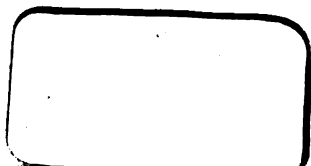


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ASHMOLEAN
OXFORD
MUSEUM



London, 1850

THE
SILVER COINS OF ENGLAND

ARRANGED AND DESCRIBED

WITH

REMARKS ON BRITISH MONEY

PREVIOUS TO

THE SAXON DYNASTIES.

BY

EDWARD HAWKINS F. R. S. F. A. S. &c.

KEEPER OF ANTIQUITIES IN BRITISH MUSEUM.

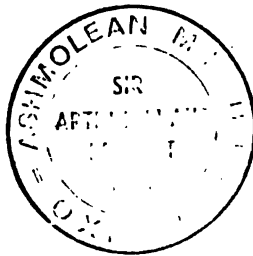


See p. 153.

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MDCCCLXI.



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NOTICE.

IN dismissing this work to the public, the author has great pleasure in acknowledging the readiness with which assistance has been afforded to him from every collector, without exception, to whom he has had occasion to refer. Not only during the progress of the present work, but during a long course of years whenever his numismatic pursuits have induced him to seek for access to any collection of coins or medals, the permission has been granted with a readiness and liberality, which he has the greatest gratification in recording. For assistance afforded in the present undertaking he is peculiarly indebted to Sir Henry Ellis, K. H., who, amidst his extensive researches into English History, has never failed to note every thing which would illustrate our national coinage; to J. D. Cuff, whose collection of coins is exceedingly numerous and valuable, whose knowledge is peculiarly minute and accurate, and whose stores of information have been communicated with the utmost freedom and liberality; to the Rev. J. E. Shepherd, whose valuable assistance will be perceived in the account of the coins of the three Henries, and whose research into that obscure period is a proof and a specimen of the accurate and minute attention, which he has bestowed upon our coinages, and the successful result to which he has pushed his investigations.

The coins described from the Museum collection are indicated by the letters *MB*. those from private collections by the names of the respective owners in italic capitals. The

numbers within brackets are references to the figures engraved in the present work.

The author has to apologize for rather a long list of errata, they are such as could scarcely have been discovered by any care of the printer, and for which he must therefore be himself considered responsible; those who have had most experience of the dull and wearisome labour of correcting the press, especially in a work dealing so extensively in references and figures as the present, will be most easily appeased, and will be most ready to accept of the apology of the author.

British Museum,
New year's day, 1841.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Page 21, line 3, for <i>boton</i>, read <i>botone</i>. — — — for <i>pate</i> read <i>patee</i>. 22, line 17, for <i>Eadwald</i> read <i>Eadvald</i>. 28, line 9, for <i>predecessors</i> read <i>predecessor's</i>. 30, line 23, for <i>another</i> read <i>Another</i>. 32, line 8, for <i>CiOLWF</i> read <i>CiOLWLF</i>. — line 16, dele . after <i>reverse</i>. 48, line 7, for <i>28</i>, a read <i>28. A</i>. — line 10, for <i>patence</i> read <i>patonce</i>. 88, last line, after <i>botone</i> insert a comma. 90, line 25, for <i>Bartlett</i> read <i>Bartlet</i>. 91, line 4, for <i>Hartfield</i> read <i>Hatfield</i>. —, line 11, for <i>Bartlett</i> read <i>Bartlet</i>.</p> | <p>Page 94, line 8, for <i>bear's</i> read <i>bear's</i> head. 105, last line, after <i>rare</i> insert (336). 112, line 10 from bottom, for <i>quarters</i> read <i>quarters</i>. 121, line 14, dele <i>MB</i>. 159, line 7, for <i>Rud. xvii. 8, MB.</i> read <i>MB. Rud. xvii. 8</i>. 167, line 10, for <i>were</i>, read <i>was</i>. 173, line 10, after another insert a comma. — line 12, after similar insert a comma. 177, line 15, after legend, insert <i>MB</i>. 191, line 5 from bottom, for (537) <i>MM.</i> read <i>MM. (537)</i>. 192, line 14 from bottom, for 2 read 4.</p> |
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THE
SILVER COINS
OF
ENGLAND.

INTRODUCTION.

THE desire to obtain information respecting any coins which may fall in our way, and especially respecting those of our own country, is almost universal, and there is scarcely an individual who, at some period or other of his life, has not possessed a small hoard of curious coins or pretty money. Many of the possessors of these small and miscellaneous collections would be desirous of extending their acquisitions, of becoming better acquainted with the history and names of the treasures they possess, if means of information were within their reach, easy of comprehension, and at a reasonable price. It is the object of the present volume to supply, to each possessor of an English coin, a ready and sure mode of ascertaining its age, its denomination and its history; to furnish the collector with a guide to direct him in the acquisition and arrangement of such coins as he may find necessary to complete any series, be it contracted or extended, that may suit his views and his purse; and to provide the general reader with a tolerably compact account of all the coins, which have at various times formed the circulating medium of this country.

In this undertaking there will be little interference with the extended and standard work of Ruding; that is a history

of the coinage, this merely of the coins. With the principles upon which a metallic currency is, or ought to be, established ; with the nature or quality of the alloy which it may be expedient to employ ; with the standard to be adopted, whether of gold or silver, or of both together ; with the relative proportions between the nominal and intrinsic value of the coin ; with exchanges, seignorage, and all the other arcana which regulate the circulating medium of the country, this work does not profess to have any thing to do.

It will be the object of the work, not to propound theories or discuss principles, but to state facts, and describe existing objects. Every denomination of coin in each reign will be specified, together with the weight, size and type. Authorized changes in the weight and fineness of the coin will be duly noticed ; variations in the type will be pointed out ; and attention will be called to any remarkable circumstances affecting the quality or appearance of the pieces. Some attempt will also be made to give an idea of the rarity of, at least, the more remarkable coins, though this will be attended with considerable difficulty and uncertainty. With regard to rarity, an accidental discovery of a parcel of coins not unfrequently converts a very rare into a very common coin ; and, on the contrary, it sometimes, though not frequently, occurs that coins tolerably common become somewhat rare. While common they have been neglected, and thrown into the crucible, till they are so far reduced in numbers that there are not sufficient remaining to supply the wants of a rising generation of collectors. It is extremely difficult to give any accurate notion of the market value of coins ; because it is influenced by a great variety of circumstances, by the real or apparent rarity of the piece, by the greater or less demand for it amongst collectors at any moment when it is offered for sale, and especially by its greater or less state of preservation.

Persons residing in the country, who have not the opportunity of attending sales, or examining the choicest collections, are exceedingly liable to deceive themselves and others

with respect to the pecuniary value of coins. Referring to a paragraph in a newspaper, or a priced catalogue of some distinguished collection, they find that certain coins have been sold for certain sums, and immediately conclude that every piece of a similar description must be worth as much or perhaps more; not advertng to, or not being aware of, the circumstance that the unusual state of its preservation, or some accidental competition between rival collectors, has carried up the price beyond all ordinary limits.

It is quite unnecessary here to expatiate upon the pleasure or information to be derived from the study and collecting of coins; because it is presumed that all who refer to this volume have already felt some taste or fondness for the pursuit, and only want to have their way smoothed, and course directed, that they may pursue it with pleasure and success. To the utilitarian, who demands an explanation of the use of the study of coins, it is in vain to attempt a reply; the pursuit, it must be acknowledged, removes no physical necessities, supplies no animal wants; it neither clothes the naked, nor feeds the hungry; its votaries are content with its affording them an agreeable and innocent occupation for their leisure hours, while at the same time it is illustrating and embellishing history, that old almanac, the contempt of modern economists, but the mine from whence rich stores of wisdom and of knowledge are extracted by the sage and the philosopher.

A necessary, but not an agreeable part of our labours is to detect and point out the mistakes and errors of our predecessors. Snelling's plates are slightly and rather coarsely executed, but they are accurate, as far as such slight workmanship can be so in the minuter details, which are sometimes of great importance, in ascertaining a particular type or coinage. Sometimes, on the coins themselves, mint marks and other slight peculiarities, which indicate a peculiar coinage, are very faint, or double struck, or obliterated; and without very minute attention, and sometimes even in spite of it, one object is mistaken for another: and in the engraving

appears the essential mark of a coinage, which perhaps never existed. This source of error is common in a greater or less degree to most plates; in Snelling, it must chiefly be attributed to the slightness of his workmanship, and to the want of information respecting mint-marks, a defect still to be lamented even in these days. Snelling was perfectly honest, and any inaccuracies which may be detected in his work, and they are very few, must be attributed to error not to design. The Pembroke plates are still more slight than Snelling's, and must not be referred to for accuracy of detail; but the collector may depend upon their general faithfulness, and that the coins do, or did, actually exist in the collection. The cabinets were, for many years, deposited for security at Lord Pembroke's bankers; the chamber was unfortunately very damp, and some of the cabinets were much injured and almost ready to tumble to pieces. In removing them some of the thin Saxon pieces slipt through the crevices; when missed, an accurate examination of the room led to the discovery of most of the stray coins, but, if the author's memory is correct, two or three were not recovered. The crown of Henry VIII. is not now in the collection. In the catalogue, which seems to have been compared with the collection previous to its deposit with the bankers, this piece is crossed out, but no accompanying remark testifies whether it had been inserted by mistake, or whether the piece had been afterwards lost or given away.

The plates called Withy and Rial's are not to be depended upon; they are supposed to have been engraved under the inspection of Mr. John White, and coins are represented which either never existed, or were altered by his ingenuity, to suit his fancy and impose upon collectors. These falsifications have destroyed all confidence in the work, which cannot be referred to as a proof of any rare peculiarity.

Ruding's plates were engraved at various times and under various circumstances, and are consequently entitled to various degrees of credit. Those which represent British coins 1-5, Scattæ and Saxon coins 1-30, were engraved under the

inspection of Mr. Taylor Combe, and upon them, therefore, the most implicit reliance may be placed, both for minute accuracy in the details and the general character of the resemblance. They are also made directly from the actual coins. The Supplement, Part 2, is also in general accurate, but some few pieces have been admitted, which have been taken from drawings of doubtful authenticity, without reference to the coins themselves; and upon others though the details are correct, and the engraving may be sufficient to identify the coin, the expression of the whole is not satisfactory. Of the 67 plates belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, the six supplementary plates are the most accurate. The 42 plates of silver, and the 19 of gold, which were prepared under the inspection of Martin Folkes, are in general accurate, but still with many exceptions; for some are copied from inaccurate drawings, some are partially taken from real coins, with the mint marks and dates altered; thus representing coins which might have been, but which really are not. These errors it will be our endeavour to rectify in the progress of this volume. In the edition of Ruding, which is now in the course of publication, many additional plates will be included, which there is every reason to believe will be fully entitled to the confidence of the collector; to these plates, as far as they are complete when our volume is committed to the press, we shall carefully refer.

As some guide to the rarity of particular types we have annexed to each description the letters *MB*, with figures, to indicate the number of pieces of each in the British Museum. This will not always be a correct criterion, because, as the Museum does not retain duplicates, except in the case of presents, a type may be common and still the Museum possess only one specimen. It will, however, be a tolerably correct guide in the earlier reigns, where the variation in the spelling of a moneyer or a mint creates a variety proper to be retained.

To have given engravings of every type in each reign

would have swelled the size, and enhanced the price, of the volume beyond all reasonable bounds; but we have endeavoured to select such, and as many, as were requisite to give a general idea of the current coins of each king. We have, as far as possible, made choice of our specimens from the collections of the British Museum, because that repository is more certainly and permanently accessible than any private collection can be, and it is desirable that the accuracy of any representation of a coin of more than ordinary interest should be tested, without inconvenience or uncertainty, by reference to the original. We have also generally made a point of engraving such coins as do not appear in Ruding's plates, that by means of the two works the collector may have an opportunity of seeing a greater variety of known English coins. To our notice of each type we have added references to Ruding's plates and to Snelling's, because they are the most extensive series which have been published, and because the works are almost necessarily to be found in every extensive public and private library, as well as in the limited bookshelves of most collectors; so that every incipient numismatist may have almost certain access to their pages, for consultation.

In order to bring under the eye in one view the changes that took place from time to time in the weights of the different coins, we have subjoined a table, taken from Ruding, but modified in form, to make it more generally intelligible.

A TABLE

OF THE WEIGHTS OF THE DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS OF
SILVER COINS.

| | ½d. | ¼d. | ⅓d. | 1d. | 1½d. | 2d. | 3d. | 4d. | 6d. | Shil. | ¼ Cr. | Cr. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|
| William I. 1066 | | | | 22½ | | | | | | | | |
| William II. 1087 | | | | — | | | | | | | | |
| Henry I. 1100 | | | | — | | | | | | | | |
| Stephen 1135 | | | | — | | | | | | | | |
| Henry II. 1154 | | | | — | | | | | | | | |
| Richard I. 1189 | | | | — | | | | | | | | |
| John 1199 | | | | — | | | | | | | | |
| Henry III. 1216 | | | | — | | | | | | | | |
| Edward I. 1272 | | | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 28th do. 1300 | 5½ | 11 | | 22 | | | | 88½ | | | | |
| Edward II. 1307 | — | — | | — | | | | | | | | |
| Edward III. 1327 | — | — | | — | | | | | | | | |
| 18th do. 1344 | 5 | 10 | | 20½ | | | | | | | | |
| 20th do. 1346 | — | — | | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 25th do. 1351 | 4½ | 9 | | 18 | | 36 | | 72 | | | | |
| Richard II. 1377 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | | | |
| Henry IV. 1399 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | | | |
| 13th do. 1412 | 3¾ | 7½ | | 15 | | 30 | | 60 | | | | |
| Henry V. 1413 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | | | |
| Henry VI. 1422 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | | | |
| Edward IV. 1461 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | | | |
| 4th do. 1464 | 3 | 6 | | 12 | | 24 | | 48 | | | | |
| 49th Henry VI. restored 1470 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | | | |
| Edward V. 1483 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | | | |
| Richard III. 1483 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | | | |
| Henry VII. 1485 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | | | |
| 18th do. 1504 | | | | — | | — | | — | | 144 | | |
| Henry VIII. 1509 | 3 | 6 | | 12 | | 24 | | 48 | | | | |
| 18th do. 1527 | 2½ | 5 | | 10½ | | 21½ | | 42½ | | | | |
| 34th do. 1543 | — | — | | 10 | | 20 | | 40 | | 120 | | |
| Edward VI. 1547 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | | | |
| 3rd do. 1549 | | | | — | | — | | — | | 80 | | |
| 6th do. 1552 | 5½ | 11 | | 8 | | — | 24 | — | 48 | 96 | 240 | 480 |
| Mary 1553 | 6 | 12 | | — | | 16 | | 32 | | 96 | 240 | 480 |
| Elizabeth 1558 | — | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | |
| 2nd do. 1560 | — | 4 | | — | | — | | — | | — | | |
| 3rd do. 1561 | — | — | 6 | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| 43rd do. 1601 | — | 3¾ | | 7½ | | 15½ | 22½ | 31 | 46½ | 92½ | 232½ | 464½ |
| Such continued to be the Weights of the several Coins until the 56th George III., when at the great recoinage the following weights were established:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 George III. 1816 | | | | — | | — | — | — | 40½ | 80¾ | 201¾ | 403½ |

BRITISH.

THE nature of the money circulated in this island amongst its earliest inhabitants has been involved in much obscurity, and of the numerous writers, who have undertaken to discuss the subject, all have ended their labours by an acknowledgment that they could not satisfactorily arrive at any definite expression of opinion. If we were to believe the interpretation commonly put upon that passage from Cæsar, which every author has quoted, we should confess, that, previously to his arrival, there was not anything which could fairly be called money, but that the dealings of the people were conducted by means of barter, aided by brass or iron rings adjusted to a certain weight. This passage is the only one which bears directly upon the subject before us, and it unfortunately is perplexed with a variety of readings, much more numerous than any other passage throughout his whole work. His editors, not understanding the subject, and misled perhaps with the idea, that, as the inhabitants of this island were considered barbarians, they could not possess an established currency, have selected from all the readings the one probably the most incorrect. By so doing they have made Cæsar declare, that which, there is now every reason to believe, was untrue, and contrary to that which, in all probability, he really intended to assert.

There is in the British Museum a beautiful MS. of Cæsar of about the tenth century, which reads the passage thus,—
“ Utuntur aut ære aut nummo aureo aut annulis ferreis ad

certum pondus examinatis pro nummo." "They use either brass money or gold money, or, instead of money, iron rings adjusted to a certain weight."

This reading is confirmed by several other manuscripts; while some vary only very slightly, and it may perhaps be safely asserted that every manuscript expressly mentions the use of money, either gold or copper, as prevailing among the Britons. It is only about the middle of the 17th century that the editors of Cæsar, Scaliger taking the lead, corrupted the passage and made that writer assert that only substitutes for money were used by the natives. Facts all tend to prove the general correctness of the MSS. and the error of the editors; for coins of gold, sometimes of silver and more rarely of copper, are found occasionally in various parts of the island, which, from their form, fabric and type, cannot have been constructed upon any model introduced subsequent to the establishment of the Romans in Britain. The money of that people is rather thin and quite flat, and such would undoubtedly have been the form of British money had it been first made after the arrival of the Romans. It is however, on the contrary, thick and dished, exactly after the manner of the Grecian coins, and the types are such as appear to have derived their origin from Macedon. That the coins commonly called British have a Greek origin is beyond all doubt; that they were struck in this island is also certain, because they are frequently discovered here, and not in any other country; and there is not any period of its history when such coins could have been introduced after the arrival of the Romans. The cause appears probably to have been, that, either from commercial visits of the Phœnicians, or through the communications which must have taken place between Britain and Gaul, Grecian coins became known in this island, and were coarsely imitated by native artists. These were executed with various degrees of want of skill, till the intercourse with the Romans improved the workmanship; and as this becomes apparent upon the coins, Roman

letters are found introduced. Under Cunobeline British coins attained their greatest perfection, and then finally disappeared; for the Roman power became established in this country, and Roman coins became the only circulating medium.

In conclusion it may be safely asserted, that, previous to the invasion of Julius Cæsar in the year 55 A. C., and before the Roman dominion was generally established throughout this island, the Britons had a metallic currency of struck coin, formed upon a Grecian model. Julius Cæsar, himself, when correctly read and rightly interpreted, asserts the fact, and the actual discovery of coins in various parts of the island unequivocally confirm it.

The coins selected for engraving in plate I, and described below, are chiefly from the collection of the British Museum. The locality of the disinterment of each has been ascertained, and the whole together give a very good idea of the general character of British money.

(1) AV. A horse, with various ornaments. Rev. convex, plain. 96 gr. This coin was found in Kent. There is little doubt, but that a Biga is intended to be represented, copied from copies, each worse than its predecessor, of the gold coins of Philip of Macedon. *MB.*

(2) AV. A horse, with various ornaments. Rev. Two crescents back to back, stars, &c. Convex. 82 gr. Found at Oxnead, Norfolk. *MB.*

(3) AV. A horse, with various ornaments. Rev. A double floret ornament. 84 gr. *See the following.*

(4) AV. Bust; to the left, laureate, profusion of hair, &c. Rev. A horse; probably also a charioteer, or a victory, multiplicity of small ornaments. 117 gr. A coin exactly similar was found near Oxted, in Surrey. Others occur, of similar type, weighing from 25 to 28 gr. This description of coin is much broader, flatter, and less concave than the generality of British coins. *MB.*

(5) AR. Part of a headdress like that of (4). Rev. A

horse!!! 91 gr. This, with several similar, was found near Portsmouth. Coins of this type and workmanship occur of gold. *MB.*

(6) AV. A horse, with globules, a wheel, &c. Rev. convex. An ear of corn, or, perhaps, a palm branch. 85 gr. Found with four others at Mount Batten near Plymouth. *MB.*

(7) AV. Very similar to the preceding, but in the field, CAIII. perhaps for Camēlodunum. Found near Frome. *CUFF.*

(8) AV. A horse, with letters, amongst which may be discovered DVMNO. Rev. Ornaments, apparently in imitation of the wreath round the head of (4) and (5). An unintelligible inscription in two lines. *MB.* 84 gr.

(9) AV. Very similar to the preceding, except that the letters on the obverse, appear to read TIGII. 84 gr. Simon of Durham says that the British name of Nottingham was Tiguocobauc.—Palgrave, Engl. Common. p. cclxxxii.—May not this be the name upon the coin? (8) (9) were found, with others similar, in Yorkshire. *MB.*

(10) AV. Horse; ornament above and below, TASCIOVAN. Rev. Ornament placed crosswise. 85 gr. *MB.* This, with 10 others, one of which of the same weight reads TASCIAV, and had an ox skull over the horse, was found near High Wycombe, in a hollow flint, by a boy tending sheep.—See Archæol. vol. xxii. Another, very similar, but without any legend on the obverse, and the letters ANDO on the reverse, was found at Ecton, Northamptonshire.

(11) AV. A horseman wielding a battle-axe, or some other instrument: in the field, two wheels, &c., TASC. Rev. Ornaments placed crosswise. 85 gr. *MB.* This coin, being of fine workmanship, most perfect preservation, and well struck, having the type and letters quite clear, produced at Mr. Rich's sale, 1828, the sum of £5 15s. A coin similar to this, with the letters T and V among the ornaments of the reverse, was found in the hollow flint at High

Wycombe. Another, with VER. for Verulam upon the reverse, was found at Old Sarum, and is in the collection of *Mr. Cuff*.

(12) AR. An eagle with a wreath in his beak. Rev. Ornaments placed crosswise, with the letters C R A B in the angles. *CUFF*.

(13) AR. Profile, to the right. Rev. Horse with human head; charioteer but no chariot; a pig below. 106 gr. Found near Portsmouth with others of the same description.

(14) Profile, to the right. Rev. A horse; a pig below. This is of very base metal, containing some silver; it exactly resembles the coins which are generally found in Jersey; it was found at Mount Batten, which is so near the sea-coast, that it would be unsafe, from the liability of foreign coins being mixed with native, to build any theory upon a few coins found in such a situation.

(15) Horse with annulets on shoulder and hip; ornaments in the field. Rev. Unmeaning ornaments. Base silver. Found at Mount Batten. *CUFF*.

(16) A dog; star below, above, three dots. Rev. A pig? Base silver. 15 gr. Found in Suffolk.

(17) Profile, to the right. Rev. A horse? Base silver.

Upon an examination of plate I. it would seem that the coins therein delineated, though somewhat resembling each other in general form and character, have still points of dissimilarity indicating a diversity of period or of locality; and in support of such an idea it will be seen too, upon reference to the explanation, that they were actually discovered in different districts.

Perhaps, then, it is not unreasonable to suppose that these little hoards are specimens of the coins originally circulating in the districts in which they were found; but there are not at present a sufficient number of facts recorded to justify the assertion that such was actually the case. But if every person, who can positively authenticate the place where such, or similar coins, were turned up, would

record the circumstances, there is very little doubt but that in a short space of time, such a series of facts would be established that a tolerable numismatist would, upon a bare inspection of a coin, be able to pronounce, with truth and decision, the district in which it originally circulated.

The foregoing coins being either without inscriptions, or with such as have not yet been explained, there is no other mode of ascertaining the place of their birth, but by that of their usual disinterment. There are, however, some coins which much resemble them and which, bearing the names of persons or places, claim to themselves a local habitation and a name, and furnish something of a clue to the date of those which have been already noticed. They afford a standard with which the style of the type, the form and workmanship of the others may be compared, and their probable date conjectured.

The first to be noticed of this description is one of gold, (18) Rud. pl. iv., having a horseman on one side with the word *SEGO*, and on the other merely the word *TASCIO*. 82 $\frac{p}{16}$. *HUNTER*. This is probably a coin of Segonax, one of the kings of Kent at the time of Cæsar's second invasion. The word upon the reverse, which is sometimes written *TASCIA*, and occasionally united with *VA*, *VAN*, *VANI*, *VANIT*, and sometimes with *NOVA*, has occasioned much controversy, but has never yet been explained. Whatever may have been its meaning, it occurs upon some of the uncertain coins we have already noticed, and upon many of the coins of Cunobeline, as well as upon this of Segonax. These three varieties of coin, therefore, are connected by this word, so that they may be satisfactorily presumed to have had the same birth-place. The coins of Cunobeline being indisputably British, we presume the others to be British, and it is only in Britain that any coins with this word have been disinterred. The coin of Segonax is also interesting, as a presumptive evidence, that the Britons were acquainted with the Roman characters of letters before the invasion of Cæsar, else we should scarcely have found them

in common use upon coins so nearly cotemporary with that event as these of Segonax, and Cunobeline; and indeed the intercourse, which must have existed between the shores of Gaul and Britain long before the time of Cæsar, is quite sufficient to account for the early use of Roman characters.

There is in the British Museum another coin of Segonax, having on the obverse a horseman, without any legend. Rev. SEGO on a tablet, within a chain border. It is of silver. Rud. xxix. 5.

The next coins to be noticed are those of Cunobeline, whose name occurs in all forms, from the abbreviation CVN. to the full word CVNOBELINUS. His dominions comprised the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and all the country westward as far as the Severn. His coins are numerous and present a variety of types, a sufficient number of which are here engraved to give a general idea of the whole.

(19) AV. has on one side a horse and the name CVNOBILI, on the other CAMV with ornaments placed crosswise. Rud. iv. 1. *HUNTER*. The type of this coin, on both sides, connects it closely with several of the uncertain coins, and thereby fixes them to about the time of Cunobeline, and to the locality of his dominions, of which CAMV lodunum (Colchester) was the capital.

(20) (21) AV. One, having CVNO under the horse, and the other without that name, are common forms of the coins of Cunobeline, having an ear of barley upon the reverse, a probable indication of the agricultural wealth of that part of the country, in those as well as in the present times. This type occurs upon coins of two different sizes. Both coins are in *MB*. These coins may of themselves be considered proofs of gold currency in Britain before the Roman invasion. It seems impossible that Cunobeline, whose later coins evince his admiration of Roman types, and his probable introduction of Roman artists, should have rejected the form and fabric of their money, and have adopted forms and types so exclusively Greek, as those of the pieces just described, if

he had not been controlled in his decisions by the money already established as the currency of his country. The type and legend of a coin may be changed without much difficulty, but not so easily the metal, form and weight.

The above two coins are of gold; but at another period of his reign, Cunobeline, who is said to have been brought up by Augustus, struck coins both of silver and copper, the types of which are too numerous to figure or describe in this work; but enough are inserted to shew, that, though he did not adopt the Roman form or weight for his coinage, he had the taste and judgment to improve the types, by imitating some of those of Augustus, who had, in a similar manner, improved the Roman coins by the example of the coins of Greece. (22) (23) (24) all in *MB.* are examples of this class of the coins of Cunobeline. See also Rud. pl. iv., v., xxix.

(25) (26) both *MB.*, are specimens of coins which, from their style, must have been nearly cotemporary with Cunobeline, and probably struck by his authority, though they do not bear his name. Upon one we find the word *TASCIA*, which connects them with the coins before described; and *VER*, which we also find upon it, is extended upon the other to *VERLAMIO*, which can only be Verulamium (St. Albans), a town in his dominions, and, at that time, as long afterwards, of considerable importance.

On (27), *MB.*, also a coin of *CVNobeline*, occurs the word *SOLDO*, which has not been itself explained, and does not elucidate the other words which have been discussed.

(28) *AV. MB.* Horse, with wheel and ornaments, in the usual British style. Rev. convex, *BODVO*. Generally considered *Boadicea*.

(29) (30) (31) are specimens of British coins of a mixed metal; they are extremely rude in workmanship, and all cast; and so little pains has been taken with them, that they are not even rounded or smoothed at the edges, nor are the roughest marks of the mould removed. Their form and

fabric are so unlike that of any other known coin, that little can be safely asserted respecting them, or the exact period when they were in circulation. For others of this description, see Rud. iv.

It may be observed that, as the only legends upon these early coins, of which even a probable explanation has been given, are the names of towns, it is possible that TASCIA, with its various terminations, SOLDO, &c., may also be names of towns, though our very imperfect knowledge of such names may not enable us to identify them.

ROMAN.

It is natural to suppose, that, when the Roman power had become established in Britain, the ordinary money of that empire would form the general circulation of this country, and that British money would be for the most part, if not entirely, superseded. Gildas asserts that an edict was actually issued and enforced, ordaining that all money current in this island should bear the image and superscription of the Roman emperor, and the circumstance of Roman coins being almost daily turned up in every part of the country amply confirms his statement. It is quite unnecessary to enter here into any description of that money, as it is perfectly well known to every one, and numerous treatises and descriptions of them have been published in all languages. Capt. SMYTH'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, AKERMAN'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, his NUMISMATIC MANUAL, and his COINS OF THE ROMANS RELATIVE TO BRITAIN, may all be consulted upon this subject with pleasure and profit.

SAXON.

After the final departure of the Romans, about the year 450, the history of the coinage is involved in much obscu-

city; the coins of that people would of course continue in circulation long after the people themselves had quitted the shores, and it is not improbable that the rude and uncouth pieces, which are imitations of their money, and are scarce because they are rejected from all cabinets and thrown away as soon as discovered, may have been struck during the interval between the Romans and Saxons.

During the Saxon period the earliest coins are those which are known by the name of Sceattæ, but whether brought into this country by that people when they first arrived, or actually struck in this country afterwards, there are now no means of ascertaining. They are not of common occurrence, nor does it appear that many of them have been discovered within the limits of this island. They are of silver, and specimens of some of the types are given in plate III. by which it will appear, that, if some were struck before the introduction of Christianity, by far the greater number were struck afterwards. No successful effort has yet been made to explain the types or the few letters they bear. Though the exact period of the issue of the various types of sceattæ cannot be ascertained, it can scarcely be doubted that they form the connecting link between the genuine Roman and Saxon coins. The heads upon such as (32), are clearly Roman from the peculiar form of the diadem. The wolf suckling the founders of Rome, (41), is clearly copied from a common coin of Constantine. The strange object upon (42), which, in (43), is improved into a bird, is more probably a very rude imitation of the wolf and twins, and being placed upon the coin of king Ethelbert, (50), shews a traceable connexion between the Roman and Saxon coinage. One or more figures holding a cross is a well known type upon Roman coins, and it is found upon the sceattæ (33), (45) to (49). (47) having one of these figures upon the obverse, has the reverse not unlike in idea to that of king Ecgfrid, (99). (49) having also a figure of this description is very similar to that of king Eadbert and archbishop Ecgbert, (102), (103), (104), while the animal upon

the reverse connects it with the coins of the succeeding Northumbrian kings, (103) to (108.) A careful comparison of other sceattæ will shew the connexion between the Roman and Saxon coins, and lead to a conviction that they were issued some time between the commencement of the sixth and close of the seventh century.

The average weight of about seventy of these coins, which were put into the scale, was about 17 grains; some weighing as much as 20 grains, others not more than 12 or 13. The value it is difficult to ascertain. The sceattæ, being named in the same laws with the penny, was probably of a different value; in the laws of Æthelstan, about 930, it is stated that 30,000 sceattæ were equal to 120 pounds, it must therefore by this estimation have been one twenty-fifth part less valuable than a penny; in other places it is considered the twentieth part of a shilling, while a penny is the twelfth part, so that in fact nothing is known that can be accurately stated.

When the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy had become established, coins were struck in each with the names of their respective kings; and from that period the coins, assuming a definite form, may with probability be ascribed to their proper localities and personages, and their history generally traced with safety and security. Each Kingdom shall be taken separately, commencing with that of Kent, which was established before the rest, and whose coins are the earliest of this series.

KINGS OF KENT.


ETHILBERT I. from 568 to 615.

One coin is known of this king; it is a sceatta, of silver, and resembles in type some of the common coins of that name, see (42) and Rud. Sceattæ i. 5-16. The obverse con-

sists only of the name and title of the king, **ETHILID REX**, in two lines; the reverse, if compared with the sceattæ above referred to, with Rud. I. 18 and 25 or (41) and (43), may be supposed to represent a bird, or the Wolf and Roman twins. It is extremely rare; the British and Hunterian Museums have each a specimen. Weight nearly 19 gr. (50) Rud. iii. It is supposed to have been struck before the establishment of Christianity in England, being without the symbol of the cross. It was therefore probably struck before the end of the sixth century, when Ethilberht's conversion is said to have been effected by the preaching of Augustine. It should be observed that the reading of this coin is not altogether unequivocal; that the places where the specimens were found are not recorded, and that the coin may consequently belong to some other person and place. Sceattæ however are named in the laws of Ethilberht, which still remain.

In this place were formerly introduced a series of coins attributed to Egberht, king of Kent from 665 to 673: (102) to (108) Rud. iii. these will now be found amongst the coins of Northumbria, to which district the author has ventured to transfer them. If he be correct in this removal the above sceatta is the only one known belonging to the kingdom of Kent; and there is an interval between the years 673 and 725, to which we cannot assign any Kentish coin.

ETHILBERHT II. 725 to 760.

Ethilberht II. and Edbert commenced a united reign in 725; but from 749 Ethilberht reigned alone; to him there is only one coin imputed, and the peculiarity of the type, combined with the general appearance of the workmanship, causes its genuineness to be more than suspected. It represents the King's head to the right with his name **ETHILBERHT** ; the Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, with the title **REX**. (51); Rud. iii.

This coin, if genuine, would be in many respects remark-

able; it would be the first instance, in the kingdom of Kent, of a coin of the denomination of the silver penny, which has continued in one unbroken series down to the present day; the sceatta now disappearing and the penny assuming its place. The type too is remarkable, being copied from a Roman coin, for what cause it is impossible to imagine. It would too be a proof, that, although the weight and form of Saxon and Roman monies did not agree, the Roman had still some influence in the decoration of the Saxon coin; its thinness, breadth, and flatness corresponding somewhat with the appearance of some of the silver coins of the lower empire.

This piece was bought by the British Museum at Mr. Barker's sale in 1803 for £1. 8. This price, for a unique coin, is a sufficient proof that collectors doubted its authenticity.

EADBEARHT OR ETHELBERHT, surnamed PRÆN,

794 to 798.

The coins of this king are pennies, having the king's name and title in three lines for the obverse, and on the other side the moneyer's name, written across the field with some accompanying ornament, (52) Rud. iii. 1. 2 and xxvi. *MB.* (1) *v. r.*

Only three moneyers' names are at present known. The name IAENBERHT upon the reverse of the coin represented, is that of a moneyer; the almost cotemporary Archbishop of Canterbury of the same name died in 790, four years before Eadbearht began to reign.

CUTHRED, 798 to 805.

Cuthred is styled *Rex*, or *Rex Cant.* for *Cantiæ*, Kent, upon the obverse of his coins; and a moneyer's name, of which five are known, is placed upon the reverse. All his coins are pennies, and of them there are four different types,

1. The king's bust, to the right, diademed. Rev. Cross with a small wedge in each angle, or it may be described as a cross boton upon a cross paté. (53) Rud. iii. 1. 2. *MB.* 5. *CUFF.* 1. A single look at the diadem will shew that the costume, at least upon these, and many other early Saxon coins, was copied from those of the later Roman Emperors, who held rule in Britain.

2. Small cross with a pellet or small wedge in each angle. Rev. a tribrach, (54) Rud. iii. 3. and xxvi. *MB.* 1. *EABA* occurs as a moneyer upon a coin of type No. 1.

3. A small tribrach, with a pellet in each angle, within a circle from whence project three arms, each terminating in an annulet. Rev. Similar, but without pellets, and the arms terminating like a Saxon Υ . (55), Rud. iii. 4.

4. Similar to No. 3, but a wedge instead of a pellet, in each angle of the tribrach; the arms, projecting from the circle, composed of dots and not terminating in annulets. Rev. a cross with a circle in the center, the arms terminating in a Saxon Υ . *D V D A* in the angles (56) Rud. C. 1. *CUFF.* All these types are very rare, those with the head least so.

BALDRED, 805 to 823.

This last king of Kent was subdued by Ecgbearht in 823. His name upon his coins is Baldred or Beldred, and he is generally styled *Rex*, or *Rex Cant.* His types are,

1. The king's bust to the right. Rev. *DRVR CITS* for *Dorovernia Civitas*, Canterbury, (57) like rev. of Archbishop Vulfred, (144), Rud. iii. 1. *MB.* 1. This is the earliest known coin of the Canterbury Mint, and the first instance of a place of mintage being mentioned upon a Saxon coin.

2. Rev. a small circle from whence issue 6 or 8 rays, (58), see also Rud. xxix. 12.

3. Cross, with pellet in each angle. Rev. the same, within a circle from whence issue four limbs, terminating in a Saxon Υ , Rud. iii. 2, *MB.* 1.

4. Cross crosslet. Rev. plain cross, Rud. iii. 3. *MB.* 1.

5. Plain cross on each side, *MB.* 1. (59). All these types are very rare.

SOUTH SAXONS.

No coins of this kingdom have yet been discovered.

WEST SAXONS.

Certain coins have been assigned, but erroneously, to Ethelheard and Brihtric, two kings of the West Saxons. Mr. Combe, *Archæol.* vol. xix. p. 111, satisfactorily proved that the first mentioned coins must belong to some king of the East Angles, who immediately preceded or followed S. Eadmund. The single coin of Beorhtric, ascribed to Brihtric king of the West Saxons, is so similar to those of Ethelweard that it cannot be separated from them; and therefore both are removed to East Anglia and placed before those of S. Eadmund.

MERCIA.

EADWALD OF ETHELBALD, 716 to 757.

OF all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, Mercia affords the greatest number of coins and the most uninterrupted series. All the coins of this kingdom are silver pennies; and the series generally commences with pieces inscribed with the name of Eadvald, whom numismatists have chosen to consider the same person as the king, who, in all the histories, is called Ethelbald. It is true that considerable latitude is allowable in the spelling of Saxon names, but we believe that there is not any instance of the same person being called Eadvald and Ethelbald; it is therefore more than probable that the coins in question belong to some other king, of whom history has been silent. Not knowing, however, where to place them correctly, we must, for the present, allow them to remain where they are; and they can scarcely be much misplaced, as is pretty evident from the identity between *Rud.* iv. 2. and the coin of Offa in the same plate 19. They are rather rude and without any beauty. The types consist of the name of Eadvald with

the title of Rex disposed in three lines. Rev. The name of a moneyer disposed in the compartments of a quatrefoil, (60) Rud. iv. 1. *MB.* 1. or between the limbs of an ornamented cross, resembling (63) or Rud. iv. 2. All very rare.

OFFA, 757 to 796.

Offa is the first Mercian king to whom we can, with certainty, assign any coins; they are all pennies, and the most remarkable in the whole Anglo-Saxon series. The arrangement and the ornaments of the reverses are extremely varied, and many of them very elegant; and, in the representation of the king's head, there is an attempt at portraiture, and a tolerable effort, by variations of relief, to produce light and shade, and some appearance of fleshiness. This singularity of his coins is usually attributed to his having himself visited Rome, and having probably brought from thence Italian artists.

The types of his coins are too numerous to engrave in this work, and too intricate to describe. To Ruding, plates 4. 5. 27. 28. 29. and C. the reader is therefore referred, and we must be content here to describe the general character of his types, and engrave a few, which will be sufficient to give an idea of the usual nature of his coins.

1. The king's head, with or without an inner circle, generally accompanied with his name and title (65), (66); but sometimes with the name of a moneyer, the king's name being, in those instances, placed upon the reverse, which are of a great variety of forms. In one instance, Rud. iv. 7., the king's name appears on both sides.

2. The king's name written across the field in two or three lines. Rev. moneyer's name, also generally written across, with some accompanying ornament (62), or inclosed in a compartment (63), or written round the type (61). These are probably amongst his earlier coins. Some of them, Rud. iv. 19, exactly corresponding with that of Eadvald his predecessor.

3. Ornamental types on both sides, generally including

the name of the king and moneyer (64). Though the coins of Offa are so numerous that they can scarcely be called rare, yet each type is rare. Ruding's figg. 9, 12, 13, 20, 21, 30, are the least so; indeed of the others it is extremely difficult to find a duplicate specimen.

He is generally styled *Rex*, *Rex Y*, or *Merciorum*. No place of mintage is mentioned on his coins; his moneyers amount to about forty or fifty. The proper weight of his coins was probably about 20 gr.; an average of forty, which were weighed amounted only to 18 gr. One in the Hunter collection is stated at $26\frac{4}{8}$, but this must have been accidental.

CYNETHRYTH, QUEEN OF OFFA.

The history of these times does not enter sufficiently into detail to afford any information as to the authority, by which this lady struck coins in her own name, a privilege which does not appear to have been exercised by the queen of any other of our Saxon kings. It has been suggested, that she was the daughter, not the wife of Offa, and was invested with a separate jurisdiction. Palgrave suggests that she was the daughter of Coenwulf, who assumed the royal authority after having murdered her brother. This however is inadmissible, for the style of the work and name of the moneyers prove that she was cotemporary with Offa. Coenwulf reigned twenty two years, the coins were gradually deteriorated in style during his reign, and in the following ones became almost barbarous; we cannot therefore postpone these coins to so late a period; but this work is not the proper place to discuss the historical question, and we must be content to describe, as we find them, the pennies bearing the name of a Queen Cynethryth. The portrait, which appears upon some of them, is said to be that of Offa; and upon this supposed circumstance Ruding grounds an argument, that they were struck by his authority; but, as the character of the face, arrangement of the head dress, and style of the costume, differ from those of any of the acknowledged coins of the king, and have a feminine ap-

pearance, it seems much more reasonable to suppose it meant for a portrait of the queen whose name they bear; and that, consequently, the pieces were issued from the mint under her sole authority, a supposition confirmed by those coins which bear her name only, without any mention of Offa, or any portrait which might be mistaken for his.

The coins of Cynethryth are silver pennies, of the same weight and fineness as those of Offa, and are very rare. The types are, her bust, with the name of the moneyer. Rev. the Saxon Ψ , with her name and title of queen (67), Rud v. 1. 2. *MB.*

Or, instead of the queen's bust, the moneyer's name inclosed in a quatrefoil (68) Rud. v. 3. *HUNTER.*

The form of the Y, upon the coin (67) *MB.* is singular and worthy of notice; it differs from those of the coins engraved in Ruding, which are frequently mistaken for an E. This coin was purchased at Dolben's sale 1796, for £12..12s.

EGCBERHT, 796.

Egcbert, the son of Offa, is said to have been anointed king during the lifetime of his father, whom he did not survive more than six months. Short as was his reign, there are pennies in existence, which, bearing his name, having the same moneyers as Offa, and resembling his father's coins in type and character, cannot be attributed to any other prince.

His coins have, for legend on the obverse, his name only, the monogram of his title, within a circle, forming the type: his reverses are, the moneyer's name written across between two lines of ornament, Rud. v. 2. *HUNTER.* or a mascle with a cross projecting from each corner, with the moneyer's name as legend (69) Rud v. 1. *HUNTER. CUFF.* These reverses closely resemble those which the same moneyer Babba placed upon some of the coins of his father, see Rud. v. 25, 30, 31. Two only of his moneyers are known. His coins weigh about 17 gr. and are very rare.

COENWLF, 796 to 818.

During the twenty-two years which this king reigned, pennies were struck with a great variety of types, in evident imitation of those of Offa, but of very much inferior workmanship. In general they bear the head of the king, but not always. The letter *ƿ*, the initial of his kingdom, accompanies, perhaps invariably, his title upon the obverse. The reverse contains the names of his moneyers, but without any place of mintage. About forty of their names are known. The types of the reverses are—

1. Cross crosslet, Rud. vi. 1. 2. 3. *MB.* 3.
2. Ditto, with a pellet, &c. in each angle, f. 4. 14.
3. Plain cross with a wedge, or an oval, in each angle, f. 5. 22. *D.* 24. *MB.* 1.
4. Cross moline with, or without, one or more pellets in each angle, f. 7. 8. 9. 10. *MB.* 1.
5. Cross, each limb terminating like a roman Y, with a pellet in each angle, f. 13.
6. Cross botone, with a wedge in each angle (70) Rud. vi. 20. *MB.* 2.
7. Cross botone upon cross crosslet, f. 21. *MB.* 1.
8. Cross botone upon a quatrefoil, a pellet in each angle. (71) *MB.* 1.
9. Four crescents back to back, Rud. vi. 15.
10. Ditto, between them a small cross, with a wedge opposite each limb (72) *LUSCOMBE.*
11. The letter A, Rud. vi. 6.
12. Small square, inclosing a pellet, with branches from the sides and angles (73) Rud. vi. 11. 12. *MB.* 5. This is probably the least rare type.
13. L V L and a cross in 4 ovals between the angles of a cross, terminating in large triangular compartments (74) Rud. vi. 16. 17. *MB.* 3.
14. The same objects, in a quatrefoil, with a rosette in each spandril somewhat resembling Eadvald (60) f. 18.
15. Square compartment inclosing five wedges or dots placed crosswise, and having a cross projecting from each

angle, f. 19. C. 6. This last rev. is identical with that of Ceolwlf, Rud. C. 8. *MB.* 1.

16. Square containing a cross, within the inner circle; pellets in every vacancy and between the letters of the legend, f. 23. *MB.* 1. All the above have the king's head upon the obverse.

17. Others have for obverse the Saxon letter γ . Rev. the moneyer's name between the arms of a tribrach (75) Rud. vii. 24, 25, 26, 27, *MB.* 6.

18. Others have the king's name written across the field, with the tribrach reverse, Rud. xxix. 15.

19. With the moneyer's name similarly written across the reverse, Rud. vii. 28. xxix. 16. *MB.* 1. Though his coins are numerous, each type is rare.

CEOLWLF, 819.

The next king of Mercia is Ceolwlf, who reigned scarcely more than one year. There is considerable difficulty in properly assigning to him and to Ciolwlf their respective coins. In the *Archæol.* vol. xxiii. 395. the author gave some reasons, founded upon a peculiarity of workmanship and a remarkable form of some letters, which induced him to assign to the first of these kings all those coins, which have the name spelt Ceolwlf, and to the second, those which spell the name Ciolwlf; or, it may be stated thus, that the first king was Ceolwlf, the second Ciolwlf. The author's view was founded upon a certain style of workmanship, peculiar to each name, which is perceived in the forms of the features and letters. These in the coins of Ciolwlf are each expressed by triangular punches, exactly as in the coins of Burgred; which is not the case in the coins of Ceolwlf, Coenwlf or Beornwulf. Mr. Lindsay of Cork states his reasons in the *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1835 for not acquiescing in this opinion, and there is some force in what he states. He founds his view upon the forms of the types, and names of the moneyers. It is true that the reverses of Ceolwlf, which have the moneyer's name written across the field, resemble those of Burgred;

but some of the reverses of Coenwlf, Beornwulf and Ludica are somewhat similar. That objection therefore is not paramount; neither is that drawn from the names of the moneyers. Seven of Ceolwlf's moneyers are known; of these Oba and Sigestef occur upon coins of his predecessors, but not upon those of his successors. Werbald appears only upon those of Beornwulf and Ludica, his immediate successors, who preceded Ciolwlf fifty years. Hereberht appears upon his predecessors, Coenwlf, and also upon Ciolwlf's predecessor, Burgred. Ciolwlf began to reign in 874, Alfred in 872, and some of their moneyers and one of their types are absolutely identical. On the other hand a coin of Ceolwlf, mentioned below, has a reverse identical with one of Coenwlf. As far then as moneyers are concerned, the argument appears as much in favour of the author's views as of Mr. Lindsay's. But too much stress must not be laid upon them either way, as our list of moneyers is too imperfect to form the ground of safe conjecture.

The author endeavoured to strengthen his argument, by noticing the peculiar form of the letter *S* upon the coins of Ciolwlf. It is formed by putting a triangular dot against the center of a straight stroke, as for instance EALH-TAN is EALHSTAN, see (87). TA† is TAS upon a coin of Ciolwlf in Mr. Cuff's collection, see p. 32. Upon the coins of Coenwlf, who immediately preceded Ceolwlf, the name is distinctly written EALHZTAN, see Rud. vi. 2.; but this part of the argument is overthrown by the discovery of Mr. Luscombe's coin of Coenwlf (72) in which the same mode of forming the *S*, and the same type is adopted by the same moneyer; so that the reverses of the two coins of Coenwlf (72) and Ciolwlf Rud. vii. 1. are identical. In fact, then, there is not any thing remaining, upon which to ground a separation of the coins of these two personages, but peculiarity of workmanship. This however is tolerably strong ground, for it is difficult to believe that the peculiar workmanship, executed by a peculiar tool, which appears upon the coins of Ciolwlf, should have been practiced in 819,

should have been suddenly abandoned, and then, through almost imperceptible gradations for fifty-five years, should have been again established; and, that, in the short usurpation of Ciolwlf, the old workmanship of fifty or sixty years before, should be suddenly resumed. It is true that there are difficulties either way; the author however may be excused perhaps if, upon the whole, he prefer his own view, which offers to a collector an easy, if not an indisputably correct mode of arranging the treasures of his cabinet.

The coins of Ceolwlf are pennies weighing about 21 gr. : the names of seven of his moneymen are known, but no places of mintage are mentioned; he is styled *Rex*, with *M* for *Merciorum*. The types are, on the obverse the king's head, *Rev.*

1. The moneyer's name in three lines. *Rud.* viii. 1, 2, *C.* 7. *Archæologia* vol. xxiii. pl. xxxiii. 5, 6, 7, 8. *Fig.* 5. and *C.* 7 is identical with those of *Ludica*. *Rud.* vii. and *Beornwulf* (78).

2. Square, inclosing five pellets, with a cross issuing from each angle (76). *Arch.* f. 4. *Rud.* *C.* 8. compare with (69) and (176).

3. The letter *A.* f. 3.

4. Two long crosses, &c. f. 9. (77) *MB.* His coins are very rare, but less so than formerly.

BEORNWULF, 820 to 824.

Of this king only a few coins, and those pennies, are known; their weight varies from 18 to 22 grains. Only three or four moneymen are at present known. The type of the obverse is the king's head, of most rude workmanship, with his style of *Rex* or *Rex M.* The type of the reverse is usually a cross crosslet, with the moneyer's name, but without that of any place of mintage. *Rud.* vii. xxvii. and xxix. 18. Another type is the moneyer's name and designation written across in three lines (78) *MB.* 1. This coin is unique and very interesting, having the reverse identical with one of *Ciolwlf*, and of *Ludica*. It was found at *Hadstock* in *Essex*, and was purchased by the *Museum* for £8.

LUDICA, 824 to 825.

Ludica succeeded Beornwulf and reigned about eighteen months. The types of his coins, which are pennies, are the same as those of Beornwulf.

1. The moneyer's name, &c. in three lines. Rud. vii. This piece weighs $21\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and is buried in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow.

2. Cross crosslet (79) Rud. C. 9. Two of these are known, the one engraved here is in Mr. Cuff's collection and weighs $22\frac{2}{3}$ gr. the other is in Mr. Wigan's, it weighs 19 gr. has EADCAR for moneyer, and omits the letters ME after the king's name. The workmanship of all is very barbarous.

WIGLAF, 825 to 839.

Though this king reigned fourteen years his pennies are of extreme rarity: the one engraved in Sir Andrew Fountain's Plates is probably the same which is now in the British Museum and was purchased at Mr. Rich's Sale in 1828 for £3. 10s. Mr. Rich bought it at Thorp's sale, 1826 for £12. It has for obverse a cross with a pellet in each angle. Rev. the moneyer's name in three lines, (81), MB. 1. weight $25\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Another of these in the Pembroke Coll. see Part 4. p. 1. another unique, has for obverse the king's head. Rev. a cross crosslet, (80), Rud. xxix. 19. It was found at Dorking in 1817, with above 700 other Saxon coins and retained by Mr. Dewduy: it is now in the collection of Mr. Cuff. The king is styled Rex M.; no place of mintage is named; two moneyers only are at present known; the workmanship upon all the coins is very rude.

BERHTULF, 839 to 852.

Though the reign of this king was scarcely so long as that of his predecessor, his pennies are much less rare, and as many as fifteen moneyers' names are known, but no places of mintage. His coins have generally his head on the obverse, his style being Rex with sometimes an M. added.

The reverses are,

1. Cross crosslets, the center sometimes pierced with an annulet enclosing a pellet, Rud. vii. 3, 4, xxix. 23, 24. *MB.* 9.

2. Cross, two limbs potent, two crosslet, Rud. vii. 1, *MB.* 1.

3. Cross potent, *MB.* 1.

4. Cross moline, xxvii. 4. xxix. 22. *MB.* 1.

5. Cross, two limbs crosslet, two molines vii. 2. *MB.* 2. Mr. Dymock has a coin of this type with EADVALD written backwards.

6. Cross, annulet in each angle, vii. 5. *MB.* 3.

7. Cross, three pellets in one angle, one in each of the other three xxix. 25. *MB.* 1.

8. Letter A. (82), Rud. xxvii. 2, 3, xxix. 20, 21. *MB.* 2.

9. Long cross between letters T A the last letters of Moneta, (83) Rud. xxvii. 1.

10. Annulet, whence issue 8 rays, a pellet between each, Rud. C. 10. *CUFF.*

11. One without the king's head has for obverse, cross potent upon a plain cross. Rev. cross potent, (84), Rud. xxix. 26. *CUFF.*

12. Obverse, Christian monogram. Rev. Saxon Y, (85), *DYMOCK.* No. 11 and 12 are at present unique, all the others are rare. The workmanship of all these coins is as bad as possible.

BURGED, 852 to 874.

The pennies of this king are much more numerous than those of any other of the Mercian princes; the names of between 70 and 80 moneyers are already known, and they may be considered common. All his coins have one general appearance of type; the king's head and titles on the obverse, and the moneyer's name in three lines upon the reverse, (86), Rud. vii. viii. *MB.* 86. Since the time of Offa the Mercian coins had become worse in point of workmanship in each successive reign, those of Burgred

being the worst and last, except those of Ciolwlf, which exactly range with them. Though many of his coins are of a baser metal than those of his predecessors, yet they do not appear to be more deficient in weight. When driven from his throne by the Danes, he took refuge in Rome, where he died and was interred in St. Mary's church, belonging to the school of the English nation there.

CIOLWLF, 874.

Ciolwlf was the minister of Burgred, and when this king was driven from his throne, siezed upon the government and held the reins for a short time, till his own expulsion terminated the independence of Mercia. The coins assigned to him are very rare, and the peculiarity of workmanship, by which they are distinguished, has been already discussed, page 27. They have on the obverse, the head of the king ; on the reverse.

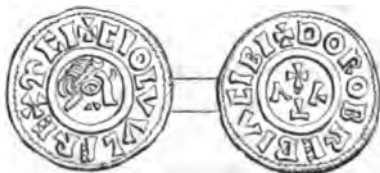
1. A plain cross with a pellet opposite each limb, and a crescent opposite each angle like Coenwulf, (72). Rud. vii. 1.

2. A lozenge containing a cross from each corner of which issues a cross, the long limb extending to the edge of the coin. Rud. vii. 2. compare this with Alfred's (176).

3. The letter A. (87) Rud. xxix. 17. This is the coin which has the peculiar H noticed page 28. It was found at Dorking, was successively Mr. Dewdney's, Mr. Young's, Mr. Cuff's, Mr. Rich's, at whose sale it was purchased for the Museum for £2..15s. See also Rud. xxvii.

4. Cross crosslet. Archæol. vol. xxiii. pl. xxxiii. 16. Rud. D. 22.

5. TAF and cross, being the termination of the legend DORBERNIA CIBITAS. Archæol. f. 15. Rud. C. 11.



CUFF. This is the coin noticed at page 28 as being assigned to this usurper on account of the peculiar form of the letter *S* and bearing the name of Dorobernia, Canterbury. As Baldred was king, or at least viceroy of Kent during the whole reign of Ceolwlf, it did not appear probable that any coin of his could be struck at Canterbury. The state however of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy was so involved in tumults and changes, and historical records are so imperfect, that, though improbable, it is not impossible, that he may have struck coins there; and consequently the argument, that this piece was struck by Ciolwlf, rests principally upon the peculiarity of its workmanship. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the spelling of the king's name upon these disputed coins, is not alone a sufficient ground for separating them, as the change of one vowel for another is of very frequent occurrence in Saxon money.

EAST ANGLES.

BEONNA, about 750.

The earliest king of this district, to whom any coins are assigned, is Beonna, who was cotemporary with Offa. He is called Beorn, and by some Humbeanna, while others suppose them to be two different persons. His coins are extremely rare, of silver, and of the form, size and appearance of sceattæ, one moneyer alone EFE is at present known. The king's name is sometimes written in Roman characters, Rud. ix. 1. or in Runic characters, (88), Rud. ix. 2. A specimen of this is in the collectiõn of the Rev. Mr. Dymock. The type of the obverse is an annulet inclosing a pellet, Rev. a cross within a square. The Hunterian Museum contains one of each description, one weighs 15½ gr.

BEONNA and ETHELRED,

“Cotemporary with Offa, Beorn reigned in East Anglia, after him Ethelred, who had by his Queen, Leofruna, Agilbrictus,” so says Al. Bev. p. 881, quoted by Palgrave, p.

ccxcix. There cannot be any doubt respecting the joint claim of Beonna and Ethelred to the unique penny in the British Museum (89), which is an interesting historical document, as it seems to prove that Ethelred was at one time joint occupier with Beonna of the throne, to the whole of which he afterwards succeeded; it reads **ETHELRED RE** the type being the front of a temple: **Rev. BEORN RE**, a cross with a pellet in each angle. The front of a temple was a frequent type upon Roman coins, and continued very long in use upon coins on the continent; this is the only instance of it upon any English coin. A memorandum attached to the coin in the Museum states it to have been found in Seafield churchyard; there must be some mistake in the name, as no such place as Seafield can be found.

ÆTHELWEARD.

The history of East Anglia, about the commencement of the ninth century, is involved in more than usual obscurity, and the names of its kings are unknown. Though we are informed that the people, with the king at their head, sought the protection of Ecgbeorht against the Mercians, about 823, yet the name even of this king is not recorded. It was probably by some of these unknown kings that the coins were struck, which have hitherto been assigned to the West Saxons. The coins of Æthelweard, in their types, names of moneyers, formation of letters and in workmanship, so closely agree with those of Eadmund, who will presently be noticed, that we must suppose them to have been struck in the same place, and about the same time. Compare Ruding's Æthelweard, iii. 1. with Eadmund ix. 6, 7: iii. 2, 3, 4, 5. with ix. 1, 2, 3, 4.: and xxix. 13. with ix. 9. See Combe's paper *Archæol.* vol. xix. p. 111. and *Rud.* vol. i. p. 321, 2nd. edit. It is more than probable, therefore, that Æthelweard is one of the East Anglian kings whose names have not been transmitted to us. His coins are in the usual form of pennies and weigh about 20 grains; five

names of his moneyers are known. His name is written *Æthelweard* or *Ethelpard* and he is merely styled *Rex*, unless the letter which forms the type of most of his coins is the initial of *Anglia*. The types of his obverses are,

1. The letter *A*. (90), *Rud.* iii. 2, 3, 4, 5. *xxvi.* 2, 3. *MB.* 5.

2. A cross, with a crescent in each angle. (91). *Rud.* iii. 1. *xxvi.* 1. *MB.* 2.

3. A small cross issuing from two united annulets, (92), *Rud.* *xxix.* 13. *MB.* 1.

The reverses consist of a cross with a pellet or some small object in each angle.

BEORHTRIC.

Of this king, be he who he may, there is only one coin known. In type, form and general appearance, it so agrees with the coins of *Æthelweard* and *Eadmund* that it must be assigned to the same time and place; and *Beorhtric* is probably a name of another of the unknown kings of the East Angles. He is styled *Rex*, with *A* in the field; the Reverse has a cross with a pellet in each angle; what the *l* after the name of the moneyer may mean we are unable to conjecture, (93), *Rud.* iii. compare with *Æthelweard* iii. 3, 4, 5. and *Eadmund* ix. 1, 2, 3, 4. This coin is in the Hunterian collection and weighs 21 grains.

EADMUND, 855 to 870.

Eadmund began to reign in 855. Having been murdered by the Danes, he was honoured with canonization and is commonly called *St. Eadmund*. His coins are pennies, varying but little from each other; their average weight at present is about 20 gr. and they are rather rare; eighteen names of moneyers are known, but no place of mintage is mentioned, he is styled *Rex*, or *Rex An.* The types of the obverse consist of

1. The letter *A* (94) variously formed, *Rud.* ix. 1, 2, 3, 4. *MB.* 4.

2. A cross, with a crescent in each angle, Rud. ix. 6, 7. and xxvii. *MB.* 3.

3. A small cross issuing from two united annulets, Rud. ix. 9. *MB.* 1. The above types are exactly the same as those of Æthelweard.

4. A figure which may perhaps be the letter A or a cross supported upon a broad foot, (95), Rud. ix. 8, *MB.* 1.

5. A cross with a pellet in each angle, Rud. ix. 5. *MB.* 1. The reverse is always a cross with some small object in each angle.

ETHELSTAN, 870 to 890.

After the death of St. Eadmund, Guthrum, a Dane, was placed upon the throne, and, having afterwards been converted to Christianity, was baptized in 878 by the name of Ethelstan. His coins are all pennies, and are rare; as they all bear the symbol of Christianity and the new name which he assumed at his baptism, they must have been struck after this year. His name is spelt Ethilstan and Ethelstan, and generally occurs upon his coins without any title, but sometimes with *Re* or *Rex*, sometimes with only *l* or the saxon *P*, but whether these letters have any intended meaning is uncertain. On one coin which is very rare (98) Rud. ix. 7. *REX ANG* appears on the reverse, instead of the moneyer's name. On another, Rud. ix. 5, his name reads backwards; and on another his name occurs on both sides. Twelve names of his moneyers are known, but no place of mintage is mentioned. The average weight of his coins at present is about 20 gr. The types of his coins are,

1. The letter A. Rev. cross with a pellet in each angle, Rud. ix. 2, 3, 4, 5. *MB.* 3.

2. Rev. an annulet inclosing a pellet, (96), Rud. ix. 1. *MB.* 2.

3. Rev. cross potent upon another cross, f. 6. *MB.* 1.

4. Rev. the Saxon \mathfrak{N} (98) Rud. ix. 7. *MB.* 1.

5. A cross potent on each side, f. 8. *MB.* 1.

6. A similar cross with a pellet in each angle, (97), Rud. ix. 9. *MB.* 2.

7. Same with a wedge in each angle, Rud. ix. 10. *MB. 1*
 Combe, in a MS list, mentions a reverse of **MON MO-**
NETA in three lines, but does not state in what cabinet, and
 it is not now known. **TVDVPINE** and **EDILHELM**,
 moneyers not in Ruding, occur on coins in Mr Cuff's
 collection.

One king only after Ethelstan governed East Anglia as a
 separate kingdom, he was Eohric and reigned fourteen years,
 when he was expelled by his subjects, and his dominions
 added to those of Eadward the elder. No coins of his are
 known.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The coinage of Northumberland presents some remarkable
 peculiarities, in the size, metal and denominations of its issues.
 From it alone we have *Stycas*, of a mixed metal containing
 in 100 parts, from 60 to 70 of copper, 20 to 25 zinc, 6 to 11
 silver, with some very small portions of gold, lead and tin.
 How much of this mixture was the result of accident or
 design it is difficult to determine. We have also silver
sceattæ of apparently different degrees of fineness, and we
 have, ultimately, pennies of the usual form, size, weight, and
 fineness of Saxon money.

ECGFRITH, 670 to 685.

The first known coin of this kingdom is a *Styca* of copper
 and very remarkable from its type; on the obverse it has a
 small cross with **ECGFRID REX**; on the reverse an
 irradiated cross with the word **LVX**, (99), Rud. xxviii.
MB. 2. This type seems to have been adopted in con-
 formity to the character of the king, whose name it bears,
 and who, if we may judge from the patronage he afforded to
 the church, and the endowments he bestowed upon it, must
 have been deeply impressed with the value of religious esta-
 blishments, and the importance of disseminating the light of
 truth. This coin is extremely rare, a few only being known,
 and all found at one time, in 1813 in the chapel-yard at

Heworth in the county of Durham, inclosed in a small earthen vessel. The weight is about 19 gr.

ALDFRID, 685 to 705.

It can scarcely admit of a doubt that to this king must be assigned two coins, which have been the subject of much discussion in the Numismatic Journal; both are exactly alike in type and legend, but are very remarkable from being, one of silver of good quality; the other copper with, perhaps, some mixture of other metals; one a sceatta, the other a styca. The type of these coins presents on one side a four footed animal, but of what description we may be excused from asserting; on the other side a small cross with the name of the king. The sceatta (100) is in the collection of Mr. Cuff, the styca (101) in that of Mr. Luscombe.

EADBERHT, 737 to 758.

There is a series of coins, well known to collectors, which have hitherto been assigned to Ecgberht king of Kent, but which we are now disposed to remove to Northumberland. They have on one side a small cross with the word EOTBEREHTVΓ, which we consider to be the name of king Eadberht; on the other side is a figure holding, what have been called, two sceptres, but which are in fact two crosses; the legend is ECGBERHT, with some other small indistinct letters, which appear to be AR. It is on account of this name that these coins have been attributed to Ecgberht king of Kent; but which have confirmed us in assigning them to Eadberht king of Northumberland, whose brother was Ecgberht, Archbishop of York, whose name and figure we believe to be here represented, (102), Rud. iii. 1, 2. The other coins of this series which are less rare have a similar obverse, but the name is in one instance spelt backwards, f. 5. in another it is spelt EADBEREHTVΓ, f. 3. The reverse in all these is a four footed animal, as in the coins of Aldfrid, with one or more small ornaments, (103) (104) Rud. iii. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10. and xxvi. MB.

From the general similarity of type, between these coins and those of Aldfrid, there can be little doubt that they belong to the same kingdom; and that the name is that of a king and not of a moneyer, as has been hitherto supposed; for there is not any instance of a series of moneyers inscribing their names upon coins, and omitting systematically that of the king under whose authority they struck them. These coins may be called *sceattæ*, being of silver, but of a very base quality.

ALCHRED, 765 to 774.

Another of the coins, formerly attributed to Ecgerht of Kent, and bearing the name of a supposed moneyer ALCHRED, we have transferred to the Northumbrian king of that name. The type is exactly the same as those of Eadberht, an animal on one side, the king's name on the other (105) *MB. Rud. iii. 7. v. r.* Ruding mentions Alchired amongst the supposed moneyers, upon what authority he does not state; but we have not seen any such name, and we feel persuaded that the name is really Alchred, misread or miswritten.

ELFWALD, 779 to 788.

In the list of Northumbrian kings of this period we find the name of Elfwald, and to him we are disposed to attribute three coins of various readings, all evidently corrupt and therefore needing correction, and all more easily resolvable into that name than any other. One is in the collection of Mr. Cuff it reads E'IFVATV (106), another belongs to Mr. Brummell, it reads VALDǼLA, one half of this word is upside down and reads backwards; let us begin at the right and read half the word, ALEF, let us then take the other half VALD, and we have altogether ALEFVALD, (107), weight 17½ gr. The third is in the British Museum, and is more difficult than either of the others to be bent into the desired form, and the difficulty is increased by the defect of two of the letters; for the irregular arrangement of letters upon such coins prevents us from positively asserting, whether the portion visible be the side or the bottom of a

letter. It seems to read thus Ξ EVARDVS. There is no cross or mark to indicate the commencement of the word, all that seems certain is that VALD is the termination of the name; but whether the two last letters, as we have placed them, be intended for a Latin termination VS, or whether they are the commencement of the word VS or AS Ξ VALD, is very uncertain, (108). Read them as we may, they do not present, without correction, any name, royal or otherwise, with which we are acquainted. Knowing then the licence used, and the blunders committed, in writing Northumbrian names upon coins, we are disposed to consider that Elfwald may be the person here intended.

HEARDULF, 794 to 806.

The next king, of whom we suppose that we have any coins, is Heardulf, and they are all genuine stycas of base metal, containing about 6 or 7 parts out of 10 of copper. The type is a small cross on each side, the king's name on one side, the moneyer's on the other, (109), *Archæol.* vol. xxv. p. 292. *MB.* 3. v. r.

No coins of king Heardulf were known in collections before 1833, when a few were discovered at Hexham amidst a hoard of about 8,000 of other personages. As these pieces do not bear the title of king, and as a similar name occurs, as a moneyer's, on the coins of Eanred and Ethelred, it might be doubted whether they really are the coins of the king in question. To this it may be replied that the title of king is frequently omitted upon the stycas, that the coins, where the name occurs with that of a known moneyer upon the reverse, are well struck without any appearance of blunder, and from a variety of dies. The union of the two names upon one coin must, therefore, be considered intentional, not the accidental conjunction of two reverses. Upon the whole it would be too fastidious to hesitate much in attributing these coins to this king.

EANRED, 808 to 840.

Of Alfwold who succeeded Heardulf and reigned two years, there are not any known coins. Eanred then mounted the throne, and reigned thirty-two years. His coins are all stycas and are very numerous, presenting the names of not less than 60 or 70 moneyers. Sometimes Rex, or one or two of its letters, is added to the king's name. In one instance the final D of VVLFHEARD the moneyer's name, (110), and in another the letter A occupies the place of the type, which generally consists of a cross, a pellet, or an annulet, (111). FOLCNOD adds M to his name, and ODILO adds MO or MON, (112), occasionally Runic letters are substituted for Roman, (113), where the real name is WINTRED. See Ruding, x. and xxvii. 2. Archæol. vol. xxv. *MB.* 262.

There is in the collection of Mr. Rashleigh, a silver penny weighing $16\frac{9}{16}$ gr. of the usual size, form and standard of Anglo-saxon pennies, which bears the name of Eanred, and which has been assigned to this king of Northumbria, because history does not record any other king of that name. Should other pennies of this description be discovered in that kingdom, there would be no resisting the claims of this king to the coin in question. But the strong probability is, that whatever others of this kind may turn up will be found in another district, and prove to belong to some prince hitherto unknown. At present the coin must remain where it is, an unacknowledged stranger, alone, and dissimilar to every surrounding coin. It has the king's head with his name and titles EANRED REX. Rev. a cross, two arms crosslet, two moline, with DES MONETA \mathfrak{D} , (116) Rud. xxvii. It is in vain to conjecture what may be the meaning of the \mathfrak{D} upon the reverse; but it may be observed that it is upon Mercian coins that this letter usually appears, and that this peculiar form of cross appears upon the coins of Berhtulf king of Mercia and Ethelwlf sole monarch. It was found at Tre-widdle near St. Austle with several others, namely of the sole monarch, Ecgbeart, A. D. 837, Ethelwlf, 837 to 857,

Æthelred 867 to 872: of kings of Mercia, Berhtulf 839 to 852, Burgred 852 to 874, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Ceolnoth 830 to 870. Of these persons Burgred was the last survivor 874, the latest commencement of a reign was that of Æthelred in 867, these coins were therefore probably deposited about the year 870. More than half the whole number were coins of Berhtulf and Burgred, and the author has no doubt that the coin of Eanred belongs to some unknown personage of that name, who was a neighbour and cotemporary of these Mercian kings. Not a single known coin of Northumbria was discovered with them. The Northumbrian Eanred died in 840, and though thousands of his copper stycas are known, not one silver penny of his has ever yet been discovered, unless the unique coin above described should really be his, which we feel perfectly confident it is not.

ÆTHELRED, 840 to 848.

The coins of Æthelred are stycas, differing, in general, from those of his predecessors only in the arrangements of the pellets, crosses, &c., which form the types. One of his moneyers, Leofdegn, aims at something more, introducing the letters A or O, with various little ornamental forms and arrangements, into his types, and even attempting to represent an animal (122), but whether a horse, a dog or a deer, it would be presumptuous to assert. Upon this king's coins the word REX, in whole or in part, sometimes appears, and the king's name is spelt with every possible variation, even by the same moneyers. MO or MONET occurs occasionally in addition to the moneyer's names, of which there are nearly fifty varieties. A few specimens will shew, more clearly than any description, the kind of improvement effected in the forms of the types by Leofdegn (117) to (122), Archæol. vol. xxv. Rud. x. xi. xxvii. MB. 382.

A silver and a copper coin of Aldfrid have been already noticed, and in this reign of Æthelred another instance occurs of the same kind, for in the collection of Mr. Brummel is a coin of this king (123), 18 gr. in fine silver, in all other respects resembling his usual stycas. These anomalous

pieces we can scarcely consider otherwise than as caprices of some one engaged in the mint ; it is highly improbable that they should have formed part of the general currency of the country.

There are a few coins existing from which it might appear that Æthelred and his father Eanred held at one time a united sway, unless the coins in question were accidentally struck on one side with the dies of Eanred, after the accession of Æthelred, (114), Archæol. vol. xxv. p. xlii. It may be remarked that Æthelred's name is never spelt AEILRED, as on this coin, except upon some of those where the name Eanred occurs on the other side, and upon one or two coins by Leofdegn. It may then be doubted whether the associate of Eanred be in fact his son Æthelred, or some other prince with a nearly similar name. If blundered legends were not too common upon stycas, this supposition might seem to be confirmed by a coin which bears the names of EDILRED REX on one side and AEILRED R on the other (115). Defective records and incorrect coins throw many stumbling blocks in the way of numismatists.

REDULF, 844.

In the year 844 Æthelred was expelled from his throne, which was usurped by Redulf, and held only a few months, when he was defeated and slain, and Æthelred was reinstated. During the short period of his reign, Redulf contrived to strike some coins, all of which are stycas of the usual base metal ; and rare, though about a dozen moneyers' names are recorded. The types of his coins are all crosses or pellets variously disposed (124). Archæol. vol. xxv. pl. lii. Rud. xi. xxvii. *MB.* 37. The form of the *h* in the name of Cuthberht is peculiar, and scarcely to be found but upon the coins of Eadberht, see (103) (104).

OSBERCHT, 848 to 867.

Osbercht succeeded to the throne upon the death of Æthelred, was banished in 862, restored in 867 to share the

throne with Ella or Ælla. Both were slain in battle that same year. His coins are all stycas, very rare, and have the common types of crosses, pellets, &c. Five variations of moneyers' names are all which are known (125). Rud. xi. xxvii. *MB*: 11.

ÆLLA, 862 to 867.

This would be the place for inserting the coins of Aella, if any well authenticated specimens were known to exist. In the year 1833, when digging an unusually deep grave in the churchyard at Hexham, the sexton discovered a bronze vessel which contained probably 8000 stycas, consisting of a few of Heardulf, 2000 of Eanred, 2000 Ethelred, 100 Redulf, 100 Abp. Eanbald, 800 Abp. Vigmund, and about 3000 which were dispersed without having been examined. Redulf died in 844, Vigmund was Abp. from 831 to 854. As there was not any coin found of Wulfhere, the successor of Vigmund, nor of Osberht, the successor of Redulf, it is probable that these coins were buried not later than 844. Mr. Adamson, in his account of this discovery, *Archæol*, vol. xxv. p. 303, describes a coin which he attributes to Aella, who began to reign in 862. If this were really a coin of Aella, this hoard could not have been buried before 862, in which case it is exceedingly improbable that there should not have been coins both of king Osbercht and Abp. Wlfhere. But, in fact, the letters upon this coin are so blunderingly transposed, and it is so doubtful whether the important letter L be not in reality a T, that the probability, almost the certainty, is, that it is not a coin of Aella, but one of those of which, in Mr. Adamson's own words, "nothing in the least satisfactory can be made out."

In 1808 a hoard of 542 stycas was turned up by a plough in Kirk Oswald, Cumberland, viz. 99 Eanred, 350 Ethelred, 14 Redulf, 15 Osbercht, 1 Abp. Eanbald, 58 Abp. Vigmund, 5 Abp. Wlfhere. It will be observed that in this hoard stycas of Osbercht and Wlfhere are mixed with those of their predecessors; and therefore it is highly probable that, if the Hexham hoard had been deposited as late as 862, it

would have contained coins of these two personages. The improbability, therefore, of the disputed coin having been struck by Aella is increased.

In the collection of Mr. Willet was a styca which he considered to belong to Aella; at the dispersion of that collection it escaped notice, and what has become of it is not now known. If we may judge of it from the plate, Rud. E. 1, which Mr. Willet caused to be engraved of some of the unpublished coins in his collection, we might assent to its being a coin of Ælla; but we confess that we have some misgivings, and are disposed to consider it one of the many blundered coins of Ethelred and Aeilred. See Rud. E. 1. No stycas are known after this period.

REGNOLD, 912 to 944.

Regnald landed in Northumbria and established himself there in 912, and was finally expelled in 944. His coins are extremely rare: one is in the Hunter collection, of silver, of the usual form and size of the Saxon penny. It will be observed that he is styled REGNOLD CVNVC, his title being expressed in the Saxon not in the Roman language. The type is a cross moline on the obverse, and a small plain cross on the reverse, with the moneyer's name AVRA MONITRE. It weighs $20\frac{2}{5}$ gr. Rud. xi. *HUNTER*. The only other known, but unfortunately fractured, is in the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick's. Obv. A trefoil formed ornament. Rev. Danish standard. This, it will be observed, is exactly the same as No. 2 of his successor Anlaf (128). See Numismatic Chronicle, vol. i. p. 119, from whence our plate is taken (126).

ANLAF, 941 to 945.

In 937 Anlaf, called king of Ireland, the son of Guthferth, lands in Northumbria and is defeated. In 941 he is elected king by the people, but expelled by Edmund in 945. His coins are silver pennies, and eleven varieties of moneyers' names appear upon them; still they are very rare. The

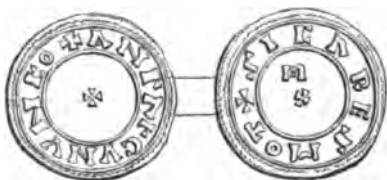
types are various, and some of them very different from any which have yet occurred in the course of this work.

1. The Danish Raven, the badge of their enchanted standard. Rev. a small cross (127). *CUFF.* Rud. xi. 1. *HUNTER.* *MB.* 1.

2. A trefoil formed ornament. Has this any reference to the trefoil of Ireland, of which place he was styled king? Rev. what has been called the Danish standard (128). Rud. xi. 2. *MB.* 2.

3. Cross moline. Rev. small cross : exactly like the coin of Regnald. Rud. xi. 4. *MB.* 1.

4. Small cross. Rev. small cross with M in the field. The letters on this coin are small, the moneyer's name SICARES is not mentioned by Ruding, but appears in the new edition. C. 12. *CUFF.* Upon all these the name is spelt Anlaf, and he is styled Cununc.



5. A small cross. Rev. moneyer's name with a flower above. Rud. xi. 3. On this he is styled REX. A.

6. A cross. Rev. a cross. Rud. xi. 5. *MB.* 1.

7. Rev. the moneyer's name in two lines (129) (130). Rud. xi. 6, 7. *MB.* 2.

These two coins have a somewhat different appearance from the others, and the king is styled Onlaf or Onlof Rex. Do they belong to another king of a similar name? Anlaf the son of Sihtric succeeded Anlaf the son of Guthferth.

ERIC, 927 to 951.

In 927 Eric, son of Harold of Norway, was placed by Æthelstan as his feudatory king in Northumberland; he was afterwards expelled, but elected by the Northumbrians themselves in 949. In less than two years he was again expelled,

and slain, and was considered the last of the royal line of Northumbrian governors, the subsequent ones being only earls. The coins of Eric are silver pennies, and very rare; six forms of moneyers' names are known: the king's name reads ERIC REX, sometimes with N (for Northumbria?) or with T.O. *CUFF* or with A. Rud. vol. i. p. 337, 2nd edit. 8vo. The usual weight is 18 or 19 gr. The types are,

1. A sword lying across the field between his name and title. Rev. a cross, with or without a pellet in each angle (131). Rud. xi. 1, 2. *MB.* 2.

2. A cross. Rev. the moneyer's name in two lines with three crosses between. Rud. xi. 3. This coin exactly resembles, on the reverse, the coin of his predecessor Anlaf (129), and the moneyer's name also is the same.

After the death of Eric, Northumbria ceased to be a separate kingdom, and was added by Eadred to his dominions.

SAINTS.

Before proceeding to notice the series of coins struck by the sole monarchs, it may be as well to describe a few coins, which bear the names of St. Peter, St. Martin, or St. Edmund, and which were struck by virtue of authority for that purpose granted to particular Abbots. Their exact date, or the circumstances under which they were struck, is matter of conjecture. Those with the name of St. Peter have been called Peter pence, and absurdly supposed to have been struck for the purpose of paying to Rome the tribute which bore that name. These are all of silver, of the size and form of pennies, and were struck at York; a comparison of Rud. xii. 1. with the penny of Eric, xi. 1, will satisfy most readers that the two coins were probably contemporary.

The types of these coins are,

1. A sword across the field, to the right or to the left between two rows of letters, intended for an abbreviation of Sancti Petri moneta; between the letters of the lower line is some unknown object. Rev. Cross with a pellet in each quarter; the legend on all the types is Eboraci or York,

more or less abbreviated and corrupted (132). Rud. xii. 1, 2, 3, 4. *MB.* 4.

2. Similar, omitting the unknown object, which, however, forms the type of the reverse (133). Rud. xii. 5. C. 13. *MB.* 2.

3. Similar to last. Rev. a hammer, which has been sometimes called a long cross, xxix. 28; a variety with sword point to the left, and no dots in the field (134). *MB.*

4. The saint's name, &c. without the sword. Rev. cross patence, xii. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. xxix. 27. *MB.* 14.

5. Another reverse consists of a monogram; with what meaning is not known; it was probably taken from a French coin of one of the Charles's, without any meaning, unless perhaps the abbot's name may have been Charles, xxx. 3.

6. An open hand. Rev. a similar monogram (135). Rud. xxx. 1. E. 3. *MB.* 1.

7. A head in profile. Rev. similar monogram (136). Rud. xxx. 2. E. 2. *MB.* 1.

8. A hammer. Rev. bow and arrow (137) f. 2. *MB.* 1.

These three last are very rare, the others rather less so. It should be remarked that the legends upon some of these coins, especially Rud xxx. 1, 2, 4, and (135), are so rude and blundered, that it can scarcely be asserted that either St. Peter or York are intended; indeed an ingenious writer in the Numismatic Chronicle; vol. ii. p. 10, considers that the legend of the obverse is a blundered reading of Regnald; upon f. 4. he reads Earic fecit; and he assigns these coins to Regnald King of Northumberland. I am not quite prepared to concur in this appropriation. The legends of the obverses I abandon as unintelligible; those of all the reverses I consider to be blundered attempts at Eboraci, and the types are closely linked with those of the coins which undoubtedly bear the name of St. Peter.

SAINT MARTIN.

Of Saint Martin's pennies nothing more is known than the specimens here described can tell; viz. that they bear

the name of St Martin and the city of Lincoln, LINCOIA CIVIT, where they were struck about the same time probably as those of St. Peter and of Eric, having the sword lying across the field, as upon those pieces. The reverse consists of a cross within a cruciform compartment. (138). Rud. xii. *MB.* 1. Wt. $17\frac{5}{8}$. The only other known specimen was purchased at Mr. Hollis's sale for £3..3*s.*, for Mr. Dimsdale, at whose sale it was purchased for £3..6*s.* by Mr. Rich, from whom it passed to its present possessor Mr. Cuff. It differs from the above only in the reading INCOIA CIVT.

SAINT EDMUND.

Edward the confessor granted, in 1066, a mint to the Abbot of St. Edmundsbury, but it is not clear that one had not been established there before; indeed the pennies, bearing the name of Eadmund, and supposed to have been struck there, are of a date anterior, at least as early as those of St. Peter and St. Martin, or about 950. The type upon all is much the same; the letter A on one side; a cross on the other. The saint's name varies from SC EAD. to SCE EADMVND REX. A moneyer's name appears on each reverse, but no place of mintage, because, as is supposed, that was sufficiently indicated by the name of the saint. (139). Rud. xii. 1-6. D. 23. *MB.* 10.

** While this sheet is actually in the press a few coins have appeared, part of a large parcel which has been discovered in Cuerdale, Lancashire. They consist chiefly of the coins of Charles the Bald, Alfred, and St. Edmund, proving the correctness of the conjecture respecting the date of those pieces. Among them is a halfpenny of St. Ednund, of which we here give an impression from the coin itself.



ARCHBISHOPS.

In early times, authority was given to some Archbishops, Bishops and Abbots, to strike money and receive the profit of so doing; but it would appear that to the Archbishops alone was granted the privilege of stamping the coin with their own portraits. This is supposed to have been withdrawn by Æthelstan in 924, when he ordered that all the money in the kingdom should be uniform. The ecclesiastical mintages after this time are only distinguishable from the royal by some peculiar marks, and these finally terminate in the reign of Henry VIII. Those to be noticed here are such as were struck previous to Æthelstan's restrictions, and they are confined to the Sees of Canterbury and York.

CANTERBURY.

JAENBRHT, ABP. 763 to 790.

The date of the grant of a mint to the Archbishop of Canterbury is unknown; but the earliest authenticated coin of that series is a very rare penny of Jaenbrht, who held this see from 763 to 790. Whether his jurisdiction extended to Mercia, or whether Offa held dominion over Kent, may be doubted, but that they had joint jurisdiction of some kind is clear, for here we have the King of Mercia and Archbishop of Canterbury united on the same coin. The type is an expanded flower or star with IAENBRHT AREP. Rev. the king's name and title OFFA REX in two lines, within compartments. (140). Rud. xii. Weight $18\frac{1}{8}$ gr. HUNTER.

ÆTHILHEARD, ABP. 790 to 803.

To Jaenbrht succeeded Æthilheard, who held the see till 803; he was consequently cotemporary with Offa and with Coenwlf, kings of Mercia; and both their names occur upon his coins, which are very rare. The types are,

1. Cross crosslet, the prelate being styled AEDIL-

HEARD PONT. Rev. OFFA REX Y in three lines. (141).
Rud. xii. 1.

2. EP for episcopus, the prefix AR being placed in the legend. Rev. a tribrach, with V and Y in two of the angles, the Y referring to Mercia, the V being an omitted letter in EOENVLF REX which forms the legend. (142). Rud. xii. 2. *MB.* 1. This coin was bought at Mr. Hollis's sale for £15..15*s.* Compare it with Cuthred King of Kent (54), and Coenvulf of Mercia (75). Another has also the letter X in an angle of the tribrach, that letter having been omitted in the word Rex. Rud. xiii. 3. *D.* of *DEVONSHIRE.* In both coins the letter O in the king's name is part of the terminating curve of the tribrach.

3. Obv. as the last. Rev. Y. Rud. xiii. 4.

VULFRED, 803 to 830.

Vulfred succeeded Æthilheard in 803, and upon his pennies omitted the name of the cotemporary king; placing his own name and front faced portrait upon the obverse, and the name of his moneyer or his metropolis upon the reverse. The types of the reverses are,

1. A monogram probably meaning Doroberniæ civitatis. Rud. xiii. 1. On this coin the bust extends to the outer circle. *HUNTER.* *MB.* 1. which was Mr. Tyssen's.

2. Another, which was Mr. Hollis's, has the bust within the inner circle. (149). *MB.*

3. Cross crosslet; legend Doroberniæ civitatis. Rud. xiii. 2. *PEMBROKE.*

4. Dorobernia civitas, in three lines. Rud. xiii. 3. Pegge's Plates. *D.* of *DEVONSHIRE?*

5. DRVR CITS; legend, moneyer's name. (144). *MB.* 1. purchased in 1836 for £6..6*s.* Mr. Luscombe has one. In Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, the bust is confined within the inner circle. All *v. r.*

CEOLNOTH, ABP. 830 to 870.

Theogild, the immediate successor of Vulfred, holding the See only three months, does not appear to have left any

coins ; but, of Ceolnoth, who was Archbishop from 830 to 870, there are several ; and not less than twenty varieties of his moneyers' names are known. All his coins present his bust, name and title on one side ; generally a front face ; the profile very rarely ; in both cases the bust extends to the outer circle. The name is spelt with an E or I, indifferently. His types are,

1. Front face. Rev. like the coins of Ethelwlf and Æthelbearht, moneyer's name and title on the arms, and in the angles, of a cross. (145), Rud. xiii. 1. *MB.* 11. *r.*

2. Rev. cross moline saltirewise, upon a mascle inclosing a plain cross. Rud. xiii. 2.

3. Rev. cross with CI VI T AS in the angles, legend DOROVERNIA. *f.* 3. *MB.* 1. or for legend, the moneyer's name and title and place of mintage. (146) Rud. p. xiii. 4. and xxvii. *v. r.* *MB.* 1.

4. Rev. Christian monogram, like Ethelwlf (162). Rud. xiii. 5, 6. C. 15. *MB.* 10.

5. Rev. monogram, perhaps a contraction of Dorobernia civitas. (148), Rud. xiii. 7. C. 14. *MB.* 2.

6. Rev. moneyer's name between the title, in two lines, within two semicircles, like Burgred (86). *MB.* 1. *unique?* of base silver.

7. Profile face. Rev. same as No. 6. Rud. xiii. 8. *MB.* 1. *unique?*

ETHERED, ABP. 871 to 890.

Ethered succeeded Ceolnoth in 871 and held the See for twenty years. Only one coin of this Archbishop is at present known ; it was in Mr. Hollis' collection, and at his sale was purchased by the Museum for £26. 10s. The type is the Archbishop's bust to the right, ETHERED ARCHIEPI. Rev. a quaterfoil, inclosing a circle, over the center of a cross, between the arms of which is the legend, except the four last letters which are outside the quaterfoil, ETHERED MONETA. The workmanship of this coin, and its general appearance, is very superior to those of the

preceding Archbishop. Weight 22 gr. (149), Rud. xxx. 5.
MB 1. *unique* ?

PLEGMUND, 891 to 923.

Plegmund held the See of Canterbury from 891 to 923. No portrait appears upon his pennies ; but his name and title are on one side ; his moneyer's on the other, in two lines with crosses, pellets, &c. interspersed ; The types of his obverses are,

1. A pastoral staff? (150), Rud. xiii. 1.
2. A large cross. f. 2.
3. A small cross. f. 3, 4. *MB*. 1. (151). Four of his moneyers are at present known ; all *v. r.*

After this time the portraits of Archbishops do not appear upon the Canterbury coins ; but there are a few pennies which present an Archiepiscopal head, front or side face, with the name of a moneyer round it, and the name of Canterbury on the reverse. Four moneyers' names appear upon these pennies ; two of them are moneyers of Coenwulf, king of Mercia from 796 to 818. One of them has a moneyer and type precisely the same as upon a coin of Archbishop Vulfred, so that, if we compare these coins as to style, type and moneyers' names, there can be little doubt but that they were struck by that prelate.

The types of these uncertain coins are,

1. Front face, as on the coins of Archbishop Vulfred and Ceolnoth. Rev. DORBERNIA CIVITAS, in three lines, somewhat like Vulfred's, Rud. xiii. 3. (152). Rud. xiii.
4. *MB*. 1.
2. Profile. Rev. same as preceding. Rud. f. 1, 2, *MB*. 1.
3. Profile head. Rev. DRVR EITS. Rud. xiii. 3. similar to Vulfred (144), and with same moneyer.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

EANBALD, 796.

The coins of this See were stycas, till they became assimilated to the regal coins of the realm, when they are only

distinguished by some symbol or mint mark. The earliest Archbishop whose coins are known is Eanbald, probably the second of that name, who was consecrated in 796. The types are those usual upon stycas; the title is sometimes added to the name, sometimes omitted. (153), Rud. xiv. xxviii. Archæol. vol. xxv. pl. liii. vol. xxvi. pl. xli. *MB.* 41. About a dozen variations of moneyers' names occur. These coins were exceedingly rare before the discovery at Hexham; one sold at Mr. Barclay's sale in 1831 for upwards of £5.; a few shillings is now a fair price.

VIGMUND, 851.

Of Wulsius the successor of Eanbald there are not any coins known, but of Vigmund, the next in succession, who was consecrated in 851, there are nine or ten moneyers known. The types are the usual ones, and the title is sometimes omitted. (154), Rud. xiv. and xxvii. Archæol. vol. xxv. p. liv. lv. vol. xxvi, p. xlii. *MB.* 78.

ULFHERR, 854 to 892.

Ulfhere succeeded to the See in 854 and died in 892. His stycas resemble the former ones, they are rare and only one moneyer's name is known. (155), Rud. xiv. *MB.* 2. He is the last Archbishop whose name occurs upon the York episcopal mint.

SOLE MONARCHS OF ENGLAND.

ECGBEORHT.

In the year 800 Ecgbeorht became king of the West Saxons, gave the name of England to his territories, and gradually subdued nearly the whole of South Britain. He is, in consequence, generally styled the first sole monarch, though in fact he never actually possessed the whole kingdom. He died in 837: upon his pennies he is styled *Rex*, or *Rex Saxonum*. His types are,

1. The king's profile, to the right, within the inner circle, with various reverses, viz. cross crosslet. Rud. xiv. 1.

2. Cross botone. xxvii. 1. *RASHLEIGH*.

3. Cross patonce, wedge in each angle. xxx. 6. *MB*. 1.

4. Four crescents back to back, a pellet between them. xiv. 4. *MB*. 1.

5. Tribach moline. The spelling and form of the letters upon this coin are very peculiar. (156), *LUSCOMBE*.

6. Bust extending to the outer circle. Rev. monogram, DOROB C? (157). Rud. xiv. 2, 3. *MB*. 10.

7. Letter A above Saxon Y reversed. (158), *MB*. 1.

8. Cross, two limbs moline, two patonce. *MB*. 1.

9. SAXO or SAXON. with king's name and titles as legend. Rev. cross patonce. (159). Rud. xiv. 5, 6, 7, 8. *MB*. 2.

10. Cross potent on each side. Rud. xxx. 7. *MB*. 1.

11. Cross patée. Rev. cross crosslet. (160), *MB*. 1.

12. Cross patonce. Rev. six limbs patonce issuing from a common centre. Rud. xxvii. 2. *RASHLEIGH*.

The monogram, of perhaps Dorobernia civitas, see (157), is the only authority for assigning any peculiar locality to his mints. About twenty moneyers' names are known, and one or other of them occurs upon the reverse of each of his coins, which are very rare. The weight is about 22 gr.

ETHELWLF, 837 to 856.

Upon the death of Ecgbeorht in 837, his son Ethelwlf succeeded to his West Saxon dominions; but Kent, Essex, Sussex and Surrey fell to the share of Æthelstan, on whose death in 852 they reverted to Ethelwlf, who has consequently upon his coins sometimes merely the title REX, but sometimes REX CANT. SAXONIORUM or OCCIDENTALIVM SAXONIORUM, expressive of the different portions of the kingdom of which he successively became king. A moneyer's name generally appears upon the reverse, and of them about fifty variations are known. Canterbury is

the only known mint of this king. Weight 22 gr. Ethelwlf died in 856. The types of his coins are,

1. King's head to the right extending to outer edge encircled by a single fillet of pearls. Rev. moneyer's name within the arms and in the angles of a cross. Rud. xiv. 2. C. 16. D. 25, 26. *MB.* 15.

2. Cross crosslet. Rud. xxx. 13. *MB.* 9.

3. Cross crosslet, pellet in each angle. *MB.* 2.

4. Cross, two arms moline, two patonce. xxviii. 3. *MB.* 1.

5. Plain cross upon cross patonce. xxvii. 1. xxx. 9. *MB.* 5.

6. Cross patonce upon cross botone. (161). Rud. xxx. 8. *MB.* 4.

7. Cross patonce, pellet in each angle. xxx. 14. *MB.* 1.

8. Cross of six limbs. xxx. 11. *MB.* 1.

9. Monogram of Christ. (162). Rud. xxx. 12. *MB.* 1.

10. Letter A. Rud. xiv. 1. xxx. 10. *MB.* 2.

11. Head within inner circle. Rev. small cross. xxx. 15. *MB.* 2.

12. Cross potent. xxvii. 2. *RASHLEIGH.*

13. Plain cross upon cross patonce. Rev. cross crosslet. xiv. 3. *MB.* 4.

14. Rev. cross two limbs moline, two patonce. (163) Rud. xv. 8. *MB.* 2.

15. Rev. SAXONIORUM. legend, moneyer. (164), Rud. xv. 6. *MB.* 5.

16. Similar, but legend OCCIDENTALIVM. (165), Rud. xv. 7. *MB.* 2. the obverse of this coin has a pellet at the end of each limb of the smaller cross.

17. Rev. cross moline. xxx. 16. *MB.* 2.

18. Rev. same as obverse. xxx. 18. *MB.* 1.

19. Rev. cross upon cross botone. *MB.* 1.

20. Rev. letter A. xxx. 17. *MB.* 3.

21. DORIBI. Rev. EANT. (166) Rud. xxx. 20. *MB.*

18.

22. Rev. letter A. xxx. 21. *MB.* 1.

23. **LANT.** Rev. cross with **YANE** in the angles. (167) Rud. xxx. 19. **MB.** 2. **IOR** which appears in the legend, after the word **Moneta** in Ruding's plate ought to be **DOR** for **Dorobernia**. The workmanship is extremely coarse upon all the coins of **Ethelwlf**.

ÆTHELBALD, 855 to 860.

Æthelbald, the son of **Ethelwlf**, seized upon **West Saxony** in his father's life time, in 855, and held it till his own death in 860. The following coin is given upon the authority of a plate engraved under the auspices of the notorious **Mr. John White**. **Dr. Combe** saw the coin in the collection of **Mr. Austin**, and was satisfied of its authenticity, it subsequently disappeared, and has not since been discovered. (168). Compare with **Ethelwlf**, Rud. xiv. 2. and **Æthelbearht**. (169).

ÆTHELBEARHT, 856 to 866.

Æthelbearht, second son of **Ethelwlf**, succeeded to **Kent**, &c. upon the death of his father in 856, and to **West Saxony** on the death of his brother in 860. His head appears upon all his coins, yet known, with the title of **Rex**; the types of the reverses are,

1. The moneyer's name arranged within and between the arms of a cross. (169), Rud. xv. 1, 2. **MB.** 58. as those of **Archbishop Ceolnoth** and **Ethelwlf**. xiv. 2.

2. An ornamented cross. (170) Rud. xv. 3. **MB.** 3. *r.* Upon the latter type the head is rather less barbarous, and is decorated with a double fillet; while upon the others there are only one or two specimens which exhibit any, and those only slight, traces of any such ornament. About sixty variations of moneyers' names are known. Some weigh as much as 24 gr. the generality about 20.

ÆTHELRED, 866 to 871.

Upon the death of **Æthelbearht** in 866 his children were deprived of their inheritance, and **Æthelred**, his brother, ascended the throne. His coins, which are not numerous,

have on the obverse the king's head and titles; on the reverse the name of a moneyer, of whom about 13 varieties only are known, is inscribed in three lines with some ornamental mark or accompaniment, like those of Burgred king of Mercia. Rud. xv. 1-5. *MB.* 11. His coins are generally very light, and of impure silver, the very best of them scarcely reaching 20 gr.

ÆLFRED, 872 to 901.

In 872 Ælfred succeeded his brother Æthelred, and held the sceptre till 901. His coins are pennies, but there are some pieces in existence which will not be ranged under that class; all are very rare. The types are,

1. His portrait very rudely executed with his name **AELBRED REX**. Rev. moneyer's name, in three lines, exactly resembling the coins of his brother and predecessors, as also those of Burgred, &c. kings of Mercia. (172). Rud. xv. 1-5. *MB.* 9. With this type of the reverse is a very rare coin of similar workmanship, the legend of which is **ELFERED M⁻X+**. It is difficult to suppose that Maximus was intended and as difficult to form any other reasonable jecture. (173) *MB. W. SHEPPARD, Esq., Frome.*

2. His portrait in a very improved taste and very different style; and his name spelt with an F. Rev. the monogram of London. (174) with sometimes the moneyer's name. Rud. xv. 6-9. *MB.* 4.

3. Without any portrait, a simple cross being substituted, and the king's name spelt sometimes with E instead of AE. (175). Rud. xv. 10, 11. xvi. 12, 13. and xxviii. *MB.* 3. Upon one of these **DORO** for Dorobernia is added after his titles. Rud. xv. 10.

4. **ORSNAFORD** for Oxford forming, with the king's name, three lines across the field. Rud. xvi. 14. The reverses of No. 3 and 4, have the moneyer's name in two lines.

5. The king's bust and titles. Rev. a lozenge, containing a cross, from each corner of which issues a plain cross, the

long limb extending to the edge of the coin. (176). Rud. C. 17. *CUFF*. Compare this with Ciolwlf, Rud. vii. 2. This is an interesting coin tending to prove that the other belonged to Ciolwlf called the 2nd, who was cotemporary with Ælfred.

Of the type No. 2. is a small coin found in gravel dredged from the Thames, and now in the collection of Mr. Thomas. (177). It weighs $11\frac{1}{8}$ gr. and must therefore be considered a halfpenny, unless it owes its lightness to decomposition from which it has certainly suffered very much.

A very peculiar piece will be found, (178) $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter and weighing 162 gr. It is right to make the reader acquainted with the existence of so curious a piece, though it must be considered more in the light of a medal than of a coin. It is in the possession of Mr. Garland.

The names of London, Canterbury and Oxford are mentioned as mints upon the coins of Ælfred, and between 30 and 40 variations of moneyers' names appear. Those coins, resembling those of his brother in type, are also, like them, of inferior metal and lighter in weight, rarely reaching 20 gr. while the other two types of his later years are of good silver, and weigh 24 gr.

EADWEARD, THE ELDER, 901 to 925.

Eadweard succeeded his father Aelfred in 901 and died in 925. His coins are very numerous, about 80 variations of moneyers' names occurring upon them. The king's name is usually spelt EADVVEARD but is occasionally blundered; the Saxon P sometimes appears but not in his name. He is merely styled Rex. No place of mintage is mentioned. His pennies are of good silver and weigh about 24 gr.; some specimens exceed this, and a very few fall some grains short: all are rare, especially those with the head, hand, buildings or ornaments. His halfpence, or perhaps thirds of pennies, for such coins are mentioned in Aelfred's laws, weigh from 7 to 9 grains; but the specimens of these coins are too few to afford a fair estimate of average

weight, two only being known. The types of his money are,

1. The king's head to the left. Rev. the moneyer's name in two lines, decorated with pellets and crosses. (179). Rud. xvi. 1-4. *MB.* 10.

2. King's head to right. Rev. same as preceding. Rud. xvi. 5. C. 18. *MB.* 1. This last and some of the former type are rude, and the legends entirely unintelligible.

3. Small cross. Rev. same as preceding. Rud. xvi. 7, 28. xvii. 29, 30. *MB.* 23.

4. Rev. moneyer's name with foliage, &c. (180). Rud. xvi. 8-15. D. 27. *MB.* 6.

5. Rev. bird, &c. Rud. xvi. 16.

6. Rev. building and moneyer's name. (181). Rud. xvi. 17-22. *MB.* 3.

7. Rev. a hand and moneyer's name. (182). Rud. xvi. 25-27. *MB.* 3.

8. Moneyer's name in one line. Rud. xvi. 23, 24. *MB.* 2.

9. Cross upon a cross moline, both decorated; an annulet in the center. Rev. moneyer's name in two lines, with crosses, annulets, &c. Rud. xvi. 6. *MB.* 2.

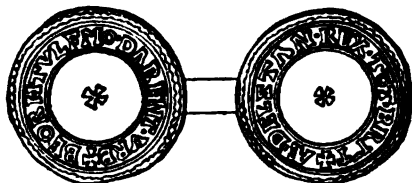
The type of his halfpenny is exactly like that of his penny. No. 3. (183). Rud. xvii. 31, 32. *MB.* 1. The other is in the Bodleian Library.

ÆTHELSTAN, 925 to 941.

Æthelstan the son of Eadweard succeeded in 925 and reigned till 941. He established, or confirmed, mints in various towns, and conferred upon some bishops, abbots, &c. the privilege of striking money, but enacted that one kind of money only should circulate throughout the realm. From this time therefore no names or portraits of bishops appear upon any coins, but only those of the king; and the ecclesiastical and royal mints have not any marks by which they can be distinguished, till we come down to about the times of the first Edwards, when the privileged prelates adopted the use of letters or mint marks to distinguish their re-

spective coinages. The moneyers' names were continued upon the reverses, and the addition of the place of mintage became almost universal, in consequence, it is supposed, of the law of Æthelstan, which prohibited money to be struck, except within a town.

Æthelstan is styled, upon his coins, *Rex*; sometimes, though rarely, *Rex Saxorum*; frequently *Rex totius Britanniae*; a rather arrogant title, as he never actually possessed the whole kingdom; but it was probably his favourite title and one of his own selection, as we perceive from his charters that he was very fond of high sounding terms. Sometimes the moneyer's name on the reverse is without accompaniments, sometimes with *MO* or *MON*, and frequently with the place of mintage after *MO*. Two coins have been discovered upon which the word *VRBS* is used in connection with the place of mintage, the annexed specimen is in the collection of Mr. Cuff. Rud. C. 19, D. 30.



About 60 variations in the names of mints and about 110 of moneyers occur upon his coins, all of which are pennies, of good silver, and weigh from 22 to 24 gr., occasionally exceeding or falling short of those weights.

The heads of former kings have generally appeared with a fillet formed diadem, after the manner of the later Roman emperors; Æthelstan appears with a small coronet; even the rudest of his heads have rays or points indicative of such a crown, except our No. 8, 9, 10. Rud. xvii. 5.

There are four distinct characters of head upon this king's coins, all rare.

1. Expressed by mere lines, no relief, helnetted, crowned. Rev. cross crosslet. (184). Rud. xvii. 1, 2, 3, 4. *MB.* 3.

2. Head in considerable relief; points, projecting from the hair, intended for a crown. Rev. small cross. (185). Rud. xvii. 6, 7. *MB.* 4.

3. Head in low relief crowned. Rev. small cross. (186). Rud. xvii. 8, 9, 10, 11. D. 28. *MB.* 12. For the fourth style of head see below.

The four following types are without the king's head.

4. Small cross. Rev. moneyer's name in two lines ornamented with foliage or crosses, &c. Rud. xvii. 12-16. *MB.* 12.

5. Small cross. Rev. a building with moneyer's name and sometimes mint. (187). Rud. xvii. 17, 18. xxx. 22. D. 29. *MB.* 3. *r.*

6. Small cross with king's titles as *Rex totius Britanniae* or *Saxorum*. Rev. small cross, with sometimes an additional ornament, moneyer's name, title and mint. Rud. xviii. 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29. xxviii. 3. *MB.* 22.

7. Small cross. Rev. rosette of dots on one side or other. Rud. xvii. 19. xviii. 20, 25, 26. xxviii. 1, 2. *MB.* 8.

8. Bust expressed by lines, coarse, like bad Mercian work, with letters of peculiar form. Rev. cross crosslet. (188). Rud. xvii. 5. *MB.* 1. *v. r.* moneyer's name Eadgar.

9. Bust of similar work. Rev. star of eight rays, pellet between each, moneyer's name *MONN.* (189). Rud. C. 2. *CUFF.* *v. r.*

10. Similar bust. Rev. *EADGAR MOHETA* in four lines. (190). Rud. C. 3. *CUFF.* *v. r.*

Of the four characters of head remarked upon coins of a king of the name of Athelstan, if we compare No. 1, 2, 3 with those of Eadmund and his successors, we must come to the conclusion that they belong to Æthelstan the sole monarch. The same may be said of the other types which are without any bust of the king; but with regard to our types, Nos. 8, 9, 10, the case is very different, and we are of opinion that they must be removed from the sole monarch. But then comes the difficulty how to dispose of them. There are two other kings of the same name, Ethel-

stan, king of East Angles, from 870 to 890, to whom several coins are attributed, and from whom we do not see any sound reason for removing any of them; and Athelstan, son of Ecgbeorht, who reigned over Kent, Essex, Sussex and Surrey, from 837 to 852, and to whom no coins have yet been attributed. Ethelstan, the East Anglian, has two moneymers of the names of MON and EADGAR, the same names which appear upon our Nos. 8, 9, 10. The letter G in Eadgar, Rud. ix. 10, is very peculiar, unlike any that we recollect upon any other coin, but it is exactly the form of the T used in the name of Ethelstan upon our Nos. 8, 9, 10, and the one letter may possibly have been blunderingly used for the other. The form of the M like two HH united is very peculiar, and as it prevails upon the coins of the last Anglian Eadmund, Rud. ix. 2, 4; it prevents our removing from that kingdom the coins of Ethelstan figured in that plate, the M upon our 8, 9, 10 is not so formed, but it is like that upon some of the coins of Eadmund, as Rud. ix. 8, 9. The coin which most resembles them in type, form of letters, and character of work, is one of Beornwulf king of Mercia, 820 to 824, who is more nearly cotemporary with Athelstan the son of Ecgbeorht, but we can scarcely attribute these coins to him without removing some of the East Anglian coins of Eadmund and Ethelward (90) (92) (95). Rud. ix. 8, 9, and this we have not the courage to propose. Upon the whole we are disposed to consider that our Nos. 8, 9, 10 belong to Ethelstan the East Anglian.

EADMUND, 941 to 946.

Eadmund succeeded his brother in 941. His coins were at one time confounded with those of Eadmund the Martyr, King of the East Angles. But upon comparing the bust of the king, the moneymers' names, the types, and character of the coins, with those of his immediate predecessor and successor, there will not be any difficulty in properly appropriating them. His style upon his coins is Rex or Rex Bri.; about 110 varieties of moneymers' names are known, but the

place of mintage is, generally, omitted. The weight of his pennies is about 24 gr. Eadmund was assassinated in 946.

The types of his coins are very similar to those of Æthelstan.

1. King's head, helmetted, crowned. Like Æthelstan, type 1. Rev. cross crosslet. (191). Rud. xviii. 1. *MB.* 1.

2. King's head in low relief crowned. like Æthelstan's type 3. Rev. small cross. (192). Rud. xviii. 2, *MB.* 3.

3. Small cross, or rosette of dots. Rev. moneyer's name in two lines, &c. like Æthelstan's type 4. (193). Rud. xviii. 4-13. xix. 14, 15. D. 31. *MB.* 50.

4. Small cross. Rev. rosette. Rud. xviii. 3. *MB.* 1.

There are not any figures of buildings upon this king's coins as upon those of Æthelstan. Those which have the king's head are very rare.

EADRED, 946 to 955.

Eadred succeeded his brother in 946 and reigned 9 years, dying in 955. He is styled Rex or Rex Anglorum, and, upon one coin which has been erroneously attributed to Æthelred, Rud. xv. 6, he is styled REX SAXORUM and is called ETHRED. In one instance, Rud. xix. 12, MON follows his name, probably by mistake, but possibly for monarcha. Norwich is the only ascertained mint on his coins, see (194), but perhaps AX upon one penny may mean Exeter. One coin in the Museum reads ALBERT ON AEMI. (195). This is not the known name of any place, it is possibly a blundered inscription. These three coins are of type No. 1. Nearly 120 variations of moneyers' names appear. Moneta, or some abbreviation of it, generally follows the moneyer's name. Though some of his coins reach 24 gr., the greater part of them fall nearly 2 gr. short of that weight. The types of his coins are like those of his predecessors.

1. The king's head crowned. Rev. small cross. (194) (195). Rud. xix. 1-4. D. 32. *MB.* 7. *r.*

2. Small cross with an occasional additional ornament.

Rev. moneyer's name in two lines. (196). Rud. xix. 5-12, 14, 15, 17-20. xx. 21-23. xxviii. *MB.* 49.

3. Rosette of dots, same reverse. xix. 16. *MB.* 1.

4. Small cross. Rev. rosette of dots. Rud. xix. 13. *MB.* 1.

EADWIG, 955 to 959.

Eadwig, the son of Eadmund, succeeded his uncle in 955. His types are similar to those of his predecessors: a crowned head, reverse, a small cross. (197). Rud. xx. 1. *HUNTER*, *unique*? or a cross with the reverse of the moneyers' names disposed in one, two, or three lines. Rud. xx. 2-9. *MB.* 15. *r.* in one case accompanied by a peculiar ornament. (198). Rud. xx. 10. *MB.* 1. *unique*? He is simply styled Rex. Sometimes, but rarely, the name of the mint is mentioned; ten towns, and upwards of thirty variations of moneyers' names, occur. The Roman VV and the Saxon P are both occasionally used. The weight very rarely amounts to 24 gr.

EADGAR, 958 to 975.

Eadgar, during the life of his brother, had been elected king of all the country between the Thames and the Firth of Forth, and, upon the death of that prince in 958, became king of all Britain, being the first monarch under whom all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy became really and permanently united. His coins present but slight variations from those of his predecessors; his head is crowned as theirs, but sometimes only encircled with a fillet. He is generally styled Rex; sometimes the word Anglorum, at length or in part, is added; sometimes TO. BI. probably intended for totius Britanniae; sometimes other letters which are probably only minters' marks, as are the crescents, the lines, or the pellets, which occur not unfrequently after the word rex, intermixed with the letters of the legends, or placed within the field. Not less than 170 variations of moneyers' names, and between 70 and 80 of mints, are mentioned. The moneyers' names very frequently occur without the place of mintage. His coins are generally lighter than

those of his predecessors, weighing 20 or 22 gr., very rarely 24. The types of his coins are,

1. The king's head to the right crowned. Rev. small cross, with sometimes one or more crosses or other ornaments in the field. (199). Rud. xx. 1-5. xxviii. 1. *MB.* 8. *v. r.*

2. King's head to the left, filleted, confined within the inner circle. Rev. small cross. (200). Rud. xx. 6, 7, 8. *MB.* 20. *r.*

3. Small cross, with, rarely, the letter M or some small object in the field. Rev. moneyer's name in two or three lines with crosses, &c. Rud. xxi. 9-13. xxviii. 2. *MB.* 66. Or with a rosette on the obverse instead of a cross. xxx. 23. *BARKER.*

4. Small cross on each side with occasionally some small ornament. (201). Rud. xxi. 14-20. *MB.* 23.

5. Rosette of dots instead of cross. Rud. xxi. 21, 22. *MB.* 5.

EADWEARD II. OF THE MARTYR, 975 to 978.

Eadweard, the eldest son of Eadgar, succeeded his father in 975, being then only 13 years of age. In 978 he was murdered at the gate of Corfe Castle by command of his stepmother Elfrida. His coins are very numerous, notwithstanding the shortness of his reign; and nearly 100 varieties of moneyers' names are mentioned. His coins with one exception resemble his father's No. 2, the king's bust encircled by a filleted diadem, and a small cross on the reverse. (202). Rud. xxi. 1-7. One coin in Mr. Cuff's collection resembles that of his half brother and successor (206), a hand from heaven between A and C. Rud. C. 20, where the reverse is placed upside down. He is styled *Rex Anglorum*, sometimes more or less abbreviated; and the mint as well as the moneyer is almost universally mentioned. The Roman VV is used in the king's name upon some coins of Lincoln; upon other occasions it is the Saxon P. His coins are generally light, being about 22 gr., scarcely ever 24.

ÆTHELÆD II., 978 to 1016.

Upon the murder of Eadweard, his half brother, the weak and imbecile Æthelræd, succeeded at the age of ten years. He reigned 38 years, but with very doubtful authority during the last three. He passed many laws for the better regulation and preservation of the current coins; and his money presents some novelties of type and appearance. The types of his coins are,

1. The king's head, helmeted and with a radiated crown. Rev. cross voided, terminating in three crescents, over a square with pellets at the corners. (203). Rud. xxii. 1. *MB.* 9. Weight 22 gr. *r.*

2. The king's head filleted, to the left, with a sceptre; in one instance, without. Rev. cross voided, within the inner circle, CRVX in the angles. (204). Rud. xxii. 4. *MB.* 24. Weight 20 to 27 gr.

3. The king's head filleted. Rev. small cross. (205). Rud. xxii. 5-8. D. 33, 34. *MB.* 11. Weight 22 gr.

4. The king's head, with sceptre. Rev. hand, from Heaven between A and G. (206). Rud. xxii. 13. *MB.* 19.

5. Similar without sceptre. Rud. xxii. 9-12, 14. D. 35, 36. *MB.* 38.

6. Head, with sceptre. Rev. A and G omitted. Rud. f. 15. D. 37. *HUNTER.* *CUFF.* 2. Weight of 4, 5, 6, 22 to 26 gr.

7. The king's head without any diadem, the hair expressed by lines, diverging as from a common centre, and each terminating in a pellet. Rev. an open cross, extending to the edge of the coin, and terminating in three crescents; sometimes, as in the York mint, a small cross, or annulet, &c., is in the field. (207). Rud. xxii. 2, 3. xxviii. 1. xxx. 24. *MB.* 43. Weight 20 to 27 gr. Of this type and style of workmanship are the coins which bear the name of Dublin, much resembling coins ascribed to early Irish kings, and from their peculiarity instantly recognizable by collectors. According to a charter, of whose authenticity, though it has been disputed,

Sir Francis Palgrave seems satisfied, Eadgar had possessed himself of the greater part of Ireland, and especially Dublin. It is not therefore surprizing that his son should have struck money there, or that the money so struck should have an Irish appearance. It is true that the names of some English towns appear upon coins of this fabric, and that some of this class are looked upon with a very suspicious eye by some collectors. These have been the subject of close investigation by Mr. Lindsay, who is fully competent to the clear elucidation of the question, and he seems to be of opinion that these coins were not struck by the princes whose name they bear, but by Irish princes in imitation of English coins. To this opinion it may not unreasonably be objected that the coins in question are not like any English coins, but close imitations of early Irish coins, having little of English about them except the name of the kings; and it is difficult to divine the motive for making a coin having the general appearance of an Irish coin, and putting upon it the name of a king, which, if he had no authority in Ireland, would not give it any value, and which the greater part of the persons through whose hands it would pass would be unable to discover or to read. If these princes had authority enough in Ireland to give value to any money circulated in their name, there is no difficulty in supposing that the coins were issued with their sanction, and then it is reasonable to suppose that it would bear a type familiar to the Irish people. Æthelræd is styled, upon his coins, Rex Anglorum, and the names of his mint as well as of his moneyers are recorded upon them. About 250 variations of moneyers' names occur. His coins vary much in weight, some being no more than 20 gr., others reaching to 27.

CNUT, 1016 to 1035.

In the year 1013 Sweyne, king of Denmark, obtained possession of part of the kingdom, and Æthelræd took refuge in Normandy. Upon Sweyne's death, a few months afterwards, Æthelræd was recalled, and exercised a partial au-

thority till his death in 1016. Cnut succeeded to the greater part of the dominions of his father Sweyne, but, to maintain his authority, was involved in an arduous contest with Æthelræd during the remainder of that prince's life, and, afterwards, with his son and successor Edmond Ironside, of whom no coins are known. Ultimately Cnut obtained possession of the whole kingdom, which he held till his death in 1035. Of Sweyne no English money is known, but the coins of Cnut are exceedingly numerous; about 340 variations of moneyers' names are known, and more places of mintage mentioned, than upon the coins of any other English king. He is generally styled *Rex Anglorum*, and the place of mintage as well as the moneyer's name is always mentioned. His coins are in general very light, rarely amounting to 24 gr., and sometimes scarcely exceeding 12. The types of his coins are,

1. King's head, to left, sceptre. Rev. cross voided, within inner circle, annulet in the centre. (208). Rud. xxii. 1-5. *MB.* 148.

2. Rev. tressure of four sides, with one or more pellets at the corners, upon a cross voided; within the inner circle. (209). Rud. xxiii. 22, 23, 24. *MB.* 7.

3. Rev. cross voided, an annulet in the centre, PACX in the angles. (210). Rud. xxiii. 25. *MB.* 1. *unique?* Supposed to be in commemoration of the peace established in 1016 between Canute and Edmond Ironside, the eldest son and successor of Æthelræd, who had then lately died.

4. King's head without sceptre. Rev. cross composed of four ovals issuing from a centre circle. (211). Rud. xxiii. 27. *MB.* 1.

5. Rev. small cross. Rud. xxiii. 21. *HUNTER.*

6. King's head in quatrefoil, generally coroneted, sometimes filleted, very rarely a sceptre, occasionally a cross, pellet, &c. in the field. Rev. cross voided, upon large quatrefoil. (212). Rud. xxii. 6. xxiii. 7-17. xxviii. D. 38, 39, *MB.* 109. One angle of the quatrefoil of the Rev. terminates in a cross, upon a coin of *Mr. Rashleigh's; and Mr.

Thomson of Copenhagen has one without the quatrefoil on the reverse. Mr. Cuff has one with $\bar{\omega}$ before the bust; a pellet in the 3rd and a cross in the 4th quarter of the reverse. Rud. D. 39.

7. King's head mitred to the left, in one instance to the right, sceptre. Rev. cross voided, within inner circle, limbs issuing from centre circle, loops in each angle. (213). Rud. xxiii. 18-20. *MB.* 114.

8. Small cross, crescent, the horns opposite each angle touching the inner circle. Rev. cross. Rud. xxiii. 26. *REV. W. DYMOCK*, by whom it was purchased in a lot of French coins at Trattle's sale: it is supposed to be the coin, then Rebello's, from which the plate was taken.

HAROLD I., 1035 to 1040.

Upon the death of Cnut, 1035, Harold, his son, became king of England and so continued till his death 1040, except that Harthacnut held Wessex for a part of this time, together with Denmark, which had been his original inheritance from his fathers. The coins of Harold are pennies. His style is R. RE. REX or REX with sometimes A or AN for Angliæ. The mints as well as moneyers are mentioned on the coins, which are very light, rarely exceeding 18 gr. Upwards of fifty variations of moneyers' names are found upon them. The types of his coins are,

1. The king's head to the left, filleted; no sceptre. Rev. a cross formed of four ovals issuing from a circular centre like those of Canute. (211). Rud. xxiv. 1-3. *MB.* 13. *r.*

2. King's head to the left, sceptre. Rev. cross voided extending to the outer edge, a flower in each angle issuing from a compartment in the centre. (214). Rud. xxiv. 4. *MB.* 33.

3. Similar, but profile to the right. Rud. xxviii. *MARTIN*, *v. r.*

4. Similar head to No. 3. Rev. cross voided, within inner circle, annulet in the centre. *MB.* 1.

This piece perhaps unique, was found in the Thames in

1838. It furnishes the name of a moneyer, LEIFINE, not included in Ruding's list.

5. Head similar to No. 1, but robes more like the Roman paludamentum, HAREH RE. Rev. same as No. 4. OVTHNEAR ON LV. (215). *MB.* 1.

HARTHACNUT, 1040 to 1042.

In 1040 Harthacnut was elected king of England upon the death of his brother. His cruelty made him hated, and his gluttony occasioned his death in 1042. His coins are pennies and are very rare. English and Danish coins both occur, and it is not always easy to assign to each kingdom its proper money, especially as there is a town in Denmark whose name, upon the coins, it is not possible to distinguish from London. His types are,

1. The king's head to the right diademed. Rev. cross formed of four ovals issuing from a central circle. (216) Rud. xxiv. 1. *MB.* 2.

2. The king's head to the left holding a sceptre, Rev. cross, voided, within inner circle; on it a square with a pellet at each corner. (217). Rud. xxiv. 2. 3. *MB.* 6.

3. The king's head to the left, radiated crown, no sceptre. Rev. cross voided, terminating in three crescents, a pellet in the centre; over a four sided tressure with three pellets at each corner. (218). *MB.* 1.

4. Similar to No. 3, omitting the foursided tressure on reverse, Rud. D. 42. Figg. 40 and 41, and E. 4. we do not deem to be English.

These are, perhaps, the only types of Harthacnut's coins which are certainly English; it is not therefore necessary to particularize others, until by further evidence it shall be ascertained to which country they belong. He is merely styled Rex, without any notice of the kingdom over which he reigned. His coins are very rare; about a dozen moneyers are mentioned; but, as Ruding has unfortunately not mentioned the towns on which each moneyer's name occurs, we cannot be sure that they are all English. His coins rarely weigh more than 18 gr.

EADWARD THE CONFESSOR, 1042 to 1066.

Upon the death of Harthacnut, in 1042, the succession reverted to the old line, and Eadward, the surviving son of of Æthelræd II. mounted the throne. His coins are exceedingly various in type, size and weight; some weigh as high as 28 gr. others as low as 15, yet they must all be considered as pennies, the very lightest weighing more than half the heaviest; the two extremes are rare; every intermediate weight is common. Halfpence and farthings were formed by cutting the pennies into two or four pieces. At Thwaite in Suffolk, where a considerable number of coins of this period were found, there were several specimens of half and quarter pennies thus formed, and some of both are now in the British Museum. Amongst the coins of the Conqueror, found at Beaworth, were also some halves and quarters, and, as the whole collection had evidently never been in circulation, they were probably issued from the mint in that form. The types of the Confessor, which we have seen most frequently so divided, are Nos. 2, 3, 12, 16. His coins are of two different sizes, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch diameter respectively; the smaller weighing about two thirds only of the larger. The king's style is Rex Anglorum, expressed more or less at length, and the name is spelt in almost every variety of mode. Upwards of 400 varieties of moneymers' names occur and the place of mintage is always mentioned, except in one instance where the name of Spraceling occurs alone.

The following is a description of the very varied types of this king's coins.

1. The king's head to the left, filleted; sceptre. Rev. cross, limbs gradually expanding, issuing from a central circle or circles.

The London coins have occasionally one or more pellets in the field, Rud. xxiv. 2, 6. A Leicester coin has an annulet in the field, f. 1. like the York. f. 5. (219). The small coins of this type weigh about 18 gr. the larger 27. Rud. xxiv. 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. *MB.* 36. of which 24 are of York mint.

2. Similar head. Rev. cross voided, within inner circle,

on the centre a square compartment with pellets at the corners. Occasional marks occur on the obverses and reverses of this type, and appear to be moneyers' marks. Weight 13 to 18 gr. (220). Rud. xxv. 21, 22, 23, 24. *MB.* 69. 13 halves 11 quarters.

3. Similar head. Rev. cross voided, terminating in a crescent, an annulet on the centre, PAX in the angles. (221). Rud. xxiv. 12, *MB.* 9. 5 halves 1 quarter. Weight 16 to 18 grains, *r.*

4. King's head to the right, bearded, crowned, sceptre. Rev. cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle. Weight 21 gr. (222). Rud. xxiv. 9, 10. *MB.* 25; 9 being of York.

5. Similar head. Rev. small cross. Rud. xxviii. 1. *MB.* 1. *unique?*

6. King's bust to the right, crown arched with pendent, terminating in three pellets, hanging down at the side. Sceptre in front. Rev. cross voided, pyramid, terminating in a pellet, in each angle. On a Chester coin the head is helmeted. (223). *MB.* 1. On a Wallingford coin the sceptre is omitted, and each limb of the cross is decorated with a curved ornament. Rud. xxv. 28. *extremely rare.* On a Huntingdon coin, one pyramid has three pellets. The York coins substitute an annulet for one of the pyramids. Rud. xxv. 27. Weight 20 to 23 gr. Rud. xxv. 26, 27. *MB.* 28, of which 14 are York.

7. Similar head. Rev. cross terminating in two crescents, in the centre an annulet on which pyramids are based in the angles. (224). Rud. xxv. 35. *MB.* 1. *extremely rare.*

8. Similar head. Rev. PAX written across the field. Rud. xxiv. 11. C. 21. *MB.* 2. *extremely rare.*

9. King's bust, front, bearded, crowned, sceptre in hand. Rev. cross voided, pyramid in each angle, same as No. 6. Rud. xxv. 25. *v. r.*

10. King's head, front, bearded, crowned. Rev. small cross. Weight 18 gr. (225). Rud. xxv. 29, 30, 31. *MB.* 27, of which York 18, Lincoln 1.

11. Similar head. Rev. small cross, four crescents close to inner circle opposite each angle. Rud. xxv. 32. *MB.* 1. *unique?*

12. King's bust to the left, radiated crown. Rev. small cross. (226). Rud. xxv. 33, 34. *MB.* 28. of which 19 York. 7 halves. Weight 17 gr.

13. King's bust to right, very rarely to left, mitred, sceptre in hand, terminating in a cross, or three pellets, &c. Rev. cross voided, terminating in three crescents; annulet in the centre. (227) Rud. xxv. 18, 19, 20. Weight 22 gr. *MB.* 44, of which York 23, Lincoln 1.

14. Similar head. Rev. Confessor's arms, as No. 15. Rud. xxv. 17. *HUNTER. unique?*

15. King seated on throne, orb in left hand, sceptre in right. Rev. cross voided, martlet in each angle; called the Confessor's arms. (228). Rud. xxiv. 13. xxviii. 2. Weight, 21 gr. *MB.* 21. The York coins have generally an annulet over two of the birds. Rud. xxv. 15, 16. *MB.* 5. A Leicester coin has an annulet on one limb of the cross. Rud. xxiv. 14. *MB.* 1. A Lincoln coin has for reverse that of No. 4. Rud. xxviii. 3. *MB.* 1.

16. King's bust to the left filleted. Rev. cross voided. These are all of the small size, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch diameter. Weight 13 to 18 gr., and sometimes not more than 9 or 10. (229). Rud. xxvi. 36, 37, 38. *MB.* 92. 20 halves 8 quarters, of those 12 York.

The York coins of the types No. 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, have an annulet in the field of the reverse, and one coin of each of the Lincoln mints of Nos. 10, 13, has a similar annulet.

HAROLD II., 1066.

Harold II. succeeded upon the death of Eadward, 1066, and reigned only nine months, being slain at the battle of Hastings. His coins are nevertheless numerous, nearly 100 varieties of moneyers' names having been discovered upon them. The reverse bears the names, both of mint and moneyer, and the type always consists of the word PAX written across the field.

The correctness of the appropriation of these coins to this Harold is unquestionable, from the close resemblance of the head to that of the conqueror (233), and from the circumstance of their having been twice found in parcels, which contained no other coins except those of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror; at Dychurch in Romney Marsh in 1739, and near St. Mary Hill church, London, in 1774. See Archæol. vol. iv. p. 356. He is styled *Rex Anglorum* at greater or less length. His coins weigh something less than 22 gr.

The king's head is represented with profile to the left, crowned, with a sceptre. (230). Rud. xxvi. 3. *MB.*

Similar head without sceptre. (231). Rud. xxvi. 1, 2. *MB. 7. RASHLEIGH.*

Similar head to the right, with sceptre. The word *PAX* on the reverse is written retrograde. (232). *MB. 1. unique?*

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, 1066 to 1087, and

WILLIAM RUFUS, 1087 to 1100.

William, having established himself upon the throne, struck money upon the same principles as his Saxon predecessors, retaining the same weight and fineness and even imitating their types. There has always been great difficulty in assigning to the two Williams, the Conqueror and Rufus, their respective coins, and later discoveries have not done much to elucidate the matter. Had Mr. Thoresby given an accurate description of the types of the 250 pennies found at York in 1708, it is possible that some light might have been thrown upon the enquiry. The large discovery at Beaworth in Hampshire in 1833, consisted of scarcely less than 12,000. The coins originally submitted to inspection were 6,500, but some thousands more, in packages of various magnitudes, which had been dishonestly withheld from the proprietor, afterwards found their way to London, and were examined by the author, or his friends, and contained, with the exception of something more than 100, only pieces of the *PAXS* type; all, therefore, that can be

fairly concluded from their examination, is that the other types were nearly cotemporary with the Paxs type, and that they just preceded it; for all were new, had never been in circulation, and it is probable that the great mass would consist of the latest struck type. The description of those coins (see *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi.) was accompanied by a plate of the eighteen different types of the two Williams, and the author gave his reasons for considering the first eleven, (233) to (243) inclusive, as coins of the Conqueror, and the other seven, (244) to (250) as those of Rufus. Mr. Lindsay of Cork, *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1835, who has great knowledge and excellent sound judgment in such matters, proposes a different distribution. He assigns to the Conqueror (233) to (237), to Rufus all the others. He is clearly of opinion that (238) was struck previously to all the following numbers, and that it must be appropriated to Rufus on account of the two stars, which are the distinguishing marks of Rufus upon his great seal, consequently all the numbers after (238) must be assigned to Rufus. The author lays no stress upon these stars, they occur upon two types far removed from each other by difference of workmanship, and with several intermediate coinages; if the stars were adopted as a distinguishing mark by Rufus, it is probable that they would have been used upon all his money, at least after they had been once adopted; which they certainly were not. That figg. (233) to (237) belong to the Conqueror and that (244) to (250) belong to Rufus, Mr. Lindsay and the author are agreed; the intermediates (238) to (243) must, till some future discovery throw new light upon the subject, be left to the decision of individual collectors. The coins of both Williams are, therefore, placed together without any mark of separation, and they are arranged exactly in the same manner as they were in the plate of the *Archæologia*. The various types will be best understood by reference to the plate. The types found at Beaworth were (238) to (243), of these the great bulk consisted of (241), (242), which may be considered the same, as they differ only slightly in part

of the form of the crown; (240) is only a variety formed by striking some pieces of the PAXS reverse with the obverse of (239). It is almost certain that (238), (239), (243), were the types which immediately preceded (240), (241), 242). Several of the pieces, though new, were cut into halves and quarters to pass for halfpence and farthings, and must probably have been so issued from the mint.

The coins assigned with confidence to the Conqueror, when new could not have generally exceeded 20 gr., corresponding to the average weight of the Confessor's. Those confidently assigned to Rufus weigh upwards of 21 gr. even in their worn state, corresponding with those of Henry I.

Pennies alone were coined by the two Williams; they ought to weigh $22\frac{1}{2}$ gr. but the Beaworth coins, which had never been in circulation did not exceed 21 gr. The metal consisted of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver to 18 dwts. of alloy. This mixture is called the old standard, and is the same which after some variation under Henry VIII. and Edward VI. was finally re-established by Queen Elizabeth, and has continued down to the present day.

The rarity of the various types can be scarcely more fairly stated than by giving the numbers of each contained in the Brit. Mus. (233) 19, (234) 19, (235) 1, (236) 17. (237) 38, (238) 35, (239) 9, (240), (241) and (242) 9, (243) 9, (244) 3, (245) 1, (246) 24, (247) 12, (248) 12, (249) 5, (250) 20, exclusive of those found at Beaworth, of which there are of (238) 31, (239) 11, (240) 6, (243) 36; (241) and (242) were so numerous that they are become almost amongst the commonest of English coins; (240) was not known before the Beaworth discovery.

The legend of the reverse always consists of the name of the moneyer with ON, or very rarely OF, and the name of the place of mintage; the Saxon *þ* is used for W, and the diphthong *Æ* is most frequently expressed by IE; for A or V we have two | | not always inclining towards each other and sometimes in a wrong direction. | or | | at the end of

the king's name do not indicate numerals but probably more or less of the letter A for Angliæ.

The coins of these reigns must have been struck in a collar, for they are uniformly round, of the same size, and a pile of them is as perfectly cylindrical as one composed of coins of the present day.

HENRY I. 1100 to 1135.

Henry I. soon after his accession, took the state of the currency into consideration, and during his reign passed many severe laws against forgers and debasers of the coin, and made regulations respecting the condition in which the pieces should be, in order to give them the validity of money. These regulations have been much misrepresented, and never clearly explained. The supposed enactment, and the coins as we now have them, throw no light upon each other, and we need not, therefore, in this work be delayed by their consideration, but proceed to a description of the coins attributed to this king. No other coins of this king are known than pennies; they ought to weigh $22\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and the silver ought to be standard, that is 11 gr. 2 dwts. fine, to 18 dwts. alloy, they do not however in fact look as if they were all equally fine; some have at least the appearance of being of purer metal than the others. The types are very various, and of forms scarcely capable of description; to the plates, therefore, we must refer for their being better understood, but think it advisable to add a somewhat detailed description of the mode in which the king's titles were expressed upon each type. We have been rather the more particular in this, because some Antiquaries doubt as to the correct attribution of some of the coins of the various Henries, and the more minute particulars may perhaps aid them in arriving at a conclusion satisfactory at least to themselves. We have not been able to state the number of the moneymen or mints of this king, because Snelling and Ruding separating the names of the people from the places in their lists, and not specifying the types on which they appear, we

cannot say with certainty which belong to the coins that we here assign to Henry I.

1. Front face between two annulets, most closely resembling in style and workmanship, that of William Rufus, (250). Rev. cross fleury, &c. (251). Rud. i. 15. S. ii. 2. Sn. i. 13. HNRE EX I. HNRI REX. sometimes with N or I, or NL in monogram, HNRICVS RE, HENRICVS REX. *MB.* 10. *v. r.* one of the most expensive.

2. Front face, mantled. Rev. tressure, of four curved and four angular sides, inclosing an annulet. (252). Rud. Sup. i. 9. Sn. i. 14. HENRI or RIE RE. mantle over both shoulders, or fastened on one by a broach as a Greek chlamys. *ext. rare, MB.* 2.

3. Front face crowned, mantled. Rev. PAX across the field, two annulets above and two below. HENRI REX or REX I. (253). Rud. Sup. i. 7. Sn. i. 15. *MB.* 3. *ext. rare.*

4. Front face. Rev. cross fleury, pierced in the centre, or perhaps four knots crosswise issuing from a centre annulet; sometimes a pellet in each angle, HENRICVS REX A., AN. or ANGL. Rud. Sup. i. 6. S. pt. 2. ii. 6. *MB.* 7.

5. Profile to left, with sceptre. Rev. as No. 4. HENRI RE or REX. (254). Rud. Sup. ii. 3. S. pt. 2. ii. 4. *MB.* 2.

6. Front face or $\frac{2}{3}$ to left, holding sceptre. Rev. tressure of four sides fleury at the corners, upon a cross fleury, a pellet in each angle, HENRICVS, or with R. (255). Rud. ii. 6. Sn. i. 24. *MB.* 10.

7. Side face, to left, holding sceptre. Rev. cross, annulet in each angle, HENRI REX. (256). Rud. i. 14. Sn. i. 20. *ext. rare, MB.* 2.

8. Front face, a sceptre. Rev. quatrefoil enclosing five annulets. Rud. Sup. i. 8. Sn. i. 21. Similar, but very different workmanship. (257). Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 4. *MB.* 1. Another without sceptre, and some additional ornament issuing from the angles of the quatrefoil, HENRIC RE Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 3. *ext. rare.*

9. Profile to left, sceptre, head very large, rude; some-

times an ornament in the field. Rev. small cross, within two concentric legends, one of the moneyer's name, the other of the mint. Badly executed, badly struck; legends very imperfect, Rud. Sup. 2. i. 3. *Mr. CUFF.* ii. 12, 13, 14. (258). *ext. rare. MB.* the three last. This is the only instance of a double legend upon an English penny. No other specimens than these four are known.

10. Profile to right, holding sceptre, an ornament in the field. Rev. tressure of four sides, &c. as No. 6. Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 9. *MB.* 1. Similar without ornament on obverse, *MB.* 1.

11. Profile as preceding, sceptre, with different ornament or without any. Rev. cross fleury? the terminations uniting and forming a tressure of eight semicircular sides, the interior angles fleury. (259). Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 8. 10. *MB.* 1.

12. Profile to right, with sceptre, bonneted. Rev. tressure, &c. as No. 6, Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 11. *MB.* 1. in this plate the pellets of the reverse are erroneously omitted.

13. Front face, between two mullets. Rev. tressure of four sides, a pellet at each angle, over a cross, each limb terminating in three pellets. (260). Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 5. *MB.* 1.

14. Another, where the cross consists of two bars, similar to that of William. Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 2. (261). *MB.* 1. this is only half a coin.

The above six last pieces are all in the Brit. Mus. they were all found together, and are extremely rare, perhaps unique, they are not well executed or well struck; the legends not entirely legible. King's name, &c. HENRICVS, &c.

15. Front face, sceptre, rose in field. Rev. quatrefoil, inclosing cross of pellets with a star in the centre; fleur de lis in the angles, HENRICVS R or RE. (262). Rud. Sup. i. 11. ii. 6., S. 2. i. 5., S. 2. ii. 7., Sn. i. 23. *rare, MB.* 4.

16. Front face, high crown, holding sceptre, quatrefoil and rose in field. Rev. quatrefoil, containing cross with annulet in each angle; a small quatrefoil at each spandril, HENRI REX. (263). Rud. Sup. i. 10., S. 2. i. 7., Sn. i. 18. *rare, MB.* 3.

17. Profile to left, rose in front. Rev. cross, annulet in each angle similar to No. 7. HENRICVS R. (264). Rud. S. i. 12., Sn. i. 19. *rare*. MB. 3.

18. Profile to left, sceptre. Rev. tressure of four sides, fleury at the angles, inclosing a star; three annulets opposite each side, HENRICVS R. (265). Sn. i. 22. Rud. ii. 5. MB. 7.

19. Head three quarters to right, sceptre; roses or stars in front. Rev. cross potent over a cross fleury, a pellet, lozenge or star in each angle. (266). Rud. ii. 7. Sn. i. 17. MB. 1. Another has the head more nearly resembling the next type, No. 20. and with small stars instead of pellets on the reverse, CUFF. Another, Rev. cross, four annulets in each angle. S. i. 13. Sn. i. 16. HENRI REX, *ext. rare*.

20. Front face, sceptre, star in field. Rev. cross voided, floret in each angle, HENRIC REX. (267). see Rud. S. 2. i. 6. MB. 1.

The only coins of this king which are not very rare are No. 6 and 18.

STEPHEN, 1135 to 1154.

Upon the death of Henry, Stephen usurped the throne, and is said to have speedily dissipated the treasures of his predecessor in supporting his disputed power. He is said to have exceedingly debased the coin of the realm, and his turbulent barons to have assumed the privilege of coining and issuing money so light and debased, "that in ten or more shillings the value of twelve pence could scarcely be found." It is remarkable that none of this debased money, either of Stephen himself, or of his discontented Barons, has come down to the present times; all his coins appear to have been of the proper weight and standard, though very carelessly struck, and the few coins of this period, which have reached us, not struck by himself, but by his family or friends, are of good silver, though perhaps somewhat below the legal weight, or 22½ gr. His name is very variously spelt. STEFNE, STEIFNE, STEFN, STIEFNEI, STIEN,

STIFN, &c. with the addition sometimes of R or RE. Upon one remarkable coin, struck at Derby, he is styled STEPHANVS REX. (277), see also the coin of Henry, bishop of Winchester, (279).

There are about thirty-six moneyers known of this king. His coins are very seldom found in good condition, and are rare in any state, with the exception of No. 3.

The types of Stephen are,

1. Front face, sceptre. Rev. cross, voided throughout, within a tressure, fleury internally. (268). Rud. i. 16. or, more correctly on reverse, S. 2. ii. 18. Sn. i. 25. *MB.* 13.

2. Ditto. Rev. cross voided, terminating with three pellets; mullet pierced in each angle. (269). Rud. i. 18. *MB.* 6. two halves.

3. Profile to right, sceptre. Rev. cross moline, generally pierced at the end; the terminations meet and form a tressure fleury internally. (270). Rud. i. 17. Sn. i. 26. *MB.* 16.

4. Similar to No. 3, but flag instead of sceptre, and star in the field. (271). Rud. S. ii. 4. Sn. i. 27. *MB.* 1. These figures are incorrect in almost all respects; they, as well as our figures, were taken from the Museum specimen; in the legend ornaments have been mistaken for letters and a false name assigned to the moneyer.

5. Similar to No. 3, but horseman's mace instead of sceptre. (272). Rud. S. i. 5. Sn. i. 28. *MB.* 1.

6. Profile as No. 3. Rev. four sided compartment, inclosing a pellet and each angle terminating in a pellet, upon a cross voided. (273). *MB.* 1.

7. Profile to right, rosette in field. Rev. cross potent pierced in the centre; three pellets at the termination of each limb, mullet pierced in each angle. (274). Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 19. *MB.* 1.

8. Profile, as No. 3. Rev. cross potent, annulet inclosing a pellet in each angle, (275). Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 20. *MB.* 1.

9. Front face. Rev. cross potent pierced in the centre, within a tressure, fleury internally, which also forms the inner circle. (276). Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 17. *MB.* 2.

10. Profile to right, sceptre. Rev. cross voided, martlet in each angle, called the Confessor's arms, (277). Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 15. see also Confessor's (228). exceedingly rude. *MB.* 1.

11. Profile to right, sceptre. Rev. cross patée concaved at the ends upon a cross fleury, DG and various ornaments, instead of legend. (278). Rud. i. 19. Sn. i. 29. *MB.* 1.

12. Profile to left, sceptre. Rev. cross fleury, quatrefoil in each quarter. Rud. Sup. 2. i. 8. To this head occurs a reverse similar to that of Hen. I, (251). Rud. i. 15. or Sup. ii. 2.

13. Front face. Rev. tressure of four sides, fleury, inclosing a star; an annulet opposite each side. Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 16. not unlike Henry I. 265.

HENRY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

Henry, Bishop of Winchester, was the illegitimate brother of Stephen, and there can be little doubt of the coin here described having been struck by his authority. It has on the obv. a crowned head, with a crozier before it; the legend HENRICVS EPC. The reverse resembles in a great degree those of Robert, (280), Stephen, (278), and has for legend, STEPHANVS REX. (279). The coin is unique, in the Pembroke collection; a piece is unfortunately broken out of it. Pembroke Cat. Part 4. Plate 23. Rud. i. 21. Sn. p. 6. C. This prelate was Legate a latere at the time of the death of Henry, and through the influence which this office gave him he assembled the clergy and some powerful nobles, and procured his brother Stephen to be elected king. His influence and his interference upon other occasions were so very considerable, that it is probable this was the time when the coin under consideration was struck, as it would clearly intimate that Stephen's claims were acknowledged by the church, or at least by one of its most powerful prelates, and the Pope's representative.

ROBERT.

Figure on horseback armed with a sword, conical bonnet on head, ROBERTUS...ST—T. The last T may be a

cross. Rev. cross patée concaved at the ends upon a cross fleury, D with various ornaments in place of legend. (280). *MB.* 1. *Rud.* i. 20. *Pemb.* pt. iv. pl. 4. *Sn.* p. 6. B.

The type and character of this coin leave no doubt of its having been struck about the same time with those of Eustace, Stephen and Matilda, and Stephen, (278); (specimens of these four coins were found together, in 1684, at Catall near Wetherby, in Yorkshire) and there is not any personage to whom it can be ascribed with more propriety than to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the illegitimate son of Henry I. It is extremely rare; the British Museum has one, the Pembroke one, a fragment; and another is supposed to exist, but in what cabinet is not at present known. This piece is of good silver, and, consequently, not from one of those debased coinages, which are said to have been so injurious to the public in those times; but under what circumstances this prince had, or assumed, authority to strike money, we have not any means of ascertaining. The letters which follow the earl's name are partially obliterated, and have not been explained.

STEPHEN and MATILDA.

Two figures standing opposite each other, and holding between them, a standard, or lance terminating in a fleur de lis. Rev. an escarbuncle of four plain limbs terminating in an annulet, and four engrailed limbs terminating in a fleur de lis. (281). *Rud.* ii. 3. *Sn.* i. 30. *MB.* 2. Various ornaments occupy the place of the legend, and these vary a little in the two Museum specimens.

The figures upon this coin have been supposed to represent Stephen and Henry, and the coin to have been struck in commemoration of the treaty of peace concluded between them at Wallingford in 1153. It has been remarked, that, had such been its object, the name of Henry, as well as that of Stephen, would have appeared upon the coin, whereas the legend is merely STIEFNE R. There is not a great deal of force in this remark, because the result of the

treaty was to leave Stephen sole monarch during his life; he might, therefore, in the type allude to the union with his former enemy, and yet it would clearly have been incorrect to have put any other name but his own upon the coin. He acknowledged the peace, but asserted his own title. Still the evidence, and even the presumption, of its alluding to this peace is extremely slight. If any argument could be founded upon the type of a coin so rude in workmanship, we should venture upon a direct contradiction to the supposition that the figures were Stephen and Henry. It appears to us that one has long hair, the other short; one has the lower garments divided as trousers, the other closed like a petticoat; and we also think we can perceive an attempt of the artist to indicate the female form. This conjecture is thrown out for the consideration of the Numismatists; we have no explanation to offer, except that possibly the two figures represent Stephen and his wife Matilda, and that it may have been struck when she commanded the army, which defeated his enemies and procured his liberation. These pieces are of good silver, and extremely rare. There are two in the Brit. Mus., and another was sold at Bentham's sale, 1838, for £16. to Mr. Spurrier, at whose sale, the same year, it was sold for £11..5s. The Pembroke collection has one, but a fragment. Pt. i. pl. iv.

EUSTACE.

1. A lion passant to the right; underneath, two double shackle bolts with a bar between them; two annulets above, two crosses in front, EISTAOHIVS. Rev. escarbuncle fleury; various ornaments occupy the place of the legend. (282). Sn. p. 6. A. Rud. ii. 2. *MB.* 1.

2. Half length figure to the right, holding a sword, pointed bonnet on the head; one or more ornaments in the field, EVSTALIVS. Rev. cross raguled, within a quatrefoil having an annulet at the corners and in the spandrils, EBORACI TDEFTI. Rud. ii. 1. *MB.* 1. Pembroke, pt. iv. pl. 4.

3. Another specimen in the Museum is without the annulets in the spandrils, and instead of a legend are a few unmeaning letters reversed and alternating with various ornaments, **LBIOF+**. (283). *MB.* All the pieces are of good silver.

Eustace was the elder son of Stephen, and is supposed to have struck these coins by virtue of a licence from his father, while he was resident, as Governor, at York, the name of which city appears upon one of them, No. 2. The additional letters after the name of the city have been considered the name of a moneyer, as they resemble the termination of the name of one of his father's moneyers, **SWTIDETS**. No such moneyer's name, however, exists on the coins of Stephen, the supposed S and D are merely ornaments; the letters really are **PTIETS**. See (271).

In Ruding's plate, ii. 1, the letters are clearly **EDOTS**; this coin we do not know; the Museum specimen reads **TDEFΓ**, but does not help us to any elucidation of the meaning.

These coins are almost always broken and imperfect, and not common even in that state.

WILLIAM, SON OF STEPHEN.

Front face between two stars, **LVILLEM DVO**. Rev. tressure of four sides a pellet at each angle, over a cross terminating in three pellets, and having a pellet in each angle. Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 1. *JONES LONG, unique?*

Front face, no stars. Rev. similar to preceding, but that the cross consists of two bars. (284). Rud. S. 2. ii. 2. *MB.* 1.

Compare these two coins with those of Hen. I, Rud. S. 2. ii. 5. and the half coin described under that king, (261).

The two coins above described so exactly resemble two coins of king Henry I. see Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 5. and our (261), that they may be very plausibly conjectured to have been struck by his son William; but this youth perished by shipwreck in 1120, in the eighteenth year of his age, and

there is not any reason to believe that he ever struck any money. Robert, the illegitimate son of Henry, is supposed to have struck money, see page 84, but not until after the accession of Stephen. Eustace, the son of Stephen, struck money; so also did Henry, bishop of Winchester, the king's brother, and William, therefore, the second son, may also have done the same, and the two coins above described may be specimens of such coinage. They can scarcely be ascribed to any one but to William the son of Henry I., or William the son of Stephen; they were both found together in a chalk pit at Wallsop near Salisbury, with some of Henry I., as No. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and of Stephen, No. 9. They are of good silver. These coins are assigned by Ruding to William Rufus, but without sufficient grounds. The letters DVO have not been explained; they cannot admit of the interpretation of indicating the second William.

HENRY II., 1154 to 1189.

When Henry ascended the throne the coinage was in a bad state from adulteration and clipping, and measures were adopted for the general issue of a new coinage, which was carried into effect about 1156. This new coinage was extremely ill struck, being very irregular in size and shape, and in parts quite illegible. Such were the coins found at Royston in 1721, and the 5700 found at Tealby in Lincolnshire in 1807, though they were as fresh as when they came from the mint. In 1180 Henry sent for a foreign artist, Philip Aymary of Tours, to superintend a new and improved coinage; and the result of his labours is seen in the coins, which have latterly been assigned to Henry III., but which must now be restored to Henry II. They are not well executed, but the coin is round and the legend legible.

The type of his first coinage is the king's bust with nearly a full face, holding a sceptre in his right hand. Rev. cross potent with a small cross in each angle. He is styled HENRI R. RE REX A. AN ANG ANGL. (285). Rud.

ii. 4. S. 2. i. 9. Sn. i. 32. Snelling, i. 31, and Rud. Sup. ii. 5, give a profile bust of the king with this reverse, but do not state their authority. None such appeared amongst the 5700 Tealby coins, nor have we seen one elsewhere.

The type of the second coinage is the king's head, with a front face, inclosed within the inner circle, outside of which is his hand holding a sceptre. Rev. cross, composed of double bars, having a small cross botone in each quarter, all inclosed within the inner circle. He is styled HENRICVS REX. (286). Rud. ii. 13, 14, 15. S. i. 15. S. 2. i. 10-13. Sn. i. 39-40. Upon both types the names of the moneyers and mints appear. Upon some pieces, especially of the second coinage, a letter, probably the initial of a surname, occurs after the moneyer's name. Snelling is mistaken in supposing one coin to read OF instead of ON. See his i. 40, and page 10. Rud. Sup. 2. i. 13. The coin is in the Museum, and reads distinctly ROGEROF-RON C, probably Canterbury. Upon one coin of this type no name of moneyer appears, but only CIVITAS LVNDE. Rud. S. i. 15. *MB*.

HENRY III., 1216 to 1272.

Of Richard I. and John there is not any known English money. Rud. ii. 8. and Sup. i. 14. Sn. i. 33 and 34 are now known to be forgeries. Having restored to Henry II. the short cross money, of which he had been deprived by Mr. North and subsequent writers, the only silver money to be ascribed to Henry III. are pennies with the word TERCI, or numerals, to indicate that he is the third king of that name. From records it appears that there were more coinages than one in this reign, but there are not any sure means of separating one from the other.

The types of his coins are,

1. The king's head, bearded, full faced, within an inner circle, outside of which is his hand holding a sceptre; he is styled HENRICVS REX III. Rev. cross of double limbs, each botone extending to the edge of the coin, ge-

nerally a pellet in the centre, three pellets in each angle. (287). Rud. ii. 18. *MB.* 14.

All the coins of this type were struck at Canterbury or London, one, (288) *MB.* 2, which reads PHELIP ON LUND, has the U in Lund of the old English character, not the Roman V as upon all the others; the workmanship, too, is very different, especially about the hair, which is formed in wavy curls as upon the coins of the Edwards; whereas upon all the others it is expressed by two curls on each side, like the volutes of an Ionic capital. As the L is united to the preceding N, the U of a peculiar form looking like a B, and the oblique line of the N omitted, the word has been read BID instead of LVND, and thereby erroneously considered to have been struck at Bideford.

2. King's head as No. 1, but no hand and sceptre; over the head a mullet, HENRICUS REX III. Rud. ii. 16. *MB.* 29, or TERCII, 17. Sn. i. 41. *MB.* 9. Rev. same as No. 1.

3. Same as No. 2, but crescent under the mullet, HENRICUS REX ANG. Rud. Sup. i. 16. Sup. ii. 7. Sup. 2. i. 14. Sn. i. 42. *MB.* 2. Of these the Museum has one which reads LIE TERCII LON (289). This legend is a continuation of that of the obverse, thus: Henricus Rex Angliæ tertius, London. There can be little doubt that this is the correct mode of reading the legend, though other modes have been suggested, as TERCIL ON LIE, i.e. Tercil on Leicester; but the mark of abbreviation after TERCII shews that to be incorrect; or TERCII L ON LIE, i.e. tertius L. on Leicester. A coin of Mr. Cuff's decides the point, for it reads LVN, which can only be LIE TERCII LVN. A somewhat similar coin is represented, Rud. Sup. 2. i. 14, which reads LIE TERCII HED. This also is read in various ways, as Hedlie, for the name of the place of mintage, or of the moneyer Hadley, which occurs upon a penny of Edward I.; or it is suggested that the reading ought to be AED for St. Edmundsbury or Shaftesbury. This coin was first published by Mr. North; we have not

seen it, and rather suspect it may be a blundered representation of the former coin.

There are not, upon any of these three types, any single letters after the moneyers' names, as upon the coins of Henry II. With these monies of Henry III. commences that simple device of a cross with three pellets in each angle, which continued almost without variation till the 18th year of Henry VII., a period of nearly 300 years, and was not abandoned upon the smaller coins till about the close of the reign of James I.

Ruding, *Sup.* 2. ii. 23, after Mr. North's undescribed plates, gives a coin, of the size of a groat, and of the type No. 1. This piece is now unknown; it looks like the drawing of a genuine coin, and may have been the pattern for a groat, which, according to Grafton, was ordered to be struck in 1227; or, it may be taken from a common penny and magnified, as was not unusual in representations of coins in former times, a barbarous inaccurate practice, not altogether abandoned in modern days of diluted science and diffused knowledge.

EDWARD I., 1272 to 1307.

The coins of the three first Edwards have always been difficult to separate from each other. Archbishop Sharpe suggested a mode of distinguishing them, but it was Mr. Bartlett, who fixed upon a firm basis the principles on which several may reasonably be appropriated to their respective monarchs. The Episcopal coins of Durham, struck during the reigns of Edward I. II. III., are distinguished by peculiar marks, indicating the prelates under whose sanction they were issued. The coins of Bishop Beck are marked with a cross moline, his family bearing; he held the see from 1283 to 1310, that is, during the last 24 years of Edward I. and the first three years of Edward II. Bishop Kellow held the see from 1313 to 1316, his coins are marked by one limb of the cross, on the reverse, being bent to the left in form of a crozier. Bishop Beaumont held the see from 1316 to

1333, that is, during the eleven last years of Edward II. and first six of Edward III. His coins are marked with a lion rampant, accompanied, generally, by one or more lis, his family arms. Bishop Hartfield held the see from 1345, during the remainder of the reign of Edward III. By a careful comparison of the types and workmanship of the coins of the several bishops with those of the kings, Mr. Bartlet deduced rules to ascertain the reigns in which each of the royal coins were struck.

An accurate examination of a great number of these coins, found at Tutbury in 1832, confirms Mr. Bartlett's views, and the conclusion drawn is, that all the coins upon which only EDW. appear belong to Edward I., that those upon which the whole name EDWARDVS appears belong to Edward III., and that all the intermediate modes of writing the name are of Edward II. We must however make some exception to this rule with regard to some pennies which read EDWARD, and add FRA to the king's titles, and therefore must surely belong to Edward III. We must also except a penny in Mr. Cuff's collection, struck at Berwick, which, from the style and the clothing of the shoulders, belongs to Edward I. or II. It appears to read EDW R. ADVS. AN.. but it is so blundered, and one letter so blended with another, that it is not possible to say what the artist intended to write.

Excellent as is the rule, above laid down, for separating the coins of the three Edwards, we believe it to hold good only as regards the pence, and even to that we have seen some exceptions. It will be observed below that we assign to Edward I. groats, halfpence, and farthings, which read EDWARDVS, on account of their character and style of workmanship. We believe that the shoulders of Edward I. and II. are always clothed, those of Edward III. never; and we consider this mark a sure guide for separating his coins from those of his two predecessors. The drapery is of two forms; it generally represents the cape of the mantle, and is formed of two triangular pieces meeting in a

point on the breast, but sometimes is of one equilateral piece curving under the bust.

From the commencement of the reign of Edward I., until after the first coinage of Henry VII., there appears to have been a conventional mode of representing the king's head upon the coin, unchanged by the varied features of the different kings, or by any circumstances of age, size or countenance; any real or imaginary variation being attributable to the mechanical style of the artist, rather than to any attempt to modify the head into a portrait. This king, then, Edward I. as well as his successors, is represented full-faced beardless, the hair spread out at the sides, crowned; the crown being open, decorated with three fleurs de lis, with an intermediate pellet or small ball; some indication of the slope of the shoulder, and sometimes of the royal mantle. Rev. cross pate, extending to the edge of the coin, and having three pellets in each angle.

All the earlier coins of Edward I. were of the usual weight and standard, the pennies being $22\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; in his 28th year the weight was reduced to $22\frac{1}{4}$; this difference is so little that the respective coinages cannot now be ascertained by the scale.

To this king I am disposed, from the workmanship and the clothing of the shoulders, to attribute those pieces which are considered the earliest groats, or rather patterns for groats; for the few specimens, which are now known, are of very different weights, varying from 80 to 138 gr., and cannot therefore be actually coins. The type is the king's bust, front face, in a quatrefoil compartment, a trefoil in each spandril; rosettes, mullets, or quatrefoils in the field. His style is EDWARDVS DI GRA REX ANGL. Rev. cross fleury, extending to the edge of the coin, three pellets in each angle, legend, in two concentric circles, DNS HIBNE or HBNIE DVX AQVT—LONDONIA CIVI. (290). Rud. ii. 23. Sup. i. 19. Sn. ii. 10.

Other authors have ascribed these groats to Edward III.; and the only coins generally assigned to Edward I. are

pennies, halfpence, and farthings. Though coins of the two smaller denominations are said to have been struck by former kings, and a very few such pieces have come down to us, such as a halfpenny of Alfred ; one or two of Edward the elder, and of John, yet the want of such small money seems to have been supplied by cutting the pennies into halves and quarters. Several specimens are to be found in almost all reigns, and the freshness of many of them shews that they were probably issued in that state from the various mints.

The pennies of Edward I. read EDW. R. (or REX rarely), ANGL. DNS. HYB. in one instance the words REX and ANGL. are transposed. *MB.* The Rev. has the name of the city or town where struck, preceded by CIVITAS or VILLA, as the case requires ; in one instance only the name of the moneyer, Robert de Hadley, occurs, and it is the last instance of a moneyer's name forming the legend upon any English coin. Many of the coins of Edward I. have small marks upon them, introduced, probably, according to the fancy of the moneyer and without design ; but there are some differences of style, size, and workmanship, which appear to indicate different coinages, and of these we imagine we can distinguish three distinct classes.

1. The letters of a larger size, the MM cross large, the line at the ends extended frequently beyond the termination of each limb.

2. Letters smaller, cross smaller, and more compact, the coin itself smaller.

3. Similar to the last, but with a star upon the king's breast. The Exeter and Kingston mints have this mark, and, as they were expressly named as places of mintage for the coinage of 1300, the coins of other mints, which resemble them and have this mark, are ascribed to this date.

The pennies of Edward I. were struck at London, Berwick, Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Kingston, Lincoln, Newcastle, Reading, St. Edmondsbury, York, and by Robert de Hadley.

London: of each class. *MB.* First class, Rud.iii.1.3. a coin

of this class, differing from the rest somewhat in workmanship, has an annulet between each word of the obv. legend. *MB.* Another has a rose on the breast. *MB.* (292). Second class, Rud. Sup. i. 20. Sup. 2. i. 15. 16. Sometimes the Irish obv. the king's head within a triangle, occurs of this mint. Rud. Sup. 2. i. 17. Sup. 2. ii. 28, 29. *v. r.*

Berwick: *VILLA BEREVICI* first class. *MB.* Rud. Sup. i. 31. or, with a bear's in one quarter instead of pellets. (291). *CUFF. v. r.*

Bristol: *VILLA BRISTOLLIE*, first class. *MB.* Rud. Sup. i. 23. Second class, *VILL BRISTOLIE. MB.*

Canterbury: of each class, *CIVITAS CANTOR. MB.* One of second class reads *NGLI* instead of *TOR. MB.* Another *TAS* instead of *TOR. MB.* One has the king's head in a triangle, like the Irish money. *MB.* (294). *v. r.*

Chester: first class, *CIVITAS CESTRIE. MB.* (293). Rud. Sup. i. 27. and third class. *MB. 2.*

Durham: first class, *MM* cross, *DVNELM. MB.* *DVREME, MB.* with cross moline, the arms of Bishop Beck, in first quarter instead of the pellets. *MB.* Rud. Sup. i. 24. Sn. ii. 6. the cross in these plates, being, erroneously, not moline. Second class? *MM* cross moline, *DVREME. MB.* Rud. Sup. 2. i. 26. Those with the cross moline rather scarce.

Exeter: *CIVITAS EXONIE*, second class. *MB.* and third. *MB.* see Rud. Sup. i. 26. *r.*

Kingston: *VILL. KYNGESTON. MB.* third class. Rud. Sup. i. 28. *r.*

Lincoln: *CIVITAS LINCOLN*, first class. *MB.* Rud. Sup. i. 25.

Newcastle: *VILL NOVICASTRI*, second class. *MB.* *VIL NOVICASTRI* with a mark over the *V.* third class *MB.* (295). Rud. Sup. i. 30.

Reading: *VILLA RADINGY*, first class, scallop, the arms of the Abbey, instead of pellets in first quarter. *MB.* Rud. iii. 2. Sn. ii. 7. In these plates the final *Y* is omitted; in Rud. Sup. 2. i. 27. *I* is substituted for *Y. v. r.*

St. Edmundsbury: VILLA S. EDMVNDI, first class. *MB.* VILL. SCI. EDMVNDI, second class. *MB.* Rud. Sup. i. 29.

York: CIVITAS EBORACI, first class, cross on rev. plain. *MB.* Rud. Sup. 2. i. 18. Quatrefoil in centre of cross. *MB.* 19. Cross on king's breast, quatrefoil in centre of rev. *MB.* Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 27. Third class; quatrefoil in centre of rev. *MB.* Rud. iii. 18.

Robert de Hadley: moneyer of St. Edmundsbury in 1280, first class, ROBERT DE HADELEIE. *MB.* Sn. ii. 5. Rud. ii. 20. The head on this plate belongs to class 3. and we know not of any such coin. ROBERTVS DE HADL. *MB.* see Rud. ii. 21, 22. where an annulet appears on the king's breast, both rather rare.

Rud. iii. 5. 6. belong to the first class, but as they are without reverses we cannot assign them to any particular place.

Halfpennies of Edward I. reading EDW. R. ANGL. DNS HYB. are known of London. (296). Rud. iii. 20. *MB.* Bristol, 19. Sn. ii. 2. *MB.* 1. Lincoln, Rud. iii. 21. *MB.* 1. *r.* Newcastle, (298) Rud. Sup. i. 32. Sn. ii. 3. *MB.* 1. This has only one pellet in each quarter, *v. r.* York, Rud. Sup. 2. i. 20. reverse only. Berwick, Rud. Sup. i. 33. Sn. ii. 4. reverse only; bear's head in one quarter. These two coins we have not seen.

We assign the following halfpence to Edward I. or, possibly, some of them to Edward II. in consequence of the drapery upon the shoulder; EDWARDVS REX A. Rud. iii. 24. *MB.* AN? *MB.* or AN with a star at the end and before LONDON. or ANGL. Rud. iii. 23. or ANGLI. Rud. Sup. i. 36. this weighs 91 gr., and was probably a pattern. It belonged successively to Mr. Hollis, Mr. Dimsdale, and Mr. Thomas.

Bristol: EDWARDVS REX. *MB.* the drapery on this coin not very apparent.

Berwick: EDWARDVS. D. GR'. Rud. Sup. 2. i. 21. *MB.* or DEI GRA., with a bear's head in two quarters.

MB. This object in the reverse has always been called a boar's head, but is intended for that of a bear, in reference to the armorial bearings and name of the place.

Reading: There is a halfpenny of this town which is remarkable for the star in the legend of the obverse, and after *VILLA*, like the London one of Edward I., but which from the style of work and want of drapery, appears to belong to Edward III. Of the halfpennies, those of London are not uncommon; the others are rare; those most so, which have peculiar marks.

To Edward I. we ascribe such farthings reading *EDWARDUS REX*, or *REX. A.* or *REX AN.*, which have drapery upon the shoulders; they are all of London, and have an inner circle; they generally read *CIVITAS LONDON.* Rud. iii. 28, 29. some of 1st and 2nd coinage read *LONDONIENSIS.* 1st coinage. *MB.* (300). 2nd coinage, *SIR H. ELLIS*, not common. There is one sort which reads *REX*, and has a star after the legend, and before *LONDON*, in the same manner as upon one of the halfpence; but it does not appear to have any drapery, and ought, according to our rule, to be ascribed to Edward III. One (297) reads *LONDRIENSIS*, weighing six grains, and is probably the coin called *Lundrensis*, struck according to agreement, made in 1279, with William de Turnmere, master of the mint. *CUFF, v. r.*

To Edward I., or perhaps to Edward II., we ascribe those farthings which have not any inner circle, and read *E. R. ANGLIE*, or, in one instance, *E. R. ANGL. D. H.* Of these we have London. (299). Rud. iii. 25. *MB.* Bristol, *MB.* Lincoln, *MB.* York, *Withy* vi. 34. One reads *LONDONIENSIS.* (301). Rud. iii. 26. Sn. ii. 1. *MB.* All very rare except London.

EDWARD II., 1307 to 1327.

During the reign of Edward II. the coinage remained of the same weight, standard, and type as that of his father; the legends vary, and there are some distinguishing mint marks.

The king is styled EDWA, EDWAR or EDWARD, and his titles, of king of England and lord of Ireland, are added, with some variations; the usual form being R. ANGL DNS HYB. The following variations occur, but very rarely: REX, &c. ANGL. R. &c. REX ANGLIE DN HYB. There are numerous and various marks of dots, and occasional blunders upon the coins, which, as they do not seem to be more than accidental, need not be noticed here. Vid. *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. His coins in general are not uncommon; those with peculiar marks are most so. His pennies are struck at London. Rud. Sup. i. 35. *MB.* 4. Canterbury. Rud. iii. 4. drapery erroneously omitted. *MB.* 3. Berwick. *MB.* 1. Durham. Sup. i. 21. Sup. 2. i. 30, 31. *MB.* 7. See also Rud. Sup. ii. 8, and Sn. ii. 9, incorrectly represented, the drapery being omitted. St. Edmunds. *MB.* 2. Newcastle. *MB.* 1. York. *MB.* 2.

As Rud. Sup. i. 22. has not any reverse, it cannot be assigned to any particular mint. The Durham pennies have various mint marks, indicating the bishops in whose time they were struck. The cross moline, by Bishop Beck who died 1310. Rud. Sup. 2. i. 28. *MB.* 1. One limb of the cross upon the reverse bent to the left like the head of a crozier, by Bishop Kellow from 1310 to 1316. Rud. Sup. 2. i. 29. *MB.* 1. Lion rampant with sometimes one or more fleurs de lis, by Bishop Beaumont 1316 to 1333. Rud. Sup. i. 21. Sup. 2. i. 30, 31. Sn. ii. 8. *MB.* 2. One Durham coin has in the centre of the cross an open square inclosing (a small crown ?)—(302). *MB.* 1. In Rud. Sup. i. 24. is the reverse of a Durham penny with a cross patee in one quarter; we have not seen this coin, and suspect that the cross ought to be moline like Sup. 2. i. 25., and therefore struck by Bishop Beck in the time of Edward I. In this same plate are several reverses without obverses, as 20, 23 to 31., all of which we have assigned to Edward I. The York pennies have sometimes a quatrefoil in the cross of the reverse. Sup. 2. i. 32. One has three dots in one quarter with the pellets. (303.) *MB.* 1. Halfpennies of Ed-

ward II. are very rare, perhaps not distinguishable from those of the other Edwards. One struck at Berwick reads EDWA. R. ANGL DNS HI (306). *MB.* One struck at London EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB. (304). *MB.* Both are of the common type without any peculiarities.

The farthings are not to be distinguished from those of Edward I. or III. Mr. Cuff has one which reads EDWARDVS REX. Rev. VILLA BEREWICI. (305). weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ gr., and which so much resembles a penny of the same place, reading EDWA, that he ascribes it to Edward II.

EDWARD III. 1327 to 1377.

The coins of Edward III. were groats, half groats, pennies, halfpennies and farthings; the weight of his earliest coinage is in the proportion of $22\frac{2}{3}$ gr. to the penny. From his 18th to his 20th year, $20\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; from the 20th to the 27th, 20 gr.; afterwards, till his death, 18 gr.

The groats were struck at London or York; the type has the bust of the king, front face, within a double tressure of nine arches. Rev. cross patee extending to the edge of the coin, three pellets in each angle. The king's titles run generally EDWARD. D. G. REX ANGL Z FRANC D HY or HYB. On the Rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV. on outer legend, CIVITAS LONDON or EBORACI on the inner.

London: *MM.* Cross patee, an annulet is generally between the words of the legends. (307). *Rud.* iii. 9. *MB.* sometimes one appears between the pellets in one quarter. *MB.* *Rud.* iii. 11. and sometimes one in the spandril under the head. *MB.* One has a row of small annulets under the head, crosses instead of annulets between the words, no annulet in any quarter, MEVM instead of MEV. *MB.* One reads DEI G REX ANGL DNS HYB. Z AGT. with two annulets between each word on obv. and two crosses between the words of outward legend on Rev. *MB.* *Rud.* iii. 7.

MM. Crown, annulets between the words, none in the

quarters. Rud. iii. 8. *MB.* This is the first instance, from a royal mint, of any other *MM.* than the Christian symbol, which can scarcely have been considered as such.

York : *MM.* Cross patee, annulet generally between the words. *MB.*

The half groats were struck at London or York, and resemble the groats in type, and general character. The king is styled EDWARDVS REX ANGL Z FRANC. or ANGLI or FRANCI or FRACI. Sometimes REX ANGL DNS HYB. The Rev. has two legends, the outer one POSVI &c. with slight variations in the contractions. The London groats have most frequently *MM.* Cross. *MB.* Rud. iii. 13. One reads AIVTOREM. (308). *MB.* Annulet or annulets are between the words of the legend. *MB.* sometimes between the pellets in one quarter. *MB.* sometimes in the spandril under the head. (309). *MB.* with crosses instead of annulets sometimes on those coins which bear the Irish titles. *MB.*

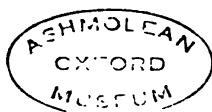
Sometimes the crown is used as *MM.* Rud. Sup. ii. 9. on both sides. *MB.* on the rev. *MB.* or on the obv. *MB.* the cross appearing on the opposite side ; one of these last has the blundered legend POSVI DEV DEVM ADIM. *MB.*

York : *MM.* Cross. The Irish titles do not appear on them. *MB.* Sn. ii. 14. one has the tressure of ten arches. According to Rud. iii. 14. one reads ANGL FRA Z HI.

The coin represented Rud. Sup. 2. ii. 30. with a crown in each angle instead of the pellets, was probably a pattern. It was bought at Toplady's sale for Dr. Hunter for £23..12..6. and is probably unique. Mr. Cuff has a piece with the same obv. but common reverse.

The pennies of Edward III. were struck at London, Durham, York and perhaps Canterbury. Berwick is also named as one of his mints, but we have never seen a coin of that place which we could safely assign to him. The type is like those of his predecessors, except that his bust is generally, perhaps always, without any indication of drapery.

London : EDWARDUS REX ANGL ANGLI or



ANGLIE, and sometimes Z implying France. MM. on obv. only, Cross, an annulet occasionally between the pellets in each angle. MB. Rud. iii. 17. or in one angle. MB.; one of these last has an annulet on the king's breast. (310). MB. Generally there are annulets between the words; but one, which has crosses instead of annulets, has a quatrefoil upon the breast, and no objects between the pellets. MB. Upon those coins which have the Irish titles, the king's name is Edward only. EDWARD. ANGL. R. DNS HYB. MB. and the same spelling is observable upon one which reads R. ANGL Z FRANC. with a pellet or rosette on the breast. Mr. BERGNE.

MM. Crown, usual titles, annulet in one quarter, reads LOM DOM. MB.

MM. Bell, according to Snelling; we have not seen one.

Durham pennies have one limb of the cross bent to the right like a crozier, the peculiar mark of the Episcopal mint under Hatfield Bp. from 1345 to 1381. The king's style is generally EDWARDVS REX ANGL &c. as on the London pennies. One has an annulet on the king's breast. MB. One has a quatrefoil after the legend and before REX. (312). MB. These read DVREME, but DVNELMIE occurs on some coins. MB. or DVNOLME. MB. the final E in this piece is doubtful; the cross has not the crozier termination. Snelling mentions one which reads VILLA DVREMMIE. See Withy and Ryall, vii. 15.; the reverse has a quatrefoil in centre of cross. VILLA DVRREM. occurs upon a penny of Mr. Cuff's collection, which has the end of the crozier turned to the left, it however reads EDWARDVS, and has the naked shoulders, which fix it to Edward III., though the peculiar form of crozier in general belongs to Bp. Kellow, who died in the time of Edward II. 1316. One in the MB. reads EDWARDVS REX ANGLIE with two crosses after each word; the crozier is turned to the left, an annulet inclosing two pellets is in the centre of the cross, and it reads VILA DVNOL . . . (313). Another with similar obv. reads VIL—DVRREM. a small

cross before and after *VILLA*, annulet in centre of cross and between the pellets in each angle.

York pennies usually read *EDWARDVS REX ANGLI*. *MM.* cross. Quatrefoil in centre of rev. *MB.* Similar with small open quatrefoil at right of *MM.* *MB.* (311). Rev. cross plain, open quatrefoil at left of *MM.* *MB.* Another with rev. cross plain reads *EDWARD REX ANGL Z FRA.* *MB.*

The Canterbury penny rests upon the authority of Rud. iii. 15. where the reverse is only given, and Withy and Ryal vii. 11.

Halfpennies were struck in London, Canterbury, Reading, York, and resemble the pennies, the style varying a little. London. *EDWARDVS REX.* Rud. iii. 30. *MB.* *REX. AN.* (314). *MB.*; with a fourth pellet in the first quarter, *MB.*; or in the fourth quarter and at the side of the crown. *MB.*; or a small cross in the first quarter *MB.*; or in the third quarter, *MB.*; or a star after *AN.* and before *LONDON.* or, a small cross at each side of the crown. *MB.* *REX ANG.* *MB.* *LONDONIENSIS.* *CUFF.*

Canterbury: *EDWARDVS REX.* Sn. ii. 12. followed by Rud. Sup. i. 38. we have not seen such a coin.

Reading: *EDWARDVS REX.* a scallop shell in one angle instead of pellets. (315.) *MB.* *REX AN.* same type, a star after *AN.* and *VILLA.* *MB.*

York: We have not seen any such, but Snelling says that Edward III. struck pieces of each kind except farthings.

We have not seen any halfpence of Berwick or Bristol which we could venture to assign to Edward III.

We assign to this king farthings, without drapery on the king's shoulders, which read *EDWARDVS REX CIVITAS LONDON.,* *MB.* Rud. iii. 31. Sup. 2. xvi. 14. or *REX AN.* Sn. ii. 11. *MB.* or *REX. A.* with a star after *A* and before *LONDON.* *MB.* Rud. iii. 27. see Edward I. p. 96. one according to Rud. iii. 32. reads *LONDONIENSIS* but we have not seen such. Some were struck at York.

reading EDWARDVS REX. CIVITAS EBORACI. Mr. STAUNTON of Longbridge near Warwick had one, which he parted with to Mr. Woolston, whose collection was purchased by Mr. Young; into whose hands it afterwards passed we have not been able to trace.

RICHARD II., 1377 to 1399.

The coins of Richard II. resemble those of his predecessors in type and standard; they consist of groats, half-groats, pennies, half-pennies and farthings. The weight of the penny is 18 grains the same as the last coinage of Edward III.

Groat; None struck but in London: RICARD DI or DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC or FRANCIE. (316). Rud. iv. 1. Sn. ii. 20. There are three distinct styles of heads of Richard II. one like that of Edward III. another like that of Henry IV. and one intermediate, *rare*.

Half-groat: None but London: RICARD DI GRA REX ANGLIE. Rud. iv. 3. Sn. ii. 19. *MB.* 2. D. G. REX ANGL Z FRA. (317). *MB.* DI. G. REX ANGL Z FRANC. Rud. iv. 2. *MM.* always a cross, sometimes very small, *all rare*.

Penny: London: RICARD REX ANGL Z FRANC. Rud. iv. 4. RICARDVS REX ANGLIE Lis on king's breast, pellet at each side of king's neck. Rud. S. ii. 12.

York: RICARDVS REX ANGLIE—*MM.* cross. cross before CIVITAS. *MB.* 2. ANGLIE—*MM.* cross. cross on king's breast, pellet above each shoulder, cross? before CIVITAS, two small additional pellets in first quarter. (319.) *MB.*—ANGL Z FRA cross on breast. RICARD REX scallop after CIVITAS. FRAN and, perhaps, after EBORACI. Without cross on breast, but cross after CIVITAS and EBORACI. Rud. iv. 5. Similar but cross on breast. *MB.* ANGLEI. Sn. ii. 18.

Durham: RICARDVS REX ANGLIE, cross on king's breast, DVNOLM. (318.) *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD, rare.*

Halfpenny: London: RICARD REX ANG. (320). *MB.*

ANGL. *MB.* Rud. iv. 6. Sometimes a cross on king's breast. *MB.* or ANGLIE. Sn. ii. 17. *MB.* the Museum coin has no MM. but two small crosses after each word.

Farthing: London: Style same as halfpenny with ANGL. (322.) Rud. iv. 7. Sn. ii. 16. *MB. v. r.* A piece, has a small rose, instead of three pellets, in each quarter of reverse. (321). Rud. Sup. i. 39. *MB. ext. rare.*

HENRY IV., 1399 to 1413.

We now approach a series of coins, which, in most cases, we are unable, with our present means of information, to appropriate to the rightful monarch. Within the period of 90 years four kings of the name of Henry ascended the throne, all of whom struck coins; and yet none of them gave any mark, by which his coins might be distinguished from those of his predecessors, until Henry VII. in the 18th year of his reign added the numerals VII. This is the more remarkable as Henry III. had distinguished his coins by the numerals III. or by the word TERCI.

To this series of coins no one has perhaps paid so much attention as the Rev. E. J. Shepherd, and it is from his communications that we are enabled to give such information, touching the coins of the respective kings, as may either with certainty be relied upon, or received on a fair presumption that it is correct.

During the greater part of the reign of Henry IV. the weight of the coinage remained the same as it was in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. but, in his thirteenth year, he reduced the weight from 18 to 15 grains for the penny. If therefore any piece be found with the name of Henry in the proportion of 18 grains to the penny it belongs to Henry IV.

HEAVY MONEY.

Groats: HENRIC D. G. REX ANGL Z FRANC D. HY. annulet in two quarters. Snell ii. 25. Rud. Sup. i. 40.

Half-groats: Of these one only is known. (323). *Rev. Jos. MARTIN.*

Penny: MM. cross patee, HENRIC REX ANGL Z FRANC. Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. an open quatrefoil in centre of reverse, weight $16 \frac{1}{8}$. *MB.* (337). *v. r.* The weight, and the style of the bust, so strongly resembling that of Richard II. compel us to assign this piece to Henry IV. It appears, by mistake, in the plate under Henry VI.

Halfpence: The weight of these small pieces is not always nicely adjusted, and cannot therefore be entirely depended upon, still there are halfpennies which were undoubtedly struck before the 13th year of Henry IV. Though much worn they greatly exceed $7 \frac{1}{2}$ grains in weight, and the head, especially in the form of the hair, is of the type of Richard II. and very different from the usual type of the Henries. They are very rare. They read HENRICVS REX ANGL. MM cross, have crosses between the words, and are struck in London. (324). *MB.* weight $9 \frac{1}{2}$ grains, *Rev E. J. SHEPHERD.* $8 \frac{1}{2}$. *v. r.*

LIGHT MONEY.

Although the heavy coins alone can be assigned with certainty to Henry IV. there are some, very rare also, which it is fair to presume belong to him, but which, weighing only in the proportion of 15 grains to the penny, must have been struck after his 13th year.

Groat: type resembling Richard II. and not the usual Henries. MM cross, pellet on one side and over the crown, a trefoil on the breast and after POSVI, and small trefoils between the words, HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FRANC. on the rev. the Roman N is used. *MB.* (325). Some are without the Roman N. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD,* the obverse of his coin and that of *MB.* are from the same die. *v. r.*

Halfgroat: of this type, none yet detected.

Pence: Hair at the sides of the head and a cross on the breast, exactly after the manner of Edward III. and Richard II. annulet at one side of the head, mullet on the other

HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL MM cross, struck at London. (326.) *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD*, weight 14 gr. These are very rare. Another reads **HENRIC...REX ANGLIE**, some object between **HENRIC** and **REX**. annulet to the left, pellet to the right of crown, cross *p* on breast. *Rev. MM.* small cross or quatrefoil, Roman N in legend exactly like the pennies of Edward III. (327). *MB. v. r.*

The scarcity of these types is a subsidiary argument that they belong to Henry IV. as he issued but very few coins after his 13th year.

HENRY V. 1413 to 1422.

There is no distinctive mark whereby we may recognise any of his English coins. It may chance that some of the pieces, which are attributed to Henry IV., may be part of his early coinages, before the great coinage which took place at the end of his reign and the beginning of that of Henry VI.

HENRY VI. 1422 to 1461.

Although there is not any doubt but that the great mass of the coins of the Henries now extant were struck by Henry VI., yet there are but extremely few that can with certainty be assigned to him. It has been supposed that Henry IV. and V. used no other mints than that in London, as in the first year of Henry VI. authority was given to coin also in York and Bristol; it would have followed then that all coins of the proportion of 15 grains to the penny of these two mints belonged to Henry VI. But the weight and workmanship of a penny already noticed compel us to modify this opinion in regard to Henry IV. who, as the coin in question proves, did coin at York.

Bristol: Of this heavy coinage no pieces of this mint are known.

York: Groat: **HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FRANC.** Lis at each side of breast, annulet between pellets in two quarters and after **POSVI** and **EBORACI.** **MM** cross. *MB.* 50 $\frac{7}{8}$ gr. *ext. rare.* *Rud. Sup. ii. 18.* In this

plate the annulets in the legend are omitted. MM. lis. E on breast, trefoils in the legend. Sn. ii. 34.

Half-groat: *ext. rare*: One was sold at Dimsdale's sale, and may be the same which is now Mr. Shepherds. The type is exactly the same as that of the groat.

Pennies: York: MM. cross croset, HENRICVS REX ANGLIE, cross at each side of head. Rud. Sup. ii. 33. *MB.* Saltire instead of crosses. *MB.* Similar, but mullets instead of crosses, rose before, lozenge? after REX. lozenge before TAS. rose before EBORACI. (340). *Sir H. ELLIS.* MM. ? cinquefoil at left, annulet at right, *Sir H. ELLIS.* MM. cross pierced; cinquefoil at left, lis at right of crown. Rev. annulet in one quarter and after CIVITAS. *MB.* Rud. Sup. ii. 29. Sn. ii. 32. Similar, but trefoil instead of lis. *Sir H. ELLIS.* Mullet at left, trefoil at right. Rud. Sup. ii. 30. *MB.* Cross at left, annulet? at right. *MB.* Cinquefoil at each side, 31. Trefoil at each side, 32. ANGLI instead of ANGLIE. Mullet at left, trefoil at right, 28. Lis at each side, annulet between the pellets. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* This is evidently the same coinage as the similar groat and half-groat above described, and is *ext. rare.* ANGL or ANGLIE Z F. cinquefoil at left, annulet at right. *MB.* (338). similar, but reads ANGL Z FRANC. *MB.* Rud. Sup. iii. 1. ANGLIE Z F. cinquefoil at left, trefoil at right. *MB.* MM. cinquefoil. HENRIC. DEI. GRA. REX ANG. trefoil at each side of shoulder. Rud. Sup. iii. 3.

All the preceding have, in the centre of the reverse, an open quatrefoil inclosing a pellet.

Halfpenny: York: HENRIC REX ANGL. MM. cross fleury? cross after HEN. RIC and REX pellet at each side of crown, (339). Snell, ii. 22. Rud. Sup. iii. 9. MM. cross pierced, two crosses before and after REX. Lis at each side of neck; annulet in two quarters. *Rev E. J. SHEPHERD.*

Farthing: York: H. D. G. AN. Z FRA IE REX. in the field, C. I. for Cancellarius Johannes Kemp. ABp. 1425 to 1453. Snell. ii. 30. Rud. Sup. iii. 10. HENRIC

DI GRA REX AN. Key under the head. Snell. ii. 31. Rud. Sup. iii. 11, or without AN. *CUFF*.

We now approach another difficulty. Edward IV. in his interstitial usurpation, diminished the weight of the penny from 15 grains to 12, at which it remained till after the close of the reign of Henry VII. In his fifth year this monarch changed the type of the coins, by the introduction of the arched crown, and the difficulty therefore is, to distinguish between the coins struck by Henry VI. after his restoration, and those of Henry VII. previous to the alteration of the type. An appropriation, founded upon a minute examination of the types, particularly of the form of the crown, has been suggested, and we have no doubt will be found correct.

Among the groats of the Henries, weighing 48 gr. there are some, which have the crown broad and flat, resembling those of the previous Henries, and also of Edward IV. whilst there are others, whose crown is larger, and the ornamental balls are placed upon taller and more upright footstalks, resembling the type of Richard III. and those of Henry VII. with the arched crown. If the reader will take a number of the coins of these four reigns, and arrange them before him according to their types, without reference to the names, he will find those Henries with the broad and flat crown mingled with the coins of Edward IV. and those with the larger and taller crown mixed with the coins of Richard III. and closely allied to the arched crown of Henry VII.

Hitherto the mistaken idea that the arched crown was the type of Henry VIIth's first coinage, has induced collectors to assign all groats of 48 gr. to Henry VI. under the name of his light groats; and though such coins are not common, yet specimens do exist, of various types; and collectors have been puzzled to explain how, in so short and unsettled a period as his restoration, Henry VI. could have used so many distinct types. By the appropriation above made, the majority of the types and coins will fall to

Henry VII., while those assigned to Henry VI. would be very few and very rare—a result which might reasonably be expected.

It is also worthy of remark, that most of the types thus attributed to Henry VII., have for a MM. a lis upon a rose. The lis, which is the uppermost of these MM, very frequently occurs upon the coins of the Lancastrian kings in allusion to their French conquests; the rose was the common symbol of the York party; it is not improbable that this combination of the two may have had an allusion to the union of the two families.

According to the above theory, the following coins are assigned to Henry VI.

Groats: London: HENRICV DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. MM. cross, on both sides. *MB.* 42 $\frac{4}{10}$. Similar, but rev. MM. cross pierced, and lis after DEVM. *MB.* 47 $\frac{1}{9}$ (342). The lis on the rev. is curious and confirmatory, because the lis upon the gold coins of Henry VI. is exceedingly common. *v. r.*

Bristol: HENRICV &c. same as London. B on breast. MM. rose? Rev. VILLA BRISTOW. MM. lis. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* Another reads HENRICVS and ANG. MM. cross. Rev. MM. rose. (341). Rud. E. 8. *MB.* 43 $\frac{8}{10}$. *v. r.*

York: HENRICV &c. as London. E on the breast. CIVITAS EBORACI. MM, on both sides, lis. *MB.* 47 $\frac{2}{10}$. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* 47. Rud. iv. 19. *less rare.*

Half groats: London: HENRICV DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. MM. cross pierced. (343). *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* 22 gr. in perfect preservation, *ext. r.*

York: Similar but MM. on both sides, lis. Rud. iv. 20. This we have not seen.

Halfpenny: London: HENRICV REX ANGL. two crosses before REX, lozenge after. MM. cross, some object on breast. (344). *MB.* 8 gr. Another light halfpenny reads HENRIC DI. GRA &c., and has three pellets at each side of neck. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* Another,

reading the same, without the pellets, MM cross pierced. 10 gr. (345). *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.*

Farthing: London: Like the halfpenny; HENRICV. cross before and after REX. (346). *MB.*

HENRY IV. V. VI.

The following coins we have not the means of appropriating correctly to their respective kings; they have various mint marks and various objects, inserted either about the type or between the words of the legends; they generally read HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC., but there are slight occasional variations. We arrange our descriptions under their respective mint marks.

Groats: all London: MM. Plain cross, mullet on king's left breast, and cross after POSVI. *MB.*

MM. Cross voided. Leaf or pine cone on king's breast, and under the last M in MEVM, a lozenge after REX and before DONDON. (so spelt). *MB.* (328).

MM. Cross crosslet. Three pellets at each side of king's neck, and one small additional pellet in two quarters of reverse; leaf? on king's breast. *MB.* Without the additional pellets, and reads SIVITAS. *MB.* Another reads correctly and has MM. on rev. plain cross. *MB.* Additional pellets on rev. and one at each side of the crown, cross on king's neck, lozenge after HENRIC and GRA. (329). *MB.* There can be little doubt that a specimen of this coin, blundered or purposely altered, gave rise to the idea of the Arabic figure of 4 appearing upon a coin of any of the Henries. See Rud. Sup. I. 41. Another, similar, has also a pierced mullet after POSVI. *MB.*

Rose after HENRIC, DI, GRA, ANGL, POSVI, and LONDON, and lozenge after REX and before LONDON. MM. on rev. cross. *MB.* (330).

Leaf or pine cone after HENRIC, DI, GRA, POSVI and LONDON, in other respects same as last. *MB.* Leaf after DI, POSVI and LONDON, lozenge after REX and CIVITAS. Rud. iv. 14:

Three pellets at side of king's neck, and after GRA. Leaf before and three pellets after LONDON. *MB.*

MM. cross pierced, lozenge after CIVITAS, rose after LONDON. *MB.* Annulet between the pellets in two quarters and after POSVI. Rud. iv. 10. *MB.*

MM. lis. Rev. MM. cross. Rud. Sup. ii. 20.

The groats which have three pellets at the side of the king's neck were probably struck by Henry VI., as no such ornaments appear upon the groats of Edward III., but are very frequent upon those of Edward IV.

Half groats: London: HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z F. MM. cross pierced, star on middle of breast, annulet on one side, three pellets on the other of the crown; the tressure has eleven arches; small crosses after the words, some more some less. *MB.* $r. 28\frac{5}{8}$ gr. (331). Similar, but without the three pellets. *MB.* Similar to the last but FR. *MB.* Star on king's left breast, cross after POSVI. *MB.* $27\frac{5}{8}$ gr. Rose after HENRIC, DI, GRA, lozenge before, leaf after LONDON. Rud. iv. 16.

MM. cross, reads ANGL Z F. Sn. ii. 24. or Z FR.

MM. cross crosslet, reads ANGL Z F. Annulet after POSVI, and in two of the quarters, two small crosses after CIVITAS and LONDON. *MB.* Leaf or pine cone after HENRIC, DI, GRA and LONDON, lozenge after REX and CIVITAS. *MB.* $27\frac{5}{8}$.

Pennies: London: MM. cross. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL. Rud. Sup. ii. 25. *MB.* This is the earliest penny on which DEI GRATIA occurs, and probably belongs to Henry VI. or Henry VII.—HENRIC REX ANGLIE Z F. mullet at one side of crown, trefoil at the other, 26. *MB.*—Lis at one side, trefoil at the other, Sup. ii. 14.—HENRICUS REX ANGLIE. annulet between the pellets in two angles. *MB.*—HENRICUS REX ANGLI lozenge after REX, cross at each side of crown. Rud. Sup. ii. 13.—HEN RIC REX ANGLI, lozenge before and after REX, trefoil after HEN. cross on breast, pellet at each side of crown, MM. cross fleuree or crosslet. Rev.

additional pellet in two angles. (339). *MB.* HENRIC REX A . . . annulet at left, pellet at right of crown, trefoil before, cross after REX, leaf? on king's breast, additional pellet in each angle. *MB.*

Durham: *MM.* cross, HENRICVS REX ANGLIE, mullet at left of crown, lozenge after REX and DVNOLMI. (332). *MB.*—ANGL. no mullet, *MM.* cross crosslet? *Rud. Sup.* iii. 4. *MB.*—Trefoil on breast, DVRVIC. *MB.* false coin?—Lis on breast, D in centre of cross. *CUFF.* One Durham penny has two annulets in the centre of the cross, a pellet on each limb. The pellets in the angles are formed into a triangle by a line drawn from each; and in one triangle is an additional pellet. *MB.* HENRIC REX ANGLI *Rev.* DVNOLM. with M in centre of cross. *Sn.* ii. 23. Similar with a pellet at each side of crown. *Rud. Sup.* ii. 27. *MB.* This and the preceding are probably different representations of the same coin, the object called an M. is not such, probably only two annulets, but they have been supposed to be C D for Civitas Dunelm—HENRICVS &c. mullet at left, annulet at right side of crown. *Rev.* annulet between the pellets in two quarters, DVNOLM, no M in centre. *Rud. Sup.* ii. 16.—ANGLIE. quatrefoil after legend of obv. and CIVITAS, no annulets on rev. *MB.*—HENRIC &c. *MM.* cross crosslet. *Rev.* DVNOLM. annulet on centre of cross. *Rud. Sup.* 2. ii. 31.

Halfpennies: London: HENRIC REX ANGL. *MM.* cross, lozenge? before, rosette? after LONDON. *MB.* Leaf on breast. *Rud. Sup.* iii. 6. *MB.* Leaf on breast, pellet at each side of crown, and in two quarters. *MB.* Similar but without extra pellets in the quarters, but a large one under DON. *MB.*—Leaf on breast, lozenge after REX, lis or leaf under N in Lon. *MB.*—Leaf on breast, cross before, lozenge? after REX. *MB.*—Annulet at each side of crown. *Sup.* ii. 15. *MB.*—Three pellets at one side of crown, annulet at the other. *MB.*—Annulet between pellets in two quarters. *Rud. Sup.* ii. 17. *MB.*—Additional pellet in two quarters. *CUFF.*

MM. cross fleury or crosslet, lozenge before, leaf after REX, lozenge before TAS. (334). *MB.*—Apparently the same but without lozenge before TAS. *MB.* Lozenge after, rose before REX: rose after LONDON, lozenge before TAS. *MB.* Similar but lozenge also before LONDON. *Sir H. ELLIS.* Lozenge after REX, something uncertain before it. *MB.*—MM. cross crosslet? no peculiar marks. Rud. Sup. iii. 8.—ANGLI. cross fleury, cross at each side of neck. Rud. Sup. iii. 7.—Pellet at each side of crown. *MB.*—Similar but two crosses after ANGLI. *MB.* ANGL. annulet at each side of crown, two crosses after REX, before? one cross after CIVITAS and LONDON. *MB.*

Farthings: London: HENRIC REX ANGL. no peculiarities. (335). Rud. iv. 22. Sn. ii. 21. *MB.*

EDWARD IV., 1461 to 1483.

The type of this king's coins resembles those of his predecessors, being his bust, full face, crowned; but having also various marks or letters in the field or upon the breast. Before his fourth year his coins weigh at the rate of 15 grains to the penny: after this date only 12 grains.

His early groats are of the London mint; they read EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRAN. MM rose, quatrefoil at each side of the neck, crescent on the breast, annulet before legend. (347). *MB.* Without the annulet. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* Without the crescent or annulet; lozenge after CIVITAS. *MB.* MM. cross; dot on each side of the crown and in two quarters of reverse, lis on the neck. *MB.* Similar, but the lis on the breast. *MB.* clipped weight 49 gr. MM. cross crosslet, lis on neck, FRAN Rev. MM. lis. Rud. v. 1. *all rather rare.*

His other London groats read FRAN or FRANCO.

1. MM. cross pierced and pellet; rose after DEVM. *MB.*
2. MM. cross with pellet in each angle. Rev. MM. cross pierced.
3. MM. cross fitchee; trefoil at each side of neck. Rev. MM. sun. *MB.*

4. MM. heraldic cinquefoil, rose on breast and after DEVM. *MB.*

5. Four crosses after legend, and the rose before MEVM instead of DEVM.

6. MM. rose, annulet at each side of neck, lozenge after CIVITAS. *MB.* Mr. Cuff has one of these with C on the king's breast; *i. e.* a Coventry obv. accidentally attached to a London rev.

7. Quatrefoil instead of annulet, dot in one quarter. *MB.*

8. MM. sun, quatrefoil at each side of neck. *MB.* Rud. v. 3.

9. MM. crown, quatrefoil at each side of neck. *MB.*

10. Similar, with quatrefoil also on breast. Rev. MM. sun. *MB.* Rud. v. 2.

11. Similar but B. on breast, *i. e.* a Bristol obv. Rev. MM. crown. *MB.* Rud. Sup. iii. 12.

12. MM. annulet. *MB.*

13. Similar and annulet after DI and REX. *MB.*

14. MM. annulet inclosing pellet, rose at each side of neck. *MB.*

15. MM. same, star at left, rose at right of neck. *CUFF.*

16. MM. boar's head, pellet under head. *MB. very rare.*
Bristol: MM. crown, quatrefoil at each side of neck, B. on breast. BRISTOLL. *MB.* Rud. v. 8. or BRISTOW. 9.
MM. sun, quatrefoil, and B. as above. *MB.*

Another has the trefoil instead of the quatrefoil. *MB.*

Coventry: reads FRANC. Rev. COVETRE. MM. sun. C. on breast, quatrefoil at each side of neck. *MB.* Rud. v. 4. Sn. ii. 39. Mr. Cuff has one without the C. *rather rare.*

Norwich: reads NORVIC or NORWIC. N on breast, MM and type same as Coventry. *MB.* Rud. v. 7. *rare.*

York: MM. lis, E on breast, four pellets, or a quatrefoil at each side of neck. *MB.* Rud. v. 6. Similar without the four pellets. *MB.* Sometimes trefoils instead of quatrefoils. *MB.* Sometimes the Rev. MM. is the crown. *MB.* Rud. v. 5. Sometimes the sun. *MB.* Sometimes sun on both sides. *MB.* MM. cross, omits the E, reads FRANCVS, and POS for

POSVI, and has trefoils between the words of the legend. *MB.*

The early half groats are of London. *MM.* rose, and something like a crescent under the chin, 27 gr. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* *MM.* cross, lis on breast, pellet at each side of crown, line across breast, 29 gr. *CUFF.* both extremely rare.

Half groats of Edward IV. were struck at London, Bristol, Canterbury, Norwich and York. They read EDWARD DI or DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. FRA. or FRANC. The London half groats have *MM.* annulet. *MB.* Cross pierced. *MB.* Crown with trefoil at each side of the neck. *MB.*; or with quatrefoil at each side and on breast. *MB.* Rud. Sup. iii. 14. but quatrefoil on breast omitted.

Bristol: *MM.* crown, quatrefoil at each side of neck, BRISTOW. *MB.* *MM.* sun. *CUFF.* *MM.* cross, lis on breast, pellet each side of crown, line across breast, weight 29 gr. *CUFF.*

Canterbury: all rare. *MM.* rose, C on breast. *MB.* Rud. v. 10. Sometimes C on centre of cross. *MB.* Sometimes some other object, perhaps a rose or star, on the centre. *MB.* Sometimes without either C, and a trefoil appears at each side of the neck. *MB.* *MM.* obv. cross fitchee, rev. heraldic cinquefoil. *MB.* *MM.* crown, at each side of neck a cross? *MB.* or a trefoil at each side of neck, and *MM.* on reverse a sun. *MB.*; or a millwain? at each side of neck. *MB.* *MM.* archiepiscopal pall, under the head a knot. (348). *MB.* Sometimes a quatrefoil at each side of the neck. *MM.* sun on reverse of both sorts. *MB.* Sometimes small triangular dots appear in the field of the obverse. *MB.* Sometimes a cross over the pall, (349); both these last have the pall for *MM.* on rev. *MB.* The object under the head has been called a crown of thorns, and some other names, but is in fact a knot, the badge of Abp. Bouchier, who held the see of Canterbury from 1454 to 1486. His tomb in that cathedral is richly decorated with these objects, which are familiarly called Bouchier knots.

Norwich : MM. sun, N on breast, quatrefoils at sides of neck. Rud. Sup. iii. 15. Sn. ii. 38. *Not known.*

York : MM. on both sides, lis, quatrefoil or cross at each side of neck, cross after DEVM. (350). *MB. rare.* Rud. Sup. iii. 13. is a thick piece the size of a half groat, but weighing 76 gr. ; it reads EDWAR DI GRA REX ANGL, at one side of the neck is R, perhaps for Abp. Rotherham, on the other a cross, MM. cross; it reads EBORACE.

The pennies were struck at London, Bristol, Durham and York. They read EDWARD DI or DEI GRA REX ANG ANGL ANGLI or ANGLIE, and are very rarely to be met with in good condition.

London : MM. cinquefoil. *MB.* Cross pierced. *MB.* Cross patee fitchee. Rud. Sup. iii. 16. Sun, quatrefoil at each side of neck. *MB.* Crown, quatrefoil, &c. *MB.* Rud. Sup. ii. 2. 32. and v. 11. In the descriptions of this last the quatrefoils are called fleurs de lis.—EDWARD REX ANGL Z FRA. lis on neck, pellet at each side of crown, and in two quarters. *CUFF.*

Bristol : MM. crown, trefoil? at right of neck, VILLA BRISTOLL. (351). *MB. ext. rare.*

Canterbury. We do not know of any specimen, the one represented in Rud. Sup. iii. 29. and said to be in the Mus., is in fact a coin of Waterford, in bad condition.

Durham : DERAM. DERAME DERHAM DONOLI DUNELMIE DVNOLMIE. 1. DERHAM. MM. crown, quatrefoil at sides of neck. *MB.* Rud. Sup. iii. 25. 2. MM. cross, rose on centre of rev. *MB.* with sometimes a dot in one quarter. *Sir H. ELLIS.* 3. Lis at each side of neck, D on rev. ; reads DERAM and DI. *MB.* 4. DERAME, key at right, B at left of neck, for Booth, bishop from 1457 to 1476, D. on rev. Rud. v. 12. This is a mistake, the Durham coins never have a key. Mr. Cuff has one with a trefoil in the place of the key. 5. DVNOLMIE. MM rose, quatrefoil at each side of neck, B to left of crown, V on breast, D in centre of rev. V in first quarter, a dot between

the pellets in each quarter. *MB.* 6. Same rev. but without quatrefoil, B or V on obv. *MB.* 7. DVNELMIE. B. to left of crown, quatrefoil in centre of cross. Rud. Sup. iii. 28. 8. DVNEL . . . D in centre of rev. Rud. Sup. iii. 27. He is mistaken in saying that this coin is in the Brit. Mus. 9. To this king we suppose a coin to belong which has to the left of the neck four pellets, to the right B. it reads . . . DI. G . . REX A . . . Rev. . . . TAS DO . . . *MB.* 10. MM. ? D. for Dudley, Bp. from 1476 to 1483, to the left, a cross of four pellets to right of neck. Rev. DERAM, with small trefoil ? after DE. *MB.* 11. DONOLI. MM. crown, D to left of neck, quatrefoil to right. Rud. Sup. iii. 26. Sn. ii. 37. 12. D. to left, V to right. *MB.* legend quite obliterated. The V in the rev. of No. 5. Mr. Combe considered to indicate the commencement of the legend, but as it also occurs upon the breast of the king upon the same coin and in the field of No. 12, it had probably some further meaning not yet discovered. 13. MM. cross, EDWARD . . . REX ANGLIE. Rev. DONOLI, a rose in the centre of the cross. (352). *MB.* 14. Another similar with a dot between the pellets in one quarter. *MB.* 15. Similar to last but one, but has on obv. two pellets between each word, and the first and last E reversed. *MB.*

York : 1. MM. rose. Rud. Sup. iii. 20. 2. Rose on breast. (354). *MB.* 3. Rose on breast and at each side of neck. Rud. Sup. iii. 19. 4. E, for Eboraci, to left of neck, rose to right. *MB.* Rud. Sup. iii. 23. 5. Lis or cross at each side of neck, cross at end of legend on obv. and reads DEL. 6. Key at left of neck, rose to right. Rud. Sup. iii. 24. 7. G. for George Nevill, Abp. from 1466 to 1477, at left of neck, key at right. Rud. Sup. iii. 21. *MB.* but MM. a cinquefoil. 8. Rose instead of key at the right. *MB.* 9. MM. cross patée fitchée. G. at left, key at right. Rud. Sup. iii. 22. 10. Similar but MM. lis. *MB.* 11. B. for Booth, Abp. from 1477 to 1480 at one side, key at the other. *MB. rare.* 12. T. for Thomas Rotherham, Abp. from 1480 to 1504, at the left, key at right. *MB.* All these have, upon the reverse, an open quatrefoil upon the centre of the cross.

His early halfpence were struck in London. MM. rose, EDWARD DI GRA REX A, four pellets at each side of neck; under the bust an annulet inclosing a pellet. Weight $8\frac{1}{4}$ gr. *MB. v. r.* MM. cross, EDWARD REX ANG. Pellet at each side of crown and in two quarters of rev. Lis on neck. Weight $7\frac{3}{4}$ gr. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD. v. r.*

The other halfpence were struck at London, Bristol, Canterbury or Durham. They read EDWARD REX ANGL or ANGLI, or DI or DEI GRA REX. London, MM. cross fitchee, trefoil at each side of neck. *MB. MM. cinquefoil. MB. MM. rose. Rud. v. 13. MM. rose, annulet at each side of neck. MB. Rud. v. 14. Sn. ii. 36. Cross instead of annulet. MB. Rud. Sup. iii. 18. MM. coronet, trefoil at each side of neck. MB. Rud. Sup. iii. 17. The MM. on Mus. specimen obliterated; Ruding's plate, taken from that coin, is therefore doubtful. MM. coronet, cross at left, lis at right of neck. CUFF. Trefoil at each side of neck. MB. MM. star, pellet at each side; another, star at each side, both CUFF. MM. cross pierced. MB. another, cross at each side of neck. CUFF. MM. rowel? MM. cross pierced, pellet at each side of neck. MB. MM? three pellets at each side of neck, small wedge in one quarter of rev. MB.*

Durham: DERAM. MM. ? some letter, &c. at the sides of head, D in centre of reverse. *MB.*

Bristol: EDWARD DI GRA REX. Three pellets at each side of neck, MM. crown. VILLA BRISTOV. *MB. Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD. (353). ext. rare.*

Canterbury: MM. oblit. EDWARD DI GRA . . . trefoil at each side of neck. *MB. r. MM. rose, C on breast. Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.*

Farthings of this king are scarcely known. Rud. Sup. 2. xvi. 14. belongs to Edward III. weighing $4\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; much too heavy even for the first coinage of Edward IV. Mr. Cuff has a piece probably of this reign weighing $2\frac{1}{4}$ gr., it reads EDWARD REX ANGL. (355). What Sn. ii. 35 may be, it is impossible to guess.

EDWARD V., 1483.


Short as was the reign of this young king, coins are said to have been issued in his name and by his authority; none however known to have been his have come down to us; and it is more probable that none were ever struck, or, if they were, that they were struck from dies of his father's coins.

RICHARD III., 1483 to 1485.

The coins of Richard III. resemble those of the Edwards and Henries, his predecessors, having the same type; the front face crowned, with cross and pellets upon the reverse. His coins are groats, half groats, pennies, and halfpennies; they were struck at London, Durham, or York, and weigh in the proportion of 12 gr. to the penny.

The groats were all struck in London or York; they read RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. The London mint marks are, a boar's head. (356). *MB.* Rud. v. 17. Sn. ii. 43*. or a rose and sun united. *MB.* Rud. v. 15. one coinage with this latter mint mark has a pellet under the head. *MB.* or obv. MM. boar's head. Rev. MM. rose and sun. The only MM of the York groat is the united rose and sun. Rud. v. 16. This MM is always represented in Ruding's plates merely as a rose. These groats are not common, especially those on which both MM. appear. The York groats are the most rare.

The half groats appear to have been all struck in London; they read the same as the groats, except FR or FRA for FRANC, the MM. is the united rose and sun. (357). *MB.* Ruding, Sup. iii. 32. gives a rose, but it is probably the united mint mark, carelessly copied. Sn. ii. 42. and Rud. v. 18. give a boar's head, but the engravings show that the coin was imperfect, the authority is therefore doubtful. Mr. Dimsdale's, 1824, sold for £13..5s. Mr. Leybourne's, 1838, £12..18s. Mr. Willet had a coin which he published as a half groat of Richard III. struck at Canterbury, it is now in the Brit. Mus. It has been considered genuine, but as it is

much clipped and the legend blundered, perhaps altered, it is not quite to be relied upon as evidence of that monarch having had a mint at Canterbury. It reads RICARD. and has  on the breast. It is perhaps a contemporary forgery. (358). Rud. E. 7.

The pennies were struck at Durham and York, and are very rare. They read RICARD DI GRA REX AN ANG or ANGL. The Durham pence have a fleur de lis as MM. and the letter S on the breast for Bishop Sherwood. *MB.* Rud. Sup. ii. 3. 1. Mr. Dimsdale's, 1824, sold for £10..15s. The York pence have MM. united rose and sun. *MB.* Boar's head. *CUFF.* MM. boar's head, T. for Thomas Rotherham Abp. from 1480 to 1501, at the right a key at the left of the neck. (359). *MB.* *CUFF.* MM. rose, with the T and key. *CUFF.* All have a quatrefoil in the centre of the cross on the reverse. The penny reading Dunolm. Sn. ii. 41. Rud. v. 19. is a forgery of the notorious John White; made by altering the mint mark upon a penny of Richard II. into a boar's head.

The halfpence were struck in London, and are *ext. rare*, they read RICARD DI GRA REX and have for MM. the united rose and sun. (360). *MB.* Rud. Sup. iii. 30. or the boar's head 31. Sn. ii. 40. *MB.* Rud. v. 20. gives one with a cross for MM. and reading RICARD REX ANGL. This coin is at present unknown. Mr. Dimsdale's, 1824, sold for £5..7..6.

No farthings have yet been discovered.

HENRY VII., 1485 to 1509.

Considerable uncertainty has prevailed respecting the earliest coinage of Henry VII. As late as Leake's time, part of the front faced money with the arched crown was considered as belonging to Henry VI.; latterly the coins with the arched crown have all been assigned to Henry VII., and all with the open crown to some one of his predecessors of that name. But as some varieties of these weigh in the proportion of only 12 gr. to the penny, which standard was

not adopted till after the abdication of Henry VI., it is evident all these must have been struck during the seven months of his restoration. This appeared very improbable, and some numismatists therefore suspected that part of these varieties must have been struck by Henry VII.

Every lurking doubt that might have remained respecting the existence of open crowned coins of Henry VII., has been removed by the numismatic sagacity and good fortune of Mr. Cuff, who immediately assigned to that king a York penny with an open crown, MM, rose, having T at one side of the neck and a key on the other. This coin was certainly struck by Thomas Rotherham, who did not become Abp. before 1480, many years after the death of Henry VI., nor was there any Abp. during the reigns of the previous Henries to whom that initial could belong. Another, weight $11\frac{3}{4}$ gr. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* He has also one with T at each side of the head without the key, weight $8\frac{1}{4}$. (370). Another variety, from the same mint, and same MM. has a T at one side of the neck and a lis at the other, with H. in the centre of the rev. *MB.* (367). *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD. CUFF.*

With these facts before us we may consider it as established beyond controversy, that Henry VII. did strike coins with an open crown, and that consequently there are three classes of his coins which strikingly differ from each other. The type of his first coinage resembles that of his predecessors, having the front face and open crown, with the cross and pellets on the reverse; then succeeded the front faced money with the arched crown and similar reverse; and thirdly the profile head with the armorial shield of England upon the reverse.

We may now proceed to describe those coins of the first type which, from the form of the crown, character of the countenance, their weight, and peculiar marks, we consider must be ascribed to this king.

Groats: London: not common. MM. rose, HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. a small cross at each side of neck, a small trefoil after POSVI. *MB.* Wt. 42 gr.

Rud. iv. 21. Another with a small cross after POSVI. *MB.* Weight 42 gr. *MM.* upon both sides, lis upon rose, no cross or trefoil after POSVI. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* Wt. 45 gr. Similar to last but cross after POSVI, no crosses at side of neck. *MB.* Wt. 44½ gr. Another differs only from the last in having two crosses at the end of the legend on obv. (362). *MB.* Wt. 42½ gr. Another similar, but rose on breast. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* Wt. 41 gr. Another, no rose on breast, and the obv. *MM.* a plain cross. *MB.* 44 gr.

MM. cross fitchee, HENRICVS DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FR with two crosses at the end, cross at each side of neck, a small cross before POSVI. *MB.* in perfect preservation, 48 gr. (361). Rud. Sup. ii. 19. *MB.*

Hitherto there have not been any groats discovered of this first coinage of Henry VII. from any other mint than London.

Half groats were struck at London, Canterbury, York. Bristol?

Canterbury: *MM.* Ton. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. Cross at each side of neck, *M.* in centre of rev., after POSVI eye of Providence. *MB.* (363). Another without the eye, trefoil before TAS. *MB.* both rather scarce. This coin has been generally considered as struck by Abp. Morton, who held the See from 1487 to 1501, from there having been another half groat identically the same in every respect, except that the crown was arched. Still doubts were entertained, because the idea was so firmly fixed in most minds that the arched crown was the first type of Henry VII. Now however that this error is dispelled, there can be no doubt but that the above mentioned half groat with the open crown is a coin of Henry VII.

MM. rose, lis at each side of neck, pellet? on breast, *M.* in centre of reverse. Rud. Sup. ii. 23. Another without lis or pellet. Sn. ii. 33.

London: *MM.* lis upon rose, HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL Z F. (364). *MB. v. r.* There is another

London coinage which closely resembles those of York, and are all remarkable for the rosettes, which are profusely introduced into the legends, HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z F FR. or FRA. MM. lis. a rosette between every word, rosette before ADVITORE and MEV. Lozenge enclosing a pellet in centre of cross. *MB.* Another similar reads FRA and has rosettes also before CIVITAS, and LONDON. *MB.* Another has two rosettes between CIVITAS and LONDON. (365). *MB.* and another has also a rosette after London, *MB.* another has a rosette before and after CIVITAS and LONDON. *MB.* another with obverse MM. obliterated, has reverse MM. rosette, but no rosette in the inner legend. *MB.* The crosses upon the reverses are fourchee like those upon the known later coins of Henry VII. and it will be remarked how closely the rosy pieces resemble a series of half-groats with the arched crown.

York: HENRICI DI GRA REX AGLI Z FRAN. rosette between each word, one also before ADIVTORE and MEVM, one before and after CIVITAS, one before EBORACI. The cross fourchee, having a lozenge inclosing a pellet in the centre. MM. on both sides, lis. *MB. Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z F. MM. lis, rosettes between each word. Rev. MM. cross, not any rosettes. Rud. Sup. ii. 22. ANGL Z FR. rosettes in legends; two between CIVITAS and EBORACI. *Sir H. ELLIS.* ANGL Z FRAN. Similar to last, but a rosette also before CIVITAS. *MB.*

Pennies: The York pieces have been already described. Some were struck at Canterbury. MM. Ton. HENRIC—REX ANGL. cross at each side of neck, and M. in the centre of the Rev. (366.) *MB. v. r.*

Halfpenny: HENRIC DI GRA REX. CIVITAS LONDON. MM. lis upon rose. (368). *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* To this king probably belong the halfpennies reading DI GRA REX with a cross at each side of neck. MM. cross, pellets on reverse united. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* (369.)

Another with three pellets instead of cross on each side of neck. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.*

The second coinage of Henry VII. consisted of groats, half-groats, pennies and halfpennies. It differs, upon the obverse, from his own and his predecessor's money, in having the crown arched and the face something more like a portrait; the reverse is much the same as before, except that the workmanship is improved, and the ends of the cross generally forked and decorated. All the coinage of this reign were of the weight established in the fourth of Edward IV. namely 12 grains to the penny.

Groats: all struck in London, HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL, ANG, ANGL, ANGLI, ANGLIE Z F. FR. FRA, FRANC or FRANCI, on reverse the final M is generally omitted in each word of the exterior legend. The mint marks are, 1. Greyhound's head. *Rud. vi. 2. (373).* 2. Anchor. *Rud. vi. 1.* 3. Escallop, f. 3, rosette between each word of legend on obverse, one in each fork of the cross, two before and one after LONDON, one after CIVITAS. *MB. No rosette in the forks, two before CIVITAS, one before LONDON. MB. Rosette between each word, at end of legend in obverse and in the spandrils of the tressure, one after DEVM, two before and after LONDON, two before and after CIVITAS, none in the forks of the cross, the form of the E. peculiar. MB. (372). Very similar, same form of E. but no rosettes in spandrils. MB. 4. Cross crosslet, Rud. vi. 4. 5. Very small trefoil on reverse. MB. 6. Trefoil or half a lis issuing from half a rose. (381), MM. reverse, heraldic cinquefoil. MB. 7. Heraldic cinquefoil. (380). 8. Cinquefoil f. 6. The *MB.* specimen reads FR and has the cinquefoil pierced. (379). 9. Leopard's head crowned. *Rud. Sup. iii. 34.* The two last sometimes appear upon the same coin. *Sn. ii. 47.* On some of the small trefoil coins there is a cross at the side of the neck. (371). *Rud. vi. 5,* had probably the small trefoil MM. it only occurs on reverses, and the obverse only is there engraved. The groat with the cross crosslet mint mark, and some*

of those with the greyhound's head, had the crown with a single arch, and are rather rare. (373). There is one groat which varies from all the others in omitting the pellets and substituting a large portcullis upon the centre of the cross. *MM.* on Rev. *lis.* Rud. Sup. 2. xvi. 16. Mr. Dimsdale's was purchased for Mr. Thomas in 1824, probably unique.

Half-groats were struck in London, Canterbury and York, the king's titles being similar but generally shorter than on the groats.

London: *MM.* on both sides *lis.* HENRIC DI GRA REX AGLI Z FR. rosette between every word, also on the reverse after *Devn* and *ADIVTOE*, cross fourchee, with lozenge in the centre inclosing pellet. *MB.* (374.) This clearly resembles the rosy half-groat with open crown, without *MM.* Rud. vi. 7. we have not seen, nor Sn. ii. 46. which we have no doubt is a blundered representation of a Canterbury coin.

Canterbury: *MM.* none, cross at each side of neck. Rev. the cross patee, *M* on the centre, eye of Providence (382). after *POSVI.* very closely resembling the open crown half-groat, *MB.* See Rud. Sup. iii. 35. where the small crosses, and eye are omitted, perhaps accidentally; we have not seen such a coin. *MM.* Ton, the cross fourchee, no *M* or eye. *MB.* Rud. vi. 8. Sometimes a cinquefoil is with the ton on the obverse. *MB.* Rud. Sup. iv. 1. *MM.* obverse ton. rosette between each word. Rev. *MM.* *lis.* rosette before *ADIVTORE* and *MEV.* after *CIVITAS.* two small dots before and after *CANTOR.* *MB.* Rud. Sup. iv. 5.* One without the dots reads *CASTOR.* *MB.* *MM.* Obverse ton and *lis.* rosette between each word, at end of legend of obverse and outer legend of reverse. *MB.* *MM.* obverse *lis?* trefoils instead of rosettes between each word. Rev. *MM.* *lis.* rosette before *ADIVTORE* and *MEV,* two before *CIVITAS* and before *CANTOR.*

York: *MM.* Martlet; key at each side of neck. (375). Rud. vi. 10. Sn. ii. 45. We have not seen one with a

cross upon the king's breast, distinct from the ornament of the tressure; as Rud. vi. 9. Some are without the tressure of arches round the head, Rud. Sup. iv. 3. and of these some commence the outer legend on the reverse over CIVITAS. *MB.* some over EBORACI. *MB.*

The pennies of this coinage appear to have been struck at Canterbury alone, and are extremely scarce. The legend omits the name of France. The cross is forked. *MM.* on both sides a ton. (376). *MB.* Rud. Sup. iv. 2.

Halfpence of this coinage are also extremely rare, but occur of London, Canterbury and York.

London: *MM.* lis. H. D. G. REX ANGLIE Z FRA. Rud. Sup. iv. 10. Sn. iii. 4. *CUFF.* *MB.* another, but legend not satisfactorily legible. Rud. Sup. iv. 9. copied from Sn. ii. 44. has the open crown; but we suspect this to be an error, occasioned by the arch upon the specimen copied not being sufficiently visible.

Canterbury: HENRIC DI GRA REX A or AN. *MM.* none. *Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.* *MM.* lis. *CUFF.* *MM.* lis on both sides, rosettes between the words of the legend on obverse. (378). *MB.*

York: like those of Canterbury. *MM.* doubtful, under the bust a key. (377). *MB.* Rud. vi. 26. *MM.* cross voided. *MB.*

Farthing: Mr. Cuff has one, but no *MM.* or legend is perceptible. Sn. ii. 43.

In his eighteenth year Henry VII. issued a new coinage, which is here considered his third, of workmanship superior to the preceding and of different types, but of the same weight and fineness. It consisted of shillings, groats, half-groats and pennies.

The shilling was the first coin of that denomination which was issued in England. It weighed twelve pennies or 144 grains. The obverse represents a profile of the king, wearing an arched crown. The titles are HENRIC or HENRICVS DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FR. or FRANC. On the reverse is displayed, for the first time,

the royal shield, bearing quarterly the arms of France and England upon a cross fourchee, with a lis or a trefoil between the forks; the exterior legend continued the same as upon the former coinages, but the interior legend, consisting of the name of the mint, was discontinued. *MB.* Rud. vi. 18. 20. Mr. Dimsdale's sold for £8. 8*s.* One variety adds, VII. after the king's name and reads ANGL Z FR. (383). *MB.* It is extremely rare. Another reads SEPTIM instead of VII. *MB.* Rud. vi. 19. Sn. iii. 8. This is extremely rare. These are the first instances in which the number is annexed to the king's name, except in the reign of Henry III. All these pieces have MM. lis.

The type of the groat is similar to that of the shilling. The legends vary in the same manner, and the numerals VII. and the word SEPTIM both occur on them. The lis is the MM. on the reverse of that with SEPTIM (384.) This coin is extremely scarce, supposed unique, and was bought for the Museum at Willet's sale, 1827. Those with VII. have MM. Cross crosslet, *MB.* Pheon, Rud. vi. 17. 21. *MB.* Greyhound's head, *MB.* and Lis. 16. Sn. iii. 7. One in the British Museum without numerals reads HENRICVS. MM. lis. All with numerals read HENRIC.

The half-groat is similar to the groat, with and without numerals; none has occurred with the word SEPTIM. The MM. are the Lis, Rud. vi. 14. Sn. iii. 6. Cinquefoil, 15. Martlet, (385). of these the *MB.* has two, one weighs 28 grains, the other full 24. Pheon. Rud. vi. 22. *MB.* Those struck at York have two keys below the shield upon the reverse, and have MM. a martlet. Rud. vi. 23. sometimes a cinquefoil on the obverse, and a martlet on the reverse. (386).

The pennies of this coinage have the king seated upon his throne, crowned, holding a sceptre and orb; his titles as on the larger coins, omitting France. The legend of the reverse consists of the name of the city where the coin was struck, Durham, York and London.

On the reverses of the Durham pennies, letters at the sides of the shield indicate the Bishop by whose authority they were struck, as D. S. for Dunelmensis Sherwood? *MB.* Rud. Sup. iv. 8. Sn. iii. 2. or I. S. for John Sherwood, who was Bishop from 1483 to 1494. Rud. Sup.; iv. 5. The upper limb of the cross on the reverse terminates in a crozier, and the MM. of the obverse is a crozier issuing from the king's left hand; at least upon the former coin (387), the latter we have not seen and Ruding's plate only gives the reverse. In Rud. vi. 25. a similar coin is given but no letters appear and all the limbs of the cross are fourchee. Upon other Durham pennies are the letters R. D. for Ricardus (Fox) Dunelm, Bishop from 1494 to 1502. *MB.* Rud. vi. 12. The upper limb of the cross terminates in a mitre, over a coronet, and sometimes the arm of the throne in a rosette, *MB.* or a cross, *SIR H. ELLIS.* The letters DR, which are given in Rud. Sup. iv. 6. Sn. iii. 3, may indicate the same Bishop, or perhaps Ruthall, Bishop from 1508 to 1524, or about one year during the reign of Henry VII. *MB.* (388).

The York pennies are generally without MM. and where we have seen one it was too indistinct to be described. The throne varies in form and decorations, sometimes is without a back, and in some pieces the king holds the sceptre in his left hand, the orb in his right. (389). Rud. Sup. iv. 4. Two keys are always under the shield on the reverse. Rud. vi. 11. *MB.*

There are pennies of similar type struck in London and probably by this king, but the work so much resembles some which must have been struck in the reign of his successor that there is some difficulty in ascribing these correctly. The only difference perceptible is the form of the king's throne; upon those pennies of Durham which, by the initials of cotemporary Bishops, are limited to the time of Henry VII. the backs of the chair are expressed by one thick line, surmounted by an ornament, not reaching to the inner circle of the coin. Upon those pennies which in

the same manner are limited to the time of Henry VIII. these lines are double, and reach up to the inner circle; they are also, perhaps, rather more neatly executed. According to this principle, slight as it is, we have arranged these pennies. One of this description with the name of London has a very small cross in the place of MM. *MB.* Another has MM. *lis. Rud. vi. 13. Sn. iii. 5.*

HENRY VIII., 1509 to 1547.

The different coinages of Henry VIII. vary from each other in type, weight and fineness of metal; they may be well divided into five classes. 1. at the commencement of his reign; 2. at his 18th year; 3. at his 34th year; 4. at his 36th year; 5. at his 37th year.

1. His first coinage exactly resembles that of the last years of his father, for he actually continued his portrait upon the coin, only converting the VII. into VIII. in the legend, and, upon some of the half-groats, giving the names of the mint instead of the usual legend of POSVI, &c. Of this coinage we have the groat, half-groat, penny, half-penny and farthing.

The weight and fineness are the same as before, $11\frac{1}{16}$ fine silver, $\frac{9}{16}$ alloy, and the penny weighing 12 grains.

The groats of this coinage have all the POSVI &c. legend, and exactly resemble his father's, except that they have VIII. instead of VII. after the name; they have MM. Pheon. Portcullis crowned. (390). *Rud. vii. 3. Sn. iii. 12. MB.* and Castle, 2. *MB.*

The Tower half-groats are also like his father's, but have no other MM. than the portcullis. *Sn. iii. 11. MB.*

The Canterbury half-groats have MM. Pomegranate; at the sides of the shield W. A, for William Wareham, Abp. from 1504 to 1532, and read CIVITAS CANTOR. (391). *Rud. vii. 4. MB.* Ruding calls the MM. a flower, perhaps a thistle; it has too been called a poppy, but there can be little doubt of its being intended for a pomegranate, adopted by Abp. Wareham in compliment to Queen Catherine

of Aragon, whose badge it was; as Cranmer afterwards used the Catherine wheel in compliment to the same Queen. MM. Lis, Rud. Sup. iv. 14. Sn. iii. 16. Similar, but legend POSVI &c. Sn. iii. 15. MM. Martlet, legend POSVI &c. WA above the shield, Rud. vii. 6. Sn. iii. 14. *MB.*

The York half-groats have the same types and the same variations of legend. Some have a Cardinal's cap and keys under the shield without any initial letters. MM. Cinquefoil. Rud. vii. 5. *MB.* Letter A? *MB.* Escallop, or Ermine? Sn. iii. 20. *MB.* Star. Rud. vii. 7. *MB.* All these have for legend the name of the mint; those with the star have also the POSVI &c. legend. As they have merely the indications of a Cardinal, without any initials, they were possibly struck by Christopher Bainbridge, Abp. from 1508 to 1515, because, being the first Cardinal, he might consider the initials unnecessary; they may, however, have been struck by Wolsey, Abp. from 1515 to 1531, who was also a Cardinal. One, with X B and MM. a martlet, was clearly struck by Bainbridge, it has the POSVI legend and no hat or keys. This might have been struck before 1511 in which year he was made a Cardinal, Rud. Sup. 4. 15. Sn. iii. 17. Others with the keys, Cardinal's hat, T. W. and name of mint for legend, are clearly struck by Wolsey. MM. cross voided. (392). Sn. iii. 19. *MB.* lis. Rud. Sup. 4. 16.

The type of the penny is the king seated, rev. armorial shield, the legends being always the king's title and name of the mint. London. MM. Portcullis. (394). Rud. Sup. iv. 13. Sn. iii. 10. *MB.* or pheon. vi. 24. *MB.* Durham, without letters or MM. Rud. Sup. iv. 17. or with D. W. for Dunelm Wolsey. MM. mullet, 18. Sn. iii. 18. or with T. D. for Thos. Ruthall. MM. lis. Rud. Sup. iv. 7. Sn. iii. 1. *MB.*

The halfpenny of the first coinage is not, with certainty, to be distinguished from that of the second; but there is some reason to think that all the first have the king's titles for the legend; though T. C. for Thos. Cranmer upon a

Canterbury halfpenny with such a legend, shews that it was also used upon the second coinage, as that prelate did not become Abp. before 1533. A halfpenny with the front face of king with his titles as legend, the cross and pellets upon the reverse with the name of London for legend, and MM. Portcullis, we suppose to belong to this coinage, Rud. vii. 10. Sn. iii. 9. *MB.* As also a Canterbury halfpenny of similar type and legends, with MM. pomegranate, and WA at the sides of the head. (393). *MB.*

The farthing of this coinage is extremely rare. It has for type a Portcullis with the king's titles; Rev. a cross with a rose upon the centre, and probably some abbreviation of CIVITAS LONDON; but only one specimen, and that not legible, is known; it was Mr. Dimsdale's, at whose sale it produced £3..5s. Rud. Sup. 2. xvi. 17. (395).

The SECOND coinage of Henry VIII. took place in his eighteenth year, and is distinguished by bearing his own profile, instead of that of his father, upon the groats and half-groats; and by other differences upon the other coins which will be noticed in the proper place. The standard in this coinage remained the same $11\frac{1}{8}$ oz. fine, $\frac{1}{8}$ alloy, but the weight was reduced from 12 grains to $10\frac{3}{4}$ to the penny.

The Tower groat has the profile of Henry VIII., being younger and fuller than that of his father, surrounded by his titles of king of England and France, with various modes and degrees of abbreviation. The reverse has the cross and shield with the POSVI legend. MM. Rose. Rud. vii. 15. *MB.* Lis. (396). *MB.* Arrow. Sn. iii. 24. *MB.* Sun and cloud. *MB.* Pheon. *MB.* The York groat has the same type, but, on the reverse, the Cardinal's hat is under the shield, T. W. for Thos. Wolsey, at the sides, the mint name for legend, and MM. a cross voided, Rud. vii. 16. Sn. iii. 27. *MB.*

The Tower half-groat resembles the groat in type and legends and has MM. Rose. Rud. vii. 18. Lis. *MB.* Lis, with rose MM on reverse *MB.* Arrow. Sn. iii. 23. *MB.* Sun and cloud. *HUNTER.*

There are also Canterbury half-groats, with W A. at the sides of the shield, with MM. on both sides, cross fleuree Rud. vii. 17. *MB.* the reverse MM. is, sometimes, the letter T. *MB.* or T on both sides. Sn. iii. 32. *MB.* or shell. *MB.* or rose. *MB.* one of these last reads, by a blunder, CIVITOR CANTOR. *MB.* or key. *SHEPHERD.* or rose obverse, and cross fleuree and T on reverse. *SHEPHERD.* Others with T. C. at the sides for a Thos. Cranmer and MM. Catherine wheel, alluding to Queen Catherine whose cause he espoused. Rud. vii. 20. Sn. iii. 34. *MB.* All these read on reverse CIVITAS CANTOR.

The York half-groats are also very similar, having at the sides of the shield T. W. a Cardinal's hat below, and MM. a cross on both sides. (397). Rud. vii. 19. Sn. iii. 26. *MB.* or a cross with a pellet at the side. *MB.* Others have E. L. for Edw. Lee, Abp. from 1531 to 1541, without the Cardinal's hat and with MM. a key. Rud. vii. 21. Sn. iii. 29. *MB.* Sometimes the letters are L. E. Rud. Sup. iv. 20. Sn. iii. 30. *MB.* All these have the legend CIVITAS EBORACI. Abp. Lee was the last person who used the privilege of placing the initials of his name upon the coins struck under his authority.

To the second coinage we are disposed to assign all those pennies with the type of the king seated upon his throne, which have for legend, variously modified, H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, the letter N being often omitted, sometimes other letters; and in one instance, upon a York penny, SPINA is converted into SPIÆ. Rud. vii. 8. The reverses are, as those of the former coinage, the cross and shield, with the places of mintage, London or Durham, for legend.

The Tower pennies have for MM. Rose. Rud. vii. 22, *MB.* Arrow. Sn. iii. 22. *MB.* Lis. *MB.*

The Durham pennies have T W at the sides of the shield, and Cardinal's hat below, for Thos. Wolsey, with MM. crescent. Rud. vii. 8. *MB.* Trefoil. Sn. iii. 25. *MB.* Star. *MB.* They have also C. D. at the sides for Cuthbert Tonstall, Bp. from 1530 to 1560. MM. Star. (399).

Rud. vii. 9. *MB.* A Durham penny also occurs with this *MM.* without any letters or allusion to any Bishop. *MB.*

There is one coin which militates against the arbitrary rule which we have proposed for separating the pennies of the first and second coinage: a Canterbury halfpenny with the legend of the king's titles only and the letters T. C. for Thos. Cranmer who was not Abp. till 1533. This must belong to the second period, and shews that, at least at Canterbury, the old legend was retained. Rud. vii. 12. Sn. iii. 33.

The halfpence are formed after the fashion of those of Henry VII. but much smaller, having the full face, crowned, the bust unclothed; Rev. the cross and pellets: the ROSA legend on the obverse, the place of mintage on the reverse.

The Tower *MM.* are, Rose. Snell. p. 23. Lis. Rud. Sup. iv. 11. 12. *MB.* Arrow. Rud. vii. 23. Sn. iii. 21. *MB.*

The Canterbury halfpence have W A for Abp. Wareham, no *MM.* Rud. vii. 11. Sn. iii. 31. or T. C. for Tho. Cranmer. *MM.* Catherine wheel. (398). *MB.* and one, with the king's titles instead of ROSA legend, has T C at the sides, for Tho. Cranmer, and *MM.* portcullis. Rud. vii. 12. Sn. iii. 33.

The York halfpence have E L for Edw. Lee, and *MM.* a key. Rud. Sup. iv. 19. Sn. iii. 28. *MB.*

To this coinage may also be assigned two rare farthings. One has on the obverse a portcullis, *MM.* an arrow. RVTILANS ROSA. Rev. a rose upon the centre of a cross. HEN. . . . AG. (400). Rud. Sup. 2. xvi. 24. *MB.* The other has for reverse a cross with a pellet in each angle H D. GRATI. Rud. 18. Rev. J. MARTIN.

The THIRD coinage of Henry VIII. took place in the 34th year of his reign; when the types underwent some alteration, and the coin was deteriorated both in weight and fineness. The penny now weighed only 10 gr.; and two oz., in twelve, of alloy was used.

This coinage consisted of shillings, groats, half groats,

pence and halfpence. The king is represented with a front, or nearly front face, crowned, wearing a royal mantle with a fur collar; the legend contains his titles, including the new one of King of Ireland, HENRICI VIII DI GRA ANGL FRA Z HIB REX.

This type has generally been considered to have been introduced at the same time that the coin was debased, but specimens in fine silver of various denominations contradict this view; they bear however the title of king of Ireland, and must therefore have been struck only just before the debasement. No indenture or proclamation for such a coinage is known, but it is probable that he would not delay displaying his new title of king of Ireland upon his coins: we know he immediately issued Irish coins.

The shillings, or testoons as they were named, have the king's bust, full faced, in royal mantle, fur collar, MM. lis, HENRIC VIII &c. Rev. a rose crowned between the letters H. R. also crowned; the legend POSVI DEVM ADIVTOERIVM. MEVM. MM. two lis, *MB.* Rud. viii. 2. Sn. iii. 38. These plates have only one lis on the rev. Another in *MB.* reads ADIVTOREUM. A third with one lis on rev. reads ADITORIVM.

The groat has the same MM. and a similar bust, but the face not quite so full, leg. HENRIC. 8. &c. Rev. cross and shield; an annulet in each fork of the cross. MM. lis, leg. POSVI &c. *MB.* 3. Rud. viii. 3. Sn. iii. 37.

Half groat same as groat in every respect. Rud. viii. 4. Sn. iii. 36. perhaps also Rud. viii. 13. Sn. iii. 44. *MB.*

Penny: legend ROSA &c. MM. lis. Rev. shield, CIVITAS LONDON. Rud. viii. 5. Sn. iii. 35. The quality of the metal induces us to assign to this coinage a York penny. Bust mantled, rev. reads CIVITAS EBORAC. *MB.*

We shall now proceed to describe those pieces which, from the apparent quality of the metal, seem to have really belonged to the coinage of his 34th year. As the types of these, and of the still further debased coinages of his 36th and 37th years, appear to be in many instances the same, no

reliance can be placed upon engravings for distinguishing the separate coinages, and our arrangement will be derived exclusively from pieces actually examined. We cannot however venture to assert that we are always correct, for appearances are deceitful, and we cannot resort to the only true test, an assay.

Shilling: types as in fine silver, but 8 instead of VIII. MM. before leg., a lis; after, annulet enclosing a pellet. Rev. MM. annulet inclosing a pellet. *MB.* (401). or MM. obv. annulet. Rev. annulet and pellet. Rud. viii. 6.

Groat: similar to that of fine silver. MM. on both sides, lis, annulet inclosing pellet between forks of cross. *MB.* Another, MM. arrow, annulet between forks. Rud. viii. 8. *MB.* MM. rev. only, a picklock; a half rose between forks of the cross. *MB.* There are others in which the bust is smaller, not in a royal mantle, but having a plain falling collar, like Rud. viii. 10. MM. lis on both sides, annulet inclosing pellet in each fork. *MB.* or MM. martlet, some uncertain object in the forks, probably half a rose as in some groats of Canterbury. (402). *MB.* One with royal mantle, no MM. has S between each fork, leg. CIVITAS LONDON, with two trefoils before and after each word. *MB.* Sn. iii. 42. not quite correct.

A Bristol groat has mantled bust, WS for mint mark on rev., and two small trefoils after each word; nothing in the forks of the cross. *MB.*

A Canterbury groat has the bust with the plain collar, no MM, half a rose in each fork, leg. CIVITAS CANTOR, a pellet before and after each word of legend. *MB.* Another without the pellets. *MB.*

A York groat has the mantled bust, no MM, nothing in the forks, leg. CIVITAS EBORACI with two trefoils before and after each word. *MB.* (403). Rud. viii. 9. Another has the plain mantle and falling collar, no MM., one trefoil at the beginning, four in middle of legend. *MB.*

The half groats which we suppose to belong to this coinage are of Bristol and Canterbury, and perhaps York.

The Bristol one has the mantled bust, no MM. ; and in the legend IR erroneously for FR. Rev. shield and cross without any object in the fork ; MM. lis, between CIVITAS and BRISTOLIE ; and WS, in monogram, at the commencement. (404). *MB.* Another has a lis between each fork of the cross, one after CIVITAS, and another before BRISTOLIE. *MB.*

The Canterbury half groat is similar in type to the Bristol, but without any MM. It reads CIVITAS CANTOR. Rud. Sup. iv. 21. Sn. iii. 41. *MB.*

York : On the authority of Rud. viii. 14. like the groat without the trefoils.

The London penny has the full faced mantled bust, with H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINÁ—no MM. Rev. CIVITAS LONDON, all in Roman letters. (405). Rud. viii. 16. *MB.* MM. on rev. picklock. *MB.* Perhaps Sn. iii. 40. with MM. lis and old English N belong to this coinage.

The Bristol has generally the head smaller, and more of the body shown ; the legend commences HE 8 D. G. &c. with a cross after the word ROSA. The rev. has lis between the words CIVITAS and BRISTOLIE, and two pellets at the commencement ; all the letters are old English. (406). Rud. viii. 17. *MB.*

Halfpence of this coinage were struck in London, Canterbury and York. They have all the king's bust, front faced, wearing the royal mantle, and with the ROSA &c. legend. The reverse has the cross fourchee with pellets in the quarters, and the name of the mint for legend. (407). Rud. viii. 18-19. One of the London halfpence has the cross scarcely forked, and upon its centre an annulet inclosing a pellet. *MB.* (408).

The FOURTH coinage, or that of the 36th year of Henry VIII. was of a still more debased character than the preceding, being exactly half silver and half alloy ; the weight however continued the same, the penny being 10 gr. The type continued the same, with some slight unimportant variations in minor details.

The shilling is like the preceding, MM. annulet inclosing a pellet, the legend reads ADIVTORIVM. *MB.* Another has MM. on both sides, the old English Ɔ . the legend CIVITAS LONDON having at the beginning, middle and end, three balls with three florets to each. (409). *MB.* Sn. iii. 43. but no MM. Rud. viii. 7. but with LONDONIE instead of London, and no MM.

The groat has the mantled bust, MM. on both sides, a martlet, leg. POSVI &c., a half rose between the forks of the cross. *MB.* or MM. on rev. only, a bow, without any object in the forks. Sn. iii. 45. CIVITAS LONDON. MM. Roman E. *MB.* or with plain mantle, MM. E. nothing in the forks of the cross. Rud. viii. 10. *MB.* Obv. MM. lis? open lozenges between the words. Rev. no MM. English Ɔ ? between the forks. *MB.*

The Bristol groat has also mantled bust, no MM. Legend of reverse CIVITAS BRISTOLIE a rose and a lis between the words and WS at the commencement, a lis between the forks of the cross. Rud. viii. 11. *MB.* This MM. which has been called W, or VY, is really the monogram of WS, intended probably for the initials of William Sharrington, chief officer of the mint at Bristol. Similar but MM. rose at the end of obv. leg. *MB.* Another with small cross instead of rose for MM. *MB.* Another has no MM. on obv. but TL in monogram or perhaps an illformed and imperfect E. rose after CIVITAS. trefoil before BRISTOLIE and also in the forks of the cross. *MB.*

Canterbury groat: no MM. mantled bust, two trefoils before and after each word on rev. *MB.*

The York has the mantled bust, no MM. on either side; no object in the forks; but two small trefoils before and after each word of the legend CIVITAS EBORACI. *MB.*

We cannot distinguish any half groats of this year, all the base ones we have met with appearing to belong to the still baser coinage of next year. Rud. viii. 15. with WS. perhaps belongs to this coinage. The *MB.* specimen has lis after CIVITAS.

The pennies of this coinage seem to be of the Canterbury mint, and have the mantled bust, no MM. but small open quatrefoils between the words. *MB.*

The FIFTH coinage, or that of his 37th year. The shilling of this very base coinage resembles those of his 34th and 36th years. MM. on one or both sides, annulet inclosing a pellet, leg. POSVI &c. *MB.* One, with MM. S? on the obverse, and ☞ on the reverse, has legend CIVITAS LONDON with ornament exactly like that of his 36th year. *MB.*

The London groat of this year has the small head, with probably the falling collar, no MM. Rev. shield and cross with an annulet in the forks, leg. REDDE CVIQVE QVOD SVVM EST. or MM. a bow. Rud. viii. 12. *MB.* or obv. MM. bow. Rev. MM. a picklock. Sn. iii. 46.

The Bristol groat has mantled bust, no MM. Rev. cinquefoil and pierced cross between CIVITAS and BRISTOLIE. MM. WS in monogram: small annulet in forks of cross. *MB.*

The Canterbury groat has mantled bust, no MM. Rev. annulet in forks of cross. *MB.* or MM. lis; pierced cross before and after each word of the legend. *MB.* The Museum specimen is counter marked with a lis within an oval border. Others have the falling collar, no MM. and half a rose in the forks of the cross. *MB.*

The Rev. E. J. Shepherd mentions having seen a groat certainly of this year, with the legend of the earlier coinages, POSVI &c.

The base half groats, which we have met with, appear to belong to this year. The London ones have the mantled bust, the legend CIVITAS LONDON, sometimes no MM. *MB.* or, MM. the letter E. with a pierced cross before and after the legend. *MB.* or two such crosses between CIVITAS and LONDON. *MB. Rev. E. J. SHEPHERD.*

The Canterbury half groat has the mantled bust, no MM. or any object in forks of cross. *MB.*

The York half groat has also the mantled bust, no MM. or object in forks of cross. *MB.*

Mr. Shepherd also mentions a half groat of this year with

the POSVI legend, and bust in a royal mantle ; MM. uncertain.

In the collection of the Rev. J. Martin is the half groat with rev. legend REDD. CVIQ QD SVVM EST. (410).

The pennies of this coinage appear to have been struck at London, Canterbury and York.

The London penny resembles that of this 34th year, but has on the reverse a MM. perhaps the letter E. *MB.* Another, probably unique, in very bad state, appears to have an arrow for MM. The legend of the reverse is RED. CVIQ Q : SV EST. (411). *MB.*

The Canterbury pennies have the common type and legends without MM. *MB.* One commences the legend of the reverse at the side instead of, as usual, at the top. *MB.* One has the three quarter face, plain mantle and falling collar. MM., if any, obliterated. Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR, no MM. *MB.*

The York penny has also the common type without any MM. or other peculiarity ; the *MB.* one has the three quarter face, plain mantle and falling collar : they read EBORACI. *MB.*

EDWARD VI., 1547 to 1553.

When Edward VI. came to the throne, at the age of little more than nine years, he found the coinage of the realm in a state of debasement, most disgraceful to the government and injurious to the people. The propriety and necessity of reestablishing a currency of standard metal seems to have been perceived at an early period of his reign, and endeavours were made to accomplish so desirable an end. The principles however were not well understood, the expence of doing it honestly was more than the state of the treasury could conveniently bear, and the reformation of the coinage was therefore marked by vacillation and injustice. The ultimate object of the government was correct and good, but the mode of arriving at it was irregular and dishonest. As their views were not clear, their proceedings were inconsistent, and there is consequently some difficulty in ascer-

taining to what coinage we must refer the various pieces which we shall have to describe.

His first coinage was ordered to be of the same low standard as that of the last years of his father; viz. 4 oz. of silver to 8 oz. of alloy; the weight in the proportion of the penny of 10 gr.; and the denomination of the coins the same, *testoons*, groats, half-groats, pennies, halfpennies and farthings; but of these, groats, half-groats, and pennies alone are now known; and are all rare.

The type of the groat represents the bust of the king in profile, crowned, surrounded by his titles, variously abbreviated, EDWARD. 6. D. G. AG. FR. ET HIB. REX. The reverse has a cross fleuree over the shield, with POSVI &c. The only now known MM. is the arrow, with a crescent between each fork of the cross. (412). Rud. ix. 1. Sn. iv. 8. *MB.* Others have CIVITAS LONDON instead of POSVI &c. and MM. a lozenge, with smaller ones at the ends of the words. (413). Rud. ix. 3. Sn. iv. 5. *MB.* Snelling mentions Canterbury also, but we do not know of a specimen.

The half-groat exactly resembles the groat; that with the leg. POSVI &c. has the MM. arrow. (414). Rud. ix. 2. Sn. iv. 4. *MB.* The CIVITAS LONDON. MM.? (416). *MB.* The CIVITAS CANTOR appears to be without any. One sort spells the king's name EDOARD. Rud. ix. 4. *MB.* Another with the W. Sn. iv. 1. *MB.*

The penny has the same type as the groat, but instead of the king's titles it has the legend variously abbreviated of E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. The reverse has the name of the mint, as London, with MM. arrow. Sn. iv. 7. *MB.* or E—*MB.* or without any. Rud. ix. 5.

The Bristol penny has CIVITAS BRISTOLIE, a trefoil in each fork of the cross, and a lis after Civitas. The obverse reads SPIPA and has a cross after ROSA. Sn. iv. 6. Another without that peculiar mark has merely MM. a cross. Rud. ix. 16. The Museum specimen reads the legend correctly and at length in old English letters,

has a cross fleuree? after ROSA, and a trefoil after SINE, and SPINA. On the reverse it has a cross after CIVITAS, and a trefoil in each fork of the cross. *MB.* (415). It has also the peculiarity of being of good silver.

After the issuing of his first coinage there was some attempt at improvement in the standard, and testoons or shillings were ordered to be struck with 6 oz. silver and 6 of alloy, and of the weight of 80 gr., and these we shall proceed to describe, premising, however, that there seems to be amongst them considerable difference in the quality of the metal. The king's bust is in profile crowned; and in his style the Roman VI. is always used. On the reverse the arms are upon a garnished oval shield, now introduced for the first time, with the letters ER at the side. Upon these pieces the cross, which from the time of the conquest had invariably appeared upon the reverse of the coins, was omitted. Upon some we have the legend INIMICOS EIVS INDVAM CONFVSIONE taken from Psalm cxxxii. v. 19. It appears sometimes on the rev. (417). Rud. S. 4. 28. *MB.* The Museum specimen is not of the basest metal, which that described by Ruding is said to be. Sometimes this legend changes place with the king's titles. Rud. ix. 8. Sn. iv. 9. All have MM. bow.

Upon most of these shillings we have the legend TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE taken from Prov. xiv. v. 27. with the date now also first introduced upon English money. Henry VIII. had introduced a date upon his Tournay groat in Roman numerals. This legend also occasionally changes place with the king's titles, we have seen it so upon pieces with MM. arrow. Rud. Sup. iv. 27. Sn. iv. 10. *MB.* MM. Y. (418). *MB.* and without MM. Rud. ix. 9. *MB.* These are dated MDXLIX. In Rud. ix. 6. one appears with MM. rose and dated MDXLVII. *MB.* This is generally considered a pattern, as are others varying somewhat in legend, &c. which are dated MDXLVII. and MDXLVIII. *MB.* With the respective legends properly placed we have MM. Arrow. *MB.* Grapple. *MB.* Y. *MB.* T. *MB.* Small t. *MB.* Swan.

Rud. ix. 11. *MB.* In the same plate, fig. 10, appears one with TG old English letters in monogram, said to be the initials of Thomas Gale, mint master at York. This is a mistake, for that officer's name was George. We have not seen the coin. All the above are dated MDXLIX. Of the same kind we have the swan MM. and date MDL. Rud. ix. 12. Sn. iv. 11. *MB.* The following of the same type are of the very basest kind, not proceeding with the improvement of his father's standard, as was done in the preceding shillings, but actually descending even lower in the scale, for they have only 3 oz. silver to 9 of alloy. Of these we have of the year MDL. the MM. Lis on the obv. Y on the rev. *MB.* Of MDLI. Lis on both sides. Rud. Sup. iv. 29. Sn. iv. 13. *MB.* Harp. Rud. S. iv. 30. this does not appear to have the letters ER on the reverse. Rose. Rud. ix. 13. We have also MDLII. *MB.* possibly unique. MM. uncertain. It is not easy to account for this date upon a base shilling, as the money of fine silver was certainly in circulation in the preceding year; it has some indications of the greyhound countermark, but the outline is not correct, and I almost suspect the coin to be one of those counterfeits which history tells us were so prevalent at that time. The base shillings were decried in the third year of Elizabeth, and ordered to pass respectively for fourpence halfpenny each, and to be countermarked with a portcullis before the face of the king; and for twopence farthing, to be countermarked with the print of a greyhound. The portcullis appears upon one with MM. swan. Rud. ix. 14. Sn. iv. 12. *MB.* and in margin of the original proclamation. The greyhound upon coins with MM. Lis, MDLI. *MB.* with Rose. Rud. ix. 15. Sn. iv. 14. and Lion in margin of proclamation. These basest coins, valued at two pence farthing, had for MM. lion, lis, rose, harp. Those marked with the swan, rose, arrow, and bow, are said to have been coined, at the mint in Durham House in the Strand, by Sir Martin Bowes.

The determination was at length made to issue a coinage of a proper standard, and in 1551 commenced the circulation of

crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences and threepences of 11 oz. 1 dwt. to 19 dwt. of alloy ; with pennies, halfpennies and farthings, of only 4 oz. silver to 8 oz. alloy. These were struck at the Tower under the direction of Throgmorton, and at Southwark under Sir John Yorke.

The crowns represent the king mounted upon a horse, sometimes trotting or walking, and sometimes capering, the date under the horse 1551, 1552, 1553 ; the king's titles EDWARD VI AGL FRA Z HIB REX, more or less abbreviated. Rev. arms and cross fleuree, POSVI &c. Those of 1551 have MM. Y. for Sir J. Yorke. Rud. x. 1. *MB.* those of 1552. (420). 1553. have the Ton for Throgmorton. Sn. iv. 18. *MB.*

The half-crowns are exactly the same as the crowns, except that the king's titles are somewhat shorter. The MM. too are the same, except that the Ton appears upon some of the date 1551. Rud. x. 3. Sn. iv. 19. *MB.* 1551 with MM. Y. horse walking, richly caparisoned, plume on head. Rud. x. 2. 1551 and 1552 with MM Ton, horse capering, without plumes. 1553 MM. Ton, horse walking, no plumes, caparisons decorated with a cross. (421). Rud. x. 4.

The piece (419) is of fine silver, and, as appears from the date, was struck at this time of improvement ; it was probably only a pattern for a shilling, but being, as we believe, unique, and unpublished, we could not refrain from giving a representation of so singular a piece. The king is represented on horseback, galloping, armed and in a menacing attitude. His titles form the legend. Rev. a square topped shield, crowned, between E. R. legend TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE M. D. L. I. MM. on both sides, a bird's head. *MB.*

The shillings represented the king, front faced, crowned, in ermine robe, and collar of knighthood ; his titles as usual, a rose at one side of his head, and XII, for 12 pence, at the other : reverse, the shield and cross fourchee, with POSVI &c. MM. Ton. (422). Rud. x. 5. Sn. iv. 15. or Y Rud. x. 6. *MB.*

The sixpence exactly the same as the shilling, and same **MM.** but instead of **XII** have **VI.** Rud. x. 7. *MB.* One with **MM.** Ton is without the collar round the king's neck. Rud. x. 8. Some were struck at York **CIVITAS EBO-RACI** instead of **POSVI &c.** and **MM.** mullet pierced. (423). Rud. x. 10. Sn. iv. 16. *MB.*

Threepence, same as shillings, but no collar round the king's neck; **III** instead of **XII.** **MM.** Ton. Rud. x. 9. *MB.* or Ton on one side and rose on the other. *MB.* Some of these also were struck at York differing from the sixpence only in the **III** at the side of the bust. **MM.** mullet pierced, on both sides. Rud. x. 11. Sn. iv. 17. *MB.* Sometimes only on one. *MB.* (424).

In the commission for making shillings and sixpences, issued in 1551, no mention is made of these pieces. Stowe, in his annals of that year, naming each other sort of money, does not mention them. They differ from the larger monies in not having the collar; they are mentioned in the indenture of 1552 and I therefore conclude that they were struck in that year.

The penny of this coinage occurs of fine metal, and of base. The fine penny has the king seated upon his throne as in his father's and grandfather's, with the leg. **E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPI.** rev. arms and cross **CIVITAS LON-DON.** **MM.** on both sides, Ton. (425). Rud. x. 12. Sn. iv. 20. *MB.*

The base penny has a full blown rose, instead of the king upon his throne, with the same legend, rev. same as the fine money. Those struck at London have **MM.** Scallop; *MB.* (426). Trefoil; *MB.* None. Rud. ix. 17. Sn. iv. 2. *MB.* or Rose on the rev. *MB.* There was also one struck at York **CIVITAS EBORACI.** **MM.** mullet pierced. Rud. x. 13. Sn. iv. 3. *MB.* The Museum possesses a London penny of fine silver, of the same type, which weighs $6\frac{7}{8}$ grs. Rud. Sup. iv. 26. This was probably struck in 1552 when order had been given to stop the issue of the base small money.

The halfpence are nearly similar to the penny, having the difference mentioned by Stowe, that while the rose upon the penny is double, that upon the halfpenny is single. *MB.* (427). it weighs $3\frac{9}{16}$ grs. metal base.

The farthing has the portcullis with E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPI. rev. cross and pellets CIVITAS LONDON. (428). Rud. ix. 18. Sn. iv. 1. *MB.*

MARY, 1553 to 1558.

When Mary ascended the throne, she announced her intention to restore the coins to their original standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver to 18 dwts. alloy; instead of which she actually made it less fine than she found it. Edward's last coinage was 11 oz. 1 dwt. fine, Mary's was 11 oz. fine and 1 oz. alloy. The weight was in the proportion of 8 grains to the penny, the base pieces weighed 12 grains. Before her marriage she coined groats, half-groats, and pence.

Upon the groat she is represented in profile to the left, crowned and wearing sometimes a cross suspended to her necklace. She is styled MARIA D G. ANG. FRA or FR. Z HIB REGI. A pomegranate, after her name; serves as *MM.* rev. shield and cross fleuree, the legend VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. a pomegranate after the first word. (429). Rud. xi. 1. Sn. v. 5. *MB.* The motto, with the device of Time drawing Truth out of a pit, was adopted by the persuasion of her popish clergy, in allusion to her endeavours to restore the abominations of popery, which had been in a great degree suppressed by her predecessors.

The half-groat varies from the groat only in size, weight, and abbreviated mode of expressing the legends. (431). Rud. xi. 2. Sn. v. 1. *MB.*

The penny had the bust crowned as the others, the legend M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, no *MM.* or inner circle on either side; rev. shield and cross, leg. CIVITAS LONDON. Rud. xi. 3. *MB.* In Sn. v. 2. an inner circle

is marked, perhaps erroneously. Another, perhaps unique, has the legend VERITAS TEMP FILIA, with the pomegranate. (430). *MB.*

There is another penny issued by her which weighed 10 grains, but had only 3 oz. fine silver to 9 oz. alloy. This has a rose instead of the Queen's bust, with MM. a rose, rev. similar to the other pennies, CIVITAS LONDON. Rud. xi. 4. Sn. v. 6. *MB.*

Her first coinage after her marriage did not differ much in appearance from the former; on the groat, her husband's name was added to her own, PHILIP Z MARIA D G REX Z REGINA; and the old legend of the reverse was recurred to, POSVIMVS &c. No inner circle on either side. MM. lis. (432). Sometimes ET was used, Rud. xi. 5. sometimes the old Z. Sn. v. 8. *MB.*

The half-groat was similar, the titles somewhat abbreviated. (433). Rud. xi. 6. Sn. v. 4.

The penny resembled the former penny; having however MM. lis, and reading P Z M D. G. ROSA &c. (434). Rud. xi. 7. Sn. v. 3. *MB.* Upon these half-groats and pennies an oval pearl, instead of a cross, is suspended from the necklace. Rud. in 3, 5, 7, has erroneously omitted both. The base penny resembled the former base one, except in the slight alteration of the royal names. (435). It is sometimes without MM. Rud. xi. 8. Sn. v. 7.

It was not long however before the appearance of her coin was changed, for in the first year after her marriage her husband's bust appeared facing hers, as described by Butler,

Still amorous, fond and billing

Like Philip and Mary upon a shilling.

The new coins consisted of half-crowns, shillings, six-pencés. If groats, half-groats, and pence were struck, they were of the same type as those previous to the introduction of the king's bust.

The half-crown is perhaps only a pattern for an intended coin never issued, for two only are known. On one side

is the bust of Philip to the right, in armour; above, the crown; below, the date 15 54. leg. PHILIPPVS D. G. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP. no MM. On the other the bust of Mary to the left, in her usual dress; above, the crown between 15 54. leg. MARIA D G R ANG FR NEAP. PR HISP. (438). Rud. xi. 13. Sn. v. 18. *MB.* The other specimen is in the Hunter Museum.

The shillings represent similar busts of the king and queen face to face, with the crown over them, with their titles as Sovereigns of Naples and Princes of Spain, without any date, Rud. xi. 16. Sn. v. 12. *MB.* or with 15 54 at the sides of the crown. Rud. xi. 9. Sn. v. 9. (436). *MB.* The reverse has an oval garnished shield, crowned, impaling the arms of Philip and Mary, the figures x ii at the sides of the crown, now first introduced in that place, to indicate the value of the coin. The leg. POSVIMVS &c.

Upon other shillings the titles were REX ET REGINA ANGL. the reverse being the same as upon the others. These are without date. Rud. xi. 17. Sn. v. 13. *MB.* or dated 15 54. Rud. Sup. iv. 31. Sn. v. 11. *MB.* or 15 55. Rud. xi. 14. Sn. v. 15. *MB.* or with the date 1553 under the heads. Rud. xi. 11. Sn. v. 10. *MB.*

The sixpences are similar to the shillings, having VI. at the sides of the crown. With the Neapolitan and Spanish titles they occur with the date 15 54. Rud. xi. 10. Sn. v. 14. *MB.* Without those titles they have the date 1554 under the heads. Rud. xi. 12. Sn. v. 16. or 15 55 at sides of crown. Rud. xi. 15. Sn. v. 17. or 15 57, with MM. lis. Rud. xi. 18. Sn. v. 19. *MB.* Or 1557 under the heads, MM. lis. (437). These two are the only pieces of this coinage which have a MM.

Upon the reverse of these shillings and sixpences the cross was omitted, as it had been before on the testoons, or shillings, of Edward VI.

ELIZABETH, 1558 to 1602.

When Elizabeth ascended the throne she set seriously

to work to complete that reformation in the standard of the coinage which had been commenced by Edward VI. The coinage of her first three years, which consisted of shillings, groats, half-groats and pennies, and were marked with the martlet, cross, crosslet or lis, contained 11 oz. silver to one oz. alloy; but in her second year she restored the standard to its original fineness of 11 oz. 2 dwt. silver, 18 dwt. alloy, and in that state it has continued down to the present time. The weight of her coins was in the proportion of 8 grains to the penny, down to her 43d year, when a slight reduction took place and the penny weighed only $7\frac{2}{3}$ gr. For shillings of the first coinages, see (439). (440). Rud. xii. 1, 2, 3, Sn. vi. 7, 9, 10. Groats. (443). Rud. xii. 4, 5, 6. Sn. vi. 3, 4, 8. Half-groats. (445). (447). Rud. xii. 7. Sn. vi. 2, 6. Pence. (450). Rud. xii. 10, 11, 12. Sn. vi. 1, 5.

Soon after the issue of her first coinage much inconvenience was experienced from a want of small money; the shilling and the groat were, therefore, in 1561, for a time discontinued, and order given to issue sixpences, threepences, three-halfpence, and three-farthings. Coins of the two last denominations were never coined in any other reign before or since. For sixpences, see (441). (442). three-pence, (444). three-halfpence, (448). three-farthings, (449). In the year 1582 these pieces of three-pence, three-halfpence and three-farthings were discontinued; shillings, half-groats and pence were revived, and the half-penny was added. Between the first coinage and this year, half-groats appear to have been twice struck in 1567 and 1569, pence three times, 1567, 1574, 1577. Crowns and half-crowns were issued only in the two last years of her reign. But the exact years, in which different denominations of coins were issued, will be best seen when we come to describe each; for, upon the sixpences, which was the most uninterrupted series of this reign, the dates of the years appear as well as the mint marks; and as these marks changed very frequently, seldom continuing more than three years, they indicate with considerable accuracy

the date of every other coin. The principle upon which the various mint marks were regulated it is not easy to understand, for while some continued for four or five years, at other times as many as three different ones were used in the same year. As the smaller denominations of coin were of values, and consequently of sizes, very closely approximating to each other, the odd and alternate pieces were distinguished by a rose behind the head of the queen; accordingly we find these ornaments upon the sixpence, threepence, three-halfpence and three-farthings, while the shilling, groat, half-groat, penny and halfpenny are without it.

The following tabular view will shew better than any description the dates and denominations of the various coins.

(TABULAR VIEW.)

| | Sixpence. | Shil. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. | 1½d. | ¾d. | ½d. |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| Martlet . . . | + | + | — | + | + | | | | |
| Cross crosslet . . . | + | + | — | + | + | | | | |
| Fleur de lis . . . | + | + | — | + | + | | | | |
| Pheon . . . | 1561 | — | — | + | — | | + | + | |
| | 1562 | — | — | + | — | | + | | |
| | 1563 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| | 1564 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| | 1565 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| Rose . . . | 1565 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| Portcullis . . . | 1566 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| Lion . . . | 1566 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| | 1567 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Coronet . . . | 1567 | — | — | + | + | + | | | |
| | 1568 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| | 1569 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| | 1570 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Castle . . . | 1569 | — | — | — | R | | | | |
| | 1570 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| | 1571 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| Ermine . . . | 1571 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| | 1572 | — | — | + | — | | + | | |
| | 1573 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| Acorn . . . | 1573 | — | — | + | — | | + | | |
| | 1574 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Cinqufoil . . . | 1574 | — | — | + | — | R | + | + | |
| | 1575 | — | — | + | — | | + | + | |
| | 1576 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| | 1577 | — | — | — | — | | | | |

| | Six-pence. | Shil. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. | 1½d. | ¾d. | ½d. |
|----------------|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| Cross . . . | 1577 | — | — | — | — | + | | | |
| ✓ | 1578 | — | — | + | — | | | + | |
| ✓ | 1579 | — | — | + | — | | + | | |
| ✓ | 1580 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1581 | — | — | + | — | | | | |
| Sword . . . | 1582 | — | — | + | — | + | | | |
| Bell . . . | 1582 | + | — | — | + | + | | | |
| ✓ | 1583 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1584 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| A | 1582 | + | — | — | + | + | | | + |
| ✓ | 1583 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1584 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Scallop . . . | 1584 | + | — | — | + | + | | | |
| ✓ | 1585 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1586 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Crescent . . . | 1587 | + | — | — | + | + | | | |
| ✓ | 1588 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1589 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Hand . . . | 1590 | + | — | — | + | + | | | + |
| ✓ | 1591 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1592 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Ton | 1592 | + | — | — | + | + | | | + |
| ✓ | 1593 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1594 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1595 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Woolpack . . . | 1594 | + | — | — | + | + | | | + |
| ✓ | 1595 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1596 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Key | 1595 | + | — | — | + | + | | | + |
| ✓ | 1596 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1597 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1598 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Anchor . . . | 1597 | + | — | — | — | + | | | + |
| ✓ | 1598 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1599 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| ✓ | 1600 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Annulet . . . | 1600 | + | — | — | — | + | | | + |
| 1 | 1601 | + | — | — | + | + | | | + |
| ✓ | 1602 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| 2 | 1602 | + | — | — | + | + | | | + |

| | Six-pence. | Shil. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. | 1½d. | ¾d. | ½d. |
|------------------|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|
| Star . . . | 1561 | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| | 1562 | | | + | | | | | |
| | 1562 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1562 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1563 | | | | S | | | + | |
| | 1564 | | | | S.R | | | | |
| | 1566 | | | | | | | | |
| Fleur de lis . . | 1567 | + | | | | S. R. | | | |
| | 1568 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1570 | | | | | | | | |
| Mullet pierced | 1570 | | | | | | | | |
| Castle . . . | 1571 | | | | | | | | |
| Mullet . . . | 1574 | + | | | | | | | |
| | 1575 | | | | | | | | |

Snelling S. } coins with these letters opposite we have not seen,
Ruding R. } but they are given upon the authority of those writers.

The dates indicate the sixpences; the crosses mark the other coins which we have actually seen. As the shillings, groats, half-groats and smaller coins do not bear dates, they are only marked once to each MM., but they were probably struck during the other years when the same MM. was used.

The hammered monies, from the shilling to the three-pence and the early half-groat, have generally one uniform type, with very slight variations in the workmanship: the Queen's bust to the right crowned, the top of the gown scarcely perceptible, the hair long. Rev. shield and cross fourchee. leg. POSVI &c. There are some slight unimportant variations in expressing the queen's titles. The later half-groats, three-halfpennies, pennies and three-farthings vary in the legends, having E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. with the place of mintage, CIVITAS LONDON on the reverse. This is the last reign in which the name of any place of mintage appears. The halfpennies are without legend, and have for type a portcullis with MM. above, and for rev. a cross moline with three pellets in each angle. (446).

Amongst the shillings there are two with the key MM. differing from the common one in having the bust broader, gown embroidered, much more hair, some appearing in front; one has the shield plain, (440). the other garnished.

Rud. xiv. 4. Sn. vi. 16. The work is very neat, and was probably executed by the mill. One shilling with MM. lis. has only a thin wiry line for inner circle, see Rud. xiii. 16. One in the British Museum, with MM. cross crosslet, is countermarked with shield of Zealand. Another in the British Museum has obv. MM. Crescent. Rev. MM. Crescent upon the former MM. escallop shell. (439).

There is a very rude shilling, evidently a forgery, but of her times, which has an egg shaped MM. as if copied from a worn out woolpack. *MB.*

The sixpence of 1564 has the queen's head much larger than the others, scarcely confined within the inner circle. (441).

A sixpence of 1569 in the British Museum and others in other collections have the Zealand countermark. Rud. xv. 2. 4. and several instances occur of the dies having been altered by punching the succeeding MM. or date upon a previous one, as 1579 has been altered to 1580—1587 to 1588. The escallop has been stamped upon the A. &c. &c.

There are two dies of the groat, MM. lis. one has the bust and shield much smaller than usual, Rud. xii. 6. the other is without inner circle.

Some of the half-groats with bell MM. and all the subsequent coinages have two dots behind the head to indicate the value, and these coins are generally smaller than those of the preceding years. Those of the first coinages have the POSVI &c. legend, (445). but upon the revival of these pieces in 1582, the obv. has E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA with CIVITAS LONDON. (447). Rud. xii. 8. 9. gives two half-groats with MM. cross crosslet and lis, with the legend ROSA &c. there must surely be some mistake here, for those MM. were not used after 1561, and the legend upon half-groats not before 1582. The lis may, on the coin, have been a sword, but we have not seen such a piece. On Rud. xii. 18, the queen's titles and the castle MM. appear on the same coin: this also we suppose to be by mistake.

It was stated that during the great interruption in the issue of half-groats from 1561 to 1582, there had been two

issues of such coin, in 1567, and 1569; the MM. upon these are the coronet and castle, and by reference to the table it will appear that these coins may have been struck in any year from 1567 to 1571, but that they may also have issued only in 1569, in which year both these MM. were used; we are inclined to believe that this was the case, and that there was one issue only, and that in 1569, of half-groats during the great interruption. .

The pennies are without date, except one of those with MM. lis. which is dated 1558. The type of all is like that of the later half-groats. The three-halfpennies and three-farthings are all dated and have similar types.

The halfpence have no legend, have a portcullis on one side with the MM. over it, Rev. a cross moline with three pellets in the angles. (446). They do not appear to have been struck earlier than 1582, as we have not met with any MM. earlier than the letter A. For view of hammered shillings, see (439). (440). Rud. xii. 15. Sixpences. (441). (442). 13. 14. xiv. 1, 2, 3. Sn. vi. 14. 15. Groats. (443). Three-pence. (444). xiii. 16. Sn. vi. 13. Half-groat. (445). (447). xiv. 17. 19. Three-halfpence. (448). Rud. xii. 20. Sn. vi. 12. Penny. (450). 21. 22. 23. Three-farthings. (449). Rud. xii. 24. Sn. vi. 11. Halfpenny. (446). 25. 26.

In 1561, a new process of coining was introduced by a Frenchman, by means of the mill and screw; the name of the Frenchman is unknown and the whole history of the process and its employment is involved in singular obscurity. The pieces struck by this process, which are known by the name of milled money, are similar to the hammered in type, but better executed, much neater in appearance, rounder in form, have their edges grained with various patterns, and are without inner circle. It seems unaccountable why two coinages so dissimilar in execution should have been carried on concurrently for a period of about fifteen years, and with a totally different arrangement of mint marks. These upon the milled sixpences from 1561 to 1566, are stars; from 1567 to 1570, lis; 1570 mullet pierced; 1571

castle; 1574, 1575, mullet. In 1561, part of 1562, and 1563, the gown is plainly seen and richly embroidered; (453). Rud. xiii. 2. 4. Sn. vii. 10. in others of 1562, the gown is perfectly plain without embroidery, (454). Rud. xiii. 5. Sn. vii. 9. and a third sort has the gown embroidered as before, the cross upon the reverse having the ends patee instead of fourchee. 1563, 1564, 1566 are similar to these last. Rud. xiii. 8. Sn. vii. 11. In 1567, 1568, the bust is much smaller, and the reverse cross fourchee, MM. lis. Rud. xiii. 9. Sup. iv. 33. Sn. vii. 12. In 1570, MM. lis, mullet pierced; and 1571 castle, the bust becomes larger and descends, through the legend, to the outer edge. (455). Rud. Sup. iv. 34. 36. 37, reverses only. Sn. vii. 13. 14. 15. In 1574 MM. mullet, the bust is very large, the crown extends to the outer circle, chains, &c. hang round the neck, a rich bandeau decorates the head. Rev. the cross is very broad, plain and flat. This piece is of a large size. (452). Rud. xiii. 13. Sn. vii. 16. The sixpence of 1575 is similar, without the bandeau, and work more minute, Rud. xiii. 14. Small roses in both divide the words of the legends, over which are the last letters of the abbreviations of a small size. These two pieces are extremely rare.

Whether half-crowns of this description were struck for general circulation is perhaps doubtful, but there are pieces in existence of extreme rarity, which were intended as patterns for such, if not really coins, Rud. xiii. 16. Sn. vii. 21. Two only are known, one in *MB.* from the cabinet of King George III. 223 grains, the other in possession of the author, 211 grains; both have the appearance of having been in circulation, and have suffered from wear, but not sufficiently so as to account for the deficiency of weight. They have MM. lis. and must therefore have been struck about the year 1568; and they resemble in type the coins of that period, but the head is in very high relief. See vignette, title page.

The milled shillings vary from the hammered chiefly in neatness of work and absence of inner circle, the dress too is rather more decorated. They vary from each other

chiefly in size, some being much broader than others; the broadest has the MM. mullet. (451). the others a star. Rud. xiii. 1. Sn. vii. 17. Some broad milled shillings have MM. lis. Rud. Sup. iv. 32. Sn. vii. 18.

The milled groat is like the earliest sixpence, MM. star. (456). Rud. xiii. 3. Sn. vii. 7.

The three-pence like the sixpence. (457). Rud. xiii. 6. 7. Sn. vii. 1, 2, 3. There are also some corresponding in type, date, &c. with the sixpences of 1574 and 1575. Rud. xiii. 12. 15. Sn. vii. 4.

The half-groat like the groat. (459). Rud. xiii. 10. Sn. vi. 5.

The penny is mentioned by Snelling and Ruding, but we have not seen one. See Sn. vii. 20.

The three-farthings is dated 1563, legend ROSA &c. Rev. shield, cross patee CIVITAS LONDON. MM. star. (458). Rud. xiii. 11. Sn. vii. 6. *ext. rare.*

In 1601 and 1602 were issued the only crowns and half-crowns of this reign; the type represents the bust of the Queen crowned, holding a sceptre in one hand, the orb in the other. The reverse has the shield garnished and cross fourchee. The only MM. are 1 for 1601. (460.) 2 for 1602. Rud. xiv. 5, 6. 12. 13. Sn. vi. 21. 22. The other coins of these dates are shillings. Rud. xiv. 7. 14. Sn. vi. 20. Sixpences. Rud. xiv. 8. 15. Sn. vi. *19. Half-groats. Rud. xiv. 9. 16. Sn. vi. 19. Pennies. Rud. xiv. 10. 17. Sn. vi. 18. Halfpennies. Rud. xiv. 11. 18. Sn. vi. 17.

Some of the coins of Elizabeth are countermarked with the arms of Zealand, said to have been done in the low countries, to give currency there to the money taken over, as subsidies, by the Earl of Leicester. Rud. xv. 2. 4. others with H for Holland? 1. There are some sixpences upon which a large scallop shell has been stamped, and which are called Pudsey sixpences; it is unnecessary to mention the foolish tale which has been told about them, they are nothing more than the caprice probably of some silver-smith; Rud. xv. 3. Sup. 2. xvi. 20. Mr. Cuff has one stamp with a rose in the same way.

JAMES I.

Upon the accession of James I. to the throne of England, the two kingdoms of England and Scotland were united under one sovereign. This event took place March 24, 1603, and on the 21st of May an indenture was executed for the issue of a new coinage, the silver to consist of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, half-groats, pennies and halfpence, of the standard fineness, 11 oz. 2 dwt of silver with 18 dwts of alloy; and of the weight of $7\frac{2}{3}$ gr. to the penny.

The king is styled IACOBVS. D.G. ANG. SCO FRAN. (or FRA) ET HIB. REX, and the armorial shield bears 1 and 4 France and England quarterly, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland. This is the first coin on which the arms of Scotland and Ireland appear. The large cross, which, ever since the Conquest, except upon the shilling of Edward VI. and the shilling and sixpence of Philip and Mary, had been placed over the reverse, was now omitted. All the pieces of this king, on which his bust appears, have behind the head XII. VI. II. or I. to indicate their respective values.

The crown represents the king on horseback, sword in hand, the housings decorated with a rose crowned. The shield is garnished, and the legend is EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. from Psalm lxxviii. v. 1. MM. Thistle. Rud. xvi. 1. *MB.* or Lis. Snelling viii. 7. *MB.*

The half crown exactly resembles the crown, and has the same MM. Thistle. Rud. xvi. 2. *MB.* or Lis, Snell. viii. 6. (461). *MB.*

The shilling represents the bust of the king, in figured armour, crowned; the shield quite plain, legend same as upon crown. MM. Thistle. Rud. xvi. 3. *MB.* or Lis. Snell. viii. 5. *MB.*

The sixpence is the same as the shilling, except that it has over the shield the date of the year, MM. Thistle, 1603. Rud. xvi. 4. (462). *MB.* and 1604. *MB.* Lis. 1604. Snell. viii. 4. *MB.*

The half-groat resembles the shilling in type, but on the obverse reads I.D.G. ROSA SINE SPINA. The reverse is without any legend, and has the MM. over the shield. These are the Thistle. Rud. xvi. 6. *MB.* Lis. 9. Snell. viii. 3. *MB.*

The penny exactly resembles the half-groat, MM. Thistle. Rud. xvi. 7. *MB.* Lis. 10. Snell. viii. 2. (463). *MB.*

The half-pennies have on the obverse the portcullis exactly the same as those of Elizabeth, and it is only by the MM. that they can be distinguished from the coins of the same denomination of that queen. The reverses have the cross moline, with three pellets in each quarter. MM. Thistle. Rud. xvi. 8. *MB.* Lis. 11. Snell. viii. 1. *MB.*

In the second year of his reign, James assumed the title of King of Great Britain, and an indenture was executed Nov. 11, 1604, for a coinage, whereon the king's new titles were to be adopted; MAG. BRIT. being substituted for ANG. SCO. The weight, fineness and denominations of both coinages were alike; the types were nearly the same, except upon the smaller money, and the legends of the reverses were altered.

The crowns resembled the former coinage in type, but bore the legend, referring to the union of the two kingdoms, QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET, Matthew xix. v. 6. The MM. are the Thistle, Rud. xvii. 2. *MB.* Lis. 1. Snell. viii. 16. *MB.* Trefoil. (464). *MB.* Escallop. *CUFF.* Snelling mentions one with rose MM. but we have not seen it.

Upon referring to the sixpences it will be seen that the three MM. thistle, lis and rose, occur at two different periods of the reign, and it is only by some peculiarities in the details of the types that we can form an opinion as to the date of each piece. Upon the crowns the form of the shield seems to form the best criterion; aided by the form of the harp in the quarterings of Ireland. Those pieces which have the garniture of the shield and form of the harp exactly the same as upon the first coinage, were probably struck at the earlier period; those which have the less gar-

niture, and have the harp decorated with a bird's head, may be placed to the later period. Some crowns, with these MM., have the prince's plume over the shield, to indicate that they were struck from silver derived from the Welch mines; they are all of the later period, that is, not before the year 1621, probably not before 1622, as this decoration does not appear upon any coin with the rose MM. upon the whole it may be doubted whether there were any crowns or half-crowns struck after 1621 without the plumes over the shield.

Of the crowns with plumes over the shield we have MM. Thistle. *MB.* Lis. Snell. viii. 17. where the housings are marked with a thistle instead of a rose. *CUFF.* Trefoil. Rud. xvii. 2. rev. only. (465). *MB.*

There is one crown with MM. thistle, which in the legend has & instead of ET; has a thistle instead of a rose upon the housings of the horse; has the lesser and later garniture of the shield and the harp perfectly plain. The obverse exactly resembles, is indeed, at least in some pieces, from the same die as the crown piece struck for Scotland, probably in the year 1622, the date which appears upon the sixpence of what we consider the same coinage. (466). *MB.* For obverse see Rud. xvii. 2. where it is connected with a wrong reverse.

The half-crowns of this coinage in a great degree resemble the crowns; but the harps have all the bird's head decoration. With the full garniture of the shield we have MM. Thistle. *MB.* Lis. *MB.* Snell. viii. 14. Rud. xvii. 4. obv. Trefoil. *MB.* Rud. xvii. 3. Rose. *CUFF.* Snelling mentions the escallop MM. but we have not seen it. With the lesser garniture without plumes we have not any, but with the plumes we have MM. Lis. Snell. viii. 15. *MB.* Trefoil. Rud. xvii. 4. Rev. *MB.* Besides these we have the half-crown, like the Scotch, with MM. Thistle, thistle also on the housings, lesser garniture of shield and plain harp. *MB.* exactly resembling the crown before described.

The shillings have the same general type as the first coinage, but have the QVÆ DEVS legend. The bust

upon the earlier of these is smaller than upon the later, the hair behind the ears is short and sits close to the head. Of the earlier we have MM. Lis. *MB.* Rose. *MB.* Escallop. *MB.* Grapes. (467). *MB.* In the year 1607 a slight alteration occurs; the head becomes somewhat larger, and the hair behind is longer and more projecting; the moustaches also become a little longer. Of these we have MM. Coronet. *MB.* Key. *MB.* Bell. *MB.* Mullet. *MB.* Tower. *MB.* Cinquefoil. *MB.* Ton. *MB.* Rose. *MB.* After these we have, with the bird-headed harp, MM. Thistle. *MB.* Lis. Rud. xvii. 5. Snell. viii. 12. *MB.* Trefoil. *MB.* All these have the plain shield; but besides these we have, with feathers over the shield, and bird-headed harp, MM. Thistle. (468). *MB.* Lis. Snell. viii. 13. *MB.* Trefoil. Rud. xvii. 6. *MB.* The book and spur rowel shillings mentioned by Snelling we have not seen.

The sixpences have the same type as the shillings, and, in a great degree, the same peculiarities, but the change in the adjustment of hair at the back of the king's head does not appear to have taken place before the year 1621, at the same time when the bird-headed harp was introduced upon these pieces. The sixpences are all dated, and are valuable in that respect, as furnishing some clue to the dates of the introduction of some variations in the details of the workmanship, and fixing the dates of the other pieces. With the compact hair and plain harp we have MM. Lis. 1604. 1605. *MB.* Escallop. 1606. *MB.* Grapes. 1607. *MB.* Coronet. 1607. 1608. *MB.* Key. 1609. *MB.* Bell. 1610. *MB.* Mullet. 1611. *MB.* Trefoil. 1613. *MB.* Cinquefoil. 1615. *MB.* Ton. 1615. *MB.* From this time till 1621 there seems not to have been any coinage except of small money; but in that year we have a sixpence with the large head and projecting hair, the harp plain, MM. Thistle. *MB.* and afterwards with the same larger head and bird-headed harp. MM. Rose. 1621. *MB.* Thistle. 1621. *MB.* 1622. Rud. xvii. 7. *MB.* 1623. *MB.* Lis. 1623. Snell. viii. 11. *MB.* 1624. *MB.* Trefoil. 1624. *MB.*

The half-groats differ materially from those of the first coinage; they have for obverse a rose crowned, with the legend I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Rev. A thistle crowned, with TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. Of these we have MM. Escallop. *MB.* Mullet. *MB.* Tower. (469). *MB.* Book. *MB.* Spur rowel or star. *MB.* Rose. *MB.* Thistle. *MB.* Lis. Snell. viii. 10. *MB.* Trefoil. Rud. xvii. 8, *MB.* represents one with a spur rowel on the obv. and trefoil on rev.; this we have not seen. We have not been able to detect any peculiarities which would enable us to separate the earlier from the later coins which have the MM. rose, thistle, lis, and trefoil. One coin differs from the rest in omitting the king's name, titles, &c. and having on both sides the legend TVEATVR &c. It has MM. plain cross. *MB.*

The penny differs from the half-groat only in having the rose and thistle without the crown above. Of these we have MM. Bell. (470). *MB.* Tower. *MB.* Cinquefoil. *MB.* Rose. *MB.* Lis. Snell. viii. 9. *MB.* Trefoil. Rud. xvii. 9. *MB.* Some are without MM. *MB.*

The halfpence differ from the pence in omitting the legends on both sides. The MM. are placed over the thistle and are, Lis. Snell. viii. 8. *MB.* Rose. Rud. xvii. 10. *MB.* Coronet. (471). *MB.* Some are without any. *MB.*

To shew at one view the various coinages of James I. we have annexed the following table. The crosses indicate the coins which are in the British Museum; the letters indicate the authorities upon which the existence of other coins is asserted. Of some marked Sn. for Snelling we have doubts, especially of the crown and half-crown with MM. rose and escallop.

It will be observed that the coins between the year 1615 and 1621 are very few; indeed it appears, from official accounts, that from April 1617 to Feb. 1620, silver money was coined only to the amount of £1070. 15s. 4d. but in the four following years to March 1625, the coinage amounted to £205,500. 16s. 2d.

The list of mint marks is taken from Snelling, the days

of the month shewing when each was ordered to be used. He does not state upon what small monies the several mint marks appear, and as these pieces from their smallness are become very scarce, our list we apprehend is very defective; some indeed mentioned by Snelling, as the crescent and saltire, we have not been able to discover. Folkes says that silver being at that time very scarce no money with those marks was ever struck.

Upon reference to the table it will appear that the mint was very irregularly at work, and that very little silver money was coined from about 1613, until 1621 when the scarcity of silver, alluded to by Folkes, began to be relieved by the working of the Welch mines, and the mint at Aberystwith was established for the purpose of striking money from silver produced in the Principality.

| | | | Cr. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. | Sh. | 6d. | 2d. | 1d. | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |
|---------------|---------------|----------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Thistle . . | May 21, 1603 | Exurg | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | — | — | — | + | — | — | — |
| _____ | _____ | Quæ deus | + | + | — | Sn. | — | — | — |
| Lis . . . | May 22, 1604 | Exurg | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| — | _____ | Quæ deus | + | + | + | + | — | — | — |
| — | _____ | Quæ deus | — | — | — | + | — | — | — |
| Rose . . | June 20, 1605 | . . . | Sn. | Sn. | + | + | — | — | — |
| _____ | _____ | . . . | — | — | — | + | — | — | — |
| Escallop . . | July 10, 1606 | . . . | C | Sn. | + | + | + | — | — |
| _____ | _____ | . . . | — | — | — | Sn. | — | — | — |
| Grapes . . | June 30, 1607 | . . . | — | — | + | + | — | — | — |
| Coronet . . | Nov. 11, 1607 | . . . | — | — | + | + | — | — | + |
| _____ | _____ | . . . | — | — | — | + | — | — | — |
| Key . . . | May 17, 1609 | . . . | — | — | + | + | — | + | — |
| Bell . . . | May 11, 1610 | . . . | — | — | + | + | — | + | — |
| Mullet . . | May 9, 1611 | . . . | — | — | + | + | + | — | — |
| Tower . . . | May 22, 1612 | . . . | — | — | + | Sn. | + | + | — |
| Trefoil . . | Apl. 28, 1613 | . . . | + | + | — | + | — | — | — |
| Cinquefoil | Oct. 20, 1613 | . . . | — | — | + | + | — | + | — |
| Ton . . . | May 17, 1615 | . . . | — | — | + | + | — | — | — |
| Book . . . | Nov. 15, 1616 | . . . | — | — | Sn. | — | + | — | — |
| Crescent . . | Aug. 23, 1617 | . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Plain cross | May 15, 1618 | . . . | — | — | — | — | + | — | — |
| Saltire cross | June 9, 1619 | . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Spur rowel | Aug. 20, 1619 | . . . | — | — | Sn. | — | + | — | — |

| | | | Cr. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. | Sh. | 6d. | 2d. | 1d. | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |
|---------------|---------------|-------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Rose . . . | June 23, 1620 | . . . | | C | | | | | |
| | 1621 | . . . | | | + | + | + | + | + |
| Thistle . . . | June 8, 1621 | . . . | +? | +? | + | + | + | | |
| | 1622 | Plume | + | — | + | — | — | — | — |
| | 1623 | . . . | — | — | — | + | — | — | — |
| Lis . . . | July 3, 1623 | . . . | — | C? | + | + | + | + | + |
| | 1624 | Plume | C | + | + | — | — | — | — |
| | 1624 | . . . | — | — | — | + | | | |
| Trefoil . . . | June 27, 1624 | . . . | Sn. | Sn. | + | + | + | + | |
| | | Plume | + | + | + | | | | |

CHARLES I., 1625 to 1649.

Charles I. ascended the throne March 28, 1625, and very soon began to make arrangements for the issue of a coinage upon the same principles as that of his father. It consisted at first of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, six-pences, half-groats, pence; groats, threepences, and half-pence, were subsequently coined in some of the provincial mints; the metal was of the standard fineness, 11 oz. 2 dwts. silver, and 18 dwts. alloy, and the weight was in proportion of $7\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ grains to the penny, and it is remarkable that during all his troubles and difficulties no debasement took place, however rude his coins may have been in form and workmanship.

The types, or rather the modifications of the types, of his coins are exceedingly numerous, partly owing to the taste and fancy of those who had the direction of affairs at the regular mints, and partly owing to the want of skill in the persons who were engaged in the various occasional mints in different parts of the country. We lament that we are not able to point out from which mint each piece was issued; but the difficulties of so doing are insurmountable. If we examine those, which are considered to have been the production of the Tower, we cannot but remark that they vary exceedingly in the style and quality of the work-

manship; some, which are so very inferior as to lead to a supposition that they are imitations executed in the country, were not improbably produced at the Tower by inferior workmen, after the established officers of the mint had escaped from London and joined the king's party. Others again were certainly fabricated in the country towns, but in which cannot always be ascertained; Aberystwith, Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Oxford, Worcester, York, are generally distinguishable. Several coins however exist which cannot be assigned to any of these places, and it is only from some supposed similarity, in the modification of the type, to the coins of some known locality that we are induced to believe that they were struck in some neighbouring district, or in some place held by the royal army at the same, or nearly the same time, as that whose type and workmanship it resembles. These we shall endeavour to point out when we come to describe each type. We shall begin with those pieces, which are supposed to have issued from the Tower mint, taking the several denominations in succession.

CROWNS.

CROWNS OF THE TOWER MINT: Type 1. a. The first coins of this reign represent the king on horseback, ruff round his neck, his armour plain, his sword raised; the horse caparisoned, with a plume upon his head and crupper. The king's titles are, with slight occasional variations, CAROLVS D. G. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX. The reverse has a square shield, garnished, with the arms blazoned, as upon the coins of James I.; the ends of a cross appear, issuing from beneath the arms, extending to the edge of the coin, and dividing into four parts the legend CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. MM. Lis. Rud. xviii. 1. Snell. ix. 7. *MB.* Long cross. *MB.*

Type 1. b. Sometimes the shield has over it a plume, and in that case has no appearance of the cross. MM. Long cross. *MB.* Castle. *MB.*

Type 2. a. The next type represents the king smaller,

upon a smaller horse, the sword resting upon his shoulder, a ruff round his neck, narrow scarf across his body, no plume upon the crupper of the horse, the housings marked with a broad cross. The shield is oval, garnished, the garniture encroaching upon the shield at top and bottom, the ends of a cross appearing from underneath, C. R. above. MM. Harp. Rud. xviii. 8. *MB.*

Type 2. b. Sometimes the shield has a plume over it between the letters C. R. and no appearance of the cross. MM. Plume. Rud. xviii. 2. Snell. ix. 13. *MB.* Rose. Rud. xviii. 5. *MB.* This type seems to be the production of a different and better artist than the preceding. Snelling says that this type commenced with the castle MM. *i. e.* in 1627. The earliest specimen we have seen is with the plume MM. 1630.

Type 3. a. In this type the horse is without any caparisons, and carries his head low; the king wears a falling laced collar instead of a ruff; his scarf is broad and floats behind; the sword is held upright; the armorial shield is oval garnished. MM. Bell. *MB.* Crown. *MB.* Ton. *MB.* Anchor. *MB.* Triangle. *MB.* Star.

Type 3. b. Sometimes a plume is over the shield. MM. Portcullis. Rud. xviii. 3. *MB.* Crown. (475). *MB.* Ton. *MB.* This is the latest MM. with which the plume appears as indicative of Welch silver.

Type 4. The horse in this type is somewhat foreshortened, with a long mane extending in front of the chest; shield, as in type 3, without plumes. MM. R within brackets. (476). *MB.* Eye. Rud. xviii. 4. *MB.* Sun. *MB.*

Type 5. The horse large, tall, head erect, elegant and spirited, the mane extending in front of the chest, shield like the preceding. MM. Sun. (477). Rud. xviii. 7. *MB.* In this plate the mane is not noticed.

The spirit, the neatness, and minuteness of some of the details of this and some of the other pieces, except the first type, induce us to believe that they are the earlier productions of Thos. Simons. Those coins, which have the plumes

over the arms, were struck from silver produced from the Welch mines.

BRIOT'S CROWN: The king is here represented in the same manner as in type 3, but the horse is more quiescent, the mane short and the workmanship less spirited; the shield is oval, decorated with garniture, of which the upper part is in form of a lion's head; at the sides, C. R. crowned, and over it a large crown. MM. B and a small flower. Rud. xxi. 10. Sn. x. 6. *MB.* This coin is very neat, round, well formed, but the workmanship not very spirited; it was probably executed in the year 1633, and served as a model for the type introduced that year with the portcullis MM.

Nicholas Briot was a native of Lorraine, and was employed as Graver-general of the French coins, but, disgusted at the treatment he received, offered his services to King Charles I., who established him in the mint at the Tower in 1628. By the means of machinery he made the coins more perfectly round than they had ever been before, and the neatness of his workmanship has been universally admired. To him has been ascribed the improvement, which took place soon after this time in the execution of the coins; but the tameness, which marks the designs upon his undoubted productions, is conclusive evidence that for the spirit and animation, which characterise the horse and the rider upon the coins, we must look for some other artists, and we shall find them in Simons and Rawlins. The warrant granting him a residence in the mint was dated Feb. 1629, it does not appear however to have been then acted upon, as he presented a petition upon the subject in Oct. 1630; and as late as June 1631, a commission was appointed to see the warrant executed. In Jan. 1633, he was appointed chief engraver.

EXETER CROWNS. The first we have to describe, as probably belonging to this city, represents the king in profile, the horse rather coarsely executed but with a good deal of spirit, the shield oval and garnished, MM. Rose of a peculiar

form. The coin is round and neat. (478). *MB.* The form of the rose and of the garniture leave little doubt as to the correct attribution of this coin to Exeter.

2. Others, with this kind of rose as mint mark, are less neat and round, and have the king's face nearly full; the sash behind in a bow; shield like the last, no date. (479). Sn. xiii. 16.

3. With date, at the end of the legend, 1644. Rud. xviii. 6. xxv. 2. Sn. xiii. 14. *MB.*

4. Another has the same date with the MM in the middle of the figures. Rud. Sup. v. 21. Sn. xiii. 15. *MB.*

5. Another has the date 1645. Rud. Sup. v. 22. Sn. xiii. 18.

6. Another of this last date, instead of mint mark on rev. has Ex for Exeter. Rud. xxv. 4. Sn. xiii. 13. *MB.*

7. Another has MM. castle, 1645. (480). Rud. xxv. 3. Sn. xiii. 19. *MB.*

8. Another, same MM. and date, has on rev. Ex. *MB.* On these pieces with castle MM. the sash is not in a bow, but floats behind. Sn. xiii. 17.

OXFORD CROWNS. Upon the obverse the usual crown type, but the horse small and short, rudely and badly formed, neck arched; plume behind the king, MM. sometimes a plume. The reverse has an inscription in two lines RELIG PROT LEG ANG LIBER PAR; with some slight variations. This inscription is in conformity with Charles's declaration, that he would "preserve the Protestant religion, the laws, and liberties of his subjects, and privileges of Parliament." Above are three plumes and V for five shillings, below, the date 1642. (481). Rud. xxiii. 5. Sn. xii. 11. *MB.* or 1643. Rud. xxiii. 6. Sn. xii. 12. *MB.* The legend of these coins is EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. (Ps. lxxviii. v. 1.) From this legend the pieces of this type have received the name of the exurgat money; all above the value of the half-crown have the value marked above the inscription on the reverse; all, below that value, behind the king's head on the obverse.

The coin, peculiarly called the Oxford crown, is very beautifully executed by Rawlins, with great spirit and attention to details; underneath the horse is a view of Oxford with its name OXON. and R, the initial of the artist's name. MM. a kind of cross fleury, or rather a pellet with four florets issuing from the edge. The type of the reverse resembles that of the preceding coins, but more gracefully decorated and better executed. The inscription is enclosed between two scrolls decorated with flowers; and underneath, with the date 1644, is the word OXON. A sprig of flowers is between each word of the legend. Rud. xxiv. 1. Sn. xii. 10. *MB.* The MM., in these plates, is converted into a rose or cinquefoil, and the artist's initial is omitted.

There is some difficulty in deciding where the pieces usually ascribed to Oxford were actually struck; the introduction of the plumes would lead to the belief that they were struck at Aberystwith, and some possibly were so; the first coins of this type bear the date of 1642; others, with 1643 and subsequent dates, have OX under the date, and were clearly struck at Oxford; we find that a mint and moneyers were established in this city in 1642, under the direction of Sir W. Parkhurst and Thos. Bushell the director of the Aberystwith mint. If all the moneyers were removed from Aberystwith no doubt would remain about all these coins having been struck at Oxford, but if some were allowed to remain at Aberystwith, it is probable that some were struck in one place, and some in the other, but we do not appear to have any means of distinguishing them. It has been supposed that the money of this type marked with the book or feathers only was struck from Welch silver; this however is conjecture merely, and probably incorrect, for the coins struck at Oxford from the silver produced by the melting of the plate contributed by the colleges and from other sources must have had this mark. The plume was used upon the Oxford coins, because they were struck by the officers and workmen brought from

Aberyswith. The book was the peculiar mark of Bushell, under whose direction both mints were conducted.

POUNDS AND HALF-POUNDS.

Of this declaration type are some large pieces of the value of a pound, and a half pound, marked respectively with the figures **XX** and **X**, and of each of these there are several varieties; the king's titles being generally expressed at greater length upon the pound pieces than the others. This is the only reign in which silver money of these denominations were ever struck.

POUND PIECES: 1. **MM.** five pellets; plume behind the king, no ground under the horse. **MAG. BRIT. 1642. MB.** Rud. xxiii. 2. Sn. xii. 15. good work.

2. **MM.** on obv. Plume? arms under horse, **MAG. BRITAN. 1642. MB.** Horse smaller, inferior work.

3. Very similar, but more ground and more arms, **MAGNI BRITANI.** obv. **MM.** Plume, 1642. **MB.**

4. Similar to No. 3, but a cannon amongst the arms, 1642. **MB.** Rud. xxiii. 1. Sn. xii. 16. In this latter plate the obv. **MM.** and two of the plumes are by mistake omitted.

5. Similar, but exergue, under the arms, chequered, **MAGNI. BRIT. 1642. MB.**

6. One of similar type, but the horse larger and of very superior workmanship, with the arms better defined, and reaching quite to the inner circle, **MAG. BRIT. 1642. MB.**

7. Similar to the last, the obverse indeed from the same die, dated 1643. Sn. xii. 17.

8. Obv. same die as No. 4, dated 1643. **MB.**

9. Obv. same as No. 6 and 7, but, perhaps, of still superior workmanship. The reverse has the inscription within a compartment, with a plume and **XX** over it; 1644 and **OX** below. Rud. xxiii. 3. Sn. xii. 18. **MB.**

It is remarkable that upon three different dies, No. 3, 4, 5, **MAGNI** is erroneously written for **MAGNÆ.**

HALF-POUNDS: 1. **MM.** nine pellets, no ground under

the horse, which is from the same punch as the pound No. 1. *very rare.* Sn. xii. 13. *MB.*

2. No MM. a single line under the horse which is like the pound No. 2. See Rud. xxiii. 5. *MB.*

3. Arms on ground under the horse, MM. Plume, 1642. *MB.*

4. Similar to last, but no plume behind the king, 1642. *MB.*

5. Same obv. die as No. 3, but dated 1643. Rud. xxiii. 4. Sn. xii. 14. *MB.*

6. Under the denomination of half-pound must be classed a piece of equal weight with the above, struck upon thick metal, with the Exeter type; the obverse indeed is from the die of the Exeter crown No. 1, the reverse is similar but without date. *MB.*

HALF-CROWNS.

The TOWER HALF-CROWNS in general resemble the crowns, but there are still some variations that require notice, and some types to which there are not any corresponding crowns.

Type 1. a. These resemble the crowns, type, 1. a, but one has a rose crowned on the housings, like the coins of James I. MM. Lis. *MB.* The others are without the rose, but with an ornament like the crowns, MM. Lis. Rud. xix. 1. Sn. ix. 6. *MB.* Long cross; on this are no ends of cross at the sides of the shield. *MB.*

Type 1. b. Feathers over the shield, no ends of cross. MM. Negro's head. *MB.* Castle. *MB.* Anchor. *MB.* Heart. Rud. xix. 2.

Type 2. a. Similar to the crown type 2. a., but without any cross under the shield. MM. Plume. Sn. ix. 12. *MB.* Rose. Rud. xix. 5. *MB.*

Type 2. b. We have not seen any of this type with the plume over the shield.

Type 2. c. This variety has the oval shield, garnished in a different manner, between C. R. MM. Harp. *MB.* Portcullis, (482). *MB.*

Type 2. d. Similar, but with feathers over the shield. MM. Harp. *MB.*

Type 3. a. Similar to crown type, 3. a. MM. Bell. *MB.* Crown. *MB.* Ton. *MB.* Anchor, king's scarf as high as his shoulders. Rud. xix. 4. *MB.* Triangle, shield larger, ground under horse. (483). *MB.* No ground under horse, work coarser. P within brackets. (484). *MB.* Eye. *MB.* Sun. *MB.* The head of the horse, upon pieces with the anchor and subsequent mint marks, is more raised and turned a little towards the spectator.

Type 3. b. Similar to crown, plume over shield. MM. Portcullis. Rud. xix. 3.

Type 4. Very similar to crown type 4, but the horse scarcely foreshortened, MM. Star. *MB.* Triangle within a circle. Rud. xix. 6. *MB.*

Type 5. Similar to crown type 5, but the mane not extending in front of the chest, MM. Sun. *MB.* Scepter. *MB.*

BRIOT'S HALF-CROWN. Exactly resembles the crown, MM. B and small flower. *MB.* Another omitting B. Rud. xxi. 11. Sn. x. 5. B and anchor. Rud. xxii. 7. Sn. x. 9. *MB.* Anchor without any letter. *MB.* In this piece the shield is square at the top, garnished; no letters crowned at the sides, or crown above, *v. r.*

ABERYSTWITH HALF-CROWNS. The king is represented as upon the half-crowns, type 3, with the anchor and subsequent mint marks, but there is a plume in the field behind the king. The shield also is similar but has a plume over it, MM. An open book; ground under the horse sometimes, as in the coins with MM triangle. *MB.*; sometimes without, as in those with MM anchor. Rud. xx. 14. Sn. x. 32. *MB.* MM. Crown. *MB.* On this piece the king is represented as on type 5.

The Aberystwith half-crowns were struck in consequence of an indenture, between the king and Thos. Bushell in June 1637, by which a mint was established at this place, or in its immediate neighbourhood, for the express purpose of striking money from the produce of the Welch mines,

which had before been struck at the Tower, and had been distinguished by the introduction of the plume. Authority was given to strike half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, half-groats, and pence; but a commission, dated in October following, authorized the striking of groats, three-pences and half-pence. Those with MM. Book were probably struck in 1638 and some subsequent years; those with MM. Crown not before 1645 or 1646, when the sun and sceptre were used at the Tower mint. By the above indenture it was agreed, that all monies made at Aberystwith should have the plume on both sides; this does not appear to have been strictly attended to, as some have it only on one side. When the Aberystwith moneyers were removed to Oxford, they retained this peculiar mark; and it also appears upon some pieces which were not struck by them, but at some of the many occasional mints which sprung up in various places during the troubles of the kingdom, and where any type was imitated, as chance or caprice dictated. In 1642 the establishment was removed to Oxford, but the plume was still retained, and it cannot therefore be pronounced that those of a later period were struck here, though it is not improbable that some workmen remained at Aberystwith, and that the two mints were worked simultaneously.

BRISTOL HALF-CROWNS: there are several pieces, with a type most closely resembling that of Oxford, which have the letters BR in monogram, either as a mint mark, or on other parts of the coin; these have been generally attributed to Oxford, and said to have been struck from silver contributed or procured by Dr. Richard Baylie, President of St. John's College and Dean of Salisbury; we have not been able to ascertain the source of this tale, and we entirely discredit it. The dates upon these pieces are 1643, 1644, 1645. Bristol was in the king's hands from July 1643 to Sept. 1645, and as we have, upon similar coins, EX for Exeter, OX for Oxford, and no letters that we can assign positively to individuals, we have not any hesitation in assigning BR to Bristol.

The first half-crown struck at Bristol we believe to be that which has MM. some uncertain object like a pear between four pellets; the king's crown very flat at the top; the sword leaning forwards. MM. on rev. BR. In other respects it resembles the Oxford type of the same date 1643, the off hind leg being raised. (485). *MB.*

2. A specimen in the Mus. has obv. from the same die as the preceding, but on the rev. the MM. and the first E of the legend are omitted.

3. Another of the same date has obv. MM. Plume. Rev. MM. BR. The sword in this piece and all the subsequent ones is upright. *MB.*

The varieties of 1644 are. 4. Obv. MM. Plume. Rev. MM. BR. (490). *MB.*

5. Similar, but with BR also under the date and between the horse's feet. *MB.*

6. Similar to the last, omitting the MM. on reverse. Rud. xxiv. 2. Sn. xii. 3. *MB.*

7. Omitting both MM. but retaining BR. under the horse and date. *MB.*

1645. 8. Obv. MM. Plume. BR under horse and date. Sn. xii. 4. *MB.*

The legend of the reverse of all the Bristol half-crowns commences at the top.

CHESTER HALF-CROWN: the horse upon this coin is of peculiar form, especially about the chest which is very large; the tail much waved; under the feet the letters CHST. Behind the king a Plume. Rev. oval shield garnished like that of Tower mint No. 3. MM. Three gerbs, the arms of Chester. Rud. xxvi. 2. Sn. xiv. 15. *MB.* Browne Willis mentions one with CEST instead of CHST.

There is a half-crown, the obverse of which is certainly from the same die as the preceding, but with some alterations. There is not any appearance of the Plume, or CHST, but it seems impossible to say how or when these variations have taken place upon the die, obv. MM. obliterated. The reverse is like the Oxford type, has the date 1644,

MM. Plume. The legend commences at the side. (486). *MB.*

Another piece is assigned to Chester because it has H under the horse's feet, the coin so much worn that no other letters are visible. The horse is not like that of the two preceding, the tail is fuller, dishevelled, less wavy; the fore parts obliterated; the king's scarf longer. Rev. Shield oval, without garniture; no MM. date 1644. (487). *MB.*

EXETER HALF-CROWNS: there are some half-crowns which, bearing the letters EX, leave no doubt of their having been struck in that city. Upon them we perceive, as MM, a rose of a peculiar form, which, with other peculiarities in the details, induces us to class all the following pieces under this city.

The first differs very much from all the other coins of this king. It represents his Majesty, three quarters to the front, with a truncheon in his hand, on a horse capering amidst arms strewed upon the ground. MM. on both sides, rose. The shield is oval, garnished, having something like lions' claws at the sides, and the date 1642 amongst the ornaments underneath. Rud. xxv. 1. Sn. xiv. 19. *MB.* This piece is round, neatly executed, generally in very good preservation, and probably not adopted for circulation. Folkes supposes it to have been struck at York, when the king first set up his standard in that neighbourhood, but the form of the rose, &c. induces us to assign it to Exeter.

2. The next represents the king similarly mounted, but with a sword in his hand, his hair long and floating behind; no arms upon the ground. The shield oval, garnished, between C. R. fleur de lis above. MM. on both sides, rose. (488). *MB.*

3. The horse walking, carrying his head rather low; the king in profile, his hair short; like the first Exeter crown. Rev. same as preceding. MM. rose. See (478).

4. Like No. 3, but the C R above the shield, instead of at the sides. Rud. Sup. v. 26. Sn. xiv. 12. *MB.*

5. The horse has his head more raised, neck longer and

thinner, the tail twisted, thick and square at the end, as are to a certain extent the tails upon all the Exeter coins; the king's face turned rather to the front. *MM. Rose.* The reverse has the Oxford type, date 1644, *EX* below, *EX* also for mint mark; the legend commences at the side. *Rud. Sup. v. 20.* not correct. *Sn. xiii. 12. MB.*

6. Obverse similar to preceding. *Rev.* oval shield garnished like that of tower mint, type 3; at the end of the legend, date 1644, *MM. Rose.* (489). *MB.*

7. Another *MM.* on both sides, rose, 1645 at end of legend. *Sn. xiii. 11. MB.*

8. Another similar but *Obv. MM. Rose, Rev. MM. Castle,* and date 1645. *Rud. xxv. 5. Sn. xiii. 12*. MB.*

9. Another 1645. *Rev. MM. Ex,* instead of *Castle. MB.*

10. The *Mus.* has a coin dated 1644, *MM.* on both sides, *Rose,* the king's face in profile, sword sloping forwards, ground under the horse, whose tail is not twisted; in general character like the Oxford half-crowns of 1643 with *OX.* *Sn. xiii. 10.*

OXFORD HALF-CROWNS. Date 1642. type similar to that of the crown; 1. No ground under horse, *MM. obv. Plume. MB.*

2. A variety, line under horse without the plume behind the king, reads *INIMI.* *Sn. xii. 1. MB.* Another reads correctly *INIMICI. MB.*

3. Similar, without *MM.* but with plume. *MB.*

4. Plume, no line, *MM. . .* or four pellets. *MB. Obv.* finer work, king's figure smaller than on any other.

5. A variety No. 1, has 2. 6 and one plume between the figures over the inscription, no *MM.* no line under the horse. *MB.*

6. A variety of this last has a pellet, instead of the figures, on each side the plume; *obv.* same die as preceding. *MB.* these are the only half-crowns upon which the value is marked.

Date 1643.

7. Line under horse, no *MM. MB.*

8. MM. Plume, no line under the horse. *MB.*

9. Another, without plume behind king but line under horse. Sn. xii. 2.

10. One is without any lines above and below inscription. (491). *MB.* The coins of 1642 have the near hind leg of the horse raised, those of 1643 have the off hind leg raised; all the preceding are without OX and may therefore have been struck at Aberystwith; the crown on the king's head is large, flat topped, and the whole type very like the Bristol money, but unlike all the coins which have OX.

Date 1643 OX.

11. The king very small, his sword pointed rather forwards, ground under the horse, whose near hind leg is raised, MM. obv. Plume. *MB.*

12. Another, middle plume much the largest. *MB.*

13. Another like the last, but MM. obv. a small rose. *MB.*

14. Similar to No. 11., but scarcely any ground under the horse. Sn. xii. 5.

Date 1644, OX.

15. M. obv. Plume. *MB.*

16. Another with a lozenge before and after the date, OX, and plumes. Sn. xii. 6. *MB.*

17. Another with similar lozenges, the figures curved, not Roman, and the centre plume very large. (493). *MB.*

18. Another, curved figures but without lozenges. Sn. xii. 7.

19. Another, with pellets instead of lozenges. *MB.*

20. Another, the figures not curved, pellet before and after OX. *MB.*

21. Another, the centre plume largest, and plume before and after date. *CUFF.* Snelling's obv. to fig. 5 is common also to 6, 7, and 8, and represents the horse without any ground underneath, whereas all the half-crowns which have OX shew more or less of ground.

Date 1645. OX.

22. MM. Plume. *MB.* Rud. Sup. v. 18. Sn. xii. 8.

Date 1646. OX.

23. MM. rev. ∴, legend commences at side, plume behind king. MM. obv. oblit. *MB*.

24. Another, with each plume, figure, and OX. between annulets; legend commences towards the right. MM. ∴ a plume behind the king. MM. obv. plume. (492). *MB*.

WORCESTER HALF-CROWN: this piece has an oval shield, the garniture of which has four small fleurs de lis, and contains the letters H. C. Obv. MM. a pear. Rev. MM. three pears, the arms of Worcester. (494). Rud. xxvi. 1. Sn. xiv. 17. *MB*. The meaning of the letters H. C remains undiscovered, but probably they are the initials of some loyal resident in the place.

YORK HALF-CROWNS: 1. Ground under the feet of the horse, which, on some pieces, carries his head low, the near hind leg raised; shield square, slight garniture, between C. R. MM. on both sides, a lion. (495). Rud. xxvi. 4. Sn. x. 19. *MB*.

2. Oval shield garnished like Tower mint type No. 3. ground under horse. *MB*.

3. Sometimes without ground and shield flattened. Rud. Sup. v. 9. Sn. x. 18. *MB*.

4. Sometimes EBOR under the horse with the head low.

5. Horse tall, mane long in front of chest, EBOR underneath, better workmanship. Shield square topped, plain, crowned, between C. R. crowned; flower before and after AVSPICE. (496). Rud. xxi. 1. *MB*. See Sn. x. 16. where the crowns over the letters are omitted.

6. Similar, but shield oval, garnished. (497). Rud. xxi. 3. Sn. x. 17. *MB*.

7. Garniture of shield decorated with head and paws of lion, without the O. R. or flowers in the legend, crown frosted. Rud. xxi. 2. Sn. x. 20. *MB*. Another, crown not frosted, nose and eyes of lion's skin expressed. (498). *MB*.

The York mint is said to have been established about 1629, and the coins struck at this place, unlike those of Chester, Worcester, &c., were not of the nature of siege-

pieces, but of the ordinary currency of the country before the commencement of the troubles. Of the operations of this mint we have few records except the coins themselves; and of their dates we can only guess from the nature of the types. The bust of the king is clearly after the model introduced by Briot, which first appears upon the Tower mint with the harp mint mark, 1632. The square shield is also after Briot's model, and the oval shield is similar to that which first appeared with the Portcullis mint mark 1633. To this year tradition assigns the earliest York coin, and a comparison of types does not contradict the statement. York surrendered to the Parliament in 1644.

UNCERTAIN HALF-CROWNS.

During the troubles of Charles I. many coins were struck in various places, probably for the use of the garrisons when beleaguered, or of troops in districts distant from the royal mint. They were executed by inferior, and sometimes by exceedingly unskilful, workmen, who rudely imitated such coins of the established types as they happened to have at hand, adding various objects, as mint marks, directed probably in the choice by the arms or badges of the place, or of some distinguished leader. We have already noticed such pieces of Chester, Worcester, &c., and we now proceed to describe some, the localities of which have escaped discovery.

1. Exceedingly rude imitation of the half-crown, type 2. c. but MM. obv. Cross. MM. rev. Harp. (499). *MB.* One such was Mr. Tutet's; Mr. Cuff has one, better preserved than the Museum specimen, and from different dies.

2. Similar, but the housings very slightly indicated, MM. obv. Cross. rev. Harp. Rud. xxvi. 5. Sn. xiv. 13. *MB.* It is called the blacksmith's half-crown on account of its rudeness.

3. Similar, but without any housings on the horse.
Sir H. ELLIS.

4. Imitation of that with MM. (P). coarser work, reads BRIT. *CUFF*.

5. Obv. imitation of York, No. 5. Rev. oval shield, garnished somewhat like type 2. c. but crowned, no MM. lion before and after AVSPICE, Rud. Sup. v. 28. Sn. xiv. 16. *MB*. Ruding erroneously reads REX instead of RX.

6. Very similar, but obv. different work, and, on rev. mullets instead of lions in the legend. (500.) *MB*.

7. Obv. same as No. 6. Rev. Similar, but, instead of lions, lis before and after AVSPICE, and at end of legend. Rud. G. 1. *MB*. The beginning of legend, and MM, if any, defective.

8. Obv. similar to No. 5, but better work, W and grass under the horse, MM. Thistle? or Castle? Rev. similar to No. 7. but different die, certainly no mark before legend.

9. Obv. same as No. 8. Rev. shield somewhat similar, but surrounded by a chain like border, and between C. R: a small rosette before each word, and at the end of the legend. *MB*.

10. Obv. No. 8. Rev. square topped shield garnished, crowned, MM. helmet. *MB*. 2, the reverse from different dies. (501). Rud. Sup. v. 27. Sn. xiv. 14. Two Museum specimens, and Mr. Cuff's, have the horse not as on the plates referred to, but as Rud. Sup. v. 28, and Sn. xiv. 16. The *MB*. has also one exactly like the plate; the obv. MM. indistinct. Snelling's MSS. notes says he has seen one of these with an oval shield.

11. SA under the horse, mane in front of chest, tail passing between the legs, MM. Lis. Oval shield, garnished with lion's skin, crowned, MM. helmet. (502). *CUFF*. The Museum specimen has the reverse at least from a different die; it has been clipped down to the inner margin.

12. Similar, but, instead of SA, a large ball under the horse, MM. Lis, or plume between dots, shield oval crowned, lion's skin garniture; lis at each side of crown, REGNA for REGNO. *MB*.

13. Similar to last, but rev. MM. Helmet between four annulets, and no lis at side of crown. (503). Rud. Sup. v. 30. *MB.*

14. Horse, work rather spirited, MM. Bugle. Oval shield, garnished like type 2. a. *MB.* so very badly struck, that a small part only of the work appears. (504).

15. One very similar in work, in Mr. Cuff's collection, is also so badly struck that the MM cannot be seen.

16. Somewhat similar to No. 8. but ground under horse chequered. MM. Plume; shield oval, crowned, lion's skin garniture, no MM. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA, taken from the gold coins. (505). *MB.*

17. Somewhat similar but no ground, no MM, no lion's skin in garniture of shield. *MB.* see Rud. F. 6.

18. Obv. like No. 17, but MM. small lis? rev. like No. 16. *CUFF.*

19. Obv. like No. 17. rev. shield oval, crowned, garnished with lis, annulets, &c. somewhat like the Worcester. Lis and annulet before and after AVSPICE. Rud. F. 4. *CUFF.* See Rud. F. 5. which only slightly varies.

20. Horse similar to No. 19, but better workmanship. Shield oval, crowned, lion's skin garniture, like the last York, no MM. on either side. *CUFF.*

21. Horse, off hind leg raised, no mane in front, no tail between legs, sword sloping backwards. Shield, plain, square, crowned, between C. R. crowned, MM. Rose or cinquefoil pierced. (506). *MB.*

22. Obv. very similar, rev. oval shield crowned, garnished with lion's skin, CHRISTO &c. MM. on both sides, gerb lying down. (507). *MB.*

The obverses of the above pieces, from No. 4. to 22. with the exception of No. 14, seem to have been imitated from the York coins, or from those of the Tower mint with the MM. Star or triangle within circle, which were struck in 1640 or 1641.

23. Obv. like type 3, but MM. Anchor. Rev. Square shield, garnished. MM. Anchor. Rud. F. 3.

24. A little ground under horse's forefeet, MM. small lis. Rev. Shield oval, in the garter, crown between C. R. crowned, supporters, 1645 below, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. (508). Rud. xxvi. 3. Sn. xiv. 18. *MB*.

25. Same obv. no date on rev. *MB*. Ruding says that No. 23 and 24 are supposed to have been struck in the west of England. Leake thinks it probable that they were the produce of mines at Comb-Martin in Devonshire; no grounds are stated for these conjectures.

26. Rude imitation of Declaration type, dated 1644, MM. on both sides, plume. (509). Rud. F. 2. *MB*. Mr. Tutet had one of them.

27. Horse like No. 6. MM. oblit. Declaration type, 1644. MM. . . . legend commences at sides. Plumes large.

28. Horse, off hind leg raised, sword upright, exceedingly like Bristol half-crown of 1644, with flat topped crown, plume behind, MM. Plume. A. under horse, and under date, 1645. Rev. MM. A. *MB*. The letter A has been interpreted, but absurdly, to indicate All Soul's College, Oxford, because it contributed its plate to the king's service. Another specimen is without the A under the date.

29. Very similar, but the reverse has B under the date 1646; and, over the inscription, scroll ornaments. (511). *MB*. The B has been supposed to indicate Bushel, the Mint Master at Aberystwith and Oxford; but as A occurs on the coins of 1645, and B only upon those of 1646, we must look for some other meaning for these letters.

30. Horse similar, plume behind and under horse's feet, scrolls over inscription, MM. on both sides, Plume, 1646. *MB*.

31. Similar, but no MM. on rev. *CUFF*.

32. Similar, but MM. on both sides, Plume, and plume under date. *MB*.

33. Similar, but without MM. or plume behind king. Sn. xii. 9. Obv. only is in Rud. Sup. v. 17.

From the year 1642 to 1646, we have Oxford coins with

the letters OX upon them, and we see no reason why the letters when once adopted should have been omitted. If we compare those undoubted Oxford coins of parallel dates with those under discussion, we shall perceive the style of work, and arrangement of the parts of the type very different. If we compare the figure of the king and horse with the later Bristol coins, we shall see a resemblance amounting to identity, and we have, therefore, little doubt of their having been struck by the workmen of the Bristol mint after they were driven from that city, in Sept. 1645.

Bristol half-crowns have *all* the broad flat crown. The supposed Oxford, before the word OX is used, have also the broad flat crown, so have those of a later date, when OX was omitted; *all* those with Ox have the small figure of the king.

All Oxford 1642 have the horse's near hind leg raised; all 1643 without OX have the off hind leg raised.

These coins from No. 27 to 32, have generally been attributed to Oxford, but we believe improperly. Such also is our belief with regard to those dated 1642 and 1643, which have not upon them the letters OX, but which nevertheless we have described under the coins of that city, until further consideration and further information shall have enabled numismatists to give them a more certain locality. The dies of all these obverses, from No. 21 to 25, perhaps even that of No. 26, though we cannot speak with certainty, not having seen the coins, are formed from the same punches, and must have been struck at the same place. They do not at all resemble any of the coins which, having OX, are limited to Oxford, but they do extremely resemble those which we have ascribed to Bristol, especially those with dates 1644 and 1645; they are all dated 1645 or 1646, we have therefore very little doubt that they were struck by the officers of the Bristol mint, in some place to which they retired after the surrender of that city.

It will be observed that the obverse of the half-crowns which have OX have considerable resemblance to those of

the Aberystwith mint, but do not resemble those with the declaration type dated 1642 and 1643, and which are without OX or any other letters. But these last very much resemble the earlier Bristol half-crowns with the pearlike MM. The chronological arrangement of these coins we therefore believe to be as follows. First, those dated 1642 and 1643 which are not marked with any peculiar letters; secondly those marked BR. which are all dated 1643, 1644, or 1645; and thirdly those dated 1645 or 1646 with the letters A or B, or without any peculiar letter, the plume being small and compact.

The half-crowns with OX and which extend from the year 1643 to 1646 seem to have been struck by a different set of officers, and to have derived their origin from the Aberystwith mint; we believe that they alone can be safely ascribed to Oxford, and that they were struck by the officers of the Aberystwith mint when they removed from that place to the University.

There is one half-crown which is dated 1642, without the letters OX, which appears to belong to the Aberystwith family, it is without MM. but has in the place of it four dots, the horse's head is slightly turned towards the spectator, and very strongly resembles in character and workmanship the pieces with the anchor or the triangle MM. and which were struck in 1638 and 1639. The rev. is much coarser than the obv. which had probably been executed some time before, and was now applied to a rev. hastily executed for an especial purpose. It is not improbable that this piece was struck at Shrewsbury during the king's short residence there, upon the first promulgation of the declaration which is recorded upon the reverse, the MM. on the obv. having perhaps been erased from a die brought with the mint from Aberystwith.

SHILLINGS.

TOWER MINT: Type 1. King's head to left crowned, ruff, collar, royal mantle, XII. behind the head. Rev. Square plain shield, over a cross fleury; the harp is ornamented with

a bird's head. **CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. MM.** Lis. (510). Rud. xix. 7. Sn. ix. 5. *MB.* 3 var. Sometimes the shield has a plume over it and no cross fleury, like type 1. b. *CUFF.*

Type 1. a. Bust in armour nearly concealed by the broad scarf fastened upon the shoulder; ruff round neck, in other respects like type 1. **MM.** Negro's head. Rud. xix. 8. *MB.* Long cross. *MB.* 2. Castle. *MB.*

Type 1. b. Sometimes there is a plume over the shield, in which case there is not any appearance of a cross. **MM.** Negro's head. *MB.* Long cross. *MB.* 2. Castle. Rud. xix. 9. *MB.* Upright anchor. *CUFF.* Heart. (512). *MB.* The coins with this last mark are neater than the others, and the harp in the shield is without the bird's head.

Type 2. a. Obverse nearly the same, but rather more armour visible. Rev. Oval shield garnished, C. R. above, like the crown type 2. a. but without the cross. **MM.** Plume. (513). *MB.* 3 var. Rose. *MB.* 3.

Type 2. b. Similar, but with plume over shield. **MM.** Plume. Rud. xix. 11. Sn. ix. 11. *MB.* Rose. *MB.*

These shillings are larger than those without the Plume.

Type 3. Hair long, lovelock; armour without scarf, falling laced collar. Shield, oval, garnished, between C. R. **MM.** Harp. (514). *MB.* 5. Portcullis. Rud. xix. 12. *MB.* 2. The head is smaller and is confined within the legend; and it continues diminishing in size till about 1640, when the star **MM.** was adopted.

Type 3. a. Similar obv. Shield oval, differently garnished, without C. R. like crown type 3. No inner circle on either side. **MM.** Portcullis. Rud. F. 7. *MB.* Bell. *MB.* 2. Crown. *MB.* 2. Ton. (516). *MB.* 3.

Type 3. b. Similar, with Plume over the shield. **MM.** Bell. Rud. xix. 13. *MB.* 2. Crown. *MB.*

Type 4. Similar bust; shield square, plain, over a cross fleury, within the inner circle, which is now resumed. This does not correspond with any type of crown or half-crown. **MM.** Ton. *MB.* 4. Anchor. Rud. xix. 10. *MB.* 7. Tri-

angle. *MB.* 3. Star. *MB.* The head with this and following *MM.* is better executed and has a broader crown (515); this head does occur with the anchor, which *MM.* therefore probably continued to 1639 or 1640. *MB.* Triangle within circle. *MB.* P within brackets. Rud. xx. 12. *MB.* R within brackets. *MB.* Eye: very neat workmanship. *MB.* Sun. *MB.* Of this there are two very different heads, one neat like that with the star *MM.*, the other with rounder and coarser features. (517). Sceptre. Rud. xx. 13. Sn. ix. 17. *MB.* 2. Coarse features, like the later of those with Sun. *MM.*

Briot. 1: Bust with long hair, lovelock, falling lace collar, armour, scarf fastened on shoulder by a rose. *MM.* Flower and B. CAROLVS D. G. MAGN BRITANN FRAN ET HIB REX. R. Square topped shield over cross which extends to edge of coin. *MM.* B. Rud. xxi. 12. *MB.*

2. Another without B on the reverse. Sn. x. 4.

3. *MM.* Small lozenge and B. Rev. *MM.* doubtful. *MB.*

4. *MM.* on both sides, Anchor. *MB.* The falling collar is plain with a broad lace border, no scarf; cross on rev. confined within inner circle.

5. *MM.* on both sides, Anchor and B. Type similar to last; both read MAG BRIT FR ET HIB. Rud. xxii. 8. Sn. x. 8. *MB.* The falling collar was introduced into the mint in 1631 or 1632, and these pieces of Briot with the large cross on reverse were probably struck about the same time. Those with the smaller cross and anchor *MM.* were probably struck in 1638, when those peculiarities appeared upon the usual mint money.

ABERYSTWICH SHILLINGS: Bust similar to type 3, plume before the face. Shield oval garnished like crown, type 3, over it a plume, inner circle on both sides. *MM.* Book. (518). *MB.* Sometimes the obverse is without inner circle. *MB.* Sometimes it is omitted on both sides, which gives the appearance of a smaller shield. Rud. xx. 15. Sn.

x. 31. On some pieces the head is much smaller than on others.

BRISTOL SHILLINGS: 1. 1643. Bust, crowned, falling collar trimmed with lace of a stellate pattern, no plume before face, XII behind head. MM. Plume. Rev. Declaration type. date 1643. MM. BR in monogram. Sn. xi. 25. Rud. Sup. v. 15. It is certainly by mistake that they give B. only as the MM. upon this coin with the date 1643.

2. 1644. Similar to the preceding but dated 1644. (519). *MB.*

3. Bust different from the preceding, lace not stellate, the termination of the hair round the head well defined, and separate from the lovelock, no MM. Plume before the face. Rev. no MM. but BR. under the date. Rud. xxiv. 3. *MB.* 2.

4. Similar, but rev. MM. BR. no letters under the date. Sn. xi. 27.

5. Similar, but no plume before face. Rev. MM. indistinct. Under the date BR. Sn. xi. 28.

6. 1645. Similar, plume before face. Rev. MM. BR. no letters under date. Sn. xi. 26. Rud. Sup. v. 16. *MB.*

7. Similar, but no plume before face. *MB.*

8. Similar, no plume before face, no MM. on either side, BR. under date. Sn. xi. 29.

The legend of these Bristol pieces commences at the top of the coin.

EXETER SHILLINGS: Bust after the same type as that of Bristol, but of rather inferior workmanship; there is not any distinct boundary between the general mass of hair and the lovelock; they are all without a plume before the face, and have all, on the obverse, MM. Rose, of peculiar form; all the obverses appear to be from the same die. Rev. 1. Shield oval, garnished, like crown type 3. MM. Rose, no date. *MB.*

2. Similar, but date 1644 at the end of legend on obverse. Rud. xxv. 6. Sn. xiii. 8. *MB.*

3. Similar, but MM. Rose in the middle of the date, 16 44. (520). *MB.*

4. Similar, but date 1645 at the end of legend on reverse. *MB.*

5. Rev. declaration type, no MM. date 1645, the legend commences at the side. Rud. Sup. v. 19. Sn. xiii. 9. *MB.*

OXFORD SHILLINGS: 1642. Obv. after the model of type 3. MM. Plume. Rev. no MM. EXVRGAT &c. Sn. xi. 24. *MB. 2.*

1643. Similar; the plumes, over the inscription, are in some specimens very large. *MB. 2.*

1644. OX. 1. Two lozenges at the end of the obv. legend. Rev. Plumes small, no MM. *MB.*

2. Plumes larger, lozenges before and after the plumes and the date, and after the words of the legend and inscription. Rev. MM. Lozenge between four pellets; same die as No. 9, coin large. Sn. xi. 32. *MB.*

3. Rev. somewhat similar. MM. four lozenges. *MB.*

4. Rev. MM. Two lozenges; lozenges before and after OX, date, and plumes, and in the legend, and pellets between the words of the inscription. *MB.*

5. Rev. with pellets, instead of lozenges, between the words of the legend as well as of the inscription. *MB.* The Museum specimen is double struck, so that the date reads 1044. The obverses of the above five coins are from the same die.

6. Bust slightly different, lozenges between the words on both sides, the figures of the date curved. *BERGNE.* Sn. xi. 30.

7. Bust in figured armour, lion's head on shoulder-piece, falling laced collar, scarf looped up in front, R. for Rawlins on the truncation of the arm. Rev. A small quatrefoil for MM. and also before and after the plumes; a lozenge between each word of the legend and after the date and OX, and two after some words of the inscription.

8. Bust in figured armour, lion's head on shoulder-piece, small plain collar, no scarf: MM. Plume. Rev. Scroll border above and below inscription, coin very large, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. diam. (522). Sn. xi. 31. rev. only. *MB.*

9. Bust to right, crowned, scarf looped up on the breast; armour with lion's head on shoulder, plain deep collar, behind the head IIX: all within the inner circle. MM. Plume. Rev. Plain lines above and below inscription, same die as No. 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. diam. (523). *MB.* See Sn. xi. 32.

10. Bust similar to the preceding, but reaching below to the edge of the coin, and the scarf covering the shoulder; behind the head XII. no inner circle or MM. Rev. Inscription within a compartment, with one large plume over it, the date 1644 below, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diam. (524). *MB.*

If these two were current coins, they are the only ones of this reign which have the face turned in this direction: if they were only patterns they have this peculiarity in common only with some other pieces of this description.

All the above have, on the obverse, MM. Plume; but no plume in front of the face. All the busts except Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, bear a strong resemblance to those of the Aberystwith mint; those of 1642 and 1643 less than those of 1644, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, all of which have OX; and it will be observed that those letters occur upon shillings only of the year 1644.

YORK SHILLINGS: 1. Obv. after the model of type 3. MM. Lion. Rev. square shield over a cross fleury, like Briot's No. 1; over the shield EBOR. Rud. xxi. 4. Sn. x. 13. *MB.* 2.

2. Bust in plain armour, mantle, and plain falling collar, coarse work. Rev. similar to preceding. (526). *MB.*

3. Bust as No. 1. Shield oval, garnished like type 3. EBOR. underneath. Rud. xxi. 6. Sn. x. 14. *MB.*

4. Bust similar, but lace of a different pattern; oval shield, different garniture, crowned, EBOR underneath. (527). Rud. xxi. 5. Sn. x. 15.

5. Similar, but with lion's skin garniture. *MB.* 2.

UNCERTAIN SHILLINGS: 1. Declaration type, head nearly resembling that on the Bristol shillings, no plume in front. MM. Plume. (521). Rev. MM. A. and A. also under the date 1645. *MB.* Mr. Cuff has one without the MM. on the obv.

2. Same as No. 1, but with plume before the face. *MB.* Rud. Sup. v. 13. Sn. xi. 34, but they describe the obv. MM. as a Negro's head, which we have never seen. We suspect the plates to have been taken from the Museum specimen, in which the MM. Plume being blundered has somewhat the appearance of a head.

3. Obv. same as last, rev. dated 1646. Scroll ornament above inscription. MM. on both sides, Plume. Rud. xxiv.

4. Sn. xi. 35. *MB.*

4. Obv. same die as the Oxford shillings dated 1644. Rev. MM. obliterated, legend commences at side, date 1646, an annulet before and after each plume, and each figure, and three below the date. (525). *MB.*

5. Bust, to left, crowned, armour, plain collar, ribband and badge, no MM. Rev. Square shield, with castle above between C. R. MM. Helmet, ornamented cross, plume, and lion rampant. CHRISTO &c. Rud. Sup. v. 23. Sn. xiv. 11. (528).

6. Similar, but Rose instead of Castle between C. R. *DYMOCK.*

7. Somewhat similar but MM. on rev. boar's head; lions' paws at sides and top of shield; C.R. and castle omitted. Rud. xxvi. 6. Sn. xiv. 10.

8 Obv. same. Rev. Oval shield, with drapery garniture, like type 3. with harp MM., decorated with two lis; a star before and after AVSPICE. MM. Lion rampant and rose composed of dots. *BERGNE.*

9. Obv. same die. Rev. shield similar to last; lozenge after each word of legend. MM. A leaf between two quatrefoils, each composed of dots. *MB.* A double struck specimen gives one of the quatrefoils the appearance of a rose composed of seven dots. Rud. E. 14. (529).

10. Bust somewhat similar but much ruder. MM. Lis. Rev. MM. Helmet between two small lis and pellets. Oval shield, not crowned, like crown type 3. with ton MM. *MB.* This extremely resembles Rud. E. 11. the obv. appears to be from the same die; perhaps also the

rev. for we are not sure that the MM. is correctly drawn. (530). The Mus. coin is damaged, and shews only one lis with rev. MM.

11. Very similar to preceding, differing only, if the engraving Rud. E. 11. is correct, in having for MM. on rev. some round object and an ornamented cross.

12. Very rude imitation of the Tower shilling with the anchor MM. but no cross under the shield. *MB.* See Rud. F. 1.

13. Imitation of Tower shilling with Ton. MM. and the inner circle. *MB.*

14. Another from different dies. *BERGNE.*

15. Imitation of Tower shilling with triangle MM. The king's head broad. *BERGNE.*

16. Somewhat similar but the triangle with the apex downwards, the king's head small. *MB.*

17. Imitation of Tower shilling with crown. MM. Rud. E. 13.

18. Imitation of Tower shilling with plume MM. the shield oval between C. R. *MB.*

19. Similar to the Oxford type, dated 1642, (the 4 retrograde), the head imitated from the later York coins. MM. Plume. *MB.*

20. Imitation of later York shillings with oval shield, crowned, and garnished with lion's skin, MM. on both sides, Lion. *MB.*

21. Somewhat less like the later York head. MM. Lis. Rev. Oval shield like Tower type 3. MM. Lion. EBOR under shield. Rud. xxvi. 7. Sn. xiv. 3. *MB.*

22. Mr. Tutet had a shilling reading CARTVS D. G. &c. square shield, over a cross, within the inner circle like type 4.

SIXPENCES.

TOWER MINT. Type 1. Same as shilling, type 1; over the shield, 1625. MM. Lis. Sn. ix. 4. *MB.* 4.

Type 1. a. Same as shilling. MM. Negro's head. 1626. Rud. xx. 1. Long cross. 1626. *MB.* Anchor. 1628. *MB.*

Heart. 1629. *MB.* Heart. 1630. no cross under shield. **Rud.** xx. 3. *MB.* None of the sixpences from the Tower mint were dated after this year.

Type 2. a. Same as shilling. **MM.** Plume. **Sn.** ix. 10. *MB.*

Type 2. b. Same as shilling. **MM.** Plume. *MB.* Rose. *MB.*

Type 3. Same as shilling. **MM.** Harp. **Rud.** xx. 8. *MB.* 3. Portcullis. *MB.*

Type 3. a. Same as shilling. **MM.** Bell. *MB.* Crown. *MB.* Ton. **Rud.** xx. 9. *MB.* 2.

Type 4. Same as shilling. **MM.** Ton. *MB.* Anchor. **Rud.** xx. 2. *MB.* 5. Triangle. *MB.* Star. *MB.* Triangle within circle. *MB.* These last three have the features sharper and more like type 3 a. Eye. *MB.* Sun. *MB.* Sceptre. **Sn.** ix. 16. *MB.* The busts upon these last do not extend below to touch the inner circle. The busts upon the sixpences of type 4. vary in the same manner as upon the shillings.

BRIOT: Same as shilling. **MM.** Flower and B. Rev. **MM.** B. *MB.* Without B. on reverse. **Rud.** xxi. 13. 14. **Sn.** x. 3. *MB.* 2. Same as shilling with **MM.** anchor. *MB.* B. under anchor on obv. **Rud.** xxii. 9. **Sn.** x. 7. Another with B. under the anchor on both sides. *MB.* With mullet pierced under the anchor on the obverse. *MB.*

ABERYSTWICH: Same as shilling, with inner circle on both sides. *MB.* On obverse only. *MB.* On neither. **Rud.** xx. 16. **Sn.** x. 30. *MB.* **MM.** Crown. Snelling MS. note.

BRISTOL: Similar to the later shillings. Bust small, plume before face. Rev. **MM.** BR. 1644. (531). **Snell.** xi. 21, but **MM.** omitted. *MB.* Like the early shilling, no **MM.** Rev. **MM.** BR. 1643. Legend, CHRISTO AVS-PICE REGNO. **Rud.** Sup. v. 14. **Snell.** xi. 20. *MB.*

EXETER: Same as shilling with 16 44, and Rose in middle of date. **Rud.** xxv. 7. **Sn.** xiii. 7. *MB.* 1644. to the left of the **MM.** **Rud.** Sup. vi. 1. **Sn.** xiii. 6.

OXFORD: Similar to shilling, but plume before face.—
MM. Plume. 1642. Rud. xxiv. 5. *MB.*—MM. Book. 1642.
MB.—MM. Book. 1643. xxiv. 6. *MB.* 2.—MM. Book.
1644. OX. (532). *MB.* See Snell. xi. 17. 18. 19. who has
omitted the mint mark upon the obv. probably to adapt it
to all three reverses.—No mint mark. 1645. Snell. xi. 22.

YORK: Similar to shilling. MM. Lion. Rev. Oval shield
garnished, crowned. Rud. xxi. 7. Sn. x. 11. *MB.* Similar,
but shield between C. R. crowned. Rud. xxi. 8. Sn. x. 12.
MB.

UNCERTAIN: 1. Similar to the shillings of Oxford type.
Plume before face. MM. B. Rev. 1646. Scroll ornament
over inscription, no MM. (533). Rud. xxiv. 7. Snell. xi. 23.
MB.

2. Bust, left, crowned, armour, plain collar, ribband and
badge, MM. Castle. Rev. Square shield with lion's paw at
top and sides. MM. Three limbs of a cross, and a boar's
head, a lis before and after AVSPICE. (534). Rud. xxvi. 8.
Sn. xiv. 7. imperfectly drawn from a very defective speci-
men. *MB.*

3. Bust same as type 2, a MM. Rose; from a Tower die.
Rev. Oval shield, garnished, crowned, between C. R. MM.
Rose. CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT. *MB.* Rud.
E. 12. The reverse is from the gold crown, vid. Rud. xiii.
6.

4. Bust apparently in plain mantle, falling collar, rev.
square shield over a cross fleury. MM. Rose. Sn. xiv. 6.

GROATS.

ABERYSTWICH: Same as the shillings, with inner circle on
both sides, MM. Book. There are several varieties of this
coin, differing only in very unimportant particulars. Rud.
xx. 17. Sn. x. 29. *MB.* 4. Another has the head and collar
smaller, the bust displaying more shoulder, and armour.
MB. Another variety has the collar still smaller, with
scarcely any lace; and the armour of the shoulder appears
ornamented with studs. The shield also is very small, and

the plume large, MM. on both sides, a Crown. Sn. x. 28. *MB.*

BRISTOL: Bust similar to the later shillings, no plume before face, no MM. 1644. *MB.* Similar but BR under date. Sn. xi. 12. Similar, small compact plume before face, 1644. BR. Rud. xxiv. 9. *MB.* Bust rather different, plume larger. Rev. MM. BR. date 1644. (535) Sn. xi. 11. *MB.* All the legends commence at the top.

EXETER: Same as shilling, but date, 1644, before the legend of the obverse. Rud. xxv. 8. Sn. xiii. 5.

OXFORD: 1. Bust to left crowned; armour, with lion's head on shoulder, scarf looped up on the breast; lace collar, plume before, IIII behind the head, which resembles those upon the Oxford shillings of 1644, which are turned to the right. MM. Cross formed of a pellet with florets for limbs. Rud. Sup. v. 12. badly executed. Rev. declaration type, 1 plume between two lis above; 1644 OX, below the straight lines inclosing the inscription. The legend commences at the side. (536) Sn. xi. 13. *MB.* The reverse is from the same die as the sixpence of the same date; compare Sn. xi. 13, and 19.

2. Bust similar to No. 3. Rev. Same die No. 1. A variety of this rev. has the fleurs de lis very small, and for MM. on rev. a lozenge between four pellets. *MB.*

3. Bust similar to Aberystwith. MM. Book. Rev. same die as the preceding variety.

4. Bust from same die as No. 1. Rev. Plume and scroll ornament above; 1645 and waved line below inscription. *MB.* Legend commences at the top.

5. Bust somewhat similar in design but much larger, descending to the edge of the coin, and above piercing the legend, which commences at the bottom. Rev. same as last, no (537) MM. Sn. xi. 14. *MB.*

6. Bust very similar to the last, with reverse from the same die as the first. Sn. xi. 10. *MB.*

7. Bust somewhat similar; R. underneath for Rawlins. Rev. Inscription in a compartment, plume above, 1645

below, no MM. or inner circle. (538). Rud. xxiv. 10. *MB.*

8. Similar, but 1646. Sn. xi. 15. *MB.*

9. Bust reaching above to edge of coin, but below only to the inner circle. MM. Lis at end of legend, which commences at the top. Rev. Same as Sn. xi. 10.—Sn. xi. 9.

YORK: None. Rud. Sup. v. 8., which he supposes a pattern for one, is a pattern for a three-pence, exactly like those described hereafter with the III behind the head.

UNCERTAIN: 1. Similar to uncertain sixpence No. 1. p. 190, but obv. MM. Plume, instead of B. Rev. no MM. Scroll ornament over inscription, date underneath, 1646. *MB.*

2. Similar, but MM. on both sides, a plume. *MB.*

3. Similar, but MM. Plume on rev. Sn. xi. 16.

4. Bust to left, crowned, armour decorated with annulets, laced collar, MM. Rose. Rev. Oval shield garnished, somewhat in the manner of the Worcester half-crown. MM. A helmet, work very rude. (539). Rud. Sup. v. 29. Sn. xiv. 9. *MB.* 2.

5. Similar to No. 4, but work still more rude; armour decorated with dots instead of annulets, collar not laced. MM. Obv. obliterated. The rev. quite the same as No. 2. See shilling No. 10.

6. Similar to No. 4, but obv. MM. Lis. Rud. Sup. v. 25. Sn. xiv. 8.

7. Similar to these, but obv. MM. Lis. Rev. Lion. Rud. xxvi. 9. Snell. xiv. 2.

THREEPENCE.

ABERYSTWICH: Same as the groat. MM. Book, on both sides. Rud. xx. 18. Sn. x. 26. *MB.* Sometimes on obv. only. *MB.*

MM. Crown, same as groat with that mint mark, Plume large, touching the shield. (540) Rud. Sup. v. 7. His figure and description do not agree. Sn. x. 27. *MB.*

EXETER: Obv. like the shilling but reads RE. Rev.

Square topped shield over cross fleury, 1644 above. MM. on both sides, rose. (541) Rud. xxv. 9. Sn. xiii. 4. *MB.*

OXFORD: 1. As shilling, plain armour, lace collar, plume before; III behind head, MM. Book. Rev. no MM. 1644. legend commences at top. Sn. xi. 4. *MB.*

2. Bust like the groat with lion-headed armour, R, for Rawlins, under the bust, no plume in front, MM. Lis. Rev. 1644. legend commences at side. (542). *MB.*

3. Similar bust &c. without the R. date 1646. the last figure has been altered in the die from a 4, no MM. on rev. Rud. xxiv. 11. Snell. xi. 7. 8? *MB.*

YORK: Same as shilling with square topped shield over cross fleury, above, EBOR. MM. Lion. The obv. legends vary slightly; of the rev. legends, one reads correctly. Rud. xxi. 9. Sup. v. 8. Sn. x. 10. *MB.* one reads AVSPCE. *MB.* Another, REGN. *MB.*

UNCERTAIN: 1. Bust with falling collar like Bristol type, one plume over inscription, no line underneath, 1645. Rud. Sup. v. 10. Sn. xi. 5.

2. Very like the groat of Bristol type, but the lace not expressed by annulets. R. 1646, one plume over the inscription, no line underneath. (543). Sn. xi. 6. *MB.*

3. Bust very like that of the groat, *i. e.* No. 6. with the annulet ornaments, but pellets instead of annulets, inner circle, MM. Lis. Rev. Shield oval, garnished as crown type 3, MM. Lis. *MB.*

4. One, with falling lace collar, plume before the face and over the shield, which is oval and garnished, MM. uncertain. Workmanship very coarse. (544). *MB.*

5. Bust with falling collar, no MM. Rev. Square shield, without any cross, the only instance of the kind in this reign. MM. uncertain, apparently a gerb prostrate. Rud. xxvi. 11. Sn. xiv. 4. See half-crown No. 22. The MM. has been called a helmet, a lion, or a thistle.

6. Similar to groat No. 7, oval shield. Obv. MM. Lis. Rev. Lion. Rud. xxvi. 10. Sn. xiv. 1.

HALF-GROATS.

The earlier coinages of half-groats and smaller pieces vary from the larger denominations, both in type and legend; the later coinages only in the legend.

The first coinage has a rose crowned, C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Rev. A thistle crowned, TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. MM. Thistle, on both sides. (545). *MB.* This coinage is given to Scotland by Cardonnel, but as within one week after the death of James I. a commission was granted to continue the coinage according to the last indentures made by that king, and as the above coin exactly resembles his half-groats, we consider it as belonging to the first English coinage of Charles I., and not merely a Scottish coin as hitherto supposed.

The second coinage has on each side a rose crowned, with legend on rev. IVS THRONVM FIRMAT or FERMAT. MM. on both sides, Lis. Sn. ix. 3. *MB.* Lis on obverse only. *MB.* Long cross. (546). *MB.* Plume, with inner circle, Rud. Sup. v. 1. Without inner circle. *MB.* Negro's head. *MB.* Anchor, Rud. xx. 4. *MB.*

The subsequent coinages have on the obv. the king's portrait with the name CARO, or, much more frequently, CAROLVS followed by his titles variously abbreviated; on the reverse IVSTITIA is at full length.

King's bust crowned, like shilling type 2 a, oval shield garnished as same type, but without the C. R. MM. Plume. Rud. Sup. v. 2. Sn. ix. 9. *MB.* Rose. *MB.*

Similar to shilling type 3, no inner circle. MM. Harp. Rud. xx. 10. *MB.* Portcullis. *MB.* Crown. *MB.*

Similar to shilling type 3 a. No inner circle. MM. Bell. *MB.* Crown. *MB.* Ton. *MB.* Anchor. Rud. Sup. v. 5. *MB.* 3. With inner circle. Triangle. *MB.* Star. *MB.* Triangle in circle. *MB.* R within brackets. *MB.* Sun. *MB.* 2. Sceptre. Sn. ix. 15. *MB.* Some pieces of the sun and sceptre MM. differ much from others of the same MM., and from all those of other MM., in having the form of the

head much shorter and the countenance more aged; the inner circle is smaller, while the coins are somewhat larger.

BRIOT: Bust to the left, crowned, armour, lace collar, B underneath, MM. Lozenge. Rev. Square topped shield over a cross fourchy, no MM. Rud. xxii. 12. Sn. x. 1. *MB*.

ABERYSTWITH: Obv. similar to shilling, but without the plume before the head. Rev. Plume IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. MM. on both sides, Book. Rud. xx. 19. Sn. x. 24. *MB*. MM. Crown, ICH DIEN incuse. *ext. rare*. (547). *MB*. MM. Cross. *MB*. MM. Lis. Rud. E. 10. MM. Pellet, 1646 at the sides of the plume. Rud. Sup. v. 6. Sn. x. 25. *MB*. All these have an inner circle on both sides. There are some, with MM. Book, without the inner circle on either side. *MB*. *CUFF*.

EXETER: Similar to shilling, but without date on obv. Leg. on rev. THRO IVSTI FIRMAT. 1644. Rud. xxv. 11. Sn. xiii. 3. *MB*. Both plates read IVS. Another coinage of this mint has for the reverse type a rose instead of shield, same legend. Rud. xxv. 10. Sn. xiii. 2. *MB*.

OXFORD: Like the shillings, but no plume before the face. MM. Lis? R. 1644 OX. Rud. xxiv. 12. Sn. xi. 2. *MB*. 1644 omitting OX. MS. note of Mr. Tutet. MM. Book, plume before bust. Rev. no MM. 1644, legend begins at top. *CUFF*. This piece closely resembles the threepence, No. 1. *i. e.* Snell. xi. 4.

BRISTOL: Like groat, no MM. or date, BR under inscription. *MB*, but without the dots on each side of BR. as in the plates of Rud. Sup. v. 11. Sn. xi. 3.

UNCERTAIN: 1. Bust to left, falling collar, CAROLVS D. G. MA B. F I T H N. MM. Bell. Rev. oval shield as crown type 3. IVSTITN THROVM EIRMT. MM. Bell. *MB*.

2. Type similar, different work. Bust like threepence, No. 3. armour marked with pellets, legend accurate; MM. Lis. CHRISTO &c. on reverse. MM. obliterated. (548.) *MB*.

3. Similar to the last, but different work. Obv. MM. Lis. Rev. MM. Rose or Lis.

4. Bust to left, crowned. Rev. square topped shield over cross, with attempt at CHRISTO &c. legend; most barbarous work, and called the blacksmith's. (549). *MB.*

5. Imitation of Aberystwith half-groat, of the very rudest workmanship. *MB.*

PENNY.

Rose on each side, *MM.* Lis. inner circle, C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA and IVS THRONUM FIRMAT. (550). Sn. ix. 2. *MB.*

Similar, no inner circle. *MM.* Two pellets. Rud. xx. 5. *MB.* Another, *MM.* one pellet. *MB.*

King's head, name at full length, and titles, like half-groat. *MM.* Plume, inner circle, IVSTITIA &c. Sn. ix. 8. *MB.* *MM.* Rose, no inner circle on rev. *MB.* 2. One of these is so ill struck, that it is difficult to say whether the obverse belongs to this or the next type: it is however the coin figured in Rud. Sup. v. 3. and the *MM.* is only a common rose without a stalk.

Similar to shilling type 3, shield between C. R. no inner circle. *MM.* Rose. IVSTITIA &c. Rud. Sup. vi. 2. Sn. xiv. 5. *MB.*

Like shilling 3 a, without the C. R. but garniture of shield a little different, no inner circle. *MM.* Portcullis or rose. *MB.* Obv. three pellets, Rev. one. *MB.* Obv. Harp. Sn. ix. 14. Obv. Portcullis, Rev. Harp. *MB.* The Portcullis *MM.* on the penny does not seem to have been known to Snelling.

Similar, but inner circle on obv. *MM.* Two pellets. *MB.* *MM.* Obv. one pellet. Rev. two pellets, no inner circle. *MB.* Two pellets on each side, no inner circle. *MB.* Obv. no *MM.* Rev. Two pellets. Rud. xx. 11. *MB.* One, with *MM.* two pellets? has the king's head peculiarly formed, from the same punch as the half-groat with the sun *MM.*

Ruding mentions the Triangle as the *MM.* of a penny; he probably meant the Portcullis which he has omitted. It will be perceived from the tabular view that this was the last mint mark which appeared upon a Tower penny.

BRIOT: Like half-groat, but MM. a Pellet, FIRMAT &c. Rud. xxii. 13. Sn. x. 2. *MB*.

Similar, but legend commences with IVSTITIA. *MB*.

ABERYSTWITH: Like half-groat, CARO. D. G. M B F ET H REX. MM. Book. Rud. xx. 20. Sn. x. 22. *MB*. Head and plume smaller, MM. Lis. CAROL &c. Rud. xxvi. 12. and Sup. v. 4. (Sn. x. 23. MM. omitted). or, with mullet for MM. on rev. *MB*. (551). MM. Crown. Snelling MS. note. MM.? CARO. D. G. &c. head long, thin, plain falling collar, lion's head on shoulder. Rev. no MM. *Sir H. ELLIS*.

EXETER: Similar to half-groat with the Rose type, THRO. IVS FIRMAT. 1644. (552). Rud. xxv. 12. Sn. xiii. 1. *MB*.

OXFORD: Similar to half-groat. MM. Lis? or cross. 1644. (553). Rud. xxiv. 13. Sn. xi. 1. *MB. ext. rare*.

Bust with lion headed armour, CARO &c. MM. Lis. Rev. Plume. IVSTITIA &c. MM. Mullet. *MB*.

HALFPENNY.

Rose on each side, no legend or MM. Rud. xx. 7. Sn. ix. 1. *MB*.

Rose. R. Plume. Aberystwith. (554). Rud. xx. 21. Sn. x. 21. *MB*.

Annexed is a table shewing the description of pieces which have been struck with each MM. the + indicates that the pieces are in the Brit. Museum; the O, that we have seen them elsewhere; the C, that they are in Mr. Cuff's collection; B annexed to a cross indicates that the MM. is a book, L, that it is a Lis.

The marks upon the uncertain coins are so various, and so irregular in the different denominations of those pieces which appear to be of the same coinages, that they cannot be satisfactorily represented in the same kind of tabular view as those of the more regular series; they are therefore noticed in that portion of this work which is more particularly devoted to the description of mint marks.

| | Cr. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |
|--|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Thistle Lis, 1625, | + | + | | | | | + | + | |
| Sword raised, sq. sh. Bust in robes | | | | | | | + | + | |
| Cross, on steps, 1626, | + | + | | | | | | | |
| Sword raised, sq. sh. plumed | + | | C | + | | | + | | |
| Bust in ruff, armour sh. plumed | | | | | | | + | | |
| Castle, 1627, | + | + | | | | | + | | |
| Sword raised, sq. sh. plumed | | | | | | | + | | |
| Bust in ruff, armour sh. plumed | + | | + | + | | | + | | |
| Negro's head, 1626-7, | | | | | | | + | | |
| Sword raised, sq. sh. plumed | | | | | | | + | | |
| Bust in ruff, armour sh. plumed | | | | | | | + | | |
| Anchor, 1628, | | | | | | | + | | |
| Sword raised, sq. sh. plumed | | | | | | | + | | |
| Bust in ruff, armour sh. plumed | | | | | | | + | | |
| Sword raised, sq. sh. plumed | | | | | | | + | | |
| Bust in ruff, armour plumed | | | | | | | + | | |
| Heart, 1629-30, | | | | | | | + | | |
| Sword raised, sq. sh. plumed | | | | | | | + | | |
| Bust in ruff, armour sh. plumed | | | | | | | + | | |
| | | | | | | | + | | |

* One sixpence is dated 1630, and is without cross under shield.

| | Cr. | Cr. † | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. | ‡d. |
|---|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| Lis. 1630 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. George, 1630 | | | | | | | | | |
| Plume, 1630, | | | | | | | | | |
| Rose, 1631, | | | | | | | | | |
| Harp, 1632, | | | | | | | | | |
| Portcullis, 1633, | | | | | | | | | |
| These MM. are not mentioned in Pollett's Abstracts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sword on sh. † on capar. ov. sh. C.R. above | + | | | | | | * † † | + | |
| Bust in ruff, armour plumed | | | | | | | | | |
| sh. plumed | | | | | | | | | |
| Sword on sh. † on capar. ov. sh. C.R. above | | + | | | | | | | |
| Bust in ruff, armour plumed | | | | | | | | | |
| sh. plumed | | | | | | | | | |
| † Bust in collar, no scarf, C.R. at sides | | | | | | | | | |
| Sword on sh. † on capar. ov. sh. C.R. above | + | | | | | | | | |
| C.R. at sides plumed | | | | | | | | | |
| Bust in collar, no scarf | | | | | | | | | |
| Sword on sh. † on capar. ov. sh. C.R. at sides | | + | | | | | | | |
| Sword upright, no capar. ov. sh. | | | | | | | | | |
| Bust in collar, no scarf plumed | | | | | | | | | |
| no letters | | | | | | | | | |
| plumed | | | | | | | | | |
| † This is the only penny which has C.R. at the sides. | | | | | | | | | |
| * One of these has on each side the rose crowned like the previous coinages; the other has the bust and shield like the subsequent ones. The plume was the MM. in 1630, in this year therefore the type of the penny was changed. | | | | | | | | | |
| † This is the only penny which has C.R. at the sides. | | | | | | | | | |

| | + | Cr. | Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |
|--|---|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Bell, 1634, | | + | | + | | | | | | |
| Sword upr. no capar. ov. sh. | | | | | | | | | | |
| plumed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bust in collar, no scarf, ov. sh. no letters | | | | + | + | | | + | | |
| plumed | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Crown, 1635, | | + | | + | | | | | | |
| Sword upr. no capar. ov. sh. | | | | | | | | | | |
| plumed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bust in collar, no scarf, ov. sh. no letters | | + | + | + | + | | | + | | |
| plumed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ton, 1636, | | + | + | + | | | | | | |
| Sword upr. no capar. ov. sh. | | | | | | | | | | |
| plumed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bust in collar, no scarf, ov. sh. no letters | | | | + | | | | + | | |
| plumed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1638, | | | | | | | | | | |
| †Anchor, 1638, | | + | | + | | | | | | |
| Sword upr. no capar. ov. sh. | | | | | | | | | | |
| sq. sh. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bust in collar, sq. sh. | | | | + | | | | + | | |
| Types as preceding | | + | | + | + | | | + | + | |
| Do. | | + | | + | + | | | + | + | |
| †Triangle in circle, 1641, Do. | | + | | + | + | | | + | + | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sn. |

* One half-groat has C.R. at sides of shield.

† The shield is always oval upon the half-groats, though square upon the shillings and sixpences of the same coinages.

‡ This was probably the last coin issued from the Tower mint by the king's authority, as in March, 1642, Sir John Coniers was made Governor of the Tower by the Parliament, who from this time usurped the king's name.

| | + | Cr. | ‡ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. | ‡d. |
|---|---|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| §(P) 1643, | | | + | + | | | | + | | |
| (R) 1644, | | + | + | + | | | | + | | |
| Eye, 1645, | | + | + | + | + | | | + | | |
| Sun, 1645, | | + | + | + | + | | | + | | |
| Scepter, 1646. | | + | + | + | + | | | + | | |
| Briot, | | | | Sn. | | | | | + | |
| Flower and B. Rev. B. 1632 | | | | + | | | | | | |
| Flower and B. no rev. MM. " | | | | + | | | | | | |
| B | | | | + | | | | | | |
| Anchor and B. sh. sq. 1638 | | | + | + | | | | | | |
| Anchor sh. sq. " | | | + | + | | | | | | |
| Anchor (and star on obv.) " | | | | + | | | | | | |
| Rose | | | + | + | | | | | | |
| Aberystwith, Open book | | | + | + | | | | | | |
| No MM. | | | | | | + | | | | |
| Crown | | | | | | + | | | | |
| Lis | | | | | | + | | | Sn. | |
| Cross ? | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three Gerbs | | | + | | | | | | | |
| Rose, Horse prancing amid arms | | | + | | | | | | | |
| Do. no arms | | | + | | | | | | | |
| Oval shield betw. C.R. as type 2 c. | | | + | | | | | | | |
| Do. C.R. above, as type 2 a. | | | + | | | | | | | |
| Do. garnished, as type 3, no date | | | + | | | | | | | |
| | | + | | + | | | | | | |

§ Leake supposes, but erroneously? that the coins with this MM. were struck by the Parliament; Pollet places this MM. after (R), and assigns to it the date 1645, he is most probably correct.

| | + | Cr. | ½ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. | ½d. |
|--|---|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Exeter, *Rose, Oval shield garnished as type 3, 1644 . . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Do. 16 44 . . . | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | |
| *Do. 1645 . . . | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | |
| *Do. 1645, EX. . . . | + | + | + | + | | | | | | |
| Do. 1645, Castle . . . | + | + | + | | | | | | | |
| Do. 1645 . . . | + | + | + | | | | | | | |
| Do. 1645, EX. . . . | + | + | + | | | | | | | |
| Do. 1644, EX. . . . | + | + | + | | | | | | | |
| Oxford, 1642, Rose, Declaration type . . . | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | |
| 1643, | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1643, OX | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1644, | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1644, OX | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1645, OX | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1645, OX | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1646, OX | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1646 | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| Bust, arm, lion sh. 1644, OX . . . | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1644 . . . | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1645 . . . | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1645 . . . | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1646 . . . | | | | + | + | | | | | |
| Worcester. Pear. Rev. Three pears. HC in garniture . . . | | | + | | | | | | | |

* These four crowns have the scarf tied in a bow behind. The shield upon the three-pence is square.

| | | + | Cr. | ¼ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. | ½d. |
|----------|---------------------------|---|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| York, | Lion, sq. sh. garn. | . | . | | | | | | | | |
| | ov. sh. garn. | . | . | + | | + | | | | | |
| | sq. sh. plain betw. C.R.† | . | . | + | + | + | | | | | |
| | ov. sh. garn. betw. C.R.† | . | . | + | + | + | | | | | |
| | lion's paws | . | . | + | + | + | | + | | | |
| Bristol, | 1643, BR | . | . | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| | 1644, BR | . | . | + | + | + | | | | | |
| | 1645, BR | . | . | + | + | + | | | | | |
| | No date | . | . | + | + | + | | | + | | |

† The shield is over a cross, and C.R. omitted on shillings and three-pences.

‡ C.R. omitted on shillings, on some sixpences.

Of the coins of various denominations which are called, Uncertain, it will be seen that some are mere rude imitations of some of Tower mint coins, and have not any marks by which they may with probability be assigned to any particular local mint. Others have peculiar marks which seem to hold out a hope that they may be specifically appropriated: we have therefore annexed a tabular view of the marks which occur upon various denominations of uncertain coins; the figures referring to the No. of each denomination in our descriptions. The coins with MM. Helmet, Castle, and Lis, seem to have some connexion with each other; but the shields of half-crowns 11. and 12. resemble those of York, while the shields of groats 4. 5. 6. and 7. have the form peculiar to Worcester, districts so far apart as to throw great obscurity over the subject.

Annexed is Ruding's list of mint marks, many of which are derived from records of what was intended, but probably never carried into effect. A reference to the tabular view will explain how many of these marks we have met with, and upon what description of coins. We have prefixed a cross to those which we have not seen, and have added a few remarks inclosed within brackets. The figures after the denominations refer to our descriptions.

Briot's Work.

Anchor.

Rose. (not known.)

Anchor and small star.

Anemone flower and small B. F.

Small B. F.

Anemone flower and small B.

Rev. Small B.

Aberystwith Mint.

Open book. *

* "Folkes, p. 83, says the open book MM. was used from Oct. 22, 1637, to July, 1641, and that it was afterwards resumed, 1643, on coins supposed to be struck at Oxford."

Fleur de lis. ^a
 Crown. ^a
 Cross.

York Mint.

Lion.
 Rose. ^b F. (Exeter.)
 Fleur de lis. Rev. Lion. F. (uncertain.)

Oxford Mint.

Fleur de lis, 1644-5-6. (1644 and only on small money.)
 Trefoil, 1644. (not known.)
 BR. in cypher, 1643-4-5. (Bristol.)
 A. 1645. (uncertain.)
 B. 1646. (uncertain.)
 Open book, F. S. (only on 6 and 3 pennies.)
 Rose. ^c F. (not known.)

Chester Mint.

Three Gerbs or Wheat Sheaves. F.

Exeter Mint.

Rose. ^d 1644-5.
 Castle. 1645.
 Castle. Rev. Rose. 1645.
 Rose. Rev. Castle. 1645.

Worcester Mint.

Pear. Rev. Three pears.

First coinage. Square shield.

Fleur de lis.
 Long cross. T.

^a "Unknown whether used in this mint before July 10, or after the removal of the mint. Folkes, p. 83."

^b "Thus appropriated by Folkes, p. 90."

^c "On the Oxford crown."

^d "On a half-crown of the exurgat money."

Second coinage. Bust in robe.

- Fleur de lis. 1625.
 + Cross on two steps.
 + Castle. T.
 + Negro's head. T.
 + Anchor. T.

Third coinage. Long bust.

- Long cross. 1626.
 Negro's head. 1626-7.
 Castle. 1627.
 Anchor. 1628.
 Heart. 1629-30.
 + Fleur de lis. 1630.
 + St. George. 1630.

Fourth coinage. Oval shield.

- Feathers. 1630.
 Rose. 1631.

Fifth coinage. Short bust.

- Harp. 1632.
 Portcullis. 1633.

Sixth coinage. Without trappings.

- Bell. 1634.
 Crown. 1635.
 Ton. 1636.

Seventh coinage. Square shield.

- Ton. 1638.
 Anchor. 1638.
 Triangle, or Delta. 1639.
 Star. 1649.
 Triangle in circle. 1641.
 P in brackets. 1643.
 R in brackets. 1644.

Eye. 1645.

Sun. 1645.

Sceptre. 1646. ^a

Unknown Mints.

Cross. Rev. Harp. (Half-crown. No. 1. 2. 3. *MB.*)

Castle. Rev. Helmet.

Gauntlet on each side. (not known.)

Fleur de lis. Rev. Helmet. (Half-crown. No. 11. 13. Shilling. No. 10. *MB.*)

Castle on each side. ^b

Fleur de lis on each side. (Half-crown. 12. Shilling. 10? Threepence. 3.)

Fleur de lis. Rev. Lion. (Shilling. 21. *MB.* Groat. 7. and three-pence. 6.)

Martlet. Rev. Boar's head. ^c (Shilling. 7.)

Helmet on rev. (Half-crown. 10. 11. 13. Shill. 5. 6. 10. Groat. 4. 5.)

Castle. (Half-crown. 8. Shilling. 5. Sixpence. 2.)

Rose. Rev. Helmet. (Groat. 4. 5.)

Gauntlet on rev. only. (not known.)

Triangle in circle on each side.

Rose. (Half-crown. 21. Shill. 6. Sixp. 3. 4. Groats. 4. 5.)

Anchor on rev. only.

Fleur de lis. (frequent.)

Fleur de lis on each side. (frequent.)

Rose on each side. (Sixpence. 3.)

Long cross on each side. (not known.)

Helmet, quatrefoil, or saltire, lion rampant, and eight pellets, on rev. only. *F.* (Shilling. 5. 6. *MB.*)

Lions on rev. only. *F.* (Half-crown. 5. *MB.*)

Cross crosslet pierced in the centre. *F.*

^a These dates are copied from Folkes, and refer to the different Trials of the Pix. See Pollet's Abstracts in the Appendix" (to Ruding.)

^b "Another coin has two castles of a different form."

^c "Between a coronet and two small crosses. *F.*"

F. Folkes' Plates. *S.* Snelling. *T.* Tyssen's Sale Catalogue.

COMMONWEALTH.

In 1642 the Parliament seized upon the Tower and the Mint, and proceeded to strike and issue money, but, as they used the king's types and titles, and did not venture to coin it in their own name, all such pieces have been described as the coins of Charles I. It was only after the murder of the king that the parliament presumed to strike money by their own avowed authority; and the first pieces which occur bear the date of 1649. Of this commonwealth money we have crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, twopences, pennies, and halfpennies, marked respectively over the shields of the reverse I. II. VI. XII. II-VI. V. The half-penny has on one side a shield bearing the cross of St. George; on the other, a shield bearing a harp, without any numerals, date or legend on either side. The types of all the other pieces are the same; Obv. A shield, bearing the cross of St. George, within branches of laurel and palm, legend, on the four larger denominations, **THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND**. Rev. Two shields, one bearing the cross of St. George, the other the harp of Ireland, legend **GOD WITH VS**, and the date; numerals indicating the value over the shields, whose arrangement and appearance was the subject of much ridicule, and acquired for the coin the nick-name of the breeches money. The pennies and half-groats are without date or legend on either side. These coins are of the same weight and fineness as the preceding coinages ever since the 43rd of Queen Elizabeth, 11 oz. 2 dwt. silver, 18 dwt. alloy. The weight in the proportion of $7\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to the penny.

Of the crowns we have the date 1649. Sn. xvi. 7. *CUFF*, perhaps unique; it is of finer work than the subsequent coinages. 1651. *MB*. 1652. Rud. xxxi. 1. *MB*. 1653. *MB*. 1654. *MB*. 1656. *MB*. All these have *MM*. Sun.

Of the half-crowns we have the dates 1649. *MB*. 1651. Rud. xxxi. 3. *MB*. 1652. *MB*. 1653. Rud. xxxi. 4. *MB*.

1654. *MB.* 1656. *MB.* The above have *MM.* Sun; the following have *MM.* Anchor. 1658. *MB.* 1659. *CUFF*, very bad in condition and work, double struck and date doubtful. 1660. Sn. xvi. 6. *MB.* Of the date 1654 there is an imitation of the half-crown, the workmanship very rude, and the laurel branch transformed into oak. *MB.*

SHILLINGS : Of the shilling we have the dates 1649. Rud. xxxi. 6. *MB.* some spelling *COMMONWEALTH* with one *M.* others with two. 1651. *MB.* 1652. *MB.* 1653. *MB.* 1654. *MB.* 1655. *MB.* 1656. *MB.* 1657. We have not seen one of this date, but one is said by Mr. Tutet to be in the Hunter collection. All the preceding have *MM.* Sun, the following have *MM.* Anchor. 1658. *MB.* 1660. Sn. xvi. 5. Rud. xxxi. 2. *MB.* In the Museum is a shilling apparently of 1659, but it is made by converting the 2 in 1652 into a 9, and obliterating the *MM.*

SIXPENCES : Of sixpences we have the dates 1649. *MB.* 1651. *MB.* 1652. *MB.* 1653. *MB.* 1654. *MB.* 1655. *MB.* 1656. Rud. xxxi. 8. *MB.* all with *MM.* Sun. 1658. *MB.* and 1660. Sn. xvi. 4. *MB.* with *MM.* Anchor. Mr. Tutet in a *MS.* note mentions 1659 as in his own possession, and 1657 in Hunter's Museum. The former is probably a roguish alteration like the Museum shilling of that date. The Brit. Mus. has one of 1650, but a forgery, made by altering the date of a sixpence of 1649.

HALF-GROAT : Sn. xvi. 3. Rud. xxxi. 10. *MB.* Of this there is a rude imitation. *MB.*

PENNY : Sn. xvi. 2. Rud. xxxi. 11. *MB.*

HALFPENNY : Sn. xvi. 1. Rud. xxxi. 9. *MB.*

| | Cr. | ½ Cr. | Shil. | Six. |
|------------------|-----|-------|-------|------|
| 1649. MM. Sun | C | + | + | + |
| 1650 " " | | | | |
| 1651 " " | + | + | + | + |
| 1652 " " | + | + | + | + |
| 1653 " " | + | + | + | + |
| 1654 " " | + | + | + | + |
| 1655 " " | | | + | + |
| 1656 " " | + | + | + | + |
| 1657 " " | | | H? | H? |
| 1658. MM. Anchor | | + | + | + |
| 1659 " " | | C? | | T? |
| 1660 " " | | + | + | + |

The coins of 1658 and 1660 are exceedingly rare ; it will be seen from the above table that there are not any of 1650 ; those of 1657 and 1659 rest upon the authority of Mr. Tutet, and an accurate examination of the pieces mentioned would probably lead to the detection of some fraud like that upon the Museum shilling of 1659, and upon the sixpence of 1650. Half-groats, pence, and halfpence, are not noticed in the table because they are without date or MM. Of the year 1655 there is a half-crown in the Br. Mus. ; but it is plated, and manifestly a contemporaneous forgery.

CHARLES II.

Upon the restoration of Charles II. it was resolved to coin money upon the same principles as those of his father, regardless of the improvements in the machinery and manufacture of coins, which had been exhibited in the striking of pattern pieces during the Commonwealth and the Protectorate. The mill therefore was neglected, and the hammer still used, in striking the coins during the first two years of the reign of Charles II. Of this hammered money there are three distinct coinages, the first is distinguished by having neither inner circle nor numerals behind the head to indicate the value. The second has the numerals but no inner circle ; the third has both numerals and inner circle.

The weight and fineness of these, as well as his subsequent coinages, continued the same as it had been from the 43rd of Queen Elizabeth. Upon these coins the king's bust is represented in profile turned to the left, crowned, hair very long, in armour, with a deep falling lace collar; the legend consists of the king's name and titles variously abbreviated. The reverses have a square shield over a cross fleury like the shilling of Charles I. type 4. The legend also is the same, *CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO*, and this occurs upon all the pieces, even the half-groat and penny, which was not the case upon those pieces of Charles I. There is not any date upon any of them. The only mint mark upon these coinages is the crown, and they are the last pieces upon which any mint mark appears. These coinages consisted of half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, groats, threepences, half-groats, pence, and halfpence. Of the first coinage, without numerals or inner circle, we have the half-crown. Rud. xxxiii. 1. Sn. xvi. 16. *MB.* Shilling. Rud. xxxiii. 2. Sn. xvi. 15. *MB.* Sixpence. Rud. xxxiii. 3. Sn. xvi. 14. See also Rud. Sup. vi. 10. *MB.* Half-groat. Rud. xxxiii. 4. *FR* omitted in the plate. Sn. xvi. 13. *MB.* Penny. Rud. xxxiii. 5. Sup. vi. 11, 12. Sn. xvi. 12. *MB.* There are different dies of the penny which present some unimportant varieties. All these have *MM.* a Crown on the obverse only, except the pennies and the sixpence of Rud. Sup. Pl. vi., which have not any *MM.* Of the second coinage, with the numerals without the inner circle, we have:—Half-crown. Rud. xxxiii. 6. Sn. xvi. 20. *MB.* Shilling. Rud. xxxiii. 7. Sn. xvi. 19. *MB.* Sixpence. Rud. xxxiii. 8. Sn. xvi. 18. *MB.* Half-groat. Rud. xxxiii. 9. Sn. xvi. 17. *MB.* Penny. Rud. xxxiii. 10. *MB.* The crown *MM.* is on the obverse only, except on the half-groat and penny, where it appears on both sides. Of the third coinage, with numerals and inner circle, we have the Half-crown. Rud. xxxiii. 11. Sn. xvi. 27. *MB.* Shilling. Rud. xxxiii. 12. Sn. xvi. 26. *MB.* Sixpence. Rud. xxxiii. 13. Sn. xvi. 25. *MB.* Groat. Rud. xxxiii. 14. Sn. xvi. 24. *MB.* Three-

pence. Rud. xxxiii. 15. Sn. xvi. 23. *MB.* Half-groat. Rud. xxxiii. 16. Sn. xvi. 22. *MB.* Penny. Rud. xxxiii. 17. Sn. xvi. 21. *MB.* The MM. is on both sides of each piece. Halfpence of these coinages were struck, for some such were found in the pix when trial was made of the monies coined between July 20, 1660, and July 9, 1663. It is probable that they were exactly like those of Charles I. and cannot therefore now be discovered. All the above pieces are broad and thin, and the legend of the obverse, commencing at the top, continues all round the coin without interruption. There are pieces of the small money, *i. e.* groats, threepences, half-groats and pennies, which are thicker, smaller, and have the legend commencing at the bottom. The king's bust is of the same size as upon the broader pieces, but it descends quite to the edge of the coin. They have the numerals, but not the inner circle, and have the MM. on the reverse only. These coins are of the same size as the same denominations of milled money, they are certainly the last specimens of hammered money; indeed from the regularity of their form and general neatness, they have the appearance of having been struck by the improved machinery, and confined in a collar. It is probable that they were not struck for circulation but for maundy money.

Groat. Rud. xxxiii. 18. Sn. xvi. 31. *MB.* Threepence. Rud. xxxiii. 19. Sn. xvi. 30. *MB.* Half-groat. Rud. xxxiii. 20. Sn. xvi. 29. *MB.* Penny. Rud. xxxiii. 21. Sn. xvi. 28. *MB.* All the dies for the several denominations of money of these coinages appear to have been engraved by Thomas Simon: there is however a penny of this kind, of inferior work.

| | ½ Cr. | Shil. | Six. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|---|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| First coinage, no numerals or inner circle | + | + | + | | | + | + |
| Second coinage, numerals, no inner circle | + | + | + | | | + | + |
| Third coinage, numerals and inner circle | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Fourth coinage, smaller and thicker | | | | + | + | + | + |

As early as the year 1649 the Parliament, having obtained information respecting the improvements made in the manufacturing of coins by the inventions and ingenuity of Blondeau, then residing at Paris, invited him over to this country, that our coinage might be improved by his new process. Much jealousy was excited at the mint by this attempt to introduce a foreigner, and the moneyers produced some proof pieces, by David Ramage, one of their company, to show that foreign aid was not required. Though these pieces were very inferior, in neatness of execution, to those of Blondeau, the opposition was successful and he left the kingdom. The pattern for a half-crown which he produced is the first piece struck in this country which bore an inscription upon its edge. After this successful resistance to the introduction of improvement, coins continued to be struck by the same inefficient process as before, till the year 1662. Towards the close of the preceding year it had been resolved to introduce the new process, and houses, mills, engines, and other materials for coining of money by the mill, were ordered to be erected; all engraving of dies except in the Tower of London was prohibited, and Simon the engraver was required to bring in all the tools and engines for coining in his possession. In April 1662 Blondeau, who had been again sent for out of France, was taken into the mint, and an agreement was entered into with him "to furnish all the mills, rollers, presses, and other instruments, to cut, flatten, make round and size the pieces; the engine to mark the edges of the

money with letters and grainings, the great presses for the coining of monies, and all other tools and engines for the new way of coining." Blondeau also engaged "to discover his secrets in rounding pieces before they are sized, and in marking the edges of the monies with letters and grainings unto his Majesty and unto the Warden, Master and Worker, and Comptroller of the Mint," &c. Thomas Simon, and John Roettier a native of Antwerp, were ordered to furnish the dies, "but by reason of a contest in art between them," they could not be brought to an agreement. Both made patterns for the new money, and, Roettier's having been preferred, he was ordered to make puncheons and dies for the new coinage. Simon then produced his memorable petition crown, and, failing to obtain favour from his superiors, ceased to work any longer for the mint; but whether he indignantly quitted the mint at the time, or was shortly after removed for refractory conduct, seems to be very uncertain. The date of his retirement or removal seems also uncertain; it is supposed by some to have been in 1662, but we find him delivering dies for a Scottish coinage in January 1663, the same year in which his petition crown is dated, and it may be doubted whether the object of that petition was to obtain the honour of being employed upon the dies for the new coinage, or whether it was struck after he had left the mint, and with a view to recover his lost situation. The events of Simon's life at this time are involved in obscurity, but whether or not he lost his situation at the mint, he was still in the employ of the government, for warrants are still extant dated 1664, ordering him to engrave seals for the king's service.

Roettier's patterns having been approved, he was employed to engrave the dies for the money, to be struck by the improved process of Blondeau, which, from the nature of the machinery used, was called milled money, and which we must now proceed to describe. Upon all the pieces of this money the king's bust is represented in profile to the right, contrary to what it had been upon his father's money,

and upon his own hammered money; and now commenced the practice of placing each king's head upon his coin in a direction contrary to that of his predecessor. His head is laureate, his hair long, his shoulders covered with a mantle after the manner of the antique; and he is styled CAROLUS II DEI GRA. or DEI GRATIA. the shorter form being used only upon the crowns of 1662, which have a rose under the bust. This portrait of the king was copied from a drawing made by Cooper for the purpose on Jan. 10, 1661. Upon the reverse are the royal arms upon four separate shields, crowned and arranged in form of a cross, with the star of the order of the garter in the centre, and two Cs interlinked in each angle. The legend is composed of the date and the king's titles. The groats and smaller coins have upon the reverse, instead of the shields, one or more Cs to indicate the value. The crowns and half-crowns have the edges inscribed with DECUS ET TUTAMEN, and with one or two exceptions the date of the reign. This inscription, which was thus placed to prevent clipping without detection, was happily adopted to intimate that it was at once an ornament and a protection to the coin; Evelyn states that it was suggested by himself to the master of the mint, having observed it in a vignette in the Cardinal de Richelieu's Greek Testament. This money was prepared by virtue of warrants dated Nov. 5 and Jan. 19, 1662-3; it began to be coined Feb. 6, but the proclamation for its issue was only dated March 27, 1663, two days after the expiration of the year with which the coin itself was dated.

CROWNS: The first coins struck for circulation by the new process were crown-pieces, with a rose under the head; the numerals II in front of the forehead with DEI. GRA. The upper and lower shield have the arms of England and France quartered, Scotland at the right, Ireland at the left; date 1662. Some have on the edge only DECVS ET TVTAMEN. *MB.* others add the date 1662, with a cross between two stars on each side of it. Rud. xxxiv. 5. Sn. xvii. 35. *MB.* The crosses, stars, &c. upon the edges of coins,

vary very much according to the mode in which the collar containing the inscription may chance to have been applied, and as they are merely accidental, and have not any reference to type or date, we shall not think it necessary to notice them. Upon the coins of Charles I. struck at Exeter, we find a rose used as the MM., and it has been observed, but we know not upon what authority, that the rose upon these crowns, from whence they derive their name of the "rose crown," indicates that the silver was derived from mines in the West of England. The next pieces were also crowns with a head similar to the last, but without the rose underneath; the numerals are behind the head, and the word GRATIA is at full length; the reverse is the same as the last; some have the edge dated. *MB.* Others are without the date. Rud. xxxiv. 6. *MB.* All these varieties of the crown of 1662 are very rarely to be found in fine condition. Willet's sold for £3..6s. Trattle's for £2..17s.

1663. Obverse same as the last. Reverse; the upper shield is England alone, the lower one, France; Scotland on the right, Ireland on the left, so that the several shields may be placed near to their names in the legend. The inscription on the edge now begins to be dated with the year of the reign, and this is not always concurrent with the Christian æra: different years of the reign will sometimes appear upon coins of the same date. This crown is always inscribed DECUS ET TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. XV. *MB.* The next year the style of the head was a little changed, the mantle extending at the back beyond the hair; like that of Rud. xxxiv. 9. date 1664. anno regni XVI. *MB.* The only alteration made for some years was a slight change in the arrangement of the hair, and of this we have 1665. anno regni XVII. *CUFF. very rare.* 1666, anno regni XVIII. *MB.* Some of the coins of this year have an elephant under the bust. Rud. xxxiv. 9. *MB.* 1667. DECIMO NONO. *MB.* 1668. VICESIMO. *MB.* 1669. VICESIMO PRIMO. *MB.* 1670. VICESIMO SECVNDO. *MB.* 1671. VICESIMO TERTIO. *MB.*

In the course of this year another alteration took place in the arrangement of the king's bust; the head is larger, and the hair behind terminates in two separate well defined ringlets. 1671. VICESIMO TERTIO. 1672. VICESIMO QVARTO. *MB.* 1673. VICESIMO QVINTO. *MB.* 1674. VICESIMO SEXTO. 1675. VICESIMO SEPTIMO. *MB.* 1676. VICESIMO OCTAVO. *MB.* 1677. VICESIMO NONO. *MB.* Some of the pieces of this year have a flaw above the king's head, which some persons have erroneously supposed was intended for a boar's head. Rud. xxxiv. 10. *MB.* 1678. TRICESIMO. *MB.* 1679. TRICESIMO PRIMO. *MB.* 1680. TRICESIMO SECVNDO. Upon some coins of 1679 and 1680, and upon all those of subsequent years, the head, and especially the features, are larger than upon the preceding coins. 1679. TRICESIMO PRIMO. *EH.* 1680. TRICESIMO SECVNDO. *MB.* 1681. TRICESIMO TERTIO. *MB.* Some of the coins of this year have an elephant and castle under the king's bust. *MB.* 1682. TRICESIMO QVARTO. *MB.* 1683. TRICESIMO QVINTO. *MB.* 1684. TRICESIMO SEXTO. *MB.*

The crowns of 1666 and 1681, with the elephant, or elephant and castle below the bust, being probably intended for circulation in our colonies, are consequently rare, and very seldom in even tolerable preservation. They were coined from silver imported by the African Company.

The first HALF-CROWN was struck in 1663, and corresponds with the crown of the same date in all respects. *MB.* That of 1664 also corresponds with the crown of 1664. *MB.* In 1666 and following years the bust was smaller, in higher relief, and more of the mantle appears behind the hair than on the previous half-crown; they resemble the crown of 1666, but are perhaps more delicately finished. The half-crown of 1666 has an elephant under the bust, date on the edge XVIII. Rud. xxxiv. 11. Sn. xvii. 27. *MB.* This figure does not accurately represent the arrangement of the hair. 1668. VICESIMO. *CUFF.* This half-crown is extremely

rare, perhaps unique. 1669. VICESIMO PRIMO. *MB.* 1670. VICESIMO SECVNDO. *MB.* 1671. VICESIMO TERTIO. *MB.* 1672. VICESIMO QVARTO. *MB.* In 1673 the king's bust is formed after the model of the crown of 1671, and so continues to the end of the reign, without that marked alteration which took place in the crowns in 1679. 1673. VICESIMO QVINTO. *MB.* Some of these have the plume under the king's bust. *MB.* And some have also the plume in the centre of the reverse instead of the star of the garter. *CUFF.* These pieces with the plume under the bust are extremely rare; Willet's sold for £2..10*s.* Mr. C. Barclay's, £2..14*s.* (neither of which was fine). In this reign, as well as the last, the plume was placed upon coins struck from silver derived from the Welch mines. 1674. VICESIMO SEXTO. *MB.* 1675. VICESIMO SEPTIMO. *MB.* 1676. VICESIMO OCTAVO. *MB.* 1677. VICESIMO NONO. *MB.* 1678. TRICESIMO. *MB.* 1679. TRICESIMO PRIMO. *MB.* 1680. TRICESIMO SECVNDO. *MB.* 1681. TRICESIMO TERTIO. *MB.* Some, of this last date, have the elephant and castle under the bust. *MB.* 1682. TRICESIMO QVARTO. 1683. TRICESIMO QVINTO. *MB.* 1684. TRICESIMO SEXTO.

SHILLINGS: The first milled shilling was struck in 1663, and exactly resembles in type the crown of that date; the edge is milled with straight lines. Rud. xxxiv. 12. *MB.* 1666. Some of this date have an elephant under the bust. Rud. xxxiv. 13. *MB.* There is also a shilling of this date which is formed by joining to the usual reverse a head struck from the die of the guinea of 1665 with the elephant underneath; see Rud. gold coins XV. 7. This was probably a caprice, and not a regular coin. *MB.*

In 1668 the bust was altered, being shorter, and apparently broader; of this type we have the dates 1668. *MB.* 1670. *MB.* In this year the lines of the milling upon the edge began to be placed obliquely. 1671. *MB.* 1672. *MB.* 1673. *MB.* 1674. 1675. 1676. *MB.* 1677. *MB.* 1678.

MB. 1679. **MB.** 1681. **CUFF.** 1683. **CUFF.** With the bust like that of 1668, but with the plume beneath and in the centre of the reverse, we have the dates 1671. **MB.** 1673. **MB.** 1674. Rud. xxxiv. 14. Sn. xvii. 20. **MB.** Of this date we have one without the feathers under the bust. **MB.** 1675. **CUFF.** 1676. **MB.** 1679. **MB.** 1680. **MB.** Some have the plume under the bust, with the garter star in the centre of the reverse, viz. 1677. **MB.** 1679. **MB.** In 1681 a shilling was struck like that of 1671, but with elephant and castle under the bust. **MB.**

In 1674 a bust was used broader than any of the preceding, and exactly upon the model of that upon the crown of 1671. Of these we have the dates 1674. **MB.** 1675. **EH.** **CUFF.** At a later period a head somewhat similar, but of superior workmanship, was engraved; the mantle does not appear behind the hair; of it we have the dates 1683. **MB.** 1684. **MB.** This last is rare, when in very fine condition. Mr. Henderson's sold for £1..7s. Mr. Edmund's for £2..3s., but perhaps that of 1683 is still more rare.

SIXPENCES: The head upon these pieces is the same as that upon the crown of 1671, and the broad headed shillings of 1674 and 1675. The type is the same upon all, resembling the shillings, and the elephant and the plume do not appear upon any of them. We have them of all dates from 1674 when the first was struck, down to 1684 inclusive. Rud. xxxiv. 8. Sn. xvii. 13. **MB.**

When the mill was introduced, coins of a smaller denomination than sixpence ceased to be struck for general circulation, and the groats, threepences, half-groats and pence, which were subsequently issued, have not any milling upon the edge, and were only struck to supply the means of conforming to an ancient custom of distributing the royal bounty on Maundy or Holy Thursday. On that day a certain service is performed in the Chapel Royal, after which the king's almoner or sub-almoner distributes, to each of a specified number of poor persons, a white leather bag containing pieces of small silver money to the amount of as many

pence as the sovereign for the time being is years old. From this circumstance these pieces are called maundy money. These monies in the reign of Charles II. have the obverse exactly resembling the sixpence. The groat has upon the reverse four Cs interlinked, the crown above, and in the angles a rose, thistle, lis, and harp. The threepence has three Cs interlinked, the half-groat two, the penny one; all without the symbols in the angles; the legends of all composed of the king's titles and date. They all occur of every date from 1670 to 1684, both inclusive; and the half-groat occurs also of the year 1668. Rud. xxxiv. 15, 16, 17, 18. Sn. xvii. 1. 4. 7. 10.

| | Cr. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|------------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1662, Rose, edge dated | + | | | | | | | |
| „ „ not dated | + | | | | | | | |
| „ No rose dated | + | | | | | | | |
| „ „ not dated | + | | | | | | | |
| 1663 | + | + | + | | | | | |
| 1664 | + | + | | | | | | |
| 1665 | C | | | | | | | |
| 1666 | + | | + | | | | | |
| „ Elephant | + | + | + | | | | | |
| 1667 | + | | | | | | | |
| 1668 | + | + | + | | | | + | |
| 1669 | + | + | | | | | | |
| 1670 | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + |
| 1671 | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + |
| „ Plume obv. & rev. | | | + | | | | | |
| „ Diff. head | + | | | | | | | |
| 1672 | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + |
| 1673 | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + |
| „ Plumes | | + | + | | | | | |
| „ Plume on ob. only | | + | | | | | | |
| 1674 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ Large head | | | + | | | | | |
| „ Plumes | | | + | | | | | |
| „ Plume rev. only | | | + | | | | | |
| 1675 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ Plumes | | | + | | | | | |
| „ Large head | | | + | | | | | |
| 1676 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ Plumes | | | + | | | | | |

| | Cr. | ½ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|---------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1677 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ Plume obv. only | | | + | | | | | |
| 1678 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1679 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ Different head | + | | | | | | | |
| „ Plumes | | | + | | | | | |
| „ Plume obv. only | | | + | | | | | |
| 1680 | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ Different head | + | | | | | | | |
| „ Plumes | | | + | | | | | |
| 1681 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ Elephant & Castle | + | + | + | | | | | |
| 1682 | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1683 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ Large head | | | + | | | | | |
| 1684 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

Snelling mentions the following coins which we have never seen:—Half-crowns, 1662. 1665. 1667. Shillings, 1662. 1664. 1665. 1667. 1669. and in MS. 1682; and also plumes upon coins of 1670. In a MS. note he doubts if any pieces except crowns were struck with the date 1662.

JAMES II., 1685 to 1688.

James II., during his short reign, conducted his coinage in England upon the same principles as that of his brother; of the same denominations, size, weight, and fineness.

CROWNS: The king's bust is turned to the left, laureate, the hair long, the shoulders clothed in antique mantle, IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Rev. similar to those of Charles II., but without the letters in the angles; the dates are 1686, ANNO REGNI SECVNDO. Rud. xxxv. ii. *MB.* 1687. TERTIO. *MB.* 1688. QVARTO. Sn. xvii. 36. *MB.* The crown of 1686 is very rare, and scarcely ever in good preservation; the arrangement of the hair differs very slightly from that upon the later years. That of 1688, in very fine condition, sold at Edmond's sale for £1..11..6.

HALF-CROWNS: These resemble the crowns, but the hair is different, curling forwards towards the neck, dates 1685,

PRIMO. MB. 1686. **SECUNDO.** Rud. xxxv. 1. Sn. xvii. 28. **MB.** 1686. **TERTIO.** 1687. **TERTIO. MB.** In the course of this year the bust was a little changed, the curls being directed from the neck as upon the crowns. 1687. **TERTIO. MB.** 1688. **QVARTO. MB.**

SHILLINGS: The head upon the shillings is similar to that upon the earlier half-crowns; they are milled with oblique lines, and are dated 1685. **MB.** 1686. Rud. xxxv. 3. Sn. xvii. 21. **MB.** 1687. **MB.** 1688. **MB.**

SIXPENCES: The head upon the sixpences resembles that upon the later half-crowns; they are milled with oblique lines, and are dated 1686. Rud. xxxv. 4. Sn. xvii. 14. **MB.** 1687. **MB.** 1688. **MB.**

GROATS: Bust laureate, hair short, neck bare. Rev. IIII. crown above, Legends as upon other coins, dates 1686. **MB.** 1687. Rud. xxxv. 5. Sn. xvii. 11. **MB.** 1688. **MB.**

THREE-PENCES: Same as groats, but III. dates 1685. **MB.** 1686. Rud. xxxv. 6. Sn. xvii. 8. **MB.** 1687. **MB.** 1688. **MB.**

HALF-GROATS: Same as groats, but II. dates 1686. **MB.** 1687. Sn. xvii. 5. **MB.** 1688. Rud. xxxv. 7. **MB.**

PENCE: Same as groats, but I. dates 1685. **MB.** 1686. Rud. xxxv. 8. **MB.** 1687. Sn. xvii. 2. **MB.** 1688. **MB.**

| | Cr. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1685 | | + | + | | | + | | + |
| 1686. SECUNDO | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ TERTIO. | | + | | | | | | |
| 1687 | + | + | + | | | | | |
| „ Head different | | + | | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1688 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

WILLIAM AND MARY., 1688 to 1695.

When William and Mary were called to ascend the throne vacated by the abdication of James II., they adopted the same principles for the construction of their coinage, as had

been acted upon by their immediate predecessors, and resolved upon issuing pieces of the same denomination, size, value, and fineness. For some time half-crowns were the only kind issued with the exception of the maundy money, but in our description we will pursue our usual plan of commencing with the larger pieces.

CROWNS: Upon these are the busts of the king and queen to the right, the shoulders draped, he laureate, *GV-LIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA*. Rev. The four shields are arranged crosswise as before, but have the shield of Nassau in the centre, round it are the numerals 1691, and in the angles W and M interlinked. Legend in continuation of that upon the obverse *MAG. BR. FR ET HI REX ET REGINA*, of this there are three varieties. 1691. *TERTIO. MB.* 1692. *QVARTO. Rud. xxxv. 9. Sn. xvii. 37. MB.* 1692. *QVINTO. MB.* At Mr. Rich's sale, 1328, one dated 1691, in which the busts are said to have been "unusually prominent and fine," sold for £3..19.; at Mr. Edmonds, £2..4.; others not so prominent have sold for £1..1. or £1..8.

HALF-CROWNS: Busts of king and queen to the right, shoulders draped, he laureate; legend as on crown. Rev. Square shield crowned bearing quarterly, 1. England, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland, and 4. France, Nassau on an escutcheon of pretence. This is probably the only instance of the arms of France being placed in the fourth quarter; and if the artist made a blunder, we can scarcely account for the master of the mint and privy council allowing it to pass. Legend as on crowns, date 1689, *PRIMO*; of this there are differently executed crowns; one has the caul and interior frosted. *MB.* Another has the caul, not the interior, frosted. *MB.* Another has not any frosting either upon the caul or interior. *Rud. xxxv. 14. Sn. xvii. 30. MB.* The next half-crown is similar to the preceding, except that the shield bears 1 and 4 (England and France) quarterly, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland, and in an escutcheon of pretence, Nassau; date 1689, caul frosted. *MB.* without any frosting. *Rud. xxxv.*

13. Sn. xvii. 29. 1690. **SECUNDO**, crown smooth. 1690. **TERTIO. MB.** The following year the type of the half-crown is altered, the arms are arranged and accompanied as upon the crowns, as are also the busts, which are broader and of a different style of workmanship from the preceding. Of these we have 1691. **TERTIO. MB.** 1692. **QVARTO.** 1692. **QVINTO. MB.** 1693. **QVINTO.** Rud. xxxv. 12. **MB.** On the half-crowns of 1692 the numerals are placed consecutively round the Nassau shield; upon all the other pieces of this type they are rather in two lines, so as to be read without turning the coin.

SHILLINGS: Resemble in type the crowns, but the busts are formed more after the model of the earlier half-crowns, the edges are milled; the dates are 1692. **MB.** 1693. Rud. xxxv. 10. Sn. xvii. 22. **MB.**

SIXPENCES: Same as the shillings in type, but dated 1693. **MB.** 1694. Rud. xxxv. 11. Sn. xvii. 15. **MB.**

GROATS: Busts without drapery, hair short, his head laureate, D. G. instead of **DEI GRATIA**. Rev. The figure 4 crowned, the titles and date form the legend. 1689. Rud. xxxv. 15. Sn. xvii. 12. **MB.** 1690. **MB.** 1691. **MB.** On these two last the letters are smaller, and the legend is interrupted by the top of the heads. 1692. **MB.** 1693. **MB.** 1694. Upon these three the workmanship is very superior and the crown larger. Some of the latter, date 1694, are in the same inferior style as the early ones, but the letters smaller than on any of them; **MB.** they can scarcely have been executed by the Roettiers, who probably engraved those of 1692, 3 and 4, as well as the larger denominations of this reign.

THREE-PENCES: Resemble the groats, except in the numeral which indicates the value. 1689. Rud. xxxv. 16. Sn. xvii. 9. **MB.** 1690. Smaller letters. **MB.** 1691. **MB.** 1692. **MB.** 1693. **MB.** 1694. **MB.** all four of the superior style of work. Some of the year 1691 are of the inferior kind of work.

HALF-GROATS: 1689. **MB.** like groat of same date.

1691. Like groat of that date. Rud. xxxv. 17. Sn. xvii. 6. *MB.* as are also 1692. *MB.* 1693. *MB.* 1694. Another of this date has smaller letters. *MB.*

PENCE : 1689, 1690, 1691. Rud. xxxv. 18. Sn. xvii. 3. 1692, 1693, 1694. All in *MB.* all of the inferior style of work ; the letters on 1694 smaller than the rest.

| | Cr. | ½ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1689, 1st sh. caul and int. frost. | | + | | | | | | |
| caul frosted . . . | | + | | | | | | |
| no frost | | + | | | | | | |
| 1689, 2nd sh. caul frosted . . . | | + | | | | | | |
| no frost | | + | | | | | | |
| .. Large letters, coarse . . . | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1690, Secundo | | + | | | | | | |
| .. Tertio | | + | | | | | | |
| .. Small letters, coarse . . . | | | | | + | + | | + |
| 1691, Arms crosswise | + | + | | | | | | |
| .. As 1690, coarse | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| .. Fine work, crown large . . . | | | | | | + | | |
| 1692, QVARTO | + | + | + | | | | | |
| .. QVINTO | + | + | | | | | | |
| .. Fine work, crown large . . . | | | | | + | + | | |
| .. Coarse | | | | | | | + | + |
| 1693, QVINTO | | + | + | + | | | | |
| .. Fine work | | | | | + | + | | |
| .. Coarse | | | | | | | + | + |
| 1694 | | | | + | | | | |
| .. Fine work | | | | | + | + | | |
| .. Coarse work | | | | | + | | + | |
| letters still smaller | | | | | | | + | + |

WILLIAM III., 1695 to 1702.

After the death of Mary, Dec. 28, 1694, the coinage continued to be conducted upon the same principles, though the type was varied.

As the hammered money had never been actually withdrawn from circulation, the process of clipping had been carried on to a great extent ; the greater part of the coins had become so much worn, that the impression was nearly obliterated, and great facility thereby afforded to counter-

feit, forgery and debasement. The true coin was so diminished as to weigh less than half its legal weight ; and the debasement of forgers reduced the value of the general mass of coins in circulation to a still greater degree. The injury to the country present and prospective from such a state of its coins was so excessive and so increasing as to call for decisive measures. Laws therefore were enacted for the prevention of clipping and forgery, for the absolute prohibition to the circulation of all clipped money, and the issue of a new coinage to replace the old, worn, and light money. A tax was laid upon dwelling-houses to raise the sum of £1,200,000. to supply the deficiencies of the clipped money ; and, for the speedy striking so large a sum of new money as would be necessary for the circulation of the whole kingdom, new mints were established at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich and York, and the coins struck at these places are marked respectively with a B, C, E, N, y or Y, under the king's bust. Why York adopted letters of two different characters has not been explained. The act for carrying into effect the provisions for the new coinage was passed March 25, 1696, and was to continue in force for seven years ; the new coinage was however nearly completed in two years, as the pieces issued from the provincial mints bear the dates only of 1696 and 1697. Large sums however continued to be coined at the Tower for about two years more, and in 1699, upon the making up of the accounts, it appeared that there had been coined of silver money,

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| At the Tower | £5,091,121.. 7..7 |
| In the Country | 1,791,787..12..0 |
| | 6,882,908..19..7 |

The charges and losses upon which are supposed to have been not less than £2,700,000.

Besides the letters under the bust which indicate the country mints, there are other marks or symbols upon some of the coins of William,—Roses intimating that the silver was derived from the West of England ; Plumes, from Wales, and the Elephant and Castle from the African Company.

The rose occurs only on shillings and sixpences, and according to Thoresby few only were struck, "each shilling standing the proprietor in five groats (as is commonly reported)." Roses had been employed for the same purpose in the coins of Charles II., but only under the bust of the king; feathers had also been employed in the same reign in the centre of the reverse; in this reign they were both placed in the angles between the shields.

CROWNS: Bust of William to the right, long hair, laureate, armour and mantle; the upper line of the breast-plate curved, GVLIELMVS III DEI GRA. Rev. Arms crosswise in four shields, Nassau in the centre; the legend consists of the titles and date; of these we have 1695, SEPTIMO. sold at Dimsdale's sale for £1..18. *MB.* 1695. OCTAVO. *MB.* 1696. OCTAVO. Rud. xxxvi. 1. *MB.* In the latter part of this year the bust was slightly altered, it is distinguished easily from the other in having the upper line of the breast-plate straight; of these we have 1696. OCTAVO. Sn. xvii. 38. 1697. NONO. 1700. DVO-DECIMO. *MB.* 1700. DECIMO TERTIO.

There are two other crowns of this king which are extremely rare, and differ very much from the others in the representation of the king's bust; upon the whole we are disposed to consider them as patterns, and that they were not adopted as current coin, though there are shillings and sixpences resembling them in style, for these are almost as rare as the crowns. These pieces are easily distinguishable from the ordinary currency by the profusion of hair, which is brought entirely across the breast in two distinct ringlets; the breast and shoulders are entirely covered with a mantle without any appearance of armour; both these pieces are dated 1696. They differ from each other chiefly in the workmanship, one being more delicately finished than the other, and having the hair in smaller and more numerous curls, and the nose more aquiline. Both these varieties are in the collection of Mr. Cuff, who has also another rare variety dated 1697.

HALF-CROWNS : The busts upon these pieces are all very nearly the same, resembling that upon the later crowns, having the line of the breast-plate straight. The reverse and legends are the same as upon the crowns, but, upon some of the year 1696, the shields are smaller than upon others. We have of them the following dates—1696. OCTAVO. small shields. Rud. xxxvi. 2. *MB.* 1697. NONO. large shields; some of these have the harp and lions larger than the others. *MB.* 1698. DECIMO. shields large, square, of which form they continue to the end of the reign. *MB.* 1699. UNDECIMO. *MB.* 1700. DVODECIMO. *MB.* 1700. DECIMO TERTIO. 1701. DECIMO TERTIO. *MB.* 1701. DECIMO TERTIO. plume in each angle. Rud. xxxvi. 27. *MB. very rare.* Henderson's sold for £3..4. Brockett's, £3..15. Willet's, £2. 1701. DECIMO TERTIO. Elephant and castle under the bust. Rud. xxxvi. 26. Sn. xvii. 31. *MB. very rare.* Willet's sold for £1..14., and was a very poor specimen. With the letter B for Bristol under the bust, we have 1696. OCTAVO. small shields; also with large shields. Rud. xxxvi. 9. *MB.* 1697. NONO. *MB.* With C for Chester; 1696. OCTAVO small shields: with large shields. Rud. xxxvi. 10. *MB.* 1697. NONO. *MB.* With E for Exeter; 1696. OCTAVO. large shields. Rud. xxxvi. 11. *MB.* 1697. NONO. *MB.* With N for Norwich; 1696. OCTAVO. small shields. Rud. xxxvi. 12. *MB.* 1697. NONO. *MB.* With y for York; 1696. OCTAVO. small shields. *MB.* large shields, 1697. NONO. Rud. xxxvi. 13. *MB.* With Y for York; 1696. OCTAVO. large shields. There was probably some reason for using two forms of letter upon the York monies, but it has never been explained.

SHILLINGS : These pieces have a general resemblance in type, legends, &c. with the crowns and half-crowns; towards the close of 1698 an alteration was made in the appearance of the portrait, and in 1699 another alteration which continued to the close of the reign, an especial variety or two being probably only patterns. The shields vary in size, and peculiar symbols appear upon some of the pieces.

Ordinary head, plain reverse, small shields. 1695. Rud. xxxvi. 3. *MB.* If the tye behind the head is scarcely visible upon some pieces, it arises from the die having been too much polished. 1696. *MB.* 1697. *MB.* Upon some of this last date the bust varies very slightly, the cheek being a little rounder, the hair finer. 1698. *MB.* Same type with B under the bust. 1696. *MB.* 1697. Rud. xxxvi. 14. *MB.* C. 1696. *MB.* C. 1697. Rud. xxxvi. 15. *MB.* In some pieces the lions in the armorial shield are smaller than in others. The bust of 1696 differs very slightly from that of 1697, and upon some of the pieces these heads are transposed. These remarks certainly apply to the Chester coins, and probably to the others; but the differences are so slight as to escape observation, and indeed are scarcely worth noticing. E. 1696. *MB.* E. 1697. Rud. xxxvi. 16. *MB.* In some of 1697 the shield is larger. N. 1696. *MB.* N. 1697. In some the shield is larger. Rud. xxxvi. 17. *MB.* y. 1696. *MB.* y. 1697. Rud. xxxvi. 18. *MB.* Y. 1696. *MB.* Y. 1697. *CUFF.* Similar head; plumes on rev. in the angles. 1698. *MB.* Towards the close of the year 1698 an alteration took place in the bust of the king, the work was not so highly finished, the features were more strongly marked, the nose more aquiline, the hair thrown into bolder masses, and raised abruptly and high above the forehead like flames. Shields small; of this there are, 1698. *CUFF.* 1699. *MB.* this also occurs with large shields. This was followed by a bust in which all these peculiarities were softened down, the features less harsh, the hair less bold and more delicately finished, and less high and flame-like at the top of the head, dates 1698, large shield. *CUFF.* 1699. Small shield. 1700. Small shield. *MB.* 1701. Rud. xxxvi. 28. *MB.* To this bust is attached the rev. having roses in the angles. 1699. Rud. xxxvi. 25. *MB.* with plumes in the angles. 1699. *MB.* 1700. *MB.* With feathers under the bust. 1700. Sn. xvii. 23. *MB.* In 1699 a shilling was struck very different from any of the preceding, in very high relief.

SIXPENCES: The busts upon these pieces are nearly all alike, but those of the latter part of the year 1697 and the subsequent years are a very little broader, and of neater workmanship. Mr. Cuff has one with the larger head dated 1696, but it is probably an accidental use of the old reverse with the new obverse. Of the earlier head we have 1695. Rud. xxxvi. 4. *MB.* 1696. *MB.* 1697. *MB.* and of the same head are the provincial pieces. B. 1696. *MB.* B. 1697. Rud. xxxvi. 19. *MB.* C. 1696. *MB.* C. 1697. Rud. xxxvi. 20. *MB.* E. 1696. *MB.* E. 1697. Rud. xxxvi. 21. *MB.* N. 1696. *MB.* N. 1697. Rud. xxxvi. 22. *MB.* y. 1696. *MB.* y. 1697. *MB.* Y. 1696. *CUFF.* Y. 1697. Rud. xxxvi. 23. *MB.* Of the later head we have 1697. 1698. *MB.* 1699. *CUFF.* 1700. *MB.* 1701. *MB.* With plumes in the angles. 1698. *MB.* 1699. Rud. xxxvi. 29. *MB.* Rose in the angles. 1699. Rud. xxxvi. 24. *MB.* C. 1697. *CUFF.* E. 1697. *CUFF.* Y. 1697. *MB.* With plumes under the bust, 1700. Sn. xvii. 16. *CUFF.* There are also sixpences with a very different bust; one, 1696, the nose more aquiline, hair dressed higher in front, hair brought forward upon the shoulders in two large ringlets, like the crown. Another, 1696, very similar to the preceding. These two resemble closely the two crowns described as in the collection of Mr. Cuff. There is a sixpence of 1697 y which, by a strange blunder, has Ireland in the upper shield, Scotland below, France at the right, England at the left.

GROATS: Bust like the sixpence; Rev. The figure 4 crowned, with the titles and dates 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, Rud. xxxvi. 5. all in *MB.* The date 1702 does not occur upon any other coin of William III., and incorrectly upon this; for the year commenced with 25 Mar., and William died on the 8th of that month.

THREE-PENCES, HALF-GROATS, and PENCE, all like groats, and dated 1698, 1699, 1700 and 1701, all in *MB.* Rud. xxxvi. 6, 7, 8. There are two different three-pences of the date 1701, one of which has the letters smaller than the others.

| | Cr. | ½ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|---|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1695, SEPTIMO, curved breast plate . . . | + | | | | | | | |
| " OCTAVO, " . . . | + | | | | | | | |
| 1696, OCTAVO, " . . . | + | | | | | | | |
| " " straight breast plate . . . | + | + | | + | | | | |
| " " small bust, hair across breast . . . | + | | | + | | | | |
| " " large bust, " . . . | + | | | + | | | | |
| " " B under bust, large and small shields on half-crowns . . . | + | | | + | | | | |
| " C " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " E " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " N " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " Y " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " " Y " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " " Y " " " 2 different heads on shillings and sixpences . . . | + | | | + | | | | |
| 1697, NONO " " 2 different heads on shillings and sixpences . . . | | | | | | | | |
| " B under bust, " 2 different busts on shillings . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " C " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " E " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " N " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " Y " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " " Y " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " " Y " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " " Y " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " Large head, hair across breast . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| 1698, DECIMO " " " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " " Flaming hair, " . . . | | + | | + | | | | |
| " " Hair high, not flaming . . . | | + | | + | | | | + |

ANNE, 1702 to 1714.

The coinage of Queen Anne was conducted upon the same principles as that of her predecessors, and consisted of pieces of the same denomination, value, size, and fineness. Upon all of them her bust is represented, turned to the left, her hair turned up and bound by a fillet, her shoulders covered with drapery fastened by a broach in front. The legend is ANNA DEI GRATIA. Her current money has her arms crosswise in four shields, with the star of the garter in the centre; around are her titles, MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REG. The plumes upon some indicate that the silver was derived from the Welch mines of Sir Carberry Price and Sir Humphrey Mackworth; the rose occurs sometimes on the same pieces with the plumes, because silver from the west of England was combined with Welch silver in their manufacture. The coins with the plumes were frequently called Quakers' money, because the company by whom the mines were worked comprised amongst its members many persons of that denomination.

CROWNS: There are three varieties of heads upon these pieces. The first appears upon all pieces before the Union; the hair, in front, curls slightly over the end of the fillet, the under edge of which is otherwise clearly seen. Of these we have, dated 1703, TERTIO. with VIGO under the bust, in commemoration of the capture, in Oct. 1702, of Vigo and the Spanish galleons, from which the silver was taken of which they were struck. Upon the reverse there are not any symbols between the shields. Rud. xxxvii. 9. *MB.* 1705. QVINTO, plumes in the angles. Rud. xxxvii. 17. *MB.* 1706. QVINTO, Roses and plumes alternately in the angles. *MB.* 1707. SEXTO. Rud. xxxvii. 13. *MB.*

The second variety of head occurs after the Union. The lower side of the fillet is concealed by the curled ends of three locks of hair, a large one between two smaller ones. Upon these pieces the upper and lower shields have England and Scotland impaled, France at the right, Ireland at the left. Of

these we have 1707, SEPTIMO, no symbols in the angles. Rud. xxxviii. 17. *MB.* 1708, SEPTIMO, no symbols. *MB.* 1708. SEPTIMO, plume in each angle. Rud. xxxviii. 1. Sn. xvii. 39. *MB.* To this class belong the crowns 1707. SEXTO. Rud. xxxviii. 9. *MB.* and 1708. SEPTIMO. *MB.* which have E under the bust, because they were struck in Edinburgh. These belong to the Scottish series.

The third variety of head occurs only upon the crown dated 1713, DVODECIMO. with rose and plume alternately in the angles; the fillet has its lower edge concealed only by two locks which curl different ways. *MB.* See Rud. xxxviii. 5, where the piece is dated 1710, a date which we believe does not occur upon any crown of Queen Anne; nor are there any crowns dated 1702 as Rud. xxxvii. 1., or with E and star under the bust, as Rud. xxxviii. 13.

HALF-CROWNS: There are only two varieties of heads upon the half-crowns. That before the Union has the front locks with a sharp termination. Of these there are 1703, TERTIO, no symbols on reverse, VIGO under the bust. Rud. xxxvii. 10. Sn. xvii. 32. *MB.* Similar without the word VIGO. Rud. xxxvii. 2. *MB.* extremely rare, Le Grand's in 1836, in fine condition, sold for £3..3. 1704, TERTIO, plumes in the angles. *MB.* 1705, QVINTO, plumes. Rud. xxxvii. 18. *MB.* 1706. QVINTO, roses and plumes alternately. *MB.* 1707. SEXTO, roses and plumes. Rud. xxxvii. 14. *MB.* The half-crown after the Union, 1708, SEPTIMO, with plumes on the rev. has the same head, perhaps also some others, but we have not observed them.

The busts after the Union have the front locks more curled and blunt at the ends, and instead of BR. FRA the reading is BRI. FR. Of these there are without symbols, 1707. SEPTIMO. *MB.* 1708. SEPTIMO. *MB.* 1709. OCTAVO. *MB.* 1713. DVODECIMO. Rud. xxxviii. 18. *MB.* With plumes, 1708. SEPTIMO. Rud. xxxviii. 2. *MB.* With roses and plumes, 1710. NONO. Rud. xxxviii. 6. *MB.* 1712. UNDECIMO. *MB.* 1713. DVODECIMO. *MB.* 1714. DECIMO TERTIO. *MB.* With E under the bust,

1707. **SEXTO. MB.** 1708. **SEPTIMO.** Rud. xxxviii. 10. **MB.** There is not any half-crown with E and star under the bust as Rud. xxxviii. 14.

SHILLINGS: There are four varieties of busts upon the shilling. The first occurs only upon those dated 1702, the hair is rather coarse, the fillet slightly twisted, the ends long. Of these we have 1702, plain. Rud. xxxvii. 3. **MB.** 1702. Plumes. **MB.** 1702. **VIGO,** under the bust. Rud. xxxvii. 11. Sn. xvii. 24. **MB.** The second head is rather shorter, has the hair finer, the fillet plain, the ends shorter. Of these there are, 1703. **VIGO** under the bust. **MB.** 1704. plain. 1704. plumes. **MB.** 1705. plain. **MB.** 1705. plumes. Rud. xxxvii. 19. **MB.** 1705. roses and plumes. Rud. xxxvii. 15. **MB.** 1707. roses and plumes. **MB.** and also a shilling after the Union, 1708, with roses and plumes.

The third bust commences after the Union; the hair in front conceals the end of the fillet, the two curls above which are very small. Of these we have 1707. plain. Rud. xxxviii. 19. **MB.** 1707. plumes. Rud. xxxviii. 3. **MB.** 1708. plain. **MB.** 1708. plumes. **MB.** 1708. roses and plumes. **CUFF.** 1709. plain. **MB.** 1710. roses and plumes. Rud. xxxviii. 7. **MB.** 1711. plain. **CUFF.**

The fourth bust has the locks of hair more detached; and curled, not smooth, above the fillet. Of these there are 1711. plain. **MB.** 1712. roses and plumes. **MB.** 1713. roses and plumes. **MB.** 1714. roses and plumes. **MB.**

Of the third bust we have 1708, with E underneath. Rud. xxxviii. 11. **MB.** 1708 with E and a star. Rud. xxxviii. 15. **MB.** The bust of 1709 with E and a very small star is not exactly like any of the former, it is distinguished by the two curls above the fillet, curling backwards and being formed like the letter S; these two curls upon all the other busts curl one forwards the other backwards.

SIXPENCES: The busts upon these do not present any variations capable of being distinguished in descriptions. We have before the Union; 1703. **VIGO** under the bust. Rud. xxxvii. 12. Sn. xvii. 17. **MB.** 1705. plain. Rud. xxxvii. 4.

| | Cr. | ½ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|----------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1708, Plumes . . . | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| " Roses & plumes | | | + | | | | | |
| " Do. 2nd bust | | | + | | | | | |
| 1709, Plain . . . | | + | + | | + | + | + | + |
| 1710, Roses & plumes | | + | + | + | + | | | |
| 1711, Plain . . . | | | + | + | | | | |
| " 4th head | | | + | | | | | |
| 1712, Roses & plumes | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1713, Roses & plumes | + | + | + | | | | | |
| " Plain . . . | | + | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1714, Roses & plumes | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1707, E under bust | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| 1708, E " " . . . | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| " E* . . . | | | + | + | | | | |
| 1709, E* . . . | | | + | | | | | |

GEORGE I., 1714 to 1727.

George I. upon his accession continued the coinage upon the same principles as his predecessors; and issued pieces of the same denominations, value, size and fineness. Upon all his silver money the king's bust is represented to the right, the hair long, laureate, the shoulders invested with armour with a slight drapery passing over them. The legend contains all the king's English titles, GEORGIVS. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX with the addition of the letters F. D. for FIDEI DEFENSOR, now for the first time inserted, though it had been a title enjoyed by British sovereigns ever since it had been conferred by the Pope upon King Henry VIII. Upon the reverse the arms are contained in four shields placed crosswise with the cross of the garter in the centre; but the bearings are changed by the introduction of the arms of the king's German dominions. The upper shield bears England and Scotland impaled; the lower one Ireland, France is to the right, Hanover to the left. These arms consist of those of Brunswick, two lions passant, guardant; Lunenburgh, seme of hearts, lion rampant; Saxony, horse current; upon an es-

cutcheon of pretence is Charlemagne's crown, the symbol of his office of Arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire. The legend of the reverse consists of the king's German titles, which, as they are now separated, with the dominions, from the crown of England, and, being only expressed in abbreviations or initials, may become, if they are not already, utterly unintelligible, we shall insert, and explain, to save our readers from the pain of uttering those maledictions, so universally and justly pronounced against all initials, and abbreviations which are capable of an equivocal interpretation. *BRUNsvicensis ET Lunenbergensis DVX Sacri Romani Imperii ArchiThesaurarius ET ELelector*. Sometimes various symbols are introduced, indicative of the source from whence the silver was derived of which the pieces were struck; sometimes two symbols appear upon one piece, in cases where the silver was the produce of different districts. The Plume indicates Welch silver; the Rose, that received from the West of England; SSC. that derived from the South Sea Company. The two Cs interlinked, and accompanying the plumes, allude to the Welch Copper Company. This Company is supposed to be the same which was established under a Charter in the fourth year of William and Mary.

CROWNS: The busts upon the crowns are all alike; and the following varieties of types and dates occur:—1716. *SECUNDO*, plain or without any symbols. Rud. xxxix. 1. *MB.* but the plate is dated 1714, of which date no such coin exists. 1718. *QVINTO*, roses and plumes. *MB.* 1720. *SEXTO*, roses and plumes. *MB.* 1723. *DECIMO*, SSC for South Sea Company. Rud. xxxix. 13. Sn. xvii. 41. 1726. *DECIMO TERTIO*, roses and plumes. Rud. xxxix. 9. Sn. xvii. 40. *MB.*

HALF-CROWNS: These resemble the crowns, and occur of the following dates—1715. *SECUNDO*, roses and plumes. *MB.* 1717. *TIRTIO* (sic) roses and plumes. *MB.* 1720. *SEXTO*, roses and plumes. Rud. xxxix. 2. 10. *MB.* 1723. *DECIMO*. SSC. Rud. xxxix. 14. Sn. xvii. 33. *MB.*

SHILLINGS : These also resemble the crowns in type, but some variations occur in the delineation of the king's bust. The earlier heads are distinguished by the tye appearing with two straight ends, while on the later head the tye shows a bow and only one end, Rud. xxxix. 3. ; this alteration was introduced in 1723. With the first head the following varieties occur, with roses and plumes, 1715. *MB.* 1716. *MB.* 1717. *MB.* 1718. *MB.* 1719. *MB.* 1720. *MB.* 1721. *MB.* 1722. Plain between the shields. 1720. *MB.* 1721. *MB.* SSC. 1723. Rud. xxxix. 15. *MB.*

With the second head we have with SSC. 1723. *MB.* With roses and feathers. 1723. *MB.* 1724. *MB.* 1725. Rud. xxxix. 11. *MB.* 1726. 1727. *MB.* With plumes and two Cs interlinked, and W.C.C. for Welch Copper Company under the bust. 1723. *MB.* 1724. *MB.* 1725. Rud. xxxix. 17. Sn. xvii. 25. *MB.* 1726. *MB.*

SIXPENCES : The bust upon these pieces resembles that upon the crowns, and is the same upon all dates, Rud. xxxix. 4. Sn. xvii. 16. With roses and plumes, 1717. *MB.* 1720. *MB.* 1726. Rud. xxxix. 12. Sn. xvii. 18. *MB.* With SSC. 1723. Rud. xxxix. 16. *MB.*

The Maundy money has a bust similar to the other coins, **GEORGIUS DEI GRA.** Rev. A numeral, crowned with the king's British titles only. Rud. xxxix. 5. 6. 7. 8. The groat occurs of the dates 1717. 1721. 1723. 1727. all in *MB.*

THREE-PENCES are of the same dates as the groats, all in *MB.*

HALF-GROATS : 1717. 1721. 1723. 1726. 1727. all in *MB.*

PENCE : 1716. 1718. 1720. 1723. 1725. 1726. 1727. all in *MB.* All the Maundy money of 1727 has the letters smaller than those of other dates.

| | Cr. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|----------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1715, Roses & plumes | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1716, Plain | + | | | | | | | + |
| " Roses & plumes | | | + | | | | | |
| 1717, Do. | | + | + | + | + | + | + | |
| 1718, Do. | + | | + | | | | | + |
| 1719, Do. | | | + | | | | | |
| 1720, Do. | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| " Plain | | | + | | | | | + |
| 1721, Plain | | | + | | + | + | + | |
| " Roses & plumes | | | + | | | | | |
| 1722, Do. | | | + | | | | | |
| 1723, SSC. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| " " 2nd head | | | + | | | | | |
| " Roses & plumes | | | + | | | | | |
| " W.C.C. | | | + | | | | | |
| 1724, Roses & plumes | | | + | | | | | |
| " W.C.C. | | | + | | | | | |
| 1725, Roses & plumes | | | + | | | | | + |
| " W.C.C. | | | + | | | | | |
| 1726, Roses & plumes | + | | + | + | | | + | + |
| " W.C.C. | | | + | | | | | |
| 1727, Roses & plumes | | | + | | + | + | + | + |

The description does not apply to the Maundy money which is all plain.

GEORGE II., 1727 to 1760.

George II. ascended the throne upon the death of his father in 1727. No change whatever took place in the denomination, size, value, or fineness of the silver money. The nature of the types, too, continued the same, and with similar symbols: we have roses and plumes, for West of England, and Welch silver; and we have LIMA under the king's bust upon those pieces which were struck from the silver which was captured, according to Mr. Pollet, by the Prince Frederic and Duke privateers. According to other authorities they were coined from the silver captured, by Lord Anson, in the great Acapulco galleon. The former tradition is the more probable, for Acapulco is the capital of Mexico, and Lima, which is the capital of Peru, would very inconsistently be inscribed upon Mexican silver. There are

two strikingly distinct portraits of George II. upon his coinages, the young head and the old head ; excepting however in the characteristics of age, the two heads may be described in the same words. The young head was engraved by Croker, the old head by Tanner. The profile is turned to the left ; the hair long, laureate ; the body invested with armour decorated upon the shoulder with a lion's head ; a slight drapery hanging round the breast, GEORGIVS II. DEI GRATIA. On the reverse are shields similar to those of his father and similarly arranged ; the legend consists of the initials of his British and German titles, M. B. F. ET H. REX. F. D. B. ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET. E. with the date of the year ; the edge upon the larger pieces bearing the date of the reign.

CROWNS : Of the young head there are, with roses and plumes on the reverse, the dates 1732. *SEXTO. MB.* 1734. *SEPTIMO. MB.* 1735. *OCTAVO. MB.* 1736. *NONO. MB.* which is dated 1733, of which year no such coin exists. With roses on the rev. 1739. *DVODECIMO. Rud. xl. 17. MB.* 1741. *DECIMO QVARTO. MB.* Sn. xvii. 42, has roses only and date 1745, we know not any such coin. Of the old head there are with roses, 1743. *DECIMO SEPTIMO. MB.* Plain between the shields, and *LIMA* under the bust, 1746. *DECIMO NONO. MB.* See *Rud. xl. 21*, which is dated 1745, no such coin existing. Plain, without *LIMA*. 1750. *VICESIMO QVARTO. MB.* 1751. *VICESIMO QVARTO. MB.* *Rud. xl. 1*, has young head, plain rev. and date 1731. His *xl. 9.* has plumes on the rev. and date 1728 ; there are not any such coins as either of these.

HALF-CROWNS : Of the young head there are, with roses and plumes, 1731. *QVINTO. MB.* 1732. *SEXTO. MB.* 1734. *SEPTIMO. Rud. xl. 14. MB.* 1735. *OCTAVO. MB.* 1736. *NONO. MB.* With roses, 1739. *DVODECIMO. MB.* 1741. *DECIMO QVARTO. MB.* *Ruding's xl. 10.* with plumes on the rev. 1731, does not exist. Of the old head there are with roses, 1743. *SEPTIMO. MB.*

1745. NONO. Rud. xl. 18. *MB.* Plain, with LIMA under the head, 1745. NONO. Rud. xl. 22. Sn. xvii. 34. *MB.* 1746. NONO. *MB.* Plain, without LIMA, 1750. VICESIMO QVARTO. *MB.* 1751. VICESIMO QVARTO. *MB.*

SHILLINGS : Type like that of the crowns and half-crowns. With the young head, plumes, 1727. *MB.* 1731. Rud. xl. 11. *MB.* Roses and plumes, 1727. *MB.* 1728. *MB.* 1729. Rud. xl. 15. *MB.* 1731. *MB.* 1732. *MB.* 1734. *MB.* 1735. *MB.* 1736. *MB.* 1737. *MB.* Plain rev. 1728. *MB.* Roses, 1739. *MB.* 1741. *MB.*

With the old head, roses, 1743. *MB.* 1745. *MB.* 1747. Rud. xl. 19. Sn. xvii. 26. *MB.* Plain, with LIMA under the head, 1745. Rud. xl. 23. *MB.* 1746. *MB.* Plain, without LIMA, 1750. *MB.* 1751. *MB.* 1758. *MB.*

SIXPENCES : Similar to the shillings. With the young head, plain, 1728. *MB.* Plumes, 1728. Rud. xl. 12. *MB.* Roses and plumes, 1728. *MB.* 1731. Rud. xl. 16. *MB.* 1732. *MB.* 1734. 1735. 1736. *MB.* With roses, 1739. *MB.* 1741. *MB.*

With the old head, roses, 1743. Rud. xl. 20. *MB.* 1745. *MB.* Plain, with LIMA under the bust, 1745. Rud. xl. 24. Sn. xvii. 19. *MB.* 1746. *MB.* Plain, without LIMA, 1750. *MB.* 1751. *MB.* 1757. *MB.* 1758. *MB.*

MAUNDY MONEY : The young head alone appears upon these pieces, which, like those of his father, have only his British titles ; and on the rev. the numerals crowned. Rud. xl. 5, 6, 7, 8.

GROATS occur with the following dates, 1729. 1731. 1732. 1735. 1737. 1739. 1740. 1743. 1746. 1760.

THREE-PENCES have the following dates, 1729. 1731. 1732. 1735. 1737. 1739. 1740. 1743. 1746. 1760.

HALF-GROATS : These have the dates, 1729. 1731. 1732. 1735. 1737. 1739. 1740. 1743. 1746. 1756. 1759. 1760.

PENCE : 1729. 1731. 1732. 1735. 1737. 1739. 1740. 1743. 1746. 1750. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760.

| | Cr. | ½ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|----------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1727, Plumes . . . | | | + | | | | | |
| „ Roses & plumes | | | + | | | | | |
| 1728, Plumes . . . | | | | + | | | | |
| „ Roses & plumes | | | + | + | | | | |
| „ Plain . . . | | | + | + | | | | |
| 1729, Roses & plumes | | | + | | + | + | + | + |
| 1731, Roses & plumes | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ Plumes . . . | | | + | | | | | |
| 1732, Roses & plumes | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1734, Roses & plumes | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| 1735, Roses & plumes | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1736, Roses & plumes | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| 1737, Roses & plumes | | | + | | + | + | + | + |
| 1739, Roses . . . | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1740, . . . | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1741, Roses . . . | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| 1743, Roses . . . | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1745, Roses . . . | | + | + | + | | | | |
| „ LIMA . . . | | + | + | + | | | | |
| 1746, LIMA . . . | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1747, Roses . . . | | | + | | | | | |
| 1750, Plain . . . | + | + | + | + | | | | + |
| 1751, Plain . . . | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| 1752 . . . | | | | | | | | + |
| 1753 . . . | | | | | | | | + |
| 1754 . . . | | | | | | | | + |
| 1755 . . . | | | | | | | | + |
| 1756 . . . | | | | | | | + | + |
| 1757 . . . | | | | + | | | | + |
| 1758 . . . | | | + | + | | | | + |
| 1759 . . . | | | | | | | + | + |
| 1760 . . . | | | | | + | + | + | + |

All the Maundy money is plain, without any symbols.

GEORGE III., 1760 to 1820.

In 1760 George III. succeeded to the throne upon the death of his grandfather. Though the currency of the country was in a very bad state, scanty in amount, and, from long usage, much depreciated in value, yet no effort was made to remove the inconvenience under which the country laboured. In the years 1762 and 1763 the mint

records state an issue of silver money to the amount of £5791., but of what description no mention is made. It could not have been struck from any dies of George III., for no coinage, except of Maundy money, was issued with his portrait before 1763, when shillings to the amount of only £100. were struck, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the populace, when the Earl of Northumberland made his first public appearance in Dublin, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and from which circumstance they still go by the name of Northumberland shillings. Ruding considers it "difficult to understand how the Earl's going to Ireland should occasion the coinage of English shillings." The fact appears to be, not that dies were made in order to strike coins upon this occasion, but, that dies being in course of preparation for the general use of the country, an effort was made to strike a small amount to add to the éclat of the Earl's entrance into Dublin. Why a larger amount for general currency was not issued is to be accounted for, perhaps, by the high price of silver at that time; but the preparation of these pieces, and the pattern shilling of 1764, may be considered proofs that such an issue was in contemplation. The Northumberland shilling has the king's bust in profile to the right, hair long, laureate; in armour, with a slight drapery fastened on the shoulder by a broach, GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Rev. in type and legend, exactly like the shillings of his grandfather; these pieces are dated 1763, and are rare, as might be expected from the small sum originally issued. Rud. Sup. 2. Pl. iii. 2. *MB.* The dies were probably engraved by Yeo. The specimen in the author's collection was purchased with two or three more from the person who had been house-keeper to the Duke of Northumberland when appointed Lord Lieutenant. Though patterns were made, with a view to the coinage of shillings, in 1764, 1775, and 1778, no issue of silver money took place till the year 1787, when shillings and sixpences, to the amount of £55,459., were struck at the mint. This measure had been in contemplation the

previous year, for a shilling of the same type, with the date 1786, is preserved in the Brit. Mus. The dies of these pieces were engraved by Pingo, and the bust is a very great improvement upon that of 1763. The bust of the king is in profile to the right, the hair is long, laureate; the shoulders, which are in armour, are more exhibited than in the former shilling, and the drapery is fastened upon the shoulder by a brooch, GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. The reverse has the same legend of initials as the shillings of 1763; the arms are arranged in the same manner, but the forms of the shields differ, in having all the lines by which they are formed perfectly straight; the crowns, instead of being over, are in the angles between them. The dies were engraved by Lewis Pingo. Rud. Sup. 2. iii. 3. These shillings are not uncommon, and are generally in good preservation; in fact this coinage was very little in circulation, for previous to its issue the silver coins were in such a state that thousands of round pieces of silver without a perceptible stamp passed current, and the full sized pieces were of course immediately melted down by the fabricators of false money. The average weight of current shillings at this time was $\frac{1}{4}$ less than it ought to have been,—sixpences $\frac{1}{2}$ less. These shillings have a dot over the head of the king; a variety of extreme rarity is without this dot. Pingo told Mrs. Banks that hers was the only one ever struck, but this is not quite correct. In this same year, 1787, sixpences were issued exactly resembling the shillings in type. This coinage having speedily found its way into the melting pot, the currency continued to diminish in value every year, and, to supply the deficiency, in the year 1803, the extraordinary expedient was resorted to of issuing Spanish dollars stamped with the head of George III. by a mark similar to that used by the Goldsmith's Hall in stamping silver plate. In 1804 this stamp was changed for an octagon one of somewhat larger dimensions, engraved with the king's head like that of the silver penny; and, in the course of the same year an arrangement was made with Mr. Boulton to stamp the dollars, by the means of the powerful

Soho machinery, with a device to cover the whole face of the piece; but as these, as well as the Bank tokens, were only substitutes for the regular coins of the realm, they are foreign to our present purpose. In the year 1798, in consequence of the extreme scarcity of silver money, Messrs. Dorrien and Magens sent a quantity of bullion to the Mint to be coined according to the law, which had never been repealed, by which it was enacted, that, any one sending bullion to the Mint might have it coined into money, upon the payment of certain dues. The whole was actually coined into shillings from dies varying only from those of 1787 in the date 1798; but the very day on which the bankers were, by appointment, to have received the coin, an order of Council was received, commanding it all to be melted, upon the ground that the proceeding had been irregular, and that no coinage was lawful without the sanction of a royal proclamation. Very few indeed of these pieces escaped the crucible. Specimens however exist in the collections of the British Museum, Mr. Cuff, the Author, &c.

At length, in 1816, it was resolved to encounter all the difficulties and expences of an entire new coinage, both of gold and silver; new pieces were consequently ordered to be issued of the same denominations and fineness as before; and, as far as the silver money was concerned, this was carried into effect; but the weight was diminished, for, instead of sixty-two shillings, sixty-six were ordered to be made out of every pound troy of silver. In conformity with these resolutions the new coinage consisted of Crowns, Half-crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences.

The Act of Parliament, which provided for this new silver coinage, was passed in June, 1816, a message having been delivered on May 28th to both houses of Parliament from the Prince Regent, announcing that he had given directions for a new and extensive issue of silver coinage. On the third of February following, a general issue of the new money took place consisting chiefly of shillings and sixpences with some half-crowns. The loss upon the new

coinage was borne by the public, and individuals were authorized to receive in exchange new money equal in amount to the nominal value of the old in their possession. To facilitate the exchanges, twenty stations were appointed in convenient localities in London, and the bankers gave their assistance by exchanging the monies of their friends and connexions. Great praise is due to those by whom the arrangements were made for issuing, with so much expedition and facility, so extensive a coinage; and too much cannot be said in commendation of the artist Thomas Wyon, by whom, under most disheartening circumstances, the Mint was amply supplied with the requisite number of dies. Nor ought we to forget to notice the beautiful and powerful machinery, for striking the coins, which had, not long before, been erected by Messrs. Boulton and Watt upon the model of that, which had for many years proved its efficiency at Soho, where very many coins had been struck beautiful both in design and execution, and where numerous expedients and experiments had been tried with success to establish the principles upon which the coinage of a great kingdom ought to be conducted, with a view to its duration and protection from injury by extensive circulation.

CROWNS: The demand for a silver currency was so urgent that the great efforts of the Mint were directed to the issue of pieces of the smaller denominations, and it was only after the country had been tolerably well supplied with such coin that preparations were made for striking crowns. These pieces have the king's bust to the right, laureate, hair short, neck bare, GEORGIVS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX. F. D. 1818. Under the head PISTRUCCI. Rev. St. George and the Dragon, within the garter inscribed with its usual motto. In the exergue PISTRUCCI. Edge, DECUS ET TUTAMEN. ANNO REGNI LVIII. Rud. Sup. 2. xiv. 1. *MB.* The letters upon the edge of the coin are in high relief, and of its entire width. The artist by whom this piece was engraved was Sig. Pistrucci, who had deservedly attained the highest reputation for skill and

taste as an engraver of gems. He was unacquainted with the art of engraving dies, and a more intimate knowledge of the talent which already existed in the kingdom, and even within the walls of the Mint, would have saved Lord Maryborough from the reproach of unnecessarily insulting the whole body of native artists, and of inflicting, perhaps a fatal, mortification upon a most amiable young man, and an artist at least as talented as the stranger who was placed over his head. In truth the Mint authorities in this business have committed great errors. They commenced by engaging an artist whose talents, though of the highest order in his proper department, were not required, and which, when obtained, they did not know how to employ. The reverse of the crown was adopted from a gem engraved by Pistrucci for Lord Spencer; the design was copied from a gem by Pikler, which was itself copied from a shell cameo representing a battle, in the collection of the Duke of Orleans; the shield, which, in the original, was upon the left arm of the figure, is omitted; and the position of the right leg was purposely but unfortunately changed; for as the hero now sits upon his horse he must inevitably fall to the ground the moment he attempts to strike the meditated blow with his sword. The work however is beautifully executed, and its appearance (which first occurred upon the sovereign, 1817) was hailed with pleasure, and with the hope that those who were in authority were weaning themselves from their attachment to armorial bearings, and becoming alive to the beauty, interest and importance of historical reverses. The hope however was shortlived, no such coins have yet been allowed to appear, and all the efforts made by the present chief engraver to be permitted to produce a reverse, which might be honourable alike to himself and the country, have hitherto proved unavailing. Of the type of the crown we have just described we have others of the same year, but dated on the edge *LIX. MB.* 1819. *LIX. MB.* 1819. *LX. MB.* 1820. *LX. MB.* These coins were first issued in the month of October.

HALF-CROWNS: Bust presenting the back to the spectator, profile to the right, laureate, hair short; **GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA**. 1816. Rev. Armorial shield, 1 and 4 England. 2. Scotland. 3. Ireland. Hanover on an escutcheon of pretence surmounted by a kingly crown. The shield within the garter inscribed with its usual motto; above, the crown, from which proceeds the collar of the order with its pendent badge, **BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF.** In the garniture of the shield are the letters **W. W. P.** for William Wellesley Pole, the Master of the Mint, and **W.** for Thomas Wyon, the chief engraver, by whom the dies were engraved after a model in jasper by Pistrucci. The edge of the coin is milled, not lettered as had always before been the practice upon half-crowns. Rud. Sup. 2. xiv. 2. *MB.* Similar, of the year 1817. Before the close of the year the type was altered; the breadth of bare shoulder and the ferocious expression of the king's countenance were not approved; the shoulder was therefore removed, and the expression softened, upon the new dies, and the letters of the legend are much larger. Rev. A shield similar to the former, but ungarnished, within the garter, and crowned; the collar and badge being omitted. Legend the same but letters larger. **W. W. P.** are on the buckle of the garter. 1817. Rud. Sup. 2. xiv. 3. *MB.* 1818. *MB.* 1819. *MB.* 1820. *MB.*

SHILLINGS: These, and the sixpences which resemble them, were the first pieces which were struck of the new coinage from dies engraved by Thomas Wyon, the bust being copied from a model in jasper by Pistrucci. The dies are most beautifully executed, and the form of the coin may be quoted as a model, being admirably adapted to support the wear and tear of an extensive circulation. Bust to the right, laureate, hair short, **GEOR. III. D. G. BRITT. REX F. D.** 1816. Rev. Armorial shield like that of the crown, garnished, within the garter of the order, and crowned. On the garniture are the letters **W. W. P.** and **W.** *MB.* These shillings also occur of the dates 1817. Rud.

Sup. 2. xiv. 4. *MB.* 1818. *MB.* 1819. *MB.* 1820. *MB.*

SIXPENCES : These exactly resemble the shillings, and occur of the same dates.

MAUNDY MONEY : Of this description there are four varieties. The first has the bust to the left, laureate, hair short, armour and drapery like the Northumberland shilling, 1763. *GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA.* Rev. Numeral crowned, and British titles with the date. The dies for these pieces were engraved by Ocks, who was a Swiss, and held a situation in the Mint for 72 years. Of this type we have *GROATS* dated 1763. 1766. 1770. 1772. 1776. 1780. 1784. 1786.

THREEPENCES : 1762. 1763. 1765. 1766. 1770. 1772. 1780. 1784. 1786.

HALF-GROATS : 1763. 1765. 1766. 1772. 1776. 1780. 1784. 1786.

PENCE : 1763. 1766. 1770. 1772. 1776. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1784. 1786.

The second variety was engraved by L. Pingo, and differs on the obverse from the preceding, in having the King's bust exactly like that of the shilling of 1787. The rev. has the numerals, of the written form, crowned with a small crown with angular bars. The legend consists of the same titles as the preceding, it commences at the bottom of the coin and continues all round uninterruptedly. The date is at the bottom. 1792 is the only date which occurs of this type; and the series of 4. 3. 2. and 1 penny is complete. The figure upon the penny is a small 1 not in the written character.

The third variety has the same obverse as the second; but the reverse has the ordinary Arabic numerals, of a large size, the crown too is large with round arched bars, the cross at the top piercing the legend which commences at the bottom, date below. Of this type we have all the denominations of the dates 1795 and 1800.

The fourth variety has the bust copied from the shilling of 1816. *GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA* with the date

under the head. The reverse has the numerals and crown large, interrupting the legend which commences at the bottom, BRITANNIARVM REX FID. DEF. We have all the denominations of the dates 1817. 1818. Rud. Supp. 2. xiv. 5. 1820.

| | Cr. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1762 | | | | | | + | | |
| 1763 | | | + | | + | + | + | + |
| 1765 | | | | | | + | + | |
| 1766 | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1770 | | | | | + | + | | + |
| 1772 | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1776 | | | | | + | | + | + |
| 1779 | | | | | | | + | + |
| 1780 | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1781 | | | | | | | | + |
| 1784 | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1786 | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1787 | | | + | | | | | + |
| .. dot over head . | | | + | + | | | | |
| 1792 | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1795 | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1798 | | | + | | | | | |
| 1800 | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1816 | | + | + | + | | | | |
| 1817, 1st type . . | | + | | | | | | |
| .. ($\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. 2d type). | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1818, LVIII. . . . | + | | | | | | | |
| 1818, LIX. | + | | | | | | | |
| 1818 | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1819, LIX. | + | | | | | | | |
| 1819, LX. | + | | | | | | | |
| 1819 | | + | + | + | | | | |
| 1820, LX. | + | | | | | | | |
| 1820 | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

GEORGE IV., 1820 to 1830.

When George IV. ascended the throne upon the death of his father, January 30, 1820, the usual preparations were made for a new coinage upon the same principles as before, and Crowns, Half-crowns, Shillings and Sixpences, besides

the Maundy money, were issued in the course of the reign. The Standard continued the same, 11 oz. 2 dwts. of silver, and 18 dwts. alloy. The weight was the same as had been established in 1816, that is sixty-six shillings were coined out of one pound of silver, and the other coins in proportion. Upon this coinage the king's bust is represented with profile to the left, laureate, the neck bare, GEORGI-VS IIII D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. underneath the bust B. P. the initials of Pistrucci, by whom the dies were engraved.

CROWNS: Rev. The George and Dragon as upon the crowns of his father, but of larger dimensions, and omitting the garter; the floating hair behind the helmet is also omitted. Exergue, the date, and B. P. Close under the broken shaft of the lance are the letters W. W. P. for William Wellesley Pole; they are extremely small, and in many pieces quite illegible, even with the aid of a magnifier; the spaces between the lines being filled up, or compressed in the die, and leaving only the appearance of a short thickish line. The edge is inscribed with large raised letters. Of these pieces we have the dates 1821. SECVNDO. Rud. R. 2. 1821. TERTIO. This is a Mint blunder, for George IV. did not commence the third year of his reign before the 30th Jan. 1822. 1822. SECVNDO. If these dates are strictly correct, all the pieces bearing them must have been struck in the month of January, 1822. 1822. TERTIO.

Towards the close of the year 1824 his Majesty expressed his disapprobation of the portrait upon his coins, not liking the harsh wiryness of the hair, nor deeming the likeness correct. Chantrey had about this time finished his admirable bust of the king, which was universally approved as an exquisite work of art, and a most perfect resemblance; and he was therefore commanded by his Majesty to prepare a medallion from the bust, which might serve as a model for the portrait upon his future coinage. When the medallion was completed, Pistrucci was directed to engrave dies

for a new coinage ; this he positively refused to do, on the ground of its being beneath his dignity to copy the works of any other artist. The work was therefore confided to Mr. William Wyon, and Pistrucci from that time has been allowed to enjoy a sinecure at the Mint. One result of these circumstances was to make more publicly known the merits of a highly gifted artist, and to prove that England has no need of foreign aid for the production of a coinage at least equal to any in Europe.

THE CROWN of this new coinage represents the bust of the king with profile to the left, the neck bare, and without the laurel wreath, **GEORGIVS IV. DEI GRATIA. 1825.** Rev. Square shield, slightly garnished, blazoned like the preceding, without colour, surmounted by a royal helmet, crowned, from whence issues rich scroll work descending at the sides of the shield ; underneath is an ornamented scroll inscribed with the motto **DIEU ET MON DROIT.** The legend is **BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF.** This reverse is beautifully executed by Merlin. This type occurs with the dates 1825, plain edge. 1826. **SEPTIMO,** edge inscribed as usual, with raised letters, but much smaller. **Rud. R. 6.** where colour is improperly introduced into the shield. These pieces are exceedingly beautiful, but, though dies were prepared in each of the two succeeding years, none were actually issued for currency.

HALF-CROWNS : The obverse is exactly the same as that of the crown. The reverse of the earlier half-crowns has the shield richly garnished and blazoned in the same manner as those of George III. but without colour ; the crown is large and richly decorated ; in the field are sprigs of rose, thistle, and shamrock, with the words **ANNO 1820.** The edge is milled. In the centre of the three leaves of shamrock are respectively the three letters **W. W. P.** This reverse was engraved by Merlin, a native of France, and eminent for the neatness, elegance and minuteness of detail with which he executes all works of this description ; the letters

also upon these and other pieces were put in by him, and are very neatly decorated with frost work. Of this type we have the dates 1820. 1821. Rud. R. 3. where indications of colour are erroneously introduced in the shield. 1823. Towards the end of this year a new reverse was adopted, upon which the arms are in a square shield, the colours expressed, crowned, within the garter inscribed with its usual motto, and the collar of the order with its appendant badge; underneath the date, ANNO. 1823. Rud. R. 4. This reverse was also engraved by Merlin. This type occurs with the dates 1823. 1824. Towards the close of this year dies were prepared by Wyon for half-crowns similar to his crowns of 1826, none however but a few proofs were struck; in the following year they were issued for general circulation, and occur of the dates 1825. 1826. 1828. 1829.

SHILLINGS: The first shilling of this reign exactly resembles the half-crown, and occurs of the date 1824. The second shilling exactly resembles the second half-crown, except that the collar of the order is omitted on the reverse; it occurs of the dates 1823. Rud. R. 7. 1824. 1825. The third shilling has the obverse like the third half-crown, but a new style of reverse was introduced, consisting of the royal crest, a crown surmounted by a crowned lion; underneath, a united sprig of rose, thistle and shamrock, **BRITANNIARVM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR**; it occurs of the dates 1825. 1826. 1827. 1829. Rud. R. 8. This device had never before been adopted upon a current coin; it was at one time proposed, and patterns, for seven shilling pieces of gold, were struck of this type in 1775.

SIXPENCES: There are three coinages of sixpences exactly resembling the shillings. The first has the date 1821. The second has the dates 1824. 1825. 1826. The third has the dates 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829.

The Maundy money has the bust, &c. exactly like those upon the early coins of the king, by Pistrucci. The reverse is by Merlin, consisting of the numeral crowned between branches of oak: the date in the field. They all occur of

all the dates from 1822 to 1830, both inclusive. Rud. R. 5. The head upon the three-pence of 1822 is smaller than upon that piece of all the other dates. The fact is that the first die broke, and as there was not time to engrave another die with the proper sized head, one was made from the punch of the two-pence.

| | Cr. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1820, Shield garn. | + | + | | | | | | |
| 1821, SECVNDO | + | | | | | | | |
| „ TERTIO | + | | | | | | | |
| „ Shield garn. | | + | + | + | | | | |
| 1822, SECVNDO | + | | | | | | | |
| „ TERTIO | + | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1823, Shield garn. | | + | | | | | | |
| „ Sq. sh. in garter | | + | + | | + | + | + | + |
| 1824, Do. | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1825, Do. | | | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| „ Wyon's | | + | + | | | | | |
| 1826, Do. | | + | + | + | | | | |
| „ Pistrucci | | | | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1827, Wyon | | | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1828, Do. | | + | | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1829, Do. | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1830, . . . | | | | | + | + | + | + |

The bust upon all the Maundy money of this reign continued to be struck after Pistrucci's model, even after Wyon's bust had been adopted upon the current coin.

The crown of 1820 is rather a pattern than a coin, it was never put into circulation; it differs from the subsequent currency in having a streamer of hair attached to the helmet of St. George.

WILLIAM IV., 1830 to 1837.

When George IV. deceased 26th June, 1830, his brother William, Duke of Clarence, ascended the throne, and the orders issued for a new coinage were grounded upon the same principles as those of his immediate predecessors. Preparations were accordingly made for striking Crowns, Half-crowns, Shillings, Sixpences, and Maundy money, of the same weight, size, and fineness, as those of George IV.

The portrait upon this coinage, which bears a very strong resemblance to his Majesty, was after a model made for the purpose by Chantrey. It presents the profile looking to the right, the neck bare, the hair short, without laurel; the legend upon all denominations being GVLIELMVS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. upon the crown, half-crown, and shilling. The truncation of the neck is marked with W. W. incuse, for William Wyon the engraver of the dies.

CROWNS: The reverse of this has the royal arms, emblazoned as those of George IV. but with colours expressed, upon a plain square shield, encircled by the collar of the garter with its appendant badge; all within a royal mantle embroidered round the border, and lined with ermine; above, the crown; below, ANNO 1831. Rud. R. 18. None of these pieces were issued for circulation, but only as proofs, for the cabinets of collectors; the edges are consequently plain. No other date occurs upon any of these pieces. An extremely rare variety, in the collection of the author, has the truncation marked with W. WYON. the letters in relief.

HALF-CROWNS: These exactly resemble the crowns, except that the collar of the garter does not pass along the sides of the shield, but only appears underneath, with its badge. They are milled at the edge and were issued for currency. They occur with the dates 1831. Rud. R. 19. 1834. 1835. 1836.

SHILLINGS: These pieces have for reverse the words ONE SHILLING written across the field between branches of laurel and oak, the crown above, the date below. This reverse is very neatly and elegantly executed by Merlin, but it is impossible to refrain from expressing dissatisfaction at the type; there was not much opportunity for an artist to exhibit his talents in the engraving of armorial bearings, but there is still less in the barbarous device introduced upon this coin. It appears as if the Masters of the Mint were determined not to allow the chief engraver an oppor-

tunity to exert his taste or his talents in the decoration of our coins. But so it will be as long as the office of Master of the Mint is conferred upon persons, less with a view to the proper discharge of its duties, than, to remunerate them for their services in some other department of the state. Shillings occur with the dates 1831. 1834. 1835. 1836. Rud. R. 14. 1837.

. **SIXPENCES**: Exactly the same as the shilling, substituting only the words **SIXPENCE**. They occur of the dates 1831. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837.

MAUNDY MONEY: The reverses of these pieces have the numerals crowned between branches of oak, the date in the field; similar to those of George IV. They all occur of the dates 1831 to 1837, both inclusive.

In 1836 it was resolved to issue groats for general circulation. The obverse is the same as that of the Maundy money; the reverse is a figure of Britannia helmetted, seated, resting her right hand upon her shield, and supporting a trident with her left. The legend, **FOUR PENCE**, interrupted by the trident and head of the figure. Exergue, 1836. Edge milled. Rud. R. 15. It occurs also of the date 1837. Two previous patterns were made in which the figure was smaller, one had **FOUR-PENCE** continuously over the head, the other had in the field 4 P. 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 Joeys. 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. One driver ingeniously endeavoured to put them out of circulation by giving all he received to his son upon condition that he did not spend them or exchange them. This had, however, one good effect, as it made the man an economist, and a little store became accumulated which would be useful upon some unexpected emergence.

| | Cr. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr. | Shil. | 6d. | 4d. | 3d. | 2d. | 1d. |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1831, Shield & mantle | + | + | | | | | | |
| „ Value & wreath | | | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1832 | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1833 | | | | | + | + | + | + |
| 1834, Shield & mantle | | + | | | | | | |
| „ Value & wreath | | | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1835, Shield & mantle | | + | | | | | | |
| „ Value & wreath | | | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1836, Shield & mantle | | + | | | | | | |
| „ Value & wreath | | | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1837, Do. | | | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 1836, Britannia | | | | | + | | | |
| 1837, Do. | | | | | + | | | |

VICTORIA.

Upon the death of King William IV. on the 20th June, 1837, his niece the Princess Victoria ascended the throne, and, in due time, orders were issued to prepare a new coinage formed upon the same principles as that of the preceding reign, and of the same denominations. Upon the whole series the bust of the queen is represented turned to the left, the head is bound with a double fillet; and the hair gracefully collected into a knot behind. The likeness of her Majesty is excellent, and is copied from a model in wax taken from the life by Mr. Wyon, the chief engraver to the Mint, and by whom the dies are engraved with admirable taste and skill.

THE HALF-CROWN has the bust, marked on the truncation with W. W. the artist's initials; and has the legend VICTORIA DEI GRATIA with the date below, 1839. The reverse has a square shield, crowned, between two branches of laurel, charged with the royal arms; the colours expressed. 1. and 4. England. 2. Scotland. 3. Ireland. The dominion of Hanover having passed to the heirs male of the late king, the arms of that kingdom, which had before been borne upon an escutcheon of pretence, are of course omitted. The legend is BRITANNIARVM REGINA. FID. DEF. Underneath is an ornament composed of the

rose, thistle and shamrock. The reverse dies are engraved by Merlin, assistant engraver at the Mint, and are executed with great skill, delicacy and precision in the minute details. The edge is milled. These pieces have as yet been struck only with the dates 1839. 1840. Two years elapsed between the queen's accession to the throne and the issuing of the first half-crown, a delay occasioned partly because coins of other denominations were more wanted for the general currency of the country, but chiefly because the artist was supplied with dies which, either from some original defect or improper management in the subsequent process, were destroyed in the hardening, so that at least eight original dies of the obverse of the half-crowns were successively engraved before one could be prepared for use.

SHILLINGS : The head of the queen upon the shilling is exactly the same as that upon the half-crown, except that the end of the locks drawn back from the front are not platted, and the truncation is not marked with the initials of the artist's name. The legend is VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIAR: REG: F: D: The reverse has the inscription ONE SHILLING, between two branches, one of oak, the other of laurel, the crown above, the date below. The edge is milled. It occurs of the dates 1838. 1839. 1840. These pieces are very neatly executed, but no opportunity should be lost of protesting against the decree of those in authority that our coins shall not upon the reverse exhibit any design, which can enable an artist to exhibit his taste and skill ; or that can be creditable to a nation which talks much of artistical education and establishes schools of design, and yet, in the great work of its coinage, does not merely neglect, but discourages and depresses, art.

SIXPENCES : These display the same beautiful head of the queen, the same beautiful workmanship and the same skilful execution of the reverse, with its poverty of design, which mark the shillings ; in type they exactly resemble them, except that the inscription reads SIX PENCE instead of

ONE SHILLING. These pieces occur of the dates 1838. 1839. 1840.

GROATS : The head of the queen upon these pieces is the same as upon the shillings. The legend is **VICTORIA D: G: BRITANNIAR: REGINA: F: D:** The reverse, as well as the obverse, is executed by W. Wyon, and exactly resembles that of the groats of the preceding reign. These pieces occur of the dates 1838. 1839. 1840.

MAUNDY MONEY : The queen's portrait upon these pieces, and also the legend, is exactly the same as upon the groats just described. The reverses are precisely the same as those of the late king. They occur of the dates 1838. 1839. 1840. None of these monies were originally intended for circulation, but, as coin of a low denomination was thought convenient for use in Jamaica, a considerable number of the three-pences and half-groats were exported to that Island and issued for currency.

There were also small pieces of similar design, both of the last and present reign, having the figures $1\frac{1}{2}$ within the oak wreath, intended to circulate for three-halfpence in the Island of Ceylon, but as this description of money belongs to the colonial series, it has not any proper connexion with the present work.

No crown pieces have hitherto been struck in this reign ; a very beautiful model has been made by the chief engraver, and has received the royal sanction, but defective dies, or improper treatment of them in hardening, have again destroyed the labours of the artist. Thus is the time wasted and the spirit depressed of one of the most skilful and elegant artists, which this country has ever possessed ; it is however in vain to expect any improvement while the affairs of the Mint are committed to some political adherent who holds the situation with some other office whose duties are considered more important, and which imperatively claim the whole of his time and attention. The fault is in the system, not in the individual, who either now or at any former time may have held the office.

MINT MARKS.

In former times it was customary to grant to various individuals, in different parts of the country, the privilege of coining and issuing money in the name of the reigning sovereign. The pieces so issued were to be of a prescribed type, size, weight and standard, that there might be one uniform appearance in the coins circulating in the kingdom. It is probable that in many instances the dies were actually made in London and transmitted to the various mints where they were to be used. To prevent fraud, it was necessary that the coins issued from every mint should be tested, and for this purpose the Trial of the Pix at Westminster was established, whereby pieces taken at random from the whole mass coined at each mint were melted and assayed, and, if found to be of the prescribed weight and fineness, the moneyers, masters, and workers of the mint received their quietus, and were freed from all charges which might thereafter be brought against them, grounded upon any imputed failure in the execution of the contract under which their privilege had been granted to them. It was probably in order that each moneyer's coins might be separated at these trials of the Pix, and that each might be responsible only for his own works, that the names of the moneyers, or of the mint, or both, were stamp'd upon the coin and formed a part of the type.

As these trials of the Pix were only occasional, and took place at irregular periods, sometimes very frequently and sometimes very rarely, it became necessary that there should be upon the pieces, coined at different times and perhaps under different contracts, some distinctive mark, "that so the moneys from which the contractors were not discharged might be distinguished from those for which they had already received their quietus." These marks are usually called privy, or mint marks; a fresh one was adopted after every trial of the Pix; and each new mark was continued

upon the coins of each mint until a fresh trial of the Pix took place. During the period that mints were established in a variety of places, different marks would of course be used concurrently; but upon coins issued from the same mint the marks would indicate a succession of coinages, and, had proper registers been kept and preserved at our several mints, they would have answered the purpose of dates in controuling the arrangement of a cabinet. The mint marks upon the Durham episcopal coins are generally derived from the armorial bearings of the Bishop for the time being, and are consequently as well susceptible of a strict chronological arrangement as if they had actually borne a date. There are however some exceptions to such a general rule, when, even in the same mint, there are two concurrent marks. Upon the sixpences of Queen Elizabeth we may find not unfrequently the same date with two different mint marks; this in general arises from the circumstance of the trial of the Pix having taken place in the middle of the year, one mark having been used in the beginning, another towards the close of the year: as for instance the portcullis may have been used at the beginning of 1566, the lion at the end, and again the lion at the beginning of 1567 and the coronet at the end. But there are some irregularities for which there is a difficulty in accounting; the sword was used in 1582, so also was the bell which continued to be used in 1583, the letter A was also used in 1582 and 1583, so that at least two mint marks were used concurrently; the same circumstance occurred in 1595 with the ton, woolpack, and key; the want of proper records prevents our obtaining an explanation of these anomalies.

The piety of our ancestors induced them to make a cross, variously modified and decorated, a conspicuous part of the type of their coins; and also to place a cross at the commencement of the legend, sometimes on the obverse, sometimes on the reverse, and sometimes on both; and it was very frequently made to serve the double purpose of being the Christian symbol and the last letter of the word *Rex*.

But when mint marks, properly so called, came into use, they usurped the place, at the beginning or end of the legend, which had been usually occupied by the cross.

When the names of moneyers and of mints were of general occurrence upon coins, mint marks were less necessary, and, if there were any further indications of peculiar coinages, they have escaped detection, or at least have not been recognised as such; there are however peculiarities upon some coins for which it seems difficult to account, but upon some such principle. See Rud. xviii. 28. xix. 15. xx. 21. 22. 23. and other coins of the reigns of Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar, &c. &c. Of such, as they occur only occasionally and somewhat rarely, it would not avail to any good purpose to enter into a detailed statement; but it may be of some interest to give an account of such marks as we know to have been intended to distinguish between different coinages, and we have to express our regrets that want of leisure prevents our making such an investigation into the minute details of History, as might enable us to explain the meaning and the origin of many of them. We feel satisfied that a great number of them were not mere forms accidentally adopted, but were symbols or badges of some illustrious patron, or some distinguished personage connected with the mint where they were used, or of the place where the mint was established. Of such a description of marks we have conspicuous and well known examples in the armorial bearings upon the coins of Durham, the cardinal's cap on some coins of York, the ton upon the coins of Abp. Morton, and the knot upon those of Abp. Bouchier. This last, from want of attention to the feeling which frequently prompted the adoption of peculiar marks, has generally been called a crown of thorns. There are some others whose import we may be able to explain in the subsequent pages, and there are doubtless many more which will be elucidated by the perseverance and research of numismatists now that their attention has been directed to the subject; and we are convinced that these labours will be rewarded by the many in-

teresting particulars, which will be brought to bear upon the history of our national coinage.

It was not until the reign of the first Edwards that the regular mint marks began to be generally adopted, and we need not therefore look back to a remoter period, and endeavour to draw conclusions from the indefinite marks, which appear upon some coins; such as the letters which follow the moneyers' names upon the coins of Henry II. But besides those objects which are usually called mint marks, and which are generally ranged with the line of the legend, there are various marks which are modifications or variations from the ordinary types, or are additions thereto, and all of which have the effect, even if they were not intended to have the object, of enabling us to separate one coinage from another, and which therefore we think it will be interesting to point out.

The first instance of the substitution of any object for the usual Christian symbol occurs in the reign of HENRY III., but with what view the change took place there does not seem to be any means of ascertaining. Upon some of his coins, a mullet or a star appears above his head at the commencement of the legend; and upon others the star is represented between the horns of a crescent. This badge was borne by Richard I. and appears upon his great seals; it was adopted by John, for we find it upon his Irish coins; and it was continued by HENRY III., for we know that none but menials of his own household were allowed to wear it. See Rot. Parl. Vol. III. p. 4776. This combined mark is a symbol of the Turkish empire, even down to the present day; we find it upon the golden medals presented by the Sultan to the English officers who served in the Egyptian campaign in 1802, and we find it emblazoned on the shields of some families, whose ancestors are said to have distinguished themselves in the course of the crusades. Whether the adoption of this mark upon the coin, at the particular time when it was struck, had any allusion to these paroxysms of enthusiasm it is difficult to say, but Henry III.

did certainly, at least at one time, urge his barons to grant him a liberal supply of money under the plea of undertaking a crusade; and it is not impossible that he might have stamped such of his money as was issued at that period with the Turkish badge in token of a conquest, which he never achieved, nor even intended to attempt.

EDWARD I.

Upon the regal coins of this reign we do not find any thing which usually receives the name of mint mark, but we fancy we can distinguish three separate coinages which may be known by

1. A large cross, having a long line at the termination of each limb, p. 93.

2. A smaller compact cross. p. 93.

3. A similar cross, with a star upon the king's breast. p. 93.

And upon some coins there is a rose upon the king's breast. p. 94. (292).

Some Berwick coins have a bear's head in one quarter of the cross, in allusion to the arms and name of the place. p. 94. 95. 96. (291).

The episcopal coins of Durham have a cross moline, the arms of Bishop Beck, in one quarter, or sometimes the same object as MM. p. 94.

Reading coins have in one quarter an escallop shell, from the arms of the abbey in that town. p. 94.

York coins have generally an open quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse, and sometimes a cross on the king's breast p. 95.

EDWARD II.

LONDON. No mint mark.

DURHAM. Cross moline, arms of Bishop Beck. p. 97.

Crozier termination of cross bent to the left.

Bp. Kellow. p. 97.

Lion rampant and one or more lis, arms of
Bp. Beaumont. p. 97.

Open square in middle of reverse. p. 97. (302).

YORK. Three dots with the pellets in one quarter.
p. 97. (303).

EDWARD III.

Groats.

LONDON. Cross. p. 98. (307).

. . annulet in one quarter. p. 98.

. . . in spandril under head. p. 98.

. . row of annulets under head. p. 98.

Crown. p. 98.

YORK. Cross.

Half-groats.

LONDON. Cross. p. 99. (308).

. . annulet in one quarter.

. . . in spandril under head. p. 99. (309).

Crown.

YORK. Cross.

Pence.

LONDON. Cross, annulet in each quarter. p. 100.

. . . in one quarter. p. 100.

. and on breast.
p. 100. (310).

. . quatrefoil on breast. p. 100.

Crown, annulet in one quarter. p. 100.

DURHAM. Crozier end of cross bent to right. Bp. Hat-
field. p. 100.

. . annulet on breast. p. 100.

. . quatrefoil after legend and before REX.
p. 100.

. . open quatrefoil in centre of cross. p. 100.

. . end bent to left. p. 100.

. . annulet inclosing two pellets in centre
of rev. p. 100. (313).

Annulet in centre of cross and in each angle. p. 101.

- YORK.** Cross, quatrefoil in centre of rev. p. 101.
 . . . and at right of MM. p. 101. (311).
 . . . quatrefoil at left of MM. p. 101.

Halfpence.

- LONDON.** Pellet in first quarter. p. 101.
 . . . fourth quarter and side of crown. p. 101.
 Cross in first quarter. p. 101.
 . . . third quarter. p. 101.
 Star after AN and before LONDON. p. 101.
 Cross at side of crown. p. 101.
- READING.** Escallop shell in one angle. p. 101. (315).
 and star after AN
 and VILLA. p. 101.

Farthing.

- LONDON.** Star after A and before LONDON. p. 101.

RICHARD II.

Groat and Half-groat.

- LONDON.** Cross. p. 102.

Penny.

- LONDON.** Lis on breast, pellet at sides of neck. p. 102.
- YORK.** Cross. p. 102.
 . . . on breast, pellet over shoulders, two pellets in first quarter. p. 102. (319).
 . . . on breast. p. 102.
 escallops in legend. p. 102.
- DURHAM.** . . . on breast. p. 102.

Halfpenny.

- LONDON.** Cross on breast. p. 103.

HENRY IV.

Heavy Groat.

- LONDON.** Cross, annulet in two quarters. p. 103.

Half-groat.

LONDON. Cross. p. 104.

Penny.

YORK. Cross, open quatrefoil in centre of rev. p. 104.
(337).

Light Groat.

. . pellet at side and above crown, trefoil on
breast. p. 104. (325).

Pence.

. . cross on breast, annulet and mullet at
sides of head. p. 105. (326).
. annulet? and pellet at
sides of crown. p. 105.
(327).

HENRY VI.

Groat.

YORK. Cross, lis at sides of breast, annulet in two quarters.
p. 105. (336).
Lis, E on breast. p. 106.

*Half-groat.**Pence.*

Cross crosslet, cross at sides of head. p. 106.
. . . saltire at sides of head. p. 106.
. . . mullet at sides of head, rose before
REX and EBORACI, lozenge
after REX before TAS. p. 106.
(340).
. . . cinquefoil and annulet at sides. p. 106.
Cross pierced, cinquefoil and lis at sides of crown,
. . . annulet in one quarter. p. 106.
. . . cinquefoil and trefoil at sides, an-
nulet in one quarter. p. 106.
. . . mullet and trefoil at sides. p. 106.
. . . cross and annulet at sides. p. 106.
. . . cinquefoil at sides. p. 106.

- YORK.** Cross pierced, trefoil at sides. p. 106.
 lis at sides, annulet in one quarter,
 p. 106.
 cinquefoil and annulet. p. 106.

Halfpenny.

- Cross fleury? pellet at sides of crown. p. 106.
 (339).
 Cross pierced, lis at sides of neck, annulet in
 two quarters. p. 106.

Farthing.

- C. I. p. 106. Cancellarius Iohannes Kemp.
 Key under head. p. 107.

HENRY VI., light money.

Groat.

- LONDON.** Cross. p. 108.
 . . rev. cross pierced, lis after DEVM.
 p. 108. (342).
BRISTOL. Rose. p. 108.
 Lis. p. 108.
 Cross, rev. rose. p. 108. (341).
YORK. Lis. p. 108.

Half-groats.

- LONDON.** Cross pierced. p. 108. (343).
YORK. Lis.

Halfpenny.

- LONDON.** Cross, something on breast, lozenge after REX.
 p. 108. (344).
 . . three pellets at sides of neck. p. 108.
 Cross pierced. p. 109.

Farthing.

- Cross before and after REX. p. 109. (346).

HENRY IV. V. VI.

Groats.

- LONDON.** Cross, mullet on breast, cross after POSVI. p. 109.
 Cross voided, leaf on breast, and under last letter, lozenge after REX and before DONDON. p. 109. (328).
 Cross crosslet, three pellets at sides of neck, rev. cross. p. 109.
 . . . three pellets at sides of neck, CIVITAS. p. 109.
 . . . three pellets at sides of neck, pellet in two quarters, leaf? on breast. p. 109.
 . . . pellet in two quarters, and at sides of crown, cross on neck, lozenge after HENRIC and GRA. p. 109. (329).
 . . . also a pierced mullet after POSVI. p. 109.
 . . . rev. cross, lozenge after REX and CIVITAS, rose after HENRIC. DI. GRA. ANGL. POSVI and LONDON. p. 109. (330).
 . . . leaf instead of rose, none after ANGL. p. 109.
 . . . leaf omitted after HENRIC and GRA. p. 109.
 . . . three pellets at sides of neck, after GRA. and LONDON, leaf before LONDON. p. 110.
 Cross pierced, lozenge after CIVITAS, rose after LONDON. p. 110.
 . . . annulet in two quarters, and after POSVI. p. 110.
 Lis, rev. cross. p. 110.

Half-groats.

- LONDON.** Cross pierced, star on breast, annulet and three pellets at side of crown. p. 110. (331).
 . . . pellets omitted. p. 110.
 . . . star on left breast. p. 110.
 . . . rose after HENRIC DI GRA. lozenge before, leaf after LONDON. p. 110.
 Cross. p. 110.
 Cross crosslet, annulet after POSVI and in two quarters. p. 109.
 . . . leaf after HENRIC. DI. GRA. and LONDON. lozenge after REX and CIVITAS. p. 110.

Pennies.

- LONDON.** Cross. p. 110.
 . . . mullet and trefoil at sides of crown. p. 110.
 . . . lis and trefoil at sides of crown. p. 110.
 . . . annulet in two quarters. p. 110.
 . . . lozenge after REX, cross at side of crown. p. 110.
 Cross fleuree? lozenge before and after REX, trefoil after HEN. cross on breast, pellet at sides of crown, and in two quarters. p. 110. (333).
 . . . annulet and pellet at sides of crown, trefoil before, cross after REX, leaf? on breast, pellet in each quarter. p. 111.
DURHAM. Cross, mullet left of crown, lozenge after REX and DVNOLMI. p. 111. (332).
 Cross crosslet? lozenge after DVNOLMI. p. 111.
 MM? trefoil on breast. p. 111.
 . . . lis on breast, D in centre of cross. p. 111.
 . . . M or CD in centre of cross. p. 111.
 pellet at sides of crown. p. 111.

- MM? mullet and annulet at sides of crown,
annulet in two quarters. p. 111.
. . . quatrefoil after obv. legend and CIVI-
TAS. p. 111.
Cross crosslet, annulet in centre of rev. p. 111.

Halfpennies.

- LONDON. Cross, lozenge? before, rosette? after, LON-
DON. p. 111.
. . . cross on breast, pellet at sides of crown.
Sir H. ELLIS.
. . . leaf on breast. p. 111.
. pellet at sides of crown and
in two quarters. p. 111.
. and pellet under DON. p. 111.
. lozenge after REX. lis?
under LON. p. 111.
. cross before lozenge after
REX. p. 111.
. . . annulet at sides of crown. p. 111.
. . . three pellets and annulet at sides of
crown. p. 111.
. . . annulet in two quarters. p. 111.
. . . pellet in two quarters. p. 111.
Cross fleury, or crosslet, lozenge before REX
and TAS, leaf after REX. p. 112. (334).
. lozenge before, leaf after REX.
p. 112.
. lozenge after, rose before REX,
rose after LONDON, lozenge
before TAS. p. 112.
. lozenge also before LONDON.
p. 112.
. lozenge after REX, something
before it. p. 112.
. cross at sides of neck. p. 112.

- LONDON.** Cross fleury, pellet at sides of crown. p. 112.
 and two crosses
 after ANGLI. p. 112.
 annulet at sides of crown, two crosses
 after REX, one before CIVITAS
 and LONDON. p. 112.

EDWARD IV.*Early Groats.*

- Rose, quatrefoil at sides of neck. p. 112.
 crescent on breast. p. 112.
 annulet before legend.
 p. 112. (347).
 Cross, lis on neck, pellet at sides of crown, and
 in two quarters. p. 112.
 similar, but the lis on the breast. p. 112.
 Cross crosslet, lis on neck ; rev. lis. p. 112.

Other Groats.

- Cross pierced and pellet ; rose after DEVM.
 p. 112.
 with pellet in each angle ; rev. cross
 pierced. p. 112.
 Cross fitchee, trefoil at sides of neck ; rev. sun.
 p. 112.
 Heraldic cinquefoil ; rose on breast and after
 DEVM. p. 113.
 rose before MEVM, four
 crosses after legend.
 p. 113.
 Rose, annulet at sides of neck, lozenge after
 CIVITAS. p. 113.
 Rose, quatrefoil at sides, pellet in one quarter.
 p. 113.
 Sun, quatrefoil at sides. p. 113.
 lis after TAS.

- LONDON. Crown, quatrefoil at sides. p. 113.
 . . . quatrefoil at sides and on breast, rev.
 sun. p. 113.
 . . . B. on breast, rev. crown. p. 113.
 Annulet. p. 113.
 . . . annulet after DI and REX. p. 113.
 Annulet inclosing pellet ; rose at sides of neck.
 p. 113.
 . . . star and rose at sides of neck. p. 113.
 Bear's head, pellet under head. p. 113.
 EDW. V. ? see p. 278.
- BRISTOL. Crown, B on breast, quatrefoil at sides of
 neck. p. 113.
 Sun, B on breast, quatrefoil at sides of neck.
 p. 113.
 trefoil at sides of neck.
 p. 113.
- COVENTRY. Sun, quatrefoil at sides of neck. p. 113.
 . . . C on breast, quatrefoil at sides of neck,
 p. 113.
- NORWICH. . . . N on breast, quatrefoil at sides of neck.
 p. 113.
- YORK. Lis, E on breast. p. 113.
 quatrefoil at sides of neck.
 p. 113.
 trefoil at sides of neck. p.
 113.
 quatrefoil at sides ; rev. crown.
 p. 113.
 quatrefoil at sides ; rev. sun.
 p. 113.
 Sun, E on breast, quatrefoil at sides, rev. sun.
 p. 113.
 Cross, trefoil between the words of legend.
 p. 114.

Early half-groats.

- LONDON. Rose, crescent ? under the chin. p. 114.

LONDON. Cross, lis on breast, pellet at sides of crown,
line across breast. p. 114.

Other half-groats.

Annulet. p. 114.

Cross pierced. p. 114.

Crown, trefoil at sides of neck. p. 114.

. quatrefoil at sides of neck. p. 114.

. and on breast. p. 114.

BRISTOL. Crown, quatrefoil at sides of neck. p. 114.

Sun. p. 114.

Cross, lis on breast, pellet at sides of crown,
line across breast. p. 114.

CANTERBURY. Rose. p. 114.

. . . C on centre of cross, p. 114.

. . . rose or star on centre. p. 114.

. . . trefoil at sides of neck. p. 114.

Cross fitchee; rev. heraldic cinquefoil. p. 114.

Crown, cross? at sides of neck. p. 114.

. . . trefoil at sides of neck, rev. sun.
p. 114.

Crown, millwaine? at side of neck. p. 114.

Archiepiscopal pall, knot under head, rev.
sun. p. 114.

. knot under head, qua-
trefoil at sides of
neck, rev. sun. p.
114.

. triangular dots in field
of obv., rev. MM.
pall. p. 114.

. cross over the pall, rev.
MM. pall. p. 114.
(349). where see ex-
planation of knot.

NORWICH. Sun, N on breast, quatrefoil at sides of neck.
p. 115.

DURHAM. Cross, rose on centre of rev. pellet in one quarter. p. 116.
 two pellets between each word, E reversed. p. 116.

YORK. Rose. p. 116.
 rose on breast. p. 116.
 and at sides of neck. p. 116.
 E and rose at sides of neck. p. 116.
 lis or cross at sides of neck, cross at end of obv. legend. p. 116.
 key and rose at sides of neck. p. 116.
 G and key at sides of neck. p. 116.
 G and rose at sides of neck. p. 116.
 Cinquefoil, G and key at sides of neck. p. 116.
 Cross patee fitchee, G and key at sides of neck. p. 116.
 Lis, G and key at sides of neck. p. 116.
 B and key at sides of neck. p. 116.
 T and key at sides of neck. p. 116.

Halfpence.

LONDON. Rose, quatrefoil at sides of neck, annulet inclosing pellet under the head. p. 117.
 Cross, pellet at sides of crown, and in two quarters, lis on neck. p. 117.
 Cross fitchee, trefoil at sides of neck. p. 117.
 Heraldic cinquefoil. p. 117.
 Rose. p. 117.
 annulet at sides of neck. p. 117.
 cross at sides of neck. p. 117.
 Coronet, trefoil at sides of neck. p. 117.
 cross and lis at sides of neck. p. 117.
 Star, pellet at each side of neck. p. 117.
 star at each side of neck. p. 117.
 Cross pierced. p. 117.
 cross at sides of neck. p. 117.

LONDON. Cross pierced, pellet at sides of neck. p. 117.
Spur rowel ?

MM ? trefoil at sides of neck, wedge shaped
dot in one quarter. p. 117.

DURHAM. . . . letter ? at sides of head, D in centre
of rev. p. 117.

BRISTOL. Crown, trefoil at sides of neck. p. 117. (353).

CANTERBURY. MM ? trefoil at sides of neck. p. 117.

Rose, C on breast. p. 117.

The boar was a badge of Edw. III., see *Archæologia*, V. 17, and might therefore have been borne by any of his descendants, but Richard III. is the only one to whom we can trace its adoption. Sir Henry Ellis, who for many years has noted every passage he could meet with, either in manuscript or print, in which the badges borne by Edw. IV. are mentioned, has not been able to discover a single instance of his using the boar. It does however appear upon a groat bearing the name of Edward. Now we are distinctly told by Ross of Warwick that coins were struck by Edw. V. during his short reign ; and it has been conjectured that, if such was the case, his father's head was retained upon the coin, as was not unusual at the commencement of a reign, and of which custom we have a remarkable instance in the case of Henry VIII., after the heads upon our coins had begun to assume the character of portraits. Is there not then some probability that the coins which have the boar's head mint mark and the name of Edward, were struck by the authority of Edward V. when Richard III. was protector. The portrait upon the groat which bears this mark more resembles that which appears upon coins with the name of Richard, than on the generality of those which are considered the money of Edward IV.

The objects which are called quatrefoils and trefoils are in general rather groups of four or three pellets ; and can scarcely be considered as definite forms having any specific meaning or allusion. To the true cinquefoil we have generally prefixed the term heraldic.

The crown, as a common symbol of royalty, the rose, as a badge of the houses of York and Lancaster, and of the reigning monarchs of England from the time of the union of those two houses, do not require any remark or explanation.

The sun was one of the favourite badges of Edward IV., which he is said to have assumed in consequence of the appearance of three suns previous to his successful engagement at Mortimer's Cross, "and for this cause menne ymaged that he gaued the sun in his full brightnesse for his badge or cognizance," and accordingly we find it upon some of his coins; especially upon his noble, where, as well as upon some other pieces, it appears with a rose upon the centre. There is an object which occurs upon his seals and upon his coins which, though called by all writers a sun, we think it possible was intended for something else; upon one of his great seals we find it alternately with roses occupying the whole field; upon some of his other seals we find it placed as a companion opposite to a rose, and we also find it upon some of his coins. This object is always represented more like an expanded flower than a sun, with petals rounded at the ends, broader at the margin than at the centre, not with rays sharply pointed. The sun is well represented upon the noble, Rud. iii. 4. and the angel, Rud. Sup. vi. 23., but the object in question is not well represented upon any plate with which we are acquainted, we can therefore only refer to the coins themselves in support of our opinion that there is some object which has usually been called a sun which in reality may not have been intended for such. Upon one of the gold coins of Edward IV., and frequently upon the coins of Richard III., as well silver as gold, this object is represented dimidiated with the rose, under which single name it has generally been described.

As we have not been able to discover any authority for assigning to Edward IV. any flower as a badge, we have been obliged to follow in the traces of our predecessors, and give to this equivocal object the name of sun, contenting ourselves with calling the attention of our readers to the

subject, that the error may be rectified, if accident or re-search should hereafter throw a correcter light upon the subject.

The key which appears upon many of the York coins is derived from the arms of the see.

The pall upon the Canterbury coins is adopted from the arms of the see.

The various letters which occur upon the coins are explained in the body of the work, at the pages referred to in this list.

EDWARD V.

Boar's head ? see page 278.

RICHARD III.

Groats.

- LONDON. Boar's head. p. 118.
 . . . rev. rose and sun united. p. 118.
 Rose and sun united. p. 118.
 . . . pellet under head. p. 118.

Half groat.

- Rose and sun united. p. 118.
 Boar's head ? p. 118.

Pennies.

- DURHAM. Lis, S on breast. p. 119.
 YORK. Rose and sun. p. 119.
 Boar's head. p. 119.
 . . . T and key at sides of neck. p. 119.
 (359.)
 Rose, T and key at sides of neck. p. 119.

Halfpenny.

- LONDON. Rose and sun. p. 119. (360).
 Boar's head. p. 119.
 Cross. p. 119.

The boar's head has been already mentioned as the pe-

culiar badge of Richard III., from which he was described as "the wretched, bloody, and usurping boar." The rose and sun are the usual badges of his house, but combined by him into one badge.

HENRY VII.

Groats.

- LONDON. Rose, cross at sides of neck, trefoil after POSVI.
p. 120.
. cross after POSVI.
p. 121.
Lis upon rose. p. 121.
. cross after POSVI. p. 121.
. two crosses
at end of obv. legend. p. 121.
(362).
. same but rose on breast. p. 121.
Cross. p. 121.
Cross fitchée, cross at sides of neck, before
POSVI. two at end of obv. legend. p. 121.
(361).

Half-groats.

- CANTERBURY. Ton, cross at sides of neck, M in centre
of rev. Eye of Providence after POSVI.
p. 121. (363).
. trefoil before TAS. p. 121.
Rose, M in centre of rev. p. 121.
Rose, lis at sides of neck, pellet ? on breast,
M in centre of rev. p. 121.
LONDON. Lis on rose. p. 121. (364).
Lis, rosettes in various parts of legends,
lozenge in centre of rev. p. 122. (365).
MM uncertain, rev. MM. rosette. p. 122.
YORK. Lis, rosettes in various parts of the legends,
lozenge in centre of rev. p. 122.
. rev. cross.

OPEN CROWN.

Penny.

- YORK.** Rose, T and key at sides of neck. p. 120.
 . . T at each side of neck. p. 120.
 . . T and lis at sides, H in centre of
 rev. p. 120.
- CANTERBURY.** Ton, cross at sides of neck, M. in centre
 of rev. p. 122. (366).

Halfpenny.

- LONDON.** Lis on rose. p. 122. (368).
 Cross, cross at sides of neck. p. 122. (369).
 . . three pellets at sides of neck. p. 122.

ARCHED CROWN.

Groats.

- Greyhound's head. p. 123. (373).
 Anchor. p. 123.
 Escallop, rosettes in various parts of the
 legends. p. 123. (372).
 Cross crosslet. p. 123.
 Small trefoil on rev. p. 123.
 cross at sides of neck.
 p. 123. (371).
 Lis above half rose. p. 123. (381).
 Heraldic cinquefoil. p. 123. (380).
 Cinquefoil pierced. p. 123.
 Leopard's head crowned. p. 123.

Half-groats.

- Lis, rosettes in legend, lozenge in centre
 of rev. p. 124. (374.)
- CANTERBURY.** No MM. cross at sides of neck; rev. cross,
 M in centre, eye after POSVI. p. 124. (382).
 Ton. p. 124.
 . . and cinquefoil. p. 124.
 . . rev. lis, rosettes in legend, p. 124.

- CANTERBURY.** Ton and lis, rosettes in legend. p. 124.
Lis, trefoils in legend, rev. rosettes in legend. p. 124.
- YORK.** Martlet, key at sides of neck. p. 124. (375).

Pennies.

CANTERBURY. Ton. p. 125. (376).

* *Halfpence.*

LONDON. Lis. p. 125.

CANTERBURY. Lis. p. 125.

. . . rosettes in legend. p. 125. (378).

YORK. MM? key under bust. p. 125. (377).

Cross voided. p. 125.

PROFILE HEAD.

Shillings.

LONDON. Lis, lis or trefoil in forks of cross. p. 126.
(383).

Groats.

Lis. p. 126. (384).

Cross crosslet. p. 126.

Pheon. p. 126.

Greyhound. p. 126.

Half-groat.

Lis. p. 126.

Cinquefoil. p. 126.

Martlet. p. 126. (385).

Pheon. p. 126.

YORK. Martlet, two keys under shield.

Cinquefoil; rev. martlet, two keys under shield.

Pennies.

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| DURHAM. | D. S. p. 127. |
| | I. S. p. 127. |
| | Crozier. p. 127. (387). |
| | R. D. p. 127. |
| | Mitre. p. 127. |
| | D. R. p. 127. |
| YORK. | Two keys under shield. p. 127. |
| LONDON. | Very small cross. p. 128. |
| | Lis. p. 128. |

The junction of the lis and rose is supposed to allude to the union of the rival houses in the persons of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, the lis being a favourite badge of the Lancastrians, as the rose was that of York. Sometimes it is expressed by stamping one upon the other as (362), sometimes by one issuing from the other as (381).

The M and ton upon the Canterbury coins are part of the rebus or punning symbol of the name of Abp. Morton, during whose prelacy they were struck.

The greyhound was assumed as a badge by Henry VII., perhaps in compliment to his wife, who derived it from her grandmother's family of Neville, or more probably because it was borne by his own maternal great grandfather, John de Beaufort, the Earl of Somerset.

The eye of Providence is placed immediately after **PO-SVI**, that the name and the symbol of the Divinity may be in juxta position.

The martlet generally appears upon coins of York, very rarely upon those of any other place, but its import or its reference has escaped detection.

HENRY VIII.*First coinage. Groats.*

| | |
|----------------|---|
| LONDON. | Pheon. p. 128. |
| | Portcullis crowned. p. 128. (390). |
| | Castle. p. 128. |

Half-groats.

- Portcullis. p. 128.
- CANTERBURY.** Pomegranate, WA. p. 129.
Lis, WA. p. 129.
Martlet, WA. p. 129.
- YORK.** Cinquefoil. p. 129.
A. p. 129.
Escallop. p. 129.
Star. p. 129.
Martlet, X B.
Cross voided, T W. keys and cardinal's
hat. p. 129.
Lis. p. 129.

Pence.

- LONDON.** Portcullis. p. 129. (394).
Pheon. p. 129.
- DURHAM.** Mullet, D. W. p. 129.
Lis, T. D. p. 129.

Halfpence.

- Portcullis. p. 130.
Pomegranate, W. A. p. 130.

Farthing.

- Portcullis.

Second coinage. Groats.

- LONDON.** Rosé. p. 130.
Lis. p. 130. (396).
Arrow. p. 130.
Sun and cloud. p. 130.
Pheon. p. 130.
- YORK.** Cross voided, T. W. cardinal's hat. p. 130.

Half-groats.

- LONDON.** Rose. p. 130.
 Lis. p. 130.
 . . rev. rose. p. 130.
 Arrow. p. 130.
 Sun and cloud. p. 130.
- CANTERBURY.** Cross fleuree, W. A. p. 131.
 . . . rev. T. p. 131.
 T. p. 131.
 Escallop. p. 131.
 Rose. p. 131.
 Key. p. 131.
 Rose ; rev. cross fleuree and T. p. 131.
 Catherine Wheel, T. C. p. 131.
- YORK.** Cross, T. W. p. 131. (397).
 Cross and pellet, T. W. p. 131.
 Key, EL.
 . . LE.

Pence.

- LONDON.** Rose. p. 131.
 Arrow. p. 131.
 Lis. p. 131.
- DURHAM.** Crescent, T. W. cardinal's hat. p. 131.
 Trefoil. p. 131.
 Star. p. 131.
 . . C. D. p. 131. (399).

Halfpence.

- LONDON.** Rose. p. 132.
 Lis. p. 132.
 Arrow. p. 132.
- CANTERBURY.** No MM. WA. p. 132.
 Catherine wheel, T. C. p. 132. (398).
 Porteuillis, T. C. p. 132.
- YORK.** Key, E. L. p. 132.

Farthings.

LONDON. Arrow. p. 132. (400).

Third coinage. Shillings.

Lis; rev. two lis. p. 133.

Groats.

Lis, annulet in each fork of cross. p. 133.

Half-groats.

Lis, annulet in each fork of cross. p. 133.

Penny.

Lis. p. 133.

Shillings.

Lis and annulet inclosing pellet; rev. annulet with pellet. p. 134. (401).

Annulet, rev. annulet and pellet. p. 134.

Groat.

Lis, annulet and pellet in forks of cross. p. 134.

Arrow, annulet between the forks. p. 134.

Rev. picklock, half rose between the forks. p. 134.

Martlet, half rose between the forks. p. 134. (402).

No MM. S. between the forks. p. 134.

W. S. in monogram. p. 134.

BRISTOL.

CANTERBURY. No MM. half rose in the forks. p. 134.

YORK. . . . trefoils in rev. legend. p. 134.

Half-groats.

BRISTOL. Lis and WS. p. 135. (404).

. . . lis in the forks of cross. p. 135.

Penny.

- LONDON. Rev. picklock. p. 135.
Lis, p. 135.
- BRISTOL. Lis and pellets. p. 135.

Fourth coinage. Shillings.

- Annulet inclosing pellet. p. 136.
 Ⓔ. balls with florets in the legend. p. 136.
 (409).

Groats.

- LONDON. Martlet, half rose in the forks. p. 136.
Bow. p. 136.
E. p. 136.
Lis? open lozenges in legend, Ⓔ in the
forks. p. 136.
- BRISTOL. Rev. W. S. rose and lis in legend, lis in
the forks. p. 136.
Rose, rev. as preceding. p. 136.
Small cross, rev. as preceding. p. 136.
TL? in monogram or Ⓔ, rose and trefoil
in legend, trefoil in forks. p. 136.
- CANTERBURY. Trefoils in rev. legend. p. 136.
- YORK. p. 136.

Half-groats.

- BRISTOL. W. S. p. 136.
. . . lis after CIVITAS. p. 136.

Pennies.

- CANTERBURY. Open quatrefoils in legend. p. 137.

Fifth coinage. Shillings.

- Annulet inclosing pellet. p. 137.
S.? rev. Ⓔ. balls with florets in legend.
p. 137.

Groat.

- LONDON.** Annulet in the forks, REDDE CVIQVE
&c. p. 137.
Bow. p. 137.
. . rev. picklock. p. 137.
- BRISTOL.** Rev. W. S. cinquefoil and pierced cross in
legend, annulet in the forks. p. 137.
- CANTERBURY.** Annulet in the forks. p. 137.
Lis, pierced crosses in legend. p. 137.
No MM. half rose in the forks. p. 137.

Half-groats.

- LONDON.** E. pierced cross before and after legend.
p. 137.
. . two pierced crosses before LONDON.
p. 137.
REDDE CVIQVE. &c. p. 138.
- CANTERBURY.** No MM. p. 137.
- YORK.** . . . p. 137.

Pennies.

- LONDON.** Rev. E. ? p. 138.
Arrow, RED. CVIQ. &c. p. 138.
- CANTERBURY.** No MM.
- YORK.** No MM.

The portcullis was derived from the Beauforts, and had been used as a favourite badge by Henry VII., who appointed an additional pursuivant to whom he gave the name of Portcullis.

The arrow may perhaps have been adopted as a mark in allusion to Henry VIII. having taken as his badge, at the field of the cloth of gold, an archer drawing his arrow to the head.

The pomegranate appears only on the Canterbury coins of Henry VIII., having been placed there by Abp. Wareham, under whose delegated authority they were struck,

and who was greatly attached to Catherine of Arragon, of whom it was the family badge.

The Catherine wheel was used upon the Canterbury coins struck by authority of Abp. Cranmer in compliment of Queen Catherine and in reference to her name.

The bow is in reference to the name and armorial bearings of Sir Martin Bowes, Master of the Mint.

W. S. initials of Sir W. Sharington, Master of the Mint at Bristol.

Q and E are probably initials of some high officers of the mint, but we cannot discover, in the imperfect lists which we possess, any name to which they can be appropriated.

The letter S which is seen in the forks of the cross on some reverses, and rarely as a mint mark, may possibly be the initial of John Sharpe, who was an engraver at the mint.

EDWARD VI.

Groat.

LONDON. Arrow, crescent in forks of cross, POSVI
leg. p. 139. (412).
Lozenge, small lozenges in legend. p. 139.
(413).

Half-groat.

Arrow, crescent in forks of cross, POSVI
leg. p. 139. (414).
MM. ? p. 139.
CANTERBURY. No MM. p. 139.

Penny.

Arrow. p. 139.
E. p. 139.
No MM.
BRISTOL. Trefoil in forks of cross, lis after CIVITAS.
p. 139.
Cross. p. 139.

BRISTOL.

Cross, cross fleurée after ROSA, trefoil
after SINE and SPINA, trefoil in forks
of cross.

Shillings.

LONDON.

- Bow. p. 140.
1549. Arrow. p. 140.
Y. p. 140. (418).
No MM. p. 140.
Grapple. p. 140.
T. p. 140.
t. p. 140.
Swan. p. 140.
T. G. p. 141.
1550. Swan. p. 141.
Lis, rev. Y. p. 141. *Y-balls 2 sides etc.*
1551. Lis. p. 141.
Harp. p. 141.
Rose. p. 141.
Lion? p. 141.
1552. MM.? p. 141.

Crowns.

1551. Y. p. 142.
1552. 1553. Ton. p. 142. (420).

Half-crowns.

1551. Y. p. 142.
. . . Ton. p. 142.
1552. 1553. . . p. 142. (421).

Shilling.

1551. Bird's head. p. 142. (419).
Ton. p. 142. (422).
Y. p. 142.

Sixpences.

- LONDON. Ton. p. 143.
 Y. p. 143.
 YORK. Mullet pierced. p. 143. (423).

Threepence.

- LONDON. Ton. p. 143.
 . . rev. rose. p. 143.
 YORK. Mullet pierced. p. 143. (424).

Penny.

- LONDON. Ton. p. 143.

Base.

- Escallop. p. 143. (426).
 Trefoil. p. 143.
 Rev. rose. p. 143.
 No MM. p. 143.
 YORK. Mullet pierced.

Bow in reference to Sir Martin Bowes, as upon the coins of Henry VIII.

Swan, also perhaps in reference to the armorial bearings of Sir Martin Bowes; it must however be observed that this mark occurs only in the years 1549 and 1550, and we cannot find the name of Bowes later than the first year of Edward, nor do we find his usual mark, the bow, of a later date.

Ton, indicative of coins struck under the mastership of Throgmorton.

Y, the initial of Sir John Yorke, Master of the Mint.

The bird's head may be that of a falcon or a griffin, both of which were badges of the family of Bullen, and may have been adopted in compliment to Anne Bullen the unfortunate mother of Edward.

T, or t, may be the initials of Throgmorton or of Tils-worth, both of whom were mint masters.

MARY.

Groat, Half-groat, and Penny.

Pomegranate. p. 144. (429). (431). (430).

Base penny.

Rose. p. 145.

PHILIP and MARY.

Groat, Half-groat, and Penny.

Lis. p. 145. (432). (433). (434).

Base penny.

Rose. p. 145. (435).

Sixpences.

1557. Lis. (437).

The pomegranate is placed upon the coins of Mary in allusion to her descent from Catherine of Arragon, of which house it was the badge.

ELIZABETH.

The mint marks upon the coins of this queen and the subsequent monarchs, are already so exhibited in the tabular views attached to each reign, that it is not necessary to recapitulate them here, with the exception of those coins of Charles I. which cannot at present be assigned to any particular locality.

CHARLES I.

The coins of the uncertain mints of this monarch are very interesting, and an attentive and careful examination of them would probably throw some light upon the wanderings of the mint during the persecutions of this unfortunate monarch. These pieces have not received the attention they deserve, and the cause of their neglect has probably arisen from the impossibility of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion respecting the places of their issue, without having

under view, at the same time, a much greater number of the several varieties of these pieces than any collector has hitherto had in his possession. Our national collection, though comparatively rich in pieces of this description, is yet very far from possessing a complete series; and, as long as several of the rarer, perhaps unique, varieties, are dispersed in various private cabinets, it will be extremely difficult to form a reasonable conjecture respecting their origin; for it is only by frequent and repeated comparative examinations of the actual coins, that we may hope to arrive at a satisfactory result. No description, no drawing even, however accurate, will possess those minute touches of workmanship which betray the labours of an individual artist, inseparably connect one coin with another, and enable us to follow a mint in its obscure peregrinations from one locality to another, during the troublous and perilous times of anarchy and rebellion.

The following list is derived almost exclusively from coins which we have seen; in two or three instances we have relied upon engravings. The Nos. correspond with those prefixed to the descriptions in the body of the work.

UNCERTAIN. HALF-CROWNS. See p. 176.

1. Cross, rev. harp, housings on horse.
2. housings very slight.
3. no housings.
4. (P)
5. No MM. lion before and after AVSPICE.
6. mullets before and after AVSPICE.
7. lis before and after AVSPICE.
8. Thistle or castle, W. under horse, lis before and after AVSPICE.
9. Similar, the shield with chainlike garniture.
10. Helmet, square shield.
11. Lis, SA under horse, rev. helmet.
12. . . ball under horse, rev. lis.
13. rev. helmet.

14. Bugle.
15. Plume, ground under horse chequered, rev. legend FLORENT &c.
16. No MM. no ground, rev. legend FLORENT &c.
17. Small lis, no ground, rev. legend FLORENT &c.
19. Lis, oval shield, lis and annulet before and after AVS-PICE.
20. No MM. shield, York type with lion's skin garniture.
21. Rose, or cinquefoil, pierced.
22. Gerb lying down.
23. Anchor, square shield.
24. Small lis, shield with supporters.
25. date 1645.
26. Plume, declaration type, 1644, rude.
27. Rev. quincunx of pellets, do. 1644, rude.
28. Plume, A. under horse, 1645, rev. MM. A.
29. and under date, 1645, rev. MM. A.
30. B under date 1646.
31. . . plume under horse, and behind king, 1646.
32. . . plume under date.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 are imitations of the regular Tower types.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 have a close affinity to each other, and were probably issued from the same place. Nos. 11, 12, 13 are closely allied to them, and were probably struck in the same neighbourhood and by the same artists. Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 seem also to have a close connexion with the above, and we are disposed to think they must have been produced in the same part of the kingdom, as may, possibly, Nos. 24 and 25.

Nos. 21 and 22 are very similar to each other, and do not bear any strong marks of relationship to the others.

No. 14 stands quite alone.

No. 23 is a mere imitation of a Tower type.

Nos. 26, 27 a rude imitation of the usual declaration type.

Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 strongly resemble the Bristol

coins, and were doubtless struck by the same artists, see pp. 179, 180, 181.

SHILLINGS. See p. 186.

1. Plume, rev. A.A under date 1645.
2. . . . plume before face, rev. A.A under date 1645.
No MM. rev. A.A under date 1645. *CUFF.*
3. Plume, &c. as No. 2. 1646.
4. Declaration type, annulets amid the plumes and date.
5. Rev. helmet, cross, plume, and lion, castle above shield.
6. rose above shield.
7. Martlet, rev. boar's head. *MB.* lately acquired.
8. Rev. lion and rose of dots, star before and after *AVS-PICE.*
9. Rev. leaf between two quatrefoils, lozenge after each word.
10. Lis, rev. helmet between lis and pellets.
11. . . rev. uncertain object.
12. Anchor, rude imitation of Tower type; another less rude in the collection of Mr. Marshall, Birmingham, has the anchor more like a grapple.
13. Ton, rude imitation.
14. . . . different dies.
15. Triangle
16. . . . apex downwards.
17. Crown,
18. Plume, . . oval shield between C. R.
19. . . . bust like York type, rev. declaration type, 1642, the 4 reversed.
20. Lion, rude imitation of later York shillings.
21. Lis, rev. lion, EBOR under shield.
22. Square shield, *CARTVS* &c.
23. Book, rude imitation of Aberystwith. *MARSHALL.*
Nos. 1, 2, 3 are of the same family as the half-crowns
Nos. 28 to 33.

No. 4 though bearing the same date as No. 3, and a similar type, yet proves by its workmanship that it was

executed at a different place, and by artists who had formerly been engaged at the Oxford mint.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 resemble in workmanship the half-crowns Nos. 5 to 10, and were probably issued in the same districts. No. 10 more resembles the half-crowns Nos. 12, 13.

No. 12 and those following are mere rude imitations of the Tower or York types.

SIXPENCES.

1. B, plume before face, rev. no MM. 1646, declaration type.
2. Castle, rev. part of cross, boar's head, lis before and after AVSPICE, square shield.
3. Rose, rev. rose, oval shield, CVLTORES &c.
4. Rose, square shield.

No. 1, is from the same mint as the half-crowns Nos. 28 and following.

No. 2 certainly from the same mint as shilling No. 7.

No. 3 is a caprice issued from the Tower, probably not intended for circulation.

No. 4 extremely rude imitation of Tower type.

GROATS.

1. Plume, plume before face, rev. no MM. 1646. declaration type.
2. rev. plume,
3. No MM.
4. Rose, armour marked with annulets, rev. helmet.
5. dots
6. Lis,
7. rev. lion

Book, rude imitation of Aberystwith type, with the smaller head. *MARSHALL*.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 from same mint as half-crowns Nos. 28 and following.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 very much resemble in workmanship, shilling No. 7 and sixpence No. 2.

THREEPENCES.

1. Declaration type, one plume above, 1645 and no line below.
 2. 1646
 3. Lis, armour marked with dots, rev. lis, oval shield.
 4. Plume before face and over shield ; very rude.
 5. Rev. gerb ? lying down, square shield.
 6. Lis, armour marked with dots, rev. lion.
- Nos. 1, 2 same mint as half-crowns Nos. 28 and following.
 Nos. 3, 6 resemble the groats Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7.
 No. 4. extremely rude imitation of a Tower type.
 No. 5. appears to be connected with the half-crown No. 22.

HALF-GROATS.

1. Bell, rev. bell, legend blundered, oval shield.
 2. Lis, armour marked with dots, oval shield.
 3. Lis, rev. rose or lis, similar to No. 2.
 4. Square shield, most rude.
 5. Imitation of Aberystwith type, most rude.
- Nos. 1, 4, 5 mere rude imitations of authorized coins.
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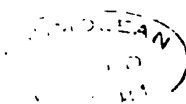
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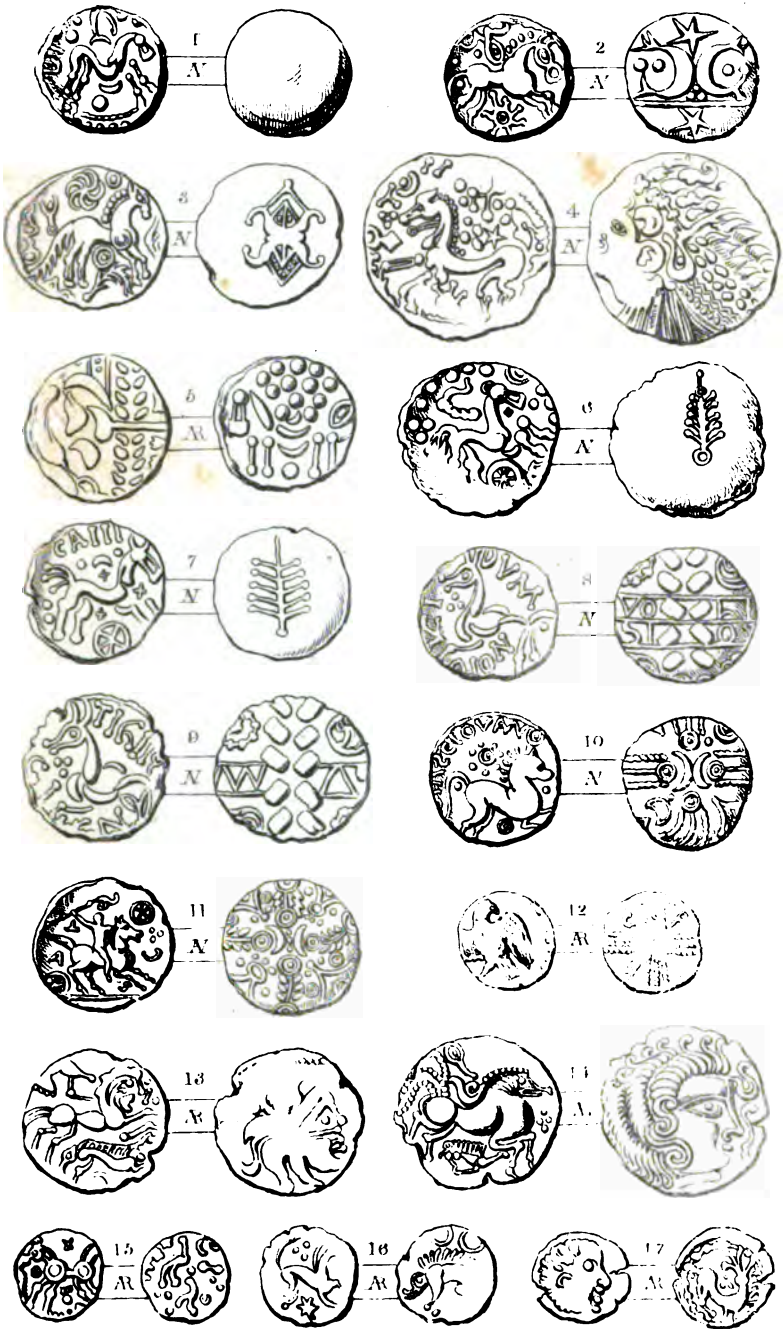
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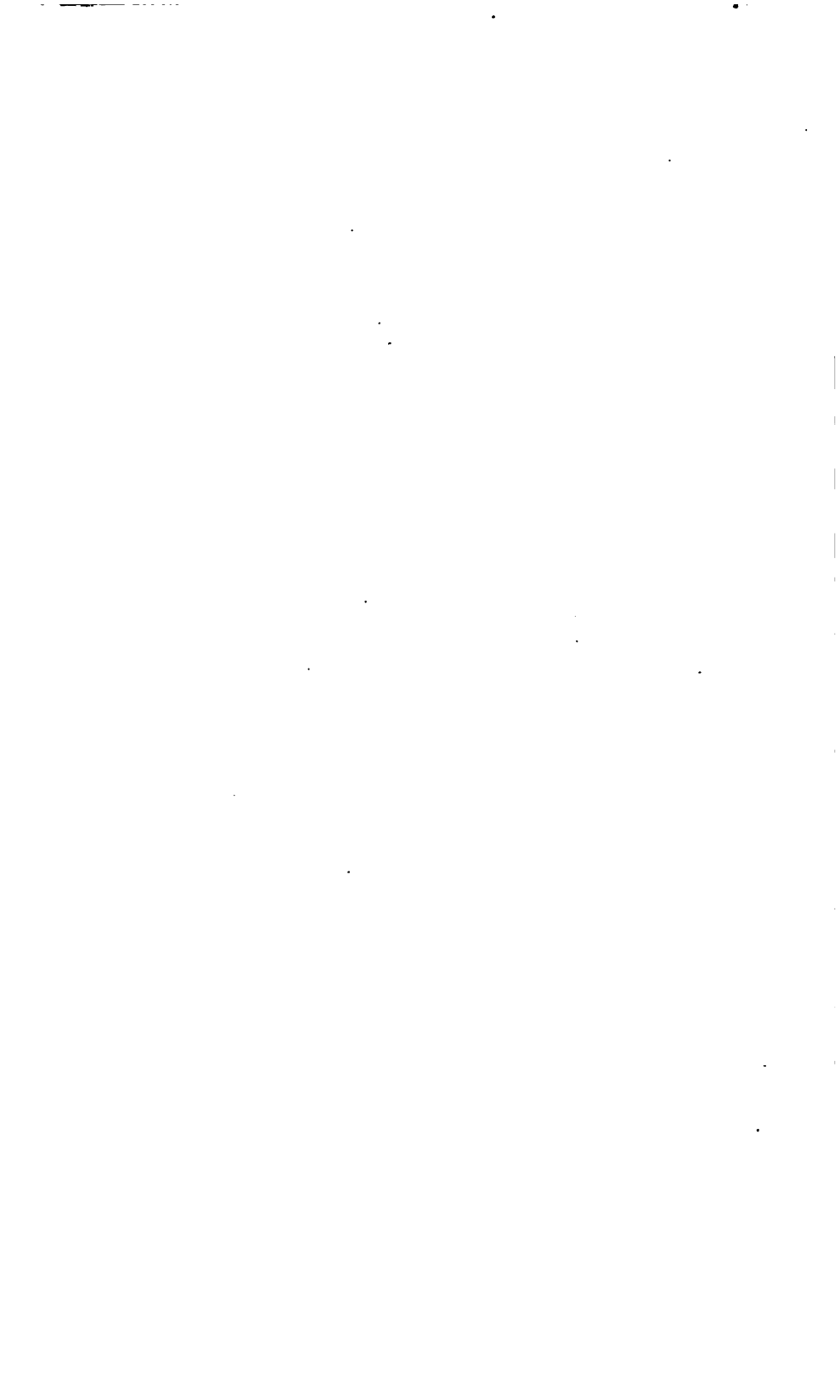
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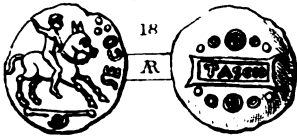
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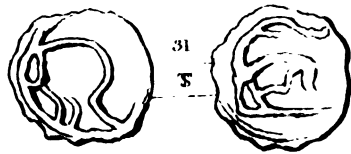
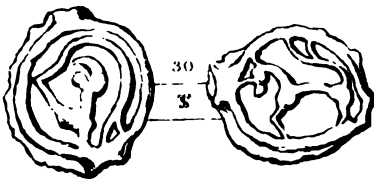
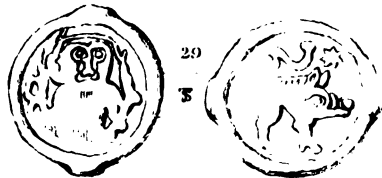
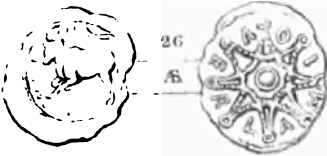
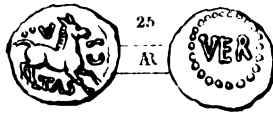
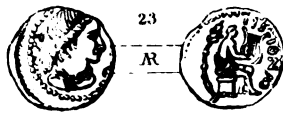
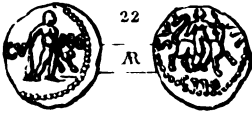
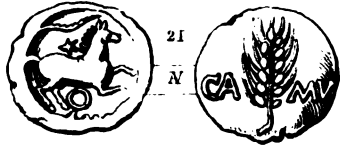
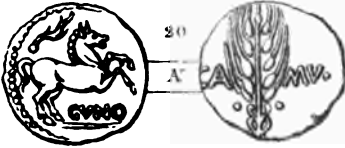
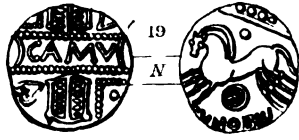


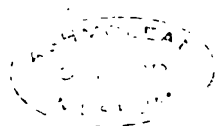
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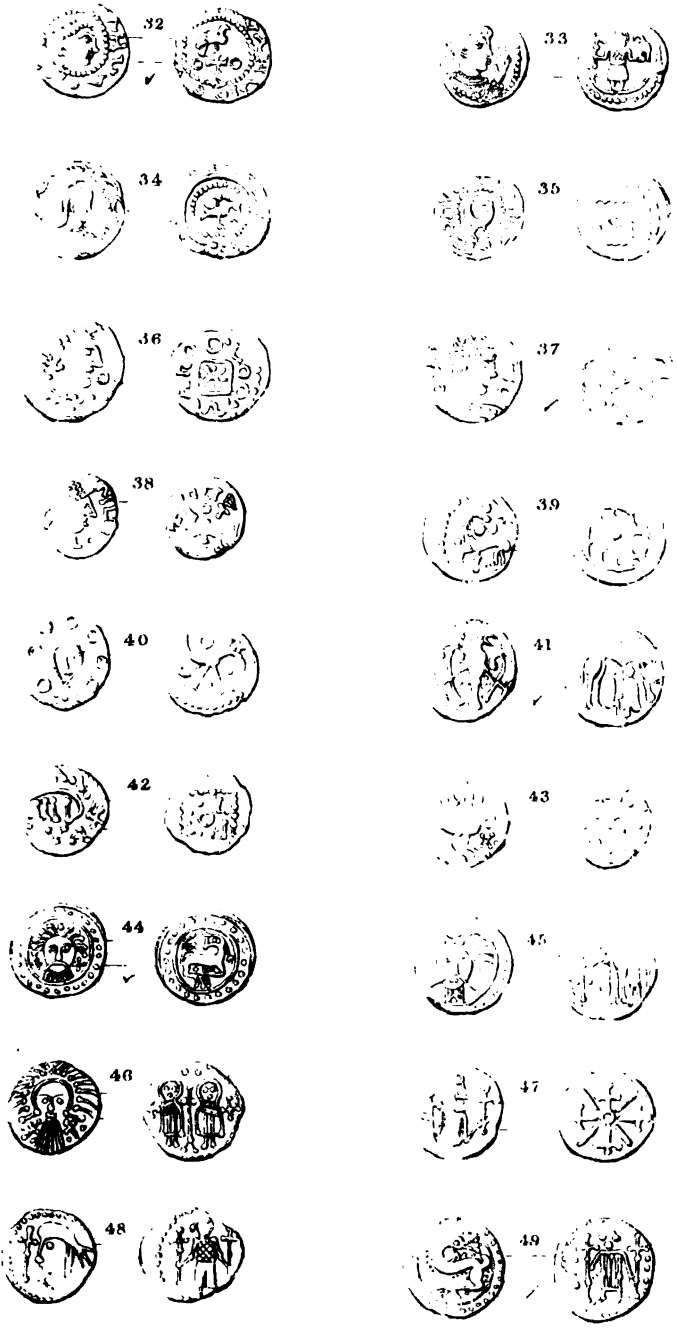
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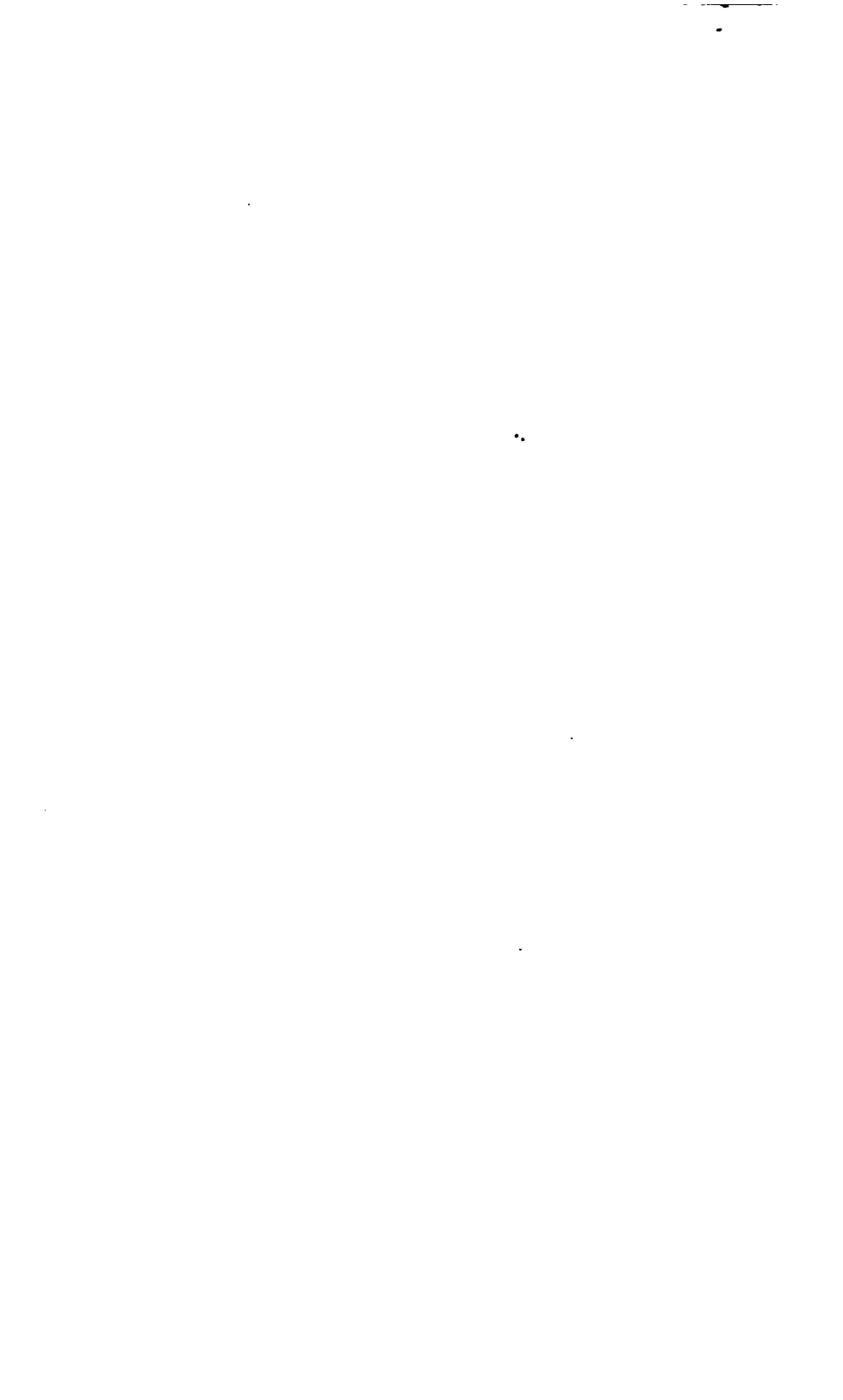


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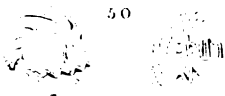




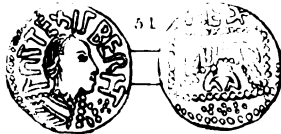


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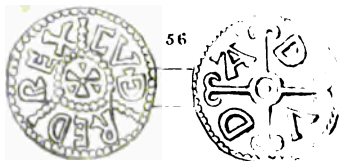
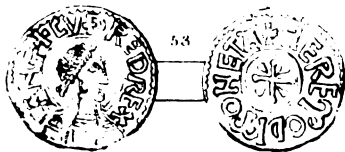
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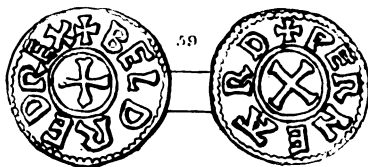
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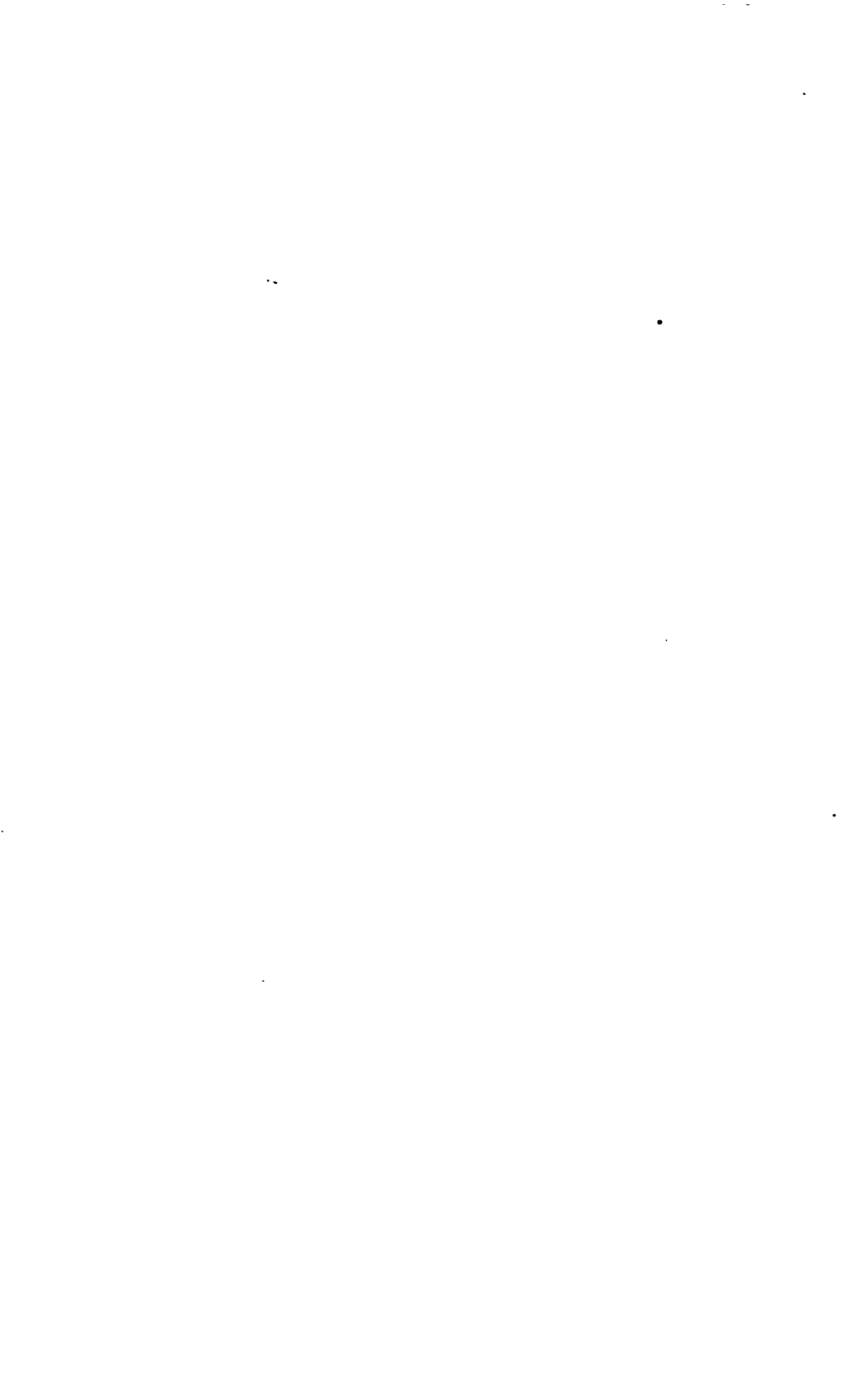


Cuthred



Baldred



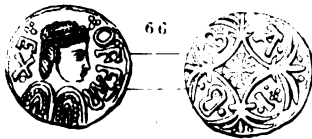
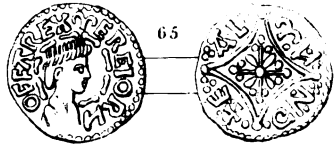
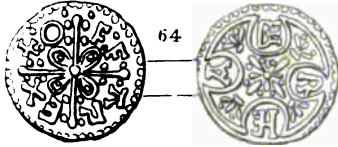
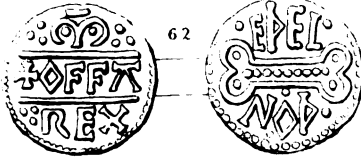
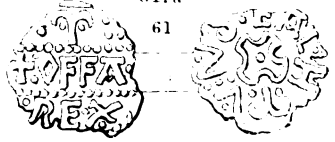


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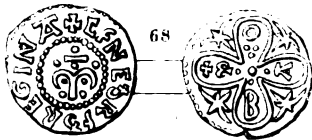
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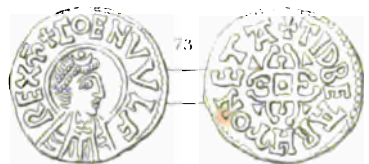
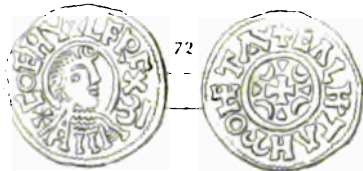
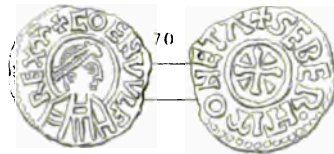
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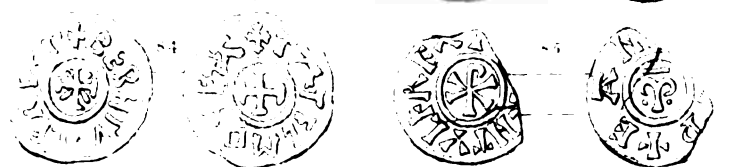
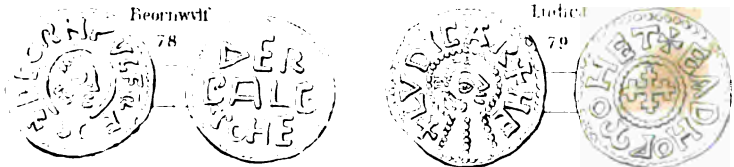
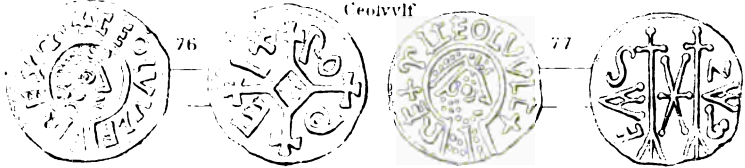
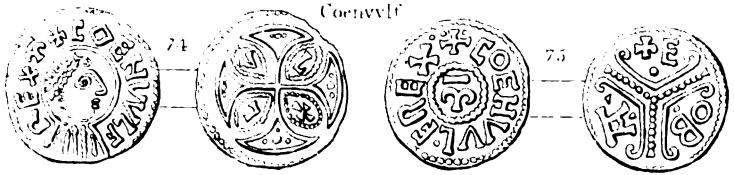


Coenwulf





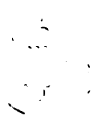
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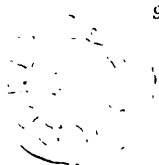
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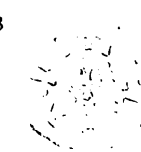


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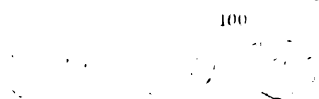


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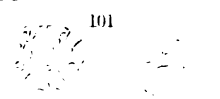


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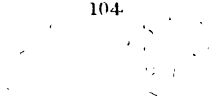


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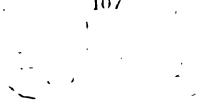


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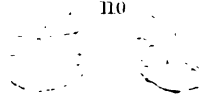


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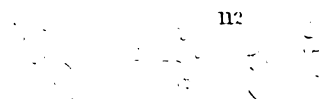
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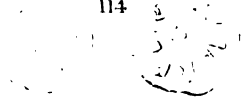


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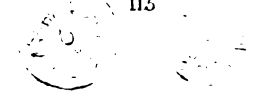


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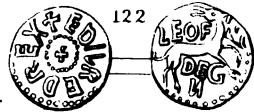
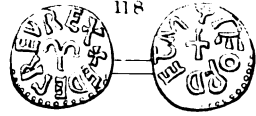
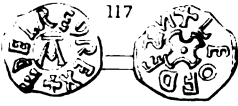


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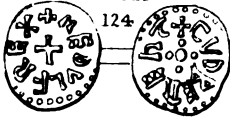




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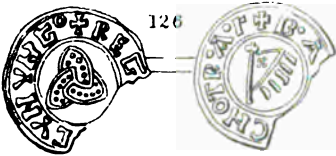
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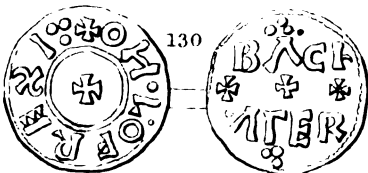
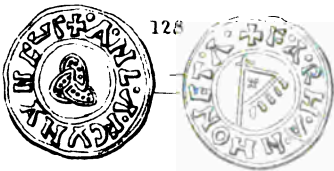
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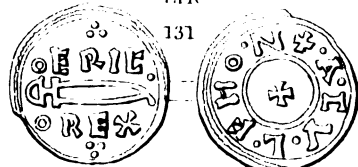
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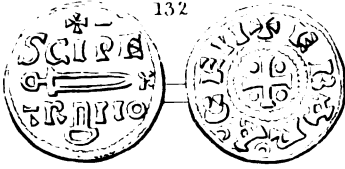


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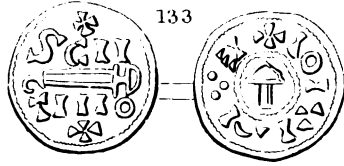


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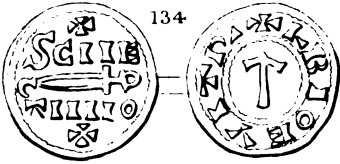
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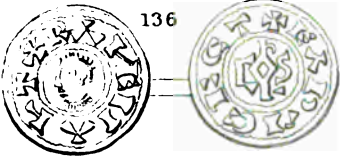
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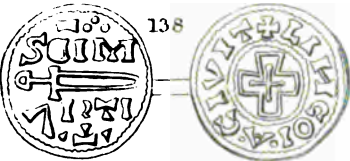


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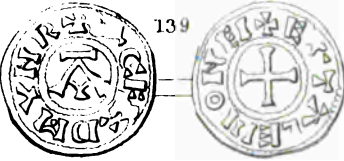
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S: Edmund

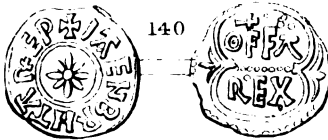
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ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY

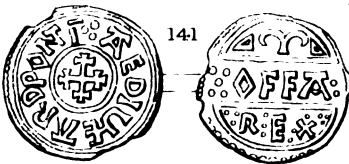
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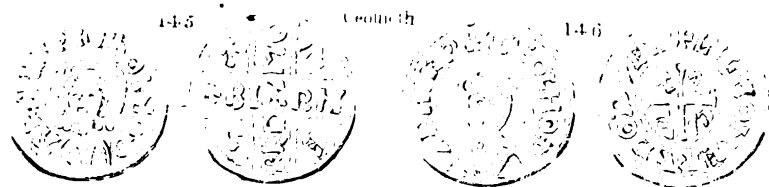


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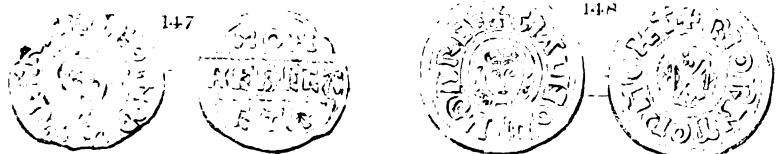


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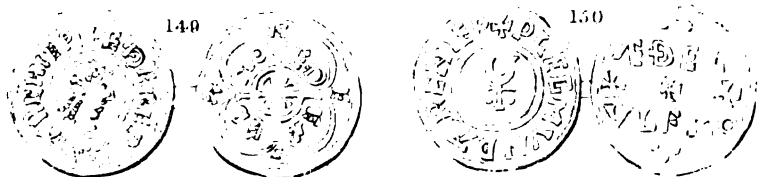
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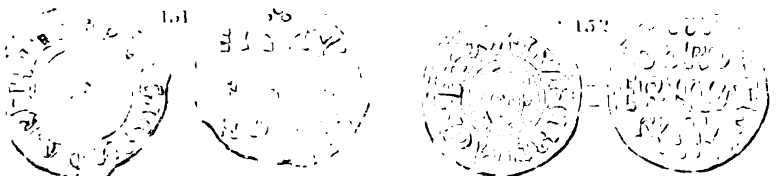
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ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK

Wulfstan

Wulfstan

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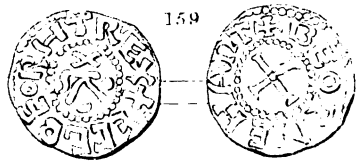
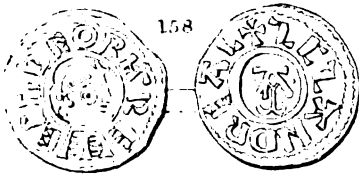
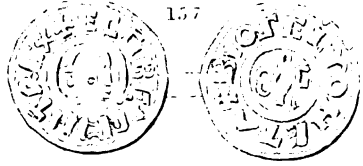
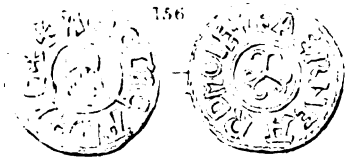
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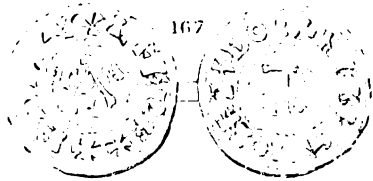
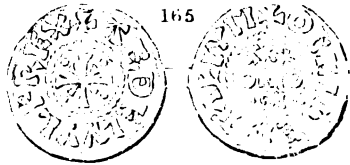
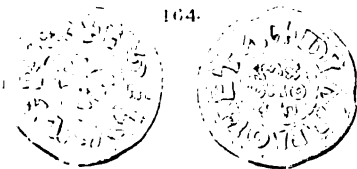
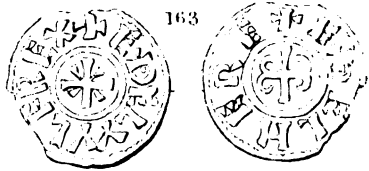
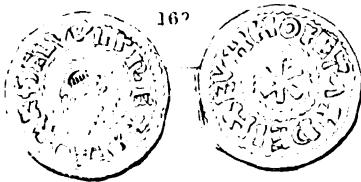
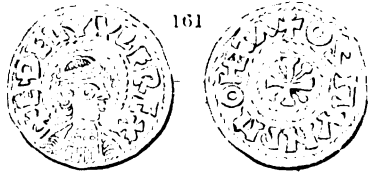
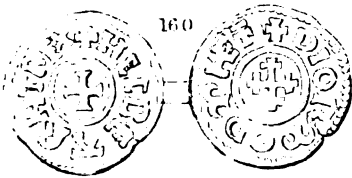


SOLE MONARCHS

Egbeorht



Ethelwulf

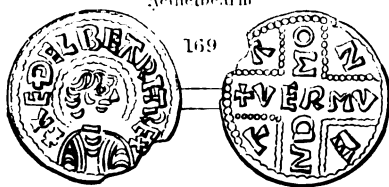




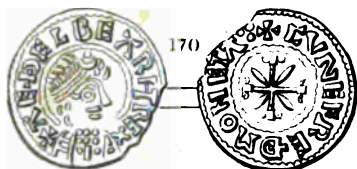
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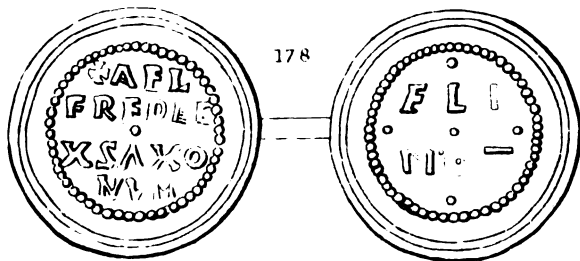
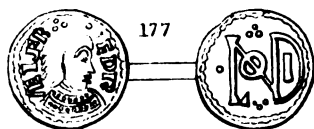
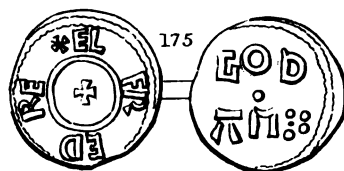
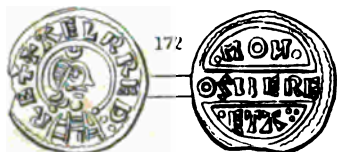
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Aethelred



Aelfred





SOLE MONARCHS.

Edward



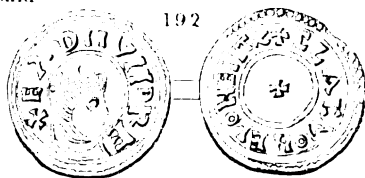
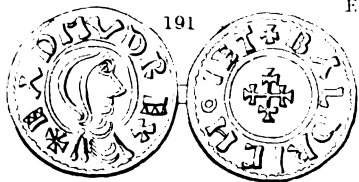
Aethelstan



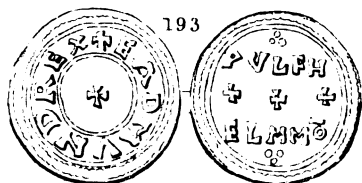
SOLE MONARCHS.

PL. XV.

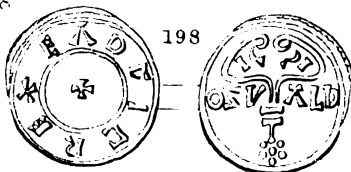
Eadmund



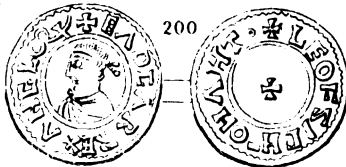
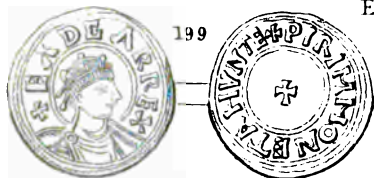
Eadred



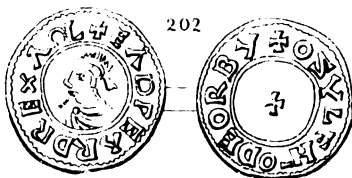
Eadwig



Eadgar



Eadweard

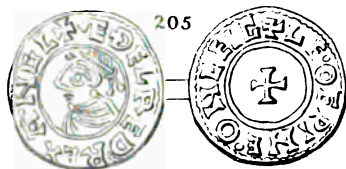
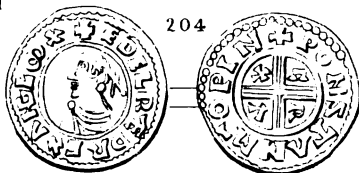




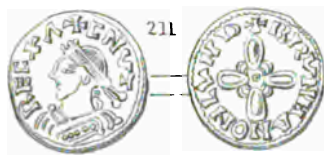
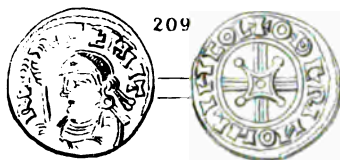
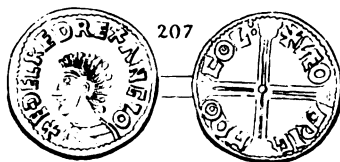
SOLE MONARCHS.

PL XVI

Aethelred



Cnut



Harold

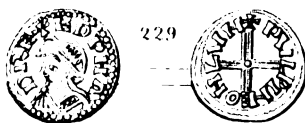
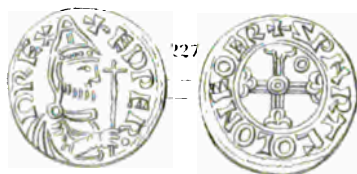
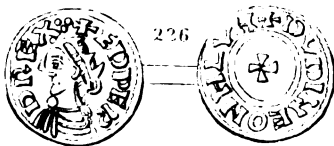
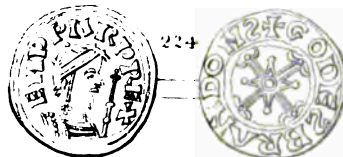
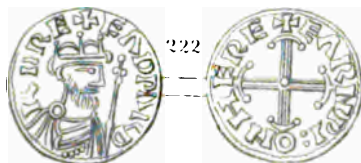
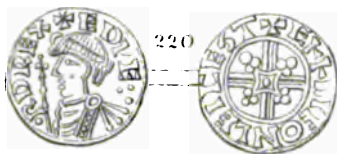
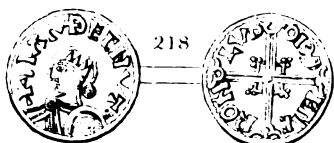
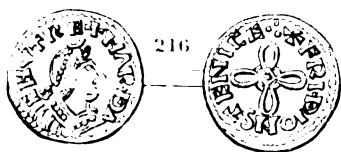




SOLE MONARCHS.

LXXXI

Harthacnut

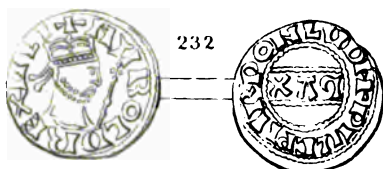




SOLE MONARCHS

PLATE III

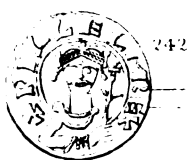
Harold II.



WILLIAM I & U







242



243



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HENRY, I.



251



252

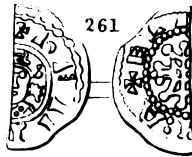
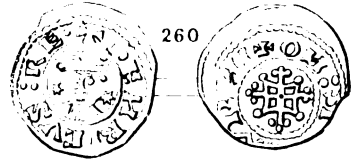
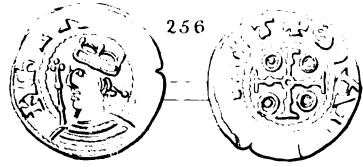


253



254





STEPHEN.



268



269



270



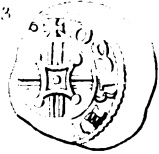
271



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277



Henry Bp. Winchester



278



279



Robert D. Gloucester

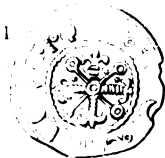
STEPHEN & MATILDA



280



281





ET STACE



282



WILLIAM
Son of Stephen



284



283



HENRY, II.



285



HENRY, III.



286



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288



289



EDWARD, I.



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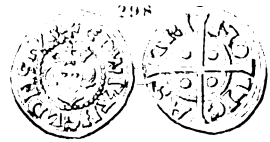
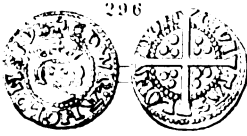


295

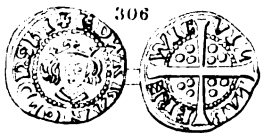
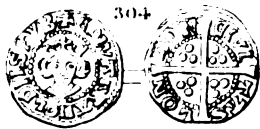
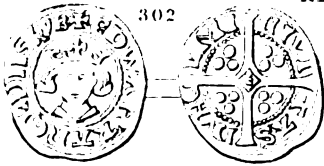


EDWARD, I.

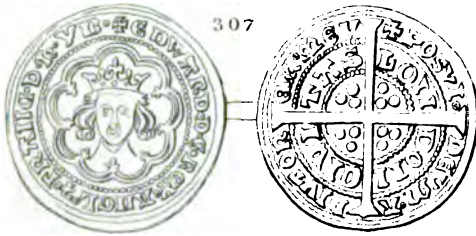
PLATE

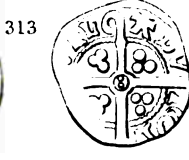


EDWARD, II.



EDWARD, III.





RICHARD, II.



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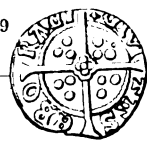
317



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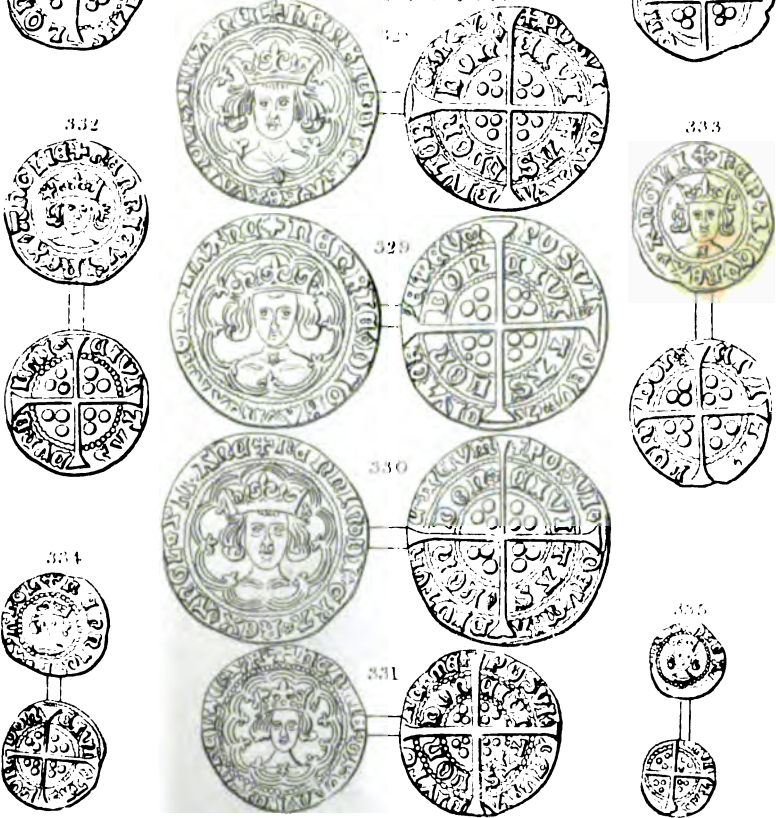
heavy money



light money

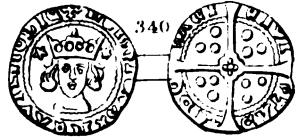
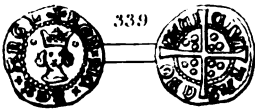


HENRY IV. & VI.

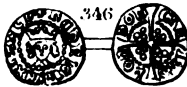
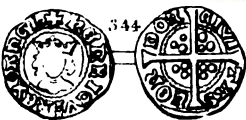




heavy money



light money

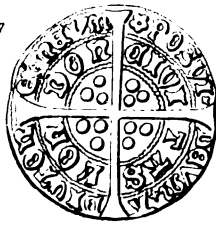




EDWARD IV.



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RICHARD III.



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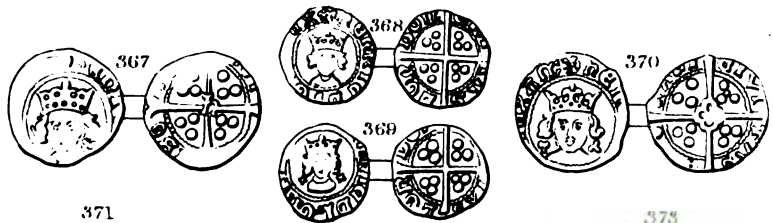
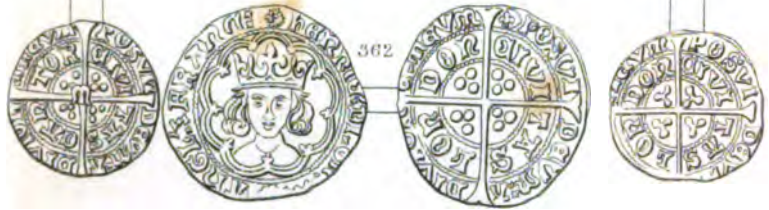


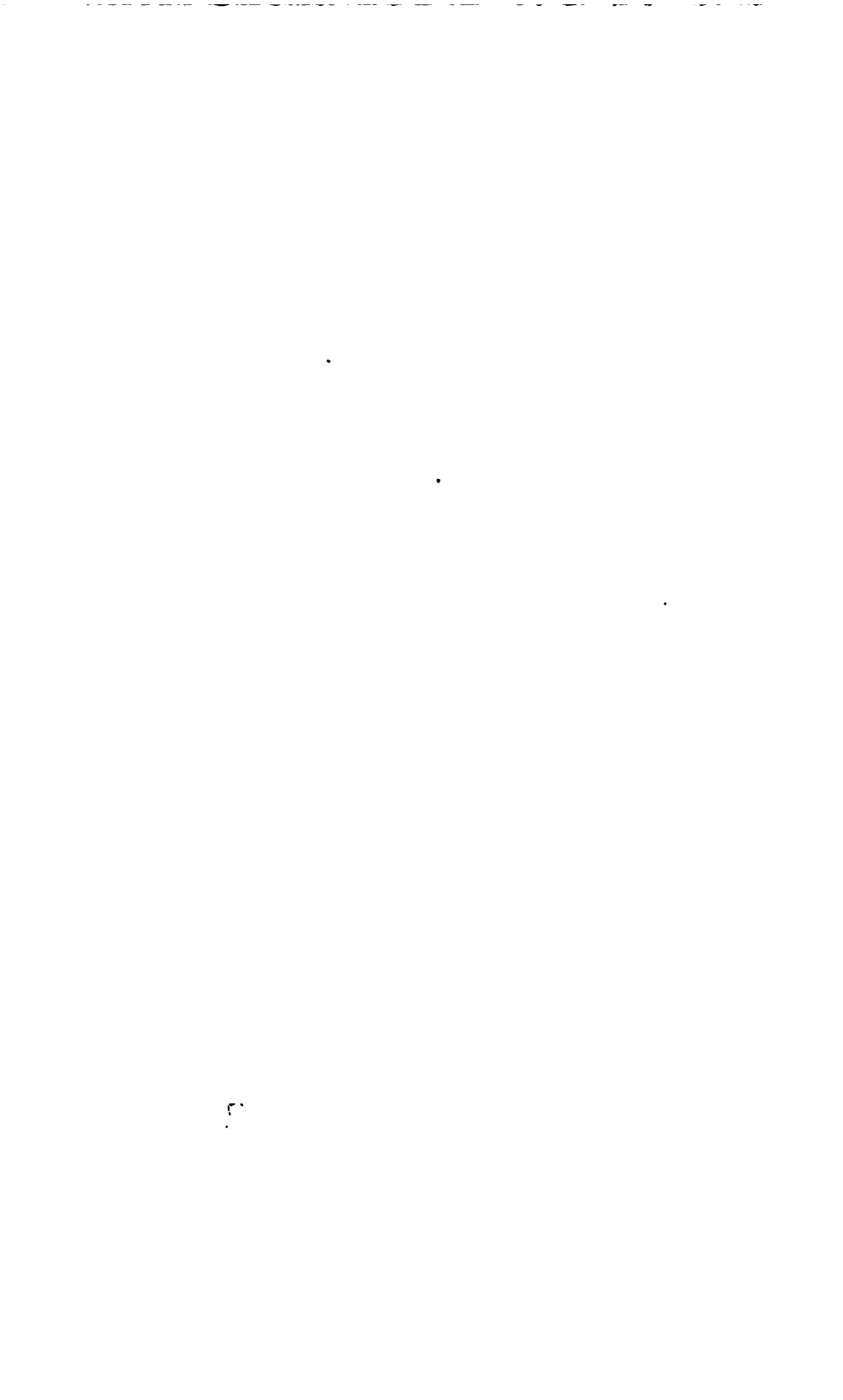
359

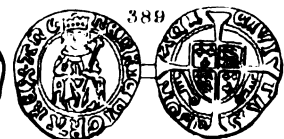
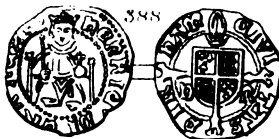
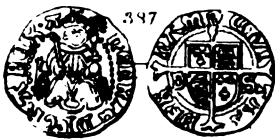
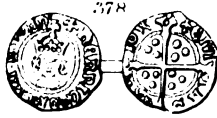
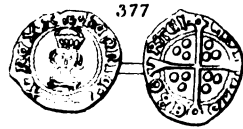
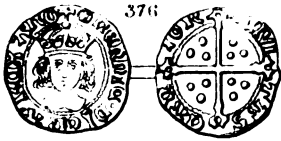
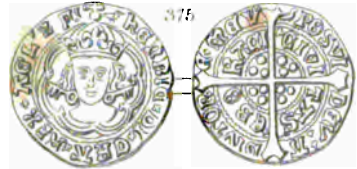
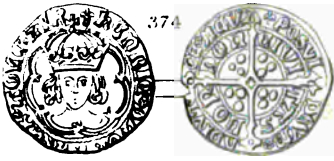


360

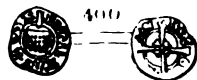
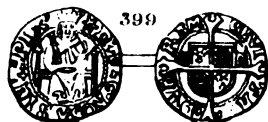
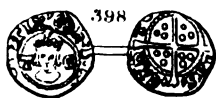
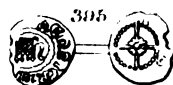
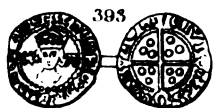




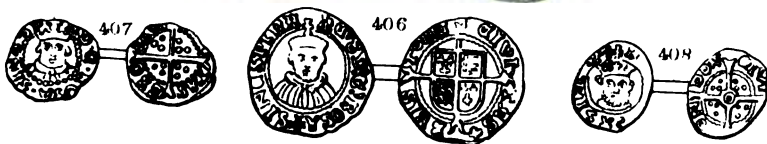


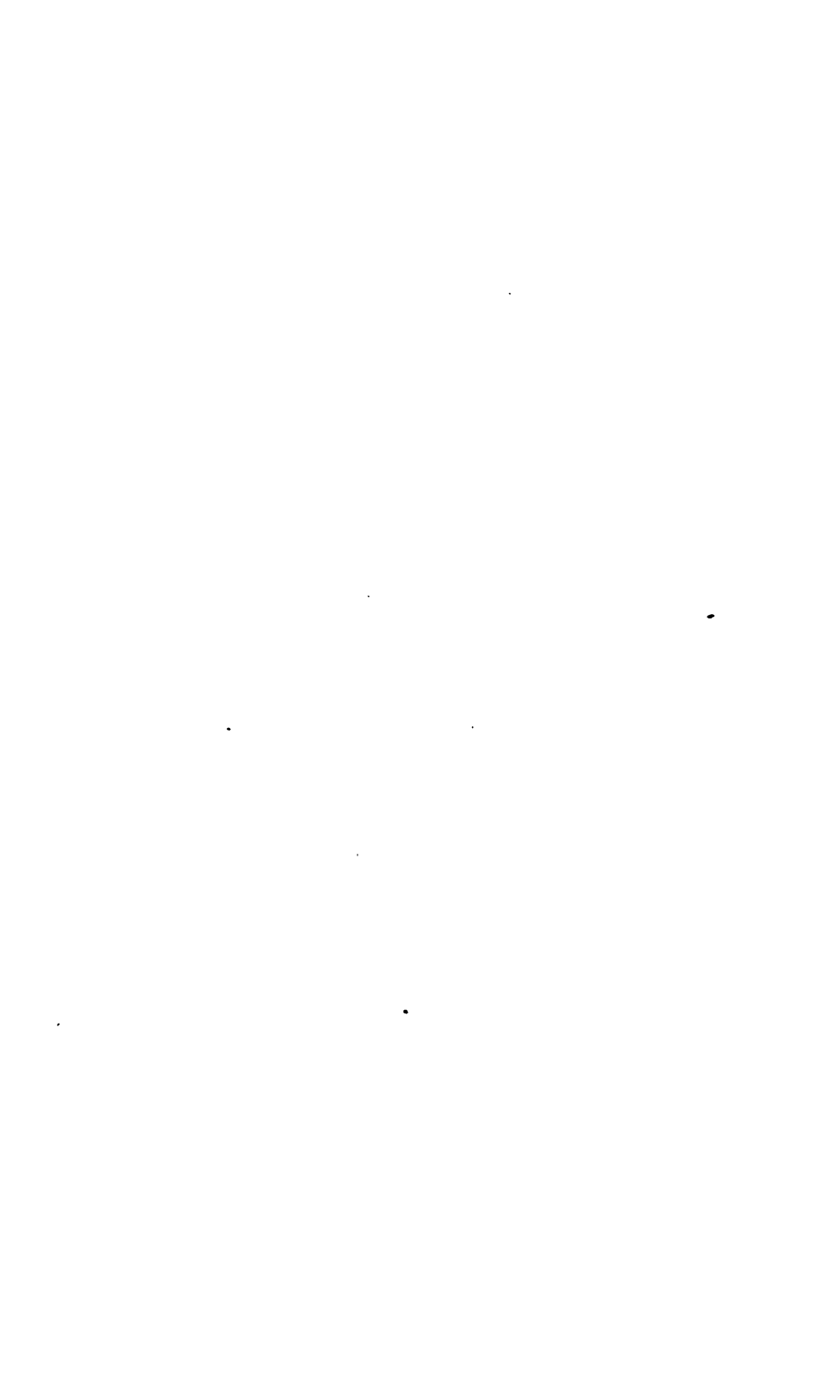
















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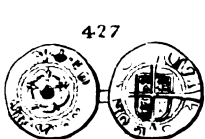
421



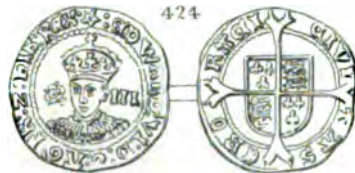
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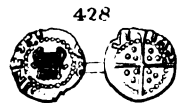
422



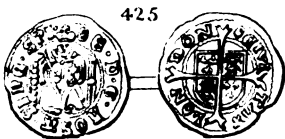
427



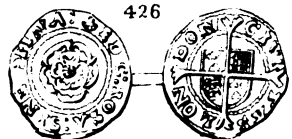
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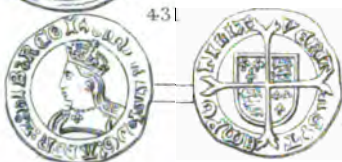


426

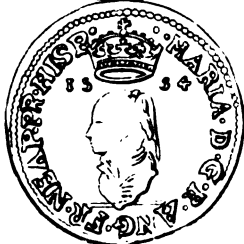
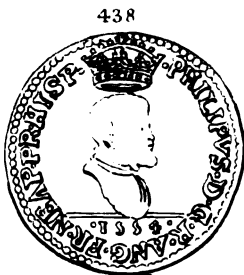
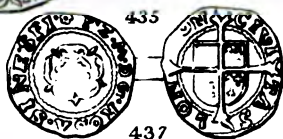
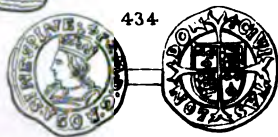


MARY

PLATE VII



PHILIP
&
MARY





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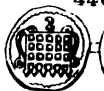
443



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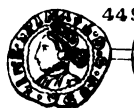
446



447



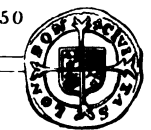
448



449



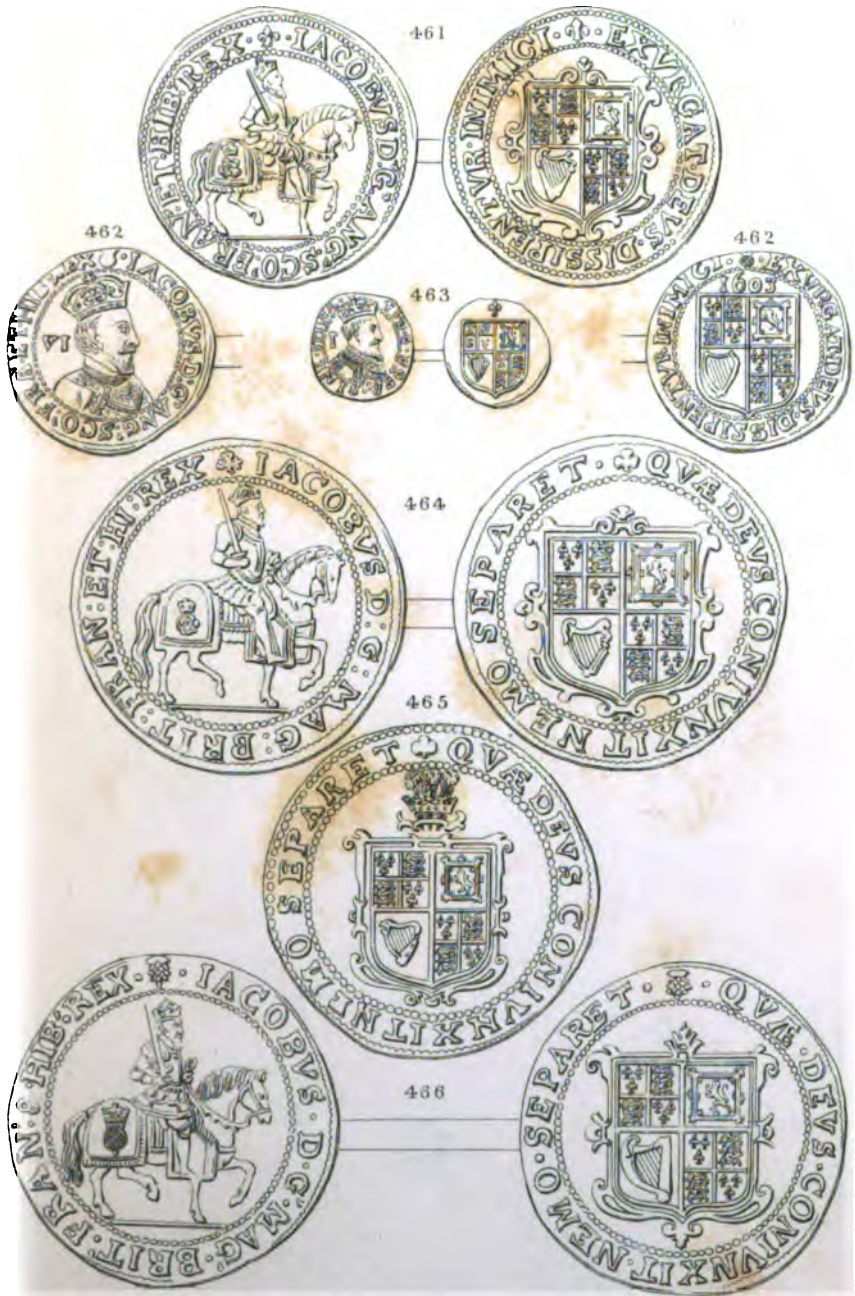
450













467

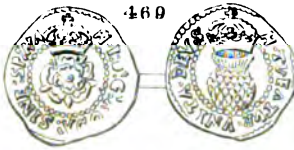


JAMES I.

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CHARLES I.

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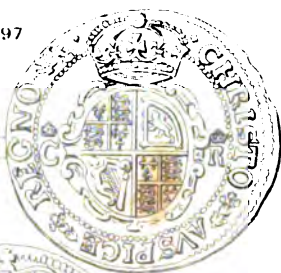




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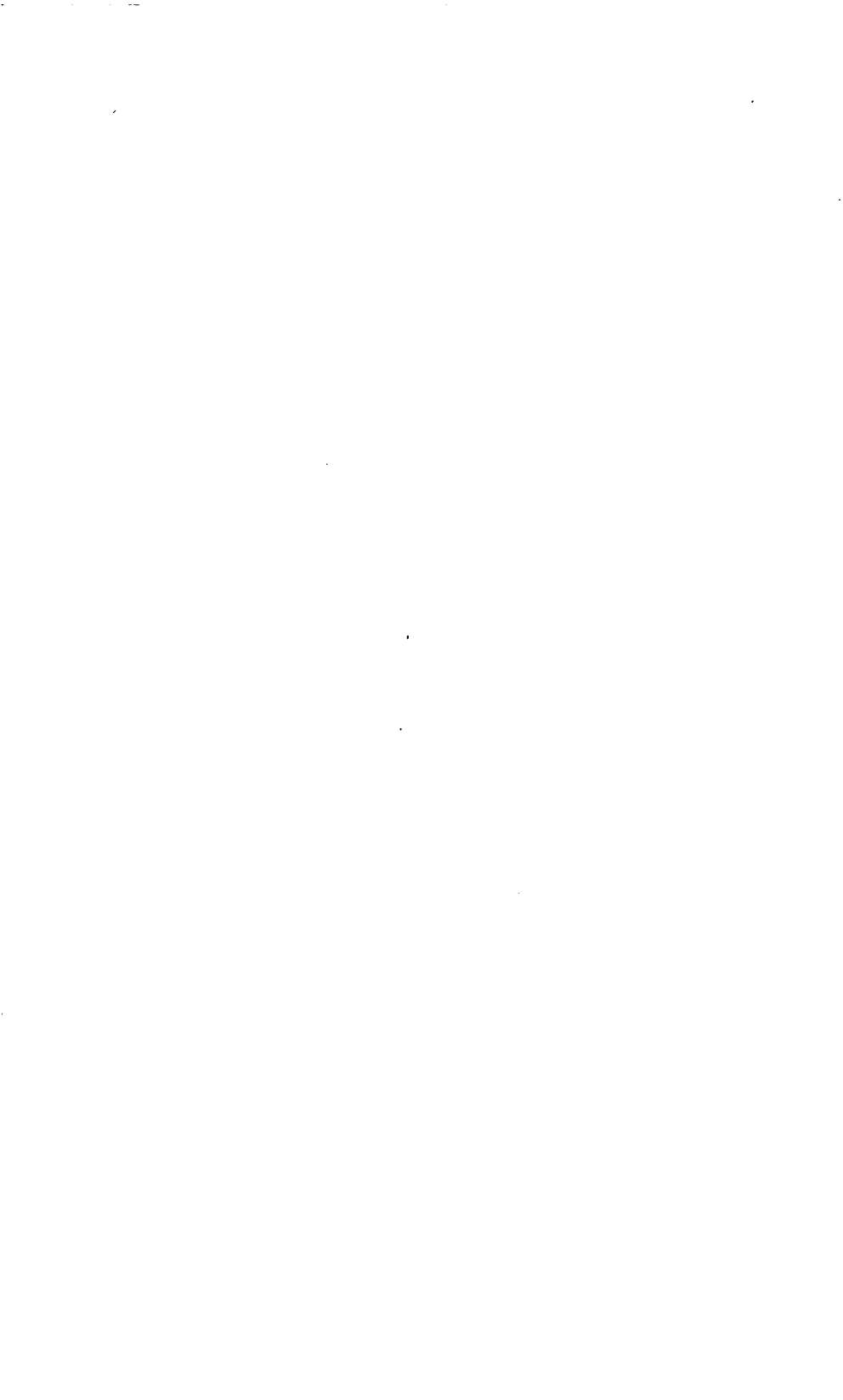


524



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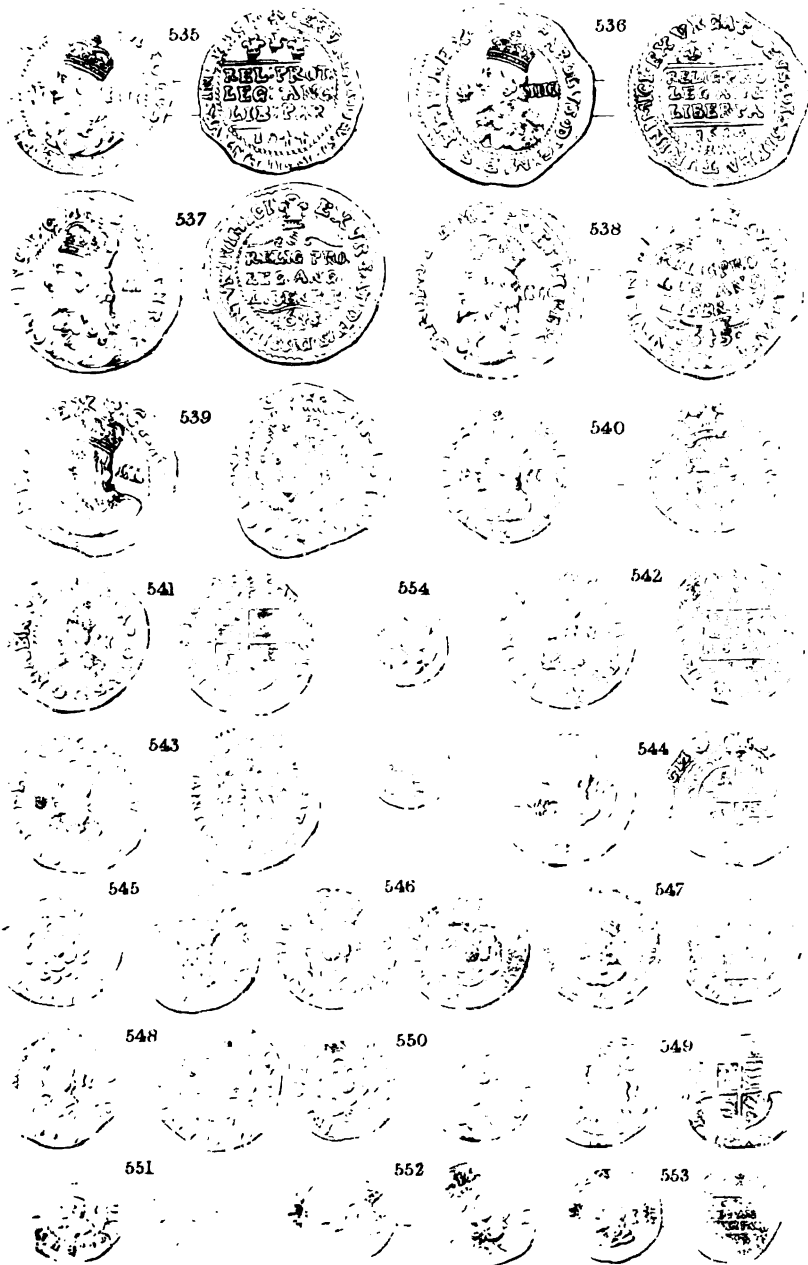
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1641

CHARLES I.

PL. 7. 1.



ASHMOLEAN
OXFORD
MUSEUM





