UNRECORDED HEAVY NOBLES OF HENRY IV AND SOME REMARKS ON THAT ISSUE

By C. E. BLUNT

In an important paper entitled 'The King's Mint and Exchange in London 1343-1543' the late Professor T. F. Reddaway published (for the first time?), the record of a contract between the King and Richard Garner, master worker at the mints of London and Calais and keeper of the King's exchange in London, under which the number of gold nobles to be made from a pound was raised by three to forty-eight and the larger silver coins 28/- in place of 25/-.

The proportion of alloy to metal remained unchanged in each case. The contract is itself undated, but Garner's grant of the post had been made in February 1409. The weight of the noble had been set at 120 gr. and the penny at 18 gr. by the indenture of 1351 and was reduced to 108 gr. and 15 gr. respectively by the indenture of 1411 which took effect from Easter 1412.

Garner's contract calls for intermediary figures of 112½ gr. for the noble and fractionally over 16 gr. for the penny.

It is interesting to note that the indenture provides for groats, half groats and pennies to be struck at the rate of 28/- from the pound tower, whereas for halfpence the rate is 28/4 and for farthings 29/-.

On the introduction of the farthing in 1279, it was realised that they would be relatively more expensive to make than the pennies and that, consequently, the mintmaster was entitled to some additional remuneration for striking them; also that, if made of the same alloy as the penny, they would be inconveniently small. To compensate for these two factors a lower standard of silver was allowed and the weight was increased from the theoretical 5-5 gr. troy to 6-65 gr. In the following year the standard of silver for the smaller coins (the halfpenny had by then been introduced also) was raised to the standard of the penny but the weight was to be rather less than a half (or a quarter) of that of the penny so as to compensate for the extra cost. A differential was still in force in 1350. The indenture of that year provides for the pound to be struck into 22s. 6d. of pennies, 23s. 3d. of halfpennies and 25s. 5d. of farthings.

The indenture of the following year did not, however, contain provision for the two smallest denominations, and groat, half groat and penny were ordered at 25s. to the pound. With the reintroduction of the halfpenny in 1355 the differential has vanished: groats are ordered at 75 to the pound, half groats at 150, pennies at 300 and halfpennies at 600. This continues down to Henry IV's indenture of 1402. In Henry V's indenture of 1413 the farthing appears and no differential is made for either of the two smallest denominations. It is curious therefore to find it in Garner's indenture.

There is no specific evidence that Garner's indenture was acted on. There is a gap in the mint accounts for both gold and silver from Michaelmas 1408 to 29 November 1411.
period during which this intermediary coinage could have been struck. Mr. H. Schneider, to whom I am much indebted for help on a number of points in preparing this note, has pointed out to me that this is, effectively, the only gap in the mint accounts between Edward's introduction of the gold coinage and the latest years of Henry VI's reign. This must raise the question whether the gap in the accounts may not be associated with the Garner indenture, which would seem not to have been enrolled in the ordinary way.

Mr. Schneider had already started to speculate on this gap before he was aware of the depreciation provided for in the Garner indenture and his private note written at that time is so remarkably perspicacious that I have asked his permission to quote it here:

'We have a gap in the bullion figures between 1409 and 1412.... Between the return of the gold currency in 1343 and the height of the Wars of the Roses in 1461/2 there is no gap in the bullion returns except in respect of the years 1409/12. A suspiciously long period by the standards of the early 15th century. Was this deliberate?

'If one reads Whitton's comments based on Sir Albert Feaveryear's research work, one wonders whether Henry IV did not proceed during the years 1409-12 along similar lines as Henry VIII under the secret indenture during the years 1542-4. For during no other period of late medieval economics was an urgent adjustment of the value of coins delayed for quite so long for political reasons. For about 15 years, I should say, for Harry Bolingbroke "inherited" the problem from Richard II and by 1409 the stage may well have been reached where he had no choice.'

This was written, remember, in ignorance of the existence of the Garner indenture. Its discovery must change what at that time was pure surmise into a theory deserving the most serious consideration and I am greatly indebted to Mr. Schneider for allowing me to print here the notes he then wrote purely for his own use.

Since no heavy groats of Henry's heavy coinage are known, we are deprived of the silver denomination which would show the greatest variation in weight between the three issues. The half groat should however show a difference of nearly 4 gr. between the heavy and the intermediary issue. Of this denomination I have records of five specimens:

1. BM ex Shirley-Fox. Wt. 30.7 gr.
2. Ashmolean. Wt. 31.5 gr. (Pl. XV, 3)
3. Ashmolean ex Lockett 1369 ex Walters (1913) 233 ex Murdoch 314 ex Montagu 482 ex Shepherd 154 ex Martin 99 ex Willett. Wt. 32.1 gr.
5. Grantley 1386 ex Rashleigh 698. From (? found) near St. Albans, Herts., 1849. Wt. 35.2 gr.

The heavy issue would theoretically weigh 36 gr., the intermediate just over 32 gr. and the light 30 gr. The first four coins could therefore be of the intermediate issue, but all show varying degrees of wear and it would be inadvisable to place too much reliance on them.

In the gold we are better supplied with material. There are records of 20 nobles of the London mint and 7 of Calais. The weights of the three issues would be 120 gr., 112½ gr. and 108 gr. This should be a large enough margin for them to be differentiated. Yet among the London coins it is only some of those with the earlier form of the French arms which show grounds of possibly being given to the intermediate issue, e.g. the Bruun coin, no. 3 in my

1 The record for the gold is actually missing for June-Sept. 1360, but for the silver has survived.
2 BNJ, xxvi, pp. 59-63.
3 Since writing this I have been informed that, contrary to earlier reports, there was in fact a heavy London noble in the Fishpool hoard, a summary publication of which is to be made in the Numismatic Chronicle.
earlier listing,\(^1\) which, though somewhat clipped, weighs only 98.4 gr.\(^2\) Since, however, the nobles with the later form of the arms all weigh well over 112 1/2 gr., this coin cannot be accepted as of the intermediate issue. Among the Calais nobles, one of those with the crown horizontally on the rudder and with the later form of the French arms (my IIb, 1) weighs only 103.5 gr. and though somewhat clipped, might better qualify.

The quarter noble, no. 7, in the list appended to this paper is significant in this context. It combines a late form of heavy die, with the French arms 2 and 1 but retaining the crescent over the shield, with a reverse with fleur de lis in the centre instead of the pellet characteristic of the heavy coinage. Its weight, 27 grains, is exactly the theoretical weight of the light quarter noble but the coin has seen some wear and is either struck on a flan too small for the dies or has been slightly clipped. The fleur de lis in the centre of the reverse would mark the die as being one prepared for the light coinage. The weight, however, seems somewhat too much for a light coin, having regard to its condition, and this quarter noble seems to have the best claim to be of the intermediate coinage, if in fact any coins were issued under Garner’s indenture. Study of the light gold must await the availability of the Fishpool hoard.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Norman Cook, I am permitted to record here a new variety of the heavy noble of London of Henry IV, recently found in excavations in the City of London. I am very much indebted to Mr. Cook for this and for supplying the following information about the discovery.

The coin was found on the site of the Dyers’ Arms, a public house in Cannon Street belonging to Messrs. Charrington, the brewers, who have most generously presented this very valuable coin to the Guildhall Museum. The house had been destroyed by bombs in the last war and the City of London Excavation Group, working under the direction of the Guildhall Museum, excavated the site and, in February 1966, found the coin at the bottom of a square chalk-lined cess-pit which contained a great quantity of pottery and glass. The pottery shows a date range of some 150 years, no doubt, Mr. Cook suggests, due to the successive partial clearing out of the cess-pit.

Close to the find spot stood a great medieval house called the Herber or Arbour, described in 1410 as ‘placeam Comitis Westmerland vocatam le Erbere’ and, in view of the richness in glass of the contents of the pit and the presence of this gold coin, Mr. Cook feels the cess-pit may have been associated with this great house.

The following is a description of the coin:

**Obv.** HENRIC DEI ORA REX ANGL FRANC D HA
French arms in first quarter with one lis at top, two below. Crescent on rudder.

**Rev.** IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORV IBAT
A lis at the head of the lion in the fourth quarter.


The coin is thus a mule between types Ia and II in the classification set out in vol. XXIV of this Journal, pp. 22 ff. The mule Ia/II was there recorded in a single specimen, since when a second has turned up (see below).

\(^1\) BNJ, xxiv, pp. 22-7.

\(^2\) The weight is given in the Bruun catalogue as 98 grs. and one was tempted to wonder if a mistake might not have been made. In spite of the reference to the coin being of ‘light weight’ and slightly clipped, the loss in weight of 18 1/2% must be a matter of surprise. However, the cast of the coin in the British Museum has the weight, in Brooke’s hand, as 98.4 grs. and it is clear that he must have checked it.
The new coin is therefore a hitherto unrecorded variety and its good weight indicates that it must have been lost before Easter 1412 when the light coinage was put into circulation. Thereafter such coins would have found their way into the melting pot.

When, under the difficult conditions prevailing in the last war, I published a note on the heavy gold coinage of Henry IV, I gave a list of the specimens then known to me. Some additions and corrections to that list now fall to be made.

London Nobles

Type Ia

1 and 4. It seems likely that some confusion has arisen here in my original listing. There is in the British Museum a cast of the Dawnay specimen (no. 1) which gives the weight as 110-2 gr. and says that it was then in Major Carlyon-Britton's collection. Despite the alleged differences in the legend, this appears to be my no. 4, no cast for which is in the British Museum trays. The Dawnay coin is illustrated in the sale catalogue.

2. Ex Montagu (1898) 160 ex Brice.

3. Not in the Blunt collection. It was disposed of by Mr. Shirley-Fox during his lifetime.

5. Ex Rashleigh 692; later Carlyon-Britton and Ryan 23.

6. Murdoch 310 ex Montagu (1896) 475 ex Clarke 37 ex Marshham 312. Later Lockett 3065 (where the pedigree and weight are incorrect).

Additional specimens:

7. BM ex Goldsmiths' Co. 1920 ex Carlyon-Britton ex Rashleigh 693 ex Foster 26 ex Martin 37. Wt. 108-4 gr.


10. BM 1935 ex Muscat and Silberstein. Wt. 106-9 gr. but pierced and damaged.

Type Ib

2. Ex Rashleigh 691 ex Tyssen (1802) 1198 ex Hodsol. Later Lockett 1387 (where the pedigree and weight are incorrect).

3. BM acquired 1848.

4. Wt. 117-9 gr. (Kindly supplied by Miss Archibald).

5. BM ex Hilton Price 29. Wt. 118-3 gr.

Additional specimen:


Type Ia/II

1. Ashmolean. Wt. 118-5 gr.

Additional specimen:

2. In a sale on behalf of the Friends of Winchester Cathedral, Christies, April 1959. Wt. 117½ gr.

Type Ib/II

1. The coin in the Guildhall Museum described above.

Type II

1. BM. Bought 1912. Mr. Schneider has pointed out to me that the evidence of better preserved products of the obverse die used for this coin, of which no less than 5 are known all used for the light coinage, shows that there is in fact, and always was, a lis on the rudder. I was wrong in saying, basing my statement on this coin alone, that there was nothing on the rudder.

Type III

1. BM ex Sir John Evans.

Mention should also be made of a noble in the Grantley sale catalogue (lot 20, regrettably not illustrated) with an X on the rudder and in the third quarter of the reverse. There are an annulet

1 BNJ, xxiv, pp. 22–7.
and a slipped trefoil on the ship's side. The French arms have one fleur above and two below (a feature of the later heavy coinage). The weight is given as 107.5 gr. which clearly marks it as of the light issue, struck, no doubt, from an altered heavy obverse die. The preceding coin (lot 19) is said to weigh 118.5 gr. which would equally clearly mark it as of the heavy coinage, but my notes, made at the time of the sale, record that it has a trefoil and an annulet on the side of the ship and a trefoil in one quarter of the reverse. I would like to see both coins again so as to be able to check their marks and weight.

**Calais Nobles**

Type I

1. BM ex Montagu (1896) 474 ex Shepherd 148.

Type IIa

1. BM ex Goldsmiths' Co. ex Carlyon-Britton ex Walters (1913) 224 ('came from France in Feb. 1912 and was probably found there not long before').

Additional specimens:

- 2. Norweb ex Thomas Pattinson of Carlisle in whose family it had been for at least 200 years. Wt. 119.5 gr. (III. BNJ XXXI, Pl. V, 17).
- 3. Ashmolean ex Christchurch, Barton 1782. Wt. 118.1 gr. (Pl. XV, 2).

Type IIb

1. BM ex Sir John Evans ex Wigan.

**Half-nobles**

*London* 1. The Ryan coin weighs 57.5 gr., was ex Carlyon-Britton and is now in the BM.

Additional specimen:

- 2. A second specimen was found in the Amiens hoard, May 1950, and is now in Mr. Schneider's collection. Wt. 59.3 gr. (III. BNJ, XXVII, Pl. VIII, 4).

*Calais* 1. The BM specimen, still unique, is ex Sir John Evans ex Murdoch 311 ex Montagu (1896) 476 ex Shepherd 150.

**Quarter-nobles**

*London* 1. Murdoch 312 ex Montagu (1896) 477 ex Brice. The Murdoch catalogue says the Montagu catalogue is wrong in stating that it is from the Young collection.

2. BM ex Sir John Evans.

3. Ashmolean. Wt. 27.0 gr.

4. Lockett 1369 ex Rashleigh 696 ex Cuff 807.

Additional specimens:

- 7. Ryan 26 (ill.) ex Bruun 372. Wt. 27 gr. Fleur de lis in centre of reverse, a feature of the light coinage. This coin is discussed above.

- 8. BM ex Walters (1913) 229. Wt. 24.3 gr. (clipped). Nothing of the King's name is visible, but from the same obverse die as the preceding coin. (III. BNJ XXVIII, Pl. XXV, 18).

*Calais*

1. BM bought Webster 1869.

2. BM ex Walters (1913) 229. Same dies as 1 and 3. Wt. 24.4 gr.

Additional specimen:

- 3. Fitzwilliam. Found in the churchyard at Ashurst, near Tunbridge Wells. III. BNJ, XXVIII, Pl. XXV, 17. Same dies as 1 and 2. Wt. 28.3 gr.

It is hoped that these notes may be of use to whomsoever next makes a detailed study of Henry IV's heavy coinage. I am particularly indebted to the Ashmolean Museum for providing casts of two of their coins and allowing them to be illustrated here.
This indenture made between our lord king of England and France of the one part, and Richard Garner of the other part, witnesses that our said lord king, by the advice and assent of his Council, has ordained, made and established the said Richard Master and Workman of his gold and silver moneys in the Tower of London and in the town of Calais: which Richard has undertaken before the said Council to do with the same moneys according to the penalty and procedure following. That is, to make three kinds of gold coin, one having the weight of 6s. 8d. sterling, which shall be called a gold noble, and of which there shall be 48 such to the pound weight of the said Tower; another gold coin weighing half the said coin sterling of the weight of 3s. 4d., of which there shall be 96 such to the pound weight of the said Tower; and a third gold coin weighing one quarter of the aforesaid first coin or the weight of 20d. sterling, of which there shall be 192 such to the pound weight of the said Tower. And each pound of the Tower of the said coins shall be worth 16 pounds sterling of all the said coins which shall be 23 carats 3½ grains. Of these gold coins our said lord king will have from each pound thus made 4 sols, 8 deniers; and the said Master shall take for his work in coining, damages to the gold and bringing of the weight, and for his expenses and all manner of costs except the pledges of the Warden and other king's ministers of that place 2s. sterling for each pound weight of the said coins, and shall be paid at the hands of the said Warden. And thus the merchant will have £15 13s. 4d. from each gold pound which he puts to coin according to the standard of the noble. And because the said gold money cannot continually be made absolutely according to the right standard, but possibly through the fault of the Master or Workmen will be found too heavy or too light by more or less in weight or in alloy or in both: if our lord king wishes, when the said money is found at the assay before delivery to be too heavy or light in weight only or in alloy only or in both, as aforesaid, by the eighth part of a carat to the gold pound in weight and no more, the eighth part will be called to remedy by the Master and the said money should be delivered as good, if such a fault happened by chance and not otherwise. But if fault is found with the same money in weight or alloy or both beyond the eighth part of a carat and is called to remedy as aforesaid, then delivery must stop, and the money which is challenged and declared less than good be remelted and remade at the cost of the said Master so that it is corrected. And moreover, the said Master shall undertake to make five kinds of silver money. That is, one weighing four deniers sterling which shall be called a groat, and another of two deniers which shall be called a half-groat, and a third of one denier which shall be called a sterling. Of which silver coins there must be in the pound weight of the Tower 28s. sterling. And the fourth coin, which shall be called maille, shall be worth half a sterling, of which mailles there shall be 28s. 4d. in the pound of the Tower. And the fifth coin, which shall be called a farthing, shall be worth half the said maille, of which farthings there shall be 29s. in the pound weight of the Tower. And all the said silver coins thus made shall be of the alloy and standard of the old sterling, that is to say that each silver pound weight of these coins shall hold eleven ounces and two deniers sterling of fine silver weight and 18d. weight of alloy, each denier containing 24 grains. Of which silver coins our said lord king will have 4d. for each pound thus made; and the said Master will have for his work in coining, scales, bringing of the weight and all other costs except the pledges of the Warden and other king's ministers as above, 10d. for each pound weight of the Tower. And thus the merchant will get 28s. 10d. for each pound weight of the Tower. And because the said silver money cannot continually be made absolutely according to the right standard, but possibly through the fault of the Master or workmen will be found too heavy or too light by more or less in weight or in alloy or in both: if our lord king wishes, when the said money is found at the assay before delivery to be too heavy or too light, that is in weight two deniers of weight and in alloy two deniers of weight in the pound weight and no more, the two deniers of one and two deniers of the other will be called to remedy by the Master and the said money should be delivered as good, if such a fault happened by chance and not otherwise. But if fault is found with the same money at the same assay in weight or alloy or both beyond two deniers of weight to the pound weight as aforesaid, then delivery must stop, and the money which is challenged and declared less than good be remelted and remade at the cost of the said Master so that it is corrected. And the said Warden shall guard and survey the said gold and silver money at all times, as befits his office. So that as soon as any of this money is coined and made between him and the said Master, he shall put it in a strong safe with two keys, of which one shall remain with him and the other with the said Master until delivery. And after that the said gold and silver coins shall be assayed and approved in the aforesaid manner. Before any delivery, let a sample be carefully taken from the whole sum and put in a box. Of which assays shall be made at Westminster: that is, from each five pounds' weight, the equivalent of 1½
is ordained and deputed in the same way to his office by the said Master. And

bound at his peril to make a privy mark on all the coins that he has, gold as well as silver, so that he may

included in the charge which the said Master shall have made to him when any fault is found with the

ness in weight or alloy or both, by virtue of the said remedies, that excess shall be entered on record and

Item

of his own workmanship, and which not.

that then or beforehand the cutter of gold and silver dies

know if necessary later on and recognize which gold and silver coins among others of the same kind are

in weight or alloy beyond the remedies ordained by the said Master as aforesaid, the said Master shall

be made of the said box in the said manner at Westminster the said gold and silver coins shall be at fault

said coins by the said assays of Westminster. And if it happens that on any of the just assays which shall

ever, at the said assay, gold and silver money shall be found at any time surpassing the standard of good-

silver cannot agree between them on the true value, then the king's assayers appointed for this shall

agreed on before the said Council. And when he has cut the dies he shall deliver them all by indenture,

and nowhere else, under the surveillance of the said Warden, and in the proper manner. And this die-

be entered on record and the said Master charged for doing it at the will of the king our said lord. If, how-

or both, below the proper standard by more or less within the said remedies and no more, that fault shall

said gold and silver coins should be found by the said assays thus made at Westminster, in weight or alloy

or both, below the proper standard by more or less within the said remedies and no more, that fault shall

be entered on record and the said Master charged for doing it at the will of the king our said lord. If, how-

ever, at the said assay, gold and silver money shall be found at any time surpassing the standard of good-

ness in weight or alloy or both, by virtue of the said remedies, that excess shall be entered on record and

included in the charge which the said Master shall have made to him when any fault is found with the

said coins by the said assays of Westminster. And if it happens that on any of the just assays which shall

be made of the said box in the said manner at Westminster the said gold and silver coins shall be at fault

in weight or alloy beyond the remedies ordained by the said Master as aforesaid, the said Master shall

make amends and remission to our said lord king at his will. And, furthermore, the said Master shall be

bound at his peril to make a privy mark on all the coins that he has, gold as well as silver, so that he may

know if necessary later on and recognize which gold and silver coins among others of the same kind are

of his own workmanship, and which not. Item that then or beforehand the cutter of gold and silver dies

is ordained and deputed in the same way to his office by the said Master.

If our lord king wishes it, the said die-cutter shall be appointed and ordained by the said Council and sworn to perform the said office well and loyally, in one room in the Tower appointed for it and nowhere else, under the surveillance of the said Warden, and in the proper manner. And this die-cutter shall be paid for his work at the hands of the said Warden; and he shall receive a fixed sum to be agreed on before the said Council. And when he has cut the dies he shall deliver them all by indenture, in the presence of the said Warden, to him who has been ordered to have custody of the said dies by our said lord king, in the proper manner. And the said Master shall be bound to receive each kind of gold and silver brought to the Tower according to its true value: that is, each piece in its degree, one more and the other less according to their quality. And if the said Master and the merchant who brings his gold and silver cannot agree between them on the true value, then the king's assayers appointed for this shall decide in the presence of the said Warden and Master on the truth, according to the evidence of these two assays, made one by the said Master and the other by the said assayers. The Master will accept it and be charged with it in the proper manner. And if our said lord king wishes it, two good stones and one true touch-stone shall be provided to the use of our same lord king to make the assay of carat gold between the merchants and the said Master, and they shall be kept in the custody of the said Warden and Master. And the balances and weights shall always be amended and corrected from time to time when necessary; and no fault should be found with them to the harm of the people. And the said Warden shall be bound, on the receipt of gold and silver, to deliver bills to the merchants for the sums which they have brought there and also for the sums which they should receive at the delivery. And, moreover, the said merchants or their assigns should on showing the said bills be repaid at the delivery in the proper manner. And the said Warden shall make delivery of such bills to the said merchants, paying reasonably for them; and the merchants bringing gold and silver to the Tower shall be able to come and go freely and without any disturbance to the porters or others, and without paying ransom to any of them for coming or going by agreement with the said merchants. And delivery of gold and silver shall be made once or twice a week or more, at the will of the said Master; and after the assay made before the delivery of the said money, the said Warden and Master shall see the quantity of the sums received and the number of the persons to whom they are to be delivered. If, moreover, the sum in hand is insufficient to make full payment to everyone, the sum of the delivery shall be apportioned in public. And everyone shall receive part of his payment, with consideration of the time when each merchant brought his gold and silver there, and of the time when his
And the said Warden shall be bound to show each merchant at the delivery when he will repay him. And in case any merchant is absent from his delivery and has no-one assigned by him who is prepared to take the money, the said Warden shall be bound to take the money and guard it safely under the seal of the said Master until the absent merchant or his assign shall come to receive payment of his money remaining here in the custody of the said Warden, which money shall then be promptly delivered to him as if he had been present at the first public delivery. And because the said Warden shall collect before him all the profit belonging to the king and render account of it as above, the said Master shall not be bound by any account rendered to our lord king but only to the Warden, except for the damages accounted to him for the faults found with the gold and silver coins by the assays of Westminster, in view of the said remedies concerning which he shall reply to our said lord king as afore-said. And our said lord king will have it held and defended throughout his kingdom that no-one shall take out of his kingdom any gold or silver money or bullion on pain of losing its value and his life at the will of the king, except by special leave of the king, or if it is a sum of gold and silver for the expenses of those leaving the kingdom; and that that gold and silver money shall be of the coin of our said lord king, and of such quantity as may reasonably suffice each one according to his degree. And no man shall bring into England any kind of false or counterfeit gold and silver money on the same penalty; and anyone who sees a man doing this shall confront and follow him for the king's sake. Out of any money found to be false or counterfeit, and of gold and silver money or bullion discovered to be taken out of the kingdom against the said rule, one-third shall go to him who finds or sees it and two-thirds to our said lord king. And our said lord king confirms by these indentures to the said Master, his ministers and workmen of the said coinage the charters of franchises previously granted to the moneyers according to the effect and purport of the same charters. And the said covenants shall be well and loyally kept and performed by order of the said Master; and he shall behave well and rightly towards our said lord king and towards the people in his said office, and shall make agreement with the king to take a corporal oath before the Council of our said lord king to oblige him, his heirs & executors to our same lord king by these. And for a surety he shall make an agreement with the merchants about the price of the gold and silver which he shall receive in the aforesaid manner, just as in the same office the said Master has found mainprise before the Council of our said lord king. Which is to be known.
HEAVY COINS OF HENRY IV

MISCELLANEA