On Friday, 2 December 1955, Mr. Jack Jones unearthed the coin described in this note while digging in the back garden of his house at 23 Haig Close, Westbury Lane, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. The site is immediately south-east of the large quarry near the south-west end of King's Weston Hill, at National Grid Ref. ST 54807738. The locality bears other evidences of Early Iron Age occupation. The coin was submitted for identification to the City Museum, Bristol, by whom it has now been acquired. (Pl. XIV, 9).

The obverse bears the usual motif resembling a fern, pine-tree, or a stylized ear of corn, or even a fish-bone, the identity of which is still uncertain.

The reverse bears a fine disjointed horse and wheel, and the legend ANTEDRIG(OV). The letters ANTED occur above the horse. The A has the top missing but there are no indications of crossbar. The letters NTED are normal, the D being plain and clearly formed. The letter R is beneath the horse’s head, I is between the forelegs, and G (in the form of a reversed 2) is between the inner foreleg and the wheel. The letter O, if it ever existed, is outside the field. There is a V behind the horse’s outer hindleg, but it is uncertain whether this V is part of the legend or (perhaps less likely) an ornamental device. The horse is of the usual triple-tailed type with the forelegs and the inner hindleg separated from the body. In the field above the horse is a crescent between two pellets with a cross beneath. There are two crosses under the neck and one under the belly, and there is a pellet between the forelegs and the body. Between the forelegs and hindlegs is a fine six-spoked wheel.

The type resembles Evans, i. 7, and Mack, 386. Mr. Derek Allen informs me, however, that the coin is from the same dies as one in the British Museum (Evans collection) from the Nunney Hoard in a later state (at present numbered 1074). The die-relationship is shown in the illustration.

The coin has a slightly coppery colour, weighs 82½ gr., and has a specific gravity of 11·83. Were it composed exclusively of gold and copper this would indicate about 28 per cent. gold and 72 per cent. copper. Its maximum diameter is just over 18 mm.

The writer is grateful to Mr. Derek Allen for much assistance in preparing this note; to Mr. Jack Jones for showing him the find-spot; to Mr. A. J. Banister of Bristol for determining the specific gravity, and to the Director, the City Museum, Bristol, for permission to publish the discovery.

L. V. GRINSELL
TWO TREMISSES OF THE MERovingian MINT OF QUENTOVIC

In his standard work *Anglo-Saxon Gold Coinage in the Light of the Crondall Hoard*, Dr. C. H. V. Sutherland claimed that "the mint of Wiccus in Pontio (Quentovic, in the Pas de Calais) was a mint which supplied more coinage to Britain than any other". This was a bold and imaginative claim, and the more so because in the very next sentence he conceded that "it is true that no other specimens of Quentovic have been found in Britain except in the Crondall hoard, and that these seven Crondall specimens show a closely knit die-linkage". New evidence, however, has come to light, and on the whole it may be said amply to vindicate the emphasis which Dr. Sutherland has laid upon the importance of Quentovic for the student of early Anglo-Saxon gold coinage.

In the Derby Museum and Art Gallery there is an electrotype of a triens of Quentovic, and the records show that the original was found, together with gold ornaments set with garnets, in a grave, allegedly of a woman, destroyed in the course of constructing a railway more than eighty years ago. Unfortunately we are not told where the find was made, but both the men who figure in the case were connected at the time with the Midland Railway. There can be little doubt but that the find was made in the Midlands and, very probably, in the Derby area. It may be objected that Mercia is not the most likely of provenances for a Merovingian tremissis, but the little we know about the other grave-goods is consistent with finds from the same area, for example, those from Brassington Moor and Cowlow. The ornaments and garnets passed to the senior of the two men, and were in due course broken up, the gold and stones being made into brooches and rings for each of his seven daughters. The coin, however, passed to his assistant, and was later sold by him to the British Museum in 1883. This fact may seem to bear out the essential accuracy of the statement of the last surviving daughter of the elder man who believes that the discovery of the grave was made before her birth in 1872.

The "Derbyshire" triens corresponds exactly to none of the pieces recorded in Belfort, though obviously belonging to the group 4977-9 (Pl. XIV, 10). The bust is most reminiscent of that on 4977, but the legends have more of an affinity with those on 4978. The moneyer is of course the celebrated "Anglus", and consequently the coin is even more welcome than if it had proved to be an eighth coin of "Dutta". The weight of 1.17 grammes (18.1 gr.) is just a little on the light side, but the die-relationship is the normal one ‡‡, and there can be no doubt but that the coin is a genuine issue of the Merovingian mint of

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1 Oxford, 1948, p. 27.
2 Cf. E. T. Leeds, *Early Anglo-Saxon Art and Archaeology*, Oxford, 1936, p. 108. It is indeed tempting to associate the coin with the pagan Saxon urn-field found at Kings Newton in September 1866 while making a railway cutting (cf. Reliquary, 1869) and hushed up at the time. Kings Newton is only eight miles south of Derby, and the date of discovery is just about right. On the other hand the few published details of the urn-field suggest the sixth rather than the seventh century.
Quentovic, and not a contemporary English imitation. Incidentally the dating of the grave suggested by the presence of this coin, i.e. after rather than before the middle of the seventh century, accords well with the usually accepted dating of the Brassington Moor and Cowlow finds.

In 1946 the British Museum was fortunate enough to purchase a second triens of Quentovic with an English find-spot and by a third moneyer. It corresponds exactly to Belfort 6508, Prou 1122, and appears to be from the same dies. It is, however, struck on a wider flan, and in particular we may note the dentellated outer circle which is substantially complete on both sides (Pl. XIV, 11). The weight is unusually high, 1.42 grammes (21.9 gr.), but the die-axis is the normal ↑↑, that is if we regard the initial cross of the reverse legend as the criterion, in which case the obverse legend begins at 2 o’clock and the reverse type, a degenerated cross-on-steps resembling nothing as much as a branch, slants diagonally across the field. On the other hand, on another coin of the moneyer Dagulfus (Belfort 4981 = Prou 1120) the reverse type is patently the usual cross-on-steps, and it is the type and not the initial cross of the legend that gives the normal die-relation-ship. Not only is this particular tremissis welcome for the exception-ally complete form of the mint name WIC IN PONTIO, but the exact find-spot is known, Birchington in Kent. Consequently the total number of trientes of Quentovic with English find-spots now stands at nine, and Dr. Sutherland’s case for the importance of what was geographically the nearest Merovingian mint to England may appear substantially endorsed.¹

R. H. M. Dolley and R. G. Hughes

SAXON AND ARABIC COINS FOUND AT DEAN, CUMBERLAND

In the issue of the Gentleman’s Magazine for August 1790 “A lover of Antiquities” writes to the editor as follows:

Mr Urban, July 14.

In passing through Kefwick, in order to visit its celebrated lake, I met with some coins, in the possession of Mr. Croftwaite, who exhibits an interesting little museum there. He informed me, that they had been deposited in a leaden vessel, and were discovered in the village of Dean, about twelve miles west of Kefwick, by a cow’s treading upon the spot where it lay concealed. Mr Croftwaite procured eleven, bearing the mark of a cross, and twenty of different sizes and various impressions, but similar in coinage to that in Plate III. No 9, which I have endeavoured to give a representation of. I have taken the exact size of the coins described; and all of thole (excepting No. 3), having Saxon characters, were in excellent preservation; some of the other clas had suffered. The inscription upon No. 1, appeared to me to be LAMBERTVS IMPE; reverse, CHRISTIANA RELIGIO; No. 2, BORACE the reverfe

¹ A tenth tremissis, almost certainly an English find, is clearly identifiable among the descriptions in the eighteenth-century manuscript catalogue of the Cotton collection (B.N./ 1954, pp. 302–72). Unfortunately this coin, by the moneyer “Anglus”, cannot now be traced, but the composition of the collection as a whole suggests a provenance north rather than south of the Thames.
I could not read; No. 3, ERI . . ENER; reverfe . . . No. 4, SC (perhaps SANCTUS) EADMUND R.; reverfe, BERA MONET. No. 5, S. CEAIDN; which I conjecture to be a coin of the last monarch, as also the three with Saxon characters, not represented, as they seemed to vary only by the change of one or two letters, and the name of the moneyers. No. 6, PÍLM REX; reverfe, C. IMNELR: supposing this to be William's, it differs from any I have seen represented. Nos. 7 and 8 were decidedly of Edward's, and the characters perfectly distinct.

In hopes that this communication, respecting so extraordinary a mixture of coins, may be interesting to some of your correspondents, and that intelligence may be conveyed through the channel of your useful Magazine concerning them, I take the liberty to trouble you.

The only other reference to this hoard which I have been able to find is in Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia* where it is stated that a dirham of Harūn Al-Rashid A.H. 182 (A.D. 798) and a dirham of Al-Muktâfî-bilîh a.H. 293 (A.D. 905) with another belonging to the same dynasty were dug up at a village called Dean, Cumberland, in
the latter part of the eighteenth century. Some of the Anglo-Saxon coins are reproduced in the *Numismatique du Moyen-Age* by Joachim Lelewel.

The museum at Keswick was established by Peter Crosthwaite, a retired Naval Commander, in 1780 and presumably the find was made sometime between that date and 1790. Although a remarkable man in many ways there is nothing to suggest that he had any particular knowledge of Anglo-Saxon coinage, so it is strange to note that at least five of the eleven coins "bearing the mark of a cross" which he selected from the hoard are distinct rarities. After his death the Crosthwaite Museum was carried on by his family till 1870 when the collection was sold, the principal antiquities being purchased by the British Museum. None of the coins came to the British Museum at that time, however, and it is likely that some at least were sold very much earlier as indicated in the notes below.

The composition of this portion of the hoard is as follows:

**English**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coinage</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Eadmund</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred (Danish Imitation)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward the Elder</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Peter coinage</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arabic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coin</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harun Al-Rahid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Muktafi-billah</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samanid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Italian**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coin</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lambert</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unknown**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark of Cross</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland a number of hoards of similar composition have been found.

The coins shown in the plates may be described as follows:

1. Lambert denier (as King of Italy A.D. 894–8). (S. Tyssen had a coin corresponding to this description—lot 145—and this is now in the British Museum via Banks.)

2. St. Peter penny, York. c. A.D. 915 (= *B.M.C.* Type v, no. 1137, ex S. Tyssen?).

3. Alfred, Lincoln c. A.D. 890–900 (= *B.M.C.* Type viii, no. 82, ex Tyssen).

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1 It is not surprising that Samuel Tyssen's name appears in conjunction with several of these coins. He was an ardent collector and one who purchased entire collections: Edward Hodsell 1794, Thomas Snelling 1773, Rev. Richard Southgate 1795 (except the English silver pennies). Many other collections were privately acquired by him.
4. St. Edmund penny. East Anglia c. 890—"Bera monet". The reading is not in B.M.C. or Brooke. Lindsay mentions Bera in the Coinage of the Heptarchy but I feel sure that he found the information in Joachim Lelewel's Numismatique du Moyen-Age. Recently while I was using the B.M. copy of this book a small manuscript fell from the pages which was in Lindsay's handwriting. A St. Eadmund penny, moneyer Bera, another Winer Moneta and four others were sold in the Cuff Sale, 8 June 1854, lot 389, these could very well be the St. Eadmund pennies of this hoard.

5. St. Eadmund penny, East Anglia. c. A.D. 890 (COINMO = COMM?).


7. Edward the Elder, A.D. 901–25. B.M.C. Type ix (= B.M.C. 98 ex Tyssen but omits cross in reverse field).

8. Edward the Elder, A.D. 901–25. B.M.C. Type ix (= B.M.C. 100 which is, however, ex Cotton. Tyssen, however, also possessed an example).

Sâmanîd


The coins described in Marsden’s Numismata Orientalia are as follows:

'Abbasid

Harûn Al-Rashîd, in the name of his son Al-Amîn-Muhammed,

A.H. 182 = A.D. 798.

Sâmanîd

Mint of Al Shâsh, A.H. 293 = A.D. 905.

¹ unknown.

J. S. STRUDWICK

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME SAXON COINS FOUND AT HONEDON NEAR CLARE, SUFFOLK, 1687

In the year 1687, between 200 and 300 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies were found in a grave at Honedon. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1687 Sir Philip Skippon gives a description of 21 of the coins and commencement his account of the find as follows:

In May 1687, at Honedon nigh Clare in Suffolk, the Sexton, as he was digging a Grave in the Church-yard, met with a Skull; and near it his Spade broke a Yellow Earthen Pot, (some say there was no Pot) wherein were many Silver pieces of Saxon Mony, some of which I have seen, and endeavoured to read the Inscriptions, which are so various, that there are scarce two alike, tho' they are generally of the fame

¹ My thanks to Dr. Walker for identifying this coin.
Bignefs, viz. of a Groat, and about the fame weight. I ghefs this variety of Inscriptions arifeth from the many Masters of the Mint who were appointed to coyn Mony in several Places, and who might each of them have a different Stamp.

Later he states: "I am credibly inform’d, some of Egbert's and Ethelbert's Coyn were found amongst them." Some of the coins are said to have been discoloured and diminished in weight.

The description of the twenty-one coins given by Sir Philip is repeated below, and it will be noted that they are all covered by the successive reigns of Æthelstan, Eadmund, and Eadred—these three reigns covered the period A.D. 925–55. If it was indeed correct as suggested by Sir Philip that coins of Ecgbeorht and Æthelbearht were among those found the hoard would cover a period of at least 116 years which would be quite exceptional. The probability is that the coins described are a sufficiently good sample of the whole to exclude the possibility of there really being any of Ecgbeorht and Æthelbearht.

It may be noted that a somewhat similar hoard was found at Kintbury, Berkshire, in June 1761, when some hundreds of ancient silver pieces were found by a grave-digger under a skull. Many of these were Anglo-Saxon silver pennies of the reigns of Æthelstan, Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig.

The list of the coins described by Sir Philip Skippon is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obv.</th>
<th>Wl.</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ÆDELSTAN RE+</td>
<td>⋆ P NE +++ FEHO*: Winele</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ÆDELSTAN RE+</td>
<td>⋆ LAND +++ ¥EHO*: Landac B.M.C. 115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ÆDELSTAN RE+</td>
<td>⋆ STEF +++ ANV*: Stefanus Hunterian Museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ÆDELSTAN RE+</td>
<td>⋆ AREM +++ ONETA*: Are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. EADMVN RE+</td>
<td>⋆ EINSE +++ DICTV*: Benedictus B.M.C. 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. EADMVN RE+</td>
<td>⋆ MAN +++ ANO*: Mana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. EADHVND RE+</td>
<td>⋆ ALB +++ ERH*: Alberi(c)? B.M.C. 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. EADMVN RE+</td>
<td>⋆ IVEH +++ NETA*: Ivan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. EADMVN RE+</td>
<td>⋆ UTIL +++ IAH*: Litilman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. EADMVN RE+</td>
<td>⋆ MERA +++ ATENO*: Are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Archaeologia, vol. viii, p. 430 gives the date of the find as July 1762. In the Annual Register of 1761 there is an account of the find as follows: "There were lately dug up some hundreds of ancient silver pieces of coin, which were found under a skull. The grave-digger sold those that fell to his share for 16s. 6d. Many of them are much valued by the curious." One coin of Eadred is in the Archbishop Sharp collection, 5 pennies of Eadmund and Eadred were sold in the William Powell sale of March 1762, and 1 penny of Eadred in the National Collection B.M.C. 92. Mr. C. E. Blunt kindly informs me that a coin of Eadwig from this find is in the Ashmolean Museum.
A NEW TYPE FOR THE HALFPENNIE OF EADRED

Recently there passed through the London sale-room a halfpenny of Eadred (946–55) which is not without interest for the student of tenth-century English coinage.¹ The then owner was kind enough to give permission for its publication and for the making of an electrotype copy. Strictly perhaps the coin is not unpublished—a very brief mention appeared in the Society’s Proceedings for 1946 (p. 98)—but it has never been illustrated, and the original note and the sale-catalogue alike leave a little to be desired. Both for example are silent concerning weight and die-axis, and the serious student of the series would give much to know the find-spot, an omission from the first note that cannot now be rectified. The sale-catalogue, incidentally, claimed that “the only other halfpenny of this reign is of the normal penny type”, despite the fact that the full publication of the 1950 Chester treasure trove, appearing only a few months earlier (B.N.J. 1953, pp. 125–60) and admittedly itself overlooking the existence of this fifth specimen, had already listed no fewer than four round halfpence of Eadred, two being whole coins and two cut portions. Of these, one of the whole coins and one of the “farthings” approximated to the “normal penny type”, while the others were versions in miniature of decidedly rare penny types of the period. In all the circumstances, then, a slightly fuller publication of the new coin may seem desirable if not indeed essential.

The coin (Pl. XIV, 13) is in an excellent state of preservation, and is

¹ Sotheby Sale, 17 March 1955, lot 30.
particularly well struck up as regards the obverse, in this case perhaps the more interesting of the two sides. The die-axis is 90°. Unfortunately the coin is a little chipped at one point on the edge, but even so it weighs 8.9 grains. This accords well with such other weights as have been recorded for halfpence from the middle of the tenth century, and all the evidence points to the theoretical weight of such coins being not in excess of 10 grains. If it could be assumed that the moneyer was allowed the same profit on two halfpence as on two pennies, in theory we should now have sufficient data for the calculation of the normal weight of the mid-tenth-century penny. A 10-grain halfpenny argues for a 22-grain penny, a 9-grain halfpenny for a 21-grain penny, an 8-grain halfpenny for a 20-grain penny, and so on. Unfortunately a frequency table constructed on the basis of more than a hundred pence of Eadred in the Chester hoard suggests if anything that the penny was being struck on at least two standards, perhaps simultaneously, and the recorded weights of the handful of mid-tenth-century halfpence are quite consistent with that picture. Even if we exclude the “London” halfpenny of Eadgar on the plea that it is to be associated with the markedly heavier penny of the years immediately preceding the great reform of c. 970, we will need many more round halfpennies before the metrological problems can be approached with any confidence. One point, however, that does already begin to emerge is that the average round halfpenny weighed substantially less than half the average penny. It is to this weight inferiority, and not to any opposition on the part of the moneyers, that we are doubtless to ascribe the eventual triumph of the cut halfpenny.¹ Commercially the latter was the better option, and especially when a type was evolved which made obvious any dishonesty in the cutting.

The obverse type of the new halfpenny is without exact precedent in the Anglo-Saxon series, the simple cross patee of the normal “circular” obverse being replaced by a twelve-leaved symmetrical ornament. Inasmuch as halfpennies hitherto have reflected the types of already recorded pence, it is possible, even probable, that one day this type will be found on a tenth-century penny. The reverse is of normal type, and the moneyer, Mangod, is new for the reign, though known at “Hamtun” (B.M.C. 11) and Winchester (B.M.C. 14) under Eadwig. Normally one would suppose that the Mangod at “Hamtun” and the Mangod at Winchester were one and the same man, but the style of the two coins is so divergent that we are surely justified in giving the “Hamtun” coin not to Southampton but to Northampton. We may note especially that the “Hamtun” coin employs a duplicated initial cross for the final X of the obverse legend, a characteristic of Midlands coins of this period, and the widely differing letter-forms argue no less plausibly for distinct schools of die-cutting. Consequently we must assume either that there were two Mangods,

¹ It must be borne in mind that dies for the halfpenny entailed as much labour, were, if anything, more fragile, and in any case wore out after striking no more halfpennies than the penny dies pence.
one in Wessex and one in Mercia, or that a Mangod transferred from Northampton to Winchester or vice versa.

The question then arises of the mint of the new halfpenny. Superficially the spelling Mangod would favour Northampton—on the Winchester penny the name appears as Mannog—and traditionally halfpence have been associated with the Danelaw. Against this it can be argued that prosopographical and stylistic considerations assign these halfpennies already recorded to Mercia and Wessex as well as to Anglia, and indeed only one of them, the Baldwin halfpenny of Eadmund, is prima facie to be attributed to a mint in the East Midlands, and then only with considerable reserve. The style of the new coin, moreover, is far superior to that of the run of tenth-century pence from the reconquered Danelaw, and has notable affinities with the neat and precise coins of Wessex of this period, coins incidentally which are far from common. The absence of a rosette of pellets seems to rule out Mercia, and epigraphically the coin is West Saxon. The forms Mangod and Mannog are not incompatible, and a Winchester attribution has much to commend it. Thus the new halfpenny may seem to foster the hope that exceptional types were not a monopoly of Mercia, and that a future hoard consisting primarily of West Saxon pence may throw up at least one new type, if only the counterpart of the halfpenny. On the other hand, we must not forget that the evidence of all three Rome hoards is that coinage in Wessex was on nothing like the scale of that in Old Mercia and the reconquered Danelaw—perhaps because even in those days the victor paid economically the heavier price. It is doubtful then if even a major hoard from Wessex could dispute the predominance of Mercian and Anglian coins suggested by finds already known to us, though the small treasure trove from Tywardreath appears superficially to argue the contrary.1

However this may be, the new halfpenny of Eadred is a coin of cardinal importance for the student of provincial schools of die-cutting. It may also be commended to the student of Anglo-Saxon art, if only as another refutation of the out-moded view that with Offa the art of making beautiful coins was lost. Undoubtedly in the tenth century the initiative passed to Mercia, but the new coin from Winchester may suggest that the West Saxon die-cutters were equal masters of their craft and lacked only official encouragement and the opportunity afforded by large-scale coinage. Given these it is possible that the coins of Wessex might have rivalled in beauty the so-called "rare" types of Edward the Elder. At least the handful of known examples of their craft, the EXA and VIN pence of Alfred together with the ELIMOSina sixpences, the BAD penny of Edward the Elder, and the VVIN halfpenny of Eadgar, reveal an economy of design and a chastity of execution that surely entitle them to rank among the fairest coins struck by English moneymakers for English kings.

R. H. M. Dolley

CONTEMPORARY FORGERIES OF LATE SAXON PENCE

It has often been remarked that coins from Scandinavian Viking Age hoards, and especially English pence, bear traces of systematic defacement in the shape of minute “pecks” which would seem to have been made by driving a small gouge at an oblique angle into the surface of the coin. These “pecks” appear indiscriminately on obverse and reverse, quite often on both, and are usually confined to the field, although occasionally they do intrude upon the design. Anyone who has attempted a serious study of die-links between mints and moneyers will know how a crop of these mutilations can transform the superficial appearance of a coin, and it is a little surprising that they have not received more attention. The traditional explanation is the obvious one, namely that the cuts were made in order to establish that the coins were of silver throughout, and it has been argued that the “pecking” was done in this country by recipients of the so-called Danegeld who were determined not to be fobbed off with bad coin.

There are, however, certain cogent objections to the time-honoured interpretation that do not appear to have been posed and still less answered.

In the first place, there is good evidence that “pecking” was not generally practised in this country. This form of mutilation is conspicuously absent from the increasing number of coins which can now be identified as from eleventh-century British finds, and in particular from the pence in the Caldale hoard so clearly the property of a Scandinavian returning homewards. Although the “pecks” do appear on some of the hundreds of English coins in the great hoard from Igelosa in Skåne, a hoard which surely represents the annates of trade with the Viking hosts that ravaged England in the opening years of the eleventh century, they are lacking on the English coins in the parallel hoard from the island of Sylt. Moreover, the “pecks” are present even in the Igelosa hoard on a number of imitations of Anglo-Saxon coins which we now know to have been struck in Denmark and southern Sweden, and they also occur on a number of German and Arabic coins that could not well have found their way to Gotland by way of England. It is not the purpose of this note, however, to attempt to establish the chronological limits within which this form of mutilation was practised, nor indeed to seek to localize it within Scandinavia, but it is hoped that these introductory remarks will have sufficed to dispose of the romantic picture of suspicious Vikings laying

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1 e.g. Brooke, English Coins, Pl. XVI. 11—in fact a Scandinavian and not an English coin.
3 Supra, p. 52.
4 For the date of the as yet unpublished hoard from Igelosa cf. N.N.U.M., May 1954, pp. 54–55—the English element ends with long cross, but a handful of German and Arabic coins may have been added a year or so after the last accession of English pieces. For the Sylt hoard cf. Erwin Nobbe, “Ein Silberschatz der Wikingerzeit von List auf Sylt” in Nachrichtenblatt fur Deutsche Verzeit, 1940, pp. 107–12. A detailed list of the coins kindly put at my disposal by Dr. La Baume of Cologne suggests that this hoard should be dated perhaps a year or two earlier than that from Igelosa.
aside their axes and swords in order to test the new-coined pence by which their peace was bought.

It remains obvious none the less that at one stage in their currency considerable trouble must have been taken to establish the authenticity of the English pence in the Scandinavian hoards. At least as regards the later Gotland hoards, it is probably safe to say that nine out of ten of the coins are so disfigured. Many of the coins have as many as a dozen of the "pecks", and so systematic a check must surely have been occasioned by a real need for vigilance. In consequence one might have expected to find still in existence a goodly number of plated forgeries. Of course they would not occur in the same proportion as they were originally uttered—large numbers would have been taken out of circulation as a result of the test which has left its mark on the genuine coins—but even so it is astonishing, not to say disturbing—that until now one and one only of these plated forgeries has been reported.\(^1\) Significantly enough it appears to have been an English find, but the soil of Gotland is so notably the antithesis of metallophagous that the present writer would like to put it on record that he has personally examined many thousands of coins from the Gotland hoards without finding a single piece which gave the least hint of being plated.

The discrepancy between the mutilation of tens of thousands of coins and the survival of a single plated forgery is a very real one, and cannot be ignored. The explanation may perhaps be afforded by a second example of a plated forgery which recently has come to light in England. Unfortunately the coin originally recorded by the late H. A. Parsons cannot now be traced, but his description of it leaves little room for doubt that it belonged to exactly the same class of forgery. The new specimen was found in the soil by Mr. D. Schooling of Much Hadham in Hertfordshire, and, on learning of its possibly unique significance, the finder most generously presented it to the National Collection whither it had been brought for identification. Superficially it is a normal penny of Æthelræd's last substantive or second small cross type (Hild. A = Brooke 1 = B.M.C. 1) which the present writer believes to have been issued between c. 1010 and c. 1016. On the basis of a cast (Pl. XIV, 15) one would hesitate to condemn it, and it would seem to be if not from official dies at least from dies cut by an official engraver. The reverse legend appears to read +BY RVH STAN ON PINES, and the treatment of the bust is entirely consistent with the somewhat distinctive portrait that is found on coins of this type from the Winchester area.\(^2\) Examination of the actual piece, however, reveals the essential structure of the coin, which is seen to consist of a core of a soft grey metal sealed between two thin plates of silver or silver alloy. The weight of 20.06 gr. is not in

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\(^2\) It is possibly significant that neither the obverse nor reverse die are recorded in Hildebrand—though it is surprising how often early eleventh-century coins found in England prove to be from dies not represented in the Scandinavian collections.
itself suspicious, but the specific gravity is far higher than would be the case with a silver coin. Three weighings in air and water give an average of 10.91, and for practical purposes there were only two metals known to the Saxons with a higher specific gravity than silver. One of these is lead, the other gold. In the case of the coin from Much Hadham there is no room for doubt that the core is lead, or at least a lead alloy.

The lead core and one of the silver plates are of approximately the diameter of a normal penny, but the other plate was somewhat larger so that its edges could be turned up to provide the coin with a silver rim. How this turning-up was achieved is not quite certain, but a very similar effect can be detected upon a most interesting coin in Mr. Grover’s collection which has the appearance of being struck on a flan composed of two distinct laminations of silver. Mr. Grover’s coin, a penny of Cnut’s second substantive or helmet type, does not appear, however, to incorporate a base core, though it is from an altered reverse die which perhaps read originally +PPNSIDE: ON LVDEN. The weight is on the low side, only 15.5 gr., but this is not exceptional for a penny of this type. Perhaps the moneyer was using up odd scraps of metal left over after the hammering out of the sheets from which the flans were cut, but even so it is a little odd that a coin of such irregular fabric should be from an altered reverse die. Its relevance to the Much Hadham coin lies in the fact that on Mr. Grover’s coin the turning-up of the edge does seem to have been obtained in the act of striking by the use of some form of collar. Already on quite other grounds the present writer has postulated the use of a collar with square-headed dies as an essential of late Saxon mint-practice, and a craftsman in silver has since informed him that the use of a collar would be of enormous assistance in procuring a sharp impression from the dies. Incidentally, on the Much Hadham coin the silver plating is so thin, little thicker indeed than modern tinfoil, that many of the letters have punched completely through it, giving a curious stencil effect. On the obverse, moreover, a large area has flaked away, revealing both the structure of the coin and the leaden core.

One would like to submit this tantalizing forgery to laboratory analysis, and in particular to establish whether or not some form of solder was used to attach the plating to the core. Visual examination does suggest that some third metal or alloy was present, and there can be little doubt that the employment of some adhesive would greatly have facilitated the accurate centring of the three layers of metal between the dies. However, neither assay nor chemical analysis are possible, while the coin remains virtually unique, and the presence or absence of a solder must remain for the present an open question. Even so, the fact that the core can be identified as either lead or a high lead alloy marks a significant step forward in our search for the explanation of the rarity of Saxon plated forgeries. It is the sug-

gestion of this note that here we may well have the key to the whole mystery.

Every numismatist knows how capricious is the survival of a lead coin or seal. In isolation they may survive for centuries—we may remark the frequent occurrence in the English soil of remarkably well-preserved medieval papal bullae—but equally they may disintegrate almost overnight. Even more capricious is the survival of a lead object which has been in contact with other metals, and especially where the metals have lain in juxtaposition in a soil at all inclined to dampness. It is as though the different elements set up some mutually destructive electrolytic action in the soil. Even if the silver sheathing of a Saxon forgery were to remain unaffected, the destruction and collapse of the core would speedily result in it being buckled and distorted out of all semblance to a coin. Even the trained archaeologist could be pardoned for failing to recognize the numismatic relevance of two crushed pieces of foil, and away from an excavated site a disintegrated Saxon forgery would scarcely be remarked, let alone identified for what it once had been. It is indeed an attractive possibility—to put it no higher—that the reason for the disappearance of a class of forgery which once was prolific lies in the chemical instability of its composition. At least it would seem worthy of being put on record, if only to provoke some more plausible explanation of a problem that in the past has not been formulated and still less faced.

There remains the question of the identification of the moneyer who uttered the particular forgery from Much Hadham. Under the provisions of III Æthelræd 8, the penalty for forgery was death, and there is some reason for thinking that at the time that the coin must have been struck the capital penalty had not been repealed by the enactment known rather arbitrarily as IV Æthelræd. In this connexion it may be significant that the name BYRVSTAN appears deliberately ambiguous. Although a legitimate form of Burhstan—we may compare slightly earlier London coins of the prolific moneyer Byrhsige reading BYRHSIGE—there may seem an intentional risk of confusion with the contemporary coins of the moneyer Brunstan whose pence read BYRVNSTAN. Philologically the two names cannot be the same, but the epigraphical distinction rests on the subtlety of the difference between an H and an N. The careers of the two moneyers may throw some light on the problem of whether justice was done. Burhstan is known at Winchester from only two coins, both of Æthelræd’s second small cross type, one reading BYRVSTAN (Hild. 4133) and the other, the Much Hadham plated forgery, reading BYRVSTAN. Brunstan, on the other hand, was striking at Winchester in the previous type, i.e. before c. 1010, struck numerous coins in the next type (e.g. Hild. 4125, 4127–9, and 4180–3), and continued striking for at least a time under Cnut (cf.

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2 Cf. Mr. R. S. Kinsey’s forthcoming studies in these pages.
Hild. 3720–2). One remarks, too, that under Cnut a name approximating to Burhstan occurs on only two coins (Hild. 3434/5), allegedly of Taunton, but not recognized as of that mint by Brooke. Thus the evidence would seem to point to Brunstan’s being a solid and worthy citizen of Winchester, while Burhstan’s career there would seem to have been ephemeral in the extreme. Consequently the philological equation of Byruhstan with Burhstan despite the occurrence in the same mint and type of a moneyer B(y)runstan seems to be vindicated by due consideration of the evidence of the coins. Unfortunately there is not yet the evidence to decide whether the Winchester Burhstan paid at once the due penalty for his crimes, or whether he escaped for a time, possibly to strike the coins reading O TA which, pace Brooke, must surely be given to Taunton.

R. H. M. Dolley

AN UNPUBLISHED MULE OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

The two coins illustrated (Pl. XIV, 14, 15) are early pennies of Edward the Confessor by the very rare moneyer Wineman whom we know to have struck at Salisbury in this reign and in Canute’s last type. Since one (the Brooke type 1) is of Wilton and the other (the Brooke type 4) is of Salisbury it is pertinent to see the extent to which they fall into line with the seemingly conclusive evidence of the York and Steyning mints (the latter so ably dealt with by Mr. King in his article in Brit. Num. Journ. 1941/2) which demonstrates that Brooke type 1 is the first substantive type of the reign and that type 4 moves up two places and becomes second. A study of the details of the very close association between the neighbouring mints of Salisbury and Wilton makes it difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Wineman of these two coins is one and the same individual, but this cannot be proved.

Should this conclusion be wrong the coins are of no significance for type chronology, but if it is right we have here the opposite of a tie-up with the York/Steyning evidence unless, as might well have been the case, Wineman worked for a short time at Wilton towards the end of his spell of office at Salisbury. This possible explanation of the dual mint signature sounds far-fetched but it is not without parallel. I am grateful to Mr. Dolley for having suggested it to me and for having pointed out that the same thing happens in the case of the Salisbury/Wilton moneyer Alfred under Canute. Coins of this moneyer are known of Salisbury only in Canute’s first type, of both Salisbury & Wilton in his third type and then again only of Salisbury under Harold I.

A few more Wineman coins might give a conclusive answer but Hildebrand and B.M.C. between them record only three coins of his of Salisbury and the Wilton seems to be unique.

By kind permission of the Keeper of Coins at the British Museum
I am also illustrating (Pl. XIV, 16) a hitherto unnoticed mule of Brooke types 1/5 which my study of the Wilton coins in the British Museum has brought to light. This is B.M.C. no. 1327. Also illustrated (Pl. XIV, 17) is B.M.C. no. 1325 which shows the true coin of the obverse die of the mule. I know of no other mule of these two types and it is of course a surprising one to crop up.1

However, other instances of Edward the Confessor mules of types out of sequence are known and it is possible this 1/5 mule may simply result from abnormal conditions obtaining at the time at this particular mint.

The explanation of all apparent anomalies brought out by the coins under review may well be that the Wilton mint is at this period not a reliable guide to type chronology.

The mint does not seem to resume its earlier output either as to continuity or volume for something like fifty years after the sack of the town by the Danes in 1003 in which year the moneyers removed lock stock and barrel to Old Sarum and there started up the mint of Salisbury. Mr. Dolley has written a fascinating little treatise on this event and its vital significance on the chronology of the long cross and helmet types of Æthelred II (Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad, Maj 1954, pp. 152-6).

If these coins do nothing else they underline the interest to be gleaned from a study of this tricky subject of the early chronology of the Confessor’s reign. It would be typical of the period if the Wilton mint which is so valuable for chronology between the millennium and 1020 were quite useless for that same purpose between 1040 and 1050.

F. Elmore Jones

A NEW NORMAN FORGER

The series of pennies of William I, with reverse inscriptions fraudulently altered, is well known: especially since the late Dr. G. C. Brooke collected the various examples together, and described them in the B.M.C. Norman Kings, p. clix. Brooke records the nefarious activities of a certain Ælfi of London, who struck coins of light weight from altered dies of B.M.C. types I, II, and III; Ælwine of London, type II; and Godwine of London, types II, VII, and (?) VIII. In each of these instances a deliberate attempt evidently has been made not only to obscure the name of the moneyer and mint by marks of defacement cut into the die, but to indicate some other possible mint by alteration of the letters, e.g. LVND, LVNDE, LVNDEN, &c., to

1 Since this note was written Mr. Peter Seaby has published his suggested reclassification of the early issues of Edward the Confessor in which Brooke type 4 is placed first and Brooke type 1 third. He has also discovered a second example of a mule of Brooke types 1/5 in the National Collection viz. B.M.C. no. 1395 of the Winchester Mint. These two mules and the prima facie case for putting the Wilton Wineman of Brooke type 1 later than his Salisbury coins of Brooke type 4 definitely support Mr. Seaby’s chronology but the contradictory evidence of the York and Steyning mints remains as strong as ever.
EXECSDE (Exeter), CANDENI (Canterbury), LINCONE (Lincoln), and others less definitive. All the specimens from these mutilated dies are much underweight, many probably of base metal, so that the dishonest moneyer could make the maximum profit from his forgery.

Now I have found yet another piece of evidence for Norman counterfeiting: the coin incriminates, I think, another London moneyer, hitherto with a clean record, namely Wulfwine, in B.M.C. type III. Though the reverse legend is not all clear, it has plainly been altered systematically, the first wen of Wulfwine to R, the L of LUNDI to C, and many other letters, including, curiously, the O of the harmless preposition ON which is normally left unchanged. The coin reads on the obverse +PILLEMVREX, which is somewhat obscured through double-striking; I believe the reverse was originally engraved as +PVLFPINEONLUNDI (cf. B.M.C. 203). It is evidently of base metal, and weighs barely 14 gr. (Pl. XIV, 18).

With reference to the coins of this kind that he noted, Brooke remarked, "that these coins are all of the London mint and of the reign of William I is perhaps a coincidence". I doubt it. There seems to have been a fraudulent liaison between London and Thetford, especially in the first decade after the Conquest. One obverse die, used by Godwine for a defaced London coin of type II, is found at Thetford on a coin of Cinric weighing 12·9 gr. (B.M.C. 145): the two other coins of that type by Cinric that are listed weigh 15·4 and 13·2 gr. respectively. The latter has an obverse die which is used for the enigmatical "MAINT" coins, which, since they all weigh about 13-15 gr., must surely be from a forged reverse die used at London or Thetford.

An instance of a coin from an altered die, further to those listed by Brooke, emanating as it does, apparently, from the London mint, does very strongly postulate a certain amount of organized forgery flourishing in the Capital at this particular time, closely connected, as I have suggested, with similar practices at Thetford. There is, of course, no reason to suppose that this form of deception was not employed elsewhere in Norman times: I think one or two specific cases have been discovered.

IAN HALLEY STEWART

THOUGHTS ON THE NORMAN COINAGE OF WALES IN THE LIGHT OF TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SERIES

The William I "Paxs" type penny (Pl. XIV, 19) was contained in Lot 324 of the late Dr. L. A. Lawrence’s collection (Glendining 14/3/1951) and was described in the sale catalogue as: "a specimen with only part of reverse legend readable —-VAN ON---, apparently unpublished." The obverse has an odd and unsightly appearance, due to mis-striking and the surface of the coin is partially covered with a thin coating of verdigris but it is of very good weight (21·5 gr.) and exceptionally fine metal. It is slightly cup-shaped. It is possible that
the coin is a stray from the famous Beaworth find of 1833. The sale catalogue description went as far as was possible at that time but I have always felt certain that we have here a new addition to the excessively rare and highly distinctive group of Norman coins of Welsh mintage.

The letter form \( \mathfrak{K} \) pointed very definitely in that direction since this only occurs on the irregular coins assigned to the mints of Cardiff and “Devitun”. On all coins of regular workmanship the letter \( \mathfrak{A} \) is invariably \( \mathfrak{I} \) or \( \mathfrak{II} \), viz. forms nos. 1 and 2 in the Epigraphical Table to B.M.C. (Norman Kings), but the former, the earlier form of the letter, occurs only once (no. 602). It is strange, however, that the \( \mathfrak{A} \) in the word PAXS is invariably \( \mathfrak{K} \) on all coins.

The letter \( \mathfrak{V} \) for \( \mathfrak{U} \) instead of the normal \( \mathfrak{V} \) or \( \mathfrak{II} \) (here again the former being very exceptional) is also a characteristic feature of “Devitun” and Rhuddlan and occurs nowhere else but I take the letter on the ———VAN coin to be a \( \mathfrak{V} \) not a \( \mathfrak{U} \) since the preceding letter is either \( \mathfrak{I} \) or \( \mathfrak{N} \).

If the letter is a \( \mathfrak{V} \) no comparison with normal epigraphy is possible since \( \mathfrak{V} \) does not occur in the alphabet of the regular PAXS type coinage and, apart from this instance, it is only found as the third letter of the mint-name DEVITVN on dies of barbarous workmanship. It was clear therefore that the ———VAN ON—— coin revealed a completely new reverse reading and that it was of Welsh origin but that one could only guess at which of the three possible mints it might have been struck.

The obverse die seemed to be of normal workmanship in which respect it was comparable with the two Rhuddlan coins in the B.M. (B.M.C. nos. 869/70) but not comparable with the Cardiff and “Devitun” pieces all of which are of barbarous “local” work of much the same crude character.

For the time being Rhuddlan seemed to be ruled out since there was no die link with either of the B.M. obverses—these, which are figured in B.N.J. 4, Pl. viii, nos. 1 and 2, both read REX I whereas this coin clearly reads REX only.

Although from different dies, the two B.M. obverses are remarkably close to each other and are of quite normal and regular workmanship.

Of course Brooke is right in saying that the coins of Rhuddlan are not of barbarous work (N.K. footnote to Introduction, p. cxxxviii) but I think he should have drawn attention to the fact that the reverse die of the two B.M. coins (B.M.C. 869/70) is of slightly irregular work.

Three features prove a departure from the standardized normal workmanship which is so characteristic of the type, viz. the peculiar form of the letter \( \mathfrak{R} \), the mis-spelling of PAXS as DAXS and the use of the letter form \( \mathfrak{V} \) for \( \mathfrak{U} \).

Although Rhuddlan seemed to be ruled out, it can now be shown that the ———VAN ON—— coin is in fact a product of that mint for it proves to be from the same obverse die as the unique Rhuddlan
coin (Pl. XIV, 20) which formed Lot 979 at the Lockett sale in June 1955. This latter coin is from the same reverse die as B.M.C. nos. 869/70 + ĖLFPLINE ON RVDILI but is from a different and unpublished obverse die—and one reading REX only.

It is perhaps significant to record that Elfwine’s die was used with at least three obverse dies and it is certainly of interest to record the appearance of a second moneyer at the Rhuddlan mint at this period. I know of only one other instance of a “new” Paxs type moneyer having come to light since the publication of Norman Kings in 1916.

Now that a die link has been established, I think it is quite possible to enlarge on the —-VAN ON— reading of the Lawrence Sale Catalogue to:

—IVANONIVDILI

The initial cross is probably at about 2 o’clock. The only letter of Paxs which is not mis-struck is the X but the arrangement seems to have been thus:

The name of the moneyer must remain quite uncertain for the present. I rule out as a possibility the IVAN found on Anglo-Saxon coins, since the spacing is strongly indicative of a 5- (or 6-) letter name. The letter before the V has the appearance of N but this could be deceptive. This would seem to be the earlier striking of the two coins; in fact I think it possible that this is the earliest Rhuddlan of the four which are now known and that its letter forms were copied by the die engravers of the crude pieces struck at Cardiff and “Devitun”.

Although the number of published specimens of the Rhuddlan mint is now doubled I do not think much, if any, further light is added to our present meagre knowledge of the background of the Welsh coinage of this period. But two interesting possibilities emerge. The reverse die of one of the three Cardiff coins in the B.M. (B.M.C. no. 583) is a perfectly regular die (in which respect it stands alone in the Welsh series) which has been partially defaced and altered. Was this done with the intention of superimposing a Cardiff reading or was forgery the sole objective? Brooke reads the inscription as:

★ —JNIONEIVRDI

but does not note that this is a regular die which has been intentionally altered.

This is surprising considering the superlative quality of Brooke’s work in this particular field (see Num. Chron., 4th ser., vol. xi and Norman Kings, pp. cxlix to cli). Unfortunately the die in its unaltered state does not seem to exist; at any rate it cannot be identified from any readings in B.M.C. Following the usual precedent in operations of this kind there is no attempt to tamper with the unimportant letters —-AN ON—. Could this possibly be a Rhuddlan die of the same moneyer as the —IVAN coin?
This is against the run of the epigraphical evidence which points so strongly to the Rhuddlan dies (or at any rate certainly the reverse dies) having been engraved "locally" but the coincidence of the—AN name seems well worth mentioning. Another interesting conjecture is as to whether the name—IVAN could possibly be the inspiration of the inscription on the reverse of that much discussed coin the "Lewellyn of Wales" (Carlyon-Britton coll., lot no. 1329) on which Brooke's final verdict is that it is a blundered William II type 2 struck at Rhuddlan. Does the reading of:

\[-JHRVVEOVRVBDI0\]

have some vague affinity with the inscription on the "Paxs" coin? I fear these speculative possibilities must remain unresolved for the present.

The three Rhuddlan obverse dies cannot be faulted but the evidence seems to point to the two reverse dies at any rate having been engraved "locally". I cannot find an obverse die-link with either of the obvious English mints of Chester or Shrewsbury and it may be of significance to note that the coins of these two mints seem to be struck from perfectly normal "London" dies.

There is, however, one striking exception to this, viz. the well-known B.M.C. no. 938, the "Shrewsbury" coin with a barbarous reverse die intended to read +GODESBRAND ON SE which is from the same obverse die as the "Devitun" coin B.M.C. no. 883. This die link was first noticed and published by Carlyon-Britton in B.N.J. ii, and Brooke originally accepted the former's opinion that this implied a die movement. There is no doubt, however, that Brooke subsequently changed his views on this and came to the conclusion that the "Shrewsbury" coin with its barbarous work on both sides was probably an irregular product of the "Devitun" mint (see N.K., pp. cxxxix and clxxx). As such it is presumably a subtle piece of downright forgery.

It is clear that Brooke considered the Rhuddlan coins to be an official issue but his final verdict on the barbarous emissions of "Devitun" and Cardiff was that they are better regarded as in the light of siege pieces (English Coins, p. 80). This note takes the matter very little further but I should like to feel that it may be helpful as a starting point for more exhaustive research on this fascinating group of Norman coins, both from the angle of the historical background and the validity of the existing attributions to St. Davids and Cardiff.

F. Elmore Jones

Since this note was written a second specimen of the Cardiff coin B.M.C. 583 has appeared and is now in Commander R. F. Mack's collection. I am much indebted to Comdr. Mack for permission to refer to his coin in this footnote since it adds much to Brooke's reading of the moneyer's name from the B.M. specimen.

It is now pretty certain that the moneyer's name (the latter part of which is unaltered on the die) is --IEIN not --IIN. The first letter is fairly effectively erased; the second, only partially tampered with, looks very much like F. It is clear therefore that there is no possible connexion between this name and --VAN and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the name originally engraved on this regular style reverse die was SPEIN (Swegn or Swein) with the third and fourth letters transposed. This name was often blundered throughout the Norman period. Erasure of the original mint name is very effectively done and it would be
pure speculation to suggest how BRISTO has been altered to read something else but elements of such lettering seem to be visible and the interesting possibility emerges that this was a Bristol reverse die bearing Swein’s name (slightly blundered) which was sent (?) by sea for use at Cardiff.

As regards other altered reversed dies, e.g. the London/“Exeter” and London/“Canterbury” alterations so fully discussed by Brooke in the Introduction to B.M.C., it is assumed that the underlying motive must have been connected with forgery.

Is that also applicable here or was the die actually sent from an English mint to a Welsh one?

It is significant to note that Bristol of all the regular PAXS type mints is the only one to have used “local” obverse dies of unofficial workmanship alongside perfectly normal “London” dies and these have an affinity with the barbarous products of Cardiff and Devitun. At least two such are known (see B.N.J. vi, pl. XIII, nos. 11 and 13) but these are not nearly so crude as B.M.C. 583 and the degree of barbarity of this latter seems definitely to link it with the same workshop as was responsible for the Cardiff and Devitun “irregulars”. It is equally significant to note that both specimens of the “Spien” coin are of good weight and fine metal.

It is to be hoped that this reverse die in its unaltered state, or this obverse die with another reverse, will one day put in an appearance to shed a clearer light on the interesting possibilities which now emerge from the extended reading of this puzzling piece.

A NEW IRREGULAR PENNY OF STEPHEN

Recently there was shown at the British Museum through the good offices of Mr. A. Warhurst, Curator of the Northampton Museum, an unusual medieval penny found at Shire Lodge Farm, Corby:

![Image of penny](image)

The coin weighs 15.9 grains and the die-axis is 120°. The metal is apparently silver, but gives an impression of debasement. The obverse type is a naturalistic, facing, crowned and bearded portrait, the face being unusually large so as to fill the whole field. There are traces of drapery below the chin, and a diminutive right-hand holds a tiny fleur-de-lis sceptre. The crown approximates to that on coins of Henry I, Class XIV but is coarser, and the pellets and fleurs are smaller. The effect is generally striking. Only the initial cross and the first two letters of the king’s name are legible:

\[ + \sim T \]

but there can be little doubt but that the legend originally read STIEFNE R (EX) in full.

The reverse is exactly that of Class XV of Henry I, and those letters of the legend that are legible are clear beyond dispute:

\[ + A L F.........MMORT \]

The fourth letter of the moneyer’s name appears to be R or P but the real difficulty is to complete the mint-name. One’s first thought is for a new mint, but the find-spot suggests blundered (0) N N O R T
(Northampton) though the absence of colon stops in Type XV would be exceptional. Since, however, the types are irregular, both individually and in combination, judgement should perhaps be reserved to a later date, and for the present it seems sufficient simply to record the existence of what appears to be a new irregular coin of Stephen, and to invite comment from numismatists and historians alike.

R. H. M. Dolley

A PRE-TREATY EDWARD III GROAT, LAWRENCE TYPE G, WITH A NEW REVERSE

The obverse of this groat is of the usual type G.

The reverse shows reverse-barred N's, and annulets in the first and second quarters, of differing types.

That in the first quarter, under DON—if it indeed can be called an annulet—is larger than normal, and takes the form of three short curved bars between the pellets.

That in the second quarter, under CIVI, is of normal size and form (Pl. XV, 1).

The coin is in the writer's collection.

E. C. Linton

A NINETEENTH CENTURY SCOTTISH HOARD OF EDWARD PENCE

807 coins—deposit c. 1345?

Through the kindness of Dr. J. H. Tasker of Sheffield, the present writer has had the privilege of examining and recording a large collection of Edwardian pence that must obviously represent part if not the whole of a major hoard. Inquiries have established that the collection was in the possession of a distinguished Scots family at the beginning of this century, but it has not been possible to identify the coins with any of the recorded nineteenth-century finds, although one would hesitate to rule out the possibility that they are in fact to be associated with a hoard already known to numismatic science. However, the fact that the find is of "pre-Fox vintage" itself is sufficient to warrant publication with the coins arranged in accordance with the Fox classification, and it is to be hoped that students of metrology may find it useful to have a record of a long run of weights.

The principal interest of the hoard lies in its inclusion of a small number of "florin" pence of Edward III. While not unprecedented, their presence is welcome, if only because the parallel absence of pence from the years 1327-35 provides confirmation of the view that the latter were struck in very small numbers and are extremely rare. One hastens to add that the "florin" pence cannot be intruders—although with the 807 coins there was a worn James II second coinage groat—
as the majority of them are distinguished by a brownish patination which is a feature of a number of coins in the hoard.

Of the coins 797 are English pence, and the 793 which are amenable to the Fox classification may be briefly summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edward I</th>
<th>Fox I</th>
<th>Fox II</th>
<th>Fox III</th>
<th>Fox IV</th>
<th>Fox V</th>
<th>Fox VI</th>
<th>Fox VII</th>
<th>Fox VIII</th>
<th>Fox IX</th>
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It will be seen that the relative proportions of the Fox classes by no means follow the same pattern as in the Boyton and Bootham finds, and there can be little doubt that a great many more finds will have to be recorded in the same detail before we can begin to collate the coins and the figures for bullion coined. Even so, we are justified in remarking two periods at least of intensive coinage, one c. 1280–5 and the other c. 1300–10.

The more notable coins in the find are illustrated on the accompanying plate (PI. XIV, 21–30). The X/VIII mule is perhaps the most important, but the affinities of some of the other coins to the Scots and Berwick series do seem worthy of remark. It is perhaps surprising that a Scots find should contain so few Scots coins, but it must be remembered that we do not know to what extent the hoard may have been picked over before reaching its present owner. Generally speaking the coins have the appearance of having seen considerable circulation, and in fairness to the English moneyers it should be pointed out
that an unusually high proportion of the light-weight coins have the appearance of having been clipped. It only remains for the writer to express his thanks to Mr. Elmore Jones and to Mr. Ian Stewart for their assistance in sorting and classifying several hundreds of the coins, and to Mrs. J. S. Strudwick and Mr. H. S. A. Copinger for weighing virtually the whole hoard.

**ENGLAND**

**BERWICK**

Blunt Class IIIa 24.1
IIIb 21.5
IVc 24.1
IIIa/IV 21.4

**BRISTOL**

Fox Class III Early S. 20.6
Late S. 21.1

**BURY ST. EDMUNDS**

Fox Class Xc 24.5, 22.6, 19.9
Xlb 22.5
XIV 20.9

**CANTERBURY**

Fox Class III Early S. 21.7, 21.4, 16.8
Late S. 21.6, 21.5, 21.1, 19.8, 18.5, 19.2
IVd 23.8, 23.2, 20.7, 19.1, 16.9
IVe 22.1, 21.6, 20.5 (2)
VIIa 21.6
IXa 21.5, 21.4
IXa/b 22.0
Xb var. 20.5
Xc 23.9, 23.5 (2), 23.4, 23.0, 22.9, 22.8 (2), 22.7 (2), 22.6 (2), 22.5 (3), 22.4 (2), 22.3 (2), 22.2 (5), 22.1 (5), 22.0 (7), 21.9 (3), 21.8 (4), 21.7 (2), 21.6 (3), 21.5 (11), 21.4 (4), 21.3 (4), 21.2 (6), 21.1 (2), 21.0 (4), 20.9 (8), 20.8 (4), 20.7 (3), 20.6 (4), 20.4, 20.3 (4), 20.1, 20.0 (4), 19.9, 19.8, 19.6, 19.3 (2), 19.0 (2), 18.3 (2), 18.2, 18.0 (2), 17.9, 17.8, 17.4, 17.0 (2), 16.8, 16.1 (chipped), 14.9 (chipped)
IXb/X 22.1
XI 23.0, 22.6, 22.3, 22.2 (2), 22.1, 22.0 (3), 21.9 (2), 21.8 (2), 21.6, 21.2 (2), 21.0 (2), 20.9, 20.8, 20.7 (2), 20.6 (2), 20.5, 20.0, 18.7, 18.6 (chipped)
XIC 17.5
XIII 22.6, 22.3, 22.2, 22.0, 21.7 (2), 21.5, 21.0, 19.8
XIV 23.2, 22.8, 22.0, 21.9, 21.8, 21.7 (2), 21.3, 21.2, 20.9, 20.8, 18.7, 18.3, 16.8 (chipped), 16.0 (chipped), 12.5 (chipped)
**Miscellanea**

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<td>var. (W) 21·2 (Pl. XIV, 21)</td>
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Miscellanea

Xb var. (EDWR'R) 23-1 (Pl. XIV, 22), 22-0
Xc var. (d) with Scots lettering 19-0 (Pl. XIV, 23)
(b) reading EDWR 16-6 (Pl. XIV, 24)
(c) slipped striking 20-0
(d) unusual bust 19-5 (Pl. XIV, 25)
Xa/VIII 21-2 (Pl. XIV, 26)
Xa/IX 21-9, 21-3, 21-1, 20-9, 20-6, 19-9, 19-6
Xb/IXb 22-2, 21-8 (3), 21-7, 19-6, 19-0
Xla 22-8, 22-7, 21-8, 21-7 (2), 21-2, 20-9, 20-8, 20-7, 20-6, 19-5, 19-2, 13-2
Xla var. (open E) 16-5 (Pl. XIV, 27)
Xlb 22-9, 22-5 (2), 22-4, 22-2, 21-7, 21-5 (2), 21-3 (2), 21-0 (2), 20-6 (2), 20-3, 20-0, 19-8, 19-3, 19-2, 18-6, 18-4, 18-2, 15-4
Xla/b 22-5, 21-5
Xlb/a 22-3, 20-5, 18-4
Xlc 20-5
XIII 23-0, 22-8, 22-3, 21-7 (3), 20-8, 18-3
XIV 22-4, 21-2, 17-5
XV–b 22-9 (2), 22-8, 22-7, 22-4, 21-7 (2), 21-1, 20-4, 19-1 (chipped)
XVc 22-2, 22-0, 21-7 (chipped), 21-6, 21-1, 20-6, 18-2, 18-0 (chipped)
XVc var. (reading EDV) 22-5 (Pl. XIV, 28)
XVc var. (pellet stops) 20-7 (Pl. XIV, 29)
FLORIN 21-6, 21-1, 21-0, 20-6, 20-5 (2), 19-4

Halfpence 1335–1343 issue 10-0, 9-2

Newcastle
Fox Class III Early S. 20-9
Xc– 18-2
IXb/X 21-9, 19-8

York
Royal Mint
Fox Class II 23-0, 22-8
III 20-0

Archbishop de Wickwaine
Fox Class III 20-4

Ireland

Dublin
Allen Class A var. (pellet at beginning of legend) 22-4
C 21-9
D 18-0
DODFORD (NORTHANTS) TREASURE TROVE

In July 1955 a woman lifting potatoes in the kitchen garden of the Porch House, Dodford near Weedon, came across a small gold coin. This has since been identified as a Burgundian imitation of an English quarter-noble of the type struck in Flanders for Philip the Bold between 1388 and his death in 1404. The coin was submitted to the local museum, and the coroner informed. At the ensuing inquest, a verdict of treasure trove was returned, and the finder has received the full market value of the coin, which has been acquired for the National Collection where this particular denomination was not hitherto represented (Pl. XV, 2).

This is perhaps the first occasion on which the Burgundian quarter-noble imitation has been recorded with an English find-spot, though Mr. J. D. A. Thompson kindly points out that the noble imitation occurred in the Westbury hoard. Even on the Continent it is by no means a common coin—Mlle. Jacqueline Lallemand informs me that there are only two specimens in the coin cabinet at Brussels. Unfortunately the Dodford specimen has been heavily though neatly clipped, so that as much as a third of some of the letters in the legends is missing. It is beyond doubt this clipping that explains the low weight, only 23.5 gr., for the evidence of other coins is that the standard was rigorously maintained. Two nobles in the British Museum, one ex Banks, weigh 119.4 and 117.0 gr., and a specimen of the half-noble—from the Eeckeren hoard—weighs 59.5 gr. A manuscript note of Dr. George Brooke’s records an assay of a third noble which was found to be 0.969 fine, which is no bad approximation to a theoretical standard of “xxiii caras et iii quars d’aloy”. Apart from this clipping the coin is exceedingly well preserved, and shows little trace of wear. In consequence one is reluctant to date its concealment much after the last decade of the fourteenth century.

The obverse type approximates very closely to that of the quarter-
noble of Richard II, the Burgundian arms being substituted for those of the English king. The legend runs:

\[ + \text{PRIDE} \text{DE} \text{DEI} \text{DVX} \text{BURGII} \text{COMITAN} \]

The reverse is even more closely modelled on that of the English coin, the legend being identical and the only significant criterion being the replacement of the R, lis, or pellet in the centre of the field by a P. Generally the coin corresponds very closely to that illustrated by Deschamps de Pas (Revue Numismatique, 1861, pl. VIII, 17), but we may note a variant in the obverse legend. Such is the standard of execution, that one cannot but endorse the comment made by Deschamps de Pas upon the noble, “c'est l'imitation parfaite”.

R. H. M. Dolley

WREKENTON (GATESHEAD) GOLD FIND

In July 1954 whilst digging a hole as part of the preparations for a new radio mast near Ravensworth Golf Course, Wrekenton, Gateshead-on-Tyne, a builders’ labourer unearthed two gold nobles of Henry VI, and at the inquest held on 11 February 1955, the find was agreed by the coroner’s jury to have been “accidentally lost” and not to be treasure trove.

The coins had been found at a depth of some four feet below the present surface, and practically on the supposed site of the Roman road across Gateshead Fell to the bridge across the River Tyne into Newcastle. This road had undoubtedly been used in medieval times, as had been proved by the discovery in 1941 of a Tudor type horseshoe some 500 yards south of the find-spot of the coins.

The jury in presenting their verdict stated that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the coins had been hidden, and being on the site of the road they had probably been lost by a traveller.

The coins are described as follows:


   Obv. \textit{HENRICI} \textit{DI} \textit{GRATIA} \textit{REX ANGL} \textit{EHRANC} \textit{DNI} \textit{SER} \textit{B}
   Lis at wrist of sword arm (no mascle on obv.).
   + ☄ ☄ ☄ on side of ship.

   Rev. \textit{INCITAVTRANSIGNESPERO} \textit{MEDIVMDIIORVIBAT}
   Die axis ↓. Wt. 107.75 gr.


   Obv. \textit{HENRICI} \textit{DI} \textit{GRATIA} \textit{REX} \textit{ANGI} \textit{EHRANC} \textit{DNS} \textit{HYB}
   Annulet by wrist of sword arm.
   ☄ ☄ ☄ ☄ ☄ on side of ship.

   Rev. \textit{INCITAVTR} \textit{TRANSIGNESP} \textit{PER} \textit{MEDIVMDIIORVIBAT}
   Annulet in first spandrel of tressure.
   Die axis . Wt. 107.75 gr.

J. H. Corbitt
AN UNPUBLISHED "MULE" OF THE "PATTERN" TOURNAI GROAT OF HENRY VIII

So long ago as 1922, in volume xvi of our Journal, the writer published the "true" coin of the "pattern" Tournai groat having on obverse the mint-mark Portcullis crowned (an open crown) struck over ρ crowned (an arched or closed crown) and on reverse the decorative trefoils in the forks of the cross and mint-mark Portcullis crowned (Pl. XV, 3). This coin still appears to be unique. A few examples of the "mule" with obverse of "pattern" type and reverse of the ordinary type are known (Pl. XV, 4).

The new "mule" has the obverse of the ordinary type with mint-mark Portcullis crowned, but with reverse of the "pattern" type with the decorative trefoils in the forks of the cross and mint-mark, Portcullis crowned (Pl. XV, 5). This also appears to be, at present, unique. It is interesting to note that this new coin is struck from a different reverse die to the first coin. There is a saltire stop after POSVI. It may tend to confirm the suggestion that at least two reverse dies were prepared for each obverse die? All three coins illustrated are in the writer's collection.

RAYMOND CARLYON-BRITTON

A NOTE ON THE YORK SIXPENCES OF CHARLES I AND AN UNPUBLISHED SHILLING OF THE SAME MINT AND REIGN

York Sixpences

No. 1. As Hawkins No. 1; Ruding xxi. 7; Snelling x. 11. Without C and R crowned at sides of shield, but my specimen has a feature apparently not previously noticed. Namely, under the ball and cross surmounting the arches of the crown over the shield on the reverse and over the central cross of the crown band, what appears to be Ε. Can this be meant for a concealed Β or N.B. in monogram, for Nicholas Briot? The stops on this coin are lozenges throughout (Pl. XV, 6).

No. 2. As Hawkins No. 2; Ruding xxi. 8; Snelling x. 12. This has C and R crowned at sides of shield, and has lozenge stops throughout (Pl. XV, 7).

No. 3. As No. 2 but on the reverse a bezant as stop before and after AVSPICE, other stops lozenges (Pl. XV, 8).

No. 4. As No. 2 but on obverse, a lozenge at beginning and end of legend, other stops pellets. On reverse, a bezant as stop before and after AVSPICE, other stops lozenges (Pl. XV, 9).

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 appear to be unpublished variants.

York Shilling

Obverse. Much like Hawkins No. 1, Ruding xxi. 4, but there is no

stop before CAROLVS, the bust differs slightly and there is rather more hair shown under the crown at the back of the king's head.

_Reverse._ The legend is differently spaced, so: CHRIS/TO•AVSP/ICE•RE/CNO (all others of Hawkins Nos. 1 and 2 that I have seen read CHRIST/O•AVSPE/CE•REC/NO). Over the shield between EB and OD there is decoration, so: ₪. and at either side of the shield, where the cross emerges, there is ＿. In the forks of the cross are single pellets (Pl. XV, 10) and not what I call, for want of a better name, "sprigs" as on Hawkins No. 1 (Pl. XV, 11) and the bezants1 on a long stalk that occur on Hawkins No. 2 (Pl. XV, 12).

All the above coins are in the writer's collection.

RAYMOND CARLYON-BRITTON

1 The punch for these bezants, which are "hatched", appears to be the same as that used for the bezant stops before and after AVSPICE on the sixpences Nos. 3 and 4, above.
REVIEWS

The Mint Towns of England and Wales. Spink & Sons, Ltd. 5s.

This new map is a most useful companion to existing publications and will doubtless become of use not only to young students but also to hardened specialists, searchers into its uncertainties, and those who have considerable knowledge of the early coinage of this country. It may also be a means of provoking interest in mint names and places where little or none had been before, and also create a demand for further works of its kind.

Looking at it therefore with a beginner’s eye, let it be noticed at once that the map is large and clear, giving a black and white drawing of the coastline of England and Wales with a small portion of Scotland and Ireland. Upon this, apart from the names of the mints with their localities marked by bold dots, only rivers and English boundaries are shown. Questions of production can be answered by reference to a list at the top of the map where the mints are grouped by counties together with a key to their periods of known activity. An early glance challenges investigation which in its turn gives rise to such straightforward yet significant questions as (a) why are such a large proportion of these mints of the Saxon and Norman periods? (b) why are some of these places of undoubted importance while others are little known or even now practically non-existent? and (c) if there were so many mints, why were they not more widely dispersed instead of being clustered so obviously in the south?

To the critical eye of the enthusiast the map has little interest beyond the fourteenth century, and a student of the later hammered or the milled English series will surely not want to check the locality of Bristol or Birmingham for instance, or be particularly interested in their earlier neighbouring mints. The map will, however, appeal strongly to the considerable bulk of persons who limit their studies to the long and fascinating period of history when the silver penny held its own as the sole piece of currency in these islands. They form almost a class unto themselves, collect with remarkable avidity, become partial to certain localities, and even devote a life’s interest to the pennies of a particular neighbourhood. The map is made for this, and upon either side of it an inconsistency is noticeable when the compilers remember, for example, the Stuart at Exeter but forget the Ancient British at Colchester.

Broadly speaking, this map shows the significance of places which acquired the right to strike their own coins about a thousand years ago, and its study is bound to give rise to questions relating to that time. How, for instance, could it be shown where the numismatic evidence is super-abundant and where it is so scarce as to hang upon the existence of a single coin? How difficult will it be, and what are the possibilities for the doubtful to be clearly established and the question marks removed? What are the chances of new mints other
than Bridgnorth and Newport (Salop) being added and existing mints such as Gothabyrig (Essex) deducted? And will it ever be possible to find a place upon the map for coins which still appear to spell nonsense to the modern reader?

Apart from the publishers we should certainly feel grateful to Mr. Elmore Jones for the benefit of his great knowledge, to Mr. Dolley for his very up to date and painstaking work, and to Mr. Linecar for his draughtsmanship.

No doubt the popularity of this map, together with some healthy criticism of its shortcomings, will give some indication of the scope that exists for a series.

_G. V. D._


This is a remarkably good example of a general work on numismatics. Mr. Forrer, besides having acquired considerable experience in the vagaries of collectors (an attractive but unpredictable race!), has been brought up in a first-class school for the scientific study of numismatics; no one who had the pleasure of knowing his father can doubt that. The book covers a wide range of subjects from ancient Greek coins to jettons and paper money, and Mr. Forrer has contrived to write interestingly about all of them. He is well versed in pure numismatics and understands the importance of coin-evidence to historians, but is mainly concerned to initiate his readers into the technical and practical side of his subject. In this part of the book, which I regard as the most valuable, he gives a great deal of information about the technique of striking (and casting) coins through the ages, advice about how to arrange and keep them, how to distinguish forgeries and electrotybes (a most interesting chapter) and how to make plaster casts and photograph coins.

The photographic reproduction of coins is a much discussed question, but it is increasingly evident that direct photography—if properly done—is the right answer. Mr. Forrer prefers to illustrate coins from plaster casts, but keeps an open mind; his own plates, while not perfect, are very well selected and of good quality. They reflect clearly his extensive knowledge of European coins. Much useful material is included in the appendixes, one of which contains a list of numismatic terms and names, the other a select but comprehensive bibliography. This is the sort of book which I, for one, find convenient for answering difficult questions at short notice.

_J. D. A. T._

_Coins,_ by Howard W. A. Linecar, Ernest Benn Limited, 1955. 15s.

Mr. Linecar's book provides the beginner in collecting with much helpful information to encourage him to turn from the uncritical amassing of miscellaneous old coins to reasoned collecting. In this respect the first three chapters are particularly useful. Of the chapters on English coins those dealing with the milled series show a greater
familiarity with the subject than do those on hammered coins. In this book there is much to praise and little to criticize, but if another edition is called for, the halfpennies credited to Richard III in the appendix (p. 163) should be given to him in the text as well (p. 82). The sentence (p. 81) beginning, “The study of mint marks or privy marks as some of them are called” is misleading as it stands. On page 110 the name of Rawlins might have been mentioned in speaking of the Oxford crown for which he engraved the dies. It is perhaps time to suggest that the names of Hawkins and Kenyon be omitted from lists of reliable books of reference. Surely beginners should not be encouraged to buy these outmoded and expensive books when an up-to-date Brooke’s English Coins is available. In the copy under review some of the plates are too faintly printed to be distinct, but the inclusion of the twelve-sided threepenny piece of Edward VIII was a happy idea.

E. J. W.


Assisted as regards a number of important Kufic coins by Miss Beatrice Granberg, Dr. Salmo has published two recent finds from western Finland which inter alia contain respectively 86 and 11 Anglo-Saxon coins. The larger of the two finds is interesting because, while 85 of the coins are of Æthelræd II, the single coin of Cnut is of his second and not his first substantive type, i.e. Hild. G and not Hild. E. A number of pieces appear to be unrecorded. The smaller hoard is unusual because it consists entirely of Hand and Crux coins of Æthelræd II. It leaves little room for doubt but that Hild. B2 is later than Hild. Br, and the complete absence of Hild. B3 is equally suggestive. Important for the student of imitations is a twelfth piece with very unusual legends, and the only complaint that can be levelled against Dr. Salmo’s extremely competent handling of the English material is that he has not illustrated more of the coins.

R. H. M. D.

The Church of St. Bertelin at Stafford: Excavation Report. Edited by Adrian Oswald, F.S.A. Published by the City of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 1955. 4s. 6d.

This is the first research report to be published by the Birmingham Museum and it is to be hoped will prove to be the precursor of many more. From a numismatic point of view the main interest lies in the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cut farthing which Mr. Dolley is able to show convincingly is a London coin of the Crux type of Æthelred II. This was found in a stratum above a large wooden cross, the most important find in the excavations, and is evidence for an Anglo-Saxon dating for the cross of before or about A.D. 1000. A number of sixteenth- to seventeenth-century jettons were also found and are fully recorded.

C. E. B.
PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY

1903-8 P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, D.L., F.S.A.
1909 W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
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1922 GRANT R. FRANCIS—from 28 June
1923-5 GRANT R. FRANCIS
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1928 LIEUT.-COL. H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.—from 22 February
1929-32 LIEUT.-COL. H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
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1938-45 H. W. TAFFS, M.B.E.
1946-50 CHRISTOPHER E. BLUNT, O.B.E., F.S.A.
1951-4 EDGAR J. WINSTANLEY
1955 HORACE H. KING, M.A.

THE JOHN SANFORD SALTUS GOLD MEDAL

This medal is awarded by ballot of all the members triennially “to the Member of the Society whose paper or papers appearing in the Society’s publications shall receive the highest number of votes from the Members, as being in their opinion the best in the interest of numismatic science”.

The medal was founded by the late John Sanford Saltus, Officer de la Légion d’Honneur, of New York, a vice-President of the Society, by the gift of £200 in the year 1910; and so that the triennial periods should be computed from the inauguration of the Society, the Rules provided that the medal should be awarded in the years 1910 and 1911, and thenceforward triennially.

Medallists

1911 MISS HELEN FARQUHAR
1914 W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.
1917 L. A. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.
1920 LIEUT.-COL. H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.
1923 H. ALEXANDER PARSONS
Proceedings of the Society

1926 GRANT R. FRANCIS, F.S.A.
1929 J. S. SHIRLEY-FOX, R.B.A.
1932 CHARLES WINTER
1935 RAYMOND CARLYON-BRITTON
1938 WILLIAM C. WELLS
1941 CUTHBERT A. WHITTON, B.A.
1944 Not awarded
1947 R. CYRIL LOCKETT, J.P., F.S.A.
1950 CHRISTOPHER E. BLUNT, O.B.E., F.S.A.
1953 DEREK F. ALLEN, B.A., F.S.A.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL 1955

President: HORACE H. KING, M.A.

Director: G. V. DOUBLEDAY
Treasurer: J. M. ASHBY, M.A.
Librarian: W. FORSTER

Secretary: R. H. M. DOLLEY, B.A., F.S.A.


ORDINARY MEETING
26 JANUARY 1955

MR. H. H. KING, President, in the Chair

Resignations

LT.-COL. G. S. M. BURTON and MR. J. B. KAY.

Elections

MR. F. BROOKS, MUS. BAC., L.R.A.M., 27 Playfields Drive, Parkstone, Dorset.
MR. G. E. L. CARTER, M.A., Pine Hollow, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.
THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITETS MYNTKABINETT, Oslo.

Exhibitions

By MR. ALBERT BALDWIN:
Five choice Ancient British coins from the Lockett Collection.

By COMMANDER R. P. MACK:
Fifteen Ancient British coins in illustration of the paper.
MR. D. F. ALLEN read an informal paper, illustrated at the end by slides, in the course of which he suggested that perhaps too much attention had been paid to the element of copying in Ancient British coins and too little to the meaning of the designs. He argued that the coins could be used to throw light on a number of archaeological problems such as the appearance of the Ancient Britons, their dress, arms and armour, tactics, domestic animals, crops, industries, music, jewellery, furniture, and religion. At times the evidence of the coins might be in conflict with popular conceptions; for example, the speaker claimed that there was no Ancient British coin to provide conclusive evidence for body painting or long moustaches, and it was necessary to consider the coins very carefully in relation to other archaeological survivals.

A long discussion followed, in the course of which the following took part: Mr. Brailsford from the British Museum, Mr. Albert Baldwin, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Mangakis, Mr. Rigold, and Mr. Shortt, all of whom paid tribute to the speaker's mastery of his subject.

ORDINARY MEETING
23 FEBRUARY 1955
MR. H. H. KING, President, in the Chair

Resignation

MR. P. H. SELLWOOD.

Elections

MR. J. H. CORBITT, Black Gate Museum, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
MR. H. EGAN, PH.D., 49 Medway Gardens, Wembley, Middlesex.

Exhibitions
The evening was devoted to exhibitions primarily of a medallic nature, and the exhibitors spoke on an unusually wide range of exhibits—

By MR. R. MERRIFIELD, of the Guildhall Museum:
One obverse and two reverse dies for the shilling of James I, i.m. grapes.

By MR. J. F. LOFFET:
The collar, star, badge, and sash of a Grand Commander of the Indian Empire conferred upon Sir George Faudel Phillips, Lord Mayor of London 1896/7, together with original documents anent it.

By MR. O. F. PARSONS:
Four plates and two counters engraved by Simon Van de Passe, with portraits of James I and Anne of Denmark and Prince Charles; three cliche medalets from the end of the first quarter of the seventeenth century; and two early casts in brass of the

By DR. J. P. C. KENT, on behalf of the DIRECTOR OF THE LEEDS CITY MUSEUMS:
A piedfort tin version of the Crown of the Rose believed to be a contemporary tooled-up cast from a genuine piece and possibly intended as a weight.

By MR. J. M. ASHBY:
A sixpence of Philip and Mary dated 1554 and reading DEVS on the reverse; and a first issue halfpenny of William III, probably of 1697, reading GVLIEMVS.

By MR. D. F. SPINK:
Nine Stuart medals of unusual rarity and/or quality.

By MR. R. H. M. DOLLEY:
Plaster casts of a short cross penny of Rhuddlan communicated by M. Lafaurie and stated to occur in a recent French find to be dated by the English coins not later than 1205; and a typescript copy of the dissertation of Mrs. U. M. Ericson on the subject of the names of the English moneyers occurring in the great Igelosa hoard from Skane.

ORDINARY MEETING
16 MARCH 1955
MR. H. H. KING, President, in the Chair

Elections
MR. N. C. BALLINGAL, c/o Maclaine, Watson & Co., P.O. Box 2001, Djakarta, Indonesia.
MR. A. E. OSBORNE, 6 Portland Street, Warsop, Notts.
MR. R. H. BARKER (Junior Member), 1 Coniston Road, Whitton Park, Twickenham, Middlesex.

Death
The death was announced of MR. P. G. WATERFIELD.

Exhibitions
By MR. P. F. PURVEY:
An unpublished variety struck in tin of the Penzance 2s. token issued by Samuel Higgs & Son, from the same obverse as Davis 27 but from an unpublished reverse.

By MR. ELMORE JONES:
Pennies of Edward the Confessor, Brooke Type 1 and 4, struck at Wilton and Salisbury respectively by the moneyer Wineman, a cast of a Br. 1 penny of Wilton by the moneyer Ælfstan (B.M.C., 1325) and a Br. 1/5 mule from the same obverse die but by the moneyer Ælfwine (B.M.C. 1327). These are the subject of a note in the present number.
By MR. PETER SEABY:
Four continental imitations, of good weight and purity, of the sovereign of George V with dates 1912, 1916, 1917, and 1919; seven medalets of John Wilkes, including one struck on a George II halfpenny; six medalets illustrative of the "Hanover Jack" and its prototypes.

By MR. C. S. S. LYON:
Thirteen Northumbrian stycas, including seven of the moneyer Monne struck from obverses of Eanred, Æthelred II, Redwulf, and an archbishop Eanbald all with the same reverse die; two stycas of Eanred from the same obverse die but by the moneys Monne and Wintred, together with one of Æthelred II from the same reverse as the Wintred; and three more stycas of Eanred by the moneys Fordred, Gadutels, and Odilo but from a single obverse die.

Paper
MR. R. STUART KINSEY read a paper discussing with extreme thoroughness the status of the Anglo-Saxon moneyer in the context of the Anglo-Saxon laws. It is hoped to print this paper in the next number.

A long and extremely valuable discussion of the paper followed in which the following took part: Messrs. King, Blunt, Doubleday, Elmore Jones, Albert Baldwin, Peter Seaby, Carter, Dolley, and Rigold.

ORDINARY MEETING
27 APRIL 1955
MR. H. H. KING, President, in the Chair

Resignation
MR. J. HANKINSON

Elections
MR. W. B. M. WYLEY, 73 Kenilworth Avenue, Coventry.
MR. E. V. BUXTON, 48 Denton Avenue, East Rockaway, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.
THE DIRECTOR, THE ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM, Edinburgh i.

Exhibitions
By MR. R. H. M. DOLLEY:
Electrotypes, casts and photographs in illustration of his paper.
By MR. IAN STEWART:
Short cross pennies of Shrewsbury and Durham; a new variety of a Henry VII angel, i.m. anchor vertical/anchor right, P of PER over inverted anchor; halfpence and farthings of Edward III; a penny of William I, type III, in base metal and from an altered reverse die perhaps reading originally +PVLFPINEONLYNDI;
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Henry VII profile half-groats with keys, i.m. martlet; a Stamford penny of Æthelræd II Brooke i (true first type) reading +PVLFGRMOSTAM and with an annulet erased on the reverse die.

By MR. PETER SEABY:
A short cross penny of Shrewsbury (Cl. IV, Ive); a Henry V groat from irregular dies (weight 48 grains); a fourteenth century (?) Boy Bishop lead token from Bury St. Edmunds; an unpublished penny of Eadred, Brooke Type 1, of the moneyer Heorferth, reading: •/HEOR/+++/FERDM•.

By MR. ELMORE JONES:
A penny of Æthelræd II, B.M.C. IIa, reading +AEESTAN M0NIPAN, apparently Newport, an unpublished mint for the reign; four die-linked short cross pennies of the Shrewsbury mint (moneyers Ive and Reinald).

By MR. A. E. BAGNALL:
A cut halfpenny of Anlaf, raven type, moneyer Æthelferth; a London penny of Alfred with obverse legend continuous above bust; a rare Worcester penny of Edward the Confessor of B.M.C. Type XIV; a penny of Matilda and a York penny of Eustace Fitzjohn; a Scarborough shilling and sixpence of Charles I; a gold half-guinea token of Sheffield of 1812 and two 40s. tokens of Reading of the same year in gold and silver: a penny of Wiglaf, moneyer "Œllhun", from the Dorking hoard and the Ryan collection.

Exhibited on behalf of MR. H. SCHNEIDER:
A cast of a "pure" Trefoil Noble of Henry VI of the Trefoil Issue, 1438-43 (Pl. XV. 13).

Trefoil to left of shield: ship ornaments, lion-lis-lion-lis-lion-lis. The saltire stops before and after Z are somewhat doubtful.

Rev. h:C:AVTO*-.TRANSIENS.PER-.MEDIIV:ILLO:IBAT
Mint mark lis. There seem to be traces of a pellet before the word PER.

The only other "pure" Trefoil Noble of Henry VI was recorded by the late Mr. C. A. Whitton in Part II of his paper "The Heavy Coinage of Henry VI". This coin is listed as London Noble 32 on page 26 of the reprint (B.N.J. xxiii, p. 230) and illustrated on Pl. IV, 6. On the obverse this coin, which is in the British Museum, has the saltire stops somewhat differently arranged and the ship ornaments are: lion-lis-lion-lis-lion. On the reverse it reads IRC, otherwise it has the same features.

The exhibited cast reveals therefore the existence of a new obverse and a new reverse die.
MR. R. H. M. DOLLEY read three short notes. In the first he attributed a coin of Æthelræd II, Hild. B. 1, reading +HILDEMOMED, to the abbatial mint of Peterborough, an unpublished Anglo-Saxon mint. In the second he showed that there were a number of obverse die-links between the mints of “Hamtun”, “Hamwic”, and Winchester, and argued that coins of “Hamtun” must be divided between Northampton and Southampton instead of being forced into one or the other. In the third he argued that documentary evidence concerning the Shrewsbury Mint, published as long ago as 1929, was completely at variance with the accepted short cross chronology. In the speaker’s opinion the evidence of the Pipe Rolls was conclusive, and Types II–IV inclusive are virtually without chronological significance. The first of these notes was printed in the last number of the Journal.

In the discussion that followed, Messrs. King, Baldwin, Blunt, Rigold, Elmore Jones, Doubleday, Seaby, and Stewart took part.

ORDINARY MEETING
25 MAY 1955

MR. H. H. KING, President, in the Chair

Death
The President announced the death of Sir John Hanham, a Vice-President of the Society.

Elections
PROFESSOR MICHAEL GRANT, O.B.E., P.R.N.S., 9 Merchiston Avenue, Edinburgh
MR. W. H. PITCHFORK, Thurnholmes, Owston Ferry, Doncaster.
MR. E. WODAK, P.O. Box 539, Singapore.

Exhibitions
DR. J. P. C. KENT exhibited a number of mounted casts and, by the courtesy of Messrs. A. H. BALDWIN, some unpublished coins in illustration of his paper.
DR. J. P. C. KENT read a paper "Some Prolegomena to James I". The speaker discussed problems that had arisen in the course of his recent work on a projected British Museum Catalogue of the gold and silver coinage of James I. He stressed the small output of standard gold as evidenced by the reuse of dies in as many as nine successive privy marks, and gave new reasons for dividing the unmarked pence between the Second and Third Coinages. He concluded his paper with a consideration of seventeenth-century mechanical coining methods and their relationship to the farthing tokens.

In a very full and appreciative discussion that followed, Messrs. Albert Baldwin, Peck, Liddell, Rigold, and Dolley took part.

ORDINARY MEETING
22 JUNE 1955
MR. H. H. KING, President, in the Chair

Elections

MR. W. E. CURRAN, 83 Barkly Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
MR. J. HUNT DEACON, c/o National Gallery, Adelaide, South Australia.
MR. J. DOUGLAS FERGUSON, Rock Island, Quebec, Canada.
MR. K. V. HEWITT, 44 Feenan Highway, Tilbury, Essex.
THE DIRECTOR, CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM, Lincoln.

Exhibitions

By MR. BLUNT:
An "offering penny" of Archbishop Æthered from the same reverse die as the ÆEthelwulf penny below.
On behalf of an anonymous member: A penny of ÆEthelwulf from the same reverse die as the above and the same obverse die as the well-known ÆEthelbald/ÆEthelwulf forgeries.

By MR. J. D. A. THOMPSON:
A modern forgery of a penny of Offa with runic reverse legend, perhaps a cast from the forgery illustrated by Lawrence, B.N. J. ii (1905), pl. I, 3.

By MR. FRED BALDWIN:
Forgeries of pennies of Ecgberht, B.M.C. i, by moneyers Swene and Tideman with the reverse die altered; pennies of Alfred, B.M.C. i, by the moneyers Oeamer and Osric, again from altered dies; a forgery of a penny of Offa; a forgery of a penny of Eadwig, portrait type, by the moneyer Alred from the same reverse die altered and the same obverse die as the Athulf forgery in B.M.;
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forger's dies for an Æthered penny and a forger's obverse die for a penny of Stephen and Matilda.

By MR. ALBERT BALDWIN:
An electrotype of a penny of Harold II and a striking in copper of Cricklade penny, made for the late Mr. L. A. Lawrence.

By MR. DAVID SPINK:
A number of electrotypes and casts of English coins.

By MR. GROVER:
A penny of Cnut (Brooke 3) from an altered reverse die (Wynsige, London?) and of very light weight and unusual fabric. Possibly one of the two surviving examples of an Anglo-Saxon plated contemporary forgery.

By MR. MANGAKIS:
Forgeries of a St. Martin penny, a penny of Eadmund and a York cut halfpenny of Stephen.

By MR. WHITTINGHAM:
A contemporary forgery of a Charles I shilling, m.m. triangle, from known dies but apparently struck on a piece of engraved silver plate with clear traces of an incised female figure.

By MR. DOLLEY:
Plaster-casts of a contemporary plated forgery of a Winchester penny of Æthelræd II in the British Museum, found in Herts.

Paper
MR. BLUNT read a paper by MR. J. D. A. THOMPSON and himself on some modern forgeries of Anglo-Saxon coins. This paper is printed in the present number. Mr. J. D. A. Thompson and Mr. Dolley added notes on various aspects of forgery, and there ensued a particularly interesting discussion in which many members took part.

ORDINARY MEETING
28 SEPTEMBER 1955
MR. H. H. KING, President, in the Chair

Deaths
The President announced the death of MR. H. W. TAFFS, a former President of the Society, and of MR. E. H. LEE.

Election
MR. JOHN GARTNER, 15 Guildford Lane, Melbourne, C1, Victoria, Australia.

Exhibitions
By MR. ELMORE JONES:
Five early pennies of Edward the Confessor:
1. B.M.C. type 1 (Brooke 2) ÆHNNA ON MEALMI (Malmesbury).
2. Same type +BRIHTPINE ON MEΛ (ditto).
3. B.M.C. type 2 (Brooke 3) +CILD ON BEDEP (Bedwin), unusual bust.
4. Same type _MISCINE ON ER (Cricklade). (Similar bust to n. 3.)
5. Same type +PULST7N ON POR (Warminster), pellet in rev. field; jewelled helmet.

Mr. Elmore Jones read the following note about his exhibition:
The two coins of B.M.C. type 1 (Brooke type 2) may be a pointer to the chronology of these early types. Both seem to be unique. If, as is quite probable, Malmesbury was a one-moneyer mint at that particular period these two coins definitely support the case for putting B.M.C. type 4 as the first substantive issue of the reign. The moneyer of one (HUNNA) is known under Canute, Harold I, Harthacnut and from one other coin of Edward the Confessor—a B.M.C. type 4. The moneyer of the second coin (BRIHTWINE) is known throughout all Edward’s later types, Harold II and the early types of William I. In the absence of further evidence it seems reasonable to infer that BRIHTWINE succeeded HUNNA whilst type 1 was current and therefore that type 4 precedes type 1. The three coins of B.M.C. type 2 (Brooke type 3) have no particular significance apart from the great rarity of the mints, but nos. 3 and 4 (the Bedwin and the Cricklade) have a bust which is omitted from Mr. Seaby’s excellent little drawings in the August Bulletin—a bust which is very similar to his figure C which I take to be that of B.M.C. 3 (Brooke type 1) or is it B.M.C. 4?! No. 5 has a row of beading on the helmet which I do not remember having seen elsewhere. I know of no other specimen from this reverse die which very clearly reads POR for Warminster—the B.M. specimen from the same obverse die is from a home-made reverse die in which the P is formed as a D. Hence its earlier attribution to Dorchester. This local reverse die also reproduces the large-ish pellet in one quarter but in a different quarter to that of mine.

Paper
MR. P. J. SEABY read a paper on “The Sequence of Types, 1030–1050” which is printed in this number of the Journal. A long discussion followed, in which Mr. King, Mr. Albert Baldwin, Mr. Elmore Jones, and others took part.

ORDINARY MEETING
26 OCTOBER 1955
MR. H. H. KING, President, in the Chair
Elections
MR. W. J. POTTER, 30 Esmond Road, London, W. 4.
MR. F. F. WAINWRIGHT, PH.D., F.S.A., University College, Dundee.
THE LIBRARIAN, The University, Leeds.
MR. I. A. STEAD (Junior Member), 30 Malvern Avenue, Borough-bridge Road, York.

Exhibitions

By MR. A. H. F. BALDWIN:
Eight Oxford unites and three half-unites in illustration of the paper.

By MR. D. G. LIDDELL:
A silver gilt badge of the Earl of Essex, mentioned in Mercurius Aulicus as found on a dead Roundhead and mentioned by Mr. Beresford Jones in an earlier paper.

By MR. P. SEABY:
Two "pyramid" pennies of Edward the Confessor by the Chester moneyers Ælfsig and Leofnoth with remarkable obverse dies; a William the Lion Third Coinage Roxburgh penny of Hue Walter; and a freak striking of a groat of William IV.

Paper

MR. BERESFORD JONES read a paper on the unites and half-unites of the Oxford Mint under Charles I, suggesting the sequence of striking of each date and relating the coins both to the triple unites and to the history of the time. Many lantern slides added to the value of the paper which it is hoped to publish in an early number of the Journal. Mr. King, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Liddell voiced the appreciation of members generally.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING
30 NOVEMBER 1955
MR. H. H. KING, President, in the Chair

Elections

DR. ROBERT CALDERWOOD, M.O.H., Palmer Road, Singapore.
MR. J. PORTEOUS, Long Cottage, Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire.

Exhibitions

By MR. A. E. BAGNALL:
A remarkable series of crowns of James I, and a copper pattern of the crown of James VIII of Scotland.

By MR. PETER SEABY:
A penny of Aarhus with the name of Harthacnut but apparently copying a York penny of Edward the Confessor (Hauberg 44).

The President then delivered his Annual Address.

MR. WINSTANLEY moved a vote of thanks to the President, and this was seconded by MR. WEIBEL, and passed unanimously.

The President announced the result of the ballot for the officers of the Society for 1956:
President: H. H. King, Esq., M.A.
Vice-Presidents: A. E. Bagnall, Esq.; C. E. Blunt, Esq., O.B.E., F.S.A.;
E. J. Winstanley, Esq., L.D.S.
Director: G. V. Doubleday, Esq.,
Treasurer: J. M. Ashby, Esq., M.A.
Librarian: W. Forster, Esq.,
Secretary: R. H. M. Dolley, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.
M.A.; P. Grierson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.; J. P. C. Kent, Esq., B.A.,
Ph.D.; Col. E. C. Linton, R.A.M.C. (retd.); D. Mangakis, Esq.;
W. Palmer, Esq., B.Sc.; C. Wilson Peck, Esq., F.P.S.; S. E. Rigold,
Esq., M.A.; C. H. V. Sutherland, Esq., M.A., D.Litt., F.M.A.;
P. D. Whitting, Esq., G.M., B.A.; Major W. J. C. Youde.
ADDRESS BY HORACE H. KING
PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting, 30 November 1955

Tonight the fifty-second year of the Society's existence comes to an end with the roll of members longer than it has been for many a year. Our numbers are 272—190 ordinary members, 10 junior members, and 72 institutional members—and it is hoped to reach the 300 mark very shortly. We have added approximately 30 names a year to our list during the last two years. This is good, but what is not so healthy is that the majority of new names are put forward by a select few of our members. Let each one of us endeavour to get a new member in the coming year.

Twelve of our new members this year were the direct result of the letters sent by the Royal and British Numismatic Societies to each other's members. This was not quite as many as was hoped but it was fully worth the trouble and expense. We had the pleasure of welcoming into the Society Professor Michael Grant, the President of the Royal.

We have lost by death three members and by resignation three. Among the losses by death are two that we shall all particularly miss, Sir John Hanham and Mr. H. W. Taffs, both vice-Presidents of the Society and the latter a founder-member and ex-President. Neither contributed to our Journal but both exhibited at our meetings, Mr. Taffs particularly bringing very interesting and varied exhibits. I attended his funeral, both as representing the Society and as an old friend.

Our librarian Mr. Forster tells me that he has been unable to devote much time to the library recently but that it will not take him long to finish the catalogue: indeed he would have finished it by now but that he found he was so much ahead of the Royal. We can with confidence leave it to him to complete the work.

The papers read at our meetings have been of interest to students of the Ancient British, Anglo-Saxon, and Stuart periods and we have of recent years had papers on the Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor periods, but nothing has been read dealing with the milled series. Similarly the Journal has dealt with all periods of English coinage, and some Scottish, in the last year or two but, except for a paper on early nineteenth-century tokens in the number just about to be published, nothing has appeared on any subject after 1662 but a paper in the last number on a contemporary forgery of a William III crown. I do not count Mr. J. D. A. Thompson's exceedingly interesting papers in the 1952 number as they are not on the subject of the coinage itself but of its use and misuse. Cannot this ignoring of a most interesting series be ended? Surely we have amongst our members
some who have made a study of it and who could give us the result of their researches.

We opened the year with a paper by Mr. D. F. Allen which appropriately dealt with the earliest of our British coinages, the Ancient British series, studying aspects of life in pre-Roman Britain, clothes, arms, agriculture, as illustrated by the coins. In April Mr. Dolley read three short papers, one of which established, from a coin in one of the hoards in the Royal collection in Stockholm, a new Anglo-Saxon mint, Medeshamstede which later became Peterborough. Mr. Dolley in the later Anglo-Saxon and Mr. Elmore Jones in the later Norman series have, in the last few years, added three to our list of English mints and the former tells me that he has another new mint for us for the New Year, due also to his study on the spot of the Swedish hoards. However, he has kept the score even by proving that the coin on which Dunwich relied for its acceptance as a mint is really of London. In September Mr. Peter Seaby treated of the Sequence of Types between about 1030 and 1050, suggesting that the Cnut arm-and-sceptre type, B.M.C. xvii, was not issued till six or seven years after Cnut’s death and that the PACX type was Edward the Confessor’s first type. Though some members accepted Mr. Seaby’s suggestions, others were in favour of waiting, in view of the contradictory evidence, for further research. In October Mr. Beresford-Jones continued his review of the Oxford coinage of the Civil War by dealing with the unites and half-unites.

Mr. Dolley has continued this year his work in Sweden on behalf of the British Museum on the wealth of material represented by the Anglo-Saxon hoards so frequently dug up there. We wish him success in the continuance of his already invaluable work which, I understand, is likely to be continued for several years.

The Secretary wrote at the end of October on behalf of the Society to congratulate Mr. Georg Galster on his completion of thirty-five years as Keeper of the Royal Danish collection, during which time he has always been most gracious and helpful both to those who were lucky enough, as I was, to visit the Copenhagen Museum and to those whose contact with him was only by correspondence.

We congratulate Dr. Walker on being appointed Foreign Correspondent of the Swedish Academy of Historical Sciences.

A meeting was held on 13 October of the Sylloge Committee at which Sir Frank Stenton was asked and agreed to act as Chairman of the Committee. The Committee consists of representatives of the two numismatic societies and it was agreed to ask the British Academy, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Historical Society, and the English Place-name Society to nominate members. This is now being done. Initially emphasis will be placed on the early series, Ancient British and Anglo-Saxon, because it is felt that these have most to offer to the historian and archaeologist. The Committee’s plans are taking shape and the Hunterian, Fitzwilliam, and certain West Country museums have been approached with a view to their being
the subjects for the first publications of the Sylloge. Basic principles of format, illustration, and text have been decided on and, once publication starts, a regular series of volumes may be expected.

This year’s Congress took place at Chester on 11 June under the auspices of the Merseyside and Lancashire Numismatic Societies. The attendance was not what it might have been owing to the railway strike but, considering that, it was remarkably good. I regret that I myself was prevented from being present. The Congress was held at the Grosvenor Museum where a room was given up to the exhibition.

After Dr. Sutherland had opened the proceedings and the Mayor of Chester had welcomed the delegates and declared the Congress open, Mr. Graham Webster, lately Curator of the Grosvenor Museum, read the first paper, on the finding of the Anglo-Saxon Chester Hoard of 1950. Mr. Dolley then followed with a paper on the Chester mint. Prof. F. C. Thompson gave an illustrated talk on “The Microscope and Numismatics” and Alderman H. Hird brought the Congress to a close with a talk on Commemorative Medals which was illustrated with lantern slides.

The 1956 Congress will be held at York on 9 June under the auspices of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society.

The British Association of Numismatic Societies has had a year largely of consolidation. Of the twenty-eight societies known to exist in the British Isles twenty-one are now affiliated to the Association. They have built up a considerable library which includes slides and film-negatives. They have also formed a sub-committee charged with recording coin-material in museums, which should be a very valuable work. There are a number of rare, in some cases unique, coins tucked away in provincial museums which very seldom come under the eye of anyone capable of appreciating their value, not merely in money, though that is considerable, but much more as numismatic evidence.

The sale of the Lockett collection, one of the finest, if not the finest, that has ever been got together by a private individual, has commenced this year with the dispersal of the greater part of the English up to Edward III and a part of the Greek. The prices fetched in the English series were high enough to surprise most people but they were even outdone by the Greek. It will be a source of gratification to most of us to learn that the British Museum acquired 166 coins from the English sale, showing that the Keeper of Coins is fully alive to the importance of English, as well as Greek and Roman, coins. These included the Baldred of Kent, the Sihtric (Gale), the Beorhtric of Wessex, the unique penny of Eanred of Wessex from the Trewiddle hoard and the Æthelred II Agnus Dei penny of Derby from the Hilton-Price and Carlyon-Britton collections.

The Ashmolean and Fitzwilliam Museums also acquired some 60 and 30 coins respectively. Among others the former added to their cabinets the silver sceatta or penny of Beonna, the penny of Earl Sihtric from the Cuerdale hoard, and the York penny of Regnald. The Fitzwilliam Museum gained the Ecgberht of Kent penny found
at Stamford Hill, the second penny of Cynethryth and the penny of York with the standing figures of Stephen and Matilda.

During the year the Ashmolean Museum also received the Passmore gift, including Ancient British, a penny of Baldred of Kent and a selection of Cricklade pennies from Æthelred II to Edward the Confessor.

It is regrettable that the *Journal* is not out by the Annual Meeting but the preparation of the list of members and the index, which only occur every third year, and the second of which cannot be started on till all the rest is nearly ready for press, has delayed publication. It should be in your hands, however, before the end of the year.

In conclusion let me say how I have appreciated the support and encouragement of the Officers and Council in an office which, living as I do in the country, I find it very difficult to fill adequately. The help of the Secretary, Director, and Mr. Blunt and Mr. Winstanley has been invaluable and without it I could not have carried on.
## THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

**EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 1954**

### EXPENDITURE

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### INCOME

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*The figures are rounded to the nearest penny.*
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 1954

1953  £ s. d.  £ s. d.  £ s. d.  £
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29 Subscriptions compounded . . 23 11 0
395 Sundry Creditors and Outstanding Charges . . 471 0 0

J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund:
Capital Account . . 166 14 11
Less Debit Balance on Income Account 12 15 4 153 19 7 167
Publications and Research Fund . . 187 1 6 152
Provision for Estimated Cost of Journal . . 400 0 0 10 Furniture at cost . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 151 12 5
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for the Year . . 68 6 2

1,158 1,226 16 4

£2,338

Investments at cost:
£833 5s. 1d. 3½% Defence Bonds . . 833 5 1
£426 13 3
1,260
J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund:
£166 14s. 11d. 3½% Defence Bonds . . 166 14 11
£167
£398 14 9
£478 8 7
£4 6 4
881 9 8

£2,470 2 10
£2,338

We beg to report to the Members that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. No credit has been taken for subscriptions in arrear. We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Society and are of opinion that subject to the above remark the same is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Society.

GILBERTS, HALLETT, & EGLINGTON, Chartered Accountants.
51 Coleman Street, London, E.C. 2

6 May 1955