

with pellet or saltire marks may belong to the Pre-Treaty coinage.⁴ The fact that obverse legends ending in REX ANG do not appear on any Florin pence of London or Canterbury may be explained by the reduced emissions of that denomination from the former after 1348 and the closure of the latter in 1346. However, one cannot dismiss the possibility that it is not known for London because of the non-survival of examples from the very small amount struck in 1349/50 (£47), but it is equally likely that old dies continued to be used for this. This reduction in the striking of pence coincided with an upsurge in the production of halfpence during the period 2 June 1349 to 24 June 1351 when £15,048 5s. 6d. (over 7 million) of this denomination were issued from London compared with only £32 2s. 0d. (30,000 odd) in farthings.⁵ This small figure may also account for the absence of London farthings with the REX AN termination, although, as in the case of the pence, a specimen may turn up. In the light of the above a date of c. 1349 to 1351 appears probable for all denominations with REX AIN, ANG or AN legends. This vindicates Elmore Jones' suggestion that the REX AIN pence might conceivably be the Durham counterpart of the 'missing' London penny of June 1349–April 1350.⁶

Acknowledgments: I am grateful to Patrick Finn for advising me of this coin and especially to its owner, Roger Shuttlewood, for his kind permission to publish it in this Journal.

⁴ *SCBI* 39, n. 134 to pl. 41.

⁵ C.G. Crump and C. Johnson, 'Tables of bullion coined under Edward I, II and III', *NC* 1913, 200–45 (at p. 220).

⁶ F. Elmore Jones, "'EDWARDVS REX AIN" de Bury or Hatfield? – A new approach to an old problem', *BNJ* 29 (1959), 326–33 (at p. 331).

UNITES FROM SHILLING DIES AND UNRECORDED SHILLINGS OF CHARLES I

MICHAEL SHARP

A Tower unite, m.m.plumes, struck from the obverse die for a Group C2 shilling was in the Ryan Collection (Lot 446) but was not illustrated and it is thought appropriate to show it here (**Pl. 19, 1**). Its existence prompts the conclusion that the extremely rare Oxford unite with Declaration in straight lines (Morr. A1), was struck from a die intended as a shilling reverse. Morrieson remarked on the similarity of its reverse to that of a shilling, but it can also be said to be totally different from any of the accepted unite reverses, and one is mindful of the existence of the half-unite of 1642 struck from a sixpence reverse die (Morr. A1).

A Tower shilling, m.m.sun, with an unrecorded bust has turned up and, quite remarkably, its discovery was quickly followed by that of a die duplicate! Since they were struck on small flans and have weak areas, both are illustrated **Pl. 19, 2 and 3**). The somewhat narrow bust is similar in proportion to that of Group F6 but the crown is double arched and the truncation very different. As an aside, the O of CAROLUS looked punched over a D. The reverse is as that for Group G2. It seems fitting to record this discovery as G3/2 on the basis that G2/2 coins are known with m.m.s eye and sun. H1/1 coins are known with m.m.s sun and sceptre and this new piece is, as yet, known only with the sun mark. Less exciting is the discovery of an E1/3 shilling m.m.crown. The obverse mark is small and does not appear to be over bell (**Pl. 19, 3a**).

An Oxford shilling of 1643 which does not conform to any illustrated by Morrieson is also recorded here (**Pl. 19, 4**). Both obverse and reverse appear to be different, although one has to be mindful that Morrieson did not illustrate all die varieties.

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1



2



NORTH: EDWARDIAN NOTES



1



2



3



3a



4



SHARP: UNITES AND SHILLINGS