THE FIRST COINAGE OF HENRY II.

BY NATHAN HEYWOOD.

UPON the death of King Stephen, which occurred at Canterbury on the 25th day of October, 1154, for the first time since the Conquest a King ascended the throne of England without opposition. By the treaty of Wallingford, the succession of the crown had been settled in favour of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Normandy, the grandson of Henry I.

According to the monastic historian, Roger of Wendover,

When Henry heard of Stephen's death, he came to Barbeffeure, where he waited one month for a favourable wind to cross the Channel. Meanwhile there was such great tranquility in England, as rarely happens when its kings die, for the love and fear which the people felt for Duke Henry, their future Sovereign. On the 7th of December he landed in England, and was received with much joy, both by the clergy and the laity, and on the 19th of December, being the Sunday next before Christmas Day, he was saluted king with universal acclamation, and crowned at Westminster by Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Archbishops, Bishops, and Barons of both England and Normandy. As soon as he was made King, he began to resume possession of the cities, castles, and towns which belonged to the Crown, to destroy the rebellious castles, to expel the foreigners, and principally Flemings, from the kingdom and to depose the pseudo-earls, on whom Stephen had lavishly bestowed almost all the proceeds of his exchequer.—Dr. Giles.

Although Henry on this occasion remained exactly twelve months in England, he was probably too much engaged in settling the political
affairs of the country to turn his attention to such matters of constitutional detail as the currency, and early in January, 1156, he sailed for Normandy and stayed abroad until April, 1157. During the whole of this period it would appear certain that Stephen’s money remained current in England, for Roger de Hoveden tells us that it was not until Henry’s return (although he erroneously gives this to the year 1156) that “he issued a new coinage which was the only one received and current throughout the realm.” That it was his first coinage is clear, because in 1180 his great recoinage was described as secunda moneta.

Nevertheless, there is some little uncertainty as to the exact date when his first coinage was actually issued, for although 1156 has been usually accepted as the date, Roger of Wendover and Matthew of Westminster record the fact under the year 1158. Also John de Taxter, although confusing it with the second coinage of 1180, refers to the date of coinage as 1158. The weight of evidence, therefore, is in favour of the latter year, although it is remarkable that Henry should have allowed his predecessor’s money to remain current and unchanged for more than three years after his accession. But as to the duration of the issue of his coinage there is no doubt, for nearly all authorities agree that it remained current until the year 1180.

Although it had thus a period of issue of about twenty-two years, we have the records of only five discoveries of it in modern times. Fortunately one of these, namely, at Tealby in Lincolnshire, contained five thousand seven hundred specimens, and therefore, although the greater portion of the hoard was remelted into bullion, the money is by no means scarce in our cabinets. The type is as follows:—

**Obverse.**—King’s bust crowned, with a double row of pearls surmounted by three fleurs de lys, and mantled. Front faced or slightly inclined to the left. Sceptre to left, terminating in a cross pattée, sloping over the King’s right shoulder and held in his right hand. No inner circle.

**Reverse.**—Within an inner circle, a large cross, sometimes a small star of four rays saltire-wise in the centre. In each angle a small cross pattée pointing to the centre.
Obverse legend.—

* hENR RE*
  hENRI
* hENRI R
* hENRI RE*
* hENRI RE*
* hENRI R A
* hENRI R AG
* hENRI RE* AN
* hENRI RE* ANL
* hENRI RE* ANEL

Often colons separating the words and at the end of the legend.

Reverse legend.—Moneyers' names followed by the word ON and the name of the mint where struck. In some instances letters or contracted words follow the name of the moneyer as * PIRES : MER : ON : LVN*. The legend is invariably divided by a cross, and single pellets or colons usually separate the words and often end the inscription.

Alphabet.—A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Varieties.—Except in the obverse legend there is remarkable uniformity of design in the coins as a whole, the only three known definite varieties, all of which are in Mr. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet, being:

1. Obverse.—... ENR . E* U. Type as usual, but with an inner circle.
   Reverse.—... : ON : ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Usual type. Fig. 24.
2. Obverse.—* hE : RI : RE* : Type as the last.
   Reverse.—* WALTER ............... Usual type. Probably of the Northampton mint. Fig. 23.
3. Obverse.—. ENRI RE* : AN Type as last.
   Reverse.—* ING ................. RAOM Usual type. Northampton mint. Fig. 14.

On none of the three coins is the name of the king quite distinct.

Mints :


1 In Mr. Carlyon-Britton's collection.
The First Coinage of Henry II.

Leicester.   St. Edmundsbury. Wilton.
London.      Shrewsbury.  Worcester (?).

The coins are all pennies of fine silver, but halfpennies were still formed by cutting the penny into two halves along the lines of the reverse cross.

Finds.—First at Royston, Hertfordshire; secondly, at Bramham Moor, Yorkshire; thirdly, at Tealby, Lincolnshire; fourthly, at Ampthill, Bedfordshire; and fifthly, at Awbridge, near Romsey, Hampshire.

There cannot be any doubt that these coins represent the first coinage of Henry II., for it was discovered by Sir Henry Ellis,

That whereas the names of the moneyers on coins of this type struck at Wilton are ASCHETIL, LANTIER, and WILLEM. There is a record [called the Chancellor's Roll] in the British Museum of the eleventh year of Henry II., in which the two former, whose names are both very uncommon, and occur as of this town on no other type, are mentioned as moneyers at Wilton.¹

The hoard found at Tealby, as previously mentioned, numbered five thousand seven hundred specimens, all of one type, and was examined by the late Dr. Taylor Combe. He communicated a paper upon the subject, which was read before the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries on the 24th of February, 1814, and in it, referring to the whole find, he stated:—

The coins were as fresh as when they were first issued from the mint, yet their execution was so bad that on many of them scarcely two letters could be discerned. The workmanship of these coins can, indeed, confer no credit on the state of the arts in the time of Henry II.; yet it is deserving of attention, that the weights of them, though apparently regulated by a pair of shears, were adjusted with extraordinary accuracy.

¹ Hawkins' Silver Coins of England, p. 189.
The following is the analysis of Dr. Taylor Combe's precise tests of the weights of the coins in this hoard:—

50 pieces were weighed separately and found to be 22 grains each.
100 were weighed against 100, the difference was 6 grains.
100 were weighed against 100, the difference was 14 grains.
200 were weighed against 200, the difference was 11 grains.
300 were weighed against 300, the difference was 13 grains.
400 were weighed against 400, the difference was 22 grains.
500 were weighed against 500, the difference was 19 grains.
600 were weighed against 600, the difference was 6 grains.
700 were weighed against 700; there was no difference, $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain turned the scale.
800 were weighed against 800, the difference was 14 grains.
900 were weighed against 900, the difference was 2 grains.
1000 were weighed against 1000, the difference was 14 grains.
100 weighed 4 oz. 11 dwt. 17 grains.
100 weighed 4 oz. 11 dwt.
100 weighed 4 oz. 11 dwt. 14 grains.
100 weighed 4 oz. 11 dwt. 6 grains.
100 weighed 4 oz. 11 dwt. 3 grains.
100 weighed 4 oz. 11 dwt. 16 grains.
100 weighed 4 oz. 11 dwt. 23 grains.
100 weighed 4 oz. 11 dwt. 18 grains.
100 weighed 4 oz. 11 dwt. 18 grains.
100 weighed 4 oz. 11 dwt.

5127 weighed 19 lb. 6 oz. 5 dwt.

They should have weighed 19 lb. 6 oz. 19 dwt. 18 grains. The difference is 14 dwt. 18 gr., which, divided amongst the whole number, makes each coin to have weighed nearly within $\frac{1}{15}$ of a grain of its proper weight.

The Tealby coins were handed over to the Crown as treasure trove, and, after an examination, during which selections were made for the British Museum and for a few favoured individuals, the remaining five thousand one hundred and twenty-seven specimens, the total given above, were melted at the Tower of London.

The law of treasure trove has never been appreciated by the public, who have always considered that unclaimed property should belong to the finder as against all the world, save the true owner.
Such, however, is not the case, the ownership of hidden treasure being vested in the Crown.

Had the Tealby find passed into private hands, probably over five thousand coins, perfect as when they left the mint, would have been preserved for our inspection.

Of the Royston and Bramham Moor finds little reliable information has been preserved. But the hoard found at Ampthill numbered one hundred and forty-two specimens, of which, however, only forty-eight were legible. All the coins were, again, of one type, and were examined by the late Archdeacon Pownall, who communicated particulars of the find in a paper read before the members of the Numismatic Society of London on the 15th of May, 1862. In reference to the irregular shape of the money, he stated:

There are not more than twelve of the one hundred and forty-two [coins] before me which can with justice be described as round; of sixty-seven more, it might be said they are certainly not round; thirty-six of the remainder approach more nearly still to a rude square, or five and six-sided figure[s]; and four are positively quadrangular.

In reference to the analysis the same gentleman remarks:

I found the whole number, being one hundred and forty-two coins, weighed 6 oz. 10 dwts. 8½ grains; and that, taken in lots of twenty-five at a time, the sum was thus made up:

First lot weighed 23 dwts. 0½ grain.
Second lot weighed 23 dwts.
Third lot weighed 22 dwts. 20 grains.
Fourth lot weighed 22 dwts. 20 grains.
Fifth lot weighed 23 dwts. ¼ grain.
Sixth lot (seventeen coins) 15 dwts. 15½ grains.

The mean weight of each coin will therefore be a fraction over 22 grains, and the loss in weight on each something less than half a grain, a fact which the evidence of the eye will almost sustain.

The Awbridge find, as described by Mr. Grueber, was discovered a year or two ago, and is said to have originally consisted of about one hundred and eighty coins. Of these one hundred and thirty-eight were sent to the British Museum, where fifty-eight were selected for the

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1 See Mr. Carlyon-Britton's paper on *Treasure Trove*, p. 333, *post*. 
NationalCollection. The remaining eighty were subsequently purchased by Messrs. Spink & Son. Of the one hundred and thirty-eight coins examined at the British Museum thirty-four were of the reign of King Stephen. Of these thirty-one were of his last type (Hks. 268). The remaining one hundred and four coins were of the coinage now under consideration.

It may prove interesting to know the value of the coins of the Norman period; that is what they would purchase when they were issued. The price of wheat, of course, varied with the seasons, there being no importing of corn in those days. The country was entirely dependent on its own resources, and, owing to the difficult communication between the different parts of the kingdom, corn varied greatly in price. Thus in A.D. 1043 wheat was sold at five shillings the quarter, whilst in A.D. 1125, owing to a scarcity, it realized twenty shillings the quarter. About A.D. 1145 forty sheep were valued at twenty shillings; an ox at three shillings; and four hens sold for twopence; a ram being of the value of eightpence. If we consider an ox to-day worth £20, and that it was worth three shillings in A.D. 1145, we must necessarily conclude that the purchasing power of a silver penny at that time was equivalent in value to eleven or twelve shillings of our current money.

The following is a list of the moneyers' names and places of mintage of the first coinage of Henry II. Colons, which sometimes occur at the ends of the legends, and other minor details, are omitted, as to give all variations would treble the length of the list without serving any useful purpose. The lettering is reproduced as closely as circumstances will admit, but it must be remembered that many of the legends are taken from records of the finds in which ordinary type has been used, and therefore the distinctions between C and Σ, σ and Ε, M and D, S and Θ and W and P, &c., cannot always be drawn.
The figures (1), (2), etc., refer to the numbers upon the Plate.

### Reverse Legends of the Coins.

#### Bristol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Reverse Legend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELAF • ON • BRISTO&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>WILAD : ON : . . . .&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELAF • ON • BRES</td>
<td>WILLEM : ON : CAR&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>RICARD • ON • BRIS</td>
<td>WILLEM : ON : CARGD&lt;sup&gt;(3)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>RICARD • ON • BRES</td>
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#### Canterbury.

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<td>GOLDHAWL : ON : LA&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>ANDREV . . . .&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>GOLDHAVOC : ON : LANC</td>
<td>ANDR . . : ON : LEST</td>
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<td>GOLDHAVOCE : ON : IA</td>
<td>W . . . . M : ON : LEST&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>RICARD : ON : LA&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>W . . . . M : ON : LESTE&lt;sup&gt;(4)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>RICARD : ON : LAN&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>RICARD : ON : LANTO</td>
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<td>RICARD : M : ON : LA&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>RICARD : MI : ON : LAN</td>
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<td>ROGER : ON : LA&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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#### Carlisle.

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<td>W • • • M : ON : LAER&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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1 In Mr. Carlyon-Britton's collection.
2 Brumell catalogue (unreliable).
RICARD: ON: E\*CE
RICARD\(^{1}\): ON: E\*CES
RICARD: ON: E\*SE
\ldots \ldots : ON: \*SE
ROBERT: ON: E\*CE
ROBERT: ON: E\*CES\(^{2}\)

GLOUCESTER.
\ldots ADVLF: ON: GLOE
ADV \ldots \ldots : GLOECES
NILOLE: ON: GLE\(^{2}\)
ROBERT: ON: GLE\(^{2}\) \(6\).
ROBERT: ON: GLOE
SA \ldots : ON: GLOECE
SA \ldots : ON: GLOECES

HEREFORD.
\ldots DRIV: ON: DE
RODBERT: ON: HEREFOR
S \ldots \ldots : ON: HEREF
STE \ldots \ldots : ON: HEREFOR
STE \ldots \ldots : ON: HEREFORD

ILCHESTER.
ADAM: ON: IVELLE \(^{2}\)
\ldots M: ON: IVELLE \(^{2}\) \(8\).
RICARD: ON: IVE
RICARD: ON: IVELLE\(^{2}\) \(7\).
RO \ldots \ldots : ON: IVELLE
\ldots \ldots \ldots : ON: IVEL

Ipswich.
NILOLE: ON: GLE\(^{2}\)
NILOLE: ON: GIPES\(^{2}\)
NILOL: ON: GIP
NILOL: ON: GIPESV
NILOL: ON: GIPEW
ROBERT: ON: GIP
ROBERT: ON: GIP
RODBERD: ON: GIP
RODBERD: ON: GIP
TVRSTAIN: ON: GIP \(9\).
TVRSTAIN: ON: GIP \(9\).

Launceston.\(^{3}\)
ALF \ldots \ldots N: LAN
W \ldots : ON: LANST

Leicester.
RICARD: ON: LERE\(^{2}\)
ROBERT: ON: LERE
RODBERT: ON: LERE\(^{2}\)
RODBERT: ON: LERE
RVDBERT: ON: LERE

Lincoln.
ANDREV: ON: LINEL
GODRIE: ON: LINEL
GOTHA: ON: LINCO
LAFRAM: ON: LI

\(^{1}\) The Pipe Roll for the 4th year of Henry II. tells us that Richard Fitz Estrange, moneyer of Exeter, owed 100 marks of silver for a fine.

\(^{2}\) In Mr. Carlyon-Britton's collection.

\(^{3}\) Then called Lanstefandun.
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>LAFRAM</td>
<td>ON : LIN</td>
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<td>LAFRAM</td>
<td>ON : LIN(^2)</td>
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<td>RAVEN</td>
<td>ON : LINEO</td>
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<td>RAVEN</td>
<td>ON : LINEO</td>
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<td>SVEIN</td>
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<td>LONDON</td>
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<td>ALWIN</td>
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<td>ALPIN</td>
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<td>ALPINE</td>
<td>ON : LV</td>
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<td>WILLAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>WILLEM</td>
<td>ON : NEWCAS</td>
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1 In Mr. Carlyon-Britton's collection.
2 A William filius Raven in 1170 founded Hampole Priory, 7 miles from Doncaster. He is also known as William Clarefaiit filius Godrici, who made his escape from Chester Castle in 1153, where it was thought he was privy, with William de Peveril, to the poisoning of Ranulf, Earl of Chester.
3 The coins reading **ON : NE** have usually been assigned to Newark, but the coincidence of the moneyer's name, and the evidence of the coin reading **ON : NEWCAS**, are in favour of their being given to Newcastle. As to the mint of Newark, see Mr. Andrew's *Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I.*, pp. 316-18.
4 In Mr. W. Sharp Ogden's collection.
WILLEM: ON: NIVL
WILLEM: ON: NIVLA
WILLEM: ON: NIVL1
WILLEM: ON: NIVLA1
W... ON: VO: E:1 (13).

NORWICH.
AGELBAN: ON: NORW
GILEBERT: ON: NOR
GILEBERTON: ON: NORW
GODRI: ON: N1 (15).
HERBERT: ON: NOR
HERBERT: ON: NORVI
HERBERT: ON: NORWI
HERBERT: RI: ON: NOR1 (16).
HEVE: ON: NORWIC1
HW: ON: NORWI
HWE: ON: NOREWIL
NICOL: ON: NORW
NICOL: ON: NORWI
NICOL: ON: NOREP11

REIOVND: ON: NOR1
REINIER: ON: NOR1
REINIER: ON: NOREP11
RICARD: ON: NOREV
RICARD: ON: NOREE
PILOT: ON: NOR
PILOT: ON: NORW
PILOT: ON: NOREV1
WILLEM: ON: NO
WILLEM: ON: NORW

OXFORD.
ADAM: ON: O*ENE1
ADAM: ON: O*ENFO
ASC... ON: O*EN
ROCIER: ON: O*ENF

ST. EDMUNDSBURY.
HENRI: ON: S: EDM1
HENRI: ON: S: EDMV
RAVL: S: ED
RAVL: ON: S: EDM
RAVL: ON: S: EDMV1
ROVLF: ON: S: EDM
PILEM: ON: S: EDM
WILLAM: S: EDMV
PILLAM: S: EDM:1

WILLEM: ON: E...1
WILLEM: ON: SC: ED1 (17).
WILLEM: SC: ON: ED1 (18).
WILLEM: ON: S: EDM
PILLEB: ON: S: EDM

1 In Mr. Carlyon-Britton's collection.
2 See p. 99.
3 Lindsay's sale catalogue, 1867 (unreliable).
4 These readings are upon catalogue authority only.
The First Coinage of Henry II.

**Salisbury.**
DANIEL: ON: SAL
DANIEL: ON: SALE
LEVRIC: ON: SALEB
LIVR . . . : N : SALEB

**Shrewsbury.**
. . . . . . : SALOPES (19).

**Wainfleet.**
WALTIER: ON: WAIN

**Staafford.**
COLBRAND: ON: STA

**Wallingford.**
FVLIHE: ON: VALI (21).

**Stamford.**
GO . . . : N : STA
R . . N . R: ON: TAN
WILLEM: ON: STA
WILLEMN: ONN STA
W . . . . . : ON: STA

**Wilton.**
ASCHETIL: ON: PILT
LANTIER: ON: PILTV
IER: ON: PIL
WILLEM: ON: VILT
. . . . : ON: WIL
. . . . : ON: PILTP

**Winchester.**
THETFO
ANDR . . . : . . IN
HERBERT: ON: WI
HERBERT: ON: WIN
HERBERT: ON: WINLS
HERBERT: ON: PIN (22)
HEREMAN: ON: PIN
RICARD: ON: WIN
RICARD: ON: PINLS
RICARD: ON: WINLE

---

1. Obv.—. . . . . RE* ANGL, unique, in Mr. W. Sharp Ogden's collection.

2. In Mr. Carlyon-Britton's collection.

3. In the Royal Mint collection, where it is assigned to Taunton; but the moneyer REINER coined at Norwich, and therefore it is more probable that this is a Stamford coin. In the same catalogue a coin is read REIN . . . : . N : NORT, which, if correct, would be of Northampton, a mint still nearer to Stamford.

4. In Mr. W. Sharp Ogden's collection.

5. See p. 100.
List of Moneyers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RICARD</td>
<td>WINLEST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLEM</td>
<td>WINLES²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... SHEERT</td>
<td>WIN</td>
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<tr>
<td>... ...</td>
<td>PIN</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WORCESTER (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ON : VIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICOLE</td>
<td>ON : PIP¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBERT</td>
<td>ON : WIW</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GODWINE</td>
<td>ON : EVERW¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERBERT</td>
<td>ON : EVER</td>
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</table>

Unappropriated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENGELRAM</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>ON : L</td>
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The Moneyers and their Mints.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADAM</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADAM</td>
<td>Ilchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADV ...</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASELBAN</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALWIN</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALWIN</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALPIN</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALWIN</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDREV</td>
<td>Chester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDREY</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDR ...</td>
<td>Chester</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANDR ...</td>
<td>Winchester</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASHELIT</td>
<td>Wilton</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASE ...</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLBRAND</td>
<td>Stafford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANIEL</td>
<td>Salisbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE ...</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
<td>E ...</td>
<td>Thetford</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDMUND</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDOWND</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDW ...</td>
<td>Exeter</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELAF</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
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<tr>
<td>EI ...</td>
<td>ND</td>
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<tr>
<td>FVLXHE</td>
<td>Wallingford</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEFFREI</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEFFRI</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
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<td>GIL ...</td>
<td>L ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>G0 ...</td>
<td>Stamford</td>
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<tr>
<td>GODEFREI</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
<td>GODEFEI</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
<td>GODRIC</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
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<tr>
<td>GODWINE</td>
<td>York</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDHAVE</td>
<td>Canterbury</td>
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<td>GDHAVOC</td>
<td>Canterbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDHAVOCE</td>
<td>Canterbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>GYNCELIN</td>
<td>Exeter</td>
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<td>HENRI</td>
<td>St. Edmundsbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERBERD</td>
<td>York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERBERT</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERBERT</td>
<td>Winchester</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ In Mr. Carlyon-Britton’s collection. ² In Mr. Verity’s possession.
The First Coinage of Henry II.

HERBERT York.  REIN .. Northampton?
HEREBERT Norwich.  REINER Norwich.
HEREMAN Winchester.  R ... R Stamford?
HVE Norwich.  REINIER Norwich.
HVMFREI London.  RICARD Colchester.
HVMFREI London.  RICARD Bristol.
HVW Norwich.  RICARD Canterbury.
HWE Norwich.  RICARD Exeter.
HWE Norwich.  RICARD Ilchester.
INGERAS Northampton.  RICARD Leicester.
IOHAN Durham.  RICARD London.
IOHAN London.  RICARD Norwich.
IORDAN York.  RICARD Winchester.
LAFRAM Lincoln.  RO ... Ilchester.
LANTIER Wilton.  ROBERT Gloucester.
LEFWINE London.  ROBERT Ipswich.
LEVRIE Salisbury.  ROBERT Leicester.
LIWINE London.  ROBERT Worcester.
LIVR .. Salisbury.  ROBERD Ipswich.
LVD .. York.  RODBERT Gloucester.
MARTIN London.  RODBERT Hereford.
NICOL Ipswich.  RODBERT Leicester.
NICOL Norwich.  RODBERT London.
NICOLE Gloucester.  ROGIER Canterbury.
NICOLE Ipswich.  ROGIER Exeter.
NICOLE Northampton?  ROGIER Lynn.
NICOLE Worcester.  ROGIER Oxford.
PERES London.  ROVLF St. Edmundsbury.
PI .... Colchester.  RVDBERT Leicester.
PILOT Norwich.  SA ... Gloucester.
PIERES London.  SIWAT Thetford.
PIERES : M London.  SIWATE Thetford.
PIRES London.  SVEIN Lincoln.
PIRES Northampton.  SWETMAN London.
PIRES : MER London.  SPETMAN London.
PIRES : SAL London.  TVRSTAIN Ipswich.
RAVEN Lincoln.  TVRSTAIN Thetford.
RAVL St. Edmundsbury.  TVRSTAN Ipswich.
RE ... Northampton?  TVRSTAN Thetford.
REMOVND Norwich.
List of Moneyers.

Tvrstein Thetford.
T .. . D Bristol.
W .. Launceston.
Waltier Durham.
Waltier Northampton.
Waltier Wainfleet.
Phil Colchester.
Wid London.
Willa Carlisle.
Wilem Norwich.
Wilem St. Edmundsbury.
Willam Durham.
Willam Newcastle.
Willam St. Edmundsbury.
Pillam St. Edmundsbury.
Willam Thetford.
Willelm Carlisle.
W .. . M Chester.
Willelm Newcastle.
Willelm Norwich.
Willelm St. Edmundsbury.
Willel Norwich.
Willel Durham.
Willel Bristol.
Willel Northampton.
Willel Wainfleet.
Willel Colchester.
Willel London.
Willel Carlisle.
Willel Newcastle.
Willel St. Edmundsbury.
Willel Stafford.
Willel Thetford.
Willel Wilton.
Willel Winchester.
Pillel York.
Piller Thetford.
Wit London.
Wivl Canterbury.
Wivl York.

Fragmentary.

.. . Advl Gloucester.
..DRV Hereford.
..Iff York.
..SheRT Winchester.
MAP OF OLD COLCHESTER, adapted from the Ordnance Survey by Major J. E. Bale, R.E.

The ✈ marks the site of the Treasure Trove of 1902.