FORGERY IN RELATION TO NUMISMATICS.

BY L. A. LAWRENCE, Director.

(Continued.)

PLATE I.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF FORGERIES OF ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

No. 1. Penny of Offa; moneyer EÅDHVN. Probably a fine cast from No. 15 on the same plate.
No. 2. Penny of Offa; moneyer LVLLA. A cast; a genuine coin of the same type is shown as No. 16.
No. 3. Penny of Offa; moneyer HEABER[HT]. A very doubtful coin, possibly a cast from the genuine example, No. 17. A careful examination of the obverse will disclose a number of cut channels round the outside ring of dots; these do not appear on the original. The coin is, moreover, too heavy by several grains.
No. 4. Penny of Offa; moneyer BABBΛ. Another very doubtful piece, somewhat resembling the genuine coin, No. 18.
No. 5. Penny of Cynethryth, Offa's Queen; moneyer EOBA. False dies.
No. 6. Penny of Æthelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury; reverse, COENVVLF REX. False dies.
No. 7. Penny of Beornwulf; moneyer HERBALD. A cast from a genuine coin, as No. 19.
No. 8. Penny of Anlaf; moneyer ÆDELFERD. False dies; a genuine specimen is figured as No. 20.
No. 9. Penny of Anlaf; same moneyer and type. Probably a cast from No. 20.
No. 10. Penny of Æthelwulf; moneyer DIAR. A cast; compare No. 21, which is an original piece.
No. 11. Penny of Æthelwulf; moneyer MÅNNΛ. False dies; a very poor attempt. See original, No. 22.
No. 12. Halfpenny of Ælfred; Oxford type, moneyer BERNVALD. False dies. No. 23 represents a genuine coin.
No. 13. Penny of Eadred; moneyer FRARD. A fine cast, possibly from the genuine coin shown as No. 24.

No. 14. Penny of Eadwig already described\(^1\); moneyer LEYIL. Copied and altered from the genuine coin of Eadweard the Martyr. No. 25.

**Plate II.**

**Illustrations of Forgeries of Coins of Harold II. and William I.–II.**

The coins figured on this plate, and numbered from 26 to 37, are arranged regardless of the sequence of issue of the originals, but so as to trace the fabrication of one from the other. Those numbered from 38 to 47, which do not constitute in any way a connected series, are placed in what is considered the correct order of issue of the coins of the time.

No. 26. Penny of Harold II. The reverse reads **LEOFVILD OM LEPE**, and is another and better specimen of a forgery already described.\(^2\) False dies.

No. 27. Penny of William I.; reverse from the same die as the preceding coin, No. 26. Numbered and figured as 224 in the sale catalogue of the second portion of Mr. Montagu's coins. The irregularities of surface and little faults can be seen to be identical on both reverses.

No. 28. Penny of William I.; obverse from the same die as No. 27; reverse legend **LEEFVILD OM LEPE**. The O in the moneyer's name on the previous coin has been altered to an E, otherwise the letters of the legend are from the same die. No. 220 of the same catalogue. A genuine coin is shown on Plate V, No. 100.

No. 29. Penny of William I.; obverse from the same die as No. 28, but the sceptre in the king's hand has been altered to a sword, two tassels added below the crown and an I at the end of the legend; reverse from the same die as No. 28. No. 248 of the same catalogue.

No. 30. Penny of William I.; obverse from the same die as Nos. 27 and 28; reverse from that of the ordinary pax type; legend **LIFORD ON LINGO**. No. 225 of the same catalogue. A genuine coin is shown on Plate V, No. 101.

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FORGERIES OF COINS OF HAROLD II. AND WILLIAM I.-II. Pl. II.
Illustrations of False Coins.

No. 31. Penny of William I.; obverse from the same die as No. 30; reverse legend, SIFORD ON PINCE. The reverse is also from the same die as No. 30, but two letters in the moneyer's name and two in the mint name have been changed: thus S. P. P. E. have been substituted for L. F. L. O. No. 226 of the same catalogue. Another coin of this series, not figured, represents the obverse of No. 29, in which the sword is rather longer, with the reverse of No. 30. No. 249 of the same catalogue.

No. 32. Penny of William I.; obverse from the same die as No. 31, reverse legend, GODPINE ON SIERBI. The piece is in poor condition, and the identical marks are a little more difficult to trace.

No. 33. Penny of William II.; obverse from the same die as the unfigured piece; reverse, cross within quatrefoil; legend, LIFDIN ON LESTE. An example of a rare original coin is Plate V, No. 103.

No. 34. Penny of William II.; obverse, front face between two stars; reverse, cross voided on cross terminating in annulets; legend, LIFDIN ON LESTE. Lettering from the same die as No. 33. The genuine coin is numbered Plate V, 104.

No. 35. Penny of William II.; obverse from the same die as No. 34; reverse from the same die as No. 34, except that the legend is SEPORD ON MALME.

No. 36. Penny of William II.; obverse and reverse from the same dies as No. 35. The reverse legend appears to have rather smaller letters.

No. 37. Penny of William II. Both sides from the same dies as No. 36, except that the reverse legend is GODARD PINRE, the word ON being omitted.

The last coin of this series, not illustrated, is from the same obverse and reverse dies as the last described, except that the legend reads LEENFILD OM LEPE. This lettering is from the die of No. 28.

Nearly all the coins of this series show marked evidence of overstriking. When the original piece can be discerned it is in every case a paxs penny. The overstriking is most clear on the specimens of the last type, Nos. 34–37.

The remarkable series of pennies of William I. and II. just described deserves more than the slight notice appended to most of the forgeries in the list. Previous to 1897 all the coins passed muster as genuine pieces, and most of them brought long prices at the sales and had correspondingly long pedigrees. It was only when
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the series was examined as a series and the individual examples were compared with one another that the full evidence of their falseness was displayed. The subject was fully discussed by the writer and the coins for the first time exposed in a paper published in The Numismatic Chronicle,¹ Third Series, vol. xvii, so that only a brief reference is now necessary to guide the reader in estimating the exceeding cunning of the maker of these forgeries.

The first of the series is the coin of Harold II., No. 26: two examples of it are known, both, of course, from the same dies for both sides. A careful examination, even of the plate, will show a number of marks which look like scratches or tool marks in the field of the reverse. On both coins these marks are identical, and therefore the die is responsible for them: they are not in any way due to bad usage. The same marks appear on the coin of William, No. 27, bearing the same reverse; this, then, is also struck from the same reverse die. On these pieces the legend is LEOFVILD OM LEPE. The centre of the O in the moneyer's name is filled in; OM is substituted for ON. These last-mentioned peculiarities exist on a genuine coin of Harold II. in the British Museum. The name, however, is LEOPPARD, not LEOFVILD. The last four letters might possibly suggest to an inexperienced person VILD, as they are not very clear, but LEOPPARD is a well-known Saxon name, and LEOFVILD is unknown, at any rate on the coins, and probably anywhere else. The presence of the V as a V is in the highest degree unlikely, as half a W it would probably not exist when W was represented by P. The name, therefore, and the filled in O and the OM for ON show pretty clearly how this coin had its origin, and that the prototype is the genuine example in the Museum. The coin has always been condemned by able numismatologists. It follows that the coin of William with the reverse from the same die is equally false. The next coin, No. 28, bears an obverse struck from the same die as the William, No. 27, and is, therefore, again false. The lettering has been slightly altered: thus the ugly and filled in O has been changed to an E, but in other respects the legend remains, even to the OM.

¹ 1897, pp. 226–234.
FORGERIES OF COINS OF HENRY I., MATILDA, AND STEPHEN.
Pl. III.
This altered reverse die is now used to strike another coin, No. 29, in which the first William obverse die is again used, but the sceptre has been changed for a sword. A stroke has also been added at the end of the legend, and two little tassels now appear hanging from the crown. On the coins which follow, Nos. 30, 31, 32, and 33, the connection is obvious. No. 33 bears the legend **LIFDIN ON LESTE**. The name **LIFDIN** is not known to exist, and is open to the same objections as was **LEOFVILD**. The spelling of the mint name, whether meant for Chester or Leicester, is equally inadmissible. The connection between the coins that follow, Nos. 34, 35, 36, and 37, with the earlier members of the series would not, at first sight, appear so plain, but the fortunate use of the legend on No. 33 to produce No. 34 makes it apparent, and again the use of the legend **LEOFVILD ON LEPE** belonging to No. 28, found on the reverse of the unfigured coin, settles the matter. The series as a whole, therefore, shows four features: 1. Descent from a concoction. 2. The use, in whole or in part, of the same dies. 3. Overstriking. 4. Unknown originals. The use of a genuine coin as a flan is obviously to obtain an ancient surface, a correct edge, and the true weight.

No. 38. Penny of William I., canopy type; reverse legend, **PINERÆD ON LÆPEI**. A cast from a genuine coin such as is shown on Plate V., No. 98.

No. 39. Penny of William I. of the same type; reverse legend, **ÆCELRIC ATÆRE**. A cast.

No. 40. Penny of William I., two sceptres type; reverse legend, **EOLSPEG*EN ON LVN**. Cast from a genuine piece. An original coin is figured on Plate V., No. 99.

No. 41. Penny of William I., **PAXS** type; reverse legend, **IELFPINE ON ERIE**. False dies. Compare the genuine coin, Plate V., No. 102. This forgery is known in gold, silver, copper, lead, aluminium, and nickel. There is a minute and incuse **3**, for *false*, in the first quarter of the cross which commences the reverse legend. The false dies are to be seen in the British Museum.

No. 42. Penny of William I., **PAXS** type; reverse legend, probably, **ALDOVF ON SVÆE**. A cast from a genuine coin.

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1 As to the distinctions between original and false overstriking, see *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. iii, p. 105.
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No. 43. Penny of William I., same type; reverse legend, IEGLPINE ON PAL. Also a cast from an original specimen.

No. 44. Penny of William II., bust between two stars; reverse legend, ALGAR ON LVN. Struck in lead.

No. 45. Penny of William II., of the same type and metal.

These two coins are from the same dies, and, except for the metal, would be considered original coins. They were found together, and, it is believed, with genuine coins of the period. It is not known why these leaden examples were struck. They were probably not intended for money, but only as working patterns, or examples, to be attached to documents referring to the making of the dies. The metal they are made of is the sole cause of their being included in this list.

No. 46. Penny of William II. of the same type as No. 45; reverse legend, probably, FOLLIERD ON LIN. A cast.

No. 47. Penny of William II., star and sceptre type; reverse legend, ORDPI ON HERFRD. Struck in lead.

The remarks made under No. 45 equally refer also to this coin. A silver and genuine coin is shown on Plate V, No. 105, and is, apparently, from the same dies.

Plate III.

Illustrations of Forgeries of Coins of Henry I., Matilda and Stephen.

No. 48. Penny of Henry I. of the PAX type; reverse legend, OSBERN ON SEAR. False dies. The result is pretty but not deceptive.

No. 49. Penny of Henry I., same type; reverse legend, probably, OSBEARN ON SERI. A cast from a genuine coin as shown on Plate V, No. 106.

No. 50. Penny of Henry I., front face with sceptre; reverse legend, LEFPARD ON LVN. False dies; a poor attempt. Compare the genuine coin, Plate V, No. 107.

No. 51. Penny of Henry I., bust to left with sceptre; reverse legend, OSBERN ON PELLICE. False dies, the lettering very poor.

No. 52. Penny of Henry I., same type; reverse legend, LEFPINE ON SVTP. A cast from a genuine coin.

The following series of coins, numbered 53 to 58 and 67, were also the subject of an article by the present writer in the Numismatic Chronicle.¹ They present the same remarkable features which

¹ 1899, pp. 241–250.
FORGERIES OF COINS OF THE REIGN OF STEPHEN, DAVID OF SCOTLAND, HENRY II., RICHARD I., JOHN, AND HENRY III. Pl. IV.
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characterised the early William series above described, and are all connected together by the use of the same dies for either obverse or reverse. The obviously false coins are those of the Empress Matilda and the connection between these and the Henry coins is through the reverse of No. 56, which is reproduced on No. 55. No. 67 is shown to belong to the same series by bearing the words OSWEOF ON from the same die as other members of the series. Overstriking\(^1\) is apparent on most of them, but the coins which were used for the purpose are in many cases not recognisable.

No. 53. Penny of Henry I., same type as No. 52; reverse, OSWEOF ON PE . . . CL. False dies. A genuine coin is figured on Plate V, No. 108.

No. 54. Penny of Henry I.; obverse from the same die as No. 53; reverse, the type of the last issue of Henry I., viz., three-quarter bust and sceptre; legend, OSWEOF ON NORDA. The moneyer’s name and ON from the same die as No. 53.

An unfigured coin of Henry I. has obverse and reverse as No. 52, but the reverse legend, OSWEOF ON NORDA, is from the die of No. 54.

No. 55. Penny of Henry I., with three-quarter bust and sceptre. The obverse legend, HENRIEVS R, is from the same die as Nos. 53 and 54; reverse, the whole is from the same die as No. 54. A genuine coin is shown on Plate V, No. 110.

No. 56. Coin of the Empress Matilda; obverse legend, MAVTILDE REGINA AN; reverse from the same die as Nos. 54 and 55.

No. 57. Coin of the Empress Matilda; obverse from the same die as No. 56; reverse copied from the first coinage of Henry II.; legend illegible.

No. 58. Penny of the Empress Matilda; obverse from the same die as Nos. 56 and 57; reverse copied from a Scottish coin of Malcolm or David I.; legend illegible, as are most on the genuine coins. An authentic coin of Matilda is figured on Plate V, No. 112. It will be noticed that the type is entirely different.

Another coin connected with this series, though purporting to belong to King Stephen, must be considered here, as it is made by partial use of the same reverse die. Like the other coins of the series,

\(^1\) See previous note, p. 285.
it is overstruck. It is No. 67: Penny of King Stephen with horseman's mace; reverse legend **OSWEF ON LVNDE**. The first portion, **OSWEF ON**, from the same die as Nos. 53, 54, 55 and 56. The unique original coin is figured on Plate V, No. 113.

No. 59. Penny of Henry I., front face with sceptre, star at side of head; the reverse belonging to this coin has, unfortunately, been transposed on the plate with that belonging to No. 60: it reads **DE ... N ON LVN**. False dies.

No. 60. Penny of Richard I. of the same type and placed here on account of the extreme resemblance of the work. The reverse shown, here connected with No. 59, reads **LEORIE ON ASALON**. A concoction.

No. 61. Penny of Henry I., same type; reverse legend, probably, **BLABEMAN ON LVN**. Copied from a genuine coin such as is shown on Plate V, No. 109.

No. 62. Penny of Stephen, profile and sceptre; reverse, cross and treasure fleured internally; legend, **ROBERD ON LE**. False dies. Compare the original, Plate V, No. 111.

No. 63. Penny of Stephen, same type; reverse legend, **OSBER ON PEL**. False dies.

An unfigured forgery is known, of which the obverse is of the same type as No. 63, and the reverse of the type shown on No. 55, the reverse legend being **ALGAR ON LVND**. The coins, of which five examples are known, are made of copper, heavily plated with silver, and they are contemporary forgeries. A moneyer of this name had been fined late in the previous reign for making false coin, and these are probably his productions.¹ The work is perfect.

No. 64. Penny of Stephen, obverse same type; reverse, cross pattée over cross fleury, ornaments and letters in the place of a legend, and struck over another coin. False dies. Copied from the original on Plate VI, No. 115.

No. 65. Penny of Stephen; profile with flag in place of sceptre; reverse as No. 62; legend illegible. False dies. Not at all a dangerous forgery. An original coin is shown on Plate VI, No. 114.

No. 66. Penny of Stephen, full face; reverse, cross potent, fleurs-in the angles as shown on No. 62; legend, **PILLIM ON PARI**. False dies. An original is shown on Plate VI, No. 121.

No. 67. Already described under No. 58.

No. 68. Penny of Stephen, three-quarter face and sceptre; reverse,

COINS OF WILLIAM I. AND II., HENRY I., STEPHEN, AND MATILDA, FROM WHICH FORGERIES HAVE BEEN COPIED.

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cross voided, fleurs in the angles; legend, \textit{ALFR[IE] ON NOR.}
Cast from a genuine coin.

No. 69. Penny of Stephen, same type; reverse, legend illegible.
Cast from a genuine coin.

No. 70. Penny of Stephen, same type; reverse, legend not clear, a cast.

No. 71. Penny of Stephen, same type; reverse, legend \textit{PAEIN ON LINEO.} False dies. The genuine type is shown on Plate VI, No. 122.

Nos. 53, 54 and 55, at one time passed as genuine coins.

\textbf{Plate IV.}

\textbf{Forgeries of Coins of the Reign of Stephen, of David of Scotland, Henry II., Richard I., John and Henry III.}

No. 72. Penny of Eustace Fitz-John of the lion type; reverse escarbuncle fleury, ornaments in place of letters. False dies, struck on another coin. An original coin is shown on Plate VI, No. 118.

No. 73. Penny of Eustace of the mailed-figure type; reverse, escarbuncle fleury of four plain limbs and four engrailed limbs, ornaments in place of legend; struck on another coin. False dies: an invention.

No. 74. Penny of Eustace; obverse, same type; reverse, cross in quatrefoil, ornaments and letters in place of legend. False dies.

No. 75. Penny of Eustace, same type, but the reverse is rather differently treated; legend, \textit{EBORACI EDOTZ.} False dies. An original is figured on Plate VI, No. 119.

No. 76. Penny of Stephen and Matilda, struck in lead. The coin has the appearance of a genuine piece, but the metal is certainly lead. See \textit{ante}, Nos. 44 and 47; also compare Plate VI, No. 117, for an original silver penny.

No. 77. Penny of the same type as No. 76. False dies; a very poor attempt.

No. 78. Penny of the same type. The reverse is from the same die as the reverse of No. 73; overstruck on another coin. False dies.

No. 79. Penny of the same type struck in lead. False dies; not at all deceptive.

No. 80. Penny of Robert de Stuteville; reverse, cross pattée over cross fleury, ornaments in place of legend. False dies; struck over another coin. Another example of this forgery is known from the same dies, and struck over a short-cross penny. The rare original is shown on Plate VI, No. 120.
No. 81. Penny of Henry, Bishop of Winchester; reverse, cross pattée, fleurs de lys in the angles; reverse, legend STEPHANVS REX. False dies; struck over a short-cross penny. The cross voided with small crosses in the angles, and AD of the moneyer's name on the coin used as the flan, are clearly visible. An original coin is shown on Plate VI, No. 116.

No. 82. Penny of David I. of Scotland. False dies. This forgery is included here only in its relation to Stephen; it is well done, and as the obverse types used by the two monarchs are practically the same, possibly the die may have been used for the production of a forgery of Stephen.

No. 83. Penny of Henry II., full face and sceptre; reverse, cross potent with small crosses in the angles; legend not complete. A cast from a genuine coin, such as is shown on Plate VI, No. 123.

No. 84. Penny of Henry II., short-cross type; reverse, legend illegible. Struck in brass; a contemporary forgery. A genuine coin is shown on Plate VI, No. 124.

No. 85. Penny of Richard I.; obverse, legend RICARDOVS REX; reverse, legend WALTER ON CH. False dies, an invention.

No. 86. Penny of Richard I., full face with sceptre; reverse, quatrefoil enclosing cross and annulets; legend not clear. False dies, a concoction.

No. 87.

No. 88. Coins of Richard I. of the Anglo-Gallic series. All from false dies. Two originals are shown on Plate VI, Nos. 125 and 126.

No. 90.

No. 91.

No. 92. Penny of John, full face with little sceptre; legend, IOHNNES REX; reverse, cross voided with annulet in each angle; legend, T-OMNS ON OKNG. False dies, an invention.

No. 93. Penny of John, Irish type. A cast.

No. 94. Penny of John, same type. A cast. A genuine coin is shown on Plate VI, No. 127.

No. 95. Penny of Henry III., long-cross type; legend not clear. Struck in brass; a contemporary forgery.

No. 96. Halfpenny of John, Irish type. False dies. Compare the genuine coin shown on Plate VI, No. 128.

No. 97. Penny of Henry III., long-cross type; reverse legend, WALTER ON LING. False dies; struck in lead. An original is shown on Plate VI, No. 129.

Nos. 72, 73, 78, 80 and 81 have all passed as genuine coins in times happily now passed.
COINS OF THE REIGN OF STEPHEN, HENRY II., RICHARD I., JOHN, AND HENRY III., FROM WHICH FORGERIES HAVE BEEN COPIED.

Pl. VI.