

# A STUDY OF THE 'WEYL' PATTERN PENNIES, HALFPENNIES AND FARTHING DATED 1860 AND 1887

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## Introduction

THE Weyl patterns are a series whose existence was first acknowledged in the Murdoch sales at Sotheby's rooms in 1903 and 1904. The reason for their production is unknown, and little has been written about them to date in the standard reference works of British numismatics with C.W. Peck's half-page contribution in the British Museum catalogue being the only attempt to address their origin. M.J. Freeman is silent on this, restricting his input to the descriptions only.<sup>1</sup> The Weyl patterns are thought to have been made by Lauer of Nuremberg, with both the early catalogues and Peck noting they were of German origin. Peck further stated that the series now under discussion was distributed in this country by Adolph Weyl but gives no reference for this. A Glendining sale catalogue notes that the bust punch used on the 1860 patterns is the same as that used for the Cape of Good Hope and Griqua Town patterns of 1889–90 and (citing unnamed 'South African writers') states that they were struck for Otto Nolte of Berlin from dies prepared by Wolfgang Lauer of L.C. Lauer of Nuremberg.<sup>2</sup> The destruction of the Lauer factory along with its records in World War II adds to the difficulties of further researching the German connection. Despite the existence of pieces dated 1860 and 1887, the impression is that they were struck at the same time, in the period from 1887 onwards. This view is reinforced by the fact that aluminium was only produced commercially in the 1880s, roughly fifty years after its discovery, which is incompatible with contemporary 1860 strikings.

By general consensus, all of the known pieces are at least excessively rare and it is notable that neither C.W. Peck nor M.J. Freeman, were able to acquire or note elsewhere many examples, despite protracted and extensive searching.<sup>3</sup> According to his introduction for the series, Peck was able to examine thirty-three specimens of the sixty-six varieties that he could trace references to and he asserted that two others could be presumed to exist.<sup>4</sup> Freeman did marginally better, giving a total of seventy-five varieties including all those listed by Peck together with another seven that were communicated to him.<sup>5</sup> This paper will expand on that list to give a total of ninety-four varieties and assign lot numbers from the various sales to each variety discussed (see Appendix 2 below). *English Pattern Trial and Proof Coins in Gold* by Alex Wilson and Mark Rasmussen (2000) lists all the varieties in gold mentioned in this article as nos. 389–402, but unfortunately many of the images used are incorrectly attributed. As the number of incorrect attributions recorded is approaching the total number of coins extant in this series, an attempt has been made to list and correct the many mistakes found in listings from their initial appearance in the Murdoch sales to the present day resulting in a series of

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<sup>1</sup> Peck 1964, 490–1; Freeman 1985.

<sup>2</sup> Glendining sale, 15 December 1993, notes to lots 255–91.

<sup>3</sup> Peck 1964, 491; Freeman 1985, 192; information from M.J. Freeman.

<sup>4</sup> Peck 1964, 491.

<sup>5</sup> Freeman 1985, 192–6.

provenances for as many coins as possible, with inaccuracies recorded in the notes to Appendix 2 where appropriate. The infrequent listing of base metal coins in both Spink's *Numismatic Circular* and *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin* for at least half of the period in question must inevitably have resulted in some missed references for coins which passed through these dealers' hands, though a few instances were noted suggesting that the coins were considered suitably rare and of enough interest for inclusion when there was a copper and bronze section in the publications.

Although the author has been contemplating this article since 2006, having part of the information, it only became feasible following the sale of a group of gold patterns at Plymouth Auction Rooms in April 2008. As these were consigned by a descendant of Evan Roberts who was the original purchaser in the Murdoch sales, for the first time in over one hundred years the coins listed had unambiguous identities. Finding sufficient reference material for this project was therefore somewhat easier for the present writer than his predecessors owing to the contents of this sale and the appearance of thirty-seven Weyl patterns in the Glendining sale of 15 December 1993. Nevertheless, it has still been a difficult task to gather the necessary detail due to the paucity of information in past sales catalogues and dealers' lists. Around four thousand auction catalogues, dealers' lists and other references have been checked in the course of this research and although there will inevitably be missed records owing to unseen catalogues or human failure, this number should be small.

### The designs

There are two main series, the first dated 1860 with a double-filleted bust in a style resembling the William Wyon portrait used on the British copper currency from 1838 to 1860, and the second dated 1887 with a bust similar to the Jubilee Head portrait by J.E. Boehm. The reverse for both issues was a variation on that used for the Gothic florins from 1849 to 1887 and is suggestive of a proposed currency for use in the British Empire. There are also a few similar pieces which do not conform exactly to the style of the pennies, halfpennies and farthings, but which are doubtless related and briefly mentioned in the discussion towards the end of this paper (Appendix 1).

The 1860 obverse has the legend VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIAR REG. F. D. around a double-filleted bust to the left, all within a beaded border and a narrow raised rim (Figs. 1–3). There is an exception to this with the error reading of BRITANNIAL, which I shall discuss below. The bust on all three denominations is in quite low relief, but competently made. Although similar, there are differences to the ear and the hair detail suggesting that the dies appear to have been made using discrete bust punches and the legend entered individually for the different denominations, rather than replicated using mechanical reduction methods. For example, on the 1860 farthing, the first I of VICTORIA has been double-entered, something not seen on either the penny or halfpenny. Peck mentions a patch resembling an H or an N



Figs. 1–4. The 1860 'Weyl' pattern obverses and the common reverse. 1. 1860 penny obverse (F867, P2141, aluminium, grained edge). © British Museum. 2. 1860 halfpenny obverse (F891, P2159, copper, plain edge). 3. 1860 farthing obverse (F-, P-, tin, grained edge). © Colin Cooke. 4. The common reverse, 1860 halfpenny (F891, P2159, copper, plain edge).

which could be mistaken for a signature.<sup>6</sup> The resemblance to an H is remarkable, though I concur with Peck that it is a die defect as it is clearly part of a random cluster of raised spots.

The 1887 obverse has the legend VICTORIA•QUEEN AND•EMPRESS around a crowned 'Jubilee Head' style bust with the date in small figures, 18 87, separated by the crown. All of this is within a beaded border and narrow raised rim, and again there are differences in detail between the three denominations (Figs. 5–7).



Figs. 5–7. The 1887 obverses. 5. 1887 penny three-date variety (F-, P-). 6. 1887 halfpenny (F-, P-, tin, plain edge). 7. 1887 farthing (F-, P-, tin, plain edge). © London Coins Ltd. See Fig. 4 above for the common reverse.

A reverse common to both dates of this series is a variation on the style used for the Gothic florin. The legend reads as follows, UNITED•KINGDOM•AND•GREATER•BRITAIN around four crowned shields in cruciform, joined by arches and with a central floral emblem. Clockwise, the shields contain the arms of England; Scotland; a composite of India, Canada and Australia represented by an elephant, seal and kangaroo respectively; and Ireland. The denomination is indicated below with stops either side of ONE PENNY, HALFPENNY or FARTHING. In the four angles between the shields there is a single emblem, a thistle, shamrock or one of two roses. All of this is again within a beaded border and narrow raised rim (Fig. 4).

The above designs account for the vast majority of the examples extant, though there are a few pieces which do not conform. The first of these is the BRITANNIAL obverse found dated 1860 in lead and common to all three denominations. There is also a trio of 1887 pieces with three dates on the obverse, again struck in lead, and finally there is a series of obverse uniface for both 1860 and 1887 which are otherwise as the normal coins. The handful of remaining exceptions are undated and variously found on modules of a different size or with a different legend similar to that found on Royal Mint products with colon abbreviation marks, instead of the single stops employed on the pieces under discussion. The lead pieces are found with a plain edge only, but those in other metals are found with both plain and grained edges. The metals used in this series are gold, silver, copper, bronzed copper, tin, aluminium and lead.

### Trial pieces

The 1860 BRITANNIAL spelling error noted by Freeman (F876, F893 and F905), but not by Peck, together with the 1887 three-date variety unrecorded by both authors, suggest that these are the initial sets made for each respective series. The impressions were probably made from the dies in the unhardened state, using lead as a soft medium to ensure that the dies were not damaged. BRITANNIAL is clearly a spelling mistake by the person responsible for sinking the dies. Having made the error, the dies were subsequently corrected by punching the correct R over the L. The evidence for this is seen as a small lump on the shoulder of the foot of the last R of BRITANNIAR (Fig. 8). This is most obvious on the penny and progressively less so on the smaller modules where the base of the R is more condensed. The next pieces would have been the lead trio with the corrected legend (F875, F892 and F905), after which, when

<sup>6</sup> Peck 1964, 493, n.1.



Fig. 8. (l.) 1860 BRITANNIAL spelling error: 1860 farthing (F905, P-). © Colin Cooke. (r.) L corrected to R as seen on the penny.

considered satisfactory, the dies would have been hardened and the coins struck in the other metals.

In my view, the 1887 three-date trio are a similar set, struck to assess the appearance, the integrity of the design and probably to determine the best position for the date. Again, they are only recorded in lead. The penny and farthing are both badly corroded, but the halfpenny shows the three positions clearly (Fig. 9; see Fig. 5 for the penny). No positively identifiable trace of the two missing dates on the final version was observed, though there is a slight disturbance in the field in front of the bust on the halfpenny at the correct point for the date suggestive of a filled-in die. This would have been the cheapest way to adjust the die and seems most probable given the limited number of pieces that appear to have been struck. The author did not have a penny or farthing to compare in the hand but believes that the single-date 1887 coins in lead are those struck as the final trial pieces prior to hardening the dies as discussed for the 1860 trio.



Fig. 9. 1887 halfpenny, with three dates (F-, P-) (enlarged). © Colin Cooke Ltd.

The dimensions of the three denominations from the pieces examined (all those listed as RJP in the appendix below) are as follows. The penny is 30.5 mm in diameter and 2.4 mm thick, the halfpenny 25.7 mm diameter and 2 mm thick, and the farthing 21.7 mm diameter and 1.7 mm thick. Exceptions to the rule are the flan thickness of the single-date 1887 lead halfpenny at 2.5 mm, compared to the normal 2 mm observed for the other metals, and the plain-edge 1860 gold uniface penny at 1.5 mm thick. It is possible that others do not conform to the above, but without the coins in hand it is impossible to say. All coins examined had the die axis en-medaille (upright).

### **'Production' pieces**

This term is used rather loosely as the known amount of duplication recorded for the entire series is minimal. Both the 1860 and the 1887 series are known to be struck in gold, silver, copper, bronzed copper, aluminium and tin, and all metals exist with both plain and grained edges. There are no identifiable differences of detail between the coins in the various metals other than weight or colour on any of the pieces examined, though both the 1887 aluminium halfpenny and the 1887 lead pieces in the author's collection show signs of corrosion, and both the tin and lead pennies have surface flaws. The obverse uniface is only known for pen-

nies with both 1860 and 1887 dated examples documented. There is no recorded example of a gold uniface penny for either year with a grained edge, only plain. Neither Peck nor Freeman included this speculatively, but as a variety I think there is a possibility of an example surfacing in the future because both 1860 and 1887 have known examples with a plain edge to make up a set of three in gold, silver and copper. All the other metals are known in sets of a penny, halfpenny and farthing, and these were struck with both plain and grained edges. The milling on the grained edge pieces is fine and of comparable density, for example, to an Elizabeth II half-crown.

### Metal analysis

In the Glendining 15 December 1993 sale catalogue it was mentioned that 'the aluminium pieces have not been analysed metallurgically, but may be rhodium plated'.<sup>7</sup> I can confirm that the half-dozen 'aluminium' pieces from this sale in my collection are in fact not struck in aluminium but virtually pure tin. It is a reasonable assumption that the balancing six items are in a similar material, one of which is definitely known to be of the correct weight for this metal. While compiling information for his book *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain*, Freeman weighed, analysed and measured the dimensions of his own examples and those in the British Museum collection.<sup>8</sup> Neither Peck nor Freeman identified coins struck in tin, though the acquisition by the author of lots 192 and 193 in the Adams sale (Spink 23 July 2003, listed in the sale as P2141 and P2146 respectively) immediately raised suspicion when the weights of the two 'aluminium' 1860 pennies were found to be 10.40 g and 10.36 g for the grained and plain edge pieces respectively, which is clearly too heavy for aluminium. A trip to the British Museum to compare my 'P2141' and 'P2146' with their example of P2141, and a subsequent Electron Dispersive X-ray (EDX) analysis in February 2005 confirmed that the previously unrecorded specimens were first of all struck from the same dies as the British Museum's aluminium example, and secondly that they were struck in almost pure tin, with only a trace of other metals present in the analysis, including one that was certainly a contaminant from material the author was handling on the day.<sup>9</sup> Having established a pair of new varieties for the series, the author next acquired the two 'aluminium' 1887 halfpennies from the Nicholson cabinet. Again, these were shown to be grossly overweight for aluminium at 5.48 g and 5.41 g, and so a search began to locate their common origin. All could be traced back to the Glendining sale of 15 December 1993. The subsequent acquisition of the grained edge 1860 halfpenny (5.73 g) and farthing (2.71 g) reinforced the conviction that all the so-called aluminium pieces in this sale were in fact struck in tin.

In September 2009 a qualitative analysis using EDX was made of all the examples in my possession and the results for each metal analysed are recorded in the following section. It is notable that the spectra did not vary significantly between those examples dated 1860 and those of 1887.

### Lead

The biggest difference was between the 1860 and 1887 lead pieces where only the first showed a trace of zinc in addition to tin. However, neither component was significant and both are typical trace elements found in lead. The presence of tin in lead is to be expected as lead/tin alloy in variable ratios is a common raw material prior to refining. If the theory about the lead pieces being trials is correct, then there could reasonably be a difference in the observed composition between different batches of lead since the 1860 trial pieces would most likely have been struck at a different time to the 1887 trial pieces i.e. when the dies were individually

<sup>7</sup> Glendining sale, 15 December 1993, p. 17, introduction to the group of Weyl patterns.

<sup>8</sup> The results were published by Freeman 2005, 36.

<sup>9</sup> These two, together with all other available examples were subsequently analysed again in September 2009 at the University of Newcastle to ensure that experimental conditions were consistent.

finished. It is unlikely that fine-tuning the two obverse designs would be completed in parallel, rather that one would be completed before moving on to the second. However, once the design was agreed on and coins were struck from the finished dies, it would only take a short time to finish the job, implying the metals used would be from the same batches and most likely struck over one short period.

### *Aluminium*

In the case of the aluminium 1887 halfpenny, no trace elements were noted (Fig. 10). This agrees with Freeman's own analysis of this coin, which was formerly in his collection, in 2005.

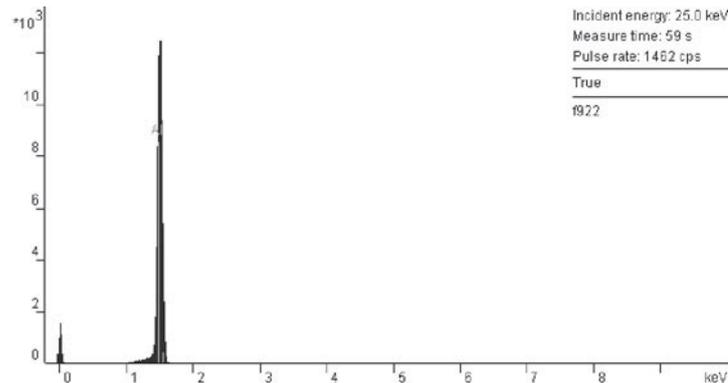


Fig. 10. EDX analysis of 1887 grained edge halfpenny in Aluminium (F922, P2189).

### *Copper*

There was no appreciable difference in observed metal content between the 1860 plain edge copper uniface penny (F881, P-), the 1860 plain edge copper halfpenny (F891, P2159) and the 1887 grained edge bronzed copper halfpenny (F923, P2187). A variation of the oxygen peak relative to the copper was noted, which is a reflection of the degree of surface oxidation. The analysis of F881, P-, a coin which was not seen by Freeman, agrees with his results for both copper and bronzed copper pieces, where he noted that the material was pure (Fig. 11).

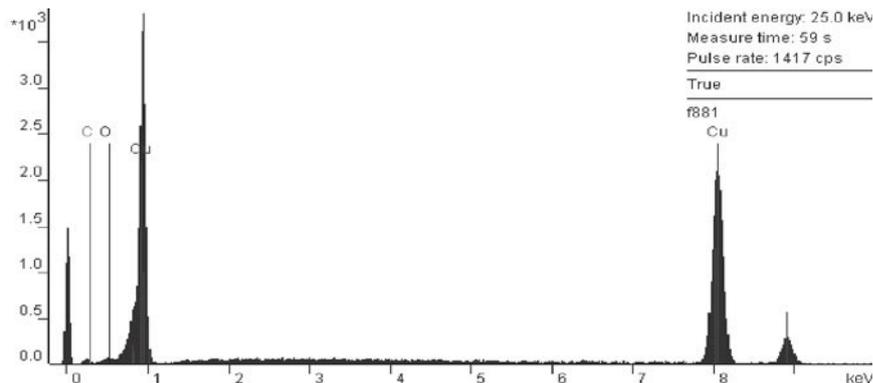


Fig. 11. EDX analysis of 1860 uniface plain edge penny in copper (F881, P-).

### *Tin*

The following tin pieces were examined: 1860 penny with plain edge (F-, P-) and grained edge (F-, P-), 1860 grained edge halfpenny (F-, P-), 1860 grained edge farthing (F-, P-), 1887 plain

edge halfpenny (F-, P-) and 1887 grained edge halfpenny (F-, P-). All the spectra had the same features, suggesting that the metal used was from similar, if not identical batches (Figs. 12–13). This reinforces the theory that both the 1860 and 1887 coins were struck at the same time. The 1860 plain edge penny has an obvious test scratch in the obverse field, which indicated silicon using EDX. This mark was presumably made to test for any surface plating, but with the underlying metal appearing to be tin and the silicon indicating some type of abrasive point was used to make the mark, this possibility can be discounted.

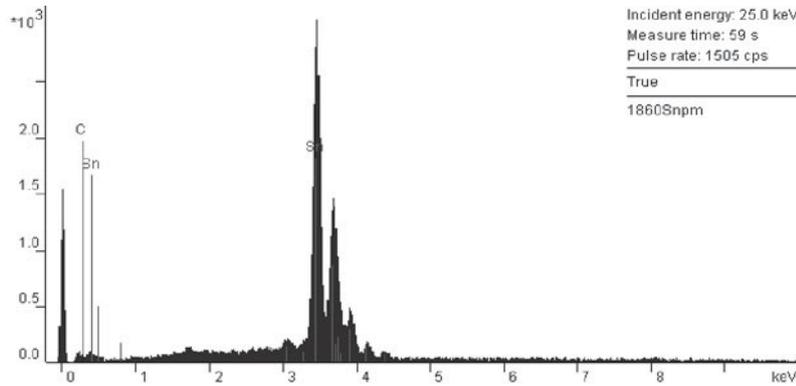


Fig. 12. EDX analysis of 1860 grained edge penny in tin (F-, P-). Note the identical patterns in both Figs. 12 and 13 indicating the same metal, while the absence of any obvious differences suggests the same or a similar batch.

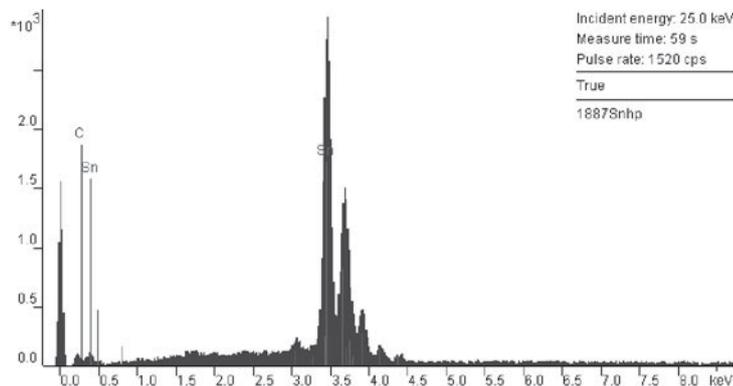


Fig. 13. EDX analysis of 1887 plain edge halfpenny in tin (F-, P-)

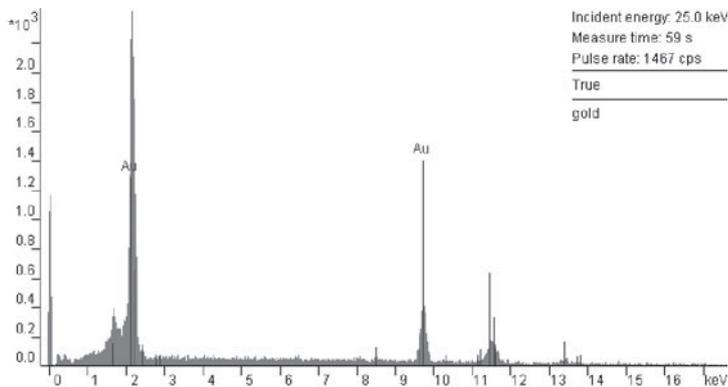


Fig. 14. EDX analysis of 1860 plain edge uniface penny in gold (F879, P2149). The low lump in the spectrum after 8keV may indicate the presence of a low percentage of copper.

*Gold*

The 1860 plain edge gold uniface penny F879, P2149 showed no significant sign of the copper noted by Freeman in the gold examples he analysed in 2005, where a ratio of >95 gold:>2 copper was given (Fig. 14). There was however a small lump in the spectrum at just over 8keV, the correct position for this element, and the peak below 1keV would be hidden within the tail of the major gold peak (compare Fig. 11). As the analysis was only qualitative this can be taken to equate to an unquantified small percentage of copper.

**Discussion and attribution**

Clearly the 1993 sale was a significant event in determining the attribution of the series. Present were thirty-seven different patterns of all denominations, but not of all metals. At the Murdoch sale on 19 March 1904, Evan Roberts purchased two lots of base metal patterns. Lot 675 was of fifteen coins and lot 690 of twenty-six coins, described as follows:

- 675      Pattern 10 cents 1845 as before (restrike); Pattern Penny, Halfpenny and Farthing, 1860, 1887, bronzed; and two similar sets, unbronzed, the penny of the last set has obv. only; also Penny, 1860, same type as before, obv. only; and a Trial piece (obv. only) with head of the Queen, C. on truncation; edges of all plain; all in brilliant state (15)

Lots 688–90 came under the general heading 'Unofficial Issues in Tin, Lead & Pewter'.

- 689      Various Proofs, Patterns, Trial Pieces and 'Model' coins, chiefly in lead (32).  
690      A similar lot (26).

There is a very close fit between the coins in Murdoch and those described in the Glendining sale as the latter sale had one of each and every variety of the thirteen Weyl patterns listed in lot 675, which was fully itemized and also included the trial obverse with C. on the truncation. This piece is almost certainly unique, being struck on an irregular flan out of collar, and has rough filing marks to the edge and reverse. The bust is intermediate in size between the punches used for the 1860 farthing and halfpenny busts, but the features of the hair waves and profile shared with the Weyl patterns clearly indicate a common origin. The likelihood of finding two such identical pieces is highly remote in my opinion. Having accounted for lot 675, this therefore has left a total of twenty-four pieces struck in tin (not aluminium as described in Glendining's catalogue), lead or pewter, which, if combined with two 'Model' coins, would add up to twenty-six pieces as sold in lot 690 and agree with this description too. Given the vagueness of the Murdoch sale catalogue descriptions, I had previously considered that the 1993 sale was probably mostly composed of the Roberts base metal lots, but thought nothing more about this until the Roberts collection of gold patterns was auctioned at Plymouth Auction Rooms on 18 April 2008. These had all been purchased by Evan Roberts at the Murdoch sale. Significantly, he was the only collector who bought any of the lots possibly containing Weyl patterns, assuming the descriptions were correct. All other lots fitting the description of Weyl patterns were bought by dealers. The gold coins had been in the family since their purchase over one hundred years previously and were consigned by one of his descendants, and so the probable connection was made. The Plymouth sale contained only and all the gold lots bought by Roberts, whilst the Glendining sale contained only examples that could be fully accounted for by the base metal lots bought by Roberts, with the exception of three pieces as described. Although circumstantial, the latter assumption is virtually certain to be correct. The tin and lead pieces are only vaguely described, but the bronzed and copper pieces are a perfect fit and the obverse uniface with C. on the truncation is extremely compelling evidence.

The total absence of any coins of any of the other described and itemized lots bought by dealers at the Murdoch sale in silver, bronzed and copper with a grained edge, or genuinely in aluminium suggests that the thirty-seven patterns were not acquired from disparate sources, otherwise we could reasonably expect to find at least one example from a lot not bought by Roberts, but there are none. Missing from the 1993 sale were any 'Model' coins corresponding to the balancing two pieces required to complete lot 690 or the Marrian and Gausby 10 cents

from lot 675, but these three pieces could have been disposed of previously, and the absence of the three items is not important in my view given the perfect fit for the lot 675 Weyl pieces. Client confidentiality meant that I was not able to establish the identities of either the 1993 or 2008 vendors, and this is particularly unfortunate as it is possible or even probable that the two people concerned were one and the same, known to each other or related at some point in time. Equally, it is possible that the lots in 1993 had passed to someone outside the family, but most important of all had remained intact as a parcel.

The next task was to trace as many examples of Weyl patterns as possible that had been listed in auction catalogues and other references. The large number of errors discovered was disturbing given the low number of coins extant, though it must be said that the majority arose as a direct consequence of the cataloguing of the tin pieces as aluminium in the 1993 sale, an error that has been faithfully repeated many times subsequent to the sale. The first confirmed error was in the Murdoch sale and many more have been identified since then.<sup>10</sup> As many pictures as could be found were also recorded, because depending on the photographic conditions the same coin could appear to take on a completely new identity, even when there was concrete evidence they were one and the same. The certain fact that the pieces sold in Plymouth had not changed hands for over a century and the almost equally certain assumption that the 1993 pieces had collectively been in the same location since 1904 meant that any duplication of these varieties must refer to a second coin of the type. At this point, the positive identification of duplicates of any variety became a priority.

The first identifiable example of any of the BRITANNIAL trio (F876, F893 and F905) was in the sale at Glendining on 15 December 1993, though Michael Freeman informs me he included it based on information received in the late 1960s. I believe it is highly likely that these were the same coins, as they were almost certainly struck to check the dies for errors and there would be no need for more than one coin from each die pair. I also think it is significant that the seven new varieties recorded by Freeman are all present in the Glendining 1993 sale but are not recorded anywhere else to my knowledge. Whilst some of the varieties in this sale are missing from Freeman's list, the vendor clearly believed that the pieces now known to be in tin were actually aluminium and so did not need to be communicated as a new variety. The only pieces unknown to Freeman in the 1993 sale on the basis of the descriptions given are the three-date 1887 set in lead and the 1887 plain edge copper uniface, which was unrecorded by both Peck and Freeman despite its inclusion in the description of Murdoch lot 675. Three 1887 lead pieces suffer from extensive corrosion (the three-date penny and farthing and the single-date halfpenny), which is suggestive of damp or otherwise poor storage conditions. There is a trace of corrosion on a couple of the 1860 pieces, but not to the same extent, and some are unaffected. The differing states of preservation of the lead pieces provides the only circumstantial evidence that the 1993 group could possibly have been assembled rather than passed from one person to another as a coherent group.

It was noted in the Bamford sale catalogue for lot 194 that 'these patterns may have even been produced to order by Murdoch'.<sup>11</sup> I do not believe this to be the case (or at least only partly so) for the following reasons:

1. It would not be logical to order two sets of some types but only one of others.
2. The cost of making them would be too much to recoup when sold as not only would the material costs of the flans have to be covered, but in addition an unknown sum would be required to make the ten identified dies plus those other undated dies as well as punches for the reverse design. It had already been pointed out in the preamble to the 1993 sale that the same bust punch was used as on the Griqua Town patterns of 1889–90.<sup>12</sup>
3. As most of the coins form sets of three, one would not expect certain pieces to be absent if made to order for an individual whom one could reasonably expect to want complete sets.

<sup>10</sup> See Appendix 2 below for a full list of coins. Errors and other important points are indicated by a footnote reference.

<sup>11</sup> DNW sale 70, 20 June 2006, lot 194.

<sup>12</sup> Glendining sale, 15 December, p. 17.

4. There were additional pieces that had shared origins and were clearly related but were not part of sets and came in a variety of metals and sizes, and for the most part were of uncertain denomination.

At the Murdoch sale, the lots containing 105 coins identifiable as being Weyl patterns had an aggregate hammer price amounting to £60 12s. However, the lots were often groupings of various design types and so allowance must be made for a pattern 6*d.* and two Model Half Farthings struck in gold: a Bonomi crown, two Model Crowns of 1848, a Model Half-Crown dated 1890, a half-crown struck from the die for a Bonomi crown, a half-crown struck from dies of the Gothic Crown type, a Model Penny and Halfpenny and three Model Jubilee Half Farthings struck in silver; two 1846 restrike pattern 10 Cents and a trial obverse for a farthing in copper; three Bonomi crowns and a Spink 1887 crown in aluminium and a postulated two model coins in tin, lead or alloy. Apportioning a value to these based on weight for the gold and division into proportional amounts relative to the hammer price for other metals reduces the realised prices attributable to the Weyl pieces by between £3 and £4, resulting in a net realised amount of £56 or £57.

Calculations using the same weights for unknown coins as those known for similar denominations suggests the weight of gold used for all the pieces recorded was approximately 210 g. As Britain was on the gold standard at the time, this equates to a material cost of just over £26 at bullion value for the material cost of the gold used, plus the cost of the blanks in other metals. As the prices realised at the Murdoch sales were roughly twice the cost of the metal blanks, it would leave the balance to fund the manufacture of at least fourteen dies (six obverses and three reverses for the 1*d.*, ½*d.* and ¼*d.*; the undated 1860-style crown and half crown obverses; and the undated Jubilee head-style penny plus the reverse for the crown and the blank-beaded border reverses), together with associated expenditure, and would in my opinion have been prohibitively expensive as a commercial venture by the vendor based on the above approximate values. Although the bust punch was already known to exist, the punches for the reverse design were not. Due to the lack of records, an enquiry to the Royal Mint was unable to establish an approximate cost for the production of one die which would have put the financial side into perspective. The possibility still remains that they were commissioned by Murdoch because the cost relative to the collection value is small, but this could only be as an act of personal pleasure or egotism. It would also be reasonable to assume that he would either have one example made of each variety or a number of sets produced to give to friends and acquaintances, as happened with those produced for Huth a decade or two later.<sup>13</sup> The lack of observed duplication would suggest that multiple sets were not produced for most varieties as they would surely have surfaced in a saleroom somewhere in the ensuing century.

The small amount of duplication which was alluded to in the Murdoch sale lot 691 and the subsequent recording of the two aluminium pieces in Spink sale 160, lots 1090 and 1091, which are in addition to the known examples which have been in the British Museum since 1934, sits uneasily with the assumption they were made to order, and inclines me to believe they were produced as a prospective commercial venture. The absence of the two grained-edge gold uniface pennies is also anomalous as their existence would make up a set similar to those formed by the coins listed below. If they were struck, none were listed in the Murdoch sale and this suggests disposal prior to Murdoch acquiring his pieces if in fact they exist. It is unlikely Murdoch would have disposed of two single pieces from different sets. The eclectic mix of additional non-conforming gold and silver pieces on modules of different sizes is also suggestive of a commercial origin. As many private pieces were produced for the 1887 Golden Jubilee including some struck by Lauer for clients such as Spink, this series may possibly have been another prospective issue connected with the 1887 celebrations. I therefore believe a commercial origin more likely, with Murdoch taking the opportunity to acquire all available pieces once knowledge of their existence was gained. This leaves open the possibility of some further duplication if examples dispersed prior to Murdoch's acquisitions come to light.

<sup>13</sup> Linecar and Stone 1968, 104.

On the reverse of the 1860 gold and copper plain edge uniface and the 1887 copper plain edge uniface there are a series of lightly scratched figures that are difficult to decipher. The 1860 copper penny (F881) has what appears to be Eb bG(?) followed by a definite 15A in the reverse field (Fig. 15). The 1860 gold penny has a possible reading of EE E 13J10(?) with the Es, if that is what they are, of a similar form to those found as the first character on the copper reverse (Fig. 16). The 1887 copper uniface penny was not available to the author, but from the illustration in the Adams sale catalogue it is possible to make out 15A close to the rim in the reverse field. The same annotation on two separate coins would suggest that they are linked in some way and the characters of similar style in the reverse field support a common source. They could plausibly refer to the total number of coins in lot 675 of Murdoch, but the 1860 plain edge halfpenny, which would also be from this lot, has no such marks on either the edge or in the fields and so this must remain conjecture. It has previously been thought that these marks were almost certainly contemporary, possibly made at the time of manufacture. The evidence as presented suggests that they were added by either Evan Roberts or someone connected to him. The silver uniface in the British Museum (P2181) does not have any marks on the reverse, which, if made during manufacture, could reasonably be expected. Notably, Roberts did not buy any of the silver lots at the sale. Further supporting this theory is the fact that at least two, if not more of the George III plain edged patterns in the Plymouth sale, had similar characters scratched on the edge. However, the only common detail between the characters on the two George III gold halfpennies and the Weyl patterns was an E(?) as seen on the copper penny. The absence of clarity dictates that any meaning is mere conjecture, but it is a reasonable assumption that Murdoch is unlikely to have added the characters himself as he was known to collect coins in top grade and there is no evidence found elsewhere to my knowledge of his scratching characters on any coins.



Figs. 15–16. 15. Reverse field of 1860 copper penny (F881, P-) scratched with Eb bG(?)15A (enlarged). 16. 1860 gold penny (F879, P2149), scratched EE E 13J10(?) (enlarged).

## Conclusion

To date it has not been possible to identify positively a coin fitting the description of any of those bought by Roberts prior to the 1993 sale, nor has it been possible to locate more than two identifiably different pieces of any variety in verifiably mutually exclusive locations despite the cataloguing of nearly 100 separate varieties. The British Museum's aluminium pieces provide irrefutable evidence that duplicates exist in aluminium having been in their cabinets since 1934. The effective absence from the market for ninety years of any pieces bought by Roberts explains fully the difficulties experienced by Peck and Freeman in locating examples. I believe that the large number of sales catalogues and dealer lists checked to date can be assumed to provide a reasonably reliable indication of rarity, and so the evidence found to date would suggest that with the exception of the aluminium pieces as described in lot 691 of Murdoch, each of the other varieties is in fact probably unique. The listing of eighteen aluminium examples, together with the identification of only three possible duplicates, leaves open the definite attribution of these additional pieces, but based on the two coins in Spink sale 160, it can now be reasonably assumed that a second set of grained edge 1860 aluminium pieces exists. If the coin illustration for Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, no. 392 is correctly assigned, this would be a second example of the 1887 grained edge aluminium penny and would suggest that the other three potential duplicates are likely to be a grained edge 1887 set. The duplication of the 1887 plain edge bronzed penny (P2178), an example of which was in the Roberts lots, remains a slight possibility. As a single but otherwise unrecorded duplication out of nearly one hundred

otherwise apparently unique types, or which in the case of Murdoch 691 are documented as duplicate types, its existence must be questioned. I am inclined to lean towards the probability that eventually it will be confirmed as the copper penny (P2179) which was weighed by Freeman but whose current whereabouts are unknown. The rarities attributed to the different varieties in previous publications were only ever estimates and so using Peck's and Freeman's terminologies respectively, I now believe that most are PU/R20 (Probably unique/Believed unique), or in the case of F867/P2141 and F884/P2155 and four other unconfirmed aluminium pieces EXR/R19 (Excessively rare/2–5 known).

#### APPENDIX 1. RELATED TRIAL STRIKINGS IN THE PLYMOUTH SALE

Also present in the Plymouth sale (18 April 2008) were four coins which do not conform to any of the above (lots 35, 36, 40 and 44). The first three were slightly different in design, but used a similar style bust to the series in question. The first piece was a crown with the 1860-style bust and with a legend of conventional form, reading VICTORIA D: G: BRITANNIAR: REG: F: D: with colon stops replacing the single stops found elsewhere on the lower denomination obverses. The reverse has two laurel branches tied with a bow at the bottom around a lion and unicorn on the garter motto and supporting the garter (lot 35). The first of the undated uniface (lot 36) was of 1860-style but struck on a thinner flan and larger diameter than the penny (weight 15.8 g). It was described in the Murdoch and Plymouth sale catalogues as a pattern half-crown. This has the same legend style as the Griqualand and Cape of Good Hope patterns, but is on a larger flan with a corresponding gap between the back of the head and the legend which is similarly abbreviated with colon stops. The second undated obverse uniface (lot 40) was of a similar, but different style to the 1887 bust used on the pennies and other denominations. It was also on a thinner flan weighing 10.4 g, and being of the correct diameter was described as a pattern penny. This bust much more closely resembles the adopted design for the official Jubilee Head coinage by J.E. Boehm. It has the legend VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REGINA F: D: again with full colon stops in the correct place. I am not aware of any corresponding obverse for the South African patterns. The final obverse uniface (lot 44) is a three-quarters facing bust to the left, of similar style to that used on the pieces struck for Spink by Lauer to a design by J.R. Thomas in 1887, and which bears no resemblance to the series under discussion. The reverses of all three uniface are blank with a beaded border. The use of the same bust punch and the colon-abbreviated legend as found on the Griqua Town patterns means that they may in fact be related to this latter group, possibly as a different (larger, silver) denomination and not the main series. In the absence of any definitive literature, this question must remain unanswered.

Examples of the undated silver 1860 type obverse were sold in the Glendining sale of 19 June 1968, lot 240, and Baldwin sale 15 (13 October 1997), of which the latter was subsequently listed in *NCirc* June 2002, no. MC1314. These correspond to lot 633 in the Murdoch sale, which was described as a pair of pattern half crowns (?) obverses only, type as the Crown (undated) in lots 529 and 662. As the latter lot contains Royal Mint decimal patterns it appears to be a misprint, so I believe lot 662 should refer to lot 632. These could be the same coins as listed above. Again, all appear to be single items (or possibly two in the case of Murdoch lot 633), but do not form a coherent series and can be considered nothing more than trial strikings in my opinion.

#### APPENDIX 2. RECORDED LISTINGS OF THE 'WEYL' PATTERNS

The following is a list of the examples located from catalogues in my own and other libraries, where it was possible to identify the variety, together with those now thankfully illustrated on websites such as Colin Cooke Coins which has both the Nicholson and Colin Cooke collections fully illustrated for posterity ([www.colincooke.com](http://www.colincooke.com)). Those pieces identifiable as Weyl patterns but where it is impossible accurately to assign the variety are discussed after the tables below. As there is clearly only one die for each size and design, all identifications had to be made on the basis of matching toning features in the various illustrations and from provenances listed. It was possible to locate images for around 70 per cent of the coins listed below. It is not known whether there are any examples in museum collections other than the British Museum because enquiries to various establishments remain unanswered.

All references with an asterisk \* are described in the catalogue as aluminium instead of tin.

All sale references followed by bt [name] were purchased by the dealers named as opposed to individual collectors.

Those names followed by (?) in the Freeman sale are unknown buyers whose names have not been recognised by anyone familiar with salerooms at this time. They were taken from a copy of the Freeman catalogue formerly belonging to Seaby labelled 'Private 984', and may be fictional names used by the auctioneers.

The weights of coins listed in the BM and those with a Freeman provenance are taken from Freeman's notes compiled at the time of his own analysis.

*Abbreviations*

BM	British Museum
NGC	Numismatic Guaranty Corporation, a US Third Party Grading company.
PGCS	Professional Coin Grading Service, a US Third Party Grading Company.
W&R	Wilson and Rasmussen 2000.

*Auctions and references*

Adams	Colin Adams Collection of Pennies, Spink sale 164, 23 July 2003
Baldwin	Fred Baldwin of A.H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd, London
Bamford	Laurie Bamford Collection of Victorian Bronze Pennies, Dix Noonan Webb sale 70, 20 June 2006
Cheshire Colln	Cheshire Collection, sold by Ira and Larry Goldberg Auctioneers, Beverley Hills, USA. 30 May–1 June 2005
Clarke-Thornhill	T.B. Clarke-Thornhill bequest to the British Museum 1934
Cooke	Colin Cooke Collection, sold post-mortem through Colin Cooke Coins from June 2006 onwards
Deane	Patrick Deane, a UK dealer.
Egmont Schmidt	Dr G.W. Egmont Schmidt, collection purchased by Spink 1955
Finnley	M. Finnley, private collector
Foster	Maj. A.W. Foster, Glendining sale, 17 October 1953
Freeman	M.J. Freeman, Christies sale, 23 October 1984
Harris	Roland Harris, collection sold post-mortem, London Coins sale, 28 February 2009
Heritage	Heritage Auction Galleries, Dallas, TX, USA
Larsen	L.V. Larsen, Glendining sale, 1 November 1972
Lawrence	L.A. Lawrence, exchanged for coin(s) in the BM's collection, 1923.
Lincoln	W.S. Lincoln and Son, or possibly Edgar Lincoln (both London dealers, but the former was more important. The named catalogues seen were not specific).
Lorich	Bruce Lorich, a US dealer.
'May'	The 'May' collection, sold through Seaby's Bulletin in 1954. Presumably a pseudonym.
Morris	A.J. Morris, collection dispersal details unknown, but probably bought by Seaby
Murdoch col.	J.G. Murdoch, Colonial Issues, Sotheby sale, 21–25 July 1903
Murdoch	J.G. Murdoch, English Part III, Sotheby sale, 15–19 March 1904
Nicholson	Dr Basil Nicholson Collection, acquired by Colin Cooke Coins 2003, sold from March 2004 onwards
Nobleman	Baron Philippe de Ferrari la Renotière, Sotheby sale, 27–31 March 1922
O'Hagan	H.O. O'Hagan, Sotheby sale, 17 December 1907
Peck	C.W. Peck, collection acquired by Spink in the 1960s and dispersed over a number of years
Plymouth	Plymouth Auction Rooms sale 18 April 2008, consigned by a descendant of Evan Roberts
RJP	The author's collection
Roberts	Evan Roberts, watch repairer and collector of watches and coins, and purchaser of many Weyl lots in the Murdoch sale; the gold coins were sold by a descendant at the Plymouth sale. The base coins sold at the Glendining sale of 15 December 1993 probably also ultimately derive from his collection.
Tan	Dr Patrick Tan Collection (USA), Heritage Long Beach sale, 29 May 2008
Tansley	Joanna Tansley, DNW sale 67, 28 September 2005
Terner	Dr Jacob Terner Collection, Goldberg Coins and Collectibles, Beverley Hills, CA, USA 26–27 May 2003
Thorburn	A. Thorburn, private collector
Verity	James Verity, a UK dealer.
Watters	C.A. Watters, Part II, Glendining sale, 14–15 June 1917
Wayne	Dr Andrew Wayne, London Coins sale 113, 4 June 2006
Weight	William Charles Weight, a UK dealer.

**1860 penny**

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F865	P2137	Grained	Gold	Murdoch col. 663; bt Lincoln	W&R, 389	12.79
F866	P2138	Grained	Silver	Murdoch 638 (pt); bt Verity		
F867	P2141	Grained	Aluminium	1) Murdoch 691 (pt); bt Clarke-Thornhill; BM (gift) 2) Murdoch 691 (pt); Spink sale 160, 9.10.2002, lot 1090	2nd coin <sup>14</sup>	3.20

<sup>14</sup> The BM's pieces, together with those listed in Spink sale 160, lots 1090 and 1091, the coin illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 392, and the bronzed P2178 in Spink sale 38, together with the assumed aluminium pieces listed in the Murdoch sale, are the only possible duplicates identified of any attributed variety.

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F868	P2139	Grained	Bronzed <sup>15</sup>	Murdoch 676 (pt); bt Lincoln; Peck; <i>NCirc</i> Jan. 1968, CC3775; Freeman 290 (pt), bt Deane; Baldwin-Ma (Hong Kong) sale 41, 31.8.2006, lot 904; Tan 51828		12.30
F869	P2140	Grained	Copper	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; Seaby noted by Peck; Freeman 292, bt Reetor(?); Heritage sale 2.1.2011, lot 24197		12.41
F-	P-	Grained	Tin <sup>16</sup>	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 255*; <i>NCirc</i> Feb. 2001, MC0447*; Spink sale 157, 15.11.2001, lot 653*; Adams 192*; RJP		10.40
F870	P2142	Plain	Gold	Murdoch col. 664; O'Hagan 291 (pt) bt Spink; Nobleman 413 (pt); Morris; 'May' collection <i>SCMB</i> June 1954, GM116 (pt); <i>SCMB</i> June 1955 G801 (pt); <i>SCMB</i> Aug. 1956 G1084 (pt); Glendining sale 17.2.1988, lot 372	W&R, 390	12.79 <sup>17</sup>
F871	P2143	Plain	Silver	Murdoch col. 668, bt Lincoln		
F872	P2146	Plain	Aluminium <sup>18</sup>	Murdoch 691 (pt); Foster 140 (pt); Peck; <i>NCirc</i> Jan. 1968, CC3776; Glendining sale 26.2.1975, lot 161; Freeman 291 (pt); bt Deane		3.20
F873	P2144	Plain	Bronzed <sup>19</sup>	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 257; <sup>20</sup> <i>NCirc</i> Feb. 2001, MC0448		
F874	P2145	Plain	Copper <sup>21</sup>	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 258, bt Cooke; Colin Cooke List June 1994, 709; Adams 194; <i>NCirc</i> Aug. 2004, MC2167; Bamford 194		12.17
F875	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 260; Adams 195; RJP		16.09
F876	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; communicated to MJF late 1960s(?); Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 261; <i>NCirc</i> Feb. 2001, MC0449 (pt)	BRITANNIAL	
F-	P-	Plain	Tin <sup>22</sup>	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993 lot 256*, <sup>23</sup> bt Cooke; Colin Cooke Lists June 1994, 710* and Sept 1994, 1003*; Adams 193*; RJP		10.36
F877	P2147	Grained	Silver	Murdoch 640 (pt), bt Lincoln; Spink sale 55, 8.10.1986, lot 547; Spink sale 101, 24.11.1993, lot 335	Obv. uniface	

<sup>15</sup> Listed in the Hong Kong sale as copper (P2140) and in the Heritage sale as bronzed (P2139). On the basis of uniformity of colour and despite the recent images showing more spotting than the Freeman picture, several toned spots in the Tan image match that of Freeman 290 where the coin was assigned as bronzed.

<sup>16</sup> Illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 389, incorrectly described as aluminium. It should be tin (F-, P-).

<sup>17</sup> In Freeman 2005, where Freeman's list of patterns, weights and metal content was reproduced, this piece was given as 12.9475 g whereas Freeman's original handwritten list gives a figure of 12.7875 g.

<sup>18</sup> Foster 140 did not have the metal or edge type noted in the catalogue, but as this was acquired by Peck it can be assumed to be correct.

<sup>19</sup> Illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 390, incorrectly described as aluminium, but also using the transposed images from the Glendining catalogue (see n.20). The coin illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000 is bronzed with a plain edge, i.e. F873, P2144 and not F872, P2146.

<sup>20</sup> The images of Glendining 15 December 1993, lots 256 and 257, are transposed.

<sup>21</sup> In *NCirc* Aug. 2004 this coin is listed as bronzed copper (P2144, F873).

<sup>22</sup> In Colin Cooke's June 1994 List the suspicion was voiced that this coin was not aluminium: '710. 1860. Pattern by Weyl in Aluminium. As above but in Aluminium (though it feels remarkably heavy for this metal and I would question Peck's assertion that it is this metal). BMC [Peck 1964] 2146. F872. 10.36 grams. Peck recorded his own collection; this piece possibly ex-Murdoch (1903) and the second known example. Some surface blemishes but otherwise choice Mint State struck on proof flans. £495.00'.

<sup>23</sup> See n. 20.

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F878	P2148	Grained	Copper	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; Seaby noted by Peck	Obv. uniface	
F879	P2149	Plain	Gold	Murdoch 538 (pt); Roberts; Plymouth 37; RJP	Obv. uniface W&R, 391	15.31
F880	P2150	Plain	Silver	Murdoch 639 (pt), bt Lincoln; Spink sale 55, 8.10.1986, lot 548; Spink sale 101, 24.11.1993, lot 336	Obv. uniface	
F881	P-	Plain	Copper (rev. bronzed)	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 259, bt Cooke; Colin Cooke List June 1994, 711; Adams 196, bt Northeast Numismatics; RJP	Obv. uniface	12.21

**1860 halfpenny**

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F882	P2151	Grained	Gold	Murdoch 538 (pt); Roberts; Plymouth 38, bt Baldwin	W&R, 395	9.2
F883	P2152	Grained	Silver	Murdoch 638 (pt), bt Verity		
F884	P2155	Grained	Aluminium	1) Murdoch 691 (pt); Clarke-Thornhill; BM (gift)		1.96
F885	P2153	Grained	Bronzed	2) Spink sale 160, 9.10.2002, lot 1091 Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; Peck; <i>NCirc</i> Jan. 1968, CC3777; Freeman 290 (pt), bt Deane	2nd coin <sup>24</sup>	5.46
F886	P2154	Grained	Copper	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; Seaby and Spink recorded by Peck (two refs. but see discussion pp. 201–2 below); Baldwin sale 68, 28.9.2010, lot 3649		5.41
F-	P-	Grained	Tin	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 262*; <i>NCirc</i> Feb. 2001, MC0450*; Spink sale 157, 15.11.2001, lot 656*; <i>NCirc</i> Oct. 2002 MC1723*; Bloomsbury Auction 538, 14.9.2005, lot 875; <sup>25</sup> RJP		5.73
F887	P2156	Plain	Gold	Murdoch col. 665; O'Hagan 291 (pt), bt Spink; Nobleman 413 (pt); Morris; Seaby noted by Peck (probably as follows): 'May' collection <i>SCMB</i> June 1954, GM116 (pt); <i>SCMB</i> June 1955, G801 (pt); <i>SCMB</i> Aug 1956, G1084 (pt); Glendining sale 17.2.1988, lot 373	W&R, 396	9.11
F888	P2157	Plain	Silver	Murdoch 639 (pt), bt Lincoln; Seaby and Spink recorded by Peck (two refs; see discussion after the table below); <sup>26</sup> Spink sale 55, 8.10.1986, lot 549; Turner 441 (from Dolphin Coins? via Lorich 1999–2001)		
F889	P2160	Plain	Aluminium <sup>27</sup>	Murdoch 691 (pt), bt Foster 140 (pt); <sup>28</sup> Peck; <i>NCirc</i> Jan. 1968, CC3778; Freeman 291 (pt), bt Deane		1.94

<sup>24</sup> See n.14.<sup>25</sup> Listed in the Bloomsbury Auction as struck in cupro-nickel. This is clearly lot 262 from the Glendining sale 1993 and is in the author's collection confirmed as tin.<sup>26</sup> No references could be found for P2157 in either *SCMB* or *NCirc*.<sup>27</sup> The coin illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, nos. 395 and 396, is not aluminium. It should be plain edge tin (F-, P-).<sup>28</sup> See n.18.

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F890	P2158	Plain	Bronzed	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 264; Nicholson 382; Cheshire Colln 3098 (and 3099); <sup>29</sup> C. Cooke List Oct. 2005, 858		
F891	P2159	Plain	Copper	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 265; Nicholson 383; Wayne 1042; RJP		5.42
F892	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 266; Nicholson 381; Colin Cooke Lists Jan. 2005, 804 and Feb. 2005, 842		
F893	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; communicated to MJF late 1960s(?); Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 267; <i>NCirc</i> Feb. 2001, MC0449 (pt)	BRITANNIAL	
F-	P-	Plain	Tin <sup>30</sup>	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 263*		

**1860 farthing**

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F894	P2161	Grained	Gold	Murdoch 542 (pt), bt Spink; Nobleman 413 (pt); Morris; Seaby recorded by Peck (probably the following): 'May' collection <i>SCMB</i> June 1954, GM116 (pt); <i>SCMB</i> June 1955, G801 (pt); <i>SCMB</i> Aug. 1956, G1084 (pt); Glendining sale 17 Dec. 1988, lot 374	W&R, 399	5.95
F895	P2162	Grained	Silver	Murdoch 638 (pt), bt Verity		
F896	P2165	Grained	Aluminium	Murdoch 691 (pt); Clarke-Thornhill; BM (gift)		0.88
F897	P2163	Grained	Bronzed	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; Peck; <i>NCirc</i> Jan. 1968, CC3779; Freeman 290 (pt), bt Deane		2.84
F898	P2164	Grained	Copper	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; Spink recorded by Peck; Baldwins sale 68, 28.9.2010, lot 3670		2.82
F-	P-	Grained	Tin <sup>31</sup>	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 268*; Cooke 173*; RJP		2.71
F899	P2166	Plain	Gold	Murdoch 538 (pt); Roberts; Plymouth 39	W&R, 400	5.8
F900	P2167	Plain	Silver	Murdoch 639 (pt), bt Lincoln; Seaby and Spink recorded by Peck (two refs); <sup>32</sup> Spink sale 55, 8.10.1986, lot 550		
F901	P2170	Plain	Aluminium <sup>33</sup>	Murdoch 691 (pt), bt Weight; Foster 140 (pt); <sup>34</sup> Peck; Glendining sale 12.10.1966, lot 102 (pt); Sotheby		0.90

<sup>29</sup> Cheshire Collection, lot 3099 was a catalogue error duplicating lot 3098 and the coin did not exist.

<sup>30</sup> The coin illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, nos. 395 and 396, is not aluminium. It should be plain edge tin (F-, P-).

<sup>31</sup> Illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 399, incorrectly described as aluminium. It should be tin (F-, P-). Also illustrated and incorrectly described in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 400, as bronze (P2168).

<sup>32</sup> No references could be found for P2167 in either *SCMB* or *NCirc*.

<sup>33</sup> Colin Cooke Farthing List 22 and 26 has an aluminium pattern farthing (P2170). Although the edge is not specified, Colin Cooke had purchased the ex-Freeman P2170 ten years previously and given the agreement in time with the 1993 Glendining sale I have made the assumption that this is lot 269. I was not able to ascertain the buyer at the sale. I believe this piece became what he thought was a second example of the type being offered for sale. If this assumption is correct it should be tin and not aluminium. If not, then it is a duplicate.

<sup>34</sup> See n.18.

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F902	P2168	Plain	Bronzed	13.11.1967; Freeman 291 (pt); Cooke 170; Colin Cooke Farthing Lists 56, 496; 58, 521 and 59, 536		2.83
F903	P2169	Plain	Copper	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 270; Cooke 172; Colin Cooke Farthing List 56, 497		2.82
F904	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 271; Cooke 171; Baldwin sale 52, 25.9.2007, lot 726; Harris 281 <sup>35</sup> ; Bonhams sale 8.10.2009, lot 312; Croydon Coin Auctions sale 5.1.2010, lot 207		4.91
F905	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; communicated to MJF late 1960s(?); Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 273; Cooke 174	BRITANNI AL	4.98
F-	P-	Plain	Tin <sup>36</sup>	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 269*; Colin Cooke Farthing Lists 22, 564* and 26, 656*		

**1887 penny**

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F906	P2171	Grained	Gold	Murdoch col. 667; Watters 83 bt Chapman; Baldwin sale 52, 25.9.2007, lot 666	W&R, 392	
F907	P2172	Grained	Silver	Murdoch 638 (pt), bt Verity		
F908	P2175	Grained	Aluminium	1) Murdoch 691 (pt); bt Baldwin; <i>NCirc</i> Dec. 1985, 9373	2nd coin (?) <sup>38</sup>	
F909	P2173	Grained <sup>39</sup>	Bronzed <sup>40</sup>	2) Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 392 (illustrated but unverified for metal) <sup>37</sup>		9.92
F910	P2174	Grained	Copper	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; Freeman 293 bt Reetor(?); Heritage sale 2.1.2011, lot 24249		9.89
F-	P-	Grained	Tin <sup>41</sup>	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 274*; <i>NCirc</i> Feb. 2001, MC0451*; Spink sale 157, 15.11.2001, lot 654*; <i>NCirc</i> June 2002, MC1392*		

<sup>35</sup> Listed in the Harris sale as P2168 instead of P2169.

<sup>36</sup> See n.33.

<sup>37</sup> The coin illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 392, could not be found in a sale catalogue, nor could it be positively linked to any known example. It is possible that this is a second example of this variety, but with the caveat that most of the other illustrations in this volume are incorrectly assigned.

<sup>38</sup> See n.14.

<sup>39</sup> The Freeman sale catalogue describes this coin as plain edge, but Freeman's notes in *Coin News* 2005 clearly refer to his own coin as being grained edge and the references in the catalogue are those for the grained edge type.

<sup>40</sup> This coin was slabbed as a copper F910 PR64BN by NGC in the Heritage sale, although the spot on the throat confirms this as Freeman's coin, which he identified as bronzed (F909).

<sup>41</sup> Illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 393, incorrectly described as aluminium. It should be tin (F-, P-).

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F911	P2176	Plain	Gold	Murdoch col. 666; <sup>42</sup> O'Hagan 291 (pt) bt Spink; Glendining sale 15.4.1971, lot 170; Freeman 296 (pt), bt Peykar(?); Baldwin's Winter List 2008, BM038 <sup>43</sup>	W&R, 393	13.10
F912	P2177	Plain	Silver	Murdoch 639 (pt), bt Lincoln; Peck; Glendining sale 12.10.1966, lot 102 (pt); Freeman 295, bt Peykar(?)		10.91
F913	P2180	Plain	Aluminium	Murdoch 691 (pt); Clarke-Thornhill; BM (gift)		3.17
F914	P2178	Plain <sup>44</sup>	Bronzed	1) Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 276; <i>NCirc</i> Feb. 2001, MC0452 2) Spink sale 38, 10.10.1984, lot 171	2nd coin <i>or</i> in copper? <sup>45</sup>	
F915	P2179	Plain	Copper	Murdoch col. 669, <sup>46</sup> bt Lincoln; BM (?) <sup>47</sup>		9.96
F-	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 277, bt Cooke; Colin Cooke Lists June 1994, 693, Sept. 1994, 987 and Oct 1994, 1021; Adams 294 (from C. Cooke 9/94)		13.02
F-	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 278, bt Cooke; Colin Cooke Lists June 1994, 694, Sept 1994, 988 and Oct 1994, 1022; Adams 293 (from C. Cooke 9/94); RJP; Thorburn (from RJP Aug. 2009)	3 dates	17.23
F-	P- <sup>48</sup>	Plain	Tin	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 275*, bt Cooke; Colin Cooke Lists June 1994, 691*, Sept. 1994, 986* and Oct. 1994, 1020*; Adams 295* (from C. Cooke 9/94); <i>NCirc</i> April 2005, MC2468*		
F916	P2181	Grained	Silver	Murdoch 638 (pt), bt Verity; L.A. Lawrence exchange with BM (1923); BM	Obv. uniface	10.87
F917	P2182 <sup>49</sup>	Grained	Copper	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; Seaby noted by Peck	Obv. uniface	
F918	P2183	Plain <sup>50</sup>	Gold	Murdoch 540 (pt), <sup>51</sup> bt Spink	Obv. uniface W&R, 394	
F919	P2184	Plain	Silver	Murdoch 639 (pt), bt Lincoln; Seaby noted by Peck	Obv. uniface	
F-	P- <sup>52</sup>	Plain	Copper ( <i>Rev.</i> Bronzed)	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 279; Colin Cooke List June 1994, 692; Adams 292; <i>NCirc</i> April 2005, MC2469	Obv. uniface	

<sup>42</sup> The reference to lot 540 at Peck 1964, 493 n.11, is incorrect as the Murdoch catalogue lot description calls it a similar set. Lot 539 contained a penny (*obv.* only), halfpenny and farthing.

<sup>43</sup> Baldwin's Winter 2008 list: the listed provenance of Murdoch 540 is wrong, while the Nobleman reference, though almost certainly correct, cannot be positively attributed to Nobleman 417. See also n.42.

<sup>44</sup> See n.39.

<sup>45</sup> See n.14.

<sup>46</sup> The reference to Murdoch 675 (part) at Peck 1964, 494 n.2, is incorrect. The 1887 penny described in this lot was an obverse uniface (P-,F-).

<sup>47</sup> Freeman's own notes and those he published in 2005 in *Coin News* quote this piece's location as the BM. Enquiries as to its whereabouts were not successful and the curator's opinion is that it is not there. This coin could be the apparently duplicated F914 from Spink sale 38. As an image of this variety could not be found, this needs further investigation.

<sup>48</sup> Illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 394, incorrectly described as the obverse of P2182 (copper). The obverse of the illustrated coin is the tin example in Glendining, 15 December 1993, lot 275 (F-, P-), the reverse is the bronzed example in lot 279 (F-, P-).

<sup>49</sup> Not the type described in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 394. See n.48.

<sup>50</sup> The reference to Nobleman lot 418 at Peck 1964, 494 n.3, is uncertain. The lot description does not give the edge and so could be either plain or grained, but the absence of any identifiable example of the latter means a plain edge is probable.

<sup>51</sup> See n.42.

<sup>52</sup> See n.48.

**1887 halfpenny**

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F920	P2185	Grained	Gold <sup>53</sup>	Murdoch 539 (pt); <sup>54</sup> Roberts; Plymouth 41; Thorburn	W&R, 397	9.5
F921	P2186	Grained	Silver	Murdoch 638 (pt), bt Verity		
F922	P2189	Grained	Aluminium	Murdoch 691 (pt), bt Baldwin; Freeman 297 bt Miskin(?) but unsold in list of prices realised; Tansley 382 (from Deane); RJP <sup>55</sup>		1.96
F923	P2187	Grained	Bronzed <sup>56</sup>	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; <i>NCirc</i> March 1998, 1218; Nicholson 384; Wayne 1088; RJP		6.48
F924	P2188	Grained	Copper	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; Larsen 460; Freeman 294 (pt), bt Cooke; Glendining sale 1.2.1989, lot 245		6.41
F-	P-	Grained	Tin	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 280*; Nicholson 389*; Colin Cooke List Mar. 2005, 714*; RJP		5.48
F925	P2190	Plain	Gold <sup>58</sup>	Murdoch 540 (pt), bt Spink; Glendining sale 15.4.1971, lot 171; Freeman 296 (pt), bt Peykar(?); Baldwin's Winter List 2008, BM039 <sup>59</sup>	W&R, 398	9.22
F926	P2191	Plain	Silver	Murdoch 639 (pt), bt Lincoln; Peck; <i>NCirc</i> Jan. 1968, CC3780; Glendining sale 26.2.1975, lot 178; Freeman 295 (pt), bt Peykar(?)		5.64
F927	P2194	Plain	Aluminium	Murdoch 691 (pt); Clarke-Thornhill; BM (gift)		1.94
F928	P2192	Plain	Bronzed	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 282; <i>NCirc</i> Feb. 2001, MC0453; Spink sale 157, 15.11.2001, lot 657; Turner 445, from Spink via Lorich 2001; Finnley		
F929	P2193 <sup>60</sup>	Plain	Copper	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 283; Nicholson 385; Cheshire Colln 3136; Heritage sale 1.6.2007, lot 51182; Thorburn		
F-	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 284; Nicholson 386; Colin Cooke Lists Jan. 2005, 802 and Feb. 2005, 841; RJP	thick flan	11.53
F-	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 285; Nicholson 387	3 dates	
F-	P-	Plain	Tin	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 281*; <sup>61</sup> Nicholson 388*; Colin Cooke List Dec. 2004, 911*; RJP		5.41

<sup>53</sup> Illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 397 and 398, incorrectly described as aluminium. The metal should be tin and the coin shown is that of the grained edge obverse and the plain edge reverse (see n.57).

<sup>54</sup> The Murdoch catalogue is wrong for lot 539. The penny is undated as described, but the halfpenny and farthing are dated 1887.

<sup>55</sup> If duplicates of the 1887 grained penny exist, then this is likely to be duplicated also as there are duplicates noted for the 1860 grained edge penny and halfpenny. If so, then the Tansley/RJP coin is not necessarily the Freeman coin, though the timing of the purchase by Tansley shortly after the Freeman sale suggests that it almost certainly is.

<sup>56</sup> Listed incorrectly in the Nicholson catalogue and on the Colin Cooke website as being in copper; it is bronzed.

<sup>57</sup> The reverse illustration of Glendining, 15 December 1993, lot 280 is that of lot 281. Lot 281 is correct.

<sup>58</sup> See n.53.

<sup>59</sup> See n.43.

<sup>60</sup> Listed incorrectly in the Nicholson catalogue and on the Colin Cooke website as P2187 instead of P2193. Also listed in the Cheshire Collection and Heritage sales as P2192 (bronzed) and slabbed NGC PF65 as such; it appears to be copper in the hand.

<sup>61</sup> See n.57.

**1887 farthing**

<i>Freeman</i>	<i>Peck</i>	<i>Edge</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Sale references</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
F930	P2195	Grained	Gold	Murdoch 539 (pt); <sup>62</sup> Roberts; Plymouth 42, bt Baldwin	W&R, 401	5.8
F931	P2196	Grained	Silver	Murdoch 638 (pt), bt Verity		
F932	P2199	Grained	Aluminium	Murdoch 691 (pt), bt Baldwin		
F933	P2197	Grained	Bronzed	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; <i>NCirc</i> Mar. 1998, 1261		
F934	P2198	Grained	Copper	Murdoch 676 (pt), bt Lincoln; Larsen 461; Freeman 294 (pt); Cooke 93; Colin Cooke Farthing List 56, 352; Bonhams sale 8.10.2009, lot 313, bt GK Coins; listed on GK Coins website from Nov. 2009; Thorburn		3.49
F-	P-	Grained	Tin <sup>63</sup>	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 286*; Cooke 94*		2.75
F935	P2200	Plain	Gold	Murdoch 540 (pt), bt Spink; Glendining sale 15.4.1971, lot 172; Freeman 296 (pt), bt Peykar(?); Baldwin's Winter List 2008, BM040 <sup>64</sup>	W&R, 402	6.04
F936	P2201	Plain	Silver	Murdoch 639 (pt), bt Lincoln; Peck; <i>NCirc</i> Jan. 1968, CC3781; Freeman 295 (pt), bt Peykar(?)		3.34
F937	P2204	Plain	Aluminium	Murdoch 691 (pt); Clarke-Thornhill; BM (gift)		1.02
F938	P2202	Plain	Bronzed	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 288; Cooke 95; Baldwin sale 52, 25.9.2007, lot 731; Harris 315; <sup>65</sup> Colin Cooke Farthing List 64, 389		3.59
F939	P2203	Plain	Copper	Murdoch 675 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 289; Cooke 96		2.93
F-	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 290; Cooke 98		4.92
F-	P-	Plain	Lead	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 291; Cooke 99; Baldwin-Ma sale 41 (Hong Kong), 31.8.2006, lot 902	3 dates	4.33
F-	P-	Plain	Tin <sup>66</sup>	Murdoch 690 (pt); Roberts; Glendining sale 15.12.1993, lot 287*; Cooke 97*; Baldwin sale 52, 25.9.2007, lot 732*; Harris 314*		2.71

**Indeterminate references**

The following lots taken from catalogues have insufficient information to assign the coins as specific varieties accurately.

Murdoch 689 Various Proofs, Patterns, Trial Pieces and 'Model' coins, chiefly in lead (32).

There is no evidence or reason to assume that any of the items in lot 689 were Weyl patterns. Previous attributions have been on the basis that this was likely as this and the following lots were described as similar, though on the basis of the evidence collected I do not believe this to be the case.

Murdoch 690 26 patterns etc. in tin and lead (see discussion and attribution section, pp. 188–92 above).

Murdoch 691 22 patterns etc. in aluminium (see discussion and attribution section, pp. 188–92 above).

<sup>62</sup> The Murdoch catalogue is wrong for lot 539. The penny is undated as described, but the halfpenny and farthing are dated 1887.

<sup>63</sup> Illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 401, incorrectly described as aluminium. It should be grained edge tin (F-, P-).

<sup>64</sup> See n.43.

<sup>65</sup> Listed in the Harris sale incorrectly as ex Glendining 287.

<sup>66</sup> Illustrated in Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 402, incorrectly described as aluminium. It should be plain edge tin (F-, P-).

Based on the description of lot 691, there could be an assumed eighteen Weyl pieces in aluminium yet only twelve types are recorded in this metal. The remaining six could be duplicates of known varieties or unrecorded types in this metal, e.g. uniface or undated examples. The lot description has '&c.' after the word farthing, so it is also possible that the pieces may be of a completely different denomination. The possibility also exists that the catalogue could be wrong. The observed duplication of the 1860 grained edge penny and halfpenny suggests that three of the six potential duplicates are a set of this type but the other three are open to conjecture. The coin illustrated as Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 392 in aluminium was not located, but if confirmed would complete a duplicate set of 1887 in aluminium with a grained edge. It is not the same coin as the plain edge type illustrated on the following page which was taken from the 1993 Glendining sale catalogue.

Nobleman 417 Gold 1887 *1d.*, *½d.* and *¼d.* bought by Spink for stock and relisted in *NCirc* July 1922. no. 6774, similarly vaguely described with the edges not noted.

The edges were not specified in either instance and so the penny could potentially have either a plain or grained edge (unrecorded). If unique, the halfpenny and farthing must be plain because Roberts bought the milled edge pieces in lot 539. This is quite likely to be the same set as that owned by Freeman, which all had plain edges.

Nobleman 418 Gold 1887 obv. uniface *1d.*, aluminium sets, 1860 and 1887 bought by Baldwin for stock, the edges not noted.

Nobleman 418 was bought by Baldwin for stock according to their notes. The 1887 gold obverse uniface must have a plain edge if previously recorded, or if grained edge, is unrecorded. The aluminium sets of 1860 and 1887 could be either plain or grained edge. Note that Fred Baldwin had an 1887 grained edge set as recorded by Peck and the BM obtained a milled edge 1860 set and a plain edge 1887 set from the Clarke-Thornhill bequest, but it is not possible to identify a provenance for the various options. If the coin illustrated for Wilson and Rasmussen 2000, 392 is assumed to be correctly attributed as having a grained edge and for the metal type (see n.37), then the Baldwin piece should be one of these two coins as the two images of P2175 could not be reconciled. The BM already had a plain edged set.

*SCMB* April/May 1947, no. K1038, 1887 *1d.* nearly EF R 25/-.

Listed in the copper and bronzed section, but neither the edge nor metal finish was noted.

*NCirc* June 1952, nos 6248–9.

Described as 1887 AE pattern halfpenny and farthing. No edge or metal finish given for either. Were these the 1860 copper halfpenny and farthing noted by Peck as being at Spink?

PCGS 208700, 208679, 208658.

An 1860 *1d.*, *½d.* and *¼d.* in gold were submitted to PCGS for encapsulation in March 1993. No details are recorded or available of edge type or weight and there are no known images available to confirm an attribution, but I believe these to be the same coins as those in the 'May' collection. The PCGS slab references are 208700, 208679 and 208658 respectively.

Spink sale 38, 10–11 October 1984, lot 171.

This sale had an 1887 grained edge penny (lot 171) which was listed as being in bronzed copper. Unfortunately, it was not possible to locate an image of this coin in any catalogue and the possibility remains that this could be in copper given the similarity between the two types. Freeman weighed an example in copper which he listed in his handwritten notes and in Freeman 2005 as being in the British Museum. However, requests to the curator to locate this coin and confirm its existence drew a blank and so the whereabouts of the coin Freeman weighed remains a mystery. If it was bronzed, this would be a second example and the first confirmed known duplication of any type other than the aluminium pieces recorded in the Murdoch catalogue. For this reason I have reservations regarding this catalogue attribution (see n.47).

### Peck's duplicate references

It is worthy of note that Peck was only able to list more than one location for three types: P2154, P2157 and P2167. Equally noteworthy is that the locations were two dealers, Spink and Seaby. As Peck asked to be kept informed of anything interesting that passed through their hands, it is conceivable that these multiple references were the same coin resurfacing having been bought at one location and sold by a client to the other. In this case I also think there is a possibility that Peck 1964 is incorrect. *SCMB* and *NCirc* both list a pair of examples which could refer to those noted by Peck except that one pair was dated 1860, the other 1887 and are only listed in the bronze and copper sections without a definite description of the finish. As no 1887 dated example was noted by Peck at Spink the question arises as to whether this was a cataloguing error on his part as he almost certainly would have taken and read the two periodicals. The details of these locations are listed above. In the absence of any documentary evidence other than his book when considering the potentially conflicting evidence from the two lists, I feel there is sufficient reason to suspect that the 1887 pieces were recorded as 1860 in error. Given the absolute rarity of Weyl patterns, I find it remarkable that Peck failed to acquire them and so I believe these locations should be assumed as having been advised as opposed to physically seen and confirmed. Peck also records multiple references in a footnote when the Murdoch catalogue contradicts this, so it is probable that the odd error has slipped through elsewhere. Peck's collection notes which may possibly shed light on this topic and which should be with Spink cannot

currently be located. Evan Roberts purchased the plain edge versions of both denominations and metal types and so assuming my reasoning is correct, the 1887 dated coins should have a grained edge. Despite a fairly exhaustive search, I have so far been unable to locate any contemporary catalogue reference for the third duplicate recorded by Peck (P2157, 1860 silver plain edge  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ ). As both listed locations are dealers, again it could be due to the same pieces resurfacing after a period of time.

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