MISCELLANEA

TWO OVERSTRUCK PENNIES OF ARCHBISHOP PLEGMUND

DURING the latter part of 1966 a Plegmund penny of the moneyer ELFSTAN was purchased by B. A. Seaby Limited.

No previous history of the coin was known (Fig. 1). Certain marks and irregularities on the reverse caused this coin to be subjected to close scrutiny. It was quite obvious that there was considerable evidence of an understrike. By carefully tracing all the visible markings it became evident that the coin had been struck over a Londonia monogram penny of Aelfred. (See Fig. 2. tracing).

This discovery led to a close examination of the Plegmund pence in the British Museum, but no positive evidence of understriking was found.

The general conclusion was that the Aelfred penny was simply an aberrant coin which somehow got re-struck at the Canterbury (?) mint.

Here matters rested until early 1967 when a large fragment of a Plegmund penny was purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons (Fig. 3), also of the moneyer ELFSTAN.

The co-writers of this notice having collaborated on the examination of the first Plegmund penny, quickly found both coins were from the same dies and that the second specimen was overstruck on a St. Eadmund Memorial penny.

Held in the right light the large chevron-barred A was clearly visible together with the remains of the initial cross and the letters sc (Fig. 4 tracing). Although the tops of some of the letters are visible on the reverse it has not been possible to name the moneyer.

These two coins are clearly not alone and a searching examination of all Plegmund pence, particularly those of the moneyer ELFSTAN is called for.

Both coins are now available for inspection in the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum.

F. BANKS and FRANK PURVEY.

DISPOSITION OF THE CHESTER (1950) HOARD

A RECENT check on the coins in the British Museum and the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, has revealed that the following corrections must be made to the list published in BNJ 1953 pp. 138-160.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coins in the British Museum</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>130</th>
<th>288</th>
<th>466</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Said in report to be in Chester)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coins in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester</th>
<th>135</th>
<th>445</th>
<th>463</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Said in report to be in the British Museum)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coins not traced</th>
<th>358</th>
<th>484</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Said in report to be in Chester)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional coins

Two coins which are housed in the Grosvenor Museum in the cabinet reserved for the coins from the 1950 hoard are not recorded in the report but in all probability belong with the other coins. They are:

**EDMUND BMC TYPE I**

BADMVEBDRE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rosette of pellets</th>
<th>CENBE</th>
<th>++</th>
<th>RHMDD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosette of pellets</td>
<td>21-6 grains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDRED BMC TYPE IV**

BADREDRE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+</th>
<th>OSLA</th>
<th>three rosettes of pellets</th>
<th>CLMD</th>
<th>+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23-6 grains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M. M. ARCHIBALD.

1 I am grateful to Mrs. N. E. Valentine, formerly of the Grosvenor Museum, for her help in checking the coins in Chester and for giving me the details of the two additional coins.
A REDISCOVERED "NEW" MONEYER FOR EADGAR

On p. 132 of the 3rd (1840) edition of Rogers Ruding's classic *Annals of the Coinage*, the name of an Eadgar moneyer is given as *Etfern*. This is doubtless the authority for the italicized entry *Etfern* in the list of Eadgar moneyers on pp. 163 and 164 of the second (1893) volume of the *British Museum Catalogue*. No moneyer of this name, however, was listed by Brooke on p. 63 of his *English Coins* (1832), and the name was not added at the revision of 1950. More recently still, no name *Etfer* or *Etfern* is given in the list of Eadgar moneyers on pp. 100-104 of J. J. North's *English Hammered Coins* (1963), nor in the Addenda and Corrigenda on p. 194, nor in the supplementary list printed on p. 155 of the 1966 volume of Spink's *Numismatic Circular*. No coin of his is illustrated in the Fitzwilliam, Hunter, Copenhagen, Edinburgh or Ashmolean fascicles of the British Academy's *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*, and Mr. C. E. Blunt, F.R.A.S., who for a number of years now has been building up a card-index of Anglo-Saxon pennies based on sale-catalogues as well as other works of reference, informs me that *Etfer(n)* is unknown to him as an Eadgar moneyer, and this despite the fact that he has paid special attention to the coinage of Eadgar. The purpose of this note is to vindicate Ruding. At least one coin of the moneyer *Etfer(n)* does exist, though unfortunately one cannot be certain whether the coin in question is that seen by Ruding—or his authority—or another specimen.

The coin in question ([Plate XIV, 5]) is in the collections of the National Museum of Ireland. It lies at present in the drawer which most closely corresponds to what in the British Museum, during the writer's time there at least, were known as the "Limbo" trays at the end of the Anglo-Saxon series. It is sadly chipped and has a thoroughly unattractive colour, but seems perfectly genuine. The provenance is unrecorded, but the most likely source is the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet which passed to the Museum some eighty years ago. It is perhaps an Irish find, but the possibility cannot be precluded that it is the specimen that underlies the Ruding entry. The obverse legend reads:

```
+E'A'DG'ARRE'; + ;
```

and the reverse:

```
.: | ETFR | ++ + | RHAO | ;:
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A NOTE ON THE MONEYER BVR(R)ED OF SOUTHWARK AND LONDON MINTS

Recently I had the good fortune to discover an unpublished coin of Edward the Confessor (Bvrrde of Southwark) in the cabinet of the Stockholm Museum and by their courtesy am able to illustrate it (*Pl. XIV, 15*).

Here is a list of coins which I have traced and
which seem relevant to this note:

**HARTHACNUT**

**Coin 1.** North 811 (Arm and Sceptre type). Reverse reading 'BRVHER ON SVBG' [Hildebrand 183].

**Edward the Confessor**

**Coin 2.** North 812 (Arm and Sceptre type). Reverse reading 'BV .... ON SVBG' [Hildebrand 707, Miss van der Meer confirms this is BVRED—See Anglo Saxon Coins page 182].

**Coin 3.** North 812 (Arm and Sceptre type). Reverse reading '+BVRRED ONHVSVBG' [Carlyon-Britton sale lot 1105, which quotes as Hild. 707].

**Coin 4.** North 813 (PACX type). Reverse reading 'BVREDON SVBGE' [Berlin Cabinet].

**Coin 5.** North 813 (PACX type). Reverse reading 'BVRNR uncertain mint [BMC 1588]. I am unable to give this to Southwark with any certainty and it is not important to do so.

**Coin 6.** North 816 (Radiate type). Reverse reading 'BVRED ONN SVBG' [Stockholm Museum inventory 11300, coin No. 248]. Illustrated this volume, plate XIV, 16.

**Coin 7.** North 816 (Radiate type). Reverse reading 'BVRED ON LVND.' [Carlyon-Britton sale lot 1106]. I have been unable to locate this piece.

**Coin 8.** North 818 (Small Flan type). Reverse reading 'BVRRED ON LVND' [BMC 793, see also Cambridge Syll. No. 841].

**Coin 9.** North 818 (Small Flan type). Reverse reading 'BVRRED ON LVND' [BMC 921].

**Coin 10.** North 820 (Expanding Cross type). Reverse reading 'BVRRED ON LVND' [Reading University collection (147) ex Argyll].

**Coin 11.** North 820 (Expanding Cross type). Reverse reading 'BVRRED ON LVND' [Reading University collection (147) ex Argyll].

**Conclusions**

If it is accepted that all these coins are by the same moneyer there is a succession of all main types from the Arm and Sceptre type of Harthacnut to the Expanding Cross type of Edward the Confessor, except for the Trefoil Quadrilateral type (North 817).

It would seem that during the issue of the Radiate type he transferred from Southwark to London.

**Acknowledgement**

As a newcomer both to numismatics and the Society I record with sincere thanks the help and encouragement given by fellow members.

A. BYDE.

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**BEAUWORTH 1833**

It is unfortunate that in all the numismatic publications, including Brooke's *B.M.C. Norman Kings*, Vols. I and II, the place name of the great find of Norman pennies in Hampshire in 1833 is wrongly spelt. The correct spelling is Beauworth (pronounced Beuorth).

I recently visited Beauworth which is a tiny village situated about 6 miles to the east of Winchester and 2 miles from Cheriton. The pond into which the boys who found the hoard threw some of the coins is now filled in but a local inhabitant showed me a depression close to the road where it used to be. The Manor house still stands but some of the land belonging to it has been sold and I was unable to trace the pasture land called the Old Litten mentioned by Hawkins in his excellent description of the find published in Vol. 26 of *Archaeologia* and reproduced in Ruding, Vol. I.

The ruins of what must have been the church or chapel however were plainly visible and by the nature of the ground it is quite obvious that some structure existed there in the past. Portions of what appeared to be a flint wall were showing above the surface of the ground and this was exactly similar to the walls of Cheriton church which I visited later that day.

Tradition has it that certain heads and carved stones were removed from Beauworth to Cheriton in the sixteenth century when Beauworth church was demolished. Certainly there are two carved stone heads, one on either side of Cheriton church porch, which are very much out of keeping with the rest of that structure.

One wonders why the great hoard of Norman coins came to be buried at Beauworth. Was it being taken to or brought from Winchester? We will never know.

R. P. MACK.

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**A THETFORD PENNY OF STEPHEN TYPE VII**

In the *Journal* which draws attention to the important coins of Stephen in the Moscow cabinet it is both appropriate and pleasant to record the recent acquisition by the British Museum of another hitherto unpublished coin of the same reign. It is a Type VII penny of Thetford by the moneyer Hacun and is said to have been found near Cambridge.

(PI. XV, 6). It reads:

- **Obv.**: +s - - - - E
- **Rev.**: +HACVN - - - EF
- **Wt.**: 20.8 grains

Fortunately all the letters of the moneyer's name
HAOVN are beyond doubt. Until now this moneyer has been known from only one coin—the Type II of the Thetford mint purchased by the British Museum in 1950 from the executors of the late L. A. Lawrence (Pl. XV, 7). This is almost certainly the coin mentioned by Brooke in BMC2 where he quotes the reading HALUN given in both the sales through which it had passed. Although the mint signature on the ‘new’ coin is not fully legible the remaining letters are sufficiently clear that it too may be attributed with certainty to Thetford. It is only the second known coin in Type VII of this mint. The other is BMC 215 of the moneyer Gefrei (Pl. XV, 8) whose obverse die is shared by the ‘new’ Hacun coin. Of the two the Hacun must be the earlier striking since the obverse die flaw running from the right hand fleur de lys on the crown is just beginning to show whereas on Gefrei’s coin it has spread as far as the letter ‘E’. Mr. F. Elmore Jones who has made a detailed study of this type6 informs me that this is the only instance known to him of an obverse die being shared by two moneyers but that he thinks this may not be surprising in the light of the great rarity of the type. Gef(f)rei is otherwise known only in Type I and Hacun in Type II. As at most other mints there seems to have been a clean sweep of moneyers at Thetford in 1158 and neither Gefrei nor Hacun reappears in Henry II’s Tealby issue.

M. M. ARCHIBALD.

AN UNPUBLISHED LONDON FIND OF EARLY THIRTEENTH-CENTURY PENNIES

Through the kindness of the American dealer, student and collector Mr. David H. Hess of Baton Rouge, I am able here to put on record fairly full details of an interesting parcel of 26 ‘Short-cross’ pennies of King John which came to light in the course of excavations consequent on the demolition in 1878 of an old London building. A note on the find originally appeared in Mr. Hess’s December 1966 price list5, but the descriptions there of no more than a selection of the coins are very abbreviated, and the more detailed account given here has been made possible only by Mr. Hess’s characteristic generosity in making available to me his own very full notes on all the coins through his hands. It is the view of both of us that the 28 coins in fact constitute the whole of an until now unpublished find which is of some interest for the serious student of John’s English coinages. A list of the find is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAWRENCE CLASS Vb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldwine (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioohan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioohan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andreu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rauf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilhelm B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* a coin illustrated in sale-catalogue cited.

What will be noticed at once about the find is its brief chronological span, but no less significant is how it looks towards Eastern England. Only three of the coins had been struck at a mint south of the Thames, and the absence of coins from the other provincial mints outside East Anglia is quite remarkable.

Concerning the date of the hoard, a terminus ante quem seems clearly indicated by the total absence of coins of Lawrence Class VI. Recently it has been argued cogently by Mr. J. D. Brand of Rochester that this Lawrence Class VI was introduced quite a number of years earlier than Lawrence had supposed, and most probably in or about the year 12107. According to the same modern authority on the series, too, Lawrence Class Vb would have been put in issue c. 1208, so that a date of concealment for our little London find c. 1209 ± 1 might be...

2 P. ccxliii in footnotes containing published readings which he had not been able to check.
3 Sotheby, 25. 1. 1860, lot 127 and E. Burns, Sotheby, 17. 12. 1869, lot 49.
4 BMC 214, Pl. LXVI, 10, of the moneyer Driv is of Hereford, not Thetford. See NC 1955, p. 243.

5 'Stephen Type VII’, BNJ XXVIII, pp. 537-554. I am grateful to Mr. Elmore Jones for his advice in the preparation of this note.
than a few months. English finds, however, concealed at this juncture are not in fact all that numerous. What I believe to be one which likewise had been overlooked by the Inventory is the 1885 (?) find of 35 silver pennies from Stockland near Honiton in Devon—I owe the reference to Mr. J. D. Brand who has included such details as are still available in his privately distributed list (November, 1966) of the 'Short-cross' coins in the Royal Mint Museum. It is to be hoped that Mr. Brand will publish the hoard in these pages, and the remarks that follow are concerned only with the relevance of the find to that made only a few years before in London, though it is perhaps worth recording that my friend Miss M. A. O'Donovan, B.A., of Exeter University, has made extensive enquiries which suggest that there is no local record of the discovery. It appears that the Stockland find was composed of 33 English coins—all it would seem 'Short-cross' pence—an Anglo-Irish penny of John struck at Dublin, and a Scottish penny of William the Lion. On any telling, the Anglo-Irish coin provides a terminus post quem of 1204/5, and it is my belief that a good case can be made out for the hoard having been concealed a little later than that but not substantially later than c. 1210. In the Royal Mint Museum in 1874 there were only nine 'Short-cross' pennies later in date than Lawrence Class Vc, and in 1906 this number still had not risen beyond a dozen. Yet, in 1885 the Mint Museum had been able to take its pick from 35 coins, and had selected ten, of which eight were English. Had the Stockland parcel in fact included coins of Lawrence Classes VI and VII, it seems scarcely credible that to this day the Mint Museum collection lacks coins of three of the four common London moneys in Class VI, and of four of the five common London moneys in Class VII—the three post-Class Vc pieces acquired by that institution between 1874 and 1906 being two Class VII coins of Canterbury and one coin of the same class from Bury St. Edmunds. Complete certainty, of course, is still not possible, but it is a wry thought that if the Stockland find in fact had ended—as we may well suppose—with English coins of Lawrence Class Vb or Vc, and had been published by the British Museum authorities even in outline, the Irish numismatist would have had for many years now that elusive hoard-evidence for the date of the inception of the new coinage of Dublin which he still awaits (cf. North Munster Studies, ed. E. Rynne, Limerick, 1967, pp. 437-78—the Stockland find unfortunately came to my notice too late for its inclusion in the inventory there given of those hoards believed to have contained Anglo-Irish coins of John). The Stockland hoard excepted, our nearest analogues to the 1878 London find in point of presumed date of concealment seem to be the vast but ill-recorded and perhaps dubious Sudbourne treasure (Inventory 344, cf. BNJ XXXIX, ii (1969), pp. 307-311; North Munster Studies, p. 450 etc.), and a small find from Normandy (cf. SNC 1966, p. 30).

The interesting suggestion has been made to me that the 1878 London find could be a parcel from the great Sudbourne hoard which supposedly came to light in 1879. It is perfectly true that in its composition the London parcel has marked affinities with a parcel from the Sudbourne hoard published in the 1959 British Numismatic Journal, and an analysis of the two parcels does suggest very strongly that they had been concealed at the same period. Perhaps, though, this is not very surprising, as the years in question were those when we might have thought it more than likely that owners of coin were committing a proportion at least of their riches to the safe-keeping of the soil. Nor is Sudbourne so removed from London that we need be surprised that there are resemblances between the content of two distinct finds concealed on the same occasion. There is the further point that in 1959 the owner of the Sudbourne parcel, an elderly gentleman but by no means a centenarian, stated explicitly that the coins had been found in his youth. In other words, there is very real reason to think that the Sudbourne hoard was not discovered as early as 1879, and it has already been suggested that the real date of discovery was in the first years of this century, the 1879 date being a 'smoke-screen' to discourage official interest, it being well-known that the British Museum authorities—very properly one hastens to add—were and still are generally reluctant to initiate proceedings in the case of coins discovered in the comparatively distant past. The fact, too, that the curiously precise date 1879 should have been preserved as part of the tradition of the London parcel suggests very strongly to the historian that it is right—it may perhaps be observed at this point that Mr. Hess did not acquire the coins in England, so that the question of treasure trove regulations did not and could not arise. On balance, therefore, we see no reason to doubt the family tradition that the coins here published were found in 1878 and in London. As we have seen, the years c. 1210 were years when coins were likely to have been committed to the ground, and especially where south-eastern England was concerned, and one does well to remember that the Iona (Inventory
198) and 1950 Chester (Inventory 86) hoards came to light within four months of one another.

It only remains for me again to indicate my indebtedness to Mr. Hess's great courtesy and disinterestedness in supplying me with full details of the coins which had come to him from an Australian vendor, a direct descendant of the actual finder. Unfortunately in the intervening years the coins had been mounted to form a necklace, though admittedly it could be argued that it was due to this circumstance that the hoard had been kept until then intact, and a consequence is that we are unable to give meaningful weights for the individual coins. Finally, users of Mr. Thompson's Inventory may find it useful to have the following summary of the find in a very slightly modified version of the normal format:

LONDON, unknown site, 1878.

28 AR English pence and cut halfpence.

Deposit: c. 1209 ± 1.


The hoard was taken to Australia and is now dispersed.

MICHAEL DOLLEY.

A NEW HALFGROAT OF RICHARD II

I WISH to report the finding of a new halfgroat (Pl. XIV, 17) which is a mule between Potter series II and III.

The obverse is identical to type II2 (this is the die having a small pellet above the central fleur of the crown) and the reverse is similar to IIIb A, but is as far as I can tell a completely new die.

A mule between series III and II was recorded in the article by W. J. W. Potter in BNJ XXIX, 1959. The class II series represents the long period of intermediate coinage and the class III coins are immediately noticeable by the so-called 'fish-tail' lettering.

It is interesting to note that the letter 'i' on this late lettering was certainly used as a privy mark as the bottom right-hand serif is filed through. An identical mark to this I have noticed on all other denominations of type III, both at London and York; vide my article in BNJ XXXI, 1962, plate 8, no. 77.

FRANK PURVEY.

A BOY BISHOP TOKEN OF PROFILE TYPE

The lead tokens associated with the Boy Bishops who 'ruled' between St. Nicholas' Day (December 6th) and Innocents' Day (December 28th) are well known.1 Most previously recorded English examples have reverses closely following the sterling type. Their obverses are less uniformly copied from the coins but where a bust type was used it has, until now, shown the Saint's head either full or three-quarter-face. A token of hitherto unpublished types (Pl. XV, 9) has recently been presented to the British Museum through the generosity of Mrs. Jennifer Edmunds.

Obv.: Rosette of pellets ORA PRO nobis PEB NICHOLAS
Profile head of St. Nicholas to left.

Rev.: SAN/CT/TE/NICH/OLAS read outwards
Arms—a in the first quarter, n in the third quarter and a mitre in the second and fourth quarters—over a cross fourchee which divides the legend.

Lead Wt.: 79-1 grains

The prototype of this token is clearly the profile groat of Henry VII. The head is realistically modelled and the reverse is a close copy of the coin both in the choice of the shield type and in the layout of the design. It therefore cannot have been produced earlier than 1504, the date of the introduction of the profile coinage. A slightly later date would be preferable since the mixed Lombardic and Roman letter fount does not appear on the coins until Henry VIII's second issue in 1526. The provenances of English Boy Bishop tokens so far recorded have been confined to Bury St. Edmunds and its immediate neighbourhood. The profile one was found fifteen miles to the south-east in the church yard of Lavenham.

FRANK PURVEY.

ENGLISH COPPER, TIN AND BRONZE COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Addenda to 2nd ed.

Since this edition was published in 1964 the following coins have been traced. All these have been examined by me except no. 26. I am very grateful to the collectors and dealers mentioned for their co-operation in showing me these pieces, several of which, viz. nos. 7, 8, 10, 14, 19, 23 and 33 are important discoveries.

A. COINS NOT INCLUDED IN THE 2ND ED.

No. BMC page

1 64 Charles I, strip of 7 Richmond farthing tokens, type I\textsuperscript{g}, Dies 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 2 (with \(\cdot\) between 9 and 1 on obv.)

2 64 Charles I, strip of 6 Richmond farthing tokens, type I\textsuperscript{g}, Dies 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. I am grateful to Mr. R. H. M. Dolley for drawing my attention to these strips and to Dr. W. O'Sullivan of the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin, for kindly granting me permission to publish them.

It was discovered afterwards that a brief reference to these strips appears in G. Coffey's Anglo-Irish Coins, 1911 ed., p. 79, nos. 37 and 38.

3 69 Charles I, Maltravers farthing, type 3c, pms Harp-Woolpack [6].

4 162 William and Mary, halfpenny, 1694. Obv. normal; Rev. BRITANNIA.

5 163 William and Mary, farthing, 1694, Obv. no stop after MARIA; Rev. BRITANNIA.

6 209 George II, halfpenny, 1733. Obv. GEORGIVS. Rev. normal. The 3s of date have the same curious shape mentioned in f.n. 6.


8 301 George III, pattern penny, 1797 (late Soho), copper double obv. mule. Obv. KP6 + Obv. KP14.

9 340 George III, pattern halfpenny, 1799 (late Soho), KH23 in copper.

10 359 George III, pattern halfpenny (late Soho), copper double rev. mule. Rev. KH18 (1799) + Rev. KH30 (1805).

11 393 George IV, farthing, 1825, \(n\) in DEI under \(\cdot\). Obv. die unidentifiable because of slight wear.

12 408 Victoria, halfpenny, 1841, with rev. \(\downarrow\). Red mint condition. Lowest limb of \(E\) in DEI broken. Should further speci-
the period during which these pennies without H were almost certainly struck —doubtless a small issue to tide over until the new year.

20 430 Victoria, penny, 1887, grained edge.
21 430 Victoria, penny, 1893, bronze proof.
22 431 Victoria, halfpenny, 1860, type 2, Obv. 2 + Rev. C.
23 432 Victoria, halfpenny, 1861. Rev. E with Obv. from an unrecorded die having 14 leaves $(3 + 3 + 2 + 4 + 2)$ but only 4 berries (Plate XIV, 18 and 19).
24 440 Victoria, halfpenny, 1887, specimen of B.M.C. 1843 in gold (226-9 grains).
25 443 Victoria, farthing, 1875H, Obv. 3 + Bev. C; small date figures.
26 446 Victoria, third-farthing, 1876, bronze proof.
27 480 Victoria, Smith's Decimal Currency, 10 cents. Obv. Incuse head of queen to left, undraped and truncated above the shoulder. No legend. Broad outer raised rim. Rev. 10 cents (incuse) in very large letters across centre. Broad outer raised rim bearing legend (incuse) SMITHS DECIMAL CURRENCY. Dia.: 40-5 mm.; thickness 5 mm., copper. This and the following piece appear to be initial essays for the Smith's decimal patterns. The portrait, which is much larger than on the ordinary pieces, is comparatively crude in execution; in fact, both the portrait and the rev. legends appear to have been hand-engraved direct onto the flans.
28 480 Victoria, Smith's Decimal Currency, 5 cents. Uniface rev., 5 CENTS (incuse) in centre; no rim. Dia.: 38 mm.; thickness, 3-5 mm.

B.—COINS LISTED IN THE 2ND ED., BUT RECORDED THEREIN AS UNTRADED

30 139 Charles II, ‘Elephant halfpenny’ in brass, B.M.C. *605.
31 172 William III, halfpenny, 1699, type 2, BRITAN IA. B.M.C. 675.
32 430 Victoria, penny, 1886, bronze proof. B.M.C. 1738.

C—SECOND SPECIMENS OF COINS AT PRESENT RECORDED AS THE ONLY KNOWN EXAMPLES.

33 467 Victoria, pattern penny, 1859, copper-nickel, type 53, B.M.C. 2026. The emergence from obscurity of this important piece is most welcome. The queen's diadem which I originally described (from the rather poor illustration in Forrer's Biographical Dictionary of Medallists) as scroll-patterned, can now be corrected to leaf-patterned.

34 162 William and Mary, halfpenny, 1694, B.M.C. 604*.
35 185 Anne, pattern halfpenny in silver, B.M.C. 725.
36 246 George III, Droz pattern halfpenny, brown gilt, B.M.C. 947.
37 423 Victoria, penny, 1860, ONF, B.M.C. 1634.
38 424 Victoria, penny, 1863, 3 below date, B.M.C. 1656.
39 430 Victoria, penny, 1890, bronze proof, B.M.C. 1743.
40 440 Victoria, halfpenny, 1889, 9 over 8, B.M.C. 1844A.
41 440 Victoria, halfpenny, 1890, bronze proof, B.M.C. 1847.
42 442 Victoria, farthing, 1874H, both GS over G. B.M.C. 1888.
43 443 Victoria, farthing, 1875, Obv. 3 + Rev. C, B.M.C. 1890A.
44 446 Victoria, third-farthing, uniface obv. without legend in aluminium, B.M.C. 1938.
45 482 Victoria, model penny, obv. PENNY, B.M.C. 2092A.

PROVENANCE

National Museum of Ireland, 1, 2.
G. Slack, Hemel Hempstead, 4.
R. Morgan, Exeter, 5.
M. A. Newport, Birmingham, 6.
M. M. O'Hara, Coventry, 7, 8, 10.
I. Green, London, 9, 26, 32, 33, 36, 44.
J. Uakulya, Scunthorpe, 11, 13, 22, 25, 45.
B. A. Seaby Ltd., 14, 17, 29, 38.
S. J. Bayfield, 15.
Spink & Son, Ltd, 16, 24, 35.
K. J. Townsend, St. Albans, 18.
A BURSLEM TOKEN?

Among the unidentified nineteenth century tokens is a rare penny piece:—

Obverse:—A pottery kiln and the legend:

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY 1813

Reverse:—An inscription in three lines across the field: ONE PENNY TOKEN and the legend: FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION . . . + . . .

The proprietors of this piece are unknown, but the writer would like to suggest that it was probably issued by the firm of John and Richard Riley, china-glaze earthenware manufacturers; and one of the first producers of the famous Willow Pattern tableware. The evidence is circumstantial, though fairly strong.
There is a scarce but well-known Burslem piece of J. & R. Riley and Machin & Co. which has a similar reverse, but the obverse is different:

**Obverse:**—An inscription in five lines across the field: one pound note for 240 tokens 1813 and the legend PAYABLE I & R RILEY AND MACHIN & CO BURSLEM.

The few specimens of this second piece examined have all been struck over the first, and traces of the original design are visible. It appears that I. & R. Riley issued the kiln token, which was very appropriate; but then became associated in some way with Machin & Co., who were colour makers; possibly the two firms came under one ownership; and Riley's piece issued in 1813 seems to have been called in the same year and restamped using a similar reverse die but with a new obverse bearing the names of the two firms. In the specimen illustrated above traces of the word POTTERY are clearly visible on the reverse and TOKEN in ghost letters across the field of the obverse. (Unfortunately this does not show well on the photographs.)

The hypothesis that the kiln token was issued by the firm of I. & R. Riley is supported by:

1. The Riley and Machin combine appear to have possessed quantities of the kiln token which they used for their overstrike.
2. The kiln design was appropriate for the firm of earthenware manufacturers but was meaningless for colour-makers.
3. The rare kiln tokens usually show little sign of circulation, whereas the commoner overstrikes bear evidence of use.
4. The syndicate of Riley and Machin used a reverse die of the same pattern as that of the earlier piece.

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The writer wishes to thank the late Mr. C. W. Peck, Mr. P. F. Purvey and Mr. C. E. Blunt for examining the coin and drawing his attention to slight differences in the reverse dies, e.g. the apex of the second A in ACCOMMODATION in the earlier token points to a bead in the border, whereas in the later piece it is equidistant between two beads. All agree that the two reverse designs, although extremely alike, are not from the same die.

**References**


R. C. Bell.