

II.

THE BALCOMBE FIND.

(See Plates I.—V.)

ON May 23rd, 1897, as a labourer in the employment of Mr. Francis Pierce, of Forest View, Balcombe, Sussex, was engaged in levelling a field called Stockcroft, opposite to the Rectory gate, his grafter struck a vessel, which was buried about eight inches below the surface. The vessel, which was of iron, was an ordinary household water-jug of the fourteenth century, resembling in shape a modern coffee-pot with a long spout and handle, and having had originally three short legs or feet. One of the legs had been broken off, and could not be found. It must therefore have been removed by an ancient fracture, which occurred before the pot was buried. The vessel was found to contain 12 gold and 742 silver coins, which were wrapped up in a small piece of rough canvas. An inquest having been held by the Coroner for East Sussex, the coins were pronounced to be Treasure trove; and having been transmitted to Her Majesty's Treasury, they were in due course forwarded to the British Museum for examination and selection.

The simple manner in which the treasure was concealed, and the use of an ordinary household utensil for its reception, show that no special circumstances could have been connected with its burial. It was simply the hoardings of a private individual, who, like so many others

before and after his time, buried his treasure, and, from some unforeseen circumstances, did not unearth it again. If we take into account the value of money in the middle ages, as compared with that of the present day, the hoard must have represented no small sum.

A summary of the hoard is as follows:—

| GOLD. | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|-----|
| Edward III. | Noble, third coinage (1846) | . | 1 |
| " | " fourth " (1851-1860) | . | 4 |
| " | " " " (1860-1869) | . | 6 |
| " | " " " (1869-1877) | . | 1 |
| | | — | 12 |
| SILVER. | | | |
| Edward I. | Pennies, London | . | 25 |
| " | " Berwick | . | 1 |
| " | " Bristol | . | 2 |
| " | " Canterbury | . | 10 |
| " | " Durham | . | 6 |
| " | " Lincoln | . | 8 |
| " | " Newcastle | . | 1 |
| " | " York | . | 2 |
| | | — | 50 |
| Edward II. | Pennies, London | . | 22 |
| " | " Berwick | . | 2 |
| " | " Bury St. Edmunds | . | 5 |
| " | " Canterbury | . | 22 |
| " | " Durham | . | 8 |
| | | — | 54 |
| Edward III. | Groats, London | . | 214 |
| " | " York | . | 16 |
| | | — | 280 |
| " | Half-Groats, London | . | 83 |
| " | " York | . | 8 |
| | | — | 91 |
| " | Pennies, London | . | 47 |
| " | " Canterbury | . | 1 |
| " | " Durham | . | 75 |
| " | " York | . | 120 |
| " | " Uncertain Mints | . | 10 |
| | | — | 258 |
| " | Half-Pennies, London | . | 82 |

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Richard II. | Groats, London | 4 |
| „ | Half-Groats, London | 2 |
| „ | Pennies, York | 10 |
| „ | Half-Pennies, London | 3 |
| | | — 19 |

SCOTTISH.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|------|
| Alexander III. | Pennies | 3 |
| David II. | „ no mint | 1 |
| „ | „ Edinburgh | 3 |
| Robert II. | „ Edinburgh and Perth | 3 |
| | | — 10 |

FOREIGN.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| John, Count of Hainault. | Denier, Maubeuge | 1 |
| John the Blind, of Luxembourg. | Denier, Luxembourg | 2 |
| | | — 3 |
| | Total (silver) | 742 |

From the above list it will be seen that this is one of the most important finds of silver coins, so far as it relates to the reign of Edward III, that has taken place in recent times in England. The series of groats and half-groats of that reign are very extensive, especially those which belong to the first issue; and varieties of legend and type enable us to divide them up into several classes, showing some chronological sequence. The preservation of these coins is, on the whole, very satisfactory, some pieces even being in a fine state. The pennies of Edward I, II, and III, are equally numerous; but unfortunately the worn condition of many of them rendered their classification in some instances a matter of some difficulty.

The evidence afforded by this find presents another opportunity for discussing generally that long-mooted question of the classification of the smaller pieces of the

three Edwards. With the groats and half-groats no such difficulty occurs. All the early pieces of these denominations bearing the name of Edward belong to the third king of that name; and all that has to be done is to place them in some chronological sequence within the well-defined periods into which they have been already separated. In the case of the earlier groats this find enables us to form several groups which had not been noticed by Hawkins nor by previous writers, but which had been hinted at in a paper recently published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.¹ With the early pennies, halfpennies, and farthings bearing the name of Edward, the case is entirely different, since we know that pieces of all three denominations were struck in each of the reigns of Edward I, II, and III. Their division has, however, up to the present, almost baffled the ingenuity of numismatists, and in order to facilitate the discussion of their classification in the following pages, it has been considered advisable to group them together in the descriptions. The coins of the Edwards are therefore given, firstly in the order of metals, gold and silver, and secondly according to the denominations. As the classification of the smaller pieces is based chiefly on small differences of type and on styles of lettering, numerous illustrations are a necessity; and as many of the specimens in the hoard were too much worn to be of use for such a purpose, a few illustrations have been supplemented from examples either in the National Collection or in Mr. Lawrence's cabinet; and in some instances, of coins examples of which did not occur in the hoard. These are included to support theories adduced. Such pieces will be specially noted.

¹ Third Series, vol. xiii. (1898), p. 46.

The following is a complete descriptive list of all the coins in the hoard :—

EDWARD III.

GOLD.

NOBLES.

1. Third coinage, 1346.

Obv.—EDWARD x D' x GRA x REX x ANGL' x
x Z x FRANCO x DNS x hB x King in ship,
holding sword and shield; two ropes from
prow, three from stern.

Rev.—x IhC x TRANSIENS x PER x MEDIVM x
ILLOBVM x IBAT x Large floriated cross,
within double tressure of arches; in each
angle, lion and crown; in centre, large E; in
each spandril, trefoil. Wt. 126·7 grs. [Pl.
I, 1] 1

2. Fourth coinage, 1351—1360. Same, but three ropes from prow and stern on *obv.*; small E in centre of cross on *rev.*, and lis over head of lion in third quarter; reading—

Obv.—EDWARD . DEI . GRA . REX . ANGL' . Z .
FRANCO . D . hYB.

Rev.—IhC . AVTEM . TRANCIENS . P . MEDIVM .
ILLOBVM . IBAT . ; stops, annulets on both
sides, and Roman N's. Wt. 118 grs. 1

3. Same as the last coin, but N's on *obv.* not barred.
Obv. legend ends FRANCO . D . hIB, and no annulet after MEDIVM. Wt. 118 grs. 1

4-5. Same as No. 2, but three ropes from stern and one from prow; lis at head of lion in second quarter, and annulet each side of lis on upper limb of cross; reading IhE for IhC, and saltire after each word on both sides, instead of annulet, two after TRANCIENS; N's on both sides not barred. Wt. 118·5 grs. each 2

6. Fourth coinage, 1360—1369. Similar to No. 2. With three ropes from stern and prow, large E in centre of cross, lis over head of lion in second quarter, and single pellet at each angle of compartment in centre of cross, reading—

Obv.— E^{D} WARD' . D^{E} I : G^{R} A' . R^{E} X : A^{N} GL' .
 D^{N} S' . h^{I} B : : Z : A^{Q} T'.

Rev.—+ I^{H} C . A^{V} T E M . T^{R} ANSIENS . P^{E} R .
 M^{E} DIVM . I^{L} LORR' . I^{B} AT . ; stops, saltires. Wt. 119.3 grs. [Pl. I. 2] 1

7. Similar to the preceding coin, but three ropes from stern and two from prow; no lis at head of lion, and trefoil of pellets at each angle of compartment in centre of cross; legends—

Obv.— E^{D} WARD : D^{E} I : G^{R} A : R^{E} X : A^{N} GL : D^{N} S :
 h^{I} YB . Z . A^{Q} T .

Rev.—+ I^{H} C : A^{V} T E M : T^{R} ANSIENS : P^{E} R :
 M^{E} DIV : I^{L} LORVM : I^{B} AT ; stops, saltires. Wt. 108.3 grs. A little chipped 1

- 8-10. Same type legends and varieties as the last coin, but with an annulet before E^{D} WARD. Wt. 120, 119.5, and 118 grs. 3

11. Same type, legends and varieties as the last, but one rope only from the prow of the vessel. Wt. 119.5 grs. 1

12. Fourth coinage, 1369-1377.

Obv.— E^{D} WARD' . D^{I} : G^{R} A . R^{E} X . A^{N} GL . Z .
 F^{R} ANC' . D^{N} S' . h^{I} B : Z . A^{Q} VT . King in ship, usual type, three ropes from stern, one from prow.

Rev.— I^{H} C : A^{V} T E M : T^{R} ANSIENS : P^{E} R : M^{E} DIVM :
 I^{L} LORV : I^{B} AT. Floriated cross, &c., as on No. 1, but pellet after E in central compartment; stops, saltires, on both sides. Wt. 119 grs. 1

SILVER.

GROATS.—LONDON.

First Issue, A.D. 1351—1360.

Type.—*Obv.* Bust of king facing, crowned, within double tressure of nine arches, fleured.

Rev.—Long cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle, and dividing legends in two concentric circles.

Series A, with D . 6R̄A, and Roman or English M's, and open or closed C's.

1. *Obv.*—+ EDWAR' . D . 6R̄A . REX . ANGL' . Z . FRANC' . D . hYB' .

Rev.—+ POSVI . DEVM . ADIVTOREM . MEVM . CIVITAS LONDON. Stops, annulets. [Pl. I. 3] 1

2. Same ; but English M's and open or closed C's, and reading M̄CV (2 varieties) 2

Series B, with D . 6 ., English M's and Roman N's not barred.

3. *Obv.*—+ EDWARD . D . 6 . REX ANGL . Z . FRANCO . D . hYB.

Rev.—+ POSVI . DEVM . ADIVTOR̄M . M̄CV . — CIVITAS LONDON.

Arches above crown not fleured ; stops, annulets. Many varied in the position of the stops ; sometimes abbreviations are marked as D' . 6' . ANGL' ., &c. [Pl. I. 4 and 5] 47

4. Same as No. 3, but reading ANGLI' . for ANGL 1

5. Same as No. 3, but reading FRANCOI for FRANCO 1

6. Same as No. 3, but G omitted in D. 6 1
7. Same as No. 3, but Z omitted after AII6L 2
8. Same as No. 3, but four pellets, one small, in the fourth angle of the cross 1
9. Same as No. 3, but small cross between pellets in first angle of cross, and stops on *rev.*, saltires 1
10. Same as No. 3, but annulet within pellets in first angle of cross 3
11. Same as the last, but reading CIVIT · A · S (5 varied) 6
12. Same as the last, but arches above crown fleured; all varied 3
- 12*. Same as the last, with arches above crown fleured, but on *rev.* stops, saltires instead of annulets 2
13. Same as the preceding, but stops, saltires on both sides 1
14. Same as No. 3, but inscription on *rev.* blundered, + POSVI DÆVΩ . A DÆVΩ . A DIVTQV 2
15. Same as No. 3, but with lis on breast; all varied 4
16. Same type and legends and same varieties as No. 3, viz., with Roman N's not barred, but with m.m. crown on both sides; stops, annulets, but varied in their positions 13
17. Same as the last; but reading on *rev.* LOMDOM 1
18. Same as No. 16, but m.m. cross on *obv.*, crown on *rev.* 2

*Series C, with D . 6 ., English M's and Roman N's barred,
but from right to left.*

a. Arches above crown not fleured.

19. *Obv.*—+ EDWARD . D . 6 . ANGL . Z . FRANCO .
D . hYB.
- Rev.*—+ POSVI . DEVM . ADIVTOREM . MÆV .
Stops, annulets. Many varied in position, &c.,
as No. 3 15
20. Same as the last, but reading LOMDOM 1

b. Arches above crown fleured.

21. Same legends and varieties as No. 19, but the arches
above the king's crown are fleured; stops,
annulets, varied as on No. 3 27
22. Same, but annulet within pellets in second quarter of
cross on *rev.* 1
23. Same as the preceding, but reading CIVIT . A . S 1
24. Same as No. 21, but annulet below bust, and within
pellets of second quarter of cross on *rev.* 5
25. Same as the preceding, but reading LOMDOM 1

*Series D, with DI . 6 ., English M's and Roman N's barred
from right to left.*

a. Arches above crown not fleured.

26. Same legends, &c., as No. 19, with arches above crown
not fleured, but reading DI . 6 . for D . 6 . ;
stops, annulets, or broken annulets 4

b. Arches above crown fleured.

27. Same as the preceding, but arches above crown fleured ;
stops, annulets 16

Series E, with DEI . G ., English Ω's and Roman N's barred from right to left.

a. Arches above crown not fleured.

28. Same legends and varieties as No. 19, with arches above crown not fleured, but reading DEI . G . for D . G . Stops, annulets; varied as No. 3 . 12

b. Arches above crown fleured.

29. Same as the preceding, but arches above crown fleured; stops, annulets and varied 10

Second issue, A.D. 1360—1369. (During the treaty of Bretigny; without name of France, but with that of Aquitaine.)

30. *Obv.*—+ EDWARD : DEI : G : BEX : ANGL : DNS : hYB . Z . AQT. (stops, annulets). Bust facing, crowned, traces of drapery across breast; within tressure of nine arches, all fleured.

Rev.—+ POSVI . DEVM : ADIVTORΩM . ΩEV—
CIVITAS LONDON (stops, saltires). Long cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle [Pl. I. 9] 8

31. Same, but with an annulet before EDWARD 6

32. Same as the preceding coin, but reading DVM for DEVM 1

33. Same as No. 31, but reading ΩEVΩ 1

34. Same as the last, but single saltire after DEVM and ADIVTORΩM; also before CIVITAS and LONDON.; mark of abbreviation over last V in London 1

35. Same as No. 30, but with a single annulet after each word of *obv.* legend 1

36. Same as the preceding, but one saltire after DEVM and ADIVTORΩM 1

Third issue. A.D. 1369—1377. (After the breaking of the treaty of Bretigny, with French title.)

37. *Obv.*—+ ÆDWARD' . DI : GRA : REX : ANGL' .
Z : FR̄NCIÆ . (stops, saltires). Bust of king facing crowned, within tressure of nine arches.
- Rev.*—+ POSVI DEVM : ADIVTOBEM : M̄EV̄M—
CIVITAS. LOYDOȚ̄ . (stops, saltires). Long cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle.
[Pl. II. 2] 1
38. Same, but reading M̄EV for M̄EV̄M 1
39. Same as the last, but with two saltires after FR̄NCIÆ 1
40. Same as the last coin, but with saltire before CIVITAS and LOYDOȚ̄ 1
41. Same as the preceding, but no saltires after FR̄NCIÆ 1
42. Same as No. 37, but reading FR̄NCI : (two saltires) and M̄EV, and two saltires before CIVITAS and one before LOYDOȚ̄ 1
43. Same as the last, but one saltire before and after LOYDOȚ̄ 1
44. Same as the preceding, but no saltires after FR̄NCI 1

YORK.

Issue A.D. 1351—1360. With D . 6 ., English M's and Roman N's not barred.

45. *Obv.*—+ ÆDWARD' . D' . 6' . REX . ANGL' . Z .
FR̄ANCO . D . h̄YB . (stops, annulets). Bust of king facing crowned, within double tressure of nine arches fleured, except those above the crown.

Rev.—† POSVI . DEVM . ADIVTORÆM . MÆV—
 CIVITAS EBOHÆCI. (stops, annulets). Long
 cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle;
 some varied in position of stops, &c. [Pl. II. 1] 16

HALF GROATS.—LONDON.

(First issue—A.D. 1351—1360.)

Series A, with Roman or English M's, and open or closed E's.

46. Similar type and work to the groat (No. 1), but arches
 above crown not fleured, reading—

Obv.—† EDWARDVS . REX . ANGL' . Z . FRANCI.

Rev.—† POSVI . DEV . . ADIVTOREM — CIVI-
 TAS LONDOI . (stops, annulets). [Pl. II. 3] 1

47. Same, but English M, and closed E's and U's, and
 reading ANGLI' . for ANGL', and FRANCI'
 for FRANCI. [Pl. II. 4] 1

Series B, with English M's and Roman N's not barred.

48. Same type as the half groat (No. 46); but reading—

Obv.—† EDWARDVS . REX . ANGLI' . Z . FRÆ.
 (stops, annulets).

Rev.—POSVI DEV ADIVTORÆM — CIVITAS
 LONDOI 1

49. Same, but m.m. crown on both sides 1

50. Same as No. 48, but reading FRÆG: One has the
 arches above the crown fleured 2

51. Same as No. 48, but reading FRÆCI. Two specimens
 have the N in ANGL barred. [Pl. II. 5] 25

52. Same as the last, but m.m. crown on both sides 2

Series C, with English N's, barred N's on obv., not barred on rev.

53. Same type and legends as No. 48, but reading FR̄ANCI.
N's on *obv.* barred, but not on *rev.*; arches
above crown fleured 1
54. Same, but annulet under the bust, and pellet on either
side of A in CIVITAS 2
55. Same as No. 53, but annulet under bust, and between
pellets in one quarter of cross on *rev.* [Pl. II. 6] 1

Series D, with English N's and barred N's on both sides.

56. Same type and legends as No. 48, but reading FR̄ANCI;
N's barred on both sides, and arches above
crown not fleured 1
57. Same, but arches above crown fleured 2
58. Same as No. 56, but m.m. crown on both sides 1
59. Same as No. 56, but reading FR̄ANCI 17
60. Same as the last, but annulet under the bust and in one
quarter of cross on *rev.*, and arches above
the crown fleured 1
61. Same as No. 56, but reading FR̄ANCI 5
62. Same as the last, but arches above the crown fleured 7

Second issue, A.D. 1360—1369. (Without French title.)

Series A, with English N's on obv. and Roman N's on rev.

63. *Obv.*—† · EDWARDVS : REX : ANGL' . DNS : HYB
(stops, annulets). Bust facing, crowned, with-
in tressure of nine arches all fleured.

Rev.—† POSVI : DÆVΩ : AÐIVTORÆ : ΩÆ —
 CIVITAS LOIÐOII (stops, saltires). Long
 cross pattée, three pellets in each angle . . . 1

64. Same, but reading ΩÆV for ΩÆ. [Pl. II. 7] . . . 1

65. Same as the last, but the N's in LONDON barred. . . 8

Series B, with English N's on obv. and rev.

66. Similar to No. 63; but arch on either side of crown
 ornamented with annulet; legends—

Obv.—† EDWARD' . REX . ANGLIÆ' . DNS : hIB'.

Rev.—† POSVI . DÆV . AÐIVTORÆΩ — CIVITAS
 LONDON. Stops, saltires on both sides.
 [Pl. II. 8] 2

YORK.

(First issue, A.D. 1351—1360.)

With English N's and Roman N's not barred.

67. *Obv.*—† EDWARDVS . REX . ANGL' . Z . FRANCI
 (stops, annulets). Bust facing, usual type;
 arches above crown not fleured.

Rev.—† POSVI . DÆV . AÐIVTORÆΩ — CIVITAS
 EBOBACI (stops, annulets). Long cross
 pattée, etc., usual type. 5

68. Same, but reading ANGLI 1

69. Same, but reading FRANCI 1

70. Same as No. 67, but reading FRANCI 1

PENNIES.

All the pence and halfpence in the find bear the usual type of obverse and reverse, viz. : *Obv.*—Bust facing; legend, king's name and titles. *Rev.*—Long cross pattée, three pellets in each quarter; legend, mint name. An inner circle separates the mint name, except in one instance. Mint-mark on all except Durham coins, cross pattée.

EDWARD I.

Pennies reading EDW.

LONDON.

Large well-spread coins. Hawkins, Class I.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|-----------|----|
| 1. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDW R TNG L DNS hYB. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDON. | Pellets before each legend. [Pl. III. 4] | | 2 |
| 2. <i>Obv.</i> —Same, without the pellets | | | | 10 |
| 3. <i>Obv.</i> —Same, but with G's and N's (Smaller coins). | | | | 5 |
| 4. <i>Obv.</i> —Same legends, U's. This is like Hawkins, Class III., but no star is visible. [Comp. Pl. III. 3] | | | | 2 |
| 5. <i>Obv.</i> —E's, V's, or N's, bust as on coins reading EDW REX. | | | | 1 |
| 6. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDW R' TNG L DNS hYB. Rosette on breast. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDON. | [Pl. III. 1] | | 1 |
| 7. <i>Obv.</i> —Illegible | | | | 4 |
| BRISTOL. | | | | |
| 8. <i>Obv.</i> —Same legend, E's. | <i>Rev.</i> —VILLA BRISTOLLE | | | 2 |

CANTERBURY.

- 8. *Obv.*—Same legend, **E's, N's**.
Rev.—**CIVITAS CANTOR.** 7
- 10. *Obv.*—Same, with two pellets on breast.
Rev.—Same, pellet before **TOR** 1
- 11. *Obv.*—Illegible 2

DURHAM.

- 12. *Obv.*—† (m.m. plain cross) **EDWR KN6L DNS hYB.** *Rev.*—**CIVITAS DVREME** 3
- 13. *Obv.*—† (m.m. cross moline), same legend, **E's, N's**. *Rev.*—Same, **E's**. 2
- 14. *Obv.*—† (m.m. plain cross), same, **E's, U's**, star on breast. *Rev.*—Rubbed. **Hawkins, Class III.** 1

LINCOLN.

- 15. *Obv.*—Same, **E's, N's**.
Rev.—**CIVITAS LINCOL.** **Hawkins, Class I.** 3

NEWCASTLE.

- 16. *Obv.*—Same, **E's, U's**.
Rev.—**VILL UOVIC7STRI.** **Hawkins, Class III.** 1

YORK.

- 17. *Obv.*—Same, **E's, N's**.
Rev.—**CIVITAS EBORACI.** No quatrefoil in centre. **Hawkins, Class I.** 1
- 18. *Obv.*—Same, **E's, U's**, where visible.
Rev.—Same. **Hawkins, Class III.** 1

BERWICK.

- 19. *Obv.*—Rubbed out. **U6L DNS h.**
Rev.—**VILL7 BERR.** **Edward I. or II.** 1

EDWARD II.

Pennies reading *Edwa*, *Edwar*, *Edward*. Mint-mark on all except Durham coins, cross pattée.

LONDON.

20. *Obv.*—+ $\text{EDW}\overline{\text{R}}$ R $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ DNS η YB. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{S}}$ LONDON. [Pl. III. 9] . . . 15
 21. *Obv.*—+ $\text{EDW}\overline{\text{R}}$ R $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ DNS η YB. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{S}}$ LONDON. Some different busts.
 [Pl. III. 8] 6
 22. *Obv.*—+ $\text{EDW}\overline{\text{R}}$ R $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ DNS η YB. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{S}}$ LOUDON. [Pl. III. 7] . . . 1

BERWICK.

23. *Obv.*—+ $\text{EDW}\overline{\text{R}}$ R $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ DNS η YB. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{T}}$ BE $\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{L}}$. Very coarse
 work 2

BUKY ST. EDMUNDS.

24. *Obv.*—+ $\text{EDW}\overline{\text{R}}$ R $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ DNS η YB. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{L}}$ $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{D}}$ $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{I}}$ 4
 25. *Obv.*—+ $\text{EDW}\overline{\text{R}}$ R $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ DNS η YB. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{L}}$ $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{D}}$ $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{I}}$ 1

CANTERBURY.

26. *Obv.*—+ $\text{EDW}\overline{\text{R}}$ R $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ DNS η YB. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{S}}$ $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}}$. Some different busts 12
 27. *Obv.*—+ $\text{EDW}\overline{\text{R}}$ R $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ DNS η YB. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{S}}$ $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}}$. Some different busts.
 [Pl. III. 10] 9
 28. *Obv.*—+ $\text{EDW}\overline{\text{R}}$ R $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ DNS η YB. (An $\overline{\text{K}}$ left out). *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{S}}$ $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}}$ 1

DURHAM.

29. *Obv.*—+ÆDWT R ƿN6L LNS hYB. *Rev.*—QIVITTS DVREME. No crozier . . . 1
 30. *Obv.*—Illegible. *Rev.*—QIVITTS DVNÆLM One reads . . . 2

EDWARD III. (?)

31. *Obv.*—+ÆDW REX ƿN6L DMS hYB. *Rev.*—QIVITTS LONDOR. [Pl. IV. 2] . . . 1

EDWARD III.
LONDON.

(A) Before the issue of groats in 1351. A large well-spread bust, bushy hair, large crown, as on the florin and first noble. Bust clothed. Lettering large and ornamental.

32. *Obv.*—+ÆDW R ƿN6L DMS hYB. *Rev.*—QIVITTS LONDOR. . . . 5
 33. *Obv.*—+ÆDW R o ƿN6L o DRS o hYB. *Rev.*—QIVITTS LONDOR. [Pl. IV. 5] . . . 2
 34. *Obv.*—+ÆDW o R o ƿN6L o DRS o hYB. The bust rather shorter and earlier. *Rev.*—QIVITTS LONDOR. [Pl. IV. 3] . . . 1
 35. *Obv.*—+ÆDWT R o ƿN6L o DRS o hYB. *Rev.*—QIVITTS LOIHOIL . . . 1
 36. *Obv.*—+ÆDWT R o ƿN6L o DRS o hYB. *Rev.*—QIVITTS LONDOR. . . . 2
 37. *Obv.*—+ÆDWT R o ƿN6L o DRS hYB. *Rev.*—QIVITTS LONDOR. . . . 6

(B) Pence issued between 1351 and 1360, contemporary with the groats and half-groats, the groats bearing titles of England, France, and Ireland.

38. *Obv.*—+ÆDWTRDVS x REX x ƿN6L. *Rev.*—QIVITTS LOIHOIL . . . 1

| | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 39. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX o KNGLI. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LOIDOI. | Annulet in each quarter between pellets | 3 |
| 40. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX KII6LI o . | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LOIDOI. | Annulets in quarters | 1 |
| 41. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX KII6LI o F. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LOIDOI. | Annulets in quarters. [Pl. IV. 17] | 1 |
| 42. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX o KIGLI. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDOY. | Annulets in quarters. [Pl. IV. 16] | 6 |
| 43. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX o KIGLI o . | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDOY. | Annulets in quarters | 1 |
| 44. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS REX KNGLI6. Stops doubtful. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDOY. | Annulets in quarters | 1 |
| 45. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX o KII6LI. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDOY. | Annulet in quarter under CIVI | 2 |
| 46. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX o KIGLI o F. Annulet on breast. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LOIDOI. | No annulets. [Pl. IV. 15] | 1 |
| 47. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS I6X KII6LI. M.m. crown. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LOIDOI. | No annulets. [Pl. IV. 18] | 1 |
| (c) Pence issued between 1360 and 1369, during the Treaty of Breigny, corresponding with groats bearing titles of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine. | | | | |
| 48. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRD o KNGL o R o DNS o hYB. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDOY. | Cross in centre of cross | 1 |
| 49. | <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRD o KNGL o R o DNS o hYB. | <i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDON o . | (Annulet). [Comp. Pl. V. 1] | 2 |

50. *Obv.*—†ĒDWARD 8 R 8 DNS 8 HYB. *Rev.*—CIVITVS LONDON * 2

(D) Pence issued later than those of Group (C), and leading on to Group (E); they are a new variety and correspond with the very rare groats and half groats bearing annulets at the sides of the head.

51. *Obv.*—†ĒDWAR' x R 8 DNS x HYB. The *Rev.*—CIVITVS LONDON. [Pl. V. 4] 2
m. m., a cross, seems to have two annulets above it, thus †.

(E) Pence issued between 1369 and 1377, after the Treaty, corresponding with groats bearing titles of England and France, and resembling those of Richard II.

52. *Obv.*—†ĒDWARDVS x R 8 x R 8 DNS. An- *Rev.*—x CIVITVS LONDON. [Pl. V. 3] 1
 nulet on breast.

53. *Obv.*—†ĒDWARDVS x R 8 x R 8 DNS. Cross *Rev.*— TTS LONDON. [Pl. V. 2]. . . . 1
 on breast.

54. *Obv.*—†ĒDWARDVS x R 8 x R 8 DNS. *Rev.*—x CIVITVS LONDON. Four tiny pellets
 in angles of cross 1

55. *Obv.*—†ĒDWARDVS R 8 R 8 DNS. Stops *Rev.*—Rubbed, but V's. [Comp. Pl. V. 5] 1
 doubtful; annulet on breast.

CANTERBURY.

(A) Type as London Group (A).

56. *Obv.*—ĒDW R R 8 DNS HYB. *Rev.*—CIVITVS CANTOR. [Pl. IV. 12] 1

DURHAM.

(A) Before 1351; type as London Group (A).

- 57. *Obv.*—+ ϵ DDW YB. *Rev.*—VILLT DVIVLME θ . Annulet enclosing pellet in centre of cross. [*Comp. Pl. IV. 7*] 1
- 58. *Obv.*—+ ϵ DDW YB. *Rev.*— \times VILLT \times DVRR θ θ . Annulet between pellets in each quarter, also one in centre of cross. [*Pl. IV. 10*] 1
- 59. *Obv.*— \times R θ X \times T θ NG Very *Rev.*—From same die as last. 1
much rubbed.

(B) 1351 to 1360. Same type as London Group (B).

- 60. *Obv.*—+ ϵ DDWTRDVS \times R θ X *Rev.*— θ IVIT \cdot T \cdot S DVRE θ θ θ . Crozier to right before Civi 1
- 61. *Obv.*—+ ϵ DDWTRDVS R θ X \times T θ GLI \times F. Step *Rev.*— θ IVIT \cdot T \cdot S DVRE θ θ θ . Crozier to right before R θ x ? 1
- 62. *Obv.*—+ ϵ DDWTRDVS \times R θ X *Rev.*— θ IVITVS DVRE θ θ θ . Crozier to right before Civi 2
- 63. *Obv.*—+ ϵ DDWTRDVS \circ R θ X \circ T θ GLI \circ F. *Rev.*— θ IVITVS DVRE θ θ θ . Crozier to right Annulet on breast. [*Pl. V. 12*] 1
- 64. *Obv.*— ∇ ϵ DDWTRDVS \circ R θ X \circ T θ GLI F. *Rev.*— θ IVITVS \circ DVRE θ θ \circ θ . Crozier to right before Civi. ∇ for M. [*Comp. Pl. V. 11*] 2
M.m. crown.
- 65. Others illegible but reading DVRE θ θ 2

66. *Obv.*—†**EDWTRDVS** o **REX** **IGLLI**. *Rev.*—**QIVITVS DVRELMQ** †. Crozier to right before Civi 1
67. Others, much rubbed, of same type and legends where visible; one adds † after **IGLLI**; all read **DVRELMQ** 6
68. Others in the same condition; † occasionally added; stops, where visible, are annulets, and the crozier is to the right as before. One has three pellets on the breast. They all read **DVRELMQ** 21
69. Others as these last, but the **II**'s are without bar 5
70. *Obv.*—†**EDWTRDVS** o **REX** o **F**. *Rev.*—**QIVITVS DV** †. Crozier to right before Civi. [*Comp.* Pl. V. 15] 1
71. Others illegible of Durham 6

(c) 1360 to 1369. This presents the same type of head and lettering as Group (c) of London, the old legend is however retained.

72. *Obv.*—†**EDW** **EX** o **IGLLI**. *Rev.*—**QIVITVS DVRELMQ** †. Crozier to left after Dureme 2
73. *Obv.*—†**EDWTRDVS** · **REX** · **IGLLI**. Pellets *Rev.*—**QIVITVS** · **DVRELMQ** †. Crozier to left after Dureme 1
74. *Obv.*—**EDWTRDVS** · **REX** · **IG** **M.m.?** *Rev.*— **TVS DVRELMQ**. Crozier doubtful; Pellets as stops. rubbed 1
75. *Obv.*—† **DVS** · **REX** · Pellets *Rev.*—**QIVITVS DVRELMQ** †. Crozier to left after as stops. Dureme 1
76. *Obv.*—**EDWTRDVS** · **REX** · **IGLLI**. Pellets *Rev.*—**QIVITVS DVRELMQ**. No crozier 1

77. *Obv.*—†GDWTRDVS o REX o ANGLI. *Rev.*—CIVITVS DOBELMÆ ☿. Crozier to right before Civi. [Pl. V. 13] 1

(D) A small group resembling markedly Group (D) of London, and occupying the same position to the Durham coins as that of London does to the London coins, viz., a connecting link.

78. *Obv.*—† REX ANGLI o F. Bust *Rev.*—CIVITVS DVRBLMI ☿. Crozier to left as on London coin. after Durelmi? 1

79. *Obv.*—†GDWTR: ANGLI x DNS hIB. *Rev.*—CIVITVS DOBELMÆ ☿. Crozier to right before Civi. 2

These two coins are from the same dies. The *obv.* very closely resembles that of the coin before it, and the *rev.* is from the same die as the last coin in the previous group.

(E) 1369 to 1377. Resembling Group (E) of London. The stops, where visible, are crosses; the crozier is to the left, and is of peculiar shape; the mint name is DVROLM, as on the pence of Richard II.

80. *Obv.*—†GDWTRDVS x REX x ANGLI. An- *Rev.*—CIVITVS DVROLM ☿. Crozier to left nulet on breast. after Dunelm. [Comp. Pl. V. 14] 3

81. *Obv.*—†GDWTRDVS x REX ANGL x F. *Rev.*—CIVITVS DVROLM ☿. Crozier to left after Dunelm 1

82. *Obv.*—† IGLI DII. *Rev.*—CIVITVS DVR 1

83. *Obv.*—† ANGL. *Rev.*—CIVITVS . . MOLM ☿. Crozier to left after Dunelm 2

Six other coins of this group give parts of the legend as on the first, and one has a lis or cross on the breast 6

YORK.

(A) Before 1351. As London and Durham Group (A).

84. *Obv.*—†GD VGL DNS ηYB. *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil in centre
of cross. [Pl. IV. 11] 1

(B) 1351 to 1360. As London and Durham Group (B)

85. *Obv.*—†GDWTRDVS × REX *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil 1

86. *Obv.*—†GD REX × TIG *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil 1
× cross on breast.

87. *Obv.*— × †. *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil 1

88. *Obv.*—†GDWT I × †. *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil enclosing
pellet 1

89. *Obv.*—†GDWTRDVS o REX TIGLI. *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil 1

90. *Obv.*—†GDWTRDVS REX TIGLI. *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. No quatrefoil 1

91. *Obv.*— o †. *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. No quatrefoil. [Comp.
Pl. V. 7] 2

92. *Obv.*—†GDWTRD REX NGL o † o FRT. *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. No quatrefoil. [Pl.
V. 6] 1

93. *Obv.*—† IIGLIÆ. *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil 1

94. *Obv.*—Illegible. *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI §. Quatrefoil 3

95. *Obv.*—Illegible. *Rev.*—CIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil 1

96. *Obv.*—+EDWTRDVS REX $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{L}}$. *Rev.*—QIVITVS EBOR $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{L}}$. Quatrefoil, with pellet 1
97. *Obv.*—+ED VS o RE 6LI o $\overline{\text{F}}$. *Rev.*—QIVITVS EBOR $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{L}}$. Quatrefoil, with pellet 1
98. *Obv.*—+ RD o RE $\overline{\text{X}}$ o $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ o $\overline{\text{F}}$ o FR. *Rev.*—QIVITVS EBOR $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{L}}$. Quatrefoil, with pellet 2
99. Illegible coins of Group (B), annulets as stops 30
- (c) 1360 to 1369. As London and Durham Group (c).
100. *Obv.*—+EDWTRDVS · REX · $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{L}}$. *Rev.*—QIVITVS EBOR $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{L}}$. Quatrefoil. [*Comp.* Pl. V. 8] 25
101. *Obv.*—+EDWTRD o $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ o R o DRS o $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{B}}$. *Rev.*—o QIVITVS o EBOR $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{L}}$. Quatrefoil . 1
102. Others, illegible 2
103. *Obv.*—+EDWTRD o RE $\overline{\text{X}}$ o $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$ o $\overline{\text{F}}$ o FR. *Rev.*—QIVITVS EBOR $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{L}}$. Quatrefoil . 1
- Head of next Class.
104. *Obv.*—+EDWT $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}$: $\overline{\text{F}}$ · FR. *Rev.*—QIVITVS EBOR $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{L}}$, extra pellets 1
- (D) There were no York coins corresponding to the London and Durham Group (D).
- (E) 1369 to 1377. As London and Durham Group (E).
105. *Obv.*—+EDWTRDVS × REX × $\overline{\text{K}}$ *Rev.*—QIVITVS EBOR $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{L}}$, extra pellets 1

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| 106. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWARDVS ꝛ R | <i>Rev.</i> —DIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil . . . | 1 |
| 107. <i>Obv.</i> —+ED . . . DVS ꝛ I ꝛ REX ꝛ NR6LIÆ. | <i>Rev.</i> —ꝛ DIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil . . . | 1 |
| 108. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWARDVS ꝛ REX ꝛ NR6LIÆ ꝛ. | <i>Rev.</i> —DIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil . . . | 1 |
| 109. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWARDVS ꝛ REX ꝛ NR6LIÆ. | <i>Rev.</i> —DIVITVS EBORACI ꝛ. Quatrefoil . . . | 1 |
| 110. <i>Obv.</i> —+ED ꝛ NR6LIÆ. | <i>Rev.</i> —+DIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil; m.m. on <i>rev.</i> also. [Pl. V. 9] | 1 |
| 111. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWARDVS ꝛ REX ꝛ NR6LIÆ. | <i>Rev.</i> —DIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil . . . | 8 |
| 112. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWARDVS ꝛ REX ꝛ NR6LIÆ ꝛ ET. New reading. | <i>Rev.</i> —DIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil . . . | 1 |
| 113. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWARD' ꝛ DI ꝛ GRÆ Æ. | <i>Rev.</i> —ꝛ DIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil. [Pl. V. 10] | 1 |
| 114. <i>Obv.</i> —EDWARDVS REX NR6LIÆ. Lis on breast. | <i>Rev.</i> —ꝛ DIVITVS EBORACI. Quatrefoil . . . | 2 |
| 115. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWARDVS ꝛ REX ꝛ NR6LIÆ ꝛ. Annulet on breast. | <i>Rev.</i> —DIVITVS · EBORACI. Quatrefoil . . . | 1 |
| 116. <i>Obv.</i> —EDWARD ꝛ REX ꝛ NR . . . Æ FR. Lis on breast. | <i>Rev.</i> —+DIVITVS ꝛ EBORACI ꝛ. M.m. on <i>rev.</i> also | 1 |
| 117. Illegible, of Group (E) | | 21 |
| 118. Illegible, of Edward III. generally | | 7 |
| 119. Illegible mints | | 3 |

HALFPENNIES.

(A) Before 1351.

120. *Obv.*—† ϵ DWARDVS R ϵ X. *Rev.*— ϵ VIVITVS LONDON. 11
121. *Obv.*—† ϵ DWARDVS R ϵ X τ . *Rev.*— ϵ VIVITVS LONDON. 1
122. Without inner circle on *rev.* 1
123. Illegible. Issue doubtful. A thick, heavy bust, eyes as alits 1
124. *Obv.*—† ϵ DWARDVS R ϵ X τ II ϵ *. *Star* *Rev.*— ϵ VIVITVS LOI ϵ DOI *. *Star* after DOI. 1
125. *Obv.*—..... R ϵ X τ II ϵ *. *Star* *Rev.*— ϵ VIVITVS * LOI ϵ DOI. *Star* before LOI 1
126. Illegible. Date doubtful. A bust without neck 8
127. *Obv.*— ϵ DWARDVS R ϵ X τ II. *Pellet* to left *Rev.*— ϵ VIVITVS LONDON. *Extra* pellet in quarter of head; saltire to right of head. under LON 1
128. *Obv.*—Illegible. *Rev.*— ϵ VIVITVS LONDON. *Extra* pellet in quarter under ϵ VIVI 1
129. *Obv.*—Illegible. *Rev.*— ϵ VIVITVS LONDON. *Extra* pellet in quarter under ϵ VIVI 1
130. Illegible 4
- (c) Corresponding in lettering and work with the coins issued between 1360-1369.
131. *Obv.*—† ϵ DWARDVS : R ϵ \times : τ II. *Pellets* as *Rev.*— ϵ VIVITVS LONDON o. *Annulet* after DON stops. 1

RICHARD II.

GROATS.—LONDON.

1. *Obv.*—+ RICARD' . DI : GRA : REX : ANGL' : Z .
FRANC' . (stops, saltires). Bust of king
crowned, facing; around, double tressure of
nine arches, all fleured.
- Rev.*—+ POSVI DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEV—
CIVITAS LONDOVI (stops, saltires). Long
cross pattée, three pellets in each angle. [Pl.
V. 16] 2
2. Same, but reading LONDON 1
3. Same as No. 1, but reading FRANCIÆ 1

HALF-GROATS—LONDON.

4. Same type as No. 1, but legends—
- Obv.*—+ RICARD : DI : GRA : REX : ANGLIÆ.
- Rev.*—+ POSVI DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEV—
CIVITAS LONDOVI (stops, saltires). [Pl.
V. 17] 2

PENNIES—YORK.

- Type. *Obv.*—Head of king, crowned, facing.
Rev.—Long cross pattée, three pellets in each angle.
5. *Obv.*—+ RICARDVS ꝛ REX ꝛ ANGLIÆ ꝛ.
Rev.—× CIVITAS EBORACI. Quatrefoil 1
6. *Obv.*—+ RICARDVS ANGLIÆ ꝛ.
Rev.—CIVITAS EBORACI. Quatrefoil 3
7. *Obv.*—+ RIC ANGLIÆ ꝛ Z ×
Rev.—CIVITAS EBORACI 1

8. Others of same work as above, *i.e.*, the fine London work, illegible 4
9. One of coarse work of York 1

HALFPENNIES—LONDON.

Obv.—Same type. *Rev.*—Same type.

10. *Obv.*—† RICHARD × REX × ANGL.
Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON 2
11. *Obv.*— . . . REX : ANGL.
Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON 1

SCOTTISH COINS.

ALEXANDER III.

PENNIES.

- Obv.*—† ALEXANDER DEI GRA. Head in profile to left with sceptre.
- Rev.*—† REX SCOTORVM. Long cross pattée; mullet in each angle 2
- Variety with two pellets in first quarter and one in second quarter of the cross on the reverse 1

DAVID II.

PENNIES.

First Coinage.

- Obv.*—† DAVID DEI GRACIA (star after DEI). Head in profile to left, with sceptre.
- Rev.*—REX SCOTORVM. Long cross pattée, with mullet in each angle 1

Second Coinage.

- Obv.*—+ DAVID . REX . SCOTORVM (stops, saltires). Head as on the preceding.
- Rev.*—VILLA EDINBURGH. Long cross pattée, with mullet pierced or cinquefoil in each angle 3

ROBERT II.

PENNIES.

- Obv.*—+ ROBERTVS REX SCOTOR. Head in profile to left; before, sceptre.
- Rev.*—VILLA EDINBURGH. Long cross pattée, as on the preceding 2
- Similar, but reading on *rev.* VILLA ED (*sic*) PERTH x 1

FOREIGN.

DENIERS ESTERLINGS.

John, Ct. of Hainault, A.D. 1280—1304.

- Obv.*—+ I . COMES . hANONIE. Bust facing, crowned with flowers.
- Rev.*—+ MELBODIENSIS (Maubeuge). Long cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle 1

John the Blind, of Luxembourg, A.D. 1309—1346.

- Obv.*—+ EIWAÑES DNS Z BÉVB. Bust facing, crowned.
- Rev.*—+ LVQENBGENSIS (Luxembourg). Long cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle 1
- A variety reading LOQENBGENSIS 1

From the descriptions given it will be seen that the only gold coins in the hoard are nobles of Edward III,

which belong to the third and fourth coinages of that reign. Of the third coinage (1346) there is but one specimen [Pl. I., 1]. It varies somewhat from any example hitherto published in reading on the obverse legend ηB for ηYB , and in having the letter in the central compartment of the cross on the reverse unusually large and somewhat differently shaped from that illustrated in Ruding, Pl. II., No. 2, which is like another coin in the Museum, and also similar to that recently sold in the Montagu Collection (Lot 409, second sale). Owing to the scarcity of this coin, any small varieties are worth noticing. The weight of the coin in the hoard is only 3.3 grains under the full standard weight, being 126.7 grains as against 130 grains.

Besides the weight, it should be noticed that this noble differs from those in the hoard of the next issue in having English \mathcal{N} 's in the legends and by the stops being saltires.

The nobles of the fourth coinage, eleven in number, include specimens of all the three periods into which that issue has been divided, viz., (1) from 1351-1360, when the title of King of France appears in the obverse legend; (2) from 1360-1369, when, in accordance with the treaty of Bretigny, the title of France is omitted, and that of Lord of Aquitaine substituted; and (3) from 1369-1377, when, the treaty of Bretigny having been violated, both titles were used.

The four nobles of the first period all differ from Kenyon. Nos. 2 and 3 are similar to Kenyon 9, with three ropes from the prow and stern of the ship, but vary in reading ηIB for ηYB (No. 3), and $I\eta\mathcal{C}$ for $I\eta\mathcal{S}$, and $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{E}D\mathcal{I}\mathcal{V}\mathcal{M}$ for $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{E}D\mathcal{I}\mathcal{V}$ on both specimens. The letter \mathcal{N} is barred in the obverse legend, but not barred in the reverse one, of No. 2; but on No. 3 it is not barred on

either side. This peculiarity, though a small one, is noted, as it is found on a large series of groats and half-groats which occurred in this hoard, and which will be described below. Both these coins have annulets as stops between the words, which also show that they belong to an early period of this coinage. Nos. 4 and 5 are similar to Kenyon 2, except that there is only one rope at the prow, the French arms in the first quarter of the shield are *semé de lis*, and not three *lis* only, and there is but one *lis* before and after and between the lions on the side of the ship. The N's in both obverse and reverse legends are not barred, and the stops are saltires. The two coins, though very similar in type and legends, are, however, from different dies.

The transition in type between the 3rd and 4th coinages in gold was a gradual one. The distinctive marks of the general gold coinage of 1351-1360 consist in the use of Roman N's, barred or unbarred, and of annulets for stops between the words of the legends. There are, however, certain pieces which must be assigned to the earliest period of this issue. These have annulets for stops on the obverse, and like the nobles of 1346, two saltires for stops on the reverse. In the obverse legend the N's are Roman, but on the reverse they are English (*ŋ*). In some instances too they are without the word *AVT&M* in the reverse legend, as in the coinage of 1346. These pieces can also be easily identified by their extreme neatness of work and by the letters of the legends being well-formed and small in comparison with those of the later coins. Of the same style of work are those nobles which have throughout annulets for stops, but Roman N's and M's in the legend. Another point of connection is the use of open E's and C's. These nobles with Roman M's have their counterpart in

the groats and half-groats described below (see under series A of the early groats and half-groats); but of the other varieties no similar silver coins except pennies have been met with. It is therefore not improbable that the issue of groats and half-groats did not commence immediately on the change of the gold coinage in 1351, but that there may have been a lapse of a few months.

These early nobles with the saltire stops must not be confused with the two pieces (Nos. 4 and 5) described above. The fabric of these two gold coins shows that they cannot be placed very early in the series. They must therefore be considered as an exception, and as intervening between the issues with the annulet stops. They have their counterpart in the groats Nos. 12* and 13, which, possessing peculiarities similar to those of the groats with the crown m.m., cannot be placed very early in the series. Half-groats are also known of this type.

Of the nobles struck between 1360-69, the second period, there are six specimens in the find. They all bear the Aquitaine title and not that of France, and throughout in the legends the English R, and not the Roman N, occurs, and the stops are saltires. One example in this group (No. 6) is an unpublished variety as having a single pellet instead of three, or an annulet, at each angle of the compartment in the centre of the cross on the reverse [Pl. I. 2]. The quarter-noble of this variety is fairly common, but no specimen of the half-noble has, so far as we are aware, ever been met with, at least it has not been published. Nos. 7 and 11 are slightly varied from Kenyon 23, but Nos. 8-10 appear to be identical with Kenyon 24.

Of the period 1369-1377, when both the French and Aquitaine titles are found in the obverse legend, there is

but one noble. Like those of the previous period, the letter *R* is of the English form, and the stops are saltires. It varies only slightly from Kenyon 30 in reading *AQVT* for *AQT*, and in having no saltire after *IBAT*.

All the gold coins are in excellent condition, and in consequence they are of nearly full weight. This small find does not affect the chronological classification of the nobles of Edward III, as generally accepted.

The series of groats and half-groats of Edward III are perhaps the largest that have ever occurred in a single hoard. By far the greater number belong to the first coinage, that is, from 1351-1360, and they supply numerous varieties hitherto unpublished. Hawkins, or rather Kenyon, 3rd edition, though mentioning several varieties as regards the type, yet only gives one form of obverse legend, as occurring during this period: *EDWARD . D . 6 . REX ANGL : Z . FBAND . D . HYB*. The coins in the hoard furnish four different readings or abbreviations of the legend "Dei Gratia." On the earliest pieces it is abbreviated into *D . GRA*, and on the later pieces into *D . 6 .*, *DI . 6 .*, or *D&I . 6 .*, this being the possible sequence in which they occurred on the coins. The minor differences in the abbreviation of other words of the legends, in the forms of the letters, whether Roman or English, in the shape of the bust and in the position of the stops, whether annulets or saltires, are very numerous, and show that the output of the coins during the period of 1351-1360 must have been very extensive. Out of about 203 groats no less than 120 were selected for the National Collection, all varying in some detail of more or less importance. There were also varieties of specimens already existing in the Museum. Besides that, there were many small differences too insignificant to make the

coins of sufficient importance for selection. It may, therefore, be calculated that upwards of 150 different pairs of dies or single dies have been used to strike the groats alone which were contained in the hoard, and that they were issued between 1351 and 1360, a period of nine years only.

The early groats of 1351-1360 may be easily distinguished from those of later issues of this reign in having throughout Roman N's in the legends, by the stops between the words being annulets, with the exception of a few pieces, which have saltires, and by the obverse legend containing the French as well as the Irish title, FRANCO. DNS. hYB., and not that of Aquitaine. The French title had been assumed by Edward III in 1338. The groats of this period which were present in the hoard are divided into five classes (A to E), each varying somewhat from the other either in style, fabric, or lettering.

Series A comprises those pieces which are of extremely neat work and small lettering. The first coin classed to this series has Roman M's in the legend on the reverse, and open e's throughout [Pl. I. 3.] This form of M appears to have lasted but a short time, as specimens are of extreme rarity, and to have been quickly followed by others of the same style, but with English Ω 's, and with the letter E either open (e) or closed (α).² The title, "Dei Gratia" is abbreviated to D. GRA, and this particular form does not again occur on any later groats of this reign. It is, however, found on the so-called pattern groat of Edward I, which in style strongly resembles the early groats of Edward III. It may therefore be possible that

² See above for description of nobles of this type.

this pattern groat was not after all struck by Edward I, but by Edward III, and that it was intended for a coinage previous to 1351.³ A comparison of these early groats with the nobles of similar style leaves no doubt as to the position they should occupy chronologically.

Whether series B should precede series C, or immediately follow it, may be left an open question. The chief difference is that in one case the letter N is not barred, and in the other it is barred. Both show early and later styles of work, and appear to be nearly contemporaneous. In order, however, not to divide the groats with the barred N's, as this is a characteristic of later issues, we have in the list placed the coins with the unbarred N's first.

The early pieces of series B resemble those of class A, whilst those of later style are similar in fabric to subsequent issues. They all read D . 6 ., and, with few exceptions, have annulets for stops between the words. The exceptions are those which have annulets and saltires as stops, or saltires only. Some have a single annulet after each word [Pl. I. 4]; others have two annulets; whilst others have an annulet surmounted by a mark of abbreviation. To the series with the unbarred N's belong those pieces which have a lis on the King's breast, and also those with the mint-mark a crown instead of a cross. The crown mint-mark is also found on the nobles, and also the lis, but the latter is placed in one angle of the cross on the reverse, and generally above the lion's head. With only a few exceptions, the arches above the crown on the obverse are not fleured. The following are the more special varieties which are found in this series of groats:

³ For further discussion of this question see p. 61.

—(1) No. 8, has four pellets in the fourth angle of the cross; (2) No. 9, a small cross between the pellets in the first angle of the cross; (3) No. 10, an annulet within the pellets in the first angle [Pl. I. 5]; (4) No. 11, same as No. 10, but with a pellet on either side of **A** in **QIVITAS**. This last variety is also to be found on the half-groats and pennies; thus marking a simultaneous issue in all three denominations. On a few specimens (No. 12^a) the arches above the crown are fleured, and as these have often saltires for stops, they appear to be of somewhat later issue than the non-fleured pieces. They are connected with No. 11 in having a pellet on either side of **A** in **QIVITAS**. To an early period, also, should be ascribed those coins which have the crown mint-mark, as they are of early style, and have always annulets for stops. With these are also connected the nobles with the same mint-mark. The variety (No. 17) with mint-mark a crown, and reading **LOMDOM**, also occurs on the penny.

The groats of serie C are very uniform in type. They all have, as above mentioned, the barred **N**; the bar which joins the two outer strokes running from right to left, and not in the usual way, from left to right. These groats are of two main varieties, one of which was noticeable on only a few with the unbarred **N**'s. These varieties consist in the non-fleuring or fleuring of the arches above the king's crown. According to the evidence of this hoard the latter type appears to have been the prevailing one. However, we cannot attach any importance to this point, as these varieties occur in a more or less degree in the subsequent classes of this issue. This class shows a few varieties similar to those of class B. No. 22 has an annulet in one angle of the cross on the reverse, and there is one sometimes below the bust (No.

24); and No. 23 has a pellet on either side of A in CIVITAS, a variety already remarked in class B.

Series D and E only vary from series C in reading DI . 6 or DEI . 6 respectively, instead of D . 6. Like series C, they are of two varieties, viz., with the arches above the crown either non-floured or floured. The stops throughout are annulets, and the letter N is always barred from right to left. A slight change is perceptible in the general aspect of the bust; the face is a little larger and older, and the shoulders are, as a rule, more square, and show more careful modelling. The work generally is neat and sharp, and approaches in character that of the coins of the next period.

The groats of York in the hoard are all of the early style, and must be classed with those struck at London, which are included in series B. They all read D . 6, have the letter N not barred, the arches above the crown not floured, and the stops are annulets [Pl. II. 1]. As Hawkins mentions only this type of York groats, and as none of later work were met with in this find, we may conclude that groats, as well as half-groats (see below) of this mint belong only to the early part of the period 1351-1360.

Out of 230 groats of Edward III which occurred in the hoard, 203 belong to the period of 1351-1360 alone.

Throughout the whole series the weight of the groat shows great uniformity, the better specimens varying from 71.5 grs. to 70 grs., and the rubbed ones from 68 grs. to 60 grs.

If we compare these early groats with the nobles of the corresponding period, it will at once be seen that the same characteristics are to be found in each class, each issue of gold finding a parallel in the silver, and *vice versa*. First there is the occurrence of the Roman M's and the

open C's in the legends; the two series with the unbarred and barred N's; the mark of the lis on the reverse; the crown mint-mark with the earlier type of lettering, and the temporary introduction of the cross saltire as a stop instead of the annulet, first on one face and then on both. In addition, the same style of work characterises each issue.

The groats issued between 1360 and 1369, when the title of France was omitted in the obverse legend, and that of Aquitaine substituted, which were present in the hoard, do not supply any varieties of importance. In the inscription, except in the word "London," English R's only are used, the stops are annulets, single or double on the obverse, and saltires on the reverse, and all the arches are fleured. There are groats of this class which have the saltire stops on both sides (see Pl. I. 7), but none were in the hoard. Farther, these coins can easily be distinguished from those of the preceding period in being of extremely neat work, the face of the king being larger, and the shoulders being carefully modelled. The fleurs to the arches are well formed, and the centre one in the crown of the king is somewhat smaller than previously. There are also two varieties of the bust; one has broad shoulders and shows a distinct line of drapery, the other is narrow with sloping shoulders, and has but very slight traces of drapery.

The gold coins of this period do not tally so much with those in silver as during the previous one; and we do not meet with so many corresponding varieties. The legends are, however, similar so far as the king's titles are concerned, and the R's are always English. The stops, which form a distinctive mark in the last period, are, on the gold pieces, always saltires, whereas on the groats and half-groats we have a mixture of annulets

and saltires. We do not know of any gold pieces of this period with annulet stops. There is, however, in the general work of the two series some traceable similarity.

The groats of the third period (1369-1377) mark the last issue of this reign. The only specimen of this class described by Hawkins has the French, Irish, and Aquitaine titles, as have also the gold coins of this time, EDWARD . DI . G . REX . RINGL . S . F . DNS . HYB . S . R . ; but those in the hoard have the French title only [Pl. II. 2]. This particular variety has, however, been described in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.⁴ Owing to the close resemblance of these groats to those of Richard II, no doubt can exist as to what period in the reign of Edward III they belong. Comparing them with Richard's coins, we notice the same neat style of work, the convexity of the obverse type, the similarity of bust with but faint traces of drapery, sometimes almost imperceptible, and the use of saltires only as stops. The groats of this type in the hoard differ from each other only in the more or less abbreviated form of the word FRANCOIE, and in the position of the stops between the words of the legends.

Referring again to the gold coins, it will be seen that in this period there is a strong similarity between them and the silver. There exists the same neatness of work, the exclusive use of saltires as stops, and of English R's, and also a strong resemblance in the portrait of the king. There is, however, one peculiarity in the nobles which, so far as we are aware, does not occur on the half and quarter nobles, nor on any of the silver coins. This is in the form of the letter A, which in one and the same legend occurs as R, A, and A. The recurrence of the V-shaped

⁴ Vol. xiii., 3rd Ser., p. 47.

ligature of the A is remarkable, as the only series of this reign where it is found again is on the nobles of 1344, and nobles and half-nobles of 1345.

Throughout this and the previous period the weight of the groat is well maintained, rising sometimes to quite 72 grs., the maximum weight. It is probable that the output of coins during the last two periods was small as compared with that of the first one, seeing that in the hoard there were only 19 groats of the second and 8 of the third, as against 203 of the first.

Turning to the half-groats, we see that those of the early period, 1351-1360, fall fairly well into the same groups as the groats. Those of series A correspond very closely in style of work and lettering with the same series of groats [Pl. II. 3 and 4]; whilst the unbarred N series (B) bears the same peculiarities as the groats of the same type. The crown mint-mark also occurs in the series of half-groats with the unbarred N's. Series C appears to offer an intermediate type, having barred N's on the obverse and N's not barred on the reverse. It includes those pieces which have an annulet under the king's bust and in one angle of the cross on the reverse. [Pl. II. 6]. Groats of this variety are known, but none were met with in the hoard. Series D corresponds with the later issues of the groats (D and E) with barred N's on both sides; but the absence of the words "Dei Gratia" in the legend prevents our dividing them into precisely similar groups. We have merely arranged them according to the more or less abbreviated form of the title, FR̄ANCIE, which appears to be less shortened on the pieces of later style. The same variation in the bust is also noticeable as in the later groats; the arches above the king's crown are either fleured or not fleured, and the stops

throughout are annulets, and vary in number and position. The general workmanship is also neat and sharp, and approaches in style that of the next period.

Like the groats, the half-groats of York all belong to the early period of 1351-1360. They have the unbarred N's, and annulets as stops. The specimens in the hoard do not furnish any new varieties, and it need scarcely be mentioned that throughout only the French title occurs.

The half-groats of the second period (1360-1369) are marked by the same neatness of style and workmanship as the groats of the same date. They likewise correspond in having annulets as stops on the obverse and saltires on the reverse, and also in having English N's in the legends, except in the name of the mint. Throughout, however, the Aquitaine title is wanting, and only that of Ireland occurs in the obverse legend. In addition to the above there were in the hoard two half-groats, which are of an exceptional variety. They have the arch on either side of the head terminating in an annulet instead of being fleured, and the mint name of London has English N's. [Pl. II. 8.] A groat of the same type, but not in the hoard, is figured in Pl. I, No. 8. Were it not that these groats have only the Aquitaine title and not that of France, one might have been disposed to assign them to a date later than 1369. At all events, they must be assigned to quite the end of the second period, and may be considered almost as a transitional type between this and the third period. The pennies which have two annulets at the side of the mint-mark appear to belong to this issue (see Pennies of London, No. 51).

There are no half-groats in the hoard which can be ascribed with certainty to the third period (1369-1377).

Three specimens, as illustrating this series, are figured on Pl. II. Nos. 9, 10, and 11. These it will be seen are of the same fabric and style as the early half-groats of Richard II, and, like the groats of this issue in the hoard, have only the French title and not that of Aquitaine.

Many of the half-groats are of nearly full standard weight, the better-preserved specimens averaging from 35·5 to 36 grs.

The groats and half-groats of Richard II do not present any varieties not already described by Hawkins. The groats resemble in style and fabric the last issue of the previous reign, and the first two pieces noticed in the list have the portrait very similar to that of Edward III. The next two have what may be termed the intermediate bust. The two portraits differ in the arrangement of the hair and the shape of the bust; the latter presenting a more juvenile appearance.

The two half-groats, the only ones in the hoard, are from the same dies.

The groats weigh from 72 grs. to 71 grs., and the half-groats 36·5 grs. and 35 grs. respectively.

Although the gold and the larger silver coins give considerable importance to this find, on account of their number and varieties, yet the pence possess a much fuller interest, as they present a much longer and much more complete series than do the larger coins.

There were 50 specimens of pence usually attributed to Edward I, and reading, EDW ; 54 pence of Edward II, reading $\text{EDW}\lambda$, $\text{EDW}\lambda\text{R}$, and $\text{EDW}\lambda\text{RD}$; and 253 pennies attributable to the time of Edward III, and 32 half-pennies probably belonging to the same monarch. Of Richard II there were ten York pence and 3 London halfpence.

Of the three classes into which Hawkins divides the coins of Edward I, only one, Class III., appears to form a single group by itself. The two earlier classes may be equally subdivided, and many varieties of bust and lettering are observable, but in the third class all the coins seem to fall closely together. They are uniformly smaller in size than the other coins. They present closed E 's and very peculiar N 's. This letter consists of two strokes without a cross bar or connecting link. It looks somewhat like two small modern I 's, of course without the dots. We mention this type particularly, as it is most characteristic of the group, and we have not found it on any other coin.

Among the pence of Edward I only one piece is worth more than the passing notice given it in the list, viz., the very rare coin of London with a rose on the breast [Pl. III. 1]. This is quite a different object from the star of Class III. The N 's are double-barred and the E 's are closed. The variety occurs only at London and Canterbury [Pl. III. 2]; the coin from the latter mint not being represented in the find.

The coins of Edward II bearing the longer readings of the king's name also call for but little mention. The two reading Edward—one of London, the other of Bury St. Edmunds—are of precisely similar workmanship, and indeed all the coins bearing this name, and not attributable to Edward III, belong to this group. One Canterbury coin (No. 28) may be noticed in the list as reading EDWR B . Possibly the moneyer may have left out the K . The coin itself is of later workmanship than the EDW coins. All the pieces referable to the first two Edwards were in a very bad condition, and had evidently seen good service before they found their long resting-place.

The later coins were in better condition, though none of them were really fine. Many were badly struck, and the list shows clearly the absence of many letters and stops, which can only have been due to this cause.

Passing from the earlier kings to Edward III, we must discuss the period of what may be called the intermediate types. The first coin to claim attention in this class is the penny reading *Edw. Rex* (No. 31). Only one specimen was present in the find, but it is interesting in perhaps helping the attribution of the whole group to which it belongs. It is placed at the head of the list of Edward III. As we propose to discuss the position of this and the succeeding groups at some length, we shall, for the present, confine ourselves to pointing out any peculiarities worthy of notice in the individual coins of the find.

The group marked A, of London, Durham, and York, is an interesting and unusually large one. The three mints all show the same workmanship, though there are numerous differences in detail. The earliest coin of the group is perhaps No. 34. This gives a head almost exactly like that on some of the early halfpence in the hoard, and the legend in letters corresponding with those on the florin. The subsequent coins, in addition to this lettering, also give a head corresponding with that on the gold coins. The king's name reads *Edw* and *Edwa*, though the latter reading only occurs on the London pence. Variations may be noticed in the formation of the letter N. This is sometimes Roman in shape and barred either way, and sometimes English. Annulets will also be noticed on some as stops. It should also be observed that the coins, even if only in fair preservation, always exhibit some traces of clothing on the bust. There were 17 London coins of this type, 1 of Canterbury, 3 of Durham, and 1 of York. The two pieces of Durham

reading **VILLX DVRRÆΩ** are of considerable importance, as they show the earlier and later obverse readings, combined with an identical reverse from the same die. The earlier obverse inscription, it will be seen, has the **ÆDW** legend, and ends **YB**; whereas the later one ends **RÆX ANG.**

The pennies struck at the three mints and dating from 1351, group B, agree with the groats and half-groats, and are classified on the same principle. We have representatives from all three mints of each period, viz., before, during, and after the Treaty of Bretigny. In consequence however, of the small size of the pence, the full legend never appears upon them. "Edwardus Rex Angli, or Anglie," with an occasional **✠** following, are the legends found in the first period at London and Durham. The same legends characterise the contemporary York coins, but in one instance we get in addition "Edward Rex Angli **✠** Fra" (No. 92). In group C, during the continuance of the treaty, the only legend is "Edward Angli R Dns Hyb." The Durham coins retain the old legend with the new bust and new lettering, while on those of York we get both legends.

In class D, which consists of five coins only, two of London and three of Durham, two of the latter being from the same dies, we have a new and unpublished group. They have been carefully noted in the list. "Edwar," with a mark of abbreviation or a comma above the R, "Anglie Dns Hib," is the legend, with saltires as stops. The cross mint-mark seems to have two small annulets just above it. The bust is figured on Pl. V. 4, and resembles that on the half-groat on Pl. II. 8. The obverse type of the Durham pieces is the same as on the London ones, and the legends are also the same. The reverse gives the

reading "Civitas Dorelme." The pence, therefore, belong to that curious and rare coinage of Edward III, of which the groats, none of which were discovered in this hoard, and half-groats, have annulets at the sides of the head [Pl. I. 8 and II. 8]. The legends on all these denominations are unusual. They all give the name of the king as "Edwar." Curiously enough, the "r" in "Edwar." on the pennies must serve a double purpose, unless we are to suppose that the English title of "Rex" is left out. The two Durham pence are from the same dies on both sides; and there is another Durham penny with the usual obverse, which also has its reverse from the same die as those above described. These London and Durham pence of group D, besides being of much interest intrinsically, are important as showing the character of the find. Coins struck from the same dies, or *mules* between two coinages, must always have been issued within short intervals of each other, and we may therefore conclude that finds where coins of this description are present, probably represent mintages of very closely allied periods.

In the last class of Edward III's coins, viz., group E, the most interesting as the least-known of the reign, there are pieces from all three mints. The workmanship on all is identical, and is very much better than the work in the earlier periods. The coins, however, are very often badly struck. The London coins give the legend "Edwardus Rex Anglie," and crosses are found as stops. On the king's breast may be observed a cross on some pieces, and an annulet on others. The Durham coins present the same legend, and in one case the legend ends "Angl. Z Fr." Both these varieties are found on the York pieces and two new ones in addition, "Edwardus Rex Anglie Et" and "Edward Di Gra"; what follows is probably

“Rex Anglie.” The cross and annulet are found on the king’s breast, and also the lis. It must be borne in mind that this is the first time that any large number of coins of this late group has been found, and although reference to such a group was made in the *Chronicle* for 1893, yet this is the first opportunity of ascertaining anything like the characteristics of the group, whether groats or pennies. There were no half-groats or little coins belonging to this group in the find. The halfpence in the find are all to be attributed to the third Edward, and all except one to the period before 1351. There are no halfpence resembling the coins of Groups B, D, and E, and only one which allies itself with the pence of Group C, the treaty period. It is No. 131 in the list, where its characteristics speak for themselves. Two varieties of halfpence appear in the earlier groups, one with stars in the legend, which form a group by themselves, and do not resemble any other coins we have ever seen. The other with a short fat head and pellets, either beside it or in the reverse field, or in both situations, greatly resembles the coin struck in early times. They are Nos. 127-130, in the list.

The York pence of Richard II call for but the most trifling mention. Those of the London mint resemble most minutely the coins of his grandfather of Group E.

The London halfpence in the same way conform to Edward III’s late coins, no examples of which were found at Balcombe.

We must now leave the find as such, and its individual coins, to refer to a much larger subject, viz., the whole silver coinages of Edward III. We shall during this discussion refer frequently to the find, also to papers in the *Chronicle* and elsewhere, and to coins derived from

other sources than the Balcombe find. Edward III came to the throne in 1327, and for a short time at least, we must suppose that coins were struck from dies prepared for and used by Edward II.

Among these latter coins there are some reading "Edwar. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb.," which come from the mints of London, Canterbury, Durham, York, and Bury St. Edmunds, and which differ from those coins of Edward II of the same mints, in having English *n*'s, whereas all the others have Roman *N*'s of some sort. The Canterbury and Bury St. Edmunds' coins we have not seen, but they were present in the Montrave hoard, and are described by Burns in his account of the find in his book on Scottish coins. The other coins of London, Durham, and York are represented in private collections, and those of Durham and York are described and figured by Hawkins, Nos. 302 and 303, Plate XXIII. The *n* of DNS on figure 302, a coin in the British Museum, is misdrawn, a better specimen from the same die shows the letter to be an English *n*. On the coins of this type which we have seen we have observed pellets separating the words, and the coins from these mints are all of the same general type and workmanship. The Durham coin is probably the key to the classification. It bears in the centre of the reverse a small crown, and it reads DVNELMI. The Bishops of Durham during Edward II's reign were Bishop Beck, Bishop Kellow, and Bishop Beaumont. Bishop Beck's cross moline, both in Edward I's and Edward II's reigns, satisfactorily distinguishes this prelate's coins. Bishop Kellow's mark, a bent crozier, may also be said to be satisfactory, and certainly the lion and lis of Beaumont on the Durham coins must mark the mintage of that descendant of English and French royalty, Bishop Beaumont. There seems,

then, no place during the reigns of Edward I and II for this crown-marked penny of Durham, and yet it is of the general style of Edward II. It appears, therefore, to fit well in the place to which we propose to assign it, viz., to the earliest issue of Edward III, and we believe it to have been struck by Bishop Beaumont on the accession of the new monarch in 1327, or shortly after. The crown in the centre of the reverse still carries out the idea of royalty, as did the lion and lis mint-mark.⁵ This bishop died in 1333. Having come to these conclusions as regards this Durham coin, our next step was to follow up the clue of the English Ω and pellet stops on coins, which would otherwise have been given to Edward II on account of the legend. We were happily lucky enough to find the London and York pieces both of them bearing the same legend and peculiarities of lettering and stops. Then the description of the Montrave hoard helped us to two more mints, Canterbury, which we suspected, and Bury St. Edmunds, which on first sight seemed to upset our theory, as on viewing Edward III's mints, we had never taken coins of this place into account. Here, however, we were again successful in finding an indenture to fit the coin exactly. Ruding refers to a riot at the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds in 1327, Edward III's first year. During the riot an accident befell the dies, and the king ordered a new die for the Abbey. The Montrave coins must clearly have been struck at this time, as they agree with the Durham pieces, and also with those of the other mints, and thus, from the coins themselves, and from the indenture of Bury St. Edmunds, we have been able to identify

⁵ The reading DVNGLMI bears out this idea, as the coins of Edward I and II never read in this manner, but DVREME or DVNGLΩ.

the very earliest coinage of Edward III. These pieces are figured on Pl. III., 11, 12, 13.

It may be noticed that Reading is not included among these mints. At this early time we should not expect to find coins struck at Reading. Edward II withdrew the privilege of coinage from the abbots, and it was not until 1338 that Edward III restored to them the right of coinage. There were no coins of this mint found at Balcombe.

The next class of coins to which we must refer is the class of pence bearing the legend "Edw. Rex.," &c. These are only found of the London mint. They form a little group by themselves, and differ from the coins of any other mint. The head [Pl. III. 14, 15, and Pl. IV. 1, 2], is a short compact one, with a flat crown and drapery about the bust. The lettering is small and compact, and considerable care has been shown in the workmanship. The E's and O's, as a rule, are open, though we have seen coins with closed E's and O's. The N's are, as a rule, Roman, but here also we can point to coins of this type with English N's. The letter X is very curiously represented on many, as shown in Plate III. No. 15. It consists of two lines crossed, so as to form a letter with irregular limbs. This X does not occur on all the pieces, but on a good many. Several of these pence bear pellets between the words as stops. The reverse shows the same careful, neat work as the obverse, and the circles on both sides are found to be composed of a number of fine diamond-shaped dots, placed very close together. The coins at present are attributed to Edward I, and for the following reasons:—1, they read "Rex," as the last coinage of Henry III; 2, they read "Edw.," as other coins of Edward I; 3, they have a

bust like that on some other coins attributed to Edward I, chiefly on account of the spelling "Edw."; 4, they are of heavy weight; and, 5, they have been found with coins of Edward I. The class is such a very peculiar one, and one bearing so little resemblance to any other, that we must place it at the beginning or end of the reign of an Edward. Now the coins of Edward I and II are so very much alike, and show such close resemblance to each other in general style of workmanship, that we can at once eliminate the end of Edward I and the beginning of Edward II as possible periods to which to assign these pieces. We have left, the beginning of Edward I and the end of Edward II and beginning of Edward III. We have already stated the reasons which have been given for assigning those pieces to Edward I. When we come to consider that if coins of Edward I they must be his earliest issue, we are met by a number of quite irreconcilable facts. 1, the style of the coins is not in the least like those of Henry III., which immediately preceded them—it is, indeed, less like it than any other class of Edward I penny; 2, the lettering is equally unlike that on Henry III's coinage. It has been stated that Henry III's last coinages bear occasionally English Ω 's which recur on some of these pieces. We have never seen an English Ω on the long-cross coinage, nor anything approaching it. We have seen two instances of an η which may have been mistaken for an Ω in the names IO η , and IO η 'SON, but in these two instances the mark of abbreviation, as well as the form of the letter, at once shows it to be η not Ω . AN or N are the missing letters. We therefore decline to admit the English Ω argument in favour of these being Edward I's earliest coinage, but look on the fact as negative evidence. The legend

"Edw.," the heavy weight, and the reading "Rex," are all arguments which may be used, and will be used, by us as referring these coins to Edward III's very early years. One further argument, however, is worth mentioning as against their being Edward I's initial coinage. The coins are only known of the London mint. Edward's first indenture, dated 1271, provides for sterlings to be struck in London, Canterbury, Bristol, and York. We know fairly well that the die-engraving was all done in London, thereby securing uniformity of issue. We have no coins of the country mints at all resembling these Edw. Rex. coins, though there are many London coins quite indistinguishable from the country mint issues, till the name on the reverse is noted.

Having, we hope, successfully shown that this group of "Edw. Rex." coins cannot belong to Edward I, we propose to show, equally successfully we hope, that Edward III was accountable for the issue. The weight argument, and these coins are all heavy ones, will not enter much into the discussion, as it was not until Edward III's eighteenth year that it was altered, so that a penny weighing 22 grs. might have been issued at any time between 1272 and 1345. The name "Edw." and the "Rex." legend both occur, and commonly, on Edward III's coinages. The same may be said for the open ϵ and \circ and the English ρ . The pellets between the words, a sign, as Mr. A. J. Evans⁶ shows, of lengthening the legend and, therefore, of the lateness of the coin, point also in the same direction. The style of the coin also approaches to that of Edward III's coins of later work; indeed, it is in many cases difficult to distinguish between the two when only the reverse is looked at. As regards finds, these "Edw.

⁶ *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xi., p. 271.

Rex" coins have been in every instance, it is true, found along with Edward I's coins, but in every case except one (that of Northampton), coins of Edward III have formed part of the hoard as well. In the Northampton hoard, Mr. Neck tells us that only coins reading "Edw." were found, but he does not particularise these minutely, and in the days of that find coins of Edward III reading "Edw." were given to Edward I, so that even in this instance we may have had present late Edward coins.

Though these "Edw. Rex" pence bear a much closer resemblance to Edward III's pennies than to the pence of any other monarch, yet there is still another group of Edward coins to which they bear a still greater resemblance; we refer to the so-called pattern groats of Edward I. Between these and the "Edw. Rex." pennies there is a resemblance which is most striking. All the peculiar letters, E's, C's, R's, and X's reappear on the large coins. The presence of the very curious X is a point well worthy of notice as showing the closeness of relationship between the two groups. The R's and N's in conjunction on the groats unite the two groups of pennies where they occur separately. The pellet stops on the groats again, usually three between the words, are reproduced on some of the pennies, where, however, only two are used. One other point of interest is the comparison of the legend $\eta\text{IB}\eta\text{E}$ on the groats with the word $\eta\text{IB}\eta$ on the so-called pattern penny of Edward III. This is of the same type and workmanship as the other "Edw. Rex" coins. Why the two known examples of the piece should be assigned to Edward III and the commoner coins to Edward I has been a puzzle to us, as these pence differ only in the *obv.* legend. The last point of connexion between groats and pence to which we shall refer, is the similarity

of busts—we meet with the same head on both series. Having now fairly fully discussed the connection between these two classes of coins, we must refer in a little more detail to the larger coins, the groats. The legend seems to be nearly always the same: +EDWARDVS : DI : GRA' REX : ANGL' : : DN'S HIBRE (or HIBRIE) DV³ AQVT LORDORIA . CIVI. The head is in the centre of a four-sided tressure; the breast is fleured with a rose or trefoil, or perhaps unornamented; at each side of the head is a small ornamental flower, cinquefoil or rose; this also is not constant, and the little flowers outside the tressures, four in number, vary in different specimens. The king's crown also presents a slight variety on some examples. The tressure again is generally composed of three lines, but an example with two lines is known. The usual cross and pellets appear on the reverse. The cross ends are usually ornamental, and the ornaments vary on different coins. The majority of these coins are not in good state, and show considerable signs of wear. A considerable proportion have been gilt. The weight of different specimens varies considerably.

We have been at some trouble in discussing these groats fully because we believe that they are neither patterns nor that they belong to Edward I's time. The relationship to the pence bears out the latter statement. The number of variations in the dies and the worn condition of many of the coins negative the pattern theory. The variation in weight must not be laid too much stress on, as occasionally even the smaller coins are considerably in excess of their proper weight. We can mention a Berwick penny attributed to Edward II which weighs 30 grains, about 8 grains over weight although worn; also a Newcastle penny preserved in the National Collection, which

weighs 25 grains. There is nothing in the nature of patterns about these coins, nor is there really about the groats or "Edw Rex" pence.

The only instance of finding one of these coins that we can recall is that described in Hawkins, where a groat was found with some forty common groats of Edward III and Henry V and VI near Drogheda.

Leaving this most interesting group we must now mention another, consisting of pennies and half-pennies with very marked characteristics. A large crowned bust with bushy hair is represented on the obverse and the usual cross and pellets on the reverse. The central lis of the crown is proportionately very large. The lettering also is large and ornamental and very well executed. The mints from which these pieces were issued are London, Canterbury, York, Durham, and Reading [*see* Pl. IV. 4-13]. The first and last mints also issued half-pence. The group has been referred to many times in the pages of the *Chronicle* and in vol. xiii, third series, 1893, an attempt was made to sum up the evidence in reference to these coins. It was there shown that all Edward III's mints were represented in this type of coin, and that no others so far had been discovered which could by any possibility belong to another king. The weight question was gone into, and here again it was shown that the coins of this type were heavier both individually and collectively than the ordinary well-known coins of Edward III. Compared, however, with coins of Edward I and II, they were rather lighter. A resemblance between coins of this type, both for bust, lettering, and general work, and the gold florin and first noble was also traced out. Finally the date of the Reading indenture, and the fact that the half-pence were contemporary

with the pence, were used to show approximately the date of the whole issue. The conclusions which followed were that these coins were issued in the earlier years of Edward III, some time before 1338, the date of the Reading indenture, and that they were continued till about 1345, when an alteration took place in the gold coinage. The average weight of about 21 grains was shown to have fitted in well with the period under consideration. Since the date of the before-mentioned article nothing has happened to cause any alteration in the attribution of these pieces. The Balcombe hoard, however, has thrown the whole group into prominence by the number of specimens of this coinage which were found and by the varieties connecting it with the later coinage of Edward III. Specimens from the mints of London, York, Durham, and Canterbury were present, that of Canterbury very rare and in good condition, and those of Durham, though perhaps not quite so rare, much more interesting. Two pennies of this mint were found, the reverses from the same die, reading \times VILLT \times DVREBΩ, with an annulet in the centre of the cross and between each group of pellets in its angles [*see* Nos. 58 and 59, and Pl. IV. 10]. The obverses, however, are from different dies. One belongs to the earlier type and the obverse legend ends YB, whereas the other reads B&X TΩG and is of the later workmanship. With these coins before us it is impossible to make any other attribution than to Edward III, and therefore we may feel sure that the earlier sages in numismatic lore were correct in their opinion when they gave the class of coins which we propose to call the Florin type to Edward III. It is to be noted that many of these coins bear annulets as stops and that there is a very large sprink-

ling of English N's mixed with examples of the Roman N variety.

The Durham coins above referred to have the earliest form of reverse which was used on the later pence of Edward III, that group which was struck in accordance with the terms of the 1351 indenture. These coins have an annulet between the pellets in each quarter of the reverse, they also have crosses as stops, so that both these characteristics may be expected on the early 1351 coinage. In the Balcombe find there were pence of London and York and Durham of the 1351 type all with crosses as stops. London also issued pence with annulets on the reverse; but, so far as we know, none exist from the provincial mints.

The coinage of 1351 then resembles the earlier coinages in general type, and there are many varieties of bust which connect these coinages. The more marked characters are that the bust is smaller and more compact, and wears a smaller crown. The lettering is smaller and more compact and the legend is longer. Generally it reads $\text{EDWARDVS REX ANGLI}$ or ANGLI , and occasionally a Z is added. In one or two rare instances, however, the legend $\text{EDWARD REX ANGL Z FR}$ or FR has been noted on pence of the 1351 type minted at York [Nos. 92, 93]. As a rule the coinage bears a single annulet as a stop, though this rule is broken on a York coin, where there are two annulets dividing the words and connecting the coinage with the one that follows it.

The reverse, as remarked above, bears in some instances annulets between the pellets or there may be an annulet only in one quarter; and we have also noticed, though very rarely, a small cross between the pellets in one quarter (see Great No. 9 in list). The N's in all instances except one

are Roman and are barred either way or are unbarred, as on the groats or half-groats. The York coin before mentioned, with double annulets between the words, has, however, English Ω 's, which again connect it with the coinage of 1360. The Ω when it does occur, and this is only on Durham coins, is, with two exceptions known to us, English, thus Ω ; in the two cases, however, the name is spelt $DVR\Omega\Omega\Omega$. One of these coins has the crown, the other the cross pattée mint-mark, so that if a mistake, it is curious that it should have taken place on two different coins. The crown mint-mark connects it with the nobles and London groats, half-groats, and pennies. The letter X is the only other letter worth mentioning, and the only reference that will be made to it, is to point out that it does not resemble the cross pattée mint-mark placed on its side, but is a genuine letter X. Occasionally there are marks found on the king's breast in this coinage. We have noted an annulet on the London and Durham coins and a saltire cross on those of York. Of other ornaments, it is just sufficient to point out that the York coins in nearly all cases bear a quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse, its absence is most unusual. The crozier, too, of Durham must receive a passing notice. It is of the rounded variety and occurs turned to the right before CIVI. Two coins are known of Durham with a half annulet over each shoulder of the king [Pl. V. 15]. The name on the Durham coins of 1351—1360 is written $DVR\Omega\Omega\Omega$, $DVN\Omega\Omega\Omega$ or $DVN\Omega\Omega\Omega$.

In 1360 the Treaty of Bretigny was concluded with France, and one provision was that Edward III should no longer call himself King of France. This was given effect to on the coins by the omission of the name of

France from among the king's titles. Though the omission was general and for all types of coin, both gold and silver, the filling up of the space left by the omission was not uniform. On the large coins the title of Duke of Aquitaine was used, and this we get on the nobles, half-nobles, and groats. On the half-groats and pence and half-pence, however, only the Irish title was used to replace the French where it occurred. The coins, therefore, which were struck while the treaty was in force between 1360 and 1369, read $\text{EDW}\text{A}\text{R}\text{D}\text{ DI or DEI GR}\text{A}\text{ R}\text{EX}$ $\text{ANGLIE DNS HYB Z RQT}$ for the larger pieces, $\text{EDW}\text{A}\text{R}\text{D}\text{VS}$ $\text{R}\text{EX ANGL DNS HYB}$ for the half-groats and $\text{EDW}\text{A}\text{R}\text{D}'$ ANGL R DNS HYB for the pence. Besides the change of legend the bust was altered. It was made smaller and more compact, and, perhaps, somewhat older looking. There is also to be noticed a considerably different treatment of the various features, crown, hair, etc. The legend is in smaller letters, the R 's are invariably English except in the word LONDON, where they are always Roman on the groats, nearly always on the half-groats, and sometimes on the pence, and very rarely, if ever, on the half-pence.

One letter of the legend is very generally a typical one, viz., the letter X . This is, as has been referred to before (see p. 58), almost precisely like the mint-mark cross pattée turned on its side. It occurs on all the coins from nobles to half-pence, and seems almost entirely to have replaced the earlier form of letter. Stops are always placed between the words, and the rule is to find two annulets thus g on the obverse. Crosses in saltire are used in the same way as stops on the reverse.

The coins of this period were struck chiefly in London. At Durham and York, however, there were pence struck

during this time, and the only Calais coinage of Edward's reign was struck to correspond with this London mintage. This consists of nobles and half-nobles, in gold, and groats, half-groats, pence, and half-pence in silver. We know of no quarter-noble, and confess that we should be at a loss how to distinguish it from the London coinage.

The above description applies to a very large majority of the treaty coins. There are a few, however, and very few indeed, which must by their legends take their place within the time during which the treaty remained in force, and which yet have no characters in common with the treaty pieces. The coins referred to are groats, half-groats, and pence, and it will be seen that they connect the treaty coins with the coins issued after the abrogation of the agreement.

In general type the coins resemble the usual coins of Edward III. The groat, to take the largest first, gives a new bust of the king, which can be better appreciated by a glance at its picture [Pl. I., No. 8.], than by any words of description. The *obv.* legend is EDW^{AR} DEI G R^{EX} ANGL' D^{NS} $\text{H}^{\text{IB}^{\text{N}}}$ P AN^{Q} , or H^{YB} P AN^{Q} . There are crosses between the words, sometimes one, and in some cases two. There is a large annulet on each side of the crown, which occupies the point of the tressure instead of the lis. The reverse does not vary from the coins previously described. The N's in London are Roman and the stops are crosses. These groats are extremely rare. We do not know of more than six or seven. None were found at Balcombe.

The half-groat corresponding with this groat is also known, and is still rarer than the groat; two were found at Balcombe, and three were known before. A representation is given of it on Pl. II., No. 8. The annu-

lets occupy the same position as on the groats. There are only seven arches to the tressure. The *obv.* legend is EDWARD REX ANGLIE DNS HIB with crosses between the words. The reverse is the usual one, but the N's in London are English. This coin is mentioned in *N. C.*, N.S., xi., p. 96, in a foot-note. Pence corresponding with these larger coins were unknown until the Balcombe discovery, when two London and two Durham coins came to light. They all present a bust very like that on the half-groat, and there appears to be an annulet on each side of the cross mint-mark. Little crosses are used as stops.

The legend on the obverse face of all these is EDWARD ANGLIE DNS HIB. It will be noticed that the king's title, REX, is omitted. Since the Balcombe find, the York penny of the same type has been brought to our notice. The obverse legend begins EDWARD, thus corresponding with the half-groats.

Leaving these transitional coins, we must now pass to the last group in Edward III's reign, and these coins have, in a way, prepared us for expecting some considerable differences. The Treaty of Bretigny having been broken in 1369, Edward resumed his French title, and particular care seems to have been taken that it should be well in evidence on the coins. The first coin we must refer to, as belonging to this late period, is the groat in the National Collection bearing all four titles in the obverse legend, EDWARD DI G REX ANGL Z F DNS HYB Z K. This has crosses between the words on both sides, and is the only groat mentioned by Hawkins as belonging to the late period. There are, however, groats, half-groats, and pence to be attributed to the late period quite unknown to Hawkins, and it is to these that the

Balcombe hoard owes its great interest, as many groats and pence were found there. The first mention of this coinage is in the Paper on Edward III, *N.C.*, 3rd series, vol. xiii. p. 47. All the coins in this group have a bust closely resembling that used on Richard II's coinage. The stops are nearly always crosses. In many cases marks of contraction are used on the larger coins, and in several we have noticed two little pellets just above the central fleur of the crown. The *obv.* legend on the groats is EDWARD DI GRÆ REX ANGL ꝛ FRANCIÆ or FRANCI. The usual legend is found on the reverse. The N's, except in London, are English, in this word they are Roman.

The half-groats are much rarer than the groats, and present the same general characters. That described in 1893, and figured here in Pl. II., No. 10, reading EDWARD DI GRÆ REX ANGL ꝛ FR, still presents a unique legend for the half-groats. The others read EDWARDVS REX ANGL ꝛ FRANCI or FRANCI, and are shown in Pl. II., Nos. 9 and 11. These half-groats bear a most marked resemblance to those of Richard II [see Pl. V. 17]. Indeed, it is only by the name that they can be at all distinguished.

The pence of this coinage were struck at London, York, and Durham, and a very considerable number will be noticed in the list of the Balcombe find. They present the same features as the larger coins—the Richard bust, crosses between the words, and the common addition of the French title. This for pennies was previously very rare. English N's in the legend, and generally Roman N's in London, are found.

The London pennies give the legends :—

1. EDWARDVS ꝛ REX ANGLIÆ. Cross on king's breast.
CIVITIS LONDON.

2. ΕΔΩΤΑΡΔ × ΒΕΛΧ × ΠΑΡΛ × Ζ ΕΒ × ΔΙΟΙΤΑΤΣ ΛΟΝΔΟΝ.
 3. ΕΔΩΤΑΡΔ × Ε × ΠΑΡΛ × Ζ × ΕΒΑΡΔ. Annulet on king's
 breast. ΔΙΟΙΤΑΤΣ ΛΟΝΔΟΝ.

Coins of this description are figured in Pl. V., Nos. 2, 3, and 5.

The Durham pieces closely resemble the London ones in type and legends. We have not, however, met with one reading ΕΒΑΡΔ, though ΕΒ occurs.

These pennies all seem to read ΔΥΝΟΛΩ or ΔΥΗΟΛΩ, just as do the rare Durham pence of Richard II. They also have a crozier of peculiar form to the left, as described by Sir John Evans in his account of the Neville's Cross hoard, *N.C.*, 3rd series, vol. ix. p. 316. One of these coins is well shown in *N.C.*, series iii., vol. xiii., Pl. VI., No. 14. These are to be considered the latest of all the Durham pennies of Edward III, and were struck by Bishop Hatfield.

The York pieces correspond accurately with those of London and Durham, though here again we have not met with the full reading of the French title. A lis or cross and an annulet are occasionally found on the king's breast. Two coins of this period are very interesting. One reads ΕΔΩΤΑΡΔ ΔΙ ΒΡΑ ΒΕΛΧ ΠΑΡΛΙΑ, an example of which, from Balcombe, is shown in Pl. V., No. 10, and the other ends the obverse legend with ΕΤ in place of the usual Ζ (No. 112). These pieces were known to us before the Balcombe discovery, and the find adds one of each variety to the previously solitary examples.

We must, before finishing our remarks on Edward III's coins, take some notice of the little pieces, half-pence and farthings. These were probably issued to correspond with the larger pieces. The half-pence, struck before 1351, correspond with the florin-type pence in the lettering and

in the general style of the head. There are also coins which may be attributed to the treaty period, and on which the peculiar X is visible. Moreover, there are some half-pence bearing the name of Edward, which closely resemble Richard II's coinage. Having thus far indicated the possibilities of classification, we feel that we cannot go further, as the half-pence are, as a rule, very ill struck and much worn. The case with the farthings is still worse. They are rare, and, like the half-pence, in poor condition. However, all three Edwards seem to have used the same legend. We prefer, therefore, not to make remarks on these little coins till the time arrives, when, by fresh discoveries, these pieces can be satisfactorily discussed.

It only remains for us to notice the few coins in the hoard which are not English. These are the Scottish pennies and the deniers esterlings of the Low Countries. The occurrence of these coins in finds made in England is not uncommon. The few Scottish pieces extend over almost the whole period of the English ones, the reigns of Alexander III to Robert II being contemporaneous with those of Edward I to Richard II. These pennies are all of the ordinary type. The deniers esterlings, which are only copies of the Edwardian type, are of Hainault (Maubeuge) and Luxembourg. Those of John the Blind are but imitations of Edward III's pennies, for they bear the latter's name in a blundered form. These two coins were probably struck before John became king of Bohemia, and it is possible that they may be specimens of the money called *lusshebournes*, which Ruding (vol. i. p. 222) tells us merchants brought into this country.

H. A. GRUEBER.

L. A. LAWRENCE.



1



2



1



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



9

BALCOMBE FIND
(Edward III)



1



2



1



3



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11

AUTOTYPE

BALCOMBE FIND.
(Edward III.)

EDWARD I.



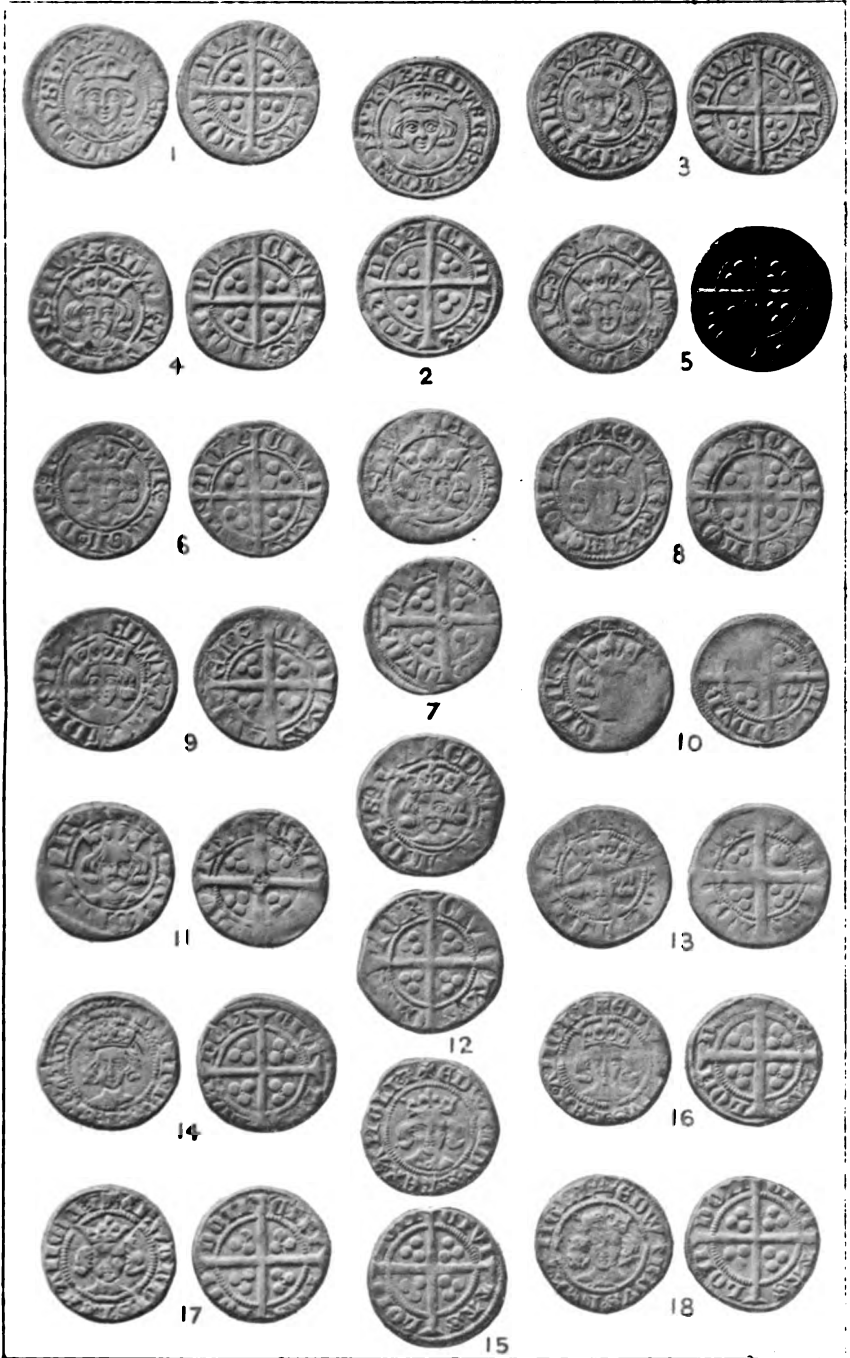
EDWARD II.



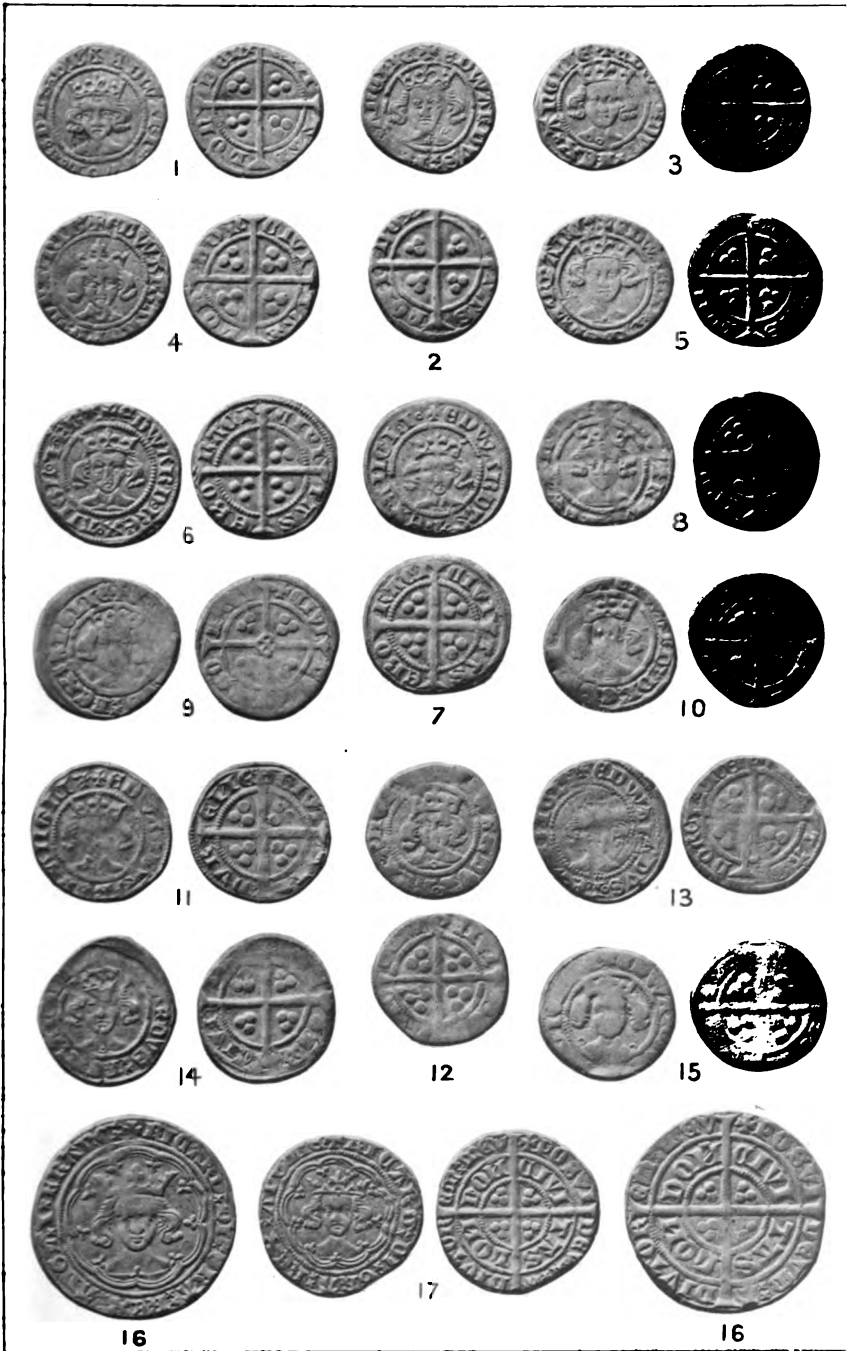
EDWARD III.



BALCOMBE FIND.
(*Edward I, II and III.*)



ANTOTYPE



BALCOMBE FIND.
(Edward III and Richard II)