THE HEAVY COINAGE OF HENRY VI

By C. A. WHITTON

PART II. THE ROSETTE-MASCLE TO TREFOIL ISSUES

In a previous article (Brit. Num. Journ., 1938-9, p. 59) I have discussed the Annulet coinage of Henry VI and shown that in the first years of his reign the privy-marking consisted largely of letter-breaking. It is now proposed to examine the following periods, the Rosette-Mascle, the Pinecone-Mascle, the Leaf-Mascle, the Leaf-Trefoil, and the Trefoil. In these issues the privy marks were supplied by a new system, that of altering the stops, which consisted in the main of the symbols from which the above issues derive their names.

The classification of these and later issues, first outlined by Walters and later supplemented by Brooke, has recently been modified (Brit. Num. Journ., 1934-5, p. 1) by Mr. H. A. Parsons, who differs in some important respects from them. As this difference is due to the method of approach, it is perhaps desirable to examine the nature of it and the conclusions which it appears to involve. Mr. Parsons proposes to establish a classification by examining figures taken from surviving accounts of bullion coined, and fitting the coins we have into the periods suggested by them. He is unwilling to accept a classification based on the evidence of surviving coins, owing, as he says, to the danger that treasure trove may at any time distort the proportions of those surviving coins, and thus vitiate a classification based on them alone. But precisely the same argument applies to a classification based on a study of surviving accounts, for it can only be dependable so long as the accounts are complete, and might well be proved false by the discovery of new ones. The published accounts of bullion coined in Henry VI's reign are obviously incomplete, since the figures for the important Calais coinage are at present only fragmentary. Mr. Parsons, moreover, prefers to the complete tables of bullion purchased by the London Mint which were published by Miss Ethel

I can see no reason to depart from Brooke's conception of the main issues. I have, however, ventured slightly to modify his views of the dates of some of them.
Stokes ("Tables of Bullion coined from 1377 to 1550", *Num. Chron.*, 1929, p. 27) certain figures of bullion coined, as given by Ruding. Fortunately it is unnecessary to attempt such a distinction. Messrs. Crump and Johnson have shown that from 1349 onwards the amount of bullion annually received, i.e. purchased at the Mint, was also the amount annually coined (Tables of Bullion coined under Edward I, II, and III, *Num. Chron.*, 1913, p. 202). The fact is that Ruding's figures, being incomplete, are misleading.

The other difficulty of Mr. Parsons's classification, namely, that of satisfactorily arranging the coins with a trefoil in field or legend, vanishes when it is realized, as the lists reveal, that the trefoil appears, now large, now small, at several different periods of the reign and does not always form a link between one issue and another.

Before considering the later coinages of Henry VI I propose to make a subdivision of the initial mark I have designated Cross III into IIIa and IIIb. The earlier, Cross IIIa, is a cross patonce, and has clearly splayed, trifurcate ends (Pl. V, 3). Cross IIIb is a cross fleury and has the pointed ends of a fleur-de-lis (Pl. V, 5). The use made of the two crosses is rather peculiar. Both the Rosette and Pinecone issues show each cross on practically all denominations of the silver, and though this seems prima-facie evidence of the distinction being departmental, yet the inference to be drawn from other evidence on the coins is that Cross IIIa preceded IIIb on each coinage, for each shows IIIa associated with the other symbols on the coins in their earlier form, and IIIb in their later. The use of the two crosses which I have suggested is also confirmed by the muling of the coins with other issues. Cross IIIb, though common on other denominations, could only have been used very sparingly on Rosette-Mascle groats, for I have found it on only two

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1 That Ruding is often unreliable has been shown by the authors just quoted in their important essays on the "English Currency under Edward I" (*Economic Journal*, 1895), and "The Debasement of the Coinage under Edward III" (ibid., 1897).

2 Careless versions of it resemble, as Shirley-Fox showed, a Cross-Crosslet ["The Cross as a Mint-Mark", *Brit. Num. Journ.*, 1908, pp. 135 ff.]

3 The expressions Rosette and Pinecone issues are to be regarded as synonymous with the Rosette-Mascle and Pinecone-Mascle issues. To distinguish between Rosette and Rosette-Mascle is pointless, and I have followed Brooke in regarding the Pinecone symbol as confined to the Pinecone-Mascle coinage, and not occurring with a trefoil or a pellet.
or three obverse dies of a Calais coin. One reading Henry for Henri is illustrated on this page.

Cross IIIa, it should be mentioned, does not appear on any coinage later than the Pinecone-Mascle.

To the title of each issue I have affixed its probable date, my reasons for which will be given comprehensively in a later article. It seemed desirable to detach the general considerations such a study must involve from the detailed description of the coins which is my present concern. At the same time it is obviously better to associate each issue with a date as we proceed. Some of these dates differ not only from Brooke but also from those I have previously expressed as probable. I now believe the Annulet issue lasted until early in 1427.

THE ROSETTE-MASCLE ISSUE (1427-1430)

The Annulet coinage was followed by the Rosette-Mascle issue. Probably all denominations of it are known—with the possible exception of the London farthing—in both silver and gold, and of both the London and Calais mints, as well as ecclesiastical pence of York and Durham.

The issue, after an early experimental period, differs from its predecessor in showing stops consisting principally of rosettes and mascles instead of the saltires on the Annulet silver, and the trefoils, annulets, lis, or mullets on the Annulet gold. On nobles and half-nobles a lis usually replaces the annulet by the king’s right hand and appears also in the field on the reverse. Other differences will be noted in due course.

The Rosette-Mascle coinage is a satisfactory one for the student. It is abundant, the symbols are clear, and the
standard of workmanship is consistently high. A contribu­tory cause is perhaps that the combinations of stops, which from now on during this reign form the privy-marking system, were not over-exploited. When, on the obverses of the larger silver coins, the last of these combinations had become stereotyped, and differentiation thus at a standstill, the symbols were replaced by different ones, namely, pine­cones. The Rosette-Mascle coins are therefore easily classified. By way of contrast, we shall find that during the Leaf­Trefoil and some later coinages, the combinations of stops used are bewilderingly numerous, so that accurate classification becomes very difficult.

As regards the system of privy-marking, the ineffectiveness of the old one, by marking or varying the letters, had perhaps begun to be realized already during the later Annulet issues, when, following the period denoted by broken e, new founts were used which showed no broken letters. The Calais Annulet-Trefoil coins, in fact, the last of these issues, suggest by their additional symbols a growing awareness at the Mint of some of the defects of letter-marking as a privy mark.

As with the Annulet coins, little need be said of the majority of the misspellings in the legends. One or two, however, may have some significance. The spelling \( \text{hsnro} \) for the king’s name on at least two different dies of a Calais halfpenny, one with i.m. Cross IIIa (no. 8 in the list) and the other with the plain Cross V (Pl. VI, 22), seems to be deliberate, especially as it is found later on half a dozen different dies of a Calais Pinecone groat (Pl. V, 4). Similarly \( \text{nunu} \) for \( \text{nu} \) is found on different dies of both Rosette and Pinecone half-groats of Calais (Pl. VI, 4).

The Annulet coinage, it will be recalled, ended with the Calais Mint in the full tide of prosperity. The coinage was, however, largely one of silver, and perhaps the rarity of the later Annulet gold at London as well as at Calais is a truer

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1 The reverse may have been used first for this purpose, when for a short time the rosette appeared on that side only.
2 This does not necessarily mean that the system of letter marking or varying was dropped. It may be that the marks or variants are not distinctive enough to be readily perceived. I have already said (Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 70) that I cannot for this reason distinguish between two separate varieties of Annulet noble.
3 Other variants of the king’s name may also be significant; misspellings are more frequent there than in any other word on the obverse.
criterion of the increasingly unsound state of the national finances than the especial abundance of Calais silver, which Mr. D. F. Allen has reasonably associated¹ with the booty and the payment of taxes by Henry's newly acquired French subjects, and which brought what was to be a very brief prosperity to the mint there.

The scarcity of the last London Annulet silver compared with the corresponding Calais coins persisted. During the early Rosette-Mascle period London silver coins continued to be scarce compared with the corresponding Calais coins. Not only did Calais strike much more silver than London, but it also produced several early types of groat which are not found at London at all. In addition to the early issue without rosettes or mascle in the observe legend, Pl. V, 2, for instance, shows a groat with no mascle, but all rosette stops on the obverse (most Calais gold coins, too, show no mascle), and even among later coins Calais shows exceptional types, e.g. Pl. V, 3, shows a mascle after ORTH and all rosette stops, a rare combination incidentally with Cross IIIa. The even rarer Calais groat with Cross IIIb has already been mentioned. Other varieties will be noted in the lists.

The variation of the stops which distinguishes these early coins was confined to the obverse, but perhaps a preliminary to any variation at all, that is, during this early issue while the stops on the obverse were still saltires as on the Annulet coins, was a change in the form of the copula. On the Annulet coins the copula, save for a few rare exceptions, has a bar (\(\bar{\text{s}}\)) (Pl. VI, 1 and 8). On the Rosette-Mascle and all later coinages it has none (\(\text{s}\)) (Pl. V, 1, 2, &c.). The fact is of some importance. The change is so abrupt that, coinciding as it does with the disappearance of the annulets from the obverse of the Calais silver, it is difficult to avoid regarding the copula without a bar as one of the marks of the new issue. At London, of course, where there are no annulets on the obverse of Annulet coins, it would be the absence of the bar to the copula which alone could mark the first obverse of the Rosette-Mascle groats and half-groats. Actually such a London groat is, so far as I can discover, still to be found. It may, however, yet turn up, for a search at the British Museum duly produced two specimens of the required half-

¹ At a recent meeting of the Society. Mr. Charles Johnson also suggests prisoners' ransoms.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

groat (Pl. VI, 9). An even more conclusive coin, unique for this issue in reading **RTRR**, having all saltire stops on the obverse, no bar to the copula, and the usual two rosettes in the reverse legends, is a London half-groat in Mr. C. E. Blunt’s collection. It was a *trouvaille* of the late Mr. Shirley-Fox. Unfortunately it is too much worn to make a good illustration; see no. 16 in the list.

![Image](image_url)

**FIG. 2**

The acceptance of this new criterion will involve some slight readjustment of our coins. A London groat and half-groat illustrated as Rosette-Mascle coins in Walters’s *Silver* (*Num. Chron.*, 1902, Pls. VIII, II, and X, II) must now be regarded as Annulet-Rosette mules; there is a bar to the copula in each case. A penny described as Rosette-Mascle which formed part of lot 335 of Walters’s Sale is possibly a similar mule. There is, of course, no copula to the legend to mark the obverse, which does not differ materially from a London Annulet one. The bust is an unreliable criterion; if it resembles that on Rosette pence, it equally resembles that on Calais Annulet-Trefoil pence.

Certain London halfpence with i.m. Plain Cross, all saltire stops and no distinguishing marks on the reverse, *e.g.* annulets in field, or rosettes or mascles in legend, also exist. These are probably either Annulet-Rosette mules or else true coins of the Rosette period. One such coin is illustrated above. It has the flat-based L of an Annulet halfpenny, from which indeed, in its obverse, it is indistinguishable. Other specimens show the L with undulating base usual among later Rosette halfpence. No. 14 in the list, however, is a much later coin. It has i.m. Cross Fleury.

To summarize therefore: of these coins with saltire stops on the obverse and no bar to the copula¹ there are at London only half-groats and halfpence, but at Calais, in addition to groats (Pl. V, 1), there exist half-groats (no. 15 in the list) and pence

¹ The copula of course appears on groats and half-groats only.
(Pl. VI, 13), but halfpence are apparently unknown. As Walters says, they are almost certainly the first coins of the issue. The mark which was to give its name to the coinage, the rosette, had as yet appeared only on the reverse. On the obverse the first appearance of the mascle was probably on the groats and half-groats (Pl. VI, 2), in that effectively privy position, in the spandrils by the king's hair; then, both this symbol, and probably a little later, the rosette appeared in the obverse legend, at first in a constantly varying manner, but finally becoming stereotyped with a mascle after REX and a rosette in each of the other periods. The great bulk of the commonest Rosette-Mascle coins, the Calais groats, are of this type.

The different sizes of the mascle, probably three in all, may have had some privy significance. The inference is that the earliest one was the smallest. It is the symbol which appears in the spandrils on the above-mentioned groats and half-groats, and occasionally in the legend in several denominations both at London and Calais, including that scarce Calais groat which has a mascle after the king's name. The medium-sized mascle is in general found on groats that have i.m. (pierced) Cross II, and the corresponding smaller pieces with Cross V, but it also appears on a few coins with i.m. Cross IIIa, so that the change was not precisely coincident with that of the initial mark, a fact which is in accordance with the common-sense economy which, we can be sure, and there is plenty of evidence to prove, was a guiding principle at the Mint. Muling is very common between this medium-sized mascle and the last and largest one, so that it becomes impossible satisfactorily to distinguish between the mascles in the lists. It is, moreover, often difficult to perceive the difference between the various mascles, as wear and tear are apt to spread the symbols and make them appear larger than they were originally struck. All three sizes are found on the gold also; see Pl. IV, 1, obv. small, rev. medium; Pl. IV, 8, large, obv. and rev.

A notable absentee from the surviving gold coins is the Annulet-Rosette mule, which is comparatively frequent in silver, especially at Calais. It may be due to mere accident that it has not survived, but a contributory cause must be

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1 An exception is the Calais Annulet-Rosette groat which has a mascle on the reverse. The two specimens cited in the list are all that I can find.
the smallness of the last Annulet issue of gold, i.e. pieces showing F2, which it will be remembered are scarce at London and are not, so far as I can discover, recorded at Calais at all. It is unlikely that the reverse dies of such a scarce issue received sufficient hammering as to require replacement, and probably both dies were discarded together.

Another apparent absentee is a Calais quarter-noble, although it may be merely unidentified. As there are two chief varieties of Rosette quarter-nobles, one with rosettes by the shield (Pl. IV, 11), and the other without (Pl. IV, 12), one of the two may possibly represent the Calais Mint. If it is impossible to say more than this with certainty, we may nevertheless conjecture that the design with rosettes beside the shield continues that of the Annulet coins with a lis on either side of the shield, which, in my previous article, I have ventured to attribute to Calais. In a sense the two designs seem mutually corroborative pieces of evidence. Since, moreover, a Rosette quarter-noble at the British Museum that has no rosettes by the shield is found muled with a Pinecone reverse, which can hardly be other than a London coin, the inference is that the obverse is a London one too; I have therefore assigned the coin with rosettes by the shield to Calais.

The Rosette-Mascle coinage appears at two other mints, the ecclesiastical ones of Durham and York. The Durham coin of Bishop Langley (1406-37), with a star to the left of the crown (Pl. VI, 17), is well known. It is apparently the only variety. At York the output was much larger and the variety greater. The earliest coins were probably those with a small St. George’s cross at each side of the king’s hair. The reverse is marked by an error in showing 6BD instead of 6BO in the mint-name. This issue was succeeded by coins—less abundant—with a saltire at either side of the hair, and the error on the reverse corrected (though it persists on mules). All these coins show a mascle in the obverse and reverse legends but no rosette. This emblem first appears

1 A true Rosette coin of this issue, exceptional in having no lis above the shield, formed lot 106 in the Drabble Sale (Part 1).
2 Mr. D. F. Allen, however, records what is apparently a Durham die of this issue with a trefoil to r. and a star to l. of the crown (“Dies in the Public Record Office, 1938”, Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 48, nos. 142 and 143). So far as I know, no coins from this die have survived.
3 The misspelling seems deliberate; on a coin at the Ashmolean Museum a reversed 6 is used for D. Some later dies show 0 over D.
on the next coins—a fairly extensive issue—which have a mullet at either side of the crown (Pl. VI, 19). One peculiar coin at the British Museum shows a mullet instead of the usual rosette before REIX and has no emblems on the reverse. All the York coins have of course a pellet within a quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse, a pellet which wear and tear—and fancy—have sometimes transmuted into a pinecone and even a leaf! The Durham coin and all the York coins read ANGLIC in full; in the next, Pinecone, issue they read ANGL.

A word should be added about the abbreviation marks (6R7, &c.). They are frequently, on this, as on later issues, omitted and their irregularity is probably due to nothing more than the unwonted size of the emblems used as stops. I have inserted them where they are indisputable.

In the lists which I have compiled, as a general rule, I have tried to give the coins in the order in which they appear to me to have been struck, but the order of a few of them must be conjectural.

THE PINECONE-MASCLE ISSUE (1430–1434)

The more elementary facts of the Pinecone-Mascle issue are well known. It was the last really abundant issue of Henry VI, though groats of the Leaf-Pellet and Cross-Pellet issues are far from rare. It was also the last issue in which the Calais silver preponderates over London, and the first of which there are no Calais gold coins.

But the Pinecone-Mascle coinage has something more to tell. First, the workmanship of the coins gradually deteriorates, and secondly, the practice of muling begins to be much more extensive. The two phenomena can probably be ascribed to the same cause, mismanagement at the Mint, which, in turn, was probably due to the unsettled state of the kingdom. In the scramble for places inevitable to a period of regency, any salaried post such as the Mastership of the Mint would be an obvious prize, and to judge by the frequent changes in the names of officials connected with the Mint from 1430 onwards (see Miss Stokes’s Tables, Num. Chron., 1929, pp. 27 ff.), “liquidations,” with the probable displacement of skilled labour, were fairly frequent. It is perhaps worth noting, too, that the year 1430, roughly the beginning of the Pinecone period, coincided with the beginning of the English disasters in France; Joan of Arc was burned in
1431. The incompetence of the English commanders abroad was probably just another symptom of the misgovernment at home. The misfortunes of war fell heavily upon Calais. The prosperity there vanished in a few years. Gold indeed had begun to dwindle seriously in the late Annulet period, and after the Rosette issue perhaps none at all was coined. Within about ten years from 1430 the silver had gone too. The heyday of the Calais Mint therefore coincided with the brief effulgence created by the meteor-like career of Henry V.

To come to the coins themselves, examination shows that the Rosette method of differentiation was continued, with, of course, a change of symbol. Almost the same stereotyped combination of stops was employed as on the last Rosette issue, for instance, on the groats and half-groats the only real difference is a saltire instead of a pinecone on either side of the copula. But so long as the combination of stops remained stereotyped the change could only be effective for one pyx period. The Mint therefore must either change the combination of stops or alter the symbols. They chose to alter the symbols, and this was done by minute changes in the shape of the cones, which probably succeeded each other in the order shown in the drawings given on page 215. These drawings may serve a twofold purpose: they may enable the coins to be arranged in their approximate order, and secondly, they may be a guide for avoiding confusion between the Pinecone issue and those Leaf issues with which it is so often muled. The cross-hatching of the cones is in marked contrast to the always diverging veins of the leaves on unworn specimens, but worn symbols are not difficult to identify once we are familiar with the shape of them and their position as stops. Another feature which has probably some privy significance is the position in the legend of some of the later cones. The earlier cones particularly are all upright, parallel to the letters, but one type of the later (no. 7) always leans to the right (as one reads the legend). The same peculiarity in the case of these particular cones is found on groats, half-groats, and pence. Pl. VI, 4, illustrates it, and it has already been noted that this half-groat, reading \( \pi \nu \), shows several different obverse dies, all of which show the cones in the same peculiar position.

\(^1\) The order is confirmed also by the muling and the lettering. For the drawings I am obliged to Mr. Anthony Thompson.
In general it appears that cones 1 to 4 are found with Cross IIIa (Patonce) for i.m. (cone 1a on a few nobles only), and the remainder with Cross IIIb (Fleury). Perhaps an alteration contemporary with the change in i.m. was the substitution on the reverse of two saltires for the earlier single one after ADIVTORGE on both groats and half-groats. Perfect consistency in this matter, however, must not be looked for, nor is it to be found in the shapes of the cones, which show that extensive muling characteristic of the period. Though Calais coins perhaps show less laxity than London ones, the money of both mints exhibits in the privy-marking, as in the workmanship, that deterioration that has already been mentioned. Indeed, we seem justified in

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1 I have found only ADIVTORGE on London half-groats. One variety of Calais half-groat omits the cone after POSVI (Pl. VI, 5).
offering the criticism that the pinecone system was a poor one, especially as accident, in the occasional fracture of a cone punchen, could cause confusion by producing an object similar to one deliberately mutilated. For example, in Pl. V, 4, the cone after POSVII is probably an accidentally broken version of the cone after SIG.1

As regards the wording of the legends there is the usual crop of spelling mistakes, though some of them probably deserve further consideration. One is NUNIG, already noted on Rosette halfpence, which is found on half a dozen dies of a Calais groat, and is incidentally accompanied by different cones. The appearance of ΜΗΩ for ΜΝΩ has just been mentioned. Another notable misspelling is ΑΙΒΙΤΟΣ which is found on more than one die of a London groat, and was therefore probably intentional. In some cases this error has been corrected by overstriking, a possible piece of die-economy. Lastly the curious variety of ways in which ΤΡΑΝΩΙΟΓΝΗΣ2 (but no other word) is spelt on the nobles seems to preclude the possibility of its being accidental either. Further divergence from the normal legend is seen in a few rare London half-groats which read ΡΡΑΝΟ—I have only found two specimens—and the corresponding Calais coins which read ΡΡΑΝ. Both obverses show the late i.m., Cross IIIb, and late cones, the London coin no. 8 in the list of drawings, and the Calais one no. 9.

An innovation perhaps worth mentioning is the placing of an initial Cross (V) on the reverse of some Calais pence. The abundant muling (Pl. V, 5 and Pl. VI, 14) is often curious also. The Calais Rosette-Pinecone half-groat, an absentee already noted by Walters, has not yet materialized. On the other hand, several new mules of a Pinecone obverse with an earlier reverse have turned up, all quite rare, particularly among the small denominations (see the lists). Incidentally the groat and half-groat with an Annulet reverse were published by Mr. L. A. Lawrence as long ago as 1906 and exhibited before the Society in that year.

As regards the gold coins, the nobles show a rather surprising number of different dies, and a feature perhaps 1 Instances occur, however, of two varieties of cone appearing on the same die.

2 A peculiar spelling itself, suddenly revived on some Rosette, and these Pinecone nobles, after being allowed to lapse since the Pre-treaty nobles of Edward III, when it was normal. Cf. also ΗΤΒ on nobles (see p. 217).
hitherto unsuspected is that the readings **hib** and **hvb** on nobles each occurred at two different periods, being divided by coins showing the error **hvb** (Pl. IV, 3). Both **hib** and **hvb** are found with both early and late cones on the obverse, whereas **hvb** coins, from different dies, are found with middle-period cones. In the list of nobles the precise shape of the cones has been indicated. One peculiar reverse die, mulled with a Rosette obverse—no 20(b) in the list—has the central **h** inverted and the lis in the third quarter. The placing of this **h** in this position may have been intentional, for we shall see that it appears in several different positions on the rare Leaf-Pellet nobles.

As in the Rosette period, the abbreviation marks are quite irregular in their appearance, and seem to have been inserted when the graver had more space than usual, or perhaps just as fancy directed.

The ecclesiastical coins, apart from the unusual York pence with no mullets in the field, and no quatrefoil on the reverse, call for little comment. As Brooke has said, if these were royal coins we should expect to find groats and half-groats to match them, so that without further evidence the problem seems insoluble. A small variation in the coins, however, may be noted. The object on the king’s breast is usually described as a rosette, and on some it doubtless is, so that indeed the coins have sometimes been assigned to the Rosette issue. On other specimens, however, the object is clearly a mullet† such as is found on the normal coins beside the king’s crown. These normal coins, with a quatrefoil in the reverse, seem less plentiful than those without it. The Durham coins are of course even less abundant, and at both Durham and York coining seems to have temporarily ceased with the Pinecone issue, for we have no later coins of either Langley (1406–37) or Kemp (1425–52).

**THE LEAF-MASCLE ISSUE (1434–1435)**

The following denominations of this issue are known: in gold, a London noble² and quarter-noble; in silver, all denominations save the farthing at both London and Calais. There are no ecclesiastical coins. The issue is most easily recognizable by the characteristic and picturesque leaf, which

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1 Hawkins notes it as a star: 3rd edition, p. 240.
2 Brooke implied that a true coin is unknown. He overlooked Brunn Sale 416.
has been called a rose-leaf. As will be seen from the drawing on p. 215, its chief peculiarities are a pronounced midrib and stalk. These two features, however, are generally confined to its larger forms, and on the pence and halfpence, for instance, the shape is rather nondescript. The symbol appears at its largest and best on the Calais groats and London noble (Pl. IV, 4), where it appears in the waves. Its neatness and the peculiarly transparent effect imparted to it by the artist make it a most pleasing emblem to the eye. The transparency, moreover, in rendering it inconspicuous suggests that it was deliberately employed by the graver as a privy mark. On the rare quarter-noble especially (Pl. IV, 14), for instance, it might easily be missed, blending as it does by a process of almost natural mimicry with the adjacent markings. Somewhat paradoxically it is often more readily discernible when worn.

The grooved or voided cross (Cross IV) which forms the initial mark is found on London (Pl. V, 8) and some Calais groats, and on some London pence (Pl. VI, 16), but other Calais groats and pence of both mints, and all half-groats and halfpence, show a plain cross (Cross V) as i.m., which is not, even on groats, as at first seems possible, merely a worn specimen of the grooved cross.

Two characteristic features of the period are noticeable in the groat particularly. The first is that the stereotyped combination of stops of the previous issue is continued, viz. the same stop (in this case a saltire) is found after the first three words of the obverse legend, and a mascle after Rex. The second is that muling with other issues is very common.

Little variety is found on the groats—indeed only one pair of dies was probably made for London coins—and like the half-groats they show extensive muling, particularly at London. A true half-groat of this mint does not appear to be known. An apparently unique piece belonging to Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin, illustrated on p. 219, has an obverse which reads HENRIC: DI: GRX: RE: X. Its reverse, however, with extra pellets in two quarters, I have assigned tentatively to the Trefoil issue, though I am

1 The coin shown is at Letchworth Museum; the cast in the B.M. shows the voided cross clearly, but an unfortunate shadow obscures it in the photograph.

2 For two reasons; it has the broken R of the small coins of that issue, and the extra pellets of some Trefoil groats. It will not be forgotten, moreover, that a similar mule is found among the nobles, see Pl. V, 4.
aware that no obverses of Trefoil half-groats with the characteristic trefoils by the neck are known. Walters published as Leaf-Mascle a half-groat with a reverse which certainly shows the essential leaf in the field (at the end of, and between, the two legends). The coin, no. 23 in the list, is illustrated in Walters's *Silver*, Pl. X, 18. The obverse, however, has the legend interspersed with leaves. It is difficult to reconcile such a die with the Leaf-Mascle issue, on all other denominations of which only saltires (with, usually, a mascle) are found as stops. True, it bears as initial mark the plain cross (V), the usual mark of the issue, but it is very doubtful if the leaf can be said to be placed in the spandril below the bust, as it certainly is on all groats of the issue and on the half-groat illustrated. It might equally well be regarded as having been badly placed upon the breast. Such coins I have therefore listed as mules showing a Leaf-Trefoil obverse and a Leaf-Mascle reverse. A very similar reverse but without the leaf between the two legends is also found with this obverse, and I have regarded such coins as one group of true Leaf-Trefoil coins. They, too, have previously been described as Leaf-Mascle.

An invariable feature of the reverse of the London pence is the use of a letter I with the serrated serifs of the groat in AVITAS (Pl. VI, 16), while a London halfpenny reads HENRI AV (Pl. VI, 24).

**THE LEAF-TREFOIL (1435-1438) AND TREFOIL ISSUES (1438-1443)**

Although the trefoils by the neck clearly distinguish the obverses of the silver of the second of these two coinages, yet they have so much in common that it seems better to examine them together.
In the Leaf-Trefoil issue the following denominations are known: in gold, a London noble; in silver, all denominations of the London Mint from groats to farthings; of Calais coins there are groats only. There is, however, a piedfort at the Fitzwilliam Museum of a Calais halfpenny, which was published² by Mr. C. E. Blunt in the Proceedings of the Royal Numismatic Society for 1929 (pp. 15 and 16). There is also a Durham penny, but no coin of York is known.

Of the Trefoil Issue are found one London noble, the reverse of which is found also with a Leaf-Mascle obverse, and in silver London and Calais groats, perhaps reverses of London half-groats, and London halfpence. No farthings or ecclesiastical coins are known.

The unique obverse of the noble has a large trefoil beside the shield. I describe it as unique as I am proposing to differ from Brooke, who assigned to the Trefoil issue those nobles also—there are three surviving specimens—which have an annulet, lis, and leaf beside the shield and a trefoil after the king’s name. For reasons which will presently appear I propose to transfer these three coins to the Leaf-Pellet Issue. That one of them is here illustrated as Trefoil (Pl. IV, 7) is due to the fact that, for technical reasons, it was desirable to arrange the plates before I had formed the view which has led me to differ from Brooke.

As we have just seen, the continuity of the coinage in the passage from the Leaf-Mascle to the Leaf-Trefoil issue was maintained to some extent by the muling between some half-groats of those two issues. The leaf that usually appeared under the bust on the Leaf-Mascle coins was now reduced in size and placed on the king’s breast. On some coins, however, which are otherwise precisely similar to their fellows this ornament is omitted. This phenomenon, the presence or absence of an ornament, now becomes a frequent feature of the coinage. It occurs on the Leaf-Trefoil, the Trefoil, and the Cross-Pellet issues particularly. It is unlikely that such ornaments constitute date-marks, for if they did, since it would involve multiplying the existing varieties by 2, we should have far too many potential pyx-marks for the

¹ Two specimens are known; the one illustrated on Pl. IV, 5 (ex Walters Sale 303), and Roth Sale Part 1, 203 (same dies).
² As a Trefoil coin. It lacks, however, the essential trefoils in the obverse field.
The inference is therefore that, as Mr. L. A. Lawrence has already suggested in his book on the coinage of Edward III (p. 5), they were departmental marks, and "may have been placed on the coin to indicate a particular moneyer's work". In this connexion it will be recalled that Symonds ("The English Coinages of Edward VI", Brit. Num. Journ., vol. xi, p. 123) has shown that within about a man's lifetime from our period there were, all active at the same time, three distinct mints at the Tower.

As regards the legends of Leaf-Trefoil and Trefoil groats, the Calais coins are rare and their obverses differ slightly from those of London. There is, however, considerable diversity among the legends of the fairly abundant London coins, and a noticeable feature of most of the groups of both issues is that there is a stratum of pieces which preserve the old stereotyped combination of stops, e.g. a leaf, a trefoil, or a saltire after each of the first three words and a different one after the fourth (Pl. V, 11 and contrast Pl. V, 13). Again it looks as if one department adhered to the old methods and another departed from them. The few gold coins that exist support this view.

A consideration of the reverse legends gives rise to rather more thought. Brooke divided the issues primarily by a consideration of the obverses, but many of the reverses of Leaf-Trefoil and Trefoil groats are so similar in type that at first sight they seem indistinguishable and suggest the prevalence of indiscriminate muling. But this is not really the case. Evidence is supplied by the lettering, as always, a most valuable index to the period and sequence of the coins. We cannot always correctly gauge the order of the graver's ideas and designs but considerations of economy generally ensured that a puncheon was used continuously until it was worn out, and the shape of certain letters tells us fairly precisely when their puncheons were changed. It is this which now enables us to assign these Leaf-Trefoil and Trefoil reverses to their proper issues. Distinctive characteristics are visible on more elaborate letters like A and M, and below are drawings of two varieties of each of these letters. The first pair, AI and MI, first appear on Pinecone groats, the A on some Rosette even, and were used continuously until early in the Trefoil Issue, i.e on some groats of group [A] of that coinage. They therefore appear on all Leaf-Trefoil
groats, whether of London or Calais. They also appear on a few early Trefoil groats, including all the Trefoil groats—the last—of Calais, evidence incidentally that the Calais Mint ceased its activities quite early in the Trefoil period. As we shall see later, this accords with the documentary evidence. The second pair of letters, A2 and M2, are found on all other Trefoil, and some later groats.

Examination of the coins shows that many of the designs for Leaf-Trefoil reverses were continued unaltered on Trefoil groats. For instance, we have to recognize that the well-known reverse design with i.m. Plain Cross, a leaf before DON and a trefoil after DON is not an exclusive characteristic of a Leaf-Trefoil coin, but is shared by the Trefoil issue also, for both A's and both M's are found on it. Muling of course does occur, but it is recognizable solely by the lettering. In the circumstances it is scarcely practicable to list such mules separately. They will, however, be readily apparent to the student. The same repetition of a reverse design, with new and different letter puncheons, occurs, we shall find, among the Cross-Pellet groats.

Special mention should be made perhaps of the Calais groats of these two issues. It will be recalled that such coins bear a Cross Fleury (IIIb) as initial mark, and perhaps it

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1 The Calais Trefoil groats were not, as Walters supposed, unknown previous to the Stamford Find in 1866. One is clearly described (although as reading hARRIOV, an obvious error) in a letter from Lindsay to Sainthill in 1847. The letter was published in vol. ii of Sainthill's Olla Podrida in 1853. Lindsay describes other Calais coins which Walters apparently thought unknown, including both the groat and half-groat of the Rosette Issue with the small masces in the spandrils by the King's hair.
would be as well to tabulate the facts concerning the various reverse initial marks on these and similar London coins.

1. All Calais groats whether Leaf-Trefoil or Trefoil show rev. i.m. Cross Fleury, and all such coins show A1 and M1 on both obv. and rev.

2. A very few London groats of both issues also show rev. i.m. Cross Fleury; these reverses, too, show A1 and M1.

3. One or two London groats of the Leaf-Trefoil Issue—recognizable by showing A1 and M1—have no reverse i.m.; the absence of a reverse i.m., however, is usually associated with A2 and M2, indicative of the later Trefoil coins.

4. Most London Leaf-Trefoil groats and some Trefoil have a plain cross (Cross V) as rev. i.m.; the Leaf-Trefoil coins show A1 and M1, and the bulk of the Trefoil A2 and M2.

It may seem curious perhaps that no reverses are found with i.m. Plain Cross on Calais Leaf-Trefoil or Trefoil groats, when both a Plain Cross and a Cross Fleury are so found on contemporary London coins. A possible explanation is that the Cross Fleury was originally intended as the exclusive rev. i.m. for Calais coins, and the Plain Cross for London, and that the few London coins that show a Cross Fleury here are due to lapses on the graver's part. In at least one instance, moreover, the graver appears to have corrected the error. Pl. V, 6 illustrates a well-known coin on which the letters SIVIT1 are discernible beneath QVLIS. Walters saw in this correction a growing unfamiliarity on the graver's part, as its fortunes declined, with the mint-name of Calais. But it seems more logical to ask what was the mark he had already cut on the die which precluded its use for a London coin? The probability is that it was the i.m., Cross Fleury, and the consequent manipulation of the inner legend perhaps explains the unique appearance in this king's reign of the reversed mint-name QVLISIE VIIII.

It will not be overlooked that the minutiae which we have been studying, namely, the differences of letter puncheons, 2 though evidence to-day of the date of the coins had probably no privy significance whatever to the makers of them, and

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1 The spelling SIVITAS is found on several dies of both groats and halfpence.

2 The situation, of course, is different from that of the Annulet Coinage when the marking of letters was the privy mark.
that to the people who used the coins the reverses of Trefoil groats were indistinguishable from those of the previous issue. It seems likely in fact that privy-marking was tending to become perfunctory, and towards the end of the Trefoil period we find evidence of a growing consciousness of this shortcoming in the insertion of extra pellets in two quarters of the reverse of the silver coins, an obvious adaptation of the old Annulet method of differentiation. In one respect the use made of these pellets is peculiar. The inference is that initially at least they were departmental marks, for they were not universally adopted, but are found on some but not on all of the coins of practically every denomination from now until the end of the reign. The coins with pellets of course form a visible link with those of the next (Trefoil-Pellet) issue.

If I have not dealt with the smaller denominations so explicitly as with the groats, it is because in the case of the half-groats they are so few that any generalization seems impossible. Obverses of Trefoil half-groats are unknown but the reverse shown in Pl. VI, 11 with no. i.m. and a trefoil in the legend may equally well be assigned to the Trefoil as to the Leaf-Trefoil issue, for the lettering, as so often with the small coins, tells us practically nothing. The outer legend, ending in m for mavm, is quite unparalleled among coins of this particular period. There are two specimens at the British Museum and Mr. C. E. Blunt has another.

As regards the pence and halfpence, again, it seems impossible to draw any general inference, but it is satisfactory to find the comparatively abundant Leaf-Trefoil halfpence varying in type as much as the groats.

An unrecorded peculiarity of some of the groats of the Trefoil issue is the insertion in the reverse legend, in interestingly varying positions, of a clear round pellet, and in one case, illustrated on p. 225, of a double-pellet (after POSV, see also Pl. V, 13 and nos. 36(e) and 37(e) and (f) in the London list). This pellet forms an interesting link with the next issues, for not only is it found in the reverse legend of a few Trefoil-Pellet groats, but in the obverse legend of a Leaf-Pellet penny (see Wheeler Sale, 257), as

1 Symonds (loc. cit.) notes that by Edward VI's time, in the indenture of April 1547, the usual injunction to test the pyx-monies was omitted, and regards it as 'a sign of the times'.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

well as on those three nobles already alluded to (see the lists), which Brooke called "Trefoil (b)", and which I now propose should be assigned to the Leaf-Pellet issue. My reasons for the change, which depend partly on the lettering, will be more fully discussed in a future and final article. It may be enough to state for the present that the trefoil in the obverse legend (Pl. IV, 7) is not acceptable as conclusive evidence of the Trefoil issue; for presumably it was upon this that Brooke based his attribution. It will be shown later that there exist, having a trefoil in the obverse legend, not only London groats, but London and Durham pence also of the Leaf-Pellet issue.

From the lists it will be seen how indebted I am to two further sources, namely, the Ashmolean and Fitzwilliam Museums.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO PART I.

2. Loc. cit., p. 82: London half-noble obvs. 3-5 should read PRANO.
3. Loc. cit., p. 86 add to London Half-groats:
New obv. as 10 but REX, with new rev. (iv), )TAS; DON; (C.A.W.)
Obvs. 1(b) and 11(a) with London rev. (ii) (Baldwin).
On p. 87; rev. 13(c), for No annulet read No annulets.
4. Loc. cit., p. 88 add to London Pence:
Obv. 1 with new revs. (iv) )TAS; DON, and (v) )TAS; DON; (both Baldwin). Obv. 3(a) with rev. (iv) (Baldwin).
Delete passim "· after POSVI".
5. Loc. cit., p. 89: add to London halfpence with Cross I and Cross II an obv. reading • REX;

* In which I hope to discuss also the dates of the various issues.
KEY TO THE PLATES

Plate IV
1. London Rosette-Mascle noble [No. 18]
2. Calais Rosette-Mascle noble [No. 16b]
3. London Pinecone-Mascle noble [No. 25a]
4. " Leaf-Mascle noble (rev. Trefoil) [No. 30b]
5. " Leaf-Trefoil noble [No. 31]
6. " Trefoil noble [No. 32]
7. " Leaf-Pellet noble [No. 33a]
8. " Rosette-Mascle half-noble [No. 7]
9. Calais Rosette-Mascle half-noble [No. 3]
10. Mule; London Rosette-Pinecone half-noble [No. 6b]
11. Calais Rosette-Mascle quarter-noble [No. 7]
12. London Rosette-Mascle quarter-noble [No. 6b]
13. " Pinecone-Mascle quarter-noble [No. 9]
14. " Leaf-Mascle quarter-noble [No. 10]

Plate V
1. Calais Rosette-Mascle groat [No. 15b]
2. " " [No. 19]
3. " Calais Pinecone-Mascle groat [No. 25]
4. Mule; Calais Pinecone—Leaf-Trefoil groat [No. 30b]
5. Calais Leaf-Trefoil groat [No. 34a]
6. " Trefoil groat [No. 35b]
7. London Leaf-Mascle groat [No. 20b]
8. " Leaf-Trefoil groat [No. 23c]
9. " " [No. 25b]
10. " " [No. 26e]
11. " Trefoil groat [No. 27a]
12. " " [No. 37e]
13. " " [No. 36j]

Plate VI
1. Mule; Calais Annulet-Trefoil—Rosette half-groat [No. 14b]
2. Calais Rosette-Mascle half-groat [No. 16]
3. " Pinecone-Mascle half-groat [No. 27b]
4. " Leaf-Mascle half-groat [No. 25b]
5. " " [No. 29a]
6. " " [No. 26b]
7. Mule; London Annulet-Rosette half-groat [No. 13e]
8. London Rosette-Mascle half-groat [No. 15a]
9. Pinecone-Mascle half-groat [No. 19]
10. Mule; London Leaf-Trefoil—Trefoil (?) half-groat [No. 25c]
11. London Leaf-Trefoil half-groat [No. 27]
HENRY VI. LATER GOLD
(ROSETTE-MASCLE TO TREFOIL)
Plate IV
HENRY VI. GROATS

(ROSETTE-MASCLE TO TREFOIL)
HENRY VI. HALF-GROATS, PENCE, AND HALFPENCE
(ROSETTE-MASCLE TO TREFOIL)
Plate VI
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

13. Calais Rosette-Mascle penny [No. 5]
14. Mule; London Rosette-Pinecone penny [No. 6b]
15. Calais Leaf-Mascle penny [No. 12a]
16. London Leaf-Mascle penny [No. 9]
17. Durham Rosette-Mascle penny [No. 1b]
18. Leaf-Trefoil penny (No. 3)
19. York Rosette-Mascle penny [No. 3b]
20. Pinecone-Mascle penny [No. 6a]
21. Mule; Calais Rosette-Annulet halfpenny [No. 9a]
22. Calais Rosette-Mascle halfpenny [No. 6]
23. London Pinecone-Mascle halfpenny [No. 19a]
24. Leaf-Mascle halfpenny [No. 21]
25. Leaf-Trefoil halfpenny [No. 29]

LIST OF COINS

The references to collections are as follows:

R. C. L. R. C. Lockett, Esq.

All coins for which references are not given are in the British Museum.
LONDON NOBLES

Ropes 2-1; ship ornaments unless otherwise stated, lis, lion, lis, lion, lis. I.M.
lis, on reverse only
Rosette-Mascle; lis by sword-arm and in 2nd qr. of reverse

16a HENRIC' DI' GRAT' REX ANGL' FRANQ' DNS' HIB'
b       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
c       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
d       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
17a       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
18       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
19       "       "       "       "       "       "       "

Mules; obv. Rosette-Mascle, rev. Pinecone-Mascle (lis in 2nd qr.)

17b As 17a, but mascle not over rosette

20a HENRIC' DI' GRAT' REX ANGL' FRANQ' DNS' HIB
   (large mascle)
b       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
   e HIB (same die)

Pinecone-Mascle; no lis by sword-arm; lis in 2nd qr. of reverse

21 HENRIC' DI' GRAT' REX ANGL' FRANQ' DNS' HIB
   cones 1a
22       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
   HYB cones 1a
23a       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
   HYB cones 2
b       "       "       "       "       "       "       "

24       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
25a       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
   ANGL' FRANQ'
   ANGL' FRANQ'
   HYB cones 2
b       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
c       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
d       "       "       "       "       "       "       "

26       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
   HYB cones 6
27       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
   HYB cones 8
28       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
   HYB cones 8
29a       "       "       "       "       "       "       "
   ANGL' FRANQ'
   ANGL' FRANQ'
   DNS' HIB cones 8
b       "       "       "       "       "       "       "

1 Brooke, English Coins, pl. xxvii, 5. 2 Bruun Sale 408 (B.M.). 3 R.C.L.
4 Horsted Keynes Find; Num. Chron., 1929, pl. xxii, 5. For 17b see below.
5 Ashmolean Museum.
6 Bruun Sale 410 (B.M.).
7 R.C.L., ex Bruun Sale 411; see also Walters Sale 301.
8 Walters, "Gold", pl. ix, 1 (Num. Chron., 1903).
LONDON NOBLES

In° AVT TranSiens Per ° mEdiVM IllorV° IBaT
In° " TranSiens Per ° " IllorV° IBaT
" " TranSiens Per ° (over °) IllorV° "
" " TranSiens Per ° mEdiVM " IllorV° (Pl. IV, 1)
" " " " " IllorV° (large masce)

In° AVT TranSiens Per ° mEdiVM IllorV° IBaT cones 1 and 2 mixed
" " " " " " IBaT cones 2 1/2
" " TranSiens " " cones 3; h in centre is inverted, and lis in 3rd quarter.

In° AVT TranSiens Per ° mEdiVM IllorV° IBaT cones 2
" " " " " " IllorV° IBaT cones 8; last cone under 1 of IBaT 9
" " TranSiens " " IllorV° IBaT cones 3
" " TranSiens Per ° " IllorV° (over °) IBaT cones 2 1/2
In° " TranSiens " " cones 3 (Pl. IV, 3)
" " TranSiens " " cones 3 1/2
" " TranSiens " " cones 3 1/2

In° AVT TranSiens Per ° mEdiVM IllorV° IBaT mixed, the first two are 3, the rest 8 14
" " TranSiens " " cones 5 1/2
" " " " " cones 8
" " " " " cones 8

Same die as rev. 22 with last cone under 1 of IBaT

9 R.C.L.
10 Brooke, English Coins, pl. xxvii. 6
11 L.A.L. [cone 1a after mEdiVM].
12 R.C.L., ex Seymour-Guinness Colln.
14 See Walters, "Gold", pl. ix. 4.
15 Bruun Sale 472.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON NOBLES (contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stamp</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Referenced Images</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30a</td>
<td>Henric', di', Grat + Rex + Anglu' + S + Frangc' + Dns' Yb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaf-Mascle; leaf in waves</td>
<td>113a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30b</td>
<td>As obv. 30a</td>
<td>114b.</td>
</tr>
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LEAF-MASCLE; obv. Leaf, rev. Trefoil.

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Referenced Images</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Henric', leaf di', leaf Grat + leaf Rex + Anglu' + S + Frangc' leaf Dns' Yb (over Yb)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trefoil; trefoil to L. of ship; ornaments lion, lis, lion, lis, lion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Henric'; di'; Grat'; Rex'; Anglu'; S; Frangc' d's Yb'</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaf-Pellet; Annulet, lis, and leaf to L. of shield</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>33a</td>
<td>Henric'; di'; Grat'; Rex'; Anglu'; S; Frangc'; Dns' Yb</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pellets about initial H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33b</td>
<td>As obv. 33a</td>
<td>(Same die.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Same die.)</td>
<td>114f.</td>
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CALAIS NOBLES

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>16a</td>
<td>Henric'; di'; Grat'; Rex'; Anglu'; S; Frangc'; Dns' Yb</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rosette-Mascle; ornaments and ropes as on London coins, with flag at stern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6b</td>
<td>As obv. 6a.</td>
<td>(Same die.)</td>
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LONDON HALF-NOBLES

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<th>Stamp</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Referenced Images</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6a</td>
<td>Henric'; di'; Grat'; Rex'; Anglu'; S; Frangc'; Dns' Yb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I.M. Lis, on reverse only</td>
<td>115a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Henric'; di'; Grat'; Rex'; Anglu'; S; Frangc'; Dns' Yb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lis by sword-arm, ropes 2-0; mascle over rosette; G over D in Grat</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Mules; obv. Rosette-Mascle, rev. Pinecone-Mascle; no lis in field of reverse

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<thead>
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<th>Stamp</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Referenced Images</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6b</td>
<td>As obv. 6a.</td>
<td>(Same die.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CALAIS HALF-NOBLES</td>
<td>115b.</td>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Referenced Images</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Henric'; di'; Grat'; Rex'; Anglu'; S; Frangc'; Dns' Yb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rosette-Mascle; i.m. and ornaments as on London coins, with flag at stern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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1. R.C.L., ex Brunv Sale 416.
2. For pellet in legend see noble 33 and groats 36e and 37e and f.
5. R.C.L., ex Brunv Sale 417; cast in B.M.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON NOBLES (contd.)

\[ \text{MA' AVT TRACCIENS PER MEDIUM IMMORVIBAT} \]

\[ \text{MA' AVTO' (sic) :: TRACCIENS PER MEDIUM IMNO'IBAT} \] (pellet before PER\(^2\)) (Pl. IV, 4)

\[ \text{MA leaf AVT leaf TRACCIENS leaf PER MEDIUM IMMOR'leaf IBAT leaf} \] (Pl. IV, 5)

Same die as rev. 30b, reading AVTO (Pl. IV, 6)

\[ \text{MA' AVT TRACCIENS PER MEDIUM IMMORV IBAT} \] ; \(h\) in centre inverted (Pl. IV, 7)

\[ \text{MA' AVT TRACCIENS PER MEDIUM IMMORV IBAT} \] ; \(h\) in centre supine\(^4\)

\[ \text{MA' AVT TRACCIENS PER MEDIUM IMMORV IBAT} \] ; \(h\) in centre supine, with large pellet above ; \(M\) of late Leaf-Pellet issue\(^5\)

CALAIS NOBLES

\[ \text{MA' AVT TRACCIENS PER (over s) MEDIUM IMMOR'IBAT} \]

\[ \text{MA' AVT TRACCIENS PER MEDIUM IMMOR'IBAT} \] (Pl. IV, 2)\(^7\)

LONDON HALF-NOBLES

\[ \text{DOMINE NE IN AVRORE TVO ARGVSA ME} \] ; second mascle over rosette.\(^8\)

\[ \text{DOMINE NE IN AVRORE TVO ARGVSA ME} \] (Pl. IV, 8)

\[ \text{DOMINE NE INAVRORE TVO ARGVSA ME cones} \] (Pl. IV, 10)

\[ \text{DOMINE NE INAVRORE TVO ARGVSA ME cones} \] (Pl. IV, 9)\(^10\)

CALAIS HALF-NOBLES

\[ \text{DOMINE NE IN AVRORE TVO ARGVSA ME} \] (Pl. IV, 9)\(^10\)

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6 R.C.L., ex Roth (191) and Montagu Sale Part 2, 508.
7 B.M., see also Bruun Sale 409.
8 Brooke, English Coins, pl. XXIX. 2 ; for 6b see below.
9 R.C.L., ex Walters 308 and Bruun Sale 423.
10 R.C.L., ex Bruun Sale 422.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON QUARTER-NOBLES
I.M. Lis on obverse and reverse.

Rosette-Mascle (i); lis above shield
6a HENRIC’ • DI’ • GRAT • REX • ANGL
b " " " GRAT • REX " "

Rosette-Mascle (ii); no lis above shield
8a HENRIC’ • DI • GRAT • REX • ANGL

8b As obv. 8a, same die.

Pinecone-Mascle; lis above shield
9 HENRIC’ • DI • GRAT • REX • ANGL cones

Leaf-Mascle; lis above shield
10 HENRIC’ • DI • GRAT • REX • ANGL’

CALAIS QUARTER-NOBLE
Rosette-Mascle; lis above, rosettes beside, shield. I.M. lis on obv. and rev.
7 HENRIC’ • DI’ • GRAT • REX • ANGL’

LONDON GROATS

For Cross II see Pl. V, 2. For Cross IV see Pl. V, 8.
IIIa see Pl. V, 3. V see Pl. VI, 8.
IIIb see Pl. V, 5.

Initial Cross Mules, obv. Annulet, rev. Rosette-Mascle
12b II As Annulet obv. 12a, see Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 85.

13c " " " 13a " " "

d " " " "

e " " " "

f " " " "

1 Brunan Sale 426 (a)
2 Ibid. 426 (b), cast in B.M.; R.C.L.
3 Drabble Sale, Part I, lot 106.
4 Walters, “Gold”, pl. ix. 3 (B.M.).
5 V.J.E.R.
LONDON QUARTER-NOBLES

EX LYTATIVUR * IN * GLORIA
d" d In (PI. IV, 12)
" " " "

EX LYTATIVUR * IN * GLORIA cones 84

EX LYTATIVUR * IN * GLORIA cones 1 (PI. IV, 13)6

EX LYTATIVUR * IN * GLORIA: leaf below R of GLORI (PI. IV, 14)6

CALAIS QUARTER-NOBLE

EX LYTATIVUR * IN * GLORIA (Pl. IV, 11)

LONDON GROATS

Initial Cross

V POSVI / DIVOT / M / O / D / DON / DON / (normal reverse)7
" " " " " " " " DON / DON / DON9
" " " " " " " " DON / DON / DON9
" " " " " " " " DON / DON / DON9

R.C.L., ex Bruun Sale 427; also C.E.B. See also Ready Sale 434.
7 See Walters, "Silver" (Num. Chron., 1902). pl. viii. 11.
8 Ex Stamford Find, per R.C.B.
9 Baldwin.
10 Ashmolean Museum. Obv. 14, Annulet-Trefoil, is not found at London.
### The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

**LONDON GROATS (contd.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>Rosette-Mascle</th>
<th>Pinecone-Mascle</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20b</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- **17a** As obv. 17a
- **17e** As obv. 17a
- **18a** As obv. 18a
- **19b** As obv. 19a
- **20a** As obv. 20a

---

1 See Walters, "Silver", pl. viii. 13.
2 Walters Sale 338 (not illustrated); not seen by me.
3 Walters Sale 1932, 281 (not illustrated); not seen by me.  
4 C.A.W.  
5 Ibid.  
6 H.A.P., see Brit. Num. Journ., 1934-5, Frontispiece, no. 3.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON GROATS (contd.)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Normal reverse, as r3c</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normal but LON⁰/DON⁰²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* LON/DON⁰³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* TAS/LON/DON⁰⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V               | TAS/LON/DON⁰⁺/CIVI⁵ |
| V               | /Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

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| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |
| V POSVI⁴/DEVM:Æ/DIVTOR/Æ*MEVM; CIVI/TAS/©LON/DON⁰⁺ |

7 C.A.W. 
8 Winchester Cathedral Library. 
9 C.A.W. 
10 DON for LON is only apparent through overstriking on the die: sometimes published as DON/DON.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON GROATS (contd.)

Mules; obv. Leaf-Mascle, rev. Leaf-Trefoil (or Trefoil?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>20c</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>As obv. 20a</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mule; obv. Leaf-Trefoil [A]; leaf on breast; rev. Pinecone-Mascle

23a IIIb HENRIC: DI' leaf GRAT' leaf REX: ANEU' × Σ × FRAN

Mules of groats being often indistinguishable except by the lettering will not in future be listed separately.

Leaf-Trefoil [A]; leaf on breast

| 21 IIIVb HENRIC: DI' GRAT' REX: ANEU' × Σ × FRANCA' |
| 22a   |       |   |            |
| 22b   |       |   |            |
| 22c   |       |   |            |
| 22d   |       |   |            |
| 22e   |       |   |            |

Leaf-Trefoil [B]; no leaf on breast.

| 26a IIIb HENRIC' leaf DI' leaf GRAT' leaf REX: ANEU' × Σ × FRAN |
| 26b   |       |   |            |
| 26c   |       |   |            |
| 26d   |       |   |            |
| 26e   |       |   |            |
| 26f   |       |   |            |
| 26g   |       |   |            |

3 R.C.L. 4 Obv. so numbered as probably later than 21 or 22.
5 Baldwin. 6 L.A.L. 7 Ibid.; several rev. dies.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON GROATS (contd.)

Of the rev. legends POSVI / DEVMA / DIVTOR / EMEMM and GIVI / TÂS / LON / DON: only those portions are given which contain stops or are abnormal.

Initial Cross

V : MEVM¹

IIIb DEVMT : ; : MEVM; SIVI / TÂS / LON : / DON :

" / DIVTOR / (sic) MEVM : ; TÂS : / LON : / DON :²

" DEVMT * MEVM; LON :³

V POSVI / DEVMT: A / DIVTOR / G: MEVM; GIVI / TÂS / LON / DON :⁴

At and MI are the normal lettering but rare with no rev. i.m.; see drawings on p. 222.

V DEVMT : ; : MEVM; DON :⁵

" DEVMT : ; : MEVM; DON :.⁶

" DEVMT : * MEVM:

" DEVMT : * MEVM; leaf LON / DON :⁶

" DEVMT : * MEVM; leaf TÂS / leaf LON / DON :⁷

" DEVMT : * MEVM; leaf LON / DON :⁸

IIIb DEVMT : ; : MEVM; LON :⁹

" DEVMT : ; : MEVM; SIVI / TÂS / LON / DON : (Pl. V, 9)

" / DIVTOR / (sic) MEVM : ; TÂS : / LON : / DON :

" DEVMT : ; : MEVM¹⁰

" MEVM : ; TÂS : / LON : / DON :

V DEVMT : ; : MEVM; leaf LON / DON :

" DON : (Pl. V, 10)¹¹

" DEVMT : ; DON :¹²

None : MEVM; At and MI in legend¹³

None POSVI : ; MEVM; At and MI in legend¹⁴

At and MI normal.

V DEVMT : ; : MEVM; leaf LON / DON :

" DEVMT : ; : MEVM; leaf LON / DON :

" DEVMT : * MEVM; leaf LON / DON :

" DEVMT : * MEVM; leaf TÂS / leaf LON / DON :

" DEVMT : MEVM : ; LON : (Pl. V, 11)¹⁵

" DEVMT : ; DON :

None POSVI : ; DEVMT : ; GIVI : ; DON : ; At but M2 in legend.

None DEVMT : TÂS : / LON : / DON : ; At but M2 in legend.

⁹ C.A.W.; for 23a see above, with Pinecone reverse.
¹¹ R.C.L. ¹³ L.A.L.
¹² Ibid. ¹⁴ Ibid.
¹³ C.A.W. ¹⁵ Ibid.
LONDON GROATS (contd.)

Initial TREFOIL [A]; trefoils by neck; leaf vice fleur on breast; fleurs on cusps at shoulders only as shown

27a  IIIb   HENRIC' * DI' * GRAT * REX * ANGL * S * FRAN
        b  c

28
29a  b  c
30a  b  c  d
31  b  c  d  e
32a  b  c  d  e
33  b  c  d  e  f  g  h  i
34  b  c  d  e  f  g  h  i

TREFOIL [B]; trefoils by neck; fleurs in spandrels; leaf vice fleur on breast; fleurs on cusps at shoulders only as shown

35a  IIIb   HENRIC' * DI' * GRAT * REX * ANGL * S * FRAN
        b
36a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h  i

1 R.C.L.  2 R.C.-B.  3 C.E.B.
4 R.C.L.  5 L.A.L.  6 C.E.B.
7 Ibid.  8 L.A.L.  9 R.C.L.
A2 and M2 now normal.

V  DEVM² ; x MEVM ; leaf LON / DON ; ; At and Mr in legend.

(Pl V, 12)

DON ; ;

No stops²

DEVM² ; x MEVM ; At and Mr in legend.

DEVM² ; x MEVM ; leaf LON / DON ; ; At and Mr in legend.

DEVM² ; x MEVM

DEVM² ; x MEVM ; leaf LON / DON ; ; At but M2 in legend.

DEVM²⁵

DEVM² ; MEVM ; ; LON ;

TAS²³

DON ; ;

DEVM² ; AIVI ;¹⁰

IIIb DEVM ; ; MEVM ; LON ; ; At and Mr in legend.

π / DIVTOR / (sic) MEVM ; ; TAS ; / LON ; / DON ; ; At and Mr in legend.

V  DEVM² ; MEVM ; At and Mr in legend.

DEVM² ; MEVM ; leaf LON / DON ; ; At and Mr in legend.

DEVM² ; AIVI;

None DEVM² ; LON ; ;¹²

A2 and M2 normal.

IIIb DEVM ; ; MEVM ; SIVI / TAS ; / LON ; / DON ; ; At and Mr in legend.

DEVM ; ; MEVM ; SIVI / TAS ; / LON / DON ; ; At and Mr in legend.

V  DEVM² ; MEVM

DEVM² ; MEVM ; leaf LON / DON ; ;¹⁴

None TAS x

POSVI ; DEVM * ; MEVM * ; AIVI x¹⁵

π / DIVTOR ; Χ ; x DON ; pellet thus in legend.

POSVI ; DEVM ; MEVM * ; ; DON

DEVM² ; MEVM ; TAS ; DON ; pellets under TAS and DON

POSVI * ; MEVM * ;

DEVM² ; MEVM * ; DON ;
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON GROATS (contd.)

Initial Cross TREFOIL [B] (contd.)

36b IIIb HENRIC' × DI' × GRAT × REX × ANGL' × Σ × FRAN

k    l

TREFOIL [C]; trefoils vice fleurs on cusps at shoulders; small leaf on cusp at breast

37a IIIb HENRIC'DI'GRAT': REX ': ANGL' × Σ × FRAN (sic)

b    c    d    e    f    g    h    i    j    k    l    m    n    o

CALAIS GROATS

Mules; obv. ANNULET, rev. ROSETTE-MASCLE

12b II As Annulet obv. 12a; see Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 85.

13e    13a

d

ROSETTE-MASCLE

15a II HENRIC' × DI' × GRAT' × REX × ANGL' × Σ × FRAN (no bar to copula).

b

16a    16b

FRAN, with a mascle in 2 spandrels.

1 C.E.B. 2 Ibid. 3 Baldwin. 4 R.C.L.; ex Walters Sale 360(b). 5 R.C.L.; cf. 362. 6 C.E.B.; cf. 36e and 37e. 7 Ibid. 8 L.A.L. 9 Ibid. 10 Baldwin. 11 R.C.L.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON GROATS (contd.)

Initial Cross

None POSVII; DAVM; MEVM; DON; pellets under TAS and DON (Pl. V, 14)

'' DON;
'' DAVM; MEVM; TAS; DON;'' CIVI and DON2

None; DON3

'' POSVII; DAVM; DON
'' TAS
'' POSVII; DAVM; CIVI; DON4
'' DIVTOR/ MEVM; pellet thus in legend. (Pl. V, 13)5
'' POSVII; DON; pellets thus in legend.6
'' No stops

POSVII; DAVM; DON; pellets under TAS and DON

POSVII; DAVM; DON;
POSVII; DAVM; DON;
POSVII; DAVM; DON;
POSVII; DAVM; DON;
POSVII; DAVM; DON;
POSVII; DAVM; DON;
POSVII; DAVM; DON;
POSVII; DAVM; DON;

No stops

CALAIS GROATS

V POSVII/ DAVM; X/ DIVTOR/ E*MEVM; VIII/ UT; CTWI/ SIE 12
''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''='' 

12 See Walters, "Silver", pl. viii. 10.
14 See Stamford, Num. Chron., 1911, pl. x. 4. one die has no Saltire after REX.
15 Ibid., pl. x. 6.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS GROATS (contd.)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>Rosette-Mascle (contd.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16b</td>
<td>HENRIC* DI* GRAT* REX* ANGL* FRAN*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>HENRIC* DI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>24a</td>
<td>• REX • • • • • • • • • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>IIIa • REX • • • • • • • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26a</td>
<td>• REX • • • • • • • • • • • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>IIIb • • • • • • • • • • • • •</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mules; obv. Rosette-Mascle, rev. Pinecone-Mascle

26e IIIa As obv. 26a

f • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

g • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

1 See Stamford, Num. Chron. 1911, pl. x. 7. 2 Ibid. pl. x. 5. 3 C.A.W. 4 Some dies read HENRIC. 5 Mascle after GRAT often over rosette. 6 One reads HENRIC (R.C.L.); one TNG (Baldwin). 7 ex Stamford Find (R.C.-B.) 8 L.A.L.; C.A.W. 9 L.A.L.; R.C.-B. 10 L.A.L. 11 R.C.-B.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS GROATS (contd.)

V POSVI / ΔΕΥΜ: Χ / ΔΙΒΤΟΡ / Ε' × ΜΕΤΜ ; VII / ΛΤ / ΚΑΤΙ / SIE

As rev. 24b, with ΛΤ under POSVI

V POSVI / ΔΕΥΜ: Χ / ΔΙΒΤΟΡ / Ε' × ΜΕΤΜ ; VII / ΛΤ / ΚΑΤΙ / SIE

C.A.W.; one die reads ΗΕΝΡΙ (Ashmolean; Baldwin).

12 One Stamford coin has a cone over mascle after POSVI (R.C.-B.).

13 One die (L.A.L.; R.C.-B.) shows a pinecone, or possibly a mascle, over rosette after Ε RTE.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS GROATS (contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>Mules, obv. PINECONE-MASCLE, rev. ANNULET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28a</td>
<td><strong>HENRIA</strong> • DI • GRÆ • REX • ANGLI • S • FRANCI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Mule; obv. PINECONE-MASCLE, rev. ROSETTE-MASCLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28c</td>
<td><strong>HENRIA</strong> • DI • GRÆ • REX • ANGLI • S • FRANCI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28d</td>
<td><strong>HENRIA</strong> • DI • GRÆ • REX • ANGLI • S • FRANCI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><strong>HENRIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30a</td>
<td><strong>HENRIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Mules; obv. PINECONE-MASCLE, rev. LEAF-MASCLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30c</td>
<td><strong>HENRIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Mules; obv. PINECONE-MASCLE, rev. LEAF-TREFOIL (or TREFOIL?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30b</td>
<td><strong>HENRIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. See Stamford, pl. xi. 1.
3. R.C.-B.
4. L.A.L.
5. R.C.-B.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS GROATS (contd.)

II As Annulet rev. 12a, see Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 851

V POSVΙ / DΕVΜΝ: Χ / DIVΤΟΡ / Α·ΜΕΨΜ: Χ / VII / ΟΤΑ: / ΑΤΙΙΙ / SIG

V POSVΙ / DΕVΜΝ: Χ / DIVΤΟΡ / Α·ΜΕΨΜ: Χ / VII / ΟΤΑ: / ΑΤΙΙΙ / SIG 6

" " " " " " " " " " SIG 6

POSVΙ / " " " " " " " SIG 6

POSVΙ / " " " " " " " SIG 6

" " " " " / Ε·ΜΕΨΜ: Χ / VII / ΟΤΑ: / ΑΤΙΙΙ / SIG 6

" " " " " / Ε·ΜΕΨΜ: Χ / VII / ΟΤΑ: / ΑΤΙΙΙ / SIG 6

" " " " " / Ε·ΜΕΨΜ: Χ / VII / ΟΤΑ: / ΑΤΙΙΙ / SIG 6

" " " " " / Ε·ΜΕΨΜ: Χ / VII / ΟΤΑ: / ΑΤΙΙΙ / SIG 6

IIIb POSVΙ / DΕVΜΑ / DIVΤΟΡ / (sic) ΜΕΨΜ: Χ; VII / ΟΤΑ: / ΑΤΙΙΙ / SIG (Pl. V, 5) 7

" " " " " " " " SIG 7

" / DΕVΜΑ / DIVΤΟΡ / ΑΜΕΨΜ: Χ / 5 ΟΤΑ: / ΑΤΙΙΙ / SIG 8

" / DΕVΜΑ / " " " / " ΑΤΙΙΙ / SIG 9

6 Two dies read ΡΗΝΤΙΑ and ΡΗΝΙΙΑ (Baldwin).
7 Cf. London groat 20a and Calais 33a.
8 See Walters, "Silver", pl. ix. 7.
9 L.A.L.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS GROATS (contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>Pinecone-Mascle (contd.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30i</td>
<td>As obv. 30a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaf-Mascle; leaf in spandril below bust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31a</td>
<td>henricVS* di* gr* r* x * ang * s * franq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32a</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>gr* x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>franq (Leaf-Trefoil; leaf on breast; reverses indistinguishable from Trefoil; At and Mt in legends)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34a</td>
<td>henricb : di : gr* : r* : x * ang * s * franq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>(same die)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35a</td>
<td>henricb : di : gr* : r* : x * ang * s * franq :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>di : gr* : r* : x * ang * s * franq (as Piedfort in B.M.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 R.C.L.; CALUS struck over SIVIT, same rev. die as 34a.
2 R.C.-B.
3 See Walters, "Silver", pl. IX. 4.
6 R.C.-B.
7 Ibid.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS GROATS (contd.)

Initial Cross

IIIb POSVI / DAVM: Π / DIVTOR / E MEVM; CALI / SIG / VII /

/ E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

SIG ²

V POSVI leaf / DAVM: Π / DIVTOR / E MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

/ SIG ×; leaf below MEVM ³

POSVI / E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

/ SIG ×; leaf below MEVM ⁴

POSVI / E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

/ SIG ×; leaf below MEVM ⁵

POSVI × / E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

/ SIG ×; no leaf ⁶

POSVI / E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

/ SIG ×; leaf below MEVM ⁷

IIIb POSVI / DAVM: Π / DIVTOR / E MEVM; CALI / SIG / VII /

/ E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

SIG ⁸

IIIb POSVI / DAVM: Π / DIVTOR / E MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

/ E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

SIG ⁹

/ E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

SIG ¹⁰

/ (sic) MEVM ×; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

SIG ¹¹

/ E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

SIG ¹²

/ E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

SIG ¹³

/ E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

SIG ¹⁴

/ E : MEVM; VIII / Λ : / CALI /

SIG ¹⁵

SIG ¹⁶ (as Piedfort)

8 CALIIS struck over SIVIT; see Calais groat 3ci.
9 See Stamford, pl. xi. 5.
10 See Walters, "Silver", pl. ix. 8.
11 L.A.L.
12 Baldwin.
13 C.A.W.
14 R.C.L.
15 Ibid., ex Walters Sale 1932, 297.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS GROATS (contd.)

Initial Cross

37b IIIb henric: di: gra: rex: ang: s: franc

38 " " " " " " " ~ s franc

LONDON HALF-GROATS

Mules; obv. Annulet, rev. Rosette-Mascle

13e V As Annulet obv. 13a; angul* x r; see Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 86/7.

13f " " " " " " " ~ franc

Rosette-Mascle

15a V henric* di* gra* rex* angul* s * r

16 " " " " " " " ~ s franc

17 IIIa " " di* gra* rex* angul* s * r

18a IIIb " " " " " " " ~ franc


18b IIIb As obv. 18a


20 IIIb henric* di* gra* rex* angul* s * r

Pinecone-Mascle

19 IIIa henric* di* gra* rex* angul* s * r

21 IIIb " " " " " ~ franc

Mule; obv. Leaf-Mascle, rev. Trefoil [?]

22 V henric* di* gra* rex* angul* s * franc

1 L.A.L. 2 C.E.B.
3 Obv. 14, Annulet-Trefoil, is not found at London.
4 C.E.B.
5 R.C.-B., Walters Sale 338.
LONDON HALF-GROATS

V POSVI / DEVM: Π / DIVTOR / Α:MEVM; CIVI / ΤΑΣ / ΛΟΝ / DON (PI. VI, 8)

V POSVI / DEVM: Π / DIVTOR / Α:MEVM; CIVI / ΤΑΣ / ΛΟΝ / DON (PI. VI, 9)

V POSVI / DEVM: Π / DIVTOR / Α:MEVM; CIVI / ΤΑΣ / ΛΟΝ / DON (PI. VI, 10)

V POSVI / DEVM: Π / DIVTOR / Α:MEVM; CIVI / ΤΑΣ / ΛΟΝ / DON

Pellets under ΤΑΣ and DON

6 Baldwin; so numbered because the obv. is probably later than 19 (below).
7 The cone after POSVI is obscure in the Plate.
8 R.C.-E., C.A.W.; for obv. 20 see mule above.
9 Baldwin.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON HALF-GROATS (contd.)

Initial Cross Mules; obv. Leaf-Trefoil [A], i.m. Cross V, rev. Leaf-Mascle

23 V  **HENRIC** leaf **DI** leaf **GRAN** leaf leaf **REX: ANGLI** × **S** × **R** 8 arches to treasure.

24a  **GRAN** leaf **REX:**  **...**  **...**  9 arches.

Leaf-Trefoil [A]; i.m. Cross V; leaf on breast

24b V As obv. 24a

c  **...**

Leaf-Trefoil [B]; obv. i.m. Cross IIIb; leaf on breast often omitted.

25a IIIb  **HENRIC**' leaf **DI** leaf **GRAN**' leaf **REX : ANGLI**' × **S** × **R**' leaf; no leaf on breast

b  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  9 arches.

26  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**

27  **HENRIC**' **DI : GRAN**' **REX : * ANGLI**' × **S** × **R**; leaf on breast.

28a  **REX : ANGLI**' × **S** × **R**  **...

b  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...

Mules; obv. Leaf-Trefoil [B], rev. Trefoil [?]

25c  As 25a above

29  **HENRIC**' **DI : GRAN**' **REX : ANGLI** × **S** × **R**; leaf on breast; 7 arches.

CALAIS HALF-GROATS

Mules; obv. Annulet, rev. Rosette-Mascle

13e V As Annulet obv. 13a; **ANGLI** × **S** × **R**; see Brit. Num. Journ. 1938[9] p. 86[7];

f  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...

14b  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...

c  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**  **...**

1 C.E.B.; see also Walters, "Silver"., pl. x. 18.
2 L.A.L.
3 Ashmolean Museum.
4 C.E.B. 5 L.A.L.
6 R.C.-B. 7 L.A.L.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON HALF-GROATS (contd.)

V POSVI / DAVM: Π / DIVTOR / Π - MEVM; CIVI / TAS / LON / DON; leaf below MEVM

V POSVI / DAVM / DIVTOR / Π - MEVM; CIVI / TAS / LON / DON

V POSVI / DAVM / DIVTOR / Π - MEVM; CIVI / TAS / LON / DON

None POSVI / DAVM / DIVTOR / ORAE:ON; CIVI / TAS / LON / DON

CALAIS HALF-GROATS

V POSVI / DAVM: Π / DIVTOR / Π - MEVM; VII / LON: / CIVI / TAS / LON / DON

8 This and a similar obv. die are also found muled with Leaf-Pellet reverses.
9 A very similar obverse with 7 arches is found muled with a Leaf-Pellet reverse, and will be listed in a later article.
10 See Stamford, pl. x. 3.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS HALF-GROATS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>Rosette-Mascle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15a</td>
<td>HENRIC' DI GRAT' REX ANGLU' S • A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>• DI' GRAT' REX ANGLU' S • A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>• REX • • S • R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>• • • ANGL • S • A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 IIIa</td>
<td>• REX • ANGLU' • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>• REX • • • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 IIIb</td>
<td>• REX • • • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>• REX • • • •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>• • • ANGL' • •</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mules: obv. PINECONE-MASCLE, rev. ANNULET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HENRIC DI GRAT REX ANGLU' S • A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25a IIIb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PINECONE-MASCLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HENRIC DI GRAT REX ANGLU' S • A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25b IIIb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27b</td>
<td>• ANGL' • S • FRAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>• ANGL' S • FRAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 C.A.W.
2 See Walters, "Silver", pl. x. 12; one die shows a rosette over mascle after GRAT.
3 For 25b and 27b see below. Mules between Rosette and Pinecone issues are apparently unknown.
### CALAIS HALF-GROATS (contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>POSVI / DEVM : Τ / DIVTOR / Α - MEVM ; VII / ΛΤ : / ΓΕΓ</th>
<th>SIE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>IS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSVI / DEVM : Τ / DIVTOR / Α - MEVM ; VII / ΛΤ : / ΓΕΓ</th>
<th>SIE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>IS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Walters Sale 349; I have not noticed this obverse on a true coin.

---


Baldwin.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS HALF-GROATS (contd.)

Initial Cross

LEAF-MASCLE; leaf in spandril below bust

29a V \textit{ Henric } * DI : GNA' * REX : ANGLI * S * N

\textit{(same die)}

LONDON PENCE

Mules; \textit{obv. Annulet, rev. Rosette-Mascle}

3c V As Annulet \textit{obv. 3a}; see Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 88.

d \textit{... ... ... ... ... ... (same die)}

ROSETTE-MASCLE

5a \textit{IIIb \textit{Henricus} : REX * ANGLIE}

6a \textit{... ... ... ... ...}

Mules; \textit{obv. Rosette-Mascle, rev. Pinecone-Mascle}

5b \textit{IIIb \textit{Henricus} : REX * ANGLIE}

6b \textit{... ... ... ... ...}

Mule; \textit{obv. Pinecone-Mascle, rev. Rosette-Mascle}

7a \textit{IIIb \textit{Henricus} : REX * ANGLIE}

PINECONE-MASCLE

7b \textit{IIIb \textit{Henricus} : REX * ANGLIE}

8 \textit{... ... ... ... ANGLIE}

LEAF-MASCLE; leaf on breast; letter I on reverse with serrated serifs

9 \textit{IV \textit{Henricus} : REX * ANGLIE}

10a V \textit{... ... ...}

Mule; \textit{obv. Leaf-Mascle, rev. Leaf-Trefoil (with rev. i.m.)}

10b V As \textit{obv. 10a}

Mule; \textit{obv. Leaf-Trefoil; leaf on breast, rev. Leaf-Mascle (I with serifs)}

11 V \textit{Henricus leaf REX : ANGLIE}

1 One die (Baldwin) has leaf but no saltires after S16.

2 Walters Sale 335, or "Silver", pl. x. 10; Obv. 4, Annulet-Trefoil, is not found at London.

3 R.C.-B.; obvs. 5b and 6b are mules with the next issue.
CALAIS HALF-GROATS (contd.)

LONDON PENCE

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{V GIVI/} & \text{TAS/} \text{LON/ DON} \cdot \\
\text{V GIVI/} & \text{TAS/} \text{LON/ DON} \cdot \\
\text{V GIVI/} & \text{TAS/} \text{LON/ DON} \cdot \\
\text{V GIVI/} & \text{TAS/} \text{LON/ DON} \cdot \\
\text{V GIVI/} & \text{TAS/} \text{LON/ DON} \cdot \\
\text{V GIVI/} & \text{TAS/} \text{LON/ DON} \cdot \\
\text{V GIVI/} & \text{TAS/} \text{LON/ DON} \cdot \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[ \text{V GIVI/} \text{TAS/} \text{LON/ DON} : . \]

\[ \text{V GIVI/} \text{TAS/} \text{LON/ DON} : . \]

---

4 L.A.L. 6 C.E.B. 8 C.E.B.
5 C.A.W. 7 Baldwin.
9 Letchworth Museum; cast in B.M.
10 Walters, "Silver", pl. x. 20 (Sale 353).
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON PENCE (contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>LEAF-TREFOIL; leaf on breast; usually i.m. on reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12a</td>
<td>IIIb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CALAIS PENCE

Mules; obv. ANNULET, rev. ROSETTE-MASCLE

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3c</td>
<td>V As Annulet obv. 3a; See Brit. Num. Journ. 1938/9, p. 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c</td>
<td>As Annulet-Trefoil [4a]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ROSETTE-MASCLE

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V HENRICUS: REX: ANGLIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>IIIa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8a</td>
<td>IIIb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mule; obv. ROSETTE-MASCLE, rev. PINECONE-MASCLE

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8c</td>
<td>IIIb As obv. 8a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PINECONE-MASCLE; some reverses with i.m.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>IIIb HENRIVS (sic) REX: ANGLIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YORK PENCE

All the coins here listed were struck by Archbishop Kemp (1425-52)

ROSETTE-MASCLE [A] [** by hair]; quatrefoil with pellet on reverse

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IIIb HENRICUS: REX: ANGLIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 See Brooke, English Coins, pl. XXXIII. 13. 2 C.E.B. 3 Baldwin.
4 L.A.L. 5 Ibid. 6 C.E.B.
7 One die (Baldwin) reads HENRICUS, and two others (R.C.L.) HENRIVS HENRICUS.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON PENCE (contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>aivi</td>
<td>tvs</td>
<td>leaf</td>
<td>london</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>leaf london</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CALAIS PENCE

VII/Λ:|calvisi | 1 |
| "/ο|lt:|calvi|sig | 6 |
| "/lt:|calvi|isi | 6 |

VII/ο|lt:|calvi|isi | (Pl. VI, 13) |
| "/lt:|calvi|isi | 7 |
| "/lt:|calvi|isi | 7 |
| "/lt:|calvi|isi | sig |

VII/ο|lt:|calvi|isi | 9 |

VII/ο|lt:|calvi|isi | 10 |

V VII/ο|lt:|calvi|isi | None |
| "/lt:|calvi|isi | None |
| "/lt:|calvi|isi | None |

VII/ο|lt:|calvi|isi | leaf below sig | (Pl. VI, 15) |
| "/ο|lt:|calvi|isi | sig |

YORK PENCE

No reverse i.m.

aivi | ΤΤΣ | έβδδ | sig | radix

8 L.A.L.
9 Baldwin; see also Walters, "Silver", pl. x. 16.
10 C.A.W.; I have not noticed this obv. on a true coin.
11 Baldwin.
12 R.C.-B.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

**YORK PENCE (contd.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2a</strong></td>
<td><strong>IIIb</strong> HENRICUS • REX • ANGLIA</td>
<td>Rosette-Mascle [B] [** by hair]; quatrefoil with pellet on reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3a</strong></td>
<td><strong>IIIb</strong> HENRICUS • REX • ANGLIA</td>
<td>Rosette-Mascle [C] [** by crown]; quatrefoil with pellet on reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>IIIb</strong> HENRICUS • (sic) REX • ANGLIA</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5a</strong></td>
<td><strong>IIIb</strong> HENRICUS • REX • ANGU</td>
<td>Pinecone-Mascle [A] [** by crown]; quatrefoil with pellet on reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6a</strong></td>
<td><strong>IIIb</strong> HENRICUS • REX • ANGU</td>
<td>Pinecone-Mascle [B(ii)]; rosette on breast; no ornaments by crown; no quatrefoil on reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>d</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>IIIb</strong> HENRICUS • REX • ANGU</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DURHAM PENCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1a</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong> HENRICUS: REX • ANGLIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>IIIb</strong> HENRICUS • REX • ANGLIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>IIIb</strong> HENRICUS: REX leaf ANGLIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YORK PENCE (contd.)

No reverse i.m.

CIVI / TAT / EBD / RANI
" " / EBO / "

CIVI / TAT / EBO / RANI
" " / EBO / " (Pl. VI, 19)
CIVI / TAT / EBO / "
CIVI / " " "

CIVI / TAT / EBO / RANI1
" / TAT / " " 2

CIVI / TAT / EBO / RANI (Pl. VI, 20)
CIVI / " " " 3
CIVI / / EBO / " 3 1st mascle sideways
CIVI / " / EBO / " 4

CIVI / TAT / EBO / RANI5

DURHAM PENCE

No reverse i.m.

CIVI / TAT / DVNO / LMI6
" " / DVND / " (Pl. VI, 17)7

CIVI / TAT / DVNO / LMI 8

CIVI / TAT / DVN / OLM; rings in centre above one another (Pl. VI, 18)

7 2nd D in DVND is really O over U.
8 Walters Sale 346; cf. Walters, "Silver", pl. x. 15 (there described as Rosette-Mascle).
## LONDON HALFPENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>Mules; obv. Annulet; rev. Rosette-Mascle</th>
<th>ROSETTE-MASCLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5b V</td>
<td>As Annulet obv. 5; see Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 89</td>
<td>7 henricus rex angli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6b</td>
<td>obv. 6;</td>
<td>8 <em>rex</em> angli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9a <em>rex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 IIIa henricus rex angli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IIIb henricus rex angli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Mule; obv. Rosette-Mascle, rev. PINECONE-MASCLE |
| I3f IIIb As obv. i3a |

## PINECONE-MASCLE

| IIIa henricus rex angli |
| IIIb " rex "           |
| 15 IIIa " rex " angli   |
| 16 " rex "              |
| 17 " rex "              |
| 18a " rex "             |
| b " rex "               |
| c " rex "               |
| 19a " rex "             |
| b " rex "               |
| c " rex "               |
| d " rex "               |

## LEAF-MASCLE; leaf on breast

| V henricus rex angli |
| IIia " rex " angli   |
| 21 V " rex " angli   |
| 22 " rex "           |
| 23 " *rex*           |

1. C.E.B.
2. C.A.W.
3. Ashmolean Museum.
LONDON HALFPENCE

No reverse i.m.

AIVI / TÆS / LON / DON (Annulet lettering)

AIVI / TÆS / LON / DON (Annulet lettering obv. and rev.)

AIVI / TÆS / LON / DON (Rosette lettering obv. and rev.)

AIVI / TÆS / O. LON / DON

AIVI / TÆS / LON / DON

AIVI / TÆS / LON / DON

AIVI / TÆS / LON / DON ; leaf under N of LON

AIVI / TÆS / LON / DON ; leaf under S of TÆS

Spink.

C.A.W.

Ibid.
LONDON HALFPENCE (contd.)

Initial Cross LEAF-TREFOIL; leaf on breast (sometimes omitted); tail of N broken

24 V harris leaf rex * angli
25a " " " "
25b " " harris - rex - angli leaf
26 " " " "
27a " " " "
27b " " " "
28 " harris:
29 " harris - rex - angli
30a " " " "
30b " " " "
31 " " " 
32a " " " 
32b " " " 

TREFOIL; trefoils by neck; leaf on breast; tail of N broken

33 V harris - rex - angli .
34 " " " 
35a " " " 
35b " " " 
36 IIIb harris (sic) - rex - angli

CALAIS HALFPENCE

Mules; obv. Annulet, rev. Rosette-Mascle

3b V As Annulet obv. 3; see Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 89.
3c " " " " " " " "
3d " " " " " " " "

Mule; obv. Annulet, rev. Pinecone-Mascle

3e V As Annulet obv. 3; see Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 89.

Mule; obv. Rosette-Mascle, rev. Annulet

9a IIIb harris - rex - angli'

1 Baldwin. 2 Ibid. 3 L.A.L. 4 C.E.B. 5 Baldwin. 6 C.A.W. 7 C.E.B. 8 Baldwin. 9 L.A.L.; C.A.W. 10 Walters Sale 329 (not illustrated).
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

LONDON HALFPENCE (contd.)

AVIVI / ΛΝΟΛ / DON

SIVI / " " " " 1
AVIVI / " " " " 2
SIVI / " " " " 3
AVIVI / " " " " 4
" " " " (Pl. VI, 25) 5
SIVI / " " " " 6
AVIVI / " " " " 7
SIVI / " " " " 8

AVIVI / ΛΝΟΛ / DON

SIVI / " " " " 7
AVIVI / " " " " 9
" " " " ; pellets under ΛΝΟΛ and DON 8

CALAIS HALFPENCE

No reverse i.m.

VII / τΑΣ / ΓΝΟΛ / IS 9
  / τΑΣ / IS 9
  / τΑΣ / IS 9

VII / τΑΣ / ΓΝΟΛ / IS 9

As Annulet rev. 3.; Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 89 (Pl. VI, 21) 10

11 Lord Middleton Sale, lot 24.
13 L.A.L.; so numbered as being a late obverse; see below.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS HALFPENCE (contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Cross</th>
<th>Rosette-Mascle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>henric • rex • anglus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>henric (sic) • anglus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7a</td>
<td>henric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>henric (sic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9b</td>
<td>henric • rex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mules; obv. Rosette-Mascle, rev. Pinecone-Mascle

| 9c             | henric • rex • anglus    |
| d             |                          |
| 10            |                          |

Mule; obv. Pinecone-Mascle, rev. Annulet

| 11a           | henric • rex • anglus    |


| 11b           | As obv. 11a              |

Pinecone-Mascle

| 11c           | henric • rex • anglus    |
| d             |                          |
| 12a           | henricus • rex • anglus  |
| b             |                          |

Leaf-Mascle; leaf on breast

| 13            | henric • rex • anglus    |

Leaf-Trefoil; leaf on breast doubtful (Piedfort only)

| 14            | henricus • rex • anglus  |

1 C.A.W.
2 C.E.B.
3 C.A.W.
4 Ashmolean Museum.
5 Baldwin.
7 C.A.W.; for obv. 9a see above with Annulet rev.
The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI

CALAIS HALFPENCE (contd.)

VII / \( \lambda \lambda / \sigma \alpha \mu \iota / i s \) 
\[ \ldots / \lambda \lambda / \ldots \]
\[ \ldots / \lambda \lambda \times / \ldots \]

As Annulet rev. 3; see Brit. Num. Journ., 1938/9, p. 89

VII / \( \lambda \lambda / \sigma \alpha \mu \iota / i s \) 
\[ \ldots / \sigma \alpha \mu \iota / i s \]

VII / \( \lambda \lambda / \sigma \alpha \mu \iota / i s \) 
\[ \ldots / \lambda \lambda / \ldots \]
\[ \ldots / \lambda \lambda \times / \ldots \]

VII / \( \lambda \lambda / \sigma \alpha \mu \iota / i s \) 
\[ \ldots / \sigma \alpha \mu \iota / i s \]

VII / \( \lambda \lambda : / \sigma \alpha \mu \iota / i s \) ; leaf in quarter under \( i s \)

VII / \( \lambda \lambda : / \sigma \alpha \mu \iota / i s \) ; weight 57.8 grains

---

13 Ashmolean Museum.
14 R.C.-B. [Longbottom Sale 160 (illustrated) is a Pinecone-Mascle coin].
15 Fitzwilliam Museum.
LONDON FARTHINGS

Initial Cross  | Rosette-Mascle (?)
---|---
2  | IIIb  | HENRIC REX X ANGL

Pinecone-Mascle

3a  | V  | HENRIC REX X ANGL
bung  | [ ]  | ANGL

c  | "  | HENRIC REX [ ] ANGL

Leaf-Trefoil; leaf on breast

4  | V  | HENRIC REX X ANGL

CALAIS FARTHINGS

Rosette-Mascle

2 Pommée  | HENRIC REX X ANGL

Pinecone-Mascle

3  | HENRIC [?] REX X ANGL

1 C. E. Molineux (Manchester Num. Soc.)
2 Longbottom Sale 175 and 176 (the latter also Bruun Sale 459).

(To be continued.)
LONDON FARTHINGS

No reverse i.m.

**GIVI / TÆS / LON / DON** • ['a rosette struck over last R of LONDON';
catalogue, Walters Sale 1932, 287 (not illustrated)]

**GIVI / TÆS / LON / DON**

" / TÆS / " / DON

" / TOR / (sic) / LON / DON"¹

**GIVI / TÆS / LON / DON**²

CALAIS FARTHINGS

No reverse i.m.

**VII / Šη / ΩΝ / IS** •

**VII / Šη / ΩΝ / IS**³

³ L.A.L.