# The Collection of an English Doctor part 3

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# Arranged in order of Mint within each reign and type:

Henry II (1154-89)

Tealby Coinage (1158-80)





#### GM24318 - Carlisle

Henry II (1154-89), silver "Tealby" Penny, Type D3 (c.1167-70), Carlisle Mint, moneyer William, facing crowned head with hand holding sceptre to edge, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left, hENRI REX A, rev. short voided cross pattee, small cross pattee saltire in each angle, +WILLAM. ON. CAR., weight 1.84g (BMC 219A this coin; N.959; S.1340). Toned, a little crimped around rim, one light crease on obverse, hairline scratch on reverse, a little weak in parts though with a decent portrait, a bold to good very fine and a rare issue.

#### f750

The legend reads "Henry King of the English" on the obverse and "William of Carlisle" on the reverse. The obverse die has a die link to the Newcastle Mint.

The cross and crosslets type coinage of King Henry II is more often called "Tealby" because of the enourmous find of a hoard of this coinage in late 1807 which amounted to over 5,700 pieces. They were found at Bayons Manor farm near Tealby in Lincolnshire, and the first report was written in the Stamford Mercury of the 6th November 1807. From this hoard alone, 17 new mint towns for the coinage were added to what was known as of 1807, however only some 600 + pieces were saved for the national and other important private collections with 5,127 pieces deemed unworthy and sent to be melted at the Tower of London. The first Plantagenet King of England Henry Curtmantle, as he was also known was the son of Matilda Empress and Count Geoffrey V of Anjou born on the 5th March 1133, ruled England from 19th December 1154 to 6th July 1189. He was made Duke of Normandy age 17 in 1150 by King Louis VII of France, and became Count of Anjou and Maine a year later upon the death of his Father. He married Eleanor of Aquitaine making him Duke of that region in 1152 after her marriage to Louis VIII had been annulled. He later also became Count of Nantes by a treaty in 1158 meaning that before even the age of 40 he was in control of a great swarth of land stretching from parts of Wales and eastern Ireland across to the western part of France later called the Angevin Empire. At times during his reign he also partially controlled Scotland and the Duchy of Britanny. He became King of England after King Stephen agreed to a peace treaty in the light of Henry's military expedition of 1153 meaning that he would inherit the kingdom on Stephen's death which duly happened the year after. After the turmoil of the previous reign Henry successfully restored Royal administration and built the kingdom back up to be similar to what it had been under his grandfather Henry I with a hegemony over Wales as well as control of lands in Anjou, Maine and Touraine. However his attempts to forge a relationship with the church resulted in a conflict with former ally and Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Becket through the 1160s until Becket's infamous murder by knights in the sanctity of Canterbury Cathedral in 1170. He also faced a "cold war" conflict with King Louis VII of France for several decades having expanded his empire at Louis' expense.

Henry produced eight children with Eleanor, five sons and three daughters. His second son Henry was made co-ruler with his Father and was known as Henry the Young King but would pre-decease his Father by six years, the eldest son William who was the ninth Count of Poitier had died at the age of 3. Henry the Young King did rebel against his Father over tensions of inheritance and was supported by younger brothers Richard (later the Lion Heart) and Geoffrey as well as their mother Eleanor. The rebel alliance was supported by France under King Louis and later his son Philip II, Scotland, Brittany, Flanders and Boulogne and the Great Revolt of 1173-74 was only silenced by King Henry's swift military action spearheaded by talented local commanders. The revolt arose again a decade later in 1183 which culminated in the death of Henry the Young King at the age of 28. Meanwhile the Norman invasion of Ireland from 1169 until 1177 resulted in King Henry declaring his son John, later King, as Lord of Ireland and claiming all lands though his Norman knights there had to continue to gradually fight and physically adopt the territory as part of the Angevin Empire.

A final rebellion in 1189 caused by Richard's fears that John would be made the next King rather than the proper succession of himself as the elder surviving brother, led to King Henry being defeated by Richard and Philip II and retreating to Chinon Castle suffering from a bleeding ulcer where he died and was succeeded by Richard.

Some sixty miles west of Newcastle, the City of Carlisle on the River Eden was devastated by the Danes in 875 and in ruins until 1092 when William II fortified it by building a castle. The silver and lead mines on nearby Alston Moor were used to supply the mint with metal during the twelfth century and a Bishopric was established in 1133. David of Scotland seized the town on the accession of Stephen but later in the Peace of Durham, was confirmed to his son Henry. In 1139 the town was ceded with his Earldom of Northumbria to the Scottish crown and not restored to the English till 1157. Minting activity occurs from Henry I to Henry III with issues of David of Scotland and Henry of Northumbria.

The relatively recently published book "The Metal in Britain's Coins" by Dr Graham Birch and published by Spink has a chapter devoted to the sources of medieval silver coinage, and one of the few issues traceable to silver mined locally in England, is the penny coinage of the Carlisle Mint from the later Norman reigns of Henry I and Stephen to that of Henry II and Richard I. Henry I visited Carlisle in 1122 and was impressed by the minting potential first establishing a mint there having commissioned extra defences, and a rental from the Burgesses of £5 a year is recorded to the King from 1125 onward. This fee had jumped to £45 per annum by 1130 and then to £500 by 1133 clearly showing the success from a discovery of a new vein of silver near Cross Fell in the Silver Beck-Minersdale region. The powerful Erembald family from Flanders soon arrived to become involved in the minting activity, and three generations over a fifty-year period dominated the moneying of coinage in this region continuing through the Anarchy period in the reign of King Stephen. Stability returned with the advent of the reign of Henry II and in 1158 Henry reorganised the royalty payments system taking away the miners rights to silver giving them only a revenue stream from the lead by products. Henry offered them the chance to mint as well as mine giving the opportunity for integrated business, that was first taken up by William Fitzerembald. Henry also authorised a new mint to open at Newcastle and William operated at both locations on a combined rental of £100 a year. An auction process of the rights to mint and mine occurred on an annual basis, and though Fitzerembald was usually the winning bidder against all comers at ever higher levels, he sometimes failed to meet the rental targets, accruing an eventual debt of some £2,100. The activity certainly boosted the economy of this northern area and Dr Birch estimates that the mines accounted for about 1% of the national gross domestic product of England at this time. William Fitzerembald did lose the rental for 1180-81, and again in 1184-85 when it was run by custodians with more proper accounting passing to Alanus Monetarius – Alain as we have here on this coin, who either alone or with partners ran the mint and mines till 1198 at lower rent levels than his predecessor and met his targets. He perhaps also operated at Durham. For further detailed reading it is advised to consult Dr Birch's learned publication. Provenance:

Ex Derek F. Allen Collection gifted to F. Elmore-Jones.

Ex F. Elmore-Jones, Norman and Plantagenet part one, Glendining, 13<sup>th</sup> April 1983, lot 1131. With his tickets. Ex John Mattinson Collection of Carlisle Mint, part I, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 164, 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019, lot 2235. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM24319 Newcastle**

£675

**Henry II (1154-89),** silver "Tealby" Penny, Type C2 (c.1163-67), Newcastle Mint, moneyer William, facing crowned head with hand holding sceptre to edge, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left, hENRI. R., *rev.* short voided cross pattee, small cross pattee saltire in each angle, +WILAOM. ON. NE[W], weight 1.49g (N.957; S.1339). *Toned, upper legend of obverse weakly struck as well as corresponding part of reverse, otherwise a bold very fine.* 

The legend reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "William of Newcastle" on the reverse.

The relatively recently published book "The Metal in Britain's Coins" by Dr Graham Birch and published by Spink has a chapter devoted to the sources of medieval silver coinage, and one of the few issues traceable to silver mined locally in England, is the penny coinage of the Newcastle Mint. With the advent of the reign of Henry II and in 1158 Henry reorganised the royalty payments system taking away the miners rights to silver giving them only a revenue stream from the lead by products. Henry offered them the chance to mint as well as mine giving the opportunity for integrated business, that was first taken up by William Fitzerembald. Henry authorised a new mint to open at Newcastle and William operated at both Carlisle and Newcastle on a combined rental of £100 a year. An auction process of the rights to mint and mine occurred on an annual basis, and though Fitzerembald was usually the winning bidder against all comers at ever higher levels, he sometimes failed to meet the rental targets, accruing an eventual debt of some £2,100. The activity certainly boosted the economy of this northern area and Dr Birch estimates that the mines accounted for about 1% of the national gross domestic product of England at this time. William Fitzerembald did lose the rental for 1180-81, and again in 1184-85 when it was run by custodians with more proper accounting passing to Alanus Monetarius who either alone or

with partners ran the mint and mines till 1198 at lower rent levels than his predecessor and met his targets. He perhaps also operated at Durham. For further detailed reading it is advised to consult Dr Birch's learned publication. Provenance:

Ex Dr John Tooze Collection, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 163, 18<sup>th</sup> September 2019, lot 1093. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24320 Winchester**

**Henry II (1154-89),** silver "Tealby" Penny, Type C2 (c.1163-67), Winchester Mint, moneyer Osbert, facing crowned head with hand holding sceptre to edge, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left, hENRI. RE, *rev.* short voided cross pattee, small cross pattee saltire in each angle, [+OSBE]T. ON. P[INC], weight 1.41g (N.953; S.1339). *Toned, irregular in shape with flat or off flan areas to legend, slight die clash on obverse otherwise very fine*. **£295** The legend reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Osbert of Winchester" on the reverse.

The City of Winchester on the River Itchen in Hampshire was the Capital of the West Saxon Kingdom and seat of their bishop and mentioned in the Burghal Hidage. The Royal Treasury was here with coinage perhaps struck here as early as the reign of Beorhtric, the first time the mint name appears is on a Penny of Alfred the Great. The town was stormed by Danes in 860 and submitted without resisting to Swein in 1013. Henry of Blois was Bishop of Winchester in the reign of Stephen and the town visited by Matilda proclaimed as "Lady and Queen of England" in 1141, though she later had to flee as it was burnt. Later King John was driven from Winchester in 1216. Minting activity occurs from the reign of Alfred the Great, Aethelstan and then Eadwig to Henry III.

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 191, 4th May 2021, lot 181.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Short Cross Coinage (1180-1247)



#### **GM24321** Carlisle

**Henry II (1154-89),** silver short cross Penny, class 1b (1180-89), Carlisle Mint, moneyer Alain, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left, hENRICVS. R E X, *rev.* short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +ALAIN. ON. CARD, weight 1.33g (Mass 331 *this coin;* N.963; S.1344). *Toned, a little weak in parts otherwise a bold very fine with a great provenance.* 

#### £875

The legend reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Alain of Carlisle" on the reverse.

Some sixty miles west of Newcastle, the City of Carlisle on the River Eden was devastated by the Danes in 875 and in ruins until 1092 when William II fortified it by building a castle. The silver and lead mines on nearby Alston Moor were used to supply the mint with metal during the twelfth century and a Bishopric was established in 1133. David of Scotland seized the town on the accession of Stephen but later in the Peace of Durham, was confirmed to his son Henry. In 1139 the town was ceded with his Earldom of Northumbria to the Scottish crown and not restored to the English till 1157. Minting activity occurs from Henry I to Henry III with issues of David of Scotland and Henry of Northumbria.

The relatively recently published book "The Metal in Britain's Coins" by Dr Graham Birch and published by Spink has a chapter devoted to the sources of medieval silver coinage, and one of the few issues traceable to silver mined locally in England, is the penny coinage of the Carlisle Mint from the later Norman reigns of Henry I and Stephen to that of Henry II and Richard I. Henry I visited Carlisle in 1122 and was impressed by the minting potential first establishing a mint there having commissioned extra defences, and a rental from the Burgesses of £5 a year is recorded to the King from 1125 onward. This fee had jumped to £45 per annum by 1130 and then to £500 by 1133 clearly showing the success from a discovery of a new vein of silver near Cross Fell in the Silver Beck-Minersdale region. The powerful Erembald family from

Flanders soon arrived to become involved in the minting activity, and three generations over a fifty-year period dominated the moneying of coinage in this region continuing through the Anarchy period in the reign of King Stephen. Stability returned with the advent of the reign of Henry II and in 1158 Henry reorganised the royalty payments system taking away the miners rights to silver giving them only a revenue stream from the lead by products. Henry offered them the chance to mint as well as mine giving the opportunity for integrated business, that was first taken up by William Fitzerembald. Henry also authorised a new mint to open at Newcastle and William operated at both locations on a combined rental of £100 a year. An auction process of the rights to mint and mine occurred on an annual basis, and though Fitzerembald was usually the winning bidder against all comers at ever higher levels, he sometimes failed to meet the rental targets, accruing an eventual debt of some £2,100. The activity certainly boosted the economy of this northern area and Dr Birch estimates that the mines accounted for about 1% of the national gross domestic product of England at this time. William Fitzerembald did lose the rental for 1180-81, and again in 1184-85 when it was run by custodians with more proper accounting passing to Alanus Monetarius – Alain as we have here on this coin, who either alone or with partners ran the mint and mines till 1198 at lower rent levels than his predecessor and met his targets. He perhaps also operated at Durham. For further detailed reading it is advised to consult Dr Birch's learned publication.

Provenance:

Ex H. A. Parsons, part II, Glendining, 11-13th May 1954, lot 264 part.

Ex Gordon V. Doubleday, Glendining, 8th June 1988, lot 969 part.

Ex Jeffrey P. Mass, part IV, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 73A, 14th March 2007, lot 1217.

Ex Andrew Wayne, Classical Numismatic Group, mailbid sale 90, 23rd May 2012, lot 2446.

Ex John Mattinson Collection of Carlisle Mint, part I, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 164, 9th October 2019, lot 2243.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



### GM24322 London

Henry II (1154-89), silver short cross Penny, class 1b (1180-89), London Mint, moneyer Osber, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left, hENRICVS R EX, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +OSBER. ON. LVNDE, weight 1.31g (Mass 289; N.963; S.1344). Toned, a little weakly struck at centre of obverse and in one part of legend, otherwise very fine, reverse stronger. £295

The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Osbert of London" on the reverse.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

#### Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24323 Wilton

**Henry II (1154-89),** silver short cross Penny, class 1b (1180-89), Wilton Mint, moneyer Osber, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left, hENRICVS. R EX, *rev.* short voided cross pommee,

small cross pommee in each angle, +OSBER. ON. WILT, weight 1.47g (Mass 480; N.963; S.1344). *Toned, well centred, weak in parts, otherwise a bold very fine.* **£375** 

The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Osbert of Wilton" on the reverse.

Wilton beside the River Nadder and Wylye situated north-west of Salisbury is in the Bughal Hidage and Alfred the Great was defeated here in 871. The town was burnt by Swein in 1003 when the mint was moved to Salisbury, with moneyers only returning later from circa 1020. Later the Empress Matilda spent Easter of 1141 here and Stephen suffered a defeat here in 1143. Minting activity occurs from the reign of Edgar until Henry II and then for Henry III. Provenance:

With old collector's ticket stating coin was bought from "B" presumably Baldwin for £6 in "67" for 1967. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



### **GM24324 Worcester**

**Henry II (1154-89),** silver short cross Penny, class 1b (1180-89), Worcester Mint, moneyer Godwine, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left, hENRICVS. R E X, *rev.* short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +GODPINE. ON. WIRI, weight 1.46g (Mass 526 *this coin;* N.963; S.1344). *Toned, some verdigris on reverse, weak in parts, otherwise about very fine.* 

#### £375

Provenance:

The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Godwine of Worcester" on the reverse. Worcester on the left bank of the River Severn is 22 miles from Hereford and was fortified in the reign of Alfred against the Danes on request of the bishop. Eadgar gave the bishopric in 959 to Dunstan and was later held jointly with the See of York by St Oswald (972-1016) as well as others. The town was burnt in 1041 on the order of Harthacanute as two Danegeld collectors had been killed there. The town endured an earthquake in 1049 and was later destroyed by fire in 1113 and again in 1133. The town was burnt and plundered in 1139 and again in 1150. Minting activity occurs from Aethelred II to Harold I and then from Edward the Confessor until Richard I.

Ex Mark P. Senior, Numismatist, 1995

Ex Jeffrey P Mass Collection, SCBI 56:526, part I, Dix Noonan Webb, 17th March 2004, lot 110.

# Richard I (1189-99)



# **GM24325** Carlisle

Richard I (1189-99), silver short cross Penny, class 4a (c.1194-c.1200), in the name of his Father, Carlisle Mint, moneyer Alain, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left, hENRICVS R E X, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +ALaIN. ON. CARD, note lower case A in moneyer name, weight 1.46g (BNJ XLIX, Allen dies 425/425 and pl. vii, 40, this coin; cf.Mass 954; N.968/1; S.1348A). Toned, well struck and centred, very fine and very rare. £1,150

All of the coins dating to the reign of Richard I by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of King John who succeeds him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Alain of Carlisle" on the reverse.

The third son of King Henry II, Richard was born on 8<sup>th</sup> September 1157 and with his elder brothers pre-deceasing him, and after a final rebellion against his Father in 1189, shortly after which the King died probably from complications of an ulcer, Richard inherited the Angevin Empire. He was also Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine and Gascony, Lord of Cyprus and Count of Poitiers, Anjou, Maine and Nantes, and additionally at varied times Overlord of Brittany. He became known as Richard Couer De Lion, in English "Richard the Lionheart" due to his great reputation as a military leader having commanded his own army as young as age 16. He was successful in putting down rebellions in parts of his own kingdoms and was an

important Christian Commander in the Third Crusade leading the campaign after Philip II of France had departed. He achieved considerable victories against Muslim counterpart Saladin, finalised a peace treaty by 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1192 and ended the campaign without retaking Jerusalem, perhaps partly due to falling ill from arnaldia leaving on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1192 intending to return to England.

Richard lived most of his adult life when home in the Duchy of Aquitaine where his coinage actually carries his name. He may have spent as little as six months actually in England in the decade long reign, and this goes some way toward explaining why his English coinage continues in the name of his Father, and that perhaps he saw the revenues generated by England as something merely to fund and support his armies and military campaigns which were numerous. Richard was captured shortly before Christmas 1192 near Vienna by Leopold of Austria having never made it back to England after being shipwrecked, and was kept prisoner at Durnstein Castle which contravened public law leading to Leopold's excommunication by Pope Celestine III. Subsequently on 28th March 1193 Richard was handed over to Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI at Speyer who imprisoned him in Trifels Castle as he felt aggrieved by lack of prior Plantagenet support. Pope Celestine hesitated in excommunicating H.R.E. Henry VI and Richard ended up being kept in heavy chains whilst a 150,000 mark ransom was demanded which was up to three times the annual income of the English Crown. Eventually enough money was raised and delivered to Germany and Richard was released on 4th February 1194. In Richard's absence his brother John had revolted but was forgiven and named as heir in place of Richard's nephew Arthur, and at Winchester on 11th March 1194 King Richard was coronated for a second time to mark his release from captivity. He then began a reconquest of Normandy and concentrated a great deal of time, effort and resources over the next few years building one of the most expensive castles ever constructed 1196-98 Chateau Gaillard costing up to £20,000 (total expenditure on castles in England at this time was £7,000) with fortifications a century ahead of their time. Richard won several victories in France at this period causing Philip of France to flee and the adoption of the motto "Dieu et mon Droit" - literally "God and my Right" still used by monarchy today. However, whilst Richard was suppressing a revolt at Limousin by Viscount Aimar V of Limoges he was hit by a crossbow bolt in the shoulder on 26th March 1199 which turned gangrenous. Richard asked for the bowman to be brought to him, and it turned out to be a young boy (various names are chronicled for him) who claimed that Richard had previously killed his Father and two brothers. Richard chivalrously forgave the boy and set him free with 100 Shillings and then eventually succumbed to the gangrene on 6th April 1199. Richard married Berengaria of Navarre on 12th May 1191 she having made the journey with Richard's mother Eleanor of Aquitaine to catch him up on the advent of his Third Crusade culminating in her having to be rescued by Richard after running aground on a ship off Cyprus. Richard had to capture the island from Isaac Comnenus the ruler of Cyprus from 1184-91. They subsequently married and she was coronated as Queen of England on the same day by the Archbishop of Bordeaux at the Chapel of St George in Limassol. Berengaria never set foot in England whilst Richard was King though she may have visited after his death and she lived on childless until 23rd December 1230 and was said she was owed £4,000 by King John on his death in 1216 in pensions. Richard had one illegitimate son, Philip of Cognac (c.1180 – after 1201) from an unidentified mother. Richard's heart was buried at Rouen Cathedral, his entrails at Chalus where he died and the rest of his body at Fontevraud Abbey in Anjou.

Some sixty miles west of Newcastle, the City of Carlisle on the River Eden was devastated by the Danes in 875 and in ruins until 1092 when William II fortified it by building a castle. The silver and lead mines on nearby Alston Moor were used to supply the mint with metal during the twelfth century and a Bishopric was established in 1133. David of Scotland seized the town on the accession of Stephen but later in the Peace of Durham, was confirmed to his son Henry. In 1139 the town was ceded with his Earldom of Northumbria to the Scottish crown and not restored to the English till 1157. Minting activity occurs from Henry I to Henry III with issues of David of Scotland and Henry of Northumbria.

The relatively recently published book "The Metal in Britain's Coins" by Dr Graham Birch and published by Spink has a chapter devoted to the sources of medieval silver coinage, and one of the few issues traceable to silver mined locally in England, is the penny coinage of the Carlisle Mint from the later Norman reigns of Henry I and Stephen to that of Henry II and Richard I. Henry I visited Carlisle in 1122 and was impressed by the minting potential first establishing a mint there having commissioned extra defences, and a rental from the Burgesses of £5 a year is recorded to the King from 1125 onward. This fee had jumped to £45 per annum by 1130 and then to £500 by 1133 clearly showing the success from a discovery of a new vein of silver near Cross Fell in the Silver Beck-Minersdale region. The powerful Erembald family from Flanders soon arrived to become involved in the minting activity, and three generations over a fifty-year period dominated the moneying of coinage in this region continuing through the Anarchy period in the reign of King Stephen. Stability returned with the advent of the reign of Henry II and in 1158 Henry reorganised the royalty payments system taking away the miners rights to silver giving them only a revenue stream from the lead by products. Henry offered them the chance to mint as well as mine giving the opportunity for integrated business, that was first taken up by William Fitzerembald. Henry also authorised a new mint to open at Newcastle and William operated at both locations on a combined rental of £100 a year. An auction process of the rights to mint and mine occurred on an annual basis, and though Fitzerembald was usually the winning bidder against all comers at ever higher levels, he sometimes failed to meet the rental targets, accruing an eventual debt of some £2,100. The activity certainly boosted the economy of this northern area and Dr Birch estimates that the mines accounted for about 1% of the national gross domestic product of England at this time. William Fitzerembald did lose the rental for 1180-81, and again in 1184-85 when it was run by custodians with more proper accounting passing to Alanus Monetarius – Alain as we have here on this coin, who either alone or with partners ran the mint and mines till 1198 at lower rent levels than his predecessor and met his targets. He perhaps also operated at Durham. For further detailed reading it is advised to consult Dr Birch's learned publication.

#### Provenance:

Ex F. Elmore-Jones, Part II, Glendining, 10th April 1984, lot 1502.

Ex John Mattinson Collection of Carlisle Mint, part I, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 164, 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019, lot 2250. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

## **Anglo-Gallic Issue**



#### GM24326 Poitou

Anglo-Gallic, Richard I (1189-99), Duke of Aquitaine (1172-85), silver Denier, Poitou, cross pattee within beaded circle, Latin legend and outer beaded border surrounding, +RICARDVS REX, rev. three line inscription with beaded outer border, PIC / TAVIE / NSIS, unbarred Ns in legend, weight 0.99g (Elias 8; AGC 340A dies 1/a; S.8008). Toned, very fine / about very fine. £250

The Latin legends translate as "Richard, King" on the obverse and the Latin form of Poitou on the reverse.

The Anglo-Gallic silver coins are the only ones that feature Richard the Lionheart by name as his English issues are all under his Father's name.

Rather than being a city or town, Poitou is a province of west central France whose capital is Poitiers and ends on its western border as the Poitevin Marsh before the sea. It remained an Anglo-Gallic area until the conclusion of the Battle of Taillebourg in July 1242 part of the Saintonage War, when the province was lost to the French by the Plantagenet King Henry III ratified by the Treaty of Paris of 1259 annexing Normandy, Maine and Anjou.

Provenance:

Ex Monnaies d'Antan, France, Auction 21, 20th May 2017, lot 774.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24327 Shrewsbury**

**Richard I (1189-99),** silver short cross Penny, class IVb (c.1200-1204), in the name of his Father, Shrewsbury Mint, moneyer Ive, facing crowned bust with sceptre outside inner linear circle, legend commences upper left, hENRICVS R EX, *rev.* short voided cross pommee, cross pommee in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, +IVE. ON. SALOP, weight 1.25g (Mass 1140; N.968/2; S.1348C). *Toned with some flat spotting in striking, otherwise with a good portrait and clear mint name, good very fine for issue.* **£850** 

All of the coins dating to the reign of Richard I by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of King John who succeeds him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Ive of Shrewsbury" on the reverse.

The relatively recently published book "The Metal in Britain's Coins" by Dr Graham Birch and published by Spink has a chapter devoted to the sources of medieval silver coinage, and one of the few issues traceable to silver mined locally in England, is the penny coinage of the Shrewsbury Mint in the reign of Richard I as we have demonstrated herewith for sale. Pipe rolls survive from the mine at Carreghofa at Llanymynech Hill for the years 1193-96 and the Mint at Shrewsbury was set up to process the silver specifically into coin. A mint had previously operated at this location in the tenth century but closed at the time of the Norman invasion, with a brief reopening for the recoinage of long cross pennies in 1158-62 period. The Carreghofa operation was supervised by financier Joseph Aaron and was seen as a way to bolster the finances of Richard I overseen by Archbishop Hubert Walter. A total of £40 was allocated to Aaron to establish the mining operation, with £28 of this money used for security to protect the mine as it was located at the Welsh border. Shrewsbury Castle walls were repaired and 54 Shillings was paid to reopen the Mint. However, the output of the mine was seemingly not enough to make the operation economically viable and only six obverse and five reverse dies were used to strike the pennies, which are often crudely struck. At least the strengthening of the castle meant it could be used later as a bargaining chip in a negotiation with the Welsh warlord Gwenwynwyn who took possession in 1197.

#### Provenance:

Ex F. Elmore-Jones, Glendining, 10th April 1984, lot 1506.

Ex North York Moors Collection, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 159, 2rd July 2019, lot 486.

Ex Chislehurst Collection, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 179, 9th September 2020, lot 18.

# John (1199-1216)



## **GM24328 Bury St Edmunds**

John (1199-1216), silver short cross Penny, class 5b¹ (1205), in the name of his Father, Bury St Edmunds Mint, moneyer Fulke, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with flat top Rs, hENhICVS. h EX, with pellet waisted S and h type Rs, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +FVLKE. IIN. S.EDM, the K is improvised from a lower case h, pellet waisted S, weight 1.38g (Mass 1457; N 970; S 1351). Toned very fine, with some excess metal. £325
All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Fulke of St Edmundsbury" on the reverse.

The younger brother of Richard the Lionheart and at time estranged, John was pronounced heir to England on 11<sup>th</sup> March 1194, he being the youngest son of Henry II born on 24<sup>th</sup> December 1166 and at first nicknamed Lackland on the assumption he would never inherit much land. In contrast to this name and as Henry II's favourite son, John had been appointed Lord of Ireland in 1177 by the age of ten and given lands in England and on the Continent and later proclaimed King on Richard's death in 1199. John married twice but had multiple mistresses and illegitimate children. First he married Isabella Countess of Gloucester from 1189-99 ending in annulment, then Isabella Countess of Angouleme who was no older than 15 upon their marriage in 1200 who bore home five children from 1207-1215.

John called a conference of moneyers in 1205 which reformed the administration of the coinage and class 5 short cross pennies are thought to coincide with the results from this meeting, though the coins continue to be still in the name of his Father Henry.

Otherwise during this reign, King Philip II of France agreed to recognise John's possession of Angevin lands at the peace Treaty of Le Goulet in 1200. War again broke out with France in 1202 and though John achieved early victories, the empire in northern France collapsed by 1204 due to shortages of supplies and because of his treatment of his Nobles in that area. He tried to regain these lands for the next decade, was excommunicated after an argument by Pope Innocent III in 1209 not resolved until 1213, and eventually suffered defeat by Philip at the Battle of Bouvines in 1214. Upon return to England he faced rebellion from multiple nobles and barons leading to the Magna Carta peace treaty of 1215, from which neither side really complied leading to more civil unrest and a stalemate. John died of dysentery in 1216 after campaigning in the east of England and famously losing much of his baggage train and treasure in the flooding marshes and quick sands of the Wash in East Anglia, he died within a week or two of this happening by the 19<sup>th</sup> October 1216 with his body carried south west for interment at Worcester Cathedral. In the aftermath his nine year old son was proclaimed King Henry III under the protector-ship of William Marshall who resuscitated the terms of the Magna Carta in edited form from 1217 as the basis for government in the future.

Situated on the River Lark some 27 miles north west of Ipswich the original settlement was called Beadericeworth until early in the 11<sup>th</sup> Century with a monastery flourishing there and later an abbey possibly invested by Canute. The influence of the Abbot of Bury was already established by the time of Edward the Confessor granting him the "Honour of St Edmund" and a franchise to mint coins. The rights continued to be recognised by succeeding kings until closure of the Mint at the time of Edward III with the town then called St Edmundsbury until more recent times.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM24329 Canterbury**

**John (1199-1216),** silver short cross Penny, class 5b<sup>2</sup> (1205-1207), in the name of his Father, Canterbury Mint, moneyer Johan, facing crowned head with linear collar, one eye broken, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper

left with round top Rs, hENRICVS. R EX, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +IOhAN. ON. CAN, weight 1.42g (Mass 1370; N 970; S 1351). Toned good very fine, well centred with a great portrait. £350

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Johan of Canterbury" on the reverse.

The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Johan of Canterbury" on the reverse.

The City of Canterbury is 16 miles north-west of Dover with gold Thrymsas known bearing its name as one of the most important mints in southern England during the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries. In 809 the Danes were bought off for £3,000 but the town was taken by them in 839 and 851, again circa 981 and finally in 1011. There were two moneyers who worked for the Archbishop and in 1189 this increased to three. The Abbot of St Augustine had the privilege of one die in eight until 1161 at Canterbury though the coins do not seem to bear any ecclesiastical marks, though pennies of Henry I type XIV can have an annulet on the shoulder for moneyers Algar and Willem. We also know for Henry II that the Abbot's moneyer was Alferg. There are die links with Hythe and Lewes in the reign of Aethelred II and with Hythe for William I.

Bought from Angel Coins, Oxford, November 2001.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM24330 Canterbury

John (1199-1216), silver short cross Penny, class 5c (1207-c.1210), in the name of his Father, Canterbury Mint, moneyer Iohan M, facing crowned head with linear collar, oval eyes, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with round top Rs, hENRICVS. R EX, with rippled smaller X, rev. short voided cross pommée, small cross pommée in each angle, +IOHAN. M. ON. CA, weight 1.39g (Mass 1675; N 971; S 1352). Struck with some weakness in parts of legend, otherwise toned, very fine and a rare issue. £250

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Johan M. of Canterbury" on the reverse.

"Iohan M" issues concurrently with "Iohan B" in classes Vb and Vc at Canterbury only, when seemingly for a short time two lohans were working at the Canterbury Mint. We note that the Mass Collection S.C.B.I. 56 in the sylloge series contains only six examples in total of Iohan M, three of each class, one of each are pierced. Therefore, we conclude this is a particularly hard issuer to find in decent state of preservation.

Provenance:

Ex Alan Cherry, Bournemouth, October 2020.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24331** Carlisle

John (1199-1216), silver short cross Penny, class 5b² (1205-1207), in the name of his Father, Carlisle Mint, moneyer Thomas, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with round top Rs, hENRICVS. R EX, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +TOMAS. ON. CAR, large pellet stops, weight 1.46g (Mass 1465; N 970; S 1351). Toned, one small rim bruise, very fine and rare. £325

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Thomas of Carlisle" on the reverse.

Some sixty miles west of Newcastle, the City of Carlisle on the River Eden was devastated by the Danes in 875 and in ruins until 1092 when William II fortified it by building a castle. The silver and lead mines on nearby Alston Moor were used to supply the mint with metal during the twelfth century and a Bishopric was established in 1133. David of Scotland seized the town on the accession of Stephen but later in the Peace of Durham, was confirmed to his son Henry. In 1139 the town was ceded with his Earldom of Northumbria to the Scottish crown and not restored to the English till 1157. Minting activity occurs from Henry I to Henry III with issues of David of Scotland and Henry of Northumbria.

The relatively recently published book "The Metal in Britain's Coins" by Dr Graham Birch and published by Spink has a chapter devoted to the sources of medieval silver coinage, and one of the few issues traceable to silver mined locally in England, is the penny coinage of the Carlisle Mint from the later Norman reigns of Henry I and Stephen to that of Henry II and Richard I. Henry I visited Carlisle in 1122 and was impressed by the minting potential first establishing a mint there having commissioned extra defences, and a rental from the Burgesses of £5 a year is recorded to the King from 1125 onward. This fee had jumped to £45 per annum by 1130 and then to £500 by 1133 clearly showing the success from a discovery of a new vein of silver near Cross Fell in the Silver Beck-Minersdale region. The powerful Erembald family from Flanders soon arrived to become involved in the minting activity, and three generations over a fifty-year period dominated the moneying of coinage in this region continuing through the Anarchy period in the reign of King Stephen. Stability returned with the advent of the reign of Henry II and in 1158 Henry reorganised the royalty payments system taking away the miners rights to silver giving them only a revenue stream from the lead by products. Henry offered them the chance to mint as well as mine giving the opportunity for integrated business, that was first taken up by William Fitzerembald. Henry also authorised a new mint to open at Newcastle and William operated at both locations on a combined rental of £100 a year. An auction process of the rights to mint and mine occurred on an annual basis, and though Fitzerembald was usually the winning bidder against all comers at ever higher levels, he sometimes failed to meet the rental targets, accruing an eventual debt of some £2,100. The activity certainly boosted the economy of this northern area and Dr Birch estimates that the mines accounted for about 1% of the national gross domestic product of England at this time. William Fitzerembald did lose the rental for 1180-81, and again in 1184-85 when it was run by custodians with more proper accounting passing to Alanus Monetarius who either alone or with partners ran the mint and mines till 1198 at lower rent levels than his predecessor and met his targets. He perhaps also operated at Durham.

The coin herewith under later moneyer Thomas represents a last swansong issue for this mint which closed after the recoinage of 1207 as the silver mine output had fallen to unsustainable levels. For further detailed reading it is advised to consult Dr Birch's learned publication.

Provenance:

Ex C. J. Martin coins, May 1995.

Ex John Mattinson Collection of Carlisle Mint, part I, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 164, 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019, lot 2254. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM24332 Dublin Ireland**

**Ireland, John as King (1199-1216),** silver Halfpenny, third coinage (1209-11), Dublin Mint, moneyer Roberd, facing crowned head in triangle with star inside each apex, legend surrounding, .IOh AN REX, rev. cross over crescent in triangle with star inside each apex, legend surrounding, ROB ERD ON D, weight 0.70g (DF 51; Withers 5/a; S.6231). Toned, a little off-centre, some porosity both sides, otherwise almost very fine for issue, reverse stronger, rare. £175

The Irish coins are the only ones to feature John by name whether he was Lord of Ireland or later King. The legend reads "John King" on the obverse and "Robert of Dublin" on the reverse.

The Hiberno Norse settlement of Dublin was founded by the Vikings on the banks of the River Liffey around 841 with the name literally meaning "the Black Pool" and was an early fortification with ditch, earth rampart and palisade. Stone walls were later constructed in the 11th Century and a man made hill on which to have important political meetings. The Danes slowly converted to Christianity and the first Bishop of Dublin was appointed in 1028 and Christchurch Cathedral began construction. The town was sacked several times over the years in battles between the Irish and Viking Danes but the settlement grew to be the biggest and most important in Ireland and trade links were strong with Chester and Bristol. The wooden Norman style fort was replaced by a stone castle in the early 13th Century and gained its first mayor in 1229. The four so-called "obedient shires" at this time were the Eastern counties of Meath, Louth, Kildare and Dublin and a boundary line known as the pale, marked the land as the King's perimeter and the people within received a degree of protection from the crown; whereas those beyond it were subject to more savage laws of the Irish and perhaps harsher living standards, through time evolving the colloquial phrase "beyond the pale". Dublin continues as the main capital city to this day.

Provenance:

Ex Mike Vosper, June London Coin Fair 2019.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24333 John Durham**

John (1199-1216), silver short cross Penny, class 5b² (1205-1207), in the name of his Father, Durham Mint, moneyer Pieres, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with round top Rs, hENRICVS. R EX, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +PIERES. ON. DVR, weight 1.35g (Mass 1488; N 970; S 1351). Toned with some porosity and surface marks, weak in parts otherwise very fine and scarce. £250

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Piers of Durham" on the reverse.

Durham is situated on the River Wear and the Norman cathedral was built between the years of 1093 and 1133. King Stephen advanced to Durham against King David of Scotland in 1135 and peace was signed there in 1139. The castle was later seized by Henry of Northumbria and William Cumin in 1141. Minting activity occurs there from the reign of William I to Henry III though there is hardly any documentary evidence in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century. The Bishops of Durham continued to operate the silver mines of the area but the only dialogues on the subject date from the 1140s up to 1195. For further reading consult "The Metal in Britain's Coins" by Dr Graham Birch.

#### Provenance:

Ex Mark Rasmussen Numismatist, List 31, Spring 2018, item 16.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM24334 Exeter

John (1199-1216), silver short cross Penny, class 5b<sup>1</sup> (1205-1207), in the name of his Father, Exeter Mint, moneyer Gileberd, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left, hENRICVS. R EX, flat topped Rs, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +GILEBERD. ON. EC, weight 1.31g (Mass 1489 this coin; N.970; S.1351). Toned, some weakness at periphery, slight undulation, otherwise good very fine.

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Gilbert of Exeter" on the reverse.

Exeter in Devon is situated on the River Exe and is first mentioned in the "Burghal Hidage" with the Danes retreating into the town in 875 and leaving two years later. Exeter was attacked in 892 by a Northumbrian army and captured by the Britons in c.925. The town was betrayed by the Reeve to the Vikings in c.1003.

#### Provenance:

Ex Jeffrey P Mass Collection, SCBI 56:1489, part II, Dix Noonan Webb, 16<sup>th</sup> March 2005, lot 681. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



GM24335 Ipswich

John (1199-1216), silver short cross Penny, class 5c (c.1207-1210), in the name of his Father, Ipswich Mint, moneyer Johan, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with round top Rs and wedge type X, hENRICVS. R EX, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +IOhAN. ON. GIPE, weight 1.35g (Mass 1712-3; N 971; S 1352). Toned, weak in one part of legend both sides, otherwise good very fine, with a great portrait.

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Johan of Ipswich" on the reverse.

Nearly 70 miles north-east of London, Ipswich is a town and sea-port on the River Orwell. The Danes came and ravaged Ipswich in 991 and again in 1010, and they subsequently disembarked there in 1069 but were driven away. Minting activity occurs from the reign of Edgar until King John and there is a die link with the still mysterious mint of DERNT issued only under Edward the Confessor.

#### Provenance:

Ex Dr John Hulett collection, part X, Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 156, 20<sup>th</sup> February 2019, lot 45. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM24336 London

**John (1199-1216),** silver short cross Penny, class 4c (c.1204), in the name of his Father, London Mint, moneyer Fulke, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with retrograde S, hENRICVS. R EX, *rev.* short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +FVLKE. ON. LV, weight 1.30g (Mass 1160; N 968/3; S 1349). *Toned very fine and rare.* £325

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Fulke of London" on the reverse.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

#### Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24337 London

John (1199-1216), silver short cross Penny, class 5b² (1205-1207), in the name of his Father, London Mint, moneyer Adam, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with round top Rs, hENRICVS. R EX, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +ADAM. ON. LVNDE, weight 1.21g (Mass 1399; N 970; S 1351). Toned with light porosity, reverse off-centre, otherwise about very fine. £150

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Adam of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24338 London**

**John (1199-1216),** silver short cross Penny, class 6c<sup>1</sup> (c.1215-1216), in the name of his Father, London Mint, moneyer Ralph, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with round top Rs, hENRICVS. R EX, *rev.* short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +RAVF. ON. LVNDE, weight 1.39g (Mass 1856; N 974/2; S 1355). *Toned good very fine, with a great portrait.* 

#### £450

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Ralph of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex B. A. Seaby, 1967.

Ex Dr John Tooze, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 163, 18<sup>th</sup> September 2019, lot 1100 as class 6a. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24339 London

John (1199-1216), silver short cross Penny, class 5c<sup>1</sup> (c.1207-1210), in the name of his Father, London Mint, moneyer Ralph, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with round top Rs and wedge type X, hENRICVS. R EX, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +RAVF. ON. LVND, the ND ligatured, weight 1.44g (Mass 1693-4; N 971; S 1352). Toned with reverse a little off-centre, very fine. £250

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Ralph of London" on the reverse.

Provenance

Ex Mark Rasmussen, Numismatist, List 31, Spring 2018, item 14.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM24340 Northampton**

John (1199-1216), silver short cross Penny, class 5b² (1205-1207), in the name of his Father, Northampton Mint, moneyer Robert, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with round top Rs, hENRICVS. R EX, rev. short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +ROBERD. ON. IIOR, the last two letters ligatured, weight 1.40g (Mass 1550-1; N 970; S 1351). Toned and porous with associated surface marks, very fine and rare.

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Robert of Northampton" on the reverse.

Northampton is a town on the River Nene 29 miles east of Warwick in the Midlands. The Danes wintered there in the year 917 and subsequently submitted without a fight to Edward the Elder who later built a fort on the south bank of the river. The Viking Anlaf besieged the town unsuccessfully in 941, but the town was later burnt in 1010 by the Danes and was later seized by the York army in 1065. William the Conqueror built a castle there in 1068 and later Earl Simon of Northampton was a supporter of King Stephen fighting for him at the battle of Lincoln. The castle was besieged for two weeks by the insurgent Barons in 1215. Minting activity occurs from the reign of Eadwig until Henry III.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### GM24341 Rhuddlan

John (1199-1216), silver Penny, short cross type, in the name of his Father, Rhuddlan Mint Wales (1190-1215), group I class ii, moneyer Tomas, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, legend with inner linear and outer beaded border surrounding, commences upper left, hNERICVS. R EX, note error in spelling, the N retrograde, rev. short voided cross pommée, small cross pommée in each angle, initial mark trefoil of pellets, legend surrounding with inner and outer beaded border, +TOMAS. ON. RVLA, the N retrograde, weight 1.19g (Mass 2175; N.972/2; S.p.167). Once lightly cleaned, now toned and well struck for this distinctive localised issue, good very fine and rare. £1,950

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Thomas of Rhuddlan" on the reverse.

All of the coins dating to the reign of John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of King Richard I who preceded him. The Rhuddlan Mint in Wales operates throughout the reigns of Henry II to John but does not follow the established classes of the other coinages of the Kingdom having its own style which is split into two groups with Tomas operating only in group one along with Halli and Simond, the latter being the only moneyer to cross into group II with a new moneyer Henricus. It is thought they were issued under the authority of the Welsh Princes of Gwynned. We note the Mass Collection coin of this variety was pierced.

Provenance:

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, April 2003, HS1210.

Ex Neil and Gina Smith Collection, The New York Sale XLIX, 15<sup>th</sup> January 2020, lot 1238, hammer \$1,500 Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



### **GM24342 Waterford Ireland**

Ireland, John as Lord (1171-99), silver Halfpenny, second coinage, (c.1194-1198) Waterford Mint, moneyer Marcus, facing Wodan style head, beaded circles and legend surrounding, IOHANNES DOml, rev. double cross potent within beaded circle, annulet in each angle, legend surrounding, +MARCVS ON WA, weight 0.65g (DF 39; Withers 2/a; S.6208). Lightly toned with some legend weakness and porosity, otherwise about very fine and rare.

#### £475

The Irish coins are the only ones to feature John by name whether he was Lord of Ireland or later King. The legend reads "John Lord" on the obverse and "Marcus of Waterford" on the reverse.

The Vikings first settled near to Waterford in 853 but were eventually driven out by the native Irish by 902. However, the Vikings returned in 914 and re-established the settlement which became Ireland's first city with Ivar of Waterford being one of the most prominent of the Norse leaders from 969 to c.1000. Later in 1167 the deposed King of Leinster Diarmait Mac Murchada attempted to take over the city unsuccessfully, returning to take Waterford in 1170 with the help of

Cambro-Norman mercenaries under "Strongbow" Richard de Clare the second Earl of Pembroke. In 1171 King Henry II landed at Waterford and declared the city Royal as well as Dublin which then became the Capital of Ireland.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24343 York**

**John (1199-1216),** silver short cross Penny, class 5a<sup>2</sup> (1204-1205), in the name of his Father, York Mint, moneyer Nicole, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left with round top Rs, hENRICVS. R EX, the S retrograde, *rev.* short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, cross pommee for initial mark, +NICOLE. ON. EVER, weight 1.41g (Mass 1344; N 969; S 1350B). *Unevenly toned, a bold very fine, with a great portrait.* **£495** 

All of the English coins dating to the reign of King John by class, are depicted in the name of his Father King Henry II as are those of Richard I who preceded him. The legend therefore reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Nicole of York" on the reverse.

The City of York at the junction of the River Foss and River Ouse, about 190 miles north-west of London has been an archbishopric since 753 with some gold Thrymsa coins being produced. It was the early minting place of coins of the Kings of Northumbria in both copper and silver as well as the Archbishops of York. The mint name first appears on some of the occupational Viking coinages making the city their capital from 867. In 919 the city passed to the Hiberno-Norse Kings of Dublin and back to the English in 927 when taken from Guthfrith. Between 939 and 943 the Vikings were back in town and again from 947-954 but otherwise remained under English rule with the Norman castle even holding out to a Saxon/Danish occupation in 1069 being relieved by William I who built a second castle on the right bank of the Ouse, the City having been burnt. As soon as William departed the Vikings returned but upon William's return they fled back to their ships and the Normans harried Yorkshire. Later minting activity occurs from the reign of Aethelstan onward, incorporating Viking Kings of York coinage, through a long period right through to King Edward VI, as well as a Civil War Mint for King Charles I and a branch mint for the milled recoinage of William III.

#### Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction,  $10^{th}$  December 2019, lot 80.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Henry III (1216-72)





#### **GM24344 London**

**Henry III (1216-72),** silver short cross Penny, class 6c<sup>1</sup> (c.1215-1216) London Mint, moneyer Ilger, facing crowned head with linear collar, hand holding sceptre at left, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences upper left, hENRICVS. R EX, *rev.* short voided cross pommee, small cross pommee in each angle, +ILGER. ON. LVNDE, weight 1.44g (Mass 1843; N 976/1; S 1355). *Toned a little uneven in shape, otherwise a bold very fine.* **£275** 

The legend reads "Henry King" on the obverse and "Ilger of London" on the reverse.

Nine year old Henry who was born on 1st October 1207 succeeded his Father under the protection of William Marshall on 28th October 1216 with a coronation at Gloucester Cathedral and who reintroduced the terms of the Magna Carta from 1217, after quelling the Baron's rebellion at the battles of Lincoln and Sandwich, under which all future government was based.

At age 18 in 1225 Henry agreed to abide by the Great Charter which was a later version of the Magna Carta limiting Royal power and protecting the barons. Henry was also Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine and attempted to regain lands in France in 1230 to no avail. A revolt in 1232 by Richard Marshall the son of William was ended by a peace settlement with interaction from the church. Henry preferred to home rule and married Eleanor of Provence in 1236 with whom he had five children, the eldest being the future King Edward I. He was known for piety and charity and adopted Edward the Confessor as his patron saint. He did try invading Poitou in 1242 but suffered defeat at the Battle of Taillebourg and by

1258 his rule at home was becoming unpopular over foreign policy and taxes. A coalition of barons seized power expelling Henry's Poitevin half-brothers and reforming government with the Provisions of Oxford. Henry with the baronial government enacted peace with France in 1259 giving up lands in France in exchange for Louis IX recognising him as ruler of Gascony, but instability later continued. In 1263 the baron Simon De Montfort seized power resulting in a second Baron's War with Henry receiving support from Louis and culminating in the Battle of Lewes in 1264 where Henry was defeated and taken prisoner. Henry's son Prince Edward came to the rescue by defeating De Montfort killing him at the Battle of Evesham in 1265 and freed King Henry. Henry wanted to exact revenge on the rebels but was persuaded by the church through the Dictum of Kenilworth of 31st October 1266 to take a less harder line and reconcile. Henry died after recurring illness on 16th November 1272 after the longest Medieval reign in English history and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

Provenance:

Ex A H Baldwin vault.

Ex Baldwin of St James, Auction 13, 27th November 2017, lot 70 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# **Voided Long Cross Pennies (1247-79)**





#### **GM24345 Bury St Edmunds**

Henry III (1216-72), silver Penny, voided long cross type, Phase II (1248-50), class 5b<sup>2</sup> (c.1248), Bury St Edmunds Mint, moneyer Randulf, neat facing crowned head with sceptre, legend commences at top with inner and outer beaded border surrounding, initial mark six pointed star, +hENRICVS REX. III', the NR ligatured, *rev.* long voided cross pommée, trio of pellets in each angle, legend surrounding with inner and outer beaded border, RAIDVLF OI EDM, the Ns rendered like Is, weight 1.52g (N.992/2; S.1368A). *Toned, a bold very fine.* 

The legend reads "King Henry the Third" on the obverse and "Randulf of St Edmundsbury" on the reverse. In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I.

Situated on the River Lark some 27 miles north west of Ipswich the original settlement was called Beadericeworth until early in the 11th Century with a monastery flourishing there and later an abbey possibly invested by Canute. The influence of the Abbot of Bury was already established by the time of Edward the Confessor granting him the "Honour of St Edmund" and a franchise to mint coins. The rights continued to be recognised by succeeding kings until closure of the Mint at the time of Edward III with the town then called St Edmundsbury until more recent times.

Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18th December 2019, lot 697.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



Henry III (1216-72), silver Penny, voided long cross type, Phase II (1248-50), class 3d<sup>1</sup> (c.1248), Canterbury Mint, moneyer William, neat facing crowned head, legend commences at top with inner and outer beaded border surrounding, initial mark six pointed star, +hENRICVS REX. III', rev. long voided cross pommée, trio of pellets in each angle, legend surrounding with inner and outer beaded border, WILLEM ON CAN:, weight 1.31g (N.988; S.1364A). Dark tone, a little uneven in shape with hairline surface crack vertical on face, otherwise a bold very fine.

The legend reads "King Henry the Third" on the obverse and "William of Canterbury" on the reverse.

In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I.

The City of Canterbury is 16 miles north-west of Dover with gold Thrymsas known bearing its name as one of the most important mints in southern England during the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries. In 809 the Danes were bought off for £3,000 but the town was taken by them in 839 and 851, again circa 981 and finally in 1011. There were two moneyers who worked for the Archbishop and in 1189 this increased to three. The Abbot of St Augustine had the privilege of one die in eight until 1161 at Canterbury though the coins do not seem to bear any ecclesiastical marks, though pennies of Henry I type XIV can have an annulet on the shoulder for moneyers Algar and Willem. We also know for Henry II that the Abbot's moneyer was Alferg. There are die links with Hythe and Lewes in the reign of Aethelred II and with Hythe for William I.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM24347 Canterbury**

**Henry III (1216-72),** silver Penny, voided long cross type, Phase II (1248-50), class 5b² (c.1248), Canterbury Mint, moneyer Nicole, neat facing crowned head with sceptre, legend commences at top with inner and outer beaded border surrounding, initial mark six pointed star, +hENRICVS REX. III', *rev.* long voided cross pommée, trio of pellets in each angle, legend surrounding with inner and outer beaded border, HICOLE ON CANT, the AN ligatured, weight 1.58g (N.992/2; S.1368A). *Toned, a bold to good very fine.* **£250** 

The legend reads "King Henry the Third" on the obverse and "Nicole of Canterbury" on the reverse.

In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I.

Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18th December 2019, lot 698.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24348 Canterbury**

**Henry III (1216-72),** silver Penny, voided long cross type, Phase II (1248-50), class 5g (c.1248), Canterbury Mint, moneyer Walter, neat facing crowned head with sceptre, low lis at centre of crown, legend commences at top with inner and outer beaded border surrounding, initial mark six pointed star, +hENRICVS REX. III', *rev.* long voided cross pommée, trio of pellets in each angle, legend surrounding with inner and outer beaded border, WALTER ON CAN, some letters ligatured, weight 1.45g (N.997; S.1363). *Toned, good very fine.* **£150** 

The legend reads "King Henry the Third" on the obverse and "Walter of Canterbury" on the reverse. In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The

new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I.

Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18th December 2019, lot 700.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24349 Carlisle**

**Henry III (1216-72),** silver Penny, voided long cross type, Phase II (1248-50), class 3ab (c.1248), Carlisle Mint, moneyer Robert, neat facing crowned head, legend commences at top with inner and outer beaded border surrounding, initial mark six pointed star, +hENRICVS REX. III', *rev.* long voided cross pommée, trio of pellets in each angle, legend surrounding with inner and outer beaded border, ROBERT ON CARL, some letters ligatured, weight 1.34g (N.986/1; S.1362B). *Toned, very fine, reverse bolder.* £425

The legend reads "King Henry the Third" on the obverse and "Robert on Carlisle" on the reverse.

In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I.

Some sixty miles west of Newcastle, the City of Carlisle on the River Eden was devastated by the Danes in 875 and in ruins until 1092 when William II fortified it by building a castle. The silver and lead mines on nearby Alston Moor were used to supply the mint with metal during the twelfth century and a Bishopric was established in 1133. David of Scotland seized the town on the accession of Stephen but later in the Peace of Durham, was confirmed to his son Henry. In 1139 the town was ceded with his Earldom of Northumbria to the Scotlish crown and not restored to the English till 1157. Minting activity occurs from Henry I to Henry III with issues of David of Scotland and Henry of Northumbria.

Provenance:

Ex John Mattinson Collection of Carlisle Mint, part I, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 164, 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019, lot 2258. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24350 Dublin Ireland**

**Ireland, Henry III (1216-72),** silver Penny, Dublin Mint, moneyer Davi, type IIa, cruder crowned head within triangle, holding sceptre beyond to left, pierced cinquefoil to right, legend surrounding, .hEnRI CVS R EX III, *rev.* pellet at centre of voided cross pommée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, DAV I ON DEV EL+, weight 1.42g (DF 57; S.6240). *Toned, good very fine.* £275

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "King Henry the Third" and on the reverse as "David of Dublin." In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I.

The Hiberno Norse settlement of Dublin was founded by the Vikings on the banks of the River Liffey around 841 with the name literally meaning "the Black Pool" and was an early fortification with ditch, earth rampart and palisade. Stone walls were later constructed in the 11<sup>th</sup> Century and a man made hill on which to have important political meetings. The Danes slowly converted to Christianity and the first Bishop of Dublin was appointed in 1028 and Christchurch Cathedral began construction. The town was sacked several times over the years in battles between the Irish and Viking Danes but the settlement grew to be the biggest and most important in Ireland and trade links were strong with Chester and Bristol. The wooden Norman style fort was replaced by a stone castle in the early 13<sup>th</sup> Century and gained its first mayor in 1229. The four so-called "obedient shires" at this time were the Eastern counties of Meath, Louth, Kildare and Dublin and a boundary line known as the pale, marked the land as the King's perimeter and the people within received a degree of protection

from the crown; whereas those beyond it were subject to more savage laws of the Irish and perhaps harsher living standards, through time evolving the colloquial phrase "beyond the pale". Dublin continues as the main capital city to this day.

#### Provenance:

Ex Mark Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2864 part. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24351 Dublin Ireland**

Ireland, Henry III (1216-72), silver Penny, Dublin Mint, moneyer Richard, type IIa, cruder crowned head within triangle, holding sceptre beyond to left, pierced cinquefoil to right, legend surrounding, .hEnRI CVS R EX III, rev. pellet at centre of voided cross pommee, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, RIC ARD DVB IVE, weight 1.35g (DF 57; S.6240). Toned, struck a little off-centre, a little scuffed and weak in parts, about very fine. £150

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "King Henry the Third" and on the reverse as "Richard of Dublin." In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I.

#### Provenance:

Ex Simmons Gallery, November London Coin Fair 2019.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



### **GM24352 Gloucester**

Henry III (1216-72), silver Penny, voided long cross type, Phase II (1248-50), class 3c (c.1248), Gloucester Mint, moneyer Richard, neat facing crowned head, legend commences at top with inner and outer beaded border surrounding, initial mark six pointed star, +hENRICVS REX. III', rev. long voided cross pommée, trio of pellets in each angle, legend surrounding with inner and outer beaded border, RIC ARD ON G LOV, the AR ligatured, weight 1.42g (N.988; S.1364). Toned, a bold very fine and a rare mint. £375

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "King Henry the Third" and on the reverse as "Richard of Gloucester." In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I. The City of Gloucester on the River Severn is 37 miles north north-east of Bristol and in 877 the army of Guthrum moved there and the town was ravaged several times through the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Aethelflaed, Lady of the Mercians (died 918) is buried here and King Aethelstan dies here at his palace in 940. The present cathedral was founded in 1089 and later the city was destroyed by fire in 1101 in the reign of Henry I. In King Stephen's reign Gloucester became an Angevin stronghold for Earl Robert and interestingly Stephen's cousin Matilda, received him at Gloucester as her prisoner before sending him on to Bristol in 1141. Minting activity occurs from the reign of Alfred the Great until Henry III.

# Provenance:

Ex Brussels Hoard, Baldwin Auction 77, 27th September 2012, lot 2475.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24353 Hereford**

Henry III (1216-72), silver Penny, Phase II (1248-50), voided long cross type, class 3b (c.1248), Hereford Mint, moneyer Roger, neat facing crowned head, legend commences at top with inner and outer beaded border surrounding, initial mark six pointed star, +hENRICVS REX. III', rev. long voided cross pommée, trio of pellets in each angle, legend surrounding with inner and outer beaded border, ROGER ON HER, weight 1.35g (N.987; S.1363). Toned, weak at periphery, some porosity, about very fine and rare. £325

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "King Henry the Third" and on the reverse as "Roger of Hereford." In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I. Nearly 150 miles north west of London on the River Wye a garrison was established here before 914 and a year after the men of Hereford defeated the Danes. The seat of its own Bishop since early times, the city grew though it was plundered and burnt in 1055 by Earl Algar right in the middle of the building of a castle. Hereford was later a stronghold for Robert of Gloucester that capitulated to King Stephen in 1138. In the Barons War Prince Edward was imprisoned here.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24354 Lincoln**

Henry III (1216-72), silver Penny, Phase II (1248-50), voided long cross type, class 3b (c.1248), Lincoln Mint, moneyer Willem, neat facing crowned head, legend commences at top with inner and outer beaded border surrounding, initial mark six pointed star, +hENRICVS REX. III', rev. long voided cross pommée, trio of pellets in each angle, legend surrounding with inner and outer beaded border, WIL LEM ON L INC, weight 1.45g (N.987; S.1363). Toned, well struck a bold to good very fine with a good provenance. £375

The obverse Latin legend translates as "King Henry the Third" and the reverse as "William of Lincoln." In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I. The City of Lincoln situated on the north bank of the River Witham some 33 miles north east of Nottingham was occupied by the Danes in 918 but the army there submitted to Edward the Elder and in 942 was one of the Five Boroughs. William I built a castle here in 1067 and the minster of St Mary was taken by Remigius of Dorchester as his cathedral in 1072. Later Rannulf the Earl of Chester and William de Roumare Earl of Loncoln, seized the castle to hold against King Stephen in 1140. The King besieged the castle and was captured in defeat at the Battle of Lincoln with the town sacked and burnt. The castle was later surrendered to Stephen by Rannulf who three years later granted it back to him.

In the middle of the reign of Henry I the signature of the Lincoln Mint changes to NICOLE until the end of Stephen's first type and in some later short cross coinage, this being a French name for the city seen in some mediaeval documents, with Lincolnia being the name in Latin.

Provenance:

Ex Richard Cyril Lockett, English Part I, Glendining, 6th-9th June 1955, lot 1203 part. (only seven lots after Henry III gold Penny).

Ex Dave Hess, Baton Rouge Louisiana, US based specialist in British coins 1960s and 1970s.

Ex Noble Numismatics Auction 60, Australia, 21st Aril 1999, lot 3616.

Ex Mark Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2783.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24355 London**

**Henry III (1216-72),** silver voided long cross Penny, class 1b (1247-48), London Mint, facing crowned head, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences at top, \*hENRICVS REX. ANG, *rev.* long voided cross pommee, trio of pellets in each angle, LIE TER CI'. LON, weight 1.16g (N.984; S.1359). *Toned, one short flan split in striking, good very fine.* **£375** 

The legend reads continuous from the obverse to reverse on this issue as "Henry the third, King of England, City of London."

In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute. Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been

mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales

from 1969. Provenance:

Ex Baldwin vault stock, purchased Summer 2014.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM24356 London

**Henry III (1216-72),** silver voided long cross Penny, class 1b/2a mule (1247-48), London Mint, moneyer Nicole, facing crowned head, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences at top, \*hENRICVS REX. ANG, *rev.* long voided cross pommee, trio of pellets in each angle, NICOLE ON LON, weight 1.27g (N.984/985; S.1360). *Toned, good very fine and scarce.* 

#### £250

The obverse Latin legend translates as "King Henry the Third" and the reverse as "Nicole of London."

In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I.

Provenance:

Ex Baldwin vault stock, purchased 7<sup>th</sup> June 2000.

Ex Chris Wren Collection, 5th June 2005.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM24357 London

Henry III (1216-72), silver voided long cross Penny, class 2b (1248-50), London Mint, moneyer Nicole, facing crowned head, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences at top, \*hENRICVS REX TERCI, rev. long voided cross pommee, trio of pellets in each angle, NIC OLE ON L VND, weight 1.33g (N.987; S.1363). Toned, good very fine.

The obverse Latin legend translates as "King Henry the Third" and the reverse as "Nicole of London."

In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I.

Provenance:

Ex Baldwin vault stock, purchased Spring 2006.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### **GM24358 London**

Henry III (1216-72), silver voided long cross Penny, class 3b (1247-48), London Mint, moneyer Nicole, facing crowned head, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences at top, \*hENRICVS REX. ANG, rev. long voided cross pommee, trio of pellets in each angle, NICOLE ON LON, weight 1.37g (N.987; S.1363). Lightly toned, a bold very fine.

The obverse Latin legend translates as "Henry King of England" and the reverse as "Nicole of London." In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I. Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18th December 2019, lot 694.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### **GM24359 London**

Henry III (1216-72), silver voided long cross Penny, class 3c (1247-48), London Mint, moneyer Henry, facing crowned head, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences at top, \*hENRICVS REX. ANG, rev. long voided cross pommee, trio of pellets in each angle, HENRI ON LON, weight 1.43g (N.988; S.1364). Toned, perhaps artificially, very fine.

The obverse Latin legend translates as "Henry King of England" and the reverse as "Henry of London."

In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated

with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I. Provenance:

Ex Mark Rasmussen, Numismatist, List 22, Winter 2011, item 24.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24360 London**

**Henry III (1216-72)**, silver voided long cross Penny, class 3d<sup>1</sup> (1247-48), London Mint, moneyer David, facing crowned head, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences at top, \*hENRICVS REX. ANG, *rev.* long voided cross pommee, trio of pellets in each angle, DAVID ON LON, weight 1.34g (N.988/1; S.1364A). *Toned, some weakness around edge with flaws, otherwise a bold very fine and rare.* **£550** 

The obverse Latin legend translates as "Henry King of England" and the reverse as "David of London."

In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I.

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18th December 2019, lot 695.

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#### **GM24361 Northampton**

Henry III (1216-72), silver voided long cross Penny, class 3a (1248-50), Northampton Mint, moneyer Willem, facing crowned head, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences at top, initial mark six pointed mullet, \*hENRICVS REX III', rev. pellet at centre of long voided cross pommee, trio of pellets in each angle, WIL LEM ON N ORR, weight 1.29g (N.986; S.1362). Toned, reverse a little off-centre, good very fine.

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "King Henry the Third" and on the reverse inner legend "William of Northampton"

In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I. Northampton is a town on the River Nene 29 miles east of Warwick in the Midlands. The Danes wintered there in the year 917 and subsequently submitted without a fight to Edward the Elder who later built a fort on the south bank of the river. The Viking Anlaf besieged the town unsuccessfully in 941, but the town was later burnt in 1010 by the Danes, and was later seized by the York army in 1065. William the Conqueror built a castle there in 1068 and later Earl Simon of Northampton was a supporter of King Stephen fighting for him at the battle of Lincoln. The castle was besieged for two weeks by the insurgent Barons in 1215. Minting activity occurs from the reign of Eadwig until Henry III.

Provenance:

Ex Mark Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21<sup>st</sup> November 2019, lot 2776. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24362 Wilton

Henry III (1216-72), silver voided long cross Penny, class 3b (1247-48), Wilton Mint, moneyer Huge, facing crowned head, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, commences at top, \*hENRICVS REX. ANG, rev. long voided cross pommee, trio of pellets in each angle, HVGE ON WILT, weight 1.18g (N.987; S.1363). Toned, a little crimped, some surface marks, very fine. The obverse Latin legend translates as "Henry King of England" and on the reverse inner legend "Huge of Wilton" In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I. Wilton beside the River Nadder and Wylye situated north-west of Salisbury is in the Bughal Hidage and Alfred the Great was defeated here in 871. The town was burnt by Swein in 1003 when the mint was moved to Salisbury, with moneyers only returning later from circa 1020. Later the Empress Matilda spent Easter of 1141 here and Stephen suffered a defeat here in 1143. Minting activity occurs from the reign of Edgar until Henry II and then for Henry III. Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24363 York

Henry III (1216-72), silver Penny, Phase II (1248-50), voided long cross type, class 3b (c.1248), York Mint, moneyer Alain, neat facing crowned head, legend commences at top with inner and outer beaded border surrounding, initial mark six pointed star, +hENRICVS REX. III, rev. long voided cross pommée, trio of pellets in each angle, legend surrounding with inner and outer beaded border, ALA IN O N EV ERV, weight 1.40g (N.987; S.1363). Toned, well struck with a little excess metal on one part of rim, a bold very fine with a good provenance. £250

The obverse Latin legend translates as "King Henry the Third" and the reverse as "Alan of York."

In an effort to curtail clipping of the edges if coins, Henry III was the first to introduce a coinage where the reverse cross extended to towards the rim of the coin so any tampering of the edge would be more obvious to the casual observer. The new design having a voided cross pommée with groups of three pellets in each inner angle. The coinage running for a 32 year period from 1247 until 1279 in the reign of Edward I. The London Mint operated with up to 11 moneyers which was one more than the 10 at Canterbury and run through 5 different classes in this reign with multiple sub-classes and varieties, transitioning into two more later classes in the reign of Edward I.

The City of York at the junction of the River Foss and River Ouse, about 190 miles north-west of London has been an archbishopric since 753 with some gold Thrymsa coins being produced. It was the early minting place of coins of the Kings of Northumbria in both copper and silver as well as the Archbishops of York. The mint name first appears on some of the occupational Viking coinages making the city their capital from 867. In 919 the city passed to the Hiberno-Norse Kings of Dublin and back to the English in 927 when taken from Guthfrith. Between 939 and 943 the Vikings were back in town and again from 947-954 but otherwise remained under English rule with the Norman castle even holding out to a Saxon/Danish occupation in 1069 being relieved by William I who built a second castle on the right bank of the Ouse, the City having been burnt. As soon as William departed the Vikings returned but upon William's return they fled back to their ships and the Normans harried Yorkshire. Later minting activity occurs from the reign of Aethelstan onward, incorporating Viking Kings of York coinage, through a long period right through to King Edward VI, as well as a Civil War Mint for King Charles I and a branch mint for the milled recoinage of William III.

#### Provenance:

Ex Richard Cyril Lockett, English Part I, Glendining, 6th-9th June 1955, lot 1203 part. (only seven lots after Henry III gold

Penny).

Ex Dave Hess, Baton Rouge Louisiana, US based specialist in British coins 1960s and 1970s.

Ex Noble Numismatics Auction 60, Australia, 21st Aril 1999, lot 3626.

Ex Mark Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2789.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Edward I (1272-1307)

# Long Cross Coinage (from 1279)





#### **GM24364 Berwick**

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 4 (1299-1300/1), Berwick mint, facing crowned head with star collar, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, VILL A BE RWIC, weight 1.16g (N.1037/1; S.1415). *Toned, one rim chip with reverse off-centre, a bold very fine.* **£150** The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse as "Town of Berwick."

Edward son of Henry III and Eleanor of Proveance was born in June 1239 at the Palace of Westminster and was known as The Lord Edward whilst his Father was King. As a young adult he became involved in the political struggles of the Baronial rebellions and briefly sided with their reform in 1259 and supported the Provisions of Oxford. Edward later reconciled with his Father remaining loyal through the Second Barons War and was held hostage after the Battle of Lewes but later escaped. He went on to defeat Simon de Montfort at the Battle of Evesham in 1265 and within two years the rebellious barons were finished and peace once again reigned. Edward joined the Ninth Crusade to the Holy Land and it was on his way back in 1272 that he received news that Henry III had died on 20th November 1272. Edward Longshanks as he now became known due to his tall stature believed to be 6 foot 2 inches, took a leisurely return to England and was coronated on the 19th August 1274 at Westminster Abbey. It was not long till he had to suppress a rebellion in Wales in 1276-77 and again in 1282-83 which culminated in a full conquest with a series of castles built and English rule firmly in place. Edward continued to reform administration and common law with feudal liberties and then set his sights on Scotland claiming feudal suzerainty leading to war which continued after Edward's death though he was almost victorious on several occasions and became known as The Hammer of the Scots. Edward also became involved in war with France as a Scotch ally against Philip IV who confiscated the Duchy of Gascony, though Edward did recover it. The cost of these actions was heavy taxation for all and when he died in 1307 his son Edward II inherited conflict and strife.

Edward I was married twice, first in 1254 to Eleanor of Castile who bore him fourteen children and possibly two more as a number did not live to adulthood and only the one son Edward outlived his Father to become the next King. Eleanor died aged around 48 on 28<sup>th</sup> November 1290 and is buried in Westminster Abbey. Edward went on to marry Margaret of France in 1299 who bore him two sons and a daughter and was some 40 years his junior. Edward died whilst campaigning in the north on the morning of 7<sup>th</sup> July 1307 at Burgh by Sands in Cumberland suffering from dysentery, and he was buried at Westminster Abbey on 27<sup>th</sup> October of that year.

Situated at the mouth of the River Tweed just over 50 miles south east of Edinburgh, Berwick is the most northerly town in the UK and was an Anglo-Saxon settlement from the time of the Kings of Northumbria annexed by England in the 9<sup>th</sup> Century. The town was subject to the next 400 years of border wars. A mint was first established here by Scottish King David I striking coins through successive reigns until the town was captured and sacked by Edward I in 1279. The Scottish won back the town the following year, though the English continued to hold the castle. The town was evacuated by the Scots in 1298 and held by the English till 1318. It later fell into English hands again in 1333 and held till the end of Edward Ills reign with just a brief Scottish occupation in 1355. The Berwick coins were all struck from locally made dies and therefore differ from coinage in the rest of the country issued at that time.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### **GM24365 Berwick**

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 2b (1299-1300/1), Berwick mint, facing crowned head with star collar, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, VILL A BE RWIC, weight 1.33g (N.1074; S.1438). *Toned, some die clash evident, very fine.* **£150** 

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse as "Town of Berwick."

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24366** Bristol

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 2b (1299-1300/1), Bristol mint, facing crowned head with star collar, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS BRI STO LIE, weight 1.41g (N.1015; S.1416). *Toned good very fine.* **£150** 

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse as "City of Bristol."

Major seaport the City of Bristol on the River Avon nearly 120 miles west of London grew from circa 1000 as a Saxon settlement and was an important market for slaves in the reign of Canute. Castle earthworks were constructed by Geoffrey de Coutance the Bishop of Exeter and later strengthened by Robert of Gloucester where the headquarters of the Angevin Party lay in 1140 until Robert's death in 1147. The mint was later rejuvenated with gold and silver coinage from the coinage of Edward IV and Henry VI with a stop until the reign of the Henry VIII and the corrupt mint master William Sharrington.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24367 Canterbury**

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 4b (1299-1300/1), Canterbury mint, facing crowned head with star collar, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS CANT weight 1.43g (N.1024; S.1419). *Toned almost extremely fine and scarce.* **£700** 

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse as "City of Canterbury."

The City of Canterbury is 16 miles north-west of Dover with gold Thrymsas known bearing its name as one of the most important mints in southern England during the 8th and 9th centuries. In 809 the Danes were bought off for £3,000 but the town was taken by them in 839 and 851, again circa 981 and finally in 1011. There were two moneyers who worked for the Archbishop and in 1189 this increased to three. The Abbot of St Augustine had the privilege of one die in eight until 1161 at Canterbury though the coins do not seem to bear any ecclesiastical marks, though pennies of Henry I type XIV can have an annulet on the shoulder for moneyers Algar and Willem. We also know for Henry II that the Abbot's moneyer was Alferg. There are die links with Hythe and Lewes in the reign of Aethelred II and with Hythe for William I. Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18th December 2019, lot 708.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



### **GM24368 Dublin Ireland**

Ireland, Edward I (1272-1307), silver Penny, Dublin Mint, second coinage (1279-1302), third issue (1283), type 1b, crowned head within triangle, three pellets below collar, legend surrounding, EDW R AIIGL'D NS hYB, scroll tailed R and contraction mark over NS, rev. cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, CIVI TAS DVBL INIE, weight 1.34g (DF 65; S.6247). Once cleaned, dark spot on obverse, very fine. £150

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse as "City of Dublin."

The Hiberno Norse settlement of Dublin was founded by the Vikings on the banks of the River Liffey around 841 with the name literally meaning "the Black Pool" and was an early fortification with ditch, earth rampart and palisade. Stone walls were later constructed in the 11<sup>th</sup> Century and a man made hill on which to have important political meetings. The Danes slowly converted to Christianity and the first Bishop of Dublin was appointed in 1028 and Christchurch Cathedral began construction. The town was sacked several times over the years in battles between the Irish and Viking Danes but the settlement grew to be the biggest and most important in Ireland and trade links were strong with Chester and Bristol. The wooden Norman style fort was replaced by a stone castle in the early 13<sup>th</sup> Century and gained its first mayor in 1229. The four so-called "obedient shires" at this time were the Eastern counties of Meath, Louth, Kildare and Dublin and a boundary line known as the pale, marked the land as the King's perimeter and the people within received a degree of protection from the crown; whereas those beyond it were subject to more savage laws of the Irish and perhaps harsher living standards, through time evolving the colloquial phrase "beyond the pale". Dublin continues as the main capital city to this day.

#### Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



### **GM24369 Dublin Ireland**

Ireland, Edward I (1272-1307), silver Penny, Dublin Mint, second coinage (1279-1302), first issue (1280), crowned head within triangle, three pellets below collar, legend surrounding, EDW R AlIGL D NS hYB, rev. cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, CIVI TAS DVBL INIE, weight 1.44g (DF 63; S.6246). Lightly toned, one pellet under bust more apparent than others, very fine. £250

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse as "City of Dublin."

#### Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24370 Dublin Ireland**

**Ireland, Edward I (1272-1307),** silver Penny, Dublin Mint, second coinage (1279-1302), late issue sixth issue (1296-1302), crowned head within triangle, large pellet below collar, legend surrounding, EDW R AIIGL'D NS hYB, *rev.* cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend

surrounding, CIVI TAS DVBL INIE, weight 1.13g (DF 68; S.6264). *Toned, a little clipped and uneven in shape, otherwise very fine.* **£125** 

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse as "City of Dublin."

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 168, 29th January 2020, lot 1052 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24371 Dublin Ireland**

Ireland, Edward I (1272-1307), silver Halfpenny, Dublin Mint, second coinage (1279-1302), type 1a (1281-82), crowned head within triangle, EDW R AIIGL'D IIS. hYB', rev. cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, CIVI TAS DVBL INIE, weight 0.58g (Withers 1c; DF 69; S.6250). Toned, with some evidence of die clashing, weakly struck in one quarter, otherwise a bold fine and rare.

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse as "City of Dublin."

Provenance:

Ex Simmons Gallery, November London Coin Fair 2019.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24372 Dublin Ireland**

**Ireland, Edward I (1272-1307),** silver Penny, Dublin Mint, later issue (1297-1302), type IVa, crowned head within triangle, one pellet below collar, legend surrounding, EDW.R. ANGL'. D NS HYB, rev. cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, CIVI TAS DVBL INIE, weight 1.41g (DF 68; S.6258). *Toned with a little ghosting on obverse, otherwise good very fine.* 

#### £175

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of Dublin" on the reverse. Provenance:

Ex Collection of Irish Coins, property of a gentleman, Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 172, 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020, lot 21 part. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### GM24373 Durham

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 9b (1299-1300/1), Durham mint, under Bishop Beck, facing crowned head with star collar, legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark cross moline, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, VILL A DVR HAM, weight 1.22g (N.1037/1; S.1423). *Toned with some die clash evident, a bold very fine.* **£150** 

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of Durham" on the reverse.

Issued under the ecclesiastical authority of Bishop of Durham Anthony Beck who was also Patriarch of Jerusalem. Anthony Beck born c.1245 and his brothers John and Thomas were from a family of knights from Eresby in Lincolnshire and he was educated at Oxford University from 1267-1270 when he entered the clergy receiving several benefices and attracted attention of the Lord Edward son of Henry III with whom he went on a crusade in 1270. He was Archdeacon of Durham by 1275 as well as Precentor of York and held prebends at Lichfield, London and Wells. Edward appointed Beck keeper of the Wardrobe on 21st September 1274 which he passed to his brother Thomas a month later. Edward named Beck Constable of the Tower of London in 1275 and he was later influential in the Treaty of Aberconwy between Edward and the Prince of Wales. Beck was also sent to Aragon to negotiate the marriage of Edward's daughter to Alfonso of Aragon. Beck was elected Bishop of Durham 9th July 1283, consecrated on 9th January 1284 and enthroned in the cathedral there on Christmas Day of 1285. His service ran as a keen negotiator for the King through the reign of Edward I and into that of his son Edward II, dying at Eltham Palace on 3rd March 1311 an extravagant and wealthy man, with an estate worth 6,000 marks, having built Auckland Castle, Somerton Castle and Durham Castle's Great Hall.

Durham is situated on the River Wear and the Norman cathedral was built between the years of 1093 and 1133. King Stephen advanced to Durham against King David of Scotland in 1135 and peace was signed there in 1139. The castle was later seized by Henry of Northumbria and William Cumin in 1141. Minting activity occurs there from the reign of William I to Henry III though there is hardly any documentary evidence in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century. The Bishops of Durham continued to operate the silver mines of the area but the only dialogues on the subject date from the 1140s up to 1195. For further reading consult "The Metal in Britain's Coins" by Dr Graham Birch.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM24374 Kingston upon hull**

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 9b (1299-1300/1), Kingston upon Hull mint, facing crowned head with star collar, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, VILL kYII CES TOII, weight 1.43g (N.1037/1; S.1426). *Toned, reverse off-centre, a bold very fine and scarce.* 

## £250

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "Town of Kingston" on the reverse.

The settlement started with the founding of Meaux Abbey between 1150 and 1179. The course of the River Humber was diverted circa 1295 to give better port facilities at Kingston and replacing Ravenser as the port of the Humber. Kingston received its first Royal Charter on 1st April 1299 as a full borough with a mint and exchange which participated in the coming recoinage, the sole occasion on which the town minted coins (class 9b). The port was busy in the Middle Ages shipping wool, cloth and leather to the Baltic and Low Countries and imported timber, wine, furs and dyes. Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24375 London

**Edward I (1272-1307)**, silver long cross Penny, class 1a/1c mule (May-Dec 1279), London mint, facing crowned head, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 1.26g (N.1010/1012; S.1380/1382). *Toned very fine and very rare.* **£400** 

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first

coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 159, 3rd July 2019, lot 554.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





# GM24376 London

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 1c (May-Dec 1279), London mint, facing crowned head with star collar, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AlIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 1.38g (N.1012; S.1382). *Toned a hint of weakness in parts of legend, otherwise good very fine and scarce.* **£150** 

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18th December 2019, lot 702.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





# GM24377 London

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 1d (May-Dec 1279), London mint, facing crowned head with star collar, large letter legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 1.24g (N.1013; S.1383). *Toned, a bold very fine and scarce.* **£150** The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18th December 2019, lot 703.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24378 London**

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 2a (Jan-May 1280), London mint, facing crowned head, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, rev. long cross pattee, tri-

pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 1.35g (SCBI 39:52 North; N.1014; S.1385). *Toned a bold very fine and rare.* **£700** 

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Dr Eric J. Harris, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 56, 11th December 2002, lot 7part.

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18th December 2019, lot 703.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### **GM24385 London**

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 3a (1280-81), London mint, facing crowned head with circle collar, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 1.25g (SCBI 39:77 North; N.1016; S.1387). *Toned, a bold very fine with light die clash.* **£150** The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24379 London

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 4c (1292-98), London mint, facing crowned head, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, pellet before legend, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, pellet before legend, weight 1.41g (SCBI 39:239 North; N.1025; S.1396). *Toned on a broad flan, weak in parts very fine.* £150

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### GM24380 London

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 4d (1282-89), London mint, facing crowned head, three pellets on breast, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 1.39g (SCBI 39:247; N.1026; S.1397). *Lightly toned with some die clash evident, a bold very fine.* **£150** 

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM24381 London

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 4e (1282-89), London mint, facing crowned head, three pellets on breast, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, rev. long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 1.39g (SCBI 39:257; N.1027; S.1398). Lightly toned with some die clash evident, a bold very fine. **£150** 

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 458, 18th December 2019, lot 710.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### **GM24382 London**

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 8b (1294-99), London mint, facing crowned head with wide neck, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R ANGL DNS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 1.32g (SCBI 39:332 North; N.1034/2; S.1406). *Toned with die clash, good very fine and rare.* 

#### f375

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





# GM24383 London

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 8c (1294-99), London mint, facing crowned head with star collar, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LOII DOII, weight 1.26g (SCBI 39:332 North; N.1035; S.1406A). *Toned good very fine.* £150

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### GM24384 London

**Edward I (1272-1307),** silver long cross Penny, class 9a<sup>1</sup> (1299-1300/1), London mint, facing crowned head, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R ANGL DNS hYB, rev. long cross pattee, tri-

pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LOII DOII, weight 1.43g (SCBI 39:343 North; N.1036/1; S.1407). Toned with die clashing evident, a bold very fine. £150

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### **GM24386 Waterford Ireland**

Ireland, Edward I (1272-1307), silver Penny, early issues (1279-84), Waterford Mint, type 1b, crowned head within triangle, two pellets below collar, pellet before legend surrounding, .EDW.R. ANGL'. D NS HYB, rev. cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, CIVI TAS VATE RFOR, weight 1.34g (DF 64; S.6249). Weak in parts with some ghosting, a bold very fine. £250

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of Waterford" on the reverse.

The Vikings first settled near to Waterford in 853 but were eventually driven out by the native Irish by 902. However, the Vikings returned in 914 and re-established the settlement which became Ireland's first city with Ivar of Waterford being one of the most prominent of the Norse leaders from 969 to c.1000. Later in 1167 the deposed King of Leinster Diarmait Mac Murchada attempted to take over the city unsuccessfully, returning to take Waterford in 1170 with the help of Cambro-Norman mercenaries under "Strongbow" Richard de Clare the second Earl of Pembroke. In 1171 King Henry II landed at Waterford and declared the city Royal as well as Dublin which then became the Capital of Ireland. Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 172, 11th March 2020, lot 254 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





# **GM24387 Waterford Ireland**

Ireland, Edward I (1272-1307), silver Penny, early issues (1279-84), Waterford Mint, type 1b, crowned head within triangle, two pellets below collar, pellet before legend surrounding, .EDW.R. ANGL'. D NS HYB, rev. cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, CIVI TAS VATE RFOR, weight 1.29g (DF 64; S.6249). Weak in parts with some ghosting of reverse cross onto obverse, otherwise a bold very fine. £150

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of Waterford" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 172, 11th March 2020, lot 254 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### **GM24388 Waterford Ireland**

**Ireland, Edward I (1272-1307),** silver Halfpenny, Waterford Mint, second coinage (1279-1302), early issue (1281-84), type 1a, crowned head within triangle, legend surrounding, EDW R / ANGL'I / DnS hYB', rev. cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, CIVI TAS

VATE RFOR, weight 0.60g (Withers 1b; DF 69; S.6253). *Unevenly toned, good fine and rare early issue.* **£225** 

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of Waterford" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Lockdales, Auction 172, 25-26th January 2020, lot 1299.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24389 Waterford Ireland**

**Ireland, Edward I (1272-1307),** silver Farthing, Waterford Mint, type I, crowned head within triangle, legend surrounding, ERA NG LIE *rev.* cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, CIVI TAS VATE RFOR, weight 0.42g (DF 70; Withers 1; S.6256). *Toned, with a full mint reading, a bold very fine.* **£600** 

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of Waterford" on the reverse.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Edward II (1307-27)



# **GM24390 Bury St Edmunds**

**Edward II (1307-27),** silver long cross Penny, Bury St Edmunds Mint, class 14 (1317-20), facing crowned bust in beaded circle, pellet eyes, initial mark cross pattee and legend surrounding, beaded outer border, +EDWAR R ANGL DNS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in each inner angle, beaded circles and legend around, CIVI TAS SC EDM, weight 1.45g (SCBI 39:916 North; N.1065; S.1465). *Toned, a little uneven in shape, otherwise good very fine and rare.* **£500**The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Edward, King of the England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse "Town of St. Edmondsbury"

Edward II the only surviving adult son from the first marriage of Edward I was born at Caernarfon Castle, Wales on 25<sup>th</sup> April 1284 and from age of 16 was accompanying his Father on campaigns into Scotland in 1300 and was knighted in 1306. Following his succession in 1307 he married Isabella of France the half-sister of his Father's second wife and daughter of Philip IV to relieve political tension with that nation and they were both coronated on 25<sup>th</sup> February 1308. They had two sons and two daughters and Isabella supported her husband's lavish treatment of his favourite Piers Gaveston whom he had recalled from exile against his Father's dying wish as soon as the latter had passed and Isabella used her French background to assert power and influence which snowballed through the reign. The barons influenced Edward to agree to reforms called The Ordinances in 1311 and they banished Piers Gaveston; Edward retaliated by revoking the reforms and calling Piers back, but the barons led by Edward's cousin Thomas second Earl of Lancaster seized Piers and executed him. Several years of unrest followed including English forces being pushed back in Scotland with the success of Robert the Bruce against Edward at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. A new favourite emerged in Hugh Despenser the Younger and after toleration of seven more years Thomas of Lancaster and the barons seized the Despenser's lands leading to their exile and Edward embarking on a short military campaign culminating in the execution of Thomas of Lancaster. Edward then revoked the reforms of 1311, confiscating lands and ordering further executions, but unable to move further into Scotland he signed a truce with Robert the Bruce.

Opposition continued to grow and in 1325 Edward's wife Isabella who had been sent to France to negotiate a peace treaty refused to return and turned against her husband and allying with Roger Mortimer invaded England in 1326. Edward's regime collapsed and he retreated to Wales where he was captured in November leading him to relinquish the crown in January of 1327 to his 14 year old son Edward and he subsequently died whilst prisoner at Berkeley Castle on 21st September.

Situated on the River Lark some 27 miles north west of Ipswich the original settlement was called Beadericeworth until early in the 11<sup>th</sup> Century with a monastery flourishing there and later an abbey possibly invested by Canute. The influence of the Abbot of Bury was already established by the time of Edward the Confessor granting him the "Honour of St Edmund" and a franchise to mint coins. The rights continued to be recognised by succeeding kings until closure of the Mint at the time of Edward III with the town then called St Edmundsbury until more recent times.

#### Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18th December 2019, lot 716.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM24391 Canterbury**

**Edward II (1307-27),** silver long cross Penny, Canterbury Mint, class 11c, facing crowned bust in beaded circle, pellet eyes, initial mark cross pattee and legend surrounding, beaded outer border, +EDWAR R ANGL DNS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in each inner angle, beaded circles and legend around, CIVI TAS CAN TOR, weight 1.41g (SCBI 39:850 North; N.1062/1; S.1466). *Toned, some old deposit on coin, otherwise good very fine and rare.* £225

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Edward, King of the England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse "City of Canterbury."

The City of Canterbury is 16 miles north-west of Dover with gold Thrymsas known bearing its name as one of the most important mints in southern England during the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries. In 809 the Danes were bought off for £3,000 but the town was taken by them in 839 and 851, again circa 981 and finally in 1011. There were two moneyers who worked for the Archbishop and in 1189 this increased to three. The Abbot of St Augustine had the privilege of one die in eight until 1161 at Canterbury though the coins do not seem to bear any ecclesiastical marks, though pennies of Henry I type XIV can have an annulet on the shoulder for moneyers Algar and Willem. We also know for Henry II that the Abbot's moneyer was Alferg. There are die links with Hythe and Lewes in the reign of Aethelred II and with Hythe for William I.

Purchased from A H Baldwin and Sons Ltd, Spring 2007.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM24392 London

Provenance:

**Edward II (1307-27),** silver long cross Penny, class 10cf³ (a1), (1301-1310), London mint, facing crowned head, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDW R AIIGL DIIS hYB, broken E, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 1.38g (SCBI 39:636 North; N.1042/2; S.1412). *Toned a bold very fine.* **£185**The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

#### Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, E-Sale 458, 18<sup>th</sup> December 2019, lot 712.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

Edward III (1307-27)



#### **GM24393** Berwick

**Edward III (1327-77),** silver Halfpenny, first coinage (1327-35), Berwick Mint (1333-42), type VIIIb, facing crowned bust with collar, beaded circles and legend surrounding, +EDWARDVS D'. G', rev. long cross pattee, tri-pellets in two opposing angles, bears head left in other two opposing angles, beaded circles and legend around, VIL LA B ERV ICI, weight 0.58g (N.1090; S.1537). Scuffed in parts, toned, good very fine and rare. £425

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Edward, by the grace of God" and on the reverse "Town of Berwick." One of the longest reigns of the medieval period Edward III born 13th November 1312 as Edward of Windsor came to power aged 14 after his Father was forced to relinquish the crown by his Mother and he was coronated on 1st February 1327. Edward married Philippa of Hainault on 24<sup>th</sup> January 1328 at York Minster and they had five sons and four daughters. His Father passed away suspiciously whilst imprisoned at Berkely Castle on 21st September of 1327 but young Edward waited until he was 17 before leading a successful coup d'etat on 19th October 1330 against Roger Mortimer the lover of his mother and de facto ruler whom he had executed. Next English magnates known as "The Disinherited" having lost land in a peace accord invaded Scotland and won a victory at the Battle of Dupplin Moor in 1332 and attempted install Edward Balliol the son of John Balliol on the throne in lieu of the infant David II. Balliol was soon expelled and seeked the help of Edward who then won a decisive victory at Berwick reinstalling Edward Balliol and giving Edward III swathes of land in southern Scotland. However this was short lived and David II's forces regained control by 1338. Meanwhile Philip VI in France confiscated the Duchy of Aquitaine and the county of Ponthieu. Therefore Edward III declared himself rightful heir to the French throne as grandson of Philip IV in 1337 sparking off the Hundred Years War, and after some initial teething troubles the first phase went well for England with the naval victory at Sluys on 24th June 1340 being decisive, supposedly influencing the design of the gold Noble. This was followed by other major land victories at Crecy on 24th August 1346 and the Battle of Poitiers won by his son Edward the Black Prince on 19th September 1356, all of which led to the Treaty of Bretigny drafted on 8th May 1360 and ratified on 24th October as the Treaty of Calais, giving large territorial gains if Edward renounced his claim to the French throne. However, the relative peace that followed did not last long and by 1369 the French war commenced again and son of Edward III, John of Gaunt led a military campaign which failed and led towards the 1375 Treaty of Bruges which reduced the lands to only Calais, Bordeaux and Bayonne. These battles and campaigns were all played out against a backdrop in England of the spread of plague known as the "Black Death" leading to labour shortages and led to the adoption of the "Statute of Labourers" in 1351 which ultimately failed. Edward's wife Phillipa died on the 15<sup>th</sup> August 1369 from illness similar to edema at Windsor Castle. Directly connected to the continued military activity a great deal of taxation occurred which led to political discontent, though the King always remained popular publicly. The politics came to a head in 1376 with the "Good Parliament where grievances were aired dismissing varied advisors from their positions and the banishment of Edward's mistress Alice Perrers who was wielding far too much influence over the aged King who was becoming incapacitated by illness. Edward III signed letters patent for the succession of the crown and in late September he fell ill from a large abscess. He rallied a little in the coming months from February 1377 but later descended in health into early and died on 21st June 1377. His son Edward of Woodstock known as the "Black Prince" had pre-deceased him on 8th June 1376 from dysentery, therefore his ten year old grandson Richard became King Richard II under the regency of his uncles John of Gaunt and Thomas of Woodstock.

Situated at the mouth of the River Tweed just over 50 miles south east of Edinburgh, Berwick is the most northerly town in the UK and was an Anglo-Saxon settlement from the time of the Kings of Northumbria annexed by England in the 9<sup>th</sup> Century. The town was subject to the next 400 years of border wars. A mint was first established here by Scottish King David I striking coins through successive reigns until the town was captured and sacked by Edward I in 1279. The Scottish won back the town the following year, though the English continued to hold the castle. The town was evacuated by the Scots in 1298 and held by the English till 1318. It later fell into English hands again in 1333 and held till the end of Edward Ills reign with just a brief Scottish occupation in 1355. The Berwick coins were all struck from locally made dies and therefore differ from coinage in the rest of the country issued at that time.

Provenance:

Purchased from A H Baldwin and Sons Ltd, Spring 2007.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



GM24394 Berwick

**Edward III (1327-77),** silver Halfpenny, first coinage (1327-35), Berwick Mint (1333-42), type VIIIa, facing crowned bust with collar, beaded circles and legend surrounding, +EDWARDVS ANGLIE D, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in two opposing angles, bears head in one quarter, beaded circles and legend around, VIL LA B ERV ICI, weight 0.47g (N.1089; S.1537). *Toned about very fine and rare.* 

£250

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Edward, by the grace of God" and on the reverse "Town of Berwick." Provenance:

Ex Patrick Finn, Cumbria, List 6, Winter 1996, item 207.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### **GM24395 London**

**Edward III (1327-77),** silver long cross Penny, third "Florin" Coinage (1344-51), class 2, London mint, facing crowned head, legend and beaded border surrounding, +EDWA R AnGL DnS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in inner angles, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 1.19g (SCBI 39:1078 North; N.1114; S.1544). *Toned very fine.* **£150** 

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24396 London

**Edward III (1327-77),** silver Halfpenny, fourth coinage, Pre-Treaty Period (1351-61), London Mint, type G, facing crowned bust, beaded circles and legend surrounding, +EDWARDVS REXO An, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in two opposing angles, bears head left in other two opposing angles, beaded circles and legend around, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 0.46g (N.1171; S.1607). *Toned good very fine and rare.* **£575** 

The Latin legends translate as "Edward King of the English" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse. Provenance:

Ex Historic Heritage Ltd, September 2018.



**Edward III (1327-77),** silver Penny, third Florin type coinage (1344-51), Reading Mint, issued by the Abbot of Reading, facing crowned bust with shoulders, beaded circles and legend surrounding, Roman N in legend without stops, +EDWAR R ANGL: DNS hYB, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in each inner angle except second which has a scallop shell, beaded circles and legend around, VIL LA R ADI NGY weight 0.99g (SCBI 39:1088 North; N.1129; S.1555). *Toned, weakly struck a little off-centre with some ghosting, otherwise about very fine and very rare and on par, if not better than the two examples listed in the J J North Collection sylloge.* **£1,000** 

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Edward, King of the England, Lord of Ireland" and on the reverse "Town of Reading."

The Viking army moved to Reading from Thetford in 870, a town on the River Kennet near the junction of the Thames 37 miles west of London and several engagements occurred in this vicinity. The abbey was founded by Henry I granting the Abbot one moneyer, but the privilege was exchanged for a moneyer to be allotted to the Abbot working in London. It has been theorised that coins by Aedgar in type XV for Henry I were for the Abbot.

Provenance:

Ex Derek Glover, York Coin Fair, January 2018.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM24398 Reading**

**Edward III (1327-77),** silver Halfpenny, third Florin type coinage (1344-51), Reading Mint, issued by the Abbot of Reading, facing crowned bust with shoulders, beaded circles and legend surrounding without stops, +EDWARDVS REX, *rev.* long cross pattee, tri-pellets in each inner angle except fourth which has a scallop shell, beaded circles and legend around, VIL LA R ADI NGY weight 0.60g (SCBI 39:1108 North; Withers type 7; N.1133; S.1560). *Lightly toned, double struck on obverse and a little off-centre both sides, about very rare, with the important details clear and on par, if not better than the two examples listed in the JJ North Collection sylloge.* **£875** 

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Edward, King " and on the reverse "Town of Reading." Provenance:

Ex Derek Glover, York Coin Fair, January 2018.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM24399 York**

**Edward III (1327-77),** silver Penny, Treaty period (1361-69), York Mint, issued under Archbishop Thoresby, facing crowned bust beaded circles and legend surrounding, rounded letters with lombardic n and annulet stops, +EDWARDVS. REX. AnGLI, *rev.* voided quatrefoil at centre of long cross, tri-pellets in each inner angle, beaded circles and legend around with barred A, CIVI TAS EBO RACI, weight 1.08g (N.1268; S.1630). *Toned, weakly struck in parts, very fine with a decent portrait.* 

#### £200

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Edward, King of the English" and on the reverse "City of York."

John Thoresby was appointed Archbishop of York on the 16th August 1352, having been Chancellor of England since 1349.

He was later made a Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1355; but resigned the great seal in 1356 so he could focus on his northern interest, to bring new order and discipline and commence much building work at York Minster. He died at Cawood Yorkshire on 6th November 1373.

The City of York at the junction of the River Foss and River Ouse, about 190 miles north-west of London has been an archbishopric since 753 with some gold Thrymsa coins being produced. It was the early minting place of coins of the Kings of Northumbria in both copper and silver as well as the Archbishops of York. The mint name first appears on some of the occupational Viking coinages making the city their capital from 867. In 919 the city passed to the Hiberno-Norse Kings of Dublin and back to the English in 927 when taken from Guthfrith. Between 939 and 943 the Vikings were back in town and

again from 947-954 but otherwise remained under English rule with the Norman castle even holding out to a Saxon/Danish occupation in 1069 being relieved by William I who built a second castle on the right bank of the Ouse, the City having been burnt. As soon as William departed the Vikings returned but upon William's return they fled back to their ships and the Normans harried Yorkshire. Later minting activity occurs from the reign of Aethelstan onward, incorporating Viking Kings of York coinage, through a long period right through to King Edward VI, as well as a Civil War Mint for King Charles I and a branch mint for the milled recoinage of William III.

Provenance:

Ex Patrick Finn, 1998, List 13, item 191.

Ex Mark Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2822. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Richard II (1377-99)



#### **GM24400 London**

**Richard II (1377-99),** silver Halfpenny, London Mint, intermediate facing crowned bust, beaded circles and legend surrounding, +RICARD'x REXxx ANGL', rev. long cross pattee, tri-pellets in angles, beaded circles and legend around, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.60g (Withers type I b(i); N.1331b; S.1698/1699). Scuffed in parts, unevenly toned, a bold very fine, with a nice clear reverse and rare with normal Roman Ns. £250

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Richard, King of the English" and on the reverse "City of London." Young Richard II succeeded as King after the death of his Grandfather Edward III on 21st June 1377 aged 10. His Father was Edward the Black Prince who had pre-deceased his own Father from dysentery on 8th June 1376. His mother was Joan of Kent who was his Father's cousin married 10th October 1361 and Richard was the second son born 6th January 1367, his elder brother having died aged six in January of 1371. Richard succeeded under the regency councils led by uncles John of Gaunt and Thomas of Woodstock, and a few years later on 20th January 1382 he married Anne of Bohemia paying 20,000 florins to her brother King Wenceslaus IV in return for her hand in marriage. They had no children and twelve years later Anne died probably from the plague on 7th June 1394. Richard then went on to marry the six year old Isabella of Valois in 1396, however Richard was deposed in 1399 before any question of children for the line of succession was possible. The biggest challenges in his reign were the continuing Hundred Years War and the Peasants Revolt of 1381 in which the young King played a major part in suppressing the crisis. Wat Tyler raised an uprising based on socio-economic tensions caused by a combination of Black Death plague and increased taxes to pay towards war with France. The final straw being a poll tax collection by John Brampton in the Brentwood area of Essex on 30th May 1381 ending in violence and causing rebels to march on London to cause further havoc. 14 year old Richard retreated to the Tower as there were few soldiers in London at the time due to the French campaigns. Richard met the rebels and agreed terms but a further skirmish the next day resulted in the death of Tyler and gave time to raise a militia against the rebellion, and within a few months the revolt was settled with most of the leaders tracked down and executed, reports say 1,500 rebels were dead by November of 1381. For the next six years Richard tried to find a way to end the war in France and relied heavily on a small group of courtiers which eventually caused discontent at aristocratic levels. A group named the Lords Appellant therefore took control of government in 1387, though by 1389 Richard had regained control and ruled in harmony until he turned in 1397, taking revenge on these Lords exiling or executing them, and the tyrannous ways then continued till he was deposed. John of Gaunt died in 1399 and his son Henry Bolingbroke who had been exiled invaded England in June 1399 with a small force which grew as he traversed the country and met with little resistance. Henry deposed Richard who formerly surrendered to abdicate at Flint Castle in Wales on 19th August 1399 and had himself crowned King, and it is thought Richard later starved to death in captivity.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

#### Provenance:

# Henry V (1413-22)



#### **GM24401 London**

Henry V (1413-22), silver Penny, London Mint, type C, facing crowned portrait, mullet to left, broken annulet to right, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark pierced cross, hEnRICxx REXxx AnGLIExxZ F, rev. long cross pattée, trio of pellets in each angle, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, no stops, weight 0.90g (N.1396; S.1778). Dark tone, die clash of ghosting contrasting reverse cross onto obverse, otherwise good very fine and rare. £350

The Latin legends translate as "Henry, King of England and France" on the obverse, and on the reverse "City of London." Henry of Monmouth as he was known until he became king was born on the 13<sup>th</sup> September 1386 at Monmouth Castle, and gained valuable military experience in what became a 15 year long revolt by the Welsh under Owen "Glendower" from 16<sup>th</sup> September 1400, as well as against the Percy Family at the Battle of Shrewsbury on 21<sup>st</sup> July 1403 where "Harry Hotspur" the Lord Percy of Northumberland who was killed by an arrow to the face. Henry acceded to the throne from his ailing Father on 21<sup>st</sup> March 1413 and reasserted the English claim to the French throne and in 1415 embarked on war with France, which culminated in the Battle of Agincourt on the 25<sup>th</sup> October of that year, in an unexpected and resounding victory for the English with an army led by Henry consisting of some 80% long bowmen. This great victory against all the odds resulted in the occupation of Normandy and after long negotiation with King Charles VI, led to the Treaty of Troyes where Henry V was named regent and given the hand in marriage of Charles' daughter Catherine of Valois. They had one son Henry who succeeded his Father as an infant King upon the death of Henry aged just 35 after his falling ill around May to June of 1422, and after some rallying finally succumbing to whatever fever it was on 31<sup>st</sup> August 1422. Henry's reign was also notable for the adaption of the English language in all governance from August of 1417.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

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#### Provenance:

Ex Mark Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2824. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24403 London

Henry V (1413-22), silver Halfpenny, London Mint, type C, facing crowned portrait, broken annulet either side of crown, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark pierced cross, hEnRIC'x REXxx AnGL', rev. long cross pattee, trio of pellets in each angle, annulet at centre of two opposing trios, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 0.40g (Withers 5a; N.1409; S.1794). Dark tone, some ghosting of reverse cross onto obverse, otherwise a bold very fine. £200

The Latin legends translate as "Henry, King of the English" on the obverse, and on the reverse "City of London." Provenance:

Ex Studio Coins, York Coin Fair, January 2019.



# **GM24402 London**

Henry V (1413-22), silver Halfpenny, London Mint, type F, facing crowned portrait, trefoil to left and annulet to right of crown, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark pierced cross, hEnRIC'x REXxx AnGL', rev. long cross pattee, trio of pellets in each angle, annulet at centre of two opposing trios, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 0.42g (Withers 11; N.1411; S.1796). Dark tone, some ghosting of reverse cross onto obverse, otherwise a bold very fine. £150

The Latin legends translate as "Henry, King of the English" on the obverse, and on the reverse "City of London." Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Henry VI first reign (1422-61)



#### GM24404 Calais

Henry VI, first reign (1422-61), silver Halfpenny, annulet issue (1422-30), Calais Mint, facing crowned portrait, annulet either side of crown, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark plain cross, hEnRIC'x REXxx AnGL', rev. long cross pattee, trio of pellets in each angle, annulet at centre of two opposing trios, VIL LA CAL SIE, weight 0.42g (Withers A.3/a; N.1435; S.1849). Dark tone, good very fine. £350

The Latin legends translate as "Henry, King of the English" on the obverse, and on the reverse "Town of Calais." Henry was born on the 6th December 1421 and became the infant King of England, the youngest person ever, on the 1st September 1422 and after the death of his maternal grandfather Charles VI on 21st October 1422, the disputed King of France which he reigned over until 19th October 1453. Henry is the only King in British history to be also crowned King of France, his English coronation being on 6th November 1429 at the age of 8 and the French coronation at Notre Dame, Paris on 16th December 1431 age 10. The early part of his reign was governed by a Regency Council of eighteen led by his uncle John Duke of Bedford, but dominated by his uncle Humphrey Duke of Gloucester (who became Lord Protector) and Bishop Henry Beaufort. Having inherited the War in France from his Father, this council soon became split and by 1429 with the rise of a resurgent French army led by Joan of Arc, and the crowning of the Dauphin as Charles VII at Reims and with the French gaining the upper hand, a peace party emerged under the now Cardinal Beaufort, as war was such a drain on resources. A further blow was the loss of the support of Burgundy upon the death of Anne of Burgundy, the former wife of John Duke of Bedford, in 1432 and his subsequent marriage to Jacquetta of Luxembourg. A conference was arranged at Arras in 1435 but the Duke of Bedford died just before it took place, and his replacement Richard Duke of York did not favour the peace policy. By the time Henry came of age at 16 and was crowned again at Merton Priory on 1st November 1437, he entered the fray at the worst time possible with rivalries amongst the council of nobles, massive war debts leading to the economic "great Slump" in England and coupled with a lack of leadership in the French territories, which were slowly becoming French again to the extent that Henry was left with only Calais as of 1453, having lost the Duchy of Aquitaine in 1451 and Bordeaux, despite having married the strong willed Margaret of Anjou in 1445 in an attempt at brokering peace. Margaret became more of a power behind the throne, and they had one son Edward of Lancaster on 13th October 1453. Discontent in England was growing not helped by Henry suffering episodes of mental breakdown, the Duke of York returned from Ireland in 1452 to take his place on council to put an end to bad government, but through the intervention of Margaret the Duke was isolated and it was when King Henry regained his senses around Christmas of 1454 that the Wars of the Roses gained momentum. Earls Warwick and Salisbury backed the Duke of York claiming his better ascendency from Edward III should give him control of government, and later from 1460 as King. Tensions continued between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists and Henry created the Council of Wales and the Marches for his son Edward in 1458, but by 1460 all out war broke out, with the Battle of Northampton on 10th July of that year capturing Henry, though Margaret escaped to Scotland with Prince Edward to recoup and gain support there, which led to the Battle of Wakefield on 30th December 1460 when York fell. This led on to the Battle of St Albans on 17th February 1461 where Warwick the captor of the King was defeated liberating Henry. The next engagement was the violent Battle of Towton on 29th March 1461 where the King and Queen were defeated by the Duke of York's son Edward, escaping to Scotland again to gain more support, with Margaret travelling on to France to encourage even more. Despite further unsuccessful skirmishes in succeeding years in the north of England it was after the Battle of Hexham on 15th May 1464 that the now fugitive King

Henry was captured on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1464 and sent to the Tower of London. Queen Margaret was determined to win back the throne for her husband, and after Edward IV fell out with his younger brother George Duke of Clarence and Richard Neville Earl of Warwick, she formed a secret alliance with them urged by Louis XI of France. The Earl of Warwick married his daughter Anne to Margaret and Henry's son Edward, and then forced Edward into exile and restored Henry VI to the throne on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1470 as the "readeption" though Warwick and Clarence effectively ruled in Henry's name. The rulership only lasted six months as Warwick declared war on Burgundy causing Charles the Bold to support and give assistance to Edward IV, killing Warwick at the Battle of Barnet on 14<sup>th</sup> April 1471, reconciling with the Duke of Clarence, and directly leading to the decisive Battle of Tewkesbury on 4<sup>th</sup> May 1471, where Henry's son Edward of Westminster was killed. Henry was imprisoned in the tower and was dead by the 21<sup>st</sup> May 1471. He was buried at Chertsey Abbey, later moved by order of Richard III to St George's Chapel Windsor.

Calais in north western France is at the closest point to mainland England only 21 miles away, overlooking the Strait of Dover and has always been a major port since medieval times. The town came under English control from 1347 when Edward III captured the city and was officially assigned to English rule from 1360 and became a thriving centre for exchange and production for the English wool trade. Other commodities traded at this gateway to Europe were tin, lead and lace and Calais was the Staple of these trades. An English mint was first opened there under Edward III to help with trade and gold Nobles, silver Groats and their fractions were made here and varying times of boom or bust over the next eighty years into the reign of Henry VI who was also true King of France till 1453. The town remained an English possession until it was finally lost to the French in the reign of Mary Tudor in 1558.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Son Ltd, purchased October 1998.

Ex Mark Feeehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2830. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM24405 Calais

Henry VI, first reign (1422-61), silver Halfpenny, annulet issue (1422-30), Calais Mint, facing crowned portrait, annulet either side of crown, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark plain cross, hEnRIC'x REXxx AnGL', rev. long cross pattee, trio of pellets in each angle, annulet at centre of two opposing trios, VIL LA CAL SIE, weight 0.38g (Withers A.3/a; N.1435; S.1849). Dark tone, some ghosting of reverse cross onto obverse, otherwise a bold very fine.

The Latin legends translate as "Henry, King of the English" on the obverse, and on the reverse "Town of Calais." Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM24406 Calais

Henry VI, first reign (1422-61), silver Halfpenny, rosette mascle issue (1430-31), Calais Mint, facing crowned portrait, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark cross fleury, hEnRIC\* REXO AnGL', rev. long cross pattee, trio of pellets in each angle, VIL OLA CAL IS'\*, weight 0.53g (Withers 8d; N.1454; S.1871). Dark tone, some ghosting of reverse cross onto obverse, otherwise a bold very fine.

#### £175

The Latin legends translate as "Henry, King of the English" on the obverse, and on the reverse "Town of Calais." Provenance:

Ex Spink and Son Ltd. Purchased September 1989.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24407 Calais

Henry VI, first reign (1422-61), silver long cross Penny, Pinecone-Mascle issue (1431-32) muled with a rosette mascle reverse, Calais Mint, facing crowned bust in beaded circle, initial mark cross fleury, legend surrounding, beaded outer border,+hEnRCVS' REXO AnGLIE, pinecone after King's name which omits letter I, rev. long cross pattée, tri-pellets in each inner angle, beaded circles and legend around, VIL OLAXX CALI SIE\*, weight 0.82g (N.1465/1450; S.1871/1865). Dark tone with slight undulation, good very fine and rare, unusual to see the King's name misspelt. £350

The Latin legends translate as "Henry, King of the English" on the obverse, and on the reverse "Town of Calais." Provenance:

Ex Mark Rasmussen Numismatist, list 28, Spring 2016, item 42

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### GM24408 Durham

Henry VI, first reign (1422-61), silver long cross Penny, Durham Mint, Rosette-Mascle issue (1430-31), ecclesiastical issue under Bishop Langley, facing crowned bust in beaded circle, star to left of crown, initial mark plain cross, legend surrounding, beaded outer border,+hEnRICVSx REXO Angle, rev. long cross pattée, tri-pellets in each inner angle, beaded circles and legend around, CIVI TAS DVNO LmI, weight 0.78g (N.1452; S.1869). Weak in parts, toned a bold very fine for issue and as good as the cataloguer can recall seeing for this rare variety. £500

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Henry, King of the England" and on the reverse "City of Durham." Durham is situated on the River Wear and the Norman cathedral was built between the years of 1093 and 1133. King Stephen advanced to Durham against King David of Scotland in 1135 and peace was signed there in 1139. The castle was later seized by Henry of Northumbria and William Cumin in 1141. Minting activity occurs there from the reign of William I to Henry III though there is hardly any documentary evidence in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century. The Bishops of Durham continued to operate the silver mines of the area but the only dialogues on the subject date from the 1140s up to 1195. For further reading consult "The Metal in Britain's Coins" by Dr Graham Birch.

Provenance:

With an old pre-decimalisation Spink ticket in the hand of Patrick Finn priced at £9/10/-Ex Mark Rasmussen, Harrogate Coin Fair, March 2019.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





### **GM24409 London**

Henry VI, first reign (1422-61), silver long cross Halfpenny, Cross-Pellet issue (1454-61), London Mint, facing crowned bust in beaded circle, saltire on neck, pellet either side of crown, initial mark plain cross, legend surrounding, beaded outer border,+hEnRIC' REX AnGLI, rev. long cross pattée, tripellets in each inner angle, beaded circles and legend around, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 0.43g (Withers SP.2a, N.1524; S.1943). Toned, some ghosting of reverse cross on to obverse, otherwise a bold very fine and rare. £200

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Henry, King of the England" and on the reverse "City of London." Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

#### Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





# **GM24410 London**

Henry VI, first reign (1422-61), silver Halfpenny, London Mint, rosette mascle issue (1430-31), facing crowned portrait, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark cross fleury, hEnRIC\* REXO AnGL, rev. long cross pattée, trio of pellets in each angle, CIVI TAS ◊LOn DOn, weight 0.41g (Withers RM.6b; N.1453; S.1870). Dark tone, a couple of rim nicks, otherwise a bold to good very fine with a nice portrait.

The Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Henry King of England" and on the reverse "City of London." Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin, Fixed Price List, BH.205

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### **GM24411 York**

Henry VI, first reign (1422-61), silver long cross Penny, York Mint, Rosette-Mascle issue (1430-31), ecclesiastical issue under Archbishop John Kemp, facing crowned bust in beaded circle, mullet either side of crown, initial mark cross patonce, legend surrounding, beaded outer border,+hEnRICVSx REXO AnGLIE, rev. long cross pattée, voided quatrefoil with pellet at centre, tri-pellets in each inner angle, beaded circles and legend around, CIVI TAS EBO RACI, weight 0.98g (N.1451iii; S.1868). Toned, struck unevenly and short of flan, with bold definition, good very fine for issue and as good as the cataloguer can recall seeing for this rare variety.

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Henry, King of the England" and on the reverse "City of York."

The City of York at the junction of the River Foss and River Ouse, about 190 miles north-west of London has been an archbishopric since 753 with some gold Thrymsa coins being produced. It was the early minting place of coins of the Kings of Northumbria in both copper and silver as well as the Archbishops of York. The mint name first appears on some of the occupational Viking coinages making the city their capital from 867. In 919 the city passed to the Hiberno-Norse Kings of Dublin and back to the English in 927 when taken from Guthfrith. Between 939 and 943 the Vikings were back in town and again from 947-954 but otherwise remained under English rule with the Norman castle even holding out to a Saxon/Danish occupation in 1069 being relieved by William I who built a second castle on the right bank of the Ouse, the City having been burnt. As soon as William departed the Vikings returned but upon William's return they fled back to their ships and the Normans harried Yorkshire. Later minting activity occurs from the reign of Aethelstan onward, incorporating Viking Kings of York coinage, through a long period right through to King Edward VI, as well as a Civil War Mint for King Charles I and a branch mint for the milled recoinage of William III.

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, purchased 26<sup>th</sup> June 2000 via Studio Coins.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Edward IV Ireland (1461-83)





# **GM25165** Drogheda Ireland

Ireland, Edward IV (1461-83), silver Penny, Drogheda Mint, third light cross and pellets issue, Burns group 5 (1473-79) type XII, pellet either side of crown and of neck, inner circle and legend

surrounding partially off flan as per usual both sides, *rev.* long cross with tri-pellets in each inner angle, weight 0.42g (Burns DR-12 *this coin*; DF.136; S.6374F). *Toned, made small as usual, off-centre, fine for issue and extremely rare, only four examples known to Burns and this is the plate coin from his collection.* **£600** 

Born on the 28th April 1442 in Rouen, the son of Richard Plantagenet the third Duke of York, Edward inherited the Yorkist claim on the death of his Father at the Battle of Wakefield in December 1460. After then defeating Lancastrian forces at the Battle of Towton on 29th March 1461 in a snowstorm, he deposed King Henry VI imprisoning him in the Tower of London. Edward went on to marry Elizabeth Woodville on 1st May 1464 with whom he had seven daughters and three sons, seven of which survived him, though the two surviving sons later became known as the tragic "Princes in the Tower". Firstly, though the marriage of Edward to Elizabeth enraged the Earl of Warwick, as Elizabeth was a widow of Lancastrian John Grey of Groby killed at Towton and had two sons with him. Later Edward dismissed his Lord Chancellor in 1467 George Neville the Archbishop of York, who was Warwick's brother causing Warwick to form an alliance against Edward with the latter's younger brother the Duke of Clarence, who owned neighbouring estates to Warwick. King Edward then blocked a marriage proposal between Clarence and Warwick's eldest daughter Isabel, but the marriage went ahead and took place in Calais, France presided over by George Neville. The three men then issued a "remonstrance" of alleged abuses by the Woodvilles and other advisors of Edward, returned to London and raised an army which went on to defeat the Royal army at Edgecote Moor on 24th July 1469 with Edward then being held at Middleham Castle. On the 12th August Edward's Father in law Richard Woodville and his youngest son John were executed at Kenilworth Castle, but subsequent support for the actions of Warwick and Neville were low and Edward was released in September to resume rule. Edward went on to reinstate Henry Percy as Earl of Northumberland, who had previously fought for Lancaster giving back his estates that had been presented to John Neville, Warwick's brother with Neville in turn being given the title Marquess of Montague as compensation. By March of 1470 Warwick and Clarence escalated a more private feud into a full scale revolt, but were defeated fleeing to France by May of that year. Louis XI encouraged Warwick to negotiate an alliance with Queen Margaret, and with French support they landed in England on 9th September 1470 to restore King Henry. An army of 30,000 was formed as Yorkist support in England was low. Edward narrowly escaped capture to Bruges and Henry was restored. Edward received little support from his brother in law Charles the Bold, but by March 1471 backed by Flemish merchants he landed near Hull close to his Yorkshire estates, and persuading the City of York to open its gates to him. He marched south gaining more support along the way entering London unchallenged and taking Henry prisoner. Warwick was defeated and killed at the Battle of Barnet on 14th April 1471, and Edward Westminster the son of Henry, was killed at the Battle of Tewkesbury on 4th May 1471, with the imprisoned Henry dying shortly after. Edward's second period of rule began, and he had only to quell one significant rebellion in February 1474 by John de Vere the 13th Earl of Oxford, who survived to be in command of the Lancastrian army at Bosworth field nine years later. The Duke of Clarence was alleged to have been involved in the rebellion leading to his execution at the Tower on 18th February 1478. In 1475 Edward allied with Burgundy to declare war on France and Louis opened negotiations with Edward, landing at Calais and signing the Treaty of Picquigny giving a payment of 75,000 crowns to Edward and a pension of 50,000 more a year which helped recoup costs of his army. In 1482 Edward backed an attempt by Alexander Stewart to usurp the Scottish throne from James III which led to withdrawal, only capturing Berwick Castle. Edward fell fatally ill at Easter 1483 and survived long enough to add codicils to his will placing his brother Richard as Protector of his son Edward. Edward IV died on the 9th April 1483. Drogheda is a port town in county Louth just over 50km north from Dublin and a bridging point of the River Boyne. The ancient neolithic site of Newgrange is nearby which dates back some seven meillennia as well as a number of other ancient sites showing a long period of human activity. There is a motte and bailey castle in the town called Millmount Fort erected by Hugh de Lacy before 1186 and overlooking the Boyne and the town was an important one at this time as part of the English Pale. The town was also proved strategically important at the time of the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. Provenance:

Ex Jasper Burns, USA collection, sold through York Coins of Red Hook, New York, January 2011. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### **GM25166 Dublin Ireland**

Ireland, Edward IV (1461-83), silver Penny, Dublin Mint, third light cross and pellets issue, Burns group 5 (1473-79) type V, crowned head facing, pellet either side of neck, inner circle and legend surrounding partially off flan as per usual both sides, rev. long cross with tri-pellets in each inner angle, weight 0.50g (Burns Du5; DF.136; S.6373F). Toned and well struck for this poorly made issue, almost extremely fine and rare this nice. £1,000

The Hiberno Norse settlement of Dublin was founded by the Vikings on the banks of the River Liffey around 841 with the name literally meaning "the Black Pool" and was an early fortification with ditch, earth rampart and palisade. Stone walls were later constructed in the 11<sup>th</sup> Century and a man made hill on which to have important political meetings. The Danes slowly converted to Christianity and the first Bishop of Dublin was appointed in 1028 and Christchurch Cathedral began

construction. The town was sacked several times over the years in battles between the Irish and Viking Danes but the settlement grew to be the biggest and most important in Ireland and trade links were strong with Chester and Bristol. The wooden Norman style fort was replaced by a stone castle in the early 13<sup>th</sup> Century and gained its first mayor in 1229. The four so-called "obedient shires" at this time were the Eastern counties of Meath, Louth, Kildare and Dublin and a boundary line known as the pale, marked the land as the King's perimeter and the people within received a degree of protection from the crown; whereas those beyond it were subject to more savage laws of the Irish and perhaps harsher living standards, through time evolving the colloquial phrase "beyond the pale". Dublin continues as the main capital city to this day.

Provenance:

Ex AMR Coins, purchased 2020.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





#### **GM25167 Dublin Ireland**

Ireland, Edward IV (1461-83), silver Penny, Dublin Mint, second cross and pellets issue, Burns group 4 (1470-73), crowned head facing, pierced sun either side of crown, pellet to left of neck, possible partial annulet to right of neck, inner circle and legend surrounding partially off flan as per usual, rev. pellet in quatrefoil at centre of long cross, tri-pellets in each inner angle, weight 0.59g (cf.Burns Du39, type 39; DF.139; cf.S.6373E). Dark tone, well struck with clear suns and pellet on obverse, a partial wedge toward an annulet perhaps to right of neck, the type not recorded in Burns or Spink, good very fine for issue and extremely rare.

Provenance:

Ex Baldwin Auction 80, 8th May 2013, lot 2446.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM25168 Dublin Ireland**

**Ireland, Edward IV (1461-83),** silver Penny, Dublin Mint, sun and roses issue, Burns group 6 (1479-83), crowned head facing, large sun to right of crown and left of neck, large rose to left of crown and right of neck, inner circle and legend surrounding partially off flan as per usual, *rev.* rose at centre of long cross, sun and two roses in two opposing angles, rose and two suns in other opposing angles, though all appear sun-like, weight 0.39g (Burns S-4; DF.167; S.6389B). *Toned, a little uneven around rim, very fine for issue, very rare with larger symbols.* **£300** 

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 172, 11th March 2020, lot 254 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM25169 Dublin Ireland**

**Ireland, Edward IV (1461-83),** silver Penny, Dublin Mint, sun and roses issue, Burns group 6 (1479-83), crowned head facing, large sun to right of crown and left of neck, large rose to left of crown and right of neck, bust high with two tiny pellets beneath, inner circle and legend surrounding partially off flan as per usual, *rev.* rose at centre of long cross, sun and two roses in two opposing angles, rose and two suns in other opposing angles, though all appear sun-like, weight 0.43g (cf.Burns S-4; DF.167; cf.S.6389B). *Toned, rim a little chipped, slight bend in flan, otherwise a bold very fine for issue, the higher bust reveals two tiny pellets below not noted in the references for this coinage, very rare.* **£350** 

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 172, 11th March 2020, lot 199.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM25170 Dublin Ireland**

**Ireland, Edward IV (1461-83),** silver Penny, Dublin Mint, third light cross and pellets issue, Burns group 5 (1473-79) type V, crowned head facing, pellet either side of neck, inner circle and legend surrounding partially off flan as per usual both sides, *rev.* long cross with tri-pellets in each inner angle, weight 0.49g (Burns Du5; DF.136; S.6373F). *Struck on small flan as usual, a little oval in shape, good very fine for issue with a great portrait.* **£500** 

Provenance:

With a neat collector ticket stating this coin was found in North Wales in November 1992.

With additional Spink ticket dating from 1994 priced at £100.

Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 172, 11th March 2020, lot 251 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM25171 Dublin Ireland**

**Ireland, Edward IV (1461-83),** silver Penny, Dublin Mint, sun and roses issue (1478-83), crowned head facing, sun to left of crown and right of neck, rose to right of crown and left of neck, inner circle and legend surrounding partially off flan as per usual, *rev.* rose at centre of long cross, sun and two roses in two opposing angles, rose and two suns in other opposing angles, weight 0.55g (Burns S2; DF.166; S.6389). *Toned very fine for issue, rare.* £250

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 172, 11th March 2020, lot 198.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM25172 Dublin Ireland**

**Ireland, Edward IV (1461-83),** silver Penny, Dublin Mint, heavy cross and pellets coinage (1465), Burns group 3, facing crowned bust, style B, legend and beaded border surrounding, rev. long cross pattee, tri pellets in each inner angle, two opposing angles with extra small pellet in fourth quarter, legend and beaded border surrounding, CIVI TAS DVB LIn x, mint name visible, saltire after legend, weight 0.44g (Burns Du 1aH; cf.DF 125; S.6315). Toned and uneven in shape, otherwise good fine for issue with a bold face and mint name visible, very rare. £350

Provenance:

Ex Patrick Finn, Cumbria, List 17, September 1999, item 435.

Ex Michael Gietzelt, Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 172, 11th March 2020, lot 28.





Ireland, Edward IV (1461-83), silver Penny, third light Cross and Pellets coinage Burns group 5 (1473-79) type XXI, Dublin Mint, crowned facing bust, six pointed mullet either side of neck, beaded circles and legend surrounding, rev. quatrefoil in centre, over cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, weight 0.33g (Burns Du-21; cf.DF 139; S 6366). Toned, on a small flan as usual, very fine and rare. £275

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Edward IV first reign (1461-70)





# GM25176 London

**Edward IV, first reign (1461-70),** silver long cross Halfpenny, heavy coinage (1461-64), class II, London Mint, facing crowned bust, quatrefoil either side of neck, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, initial mark rose, \*EDWARDx DI GRA REXxx, rev. long cross pattee, trio of pellets in each angle, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 0.44g (Withers 4n; N.1546; S.1990). Toned weak in parts, very fine with a great provenance. **£300** 

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, by the Grace of God, King" and on the reverse "City of London."

Born on the 28th April 1442 in Rouen, the son of Richard Plantagenet the third Duke of York, Edward inherited the Yorkist claim on the death of his Father at the Battle of Wakefield in December 1460. After then defeating Lancastrian forces at the Battle of Towton on 29th March 1461 in a snowstorm, he deposed King Henry VI imprisoning him in the Tower of London. Edward went on to marry Elizabeth Woodville on 1st May 1464 with whom he had seven daughters and three sons, seven of which survived him, though the two surviving sons later became known as the tragic "Princes in the Tower". Firstly, though the marriage of Edward to Elizabeth enraged the Earl of Warwick, as Elizabeth was a widow of Lancastrian John Grey of Groby killed at Towton and had had two sons with him. Later Edward dismissed his Lord Chancellor in 1467 George Neville the Archbishop of York, who was Warwick's brother causing Warwick to form an alliance against Edward with the latter's younger brother the Duke of Clarence, who owned neighbouring estates to Warwick. King Edward then blocked a marriage proposal between Clarence and Warwick's eldest daughter Isabel, but the marriage went ahead and took place in Calais, France presided over by George Neville. The three men then issued a "remonstrance" of alleged abuses by the Woodvilles and other advisors of Edward, returned to London and raised an army which went on to defeat the Royal army at Edgecote Moor on 24th July 1469 with Edward then being held at Middleham Castle. On the 12th August Edward's Father in law Richard Woodville and his youngest son John were executed at Kenilworth Castle, but subsequent support for the actions of Warwick and Neville were low and Edward was released in September to resume rule. Edward went on to reinstate Henry Percy as Earl of Northumberland, who had previously fought for Lancaster giving back his estates that had been presented to John Neville, Warwick's brother with Neville in turn being given the title Marquess of Montague as compensation. By March of 1470 Warwick and Clarence escalated a more private feud into a full scale revolt, but were defeated fleeing to France by May of that year. Louis XI encouraged Warwick to negotiate an alliance with Queen Margaret, and with French support they landed in England on 9th September 1470 to restore King Henry. An army of 30,000 was formed as Yorkist support in England was low. Edward narrowly escaped capture to Bruges and Henry was restored. Edward received little support from his brother in law Charles the Bold, but by March 1471 backed by Flemish merchants he landed near Hull close to his Yorkshire estates, and persuading the City of York to open its gates to him. He marched south gaining more support along the way entering London unchallenged and taking Henry prisoner. Warwick was defeated and killed at the Battle of Barnet on 14th April 1471, and Edward Westminster the son of Henry, was killed at the Battle of Tewkesbury on 4th May 1471, with the imprisoned Henry dying shortly after. Edward's second period of rule began, and he had only to quell one significant rebellion in February 1474 by John de Vere the 13th Earl of Oxford, who survived to be in command of the Lancastrian army at Bosworth field nine years later. The Duke of Clarence was alleged to have been involved in the rebellion leading to his execution at the Tower on 18th February 1478. In 1475 Edward allied with Burgundy to declare war on France and Louis opened negotiations with Edward, landing at Calais and signing the Treaty of Picquigny giving a payment of 75,000 crowns to Edward and a pension of 50,000 more a year which helped recoup costs of his army. In 1482 Edward backed an attempt by Alexander Stewart to usurp the Scottish throne from James III which led to withdrawal, only capturing Berwick Castle. Edward fell fatally ill at Easter 1483 and survived long enough to add codicils to his will placing his brother Richard as Protector of his son Edward. Edward IV died on the 9th April 1483. Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold

Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and

fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

#### Provenance:

Ex F. W. Longbottom, Sotheby, 14th May 1934, lot 193 part, illustrated on plate II.

Ex Lord Grantley, fourth portion, Sotheby, 20th April 1944, lot 1431 part.

Ex Richard Cyril Lockett, English part V, Glendining, lot 3137

Ex Mrs M. Delme Radcliffe, Glendining, 17th April 1985, lot 174.

Ex Spink and Son Ltd, London, purchased August 2001,

Ex Mark E. Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2844.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM25175 London

**Edward IV, first reign (1461-70),** silver long cross Penny, heavy coinage (1461-64), London Mint, facing crowned bust, annulet either side of neck, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, initial mark rose, EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL, *rev.* long cross pattee, trio of pellets in each angle, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 0.92g (Blunt and Whitton IV, plate II No.7; N.1541; S.1986). *Toned with an imposing portrait, a bold to good very fine and extremely rare.* £2,750

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, by the Grace of God, King of England" and on the reverse "City of London."

Provenance:

Ex Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 194, 7th September 2021, lot 145.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM25174 London

**Edward IV, first reign (1461-70)**, silver long cross Halfpenny, heavy coinage (1461-64), London Mint, facing crowned bust, saltire cross either side of neck, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, initial mark rose, \*EDWARDx DI GRA REXxx, rev. long cross pattee, trio of pellets in each angle, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 0.44g (Withers 4n; N.1546; S.1991). Dark tone, with one light crease, otherwise a bold very fine, with a good provenance. **£350** 

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, by the Grace of God, King" and on the reverse "City of London."

Provenance:

Ex D. J. W. David Dupree Collection, sold privately to Spink and Son Ltd 1989.

Ex Patrick Finn, Cumbria, list 7, item 184.

Ex Patrick Finn, Cumbria, list 14, item 218.

Ex Mark Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2845.



#### **GM25177 Trim Ireland**

**Ireland, Edward IV (1461-83),** silver Penny, second Cross and Pellets coinage Burns group 4 (1470-73), type lia, Trim Mint, crowned facing bust, beaded circles and legend surrounding, *rev.* pellet in quatrefoil at centre, over cross pattée, tri-pellets in each angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, weight 0.45g (Burns T2a; DF -; S 6359). *Toned, on a small flan as made, with a degree of wear, otherwise a bold fine and very rare.* **£750** 

A monastery was founded here reputedly by St. Patrick and left in the care of Loman in the fifth to sixth centuries. The town grew up around it situated 200 feet above sea level on the River Boyne in County Meath and was first captured by the English during the Norman invasion. However, it was soon recaptured by the Irish under the High King of Ireland Rory O'Connor and the castle burnt. The town recovered under further English rule and lands granted to Hugh De Lacy, Lord of Meath in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century and the largest Norman castle in Ireland was constructed as part of the English Pale. The Norman Irish Parliament used to meet here in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, and Trim is the reputed birthplace of Arthur Wellesley who later became the Duke of Wellington.

#### Provenance:

Ex Jasper Burns, USA collection, sold through York Coins of Red Hook, New York, January 2011. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM25178 York**

Edward IV, first reign (1461-70), silver long cross Penny, light coinage (1464-70), York Mint, London cut dies, ecclesiastical issue under Archbishop George Neville, facing crowned bust in beaded circle, G to left of neck, key to right which intrudes legend, initial mark small lis, legend surrounding, beaded outer border, +EDWARD. DI GRA REX. AnG, rev. long cross pattée, quatrefoil at centre, tripellets in each inner angle, beaded circles and legend around, CIVI TAS EBO RACI, weight 0.51g (N.1599; S.2063). Toned, with a lovely clear portrait and symbols, one light scratch across face, otherwise good very fine.

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Edward, by the grace of God, King of England" and on the reverse "City of York."

George Neville (c.1432-8th June 1476) was the youngest son of Richard the 5th Earl of Salisbury and the younger brother of Richard the 16th Earl of Warwick. Educated through Baliol College Oxford and destined for a clerical profession he became Bishop of Exeter in 1458 consecrated on the 3rd December. He became keeper of the Great Seal after the Battle of Northampton at which he was present with his elder brother in July 1460 and was involved in later proclaiming Edward IV King. He also served as Chancellor of the University of Oxford for many years.

George Neville helped with negotiations with Scotland in 1464 and subsequently became Archbishop of York on the 15th March 1465 and was enthroned at Cawood Castle in September of that year. The enthronement was an extravagant large gathering with amongst the guest list, 28 Peers, 59 Knights, 10 Abbots and 7 Bishops in attendance with thousands of meals served.

In subsequent years the Neville Family fell out of favour with Edward IV and he took back the Great Seal in June 1467 for George Neville's obstruction of his Royal plans. In 1469 after a Yorkshire rising the King fell into the hands of Archbishop Neville and was briefly imprisoned before being permitted to escape. Neville's brother Warwick was defeated at Stamford in 1470 and the Archbishop took an oath of allegiance to Edward who shortly had to travel to the Netherlands whilst Henry was restored. Neville acted as Chancellor for Henry VI in his brief restoration but as fortunes turned again and Edward returned it was Neville who helped deliver Henry VI to him, and was even briefly held in the Tower captive with the deposed King. Neville was pardoned in April 1471 but later re-arrested on 25th April 1472 on a charge of Treason and conveyed to France as a prisoner at Hammes Castle near Calais until November of 1474. He then returned to England dying 18 months later on the 8th June 1476.

The City of York at the junction of the River Foss and River Ouse, about 190 miles north-west of London has been an archbishopric since 753 with some gold Thrymsa coins being produced. It was the early minting place of coins of the Kings of Northumbria in both copper and silver as well as the Archbishops of York. The mint name first appears on some of the occupational Viking coinages making the city their capital from 867. In 919 the city passed to the Hiberno-Norse Kings of Dublin and back to the English in 927 when taken from Guthfrith. Between 939 and 943 the Vikings were back in town and again from 947-954 but otherwise remained under English rule with the Norman castle even holding out to a Saxon/Danish occupation in 1069 being relieved by William I who built a second castle on the right bank of the Ouse, the City having been burnt. As soon as William departed the Vikings returned but upon William's return they fled back to their ships and the Normans harried Yorkshire. Later minting activity occurs from the reign of Aethelstan onward, incorporating Viking Kings of

York coinage, through a long period right through to King Edward VI, as well as a Civil War Mint for King Charles I and a branch mint for the milled recoinage of William III.

Provenance:

Ex Mrs M. Delme Radcliffe, Glendining, 17th April 1985, lot 282 part.

Ex David Dupree Collection, purchased by Spink and Son Ltd 1989.

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, December 1996, item 5967.

Ex Mark Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2856.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Richard III (1483-85)



# GM25179 London

**Richard III (1483-85),** silver long cross Penny, type 2b, London Mint, facing crowned bust, legend and beaded borders surrounding both sides, initial mark boars head 2, RICARDx DI GRA REXxx, rev. long cross pattee, trio of pellets in each angle, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 0.48g (N.1684; S.2165). Toned weak in parts and short of flan, the mint mark clearly visible as well as the bottom of the letters LON for mint name, a bold fine and extremely rare, the first we have ever offered for sale and one of only four known. **£5,950** 

The Latin abbreviated legend translates as "Richard, by the grace of God, King" and on the reverse "City of London." A fifth example was in the Lockett collection and unique at the time of its sale in the 1950s but was subsequently stolen in a robbery at the premises of B. A. Seaby in 1962 and has never been seen again since. This coin was first sold in 2011 and we note the appearance of three other London pennies since.

Richard III was born on the 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1452 at Fotheringhay castle to Richard the third Duke of York and his wife Cecily Neville. He was created Duke of Gloucester aged just nine on 28th June 1461 after the accession of his elder brother Edward IV and went on to marry Anne Neville the widow of Edward Westminster the son of Henry VI in 1472. They had a son Edward of Middleham who pre-deceased them both still aged under ten on 9th April 1484, and seen by some as some sort of divine retribution to leave Richard without a legitimate heir, after the manner in which he ascended the throne. The boy King Edward V, the nephew of Richard was dominated by his uncle as Lord Protector. Edward V was gone by the 25th June 1483 never to be publicly seen again, and deposed by an act entitled Titulus Regius. Richard had kept postponing the coronation of Edward V after his arrival in London at the Tower on 19th May 1483. In support of Richard, Ralph Shaa a theologian preached a sermon on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1483 that declared Edward IV had been already betrothed to Lady Eleanor Butler (1436-68) when he married Elizabeth Woodville rendering the marriage invalid and the children issued from it illegitimate. The children of Richard's older brother the Duke of Clarence were barred from the throne by their Fathers attainder who had been killed for high treason. Therefore, the path became clear for Richard who at an assembly of the Lords and Commons on the 25<sup>th</sup> June 1483 was declared the legitimate King and he ascended the throne the next day. Edward V and his younger brother were taken to apartments in the inner Tower where at some point they disappeared presumed murdered. Richard was coronated on the 6<sup>th</sup> July 1483 upon which followed two major rebellions, an unsuccessful one in October 1483 led by Henry Stafford the second Duke of Buckingham leading to his beheading on the 2<sup>nd</sup> November, then what turned out to be a most successful one for Henry Tudor with his uncle Jasper, who in August 1485 landed in south Wales with French troops and marched through Pembrokeshire recruiting soldiers along the way, leading on to the Battle of Bosworth Field in Leicestershire on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1485. Richard became the last English King to die in battle after leading a cavalry charge into the Tudor ranks in an attempt to kill Henry directly, but was unfortunately surrounded in marshy ground and struck down. The body was carried back to Leicester and after a period of display as some sources suggest, was interred at Grey Friars and a monument erected later for which Henry Tudor paid £50 and may have been visible as late as 1612 until the location was lost to history.

Fast forward to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and the modern-day Ricardian Society members working with archaeologists rediscovered the burial site in 2012 exhuming the skeleton, proving by DNA sequencing it was Richard III, and ending with a procession through the streets of Leicester with the remains on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2015, for a reburial at Leicester Cathedral on the 26<sup>th</sup> March.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been

mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

Provenance:

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 88, 14<sup>th</sup> September 2011, lot 2046. Ex Arthur M. Fitts III, Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XXIII, 14<sup>th</sup> January 2020, lot 1304. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022

# Henry VII (1485-1509)



# GM25181 London

**Henry VII (1485-1509),** silver Penny, Sovereign type, London Mint, facing seated figure of King on throne with orb and sceptre, two pillars of throne visible, Latin legend and beaded border surrounding, mint mark pansy on reverse only (1495-98), hEnRIC' DI' GRA' REX' A, *rev.* long cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, mitre above shield, D to left, R to right, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, \*CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.73g (SCBI 23:493; N.1726; S.2228). *Toned, and just a touch short of flan, details clear and superior to the coin in the sylloge, a bold very fine and rare.* **£575** 

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England" and on the reverse "City of London."

Only one die with the pansy reverse was ever used at London, for further reading see British Numismatic Journal 1996, article "The Classification of Henry VII Sovereign Pence" by Dr Martin Allen listed as type 3ii.

Henry Tudor was born at Pembroke Castle on 28th January 1457 the only child of the 13 year old Margaret Beaufort, who was descended from the Lancastrian branch of the Plantagenet dynasty; and Edmund Tudor the first Earl of Richmond and half-brother of King Henry VI, who died three months before Henry was born rendering him fatherless. Henry spent fourteen years living in exile after Edward IV finally took the throne from Henry VI, living in Britanny under the protection of Duke Francis II. By 1483 Henry was the most senior living Lancastrian as other direct claimants had died, and through his grandfather Owen Tudor, he could trace Welsh heritage back to Cadwaldr the last Ancient British King. His mother Margaret started to actively promote Henry as an alternative to Richard III and Henry was pledged to marry Elizabeth of York at Rennes Cathedral on Christmas Day 1483, the eldest daughter of Edward IV and heir, as her brothers the Princes in the tower had disappeared. After an initial conspiracy from Britanny to oust Richard III was revealed, Henry fled to France to avoid extradition and raised support and an invasion force, which sailed in 1485 and landed at Mill Bay near Dale, Pembrokeshire and marched into England with his uncle Jasper Tudor and John Vere the 13th Earl of Oxford, amassing support and manpower all the way with between 5,000 and 6,000 soldiers. Intending to engage Richard as soon as possible who had reinforcements in Nottingham and Leicester, the two sides met at Bosworth Field on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1485 and though outnumbered, Henry's forces proved victorious slaying Richard III and his key allies. Henry declared himself King by right of conquest retroactively from 21st August 1485, the day before the battle so those that fought for Richard could be found guilty of treason, and lands belonging to the same could be confiscated including all of Richards property. Henry spared Richard III's nephew and heir John de la Pole the Earl of Lincoln. Henry's coronation took place at Westminster Abbey on 30th October 1485, whereupon he issued an edict that any gentleman who swore featly to him not withstanding any prior attainder be secure in their property and person. Henry honoured the pledge to marry Elizabeth at York on 14th January 1486 at Westminster Abbey in the hope of uniting the Yorkist and Lancastrian dynasties, as they were both third cousins and great great grandchildren of John of Gaunt. Henry next had parliament repeal the Titulus Regis issued by Richard III that had declared the children of Edward IV illegitimate, therefore legitimising his wife. It was not all plain sailing though as Henry faced several rebellions in the following dozen years, including the rebellion of the Stafford Brothers in 1486, abetted by Viscount Lovell which collapsed before fighting. Then in 1487 that led by the Earl of Lincoln promenading Lambert Simnel who claimed to be the Earl of Warwick, which first ignited in Ireland but was quenched at the Battle of Stoke with Lincoln killed. Henry forgave the Irish nobles involved and gave the boy Simnel a servant job in the Royal kitchen in charge of spit roasting meats. In 1490 another pretender appeared Perkin Warbeck, claiming to be Richard of Shrewsbury winning support of Margaret the Duchess of Burgundy, and attempted invasions of Ireland in 1491 and 1495 and persuading James IV of Scotland to invade England in 1496. In 1497 Warbeck was captured after landing in Cornwall with an invasion force and executed. William Stanley the Chamberlain of the Household was later accused of supporting Warbeck and executed as was the Earl of Warwick in 1499. Henry was otherwise noted for raising money from his subjects and supporters often on the pretext of whatever convenient reason and instead adding to his own coffers, and this attitude toward money to save rather than spend meant he was fiscally prudent as a monarch, stabilising the financial administration and keeping long term trusted financial advisers. Henry was also known for introducing the pound avoirdupois as standard weight and maintained peace overseas as well as the economic prosperity. This was shown

numismatically with the introduction of the hammered gold Sovereign as the largest English denomination of the time, issued from 1489, which progressed through five types in this reign as the jewel in the crown of the coinage. Henry had seven children with Elizabeth of York, three of which died as young children. His eldest son Arthur Prince of Wales died at the age of 15 six months after marrying Catherine of Aragon to whom he had been betrothed at the age of 11, from a "sweating sickness" which his wife also suffered from but survived. Henry was deeply upset at the death of his eldest son in 1502, but even more so, not much later on 11th February 1503 when his wife Elizabeth passed away from a post child birth infection at the age of 37. Henry never did remarry though he had made half-hearted plans to do so for political reasons and he died of tuberculosis on 21st April 1509 at Richmond Palace.

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#### Provenance:

Ex Dr John Tooze Collection, Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 163, 18th September 2019, lot 1093. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Henry VIII (1509-47)



#### GM25186 London

Henry VIII (1509-47), silver Farthing, first coinage (1509-26), London Mint, portcullis within beaded circle and legend surrounding, initial mark portcullis, hEnRIC'x DI'x GRA'x RE, rev. rose upon long cross fourchee, beaded circles and legend surrounding, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 0.19g (Withers 1b; N.1781; S.2336). Toned, one small perforation on legend, good very fine for issue and extremely rare, the smallest denomination of the reign. £1,350

The Latin legends translate as "Henry by the grace of God" on the obverse and "City of London" on the reverse. Henry was born on the 28th June 1491 to Henry Tudor and Elizabeth of York as the second eldest son some 4 ½ years the junior of his elder brother Arthur. Arthur was betrothed to Catherine of Aragon and they married in 1501, however within six months the elder brother was dead from a "sweating sickness" which his wife survived and after claimed the marriage was never consummated. Henry Tudor considered briefly marrying Catherine of Aragon himself not long after the death of his own wife in 1503, but she was eventually destined for young Henry. Interestingly she was the first ever recorded female ambassador in European history when she was appointed in 1507 for the Aragonese crown. Henry ascended the throne as a single man after the death of his father from tuberculosis on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1509 and soon married Catherine on the 11<sup>th</sup> June just two weeks before the Coronation on the 24th June 1509. This was the first marriage of six which Henry experienced throughout a relatively long reign, which spawned the popular memory rhyme to remember his marriages by "Divorced, beheaded, died; divorced, beheaded, survived" in reference to Catherine of Aragon (1509-33), Anne Boleyn (1533-36), Jane Seymour (1536-37), Anne of Cleaves (1540), Catherine Howard (1540-42) and Catherine Parr (1543 until his death). The eternal quest for an heir apparent had much to do with the multiple marriages as Catherine bore Henry only one surviving daughter Mary Tudor, though she had two stillborn sons and two stillborn daughters as well as one son Henry who survived only 52 days. From 1525 Henry began to lose interest in Catherine as Anne Boleyn had taken his eye at court, and this led eventually to the annulment of the Royal marriage and the ex-communication of Henry VIII by Pope Clement VII over this matter. This led to Henry initiating the English Reformation and separating his new Church of England from the Papacy with him as Supreme Head ushering in the divine right of Kings, and dissolving convents and monasteries as well as confiscating lands and wealth. What was usually paid to Rome now became Royal revenue, though Henry was an extravagant spender personally as well as involved in costly and largely unsuccessful wars with summit meetings such as that at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in June 1520. Henry is also known as the Father of the Royal Navy having invested heavily building up to more than 50 ships. The Mary Rose launched 1511 being one of the key ships of the reign, which sunk in the Solent whilst leading an attack on a French invasion fleet on 19th July 1545, and the surviving portion of hull later successfully raised on the 11th October 1982.

Henry would often remove opponents by charging them with treason leading to execution and he relied on a network of ministers such as Thomas Wolsey, Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell, Richard Rich and Thomas Cranmer, some of whom also later fell from favour and were banished or executed. One person who did fall foul of Henry was second wife Anne

Boleyn whom he had formally married on 25<sup>th</sup> January 1533 after a secret wedding on 14<sup>th</sup> November 1532 and she was crowned Queen on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1533. Anne gave birth to a daughter Elizabeth on 7<sup>th</sup> September 1533 and Henry was disappointed having hoped for a son. However, three miscarriages followed and by 1536 Henry's eye had turned to Jane Seymour. Henry had Anne investigated for treason and on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1536 she was arrested, subsequently tried, convicted and then beheaded on 19<sup>th</sup> May 1536.

Henry married Jane Seymour on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1536 and was delighted that she gave birth to a son Edward on 12<sup>th</sup> October 1537, however post-natal illness occurred killing Jane on 24<sup>th</sup> October and she was given a Queen's funeral on 12<sup>th</sup> November, and is with whom Henry is buried at St George's Chapel Windsor.

A grieving Henry went on to marry Anne of Cleves next as more a political alliance with her brother William a leader of the Protestants in Western Germany. Anne arrived on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1539 and married Henry on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1540, however their marriage was annulled after six months as unconsummated, and she was never crowned Queen, and actually given a generous settlement by Henry and lived on as "the King's Beloved Sister" to see the reigns of Edward VI and Mary Tudor dying on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1557.

Henry's eye had again been captured, this time by Catherine Howard living in the household of Anne. Henry now aged 49 married the teenage Catherine on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1540 at Oatlands Place in Surrey 19 days after annulment with Anne and the day Thomas Cromwell was executed. However, the marriage did not last long as by Spring the following year it was alleged she was seeing Thomas Culpeper one of Henry's favourite courtiers, leading to an investigation led by Thomas Cranmer, with the added insinuation of her having a pre marriage contract with Lord Dereham, and then being stripped of her title as Queen on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1541 and imprisoned through the Winter at Syon Abbey. Culpeper was beheaded at Tyburn on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1541 and Dereham hung, drawn and quartered. Catherine remained in limbo until a bill of attainder made it treason on 7<sup>th</sup> February 1542 for a Queen not to have disclosed her sexual history to the King within twenty days of marriage, and on this basis she was shipped to the Tower through Traitors Gate and was executed on Monday 13<sup>th</sup> February 1542, just before Lady Rochford who had been an informant.

Finally, Henry married the already twice widowed Catherine Parr on 12<sup>th</sup> July 1543 and she outlived the King who was by now elderly and suffering from an old injury from his jousting days of 1536, infecting his leg and not helped by his enormous diet which also lacked vitamin C. Catherine had no children with either of her first three husbands and died a mere 20 months after Henry having married a fourth time to Thomas the first Baron Seymour of Sudelely succumbing to complications of childbirth aged 36.

Other achievements of Henry VIII's reign were the legal unification of Wales and England as well as the Crown of Ireland Act of 1542 making Henry King of Ireland rather than Lord. The change of titles from Lord to King appearing on all coinage, and Henry's reign being an interesting phase of history with one of the earliest dated coins issued in his name though in a French format in the French town of Tournai which he took over in 1513. Some rare issues of the later Irish groats carry a regnal year in the legend of either 37 or 38 translating to the dates 1545 or 1546 too. The magnificent gold coinages continued but gradually the coinage was debased at the twilight of his reign and with the issue of more base silver Testoons Henry was nicknamed "old coppernose" by the populace as the base nature of his portrait coin would show inferior underlying metal on the high point of the nose first, from attrition and wear. The debased coinage was a problem that his son Edward would inherit and mostly solve by the end of his relatively short reign. Henry died at the age of 55 on 28th January 1547 at the Palace of Whitehall.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

#### Provenance:

Ex Silbury Coins, York Coin Fair, January 2019.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.





# **GM25187 London**

Henry VIII (1509-47), silver Penny, second coinage (1526-44), Sovereign type, London Mint, facing seated figure of King on throne with orb and sceptre, two pillars of throne visible, Latin legend and beaded border surrounding, initial mark arrow (1532-42), h'x D'x G'x ROSA'x SIA'x SPIA'x, rev. long

cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, key either side of bottom, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, CIVI TAS LOn DOn, weight 0.66g (N.1808; S.2349). *Toned, weak in parts, a bold very fine.* £275

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Henry, by the Grace of God, a rose without a thorn" and on the reverse "City of London."

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

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Provenance:

Ex Nigel Mills, February London Coin Fair 2019.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM25190 London

Henry VIII (1509-47), silver Halfpenny, London Mint, second coinage (1526-44), small facing crowned portrait, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark arrow, h'xD'x G'x ROSA'x SIE'x SPIA'x, rev. long cross pattee, trio of pellets in each angle, CIVI TASx xLON DON, weight 0.26g (Withers 1D/f; N.1815; S.2356). Toned, well centred, a little weakly struck in parts otherwise about very fine and rare.

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Henry, by the Grace of God, a rose without a thorn" and on the reverse "City of London."

Provenance:

Ex Ian Davisson, Durham, 2001.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25191 London

Henry VIII (1509-47), silver Farthing, London Mint, second coinage (1526-44), portcullis within beaded circle and legend surrounding, initial mark lis, RVTILANSxROSAx, rev. long cross fourchee, pellet in each inner angle, beaded circles and legend surrounding, DEO GRA CI AS, weight 0.12g (Withers 1Bb; N.1821; S.2362). Weak in part of strike, toned otherwise good very fine, very rare, the first we have had in stock and the smallest coin of the reign. £1,350

The Latin legends translate as "a dazzling rose" on the obverse and "by the grace of God" on the reverse. Provenance:

Found in North Lincolnshire.

Ex Silbury Coins, York Coin Fair, January 2019.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

Edward VI (1547-53)



#### GM25192

**Edward VI (1547-53),** silver Penny, fine silver issue (1551-53), Sovereign type, London Mint, facing seated figure of King on throne with orb and sceptre, two pillars of throne visible, Latin legend and beaded border surrounding with lozenge stops, initial mark tun (1551-53) both sides, E. D. G. ROSA. SInE. SPI., *rev.* long cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, Latin legend and beaded borders surrounding, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.50g (N.1942; S.2487). *Toned, a little double struck on obverse, with clear details and mint marks, a bold to good very fine and extremely rare.* **£7,500** The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Edward, by the Grace of God, a rose without a thorn" and on the reverse "City of London."

Edward VI was the long-awaited surviving son of King Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, born on 12th October 1537, though his mother died shortly after his birth from complications. He was a healthy child who enjoyed good health until the last six months of his relatively short life, though his eyesight was said to be poor. His Father Henry died on what would have been his Grandfather's 90th birthday on 28th January 1547 and Edward was coronated, still age 9 on 20th February 1547. There was a council of sixteen executors in place to guide the boy King through early regnal life and they were supplemented by twelve counsellors. Edward VI inherited a debased coinage from his Father, though a series of interesting pattern coins were emerged around the time of his coronation in 1547-48 period as the young King took a great interest in the subject, gradually rectifying fineness through early debased coinages, continuing in the name of his Father with the character sets and symbolism on the coins changed, leading to coins with Edward's portrait but still in his Father's name, subsequently by 1550 coins in his own right followed eventually from 1551-53 with fine silver coinage, though the gold would remain at 22 carat "crown" gold for everyday trading denominations, and only the finest gold reserved for the Angel and fine Sovereign. The young King fell ill from a lung condition in January of 1553 and a succession crisis loomed as Edward feared that older half-sister Mary would reverse his protestant reforms and therefore perhaps favoured Lady Jane Grey to succeed him over and above his own half-sisters. Edward was last seen by the public on 1st July 1553 at the window of Greenwich Palace looking thin and withdrawn and he passed away age 15 at 8pm on the 6th July and buried at Westminster Abbey on 8th August. Mary Tudor did succeed Edward disposing any notion of Lady Jane Grey continuing past the ninth day of her own support in light of the King's death.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

#### Provenance:

Ex Baldwin of St James, Auction 16, 17<sup>th</sup> April 2018, lot 286.

Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 166, 23rd January 2020, lot 50.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Mary Tudor (1553-54)





# GM25193

Mary Tudor (1553-54), silver portrait Penny, Tower Mint London, first type, crowned bust left with pearl earring and necklace, linear and beaded circles with abbreviated Latin legend with Roman style lettering surrounding, no initial mark, pellet stops, M'. D'. G'. ROSA. SINE. SPINA., rev. long cross fourchee over quartered shield, legend VERI TAS& TEMP FILIA, mint mark pomegranate after TAS, weight 0.58g (N.1962; S.2494). A little uneven in shape with a light crease, some light porosity and

scratch behind bust, one light surface crack to reverse, otherwise fine, reverse very fine and extremely rare. £2,500

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Mary, by the Grace of God, a rose without a thorn" and on the reverse "Truth, the Daughter of Time" a legend only used on Mary Tudor coinage.

This coin used to be the Spink Standard Catalogue plate coin in older editions where it used to be erroneously labelled as 2495.

Queen Mary I was born on 18th February 1516 to Catherine of Aragon and King Henry VIII and baptised a catholic. Her younger half-brother inherited the kingdom from their Father Henry VIII in 1547 at a young age but died from a lung condition aged 15 on 6th July 1553 leaving a succession crisis as Edward feared the Protestantism he had had instilled in England would be reversed by Mary. Leading politicians claimed Lady Jane Grey to be the next Queen as the boy King's choice and Mary hastily assembled a force at Framlingham Castle in East Anglia by the 12th July having already written to the Privy Council on the 9th with order for her proclamation as successor. Support for Jane championed by the Earl of Northumberland collapsed at nine days duration leading ultimately to Jane's demise by execution. Mary triumphantly entered London on 3rd of August with her half-sister Elizabeth and over 800 nobles and gentlemen. She was coronated on the 1st October 1553. Mary attempted to restore to the church much of the land and buildings that had been confiscated by her Father but was thwarted by Parliament and in the process had over 280 religious dissenters to Catholicism burned at the stake, known as the Marian persecutions. Mary was recommended by her cousin Charles V of Spain to marry his son Philip who was once married already with one son, and heir to vast lands in Europe and the New World. This was not popular with the English people fearing England would become dependent on the Hapsburgs and further reverse Protestantism. A rebellion broke out led by Thomas Wyatt but on reaching London he was defeated, captured and executed along with the Duke of Suffolk, Lady Jane Grey and her husband Guildford Dudley. Even Elizabeth was implicated and spent two months in prison at the Tower. A Marriage Act targeted at this specific union with Philip was drawn up where he could be styled as King of England but all official documents were to have both the Queen and King's names and dated under their joint authority for Mary's life only. England would not be obliged to support Charles V in any overseas wars and Philip could not act in England without his wife's consent or appoint foreign officers to positions in England. Philip was not happy with the terms but continued for the sake of the marriage. To give Philip higher rank to be on par with Mary his Father Charles V ceded the crown of Naples and the claim to the Kingdom of Jerusalem to Philip which appears within his titles on some of their joint coin issues. The wedding went ahead on 25th July 1554 at Winchester Cathedral only two days after they had actually met, and Philip could not speak English so they conversed in a mixture of Spanish, French and Latin. By September Mary seemed to be pregnant and a birth seemed imminent by the following April. Elizabeth was released from arrest to be present to witness the birth and a false rumour even spread that a son had been born. However, it was a ghost pregnancy perhaps generated by Mary's overwhelming desire to be a mother, Philip meanwhile left England to command armies in France and Mary fell into a depression. In January 1556 Charles V died and Philip was declared King of Spain in Brussels. Philip returned to England from March to July 1557 to persuade Mary to support Spain in a renewed war with France and though she was in favour, her councillors rightfully opposed it citing the marriage treaty. However, war with France went ahead in June of 1557 as Thomas Stafford nephew of Reginal Pole invaded England with French help seizing Scarborough Castle in a failed attempt to depose the Queen. A victory for the English followed in France at the Battle of St Quentin in August but ultimately the war failed as by January of 1558 Calais was lost as the last English possession in Mainland France. Meanwhile Mary again assumed she was pregnant after Philip's English visit to no avail and she accepted by May 1558 in her weakened state that Elizabeth would be her successor. Mary died aged 42 on 17th November 1558 possibly from uterine cancer or cysts.

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# Provenance:

Ex Dr John Hulett Collection, part VI, Dix Noonan and Webb Auction 148, 18<sup>th</sup> September 2018, lot 341. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

Elizabeth I (1558-1603)



#### GM25194

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Three-Farthings, 1561, London Mint, second issue (1560-61), crowned bust left, inner and outer beaded circle surrounding, initial mark pheon both sides, E. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA, *rev.* long cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, date over shield, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.42g (Withers 1Aa; N.2002; S.2571). *Toned a little oval in shape, a bold very fine.* 

#### £300

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse "Elizabeth by the Grace of God, a rose without a thorn" and on the reverse "City of London."

Elizabeth was born on the 7<sup>th</sup> September 1533 to Anne Boleyn and King Henry VIII but within two years her mother had been beheaded, and her birth along with half-sister Mary's declared illegitimate. It was only by the Third Act of Succession of 1543 that their legitimacy was re-instated and subsequently younger Half-brother Edward, inherited the throne on their Father's death in 1547. After a succession crisis her older sister Mary Tudor came to the throne and ruled till 1558. Elizabeth was at one point implicated into a rebellion by Thomas Wyatt and spent two months imprisoned in the Tower, but upon the gestation of the first phantom pregnancy of Mary, was released to witness what became a non-event, and after a second episode of ghost pregnancy Mary named Elizabeth as her successor in May 1558 whilst weak and ill from uterine problems. Mary died on 17th November 1558 and Elizabeth ascended the throne with her coronation on the 15th January 1559. Her Long reign of near 45 years was accompanied by wise counsel and was what became known as the Elizabethan era. Elizabeth became known as the Virgin Queen never marrying any of the potential suitors that came her way. Elizabeth first re-established Protestantism becoming Supreme Governor by Act of Supremacy of 8th May 1559, followed by the Elizabethan Religious Settlement evolving by 1563 into the Church of England and effectively the end of the English reformation. Looking towards Scotland she opposed the French presence there via her cousin Mary Queen of Scots and feared invasion, and a force was sent into Scotland to aid protestant rebels leading to the Treaty of Edinburgh in 1560 removing the French threat. Mary Queen of Scots returned from France in 1561 and refused to ratify the treaty. Mary married Henry Darnley in 1565 who like herself was connected to the succession of the English throne, and after his murder in 1567 she married one of the conspirators James Hepburn fourth Earl of Bothwell, leading Elizabeth to confront Mary of the error of her ways leading to her imprisonment at Loch Leven Castle and abdication in favour of her infant son James VI. Mary escaped Loch Leven in 1568 but was recaptured in England where she then spent nineteen years imprisoned, but all the time she remained alive, a rebellious Catholic cause grew stronger and eventually Mary was beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle on 8th February 1587. Otherwise, Elizabeth's reign was known for the rise of theatre and plays, the most well-known playwright being William Shakespeare, and for the great voyages of Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh the latter bringing back tobacco and potatoes from North America as well as much captured Spanish treasure in 1580, for which he received a knighthood. Elizabeth was quite defensive through her reign though she had forces briefly occupy the Dutch port of Le Havre in 1563 hoping to negotiate an exchange for the recently lost Calais to no avail. The next foray overseas was not till 1585 sending forces to aid Dutch rebels against Philip II for which some wonderful gold Ryal coins were minted especially to fund the expedition in Holland under the Earl of Leicester. The campaign ultimately failed however by December of 1587 and the biggest threat to these islands came the following year with the Spanish Armada. Sir Francis Drake had raided Cadiz destroying much of the Spanish fleet in 1587 so Philip II decided to take revenge on England and sent a vast Armada on 12th July 1588. It was by a combination of miscalculation and the might of the English fire ships on 29th July that dispersed the Armada forcing it to sail around the UK experiencing rough weather and heavy seas, especially north of Ireland to the west of Scotland where ships were wrecked. Elizabeth gave one of her most rousing speeches at Tilbury Essex whilst still unaware of the Armada's ultimate fate on 8th August and luckily no invasion force came. Elizabeth sent an English Armada a year later of 150 ships led by Sir Francis Drake but suffered a rousing defeat with 40 ships lost or captured. North America was also being explored in this reign and Sir Walter Raleigh brought colonisers to the new lands and the territory of Virginia was named after the Virgin Queen. The East India Company also commenced at the end of her reign with a charter of 31st December 1600 and their own portcullis coins issued for trade which ultimately failed, but the company went from strength to strength in succeeding decades. The last Tudor Queen died on 24th March 1603 at Richmond Palace and the succession which had been planned since 1598 in secret by Robert Cecil, as the Queen would not name her successor, went into motion with the son of Mary Queen of Scots James VI uniting the thrones of Scotland and England as James I.

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mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25195

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Penny, London Mint, second issue (1560-61), crowned bust left, inner and outer beaded circle surrounding, initial mark crosslet both sides, + E. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA, rev. long cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, +CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.48g (N.1988; S.2558). Toned with a good portrait, good very fine. **£325** 

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "Elizabeth, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn." and on the reverse as "City of London."

Provenance:

Ex Shirley-Fox Collection and subsequent bequest to Christopher Blunt.

Ex C. E. Blunt gifted to B. H. Ian. H. Stewart.

Ex Lord Stewartby Collection, part V, Spink Coin Auction 243, 28th March 2017, lot 1749 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25196

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Penny, London Mint, second issue (1560-61), crowned bust left, inner and outer beaded circle surrounding, initial mark martlet both sides, + E. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA, rev. long cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, +CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.54g (N.1988; S.2558). *Toned very fine.* £250

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "Elizabeth, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn." and on the reverse as "City of London."

Provenance:

Ex Shirley-Fox Collection and subsequent bequest to Christopher Blunt.

Ex C. E. Blunt gifted to B. H. Ian. H. Stewart.

Ex Lord Stewartby Collection, part V, Spink Coin Auction 243, 28th March 2017, lot 1749 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25197

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603)**, silver Penny, London Mint, fifth issue (1578-82), crowned bust left, inner and outer beaded circle surrounding, initial mark Greek cross (1578-79) both sides, E. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA. *rev.* long cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.46g (N.2001; S.2575). *Toned, about very fine.* **£150** 

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "Elizabeth, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn." and on the reverse as "City of London."

Provenance:

Ex Dunwich Hoard.

Ex L. A. Lawrence, Glendining, 28th November 1951, lot 1390.

Ex A. H. Baldwin, purchased September 1973.

Ex Lord Stewartby Collection, part V, Spink Coin Auction 243, 28th March 2017, lot 1748 part.



#### GM25198

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Penny, London Mint, sixth issue (1582-1600), crowned bust left, inner and outer beaded circle surrounding, initial mark crescent (1587-89) both sides, E. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA. *rev.* long cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.49g (N.2017; S.2580). *Toned good fine to almost very fine.* **£125** 

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "Elizabeth, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn." and on the reverse as "City of London."

This is also the mint mark that was current on the coinage at the time of the Spanish Armada in May of 1588. Provenance:

Ex C. E. Blunt gifted to B. H. Ian. H. Stewart.

Ex Lord Stewartby Collection, part V, Spink Coin Auction 243, 28th March 2017, lot 1766 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25199

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Penny, London Mint, sixth issue (1582-1600), crowned bust left, inner and outer beaded circle surrounding, initial mark hand (1590-92) both sides, E. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA. *rev.* long cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.46g (N.2017; S.2580). *Toned about very fine.* **£150** 

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "Elizabeth, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn." and on the reverse as "City of London."

Provenance:

Ex Shirley-Fox Collection and subsequent bequest to Christopher Blunt.

Ex C. E. Blunt gifted to B. H. Ian. H. Stewart.

Ex Lord Stewartby Collection, part V, Spink Coin Auction 243, 28th March 2017, lot 1766 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25200

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Penny, London Mint, sixth issue (1582-1600), crowned bust left, inner and outer beaded circle surrounding, initial mark woolpack (1594-96) both sides, E. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA. *rev.* long cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.49g (N.2017; S.2580). *Toned with a good face, a bold very fine.* **£250** 

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "Elizabeth, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn." and on the reverse as "City of London."

Provenance:

Ex Shirley-Fox Collection and subsequent bequest to Christopher Blunt.

Ex C. E. Blunt gifted to B. H. Ian. H. Stewart.

Ex Lord Stewartby Collection, part V, Spink Coin Auction 243, 28th March 2017, lot 1766 part.





**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Penny, London Mint, sixth issue (1582-1600), crowned bust left, inner and outer beaded circle surrounding, initial mark cypher 0 (1600) both sides, E. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA., *rev.* long cross fourchee over quartered shield of arms, CIVI TAS LON DON, weight 0.54g (N.2017; S.2580). *Toned very fine.* **£250** 

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "Elizabeth, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn." and on the reverse as "City of London."

Provenance:

Ex Shirley-Fox Collection and subsequent bequest to Christopher Blunt.

Ex C. E. Blunt gifted to B. H. Ian. H. Stewart.

Ex Lord Stewartby Collection, part V, Spink Coin Auction 243, 28th March 2017, lot 1766 part.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25202

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Halfpenny, sixth issue (1582-1600), Tower Mint London, portcullis with chains, initial mark A (1582-84) above, *rev.* long cross fourchee, three pellets in each angle, outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.27g (Withers 1b; N.2018; S.2581). *Toned good very fine, a charming example of the smallest hammered silver denomination of the reign.* £225

Provenance:

Ex Paul Revell, York Coin Fair, January 2019.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM25203

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Halfpenny, sixth issue (1582-1600), Tower Mint London, portcullis with chains, initial mark key struck over woolpack (1595-98) above, *rev.* long cross fourchee, three pellets in each angle, outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.25g (Withers 1I; N.2018; S.2581). *Toned, weak in one small part otherwise a bold very fine and a rare overstruck mint mark.* 

# £325

Provenance:

Ex Spink Coin Auction, 24th September 2013, lot 449.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM25204

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Halfpenny, sixth issue (1582-1600), Tower Mint London, portcullis with chains, initial mark crescent (1587-89) above, *rev.* long cross fourchee, three pellets in each angle, outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.31g (Withers 1f; N.2018; S.2581). *Toned about very fine.* **£150** 

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM25205

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Halfpenny, sixth issue (1582-1600), Tower Mint London, portcullis with chains, initial mark escallop struck over A (1584-86) above, *rev.* long cross fourchee, three

pellets in each angle, outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.22g (Withers 1c; N.2018; S.2581). Toned about very fine and a rare overstruck mint mark. £200

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25206

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Halfpenny, sixth issue (1582-1600), Tower Mint London, portcullis with chains, initial mark tun (1592-95) above, *rev.* long cross fourchee, three pellets in each angle, outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.27g (Withers 1i; N.2018; S.2581). *Toned and a little oval in shape, good very fine.* £250

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25207

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Halfpenny, sixth issue (1582-1600), Tower Mint London, portcullis with chains, initial mark hand (1590-92) above, *rev.* long cross fourchee, three pellets in each angle, outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.23g (Withers 1h; N.2018; S.2581). *Toned a little uneven in shape, very fine, reverse bolder.* **£200** 

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM25208

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Halfpenny, sixth issue (1582-1600), Tower Mint London, portcullis with chains, initial mark woolpack (1594-96) above, *rev.* long cross fourchee, three pellets in each angle, outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.21g (Withers 1k; N.2018; S.2581). *Toned a bold to good very fine.* £225

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



### GM25209

**Elizabeth I (1558-1603),** silver Halfpenny, sixth issue (1582-1600), Tower Mint London, portcullis with chains, initial mark 2 (1602) above, *rev.* long cross fourchee, three pellets in each angle, outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.28g (Withers 1q; N.2018; S.2581). *Toned, a bold very fine and rare final issue of reign.* **£300** 

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

James I (1603-25)



#### GM25210

James I (1603-25), silver Halfpenny, first coinage (1603-04), Tower Mint London, portcullis with chains, initial mark lis above (1603-04), *rev.* long cross fourchee, three pellets in each angle, outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.18g (Withers 1b; N.2078; S.2651). *Toned a bold very fine and rare* **f225** 

James I of England was also James VI of Scotland the son of Mary Queen of Scots, born 19th June 1566 and became the infant King of that realm on 24th July 1567 aged 1, when Mary was forced to abdicate the throne to him for her conduct in marrying one of the alleged conspirators in the murder of her previous husband Henry Darnley. James enjoyed the longest reign of any Scottish monarch at 57 years and 246 days and became successor to the English throne upon the death of the Virgin Queen Elizabeth I the last Tudor Queen, though James was the great great Grandson of King Henry VII. James Stewart the Early of Moray and illegitimate half-brother of Mary Queen of Scots became regent for his younger years. During this early phase of his Scottish reign, the largest hammered gold coin ever issued emerged sated either 1575 or 1576 the Twenty Pound piece featuring a portrait of the boy King was no doubt an inspiration later to his son Charles for the Triple Unite issued at Oxford. James married Anne of Denmark at first by proxy in Copenhagen in August 1589 whereupon she sailed for England but was forced by storms to land in Norway. James with a retinue of 300 sailed to Norway to fetch her where they married at the Bishop's Palace in Oslo on 23rd November 1589 not returning to Scotland until 1st March 1590. They went on to have seven children only three who survived to adulthood, Henry Prince of Wales being the eldest who unfortunately pre-deceased his Father in 1612 from typhoid aged 18; Elizabeth who later would be Queen of Bohemia and Charles who would later be King. James finally united the kingdoms of Scotland and England from the death of Elizabeth I on  $24^{th}$  March 1603 and set off from Scotland on  $5^{th}$  April for London promising to return to Scotland every three years, which he never actually did and went back on only one occasion. He was lavishly treated on his progress to the capital and did not arrive until 7th May 1603, and was coronated on 25th July 1603 which suffered a lack of attendance by the public on account of an outbreak of the plague. His reign was known for the instigation of witch hunts and James wrote a book Daemonolgie in 1597 which gave his own experiences of the subject. The golden phase of Elizabethan literature continued into his reign and a new translation of the Bible was approved in 1604 and completed in 1611. James also suffered from several plots against him, the Bye plot, the Main plot and most famously the Gunpowder plot of July 1605, in an attempt to blow up Parliament, Guy Fawkes was discovered guarding multiple kegs of gunpowder in basement rooms and he and co-conspirators convicted, tortured and some executed. In April 1604 James claimed to be King of Great Britain and though at first this did not have any legal standing or was allowed to appear in official documents the titles were reflected in the coinage. By 1625 James was falling weaker and sick from arthritis and gout he died from dysentery on 27<sup>th</sup> March 1625 with a funeral on 7<sup>th</sup> May of that year.

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM25211

James I (1603-25), silver Halfpenny, first coinage (1603-04), Tower Mint London, portcullis with chains, initial mark thistle above (1604), *rev.* long cross fourchee, three pellets in each angle, outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.22g (Withers 1a; N.2078; S.2651). *Toned good very fine.* 

#### £275

Provenance:



# GM25212

James I (1603-25), silver Penny, first coinage (1603-04), Tower Mint London, rose, legend and outer beaded border surrounding, initial mark lis (1603-04) both sides, I. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA., rev. thistle, legend and outer beaded border surrounding, TVEATVR. VNITA. DEVS. weight 0.18g (N.2106/1; S.2661). Toned a bold to good very fine. £175

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "James, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn." and on the reverse as "May God guard these united" in reference to the kingdoms of England and Scotland.

Provenance:

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Son Ltd vault stock with old ticket priced at 3/6d.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25213

James I (1603-25), silver Halfpenny, second coinage (1604-19), Tower Mint London, rose, outer beaded border surrounding, *rev.* thistle, initial mark bell above (1610-11), weight 0.23g (Withers 2i; N.2107; S.2663). *Toned, a little short of flan the bottom, almost extremely fine.* £200

Ex A. H. Baldwin and Son Ltd 1998, with ticket in the hand of Peter Mitchell.

Ex Mark Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2932.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



### GM25214

James I (1603-25), silver Halfpenny, second coinage (1604-19), Tower Mint London, rose with outer beaded border surrounding, *rev*. thistle, mint mark mullet over bell above (1611-12), outer beaded border surrounding, weight 0.22g (Withers 2j; N.2107; S.2663). *Dark tone, good very fine, rare.* 

# £250

Provenance:

Purchased from A H Baldwin and Sons Ltd, Spring 2007.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# GM24215

James I (1603-25), silver Halfpenny, second coinage (1604-19), Tower Mint London, rose with outer beaded border surrounding, *rev.* thistle, mint mark rose above (1605-06), outer beaded border surrounding, weight 0.25g (Withers 2b; N.2107; S.2663). *Toned with many tiny surface marks, otherwise good very fine.* £200

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

Charles I (1625-49)



**GM25216 Aberystwyth** 

**Charles I (1625-49),** silver Halfpenny, Aberystwyth Mint (1638-42), rose with outer beaded border, rev. Welsh plumes with outer beaded border, weight 0.24g (Withers 2; Brooker 704; N.2274; S.2851). Toned rim chips, good very fine and extremely rare.

Charles was the second son of James I and Anne of Denmark born on 19th November 1600 and became the heir apparent on the death of his older brother Henry from typhoid aged 18 in 1612. James tried to unsuccessfully arrange a marriage for Charles with the Spanish, leading to Charles going to Spain in 1623 to win the Spanish Infanta Maria Anna, but was firmly rebuffed returning eight months later. King James died from dysentery on 27th March 1625 and Charles made sure he married before his coronation, to Henrietta Maria of France at first by proxy at Notre Dame on 1st May 1625, and then after they actually first met at Canterbury on 13th June. His new wife was devout catholic and refused to be involved in the protestant coronation of 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1626, but they went on to have nine children together, suffering two infant mortalities but also producing two future Kings, Charles II and James II. Charles firmly believed himself to be absolute monarch believing in the Divine Right of Kings. This often led to quarrels with his parliament resulting in Charles abolishing it in place of his personal rule, which lasted for eleven years from 1628 to 1640. This was a period seen as tyrannical with taxation over poundage and tonnage in trade, and tax known as ship money. Charles did enjoy a Scottish coronation in 1633, however, by 1640 bankruptcy was looming and Charles had £130,000 in silver bullion seized from the Mint promising to one day repay with 8% interest. The East India Company refused to make a loan with the King so their stock of pepper and spices in London was seized and sold below market value at £60,000 with a promise to refund later. Parliament was therefore called back in 1640 in the hope of raising funds, though a rebellion in Ireland broke out and a descent towards civil war began which perhaps can be best interpreted from the minting activity that occurred. Aberystwyth was the first provincial mint to open in the reign from 1638 on account of the successful mining of silver in that area by the master works of Thomas Bushell who successfully had the mint open at source to strike coins. As the situation in London declined Bushell was instructed to move the machinery from Aberystwyth to Shrewsbury where minting occurred during 1642 as the first Royalist mint, and the introduction of the largest hammered and silver coins of the English series, the Triple Unite of Three pounds in gold and the immense silver Pound. Meanwhile a mint was opened at York set up by French engraver Nicholas Briot who was highly skilled in using machinery to strike coins, as well as by hammered methods, and had recently revamped the Scottish mint in Edinburgh. Later in 1642 the King was forced to move his capital out of London to Oxford as the new Royalist stronghold, with an instruction to Bushell to bring the minting equipment to there from Shrewsbury and continue the making of the largest gold and silver, as well as everything else required to pay for wages, equipment and supplies for the Royalist army. Other Royalist mints would subsequently open at Bristol, Truro, Exeter and Worcester as well as later ones at Chester, Salopia, Ashby de la Zouch, Bridgnorth on Severn and Aberystwyth Dovey Furnace and Hartlebury Castle, as well as the Welsh Marches. As chaos reigned cities under siege also produced obsidional currency under duress at Newark, Pontefract, Carlisle and Scarborough. There were additional rebel issues and those under the Duke of Ormond in Ireland too around 1641-43. Pontefract was the last city under siege to hold out until after the eventual execution of Charles, and actually issued siege coins in the name of Charles II. As can be gauged by all this minting activity, as well as Parliamentary issues still emanating from the mint in London, armies were on the move around the country and famous battles took place like Marston Moor and Naseby with the Carolian "cavaliers" against the New Model Army of "roundheads." Charles was defeated himself by 1645 and surrendered to Scotland whereupon he was handed over to the Long Parliament but refused to bow down to the demands of a constitutional monarchy. Charles escaped in 1647 but was soon recaptured and imprisoned at Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight where he formed a secret alliance with Scotland. However, the New Model Army was all conquering leading to Charles being tried for treason and convicted and eventually beheaded around 2pm on 30th January 1649.

Situated on the west coast of Wales on Cardigan Bay and dating back with human activity to the Mesolithic period and through the bronze and iron ages, the first written records of the town date from the building of a fortress from 1109 by Gilbert Fitz Richard having been granted lands there by King Henry I. The area was subject to attacks from the polities of Gwynedd and Powys and the town was seized in 1208 by Llywelyn the Great who built a castle. Edward I later replaced the castle in 1277 after it was destroyed by the Welsh. Between 1404 and 1408 it was in Welsh hands again but surrendered to Henry V. The area became numismatically important with the opening of the mines which can be read further about in the new publication "The Metal in Britains Coins" by Dr Graham Birch. Thomas Bushell became the most prominent figure in the mining and minting of coins in the reign of Charles I and set up a provincial mint from 1639-42 in the castle until the Civil War necessitated its move to Shrewsbury. The castle was razed by the successful Parliamentarians in 1649. Provenance:

Ex P. Frank Purvey, post Seaby days.

Ex Dr John Hulett, part XIV, Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 165, 4<sup>th</sup> December 2019, lot 186. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25217 Oxford

**Charles I (1625-49),** silver Penny, Oxford Mint (1642-46), crowned bust left, value I behind head, legend and beaded borders surrounding, mint mark lis both sides, +CAROI. D: G: M: B: F: ET H: REX,

rev. Oxford plumes with bands, legend and beaded borders surrounding, +IVSTITIA. THRO. FIRMAT, weight 0.44g (Brooker 967; N.2479; S.3001). Toned very fine to good very fine for issue and extremely rare, perhaps the finest of those known. £2,500

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland," and on the reverse as "Justice strengthens the throne."

The City of Oxford guards an important ford of the River Thames at the junction of the River Cherwell some 63 miles west northwest of London and was incorporated into Wessex in 911 by Edward the Elder. There is evidence of a massacre of Danes here in 1002 and seven years later the Danes burnt the town, later surrendering to Swein in 1013. A Norman castle was built in 1071 and this was later surrendered to Empress Matilda in 1141 by Robert D'Oilly and she wintered here in 1141/2. In September of 1142 the town was taken by surprise by Stephen and sacked and burnt, the castle holding out with Matilda inside for three months till she escaped one night, after which it surrendered. From one Civil War to another the City of Oxford became the Royalist Capital from 1642-46 with Charles I, his court and mint based there from which large gold Triple Unites and Silver Pounds emanated.

Provenance:

Ex W. Talbot Ready, Sotheby, 15th November 1920, lot 692 part, sold for £44/10/-

Ex L. E. Bruun, part I, Sotheby,  $18-22^{nd}$  May 1925, lot 786, plate XXI sold for £21/10/- (A Una 1839 £5 at that time sold for £10/10/- for comparison).

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Webshop 2020.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25218

**Charles I (1625-49),** silver Halfpenny, Tower Mint London, rose with outer beaded border both sides, weight 0.28g (Brooker 704; N.2274; S.2851). *Toned very fine to good very fine.* **£150** 

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

Provenance:

Ex Noble Numismatics, Auction 57, 1-2<sup>nd</sup> April 1998, lot 2971

Ex Mark Freehill Collection, Noble Numismatics, Auction 122, 19-21st November 2019, lot 2971.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



# **GM25219 Bristol**

**Charles I (1625-49),** silver Penny, Bristol Mint, crowned bust left, value I behind, legend and beaded borders surrounding, initial mark pellet, .CAROLVS. D: G: M: B: F: E: H: REX, rev. large plumes with bands, legend and beaded borders surrounding, .IVSTITIA. THRONVM. FIRMAT, weight 0.42g (Brooker -; N.2511; S.3027). Toned and a little off-centre on reverse, a bold very fine, reverse a little weaker, extremely rare with an old provenance. **£5,250** 

The abbreviated Latin legends translate as on the obverse, "Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland," and on the reverse as "Justice strengthens the throne."

The Standard Catalogue follows North in listing this variety of coin under Bristol Mint but also has a caveat that they may well be something to do with the late Declaration issues of 1645-46 after Bristol surrendered on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1645, based on the fact that the large plume punch is shared with an extremely rare late Declaration Halfgroat S.3044. Major seaport the City of Bristol on the River Avon nearly 120 miles west of London grew from circa 1000 as a Saxon settlement and was an important market for slaves in the reign of Canute. Castle earthworks were constructed by Geoffrey

de Coutance the Bishop of Exeter and later strengthened by Robert of Gloucester where the headquarters of the Angevin Party lay in 1140 until Robert's death in 1147. The mint was later rejuvenated with gold and silver coinage from the coinage of Edward IV and Henry VI with a stop until the reign of the Henry VIII and the corrupt mint master William Sharrington. Later it served as a Royalist mint in the time of the Civil War. Provenance:

Ex Samuel Birchall (1761-1814), collection not sold till Dix Noonan and Webb, Auction 191, 4<sup>th</sup> May 2021, lot 126. Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25220

**Charles I (1625-49),** silver Penny, Tower Mint London, group D, crowned bust left, legend surrounding, initial mark two pellets (c.1633-34), ...CAROLVS. D: G: M: B: F: E: H: REX, rev. crowned quartered oval shield of arms, legend surrounding, .. IVSTITIA. THRONVM. FIRMAT, weight 0.39g (Brooker 700; N.2270; S.2845). *Toned a little unevenly, a bold to good very fine.* £175

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

Provenance:

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.

# Commonwealth (1649-60)



# GM25221 London

Commonwealth (1649-60), silver Penny, Tower Mint London, English shield within laurel and palm branches, outer beaded border surrounding, rev. struck en medaille, English and Irish shields side by side, value .I. above, outer beaded border surrounding, weight 0.42g (N.2729; S.3222). Toned, quite well struck for this small coin, good very fine for issue, though a little weaker on reverse. £225

Capital City London upon the River Thames following Roman occupation, minted some of the earliest Saxon coins with gold Thrymsas and silver denarii with a "Londuniu" signature. Mercian Kings beginning with Offa minted coins there, but the first coin to actually say City of London upon it is the unique Ludica portrait Penny that was found in 2016, followed by subsequent coins of Ecgberht. In 871 the Danes wintered in London for the first time but was King Alfred of Wessex who settled and fortified the capital circa 880 to resist further invasions. Edward the Elder incorporated the City in Wessex in 911 and it resisted a major attack in the reign of Aethelred II in 1009. However, London submitted to the Danish Swein in 1013, but three years later the citizens accepted Eadmund Ironside as King and resisted a siege by Canute.

Later unsettled times occurred in the anarchy period of the reign of King Stephen, remaining loyal to the King except for a few months in 1141 when Empress Matilda was admitted but within a short time expelled. Coinage activity here has been mostly constant throughout history from the Romans until the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and only moving out to Wales from 1969.

The English Civil War with the parliamentarian New Model Army of roundheads was eventually triumphant over the cavalier Royalist soldiers of Charles I leading to the trial and conviction of the King, who absolutely believed in his divine right to rule, on charges of treason with his death warrant signed, he was beheaded on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1649 outside the Banqueting House in Whitehall London. The Commonwealth of England was founded at this interregnum juncture at first governed by a Rump Parliament which came into being after Thomas Pride's Purge of the Long Parliament on 5<sup>th</sup>

December 1648 which barred hostile members to the New Model way from the House of Commons with 180 out of 470 members denied access, with 45 of those arrested. Oliver Cromwell did not want the King to end up on trial, but once Charles refused to order the Duke of Ormond in Ireland to end negotiations with the Irish confederacy to prevent war in Ireland, the King's fate was sealed and he went for trial for treason, conviction by only 52 judges in attendance out of a total of 135 and subsequent execution. After this regicide there followed two years of economic depression with a risk of invasion from Scotland, where they considered Charles II King, and high taxes with puritan rules. The Rump Parliament was dismissed on 20th April 1653 and the new Protectorate established with Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector and the army now rules with the help of Thomas Harrison. An assembly was nominated with what became known as the Barebones Parliament made up of lesser gentry including 40 Radicals and Fifth Monarchists who wanted to change common law and religious values, 60 Moderates who wanted to improve things and 40 conservatives wanting to keep the current status quo, but they were all much divided over key issues and was over by December of 1653. The interregnum period ran through three Protectorate parliaments, the first in 1654 which dissolved later that same year as the proposed bills were never passed. A second in 1657 where Cromwell refused the title of King but continued as Lord Protector which was made a hereditary position so it would pass to his son Richard which it did on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1658 when Oliver died aged 59. Richard had never been an army man and he lost control of the Major-Generals that Oliver had commanded. The third and final Parliament was seated on 27th January 1659 and as it became apparent that Richard could not control the army he dissolved it but was removed from power and a Rump Parliament reinstalled, however it was all in vain and an ascent back towards the restoration of the crown of England under Charles II by the Declaration of Breda of 4th April 1660. The coinage of the Commonwealth plain in its nature, were the first coins to carry the legends in English language. Provenance:

Ex Paul Revell, York Coin Fair, January 2019.

Ex Collection of an English Doctor part III, Sovereign Rarities fixed price list online September 2022.



#### GM25222

**Commonwealth (1649-60),** silver Halfpenny, Tower Mint London, English shield within laurel and palm branches, outer beaded border surrounding, *rev.* struck en medaille, English and Irish shields side by side, value .I. above, outer beaded border surrounding, weight 0.25g (Withers 1; N.2730; S.3223). *Toned, good very fine.* £250

Provenance:

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THE END OF THE DOCTOR COLLECTION – THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST

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