

MISCELLANEA

A SOUTH ITALIAN IMITATION OF AN ANGLO-SAXON PENNY

OUT of the wreckage of the Byzantine and Lombard dominions in Italy arose in the course of the ninth and tenth centuries a group of duchies that were to give rise to opulent city states in the Middle Ages.



Usually these states imitated Byzantine coinage (Figs. 1-2) and it is remarkable to note the few examples of an Italian state copying the design of an Anglo-Saxon penny.¹

The following copper half-follaro of Gaeta² whose derivation from the English series has hitherto remained unrecognized, is known from two specimens, one in the British Museum (Fig. 3):

MARINO CONS ET DVX. Diademed draped bust to left.

IOH(A)NE(S) CONS ET DVX. Cross within quatrefoil.

The head of the state of Gaeta bore the title Consul et Dux from about 960, and Marino and Giovanni his son held this rank together between 978 and 984. The Saxon prototype appears to be the obverse of either the last type of Edgar, or Edward the Martyr (Fig. 4), or the first type of Æthelræd II, i.e. with a maximum date range of c. 973 to c. 979.³ We are already familiar with the conception of the presence of Anglo-Saxon coins in Rome. Clearly their influence—and that almost contemporary with their issue—extended further south and to a date even later than Mr. Blunt has already demonstrated.

J. P. C. KENT

¹ C. E. Blunt, "Four Italian coins imitating Anglo-Saxon types", *B.N.J.* 1945-8, p. 282.

² G. Sambon, *Repertorio generale delle monete coniate in Italia*, Paris, 1912, p. 45; A. Sambon, *Recueil des monnaies médiévales du Sud de l'Italie*, Paris, 1919, pp. 87-89.

³ Dating kindly supplied by my colleague Mr. R. H. M. Dolley, who with Dr. G. Hatz of Hamburg is preparing a study of a group of mid-tenth-century imitations of Anglo-Saxon coins from Switzerland.

THE FIND-SPOT OF THE "WAR AREA" HOARD OF PENCE OF
WILLIAM I

IN the *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* Mr. J. D. A. Thompson has included a hoard (no. 323) from Scaldwell in Northamptonshire. The authority cited is a passage in a paper by the late W. C. Wells which appeared in the *British Numismatic Journal* for 1923-4. Mr. Thompson says that the find consisted of "250 Anglo-Saxon and Norman pennies and cut halfpennies", but no indication is given of the approximate date of discovery. If, however, we refer back to Wells's original account we find that in fact no Anglo-Saxon coins whatever are mentioned and the context is the Northampton mint specifically during the reign of William I and/or II. We are also told that "the major portion of the find consists of about 260 pennies and cut halfpennies, all of which, with one exception, were of one type". Wells also says that 39 mints were represented in the hoard, that the London coins numbered 50 or more, and that the hoard had been found "a few years ago", a phrase which must surely preclude any date substantially earlier than the outbreak of the First World War. Wells adds that "there is very little doubt that this portion of the hoard contained no fewer than 60 coins by the moneyer Sæwine of Hamtun, *i.e.* Northampton" and says that the hoard also included "a high percentage" of coins of the Stamford mint.

A hoard not mentioned by Thompson is the "War Area" find which was described by Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton in the *British Numismatic Journal* for 1916. Doubtless Thompson was misled into supposing that the "War Area" hoard might have come from Flanders. In fact, however, the composition of the hoard shows that it is an English find, and there can be little doubt but that whoever thought up the ingenious "War Area" label hoped that respect for military security would dissuade the authorities from setting in motion the preliminaries of a treasure-trove inquest. In the event the hope was more than justified, and, while there must have been many numismatists, Brooke included, who suspected an English provenance, nobody appears to have been willing to press for an inquiry at such a time of national crisis.

The suggestion of the present writer is that the Scaldwell and "War Area" hoards are one and the same. On closer examination there are coincidences between the two accounts that drive one remorselessly to this conclusion, and which cannot well be accidental. As we have seen, the Scaldwell hoard, or rather the portion which came to the notice of Wells, consisted of about 260 pence and cut halfpence, while the "War Area" hoard was reported to contain "264 silver pennies", a small number of cut halfpence being included in that total. In both cases "with but one exception" the coins are all of one type, and in both cases 39 mints are represented. That the "War Area" coins are of the "two stars" type of William I is consistent with the context in which Wells mentions the Scaldwell find. Again, the "War Area"

hoard was found in the autumn of 1914 which agrees well with Wells's statement that the Scaldwell find had been made "a few years" before the appearance of his 1922 paper. Finally there is Carlyon-Britton's comment that he had attributed the Hamtun coins "to the Northampton Mint, rather than to the Southampton, upon grounds which I hope to be able to publish at a later date". This seems to suggest that he had some reason to suspect that the coins did not, in fact, come from Flanders, but were possibly from the Midlands. There are, however, three apparent discrepancies, though these present no real difficulty when once one realizes that Carlyon-Britton has *described* no more than 168 coins out of an alleged total of 264.

The first seeming discrepancy is contained in Wells's suggestion that originally the "major part" of the hoard contained no fewer than 60 coins of the Northampton moneyer Sæwine, whereas Carlyon-Britton describes no more than 14. Nor is it easy at first sight to reconcile Wells's "substantial percentage" of Stamford coins with the two examples listed by Carlyon-Britton, while the third inconsistency, admittedly trifling beside the foregoing, is that in the account of the "War Area" hoard no more than 46 London coins are described as against the 50+ alleged to be in Scaldwell. Carlyon-Britton heads his description of the hoard: "The following is a complete list of the coins" and hereafter lists 168 coins as compared with the 264 he had mentioned on the preceding page. No die-duplicates are listed and it seems likely that he did not record them separately and that this accounts for the apparent discrepancies mentioned above. That in Mr. Wells's cabinet there were only three pennies and two cut half-pennies of Class V of Sæwine of Northampton and five coins of Stamford of the same type, may well suggest that a feature of the hoard was a long run of die-duplicates of the former mint in particular.

Collation then of the accounts of the Scaldwell and "War Area" finds leads one to the inescapable conclusion that they are one and the same hoard. In all the circumstances, too, it is fortunate that after the lapse of more than forty years we should be in a position to reconstruct substantially the whole of a hoard which is quite critical for the problem of whether or not there was a Norman mint at Southampton. It only remains for the writer to express his obligations to Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin who has been kind enough to read this note in typescript, and who has confirmed the correctness of some of its deductions by volunteering the information that he has reason to believe that the "War Area" find was from a Northampton churchyard (cf. Drabble Catalogue, lot 584). In this connexion it may be remarked that the published account describes the discovery as having been made "only a few feet outside the present boundary wall of a churchyard of considerable antiquity".

R. H. M. DOLLEY

AN UNPUBLISHED PENNY OF HENRY I

A COIN of *B.M.C.* type 4 in Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton's collection is to be read as under:

Rev. +COLBRANDONCIS

Unpublished Moneyer for the reign.

Attributed by the writer to *Chichester*.

The great rarity of this type may be judged by the fact that there are only four of it in the British Museum and that there was only one (Lot 1052) in the Lockett collection. The total number of specimens in existence is unlikely to exceed a dozen, if, indeed, as many.

The appearance of a new specimen and one with such an intriguing reading as the above (a reading unknown to the late W. J. Andrew who made such a specialized study of the reign) is therefore of major significance and the Society is indebted to Mr. Carlyon-Britton for having given me permission to exhibit his coin at a recent Meeting and to publish it here.

As to its attribution to Chichester it is clear that I do not share the doubts expressed by Mr. King on page 536 of this volume of the *Journal*.

The reading of the inscription is unequivocal and had this been an early *eleventh* century coin instead of an early *twelfth* century one, the Chichester attribution would not have been open to question.

Doubts only arise because in the intervening eighty or so years the mint name had changed from CISECASTRE to CICESTRE and is retained in this latter form for the rest of this reign. This is in fact the only known instance of S for C as the third letter since the end of the reign of Canute.

However, having regard to the very many novel features of this reign and also to the extreme rarity of all the early types I am bound to say that I see nothing particularly surprising to find here on one coin a combination of (1) an unusual form of the mint signature, and (2) the name of an unpublished moneyer.

A study of the mint signatures throughout the reign reveals that 1100 to 1135 is a period when there is a reversion to early forms as well as being one of transition to new names and spellings.

The following examples may be quoted:

Early forms

1. *York* is unknown in *B.M.C.* types 1 to 6 but in types 7 and 9 the mint name reads EBO and EBOR respectively. In type 14 it has reverted to the traditional Norman EVER.
2. Not perhaps very significant, but in types 8 to 13 *Wallingford* reverts to the Saxon spelling of E for A and in type 14 onwards goes back to PAL.

Exceptional forms

1. In type 4 (the type of the coin under review) *Gloucester* is GLOPA

(B.M.C. 31), a form which seems to be transitional between the Saxon GLEPE and the Norman GLOECE.

2. In type 14 the normal LEP and a very exceptional LAPA both occur at *Lewes*.

New forms

1. The Saxon LEGC (type 3) is superseded by CESTRE in type 14 at *Chester*.
2. The Saxon GIFEL for *Ilchester* is superseded by the Norman IVELCE in type 10.
3. The mint name NICOLE for *Lincoln* first appears in type 14, is continued in type 15, and reverts to LINCOL early in the next reign.
4. In type 14 the earlier DVNE for Durham becomes DVRHAM.
5. In type 14 NORHAM supersedes HAMTV for Northampton.

(*N.B.* Owing to the disappearance of the Saxon \eth in type 5 new spellings now occur for Southwark, Sudbury, and Thetford readings.)

In the absence of corroborative evidence from another specimen nothing is provable but in the light of the foregoing and, in particular, of the evidence of York, where a reversion to EBOR after something like 200 years seems to afford a most striking parallel, I certainly regard the attribution to Chichester as being far preferable to either of the only two possible alternatives.

These are either a new mint altogether or a blundered form of a known one, possibly Chester.

In my opinion the former may be ruled out as being quite improbable. The latter has to be considered because the name of this moneyer Colbrand, which is of very infrequent occurrence and is otherwise unknown at Chichester, does occur at Chester late in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and instances are known of the same name reappearing at the same mint after a lapse of many years and it has been suggested to me that EIS1 could be a mis-spelling for CES1.

Only one coin of Chester is known of this period, a coin of type 3 in the late Mr. R. C. Lockett's collection on which the mint signature reads the traditional LEGC so that EIS1 seems to be even more improbable for Chester in type 4 because in addition to a reversion to CEST (which incidentally prior to this only occurs on one die of William I, type 8) it is also necessary to import the mis-spelling of 1 for E into the inscription. Also the final 1 could be the start of an E for EISE but not half a T for CEST.

Two moneyers are known to have been working at Chichester in this reign, viz. Brand and Godwine. Brand is known in types 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, and 14, and Godwine (the later of the two) in types 12, 13, and 14 as well as in Stephen's first type.

Hitherto no coins of Chichester have been recorded between William II, type 5 and Henry I, type 6 but that does not imply that

the mint was inactive. I have not made a mint-by-mint analysis of these early types of Henry I (nor, I think, would this serve any real purpose) but their extreme rarity may be judged by the fact that of types 1 to 12 (inclusive) there are only two specimens recorded in B.M.C. for Chester, and only three for York. In no conceivable circumstances can these figures bear any relationship to the actual output.

It is possible that there may be some inter-connexion between the names Colbrand and Brand but this is not a matter on which I am qualified to speak.

The name is otherwise unknown until it occurs at Stafford early in the reign of Henry II. Is it particularly surprising that it should appear at Chichester in this one type? Here one has to consider the extreme rarity of the type and that it is probably no exaggeration to say that any new specimen of it will bring to light a new moneyer. A striking instance of this recently occurred in type 8 (see R. H. M. Dolley, *B.M.Q.* 1953, p. 55, and pl. xv. 14) which brought to light an entirely new moneyer for Wallingford.

F. ELMORE JONES

AN INTERESTING NEW VARIETY OF THE LATE THIRTEENTH-CENTURY STERLING OF NAMUR

THOSE who have had occasion to work on English hoards from the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries will be only too familiar with the numerous imitations of the Edwardian penny emanating from the seigniorial mints of the Low Countries and the adjoining territories. The great majority of the coins are listed in Chautard's *Imitations des Monnaies au Type Esterlin*, but this classic work was published more than eighty years ago and it is perhaps inevitable that there are omissions and even errors. To the former category would appear to belong a coin (Pl. XXXVII, 11) recently discovered in the course of Ministry of Works excavations at St. Nicholas' Church, Colchester. In addition to being heavily corroded with a significantly cuprous deposit, the sterling in question has been repeatedly mutilated by a sharp instrument—very probably the point of a knife—and sixteen of the damages have completely pierced the metal while others have so distorted the flan that the greater part of the legends are quite illegible. These damages are clearly ancient, and we may suppose that they were inflicted by the disgruntled possessors when the coin was detected and condemned as a "lusshebourne".

The obverse type seems completely obliterated but on close examination we may see sufficient to be reasonably certain that it consisted of an uncrowned bust. Most of the legend is obliterated but it is possible to read some of the letters as follows:

*M..CHION.....

the less certain letters being here distinguished by a pellet placed beneath them. The reverse is clearly of the normal sterling type, a long cross pattee extending to the edge of the coin with three pellets in each of the quarters, and the following letters may be taken as certain:

...|·LF|SEM|O··

The obverse legend may very plausibly be reconstructed (cf. Chautard, nos. 1-6) as follows:

*M|AR|ChION|AMVRC(I)

and not only is the type characteristic of the late thirteenth-century sterling of this mint but the epigraphy agrees in all respects with that found on undoubted coins of the type. The reverse legend at first sight seems nonsensical but the present writer would suggest the following reconstruction:

ERD|A|LF|SEM|O|CG

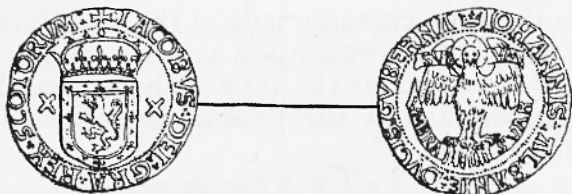
which of course is the normal legend G(uido) COMES FLA(n)DR(i)E written backwards but not strictly retrograde in that the letters are not reversed. The coin has since been successfully cleaned, and the obverse type is now certain while traces are now clearly visible of the R of *Marchio*, the N of *Namurc* and the E of *Fladre*.

On this evidence the coin may be ascribed with confidence to the Low Countries, and the issuer will be the celebrated Gui de Dampierre who was Marquis of Namur from 1263 until his "abdication" in favour of his son in 1299. Since, however, Gui did not become Count of Flanders until 1280, the absolute limits for the coin in question would be c. 1280-c. 1297, and Tournour has endorsed the verdict of earlier numismatists who associated such pieces with an edict of 1283 (*R.B.N.*, 1938, p. 39). In accepting a date ±1285 for the striking of the coin we must be careful not to seem to support too early a dating for its defacement and loss. The evidence of other English and Scottish hoards (e.g. Bootham, Boyton, Galston, Kirkcudbright, Mellen-dean, Montraive, and Tutbury) is that this particular class of imitation was pretty current over a period of more than half a century, and the Colchester specimen could of course have been lost at any time. On the other hand, the degree of mutilation might well suggest some connexion with the great "lushebourne" scares of the last decade of the thirteenth century, and if pressed the numismatist would advocate a date ±1300 as reasonable in the absence of other evidence. It only remains for the present writer to thank Mr. M. R. Hull, F.S.A., of the Colchester Museum for bringing the coin to his notice, and Mlle Jacqueline Lallemand of the Cabinet des Medailles at Brussels who has confirmed that the particular variety would seem unpublished in the Belgian as well as the English literature.

R. H. M. DOLLEY

THE EAGLE CROWN: A GOLD COIN OF THE MINORITY OF JAMES V OF SCOTLAND

THE list of coins included in a "reversione" of 12 December 1521 published by Cochran-Patrick includes only one item likely to puzzle the numismatist: "three score seventeane crounes of Egle" valued at 17s. each.¹ So far as I am aware, such a coin is mentioned nowhere else in the records² and corresponds to nothing to be found in any



work of reference on Scottish coins. Since there were 77 specimens of it in the "reversione", as against 33 angels, it must have been a coin normally current in 1521, and the value assigned to it suggests that it was a coin of about the same dimensions as the demy (16s.) or the unicorn (20s.), i.e. one weighing about 56 or 57 gr., or rather less if it were of purer gold. It is reasonable to identify it with a remarkable gold coin struck by the Duke of Albany, regent during the minority of James V, the existence of which was made known sixty-five years ago by the late Adrien Blanchet. His article seems to have passed unnoticed by subsequent British scholars, and it is therefore worth while recalling the evidence for the existence of the coin and the circumstances of its issue.

There is in the Bibliothèque Nationale a manuscript *Livre de change et monnoies* compiled in the third decade of the sixteenth century by the money-changer Nicolas Duhamel.³ Besides giving descriptions and valuations of the coins and estimates of their fineness, it contains a large number of coin-impressions, made by blackening the surface of the coin and then rubbing the other side of the paper against it with some hard object, probably a piece of wood. The resulting impressions are mirror images of the coins, and owing to the thickness of the paper are not always clear in their details. But they are authoritative in a way that the sketches of coins in old merchants' books can never

¹ R. W. Cochran-Patrick, *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, i (Edinburgh, 1876) p. 67. I should like to thank Mr. Ian Stewart for his kindness in reading through this note and advising me on several points.

² Unfortunately there is a gap in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts between September 1518 and June 1522, just when one might expect to find mention of the coin. I have looked unsuccessfully through vol. xiv of *The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland* (ed. G. Burnett and A. J. G. Mackay, Edinburgh, 1933), which covers the period in question, but these documents rarely make mention of actual coins.

³ A. Blanchet, "Le Livre du changeur Duhamel", *Revue numismatique*, 3rd ser. ix (1891), 60-86, 165-202. M. Blanchet has not reproduced the original text as it stands, but has rearranged it under countries and added many valuable comments.

be, and they enable one to correct the many vagaries of attribution which occur in Duhamel's text.¹

Four of the Scottish coins recorded by Duhamel require no comment: two types of lion (Burns, nos. 456, 483), a rider (no. 602), and a half-unicorn (no. 663). The fifth, of which no specimen is known to exist, is described and illustrated as follows:² "Escus forgez de par Jacques roy descosse du poix de deux deniers seze grains or a vingt et deux karatz et demy vault la piece au pris du cours de lor v^e et xx, xl s.t."

Obv. +IACOBVS-DEI-GRA-REX-SCOTORVM. Shield of Scotland, crowned, between two saltires.

Rev. (Crown) IOHANNIS-ALBANIE-DVCIS-GVERNIX. The Holy Spirit in the form of a dove facing, nimbate and with wings outspread, holding in its claws a riband which curls upwards over the wings and bears the legend SVB VMBRÆ SVARVM.

The weight corresponds to 3.4 g. or 53.5 gr., about the same as that of the French ecu, but its lower fineness explains the slight difference in the values accorded to the two coins in the document of 1521.³ for there can be no doubt that this is the "eagle crown" referred to in the "reversione". The correspondence of value, of date, and of type—for the confusion between a dove and an eagle would be easily made—is too close for error to be possible.

The obverse type and legend of the coin require little comment. Both were to be followed very closely on the gold crown issued by James V after he had attained his majority in 1526, a crown for which this coin evidently formed the model. The legend does not give James the numeral V, however, and it has the A (not T) of his first coinage of placks and unicorns. The reverse type is unique on a coin; but M. Blanchet points out that it occurs also on a heavy gold medallion of John, Duke of Albany, and his wife Anne of which several specimens are known.⁴ The legend is a slightly altered version of part of the verse of Psalm xvii. 8:⁵ "Hide me under the shadow of thy wings" (*Sub umbra alarum tuarum protege me*), with *suarum* substituted for *tuarum* and the wings being depicted in the type instead of included in the legend. The same legend, but with *tuarum*, is found on the excellent of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, first struck in 1497, where the accompanying type shows the shield of Spain protected by an eagle, only the head and outspread wings of which are visible.

This coin is the only one known which bears the name of John,

¹ None of the old coin-books are remarkable for the accuracy of their attributions, but Duhamel's work contains some of the most astounding errors known to me. Fiorini d'oro of Lucca, which have as their obverse type the Santo Volto, are described (p. 169) as "ducatz forgez par Luc duc de Millan au pays ditalie".

² Blanchet, art. cit., pp. 81-83; "Inedited gold crown of James V with the name of John, Duke of Albany". *Num. Chron.* 3rd ser. xi (1891), 203-4.

³ The French ecu ("croune de weight") is there valued at 18s.

⁴ R. W. Cochran-Patrick, *Catalogue of the Medals of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1884), pp. 35-36, illus. on pl. v. t. The medal is dated 1524.

⁵ Psalm xvi. 8 in the Vulgate.

Duke of Albany (1481-1536), who was appointed regent on behalf of the seventeen-month-old James V after the death of his father James IV at Flodden in 1513. GVBerna is probably to be understood as short for *gubernatoris*, the whole legend being in the genitive case, the "protecting wings" of the type being taken to refer to the regent as well as to the Holy Spirit.¹ The duke remained in office until James V was declared of age in 1526, but in fact spent a total of only four of these thirteen years in Scotland.² The document of December 1521 shows that the coins were already in circulation at this date. Instructions for minting unicorns of the old type were issued in March 1518, March 1519, and March 1520.³ Blanchet considered that the coin was struck before 1520, since he assigns this date to Duhamel's exchange book,⁴ but this precision seems to be unjustified; the volume may be two or three years later. Despite the fact that in 1520 and most of 1521 Albany was in France, not in Scotland, it is to these years that we must assign the striking of the remarkable "eagle crowns" in which he coupled his own name with that of his sovereign.⁵

PHILIP GRIERSON

A NEW HALF-SOVEREIGN MULE OF HENRY VIII/EDWARD VI

A NEW half-sovereign mule of Henry VIII/Edward VI has recently come to light and is published here by courtesy of Messrs. Spink & Son Ltd. (Pl. XXXVII, 10).

The obverse of the coin was struck from a die of the 6th coinage of Henry VIII bearing the mint-mark Annulet with Pellet and having Lombardic letters with sleeve ("hook") stops. The Whitton reference for the die is: Tower, Henry VIII, Annulet with Pellet, II (b), var. 7. The reverse is from an orthodox early die of Edward VI's first coinage in Henry's name with mint-mark Arrow, Roman lettering, and lozenge stops. This is Whitton's Tower, Edward VI, Arrow, var. 2 with normal letters E.

This coin forms, as it were, the perfect counterpart of the British Museum specimen which is muled the other way. The latter has on the obverse the young portrait of Edward VI with mint-mark Arrow, Roman letters, and lozenge stops, whereas the reverse bears

¹ The alternative rendering *gubernatione*, "in the regency" (of John, Duke of Albany) is grammatically less probable, for the natural use there would be the ablative throughout: cf. *Ludovico patruo gubernante* and *Ludovico patruo gubernatore* on coins issued by Lodovico il Moro during the minority of Gian Galeazzo Sforza at Milan.

² He was in Scotland May 1515-June 1517, Nov. or Dec. 1521-Oct. 1522, and Sept. 1523-May 1524.

³ Cochran-Patrick, i. 62.

⁴ *Num. Chron.*, p. 203, but in *R.N.*, p. 60, he merely says that it was compiled before 1524. It was certainly posterior to 1518, since it alludes to changes in values since that year (*R.N.*, p. 61). In the series of papal coins it includes nothing later in date than Leo X, who died in 1522.

⁵ Later in the century another regent, James, Earl of Arran, was to put his initials (IG, *Iacobus Gubernator*) on the lion and half-lion issued in Mary's name in 1553.

the Annulet with Pellet mint-mark of Henry VIII and has Lombardic letters with sleeve stops.

To the best of my knowledge these two coins are the only Henry VIII/Edward VI half-sovereign mules on record.

H. SCHNEIDER

ALCISTON FIND (ELIZABETH I), 1925

I RECENTLY had the opportunity of examining a small collection of Elizabethan coins which was unearthed in about 1925 at Alciston, Sussex. It was found buried in the garden of a private house (map reference 505053 O.S. 1 inch, 6th edition) which was on the site of an older building. There was no sign of a container, but as the coins were all found together, they were presumably hidden in a purse or small bag. I examined the twelve coins listed below, but it is possible that in addition there may originally have been a penny. The larger pieces are remarkable for their fine condition, only the earliest sixpence showing any sign of having been in circulation. The groats were well battered and worn, and the two smaller pieces show a fair amount of wear. Since these are amongst the latest coins, and since the early shillings are in such good condition, it is difficult to fix the date of deposit. It must have been after 1585 (p.m. Scallop), probably in the early 1590's. The collection is too small for us to make any generalizations, but the condition of the pieces seems to suggest that, although shillings and sixpences were struck in large quantities, they were not much used in everyday circulation at this date. A photograph of the coins has been deposited with the Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum.

ELIZABETH I

Shillings: p.m. Martlet, 2; Bell, 1; Scallop (over \propto on obv. (?) and rev.), 1.	4
Sixpences: p.m. Ermine, 1572, 1; Eglantine, 1574, 1; 1575 (over 4), 1.	3
Groats: p.m. Cross Crosslet, 2; Martlet, 1.	3
Threepence: p.m. Ermine, 1572 (over 2), 1.	1
Half-groat: p.m. Bell (with pellets behind bust), 1.	1
	<hr/> 12

I. D. BROWN

AN UNPUBLISHED SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TOKEN HALFPENNY OF LONDON

By the kindness of the owner, Mr. John Asprey, I am able to put on record what would seem to be a quite unpublished London halfpenny token of the seventeenth century. It was found in the course of the removal of a partition wall at his residence, Roebuck Cottage, Lemsford near Welwyn Garden City, and, as the accompanying illustration shows (Pl. XXXVII, 12), is in a remarkably fine state of preservation. The obverse legend reads:

∴ANTHONY•MOREING•BREWER

and the type is that of two men in frocks or aprons who carry a large cask suspended from a long pole. The reverse legend reads:

∴IN•WHITE•FRYERS•1666∴

and the type consists of the initials A and M and the numeral " $\frac{1}{2}$ " arranged in an inverted triangle and interspersed with one large and five small cinquefoils disposed in a regular pattern.

The number of seventeenth-century tokens with this particular obverse type is not large. Williamson's edition of Boyne lists only three halfpennies and four farthings. Of the halfpennies one was issued by a Smithfield tradesman (London, 673), and the type certainly relates to the name of the house which is given in the legend as "The 2 Brewers". The same is almost certainly true of the halfpenny issued in Southwark by a certain Elizabeth Wapshott (Southwark, 385) where the legend ends "at ye" and the name of the house has to be supplied from the type. In the case of the third halfpenny, however, which was issued by a certain Thomas Tutty of Rye (Sussex 157), the type could as well refer to his occupation as to the name of the house, and more work will have to be done locally to establish whether or not he was a brewer or a licensee or both.

Three of the farthings were issued by London tradesmen. In the case of one from East Smithfield (London 901) the legend informs us that the name of the house was "The 2 Dra(y) Men", and in the case of one from Saffron Hill (London 2443) we are again told specifically that the name of the house was "The 2 Brewers". The third farthing (London, 1905), however, is enigmatic, and only the initials at present identify the Millbank issuer, but again there is a fair presumption that a house called "The Two Brewers" or "The Two Draymen" is to be inferred. The fourth farthing, of very different fabric from the others, was struck for an Oxford tradesman (Oxfordshire 128; Leeds, Oxford 34) and here the type is probably to be taken only as a general allusion to his trade, for in the legend he is described as a brewer.

Unfortunately the British Museum does not possess a specimen of the Rye halfpenny, and Mr. H. H. King has reported that the only specimen known to us in a private collection is in too poor condition to allow of exact classification, but the remaining three halfpence and four farthings fall naturally into two main classes. On the three London farthings the porters wear "trousers" and "top-boots", and on all the halfpennies and on the Oxford farthing "frocks" or "aprons" and "shoes". Closer examination would suggest that the dies for the tokens in each class were all cut by the same hand. To take first the London farthings which form the most obviously homogeneous grouping, we may note that the fabric of all three is identical, and in each case the diameter is 15 mm. In each case, too, the outer circle on both obverse and reverse is composed of vertical oblongs, while the inner circle, found on the obverse only, takes the form of a cable. Many of the letter punches can be shown to be common to all three, and the same punches are used to build up the obverse type.

The reverse type is in each case composed of the initials of the issuer, and the stops are lozenges. As Dr. Milne saw so very clearly in his admirable little study of the tokens of Oxfordshire, the compilers of "Boyne-Williamson" missed half the story of the seventeenth-century token when they did not include details of stops, circles, and flawed punches. Examination of these farthings, too, has shown that the die-axis is invariably 0° , and we may accept Dr. Milne's suggestion that they belong to the earlier of the two groupings, though as it happens not one is dated.

Typologically and technically the three halfpence and the Oxford farthing do not have the appearance of forming a unity, and in diameter they range from 17 mm. to more than 20. On closer examination, however, it would seem that the individualism of a gifted die-cutter is more than sufficient to explain such quirks as the substitution of wigs on the Whitefriars token in place of hats and caps on those from Smithfield and Southwark respectively. In the first place we may note that on all four tokens the outer border of both obverse and reverse is composed of diamonds, and the inner of pellets. Moreover, the Oxford token is firmly tied to that from Southwark by the use of the same flawed "O" punch. The latter in turn is associated with the Smithfield token by the use of the same flawed "E" punch, and the chain is completed by the occurrence on the Whitefriars token of the identical puncheon, admittedly inverted, which was used to put in the barrel on that from Smithfield. All the tokens are dated 1666, and in each case the "6" punch is disproportionately large compared with the "1". That the die-relationship should be 0° (Whitefriars and Oxford), 270° (Smithfield), and 90° (Southwark) of course no more than bears out Dr. Milne's experience in respect of a much wider sample of this grouping.

It would seem, then, that the great bulk of the dies for tokens, at least as regards the seventh decade of the seventeenth century, were cut at London by a very limited number of "specialists" who must have done a roaring trade. To what extent the actual tokens may have been struck centrally as well is a question that will have to be gone into very thoroughly. In many cases the fabric of tokens of identical style is so homogeneous that one would be tempted to assume that they were *not* struck by individual tradesmen, but we must allow for the possibility that the die-engravers may also have supplied, as well as dies, standardized blanks which were struck locally in presses of the type described by Pegge.

R. H. M. DOLLEY

THREE RARE SOHO PIECES

DURING a recent visit to the Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery, I was fortunate to discover three excessively rare early original Soho pieces in gilt copper, two of them hitherto unpublished. By courtesy of Mr. Adrian Oswald, M.A., F.S.A., these pieces were loaned to me for closer examination and were duly exhibited at the Society's meeting on 23 January 1957, with his kind permission.

1. *Pattern Penny, 1805, in gilt copper.*

Obv. GEORGIUS III·D:G·REX. Draped bust to right; four berries in wreath; K: on shoulder.

Rev. BRITANNIARUM. Britannia with SOHO and ·· on rock to right and with erasure lines between the shield and the trident butt, obliterating the K which was originally on the die before it was altered.

Edge. Obliquely grained.

An exceedingly rare die-pairing, the only other specimen known to me in gilt being in Blackburn Museum. The only known example in plain copper is in my own collection.

2. *Proof Penny, 1807, in gilt copper.*—Usual type. The only genuine proof I have ever seen of this date in any metal. Copper and bronzed copper re-strikes made 60 or more years later from rusted dies by W. J. Taylor are relatively common.3. *Obverse (uniface) of Pattern Halfpenny, 1799, in gilt copper.*

Obv. GEORGIUS III. D:G· BRITANN·REX·F·D·&·C. Bust to right, with truncation of shoulder obliquely striated.

Edge. Obliquely grained.

Specimens occur in plain and bronzed copper (both rare), but so far as I know this gilt one may well be unique.

These three pieces, all in brilliant condition, formed part of the P. R. Thomason Gift (1930) to the Birmingham Museum. It is extremely likely that Mr. Thomason was a descendant of Sir Edward Thomason, the well-known Birmingham medal manufacturer and friend of Matthew Boulton.

C. W. PECK

A GROUP OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN COINS FROM
A SITE IN MALVERN

RECENTLY Mr. F. W. Romney of Great Malvern was kind enough to allow the writer to list before their dispersal a group of 40 coins, tokens, &c., which had passed into his possession. The coins obviously do not constitute a hoard but all were found in 1849 in the course of digging the foundations of the Abbey Hotel. According to Mr. Romney the hotel stands on the site of the old Priory Guesten Hall built c. 1400

and wantonly demolished in 1841. This magnificent timber structure appears to have ended its days as a barn, but was originally built to house the many pilgrims who flocked to Malvern Priory in the fifteenth century. Although none of the coins are particularly rare they do form an entity, while it is understood that for certain purposes a complete record of the coins found in a given area has evidential value for the statistician.

The following contractions are used:

- Atkins = J. Atkins, *Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire*, London, 1889.
 Barnard = F. P. Barnard, *The Casting-Counter and the Counting-Board*, Oxford, 1916.
 Brooke = G. C. Brooke, *English Coins*, 3rd ed., London, 1950.
 B & W = C. E. Blunt and C. A. Whitton, "The Coinage of Edward IV and of Henry VI (Restored)", *B.N.J.*, vol. xxv, pp. 4 ff.; 130 ff.; 291 ff.
 D & H = A. Dalton and S. H. Hamer, *The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century*, n. 1, 1910.
 Gutttag = E. H. Adams, *Catalogue of the Collection of Julius Gutttag, &c.*, New York, 1929.
 Lawrence = L. A. Lawrence, "The Long-Cross Coinage", *B.N.J.*, vol. ix, pp. 145 ff.; x, pp. 69 ff.; xi, pp. 101 ff.
 Liddell = D. G. Liddell, *The Milled Coinage of England 1662-1746*, London, 1950.
 MIH = E. Hawkins, A. W. Franks, and H. A. Grueber, *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland*, London, 1885.
 Seaby = H. A. Seaby, *Notes on English Silver Coins 1066-1648*, London, 1948.
 Stewart = I. H. Stewart, *The Scottish Coinage*, London, 1955.
 Yriarte = J. de Yriarte, *Catálogo de los Reales de A Ocho españoles*, Madrid, 1955.

COINS, ETC., FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE ABBEY HOTEL, MALVERN, IN 1849

A. COINS

ENGLAND

Gold

HENRY VI

1. *Quarter-noble*, London, Brooke Class IV 26.3 gr.

JAMES I

2. *Half-unite*, Kenyon 103, i.m. escallop 70.8 gr.

ANNE

3. *Guinea*, 1713, Liddell 225 116.0 gr.

Silver

HENRY III

4. *Penny*, Lawrence Class IIIb, John of *Carlisle*? two fragments

EDWARD III

5. *Groat*, York, Brooke Class E 51.7 gr.

EDWARD IV

6. *Groat*, York, Brooke Class III (First reign, light coinage), B & W, vi 39.1 gr.
 7. *Groat*, London, Brooke Class 6 (second reign), B & W, xxi (rev. var. 4) 38.8 gr.
 8. *Halfpenny*, London, Brooke Class I (First reign, light coinage), B & W, v. 3 5.4 gr.

HENRY VIII

9. *Half-groat*, Canterbury, Archbishop Warham, i.m. cross patonce, uncertain mark 19.8 gr.

ELIZABETH

10. *Shilling*, i.m. hand 84.0 gr.
 11. *Sixpence*, i.m. crown, 1568 41.6 gr.
 12. *Sixpence*, i.m. acorn, 1573 40.4 gr.
 13. *Sixpence*, i.m. Π, 1583 39.6 gr.
 14. *Sixpence*, uncertain i.m. and date 30.1 gr.

CHARLES I

15. *Half-crown*, Seaby 3 or 4, uncertain i.m. 196.2 gr.

CHARLES II

16. *Shilling*, 1668, Liddell 731 (no stop before DEI) 91.6 gr.
 17. *Groat*, 1678, Liddell 1750 29.1 gr.

WILLIAM III

18. *Crown*, 1695, Tower, OCTAVO, Liddell 807 456.0 gr.
 19. *Shilling*, uncertain date, provincial mint? 72.3 gr.
 20. *Sixpence*, uncertain date and mint 23.1 gr.
 21. *Threepence*, uncertain date and mint 17.5 gr.

GEORGE II

22. *Sixpence*, 1757, Liddell 1082 (pierced) 46.0 gr.
 23. *Groat*, 1729, Liddell 1791 28.5 gr.

GEORGE III

24. *Sixpence*, 1816, Liddell 1106 40.6 gr.
 25. *Sixpence*, 1817, Liddell 1107 38.5 gr.

Copper

CHARLES II

26. *Farthing*, 167?

GEORGE II

27. *Halfpenny*, 1723

GEORGE III

28. *Halfpenny*, 1775
 29. *Halfpenny*, 1806

SCOTLAND

Gold

JAMES I

30. *Half-demy*, Stewart 81 (7 arc variety) 23.6 gr.

Billon

CHARLES I

31. Forgery of *Twenty-pence Scots*, Third coinage (reads SCO.TANGFRET.
 HIB and IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT) 8.0 gr.

SUMATRA

BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY

Copper

32. *Kapang*, 1804, Atkins 24

SPANISH AMERICA

Silver

CHARLES IV

33. *Piece of Eight Reales*, 1805, Lima (ME), Yriarte 755, Gutttag 427IB 421.0 gr.

B. TOKENS

Copper

34. *MANCHESTER HALFPENNY*, 1793, D & H 131
35. *ANGELSEY MINES HALFPENNY*, 1788, D & H 341

C. COUNTERS

Silver

36. *SIMON PASSE "ENGRAVED"*, William II, First series (full-length figure) MIH 281

Brass

37. Earlier Nuremberg Group: *Obv.* Reichapfel, &c. meaningless legend TATATATA, &c. Diameter 2.5 cm. *Rev.* Monogram $\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{C}}$ meaningless legend MRASM \cap RSMA \cap S, &c.
38. Earlier Nuremberg Group: *Rechenmeister* type, cf. Barnard, p. 234
Diameter 2.8 cm. *Obv.*: as Barnard, pl. XLII, no. 3
Rev.: ABCD/•EFGHIK/•LMNORQ/RSTVXY/•Z:
SCH/•Y
39. Later Nuremberg Group: as Barnard, pl. xxxiii, no. 84

D. UNCERTAIN

Brass

40. Smooth disk
Diameter 1.8 cm. ? a button or shovehalfpenny blank

R. H. M. DOLLEY



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



