Edward II.

Edward I. died at Burgh on Sands on Friday, July the 7th, 1307, and the reign of his son began, officially, on the following day, when the earls and barons of the realm present with him at Carlisle did homage and swore fealty to him as king.¹ That the demise of the crown was not likely to have any marked effect upon the coinage may be deduced from the principles laid down in the Introduction to this paper,² and confirmation of our conclusions is furnished by a royal proclamation, issued a few weeks after the king's accession, ordering that the money then current in the realm should continue to pass and be received as it did aforetime (Appendix lxvij). Two years later interested persons were found to be trading on rumours that the old money would no longer be received, and the king thereupon repeated this proclamation, insisting, in the clearest language, that "we do not intend to change the aforesaid money in any way" (Appendix lxviii).

The coinage of Edward II. is therefore simply a continuation of that of his father, and it remained practically unchanged throughout the reign. It is possible to divide it into classes, but the differences which distinguish these, though perceptible to the modern student, certainly passed unnoticed in the fourteenth century. The latest class continued

¹ Rot. Pat., xxxv, Ed. I., m. r.
to be issued until the eighteenth year of his son and successor (1344), and it will therefore be convenient to deal with the period 1307-1343 as a whole, indicating, in due course, those coins which can be attributed with certainty to the third Edward.

Evidence for the identification of the first type produced in the reign of Edward II. is furnished by the issues of Durham. At the time of the death of Edward I. the temporalities of the see had been in the king's hand for about two years, and the receiver appointed by the crown was issuing, from the mint of St. Cuthbert, pennies distinguished only by the inscription *CIVITAS DURÆMA* and devoid of any mark, official or personal, which could connect them with a bishop.¹ Three months after his accession, Edward II. restored the temporalities to Bishop Antony Bek, and it follows that all pennies which bear that prelate's cross moline, but cannot be placed earlier than those of the king's receiver, must have been issued after the month of September, 1307.² The bishop would certainly lose no time in resuming the exercise of his privileges, and an indication is thus given of the type of die which was being sunk at the London mint, where those conceded to the bishop were made, in the autumn of 1307. In other words, the first type of Edward II. is identified. Examples of Xe and Xf (the latest types of Edward I.) are to be found with the cross moline, but they are rare, and on all the examples that we have seen the cross moline has been punched over a cross patee. Evidently the bishop was impatient, and London obverse dies were hastily altered and sent off to him on his restoration to favour.

The mints active during the reign of Edward II. were:—Royal, London and Canterbury³; Ecclesiastical, Durham and St. Edmunds. The York coins hitherto attributed to Edward II. belong to the early years of his son. No coins of Edward II. can be attributed to Reading, for the king's confirmation of the abbey charter, in his eighth year, contains the following:—"Nos autem donaciones concessiones et confirma-

³ As in previous reigns, the archbishop had a share of three-eighths in the profits of the mint (appendices lxix and lxx).
ciones predictas dicta clausula de moneta et uno monetario excepta ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus." Pennies and halfpennies were issued at Berwick until the recapture of the town by the Scots in 1317. Of these, one penny and one halfpenny were struck with dies made from irons of regular official workmanship, and the halfpenny is included in our plates. Apart from the changes in the occupancy of the see of Durham, the reign of Edward II. is practically devoid of incidents likely to leave any trace on the coinage.

For purposes of convenience the system of grouping used for the coins of Edward I. will be continued, with consecutive numbers, until the year 1344, which is a distinct landmark in numismatic history.

The characteristic distinction most easily recognised in the pennies of Edward II. is to be found in the form of the royal crown, and the coins have therefore been divided into five main groups, corresponding with the five types of crown found on them. Criteria for further subdivision are furnished by the irons used for stamping the king's face, the initial cross, and certain letters. Drawings on an enlarged scale, illustrating these variations, are also reproduced, and by their aid the collector should be able to classify his coins without much difficulty. It must be borne in mind that individual irons sometimes survived the bulk of their class, and that dies made of mixed irons, and therefore of a transitional character, are occasionally met with. It would have been possible to make a more minute classification than has been attempted, but the writers thought it better to avoid hair-splitting, and to work on a broad basis which could be easily understood. Two forms of the king's name are found on the coins of Edward II., namely, **edwtr** and **edwtrr**. The former appears on a majority of the coins of the earliest classes, but gradually becomes less frequent, and **edwtrr** is apparently
the only reading found in groups XIV and XV. A colon, or :, is sometimes found at the end of the obverse legend in the earlier classes, and there is a colon on the reverse of the Berwick penny.

**Basis of Classification.**

The following are the five groups into which the coins fall:

**XI. First crown.**—This crown can be recognised by a constant malformation of the spearhead ornament on the dexter side, the upper part of which is bent to the dexter like a hook, and is quite detached from its stalk.

a. (Plate X, Figs. 1–3).—The king’s face is long and narrow, with a very pointed chin. The absolutely straight-edged downposts of the letter N make it quite easy to separate these coins from the latest pennies of Edward I. The initial cross is a neat, squarely formed cross patee.

b. (Plate X, Figs. 4–6).—A new and smaller iron is used for the king’s face, and the lettering is usually slightly smaller. N has well-marked serifs, and ϖ has a more angular back than on a.

c. (Plate X, Fig. 7).—A variant of b distinguished by a peculiar form of the letter A (see drawing on page 99). This variety has not yet been found of London, but it is probable that it exists.

**XII. Second crown.**—The central ornament of this crown is of very peculiar form, being quite unlike a fleur-de-lys. It is formed of three wedges, with the broad ends uppermost, and may be compared roughly with a broad arrow. No Durham specimen has come to light, but such probably exists.

a. (Plate X, Figs. 8–11).—While this crown was in use a change was made in the initial cross, the later specimens showing the form given in Fig. 8, which has the appearance of being made up of four triangles. The two St. Edmunds coins (Plate X, Figs. 10 and 11) show the two forms side by side.

**XIII. Third crown.**—The side members of the central fleur-de-lys are straight edged, giving the ornament much the form of a
EARLIER COINS OF EDWARD II.

PLATE X.
Greek double-headed axe. The smaller ornaments are well-shaped spearheads.

a. (Plate X, Figs. 12-14).—The initial cross is of the form introduced during the latter part of the issue of XIIa. An important peculiarity found on many of the coins of this group is the use of a damaged ρ punch (see below). The small face of XIb and XII is usually found, but a few specimens have the larger face described in

the next group, with which they should therefore, strictly speaking, be classed. It is more convenient, however, to make the crown the determining feature, and we therefore do not think it necessary to apologise for this slight lapse from scientific accuracy.

XIV. Fourth crown.—Well-shaped fleur-de-lys, the central member of which is exaggeratedly tall.

a. (Plate X, Figs. 15-17). The broken ρ punch referred to
above is still found on the earlier examples and the initial cross is still that of the previous group. On later specimens the broken a disappears, and the initial cross assumes the form shown on page 99. The king's face is from a new iron: it is much larger than its predecessor, and has a pointed chin, a curious enigmatical smile, and leering eyes, which are quite unmistakable.

XV. Fifth crown.—Smaller and flatter, but well-formed, central fleur-de-lys. The smaller ornaments are less definitely spearheads, are taller, and on most specimens are bent somewhat towards the dexter side.

a. (Plate XI, Figs. 1-3).—King's face and lettering as in the preceding group.

b. (Plate XI, Figs. 4-6).—The king's face is on a much smaller scale, though very similar in character. This face must not be confused with the small face of Group XIII, which is quite different in expression, and has rounder eyes and much more strongly marked eyebrows.

c. (Plate XI, Figs. 7-9).—The king's face is as large as that found on XIV and XVa, but the eyes are fuller and rounder, and there is no trace of the enigmatical smile. It is easily recognised after a little practice, but should the student find himself in difficulties, a safe test is furnished by the lettering. On the coins previously described the letter a has an angular back, and the foot of the letter n is turned outward. In XVc a is disproportionately large and has a rounded back; whilst the outward-turned foot of n disappears. This is the last type issued by Edward II.

d. (Plate XI, Figs. 10-14).—There is really no break between c and d, but the latter class, distinguished by the use of the Lombardic instead of the Roman form of the letter N, has been separated because all the pennies included in it can be proved to belong to the reign of Edward III. The converse, however, does not hold good, for the Roman N is occasionally found on coins known to have been struck after 1327. A peculiarity of the class is a departure from that absolute uniformity which had hitherto prevailed, the coins of the various mints
PLATE XI.

LATER COINS OF EDWARD II, AND EARLY COINS OF EDWARD III.
Coins Known to Exist.

differing in other respects than that of the mint name. Particulars of these variations will be given in the detailed description included in the historical section.

The following tables show the coins we have met with and the amounts coined at London and Canterbury during the reign:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XIa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>c</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* There is every probability that these coins exist, but we have not met with specimens.
AMOUNTS OF BULLION COINED AT LONDON AND CANTERBURY FROM SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1307, TO FEBRUARY 24TH, 1327 (IN POUNDS TOWER, OMITTING FRACTIONS).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of close of account</th>
<th>London.</th>
<th>Canterbury.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>denarii</td>
<td>oboli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1308</td>
<td>69,880</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1309</td>
<td>96,629</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1310</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1311</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1312</td>
<td>13,618</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1313</td>
<td>7,032</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1314</td>
<td>30,245</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1315</td>
<td>11,225</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1317</td>
<td>7,398</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1318</td>
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<td>8,621</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1320</td>
<td>8,469</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1321</td>
<td>9,209</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1322</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1323</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Michaelmas 1324</td>
<td>1,614</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1325</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1326</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 24th, 1327</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(For convenience of comparison the amounts have been made up to the end of each fiscal year, although the accounts do not always close exactly on Michaelmas day. As there is no account closing at Michaelmas, 1316, the several accounts from Michaelmas, 1315 to Michaelmas, 1317 have been added together. Stars indicate that the accounts are missing.)

The study of the chronology of the various classes must turn largely on the Episcopal issues, and for this reason the coins of the
Durham mint have been reproduced separately on Plate XII, arranged in their due order, instead of being grouped with the corresponding types of the other mints. XII, as has already been stated, is missing down to the present time. The principal events reflected in the Durham coinage are:

Restoration of the temporalities to Bishop Antony Bek by Edward II., September 4th, 1307.
Death of Bishop Bek, March 3rd, 1311.
Taking of the temporalities in the king’s hand, March 3rd, 1311 (appendix lxxj).
Grant of the temporalities to the new Bishop, Richard de Kellawe, May 20th, 1311.
Death of Bishop Kellawe, October 10th, 1316.
Taking of the temporalities into the king’s hand, between October 10th and October 14th, 1316.
Grant of the temporalities to the new Bishop, Ludovic de Beaumont, May 4th, 1317.
Death of Bishop Beaumont, September 24th, 1333.
Taking of the temporalities into the king’s hand, September 26th, 1333.
Grant of the temporalities to the new Bishop, Richard de Bury, December 7th, 1333.

The first coins issued by Bishop Antony Bek, after his restoration to favour in September, 1307, were struck from altered dies of Edward I. (Xe or Xf) on which a cross moline had been hastily punched over the original initial cross patee\(^1\) (Plate XII, Fig. 1), but most of his pennies are of XIa (Plate XII, Figs. 2–3). Some of these are also from altered London obverse dies (Plate XII, Fig. 2). Sede Vacante coins, issued after his death, differ only in the substitution of the cross patee for the cross moline (Plate XII, Fig. 4), and the issue of XIa is continued by Bishop Kellawe.\(^2\) This prelate’s coins are distinguished by a crosier, turned towards the dexter, formed of the

\(^1\) Vide supra, p. 96.
\(^2\) Bishop Kellawe received his grant of dies on the 16th of June, 1311 (appendix lxxii).
upright limb of the main cross on the reverse—a mark retained by him throughout his episcopate—and have the initial cross patée (Plate XII, Fig. 5). A remarkable and very rare mule, for the existence of which it is difficult to account, as all old dies were supposed to be returned to the Exchequer, combines the obverse of Bishop Bek with the reverse of Bishop Kellawe (Plate XII, Fig. 6). XIa must therefore have continued to be struck well on into the year 1311. XIb (Plate XII, Fig. 7), and its sub-variety XIc (Plate XII, Fig. 8) were also struck by him, as was doubtless XII, of which we have hitherto failed to find a specimen. The latest coins extant of Bishop Kellawe are of XIII (Plate XII, Fig. 9), as are also the earliest of Bishop Beaumont (Plate XII, Fig. 10).

Bishop Beaumont substituted for the initial cross patée a lion rampant, accompanied by one or more fleurs-de-lys, his arms being azure, semée de lys, a lion rampant, or. He also dropped the crosier used on the reverse by his predecessor.

The coin which we attribute to Robert de Sapy, the king’s receiver of the temporalities during the vacancy of the see in 1317 (Plate XII, Fig. 17) presents a difficulty, as it is clearly of XIV, and therefore from a die of later type than that used for the first coins of Bishop Beaumont. An explanation may be that the irons of XIII and XIV were in use concurrently for a time, before all those of the earlier class were worn out, a theory which receives some support from the existence of St. Edmunds coins which have the large face of XIV in conjunction with the crown of XIII. The alternative is to regard the coin as a mere freak, due to the accidental supplying of a London obverse die to the Bishop’s mint. Those who favour this opinion may adduce, in support of their view, the existence of London coins struck from a Beaumont obverse die.\(^2\) A strong argument against this theory

\(^1\) The die with which this coin was struck shows the punch with the broken \(\Theta\) which made its first appearance in group XIII.

\(^2\) Unfortunately we have been unable to examine a specimen of this very rare mule, of which there were two examples in the Montrave hoard, and cannot therefore say to which group the misused die belongs. It may be one of the latest, returned to the Exchequer after the Bishop’s death and sent to the mint by mistake.
COINS OF THE DURHAM MINT 1307 TO 1343, AND SUPPLEMENTARY ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE XII.
is to be found in the fact that the grant of dies to Robert de Sapy is
duly recorded, and that we are aware of no other coin which could be
attributed to him, whereas coins fitting exactly in their places are forth-
coming for all the other vacancies of the see.

In addition to XIII, Bishop Beaumont struck XIV (Plate XII, Fig. 12), XVa (Plate XII, Fig. 13), XVb (Plate XII, Fig 14), and
XVc (Plate XII, Figs. 15-16).

**Edward III.**

The reign of Edward II. was terminated by his abdication, or
rather deposition, presumably on January 20th or 21st, 1327, as the
latest date found on any instrument issued in his name is that of the
20th of that month, but the peace of Edward III. was not proclaimed
until January 25th, from which day his regnal years are reckoned.
The coinage shows no break, but there is ample historical evidence
that all the coins of XVd and some of those of XVc were issued after
his accession.

The decisive proof is furnished by the reopening of the Archi-
episcopal mint of York. A writ of April 10th, 1331, after citing the
grant of dies made by Edward I. on July 28th, 1300 (xxvij Edward I.)
to Thomas, then Archbishop, orders the delivery of two dies, with
their appurtenances, to Archbishop William Melton (Appendix Ixxij).
The Exchequer authorities raised the objection that in the aforesaid
29th year (sic) of Edward I. “in which dies were last delivered to the
Archbishop of York at the Exchequer,” the king had a mint in the city,
which was not the case in 1331, but this protest was overruled by the
king, and a second order to deliver the dies was issued on July 5th, v
Edward III. (1331) (Appendix lxxiij).

It is therefore definitely established that no coinage took place at
York, either by the King or by the Archbishop, between the issue of
group IX, in the reign of Edward I., and that of group XV in the reign
of Edward III. Coins of group XV which bear the name and mark—

an open quatrefoil in the centre of the cross on the reverse—of the archiepiscopal mint of York cannot have been issued before 1331, and it follows that pennies of other mints which present similar peculiarities must be assigned to about the same date. These York coins are of XVd, though a possibly unique specimen (Plate XI, Fig. 14) has the Roman form of N. They read EDW3TR.R.INGL.DRS.RYP, and, on the reverse have three dots between the pellets in the quarter occupied by the syllable TNS. The initial cross on the obverse is of very peculiar form, being composed of four triangles grouped, apex inward, round a central pellet. On some specimens an additional pellet is found in each angle of the cross (Fig. 2, p. 107), and this variety must clearly be associated with Richard de Snoweshulle, who was appointed warden of the mint by Archbishop Melton on the 8th of August, 1331, and whose sign manual is shown in the accompanying cut.

"SIGN-MANUAL" OF RICARDUS DE SNOWESHLLE.

"Ego Ricardus de Snoweshulle clericus Wygorniensis diocesis apostolica auctoritate Notarius publicus et dicti domini Archi-episcopi scriba premisis prout suprascribuntur presens interfui vna cum testibus suprascriptis ipsamque literam transcriptioni et eius copiam in hanc publicam formam redegi signoque meo consueto signaui rogatus in testimonium premissorum."
The evidence is carried on by the Durham mint. A rare variety of the penny of Bishop Beaumont, though having the Roman form of N, and therefore classed under XVc (Plate XII, Fig. 16), shows on the obverse small oval stops, which connect it with the first penny of Bishop Richard de Bury (vide infra), and was doubtless issued between 1327 and Beaumont’s death in 1333. The Sede Vacante coin which follows (Plate XII, Fig. 17), is struck from a die made with the same irons. Then, still from the same irons, except for the letter N, come the coins of XVd (Plate XII, Fig. 18), all of which have a small crown, enclosed in an open lozenge, in the centre of the cross of the reverse.

![Initial Crosses Found on XVd](image)


Many ingenious conjectures have been made as to the meaning of this mark; its obvious significance having been overlooked simply because the coin has been attributed to the reign of Edward II.

Bishop Beaumont’s successor, Richard de Bury, son of Sir Richard Aungervill, took his name from his birthplace, Bury St. Edmunds. What could be more natural than that, when seeking a personal mark to distinguish the coins issued by him as Bishop of Durham, he should take it from the arms of the famous abbey which had been so intimately associated with his earlier life? Those arms were, azure, three crowns or. The controversy as to whether any coins can be definitely attributed to Bishop de Bury may therefore be regarded as closed. The first recorded grant of dies to Bishop de Bury is dated November 27th, 1336 (appendix lxxv), but it is quite possible—indeed probable—that there may have been an earlier grant which did not find its way into the rolls.

1 The arms are sometimes given with crossed arrows in each of the crowns, but the rendering without the arrows is equally authoritative, and, in any case, the arrows would be omitted in a representation on so small a scale as that used on the coin.
Although Bishop Bury’s penny has the Lombardic form of N on the obverse, the N and M on the reverse, which reads **AVI TTVS DVMG LMI**, are both Roman. On the obverse are found the small oval stops already referred to—stops which appear to be peculiar to Durham dies. The initial cross patée is of the plain form used on the coins of London and St. Edmunds.

St. Edmunds pennies of XVd are of extreme rarity; indeed it is possible that the specimen found in the Montrave hoard (Plate XI, Fig. 12) is unique. It has the initial cross of the London coins, bears no peculiar marks beyond pellet stops—also found in London—and reads, on the reverse, **VIIA SDAD DTVN NDI**, both M and N being of the Lombardic form.

This penny was probably struck in 1340, for a new die was supplied to the abbot on May 16th of that year (appendix lxxvij), and is the latest known coin of St. Edmunds. It is true that a die was supplied on January 22nd, 1328, to replace that destroyed by rioters who had sacked the monastery (appendix lxxv), but at so early a date it is probable that it was of XVc.

The period during which XVd was being issued saw the revival of the ecclesiastical mint of the Abbot of Reading, who received, in 1338, a grant of dies for striking pennies, halfpennies, and farthings (appendices lxxvij-lxxx). The only Reading pennies known belong to the period 1344-51, but halfpennies of the class which will be shown to be contemporary with XVd are extant, and it may be predicted with confidence that the penny will eventually come to light.

The coins of the two royal mints need little description. The London penny (Plate XI, Fig. 10) exactly resembles, except for the mint name, that of St. Edmunds. The Canterbury penny (Plate XI, Fig. 11) is, with the same reservation, a duplicate of that of York, though naturally the variety of the initial cross which we have associated with Richard de Snoweshulle does not occur. The amounts coined into pennies from Michaelmas, 1328 until the important change in the coinage in 1344 were as follows:—
Pennies of the Royal Mints.

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<tr>
<th>Date of close of account</th>
<th>Issues of pennies in lbs. Tower</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Feb., 1329 ...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Sept., 1329</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Sept., 1330</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Sept., 1331</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals ...</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accounts thus furnish both a very close date for the London and Canterbury issues of XVd, and an explanation of their great rarity. A number of extracts, which will be found grouped together as appendix lxxxj, throw further light on matters of detail. Thus, although the account closed at Michaelmas, 1327, includes payments for iron and steel for the making of dies, it is expressly stated that no dies for striking whole pennies were used in London between Michaelmas, 1328 and February 16th, 1329. Between that date and the following Michaelmas more iron and steel were purchased, to make dies for pennies, halfpennies and farthings, and fees for the graving and manufacture of two dozen dies were paid to the hereditary engraver.

The Canterbury account from Michaelmas, 1329 to 1330 contains the following interesting piece of information:—"No account is rendered of any money received from the mint master in settlement of the fee of seven shillings for engraving dies because all the Canterbury dies are engraved at the London mint and sent to Canterbury." In the same account the Keeper of the Exchange credits himself with the payment of the wages of Lapin Roger, the Campsor, xij li. x s, "besides vij li. x s which the Archbishop has to pay for his share, because, of the eight dies sent from London to the Exchange of Canterbury, the King takes the profits of five and the said Archbishop of three."
From Michaelmas, 1330, to January 18th following nothing was coined, either at London or Canterbury, "because no merchant brought silver to the mint," but between that date and the ensuing Michaelmas there were purchases of steel and iron for making dies for pennies for Canterbury, and for halfpence and farthings (but not pennies) for London. Thenceforward to 1344 halfpence and farthings were coined in London, evidently under stress of necessity, but at Canterbury is found, year after year, the entry: "No money was coined because no silver was brought in by the merchants." Clearly the economic conditions of the time were such as to render the coinage of pennies an unprofitable transaction, and it is therefore not surprising that the Reading penny should be missing, and that St. Edmunds should be represented by a single specimen. The Durham coins are almost as rare as those of the royal mints, and the only pennies of XVd which can be procured without great difficulty are those of the Archbishop of York.

**Halfpennies and Farthings.**

As will be seen from the table given on page 102, the issue of halfpennies during the reign of Edward II. was quite insignificant, and amounted altogether to about six hundred pounds. In these circumstances it is quite likely that no new dies were made—more than likely that no new irons were cut—and the coins must therefore be of the same types as those struck during the last years of Edward I. (Plate IX, 20–23). One halfpenny struck at Berwick (Plate XI, 15) may be attributed with some degree of certainty to Edward II., as, unlike nearly all the coins of that mint, it is of regular official workmanship, and cannot, therefore, be separated from the penny of XIa.

Farthings were issued in considerable quantities, but none that we have seen presents characteristics which enable us to assign it definitely to Edward II., and for the present we must be content, as in the case of the halfpence, to regard the specimens figured on Plate IX as representing the coinage from about 1304 to 1327.
During the first eight and a half years of the reign of Edward III. the total issue of halfpennies was forty-one pounds, but the issue of farthings was still on a fairly large scale. In July, 1335, however, a change was made in the weight and fineness of the small coin, and thenceforward the issue of halfpennies was very large, as will be seen from the subjoined table.

ISSUES OF HALFPENNIES AND FARTHINGS FROM FEBRUARY 3RD, 1327, TO DECEMBER 15TH, 1343 (IN POUNDS TOWER, OMITTING FRACTIONS).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of close of account</th>
<th>oboli.</th>
<th>ferlingi.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1327</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1328</td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1329</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1330</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1331</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1332</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1333</td>
<td></td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1334</td>
<td></td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 9th, 1335</td>
<td></td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas, 1335</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1336</td>
<td>1,316</td>
<td>1,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1337</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1338</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1339</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1340</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1341</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1342</td>
<td>4,088</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 1343</td>
<td>13,764</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 15th, 1343</td>
<td>3,320</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The halfpence and farthings from May 9th, 1335, onwards, are of the standard of ten ounces of fine silver to two ounces of alloy.
In the Parliament held at York on the morrow of the Ascension, ix Edw. III. (1335) it was decided that a pound Tower of silver, of the standard of 10 ounces of pure silver and 2 ounces of alloy, should be coined into 21 shillings of halfpennies or 21s. 2d. of farthings, by tale (Appendices lxxxij and lxxxiiij). There were, therefore, in the early years of Edward III., two distinct coinages, each of which is distinguished by the presence of a star at the end of the legend on the obverse, viz.:

(a) From 1327 to July, 1335, halfpennies and farthings of the old weight and standard.

(b) From July, 1335, to the end of 1343, halfpennies and farthings of baser metal, the halfpenny weighing 10.7 grains Troy, and the farthing 5.3 grains Troy.

The farthing of (a), which closely resembles the farthings of 1304–27, is figured, Pl. XI, 31, and is distinguished by a six-pointed star at the end of the obverse legend. The corresponding halfpenny is not known, and, considering how absurdly small was the amount struck, probably does not exist.

The baser halfpennies and farthings of (b) (Plate XI, 28–32) are quite common, though usually in very bad condition. The inferior quality of the metal is sufficiently apparent to make classification easy, and there is a progressive decadence in the workmanship. The star mark is often found on both sides of the coin, and in the later and rougher examples has eight points instead of six. To this class belongs the Reading halfpenny (Plate XI, 33), issued under the grant of 1338.

On Plate XII are figured two coins which were not known to us when the earlier chapters of this history were written. No. 19, in the collection of Mr. Pegge, of Durham, is the only Durham example which we have yet met with of IVd. No. 20, belonging to Mr. Thomas Bearman, is a most interesting mule between VII and VI.
Appendix.

APPENDIX.

Ixvij.


Ixviii.

Rex vicecomiti Eboracensi salutem. Cum nos statim post suscepcionem regiminis regni nostri pro utilitate populi eiusdem regni volentes quod moneta que tempore mortis domini Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie patris nostri currebat in dicto regno nostro recipetur et curreret in eodem prout tempore predicto currere et recipi consueuit id per totum regnum nostrum fecissimus publice proclamari ac iam ex grauissima et clamosa querimonia intelleixerimus quod nonnulli tam indigene quam alienigenes malo machinantes nos velle monetam illam cambire eam vilipendunt per quod tam omnia genera victualium qualan alia venalia necessaria quecumque ultra modum ad maximam caristiam vendicioni exponuntur ad graue dampnum tocius populi eiusdem regni nostri tibi precepimus quod per totam balliunam tuam in locis ubi expediri videris publice proclamari faciatis quod nos monetam predictam cambire non intendimus quois modo Inungens sub graui forisfactura firmiter ex parte nostra ne quis monetam predictam vilipendat seu victualia aut alia necessaria venalia ad caristiam insolitam sub colore huiusmodi machinacionis vendicioni exponat ullo modo sed monetam predictam (sic) recipiatur et pro tanto valore sicut tempore predicto recipi consueuit. Et hoc nullo modo omittas. Teste Rege apud Staunford quinto die Augusti. Eodem modo mandatum est singulis vicecomitibus per Angliam. (Rot. Claus. iiij Edw. II. m. 24 d. ced.)

Ixix.

Rex Emerico de Friscobald' Custodi Cambii sui Cantuariam salutem. Ex parte venerabilis patris R.¹ Cantuairesis Archiepiscopi tocius Anglie primatiss nobis est ostensum quod cum ipse per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie habere debebat tres cuneos et tres Monetarios ad monetam in Ciuitate Cantuariac fabricandam ipsequre et predecessores sui Archiepiscopi eiusdem loci huiusmodi tres cuneos et tres Monetarios in eadem Ciuitate semper hactenus a tempore confectionis cartarum predictarum habuerunt successiue vos

¹ Archbishop Robert Winchelsey.
nichilominus prefatum Episcopum quominus cuneos et Monetarios predictos in eadem Ciuitate habere possit sicut hactenus fieri consueuit iam de nouo a tempore commissionis nostre vobis de dicto Cambio facere impediuiistis et adhuc impeditis voluntarie et inuiste in ipsius Archeiepiscopi damnum non modicum et ecclesie sue Cantuarensis exheredacionis periculum manifestum Et quia nolumus quod prefato Archiepiscopo iniurietur in hac parte vobis mandamus quod ab huiusmodi impedimento eiusmod Archiepiscopo cuneos et Monetarios predictos in Ciuitate predicta habere permittatis iuxta tenorem cartarum predictarum et prout idem Archiepiscopus et predecessores sui predicti cuneos illos et Monetarios predictos hactenus semper habere consueueritis exitus per vos de predictis cuneis et Monetariis a tempore impedimenti predicti percepitos sine dilacione restituientes eidem. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxij die Maii (Rot. Claus. j Edw. II. m. 3).

Ixx.

Rex tenenti locum Thesaurarii et Baronibus suis de scaccario salutem. Cum per cartam bone memorie domini Iohannis quondam Regis Anglie progenitoris nostri quam inspeximus concessum sit Archiepiscopo Cantuarensi qui pro tempore fuerit quod habeat cuneos suos in Ciuitate Cantuari cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quod habeat cambium monete fabricate per ipsos cuneos in predicta ciuitate cum omni integritate sua et omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis libere integre et quiete et cum omni proficuo et omnibus exitibus ad illum Cambium pertinentibus prout in carta predicta plenius continetur vobis mandamus quod venerabili patri W. 1 nunc Archiepiscopus dicti loci cuneos predictos et cambium monete fabricate per ipsos in Ciuitate predicta habere faciatis prout predecessores sui Archiepiscopi eisdem loci cuneos et cambium predicta ante hec tempora habuerunt. Exitus inde percepitos a vicesimo primo die Octobrio proximo preterito a quo die exitus et [proficium] de dicto Archiepiscopatu proveniencia dicto Archiepiscopo concessimus de dono nostro eidem Archiepiscopo similitur habere faciatis. Teste Rege apud Berewicum super Twedam xiiij die Iunii. (Rot. Claus. vij Edw. II. m. r.).

Ixxj.

Rex omnibus ad quos ... salutem. Sciatis quod commissimus dilectis et fidelibus nostris Roberto Baygnardo et Roberto de Bartone episcopatum Dunolmi cum castris et omnibus alis pertinentibus suis vacantem et in manu nostra existentem custodiendum quamdiu nobis placuerit. Ita quod de exitibus inde provenientibus nobis respondeant ad Scaccarium nostrum. In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Berewicum super Twedam iiiij die Martii. (Rot. Fin. iiiij Edw. II.)

1 Archbishop Walter Reynolds.
Quia Rex ordinavit et vult quod venerabilis pater Ricardus Dunelmensis episcopus habeat tot cuneos ad monetam de cuneo Regis infra libertatem episcopatus sui predicti fabricandam quot predecessores sui episcopi loci predicti hactenus habere consueuerunt Rex mandat Baronibus quod cuneos predictos prefato episcopo iuxta ordinacionem suam predictam habere faciant ad huiusmodi monetam Regis infra libertatem predictam cudendam et alia facienda que ad huiusmodi officium pertinens et prout hactenus fieri consueuit. Teste Rege apud Berewycum super Twedam xvj die Iunii anno quarto.

Quia Rex ordinavit et vult quod venerabilis pater Ricardus Dunelmensis episcopus habeat tot cuneos ad monetam de cuneo Regis infra libertatem episcopatus sui predicti fabricandam quot predecessores sui episcopi loci predicti hactenus habere consueuerunt mandatum est Emerico de Friscobaldi custodi Regii cambii Londonie vel eius locum tenenti quod cuneos predictos prefato episcopo iuxta ordinacionem predictam habere faciat ad huiusmodi monetam Regis infra libertatem predictam cudendam et alia facienda que ad huiusmodi officium pertinens et prout hactenus fieri consueuit. Teste Thesaurario xxij die Iunii per breue de magno sigillo inter communia de hoc anno quarto. (Breuia directa Baronibus de termino Sancte Trinitatis anno quarto, mem. 3. dors.)

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de scaccario salutem. Cum dominus Edwardus quondam Rex Anglie auus noster vicesimo octauo die Iulii anno regni sui vicesimo octauo pro eo quod per tunc Thesaurarium et Iohannem de Langtona tunc Cancellarium ipsius auus nostri apud Wetmonasterium in termino sancte Trinitatis tunc proximo preterito consensum fuit et concordatum quod Thomas tunc Archiepiscopus Eboracensis Anglie Primas possessionem duorum cuneorum cum pertinentibus ad cambiendum in Civitate predicta haberet eodem modo quo predecessores sui Archiepiscopi Eboracenses ex concessione eiusdem auus nostri illos ante habuerunt salva accione et iure ipsius auus nostri et alterius cum inde loqui voluissent mandasset prefato tunc Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod predicto Archiepiscopo possessionem dictorum duorum cuneorum cum pertinentibus ad cambiendum in Civitate predicta sine dilacione habere facerent in forma predicta Ita tamen quod sacramenta recipierunt a ministris corumdem cuneorum secundum quod in aliis cambiis fieri consueuit sicut per inspeccionem rotulorum Cancellarii ipsius auus nostri nobis constat vobis mandamus quod venerabili patri W nunc Archiepiscopo loci predicti possessionem duorum cuneorum cum pertinentibus ad cambiendum in Civitate predicta sine dilacione habere faciatis in forma predicta Prouiso quod sacramenta recipiantur a Ministris corumdem cuneorum secundum quod in aliis
Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de scaccario salutem. Cum nos nuper per recordum et processum Iohannis de Vallibus et sociorum suorum dudum iusticiariorum domini Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie aui nostri itinerancium in Comitatu Eboraci que coram nobis in Cancellaria nostra venire fecimus accipientes quod Willelmus tunc Archiepiscopus Eborancensi et omnes predecessores sui a tempore quo non extat memoria fuerunt in seisina habendi duos Cuneos monetales in Comitatu predicto sicut eos in eodem itinere coram prefatis iusticiariis clamuit eodem recordum et processum vobis miserimus sub pede sigilli nostri mandantes ut inspectis recordo et processu predictis Cuneos illos venerabili patri Willelmo nunc Archiepiscopo Eborancensi liberari faceretis prout temporibus predecessorum suorum fieri consueuit. Et si causa subisset qua premissa facere non deberetis tunc nos de causa illa redderatis in Cancellaria nostra sub sigillo scaccarii predicti distincte et aperte certiores breue quod vobis inde venit nobis remittentes ac vos nobis significaueritis quod anno regni dicti aui nostri vicesimo nunc anno Cunei ultimo liberati fuerunt Archiepiscopo Eborancensi ad scaccarium pro cambio suo Eborancense dictus auus noster habuit cambium ibidem. Et quia nos non habemus ibi modo Cambium supersedetur ad deliberandum nunc Archiepiscopo Eborancensi Cuneos pro cambio suo predicto donec alid inde per nos fuerit demandata. Et quia per eadem recordum et processum apparret quod idem nunc Archiepiscopus dictos duos Cuneos habere debet sicut prefatus Willelmus predecessor suus eos habere clamavit volentes eodem Archiepiscopo in premissis fieri quod est iustum vobis mandamus quod eadem nunc Archiepiscopo dictos duos Cuneos liberari faciatis iuxta tenorem mandati nostri prius vobis inde directi dicta certificacione vestra non obstante. Teste Rege apud Londoniam quinto die Iulii. (Rot. Claus. v Edw. III. pars i, mem. 10.)
Appendix.  

lxxvij.

Inter breuia affilata anno regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum primo: Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de scaccario salutem. Ex parte dilecti nobis in Christo Abbatis de sancto Edmundo nobis est supplicatum ut cum ipse habeat et habere debeat ipse quod et predecessores sui quondam Abbates loci predicti semper hactenus a tempore cuius contrarii memoria non existit habere consueuerunt cuneum et assaiam monete apud villam de Sancto Edmundo ac diversi malefactores et pacis nostre perturbatores cuneum et assaiam predictas nuper ceperunt et aspertauerunt Velimus eidem Abbati cuneum et assaiam pro moneta de novo facienda sicut eas habere consueuit tempore nostri primo, Nos eidem Abbati in hac parte volentes fieri quod est iustum Vobis mandamus quod scrutatis Memorandis scaccarii predicti si per huiusmodi scrutinium vel alio modo legitime poterint premessa vera esse Tunc eidem Abbati huiusmodi cuneum et assaiam de novo habere faciatis pro moneta de novo facienda sicut eas habere consueuit tempore retroactis Nos eidem Abbati in hac parte volentes fieri quod est iustum Vobis mandamus quod scrutatis Memorandis scaccarii predicti si per huiusmodi scrutinium vel alio modo legitime poterint premessa vera esse Tunc eidem Abbati huiusmodi cuneum et assaiam de novo habere faciatis pro moneta de novo facienda sicut eas habere consueuit. Teste me ipso apud Dancastria xxj die Januarii anno regni nostri primo.

lxxvij.

Dominus Rex mandauit hic breue suum de Magno sigillo suo quod est inter Communia de hoc (xij) anno in hec verba:—Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de scaccario salutem.

Supplicauit nobis dilecti nobis in Christo Abbas de sancto Edmundo quod cum ipse per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie habeat et habere debeat ipse quod et predecessores sui semper hactenus a tempore confeccionis cartarum predictarum habere consueuerint unum cuneum ad monetam fabricandam infra libertatem quam de sancto Edmundo ex liberacione progenitorum nostrorum et nostra sicut per rotulos et memoranda scaccarii predicti plenius poterit apparere ac unus cuneus quem eidem Abbati nuper liberari fecimus ad huiusmodi monetam fabricandam in tantum sit consumptus et deterioratus quod ad fabricacionem monetae decetero non sufficet velimus ei unum nouum cuneum precipere liberari.

Nos volentes eidem Abbati in hac parte fieri quod est iustum vobis mandamus quod visis rotulis et memorandis scaccarii predicti si per inspeccionem eorumdem vobis constiterit ipsum Abbatem et predecessores suos unum cuneum ad monetam fabricandam ex liberacione progenitorum nostrorum et nostra habuisse ut est dictum tunc recepto a prefato Abbate vel attornato suo veteri cuneo predicto eidem Abbati vel attornato suo predicto unum cuneum nouum liberari faciatis prout virtute cartarum predictarum fieri consueuit tempore retroactis. Teste Edwardo Duce Cornubie et Comite Cestrie filio nostro carissimo Custode Anglie apud Kenyngtoniam x die Februarii anno regni nostri quarto decimo.
Et modo a die Pasche in xv dies venit hic quidam Willelmus persona ecclesie de Cottonia ex parte dicti Abbatis et exhibuit Curie literas patentes ipsius Abbatis Thesaurario et Baronibus hie directis in hec verba:—

Venerande discrecionis viro Magistro Willelmo de la Zousch domini nostri Regis Thesaurario ac nobilibus viris Baronibus de scaccario eiusdem domini Regis Frater Willelmus permissione diuina Abbas de sancto Edmundo salutem in amplexibus Iesu Christi. Ad veterem Cuneum nostrum usitatum vobis restituen-dum et nouum recipiendum et ad omnia alia dictum Cuneum tangencia facienda dilectos nobis in Christo dominos Willelum Rectorem ecclesie de Cottonia et Iacobum de Rounhaum conjunctim et diuisim attornatos nostros in hac parte nuncios speciales facimus et constituimus per presentes Ratum et firmum habiti-qui quippe per dictos attornatos nostros seu nuncios vel alterum eorum rite actum fuerit siue gestum in premisis. Dantes eisdem seu alteri eorum potestatem iurandi in animam nostram quod Iohannes Taloun ad officium Magistri monete in cambio nostro et Ricardus de Sudbury ad officium assaiatoris domino nostro Regi nunc in anno suo tercio termino sancti Hillarii in scaccario suo admissi et iurati superstes sunt et ad officia sua exequenda parati. In cuinis rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri scripsit patentes. Datum apud Elmeswelliam vicesimo die Februarii anno regni Regis Edwardi terci post conquestum quarto decimo.

Et exhibuit eciam Curie quandam cartam confirmacionis Regis nunc datam vicesimo secundo dei Iulii anno quarto per quam cartam idem Rex confirmavit quandam cartam confirmacionis Regis Edwardi patris sui datam quarto die Maii anno regni sui octauo per quam cartam datam anno octauo idem Rex Edwardus pater confirmavit quandam cartam Edwardi Regis et confessoris progenitoris sui in verbis Anglicis in qua continetur quod idem Rex Edwardus voluit quod Balaewynus Abbas haberet unum monetarium infra Burgum sancti Edmundi ita libere in omnibus sicut ipse Rex liberius in aliquo Burgo suo habuit.

Exhibuit similiter quemdam cuneum ex tribus peciis videlicet unum standardum et duos trusellos usitatos restituendos. Et petit quidem quod quidam nouus cuneus fiat et ei liberetur iuxta formam mandati predicti.

Unde scrutatis rotulis et memorandis super superius suggestis compertum est in quodam processu habito super liberacionem cunei predicti in memorandis anni terci Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc inter Recorde de termino sancte Trinitatis quod Abbates de sancto Edmundo predecessores Abbatis qui nunc est haberent unum Cuneum pro moneta facienda in cambio suo apud sanctum Edmundum ex concessione Willelmi Rufi Henrici primi et Regis Ricardi quondam Regum Anglie progenitorum Regis. Et quod Rex Iohannes concessit quod Abbas et Conuentus sancti Edmundi habeant unum cuneum ad monetam faciendam infra villam sancti Edmundi et quod ibidem moneta fiat et voluit et precepit quod
habeant Cuneum illum in predicto loco imperpetuum cum omnibus ad huiusmodi
cuneum pertinente et simili ter quod Rex Henricus proaui Regis nunc concessit
quod ecclesia sancti Edmundi habeat unum monetarium in hill sancti Edmundi
ita secre sicut unquam liberius habuit.

Compertum est eciam ibidem quod Abbates sancti Edmundi predecessores
Abbatis nunc ibidem habuerunt unum cuneum temporibus Regis Henrici proaui
Regis Edwardi aui et Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc et Ministros Suos Cambii
predicti ad scaccarium hic presentauerunt et quod ipsi Ministri ad officia sua
ibidem admissi fuerunt.

Compertum est eciam quod quad Frater Walterus de Pyncebek Monachus
domus predicte et attornatus Abbatis de sancto Edmundus termino Pasche anno
tercio Regis huius venit hic ex parte dicti Abbatis et petiit unum cuneum sibi
fieri et liberari pro cambi suo apud sanctum Edmundum et presentauit hic
nomine dicti Abbatis sui quendam Johannem Taloun ad officium Monetarri in
Cambio predicto quod officium Iohannes de Preston nuper tenuit et Ricardum
de Subbiri (Sudbury) ad officium Campsorii quod officium Thomas de Tymwrt'h
(sic) quondam tenuit in Cambio predicto et petiit ipsos Johannem Taloun et
Ricardum admissi ad officia predicta et quod idem Iohannes Taloun et Ricardus
admissi fuerunt ad eadem officia singillatim et prestiterunt sacramentum in
scacario hic videlicet dictus Iohannes Taloun de bene et fideliter se habendo in
officio Monetarri et predictus Ricardus simili ter de bene et fideliter se habendo
in officio Campsorius in dicto Cambio et super aliis articulis ibidem annotatum et
mandatum fuit Waltero Turk tunc Custodi Cambiorum Londonie et Cantuarie
quod prefeato Waltero de Pyncebek attornato dicti Abbatis unum cuneum
videlicet unum standardum et duos trusellos pro moneta in cambi suo fabric-
canda liberaret sicut continetur in memorandis dicti anni tercii Regis nunc inter
Recorda de Termino Pasche.

Quibus compertis dictum est prefato attornato quod presentet Curie hic
unum Monetarium et unum Campsorem pro officii illi in dicto Cambio
excercendis Dicit quod predicti Iohannes Taloun et Ricardus de Subbiri
(Sudbury) adhuc superstites sunt potentes et parati Videlicet quilibet eorum ad
officio suum faciendum quod eciam per Iohannem de Shardelowe Iusticiarium
de Banco et alios fidedignos est testatum.

Ideo concordatum est quod mandetur Iohanni de Flete Custodi Cambiorum
Londonie et Cantuarie quod ipse quendam nouum cuneum fieri et
fabricari faciat de tribus peciis videlicet uno standardo et duobus trusellis et
recepto a prefato attornato dicto cuneo usitato eidem attornato nouum cuneum
cum factus fuerit liberari faciat ad opus dicti Abbatis pro moneta inde infra
libertatem sancti Edmundi facienda et mandatum est ei xvij die Maii sicut
continetur alibi in hiis memorandis inter breuia irretornata huius termini.
(Exchequer K. R. Memorandum Roll. xiiiij Edw. III.).
Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de scaccario salutem. Cum per cartam nostram concessimus diletco nobis in Christo abbati et monachis de Rading quod ipsi et eorum successores imperpetuum habeant unum monetarium et unum cuneum apud dictum locum de Rading ad monetam ibidem videlicet tam ad obolos et ferlingos quam ad sterlings prout moris est fabricandam et faciendam prout in carta nostra predicta plenius continetur vobis mandamus quod eisdem abbatet monachis vel in hac parte eorum attornato unum cuneum pro sterlings et unum alium cuneum pro obolis ac tercium cuneum pro ferlingis si dictus cuneus pro sterlings tam ad obolos et ferlingos quam ad sterlings ut predictum est fabricandos et faciendos non sufficerat sine dilacione fieri fabricari et liberari faciatis habendus iuxta tenorem carte nostre supradicte. Teste Edwardo duce Cornubie et comite Cestrie filio nostro carissimo custode Anglie apud Kenyngton viij° die Novembris anno regni nostri xij° (Harl. MS. 1708, f. 436, 44).

[The same is found in the Close Rolls under date of August the 26th.]

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de scaccario salutem: Cum per cartam nostram concessimus diletco nobis in Christo Abbati et monachis de Redynga quod ipsi et eorum successores imperpetuum habeant unum monetarium et unum cuneum apud dictum locum de Redynga ad monetam ibidem videlicet tam ad obolos et ferlingos quam ad sterlings prout moris est fabricandam et faciendam et vobis per breue nostrum mandauerimus quod unum cuneum pro sterlings et unum alium cuneum pro obolis et tercium cuneum pro ferlingis si dictus cuneus pro sterlings tam ad obolos et ferlingos quam ad sterlings ut predictum est fabricandos et faciendos non sufficerat sine dilacione fieri fabricari et prefatis Abbati et monachis vel eorum in hac parte attornato liberari facetatis.
Habendus iuxta tenorem carte nostre supradicte prout in breui nostro predicto plenius continetur et licet dictus cuneus pro sterlings eisdem Abbati et monachis vertute carte et mandati nostri predictorum liberatus existat dicti tamen cunei pro obolis et ferlings quod nuper in Cancellaria nostra de mandato nostro venire fecimus et vobis postmodum ad scaccarium predictum in quadam bursa sub sigillo Cancellarii nostri consignata remissimus nondum liberati existunt ut accepimus.

Vobis mandamus quod dictos duos cuneos vobis ut premittitur remissos predictis Abbati et monachis vel eorum in hac parte attornato si nondum liberati existant sine dilacione liberari faciatis habendos iuxta tenorem mandati nostri prius vobis inde directi Teste Custode predicto apud Westmonasterium xxij die Februarii (Rot. Claus. xiiij Edw. III., pars I, mem. 40).

lxxxj.

Et pro ferro et ascere empto pro cuneis sterlingorum inde fabricandis per idem tempus v s. vij d. (Account February 3rd to September 29th, 1 Ed. III. (1327).)

Et non respondit de aliqua pecunia recepta de Magistro monete pro fabricatura et sculptura aliquorum cuneorum denarios integrorum per idem tempus occupatus et usitatus fuit ut dicit. (Account September 29th, 2 Edw. III. (1328) to February 16th, 3 Edw. III. (1329).)

Et in ferro acere empto pro cuneis inde faciendis per idem tempus pro sterlingis obolis et sterlings monetandis ix. s. iij ct. (Account February 16th, iij Edw. III. (1329) to September 29th following.)

Et Willelmo le Latymer . . . pro sculptura et fabricatura duarum duodenarum Cuneorum xiiij s. (Same account.)

De aliquo argento recepto de Magistro monete in subuencionem feodi vijs pro sculptura cuneorum ibidem non respondit eo quod omnes cunei Cambii Cantuarie sculpti sunt in Cambio Londonie et missi ad Cantuariam. (Account for Canterbury mint September 29th, iij Edw. III. (1329) to September 29th, iij Edw. III. (1330).)

Idem compotit in vadis Lapini Rogeri campisoris Cambii predicte [Canterbury] . . . xij li. x. s. preter viz. li. xs. quos dictus Archiepiscopus soluere debet eidem pro porcione sua eo quod de viij cuneis missis de Londonia ad Cambium Cantuarie Rex percipit proficium de v cuneis et dictus Archiepiscopus de iij cuneis. (Same account.)

September 29th, iij (erroneously entered as v) Edw. III. (1330) to January 18th following:—

London nil because no merchant brought silver.

Canterbury
Et in ferro et acere empto pro cuneis inde faciendis pro sterlingis apud Cantuariam obolis et quadrantebus Londonie monetandis per idem tempus iiiij s. (Account January 19th, iiiij Edw. (1330) to September 29th, v Edw. III. (1330).

Et in ferro et acere empto pro cuneis ferlingorum faciendis per idem tempus vs. (Account for vij Edw. III., i.e., from Michaelmas vj (1331) to Michaelmas vij (1332).

lxxxij.

Idem comptit in monetagium ciijxx iii li. iij. s. ixd. obolorum monetatorum in Cambio predicto per tempus predictum cxiiij. s. vij ob. quad. pro qualibet libra vii d. ob. sicut continetur in dictis rotulis de particularibus per breue Regis patens datum sexto die Iulii predicto anno nono.

In quo continetur quod cum inter cetera in ultimo parliamento Regis tento apud Eboracum in Crastino Ascencionis domini tunc ultimo preterito per ipsum Regem ex assensu Prelatorum Comitum Baronum et communitatis regni ibidem congregatorum per auisamentum consillii Regis ad proficicum ipsius Regis et populi sui ordinatum sit et concordatum quod moneta de obolo et ferlingo fiat ad dictum Cambium Regis Londonie de pondere et alayo subscriptis videlicet quod in libra obolorum per pondus de standardo cambii predicti intrent xxj s. numero et libra ferlingorum xxj s. iij d. et quod dicta libra teneat x uncias puri argenti videlicet xvj s. viij d. et residuum de alayo videlicet iij s. iij d. per quod breue Rex mandat eidem Custodi quod ad dictum cambium obolos et ferlingos de pondere et alayo predictis fabricare faciat. (Pipe Roll ix Edw. III.)

lxxxiiij.

Pro Rege de proclamacione quod oboli et sterlingi in solucionibus recipiuntur.

Rex Maiori et vicecomitibus Londonie salutem. Cum inter cetera in parliamento nostro in Crastino Ascensionis domini proximo preterito apud Eboracum tento tractata et concordata per nos de assensu Prelatorum Comitum Baronum et Communitatis regni nostri ibidem existentium ad nostrum et populum regni nostri utilitatem et de auisamento consili nostri ordinatum concordatum et stabilitum fuisse quod moneta obolorum et ferlingorum ad Cambium nostrum Londonie per auisamento dicti populi nostri magis solito fieret per quod mandauerimus dilecto clerico nostro Iohanni de Wyndesore Custodi dicti Cambii et Cambii nostri Cantuarie quod apud dictum Cambium nostrum
Appendix.

Londonie obolos et ferlyngos iuxta forman ordinacionis et concordie predictarum
fabricari et fieri faceret prout in litteris nostris patentibus inde confectis plenius
continetur.

Vobis mandamus quod statim visis presentibus in dicta Ciuitate nostra et
suburbiis eiusdem in locis ubi expedire videritis publice proclamari faciatis quod
dicti oboli et ferlingi sic fabricati et facti de omnibus qui eis soluere voluerunt et
solucionibus recipiantur prout decet. Et hoc nullatenus omittatis.

Teste Rege apud Guldeford, xvj die Aprilis. (Rot. Claus. x Edw. III. m.
29 d.)