This is an appendix to 'The Mint of Watchet', BNJ xliv (1974), pp. 13–38, and it should be read into the two corpora. These thirty further specimens were recorded while that article was in the press, so although the text was altered to take account of this material, only a brief reference could be made in the lists of coins. Further notes on the provenance of certain coins are also made here. The coins with asterisks are illustrated on Plate X.

The Coins of Watchet

1A. Ac Obv. As 1 above
Rev. + SIGERIC McO PECEd

(a) Stockholm—ex Digeräkra hoard, Barlingbo parish, Gotland (1928, SHM Inv. 18744; cf. CNS vol. ii).
[The obverse die has been further recut.]
Weight: 25-9 gr./1-68 g. Die-axis: 0°.

2. (c) T. H. Gardner—ex Lockett (lot 669). 1-5 g.; 0°.

3. (b) Stockholm—ex Digeräkra hoard, Barlingbo parish, Gotland (1928, SHM Inv. 18744; cf. CNS vol. ii). 18-9 gr./1-23 g.; 225°.

(c) Stockholm—ex Digeräkra hoard, Barlingbo parish, Gotland (1928, SHM Inv. 18744; cf. CNS vol. ii). 18-2 gr./1-18 g.; 225°.

(d) Stockholm—ex Glemminge hoard, Glemminge parish, Skåne (1911, SHM Inv. 14452). [Chipped] (17-2 gr./1-12 g.); 315°.

4. (c) Quære whether 'ex J. Marshall (1880)’ is correct, since Dymock records a Second Hand coin in Taunton Museum as early as 1850.

5. (f) T. H. Gardner—ex Lockett (lot 686); ex Evans. 1-7 g.; 0°. 5(a), 5(d), or 5(f) maybe.

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Unseen Longcross Coins

(d) Strängnäs—ex Bergman (1873) [cut halfpenny] n.r.; 180°.

(e) Visby—on deposit from Visby Grammar School. 27-0 gr./1-75 g.; 270°.

18. (a) or 20 (c): Either may be the Watchet Quatrefoil, moneyer not recorded, ex Harford; ex J. H. Young (Sotheby 7.4.1881, lot 39).

20. (c) This may be the coin, with legends as BEH 3586, ex Stockholms Bokautskningskammare, 8.10.1914, lot 7.

21. (d) This may be the coin ex Ford; ex Capt. R. M. Murchison (Sotheby 28.5.1866, lot 312); ex the Revd. J. W. Martin (Sotheby 23.5.1859, lot 45).

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2 Illustrated Dymock, op. cit., pl. i, 5.

3 Catalogue in R.N.S. Library notes the buyer as Lincoln. This is probably the Dymock coin as Murchison was buying at auction in the late 1850s.

4 Strängnäs Hägre Allmänna Läroverks myntsamling (Strängnäs High School), Sweden; I am grateful to K. Jonsson for this information.

5 I am grateful to K. Jonsson for this information.

6 Listed in Dymock, op. cit., p. 25. A manuscript note in the R.N.S. library catalogues cite Murchison as the buyer at the Martin sale, and Ford as the buyer at the Murchison sale.
MISCELLANEA

38. (b) This may be the coin ex Taylor; ex Capt. R. M. Murchison (Sotheby 27.6.1864, lot 3).

Corpus of the Coins of the Moneyer Hunewine excluding those of Watchet

HIA. As Obv. +ÆDELRED REX ANGLōx
Rev. +HVNÆPINE MºO TOTA
*(a) Stockholm—ex Glæmminge hoard, Glæmminge parish, Skåne (1911, SHM Inv. 14452).
Weight: 18·8 gr./1·22 g. Die-axis: 270°.

H3A. Bg Obv. As H3 above
Rev. . .HVNEPIN . .
*(a) Stockholm—without provenance (SHM G-4) [Cut halfpenny.]
Weight: (8·0 gr./0·52 g.) Die-axis: 270°.

H8. (c) Stockholm—ex Källunge hoard, Källunge parish, Gotland (1911, SHM Inv. 14520:2). [Fragment] (6·5 gr./0·42 g.); 270°.
(d) Stockholm—without provenance (SHM G-31). [Cut halfpenny] (10·2 gr./0·66 g.); 90°.

H13. (b) Stockholm (BEH 545 his) 23·7 gr./1·54 g.; 270°.
(c) Stockholm—ex Digeräkra hoard, Barlingbo parish, Gotland (1928, SHM Inv. 18744; cf. CNS vol. ii). 23·7 gr./1·54 g.; 270°.
(d) Stockholm—ex Glæmminge hoard, Glæmminge parish, Skåne (1911, SHM Inv. 14452). 23·7 gr./1·54 g.; 90°.
(e) Stockholm—ex Glæmminge hoard, Glæmminge parish, Skåne (1911, SHM Inv. 14452). 23·1 gr./1·50 g.; 270°.

H15A. Ch Obv. As H10 above
Rev. +HVNEPINEMºOVAXE
*(a) Stockholm—ex Stige hoard, Indal parish, Medelpad (1904, SHM Inv. 12079) [Fragment.]
Weight: (17·4 gr./1·13 g.). Die-axis: 90°.

H15B. Gh obv. +ÆDELÆMÐ REX ANGLōx
Rev. As H15A, supra
*(b) Stockholm—ex Stale II hoard, Rone parish, Gotland (1954, SHM Inv. 25384).
(c) Stockholm—without provenance (SHM N-3) [Chipped.]
Weights: (a) 21·9 gr./1·42 g.; (b) 21·4 gr./1·39 g.; (c) (19·9 gr./1·30 g.)
Mean weight: 21·7 gr./1·41 g. Die-axes: (a) 270°; (b) 270°; (c) 270°.

Unseen Crux Coins of Exeter
(e) Visby—on deposit from Visby Grammar School. 23·3 gr./1·51 g.; 270°.
(f) Visby—ex Ammor hoard, Mästerby parish, Gotland (n.r., GF C9500). 22·3 gr./1·45 g.; 270°.
(g) Tallin—ex Vaabina hoard,1 n.r.; n.r.
(h) Tallin—ex Vaabina hoard,1 n.r.; n.r.

H21. (b) Stockholm—ex Gudings hoard, Vallstena parish, Gotland (1909, SHM Inv. 13867). 17·9 gr./1·16 g.; 180°.
(c) Stockholm—ex Stige hoard, Indal parish, Medelpad (1904, SHM Inv. 12079). [Fragment] (4·3 gr./0·28 g.); 180°.
(d) Stockholm—ex Stockholm (Karlberg) hoard, Uppland (1868, SHM Inv. 3861). [Fragment] (4·9 gr./0·32 g.); 180°.

N.B. H20. and H21. (Intermediate Small Cross/Churx type) are from the same obverse die as a coin of the same type of the Exeter moneyer Edric, in Stockholm—ex Smiss hoard, Tingstade parish, Gotland (1970-1, SHM Inv. 30256). 18·8 gr./1·22 g.; 90°.

M. A. S. BLACKBURN

A LONDON PENNY OF MATILDA?

At the suggestion of Mr. K. Tasker, of Manchester, I am able to put on record a possible new coin of Matilda. Mr. Tasker is one of the fortunate finders of the 1972 Prestwich hoard, and he has told me that the interest in the coinage of the Stephen period, which he developed as a result, led him to acquire from a collector in Jersey a group of twenty-one coins of the time, including one of Matilda (cf. Mack 234b), one of Henry I (London, Dereman R), one of David I

1 I am grateful to T. Talvio for this information.
of Scotland (Ricard of Carlisle, pellet-in-annulet type), a Pereric (Stamford, Lefsi), and sixteen all of Stephen type I of different mints.

The remaining coin (Pl. X, Matilda) is a die-duplicate of Mack 238 (Marshall 85 ex Grantley 1308 ex Rashleigh 631 ex Watford find), and the visible parts of the inscriptions are fortunately complementary. Brooke (BMC I, cxviii) and Mack give the readings of the Watford coin as [ILDICOI: and +ALFRED[ ]VD]; I have not seen the coin but illustrations suggest that the third letter of the moneyer's name might be v (which is an alternative to f in this name). The Tasker coin appears to show MA[ ]COI: and +AL[ ]ON LVN(?); the last letter is rather doubtful; it has somewhat the shape of a p with the second stroke slighter and of a curved appearance, which explains earlier readings. There is, however, some hint of a diagonal on the Tasker specimen and it is possible that n (or a monogram of nd) is intended. However, now that an initial l is seen, there can be little doubt that this reading, whether LVN or LVD, indicates London. Other than at London, where he was one of the two moneyers of the mint known to have struck coins reading PERERIC, Alfred is attested in BMC type I of Stephen only at Taunton.

The Tasker specimen of this coin weighs 1-079 g. (16-7 gr.), against 18-5 gr. recorded for the Watford specimen.

That London should have been a mint of Matilda is somewhat surprising since she was there only during June 1141, on a brief and unsatisfactory visit. Moreover, while this note was in the press, I became aware of another die-duplicate from the Prestwich Hoard, which raises serious doubts about the inscription and the attribution to Matilda.

IAN STEWART

A NEW CALAIS PENNY OF HENRY VI

The latest coinage type known from the Calais mint is that with the privy mark trefoil alone (1438–43). This and the type which preceded it, the leaf-trefoil issue (1435–8), have only been known from a comparatively few coins of groat denomination with the sole exception of a piedfort of a leaf-trefoil halfpenny in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

A penny which can be attributed to the leaf trefoil issue has now turned up. The coin is illustrated on Pl. X, Calais. The obverse reads +HENRI(☼RGX·ΤΨΝΙ·Ξ·Ρ and there is a leaf on the king’s breast. The reverse reads VIIΙΙ·ΛΨ·ΟΙΙΙΙ·ΣΗΙ. The coin weighs 0-89 g. and it is the collection of the writer.

Since the groat is known it is not altogether surprising that a penny has appeared. A trefoil-only penny could yet emerge, although this is perhaps less probable as the known surviving groats from that issue are reported to be struck from a single set of dies. The chances of survival favour the groat denomination since as the largest silver coin it was usually preferred by hoarders.

It is not surprising that these late coins of Calais survive in small numbers. During the early and mid 1430s English-held territory in France had fallen progressively into the hands of the French king and by 1436 Calais was all that remained north of Aquitaine. In that same year the town was besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, then allied to the King of France, and trade must have become increasingly difficult. Although the siege was lifted in the following year and Calais was to remain in English hands for a further century, the mint had ceased to operate by 1440 or shortly after.

P. WOODHEAD

TWO LONDON TOKENS FOUND AT WALSWORTH, NEAR HITCHIN, HERTS.

A few years ago I was intrigued to find two unidentified London seventeenth-century trade tokens at Hitchin Museum. The accompanying label read:

‘Found in Purwell Field, Walsworth.


Donated by Mrs Viney 16/6/1941.’

The tokens are as follows:

1. W3250 Obr. ★ AT THE TYNN IN TYRN
   Barrel
   Rev. ★ MILL STREETE 1652


2 C. A. Whitton, op. cit.
Brass 180° Farthing
Struck by David Ramage
2. W2314 Obv. QE VNS HEAD TAVERN 1662
Rev. AT QUEENHITHE
Queen's Head
Brass 360° Farthing

Associated with this find was a third piece which was extremely crude, badly struck and in poor condition. Despite its resemblance to the halfpenny size seventeenth-century token series, it was in fact a French double-tournoi of Louis XIII, 1639. The discovery of this strange little group in Hertfordshire clearly called for some explanation.

After much searching I managed to track down the donor, Mrs. Viney, and the finder, her brother. He explained to me the circumstances in which he found these London tokens more than forty years ago.

He was working as a farm labourer in the 1930s. The farmer bought large quantities of manure and rubbish from London, which arrived by rail at the Walworth sidings in wagonloads. The manure came from old London slaughter houses and Billingsgate market, and was spread over the fields. These tokens were found in it.

GEORGE BERRY

A MEDIEVAL MINT ACCOUNT

Medieval mint accounts are seldom recorded in sufficient detail to follow the steps in the minting process itself. The account here reviewed is unusually full, presumably because it deals with the first strikings of denominations and alloys new to the English mint. It is of further interest being the earliest recorded instance of an 'export order' executed by the Tower mint: coins struck for use in the duchy of Aquitaine. The account, apparently previously unpublished, is that of Lapin Rogeri, Master of the Mint in the Exchange of London, found enrolled on the Pipe Roll of 18 Edward II.¹ Full discussion of the account and of the coins will be made at another time, but the modernized arithmetic of the version given below may be of interest and use. Arabic numerals have been substituted for the original Roman, and some errors made by the medieval clerk have been corrected. The continuous narrative form of the original account has been broken down into sequential numbered steps.

1. Lapin Rogeri received £300 of English pennies by number on 14 February 1325.
2. The £300 was divided into two portions by number:
   \[
   \begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
   & \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\
   (a) & 212 & 3 & 4 \\
   (b) & 55 & 0 & 0 \\
   \hline
   \text{Total} & \text{£267} & 3 & 4
   \end{array}
   \]
3. The £280 by number was melted and produced £267.3s.4d. by weight (the clerk wrote £262.3s.4d. in error). The account further says that each pound weight of silver was produced from 20s.11½d. plus 6d. more on the total:
   \[
   \frac{\text{£267.3s.4d.} \times \frac{20s.11\frac{1}{2}d.}{20s.}}{\text{20s.}} = \text{£279.19s.4\frac{1}{2}d.}
   \]
   i.e. 7½d. difference, whereas the account says 6d. (The 'loss' of £12.16s.8d. is equivalent to exactly 11d. in the pound on £280.)
4. The silver weight was then divided into two portions:
   \[
   \begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
   & \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\
   (a) & 212 & 3 & 4 \\
   (b) & 55 & 0 & 0 \\
   \hline
   \text{Total} & \text{£267} & 3 & 4
   \end{array}
   \]
5. To the £212.3s.4d. by weight was added £8.16s.8d. (by weight) of copper for alloy, being at the rate of 10d. per £1.
   \[
   \frac{\text{£212.3s.4d.} \times \frac{10}{240}}{\text{20s.}} = \text{£8.16s.9\frac{1}{2}d.}
   \]
   The total weight of alloyed silver produced is thus £221.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
& \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\
212 & 3 & 4+ \\
+ 8 & 16 & 8 \\
\hline
\text{£221} & 0 & 0
\end{array}
\]

¹ PRO: E 372/172 m. 60d.
6. From this £221 weight of alloyed silver was produced £172. 17s. 2d. by number (i.e. 41,486 pieces) of 'White Oboles', using £216. 1s. 5½d. of the silver, each obole weighing 1½ sterlings, but having a value in the duchy of 1½ sterlings.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{Silver lost in the melting and making} \\
&\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \ quadr