few pennies having the limb of the cross bent to the *right*, and reading EDWAR, which must be assigned to this Bishop. After this prelate's decease, Lodowick de Bello-Monte, or Beaumont, was advanced to the See in March, 1318. He is stated to have been lame in both legs and very illiterate, his pennies are distinguished by having for *m.m.* a lion rampant, and, sometimes, with the addition of one or two fleur-de-lis. His death occurred in September, 1333. These pennies of the ecclesiastical mints are all scarce when in fine condition, Bishop Beck's probably the least so. His pennies are worth from five shillings to double that amount. The pennies of Bishop Kellow are of equal rarity and value, the one having two limbs of the cross bent being very rare. The money of Bishop Beaumont is also rare. Two pennies, one of his and one of his predecessor, sold for a guinea at the Bergne sale.

An account of a feast in 1309 by a writer of the



time, will give a good idea of the prevailing prices in that year, which was a dear one, as he says. Wheat was *7s. 2d. per qr.*; malt, *6s.*; wine, *£2 3s. 7½d. per tun*; oats, *4s. per qr.*; wax, *6½d. per lb.* (about); almonds, *1¼d. per lb.*; carcasses of oxen, *18s.*; hogs, *3s. 2¼d.*; sheep, *3s.*; geese, *3¾d.*; fowls, *3d.*; pullets, *1½d.*; porkers, *6d.*; swans, *5s. 10d.* These prices were for ready dressed carcasses. Eggs, *1d.* for nine. At the same time, no doubt, the Prior who gave the feast was charged a high price for many articles, though probably the best to be obtained. In the same year a pair of shoes cost *4d.* Money at this period was rapidly lessening in value, for in 1314, Parliament fixed the prices of food at, for a stall-fed ox, *£1 4s.*; a grass-fed ox, *16s.*; a stalled cow, *12s.*; an ordinary cow, *10s.*; a fat mutton, unshorn, *1s. 8d.*; shorn, *1s. 2d.*; a fat hog, *3s. 4d.*; a fat goose, in the City, *3d.*; elsewhere, *2½d.*; a fat capon, *2½d.*; a fat hen, *1¼d.*; two chickens, *1½d.*, City prices, elsewhere, a *½d.* less; twenty-four eggs, in the City but twenty, *1d.* It appears these prices were thought too low, and the tradespeople would not bring to market on these terms. In 1315-16, owing to a wet harvest, wheat ran up to *£1 per qr.*, and then to *£2.*; and ale went up to *2d.*, *3d.*, and *4d. per gallon.* In 1317, owing to the continued scarcity, wheat was sold at Leicester on a

Saturday at £2 4s. *per* qr., but after an exceeding good harvest the same year, it fell to 6s. 8d. *per* qr. ! At a valuation made at Tunbridge, co. Kent, in 1326, seventy acres of arable land were worth 35s. *per an.* ; twenty-four hens and one cock were valued at 3s. 1d. ; eight porkers, 15s. ; eighty acres of arable land, at *per an.*, 20s.—probably worse land than the previous ; twenty acres of pasture, 1s. 8d. *per an.* ; fourteen acres of meadow, *per an.*, 4s. 8d. Salaries at this time also had gone up. In 1310, for maintenance of prisoners taken in the war with Scotland, a knight had 4d. *per* day and 20s. *per an.* for his robe ; the better sort of prisoners, 2d. *per* day, and the ordinary, 1d. the day. During this year a man-at-arms had 10d., a Balistarius (cross-bow-man) 3d., an archer, 2d. the day for pay. A Balista cost 3s. 8d. In 1311, on the destruction of the Order of Knights Templars, to some of the Knights the King allowed 4d. *per* day for their maintenance in Monasteries, to the Chaplains, 3d., and 20s. for their stipend or livery ; and to other servants 2d. *per* day and 10s., and 1d. *per* day and 5s. for their livery, *per an.* In 1314, Elizabeth, wife of Robt. Bruce, and her family being prisoners in England, were allowed, 20s. the week. The Bishops of Glasgow and S. Andrews each 6d. the day, and to their ordinary servants, 1d. the day, for their maintenance.

## EDWARD III.

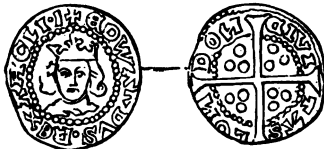
25th January, 1327—21st June, 1377.

THE coins issued in this reign are Groats or great pennies, of the value of four-pence; Half-groats, value two-pence; Pennies, Halfpennies, and Farthings. The first two coins were not issued until this reign. The weight was  $22\frac{2}{3}$  grains before his 18th year, then  $20\frac{1}{4}$  grains to the 20th year, and afterwards 18 grains to the penny. The groats were of London and York, an illustration of the London groat is here given; the York groat



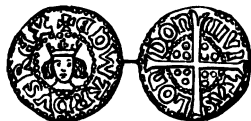
is similar, but reads on reverse CIVITAS EBORACI in place of CIVITAS LONDON. It will be observed that these coins, as also the half-groats, have two legends; the outer one POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV [M.] retained its place for several reigns. There are various readings of the obverse legend, and some end with HYB., others with AQT., or A. The London groats may be had from half-a-crown,

but fine specimens sell for four or five times the price. York groats are much scarcer, and sell as high as a guinea and a half. The half-groats are of London and York, and are similar to the groats, but less in size. They are somewhat scarcer than the groats, though generally offered at about the same prices. On some of the London half-groats, as also the groats, a crown is used as *m.m.*, and it appears on some of the London pennies. Pennies occur of London (*see illustration*), Durham and



York. They are generally in bad preservation, not too well executed, and are much scarcer than those of the two preceding reigns. The specimens of London are the commonest, and may be had from two shillings, the other mints from half-a-crown, but fine examples sell much higher. Of the Durham mint there are ecclesiastical pennies of Bishop Thomas Hatfield, who held the See from 10th July, 1345, to 7th May, 1381. This prelate appears to have been a soldier, and had command of troops in Normandy in 1346. He was a great benefactor to Durham, had a palace in London, founded Trinity College, Oxford, died

rich, and was buried in Durham Cathedral. His pennies are distinguished by having a limb of the cross on reverse turned to the right, in the form of a crozier. They are scarce and seldom in good condition. Halfpennies were struck at London and Reading; they read EDWARDVS REX., see illustration of a London halfpenny. The halfpennies



are scarce. The Reading halfpenny has a scallop shell in one quarter. A specimen in the Cuff collection sold for one guinea, but would probably bring much more now. Farthings are attributed to this king, they are similar in legend and type to the halfpennies, and are scarcer, selling at from five to ten shillings each.

During this reign provisions and the price of labour appear to have but little altered. Want of speedy means of locomotion in the shape of good roads still left one part of the kingdom isolated from the other, and so it happens that the prices of the necessaries of life were frequently cheaper in one place than another. It also appears that, owing to the constant drain of money caused by the foreign wars of this prince, that articles became relatively cheaper. For instance, in 1336, there

was so plentiful a harvest and such a scarcity of coin, that wheat was publicly sold for 2s. a qr. in London; a fat ox at 6s. 8d., a fat sheep at 6d., or at most 8d., six pigeons at 1d., a fat goose at 2d., a pig, 12d. During the plague of 1348 things were almost given away, one would think, for it is stated that a horse worth 40s. was offered in the market at 6s. 8d., fat oxen at 4s., cows at 1s., fat sheep 4d., a hog at 5d., and a stone of wool at 9d. During several years after this the market prices of wheat varied from 2s. at lowest to 6s. at highest *per* quarter. In 1363, a widow had to pay in rent for her tenancy, four hens or 4d. and twelve hogs, each hog of the value of 1s. 6d. In 1369, after a bad harvest, wheat went up to 24s. *per* qr. In 1379 it was quoted at 4s., white wine at 6d., and red at 4d. *per* gallon. In 1350, two priests to sing mass every day at the Church of Sherif-hoton (Sheriff-Hutton, near York), had seven marks *per an.* between them for salary. In 1373, the master of the hospital of Fosse-gate, York, was allowed for his whole maintenance ten marks *per an.* The price of labour, as fixed by Parliament in 1351, was, weeders, haymakers, and such like, 1d. *per* day; mowing meadows, 5d. *per* acre; reapers of corn, the first week in August, by the day, 2d.; the remaining weeks, 3d.; for threshing a qr. of wheat or rye, 2½d.; barley, peas, beans and oats, 1½d.

A master carpenter or mason, *per day* 3*d.*; other carpenters or masons, 2*d.*, their labourers, 1½*d.*; plasterers, workers of mud-walls and their knaves, (servants or labourers), at the same rate. In 1360 their wages were altered, and 1*d.* advance on all tradesmen and their labourers sanctioned.

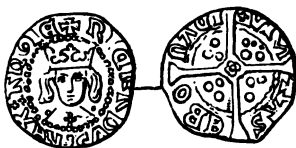
## RICHARD II.

21st June, 1377—30th September, 1399.

Murdered at Pontefract Castle, February, 1400.

THIS king coined groats, half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, after the weight of 18 grains to the penny. Groat, *obv.* RICARD. DI OR DEI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC OR FRANCIÉ, bust full face crowned, &c.; *rev.* POSVI, &c., and CIVITAS LONDON, long cross and pellets, similar to groat of last reign. Groats of the London mint only are known. Half-groat similar, but titles more abbreviated, London mint only. Both are rare. At the Bergne sale, a groat, *fine*, sold for £2 17*s.*, another for £1 10*s.* The half-groat, described as *unusually fine*, £3 15*s.* Pennies are known of London, York, and Durham, and are difficult to obtain in fine condition and well struck, when such

occur they realize high prices. Those of York in moderate preservation sell from five to ten shillings, an illustration is here given of a York penny.



The London penny is rarer, and the Durham penny still more so. One at the Bergne sale, *well preserved*, sold for £4 10s. Halfpennies of London are tolerably common and usually well struck; they are similar to the pennies, and good specimens may be obtained for five shillings to seven and sixpence. Farthing, London mint, sold at the Cuff sale, in fair condition, for £1 11s., it is very rare, and a fine specimen would bring a much higher price.

During this reign the price of corn appears to have remained much the same as in the last reign. In 1379, wheat was quoted at 4s. the quarter; white wine, 6d., and red wine, 4d. *per* gallon. 1387, barley in Leicester market, 1s. the quarter; peas the same; wheat at 2s.; but in 1390 it was at 16s. 8d. at the same place, for the best, inferior qualities 13s. 4d. and 14s. the quarter, owing to a bad harvest. Wool, at the same place and time, 1s. 8d., 2s., and 3s. *per* stone. At this period 5 or



6 marks was allotted as the pay of a parish Curate, or a Mass-Priest, or else 3 marks and his food, by the year; or at most 8 marks, or 4 marks and diet. Wages during this reign averaged as follows, and, in each case it must be understood that diet and clothes, once in the year, were added:—a bailiff in husbandry, *per an.* 13s. 4d.; chief husbandman, carter, swineherd, and shepherd, each 10s; cowherd, 6s. 8d.; dairy woman, or woman labourer, 5s.; ploughman, 7s. Their clothing was valued at about 4s. *per an.*

## HENRY IV.

*30th September, 1399—20th March, 1413.*

GREAT difficulty is experienced in classifying the coins of the three kings bearing the name Henry, which now follow each other. During the greater portion of the reign of Henry IV. the weight of the coins remained the same as that of Richard II. In his 13th year he reduced the weight from 18 to 15 grains for the penny. Any coin therefore bearing the name of Henry and weighing in the proportion of 18 grains to the penny, belongs to Henry IV. Half-groats, pennies,

and halfpennies exist, all being very rare. It is doubtful if there is a groat of this coinage known, and the half-groat is excessively rare. Pennies of London and York are very rare. The halfpennies, though of less, are still of rare occurrence, and sell for about half-a-sovereign or more. All the above coins have on the *obv.* HENRIC DL GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. F., more or less abbreviated. The types are as those of the last reign, and the above coins belong to what is known as the "heavy money" of Henry IV., and weigh at the rate of 18 grains to the penny. After his 13th year the coins were made at the rate of 15 grains to the penny, as before mentioned; this issue is termed the "light money," and very much resembles that of Richard II. The groat, of London only, has sometimes the Roman N in London, but not on all specimens. It is a rare coin. One sold at the Bergne sale with the Roman N for £3 11s., *well preserved*. Half-groat, London; probably unique. Pennies, London, are very rare, as are also those of York. Farthing is unique.

As to value of commodities, in 1407, from the account book of Burcester College, Oxford, the following interesting matters were taken by Dr. Kennet, and printed in his *Parochial Antiquities*:—A cow, 7s.; its calf, 1s. 8d.; five other calves cost 10s. 8d.; five and a half bushels of salt,

3*s.* 4½*d.*; a brewing cooler, 9*d.*; two bushels of wheat, 10*d.*; a man threshing five days, 10*d.*; two oxen, £1 6*s.* 8*d.*; another ox, 11*s.* 6*d.*; a new plough, 10*d.*; eleven bushels of seed wheat, 5*s.* 10½*d.*; a dung cart, 1*s.* 2*d.*.—this was probably a hand-barrow,—as, again, a pair of cart wheels cost 3*s.* 2*d.*; a man working twelve days, 3*s.*; another man, one day, 3*d.*

## HENRY V.

21st March, 1413—31st August, 1422.

THE bust on the coins attributed to this king have the hair heavier, and standing straight out from the crown, the work is also coarser, and blurred with a swelling on the neck. The *m.m.* used is a plain or a pierced cross. The groats and half-groats are of the London mint only. Groats read HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGLIE Z. FRANC., with slight occasional variations; *rev.* the usual type and POSVI., &c. These coins are not uncommon, and fine specimens may be had from five shillings. Half-groats are very similar, and of about the same or a little higher value. Pennies of London, Durham, and York; the two last mints

were ecclesiastical. The London penny reads HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL., and has a star or mullet at one side of the crown. This is varied on some specimens which have a broken annulet or three pellets, and they have also the egg-shaped swelling on the neck. These pennies are not very scarce, good specimens ranging from three shillings. The York pennies have CIVITAS EBORACI, with the quatrefoil on the reverse, and on some specimens there are ornaments at the side of the head, as on those of London. They are not often in good preservation, and are then not uncommon. The Durham pennies have HENRICVS and DVNOLM, and were issued under Cardinal Thomas Langley (8th Aug., 1406—28th Nov., 1437), they have a star at the left and an annulet at the right of the crown, some have an annulet between the pellets on reverse. The coins are not common, especially when fine. At the Bergne sale, a penny of York and one of Durham, sold for £1 2s. Halfpennies of London, with the broken annulet at the side of the crown, may be obtained from half-a-crown upwards. A very fine specimen at the Bergne sale realized 9s.

## HENRY VI.

1st September, 1422—4th March, 1461.

Murdered 21st May, 1471.

THE coins of this king weigh at the rate of 15 grains to the penny. He issued groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies. After his restoration, a few coins appear to have been issued of a lighter weight, viz., 12 grains to the penny. The first issue is as follows:—Groats, London mint, read HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE ⁊ FRANC. ; *rev.* POSVI., &c., in full, and CIVITAS LONDON. The groats attributed to this king have an annulet between the pellets in two quarters, or with rosettes and mascles (lozenge-shaped ornaments), or having pine cones and mascles (*see illustration*), or pine



cones and trefoils, between the words of the legends. Others have a pine cone on the king's breast, with or without a trefoil, or other ornaments

at the side of the head. There are also many minor marks and varieties which cannot be particularized here. These groats in general are not uncommon, and may be had from three shillings to, for very fine specimens, ten shillings each. York groats have the annulet between the pellets; they are very rare, and, when fine, worth about a guinea. Half-groats of London, having similar peculiarities, may be distinguished from those of Henry V. by having nine arches only to the tressure on the obverse. They are not uncommon in general, and about as valuable as the groats. York, as the groat, and of extreme rarity. Pennies, of London, *rev.* CIVITAS LONDON; and of York, CIVITAS EBORACI, are common, but generally very ill struck and in poor condition, when otherwise, they are scarce. Their prices range from two shillings. Durham pennies, reading CIVITAS DVNOLMI, DVNELM, or DVNOLM, were issued by the Bishops. These were Thomas Langley, 8th August, 1406—28th Nov., 1437. John (or Robert ?) Nevil, 27th Jany., 1438—8th July, 1457; and Laurence Booth, or Bouthe, 25 Sept., 1457—1476. Those pennies having an annulet in two quarters, and others having a mullet at the side of the head, are probably Bishop Langley's. Upon others pennies there is an interlaced ring upon the centre of the cross; these belong to Bishop Nevil. Other spe-

cimens have a B, with or without a key at the sides of the head ; these were issued by Bishop Booth. They are rather scarce, and rare when in good preservation ; indifferent specimens sell for about half-a-crown. Halfpennies of London are not uncommon. They have the usual peculiarities, and are worth about five shillings when fine. Farthings are rare.

The second, or "light coinage" of Henry VI., was issued during the few months of his restoration in 1470. The London groats have HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC, upon some HENRICV. The R is always a B ; reverse, legends as usual. The York groat has an E upon the king's breast ; the Bristol groat, a B. All these coins are very rare, the London least so. At the Bergne sale, a Bristol groat sold for £2 11s., *fine* ; and a York groat, 18s., *fine*. Half-groat of York realized £5, described as *well preserved*. Penny of York, *m.m.* rose, weight 11 grains, trefoil at sides of neck, very rare.

In 1425, the following appear amongst other entries in the Burcester accounts previously referred to. A colt sold, 8s. ; ten quarters of peas bought, £1 1s. 8d. ; five ox hides sold, 12s. ; two cow hides, 2s. 7d. ; sixteen calves' skins, 2s. ; twenty-one lamb skins, 4s. ; thirty-six sheep skins, 9s. ; twenty-three tod of wool, £10 18s. 6d. ; nine-

teen ell $\frac{1}{2}$  of cloth for napkins, bought, 5*s.* ; paid to a stone cutter, four days' work, 1*s.* 4*d.* ; to a tiler and two labourers, four days, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; two sawyers, ten days, 6*s.* 8*d.* ; paid for twenty pullets, 1*s.* 8*d.* ; a cade (720) red herrings, 8*s.* ; twelve pounds of raisins, 1*s.* 1*d.* ; a bay horse for the Prior, £1 6*s.* 8*d.* ; for thirty pairs of winter gloves for the servants, 4*s.* ; for threshing a quarter of wheat, 3½*d.* ; for eight wood-cocks, 1*s.* ; for one man ploughing twelve days, 1*s.* About this time bay salt was 1*s.* the bushel ; wine, 1*s.* *per* gallon. The annual allowance for a servant's clothing was fixed by Parliament at 3*s.* 4*d.* The price of wheat ruled about the same as in the last reigns, sometimes, after plentiful harvests, being very cheap ; and again, through bad harvests, becoming dear. It appears the people were very improvident, living from hand to mouth and keeping no store, or such violent changes in price could not have taken place.





## EDWARD IV.

*4th March, 1461—1470. 11th April, 1471—  
9th April, 1483.*

THE first coinage of this king is at the rate of 15 grains to the penny; after his fourth year this was reduced to 12 grains to the penny. Groats of his first issue, of London only, read EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC, and have the usual conventional bust, &c.; *rev.* POSVI, &c., and CIVITAS LONDON, with the usual long cross, &c. There are various *m.m.* and little ornaments at the sides of the head. These groats are not common and are worth from fifteen shillings upwards, according to preservation. Half-groats of this coinage, London only, are similar, and very rare. Pennies of this issue are not known. Halfpennies, of London only, are very rare. They read EDWARD REX ANG. OF ANGLI, and DI GRA REX A. Of his second, or light coinage, there are groats, half-groats, pennies and halfpennies. Groats of London are similar to the heavy groats. They are, with few exceptions, common. Upon them there are various ornaments at sides of the head and in the legends, and they exhibit a very numerous arrangement of mint marks, and vary in price

according to condition, &c., from half-a-crown to half-a-sovereign each. Groats were also coined at Coventry, having *rev.* CIVITAS COVETRE, with or without a c on the breast; Bristol, VILLA BRISTOW, BRISTOLL, or BRESTOLL, with a b on the breast; Norwich, CIVITAS NORWIC, or NORVIC, with n on the breast; and York, CIVITAS EBORACI, with an e on the breast. These groats are all scarce, the Coventry groat is very scarce, and, when fine, worth a guinea; the others sell from five to fifteen shillings. Half-groats of this issue are scarce, and are of London, similar to the groats. They are generally poorly struck and worn, and sell for half-a-crown; when fine they are more expensive. Canterbury half-groats are somewhat common and were issued from the royal mint as well as from the Archbishop's mint. Of the first some have a c on the king's breast, others are without. They may be had from half-a-crown. A variety of rare occurrence has a c in the centre of reverse as well as on the breast. The ecclesiastical pieces have a knot, known as the Bouchier knot, on the king's breast, and have generally *m.m.* a pall. These coins were issued by Abp. Bouchier who held the See from 1454 to 1486. He is remarkable as having crowned the kings Edward IV., Richard III. and Henry VII. His half-groats are not uncommon, but rarely in fine condition. Half-

groats were also issued at Coventry (extremely rare) and at York, and also Bristol. These two last are scarce, and seldom fine. Pennies of York, reading EDWARD DI GRA REX ANG; *rev.* CIVITAS EBORACI, are not uncommon in poor condition, but are very rarely met with well struck. They range from half a crown each. One of the York pennies has a B and a key at the sides of the king's neck for Abp. William Booth, 1452—1464. Another has a G and a key, and was issued by Archbishop George Neville, 1466—1477. Sometimes a G and a rose are used. Upon others a T and a key are placed to denote the pennies issued by Abp. Thomas Rotherham, who held the See from 1480 to 1500. These pennies with initials are scarcer than those without. All the above York coins have the usual quatrefoil on the centre of the reverse. There are also pennies of Bristol and Canterbury, of great rarity. Of Durham there are pennies reading CIVITAS DIRAM, DERAM, DONOLI or DVNELMIE, which were issued by the Bishops. Some have a B at the side of the head, issued by Bishop Booth, 1457—1476; others have a D, for Bishop Dudley, 1476—1483. These pennies are scarce, and are chiefly remarkable for the execrable manner in which they were struck. A good specimen is valuable. Halfpence of both his early and light coinage exist, and are rare. They were

coined at London, Bristol, Canterbury, and Durham. At the Bergne sale, a London and a Canterbury halfpenny were sold for £1 12s., both said to be *very fine*. Farthings of London are very rare.

The Parliament in 1463 enacted that no corn should be imported, if wheat were not above 6s. 8d. rye, 4s.; and barley, 3s. the quarter; thus, these were considered high prices. In 1463, in London, wheat was 2s. *per* qr.; barley, 1s. 10d.; peas, 3s. 4d.; oats, 1s. 2d. In the country the prices averaged about 8d. the quarter less. During this reign the price of wheat averaged some 4s. the quarter. The usual price of hay was about 5s. the load. In 1463, it was enacted that no persons of the labouring class should wear cloth costing more than 2s. the plight (a yard and a quarter present measure) for their head coverings; cloth, of not exceeding 12 pence; and their hose should not cost more than 14 pence the pair. Wages at this time had very much increased. A bailiff had £1 3s. 4d. and 5s. for clothing; a chief shepherd, £1 and 4s. for clothing; a common husbandman, 15s. and 3s. 4d. for clothing; labourers, 6s. with 3s. for clothing. These wages were in addition to their food and lodging. Carpenters and masons, 5½d.; tilers, slaters, rough-carpenters, and masons, 4½d.; labourers, 3½d. *per* day, without food. If food

were given, then  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  *per* day less. From Michaelmas to Easter, a penny a day less, owing to shortness of days. During harvest, mowers,  $6d.$  *per* day; reapers and carters,  $5d.$ ; women and labourers,  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; but if food was given, then  $2d.$  *per* day less.

### EDWARD V.

*9th April to 26th June, 1483.*

GROATS of the usual type of his father, and reading the same, are attributed to this unfortunate boy. They are all of London, and have for *m.m.* a boar's head on the obverse, reverse a rose and sun united; or, obverse a boar's head, reverse, a lis.; or upon both sides *m.m.* a boar's head. As may be surmised, these coins are rare. At the Bergne sale, one sold for £3 4s., in fine condition.

### RICHARD III.

*26th June, 1483—22nd August, 1485.*

OF this king there are groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies, all of the usual type. His coins read RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL. L

FRANC. Upon the pennies and halfpennies the legend is necessarily contracted. Groats of London and York, both rare, and the reverse has CIVITAS LONDON OR EBORACI, with the outer legend of POSVI, &c. The London groats have *m.m.* boar's head, *rev.* rose and sun united, or *vice versa*,



or rose and sun on both sides. At the Bergne sale, one, *m.m.* boar's head, sold for £3 12s., *ex.fine*; another, rose and sun united, equally fine, £1 8s. At the York-Moore sale, two specimens, *m.m.* as last, sold for £2 3s., *well preserved*. York groats have *m.m.* united rose and sun, and are rarer than those of London. Half-groats, of London only, are very rare. At the Cuff sale, one sold for £12. Bergne's sold for £15 15s., *fine*. Pennies, of London, *m.m.* a boar's head, *unique*? York, *m.m.* boar's head, or united rose and sun. Some have a **T** and a key at the sides of the neck, for Abp. Rotheram, 1480—1500. Durham, with **S** on the breast and a **D** in the centre of the reverse, for Bishop Sherwood, 1485—1494. The two last

mintages are very rare. One of Bishop Sherwood's sold at the Bergne sale for £2 3s., *well preserved*; and two indifferent pennies of Abp. Rotherham's realized £1 17s., at the same time. Halfpennies of the London mint are extra rare. One at the Cuff sale sold for £4 15s., *very fine*.

## HENRY VII.

*22nd August, 1485—21st April, 1509.*

THERE are three distinct issues or coinages attributed to this king. The first is of the same type as his predecessors; the second has an arched crown upon the head, sometimes consisting of one, on others, of two arches; the third has the bust in profile. These remarks apply to the groats, half-groats and shillings only. The pennies and halfpennies will be described in their place. Groats of the *First* coinage read HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC; *rev.* POSVI, &c., and CIVITAS LONDON. They weigh at the rate of 12 grains to the penny, having many varied *m.m.*'s, and are scarce. At the Bergne sale, one sold for £1 11s., *fine*, but good specimens may be had for ten to fifteen shillings. Half-groats of the London and York

mints are similar in type, as are those of Canterbury, *rev.* CIVITAS CANTOR. These coins are also scarce, perhaps more so than groats. Pennies of this issue of Canterbury (very rare), and of York, have the open crown as on the groats, *rev.* the usual cross and pellets. Some have a  $\tau$  and a key at the sides of the head, and were struck by Abp. Rotherham, who died of the plague, 29th May 1500. These pennies of York are not common, and a good specimen is worth ten shillings or more. The *Second* coinage consisted of groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies. It is varied from any preceding issues by having the crown arched. The cross upon the reverse is also generally forked or decorated at the ends. There are two varieties of the groats, one having two arches to the crown, the other but one. Groats, the legends are the same as on the preceding issue, but generally DEV and MEV for DEVM and MEVM, and one or two exhibit bad spellings in the legends. There are a great variety of *m.m.*'s. The groats are not uncommon, and sell from three shillings to ten shillings, according to the preservation, &c. They were all struck at the Tower mint. Half-groats were minted at London, Canterbury, and York. They are of the same type, but have two arches to the crown, have slightly contracted legends, and various *m.m.*'s. The London half-groats



and those of Canterbury are not uncommon, and of the same value as the groats. Of Canterbury there is one deserving further notice from having an M in the centre of the cross on the reverse. It was issued by Abp. Morton, 1487—1500, and is scarcer than the preceding. There are also half-groats of York with a key at each side of the king's neck, of about same value. Pennies of Canterbury are very scarce. Halfpennies of London, Canterbury, and York, very rare. The *Third* coinage was issued in his 18th year, and is very remarkable in several respects. It consisted of shillings, now first issued in England, groats, half-groats, and pennies. The workmanship being good, with a very creditable attempt at a portrait, the king's head being presented in profile crowned. The shilling weighed 144 grains, and reads HENRICVS DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FR., OR HENRIC and FRAN. The *rev.* has, also for the first time, the shield of England, upon a large cross fourchee, the legend being, as usual, POSVI, &c., but no second legend. This coin is very rare; a specimen at the Bergne sale brought £21 5s., *very fine*, of the first reading, as was also the Halliburton-Young specimen which sold for £12, *well preserved*. Another variety reads HENRIC VII., *extra rare*; another, has HENRIC SEPTIM, also *extra rare*. At the Murchison sale, 1864, a specimen sold for £10. The groat is

similar to the shilling in type. Some are without any numerals and read HENRIC or HENRICVS, not common. They may be obtained from three or four shillings each, to a guinea or more, according to preservation. There is a very rare groat reading



HENRIC SEPTIM of this type. A specimen reading HENRICUS sold at the Bergne sale for £1 7s., *fine*. The commoner groats of this issue have HENRIC VII DI GRA, &c., *see illustration*, and may be obtained from three shillings each upwards. Half-groats, reading HENRIC only, with *m.m.* lis are scarce. Those having HENRIC VII., not uncommon, of same value as the last mentioned groats. Half-groats of York have two keys upon the reverse below the shield; they are not quite so common as those last referred to. Pennies of this coinage exhibit quite a new type; they have the king seated upon a throne holding an orb and sceptre, with usual legend on the obverse. The reverse has a shield and long cross, with the name of the mint, CIVITAS LONDON, DIRHAM, or EBORACI. These

pennies are not common in good preservation, and are valued from five to ten shillings. The Durham pennies have the initials of the issuers ; thus, upon those of Bishop Sever, who died in 1505, there are the letters *D S*, for *Dunelmensis Sever*. Upon others are *R D*, generally attributed to Bishop Richard Fox, 1494—1502. These ecclesiastical coins are about as scarce as the London pieces. Pennies of York have two keys under the shield and are not so scarce as those previously mentioned, but are rarely in very fine state. It should be mentioned that it is almost impossible, or quite, to distinguish the London pennies from those of the next reign.

During the past two reigns, wages and the prices of the common necessaries of life, although slightly rising in value, do not appear to have done so to an extent to call for many remarks here. The prices of corn fluctuated nearly as violently as in the preceding reigns ; thus in 1486, wheat was 2*s.* the quarter ; 1489, oats, 2*s.* ; 1491, wheat, 1*s.* 8*d.* ; 1494, a cheap year, wheat, 4*s.* the quarter ; bay-salt, same price ; white herrings, 3*s.* 4*d.* the barrel. In 1498, a load of hay cost 8*s.* 2*d.* ; 1499, bay-salt, 2*s.* 8*d.* the quarter ; and Gascoign wine, £2 the tun. In 1504, wheat, 5*s.* 8*d.* ; Red wine, *per dolium* (pipe or butt of 126 gallons), £4 ; Claret, £3 13*s.* 4*d.* ; White wine, £3 6*s.* 8*d.* ;

Malvesy, £4 London ale, per dolium, £1 10s.; at Canterbury, £1 5s.; Beer (a small ale) £1 3s. 4d. In 1505, a load of hay, 6s.; oats, per quarter, 3s. Thus we see the value of money was decreasing.

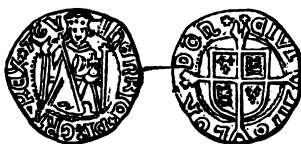
## HENRY VIII.

*22nd April, 1509—28th January, 1547.*

THE money of Henry VIII. is usually divided into five classes or issues, as type, weight, and fineness determines. In this reign the silver coin became so debased as to be unworthy of the name, and is a lasting discredit to the government of the time.

The *First* coinage resembles the last of Henry VII., the same portrait being continued, and only the numeral VIII added in place of VII. Of this issue there are Groats with *m.m.* pheon, portcullis crowned, and castle. They are rather uncommon, as are the following—Half-groats, which are similar to the groats, having *m.m.* portcullis only. Fine examples may be had from five shillings. There are also half-groats of Canterbury with *W A* at the top and a shield for Abp. Wareham, 1504—1532, with a pomegranate. Some of these coins have

POSVI, &c., for reverse legend. York half-groats have sometimes the name of the mint, on others POSVI, &c. They have the usual two keys and a Cardinal's hat below the shield. Those with POSVI, and also those having X B at sides of the shield are attributed to Abp. Bainbridge, 1508—1515. Others with a Cardinal's hat below the shield and T W at sides belong to Cardinal Wolsey, 1515—1531. They are rather scarce, and may be had from three or four shillings upwards. Pennies of this issue, of London (*see illustration*), may be had from half-



a-crown, but fine specimens sell for three to four times that sum. The Durham pennies read CIVITAS DVRRAM. Some have D W for Wolsey, others T D above or at sides of the shield for Thomas Ruthall, 1508—1522. Those of Canterbury generally have W A at sides of the shield. These pennies have the legend CIVITAS CANTOR, those of York having EBORACI and the two keys. All these pennies are somewhat scarce and rather more expensive than those of London. Halfpennies cannot be distinguished from those of the next issue. Far-

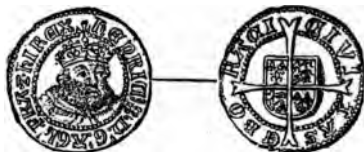
things, *obv.* a port-cullis, HENRIC DI GRA ; *rev.* a cross with a rose in the centre, are extremely rare. The Museum specimen cost £15 15s.

The *Second* coinage of 1527 has his own portrait, which is younger and fuller in the face than that of his father. The weight was reduced to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  grains to the penny, the standard of fineness remaining as before. Groats read HENRIC VIII D G R AGL Z FRA, FRAN, FRANC, OF FRANCE ; *rev.* the shield and cross, with POSVI, etc., various *m.m.* These groats are common and fine specimens may be had at some three shillings and sixpence. The York groats are similar, but have CIVITAS EBORACI for reverse legend, and have in addition, T W at sides of shield (for Thomas Wolsey), with a cardinal's hat below. One of the articles in his indictment was for the placing his initials upon the king's coinage of groats. These coins have *m.m.* a voided cross or an acorn. When fine, they are not common, but may be purchased for some three half-crowns. Half-groats of London resemble the groats, but have the legends more contracted, and are about as valuable. The Canterbury half-groats read CIVITAS CANTOR ; some having W A at sides of shield (see first issue), others have T C, for Thomas Cranmer. The York pieces have CIVITAS EBORACI, with T W and cardinal's hat. Others have L E O R E L, for Abp. Edward Lee, 1531—1541, with no

cardinal's hat. This is the last person who placed his initials upon coins of his own issuing. These last half-groats are scarce, and, if fine, sell from five to seven shillings each. Pennies of the second issue read H D G ROSA SINE SPINA, variously contracted, with the king seated upon his throne; *rev.* the shield, etc., as last issue. They are of London with CIVITAS LONDON, and Durham with CIVITAS DVRRAM. Of these last some have T W at sides of shield with cardinal's hat below for Thos. Wolsey, who held this See from April, 1523, to April, 1529; others have C D at sides for Cuthbert Tonsal, with whom the Durham ecclesiastical money ceases, in the year 1536. He was Bishop from 1530 to 1560. The London pennies are not uncommon, the others being scarce, and worth five shillings upwards, according to condition. Halfpennies, *obv.* H. D. G. ROSA SIE. SPL., with full face crowned; *rev.* cross and three pellets in each angle, of London, CIVITAS LONDON; or Canterbury, CANTOR, with W A or T C at sides of head; of York, EBORACI, with E L at sides of head, are rare, and sell from five shillings upwards.

The *Third* coinage, of 1543, is rather worse than the preceding, being 10 oz. fine silver in the 12, and the weight was 10 grains to the penny. It consisted of shillings or testoons, groats, half-groats, pence, and halfpence. The shillings have the full-

faced bust of the king, in royal mantle, HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRA. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB.; *rev.* a rose crowned between H R crowned, POSVI, etc. The shillings are rare, and generally ill struck. They range from twenty shillings each. One at the Berne sale realized £4, *very fine*. The York-Moore specimen sold for £6 6s., *well preserved*. Groats of this issue read HENRIC. 8. D. G., etc., but the face is not so full, and have an annulet in the forks of the cross. They are scarce, as are also the half-groats, which are similar to the groats, having the same reverse of shield and cross. These coins may be purchased from three or four shillings to three times that amount, according to preservation, etc., (*see illustration*). Pennies, of London, with



H. D. G. ROSA, etc.; *rev.* a shield with CIVITAS LONDON, are not common, and sell as high as the groats. The above mentioned pieces are of good silver, but there are also shillings, etc., of a baser metal, though not so base as the following issue. These shillings are similar to the previously mentioned fine silver shilling, but read HENRIC 8 D. G., etc. (*see illustration*.) These pieces are also





usual cross and pellets. They are rare, and seldom even in tolerable preservation. It may be noted that the title of king of Ireland was now added on the coinage.

The *Fourth* coinage of his 36th and the *fifth* of his 37th years, remain now to be noticed. The first of these issues took place in a mixed metal, (for it cannot be called silver) of equal parts of fine silver and alloy ; the next, or fifth, was of the fineness of 4 oz. silver to 8 oz. alloy. The types continued the same. Shillings of these issues can only be determined by the more or less apparent baseness of the metal, being of the same type as the earlier ones. There is also a shilling of Bristol reading HENRIC 8. D. G., etc. ; *rev.* CIVITAS BRISTOLIE OR BRISTOLLIE. The reverse has the *m.m.* w s in monogram, for Sir Wm. Sharrington, the chief officer of the mint at Bristol. The London shillings are rare and of about the same value as the previously mentioned specimens. The Bristol shilling is very rare. Groats have the mantled bust, and are of London, Bristol, Canterbury, and York. They are not very scarce, but it is very difficult to meet with a very fine example. Half-groats of London, Canterbury, Bristol and York, are scarce, as also the Pennies of the same mints, except Bristol, of which there are none. The above coins, as previously mentioned must be left

to personal judgment for decision as to whether any specimen may belong to the fourth or fifth issue according to its fineness. There is, however, one groat of the London mint which belongs to the last issue ; the *rev.* reads REDDE CVIQUE QVOD SVVM EST., and the head is placed nearly in the centre of the field of the obverse. This groat is rare ; at the Bergne sale it sold for £1, *well preserved*. There are also halfpennies which, from their baseness, must have been issued during this period. They are rare. Fine examples of these base coins are very rare and always command good prices, although in several cases the issues are comparatively common.

Wages of artisans and others had again increased during this reign, for in 1514 they were fixed by Parliament at £1 6s. 8d. for a bailiff of husbandry, with 5s. for his clothing, *per an.*, in addition to his food and lodging ; chief-hind or carter, 20s. and 5s. for clothes ; women-servants, 10s. and the same allowance ; a servant under fourteen years of age, 6s. 8d., and 4s. for clothes ; husbandman, 16s. 8d. and 4s. for clothes ; masons, carpenters, bricklayers, tilers, plumbers, carvers, glaziers, and joiners, had 6d. *per* day from Easter to Michaelmas, and 5d. *per* day the remainder of the year ; if they had their food, then 2d. *per* day less. Shipwrights, from Candlemas to Michaelmas, master carpenter, 7d.

a brewer, 6*d.* ; an able clincher, 5*d.* ; a holder, 4*d.* ; a master calker, 6*d.* ; a mean calker, 5*d.* ; a calker working by tide, 4*d.* ; if they had food, then 2*d.* *per* day less. From Michaelmas to Candlemas they had 6*d.*, 5*d.*, 4½*d.*, 3*d.*, 5*d.*, and 4½*d.* each, respectively, without food. Labourers in general had 4*d.* *per* day in summer, and 3*d.* during winter ; during harvest an extra halfpenny *per* day ; mowers, 6*d.* ; reapers and carters, 5*d.* without rations. It is not to be presumed that these prices were in all cases acted upon, but I suppose no one could demand more or sue for more for their labour. Corn stood at the same prices as in the last reign, fluctuating in value according to the harvests. In 1533, it was enacted that butchers should sell their beef and mutton by weight, beef for a halfpenny a pound, and mutton three-farthings ; as at this time a fat ox was worth but 26*s.* 8*d.* ; fat weathers and calves, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; and fat lambs, 1*s.* ; the butchers were not incommoded by the law. At this period, charcoal, *per* load, 12*s.* ; straw, *per* load, 5*s.* ; Malmsey, *per* quart, 4*d.* ; wheat about 8*s.* *per* quarter, and malt 5*s.* 1*d.* *per* quarter.



## EDWARD VI.

28th January, 1547—6th July, 1553.

THE first issue of this reign was in as base a metal as the last coinage of Henry VIII., viz., 4 oz. silver to 8 oz. alloy. It consisted of groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies. Afterwards shillings or testoons of 6 oz. silver and 6 oz. alloy were issued. Groat has *obv.* EDWARD. 6. D. G. AG. FR. Z. HIB. REX., and the profile, crowned, of the king to the right; *rev.* POSVI, etc., with a cross fleurée over a shield of arms. A variety has for reverse legend CIVITAS LONDON instead of POSVI, etc. These groats are rare, one of the first type sold at the Bergne sale for £6 2s. 6d., *very fine*. A specimen of the second, at the Wakeford sale, realized £1 17s., *poor*. The Half-groat is similar to the groat, and is of London, with the POSVI legend and with CIVITAS LONDON, and also of the Canterbury mint, reading CIVITAS CANTOR. It is not quite so valuable as the groat. At the Bergne sale, a Canterbury coin sold for £2 5s., *well preserved*, and another, same mint, reading EDOARD on the obverse, for £3 4s., *very fine*. A London half-groat, at the York-Moore sale, realized £2 10s., *fine*. The Penny is also very scarce,



INDVAM CONFVSIONE, the king's titles being on the reverse. They are rare. At the Halliburton-Young sale a specimen sold for £2 9s. In 1551 it was determined to issue coins of a better Standard, and crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and threepences were coined, of the fineness of 11 oz. 1 dwt., to 19 dwt. of alloy. Crown: this coin appears for the first time in circulation. It has an equestrian figure of the king, with the titles EDWARD VI D. G., etc., the date 1551, 1552, or 1553, being under the horse; *rev.* shield over a cross fleurée, POSVI, etc., for legend. These crowns are not very scarce, and may be had from as low as a sovereign for indifferently preserved specimens, to above five times that amount for fine coins. Half-crown, also the first issued, is similar to the crown, with same dates. It is scarcer than the crown. At the Halliburton-Young sale, one



sold for £3 8s., *fine*. Berne's realized £9 5s., but was said to be the finest known. Shilling:

This piece has a front face of the king (*see illustration*) with XII for value in pence. Some have *m.m.* y. They were, as also the other coins of this issue with the same *m.m.*, struck at the Southwark mint by Sir John Yorke. Those with *m.m.* ton were issued from the Tower mint. These shillings in fair state are worth from half-a-crown, being common. At the same time, very fine specimens command high prices. The Sixpence is similar to the shilling, but has VI. for value. Some were issued at York. These have CIVITAS EBORACI on the reverse. The sixpences are scarce and more expensive, and bring double the price of the shillings. The York coin is rare, the Bergne specimen sold for £2 7s., *fine*. Threepence, very similar, but has III for value. This piece is rare. The Halliburton-Young specimen sold for £2 10s., *fine*. Bergne's York threepence fetched £3 1s., *fine*. Penny: two varieties of this coin occur. The first is in fine metal, and is of the same type as his father's and grandfather's, having the king seated on the throne, and reading E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPI.; *rev.* shield and cross, CIVITAS LONDON, *m.m.* A ton. A cracked specimen, otherwise *fine*, sold at the Bergne sale for £2 12s. The second variety is of 4 oz. silver in 12 oz., and has *obv.* a full blown rose E. D. G., etc., *rev.* CIVITAS LONDON or EBORACI. London pennies are scarce.



York rare. The two varieties at the Bergne sale sold for £1 9s., the London being *very fine*. Good specimens, London mint, sell for ten shillings. The Halfpenny, similar, but a single rose, is very rare. The Farthing has *obv.* a portcullis, E. D. G., etc., *rev.* cross and pellets, CIVITAS LONDON. Extremely rare.

During this short reign wheat appears to have generally averaged about 8s. the quarter ; malt, 5s. the quarter ; wine sold, according to quality, at 6d. the quart, for Muscatel ; 5d. for Malvesy ; and 3d. for the common red wines. The king's mariners had now 6s. 8d. per month, besides rations and clothing. The salary of a domestic priest was £4 14s. 2d. *per an.* At this time (1549) an ox was valued at £1 4s. 4d. to £2 8s. 4d. ; a wether, shorn, 2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. ; an ewe, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. ; a cow, 13s. 4d. to £1 2s. ; shoes, *per pair*, 1s. 4d. ; thus showing a great rise in prices from those of last century.

## MARY.

1553—17th November, 1558.

THE first coinage of this reign has the bust of Mary crowned in profile to the left, and was in a metal of 11 oz. fine silver to 1 oz. alloy,

always excepting the base penny hereafter described.

Groat. *obv.* MARIA D. G. ANG. FRA. OR FR. Z. HIB. REG. profile crowned bust; *rev.* shield and cross, VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. This coin is not uncommon, but rarely good, it may be purchased from half-a-crown. fine specimens from ten shillings. Half-groat, similar, but the legends more contracted. It is very rare. York-Moore sale, £10 10s., *fine*.

Penny, similar type, but has M. D. G. ROSA, etc.; *rev.* CIVITAS LONDON, shield and cross, is also very rare. Bergne's, *fine, but pierced*, fetched £11 5s. Halliburton-Young, £13 5s., *very fine*. The base penny has *obv.* a rose; *rev.* shield and cross. It was struck in a metal of 3 oz fine. A specimen sold for 18s. at Wakeford's sale, *fairly preserved*.

Mary's second coinage, issued after her marriage, has the usual types on the groats, half-groats, and pennies, but the legends are PHILIP. & MARIA. D. G. REX. Z. (OR ET.) REGINA; *rev.* POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTO NOS. contracted upon the smaller monies. Groat is not common, and when fine rather costly. Bergne's sold for £1 15s., *fine*. Half-groat similar, with ET for Z., is very rare. Bergne sale, £4 8s., *fine*; Wakeford, £5, *fine, but cracked*, no inner circle. Penny, as the first issue, but has P. Z. M. D. G. ROSA, etc., *rev.* as usual. This coin is very rare also. Bergne sale, £7 10s., *fine*; Halliburton-Young, £8 10s., *very fine*. Base penny has the

usual type of a double rose, with P. Z. M., &c. It is not common, good specimens selling from ten shillings. One, said to be unusually fine, in the Bergne collection, sold for 17*s*. In the first year after her marriage, shillings were issued. They differ from any coins of this country, before or since, in having the queen's bust facing her husband's. There are several varieties, having minor alterations of type, etc. They read on the obverse PHILIP. ET. MARIA. D. G. R. ANG. FRA. NEAP. PR. HISP., and have the date 1554 above the heads. The reverse has an oval shield with the arms of Philip and Mary and the value. These shillings are scarce, and sell from 7*s*. 6*d*. upwards, to as high as £3, for fine specimens. Other varieties express the titles by D. G. REX ET REGINA ANG. OR ANGL., the reverse having POSVIMVS DEVM, &c., and frequently are without any date. The sixpences



resemble the shillings, having VI at the sides of the crown. They occur with Philip's foreign titles (*see illustration*) and also without, the dates upon some

being under the busts. The dates 1554 and 1557 occurring under the heads. These coins are of about the same rarity and value as the shillings, or probably somewhat less.

### ELIZABETH.

*17th November, 1558—24th March, 1603.*

**T**O Elizabeth, or those who advised her, the credit belongs of restoring the coinage to the old Standard of fineness. Her first issue was of 11 oz. silver to 1 oz. alloy, it being in her third year that the original standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. to 18 dwts. alloy, was again adopted, and during the whole of the following years to the present time it has never been altered. At first, shillings, groats, half-groats, and pennies were issued, and afterwards sixpences, threepences, three-half-pences, and three-farthing pieces were added. The two last coins for the first and last time occur in the English coinage. These coins all belong to what is termed the hammered money, another variety being described anon. Shillings have the crowned bust of the queen to the left and her name and titles, ELIZABETH, OR ELIZBETH. D. G. ANG. FR. ET.

HIB. REGI., variously abbreviated on those shillings after the third year. The reverse has the old POSVI legend and the shield and cross. These coins when in fair condition, are very common; but, when very fine, are valued at seven to ten shillings. Sixpences, similar in type and legends, but dated over the shield, are also very common; at the same time they are generally ill struck and worn. Such specimens may be had for a shilling, very fine examples are rare, and expensive in proportion. Groats similar in type, etc., but not dated, are scarce, and sell from four or five shillings. Threepences, similar to the sixpences, and dated, are about as common as those coins. Half-groats, similar in type, but the later ones have two pellets behind the head to indicate the value; and have no date. Those with the pellets are common, and sell from a shilling; the earlier ones are scarcer. Pennies are without date, except one of 1558 (*see illustration*), and are similar to the half-groats, but



no pellet. They are also common, except the dated coin, which is rare. Three-half-pences are dated and similar to the threepence, of course

being smaller. They are scarce, and fine specimens are worth five shillings each. Three-farthing-piece : this coin is also dated, and similar to the last. It is a scarce coin, selling from five shillings to three or four times that amount for very fine examples. The sixpences, threepences, three-half-pennies, and three-farthings, have each a rose at the back of the head, the other denominations are without that mark. Various *m.m.* occur on all the pieces according to the year in which they were issued. The sixpences being dated, form a good index. Halfpenny : This coin has no legends, the *obv.* having a portcullis, *rev.* a cross moline, with three pellets in each angle. When fine, they are valued at five shillings.

#### MILLED MONEY.

In 1561, a new series of coins of better finish and execution was issued. These pieces were struck in a screw press, have no inner circle, and the edges are grained. They are easily distinguished from the hammered money by their neat appearance. Of this issue there are : Crowns, having *obv.* ELIZABETH D. G., etc., crowned, profile of the queen to left with sceptre and orb ; *rev.* POSVI., etc., a garnished shield over a cross fourchée *m.m.* 1 or 2 for 1601 or 1602 the years in which alone they were issued. This coin sells from one

to five pounds, according to preservation. Half-crown similar, same *m.m.*, of the same years, is scarcer, and sells from two to five pounds. In both cases the coins having *m.m.* 2 are the rarest.\* Shillings are very similar to the hammered shillings, the difference being chiefly in their compactness and want of an inner circle, the queen's dress is also rather more decorated. The legends are the same, being also slightly varied in the contractions as on the hammered pieces. These coins when fine are scarce and sell high. At the Bergne sale, one of larger size than usual, and presumed to be *the finest known*, sold for £10 5s.; the next lot, also *extremely fine*, but of usual size, went for £1 16s. Generally speaking, they sell at from 10s. each upwards, according to condition. The Halliburton-Young specimen fetched £2 6s. *very fine*. Sixpence: this piece is similar to the shilling, but dated, and a rose behind the head. It is the commonest piece of the milled money and generally dated 1561 or 1562, *m.m.* a star. The other *m.m.* and dates are scarcer. The earlier sixpences, when fine, are worth five shillings upwards. It may be noted that several sizes of busts, with

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\* Although I have followed the usual practice in placing these pieces with the milled money, from the evidence of the coins themselves they appear to belong to the hammered series.

more or less embroidery on the gown, appear on these sixpences. The Groat is similar to the shilling, without date or rose. It is scarce. Bergne's sold for £1 14s., *very fine*. Halliburton-Young, £3 12s., *fine*. Threepence is also similar to the sixpence, dated, etc. It is not so scarce as the groat, but scarcer than the sixpence. Half-groat is similar to the groat and very scarce. Bergne's sold for £3 3s., *extremely fine*. Good specimens sell from about a guinea. The Penny is not known, and the Three-farthings is dated 1563, having E. D. G., etc., a rose behind the head; *rev.* the shield and cross, with CIVITAS LONDON. It is extremely rare.

It appears that the tendency of prices was still to rise, the expense of living being from various causes much more costly than before time. Unfortunately, however, it is generally only extremely high or remarkably low prices that have been noted by the writers of the various periods, though even these sufficiently prove the advance in price of the necessaries of life; thus, in 1589, a fat cow cost £3; a milch cow, £1 13s. 4d.; a fat goose, 1s. or 1s. 2d.; a turkey, 1s. 4d.; pigeons, 1d. each; butter, 4d. *per* pound; a sack of coals (charcoal) 10d.; a quire of paper, 3d.; candles, *per* pound, 3½d.; a pound of soap, 8d.; a shirt, 1s. 8d.; a pair of men's shoes, 1s. 6d.; a pair of stockings, 2s. 8d.; a pair



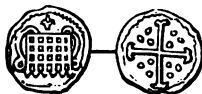
of silk stockings, £1 18s. ; a pound of gunpowder, 1s. 4d. It was a very general complaint that the cost of living had nearly or quite doubled itself during the preceding fifty years. The issue of silver coin in this reign must have been very great, many of the coins of Elizabeth being even now common to excess.

## JAMES I.

*24th March, 1603—27th March, 1625.*

THERE are two distinct coinages of this king. The first was issued during the years 1603-4, and specimens of it are, as might be expected, much scarcer than those of the second. They are easily distinguished by the alterations in the legends. On the first he is designated IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The reverse having EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI, from having which this issue is frequently called the "Exurgat money." Of this series there are—Crown, having *obv.* the king on horseback, *rev.* a square garnished shield, *m.m.* a thistle or a lis. This coin is rare. Lake-Price, £6 2s. 6d., *extra fine*; Halliburton-Young, £7 7s., *extra fine*. Half-crown, quite

similar to the crown, and is much scarcer. Bergne, £10 15s., *very well preserved*; Wakeford, two specimens sold for £2 14s., *poor*. The shilling has the king's bust in profile, crowned, XII behind head; *rev.* square shield of arms. When fine, this coin is valuable. Bergne's, *very fine*, £7 5s., another, *fine*, £4 15s. But moderately preserved coins sell from five shillings. Sixpence, similar to last, but VI., and dated above the shield 1603 or 1604. It is not uncommon, unless very fine, and may be had from half-a-crown. Half-groat is similar, but reads I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, the reverse having no legend. The value II. is behind the head. The Penny exactly resembles the last, but has I. These last two pieces are also uncommon; when fine, selling from five shillings each. Halfpenny is only distinguished from that of the last reign by the *m.m.*, which, as on the whole of the pieces of this coinage, is either a thistle or lis. (*see illustration*). It is not very common, and



valued at from half-a-crown. With it ends the simple device of the cross and twelve pellets or dots, which had appeared on some of the coins in every reign since Henry III. inclusive.

## SECOND COINAGE.

The Indenture for this issue was dated 11 Nov., 1604, and included coins of the same denominations as in the first issue, the difference being that on the larger pieces the titles read IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX, or in one case & in place of ET. On the reverse we have QVÆ. DEVS. CONIVNXIT. NEMO. SEPARET, in allusion to the joining of the two kingdoms under one ruler. The crown is similar in type to the first crown, and is less valuable than the first issue, but when very fine brings great prices. One in the Bergne sale, *very fine*, sold for £10; another, *fine*, £5 2s. 6d.; Halliburton-Young, £5 7s. 6d., *fine*; Brice, £5 10s., *very fine*; another, *very fine*, £3 12s. Specimens may be had from about a guinea, according to preservation. Half-crown is very similar



to the crown (*see illustration*), but is somewhat less rare. Halliburton-Young, £2 15s., *fine*; another,

with plumes over shield, £5 5s., *very fine*. They may be had from some ten shillings upwards. Shillings are similar to the first issue in type, and when in poor state are common; fine specimens are scarce. One at Christmas's sale, 1864, sold for £3 11s., *very fine*. Others, at the Bergne sale, *very fine*, sold for £3 15s., £1 16s., and £2 2s. Good specimens sell for about ten shillings. The Sixpence is also similar to the first issue and dated above the shield. It is a common coin, but, when very finely preserved, scarce. Sixpences may be obtained from two shillings upwards. It will be remembered that all the above coins have the QVÆ DEVS legend. Half-groat, *obv.* I. D. G. ROSA, &c., a rose crowned; *rev.* TVEATVR VNITA DEVS, a thistle crowned, common; from one shilling. A variety, much rarer, has the TVEATVR legend on both sides. Penny is similar to the half-groat, but the rose and thistle are not crowned. It is of about equal value. Halfpenny has no legends and otherwise is as the penny in type. It is not so common as that piece, and may be had from two shillings.

It appears that the average price of wheat during this reign was about 34s. *per* quarter. In 1610, beef sold for about 3½*d.*, and mutton for 3*d.* *per* pound. Many things now common were then *excessively* costly. In 1619, two cauliflowers cost

3s. ; sixteen artichokes, 3s. 4d. ; potatoes, 2s. *per* pound ; wool, in 1622, was 18s. *per* tod. ; the wages, as fixed by the Justices of Rutland, 1610, of the various classes were as follows :—a bailiff in husbandry, *per annum*, 52s. ; a servant in husbandry, of the best sort, 50s. ; a common labourer, 40s. ; a middling servant, 29s. ; a boy under sixteen, 20s. ; a female cook, able to superintend other servants, bake, brew, &c., 26s. 8d. ; a second woman servant, 23s. 4d. ; a woman servant which can do but drudgery, 16s. ; a girl under sixteen, 14s. ; a chief miller, 46s. ; a common miller, 31s. 8d. ; shepherd-in-chief, 30s. ; a common shepherd, 25s. For harvest work, a mower by the day, 5d. ; a man reaper, haymaker, hedger, or ditcher, 4d. ; a woman reaper, 3d. ; a woman haymaker, 2d. ; in all cases with food, if no food, then double the above, excepting the women haymaking, who were to have 5d. During the period from Easter to Michaelmas the pay of all labourers was fixed at 3d. a day with food, or 7d. without ; and from Michaelmas to Easter, 2d. or 6d. *per* day ; mechanics during the summer months, master-carpenters, 8d., or without food, 1s. the day ; a mason who can draw and set out his work, the same ; chief-joiners and master-sawyers, 6d., or without food, 1s. *per* day ; horse-collar makers, 6d. or 10d. ; ploughwrights, rough masons, carpenters, tilers, bricklayers, thatchers,

and hurdle makers, *5d. per day*, or with no food, *10d.* During the winter months their wages were about one third less. During the whole of the year, tailors had *4d.* with food, and *8d.* without, and gardeners, *6d.* or *1s. per day*. Beer at this period was about *2d. per gallon*; butter, *4d.* the pound; Holland cheese, *2½d. per pound*. These rates of wages were generally maintained until the breaking out of the civil war in the next reign.

## CHARLES I.

*27th March, 1625—30th January, 1649.*

THE troubled reign of this king was exceedingly fruitful in the production of specimens of money of very varied character. It is the only reign in the English annals in which Siege money or pieces of necessity were struck, or in which such great pieces of money as pounds and half-pounds in silver were issued. Then, again, as in his travels with the royalist army to different towns of the kingdom, Charles took also his moneyers and implements of coining, and in many places set up a mint, so we have money of those towns. It is quite impossible in the limits of this book to more

than refer to some of the principal of these issues, and for further study recourse must be had to the works of Snelling, Ruding, Hawkins, &c., who each devote great attention to the money of this reign. The principal mint in operation was the Tower of London, at which the following coins were struck : Crown, having on the *obv.* CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX., an equestrian figure of the king wearing armour, etc., and carrying an upraised sword ; *rev.* CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, a shield of arms, etc. The legends and titles being variously abbreviated, and there are also considerable changes in the aspects of the shields, some square or oval, garnished or plain, and on others the end of a cross appears under the shield ; and, again, some have C R at the sides, and are with or without plumes above. These crowns range in value according to condition, from ten or fifteen shillings for indifferent specimens. At Bergne's sale, nine Tower crowns averaged £4 2s. 10d. each. All were *fine*, and some *extremely fine*. The Half-crown is similar to the crown, but of course less in size, and is equally varied in type, &c. They range in value from five shillings to, for fine specimens, thirty shillings. Bergne's sale, one, *m.m.* lis, *extremely fine*, £4 12s. This coin is believed to have been from James I.'s die altered. There is also a crown, same *m.m.*, and equally rare. Shil-

ling has *obv.* CAROLVS, &c., king's bust to left crowned, wearing a ruff and lace collar, or in armour, XII. behind for value; *rev.* CHRISTO, etc., an oval garnished, or plain square shield. Some have plumes over, others C. R. at sides. These shillings exhibit a variety of *m.m.*, and range in value from half-a-crown to a guinea, or more for very fine specimens. Sixpence is of same type as the shilling, but VI. for value. They also range from a shilling or so for poor specimens, but extra fine coins are valuable. Half-groat, has *obv.* C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA., *rev.* IVS THRONVM FIRMAT OR FERMAT, a crowned rose on each side. Not uncommon: about half-a-crown. Half-groat of a later issue has CARO OR CAROLVS D. G. MA., &c., variously abbreviated, and the king's bust, II. behind; *rev.* IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT, a shield. These coins are common, but generally poor. Penny, similar to the first half-groat, but the rose not crowned, of same value. Penny, second issue, as half-groat, but I. It is generally poor and as such, common. Halfpenny has *obv.* and *rev.* a rose, worth from two to five shillings.

As previously mentioned, there are a variety of coins issued by and from various mints other than the Tower. The next following were struck from dies engraved by Nicholas Briot and are of good execution. The types or designs on his coins are



as before described, but they are easily identified by their neatness also the *m.m.* used by him is generally a B, or a B in conjunction with some other mark, such as a flower or an anchor. Crown is worth from £2 10s. upwards. Bergne's, *very fine*, £5 2s. 6d., Halliburton-Young, £5, *fine*. Half-crown, from £1 5s. as high, as at the last mentioned sale, £5 5s., for a *very fine* specimen. Good coins may be had, however, at about fifty shillings. Shillings range from 10s. to two or three pounds. Sixpences from 7s. 6d. to a guinea. Half-groat is very scarce, and worth a guinea, *very fine*. Penny, about five to ten shillings. At the Bergne sale a half-groat and penny sold for £1 16s., *very fine*.

The coins of Aberystwith may generally be known by the *m.m.*, an open book; or, more rarely, a crown. They have almost always a plume of feathers on either or both sides. There are of this mint: Half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, groats, threepences, half-groats, and pence. The reverse has an open shield, except the half-groat and penny, which have for reverse a plume of feathers. The Aberystwith money is not at all common, being of about same value as the Oxford money. The groats are the commonest, and good coins may be had for five shillings. A halfpenny sold at the

Halliburton-Young sale for 215., *very fine*, another, *fine*, only 10s.

The Oxford money includes a pound or twenty shilling piece, and a half-pound or ten shilling piece. Pound piece has *obv.* an equestrian figure of the king with sword upraised, CAROLVS: D: G: &c., various arms, &c., under the horse; *rev.* EXVRGAT DEVS, &c., and upon a scroll in centre of the field, RELIG: PROT: LEG: ANG: LIBER: PAR: a plume and XX. above and the date, 1644, and OX. below; or dated 1642 or 1643, with RELIG, &c., in two lines across the field. It is a rare piece. Half-pound is similar but the *rev.* has no scroll, the RELIG, etc., being in two lines across the field with X above and date below. It is also rare. At Bergne's sale the twenty shilling piece, 1644, with the scroll, *very fine*, sold for £26 5s.; another, as the second variety, date 1643, £7 15s., *fine*; another similar, *very fine*, £19. The ten shilling piece, fine work, 1644, £10 10s., *very fine*. Another,



1642, £3 3s., *fine*; two others, *well preserved*,

£2 18s. and £2 19s. The crowns of this mint are all of the RELIG: PROT: type, as are the half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, (*see illustration*) groats, threepences, half-groats, and pennies. The crowns vary in value, principally according to condition, from a guinea upwards, and the half-crowns from ten shillings, as also the shillings, sixpences, groats, and half-groats. Poor specimens may be had for less, but very fine pieces sell for three to four times the above prices. Penny is extremely rare. The silver pound and half-pound pieces were never issued before or since the reign of Charles I.

York issued many coins, and we have of this mint half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and threepences. The first two pieces have usually the word EBOR on the coin, and the *m.m.* on all is a lion. The reverse has an oval shield generally, but some have a square-topped shield. Half-crowns, Berne sale, seven varieties realized £25 18s. 6d., *very fine* specimens. Shilling sells from 10s. to, when very fine, five to six times that amount. The threepences are valuable when fine, and worth ten shillings, as also the sixpence.

Exeter coins include crowns, half-crowns, groats, threepences, twopences, and pennies. Crowns have the usual type of the king on horseback; *rev.* an oval shield, with *m.m.* a rose or a castle. Some have EX for *m.m.* The date is generally at

the end of the reverse legend. When fine, they sell high. Bergne sale, one *m.m.* rose, *fine*, £5; another *m.m.* castle, *very fine*, £1 18s. The half-crown is rare. At the Halliburton-Young sale one sold for £32, *a beautiful coin*; as Ruding, XXV. 1. The commoner varieties, when in fine preservation, sell from £3 to £5. Shilling and sixpence, *both fine*, at the Bergne sale, £2 14s. Groat and threepence, £4 4s., *both remarkably fine*. Twopence, £2 11s.; and Penny, £2 11s., *both very fine*. All the last four coins had the date 1644. These values are quoted to show the prices very fine coins will bring at a well known sale; but generally speaking, fine coins would sell at about half these prices.

There are coins of Bristol having the same type as those of Oxford, but with the letters BR. in monogram either as a *m.m.* or on some other part of the coin. Of these there are half-crowns dated 1643, 1644, or 1645. One dated 1644 at the Bergne sale sold for £3 3s., *very fine*; also shillings of a similar type and with the BR., and sixpences, groats, and half-groats. At the Bergne sale a shilling and sixpence sold for £3 12s., *very fine*; a shilling and groat, £2 2s., *unusually fine*; and a half-groat, £3 12s., *very fine*. Halliburton-Young's sale, a shilling, 1644, and two sixpences,

1646, £2 1s., *fine*. A half-crown and a shilling, £3 7s., *very fine*.

Chester: Of this place there is a half-crown, having *m.m.* three gerbs, the arms of Chester, and CHST. under the horse's feet. Bergne's, presumed to be the finest known, sold for £17; Halliburton-Young's, £2 2s., *well preserved*; Wakeford's, as struck, £4 2s.

Worcester also produced a half-crown, oval shield, with *m.m.* three pears. Bergne's, *extremely fine*, £9 10s. But this must be taken as a somewhat high price, the coin being of unusual fineness.

There are also half-crowns attributed to Weymouth and Shrewsbury, as well as pounds and half-pounds to the last place, of the Oxford type. Space precludes their further mention here. They are all very rare.

It must also be noted that a number of coins having in some measure the types of the Oxford and Tower types are classed as "uncertain," that is, they were struck during the troubles by workmen often of inferior talent and in haste, on the field or in towns where the Royalist army was stationed, for payment of the troops, etc. Their execution is frequently very rude, but it must not be considered that they are necessarily forgeries on that account.

During the Civil

and from

various places, siege money, or pieces of necessity, hastily struck from silver plate, on some of which traces of the old work are yet to be seen, as also of gilding. Such money was issued at Colchester, Scarborough, Newark, Pontefract, Carlisle, etc. The two most frequently met are illustrated here.



The above is an illustration of the Newark shilling, and of the same place and similar in type, except the values, there are half-crowns, ninepences and sixpences. At Bergne's sale a set, dated 1646, of the four pieces sold for £4 4s., *fine*. A shilling and ninepence reading NEWARKE, the shilling gilt, £1 17s., *fine*; Halliburton-Young, a *fine set*, £5 12s. 6d. Of the Pontefract mint, shillings only appear to have been issued, some are of the same shape as the above Newark piece, whilst others are as the shilling on next page. They are much rarer than the Newark pieces, the octagon being *perhaps* the scarcest. At the Halliburton-Young

sale a shilling on a lozenge shaped flan sold for



£4 12s. 6d., *fine*; another, octagon, £5 2s. 6d. *fine*.

During this reign the value of wheat for the years, the prices of which have been preserved, was as follows:—1630 to 1640, lowest, 44s., highest, 58s. *per* quarter; except 1631, when it reached 68s.; in 1646, it was 48s.; 1647, 73s. 8d.; 1648, 85s.; 1649, 80s. Wool, in 1641, was at 37s. 6d. the tod, and in 1649, 40s. From the general accounts it appears that wages, and the cost of the necessaries of life, remained through the whole of the time of Charles I. about the same as mentioned in the last reign.



## THE COMMONWEALTH.

30th January, 1649—1st May, 1660.

THE coins issued by the government of this period are of a very plain and puritanic type ; but they have the merit of being the only coins ever issued in this country on which the legends are in English. The values are stated on the coins as usual by the Roman numerals. Crown, *obv.* THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, a shield bearing the cross of S. George within branches of laurel and palm ; *rev.* GOD WITH VS, 1652, two shields, one bearing the Irish harp, the other S. George's cross, v. above for value. Halliburton-Young sale, £5 15*s.*, *fine*. Specimens may be had from 30*s.* upwards. Half-crown, similar, but II-VI. for value. Specimens sell from 10*s.* when in indifferent state. Bergne's, "like a proof," £7 15*s.* About two pounds for a good specimen. Shilling same type, but has XII. Bergne's, 1649, *very fine*, £1 11*s.* Specimens may be had from 5*s.* Sixpence, similar, but VI., may also be had from 5*s.*, *very fine* specimens are worth a guinea. Twopence and penny have values and no legends, and the halfpenny has only one shield on each side, and no value. The half-groats and pennies are common,



and when fine worth 2s. 6d. The halfpenny is scarce, and when fine, worth five shillings. At the Bergne sale the three coins, "all very fine," sold for £2 4s. The *m.m.* on these pieces, crown to sixpence, is usually a sun. On some of the later dates of half-crowns, shillings and sixpences, the *m.m.* is an anchor. On some shillings, commonwealth is spelt COMONWEALTH. These coins are all rare.

#### OLIVER CROMWELL.

There are coins of the Lord Protector of very beautiful work, by Simon, which have never yet been surpassed in beauty and finish. It is contested whether they were ever in circulation or merely patterns, but with that I have nothing to do here. Those who care to study the subject cannot do better than consult the very excellent work by the late Mr. Henfrey, *Numismata Cromwelliana*, 4to, 1877, where they will find the matter fully ventilated. All his coins realize good prices, not that they are excessively rare, but so many persons collect them on account of their beauty and the eminence of the person for whom they were struck. An illustration of the shilling (which falls far from expressing the excellence of the ori-

ginal), is here presented. The other pieces are of



similar type, &c. Crowns have sold as follows :—  
 Bergne, 1658, £7 10s. (with scarcely any indication of the flaw, caused by the cracking of the die, across the breast); another, showing the flaw, £5 12s. 6d., both *extremely fine*. Hastings, with flaw, £3 18s., *fine*; another, £3, *fine*. Half-crown 1658, Bergne, £3 5s. *very fine*; another, 1656, *very fine*, £8 10s., rare date. Halliburton-Young, £3 3s., 1658, and *very fine*. Shilling, 1658, Halliburton-Young, £2 13s., *extremely fine*. When fine, from a guinea to thirty shillings. There are also pieces of ninepence and sixpence, certainly patterns, of great rarity.

At about this period it was estimated that a working man, his wife and four children, required ten shillings a week for their maintenance, which sum could be earned by the united labour of the man, his wife, and the assistance of two children. A year or two after, in 1662, the Justices of Essex

settled the following table of wages for common labourers: fellers and makers up of firewood, ditchers, hedgers, and threshers, 8*d.* a day with food, or 1*s.* 2*d.* without, from March to September. The other part of the year, 6*d.* with food, 1*s.* without. A man hay-maker was to be paid 8*d.* with, and 1*s.* without food; a woman hay-maker, 5*d.*, or 10*d.* without food; a weeder, 4*d.* or 9*d.*; a mower, 10*d.*, or without food, 1*s.* 6*d.*; a man reaper, 1*s.*, or 1*s.* 10*d.*; a woman reaper, 8*d.* or 1*s.* 2*d.*

## CHARLES II.

8th May, 1660—6th February, 1685.

ON the restoration, the money for the first two years consisted of coins produced by the old process, ignoring the improvements exhibited in the money issued by Cromwell. The *first issue* consisted of half-crowns, shillings, half-groats, and pennies, they read on the obverse, but with slight alterations, CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX., the king's bust has the hair long, in armour and crowned, with a deep falling lace collar; the reverse has a square shield over a cross fleury, and the legend, CHRISTO

AVSPICE REGNO, being in all respects very similar to the money of Charles I. These legends and types appear on all values. The *m.m.* on all is a crown, and they are without date, being the last coins having a *m.m.* issued in this country. This issue is distinguished from the two following by having neither numerals denoting the values, or an inner circle. The *second issue* has no inner circle, but has the numerals denoting the value of the coin, being otherwise similar to the first issue. Of it there are half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, half-groats, and pennies. Of the *third issue* there are half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, groats, half-groats, threepences, and pennies. They are of the same type as the preceding coinages, but have both an inner circle and the numerals of value. The legends of the whole commence at the top of the coin, continuing round without break. This hammered money is all scarce, and when fine, realizes good prices, the first issue being by far the rarest. At the Halliburton-Young sale, a half-crown of the first issue sold for £9 2s. 6d., *fine*; a shilling and a sixpence for £3 17s. 6d., *both fine*. At the Bergne sale, a half-crown of the first coinage, *most perfect and beautiful*, sold for £19 10s.; a shilling, £3 3s., *fine*; a sixpence, £1 12s., *highly preserved*. Of the second coinage, at the Bergne sale, a shilling, £3, *fine*. Of the

third issue, at the same sale, a shilling sold for £2 16s., *fine*; a sixpence, £2 18s., *fine*. At the Halliburton-Young sale, a half-crown, £1 7s. These prices, it must be remembered, were obtained for choice specimens. When worn, or indifferently struck, the value rapidly decreases. Of this hammered money, there are also coins of the value of groats, threepences, twopences, and pennies, thicker and smaller than those of the preceding issues, with the legend commencing at the bottom of the coin, the *m.m.* a crown is on the reverse only. The set of four pieces, sold at Wakeford's sale for 6s.; Bergne's, for 7s., *fine*; but these prices were very much below what a fine set would now be worth. This issue, probably coined for Maunday gifts only, terminates the Hammered money.

### MILLED MONEY.

IN 1661 it was decided to issue coins produced by the process of milling, that is, the coins were struck in a screw press and in a collar, instead of by the old system of placing the piece of metal on the fixed bottom die, and then striking the top die with a hammer. The result of the new style was that, from the superior force used, the pieces of metal could be thicker and the impressions

much more perfect, it also admitted of having a lettered or ornamented edge, a very sure safeguard against filing or clipping so much resorted to with hammered money. The first coins issued of the new make were crowns, dated 1662, which must have been issued in great numbers, being very common to this time, some crowns of this year have a rose under the head, and, when very fine, are of value. Bergne's sold for £1 15s., *very fine*; Halliburton-Young's, £2 9s., *fine*. The crowns of 1666 and 1681, with the elephant under the bust are rare. Bergne's, £4 10s. The usual common crown sells from 7s. 6d. to 21s., according to preservation, and occurs variously dated from 1662 to 1684. Half-crowns are also common, generally speaking, and of about the same value as the crowns, or a little less. The half-crown of 1666 with the elephant, and that of 1673 with the plume under the bust are very rare. Shillings, when in good preservation, are not common, especially those of the earlier years, and when any symbols occur under the bust they are very rare. One having an elephant, 1666, sold at Bergne's sale for £2 15s., *very fine*. Sixpences are not common when very fine, they occur of all dates, from 1674 to 1684. Both shillings and sixpences, very finely preserved, are worth five *shillings*, and some dates more.

The coins of smaller value than sixpence now ceased to be made, except for Maunday purposes, and of this reign there are fourpences, threepences, twopences, and pence, of every year from 1670 to 1684, both inclusive. These coins are usually sold in sets of the four pieces from three shillings to seven and sixpence, according to preservation.

## JAMES II.

*6th February, 1685—10th December, 1688.*

THE coins issued during this reign are of the same character as those of the latter part of the last, viz., the milled series, and consists of Crowns, having, *obv.*, the king's bust laureated, and IACOBVS II. DEL. GRATIA ; *rev.*, similar to those of the last reign, without any initials in the angles. The crowns, when very fine, are rare, and are dated 1686, 1687, and 1688 ; they sell at from some seven shillings to thirty, according to preservation. Half-crowns, dated 1685 to 1688, both years inclusive, are somewhat less common than the crowns, and valued about the same. Shillings, similar in type to the crowns, and dated 1685 to 1688, both inclusive, and sixpences, similar, dated

1686, 1687, and 1688, if fine, are rare, and are worth from three half-crowns to ten shillings each. Poorer specimens, of course, are less valuable. Both coins have the edges milled with oblique lines.

The Maunday money has, *obv.*, laureated bust, IACOBVS II., &c., *rev.*, IIII., III., II., or I., for value, with a crown above. When fine, they are scarce, and are worth from five to ten shillings the set.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

13th February, 1689—28th December, 1694.

THE coinage of this reign consists of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and the Maunday pieces. Crowns have *obv.*, the busts of the king and queen in profile, and read GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA; *rev.*, the four shields arranged cross-wise as in last reigns. WM interlinked in the angles, the date 1691 or 1692, being also in the angles. These coins are scarce, and when very fine worth from two pounds, fine specimens about a guinea. The busts are not well struck up. Half-crowns have a similar obverse,



but the reverse has on the earlier pieces a square shield, crowned. Of this half-crown there are two varieties of shield, the first having quarterly, 1, England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; 4, France, and on an escutcheon of pretence the arms of Nassau. The second half-crown has England and France quarterly in the 1st and 4th quarters, and is less scarce than the other. On the half-crowns of 1691 and after years, the reverse has the four shields arranged as on the crowns. These half-crowns last mentioned are worth from five to ten shillings. Those having the square shield are somewhat less in value. The shillings and sixpences are similar to the crowns in type, the edges being milled. When fine, they are scarce, and range from five to ten shillings per specimen. At the Bergne sale, a half-crown with the four shields, and a shilling and sixpence, all dated 1693, and *remarkably fine*, sold for £3 1s. The Maunday money is scarce, and worth ten shillings a set, when very fine; less fine sets may be had from three or four shillings. It may be mentioned there are two styles of work on these pieces, the execution of some of the coins of early dates being much superior to the later.



## WILLIAM III.

1694—8th March, 1702.

THE coinage and values of the coins remained as before, and as they do to the present time. The crowns have the bust of William, and read GVLIELMVS III DEI. GRA., *rev.*, the four shields crosswise. They are not often met with well struck up, and when very fine are worth from a guinea ; poor specimens, or when in only fair condition, are very common, and valued at little more than currency. There is a curious blundered legend on one crown, dated 1696, reading GEI for DEI, this crown is very rarely met with. Half-crowns are similar to the crowns, and when very fine worth ten to fifteen shillings, poorer specimens are sold for four or five shillings. Some very scarce half-crowns have an elephant and castle under the bust, another variety, has a plume in each angle of the reverse. A specimen of the last sold at the Bergne sale for £1 10s., *very fine*. There are also half-crowns of the country mints, denoted by the letters under the bust. Of these are Bristol, B ; Chester, C ; Exeter, E ; Norwich, N ; York, Y or y. It is not known

why two letters were used at York. The country minted half-crowns are all rare, and not often well struck. Shillings and sixpences of a similar type were issued. When very fine they are uncommon. Those of the country mints are all rare, and the shillings and sixpences having plumes or roses in the reverse very rare. Those with plumes under the bust the most so of all. At the Bergne sale, a shilling and sixpence with roses, 1699, both *remarkably fine*, sold for £2 2s.; shilling and sixpence, 1699, plumes in the angles, same condition, £2 10s. Six shillings of the five country mints, £5, *fine*. The Maunday pieces sell for from five to ten shillings the set, they are similar to those of the preceding reigns, having, of course, the head and titles of William III.



## ANNE.

*8th March, 1702—1st August, 1714*

COINS of the same denominations were issued during this reign as in the last. Generally speaking, her silver when only in moderate preservation is not uncommon, but very fine specimens bring high prices. Her style on the coins is ANNA DEI GRATIA, and her bust is always draped. Upon some of her money will be found symbols denoting the derivation of the silver in which they were struck, thus, the plumes indicate the silver was from the Welsh mines; roses and plumes, from mines in the west of England; and coins with VIGO under the bust, were made from bullion captured at Vigo, October 12th, 1702. Crowns sell from seven and sixpence upwards to six times that amount, according to condition. Half-crowns, from five to thirty shillings. Shillings and Sixpences, from half-a-crown to ten shillings. Some of the coins have an E under the bust, or an E and a star. These were issued at Edinburgh, but were current in England. Those coins with the *symbols* are the scarcest. It will also be noticed

that there are two varieties of the shields on the reverse. Those struck before the Union, in 1707, have the shields arranged, 1, England; 2, Scotland; 3, France; 4, Ireland. After the Union this was altered to 1 and 3 England and Scotland impaled; 2, France; 4, Ireland. The coins issued before the Union are much scarcer than those struck after that event. Although, as previously mentioned, when very fine, the money of this reign is valuable, poor coins may be had at a little more than currency. The Maunday money is of similar fabric to that of the last reign, bearing of course the queen's bust. It is not uncommon, and may be had from four shillings the set.

## GEORGE I.

*1st August, 1714—11th June, 1727.*

THE money issued in this reign continued as before in weight and values. It has *obv.* the bust of George I. laureated, and the shoulders in armour and draped, his style is GEORGIVS. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D.

The *rev.* has the shields arranged crosswise, 1, England and Scotland impaled; 2, France; 3, Ireland; 4, The Electorate, Hanover, &c.; and for legend, BRVN. ET L. DVX S. R. I. A. TH. ET EL. The crowns, if fine, are valuable, as are the half-crowns, the shillings and sixpences being more common; but with some exceptions. As in the last reign, several of the coins bear symbols and letters. Of these there are S. S. C. upon coins made from silver imported by the notorious South Sea Company, the shillings of which are common; plumes upon coins made from Welsh silver, roses on pieces coined from West of England silver. When both roses and plumes occur on the same coin, they indicate mixed bullion from both places, plumes and two C's interlinked, or W.C.C. under the bust on bullion derived from the Welsh Copper Company. At the Halliburton-Young sale, a set of crown, half-crown, shilling and sixpence, roses and plumes, sold for £2 16s., *very fine*; another set, S. S. C., £2 18s., *fine*. At the Bergne sale, a W. C. C. shilling sold for £1 12s., *extremely fine*. The S. S. C. shillings and sixpences are tolerably common. The Maunday money is rather scarce, and is worth from six to ten shillings per set.

## GEORGE II.

15th June, 1727—25th October, 1760.

THE coins of this reign remained the same denominations as before. They have the laureated bust in armour of George II., and the legend GEORGIVS II. DEI. GRATIA. ; *rev.* the four shields, and M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E., being a somewhat remarkable instance of “condensing,” and which it may be as well to expand into its proper length, thus, *Magnæ, Britannicæ, Francicæ ET Hibernicæ REX, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis ET Lunenbergensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius ET Elector.* There are two varieties of head upon the coins of this reign, respectively known as the *old* and *young* head. The first was issued to 1741, and the second from 1743 to the end of the reign. These varieties are very easily known by the youthful appearance of the first issue, the head upon the second having a long wig and an older portrait.

As may be surmised, the coins of the “young head” issue are scarcer than the second coinage, and when in very fine preservation they are of some

value. As in the last reign various symbols are to be found upon the coins, having the same significance. The crowns of this issue, when very fine, are worth from a guinea upwards; when fine, about fifteen shillings. Half-crowns, from five to ten shillings, shillings and sixpences, from half-a-crown to double that amount, when very fine. The second or "old head" issue is much commoner, still, very fine crowns are scarce, and worth about a guinea; but, when only well preserved, about seven and sixpence. The half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences are common in all states, and worth little more than double their current value. On some of the pieces of this issue, the word LIMA will be found under the bust. These coins, it is supposed, were struck in silver captured in a ship belonging to that port. The Maunday money is all of the "young head" type, and is common, selling from two and sixpence a set.





## GEORGE III.

25th October, 1760—29th January, 1820.

THE first issue of silver coin in this reign took place in 1763, when £100 worth of shillings were struck for distribution to the populace at Dublin, on the entry of the Earl of Northumberland as Lord Lieutenant; from this the coin is called the Northumberland Shilling. It has *obv.* laureated bust of George III. to the right with slight appearance of armour and drapery. GEORGIUS III. DEI. GRATIA; *rev.*, exactly as the later shillings of the last reign, and dated 1763. This coin is rare, a good specimen being worth three half-crowns. After this no issue of silver money took place until 1787, when shillings and sixpences were issued of elegant design, having a bust in armour of the king, laureated, and GEORGIUS III., &c., above the head a · ; *rev.* four square shields arranged crosswise, a crown in each angle, and dated 1787, with legend as on the shilling of 1763. These coins are common, and generally very well preserved, selling at about double currency, or a trifle above, There

is a variety of the shilling without the dot over the head, which is rare. From 1787 to 1816, no silver coins, except pieces of the smaller denominations struck for distribution to the recipients of the Maunday charity, which is annually given on Holy Thursday at Whitehall, were issued by the mint. In the latter year, the great coinage of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences took place. These coins are so well known that it is not necessary to describe them. The execution exhibits everything to be desired, so much cannot be said of the designs, though that of the crown is very beautiful. The crowns are dated 1818, 1819, and 1820. Shillings and sixpences, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820. Of the half-crowns, there are two varieties, the first dated 1816, 1817, bust laureated to the right, with short hair; the second type with head only, showing no shoulder, and dated 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820. The arrangement of the reverses are also slightly varied. The coins of this issue, though common, being still current, are difficult to meet with very fine, being worth at least double currency in that state, the smaller pieces more. There were four varieties of Maunday money issued in this reign, the first has the bust, laureate and in armour, like the Northumberland shilling previously mentioned, the reverse has the usual numeral

crowned, with the date. These coins were issued until 1786, and are common, being worth only some three and sixpence per set. The second variety, engraved by Pingo, has the bust exactly as on the shilling of 1787, the reverse having the numerals in script, a small crown above. The coin is dated at the bottom 1792, the only date upon this issue. The numeral I on the penny is a small figure not in the script character. This issue, known as the "Wire money," is rare, and if very fine, worth a guinea a set. The third variety has the same obverse as the last, the reverse having the ordinary numerals of large size, a crown above. This issue dated 1795 and 1800, is common, selling at from three to five shillings a set. The fourth issue is similar to the shilling of 1816, with the date under the head; the reverse has the numerals and crown. They are of all dates from 1816 to 1820, both inclusive. This issue is also common, and about same value as the last.

In 1797, there being a great scarcity of silver coin, Spanish dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, countermarked on the head with an oval containing the head of George III., were issued. The dollars passed for 4s. 9d. It was soon discovered that they were counterfeited, and in 1804 the stamp was altered to an octagon with the head of George III., as on the Maunday coins. This

expedient gave rise to a curious saying that the government "to make dollars pass, had stamped the head of a fool (George III.) on the neck of an ass" (Charles IV of Spain). These coins are not now common, the half dollar being scarce, and the quarter rarely met with, the dollars having the head in an octagon are also scarce. In 1804, owing to the numerous forgeries, it was determined to strike the dollars afresh, which was done by Mr. Boulton, at Soho, Birmingham. The coins were annealed and then struck in dies having *obv.* GEORGIUS III., &c., bust to right, laureated and in armour, *rev.* BANK OF ENGLAND, 1804. Britannia seated within an oval garter inscribed FIVE SHILLINGS DOLLAR, a turreted crown above. Many of these pieces show traces of the old dollar. They were at first current for 5s., but after 1811 at 5s. 6d. The Bank of England also issued three shilling Tokens of two distinct types, the first has an armoured bust of the king, and reverse. within an oak wreath, BANK TOKEN 3 SHILL. 1811, or 1812, in four lines. The second type has a laureated head with neck plain, reverse the same inscription within a wreath of olive and oak, it is dated 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, or 1816. The same institution, in addition to the above, issued tokens for eighteen pence of similar types to the two issues of the three shilling token. The first being dated 1811 or 1812, *rev.*


with a wreath of oak, BANK TOKEN 1s. 6d., 1811, in four lines; the second issue having the same within a wreath of olive and oak, and is dated 1812 to 1816, both years inclusive. The five shilling dollar is worth seven to ten shillings, according to preservation, and the three shilling and eighteen penny tokens about double their nominal values, when very fine.

## GEORGE IV.

*29th January, 1820—26th June, 1830.*

THE coins of George IV., are similar in value to those of the last issue of his father. Crowns were issued in 1821 and 1822. The first half crown has a garnished and crowned shield, with a thistle on one side, a trefoil on the other, and a rose below. They are dated 1821, 1822, and 1823. The shilling is exactly as the half-crown, but dated 1821 only. The sixpence is also similar, and same date. The second half-crown has *rev.* a square shield crowned, plain, and encircled by the Garter and collar with the suspended George. This half-crown is dated 1823.

and 1824. Shillings and sixpences, exactly similar with the exception of wanting the collar of the order were issued. Shillings, dated 1823, 1824, and 1825. Sixpences 1824, 1825, and 1826. The third half-crown, has the head of the king to the left, neck bare, and without the laurel wreath; *rev.* a square shield, surmounted by a royal helmet, below a scroll inscribed. Shillings and sixpences of this issue have *rev.* a crown surmounted by a lion, the rose, thistle, and shamrock below. These coins are well known by the names "lion" shillings, or sixpences, and of late have been in great demand for enamelling as articles of jewellery. The half-crowns are dated 1825, 1826, 1828, and 1829. Shillings, same dates, and also 1827. Sixpences, 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829. The coins of George IV., when very fine, are worth treble currency. The "lion" shillings and sixpences, from five shillings each. The Maunday money of this reign has the usual numerals for the reverse. The sets are worth three to five shillings, according to preservation.



## WILLIAM IV.

26th June, 1830—20th June, 1837.

THE coinage of this reign consists of half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and groats, the last coin being again issued after a lapse of nearly two centuries. The half-crowns have *obv.* the king's bust, with bare neck, and not laureated, GULIELMUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D.; *rev.* a square shield of arms, within a royal mantle, and underneath, the date 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1837. Shillings and sixpences have a similar obverse, the reverse having the words ONE SHILLING or SIXPENCE across the field, within a wreath of oak and laurel, a crown above and the date below. The shillings are dated 1834, 1835, and 1836. The sixpences were issued in the same years, and also in 1831 and 1837. The groat has the king's bust, &c., as on the other pieces, the reverse having a figure of Britannia seated, with the legend FOUR PENCE and the date 1836 or 1837 in the exergue. The coins of William IV., when in very fine state are not common, and are worth from three to four times their currency. The groats are scarce, and

worth half-a-crown. It is stated by Hawkins, "These pieces are said to have owed their existence to the pressing instance of Mr. Hume, from whence they, for some time, bore the nick name of 'Joceys'. As they were very convenient to pay short cab fares, the Hon. M. P. was extremely unpopular with the drivers, who frequently received only a groat, where otherwise they would have received a sixpence without any demand for change." The London Cabmen live in better days now, the lowest legal fare being a shilling, at which, however, they religiously grumble, unless another sixpence be added. The Maunday money of this reign is not common, and worth five shillings the set if very fine.

It will be noticed that there were no crowns issued for currency.

## VICTORIA.

*20th June, 1837.*

THE coinage of the present reign consists of crowns dated 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1851. The last date is rare, only 466 crowns



having been issued in that year, and none since (Hawkins). Half-crowns were issued from 1840 to 1851, both years inclusive ; and again, in 1874, half-crowns, to the number of 2,185,920 coins were struck, and they have been issued every year since. This reign has seen the issue of a coin in every way different to any previously struck, *viz.*, the Florin, or piece of two shillings. The coin being so well known it is only necessary to point out its peculiarities. The bust of the sovereign is crowned, for the first time since the hammered money of Charles II., a period of nearly two centuries, the style or type of the piece is that known as Gothic, and which had never before been employed on English silver coins, and for the legends the old English character is used *Victoria D: G: &c.* The first issue of these pieces in 1849 was without the D. G. for *DEI GRATIA*, from which occurrence they are known as the "godless" or "graceless" florins, being also smaller and thicker than those of the succeeding years. Shillings occur of every date from 1838, and sixpences also from 1838, except 1848, when none were issued for circulation. The groats are similar those of William IV., having of course the head of Victoria and the legend *VICTORIA D: G: &c.* They are dated 1838 to 1851, and 1853 to 1856 inclusive. The

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