

The retrograde reverse legend, the coarse lettering, and the weight point to this being an irregular issue. CG, 1965, 382.

The following five Short Cross coins were found together at Wolvesey Palace in 1970 (WP, 1970, 2039-43) and may be taken to be a purse or small hoard lost c. 1200. The references are to the Lawrence types:

21. Type Ia. Northampton, moneyer Filipe. HENRICVS.RE//X + F---PE.ON.NORAMTV Wt. 16.8 gr. WP, 1970, 2043.

22. Type Ib. London, moneyer Fil Aimer. HENRICVS.R//EX + FILAIMER.ON.LVN Wt. 14.3 gr. WP, 1970, 2039.

23. Type Ib. Winchester, moneyer Rodbert. +RODBERT.ON.WIN Wt. 17.4 gr. WP, 1970, 2042.

24. Type Ib. Worcester, moneyer Osber. Cut halfpenny. +OSB-----RIC Wt. 7.3 gr. WP, 1970, 2041.

25. Type IVb. Canterbury, moneyer Ulard. +VLA----CANTI Wt. 19.7 gr. WP, 1970, 2040.

Nothing significant was found in the later English series.

Among the foreign coins that were found may be noted the following:

*26. Kufic dirham. Samanid ruler, Isma'il ibn Ahmad. A.H. 279-295 = A.D. 892-907. Mint of

Samarkand. The date is illegible but the late Dr. Walker regarded A.H. 285 (A.D. 898) as likely. The coin which, when discovered, was completely illegible has been skilfully cleaned and repaired by Mr. K. A. Howes of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum. ACS, 1964, 437.

*27. Normandy denier dating probably from the first quarter of the eleventh century, at latest 1030-40. Poey d'Avant, no. 149. Wt. 13.9 gr. Coins of this type were found in the hoard from Châteauneuf-sur-Cher, buried c. 1030-40 (cf. J. Lafaurie, *Le Trésor du Puy*, RN, 1952, p. 116). We are indebted to Madame F. Dumas for these particulars. CG, 1969, 1899.

*28. Lorraine, Duke Ferri IV, 1312-29. Denier of Toul of sterling type. +FERRICVSDEIGARS LVN TOI ENG IEN Wt. 13.4 gr. This combines the obverse of Chautard 190 with a reverse of his no. 197. A similar coin was found in the Carsphairn, Galloway, hoard (NC, 1914, p. 383). WP, 1968, 1270.

Five of the coins listed here, nos. 1, 4, 11, 13, and 15, are presently missing, believed stolen. All had been previously examined by the authors and photographs or casts of all except one (no. 13) are available. The weights of nos. 11 and 13 are not known; those of nos. 1, 4, and 15 should be treated with reserve.

MICHAEL DOLLEY and C. E. BLUNT

CLASS II COINS OF THE LONG CROSS COINAGE 1247-1248

UNDER Lawrence's classification¹ class II is not subdivided, but from examining the coins of this class it is evident that they can be subdivided quite satisfactorily using the letter 'x' of REX. There are two forms of 'x' used; the first (Fig. 1) is the same as that used on the coins of class I² and the second (Fig. 2) is used on subsequent classes up to and including class Va.³ Lawrence's article on the Long Cross coinage is unclear about the two forms of 'x' appearing on the coins of this class. He states quite clearly that the 'x' used on class II is of the first form (Fig. 1), that is the same as that used on class I, and that the second form (fig. 2) was not used until

class III.⁴ This is confirmed in his listing of the class II obverse readings for the main mints where the 'x' used on class I (fig. 1) is used throughout.⁵ Then contradicting what he has already stated, he uses both forms of 'x' under the obverse readings which he gives for the provincial mints striking in class II.⁶

The issue is confused but if, still retaining Lawrence's description as the main distinguishing feature, the class is subdivided into classes IIa and IIb, IIa having the first form of 'x' and IIb the second form of 'x', then some interesting results are obtained.

¹ *BNJ* ix (1912), pp. 145-79, x (1913), pp. 69-93, xi (1914), pp. 101-19.

² Under Lawrence's classification class I was subdivided into I* and I but these are now generally known and referred to as Ia and Ib respectively. And where references are made to 'class I' then this refers to class I as a whole and not to Lawrence class I (Ib).

³ Mr. J. J. North in the illustrations of the lettering used on the Long Cross coinage given in *English Hammered Coinage*, vol. i, p. 167, shows both forms of letter x appearing on class II.

⁴ *BNJ* ix (1912), p. 150.

⁵ *BNJ* x (1913), pp. 75-6, 82, and 89.

⁶ *BNJ* xi (1914), pp. 103-19.



FIG. 1. IIa × 2



FIG. 2. IIb / 2

If reference is made to Table A it will be seen that the main mints of London, Canterbury, and Bury St. Edmunds not surprisingly struck coins of both class IIa and IIb. But in the case of the provincial mints that were in operation in class II, Lincoln, Northampton, and Winchester only struck coins of class IIa; and Exeter, Gloucester, Norwich, Oxford, and York royal only struck coins of

class IIb. The only exceptions to this are at Northampton and Exeter, where to date I have seen one class IIb Lucas of Northampton and one class IIa Philip of Exeter. Also Lawrence lists Ricard and Ion of Lincoln and Tomas of Northampton with the class IIb form of 'x',⁷ but I have not yet been able to trace any examples of them and so have indicated them in Table A with a letter L.

Lawrence dated class II to 1248 and added that probably the three main mints started issuing these coins a little earlier than the provincial mints.⁸ Some twenty or so years after Lawrence's article, Mr. Wells published an article entitled 'Notes on the long cross coinage of Henry III 1247-1250'.⁹ The article contained the translations of a number of writs from which Mr. Wells was able to suggest, among other things, an improved dating for class II. Of these writs one was dated 26 February 1248¹⁰ and was for the opening of the mints at Lincoln, Northampton, Winchester, Norwich, and Exeter, all of which commenced by striking coins of class II. Another was dated 10 October 1248¹¹ and was for the opening of the mints at Bristol, Carlisle, Hereford, Ilchester, Newcastle, Shrewsbury, Wallingford, and Wilton, all of which commenced by striking coins of class III. The elected officials for the first group of mints had to be at the exchequer in London to take their oaths on 15 March 1248, and those in the second group likewise between 1 and 8 November 1248. From these two writs and another dated 16 July 1248,¹² in connection with employing from abroad workmen capable of minting or exchanging silver, Mr. Wells suggested that the provincial mints even though authorized on 26 February 1248 did not commence striking coins till the summer of 1248.¹³ Further, as the second group of mints commenced by striking coins of

TABLE A

<i>Mint and moneyer</i>	<i>IIa</i>	<i>IIb</i>	<i>Mint and moneyer</i>	<i>IIa</i>	<i>IIb</i>
<i>London</i>			<i>Exeter</i>		
Nicole	X	X	Philip	X*	X
			Ion		X
<i>Canterbury</i>			Robert		X
Nicole	X	X	Walter		X
Gilbert	X	X			
Willem	X	X	<i>Norwich</i>		
			Hvge		X
<i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>			Jacob		X
Ion	X	X	Ion		X
			Willem		X
<i>Winchester</i>			<i>Gloucester</i>		
Hvge	X		Ion		X
Ivrdon	X		Ricard		X
Nicole	X		Lvcas		X
Willem	X		Roger		X
<i>Lincoln</i>			<i>Oxford</i>		
Walter	X		Adam		X
Willem	X		Gefrei		X
Ricard	X	L*	Henri		X
Ion	X	L*	Willem		X
<i>Northampton</i>			<i>York (Royal)</i>		
Philip	X		Alain		X
Willem	X		Ieremie		X
Tomas	X	L*	Ion		X
Lvcas	X	X*	Rener		X

X - Coins seen by writer.

L - Coins given by Lawrence but not seen by writer.

* - Represented by only one coin in each case.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 109 and 112.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 84-5.

⁸ *BNJ* ix (1912), p. 166.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 85-6.

⁹ *BNJ* xxii (1934-7), pp. 79-107.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 87.

¹³ *Ibid.*

class III, he suggested that class II as a whole must have ceased around the end of the year 1248.¹⁴ Also he suggested that as the provincial mints did not commence issuing class II until the middle of 1248 this must also have been the case at the three main mints.¹⁵

This dating for both main and provincial mints can be improved if the division of class II into IIa and IIb is adopted. The dating for the provincial mint class II coins can only be marginally improved but this assists greatly with the dating of the class II coins of the main mints. The revised dating is as follows and is shown in Table B.

TABLE B

Class	Mints	Dating	
		Start	Finish
IIa	Main	Jan./Feb.	Summer 1248
IIb	Main	Summer	Towards the end of the year 1248
IIa } IIb }	Provincial	Summer	Towards the end of the year 1248

The provincial mints

If between three and six months are allowed for each of the provincial mints that struck in class II to commence operating, then as Mr. Wells suggested, but for a different reason, their opening dates would be in the summer of 1248. Three to six months would seem a reasonable period of time to allow, as the Shrewsbury mint,¹⁶ which opened in the second

the mints that struck in class IIa would have opened some time between early and middle summer and those that struck in class IIb some time between middle and late summer. There is also further evidence to suggest that the change from IIa to IIb took place in the summer of 1248, for even though no writ has yet been found for the opening of the royal mint at York, two writs were issued on 20 July 1248 in connection with the archbishop's mint at York, one of which implies that the royal mint at York had already been authorized.¹⁷ Now as the royal mint at York was almost certainly authorized after the five mints mentioned in the writ of 26 February 1248 and that in class II it only struck coins of class IIb, this would suggest that it must have been authorized some time between the end of February and the middle of July 1248, and when it did open the change from IIa to IIb had already taken place.

It is also worth mentioning that no writs have yet been found for the opening of the mints at Gloucester or Oxford, but they would probably have been authorized at the same time as York royal for they also only struck in class IIb.

The date for the ending of class IIb remains unchanged, that is towards the end of the year 1248.

The main mints

For the main mints, I would suggest that they started issuing coins of class IIa around January February 1248 as Bury St. Edmunds was, in a writ dated 26 December 1247,¹⁸ authorized to have a die



FIG. 3



FIG. 4

Contemporary imitations, actual size.

FIG. 3. IIIa/1a reverse die-link with Fig. 4. 1.286 gm. FIG. 4. Vc/1a 1.296 gm. *BNJ* xxii, p. 83.

wave of provincial mints, did not open until nearly four months after being authorized.

The summer of 1248 would appear also to be the date for the change from IIa to IIb as in the majority of cases the mints either struck coins of class IIa or IIb but not both (see Table A). Almost certainly

for the minting of the new money. The earliest coins for Bury St. Edmunds are of class Ib and the die referred to in the writ must have been for the striking of coins of this class. Now class Ib for Bury St. Edmunds is extremely rare¹⁹ and could only have been issued over a very short period, probably only

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 88-9.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 83.

¹⁶ J. D. Brand 'The Shrewsbury Mint, 1249-50', in *Mints, Dies and Currency*, ed. R. A. G. Carson,

pp. 129-50.

¹⁷ *BNJ* xxii (1934-7), p. 87.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 82.

¹⁹ Only about five examples known.

two or three weeks, thus giving a starting date for class IIa of around the end of January/February 1248. Mr. Wells did suggest, though, that Bury St. Edmunds struck coins of class Ia as he had in his possession a supposedly genuine 5c/Ia mule, illustrated in his article.²⁰ The reverse legend read ANGLIE TERCI S, the s supposedly being the ultimate abbreviation for Bury St. Edmunds. However, the coin is a contemporary imitation for I have found

a reverse die-link with another contemporary imitation of a IIIa/Ia mule.²¹

The date for the ending of class IIa and the beginning of class IIb in the main mints would have been the same as for the provincial mints, that is the summer of 1248. The ending of class IIb would again be the same as for the provincial mints, that is towards the end of the year 1248.²²

R. L. DAVIS

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A DIE-ANALYSIS OF APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED EARLY EDWARD I PENCE OF THE MINT OF BERWICK-ON-TWEED

Introduction

As is well known, the Edwardian pence of the semi-Scottish mint of Berwick do not, with one exception, conform with the contemporaneous English issues. The classic study of this coinage is by Christopher Blunt,¹ who proposed a subdivision into eight main types arranged in a chronological order largely on the basis of mules between the various issues. Types I to IV inclusive were further subdivided, the sub-types being designated alphabetically. Mr. Blunt postulated that the initial issue (type I) which was of comparatively good style and had the obverse legend beginning EDWR, was interrupted by the siege of Berwick from autumn 1296 to spring 1297, during which period a group of crude and ill-struck coins was produced which could well have been siege-pieces to pay the besieged English troops in the castle. Following the relief of the town, coinage of good style was struck once again, the immediate post-siege issue being identified with Blunt type III.

Blunt divided his type I into sub-types Ia and Ib on differences in the obverse legend. It will be shown below, however, that two distinct face and crown punches were used giving rise to what may be described as wide-face and narrow-face issues respectively. The supposed siege coins were divided into

three quite sharply defined issues based on differences in style, lettering, and legend. The post-siege issue, type III, is complex and includes a number of distinct issues. Type III is, in fact, a convenient grouping of coins of good style having in common the obverse reading EDWA (in contrast to the EDWR reading of type I), but lacking the characteristic seriffed V of the subsequent type IV. Within type III Blunt recognized two sub-types a and b depending on whether there was a Gothic *Ń* or a Roman *N* in DNS of the obverse legend. He considered that these sub-types probably represented parallel issues. Mr. Stewart, on the other hand, considered that the two issues were sequential,² with the Gothic coins being the earlier, and pointed out that the coins of type III are similar to those of Type I.

It is apparent from the lists given by Blunt (pp. 47-52) that there is extensive muling between types I and II, and that several different obverse and reverse dies based on details of the legend can be recognized within sub-type IIa, but these lists give no idea of the large number of dies involved, nor of the complexity of the die-linking. Furthermore, some of the coins included by Blunt in sub-type IIIa are strikingly similar in style to the wide-face issues of type I, apparently differing only in the details of the obverse legend and the possession of a Gothic *Ń* in DNS. It seems reasonable, therefore, to consider

coins from the Brussels hoard and in particular to Mr. Michael Sharp who had the task of finding them for me, to Mr. Peter Woodhead for allowing me to examine his collection, to Mr. John Brand for his valuable advice, and lastly to all the other individual collectors and dealers who corresponded or allowed me to examine their coins.

²⁰ *BNJ* xxii (1934-7), pp. 82-4.

²¹ Both coins are in the possession of A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., who kindly lent them to the writer so that they could be exhibited at the April 1977 meeting of the society when the writer gave a short paper entitled 'Class II coins of the long cross coinage 1247-48'.

²² I would like to thank the British, Birmingham, and Royal Mint museums and their staff for their co-operation in allowing me access to their collections, especially Miss Marion Archibald for all her valuable time and assistance. I am also most grateful to A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd. for allowing me to examine the

¹ C. E. Blunt, 'The Mint of Berwick-on-Tweed under Edward I, II, and III', *NC* 1931, pp. 28-52.

² B. H. I. H. Stewart, *The Scottish Coinage* (1967), p. 128.