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A P P E N D I X

T O

Chronicon Preciosum:

CONTAINING

An Historical Account of COINS:

In General,

Of the *Original* of COINS; by whom Money was
first coined; and to whom the *Privilege* and
Prerogative of Coining, &c. properly belongs:

In Particular,

Of the *Standard*, and the several *Alterations* which
the COIN of *England* has undergone; as also the
Names and Description of the COINS, in Copper-
Plate, from *WILLIAM the Conqueror* to the
Restoration.

L O N D O N:

Printed for T. OSBORNE, in *Gray's-Inn*.

M.DCC.XLV.

A N
Historical Account
O F
C O I N S.

C H A P I.

Of the Original of Coins. By whom Money was first coined, and to whom the Privilege and Prerogative of Coining, &c. properly belongs.

IT is not necessary for me to trace the original Cause of Money; but, I say, after that Money was found to be the Commensurate Balance, and its intrinsic Value and Estimate by common Consent was allowed and agreed upon to be the only convenient and valuable Compensation in all manner of Commerce, Bargains and Contracts; to prevent Frauds and Abuses in debasing the Valuation of the precious Metals of Gold and Silver, it was, as is most probable, universally or generally agreed and thought most fit, That Kings, Princes and States, who are naturally intrusted with the Lives, Liberties and Estates of private Persons, should be also intrusted with the Mint, or the stamping, coining, and setting the Estimation, Denomination, Price and Value of Gold and Silver Money: For, as every King, Prince, or supreme Governor of any State, ought to be the *Pater Patriæ*, or to take the same Care for the Good of his Subjects, as a Father doth for the Welfare and Honour of his Children and Family; so it was conceived that they were the most proper and fit Persons to be confided in about this weighty and universal Concern of putting and establishing the Denomination, Value and Currentness upon Money; who, as it was hoped, would distribute Justice impartially and equally to every individual Person within their Dominions, and under their Subjection and Allegiance.

a In his *Dia-*
tribæ of Money.
p. 35.

b See his *Trea-*
tise concerning
Sheriffs Accts,
cap. I. p. 2, 3.

c See *Plowden*
Com. fol. 136.
Davis Rep. fol.
19. *Coke's* 2 Inf.
576.

d See *Sir Matt.*
Hales, ib.

Hence it is that *Leigh* observes,^a That the Coin-
ing of Money is a special Right and Prerogative
of Sovereign Majesty, of which the *Roman* Princes
did not a little glory; and according to *Hales*^b it
is the inherent Regality and Prerogative of the
Crown of *England*, and pertains to the King alone,
to settle the Currentness, Allay, Weight, Deno-
mination and intrinsic Value, and to establish a
Price to the Quantity, and to put a Stamp or Im-
pression on it; which being done, the Coin be-
comes current for so much as the King hath li-
mited it shall pass for.^c

That the Kings of this Nation do justly claim
this Prerogative from ancient Use, does appear by
the many notorious Changes of Money made in
the Times of our several Kings and Queens since
the *Norman* Conquest, as hereafter shall be shewn.
For though several Acts of Parliament have passed
concerning Exchanges and the Exportation of *En-*
glish Moneys, and the Importation and Utterance
of foreign, and base, or false Money; so there are
also several Ordinances of the Kings of *England*,
made without the Consent and Advice of Parlia-
ment, called (in this Case) *Statutes*; viz. *Statutum*
de Moneta magnum, and *Statutum de Moneta par-*
vum; which are also called and adjudged to be
Statutes; because the Ordinance of the King with
a Proclamation in such Cases has the Form of an
Act of Parliament. And

As this Preheminence is a Part of the King's
Regality and Prerogative, so it is a Part of his
regal Revenue,^d which is called the King's *Seig-*
niorage or *Royalty*, or *Coinage*; for in every Pound
Weight of Gold, the King had commonly five
Shillings for his *Coinage*, out of which he gene-
rally allowed twelve Pence, but sometimes eigh-
teen Pence to the Master of the *Mint* for his Work
and Trouble: and upon every Pound Weight of
Silver the *Seigniorage* or *Coinage*, answered to the
King in the Reign of *Edward* the *Third*, was eight
Penny-weights *Pondere*; which, according to *Sir*
Matthew Hales was equivalent to one Shilling,
out of which the King allowed sometimes three
Parts in four to the *Mint* Master, reserving only the
fourth

fourth Part to himself. But in the Reign of
Henry the *Fifth*, the King's *Seigniorage* of every
Pound Weight of Silver was fifteen Pence.^e

e See *Rot. Parl.*
Hen. V. part 2.
n. 15.

Altho' the Authorization, Denomination and
Stamp of Coin, was undoubtedly the Right of
the Kings of this Nation; yet our ancient *Saxon*
Kings communicated this Prerogative to their
Subjects.^f Then we find that in every good Town
there was a Coiner, but in *London* there were eight,
and at *Canterbury* seven, viz. four on the King's
Account, two for the Archbishop, and one for the
Abbot; at *Winchester* six; at *Rocheſter* three; at
Hastings two, and the same at *Hampton*, *Exeter*,
Shaſisbury, *Lewes*, and *Chicheſter*.^g And, as *Ro-*
ger Haywood observes, this Prerogative of the
Crown was usurped even after the Conquest by the
Barons: For in the Civil Wars in King *Stephen's*
Time, about the Year 1149, and the 14th Year of
that King's Reign, *Omnes Potentes, tam Episcopi*
quam Comites et Barones, suam faciebant Monetam,
i. e. *All the great Men of the Realm, as well the*
Bishops as the Earls and Barons, coin'd their own
Money. But as soon as *Henry* the *Second* found
himself peaceably and securely fixed on the Throne,
he put an End to this Usurpation of the Baronage,
Novam fecit Monetam, quæ sola recepta erat et ac-
cepta in Regno, i. e. *He coin'd new Money, and or-*
dain'd that it only should pass current within this
Kingdom and received in Payment. From which
Time the Exercise as well as the Right of coining
Money in this Kingdom has remained in the
Crown without Interruption: For tho' the Crown
by diverse Charters, Grants and Privileges, yielded
to several of the ancient Bishopricks, Abbeyes, &c.
a Power to erect a Mint within their own Jurif-
dictions, and there to coin their own Money; as
the Abbot of *St. Edmond's-Bury*, the Bishop of
Durham, Archbishop of *York*, &c.^h they had nei-
ther the Denomination, Stamp nor Allay, but only
the Profit of the *Coinage*: For whenever the King
thought proper to change the Coin by his royal
Proclamation, he at the same Time issued out a
Mandate to the Treasurer and Barons of the Ex-
chequer to deliver a proper Stamp to those private
Mints, to be thenceforward used by them in Coin-
ing, during his royal Pleasure. But this Liberty
of

f See *Camden's*
Rem. Title
Money.

g See *Hales*, ib.
p. 4, 5.

h See *Stow's*
Annals, p. 284.

of Coinage in private Mints, being attended with many Impositions, Losses and Hardships on the trading Part of the Nation, hath, according to my Lord Chief Justice Hale, been long since disused, and in a great Measure, if not altogether, re-assumed by the Statute of 3 Henry VII. cap. 6.

The Advantage of a current Coin is thus observed by the ingenious Mr. Lock; ⁱ In coined Silver or Money, says he, there are three Things which are wanting in other Silver; as, First, Pieces exactly of the same Weight and Fineness. Secondly, A Stamp set on the Pieces by the public Authority of the Country; and, Thirdly, A known Denomination given to these Pieces by the same Authority. Besides, coined Silver Money differs from uncoined Silver in this, viz. That the Quantity of Silver in each Piece of Money is ascertain'd by the Stamp it bears; for the Stamp is a Mark, and, as it were, a public Voucher, that such a Piece, of such a Denomination, is of such a real Weight and Fineness, or has so much pure Silver in it; which precise Weight and Fineness, by Law appropriated to the Piece of each Denomination, is called the Standard.

The Matter or Species whereof the current Coin of this Kingdom hath been made, has been constantly (at least since the Days of King Henry I. and II.) Gold and Silver alloy'd with Copper; ^k as Sir Matthew Hale ^k observes, in ancient Times, the Species, whereof the Coin was made, might possibly be pure Gold or Silver; and this Alloy, says he, was that which gave the Denomination of Sterling to our Coin, viz. Sterling Gold and Sterling Silver, and is the Standard of Fineness for our Money here in England: and I think this natural Account of the Antiquity of the Word Sterling among us, tho' Antiquarians are so divided about it, ^l may serve to convince every reasonable Enquirer, that this Term in our Coinage is to be carried as far backward as Henry I. or at least to the Reign of Henry II. As to its Derivation, I refer you to the learned and ingenious Author, of Nummi Britannici Historia. ^m

ⁱ See Nummi Britan. Historia, printed Anno 1726, p. 3, 4.

^m Pag. 2, 3, 4, 5.

Having

Having thus shewn to whom the Prerogative of Coinage belongs, I shall now proceed to shew, which of the Roman Emperors and British Princes in this Nation were the first that impressed or stamp'd their own Image on their Coins.

It is observed by some Authors, ⁿ that Julius Cæsar was the first that had his own Face stamp'd on the Roman Coins, and that Constantine the Great, Emperor of Constantinople, first engraved the Cross upon his Coin; a Usage that has been generally observed by all his Successors, and other Christian States. And it has been likewise observed, ^o that Cunobeline, Prince and Ruler of the Trinobantes, the greatest and most potent State of the ancient Britains, for the greater Honour of his State, was the first of this Nation, that caused his own Image to be stamp'd on his Coin, after the Manner of the Romans, who had a little before done the same Thing in Honour to Julius Cæsar. Before this, the Britains are recorded to make all their Payments with Rings of Iron and Plates of Brass, affixed at a certain Weight; some of which Speed avoucheth that he himself had seen dug out of the Earth, and found in little Cruets or Pitchers of Earth. ^p This Prince Cunobeline resided at Camalodunum, now called Malden, in Essex, as appears by the Reverse of his Coins, and was Son of Teutomantius, Nephew to Casibelan, Prince of the Trinobantes, and General of all the Britains in their Wars against Cæsar.

After this, the other Britains beginning to traffick with diverse Nations, by means of the Romans; they followed their Example in the civilised Method of stamping Silver and Gold Money with the Faces of their Princes, after the Example of Cunobeline. ^q Some of these Coins are still extant in the Collections of the Curious, and are known to be British from their particular Forms, being commonly embossed outward, and Shield-like, on which the Inscription or Face is seen, with a hollow Reverse, within which is set their Device; a Form used by no other Nation, except among some of the Grecians.

ⁿ See Speed's Chron. printed 1633, fol. 25. and Leigh's Diatr. of Money, p. 35. ^o See Speed's Chron. p. 31, 32, 53. Edit. ead.

^p See Speed's Chron. p. 31, 32, 48, 53. and Stow's Annals, p. 23.

^q See Speed, ib. p. 25, 181. and Nichol. Engl. Hist. lib. 1. c. 3.

A 4 *

Thus

Thus the Coins of this Island multiplied according to the Number of its independent Princes, till the Romans, having conquered the whole Realm, and extinguished or (at least) reduced the Kings thereof under their Power and Tribute, suppressed the British Coins also, supplying their Place with their own Coin, as a Proof of their Conquest and Subjection to the Roman Yoak. This Change may properly be dated from the Reign of the Emperor Claudius, from whose Time the Roman Coins only were current in Britain, for three hundred Years, at least till the Reign of Valentinian the Younger; tho' Mr. Camden computes this Currency to have continued five hundred Years: During which Time, tho' all the Money for this Part of the World, under the Roman Government, was for the most Part coin'd either at Rome, Lyons, or Triers, yet the Emperor Constantine the Great distinguished London with the Honour of a Mint during his own Reign; and Mr. Camden assures us, that he had seen some Copper Coin of that Date with this Inscription, P. London. S. viz. Pecunia Londini Signata; which is also confirmed by the Officer under the Emperor, stiled Præpositus Thesaurorum Augustantium, viz. The Treasurer of the Mint at LONDON; for, London, that now is, was called Augusta in the Declining State of the Empire. Of which Roman Coins many have been and are still found in the Ruins of ancient Towns and Castles, which were hid, as some probably conjecture, when Maximus carried so many Britains into France with him, or when the Saxons and other Northern Invaders over-ran this Island, and destroyed the ancient Habitations, as well as their Inhabitants.

r See his Rem.
Title Money.

The Romans at last, not willing to maintain their British Conquest at so dear a Rate, as to be obliged to keep a continual Armament against the Picts and Scots, &c. who were always plundering their Borders, left the Britains at their own Liberty, and independent on the Roman State; but had so stored the Nation with their Coin, that, it is probable, it continued the only current Coin to the Year 561, or thereabouts; for none of our Antiquarians ever saw any Coin of the British Princes: Vortigern, Vortimer, Constantine, Aurelius Conanus, Vortiporus,

Vortiporus, Aurelius Ambrosius, Arthur, and others, who lived in those ancient Times. As for the Britains or Welch, whatsoever Jura Majestatis or Royal Prerogative their Princes had, they never had any Coin of their own, says Camden. Therefore,

r See his Rem.
Title Money.
See also Nicholf.
Eng. Hist. Lib. 1.

Both he and Speed in his 7th Book affirm, that the most ancient English Coin upon Record is that of Ethelbert, the fifth King of Kent, as I said above, about the Year of our Lord 561, Monarch of the Anglo-Saxons, and first Christian King, except you will admit Lucius of our English Nation.

This is he that set an Example to his Successors in the Monarchy; for after him several of the Anglo-Saxon Monarchs, viz. Offa, Kenwolfe, Egbert, Alfred, Edward the Elder, Edmund, Edwin, Edgar, Edward the Martyr, Etheldred and Edmund Ironside had their Coins with their proper Devices. And

See Speed's
Chron. book 7.

Now People first began to account their Money by Pence, Shillings, Pounds, and Mancuses. The Pence, (which is properly derived from the Latin Word pendo to weigh, on Account of the exact Weight thereof) weighing about three Pence of our present Money, were rudely stamp'd with the Monarch or King's Image on one Side, and with the Mint Master's on the other, or else with the Name of the City where it was coined.

This Method continued after the Conquest for some Time, only with this Contrivance, of a Cross so deeply impressed, that it might be easily broken and divided into two Halfs or four Quarters; each Half so broken received the Name of an Half-pence or Half-penny; and each Quarter so divided received the Name of a Fourthing or Farthing: From whence you have the proper Derivation of our present Half-penny and Farthing.

Five of these Saxon Pence made their Scillinge or Shilling, so called by them from the Roman Scilingus, or fourth Part of an Ounce. Eight and forty of these Scillinges made their Pound, which answered to our Pound Troy, or twelve Ounces.

t See Cam. Rem.
Their Title Money.

Their *Mancus* contained thirty of those Pence, and is by some supposed to be the same Denomination as a *Mark* or *Marca*; because *Comden* observes, that he had found *Manca* and *Mancusa* translated *Marca* in an old Book. They are thought to have had both Gold and Silver Pieces of this Denomination of Money; for the *Kentish* Men are recorded to purchase their Peace of *Ina* King of the West *Saxons* at the Price of 30,000 *Mancuses* of Gold. But in the Notes upon the Laws of *Canutus*, we are to observe that *Mancusa* signifies no more than a Mark of *Silver*, or a little *Mark*, whereas *Manca* was a Square Piece of Gold commonly valued at *thirty Pence*.

u See *Cam. Rem.*
Title *Money*.

After the *Saxons* were overpowered by the *Danes*, the Conquerors introduced a new Reckoning^u of Money by *Ores* or *Oras*, as may be seen in *Dooms-day Book*. As no such Piece has been preserved by Posterity, it is uncertain whether this was a distinct Coin or a certain Sum; yet it is accounted that twenty *Ore* made two Marks of Silver, according to the *Abbey Book* of *Burton*; and I can't help thinking that the Sound of *Denmark*, called *Ore Sound*, where Ships pay Toll (*viz.* such a Number of *Ore*) hath its Name from these *Ore*.

As to the Gold Coin of this Nation, we find none older than the Reign of *Edward III.* Tho' we read of a certain Gold Coin called a *Bizantine* or *Bizant*, current here long before; so called from *Constantinople*, anciently called *Bizantium*, and not from being coined at *Besanson* in *Burgundy*, as some Frenchified Antiquarians have dreamt. The Value of this Coin is now quite forgotten, yet I can't but observe that the Name still continues in the *Blazon* of Arms, where Plates of Gold are called *Bizants*. And those great Medals or Pieces of Gold, which the King of *England* offereth upon High Festival Days, says our learned *Camden*, of the Value of about 15 Pounds, are still called *Bizantines*.

x See *Nunni Britan. Hist.*
p. 22, &c.

To conclude this Chapter, the Pieces which King *Edward III.* first coined in Gold were called *Florens* or *Florenses*, because *Florentines* were the Coiners thereof.*

CHAP. II.

Of Sterling Money.

AS to the antiquated Dispute about the Derivation of the Term *Sterling*, which is an old Term or Epitheton of Money current and legally coined in this Nation,* I shall only refer you to the *Nunni Britannici Historia*.^y

*See before, p. 6.
y Page 2, &c.

This Money has been always accounted of so pure an Alloy, that it has at all Times been the most fixed and unalterable Standard of Money in all the known World, to the great Encouragement of Commerce, and Honour of our Nation: The Money Standard of other Nations having been found very uncertain and variable.

Nor do I pretend to fix the certain Time when this Name of *Sterling* Money was first used among us; this is equally as difficult as to clear the Uncertainty of its Derivation: Yet it is certain, that this Name was in Use in the Reign of *Henry III.* and King *Edward I.* but it can't be supposed to be as old as the Conquest, because, as my Lord *Hale* remarks, it is not to be found in *Dooms-day Book*, where there is so great an Occasion of mentioning Rents, Payments, &c.

This Epithet *Sterling* was in ancient Times added to Money, to denote as much as what we now call *bona et legalis Moneta Angliæ*, or, *good and lawful Money of England*, whether in Gold or Silver; to which six Things must concur to make it current and lawful Money: First, Weight, secondly, *Fineness*; thirdly, Impression; fourthly, Name; fifthly, the Authority of the Prince; and sixthly, Proclamation. For every Piece ought to have a certain Proportion of Weight or Poize, and a certain Proportion of Purity or Fineness, which is called Alloy or Alloy; and every Piece does as necessarily require a certain Form of Impression which shall be known to all Men: For as Wax is not a Seal without an Impression of some Sort upon it, neither is a Piece of Metal, Money, with-

out a proper Denominative Stamp or Impression ; and also every Piece of Money must have or take its Name from its Value, or from what it is ordained by the Prince to pass in Payment for, such as a Penny, a Groat, a Six-pence, Shilling, Half-Crown, Crown, Half-Guinea, Guinea, &c. And all this ought to be done and fixed, by the Authority and Commandment of the Prince, for otherwise the Money is not lawful; neither is it then current, till published by the Proclamation of the Prince.

All these Circumstances are as ancient as Money itself in all civilised and well governed States, and do appear in the ancient Orders made by the Kings of England for the Coinage of Moneys, which are deposited in the Tower of London for this Realm of England, and in the Castle of Dublin for the Kingdom of Ireland: As also in the Indentures between the King and Ministers or Officers of the Mint for the Time being; for they always contain the Proportion of Weight, Fineness and Alloy, with the Impression, Inscription, Name and Value of the Moneys to be coined.

As the Coinage of Money is a Flower and Prerogative of the Crown of great Antiquity; so the counterfeiting, clipping, filing and defacing the Coin of this Realm, has been of a long standing and continued Practice. In the 27 Henry II. which is above five hundred and sixty Years ago, the Money was so abused and corrupted, that he found it necessary to call it in, to be changed for new Money then to be coined. — About 25 Years after, viz. Anno 1205, King John observing that the Abuse of Money was either in a great Part continued or revived, called it in again, and caused it to be new coined; and thereby brought it to a greater Purity or Fineness than it had been before in any of his Predecessors Reigns: On which Account, some Authors fix upon him as the Inventor or first Ordainer of Sterling Money. About 42 Years after this Coinage by King John, King Henry III. Anno 1247, finding the current Coin

y See Mat. Par. fo clipped and abused, called it in by Proclamation; y Hist. mag. fol. 639, sect. 10: & 648, sect. 50, 60. in which among other Things, says my Author, is this laconick Reflection upon the Jews, Circumcidebatur

sidebatur à circumcisis Judæis, because the Money was clipped or circumcised by the circumcised Jews; or Italian Usurers, then called Corsini, (who were the first Christians that brought in Usury among us^z) and the Flemings. — Again about the Year^z See Bp. Fleetwood's Sermon against clipping, fol. 17, 18. 1278, and the seventh Year of Edward the first, the said Prince called in the Money, and established a certain Standard for English Coin, appointing and ordaining a Sterling Penny to weigh the 20th Part of an Ounce; and caused two hundred and eighty Jews to be hanged for clipping his Coin.^a And about twenty one Years after this, a Walsingham in the Year 1299, the said King commanded that the Crocards and Pollards, (two of which made one Sterling Penny) the Rosaries, Staldings, Eagles, Leonines, Mitres and Steepings, being white Moneys, artificially made of Silver, Copper and Sulphur, should be cried down and prohibited; and instead thereof were coined other new Moneys and Half-Pence of Silver;^b which Ordinance was also transmitted and sent over into Ireland, and enrolled in the Red Book of the Exchequer there.^c — The same good Example of watching and rectifying the corrupted Coin of his Realm was, about thirty seven Years after, followed by King Edward III. in the ninth Year of his Reign, A. D. 1334, who not only called in the base Money, but coined new Forms or Pieces, by the Name of Groats, of four Pence Value, and Half-Groats, of no more than two Pence, equivalent to the Sterling Money,^d at the same Time forbidding the Utterance of black Money made of Copper, as Mail and Black Mail,^e upon Pain of the Forfeiture thereof.

In the Year 1409, and 2 Hen. IV. the Parliament prohibited the Use of Gally-half-pence, a Sort of Money imported by the Gallies of Genoa, which Republick at that Time carried on a great Trade with England, and by that Means introduced their base Money among their Customers; and the King in 1411 ordered new Money to be coined.^f

In the next Reign, 3 Henry V. and A. D. 1414, the base Money called Sufkins and Doitkins went the same Fate with the Gally-half-pence the same Authority: And here Mr. Blount observes, and Doitkins

See Bp. Fleetwood's Sermon against clipping, fol. 17, 18.

Walsingham Hypod. Neustr. p. 69.

See Baker's Chron. fol. 101.

See Davis's Rep. fol. 20.

Hales's Treatise conc. Sher. cap. I. p. 20. and Lib. Rub. Scac. pars 2. fol. 2, 6.

See Baker's Chron. fol. 128.

Camd. Rem. Title Money.

Idem, ib.

See Coke's 3 Inst. fol. 92.

In his Nomenclicon, verb. Gally-half-pence.

erves, that it is from this prohibited base Coin of small Value, a *Doitkin*, that we still retain the Phrase, *not worth a Doitkin*, when we would energetically exprefs the Meanness or little Value of any Thing.

This fame King, after his Victory at *Agin-court*, and Peace with *France*, ordered a silver Coin to be struck with this Stile or Infcription, *Rex Angliæ, Regens et Hæres Franciæ*, i. e. *King of England, Regent and Heir of France*. A Gold Coin called a *Salus* or *Salute* of the Allay of Sterling, Value twenty-two Shillings, with the Angel faluting the *Virgin Mary* on one Side, the one holding the Arms of *England*, and the other the Arms of *France*, with the King's Titles; and *Christus vincit, Christus signat, Christus imperat*, on the Reverse. But in the next Reign, or 2 *Henry VI.* this Silver Coin, which was called a *Blanch*, or white Money, to distinguish it from the *Salus*, or yellow Money, coined at the fame Time in *France*, being found not to be of the Allay of Sterling, was also prohibitedⁱ by Order of the Parliament in 1423.

ⁱ See *Blount's Nomolexicon* in ver. *Blanks*. *Stow's Annals* fol. 585. *Camd. Rem.* Title *Money*.

After this we find that base Money, which from Time to Time found a Circulation thro' the Corruption of the Times, and other Accidents, was called in about the Year 1464, or in the 5 *Edward IV.* Anno 1503, in the 19 *Henry VII.* Anno 1544, in the 36 *Henry VIII.* Anno 1550, or the 5 *Edward VI.* But never effectually till Queen *Elizabeth*; in the Year of our Lord 1559, and the second of glorious Reign, who cried down and prohibited all mixed and base Money, and established a new Standard of pure Sterling, which continues to this Day. Yet,

All this could not prevent the Iniquity of After-Times: For during the unnatural Civil Wars and Rebellion against King *Charles I.* the *English* Coin suffered so much by clipping, filing and iniping, that the Keepers of the Liberties of *England* (as the Murderers of the said King chose to call themselves, by Authority of their pretended Parliament) were obliged to call it in; and ordained that all the new Money, thence forward to be coined, should, instead of the King's Effigies and Impression,

Impression, and his Title, Arms and Superfcription, have on one Side thereof a *St. George's Cross* stamped with these Words circumscribed, *The Common-wealth of England*, and on the other Side of the Coin, *the Cross and Harp*, with this Motto, *God with us*: And this remained a current Coin till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* tho' *Oliver* was no sooner fixed in his Protectorship, than he endeavoured to ennoble and perpetuate his Name by a silver Coin, with his Head laureat a-la-Romaine, *Olivar. D. G. A. P. Ang. Scot. Hib. &c. Prot.* on the Reverse, a Shield with the Imperial Crown of *England*, *St. George's Cross* in the first and fourth Quarters, *St. Andrew's* in the second, the *Irish Harp* in the third, and his Paternal Arms, viz. a *Lion Rampant* in an Escutcheon of Pretence, Legend. *Pax quæritur Bello*, 1658. And his Crown Piece was circumscribed on the Rim with these Words, *Has nisi periturus mihi adimat nemo*.

King *Charles II.* being restored, immediately prohibited the Currency of the late rebellious Coin, and ordered a new Coinage, which Money had the King's Bust on the one Side, with his Title and his Arms and Motto on the other Side. But this new Coin being only performed after the old Fashion by Stamps and Hammers, was still liable to the pernicious Practice of clipping, filing, &c. in so much that before three Years were ended, this new Money was so diminished in its Value, that in 572 Bags of one hundred Pounds each, which ought to have weighed in all 221,418 oz. 16 dwts. 8 gr. *Troy*, yielded no more than 113,771 oz. 5 dwts. *Troy*; so that in these 572 Bags there was a Deficiency of 107,647 oz. 11 dwts. 8 gr. *Troy*, occasioned by the Money being clipped; and consequently the Money being reduced to less than one half of its intrinsic Value.^k In the Year^l See *Lowndes's Essay*. 1663, it was found necessary, for remedying this Effay. Loss to the Nation, to call in all the light and bad Money, and to supply it with a new milled Coin,¹ which Money was first fabricated on the¹ See *Nummi* twenty-fourth Day of *December* 1663: And from *Britan. Hist.* hence we may date the Beauty of our *English* P. 112, &c. Coin; tho' the desperate Fortunes of some, and the evil Inclinations of others, have still found Means to counterfeit, and clip, &c. the current Money. King

King William III. perceiving this growing Mischief, called in all the bad Money, and took such Measures with his Parliament as wholly to destroy and extirpate this wicked Practice; as we at this Day, being 48 Years after, do joyfully experience.

CHAP. III.

Of the Coins since the Reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror to this Time.

m See Cooke on Litt. fol. 207. b.

THE Word Coin has been much tortured in the Way of Grammatical Criticks for an Etymology: But, to omit the many conjectural Derivations thereof, I am inclined to adhere to the Opinion of Sir Edward Cooke, m who says that the Word Coin is derived from κοινη, id est communis, quod fit omnibus rebus communis; because it is commonly made use of in all Affairs; for as Money is the Sinews and Strength of a State, so it is the Life and Soul of Commerce; the Mean for all Commodities, and answereth all Things. Thus when the Value of any Thing is expressed, it is said to be worth so many Pence, Shillings or Pounds; so that Money is a Change or Pawn for the Value of all other Things, and therefore Coin is properly derived from κοινη.

n See Register, fol. 262.

The Workers of Coin are called Moneyers, n as I apprehend, from the Latin Monetarii; and is the common Name of all the Officers of the Mint, which make, coin and deliver out the King's Money. And, as Mr. Lock observes, there were paid sixteen Pence halfpenny for coining a Pound Weight of Silver, or five Pence halfpenny for every twenty Shillings, till the Year 1696, when it was enacted that the Charge of making new Money of Silver proceeding from clipt Monies should not exceed fourteen Pence upon every Pound Weight Troy, or four Pence and the third Part of two Pence, for every twenty Shillings over and above the Charges of melting and refining the same. And here, as a Bill of the Mint-Master's Accounts shews not only the Charge, but the distinct Charge of every Part in the Coinage, I presume, it will be admitted as a Piece of Curiosity to insert the following Account. Vis.

The

The Account of Sir Robert Harley, Knight of the Bath, Master and Worker of his Majesty's Monies within the Mint in the Tower of London, from the last Day of March 1648, to the 15th of May 1649 included, being one whole Year, one Month, and fifteen Days, as follows.

Inprimis, The said Accomptant chargeth himself with Arrearages due upon the Foot of his Account ending the last of March 1648, as by the said Account appeareth, the Sum of	l. s. d.
	01 13 02
Item, For Monies received for the Workmanship of 5 cwt. 3 lb. 2 oz. 12 dwt. 12 gr. of Crown Gold Monies, at 6s. 5 d. per lb. the Sum of	161 09 00
Item, For the Workmanship of 10 cwt. 53 lb. 11 oz. 10 dwt. of Silver Monies, at 14 d. per lb. the Sum of	61 09 07½

Sum total of the Charge is £224 11 09½

Whereof	
Paid to the Moneyers for making the said Crown Gold Monies, at 2s. 5 d. per lb.	60 16 01
Item, Paid to them for making of the said Silver Monies at 8 d. per lb.	35 02 07½
Item, paid to Sir John Wolleston for melting of 5 cwt. 3 gr. 19 lb. 23 gr. of Crown Gold Bullion Scizel and Allay, at 6 d. per lb.	14 19 06
Item, Paid to him for melting of 11 cwt. 11 lb. 10 oz. 11 dwt. 12 gr. of Silver Bullion Scizel and Allay, at 2 d. per lb.	10 01 10
Item, Paid to him for 26 lb. 8 oz. 6 dwt. 13 gr. of Copper Allay, at 16 d. per lb.	01 15 06
Item, Paid to him for 12 oz. of fine Silver to make Gold Assays with, at 5 s. 9 d. per oz.	03 09 00
Item, Paid to him for 10 lb. 10 oz. of Aquafortis, used also for Assays, at 6 s. per lb.	03 00 06
Item, Paid to him for Gold-melting Pots for the whole Time abovesaid	00 10 00

B * carried over 129 15 00½

	l.	s.	d.
	bro. over 129 15 00½		
Item, Paid to Richard Lincoln Purveyor, for diverse Necessaries, by him bought and provided for and towards the melting and making of the Monies, per Bill —	21	01	06
Item, Paid to him half a Year's Fee, after 20 lb. per Ann. as by his Receipt thereof —	08	00	00
Item, Paid for the Moiety of the Officers Diets for Octob. 1647	07	14	09
Item, Paid to Richard Sermon, Collier, for Charcoal for the Melters, Monyers, Assayers, &c. —	16	13	08
Item, Paid to Edward Lote for Sea Coals and Billets for the Monyers, as per Bill —	11	09	00
Item, Paid to Thomas Hodgekins, Smith, for coining Irons, &c. per Bill —	10	01	06
Item, Paid for Loss arising by breaking of the Monies for Trial of the Monies, per Bill —	03	05	07
Item, Paid to John Reynolds, James Hoare, and Thomas Burgbe, Clerks, for half a Year to each —	30	00	00
	} 108 06 00		
Sum total of the Disbursements is	238	01	00½
And so this Accomptant hath paid more than received, by	} 13 09 03		

Before the Norman Conquest the Kings of this Nation ordained and set apart certain Monasteries for Mints, as the only Places for coining Money; presuming, that in such Places no Deceit or Corruption would be found. But this Usage soon passed away with our new Masters; for as early as the Reign of Edward I. we read^a of a Mint with thirty Furnaces in the Tower of London; another with eight Furnaces at Canterbury; another with four Furnaces at Kingston upon Hull; another with two Furnaces at Newcastle upon Tyne; another with four Furnaces at Bristol; and another with two Furnaces at Exeter; all which is confirmed by the Inscription of diverse ancient Coins,

^a See the close Roll, 29 Ed. I.

Coins, which bear the Name of the Cities, &c. where they were coin'd.

Thus the State of the Mint continued some times in one Place, and sometimes at another Place, according to the Pleasure or Will of the Prince, who sometimes was engaged by a Sum of Money to grant the Privilege of coining to some Bishop, Nobleman, or Corporation; till the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, in the Beginning of her Reign, began to remedy the Inconveniences that attended such promiscuous Coinage of the current Money, by reducing all the Mints to the Tower of London; since which Time, Money has not been coined in England, any where else, except in the confused Times of the Civil Wars, in King Charles I.'s Reign, when the King, being driven from his Capital, was obliged to erect new Mints at York, Oxford, and Newark upon Trent, the Places where he occasionally resided, when reduced to a Necessity of coining Money to supply his present Wants; and again, in the Year 1696, when King William III. having, for the Good of the Nation, called in the bad Money, erected Mints at York, Exeter, Bristol, and Winchester; besides that in the Tower of London, to facilitate the Exchange of the said Monies new coined to his Subjects.

The same Power that has at all Times fixed and settled the Places for coining in this Nation, as it thought fit and convenient, has, at several times, altered and raised the Price and Value of the Coins. Thus we read, that Osbright, a Saxon King, 200 Years before the Conquest by the Normans, ordained that an Ounce Troy of Silver should be divided into twenty Pieces or Pence; so that an Ounce Troy of Silver was then of no more Value, than twenty Pence or five Groats.^a

After the Conquest, and not before the Days of King Henry III. it was enacted, that an English Penny, called then a Sterling, round, and without any clipping, should weigh 32 Wheat Corns in the midst of the Ear; and that 20 of these Sterlings or Pence should make an Ounce.^b

^a See Sir John Davys's Reports, fol. 23, b. and Sir Matt. Hales's Treatise of Sher. Accounts, p. 9.
^b See Statute de Assisa Panis et Cerevisie, sect. 3. Anno 51 Hen. III. and Keb. Stat. This fol. 10.

This was re-enacted in the 5th of *Edward I.* with this Addition, that twelve such Ounces should make a Pound,^c which was also agreed on, by the Statute of 12 *Henry VII.* concerning *Weights* and *Measures*: So that a Pound Troy at that Time contained 240 Pence.^d

^c See the Ordinance for Measures *codem Anno*, as also *Keble* fol. 68. and *Davys's Measures*: ut supra.
^d See *Poulton's Pen. Stat.* Title *Weights and Measures*, sect. 2. 12 *Hen. VII.* c. 5. *Keble* fol. 329, n. 4.

This, without Doubt, was a commendable Regulation; but it was soon found to be far from adjusting the true Value of the Metal, because these Grains or Corns of Wheat sometimes weighed more, sometimes less, according to their Growth and Fulness; and were also subject to the Influence of hot and moist Air; they were therefore reduced to *Artificial Grains*, cut out of thin Brasses, marked with 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. according to their Weight, or Number of Grains each of those thin Plates or Pieces of Brasses did weigh according to the King's Standard;^e and then it was also ordained, that 24 of these Brass Grains should go to one Penny-weight. Where let me observe, That as these *Brass Grains* had, and still retain, the Name of *Grains*, from the *Grains of Wheat*, formerly used in Weight; so the *Penny-weight*, or the *twentieth Part* of an *Ounce Troy*, still retains and keeps its old Name; tho' the Value of every such Penny-weight now is *three Pence*, which then was but a *Penny*. But,

^e See *Hales's Treatise of Sher. Accounts*, c. 2. p. 15, 16, 17, 18.

King *Edward III.* observing that foreign Nations raised the Value of their Coins, ordained that the Ounce of Silver should be raised also in *England* to 26 Pence; so that a Pound Weight contained 312 Pence.^f And for the same Reason King *Henry VI.* raised it to 30 Pence; making a Pound to contain 360 Pence; each Penny being then worth *three Half-Pence*. King *Edward IV.* in the 5th Year of his Reign advanced it to forty Pence, or ten Groats the Ounce; which brought every Penny-weight to two Pence, and the Pound Weight to 480 of these Pence.^g

^f In 9 *Edw. III.*

^g See *Sir Matt. Hales*, as above, and *Davys's Reports* fol. 24, b. *Heyling's Eccl. Restaur.* p. 135. *Leigh's Distrib. of Money*, p. 59, 60. *Vaughan* about Coinage.

But when King *Henry VIII.* prepared for his Expedition to *Bulloyne*, he brought the Ounce of Silver to five and forty Pence, or, according to *Sir Richard Baker*, to four Shillings in Value or Currency; so that the old Penny-weight was now worth

worth two Pence Farthing, and the Pound contained 549 of these Pence. His Necessities drove him also to coin base Money, mixed with Brasses; which continued current till the 5th *Edward VI.* when it was justly cried down.^h This Debasement of the Sterling Money was the Reason, why a Shilling after King *Henry's* Death went but for Nine-Pence, and before they were cried down, only for Six-Pence; and the Groats in Proportion for three Pence and two Pence.

^g See *Baker's Chron.* fol. 295 & 312.

When Queen *Mary* found the Nation in this Distress for Coin, she ordered the Groat, half Groat, and Penny, to be coined of Silver and Currency, as before her Father's Debasement thereof. Yet the Perfection of this good Work was not till Queen *Elizabeth*, succeeding her Sitter on the Throne, embased, and called in all Copper and base Money, in the second Year of her Reign by Proclamation.^h And her Intention being to deliver her Subjects from the Inconvenience and Damage, which they had laboured under for above 200 Years, by the bad Money of this Nation, she resolved to refine the Coin not according to the *legal*, but *natural* Estimation of the Metal; and therefore ordered all the base Money to be marked, some with a *Greyhound*, others with a *Portcullis*, and other some with a *Lion*, *Harp*, *Rose*, or *Flower de Lys*. Then with all convenient Speed, she having received all this Money so marked into her Majesty's Mint, repaid the Owners thereof so much pure Sterling Silver, as the base Money was intrinsically worth in Silver, and no more; which memorable Action was more than King *Edward VI.* or Queen *Mary* durst attempt.* This Queen's next Care was to regulate the *Irish* Coin; and she then raised the Ounce of Silver to *sixty Pence* or *five Shillings*, which brought every *Penny-weight* to the old Standard of

^h See *Camden's Remains*, Title *Money*. *Speed's Chron.* lib. 9. c. 24. *Stow's Annals* 5 Edit. p. 1094.

B 3 * three

* Queen *Elizabeth* also caused all the foreign Coin, within her Realm of *England*, to be brought to the Mint, and new coined. On which Occasion there was paid, 8,000, 10,000, 12,000, 16,000, 22,000 Pound of Silver Plate, and as much more in Pistoles and other Spanish Gold, weekly, for the Space of half a Year. See *Stow's Annals*, p. 1096, and *Camden*, as before.

three Pence in Value, and thus it continues to this Day, to our Benefit, and a Memorial of that great Prince's Wisdom.

See Coke on Littleton, fol. 294, b.
k See Davys's Reports, fol. 24.

Now from the Premises it is easy to collect, that the ancient current Silver Coin was the Penny, so called from the Saxon Word *Penyg* or *Penyg*,ⁱ and in *Latin*, as well as in Actions at Law, *Denarius*;^k a Word still in Use among the French and Italians, who call all Money *Deniers*, or *Danari*. So the Penny Sterling was the Measurement of all other our *English* Silver Coins; thus the *Groat* contained four Pennies Sterling, and the *Half-Groat*, two Pennies Sterling; the *Shilling*, twelve Pennies Sterling; the *Half-Penny*, half a Sterling Penny; and the *Farthing*, the fourth Part of a Sterling Penny.

And now to conclude the whole, observe, That our Accounts of Money have always been kept in *Pounds*, *Shillings*, *Pence*, and *Farthings*; and though the *Weight* of these have been frequently altered, and the *Fineness* sometimes debased, yet they have always borne the same Proportion one to the other, as they do at this Time. There never was any such Piece coined as a *Pound*; but it was so called as containing *twenty Shillings*, or 240 Penny-weights, or 12 Ounces Troy Weight. Nor was there such a Coin as a *Shilling*, till the 19 *Henry VII.* All which will better appear from the following Tables, Catalogues, and Faces of such Coins, as we have been able to find.

A TABLE

A Table expressing the true Values and Weights of the Silver Coin, according to the Account of the Mint in the Tower of LONDON.

	s.	d.	dwt.	grs.	Mites	Droits	Perits	Blanks
Pieces of	5	0	19	8	10	8	—	—
	2	6	9	16	5	4	—	—
	1	0	3	20	18	1	10	—
	—	6	1	22	9	—	15	—
	—	2	—	15	9	16	5	—
	—	1	—	7	14	20	2	12
	—	1/2	—	3	17	10	1	6

Note, This Table is set forth in an Ordinance of Parliament, passed 17 July, 1649.

A Table shewing, at one View, the several Alterations before mentioned, which have been made from Time to Time, in the Weight and Fineness of our Silver Coins.

Years	Money by Tale in a lb. wt. Troy		Fine Silver in a Pound Weight		Alloy in a Pound Weight	
	s.	d.	oz.	dwt.	oz.	dwt.
From the Conquest to the Reign of Edward III.	20	—	11	2	—	18
20 Edward III.	22	6	11	2	—	18
27	25	—	11	2	—	18
9 Henry V.	30	—	11	2	—	18
1 Henry VI.	37	6	11	2	—	18
4	30	—	11	2	—	18
39	37	6	11	2	—	18
1 Henry VIII.	45	—	11	2	—	18
34	48	—	10	—	2	—
36	48	—	6	—	6	—
37	48	—	4	—	8	—
3 Edward VI.	72	—	6	—	6	—
5	72	—	3	—	9	—
6	60	—	11	1	—	19
1 Mary I.	60	—	11	—	1	—
2 Elizabeth	60	—	11	2	—	18
43	62	—	11	8	—	18

A

T A B L E

O F T H E

S I L V E R C O I N S

O F T H E

K i n g s o f E n g l a n d ,

Which have been *Current* in the Kingdom of *England*; from the *Conquest* to the Reign of King *George I.*

FROM the *Conquest* it does not appear that the *Silver Coins* had any other Name or Value, than a *Penny* or *Sterling*, till 25 *Edward III.* who coined

* So called because they were the *greatest* or *grossest* Money *eben* in Use.

- Edward III.* Pennies
Grosses* or Groats
Half Groats
- Richard II.* Groats
Half Groats
Sterlings
Half Sterlings
- Henry IV.* The same. In this Reign it was enacted, That a third Part of the Bullion should be coined in *Half-Pence* and *Farthings*
- Henry V.* The same. After the Battle of *Agincourt* he coined *Blanks*, or white Pieces, rated *eight Pence*, or two Groats
- Henry VI.* The same. He was the first that coined *Brass Money* in *Ireland*.
Edward

- Edward IV.* Groats
Three Pences, in the 18th Year of his Reign
Two Pences
Pennies
- Edward V.* Groats
Pennies
- Richard III.* Groats. *N. B.* This King's is the most rare of all other Coins
- Henry VII.* To the former Coins added the *Shilling*, which weighed one third more than ours at this Time.
[*Anno 20.*]
- Henry VIII.* Crown Pieces, one of which is now preserved by the Earl of *Pembroke*
Testoons or Shillings
Groats
Half Groats
Sterlings
Half Pence
Farthings
- Edward VI.* Crowns
Half Crowns
Testoons or Shillings
Six Pences
Groats
Three Pences
- Q. Mary I.* Shillings
Six Pences
Groats
- Q. Elizabeth* Crowns
Half Crowns
Shillings
Six Pences
Groats
Three Pences
Two Pences
Pennies
- James I.* Crowns
Half Crowns
Shillings
Six Pences
Two Pences
Pence
Half Pence

Charles

A Table of the Silver COINS.

Charles I. The same. And after his Troubles began, he coined Groats, Three Pences, and other various Kinds of Money, which the Distraction of the Times and his urgent Necessities invented. *N. B.* This King's Coin appears with the most Variety.

After the 30th of *January*, 1648, the Parliament agreed upon a new Sort of Coin, by the Name of *Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings,* and *Six-Pences*, with this Inscription, *The Common-wealth of England*; on the Reverse, *God with us. Two Pences, Pennies, Half-Pennies*, with no Inscription, only the initial Figures. Their Sixpence in 1651, was the first milled Money in *England*. *Oliver*, usurping the Government, coined the first *English* Crown Piece milled, with an Inscription on the Rim, inscribed *Olivar, D. G. Ang. Scot. Hib. &c. PRO.* on the Reverse, *Pax Quæritur Bello*: a half Crown and a Shilling also milled.

Charles II. Crowns } *N. B.* In this Reign private Persons were indulged with a Liberty they had obtained in 1653 of coining their own Pennies, Half-Pence, and Farthings, till *An. 1672*, when the King's Copper Half Pence and Farthings took Place.

Half Crowns }
Shillings }
Six Pences }
Groats }
Three Pences }
Two Pences }
Pennies }

James II. The same. *N. B.* He coined Tin Farthings and Half Pence.

William III. } The same. He found the Coin so diminished, that Half a Crown would scarce weigh a Shilling, and so effectually cured and removed that Abuse, that we have enjoyed good Coin ever since.

and *Mary II.* }

Q. Anne The same

A

A
T A B L E
OF THE
G O L D C O I N S.
OF THE
Kings of *England*.

Edward III. Noble
Half Noble
Quarter Noble. *N. B.* His Son Prince *Edward* coined Gold in *Aquitaine*

Richard II. The same
Henry IV. The same
Henry V. Noble
Half Noble
Quarter Noble
Salute [coined in *France*]

Henry IV. Noble
Half Noble
Quarter Noble
Salute
Half Salute. These two last were coined in *France*

Edward IV. Spurr Royal
Half Spurr Royal
Angel. This first coined *Anno 1465*
Half Angel

Richard III. Spurr Royal
Angel
Half Angel

Henry VII. Quadruple Rose Noble
Double Rose Noble
Spur Royal
Angel
Half Angel

Henry

A Table of the Gold COINS.

Henry VIII. Double Rose Noble
 Spurr Royal
 Sovereign, (*viz.*) on his Throne
 Half Sovereign
 George Noble
 Angel
 Half Angel
 Quarter Angel
 Crown with the Rose, H. R.
 Half Crown with the Rose, H. R.
 Crowns with H.I. H.K. and H.A. on the Reverse

Edward VI. Double Rose Noble
 Spurr Royal
 Sovereign
 Half Sovereign
 Angel
 Half Angel
 Broad Piece with his Demi Effigies in Armour
 Half Broad Piece, ditto
 Ten Shilling Piece with the Crown on his Head
 Half 10s. or Crown Piece, ditto
 Quarter or Half Crown, ditto
 Ten Shilling Piece, exhibiting him bare-headed
 Half 10s. or Crown, ditto
 Quarter or Half Crown, ditto
 Ten Shilling Piece, bare-headed, with the Rose instead of the King's Arms on the Reverse.

Q. Mary I. Double Rose Noble, 1553
 Spurr Royal, 1553
 Angel
 Half Angel

Philip and } Angel
 Mary I. } Half Angel
 Crown, with *Mundi salus unica*

Q. Elizabeth Double Rose Noble
 Spurr Royal
 Broad Piece
 Half Broad Piece
 Quarter Broad Piece
 Half Quarter Broad Piece

Q. Elizabeth

A Table of the Gold COINS.

Q. Elizabeth Half Broad Piece and Quarter neatly wrought and milled. [Those grained or indented on the Edges are rare.]
 Angel
 Half Angel
 Quarter Angel

James I. Double Rose Noble
 Spurr Royal
 Sovereign or 30s. Piece
 Half Sovereign or 15s. Piece
 Scepter and Globe Piece, or 28s. with *Rex Angliæ & Scotiæ*
 Half of the same
 Scepter and Globe, or 25s. Piece
 Half Scepter, or 12s. 6d. Piece
 Quarter of the same
 Half Quarter of the same
 Broad or 20s. Piece, Head Laureated
 Half or 10s. Piece, Head Laureated
 Quarter of the same, or 5s. Piece
 Angel
 Half Angel,
 Crown, called the Thistle Crown

Charles I. Spurr Royal
 Broad, or 20s. Piece
 Half or 10s. Piece
 Quarter or 5s. Piece. Of these there are three particular Sorts, *viz.* with the Ruff plain, and smart Ruff with the Garter Robes, and Broad band, of 20s. 10s. and 5s.
 Angel. In his Troubles he coined 3l. or 3 Broads with the Sword and Laurel Branch; and also 20s. or single Broads and Half Broads, or 10s. Pieces of the same. In Scotland he coined a Broad Piece with the Scepter and Globe of 25s.

Commonwealth Broad or 20s. Pieces
 Half
 Quarter

Oliver Twenty Shilling Piece milled, excellently done by *Symonds*, 1656.

Charles II.

A Table of the Gold COINS.

Charles II. Broad or 20*s.* Piece with the small
 Crown. The Mint Mark
 Ten Shilling
 Five Shilling Piece, ditto
 Broad Piece milled of 20*s.* by *Symonds,*
An. 1662
 Half and
 Quarter of the same. He was the
 first that coined 5 Pound or 5 Gui-
 nea Pieces, Double or 2 Guineas
 Guineas, and Half Guineas milled

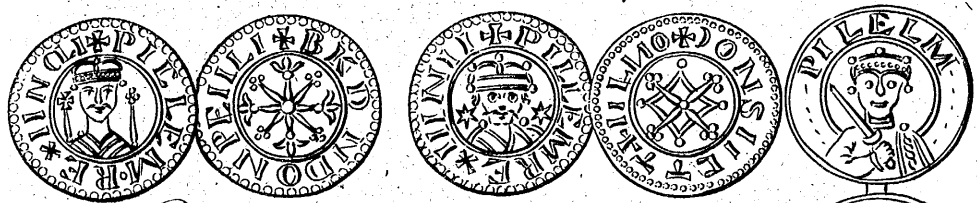
James II. Five Guineas
 Double Guineas
 Guineas
 Half Guineas

William III. }
 and *Mary II.* } The same
Q. Anne } The same



English Silver Coins Plate I.

William, the I. The Conqueror.



William II.



Henry I.



Stephen.



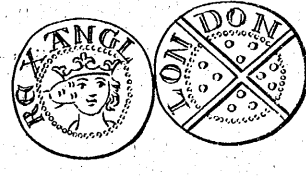
Henry II.



H. II.



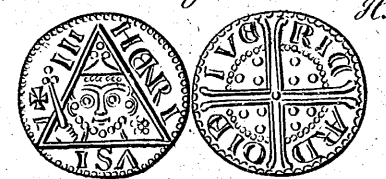
Richard I.



John.



Henry III.



Je. III.



Edward I.



Ed.



Ed.



Plate II.

Edward III. Penny.



E. III. Groat.



Richard II. Penny.



Henry IV. Groat.



Half Penny.



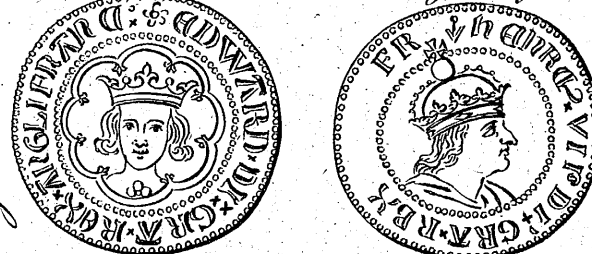
Henry V. Groat.



H. VI. Groat.



Henry VII. Groat.



R. III. Groat.



misplaced

Plate III.

Henry VIII. Testoon. Broadfaced Shilling.



See James. Edward VI. Shilling.

30



Crown E. II.

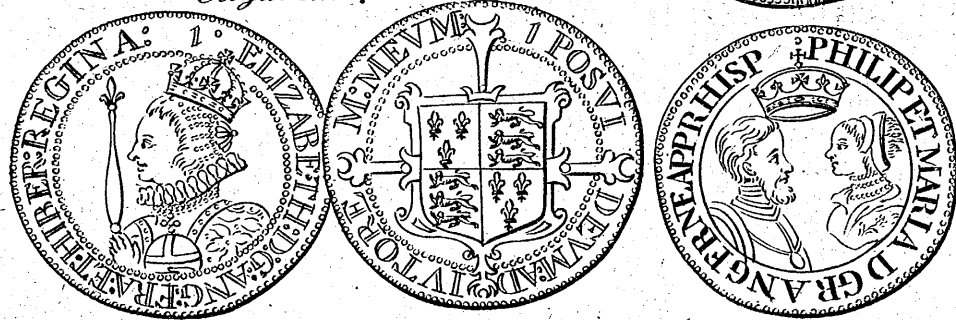


Mary I. Shilling.

hh



Elizabeth. Crown.



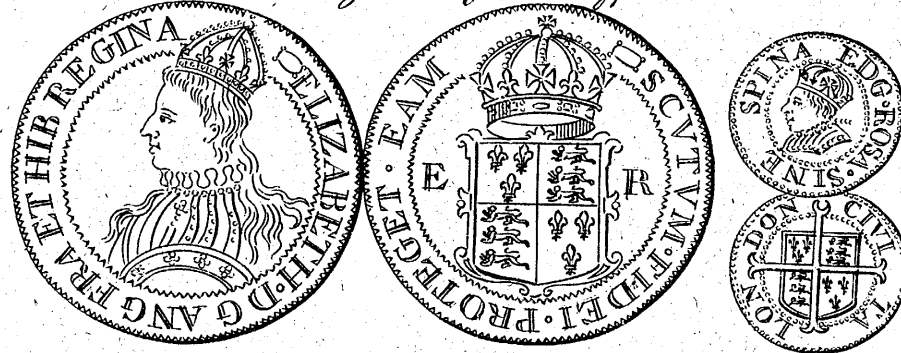
Ed. II. Shilling.



Philip & Mary's Shilling.

Plate IV.

2. Eliz. Sovereign (in Gold) misplaced



2. Eliz. and Henry

2. Elizabeths. Crown.



James II Penny



2. Eliz. Great



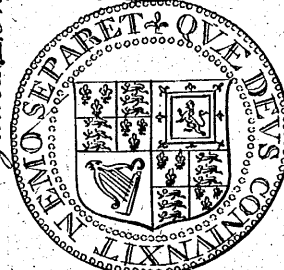
Charles I. Shilling



Charles I. Shilling



Charles I. Shilling



Charles I. Great

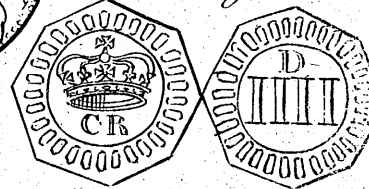
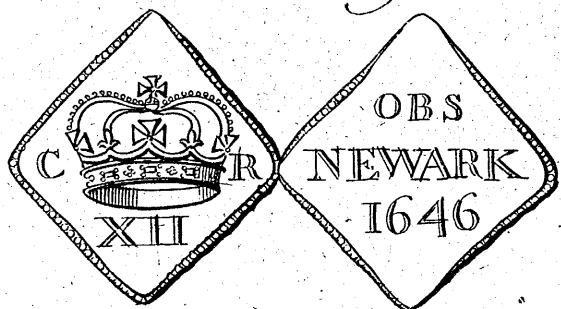
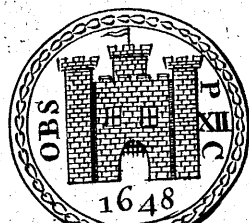


Plate.V.

K. Charles I. Shilling.



K. Charles I. Shilling.



Coin'd at Pontefract.

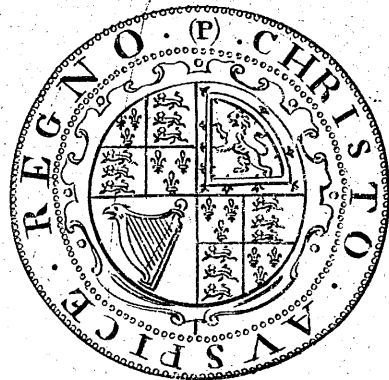
Oliver's Shilling.



misplaced



K. Charles I. Crown.

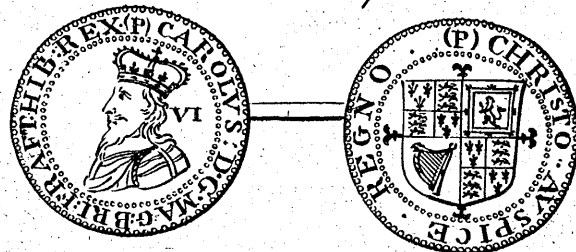


K. Charles I. half-Crown.

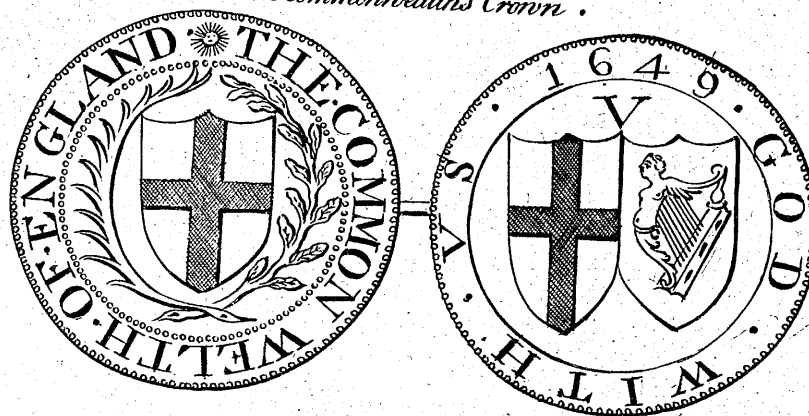


Plate.VI.

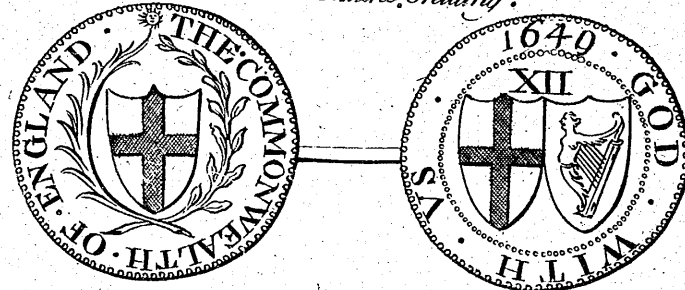
K. Charles I. Sixpence.



The Commonwealth's Crown.



Commonwealth's Shilling.



Commonwealth's Sixpence.

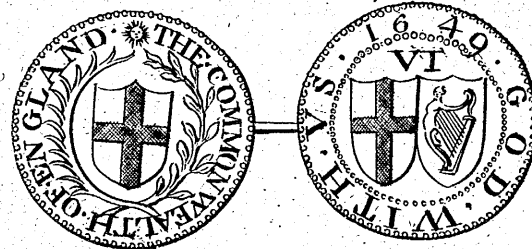
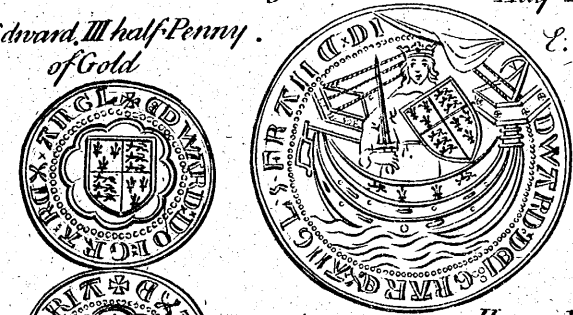


Plate VII.

English Gold Coins.
Half Noble.

Edward III half Penny of Gold



£. 3.



Henry V Noble.



Richard II half Penny of Gold



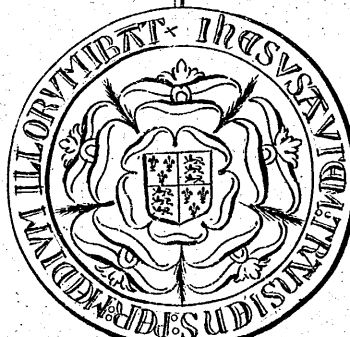
Henry VI Rose Noble or Ryal.



Henry V Salute.



Henry VI Angel.



See Selden's Table Talk. Gold. p. 68.
Lake 4. 30.

Plate VIII.

Henry VII Sovereign.



Crown of Gold Hen. VIII.



Henry VIII Angel.



Henry VIII Sovereign.



Edward VI Noble.

Henry VIII Noble.



See plate 4.

Plate XI.

K. James I. Spur Royal.



K. James I. Angel.



Val. XI. Shil.

James I. double Brit. Crown.



James I. Lavrel.



James I. Angel.



Val. X. Shil.

Charles I. Rose Royal.



Jas. I. Brit. Crown.



James I. v. S. Lavrel.

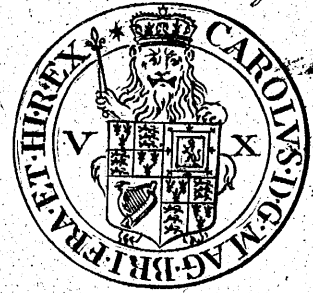


Plate XII.

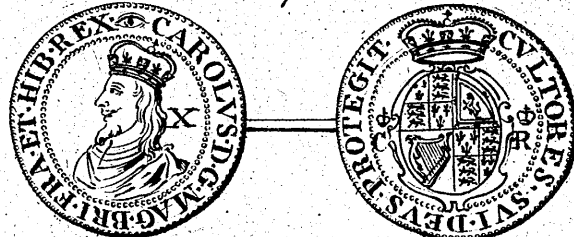
K. Char. I. Unite



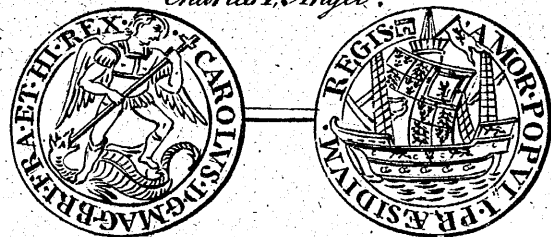
Char. I. Spur Royal



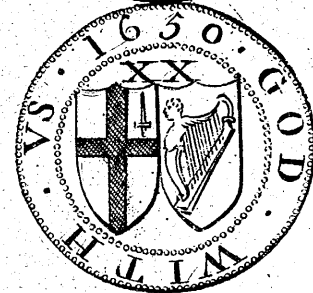
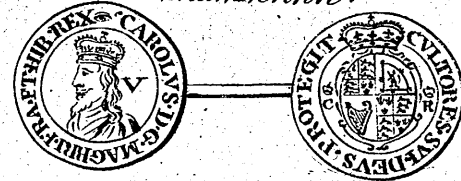
K. Char. I. half Unite



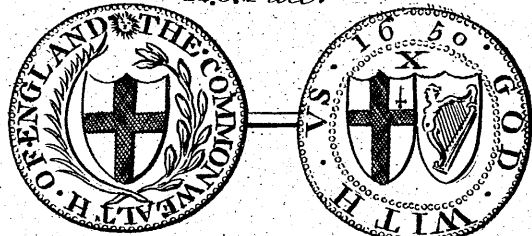
Charles I. Angel.



K. Char. I. Crown.



X. s. Piece.



V. s. Piece.



Plate IX.

2. Elizabeths. Rose Royal.



2. Eliza. Sovereign.



2. Eliz. half Sovereign.



2. Eliz. Angel.



2. Eliz. Spur Royal.



Plate X.

James. I. Rose Royal of 33 Shil.



James. I. Rose Royal of 30 Shil.



K James. I. Unite.



Val.

James. I. Lavrel.



Val.

James. I. Spur Royal.



20. s.



0158

