ANCIENT BRITISH COINS FROM THE UPCURCH MARSHES, KENT

The Upchurch Marshes consist of about 7 square miles of tidal land and saltings on the right bank of the river Medway some 5 miles down stream from Chatham. A great quantity of ancient pottery has been recovered from these marshes over the past century and Charles Roach Smith (Collectanea Antiqua, vi. 1868) considered that the entire area was one vast potter’s field during the Roman period.

Recent investigations have shown that there was a continuous and extensive occupation dating from the pre-Belgic Iron Age to the third century A.D. At various places and situated on the banks of deep creeks are the remains of groups of circular huts similar to those found on the foreshore of the Thames at Tilbury (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Essex, S.E., p. 39, and pl. facing p. xxxvi). Many ‘wasters’ of Belgic terra nigra have been found and this would indicate that the manufacture of pottery constituted one of the main industries in former times. Two hoards of Roman coins are recorded. The first- consisted of first and second-century denarii and is reported briefly in George Payne’s Collectanea Cantiana, 1893, pp. 75 f. The second comprised 37 sestertii ranging from Domitian (A.D. 81-96) to Commodus (A.D. 180-96). (An account of these will appear in next year’s Numismatic Chronicle.) Single coins are often found on the surface of the various sites. The majority are Roman of the first, second and third centuries A.D., but the following Ancient British coins have been picked up.

Burntwick Island
   Obv. Head of Apollo to right. Centre of eye formed by a dot.
   Rev. Bull charging right. Tail and leg in a straight line. Two crescents above.
2. Small bronze coin, very defaced. Most probably Ancient British.

Birdcage Marsh
1. Ancient British coin (first century A.D.). A type usually found near the Iceni district, Norfolk? (Evans N. 11?)

Slayhills Marsh
1. Ancient British tin coin. Similar to that found on Burntwick Island

I am grateful to Messrs. R. A. G. Carson and R. H. M. Dolley of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, for their interpretation of the coins.

P. H. K. Gray
TWO UNPUBLISHED HOARDS OF LATE SAXON PENCE
IN THE GUILDHALL MUSEUM

One consequence of Mr. Elmore Jones’s stimulating paper on the Guildhall Museum’s coins from the City Hoard, read before this Society recently, was that I was led to speculate on the possibility of establishing the provenance of the rest of that institution’s by no means negligible collection of late Anglo-Saxon pence. My thanks are due to the Keeper, Mr. Norman Cook, F.S.A., and to his assistant Mr. Ralph Merrifield, F.S.A., who did all in their power to make my examination of the coins as pleasant as I trust it will be found to have been profitable. The Guildhall possesses nearly 300 Anglo-Saxon pennies, and an old printed catalogue appears to distinguish two major groupings, those from the Baily collection and a find of coins of Edward the Confessor from Gracechurch Street. A second oral tradition has distinguished the City Hoard coins from the balance of the Baily collection, a dichotomy fully borne out by an examination of the coins themselves, and my primary concern was with 95 Anglo-Saxon pence of uncertain hoard provenance, 35 of them from the Baily collection and 60 of quite unrecorded pedigree.

The 35 Baily coins are all of Aethelred’s last substantive type, what Nordman and Wells would agree in calling his Second Small Cross Issue. They are in very poor condition, and all have the same characteristic patina. It is difficult to believe that they were not found together, and Mr. Merrifield draws my attention to a passage in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association for 1870 describing Mr. Baily’s exhibition to members of that society of 25 pennies of Aethelred II from a recent find at St. Martin’s-le-Grand. Mr. Baily stressed the hopeless condition of the coins as discovered, and exhibited the 25 coins displayed as examples of the success of a new process of cleaning. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that they were the pick of the 35 now contained in the Guildhall collection. There may well have been a few coins that did not survive the cleaning, but there seems no reason to doubt that the 35 survivors represent substantially the whole find.

St. Martin’s-le-Grand. c. 1070
35 + pennies. Aethelred II. Brooke, Type 1.


Deposit c. 1015.

Little can be said about the find’s significance. It is interesting to find a quarter of a hoard consisting of coins of a single moneyer, and also that even in these troubled days Devon coins were circulating in the metropolis within the currency of a single type. The hoard may

1 J.B.A.A. xxvi (1870), p. 379.
further suggest that English single-type finds will prove to be less uncommon than was at one time supposed to be the case.\(^1\)

Of the remaining 60 coins, one could be attributed to Cnut, and three to Harold I. The remainder were all of Edward the Confessor, and can be distributed between Brooke's types as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mule 7/8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 6</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 8</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With one or two possible exceptions these 56 coins give the appearance of having come from a single find. Their condition is very poor but quite different from that of the Baily coins described above. It is my belief that they represent the Gracechurch Street Hoard of which nothing is known except that the coins were all of Edward the Confessor and passed into the possession of the Guildhall Museum.

Gracechurch Street, Mid-nineteenth century?


Brooke, Type 5: York Scula.


Brooke, Type 7: Wallingford B. ... : Winchester Godric.

Brooke, Mule 7/8: Taunton Brihtric.


Brooke Type 9: Ipswich Brihtric, Brinric.

Deposit c. 1015.

A feature of the hoard is the number of coins from East Anglian mints, some 43 per cent. of the total, a fact that may well attract the attention of students of London’s trade. The paucity of Type 7 is a little disturbing, but the type is usually considered rare. Otherwise the find seems admirably to bear out Brooke's sequence of types. The 7/8 mule of Brihtric of Taunton has a curious trefoil of pellets in one quarter of the reverse, and in Type 6 a cross pattée sceptre was noted in the case of the coins of Colchester, Oxford, and Wallingford, the coin of Bruninc of Ipswich, and the uncertain coin of London.

R. H. M. DOLLEY

COIN HOARDS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND, DUBLIN

On a brief visit to Dublin recently, I was shown by Dr. W. O’Sullivan and Dr. McCoy a number of coin hoards in the collections, particulars of which do not appear to have been published. In the time available detailed examination was not possible, but the following

\(^1\) Cf. B.N.J. xxiv (1945), p. 49.
summaries of the contents of the hoards taken from the museum register are recorded here as an indication of the material that exists. I have to thank Dr. O'Sullivan and Dr. McCoy for permitting this. More detailed study of the hoards, particularly of Drumercool and Kilmaine, would probably be rewarding, and I hope that some member of the Society may have the opportunity to undertake it.

   English: Henry II, 13; Richard I, 6; John, 52; Henry III, 100; "Irregular", 15.
   Irish: John as King, 12.
   Scottish: William the Lion, 9; Alexander II, 1.
   Unfit for registration, 72.

   English: Henry III, pennies 81; cut halves, 99; cut quarters, 37.
   Irish (Dublin): Henry III, pennies, 5; cut halves, 4; cut quarters, 2.
   Scottish: Alexander III, pennies 2; cut halves, 2.

   This hoard was found 2 1/2 feet below the surface, arranged in three neat rows. The high proportion of cut halfpennies and farthings is to be noted.

ORMONDE CASTLE FIELD, Carrick-on-Suir (1931). Long-cross pennies. Total 22.
   Irish (Dublin): Henry III, 3.

   English: Philip and Mary, shillings, 2; Elizabeth I, shillings, 5; sixpences, hammered, 47; milled, 1.

   English: Philip and Mary, shillings, 3; sixpence, 1; Elizabeth I, shillings, 14; sixpences, 92; threepences, 5.
   Irish: Elizabeth I, shilling, 1.
   Spanish: 1 fragment.

   English: Elizabeth I, shillings, 7; sixpences, 14; James I, shillings, 8; sixpence, 1.

   English: Edward VI, shilling, 1; sixpence, 1; Philip and Mary, shillings, 3; Elizabeth I, shillings, 57; sixpences, 161; James I, shillings, 39; sixpences, 13; Charles I, half-crowns, 3; shillings, 22; sixpences, 6.
   Irish: James I, sixpences, 2.
   Spanish: fragments of dollars, 13.

RANNYHUAL, Co. Donegal (date not recorded). Civil war. Total 34.
   English: Philip and Mary, shillings, 3; sixpence, 1; Elizabeth I, shillings, 8; sixpences, 5; James I, shillings, 6; sixpences, 4; Charles I, half-crowns, 3; shillings, 3; sixpence, 1.

DERAMFIELD, Co. Cavan (date not recorded). Civil war. Total 14.
   English: Philip and Mary, shilling, 1; Elizabeth I, shillings, 2; sixpence, 1; James I, shilling, 1; sixpence, 1; Charles I, half-crown, 1; shillings, 3.
   Spanish: Cob dollars, 4.

English: Elizabeth I, sixpence, 1; James I, shilling, 1; Charles I, shillings, 2.
Spanish: dollars (clipped), 2.


English: Elizabeth I, shilling, 1; Charles I, half-crowns (Tower), 3.
Irish: Charles I, “Blacksmith’s” half-crown, 1.

GALWAY COURTHOUSE (1904). Civil war. Total 8.

English: Edward VI, shillings, 2; James I, sixpence, 1; Charles I, half-crown, 1; shilling, 1.
Irish: Henry VIII, groats, 2.
Spanish: Philip II-IV, dollar, (clipped) 1.

In addition to the above, there are in the Dublin Museum the Smarmore hoard (1929), a detailed account of which is published elsewhere in this number, and an important civil war gold hoard found at Derryville, Portarlington, in 1946 and 1948 which Dr. O’Sullivan is planning to publish.

C. E. BLUNT

A LATE-NINETEENTH-CENTURY FIND OF EDWARD PENCE FROM FALHILLS WOOD IN SCOTLAND

In 1898 a hoard of 273 silver pennies was discovered in Falhills Wood, Mount Lothian, Penicuik, and published by A. B. Richardson in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. At that time numismatists were unable to distinguish the coins of Edward I and II, and, concerning the date of deposit, all that may legitimately be inferred from the published list is that it must have been after 1311, the date of Kellawe's consecration as Bishop of Durham. In the same way, the apparent absence of coins of Bishop Beaumont seems to suggest a date before rather than after 1317.

By the kindness of the present owner, Sir John Clerk, Bt., of Penicuik, and of Mr. Stuart Maxwell of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, I was fortunate enough to examine a parcel of 116 coins from the find. Although constituting less than half the hoard, the survivors enable the concealment to be dated with much greater precision than was possible before the evolution of the Fox classification. Five coins of Class XV, including two of XVc, bring the date down to the very close of the reign of Edward II, and the hoard provides an interesting Scots parallel for the much larger English finds from Boyton and Bootham. Unlike the second of those finds, it has every mark of being a genuine currency hoard. Not only do the coins average almost half a grain lighter, but the older coins are noticeably the more worn. A few are heavily clipped.

The coins were still in their late-nineteenth-century envelopes, and one or two misattributions deserve mention. One of the Bristol coins proved to be a rare Class VII of the Berwick mint otherwise not represented in the find, and the parcel of London coins provided a
doublestruck XVc of Bishop Beaumont. Consequently the number of London coins in the find should be 100 exactly, the Bristol coins 4, the Durham coins 16, and Berwick should be added to the mints. One or two of the coins are notably rare, and the Class VIII of London reading **EDW** (Pl. VIII, 5) would appear to be unpublished. My thanks are due to Messrs. F. Elmore Jones, Ian Stewart, and E. J. Winstanley who were kind enough to check my list against the coins.

*Portion of the Falhills Hoard in the possession of Sir John Clerk, Bt., of Penicuik*

**England**

**Mint of London**

- **Edward I**
  - Fox Ic 20.0
  - Id 12.6 (clipped), 21.6
  - IIIa 16.7
  - IIIc 20.9
  - IIIId 14.6, 21.3
  - IIIg 17.5, 19.6, 20.5, 21.2 (pierced)
  - IVa 13.0 (broken)
  - IVb 21.7
  - IVc 20.5, 20.7
  - IVd 18.7, 20.5, 21.1, ?*

  VIIIa 21.4 (reads **EDW** (Pl. VIII, 5))
  - IXb 16.5 (star), 19.7 (star)
    - 20.5 (?), 20.6 (star)
    - 21.2 (star), 21.3 (pellet), 22.1 (star)
  - Xa 19.6, 20.0
  - Xb 20.3, 20.8
  - Xc-e 17.9, 18.6, 19.9, 20.2 (2),
    - 20.6, 20.7, 20.8, 20.9, 21.3,

- **Edward II**
  - Xib/a 21.9
  - XIV 19.2
  - XVa 19.8, 21.6

* in modern mount

**Mint of Berwick-on-Tweed**

- **Edward II**
  - Blunt VII 22.1 (Ns reversely barred)

**Mint of Bristol**

- **Edward I**
  - Fox IIIc 20.6

**Mint of Bury St. Edmunds**

- **Edward I**
  - Fox Xb 21.1
  - Xc 19.3

- **Edward II**
  - Xib 21.6
  - XIII 21.1

| July 21, 216 | Miscellanea |
### Mint of Canterbury

**Edward I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IIIa</td>
<td>20-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIg</td>
<td>22-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVd</td>
<td>19-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVd</td>
<td>20-7, 20-8, 21-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IXb</td>
<td>16-5 (star), 21-5 (no star)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xa</td>
<td>20-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xb</td>
<td>19-0, 21-1, 21-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xc-e</td>
<td>19-9, 20-5, 20-6, 20-7, 21-2, 21-3 (2), 21-4, 21-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Edward II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XIa</td>
<td>22-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xib</td>
<td>17-1, 20-3, 21-0 (2), 21-2, 21-6 (2), 21-7 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>21-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>21-1, 22-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVa</td>
<td>21-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVc</td>
<td>21-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mint of Durham

**Edward I**

- Bishop Bek
  - Fox IXb 22-1 (obv. largely illegible)
  - Xc 19-1, 19-4, 21-1, 25-5
- King's Receiver
  - Xe 20-6

**Edward II**

- Bishop Kellawe
  - Xib 20-5, 23-6 (two croziers)
  - XXII 19-2
- Bishop Beaumont
  - XVc 19-2

### Mint of Kingston-upon-Hull

**Edward I**

- Fox IXb 20-9 (star)

### Mint of Lincoln

**Edward I**

- Fox IIIe 21-5

### Mint of Newcastle

**Edward I**

- Fox IXb/X 21-3 (no star)
- Xd 20-9

### Royal Mint of York

**Edward I**

- Fox IIIb 17-9

### Ireland

**Edward I**

- Dublin
  - Allen C 19-7
  - E 21-2
- Waterford
  - C 20-5
  - D 22-0
Of 106 English coins, 81 are of Edward I, and 25 of Edward II.

R. H. M. Dolley

A NEW COIN OF HENRY VII

The coin, or rather coins (since Mr. Winstanley has drawn my attention to a similar coin in the British Museum from identical dies), which form the subject of this note may be of interest.

The description is as follows: Half-groat of York.

Obv. Mint-mark Rose. \textit{HRRIGE V-I-I: D-I-GRT\textsuperscript{E} RCH-\textsuperscript{E} VII}

Rev. Mint-mark Martlet. \textit{POSVI[D]EV\textsuperscript{T}I DINVTO\textsuperscript{E} MEGV, XB} at sides of shield for Archbishop Christopher Bainbridge. \textit{(Pl. VIII, 9.)}

Save for the numeral \textit{VII} and obverse mint-mark Rose this half-groat is precisely similar to the well-known Henry VIII first coinage half-groats of Bainbridge having mint-mark Martlet on both sides and \textit{XB} at sides of shield.

Mr. Winstanley told us in his paper "New thoughts on the profile half-groats of Henry VII", read at the British Numismatic Society meeting on 26 September 1951, that the specimen in the Henry VII cabinet at the British Museum was presented in 1932, was presumably seen by Brooke, is unpublished and was apparently unknown to Whitton, since he makes no reference to it in his recent \textit{Coinage of Henry VIII and Edward VI in Henry's name}.\footnote{Brit. Num. Journ., vol. xxvi, pp. 202 and 203.}

At the time, I believe, Mr. Winstanley thought the British Museum coin to be a "mule"—obverse Henry VII, reverse Henry VIII—but I understand he now agrees with me that it is a "true" coin of Henry VII. Obverse dies of Henry VII when re-employed for the first coinage of Henry VIII were meticulously altered as we know from the existing examples. The additional digit always gives a crowded appearance to the King's numeral as it necessarily must when such an alteration is made. It will also be noticed that the combination of mint-marks, obverse Rose, reverse Martlet, is new for the \textit{XB} marked half-groats.
The temporalities were restored to Savage’s successor, Archbishop Bainbridge, 12 December 1508, and Henry VII did not die until 21 April 1509.

It would appear, therefore, that this coin was the last to be coined by Bainbridge under Henry VII and that the sequence of these York half-groats should be:

Henry VII m.m. obv. Rose; rev. Martlet, XB beside shield, no keys, POSVI, &c. (PI. VIII, 9.)

Henry VIII m.m. obv. Martlet; rev. Martlet, XB beside shield, no keys, POSVI, &c. (PI. VIII, 10.)

Henry VIII m.m. obv. Martlet; rev. Martlet, no initials, keys below shield, POSVI, &c. (PI. VIII, 11.)

and not as given by Whitton, but then he did not know of these new coins.

RAYMOND CARLYON-BRITTON

PAINSWICK TREASURE TROVE (1941)

In March 1941 a Gloucestershire farmer chanced upon a small hoard of gold and silver coins in one of his fields. There was no trace of a container, and it is supposed that the coins had been buried in a purse or bag. The farmer at once notified the local museum, and at the subsequent inquest he was named the finder. The coins were submitted to the British Museum for expert examination, and the whole hoard was sold intact to the Gloucester City Museum on his behalf. Unfortunately the British Museum record of the find was destroyed in an air-raid, and only a brief note could be published in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1943. Recently, however, a rough list of the coins was discovered among some private papers, and this suggested that the find merited re-examination and fuller publication. The Curator of the Gloucester Museum kindly arranged for the coins to be sent to London, and they were identified as follows.

ENGLAND

EDWARD VI

Third coinage (1550–3)

Shillings: V, 2: tun, 1 (pierced).

ELIZABETH

Sixpences: 1562, star (mill), 2: 1584, Π, 1.

JAMES I

Second coinage (1604–19)


Britain crowns: cinquefoil, 2: tun, 1: crescent, 1: plain cross, 2.

Half-crowns: tun, 1: plain cross, 1.

Third coinage (1619–25)

Laurels: spur rowel, 2: trefoil, 2.

Half-laurel: spur rowel, 1.

Miscellanea

Charles I

Unites: Kenyon 1, lis, 2 (i with double-arched crown); Kenyon 1A, blackamoor's head, i; plumes, 2; Kenyon 3, harp, 2, coronet, i; triangle in circle, i.

Double-crowns: Kenyon 1, lis, i; Kenyon 1A, castle, i (without inner circle); heart, i (bust breaks legend); Kenyon 2, plumes, i; Kenyon 3, triangle in circle, i.

Britain crown: Kenyon 1A, plumes, i; rose, i.

Penny: Seaby 3a1, two pellets, i.

Scotland

James VI

Seventh issue (1601-3)

Three pound pieces Scots: 1601, 1 (Burns 2): 1602, 1 (Burns 3).

Brabant

Philip II

Mint of Antwerp (m.m. hand)

Felipe de plata ("Dollar"): 1586 (cf. Heiss, pl. 170, no. 37).

D. F. A. and R. H. M. D.

An Unrecorded Variety of the Countermarked Dollar

Recently there was shown at the British Museum a scudo d'argento or 120 grani piece of Naples and Sicily with the date 1788 and countermarked with the oval punch employed by the Bank of England in 1797 (Pl. VIII, 12). No other specimen is known, and a piece of this sort cannot but incur suspicion. Not only does there have to be taken into consideration the strong possibility of a contemporary forgery, but it is notorious that of recent years a certain individual "fooled around"—to put it no more strongly—with an excellent imitation, if not an original, of the oval countermark punch. Consequently one is faced with no fewer than seven distinct alternatives. The coin could be genuine and the countermark false, in which case the countermark could as well be contemporary as modern. Alternatively, the coin could be false and the countermark genuine—quite a number of contemporary forgeries received the Bank of England's accolade. Equally well both coin and countermark may be false, and a fabrication of this sort could be contemporary or modern, with the chance that a modern countermark had been placed on a contemporary counterfeit. The seventh alternative is that coin and countermark alike are genuine.

Eighteenth-century coins of the Two Sicilies have not been published in any great detail, but the British Museum does possess a scudo d'argento of the same date. There is unfortunately no obverse die-identity, but examination and comparison leave no doubt that the same reverse die was used for both coins. The scudo weighs 453 grains, and the "dollar", which is slightly worn, 451. The density of the former is 10.095, of the latter 10.209. The discrepancy is in fact less serious than the figures suggest, and there can be no doubt but that the coin itself is genuine. This reduces the alternatives to three. Is the countermark genuine, or, if false, is it contemporary or modern?
Prima facie there is no reason why a Sicilian scudo should not have received a genuine countermark. It is generally accepted that a few French écus and American dollars slipped through, and a Sicilian scudo is very much closer in appearance to the Spanish piece of eight reales, especially as regards the obverse, though the reverse legend also begins HISPAN. The scudo is a little larger and heavier, but that would perhaps have allayed suspicion rather than incurred rejection. We have always to bear in mind that millions of coins were countermarked and that the stamping was done by artisans and not by highly trained mint personnel. The scudo appears to have been only about 830 fine—assuming the silver to have been alloyed with pure copper—whereas the piece of eight reales was about 890. Consequently a scudo at 4s. 6d. was only slightly more overvalued than the lighter but purer Spanish piece of eight reales. However, such niceties would not have weighed very heavily with the labourer employed in stamping, though they may help to explain why Sicilian dollars did not circulate very freely in this country despite considerable naval activity in the Mediterranean.

It is not perhaps desirable to describe a characteristic of modern counterfeiting of the countermark—at least until we can be certain of the destruction of the false punch—but it can be said that the Sicilian "dollar" avoids one of the principal discrepancies. The punch appears to be the same as that employed on a number of British Museum "dollars" of indubitable authenticity, and I am inclined to accept the "scudo" as quite genuine. Probably as early as 1870 the piece was in a well-known Irish collection, and its subsequent history is impeccable. It only remains to add that the last owner, Mr. H. F. Tivy of Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, on learning that the piece was perhaps unique, generously presented it to the British Museum.

R. H. M. Dolley
REVIEWS


In this book we have the completest corpus of ancient British coins that has yet appeared. It gives excellent illustrations of every major variety, distribution-maps of the find-spots for each group and weights, wherever they are known. It also has a good index. As far as it goes, it comes near to being a perfect source-book, for which all subsequent students will be grateful. I must therefore concern myself entirely with what it leaves out. The fact that, from all this trimly marshalled information, there is so little fresh deduction leads one to suppose that it pretends to be no more than a source-book, but even as such there are omissions which vitiate its value. I am sure that these omissions spring, not from carelessness, but from the author’s very desire that his book should not claim more than the functions of a corpus, which it otherwise so scrupulously fulfils. But it deserves a much higher rating than that of a handlist for beginners and many others than numismatists will use it.

Very little is missing from the lists and maps. The current excavations at Canterbury should add something. I know of yet another Cunobeline stater from Sittingbourne and I was once shown a Bellovacian stater by a rather romancing former caretaker of Wroxeter, who said he had found it there. If so, it was presumably brought as a curiosity in Roman times. The things that are lacking are more than such details and are neither mere vain parades of learning, nor the polite formalities of scholarship, but pledges for the integrity of the work and signposts for successors in the field. The preface is a case in point. The author claims that “little has been written in recent years” —the eighty-nine years, in fact, since The Coins of the Ancient Britons first appeared. True enough, no single volume has been devoted to the subject, with the important exception of Evans’s own Supplement of 1890, which foreshadowed new methods by including one comprehensive distribution-map. But covers do not make the book. Mr. Derek Allen’s long and original article, “The Belgic Dynasties of Britain and their Coins”, appeared in Archaeologia, 1944, before much more than a narrowly numismatic public. Much of the book is little more than a recension of the article—whole phrases can be traced to their source without much “higher criticism”. The maps are more numerous and more complete, but their inspiration is equally clear. Above all, Mr. Allen’s theories are accepted almost without question. Yet brilliant though these are, they are not all unquestionable. And the article is nowhere mentioned in the book! The information came from “various sources” (i.e. the book is largely derivative—no harm in that), and in the earliest chapters the source is not Mr. Allen, but one source, at least, cries to the skies for acknowledgement. And why not all? We
should have complete references to every responsible prior publication and the authority for unpublished facts. In a work so thorough I cannot believe that the author could not supply them all. If it be pleaded that this was the publisher’s doing, to save space and expense, then we could have done without the largely irrelevant digest of a few chapters of the *Gallic War*.

The ancient British coinage still remains as astounding and provocative as ever. The Belgic issues include some of the finest coins ever struck in Britain, while some of the “Hengistbury Head” and “tin” pieces reach the “all-time low” of barbarization, yet it was the Western Britons, rather than the Belgae, who produced the sophisticated La Tène art. The Bellovacian staters are not far below the weight of the true “Philippus”. Yet there follows a rapid decline; then a stabilization at a local standard for some seventy years. What does this imply? The silver is equally stable and its weight is not that of the denarius or victoriate. Is it a third of a denarius, and the “minim” a third of that? Why was there a sudden call for a current cash coinage of silver and bronze, as distinct from a barbaric, high-value, special-purpose coinage, like the old staters and the later thrymsas? A map of silver and bronze alone would be interesting. So would a map of iron currency-bars, but this can already be found in Sir Cyril Fox’s *Personality of Britain*.

The British coins tell us far more than those of the next sub-historic period. But one may forget the subjectiveness of accepted interpretations. Were the coins of the Dobunic and Durotrigian areas struck by “locals”, as Mr. Allen implies and Cmdr. Mack does not dispute, or by Belgic adventurers, whom we believe to have been active there? Need the Dobunic issues be spread over half a century? What was the significance of the Thames-crossing just above London, where so many of the earliest coins have been found, and so many other pre-Belgic objects too? Here field-studies may alter our interpretation, but another type of archaeology must be applied to the interpretation of types. Some are of Roman inspiration; some are patent representations of Britons. Occasionally Cmdr. Mack gives us a hint of the prototype, but we need something more precise than “Augustus, Lugdunum type” or “denarii of the Crepusia family”. We have “Mattingly and Sydenham”, and has the latter not bequeathed us the final extinction of the Familienmünze nonsense? Of the British types, are any of the bearded heads attempts at portraits? Have the types any bearing on non-classical mythology? Is the Colchester sphinx a cult-object of Belgic ancestry? Why the vine-leaf of Verica, against the barley-ear of Cunobeline? Did Ammianus use an acorn-twig? Was the Dobunic “pine-tree” really a crude barley-ear?

These are problems for a fuller book on British coins, whose author will necessarily make grateful use of Commander Mack’s book and could use it all the more easily with references. They are the sort of questions one asks of Greek coins. And the relevant branches of archaeology have gone far since the polymath Evans wrote. It is
fitting that books on Greek coins give a little corner to Britannia. In these two or three tempestuous generations of energetic fecundity and new-found literacy, of omnivorous art and private squalour, of massacre and fratricide, of slighting and refortification, are we not nearer to the age of Themistocles and Miltiades than to that of the pax Romana after it, or to the two pastoral millennia before?

S. E. R.


The steadily increasing numismatic content of each successive Mint Report is most encouraging to the student of the modern English series, to whom they are the primary source. He will find much of value in the latest Report, in particular an account of the special activities of Festival Year and the production of the Crown piece.

Festival Year also marked the centenary of the abandonment of the numerous relics of the medieval organization that still lingered in the mint. It is strange to think that as late as 1851 the Master still made contracts with a Company of Moneyers for all the processes of coining.

A link with a remoter past is the placing of the letters PL on coins struck for Australia. A happier choice might have been ML, for the mark selected is now attributed to Lugdunum in Gaul. This minor error, however, cannot detract from the Report’s value to the students of coins and economics alike, nor from the reviewer’s pleasure at seeing such abundant evidence of official interest in the numismatic aspect of coinage production.

J. P. C. Kent


In this little book Colonel Cole traces the origin of Coronation Medals in this country, illustrates those issued at coronations, jubilees, and durbars since Queen Victoria’s jubilee in 1887, and gives some account of the ceremonies and of the people to whom they were awarded. There are illustrations, too, of most of the events themselves which will revive happy memories among the older generation. The book is a useful record of this series.


This article is recorded here as likely to be of interest to Anglo-Saxon numismatists. Mr. Delmar follows the orthodox tradition in
deriving King Edward's arms from the design of four birds found on one type of his coins. His new contribution is the provocative suggestion that it is "strongly connected with the Coptic art of Egypt", and this he supports by evidence of the contacts between East and West known to exist in Anglo-Saxon times and by illustrations of this and other designs found on coins that are also found in Coptic art.


A complementary paper to the report on the numismatic aspect of this hoard in the present number of the *Journal*.

*The Numismatic Chronicle* for 1952 contains the following papers of interest to students of the English Series:

"A Hoard of Barbarous Radiates from East Cornwall." By Philip V. Hill, pp. 96-98.

"Ancient British Gold Coins found in Denmark." By Rudi Thomsen, pp. 126-8.

Treasure Trove:

Masham, Yorks. (19th cent.). By D. E. Bateman, p. iii.

Fisherrow, Musselburgh, Midlothian (Civil War). By R. Kerr, pp. 116-18.


Axminster (18th-19th cents.). By R. H. Dolley, p. 124.

Aylesbury, Bucks. (Edward IV gold). By R. H. Dolley, p. 125


"A Hoard of Coins from Fisherrow", Civil War, mostly English, By R. Kerr. Ibid.

*The Treasure from Sigsarve, Gotland*. By Marten Stenberger and Peter Berghaus. Ur Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens Handlingar: Del 83: Antikvariska Studier V, Lund, 1953. This hoard, deposited 1055-60, contained nearly 300 English coins from Edgar to Edward the Confessor including a number not hitherto recorded.
LEONARD FORRER was born in 1869 at Winterthur in Switzerland. He came to England as an extremely delicate youth with a short expectation of life. For sixty-three years thereafter, until his retirement in 1952, he was associated with Messrs. Spink & Son. He died, aged eighty-four, on 17 November 1953 at his home in Bromley. With his death numismatists everywhere, in Britain and abroad, suffer deep loss.

Others, no doubt, can emulate and rival his learning, though this would not be easy. For his output of scholarly work, considering the time left at his disposal by his professional duties, was remarkable. The year 1902 saw the first volume of his immense and learned Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, of which the eighth and final volume appeared in 1930. The four noble volumes of his catalogue of Sir Herman Weber’s Greek coins were completed by 1929. And he was most actively and very intimately concerned with the editing and detailed preparation of the late E. A. Sydenham’s Coinage of the Roman Republic down to its publication in 1952. These, his main literary works, were great works, conceived on a great scale—the works of a man with an aptitude and a resolution for writing what would certainly remain standard for many years to come. And there was lesser work too—not least the editing for long years of the Numismatic Circular.

Others, again, may equal his skill and the width of his learning as a professional numismatist, though here too the task would be difficult. Leonard Forrer worked patiently, steadily, acutely. He remembered what he saw: he stored his mind with all possible facts. As a result he was familiar with a great range of material: coins and medals were for him the monuments of an historical process which flowed from Greece through Rome, Byzantium, and the Middle Ages down to modern times, and by avoiding specialization he reaped a correspondingly rich reward in comparative knowledge.

These achievements in themselves would have made him conspicuous. But they would not necessarily have made Leonard Forrer so well loved, and he was much loved by many. He was the tranquil possessor of qualities of gentleness, kindness, courtesy, and personal modesty to an extent which could never fail to affect and mould all those who were in contact with him. His character was fine and rare: he was a man who could as little reproach others as be himself reproached. Thus to his learning as a scholar and his skill as an expert (for that is what, in the continental sense, he resolutely remained) were added outstanding personal charm and goodness—qualities which were seen in those gifts, made silently, to friends and friendly institutions.

The rest follows naturally. All were glad to claim him as a friend,
and to honour him as a friend. The Royal Numismatic Society, of
which he became a Fellow in 1898, elected him Honorary Fellow in
1939 (the only such Fellow drawn from his adopted country) and
awarded him its medal in 1944 for his works of scholarship. Of the
British Numismatic Society he was a foundation-member, and this
society too made certain of his companionship by conferring Honorary
Membership in 1950. He seemed, in a sense, permanent: to those
younger than he was his small bent figure, his pink cheeks, his gentle
smile as he looked up, had always been the same. Alas, the end must
come: but in mourning the end we should delight in remembering
the man.

C. H. V. S.
ORDINARY MEETING
28 JANUARY 1953
MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, President, in the Chair

Obituary
The President recorded with regret the deaths of the following members: Queen Alexandrine of Denmark, who had been a Royal Member since 1924; Miss Helen Farquhar, a Founder Member, a Vice-President since 1945, and an Honorary Member since 1950; and Mr. H. Alexander Parsons, a Founder Member who had taken an active part in the life of the Society until shortly before his resignation in 1950.

Elections
DR. PETER BERGHAUS, Landesmuseum, Domplatz 10, Munster/Westf., Germany; and MR. PETER SANDERS, 157 Gibson's Hill, London, S.W. 16, were elected Members and MR. C. J. BELL, Lyngate House, North Walsham, Norfolk, a Junior Member of the Society.

Exhibitions
By MR. C. E. BLUNT:
1. An Edmund penny by the moneyer Afra with apparently the mint-name of Derby, ex P. W. Carlyon-Britton collection lot 992.
2. An Athelstan penny of York, moneyer Regnald, from two reverse dies.

By MR. F. ELMORE JONES:
A penny of Harold II with blundered reverse reading +PATEMON ON PRI (PI. VIII, 3) intended for PATEMAN ON BR (Bridport). An unpublished mint for this reign. Wateman is known as a moneyer at Bryd or Bri under Canute, Edward the Confessor, and William I. This coin was in the Montagu and Walters sales where it was described as "Warwick?".

By MR. A. BALDWIN:
A Henry I penny B.M.C. XI (double inscription type) with apparently a new moneyer for the mint of Southwark. Outer legend:

+MANPINE O. Inner legend +N SVDP VER.
Paper

A paper by MR. C. E. BLUNT and MR. R. H. DOLLEY was read on a hoard of tenth-century coins found at Chester in 1950. Messrs. Allen, Grierson, Elmore Jones, Rigold, Dolley, and Baldwin spoke after the paper, which is published in the present number.

ORDINARY MEETING

25 FEBRUARY 1953

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, President, in the Chair

Elections

MR. R. D. BERESFORD-JONES, Wolfden, Swan Street, Sible Hedingham, Essex; MR. C. J. CHAMBERS, 100 Amersham Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.; and MR. J. M. ASHBY, Queensmead, West Temple Sheen, London, S.W. 14, were elected members of the Society.

Exhibitions

By MR. H. H. KING:

A cast of a penny of Cnut, B.M.C. type VIII, in the Bergen Museum, with reverse reading ØVRÆTEL Ó TOR. (Torksey.)

By MR. F. ELMORE JONES:

A Henry I penny, B.M.C. type XIV, with annulet at king’s shoulder. Reverse +ÆLGAR:ON:CAN†A-.

By MR. P. J. SEABY:

Edward VIII coins.
2. Other colonial coins without portrait.

Papers

MR. H. H. KING read a short paper entitled “A Numismatic Journey to Scandinavia” in which he gave an account of matters of interest to the student of late Saxon and Norman coins. During a visit to York and then on to Bergen, Oslo, and Copenhagen he had noted the readings of several coins of the Sussex mints hitherto unrecorded; these generally consisting of new moneyers for types, which portion of the paper is printed in the present number. Other interesting items mentioned by Mr. King in his paper included a description of an “Agnus Dei” type penny of Æthelred II at Bergen, which he identified with the Lockett example, and a Cnut type VIII which he attributed to the mint of Torksey, having given reasons for thinking that it was not of Danish origin. In the discussion which followed later Mr. Rigold provided further information as to the likelihood of Torksey being entitled to a mint. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Seaby, and Mr. Doubleday also spoke.
MR. F. ELMORE JONES read a short paper entitled "New light on the Abbot of Peterborough in the Norman period". This paper is printed in the present number.

The President, in discussing the paper at its conclusion, referred to the Abbey of Saint Augustin and agreed that documentary evidence might well be consulted. Mr. Rigold observed that the annulet or ring was the Petrine symbol and might relate to the Abbey of Peterborough; while Mr. Dolley also referred to Saint Peter as the second patron of Benedictine houses. Mr. Seaby asked whether some coins of Edward the Martyr of Stamford with an annulet in the field were struck by the abbot's moneyer, and said that the Reading Abbey charter (foundation 1121) gave the abbot the right of a moneyer. Messrs. Allen and Baldwin also contributed to the discussion.

ORDINARY MEETING

25 MARCH 1953

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, President, in the Chair

Obituary

The President first referred to the Society's loss at the death of Her Majesty Queen Mary who was its senior Royal Member.

To Dr. Philip Nelson, recently deceased, the President referred as an early member of the Society who had contributed several papers of outstanding interest, notably on siege-money, but he said that there seemed to be no record of Dr. Nelson having maintained his membership after about 1914.

The President also announced with regret the death of Dr. Arnold.

Exhibitions

By MR. R. H. DOLLEY:

Electrotypes of four Edward IV London ryals, from the Aylesbury Treasure Trove, and a copy of the book by Mårten Stenberger mentioned in his paper.

By MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY:

An Edward IV half-ryal with initial-mark Rose on the reverse. Unpublished, and probably unique. The earliest half-ryal known. This coin has since been acquired by the British Museum (Pl. VIII, 6).

By MR. H. W. TAFFS:

Eighteen coins of Æthelred II and Cnut.

By MR. P. J. SEABY:

1. A penny of Alfred of B.M.C. I by Osgeard. An unrecorded moneyer. Obv. +ÆELBRED : REX. Rev. OSGEAR/-DMO/-ETA.
2. A penny of Edward the Elder *B.M.C.* type XII (Brooke type 11) by Walter, an unrecorded moneyer for this type who appears to add the mint-name of York (EO) (*Pl. VIII, 1*).

3. A penny of Edward the Elder *B.M.C.* type II (Brooke type 13) by the same moneyer, also with EO after the name (*Pl. VIII, 2*). This is overstruck on another coin of (?) the moneyer Biortred.

**By Mr. C. W. Peck on behalf of Dr. E. A. Johnstone:**

1. An unpublished variety of a William and Mary pewter halfpenny by Geo. Bowers, 1689. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS ET MARIA. Busts to r. draped. Laurel wreath with riband showing two thin loose ribands. Legend interrupted by head between ET and MARIA. *Edge:* NVMMORVM FAMVLVS 1689. Probably a pattern. The current issue has stops instead of six-pointed stars in the legend and the legend is interrupted between GVLIELMVS and ET. It also has fewer folds of drapery below the bust.

2. Commonwealth pattern ½d. token. Either a genuine piece or a cast from one. Tooled.

**By Mr. G. V. Doubleday:**

Twelve pennies of Æthelred II and Cnut suggesting some attempt at portraiture.

**Paper**

In his paper entitled "The type sequence of Æthelred II and Cnut" Mr. Dolley indicated "The type sequence of Æthelred II and Cnut" *Mr. Dolley* indicated that the Scandinavian hoards more than corroborated an Æthelred sequence of small cross, hand, crux, long cross, helmet, small cross. He suggested that many apparent crux/small cross mules in fact constituted a north-eastern variant of crux, and that the great majority of apparent small cross/crux mules were much more intelligible as a variety of the same type. He also suggested that Agnus Dei was struck between helmet and second small cross, and that long cross may have continued to be struck, possibly for Danegeld purposes, after the introduction of helmet. He went on to give reasons for regarding die-axis as an essential part of any hoard record or corpus. Again, arguing from hoards, the speaker praised the Brooke sequence for Cnut, but suggested that the Jewel cross type was posthumous and in fact struck by Emma. He paid special attention to the so-called Pacx type of Cnut, and produced die-links with coins of Edward the Confessor in support of his contention that they are in fact mules. *B.M.C. XIX* is mythical. The British Museum coin is the work of an early-nineteenth-century forger, and the second specimen published by Parsons is a misstruck but perfectly genuine coin of the Confessor. Mr. Dolley ended his paper by stressing the excellent work done by Scandinavian scholars and emphasized in particular Nordman's classic work on the Finnish hoards and Marten Stenberger's new book entitled *Die Schatzfunde Gotlands*, a work not primarily numismatic
but fundamental to any proper appreciation of the significance of the Gotland finds.

Mr. Elmore Jones spoke highly of Mr. Dolley's work. He was in full agreement with the conclusions reached in the paper. He was intrigued by the stylistic affinities between the Anglo-Saxon pennies and the sceattas which Mr. Dolley had given but attached no great significance to them.

Mr. Doubleday expressed an interest in the fact that Mr. Dolley had quoted a hoard which contained coins as late as those of Henry I, and later questioned the reasons for the striking of such an outstanding piece as the Agnus Dei if it had not in fact been done at the time of celebration of the first Christian millennium.

Mr. Schneider, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Seaby, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Blunt also spoke.

ORDINARY MEETING
22 APRIL 1953
MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, President, in the Chair

Exhibitions

The President called the attention of members to the several medal exhibits which would be circulated for discussion as the main business of the evening.

By MR. O. F. PARSONS:

Three silver medals struck by Boulton & Watt at Soho.

1. On the restoration of the king's health 1789.

2. A similar but later version of the same medal.

3. One from the same obverse die as no. 2 but rusted and repolished, and showing a new reverse of poor workmanship.


7. A Charles I "Peace or War" Medal of 1643 with a Briot obverse not in M.I.

8 and 9. Two specimens in silver of the large Dunbar Medal of Thomas Simon.

Also exhibited by MR. PARSONS, but on behalf of their owner MR. STANLEY MARLING:

Two steel punches with busts of George II and Queen Caroline by John Croker, used in making the dies for the official Coronation Medals of 1727.

By MR. W. SLAYTER:

1 and 2. The Polar Medal together with the Royal Geographical
Proceedings of the Society

Society's Medal for Antarctic Discovery awarded to Able Seaman George Croucher, a member of Capt. Scott's first Antarctic Expedition.

3. The medal awarded to Sapper Grenier of the Royal Canadian Engineers for defence work on the Rock of Gibraltar 1941-2.

By MR. D. F. SPINK:
1. Pitt Club Badges.

(a) Saddleworth, 1818 by Hancock. Unknown to Garnett and no example believed to be known before 1952 (illustrated above).

(b) Blackburn Hundred, 1820. One of the rarest badges, known to Garnett but not in his collection.

(c) Northwich, 1814. Large neck badge by T. Wyon. Unknown to Garnett, apparently a Pitt Club commemorative medal put into a rim for use as a club badge.

2. United States Chief Medals: President Andrew Jackson (1829-37); President Millard Fillmore (1850-3) (Vice-President to General Zachary Taylor); President Abraham Lincoln (1861-5); President Andrew Johnson (1865-9) (Vice-President to Abraham Lincoln).

3. Miscellaneous medals.

By MR. E. J. HANKINSON:
A Medal of Philip of Spain, 1580, struck in the Netherlands to commemorate the division of the world by the pope.

Paper

MR. R. H. DOLLEY read an informal note appraising the various medallic portraits of Queen Elizabeth I, as follows:
Contemporary | Posthumous
--- | ---
Before 1570 | M.I.H. 55, 57.
c. 1572 | M.I.H. 48 [also 49 (50, 51)
not from life].
c. 1574 | M.I.H. 70 (71).
c. 1585 | M.I.H. 85.
After 1588 | M.I.H. 1 (3, 22-24), 119 (120),
129 (130–2), 177 (185), 184 (188), 189-95.

M.I.H. numbers in curved brackets virtually duplicate the evidence of the archetypes immediately preceding. Consequently, of some forty medallic portraits only ten are of significance to the art historian, namely, the Hunter “God Save the Queen” medalet, the “Defence of the Kingdom” medal, the “Recovery from Smallpox” medal, the Phoenix badge, the Garter badge, the so-called Coronation medal, the Naval Reward, the “Dangers Averted” medal, the “Distress Relieved” medal or pattern groat, and the Minerva medal.

It must be remembered, too, that the post-Armada group represents an official iconography idealizing the queen’s portrait, and hence the greatest importance attaches to the famous defaced pattern of c. 1600. In conclusion Mr. Dolley expressed his indebtedness to several of his colleagues, and suggested that the time was ripe for a new assessment of the influence of Hilliard on the later medallic iconography.

ORDINARY MEETING

WEDNESDAY, 27 MAY 1953

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, President, in the Chair

Elections

MR. D. L. F. SEALY, Little Warren, Otford, Kent, was elected a Junior Member of the Society.

Exhibitions

By MR. H. W. TAFFS:
Six forgeries and electrotypes of Richard III, Henry VII, Charles II, a crown of William III, and two siege-pieces of Charles I.

By MR. D. F. SPINK:
1. A Commemorative Coronation Medal 1953 with reverse showing Buckingham Palace.
2. Examples of the new 1953 Canadian coinage.

By MR. F. ELMORE JONES:
1. A penny of William I, B.M.C. type II, of Malmesbury showing traces of being an over-strike.
Proceedings of the Society

2 and 3. Die duplicate pennies of Stephen B.M.C. type I giving partial reading of the name of an unpublished moneyer of Southwark or Sudbury, possibly GHERRI; +GHER - - - -; SVD;

By DR. E. C. LINTON:
A William and Mary farthing of 1694 with an unpublished error reading GULIELMS.

Paper
A paper by MESSRS. R. H. DOLLEY, G. F. HOWELL, and L. G. STRIDE on contemporary forgeries of coins of William III was read by Mr. Stride. This paper is printed in the present number.

Mr. Stride then invited MR. W. A. C. NEWMAN, the chemist and assayer of the Mint, to give a commentary on a number of lantern slides of photomicrographs of sections of the half-crown. Step by step Mr. Newman and his assistant, Mr. E. G. V. Newman, demonstrated how the scientist can reconstruct from the fabric of a coin the exact manner in which it was made. The paper ended with a promise that this was only an interim report on one aspect of a far wider investigation into the whole question of plated forgery in the seventeenth century.

A long and interesting discussion followed during which Sir John Craig, Mr. Peck, Mr. Grierson, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Spink, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Baldwin spoke.

The President brought the meeting to a conclusion by thanking the authors of the paper and he referred particularly to the kindness shown by senior officers of the Royal Mint.

ORDINARY MEETING
WEDNESDAY, 24 JUNE 1953
MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, President, in the Chair

Elections
MR. R. D. WHITTINGHAM, 1 Down Lane, Carisbrooke, I.O.W., was elected a member of the Society.

Accounts
The Treasurer submitted copies of the accounts for the year ended 31 October 1952. Mr. Taffs proposed the adoption of the accounts and Mr. Liddell seconded. The motion was carried.

Exhibitions
By MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY:
One London and two Calais nobles of Richard II, and casts of two other examples, to illustrate his paper.

By MR. H. W. TAFFS:
A 1953 Maundy set of Elizabeth II.
By MR. D. L. SEALY:

An imitation Cornish penny 1811, a 1797 penny with countermark, and a brockage of a brass imitation spade guinea.

Paper

MR. WINSTANLEY then read a paper on the nobles of Richard II. He began by suggesting that the gold coinage of Richard II followed to a large extent the pattern set by the fourth coinage of Edward III. The key to the sequence of the nobles lay in the lettering, and he based his classification on the three divisions of lettering originally proposed by Brooke in *English Coins*. The straight-sided letters of group I changed abruptly to the fishtail letters of group II, but the change to group III and the squat letters was gradual. This gradual change and the presence in group II of so many broken letters suggested to him that the fishtail lettering might have been discarded early as unsatisfactory. He claimed that with the exception of a few irregular coins the nobles that omitted the French title all occurred early in group III—possibly for a political reason as was the case in the reign of Edward III. He claimed that his classification would be found equally applicable to the half- and quarter-nobles and to the silver coinage as well. The paper was illustrated by lantern slides and it is hoped to publish it in a future number.

Mr. Mangakis, Dr. Linton, Cmdr. Mack, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Doubleday, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Weibel spoke during the discussion which followed the paper. The President was thanked for a most valuable paper.

ORDINARY MEETING

WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER 1953

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, President, in the Chair

Obituary

The death was announced of Dr. Willoughby Gardner of Deganwy, N. Wales.

Exhibitions

By MR. IAN STEWART:

Scottish coins to illustrate his paper, and a photograph of a contemporary portrait of James III.

By MR. W. HURLEY:

Two groats of James III and IV of Edinburgh, and one of James IV of Aberdeen.

By MR. D. L. F. SEALY:

Sixpences of 1953 showing a second type with higher relief.
By MR. A. BALDWIN:

Two Mary sovereigns from the same reverse die. One an unrecorded specimen of the rare type with halved rose and castle in the legends; the other undated.

By MR. D. F. SPINK:

A group of three medals awarded to Capt. L. E. G. Oates, 6th Dragoons, relating to Capt. Scott’s Antarctic Expedition 1910–13; and a reproduction of the medal presented by Congress to Isaac van Wart, one of the three captors of the English Major John André, during the War of Independence, 1780, who was subsequently hanged as a spy.

**Paper**

MR. IAN STEWART then read a paper entitled “The Heavy Silver Coinage of James III and IV”. This paper is printed in the current number.

During the discussion which followed the paper, the President, and Messrs. Blunt, Dolley, de Vore, Hurley, and Mangakis spoke.

**ORDINARY MEETING**

**WEDNESDAY, 28 OCTOBER 1953**

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, President, in the Chair

**Elections**

Mr. Georges Zacos, Mercan Imamell Han No. II, Istanbul, Turkey; Mr. T. Finch, The Gables, Parbold, nr. Wigan; Mr. D. Winter, Regency Lodge, London, N.W. 3; Mr. J. H. H. Richardson, 20 Grove Close, Chase Side, Southgate, London, N. 14; Mr. F. B. Ottley, 8 Oakeshott Avenue, London, N. 6; and the University Library, Glasgow, W. 2, were elected Members of the Society.

**Exhibitions**

By MR. PETER SEABY:

1. Copper core of a forgery of a Charles II crown of 1667. It appears to have been drilled through in 42 places and to have had silver wire inserted in the holes, presumably for holding the silver plating which has been removed. There are 6 silver plugs in the edge. The dies are not official. Wt. 368 gr.


3. Two London short-cross pennies of Class V from irregular dies. WALTER • ON • LV (22½ gr.) and WILLEM • L • ONLVM. The coins are from the same obverse die, notable for the large face and large annulet eyes; S has wedge ends, not the usual crescent ends.
By MR. H. H. KING:
Æthelred II penny B.M.C. I of Cadbury +PVLFELM ON CADANBY:

By MR. A. E. BAGNALL:
Twelve short-cross and long-cross pennies, James I crown, i.m. grapes, a Charles I crown of Oxford, 1643, and a George IV crown of 1820.

By MR. H. SCHNEIDER:
Henry VIII crown of the Double Rose, 2nd coinage. I.m. Arrow both sides. Initials: H-R on rose side, H-K on shield side. Wt. 57 gr. Unpublished and believed to be a unique combination of initials (Pl. VIII, 7). Mr. Schneider mentioned the possibility that the K on this piece might possibly stand for Katherine Howard but said that the question required further investigation which he hoped to make.

By MR. H. W. TAFFS:
A series of thirty short-cross pennies of various types and mints.

By MR. G. V. DOUBLEDAY:
Three short-cross pennies of types Ia (of Wilton) and VIII (of Rhuddlan).

By MR. F. ELMORE JONES:
A series of twenty short-cross pennies about which he read a short note, and thus opened the evening’s discussion which was on the short-cross issues.

By CAPT. W. J. C. YOUDE:
Eleven short-cross pennies about which he also spoke.

By MR. D. MANGAKIS:
Nine short-cross pennies; Mr. Mangakis addressed the meeting on the subject of his exhibit. He was followed by Mr. Ian Stewart who mentioned several interesting points raised by Mr. Elmore Jones, and indicated theories which he had formed as to type and sub-type sequence. He paid particular attention to the formation of certain letters, and indicated that he had sufficient material for a future paper on the subject.

Mr. Dolley laid before the meeting a copy of Dr. N. L. Rasmussen’s publication of the Norby Follingbo s:n, Visby, hoard from Gotland 1938, which appeared in the 1940 number of Gotländskt Arkiv. This small find was believed to be the first firmly to link classes VII and VIII with the long-cross coinage. Messrs. Seaby, Allen, Doubleday, Baldwin, and Jacob also spoke and entered into the very interesting discussion of short-cross pennies and their problems, which formed the main business of the evening.
Proceedings of the Society

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

30 NOVEMBER 1953

MR. E. J. WINSTANLEY, President, in the Chair

Obituary

The President announced with regret the death of Mr. L. Forrer, a Founder and Honorary Member.

Election

The University Library of Uppsala, Sweden, was elected a Member of the Society.

Exhibitions

By Mr. E. J. Winstanley:

Two specimens of a medal, the property of the Keeper of Coins, struck to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the Foundation of the British Museum.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs:

An Edward III Calais noble, an angel of Philip and Mary, a Charles I touchpiece, a 1714 Anne 5-guinea piece, Newark and Pontefract siege-pieces, and a series of eighteenth-century United States coins.

By Mr. D. G. Liddell:

1. Charles I Tower Crown, Type 3A, m.m. anchor (1638–9). With nail mark through the king's head for obliteration. Thought to have been inflicted by an anti-Royalist during the Civil War period.
2. Cromwell crown 1658 with small letter M neatly stamped below the bust.
3. Another, with WIZ similarly stamped in the same position.
4. Queen Elizabeth II 1953 South Africa proof sovereign and half-sovereign.

By Mr. G. V. Doubleday:

A portrait medal of Martin Folkes by Dassier.

Presidential Address

Mr. Winstanley then read his Presidential Address. Mr. Taffs proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address which Mr. Doubleday seconded. The vote of thanks was carried unanimously.

Ballot for Officers and Council

Ballots were held for the election of Officers and Council for 1954 and for the award of the Sanford Saltus Medal. The President
announced that the following had been elected as Officers and Members of the Council for 1954:

President: E. J. WINSTANLEY

Vice-Presidents: A. E. BAGNALL; SIR JOHN HANHAM, BT.; H. H. KING, M.A.; H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.

Director: C. E. BLUNT, O.B.E., F.S.A.
Secretary: G. V. DOUBLEDAY
Treasurer: F. ELMORE JONES
Librarian: W. FORSTER


Later he announced that the Sanford Saltus Medal for 1953 had been awarded to MR. D. F. ALLEN. Mr. Blunt congratulated Mr. Allen upon the award and quoted not only some of his qualifying papers in the Society’s Journal but also admired his British Museum Catalogue of the first issue of Henry II. Mr. Allen, in replying, expressed his gratitude to members for having thought of him in connexion with the medal, particularly as he had lately spent so much of his time overseas.