AN attempt was made in *SCBI* 39 to illustrate all significant varieties of the silver coins of 1279–1351. Inevitably a number of new coins (mainly minor varieties and mules) have come to the writer’s notice since publication and a more detailed examination of the star-marked halfpence in the Stanwix hoard has revealed a few readings and combinations not recorded in the sylloge. Details of the new coins are given below and many are illustrated on plate 8 together with a few important coins for which illustrations were not available when the sylloge was published. Unless another reference is given the coins are in the writer’s collection. This opportunity is taken to correct some errata in the sylloge.

**Pence**

Class 1a/1c. London. R//NN, EDWREXANGDNSHYB (Elmore Jones sale lot 1256).

Class 1c. London. NN//NN. Unusual portrait with small face (Aberdeen no. 6).\(^1\)

Class 1d. London. NN// NN. Wide face (Face 1). EDWR’ANGL’DL’DNYB.

Class 1d. London. NN// N. Wide face (Face 1). Annulet on breast (this mark is larger than that usually found on pence of this variety – see *SCBI* 45–6). Pellet after TAS. This coin was mentioned in note 4 to plate 3 (fig. 1).

Class 2a. London. W/N/NN. Narrow face (Face 2). First N on obverse reversed and double-barred.

Class 3b/2b. Bristol. Such mules are now recorded for all class 3b mints with the exception of Canterbury for which they probably exist also (fig. 2).

Class 3c. London. h.2, S.1, R.2. Face 2a. No contractive marks (fig. 3).

Class 3d. London. h.2, S.1, R.1/S.2. Thin neck. No contractive marks (fig. 4).

Class 3d. London. h.2, S.3, R.1/S.1. Thin neck. Late transitional obverse die with the thick-waisted S introduced in class 3f (fig. 5).

Class 3g. London. S.2/S.3. Stops 1. Pellet-barred Ns on the reverse (see *SCBI* 191 for a coin of 3g with pellet-barred Ns on the obverse – fig. 6).

Class 3g. Canterbury. S.2. Stops 2. CAN/TAR.

Class 3g. Canterbury. S.3. Stops 4 (large comma stops similar to class 4a).

Class 4a/3g. London. S.2 on reverse (Aberdeen no. 66).

Class 4a/3g. London DNHYB.

Class 4a3. Canterbury. CIW/TOR/CAN/TOR.

Class 4a3. Durham. Late transitional obverse die with the face, hair and letter S of 4a3 and the crown, initial cross and other lettering of 4a3 (fig. 7). Another transitional obverse of this mint has the portrait of 4a3 with the lettering of 4a2.


Class 4c. Bury. Unbarred As. DNHYB (see note 28 to plate 10 – fig. 8).

Class 4e/5a. London. Although the hair is late, as one would expect, the crown appears to be from the punch used in classes 4c to early 4e, suggesting that the new 4e punch may have broken and the old one have been brought back into temporary use (fig. 9).

Class 6a. London. The obverse is from the same die as SCBI 289. Non-composite S on the reverse (fig. 10).

Class 6b. London. Face 1. Obverse reads HYB’N. Unbarred Ns on reverse (fig. 11).

Class 6b/7b (G.6b/7i). London. Face 2. Non-composite S on reverse (fig. 12).

Class 7a/7b (G.7v/6). London. Incurved lettering with composite S on obverse (the die, which appears to be rusted, is the same as SCBI 302, which has a reverse of 6a1). The reverse lettering does not conform exactly with that on coins of class 6. It has some affinities with that of late class 4, but is probably early class 6 (fig. 13).

Class 7a (G.7v). London. Composite/non-composite S. Straight-sided lettering. DNSYB. This recently distinguished sub-variety of 7a has a distinctive letter S. There are three obverse dies recorded, one of which omits the rose. One reverse die used with this issue has unbarred Ns. (BNJ 59 (1989), pl. 6, 6–8).

Class 7a/7b (G.7v/7i). London. Non-composite/composite S. Straight-sided lettering. Unflawed crown (fig. 14).


Class 9b1. York (Archbishop). Pothook Ns. RANL.

Class 9b1/9c. Durham – plain cross. Reverse with double-barred A, reversed double-barred N and terminal colon (see SCBI 526 reverse – different die)


Class 9b1/9c. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pothook Ns/Double-barred N and A. Star on breast. VIL’ (see SCBI 463 – star uncertain). This coin confirms that 9b obverses with a star on the breast were used in combination with 9c reverses at this mint (fig. 15).

Class 10ab3(b). London. Broken (or possibly filled-in) annulet on breast. Reverse of class 9b with pothook Ns (see SCBI p. 47 – fig. 16).

Class 10ab3. Canterbury. Late letter R on both sides. HB.

Class 10cf3(al). Durham – cross moline. Face 1. This variety was listed in the Table of Mints and Classes on p. 93 and mentioned on p. 50, but no example was available for illustration on plate 25 (fig. 17).

Class 10cf3(al). Bury St. Edmunds. Face 2. The face was unclear on the coin illustrated (SCBI 652), which also has a terminal stop (fig. 18).

Class 10cf3(a3). Canterbury. Late obverse die with letter h of new style (see SCBI, 672–3). Florid ‘seagull’ comma and pellet after HYB (fig. 19).


Class 11a3/11b2. Canterbury.

Class 11d. Canterbury. Face of class 11b3. HB. Reverse of class 11b3 with uncertain letter R over N in TOR.

Class 11d. Canterbury. Obverses of this class are usually found with reverses of 11b1 or 11c (SCBI 855–7). However, this die appears to be true class 11d as the distinctive R with a prominent serif is similar to that on the obverse. This letter is also used in class 13 and confirms the close association between the two classes (see note 90 to plate 32 – fig. 20).

Class 12a/11c. London. Trefoil ornaments in crown (fig. 21).

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2 D.L. Greenhalgh, ‘The Fox Class VII Pence of Edward I’, BNJ 59 (1989), 77–83. In this refinement of Class 7 (mentioned on p. 16 of SCBI) seven varieties are distinguished and the previously accepted chronology is reversed. Although the mules between classes 6 and 7 are listed therein they have not been illustrated. In view of their possible importance in finally solving the problem of the chronological relationship between the two classes, specimens not included in the Sylloge are illustrated here. The classification of the coins in the Sylloge according to the proposed new arrangement is as follows:

302-7vii/6a 303-7vii/6b 304-7vii 305-7-7v 308-11-7v
312-3-7v 314-7v/6b 315-6-7i 317-21-7i

Class 13. Canterbury. Unbroken E. Colon after HYB (see also correction to SCBI 879 below – fig 23).

Class 13. Durham (Kellawe). Unbroken E. Colon after TAS. The use of a colon after TAS or VILL has only been noted previously in class 11a (SCBI 786, 799 and 803) ex Stanwix hoard (fig. 24).


Class 14/15c. Durham. Broken E. Plain cross i.m. (NCirc 1992, p. 186).

Class 15c/15b. Bury St. Edmunds.


Class 14/15c. Durham. Broken E. Plain cross i.m. (NCirc 1992, p. 186).

Class 15c/15b. Bury St. Edmunds.

Class 3g/3c–e. London. Unbarred A on obverse. Reverse lettering smaller than on obverse with composite S.

Class 4/6. London. A class 6/4c is noted in SCBI p. 31 (fig. 25).


Class 13. Canterbury. Unbroken E. Colon after HYB (see also correction to SCBI 879 below – fig 23).

Class 13. Durham (Kellawe). Unbroken E. Colon after TAS. The use of a colon after TAS or VILL has only been noted previously in class 11a (SCBI 786, 799 and 803) ex Stanwix hoard (fig. 24).


Class 14/15c. Durham. Broken E. Plain cross i.m. (NCirc 1992, p. 186).

Class 15c/15b. Bury St. Edmunds.

Halfpence

Class 3g/3c–e. London. Unbarred A on obverse. Reverse lettering smaller than on obverse with composite S.

Class 4/6. London. A class 6/4c is noted in SCBI p. 31 (fig. 25).


Farthing

Uncertain class. London. The obverse has the crown from the punch associated with class 13 and later (SCBI 1037–9), a neat oval face from a punch which has not been traced elsewhere and reads EOWARDVSREX. The initial cross is pattee and the distinctive letter E is made up from a crescent with a crossbar and two wedges. The reverse lettering is neat with straight-sided uprights and serifs. The pellets in the angles are smaller than those on other farthings of this period. The dies appear small for the flan which is of normal size and weight (5.1 g) for the first half of the fourteenth century. It is possible that this piece belongs to the first coinage of Edward III for which no farthings have been identified, but it may be post 1351 (fig. 26).

Berwick-upon-Tweed mint – Halfpenny

Class 3b. Star on breast (see note 147 to plate 43). When discussing this variety Blunt remarked on the difference in the bust from other 3b halfpence. The neck is longer and the crown from a different punch. He suggested that if the mark were a pellet the coin would be connected with class 4, but felt that the lettering precluded this. However, as no halfpence or farthings exist with the distinctive letters V and W, which are one of the criteria for distinguishing class 4 from class 3, it is possible that this was confined to the pence. It seems unlikely that two distinct portraits were used in the comparatively small issue of class 3b and one cannot dismiss the possibility that this halfpenny should be associated with class 4 (fig. 27).

Edward III – Second Coinage – Halfpence

As remarked above, a more detailed examination of the 253 star-marked halfpence in the Stanwix hoard has revealed a few new varieties. With the exception of fig. 29 the following coins are all from that hoard.

3 NC 1931, 37–8. The confirmation that the mark on the breast is a star suggests that this may have been copied from English class 9 introduced c. 1299. This would add weight to the proposed association of this coin with class 4.
Class 2. AIIG. Unbarred Ns on both sides (fig. 28).
Class 2. AR. Gothic N on obverse. Unbarred Ns on reverse (fig. 29).
Class 2. AI. Gothic Ns both sides. Same obverse die as Fig. 29 (fig. 30).
Class 2/4. AII(G?). Reverse of class 4 with star before CIVI (fig. 31).
Class 3. AIIG. Unbarred N on obverse. Roman Ns on reverse (fig. 32).
Class 3. AIIG. Unbarred N on obverse. Roman Ns on reverse (fig. 33).
Class 4b. No star on reverse. Conjoined pellets (fig. 34).
Class 4d. No star on obverse. Star before CIVI. Conjoined pellets – same reverse die as SCBI 1059 (fig. 35).
Class 4e. Crown from damaged punch of class 1. Star before CIVI. Conjoined pellets (fig. 36).
Class 5. Star after ANG. None on reverse. Conjoined pellets (fig. 37).

The recorded varieties of this coinage (London mint) are as follows:
Class 1 (Crown 1). AIIG. Unbarred (fig. 28) or Gothic (SCBI 1042) Ns on reverse. Reverse of class 4 (fig. 31).
Class 2 (Crown 2). AIIG. Unbarred (fig. 29) or Gothic (fig. 30) or Roman (fig. 32) Ns on reverse.
Class 3 (Crown 3). AIIG. Unbarred (SCBI 1044–5), Gothic (SCBI 1049) or Roman (fig. 32) Ns on reverse.
Class 4b (Crown 4). Star before CIVI (SCBI 1055) or none on reverse (fig. 34).
Class 4c (Crown 4). No star on reverse (SCBI 1056).
Class 4d (Crown 2). Star before CIVI/none on obverse (fig. 35). No star on reverse (SCBI 1057).
Class 4e (Crown 1). Star before CIVI (fig. 36).
Class 5 (Crown 2 repaired). Star after ANG. None on reverse (fig. 37).


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4 This corrects the reading given in SCBI for no. 1043, which is from the same obverse and probably reverse dies.
5 The lettering confirms that the obverse die is of class 2 rather than 4d.
6 Possibly a reverse die of class 4c. The crown on this coin differs from the normal crown 4 in having a larger sinister side fleur and a large pellet as sinister ornament, suggesting that the original punch may have been recut. The deterioration of this punch may account for the re-use of Crowns 1 and 2 in class 4.
7 The omission of the star on the obverse of this coin confirms the position of 4d late in class 4, as does the sharing of the reverse die with class 5 (SCBI 1059).
8 The use of crown 1 in class 4 is unrecorded and this new variety has been designated 4e without chronological significance, although it is probably late in the class. Class 4 dies with crowns 1 and 2 are distinguished by the lettering especially the R which is very narrow with a triangular tail on the later class.
9 Despite the star on the obverse this coin has been designated class 5 as the crown is from the same punch as SCBI 1059a. This is crown 2 with the sinister side fleur recut. Further recutting to the central fleur appears to have taken place on no. 1059a and a pellet has been inserted on the sinister ornament. The steady deterioration in this crown punch and the absence of the star from the obverse of some class 4d (see fig. 36 above) make it difficult to establish firm criteria for the separation of classes 4 and 5. It would perhaps be better to treat this coin and no. 1059 as late 4d or 4–5 transitional and confuse class 5 to coins with the obverse similar to no. 1059 defined as follows:
No star on obverse. Bifoliate crown with trefoil of pellets as central fleur (probably crown 4 recut).
CORRIGENDA TO SCBI 39


p. 39. Table 6. Class C. Reversed Roman (not Gothic) N in ANGL.

pl. 21. n. 69. A coin in the Aberdeen hoard confirms that the obverse die has been recut.

pl. 27. Class 10cf5 reads EDWA (not EWA as shown).

pl. 30. n. 84. Reverse of Fox pl. 12, 6 is 11a3.

pl. 33. no. 879 has a colon after hYB (see BNJ 58 (1988) pl. 20, no. 297).

pl. 37. no. 991 has crown 3.

pl. 39. no. 1043. Obverse reads An (see fig. 30 and note 4).

pl. 40. Type C – delete ‘Gothic N in ANGL’.

KEY TO PLATE 8

1. Class 1d. Annulet on breast.
2. Class 3b2b. Bristol.
27. Berwick halfpenny. Class 3b.
28. Class 2.
29. Class 2.
30. Class 2.
32. Class 3.
33. Class 3.
34. Class 4b.
35. Class 4d.
36. Class 4e.
37. Class 5.