

THE MIGHTY PENNY

Its story so far



A collection and commentary
by
James Howell

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To every person

who has held, beheld, saved or spent a penny,

or wanted to:

May you feel enriched by this story.

Not forgetting either my late dear Dad

From whose sailor pockets came the small change

That opened my child eyes to the world around and its coins

And whose survival in the 1939 sea battle with *Admiral Graf Spee*

(mess token in Tokens, Germany, Third Reich)

Mattered for me, existentially.

Jim

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J.A. Howell

Wellington

2026

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Readers Guide, Abbreviations

- Every item in the collection is listed in this **book**. Entries in **pale grey font** are place-holder entries (i.e. for coins that are important to the story but are not in the collection).
- The information pages in the **albums** are duplicates of pages in this book.
- The collection comprises **9 sections** (numbered I – IX). Each section is in one or more separate albums **with corresponding volume designation** e.g. Section I = Volume I, Section II = Volumes IIA, IIB etc. Volume numbers are indicated on *Contents* pages at the front of each Section/Volume.
- In the albums all coins and tokens are arranged on *Lighthouse Quadrum* pages in five horizontal rows lettered A-E. Each row contains four items, making 4 vertical columns per page, numbered 1-4. Thus **each coin or token is keyed to the facing information page by its row/column location** e.g. **B3 = row B, column 3**
- Exceptions to the above are
 - oversized items and paper currency notes, which are on customised pages
 - the exnumia items in Section VII that are indicated as being in numbered drawers.
- Text boxes denote coins of special interest, because of their historical/numismatic context, design, rarity etc.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT

c	= about, approximate
C	= century
Inscr.	= inscribed/inscription
Leg.	= legend (words, on coin)
ND	= no date
obv	= obverse (i.e. face) side
rev	= reverse side
r./l.	= (facing, or 'on the') right or left

Main coin grading abbreviations /terms

G	= Good
VG	= Very good
F	= Fine
VF	= Very Fine
Unc	= Uncirculated
FDC	= Fleur de Coin
(Proof	= specially struck, mirror-like)
NB Some coins/tokens from American sources have their different US gradings (as supplied).	

Catalogue reference abbreviations

D	= Davis, W.J. <i>"The 19th Century Token Coinage of GB, Ireland, Channel Is and the IOM"</i>
DH	= Dalton & Hamer <i>"The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century"</i>
KM	= Krause <i>"Standard Catalogue of World Coins"</i> various volumes
Sp	= Spink <i>"Coins of England and the United Kingdom"</i> & <i>"... Scotland, Ireland & the Islands"</i>
W	= Withers, P. & B.R. <i>"British Copper Tokens 1811-20"</i>

Other more specialised catalogues, where referred to, are listed in full in the text.

FOREWORD

Why the penny?

The penny — the longest-lived coin in history, once the widest used world-wide, the most variety of form, the *only English coin for 500 years!* And much more.

But, are we to see its demise, in our lifetime? This collection traces a 2500-year history that today hangs in the balance. This collection may be a memorial.

The penny is a humble coin. It always has been so. A commoner. A worker. Destined for a life quite different to that of flashy coins of richer name, countenance and purpose. But proudly so, for despite its lowly station it has pedigree and mystique and can justifiably claim title as the most illustrious coin in history.

One aim of this work is to compile evidence in support of that claim. It is a claim that makes the penny a pre-eminent candidate for study not only by numismatists but also by anyone with an interest in the story of humankind (*see box on opposite page*). This collection and its commentary “*The Penny’s 2500 Year Journey*” document the penny’s life story. Not from a purist numismatic standpoint, though a contribution to numismatics is hoped for. But rather as the journey of the commentary’s title.

The purpose of this work is to illustrate that journey and bring it to life. And, if that life is now to end, to be a fitting memorial.

A true journey has an element of unpredictability and discovery almost by definition. It is not so much about destination as about what occurs along the way: Pauses and diversions, to check out byways, linger over points of interest, make unexpected discoveries and savour the nice ones, these are the essence of a journey. Certainly they are of this one. We will find our path following many twists and turns, alternative and parallel ways, sidesteps in historical account, geography, chronology, and occasionally in coin denomination, where special interest, or just curiosity, might have us digress for a moment. The diverse penny “family” would be unforgiving of visitation omissions, so our journey has us visit “relatives” who might not normally be thought of as such but who belong nevertheless. As to that lofty objective, numismatic completeness, while it stands throughout as a goal, seldom is it attained or its elusiveness allowed to stall the journey.

I wish to thank many people who have helped with the production of this book. They include Mowbray Collectables who have assisted with its production. Some of the coins covered in the book were offered in Mowbray Collectables Numismatic Auction 36 on Friday 20 March 2026 but the majority have been offered in their Auction 37 on Friday 18 September 2026, so that others can continue enjoying the fascinating history of the penny.

Enjoy your journey of exploration and discovery. And say a prayer for our endangered friend, the penny.

James Howell
2026

Part 1 : ABOUT THIS COLLECTION

The intent of this collection is to illustrate the **evolution and history of the penny** and the **extent of its circulation, utility and variety of form**. The collection spans...

- Ancestors of the penny
- The penny, from its origins to the present day
- Penny token coinage, penny tokens and other penny exnumia
- Cousins of the penny - coins deriving from the same origins.
- A sub-collection of British coinage of many denominations (as context for the penny).

Britain has been home to the penny for more than a thousand years. The British Empire spread the penny around the world. **British and British Empire (Commonwealth)** coins therefore make up the main body of this collection.

But if the penny is the lead actor, it is on the stage of British history that its virtuoso performance needs to be seen. **Hence the sub-collection on British coinage**. No other country's coinage is as rich in its diversity and expression. To better illustrate this (and also taking account of the very small size of the silver penny) the English collection has, in addition to pennies, full coin type representation of fourpenny (groat, or 4d) pieces and shillings (1/- or 12d) and selected examples of others of the 56 different British coin denominations that have been issued. This representation switches to the £1 (One Pound) coin from 1971, when it was introduced with the decimal system and the shilling abandoned. Commemorative coins, seldom minted before 1971 but rapidly increasing in number since then, are included only exceptionally where they make a significant contribution to the intent of the collection.

The focus is on the penny coin. With some exceptions the collection **does not include fractional and multiple denomination 'pence' coins**, such as half-pence, three-pence etc. To do so would blur the focus of the collection and diminish the singular stature of the penny itself. One exception is the ancient Greek drachma in Section I "Ancient Ancestors". Not only is the drachma the ancestor of the penny, but also it dates from the invention of coinage itself. In its first 500 years the drachma evolved from rudimentary stamped ingots to sophisticated coins, in a process in which the main design elements of modern coinage emerged. The drachma's role in The Story of the Penny thus consists in the evolution of that coin's salient features and stages of development. The story of this evolution cannot be told through the medium of a single denomination coin, however, as the drachma, while remaining the basis of the multiplicity of ancient Greek coinage issues, often was issued in fractional denominations (e.g. the obol) or, most often, in multiple-drachma denominations. Various denominations, including the beautiful Greek tetradrachm of Alexander the Great and the widely-used Corinthian stater, thus have their place in this section of the collection.

A second and **notable exception is the British Provincial token coinage** of the 18th-19th centuries. This token coinage's significance goes beyond The Story of the Mighty Penny. These tokens portray – literally - a transforming society while at the same time they were themselves a key part of the transformational fabric, functioning as they did as coins to fill a coinage shortage. To better illustrate this token coinage's extraordinary role this section of the collection is arranged as **“A Contemporary Economic, Social & Political History”**. And because one particular period (1787-1797) of the token coinage issues gave prominence to the halfpenny this denomination features extensively in this section of the collection, together with a few unusual multiple-pence ones, in addition to penny tokens.

Other miscellaneous exceptions are illustrations of coinage history where new coin values were introduced, and instances where no penny coin was minted but the absence of a coin in the collection would misrepresent an interesting or important part of the penny “family” and its history. Examples include some multiple deniers/denari/dineros. A few 1½ pence (penny ha’penny) pieces, including the colourfully-named 1 ½ pence “Black Dog” of the Caribbean, find a place and a nod of acknowledgement to the penny-farthing is inescapable! There is also a group of (pre-decimal) tokens which illustrates the impressive range of denominations between ¼ d and 13 pence that have been issued.

The collection contains **illustrative examples only of some** coin issues that were numerous, complex, peripheral to the story of the penny, and/or which may be rare or prohibitively costly to acquire. In this category are

- Ancient coins (Greek, Roman, Saxon) and the Frankish deniers.
- The mostly similar pfennig coins from the more than 130 issuing German cities, states and principalities in the 17th to 19th centuries.
- The prolific British Provincial Tokens coinage of (mainly) 1648-72, 1787-97 and 1811-20. As mentioned already, these have been collected selectively and arranged thematically under the title “A Social, Economic & Political History of 18th-19th Century Britain”.
- 19th century currency (tradesmen's) token issues of colonial Canada, Australia and South Africa. The collection does include the 1857-1881 New Zealand currency tokens.
- The penny's “cousins” where the aim has been to include **all main penny-, pfennig- and denier historic and derivative forms** with illustrative examples. For Arab/Islamic dinars and drachmas there are examples of the main dynasties, regimes and mints, many being of historic significance.
- Commemorative “crowns” and bullion Britannias from the prolific British Royal Mint

The eventful and colourful histories of Scotland and Ireland militate against a curation of their pennies that is at once neat, numismatically coherent, and constitutionally correct. The course followed in this collection pursues neatness and coherence at the expense of strictly accurate constitutional placement and headings.

Model, pattern, toy and teaching pennies, single /special purpose penny tokens and non-numismatic items such as love tokens, penny mementos and money boxes, penny art pieces and so-called Trench Art make up a fascinating chapter in the story of the penny. They add colour and meaning to a world

in which the penny was a familiar part of everyday life, and make a valuable contribution to the penny's story. This exnumia has its own section.

What to do about the **United States of America and Canada**? Their currencies use cents. But the cent coins themselves usually are described as pennies. This is a legacy of history.

The penny crossed the Atlantic in the colonial expansion of the 18th and 19th centuries. US colonial coins were officially denominated in pence – there were two different pennies and many more multiple-pence denominations. In New York, then Dutch colonial New Amsterdam, duit coins of the Dutch East India Company were known as pennies – and have remained “New York pennies” to collectors. In Anglo French colonial Canada the coins were officially denominated as ‘penny / 2 sous’. Hawaii had its “Hawaiian penny” (Hapa Haneri).

But political change ahead signalled a desire for new directions, including new currency. In newly independent USA the cent was born. Canada followed suit. The penny did not succeed. But neither did it succumb. It has lived on – for more than 200 years in the case of the USA – in the minds, language and habits of the population of a whole continent. The US cent is now so devalued as to be worth only half what it costs to make. And so, despite Americans' attachment to it, the US “penny” will cease to be minted when current stocks of coin blanks run out, according to a US Treasury statement in 2025. Canadian minting of “pennies” ceased in 2015. It can be expected, however, that US and Canadian organisations and businesses will continue to make “penny” tokens. This singular history well qualifies North American post-colonial “pennies” for inclusion in this collection (albeit in representative examples only). The old “**East African penny**” is included for similar reasons but the **western African Kissie penny** is *sui generis* and unique, its name owing solely to the British (and colonial) penny's reputation in the region as the coin of choice.

Spare a thought for that coin in your pocket

To appreciate the penny we must be mindful of the role of coins and coinage systems more generally.

**Coins give us a view of ourselves and our past
that is unequalled by any other medium or objects.**

They convey messages about humankind that is out of all proportion to their size. Much of what we know about many great civilisations is derived from their coins. In some cases all that we know of a civilisation or period of history comes from its coins, no other record having survived.

Moreover, coins visibly portray the people who made and used them. They are a direct window into the lives, activities and thinking of their times – rulers, events, societies, economies, politics, discoveries and pastimes. Numismatics (coin collecting) is history's handmaiden.

Part 2 : PENNY GLOSSARY

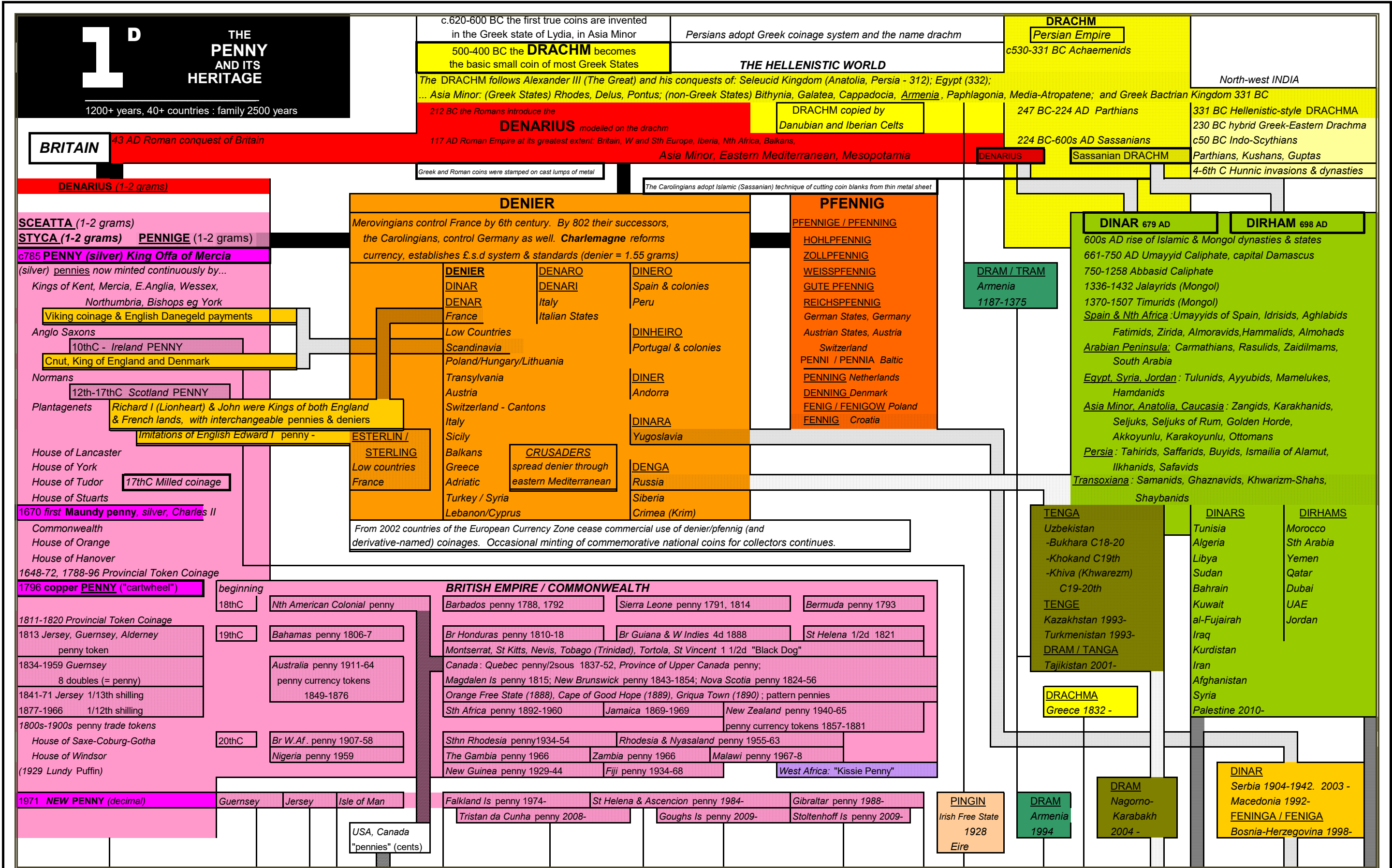
COMMON NAME	IDENTIFICATION	SECTION
PENNY		
Bank Penny	1811 Isle of Man	III.3.iii
Cartwheel penny	1797 English copper penny, radically large (28.3 grams), unsuccessful	III.2.i
Coffin penny	(Sargpfennig) after image of boxed-in figure	II.2.ii
Convict penny	Pennies etched as mementos by prisoners being transported from Britain	V.2.v
Crosraguel penny	c1452 Scotland. Bishop James Kennedy ecclesiastical issue	III.4.i
Deadman's Penny	World War I plaque presented to widows of servicemen (Widow's penny)	V.2.v
Dublin Penny	1797 Dublin, Ireland. Token aka Temperance Penny	III.2.viii
East African penny	C19th pisa/pesa/pice/heller coins & C20th 10 cents of East Africa	VI.2.i
Electric Penny	USA, Electrical Progress Exposition token, Chicago World Fair 1933	VIII.3.i
Elongated penny	(Usually) US cent or vendors' token rolled to oval shape as souvenir	VIII.3.i
Esterlin (Fr. Corruption of sterling)	C13th debased copy of Edward I silver penny, northern France	VIII.1.xii
Friesach penny	C12-14 th , Friesach and St Veit mints. Austria. Medieval equivalent of Euro	II.2.iii
Green Cheese Penny	"Moon currency" Fantasy coin	VI.3.i
Jew penny	C19th merchants' tokens, Frankfurt, Germany. "Juden pfennig"	VI.1.ii
Kaalpenny	South Africa, 1900, emergency coinage in last days of Kruger government	IV.2.v
Kissi penny	C19th-20 th W. Africa. Twisted metal strips, currency and wedding money	IV.3.i
Magician's penny	1945 penny, separable obverse and reverse	V.2.vi
Masonic Penny	USA, Masonic Lodges each issued their own named "Penny" token	V.2.iii
Maundy penny	Coins ceremonially given annually to needy by British Monarch	Section III
New York penny	C18th. Foreign coins used in colonial New York. Mostly Dutch duit coins	VI.3.i
Penny Black	1840 British postage stamp (see anniversary commem. coins)	III.3.iii
Pennyweight	Jewellers' weights	V.3.i
Raven penny	New Dale, Middle Earth ("Lord of the Rings"). Fantasy coin	V.2.vi
Silver penny	Common term for medieval hammered penny	Sections II & II
Temperance penny	1797 Dublin, Ireland. Token. aka Dublin Penny	III.1.viii
Tribute penny	Roman denarius from Judaea at time of Christ. = 1d poll tax (Math 22:17-21)	I.2.ii
Tiffin penny	C19th tokens made in Birmingham for Canadian merchant Joseph Tiffin	IV.2.ii
Vienna penny	1530s Vienna. Common name for small pfennig coins, various designs	VI.1.iv.
Widow's penny	World War I plaque presented to widows of servicemen. (Deadman's penny)	V.2.v

British Provincial Token coinage 1787-1797 and 1811-1820 produced a number of pennies that became known by their region e.g. Carmarthen penny (Carmarthen, Cornish, Dublin, Dundee, Nottingham, Paisley) or by their craftsman maker e.g. Hall's penny (Hall, James, Kempson, Skidmore and many more) III.1.viii-ix

THE PENNY AND ITS HERITAGE : PENNY’S FAMILY TREE

COMMON NAME	IDENTIFICATION	SECTION
PFENNIG (PENNING etc)		
Brodth Penning	“bread penny” 1789, Cologne, Germany	VI.1.i
Friesacher pfennig	C12-14 th , Friesach & St Vint mints, Austria Medieval equivalent of the Euro	I.2.iii
Gutter pfennig	“good penny” Schaumberg-Hessen Schaumberg-Lippe, Germany, C18-19 th	VI.1.i
Hohlpfennig	“hollow penny” uniface small German coin C13-15 th	II.2.ii
Juden pfennig	“Jew Penny”, token coinage, Frankfurt, Germany C18-19 th	VI.1.ii
Klein pfennig	“small penny”, Austria, C17 th	VI.1.iv
Leichter pfennig	“light penny”, Goslar (city), Germany, 1753	VI.2.i
Mining pfennig	Hungary/Rumania C17 th	VI.1.iv
Reichspfennig	Weimar Republic and Third Reich, Germany	VI.3.iii
Rentenpfennig	Weimar Republic, Germany	VI.1.iii
Sachsen penny	Germans in Poland C11 th (aka Wendpfennig)	II.2.iv
Sargpfennig	“Coffin penny”, after image of boxed-in figure	II.2.ii
Spielpfennig	“Toy penny” Germany	VI.1.ii
Thin pfennig	thin coins, Germany, mid-1100s	II.2.ii
Weiss pfennig	“white penny”. Silver pfennig, Bohemia C15 th and Austria C17 th	I.2.iii/VI.1/iv
Wendpfennig	“Penny of Wend lands”, Germans in Poland C11 th aka Sachsenpfennig	II.2.iv
Zollpfennig	“toll penny”, Hesse-Darmstadt, Pfalz-Sulzbach, Germany C18 th	VI.1.i
DENIER (DENAR, DINAR etc)		
Denier parisis	denier “of Paris” (town/mint) introduced by Philip II Augustus C12 th , France	II.2.i
Denier tournois	denier “of Tours” (town/mint) introduced by Philip II Augustus, 1206, France & French States	VI.1.vi
Grand denier	“large denier”, Limoges, France C11 th	II.2.i
Matapan dinar	Matapan = flag. Because of flag in king’s hand, Serbia, C13 th	II.2.vi
Raven dinar	Mathias I, King of Hungary & Croatia 1465	II.2.iv

THE PENNY AND ITS HERITAGE : PENNY'S FAMILY TREE



Part 4 : THE PENNY'S 2500 YEAR JOURNEY

The penny is remarkable. It is without peer. It may be the most illustrious coin in history.

Curriculum Vitae

Name: Penny

Date of Birth : c 675 AD

Place of Birth: England

Family details: Grandparent: Drachma (Greek) c BC 650 – c BC 330

Parent: Denarius (Roman) BC 212 – c 400 AD

Siblings: Denier family (Dinar, Denaro, Dinheiro, Denga etc)

Pfennig family (Pfenning, Denning, Denig, Penni etc)

Cousins: Dinar, Dirhem (Islamic); Dram, Dramma

Cents, formerly Penny, today aka "Penny" (North America)

Major achievements:

- Longest-used coin denomination in world history
- Once the most widely used coin in the world
- The oldest continually used denomination of coin in the world
- The most variety of physical form of any coin denomination
- The only English coin for 500 years
- Survived Norman invasion of England intact (1066)
- Economic and social workhorse in industrial revolution
- Accomplice of political causes e.g. Suffragettes and Slavery Abolitionists
- Founder handmaid of commerce across expanding British Empire and fore-runner of currencies of most former British Empire colonies now sovereign states

THE PENNY IS IDENTIFIED WITH BRITAIN. For 500 years it was the only British coin. It is the cornerstone of British coinage and its history mirrors the history of England. Mints—which produced only pennies—were sometimes central to feuding between English kings, of Mercia and Wessex for example. By the 11th century William of Normandy coveted England’s unity and good governance (not least its efficient system of taxation) under royal authority. By contrast continental Europe was a myriad of feuding, fluid fiefdoms. Nothing better symbolised English royal authority and projected the allure of the English throne than English coinage, **pennies**, bearing the king’s effigy and used throughout the realm. The Norman invasion of 1066 radically changed the face and history of Britain. But the penny continued, intact, adapting to change as a central character in Britain’s economic and social history, and that of the British Empire, for a further thousand years.

From Egbert the Saxon to Wills number five
Sixty-four monarchs who when alive
Cast their mugs on the pennies that jingle and jive
And wear holes in Englishmen’s pockets*

JAH

*Yet to ascend to the throne and ‘mug it up’ on the penny, but not to be jinxed in that noble prospect by omission here.

But where did the penny begin? What of the preceding thousand years?

BEGINNINGS; The penny began as the Roman denarius, the origin of the “d” symbol for penny. As the basic unit in a system of fixed-value currency, however, **the penny’s origins trace back to the Greeks and the very beginnings of coinage** more than 2500 years ago.

Coinage was a Greek invention to simplify commerce. Metal units of fixed value - coins - replaced measured weights of metal, for payments. The Greeks also used coins to carry messages, propaganda by which the state and the ruler could advertise themselves. The Greeks developed coinage from its very beginnings in the Lydian Kingdom in the 7th century BC to an advanced system and artistic excellence. The Romans borrowed much from Greek civilisation and culture, and Roman coinage was modelled on coinage from Greek cities in southern Italy. **The Greek drachma inspired the denarius and was imitated as far east as India.**

The denarius was introduced **around 212 BC**. Roman coins were minted primarily for government payments, rather than for commerce, and the denarius’ main purpose was for the military. During the Roman Republic (which ended 31 BC) the denarius maintained its value and was the principal denomination of the Roman monetary system. In the later days of the Roman Empire the denarius lost value as its silver content was reduced and in the prevailing economic and financial decay.

In 50 BC in the Roman Republic one denarius was one day’s pay for a soldier.

The Romans dominated much of Europe, North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean for almost a thousand years. Roman mints spread across the Empire and Roman coinage displaced local coinages.

The collapse of Rome around the 5th century AD was followed by the Dark Ages, several hundred years of historic upheaval, mass population dislocation and transformation of the political and social face of Europe. Commerce degenerated, money gave way to barter trade and coinage fell into disuse. When feudal kingdoms and states did slowly begin to take shape they started to develop their own coinage systems drawing on the legacy from Roman coinage.

THE 6th CENTURY: The Merovingian dynasty of the Franks dominated France and, later, Germany as well. Merovingian coinage initially imitated Roman gold tremisses but by the end of the 7th century was solely silver, **the first deniers**, modelled on the Roman denarius. The Merovingians were followed by the Carolingians whose currency was brought under royal control and reformed by Charlemagne in 793-4.

Charlemagne introduced a monetary system in which 12 deniers = 1 sous; 20 sous = 1 livre. This became, in medieval Italy, 12 denari = 1 soldo, 2 soldi = 1 lira. And for almost 1200 years in Britain 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound. The corresponding £.s.d. survived in Britain until 1971.

Merovingian coinage was introduced in Britain in the **7th century**. By 675 AD the gold thrymsas or shillings (imitations of Merovingian tremisses) had given way to silver coins – pennige, **the first English pennies**. These are commonly known today as **sceattas** (literally ‘treasure’ or ‘wealth’). In 770 AD a new type of penny called **Stycas**, usually bearing the name of the issuer and the king, was introduced by King Offa of Mercia. Alfred the Great (871-899) further improved the coinage. By 1066 and the Norman conquest royal control and organisation of English coinage were among the strongest in Europe and coin standards were high. **The silver penny remained the only English coin for 500 years**, until half-pennies and farthings were introduced in 1279. The penny travelled too. The Danegeld payments extracted from the English by the occupying Vikings resulted in huge quantities of pennies being exported to Scandinavia where they were copied. English influence in Danish and Swedish coins was continued by Danish King Cnut’s concurrent reign over England and Denmark.

*In northern and eastern Europe the denier was commonly issued as the **pfenninge** - from the German word root that became the German pfennig and Old English **pennige** (pr. Penny-yeah) and **penny**.*

At the same time that the penny was making its appearance in Europe new coins, also descended from the drachma and denarius, appeared in the Arab world. Earlier Arab coins had imitated Sassanian and Byzantine coins. But after the advent of Islam and the Koran, which forbade representations of people and objects, a new type of coinage was introduced. Gold coins called **dinars** (from denarius) began in 679 AD and **dirhems** (from Sassanian drachms) followed in 698 AD.

THE 10th-13th CENTURIES was THE FIRST GREAT AGE OF THE PENNY (and the denier).

The penny had been circulating in Britain for several hundred years. It was copied in the Low Countries (Flanders), Scandinavia, Russia, and in the Adriatic. Charlemagne’s denier designs were being minted throughout the separate kingdoms in France, Germany, Italy and the Low Countries that followed him and the division of his empire. Frankish influence, Frankish enclaves, and the Frankish-led Crusades took the denier into the Balkans, Greece, Asia Minor and the eastern Mediterranean. The English penny and the French denier were convertible: English kings Richard I / Lionheart (1189-99) and John (1199-1216) who also held title over French provinces issued only deniers. The pfennig dominated in Austria and parts of Germany.

In medieval Britain a labourer was paid a penny a day. In Europe the rate was a denier.

14th–15th CENTURIES: By the end of the medieval period, however, the penny and the denier had lost their place as the most common currency units in Europe. The emergence in the Middle Ages of hundreds of kingdoms and principalities with minting rights had led to a proliferation of deniers of varying design and monetary worth. Forces which eventually were to bring the denier to extinction, and the penny almost so, already were at work – inflation, loss of value, and nationalistic fervour that favoured new names for new higher value coins.

16th–17th CENTURIES, the Renaissance: Nation states emerged and strengthened the trend for introduction of more complex new coinage systems with new names. **For the penny this was a time of transition.** Until now the penny had been a small silver coin whose value supposedly was based on its weight. Also, although small in value, the penny was generally beyond the means of the lower classes. Peasants and labourers always had lived by barter. Coins were the preserve of the well-to-do. Society, and the penny's role and size, were about to change dramatically.

In Shakespeare's day one penny bought a standing space in The Globe theatre

THE 18th CENTURY marked the beginning of the industrial age, led by Britain. Factories needed labour, and rural people flocked to cities. The agrarian economy in which barter was prominent transformed to a wage and cash economy. Demand for coins increased greatly, for trade and wages, and technological developments were making possible vast improvement in coin design, quality and output. Rulers, however, were unable to adapt official coinage policy to keep pace with the speed and pressure of this rapid change. From mid- 17th century there were recurrent chronic shortages of small denomination official coins due to rising prices of silver and it being considered degrading for the king to issue coins in base metals (copper and brass). In consequence, when the exclusive Royal prerogative of minting coins was removed by Cromwell, **local issue of copper and brass tokens commenced** and flourished intermittently, substituting for the shortage of official coins.

This privately issued currency was officially tolerated for certain periods, mainly 1648-70, 1787-97 and 1811-20 and has become known as **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE**. This coinage is significant in the history of the penny in three respects: Firstly, it popularised the reinvention of the penny as a large base metal coin (and underscored that the official contributions to this reinvention, the still larger "cartwheel" penny and twopence coins of 1797, were simply too big). Secondly, it marked a great expansion of penny production and the penny's circulation into the everyday lives of a growing working class that needed change with which to buy its food, drink and lodgings. Thirdly, it featured innovation in design as a response to popularity, driven by competition and facilitated by new minting technology.

Unlike official coins, tokens offer unconstrained individuality. The **1648-70 token coinage** comprised mostly farthing and halfpenny tokens with just a few pennies. It generally was unremarkable for design but is noteworthy because virtually every trade, occupation, craft (many since forgotten) and almost every town and village produced their own private tokens until they were banned, recalled and melted down. The **1787-97 issues**, predominantly pennies and halfpennies, were vastly improved (see

box below). Produced by city corporations, manufacturers, trades guilds, organisations, private persons, and more, they portray all manner of subjects - occupations, customs, architecture, history, landmarks, famous persons, inns, political propaganda. Some were produced primarily for a growing clientele of collectors. They have become known as Conder tokens (after James Conder, a contemporary issuer and notable first cataloguer). The tokens of this period have no numismatic equal for their portrayal of a country's contemporary social commercial, industrial, architectural and political scene and are particularly important as a chronicle of the industrial revolution in Britain.

"...the period 1788-96 produced the finest flowering of English tokens...their artistry and workmanship is unsurpassed" (Seaby)

By the early 19TH CENTURY coins again were in short supply because of the high price of copper during the Napoleonic Wars and from **1811-20** another spate of predominantly penny tokens was produced by the heavy manufacturing firms of the Midlands for local issue throughout Britain before being banned. Despite this ignominious end provincial token coinage paved the way to acceptance of copper regal coinage and, arguably, to the second great age of the penny, **THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY** (the first great age being that of the medieval silver penny.)

This British Provincial Token coinage aside, tokens have of course been used for trade worldwide and throughout history. Tokens usually are designated for exchange for specific goods or services. This differentiates them from token coinages which serve as general currency. Token designs vary greatly and the range of purpose is large, from the medieval "abbots' money" lead tokens to tokens issued for food, drink, utilities, transport, and more. Sometimes they bear a currency value and sometimes not. **Penny** has been by far the most common value.

THE PENNY GOES GLOBAL : The industrial revolution launched a global quest, led by Britain, for raw materials, labour and markets: Imperialism. The growth of empires spread imperial currencies worldwide. Notably British sterling coinage. From the 1700s until the mid-1900s **numerous colonial territories around the globe acquired their own pennies** and a few others got deniers, denaros, and pfennigs. Global familiarity with the penny is illustrated by the widespread generic use of the name for small denomination coins that are not officially named "penny". In the USA and Canada colonial currencies began as pennies and the name has stuck despite the official change of name of their currencies to the cent. (see About this Collection for more detail of the penny's North American experience.)

In 1950 AD one penny bought admission to a public toilet – to "spend a penny".

19th-20th CENTURIES. It was not to last. Deniers and then pennies steadily disappeared through currency reforms, economic dynamics, decline of empires and the accompanying growth of independent states and nationalistic desire for indigenously named currencies. States that used the

pfennig consolidated and reduced in number from hundreds to just one, Germany, before the pfennig disappeared altogether from currency with the introduction of the Euro, the common currency of countries of the European Union .

Britain's adoption of decimal-based coinage in 1971 ended there the last remaining use of the £.s.d. system introduced by Charlemagne in 793-4 AD and a tradition that began with the “new” penny of King Offa of Mercia in 770 AD.

Since 1700 AD some 45 countries and territories have used the penny. By 2000 AD, however, penny coins were being issued only by **Britain - for itself** and for the British territories of **Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Man, Gibraltar, Falkland Is, St Helena and Ascension Is, and Tristan da Cunha** and (individually) the latter’s uninhabited rocks of **Goughs, Stoltenhoff and Nightingale islands**. In the United States the continued uneconomic minting of ‘pennies’ (cents) hung by a thread until 2025 when it was announced that new mintings would cease when current stocks of ‘penny’ coin blanks were used up.

Every day, in the two largest and most powerful empires the world has seen, most people handled a denier or a penny. It continues in use today but its future is uncertain.

21st CENTURY: What is the penny’s future? Just a few years into the new century the British penny’s very existence is under threat. A dual threat.

One is economic. The penny now costs more to make than it is worth, a consequence of inflation and rising materials’ costs. The penny’s purchasing power today is almost nil. This, however, has been a recurrent problem for coinages worldwide from time immemorial. In recent times many countries have ceased using the 1/100th unit of their currency as their smallest coin, including most of those Commonwealth countries with penny-derivative currencies. Canada said “Farewell to the Penny” (sic) in 2015. The United States “penny” that was costing two cents each to mint and had continued only because of the country’s strong sentimental attachment to it, will cease to be minted when current stocks of coin blanks run out, according to a US Treasury statement in 2025.

The penny got temporary respite when Britain adopted decimal currency in 1971 and the penny was effectively revalued at approximately 2½ times its old value. The “d” symbol for the penny – 2000 years old and part of the penny’s mystique – was replaced by the symbol “p”, for the decimal “new penny”, to differentiate it from the old penny. “p” appears to have stuck. The £ symbol remains for the pound.

A move in 1992 to using copper-plated steel in place of more expensive bronze brought further temporary protection. In the C17th and C18th-19th collectors and investors breathed life and greatness into the (British Provincial token) penny. That will not happen today with collectors and investors heavily preferring the flood of “crowns” and Britannias that are being produced for them by the Royal Mint. (With denominations of up to £2500 a single one of these coins can be worth two hundred and fifty thousand times the face value of a penny!) Even the pound today has less purchasing power than the penny through its heyday.

Dispassionate logic suggests that the penny is headed for extinction as a currency coin except, perhaps in a few British territories where it could linger as a collectors’ item masquerading as currency. History and sentiment, though, may again prove stronger. To many the penny is synonymous with British identity. Yet another redenomination of currency, **a new new-penny**, to prolong the penny’s life and name, may be preferred to its abandonment.

The second threat comes from the political quarter – European unity. British attitudes towards (continental) Europe, with its single currency the Euro, are persistently ambivalent and even a reappearance in Europe of national currencies is not yet gone. The likelihood of Britain adopting the Euro currently looks to be low. But if this were ever to change this could spell journey's end for both pound and penny as currency coins.

So, extinction looms. The names penny and pound, however, and the tradition behind them, will not be ceded lightly in the country whose very fabric and soul they have become embedded in. If, despite all, the penny and the pound *should* cease, as legal tender, sentiment is certain to drive an ongoing proliferation of souvenir issues and, especially, demand for authentic examples as in this collection.

It may be as a strange legacy to this 2000 year journey by the penny that examples live on in forms unintended by their mint-masters. Fondness for the penny, and its availability, have resulted in it being used as the raw material for sentimental and creative manufactures. Lovers eternally declared themselves in engravings on pennies. Prisoners awaiting transportation scored pennies with messages to loved ones, many of whom were never to be seen again. Artists have embellished them. Britain's Suffragettes stamped their message on the king's effigy on pennies, a criminal but potent political act. The British Empire (and later, Commonwealth country) soldier abroad, lonely and often bored, found solace and inspiration in the penny from home carried in his pocket. From it he fashioned his ID tag, mementoes for loved ones, a crucifix for prayer, his "hussif" (sewing kit), necessities for gambling or for lighting his cigarette, and more: Trench Art. And if he were to make the ultimate sacrifice on the battlefield his family would receive the grim so-called "Dead-man's penny" memorial plaque. These wartime memorabilia say much about the place of the penny in sentiment and hearts.

...

*Farthing, florin, shilling, crown,
Angel, sovereign, guinea, pound.
But one a thousand years renown,
Our humble friend the penny*

JAH

The accuracy of London's Big Ben, the world's best-known timepiece, is maintained by the penny.

The world's atomic clocks are adjusted by the addition of a "leap second" every three years, to compensate for the slowing of the earth's rotation. Since 1859 the corresponding adjustment to Big Ben has been made by the addition of a (pre-decimal) penny to the pendulum weight. In 2015 several pennies were replaced with a (heavier) £5 coin. ("Big Ben" is in fact the name of the bell, but the name is commonly used for the clock itself).

*The V.O.C (East India Company), 1602-1799, **the largest multi-national company in the history of the world**, estimated value US\$7.9 billion in 2015 money, **was sold for 1 duit (1 penny)** upon its collapse and legal dissolution following decades of bad management and political change (not least in regard to slavery).*

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1 *ANCIENT WORLD ANCESTORS OF THE PENNY*

VOLUME I

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I. **ANCIENT WORLD ANCESTORS OF THE PENNY**

THE DRACHMA *PARENT OF THE DENARIUS AND THE PENNY'S GRANDPARENT*

The word drachma derives from the Greek drax, meaning a handful, and is generally believed to refer to a handful of the metal spits, or obols, that were used as currency. Obol became the name given to a small denomination coin. In Greek coinage one drachma has always equalled six obols (six obols being the number that could be held in the hand.)

*In the heyday of ancient Greece, in the 4th and 5th centuries BC
one drachma was approximately one day's wage for a skilled worker.*

BEFORE COINS

Coins originated to serve commerce, trade. Before coins were invented barter – the exchange of goods – was the basis of trade, probably from the beginnings of humanity. Slowly, at different times in different places, currency, or money, began to appear – cattle, slaves, cowrie shells, bronze tools and weapons, salt, ornaments and many other desirable goods. It was the use of weighed amounts of precious metals in ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt, however, that was the forerunner of modern coins. Precious metals were recognised as having high intrinsic value, and relatively small weights provided practical value, durability and portability. Nuggets of precious metals thus gained favour for currency. But it remained necessary to weigh each transaction.

THE DRACHMA

Around 600BC the Lydians, a non-Greek people in Asia Minor, established a system of uniform, certified (stamped) weights of electrum (an alloy of gold and silver) as currency. They had invented coins. The Greeks soon developed a sophisticated coinage system based on the drachma. The Persians quickly followed.

ITS EVOLUTION...

From its beginnings as simply a stamped nugget, albeit a nugget of uniform, certified weight, the drachma evolved over 500 years into sophisticated coinage. Key features of modern coinage were established in the process.

- Design and stylistic elements
- Showing a portrait of the reigning monarch on a coin began in Sicily. At first the practice was frowned on as hubris elsewhere in western Greece but it became favoured by eastern Hellenistic kings and eventually was adopted as standard practice everywhere (reinforced by the Romans).
- Creation of recognisable images of real persons on coins
- Striking of coinage of one design in more than one place at the same time, sometimes with different symbols or emblems to differentiate local regions (the 21st century Euro coin being a notable modern example).
- Posthumous coinage
- Regular issues of coinage

Greek coins attained artistic excellence, especially those of the Greek city states of Southern Italy and Sicily.

Prior to the time of Alexander the Great the most widely used coins in the Greek states were the Athenian *tetradrachm* ("four drachmae") and the Corinthian *stater*.

...AND LEGACY

The drachma ultimately was replaced by the denarius, imposed by the Romans as they absorbed the Greek empire. The Romans closely modelled their denarius on the drachma in size, style, value and in its function as the basic unit of a monetary system. This close lineage and character – a numismatic DNA – would in time be passed on from the denarius to the penny.

I. ANCIENT WORLD ANCESTORS OF THE PENNY

1. THE DRACHMA PARENT OF THE DENARIUS AND THE PENNY'S GRANDPARENT

I-1.i	ANCIENT GREECE: 7th century BC to c 3rd-4th centuries AD
	<i>There were more than 2000 Greek city states, over 230 of them totally independent, and many regions. Mint cities were numerous in the city states and regions.</i>

ARCHAIC GREECE: c 7th century BC to c 480 BC (Persian wars)
<i>Between 550-475 BC almost all Greek minting cities turned from electrum to the exclusive use of silver and gold. There was a great expansion in the production and use of silver coinage throughout Greek Asia Minor and Greek colonies.</i>

A1	MYSIA, Parion	drachm	BC 5 th century. <i>Obv</i> Gorgonian face w protruding tongue <i>rev</i> linear pattern w incuse square. Goldish tinge = traces of electrum?
A2			
A3			
A4			

CLASSICAL GREECE: 479 BC to 330s BC (to conquests of Alexander the Great).
<i>The Classical period saw the ascendancy of Greek achievement in every sphere. Coinage developments included:</i>
○ <i>Animals, gods, symbols distinguished the issues of different city states</i> ○ <i>Subsidiary pictorial elements and symbols (control marks, names or insignia of people responsible for the issue) became more frequent</i> ○ <i>Artists' and die engravers' names appear on coins (indicating the importance of art to the Greeks)</i> ○ <i>The range of coin denominations was extended to include gold and bronze issues</i> ○ <i>Some city states grouped to form trade and political/military alliances called Leagues, which issued coinage</i>

The West: Sicily, southern Italy and southern France: 450-400 BC was the great period of civic coinage. Coins of many independent cities in Sicily and southern Italy were of outstanding artistic and technical quality.

B1
B2
B3
B4

	Aegean & Asia Minor		
C1	ATHENS	tetradrachm	(ca. 353-294)
C2	CORINTH	stater	(345-307BC). <i>obv</i> Pegasus <i>rev</i> Athena, Thessalian helmet behind
C3	BITHYNIA	drachma	Heraklia Pontika (337-305 BC) <i>obv</i> Dionysus, <i>rev</i> Herakles advancing
D1	THRACE	drachma	Byzantion (304-320BC), <i>obv</i> Cow standing to left on dolphin <i>rev</i> incuse square of a 'Mill Sail' pattern gVF
D2		drachma	Apollonia Pontika
D3	MACEDONIA	tetradrachm	Phillippos II (382-336 BC) (not genuine)
D4		tetradrachm	Alexander III, (the Great). Side mint. (323-317 BC) (not genuine)
E1		drachma	Alexander the Great (336-323 BC)
E2		drachma	Alexander the Great (336-323 BC)
E3		drachma	Alexander the Great (336-323 BC)
E4			

I. ANCIENT WORLD ANCESTORS OF THE PENNY

1. THE DRACHMA PARENT OF THE DENARIUS AND THE PENNY'S GRANDPARENT

I-1.i ANCIENT GREECE: 7th century BC to c 3rd-4th centuries AD continued

HELLENISTIC GREECE: c 330 BC to 1st century BC (to Roman absorption of the Greek world)

A1	MACEDONIA	drachma	PHILIPPOS III (323-317 BC) silver, rev Zeus and eagle. XF (not genuine)
A2	ILLYRIA	drachma	APOLLONIA (3 rd -2 nd century BC) obv cow looking back at calf
A3	LYCIAN LEAGUE	drachma	(after 168 BC) Head of Apollo/Lyre
A4			

GREEK IMPERIAL (ROMAN PROVINCIAL) COINAGE; 1st century BC to 3rd-4th centuries AD

B1
B2
B3
B4

(see also I-2.ii Roman Empire, Greece)

I-1.ii THE HELLENISTIC WORLD : 336-30 BC

After Alexander the Great's conquests (BC 330s) the name drachma spread to many of the Hellenistic kingdoms and states. It became regular practice for coinages to adopt the style of Alexander's coinage and feature portraits of rulers.

KINGDOMS

C1	EGYPT BC 204-180	drachma	PTOLEMY V, Isis and eagle
C2		drachma	PTOLEMY, Zeus and eagle
C3			
C4			
	SELEUCID KINGDOM BC 312-64		
D1		drachma	DEMETRIOS I SOTER (152/1 BC)
D2		drachma	ANTIOCHUS VII (138-129 BC)
D3			
D4			
E1	PERGAMUM BC 262		bronze 20mm obv Head of Athena rev legend either side of trophy
E2			
	KINGDOM OF CHORASMIA		<i>Former Achaemenid satrapy, now Hellenised and under Bactrian influence and Kushan suzerainty</i>
E3		drachma	c80 BC
	SABAEANS & HIMYARITES		<i>Non-Arabic kingdom of ancient origins in southern Arabia (Yemen)</i>
E4		drachma	BC 3-2 nd C obv Head of Athena wearing crested and ornamented helmet, facing right, Sabaeen letter on her cheek. rev Owl standing to right with head facing an incuse square. Imitation of Athenian coinage. gVF+ scarce.

I. ANCIENT WORLD ANCESTORS OF THE PENNY

1. THE DRACHMA PARENT OF THE DENARIUS AND THE PENNY'S GRANDPARENT

I-1.ii THE HELLENISTIC WORLD : BC 336-30 continued

KINGDOMS cod

GREEK BACTRIA INDIA

A1		drachma	APPOLLODOTAS I (160-150 BC) <i>eastern Punjab. Obv elephant Rev Humped bull. Square.</i>
A2		drachma	MENANDER I (165-130 BC)
A3		drachma	ANTIALCIDUS I (130-120 BC) <i>obv Zeus enthroned rev elephant holding Victory's wreath</i>
A4		drachma	HERMAEUS (c 90-70 BC)
B1	Indo-Scythian	drachma	AZES I (BC 57-AD 35) bi-lingual Greek/Kharosthi. <i>This is a new style of coin</i>
B2	Western Satraps	drachma	RUDRASIMHA I (S 110 = 188 CE) corrupted Greek legend . <i>Western Kshatrapa</i>
B3			
B4			

HELLENISED NON-GREEK STATES IN ASIA MINOR

C1	BITHYNIA	drachma	Herekleia Pontika (337-305 BC)
C2	GALATEA	drachma	
C3	PAPHLAGONIA	drachma	
C4			
D1	CAPPADOCIA	drachma	Ariarathes IV Eusebes (220-163 BC)
D2		drachma	Ariobarzanes I (95-c63 BC)
D3	ARMENIA	drachma	
D4	MEDIA-ATROPATENE	drachma	

INDEPENDENT GREEK STATES IN ASIA MINOR

	LYCIA (LYCIAN LEAGUE)	drachma	(after 168 BC) <i>obv Appollo rev Lycian lyres</i>	<i>See page 8</i>
E1	RHODES	drachma	rose	
E2				
E3				
E4				

I. **ANCIENT WORLD ANCESTORS OF THE PENNY**

1. **THE DRACHMA** PARENT OF THE DENARIUS AND THE PENNY'S GRANDPARENT

I-1.iii **NON-GREEK EMPIRES & DYNASTIES COPY THE DRACHMA** c BC 600 c AD 650

PERSIAN EMPIRE

The kings of Persia, whose empire stretched from the Bosphorus to the Nile and the Indus, although perennial enemies of the Greeks, adopted the Greek concept of coinage, including the name drachma, from early times.

THE ARCHAEMENIDS C7th-300 BC

A1 drachma
A2
A3
A4

PARTHIAN EMPIRE & PERSIS

B1 drachma **PHRAATES III** (c 70-50 BC)
B2 drachma **ORODES I** (c 90-80 BC)
B3 drachma **ORODES II** (c 57-38 BC)
B4 drachma **ORODES II** (c 57-38 BC)
C1 drachma **ARTAXERXES II** (c 1st C BC, note PERSIS)
C2 drachma **VOLAGASES III** (AD 105-147)
C3
C4

SASSANIAN DYNASTY AD 224 – mid

D1 drachma **SHAPUR II** (309-379)
D2 drachma **KHOSRAU II** "Parvez" (590-628) rev Fire Altar w. 2 attendants

I. **ANCIENT WORLD ANCESTORS OF THE PENNY**

1. **THE DRACHMA** *PARENT OF THE DENARIUS AND THE PENNY'S GRANDPARENT*

I-1.iii **NON-GREEK EMPIRES & DYNASTIES COPY THE DRACHMA c BC 600-c AD 650** ctd

EUROPE, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

A1 **DANUBIAN CELTS** drachm *obv* Head of Heracles *rev* Zeus. *Imitation of Alexander the Great*
3rd-2nd century BC

A2 **DANUBIAN CELTS** drachm *obv* head of Zeus, wreathed *rev* Celtic horse.
Unknown tribe Lower Danube 2nd C. BC
This is a beautiful coin – the head of Zeus is quite unlike Greek images and the horse is classic Celtic iconography

A3 **IBERIAN CELTS** drachm Bolskan (minting town, north Spain) *later 2nd C BC*

A4 **SCORDISCI CELTS** drachm Syrmia (minting town, former Yugoslavia) *C2-3 BC*

B1 **NABATAEA** 168 BC-106 AD drachm Aretas IV (9 BC-40 AD) *obv* Aretas *rev* Aretas & Queen
Shaquilath conjoined busts

B **PHOENICIA** (Tyre, Sidon)

B

SOUTH-WEST ASIA, INDIA

WHITE HUNS / HEPHTHALITES 4th-6th centuries AD. NAPKI MALKI KINGDOM (c475-576) *Kabul region*

C1 drachma Pahlavi, late issue *rev* Fire Altar *modelled on Sassanian drachms*

C2 drachma Nezak

KUSHAN EMPIRE 1st-3rd centuries AD

C3 Kuninda Tribe drachm Kanishka I (127/8-152 AD) *obv* Brahmi script *rev* Kharosthi script

C4

SHAHI DYNASTIES 3rd-9th centuries AD *Kabul valley and Ghandara (north Pakistan)*

D1 drachma Semanta Deva (850-970 AD)

D2 drachma Semanta Deva (850-970 AD) VF

WESTERN INDIA

E1 **SAURASHTRA & GUJARAT** drachma Indo-Sassanian drachm (800-950 AD) Design is based on C6th Sassanian Fire Altar drachm but with *obv* emperor's head replaced by phallic symbol, the lingam of Shiva and *rev* fire altar turned into a series of lines.

E2 **OMKARESVARA** drachma C10th-11th. Similar to above but debased size and design.

Greek coinage ended at the establishment of the Roman Empire in 30 BC, but the coinage traditions established, in particular the custom of depicting the ruler's head, were continued by the Romans.

1. ANCIENT WORLD ANCESTORS OF THE PENNY

2. THE DENARIUS PARENT & SYMBOL (1D) OF THE PENNY

THE ROMANS
<i>The Romans modelled their coinage on the Greeks'. The principal Roman coin was the denarius. The main purpose of Roman coins was for government payments, and the denarius was primarily for military pay. At this time production of Roman coins was concentrated at the mint of Rome.</i>
<i>In the Roman Republic (c 200-31 BC) one denarius was one day's pay for a soldier.</i>

I-2.i ROME		
A1	denarius	ROMAN REPUBLIC ATILUS SARANUS, 154 BC obv Helmeted head of Roma rev Victory in Chariot
A2	denarius	obv Roma rev Juno driving 2 goat chariot, 138 BC
A3	denarius	moneyer Sextus Pompeius Faustulus & Romulus /Remus c137 BC
A4	denarius	moneyer Sextus Pompeius Fostlus/Faustulus & Romulus /Remus c137 BC
B1	denarius	BRUTUS, 43-42 BC rev dagger and EID MAR
B2	denarius	VESPASIAN 69-79 AD, inscr VICTORIA AVGVSTI (August Victory), one of a series marking the capture of Judaea, a significant event VF
B3	denarius	HADRIAN, 119-122 AD. rev Galley as used by Hadrian on his extensive travels
B4	denarius	SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, 193-211 AD, rev VICT PARTHICAE “Victory over Parthia” (Persia). Victory w trophy and bound captive at her feet. A classic of the Severan dynasty
	denarius	AUGUSTUS, 27 BC -14 AD. Founded empire. rev comet
	denarius	CLAUDIUS, 41-54 AD, rev Standing Liberty

I-2.ii ROMAN EMPIRE			
C1	SPAIN	denarius	Rome Republic Julius Caesar, military mint in 46-45 BC. S1404 Gallic Arms
C2	SPAIN	denarius	Roman Republic, Postumius Albinus. Head of Hispania
C3	FRANCE	denarius	Lugdunum (Lyon), Tiberius 14-37 AD. This type of denarius is often referred to as the Tribute Penny of the bible (Matthew 22, 17-21)
C4	FRANCE	denarius	
D1	PORTUGAL	denarius	
D2	GREECE	denarius	Athens 32 BC, Mark Anthony
D3	GREECE/TURKEY	denarius	Lycian League, Trajan 98-117AD. rev Lycian lyres
D4	TURKEY	denarius	Antioch. Severus Alexander 222-235 AD
E1	NORTH AFRICA	denarius	Roman Republic Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, AR
E2	BALKANS	denarius	
E3	HOLY LANDS	denarius	Aelia Capitolina (Jerusalem)

	EASTERN EMPIRE		<i>The denarius was by now a debased coin of very low value</i>
E4	CONSTANTINOPLE	denarius	Constantius I Chlorus 305-306 AD. Bronze.

1. ANCIENT WORLD ANCESTORS OF THE PENNY

2. THE DENARIUS PARENT & SYMBOL (1D) OF THE PENNY

I-2.iii ROMAN BRITAIN: 43 – 411 AD

In 43 AD Claudius led the conquest of Britain. For the next 350 years Roman coinage was the only coinage in Britain. Until mid-3rd century most of the coinage was minted in Rome and was of the voluminous general issue for the whole Roman Republic and Empire. (The Republic ended in 31 BC, before the conquest of Britain, but old coins of the Republic were still in circulation.)

A1	denarius	JULIUS CAESAR (visited Britain 55 and 54 BC)
A2	denarius	AUGUSTUS 27 BC-14 AD. Founded Roman Empire
A3	denarius	VESPASIAN 69-79 AD. A commander in the Claudian invasion
A4	denarius	TRAJAN 113-114 AD. Established the northern frontier in Britain along Tyne-Solway line
B1	denarius	TRAJAN 98-117 AD rev Apollo stdg. Hldg. Pakora & corn ears
B2	denarius	HADRIAN 117-138 AD. rev Victory walking. Hadrian initiated the construction of a fortified frontier line in Europe, North Africa and Britain (Hadrian's Wall). He visited Britain in 122 AD
B3	denarius	ANTONINUS PIUS 152-3 AD. Ordered the expansion of the Roman province to include southern Scotland and constructed the Antonine Wall on the Forth-Clyde line c. 143 AD. (Uprisings pushed the frontier back to Hadrian's line in the 150s)
B4	denarius	MARCUS AURELIUS 169-170 AD, re-established Hadrian's Wall as the permanent northern frontier.

Some issues struck in Rome refer specifically to the Province of Britannia. They usually commemorate military operations in the north of the province

D1	denarius	CLAUDIUS 41-54 AD. Led the invasion of Britain
D2	denarius	SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS 210 AD. Campaigned in Britain 208-11
D3	denarius	CARACALLA 210 AD. Campaigned in Britain 208-11 Rare
D4	denarius	GETA 211 AD

Britain's first Emperor: Mints were established in the Province of Britannia by the usurper Carausius (286-293 AD) who in 286 broke from Rome and declared himself Emperor of Britain and northern Gaul. He fought off Roman armies and ruled for 7 years before being assassinated. Rome then restored its rule in Britannia and the principal mint there, Londinium (London), was closed by Constantine the Great in 325 AD.

E1	denarius	CARAUZIUS , Emperor of the Britannic Empire (AD 287-293). Rare "Pax" Fourree denarius from undetermined mint. A certified coin.
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410 AD is the traditional date of the termination of Roman rule in Britain. While Roman influence and last vestiges of bureaucracy probably declined gradually the prompt withdrawal of the bulk of the Roman civil and military machine – and their payroll – would have abruptly reduced monetary circulation. Furthermore, the Romans gathered in and melted much coinage into bullion and the supply of coinage from Rome stopped. Remnants of Roman coinage continued to circulate augmented by local imitations which resumed in the mid-4th century.

E4	AE20	Saxon imitation of Roman Constantine II AE20 coin (the denarius having disappeared because of debasement and loss of value of Roman coinage.) Obv CONSTANTINVS.NOB.C rev CAESARVM.NOSTRORVM.PTR. c500-600 AD
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I. *ANCIENT WORLD ANCESTORS OF THE PENNY*

EPILOGUE

The next two centuries or so are known as the **Dark Ages** because of the scarcity of written records of the anarchy that beset continental Europe during Rome's decline and fall.

In Europe it was a period of barbarism, degeneration, devastation of the population by plague, and historic large-scale dislocation as invading Mongols forced Teutonic tribes westward and Vikings raided and pillaged from the north. Commerce waned and coinage was largely replaced by barter. Order slowly returned when the Franks established themselves in present day France and Germany, incorporating those Vikings/Norsemen who were by now settled, integrated and known as the Normans. The small denomination denier was very suited to transactions in the largely small holding-based economies that developed.

In Britain, although almost no record exists of events from around 450 AD until 600 AD, Dark Ages was a major misnomer. This was a comparatively settled, prosperous and highly formative period in which Britons forged a new cultural identity. There was a deliberate break with many Roman traditions, and others were blended with traditions of the Angles and Jutes who began arriving in the 5th century. Saxon art, finely-crafted metalwork and jewellery in particular, quickly developed into the finest in the contemporary world, with distinctive new form. This assertive cultural independence was accompanied by development of a distinctive new language - oral, not yet written.

The foundation was laid for British coinage, the penny, which was to survive even the Norman invasion in 1066.

II. ***THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION***

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Vol II B

II. THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION

1. EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG APPEAR

II-1.i FRANCE, GERMANY

By the 6th century the **Frankish Merovingians** (458-751) controlled France. By 802 their successors, the **Carolingians** (752-911) controlled all of Germany as well. These Franks developed coinage which by the 7th century was solely silver, **the denier**, based directly on the Roman denarius. **Charlemagne** reformed and refined the Frankish denier in 793-4

A1	MEROVINGIAN	denier	City of Lyon 670-750 <i>Merovingian coins are scarce. This particular coin is recorded with Fitzwilliam Museum UK</i>
A2	CAROLINGIAN	denier	Louis the Pious 778-840. Son and successor to Charlemagne
A3	CAROLINGIAN	denier	Charles the Simple (straightforward), King of France 898-922
A4		denier	

II-1.ii BRITAIN

EARLY ANGLO-SAXON: In Britain coinage inspired by the Merovingian coinage was begun in the 6th century. By the 7th century silver pennies were being produced. Contemporary with the Merovingian denier they were called **pennige**, or **penny**, from the same word root as the German pfennig. Today these pennies are conventionally, but mistakenly, known as **Sceattas**. Sceattas were minted in various regions of England though mainly in the south and east, and some came from the Rhine area and Frisia.

Primary Sceattas c.680-710

B1	penny (sceat)	Series C, radiate bust <i>Spink 779</i>
B2	penny (sceat)	
B3	penny (sceat)	
B4	penny (sceat)	

Secondary Sceattas c710-760

C1	penny (sceat)	Series K, type 33. Diademed bust, cross. obv wolf's head, long tongue left <i>Sp 799</i>
C2	penny (sceat)	
C3	penny (sceat)	
C4	penny (sceat)	

Continental Sceattas c695-740

D1	penny (sceat)	Series D, type 2c, obv Bust rev Cross. Frisia (Fresia) <i>Seaby 843, Spink 839</i> <i>One of the first European coins after the Dark Ages to show Christian motifs.</i>
D2	penny (sceat)	Series D, type 8. Porcupine-like figure.
D3	penny (sceat)	
D4	penny (sceat)	

II. *THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION*

1. **EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD** *THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG APPEAR*

SCEATTA AND STYCA COINAGE

Sceattas were the coins of Britain and the Low Countries from around AD 675 to the 800s

The sceat (singular form) generally is a small, thick, silver coin. Although 7th century laws (e.g. King Ine of Wessex) refer to that coin as a penny the convention now is to call it a sceat. From about 750 onwards it became the broader, thinner coin we call a penny.

Knowledge about sceattas is very incomplete and derives solely from discovered hoards and singles finds (usually by metal detecting). Interpretation is subject to much debate.

‘Sceat’ is referred to in King Aethelberht’s laws as 1/20th of a shilling. It appears in contemporary ecclesiastical literature where it appears to refer to a harvest tithe payment. ‘Saul sceat’ (soul shot) was a payment to a parish church to reserve a burial plot in the churchyard. ‘Waxcot’ (from sceat) was a church charge, collected twice a year, to pay for the wax used for seals and lighting candles. ‘Scot free’ was an exemption from the waxcot.

Estimates of the extent of sceatta coinage, based on approximations of the number of dies (8000) and mints (50), show it to have been a very substantial coinage. Today, however sceatta are scarce, due to an apparent low rate of survival and to the vagaries of discovery. In 2006 it was estimated a total of only 7000 sceatta were known.

Modern classification of sceatta places them in 4 series

- Preliminary AD 675-680
- Primary c680-710
- Continental c695-740
- Secondary c710-760.

Within each series classification has further divided sceatta according to narrower date periods, likely place of origin, and design. Designs ranged widely and have been classified into some 16 main groups (animals, birds, serpents etc) with sub-groups of animate and inanimate objects, abstract and geometric patterns. In time design became more refined, with iconography including symbols of good and evil, divine power, and the Christianisation of Britain. Names of monarchs and archbishops began to appear on British pennies.

*The name **sceat** is presumed to come from **schatz**, the old German word for treasure. Originally it may have been more of a measure of weight for silver and gold rather than a denomination.*

***Styca** is thought to have come from the German **stuck** meaning ‘piece’.*

II. THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION

1. EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG APPEAR

II-1.ii BRITAIN continued

MIDDLE ANGLO-SAXON c760-900s: Pennies of similar weight and style to the deniers introduced in the Kingdom of the Franks by Pepin in the 750s were introduced into England around 785, probably by King Offa of Mercia. They were also issued by various rulers in the kingdoms of Kent, Mercia, East Anglia and Wessex. Some Archbishops (e.g. York, Canterbury) and prelates also issued these coins in their own name. In Northumbria silver sceattas and a subsequent coin, the styca, were issued by the Kings of Northumbria and the Bishops of York c800-850.

Kings

A1	NORTHUMBRIA	sceat	Eadberht 737-758	Regal issue. <i>Spink 847</i>
A2	NORTHUMBRIA	styca	Eanred c810-840.	Moneyer Cudheard. Phase 1a <i>Spink 860</i>
A3	NORTHUMBRIA	styca	Osbert 849/50-67.	Moneyer Monne
A4	WESSEX	penny*	Beorhtric 786-802.	
B1	EAST ANGLIA	penny*	Eadwald c798	
B2	EAST ANGLIA	penny*	Aethelweard 840-855	
B3	MERCIA	penny	Offa 757-796	<i>Spink 905 F grade Rare and numismatically significant</i>
B4	MERCIA	penny*	Offa 757-796	
C1	MERCIA	penny*	Offa 757-796	
C2	MERCIA	penny	Coenwulf 796-821	<i>Spink 914</i>
C3	MERCIA	penny*	Coenwulf 796-821	
C4	MERCIA	penny*	Ceolwulf I 821-823	
D1	MERCIA	penny*	Wiglaf 830-840	
D2	MERCIA	penny*	Berhtwulf 840-852	
D3	MERCIA	penny	Burgred 852-874	
D4	KENT/S.E.ENGLAND	penny*	Cuthred 798-807	
E1	KENT/S.E.ENGLAND	penny*	Aethelberht, sub-king 855-858, king 858-865	

Archbishops

E2	YORK	styca	Archbishop Wigmund 837-849/50
E3	CANTERBURY	penny*	Archbishop Ceolnoth 833-870
E4	CANTERBURY	penny*	Archbishop Ceolnoth 833-870 (<i>different to above</i>)

* Ashmore copies : Trevor Ashmore was a precision engineer and counterfeiter infamous for producing high-quality modern copies of ancient English coins in the 1960s and again in the 1990s

II. THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION

1. EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG APPEAR

II-1.ii BRITAIN continued

9TH – 10TH CENTURIES: Alfred the Great (871-899) of Wessex resisted the Vikings. He opened new mints and put the title REX ANGLORUM (King of England) on his coins. He and his successors recovered lost lands and founded the Kingdom of England.

A1	penny*	Alfred the Great 871-899
A2	penny*	Edward the Elder 899-924
A3	penny*	Edward the Elder 899-924
A4	penny*	Edward the Elder 899-924
B1	penny*	Eadwig 955-950. (He lost Mercia & Northumbria to his brother Eadgar in 957)

WALES

B2	penny*	Hywel Dda (Howel Dda), Kingdom of Dyfed c904, and of Seisylllog c920, King of Gwyneth and all Wales 942-950. <i>The only known coin of a Welsh Prince.</i>
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VIKING COINAGES: From late 8th century Viking invaders captured York, East Anglia and eastern Mercia to form the land of the Danelaw. They struck their own coinage c885-954.

B3	penny	Danelaw c898-915
B4	penny*	St Peter coinage of York
C1	penny	St Eadmund memorial coinage, East Anglia
C2	penny*	Eric Blood-axe, Viking King of York, 1 st reign 948

LATE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD 973-1066: In 973 King Eadgar institutes new uniform coinage, with all mints producing one design – henceforth, usually the bust of the king plus the name of the mint and of the moneyer

D1	penny*	Eadgar 959-975
D2	penny	Aethelred II (The Unready) 978-1016. <i>A Danegeld coin from a hoard in the Baltic</i>
D3	penny	Cnut (Danish) 1016-35. Accepted as King of England
D4	penny	Harold I 1035-40, illegitimate son of Cnut
E1	penny	Harthacnut 1035-42, legitimate son of Cnut
E2	penny	Edward the Confessor 1042-66 <i>A lovely EF+ coin</i>
E3	penny	Harold II 1066 <i>(a reproduction coin)</i>
E4		

* Ashmore copies

II. THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION

2. MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

THE 10th TO 13th CENTURIES WAS THE GREAT AGE OF FEUDAL COINAGES IN EUROPE:

The Frankish *denier* and its German variant, the *pfennig*, were the dominant coins in **FRANCE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, ITALY, THE LOW COUNTRIES, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE**. The *denier* also spread through areas under Frankish influence and in the foot-steps of the Frankish-led crusades (1099-1270) to **SOUTH-EAST EUROPE, GREECE, ASIA MINOR (TURKEY)** and the **EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN**. In **DENMARK** and **SWEDEN** English coins paid as *Danegeld* to Vikings were copied as the *penning*. The **RUSSIAN** variant, the *denqa*, was the principal and, in some areas, the only coin during the late medieval period (c1369-1490) though it varied greatly in weight and fineness.

II-2.i FRANCE; The Feudal Period

ROYAL ISSUES

Denier Parisis ("from Paris") and **Denier Tournais** ("from Tours" in Loire Valley) became the most widely used deniers in France. **Mailles** (silver deniers) became associated with Flemish towns. (See II.2.ii Germany)

A1	CAPETIANS (987-1328)	denier/penny	Richard I (Lionheart, of England &) Normandie. <i>Poitiers mint</i> .
A2	CAPETIANS (987-1328)	denier parisis	Philip II Augustus (1180-1223)
A3	CAPETIANS (987-1328)	denier tournois	Louis IX (1226-1270)
A4	CAPETIANS (987-1328)	maille blanche (silver denier)	Charles IV (1322-1328) Third issue 1326
B1	VALOIS (1326-1589)	denier tournois	Louis XII (1498-1515) (<i>from Abbey of St Martin?</i>)

By the 11th century coinage was thoroughly decentralized under the control of lords, clergy, monasteries, cities

C1	AQUITAINE	grand denier	Limoges (1020-1100)
C2	AUVERGNE	denier	Bishops of Clermont (late 12 th century)
C3	BEARN	denier	Centulles I-IV (1080-1130), Counts, Bearn Province
C4	BERRI	denier	Geoffrey II, Seigneur (Count) of Donzy (1055-1112) Berri Gien
D1	BOURBONNAIS	denier	Abbots of Souvigny
D2	CHAMPAGNE	provisini	
D3	DAUPHINE	denier	Bishops of Valence (1157-1276)
D4	FRANCHE-COMTE	denier	Archbishopric of Besancon (13 th century)
E1	LANGUEDOC	denier	Diocese of Cahors (1224-1265)
E2	MAINE	denier	Charles du Valois, Le Mans mint (1290-1317)

By the 15th century the King had reasserted control and most local coinage had ceased.

II. THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION

2. MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

II-2.ii GERMANY

CHARLEMAGNE's son, Ludwig II, inherited the German portion of his father's empire. Unlike the medieval kings of England (and, to some extent, France) however, he and his successors failed to achieve supremacy over the German realm. For almost 1000 years, until Bismarck unified Germany in 1898, the country remained a mass of different principalities, states and cities, from the powerful to the miniscule, each with its local secular and/or ecclesiastical ruler. The German King reigned tenuously over this Empire. German coinage reflects this complex diversity as minting rights were as much the hallmark of regional and local power as of imperial authority

9th-10th centuries

A1	ROYAL/IMPERIAL	denier	Ludwig II
A2	ROYAL/IMPERIAL	pfennigs	

Ludwig II granted minting rights to Prelates (e.g. Magdeburg, Corvey, Worms, Strasbourg,

A3	IMPERIAL/ECCLESIASTICAL	pfennig	Magdeburg, c11thC. Archbishop's coin from Imperial mint
A4		pfennig	Strasbourg, Bishopric (363-1262)

By the end of the 10th century:

The 5 great dukes of Germany had won minting rights and were minting silver dinars, initially with imperial devices, but later in their own names.

B1-3	SAXONY, BAVARIA, FRANCONIA, SWABIA		
B4	LORRAINE (LOTHARINGIA)	pfennig	Imperial territory

11th – 15th centuries

C1	IMPERIAL	pfennig	Magdeburg, Royal mint, (11thC Archbishop?)
C2	IMPERIAL	pfennig	Aachen, King Barbarossa (1122-1190)
C3	IMPERIAL	pfennig	Aachen, Friedrich I (1152-1190)
C4	IMPERIAL	pfennig	Aachen, Friedrich II (The Great) (1215-50) Holy Roman Emperor, Nurnberg Royal Mint
D1	IMPERIAL	pfennig	Eger, Friedrich II (1212-1250) Fleur de Lis, Royal Mint

By the 12th century more than 50 nobles and prelates and 100 mints were issuing coins

D2	NOBLES & PRELATES	pfennig	Cologne, Philip I, Archbishop (1167-91) under Barbarossa
D3	NOBLES & PRELATES	pfennig	Regensburg, Bishopric. Mxst. Siegfried (1227-46)
D4	NOBLES & PRELATES	pfennig	Bamberg, Bishopric. Ekbert von Andechs (1203-37) obv Lion w/ eagle head l. rev indistinct eagle w spread wing
E1	NOBLES & PRELATES	pfennig	Magdeburg, Archbishopric, Wilbrand von Kafenburg (1235-1254)

EF

FREE IMPERIAL CITIES e.g. Metz, Strassburg, Cologne, Aachen, Lubeck

E2	DUCHY	pfennig	Cologne, Philip van Heinsberg (1167-1191)
E3		denier	Metz, Diocese. Bertram (Regent 1180-1212)
E4		pfennig	Strasbourg (1262-1681) "Lilienpfennig" (Lily penny)

II. **THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION**

2. **MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE**

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

II-2.ii **GERMANY** 11th – 15th centuries (continued)

The 12th-13th centuries also saw the emergence of regional styles of pfennig and denar

NW FLEMISH TOWNS: *Dinars of good silver but half the size and half the value of Cologne dinar*

A1	GHENT	Maille
A2	BRUGES	Maille

From mid-1100s: *Forerunners to the half-bracteates and bracteates (see following)*

B1	NUREMBURG	"Thin pfennig"
B2	BRUNSWICK	"Thin pfennig"
B3	BRANDENBURG	"Thin pfennig"

HALF-BRACTEATES: *Design from each side shows through to the other side*

C1	REGENSBURG	Half-bracteate
C2	SPEYER	Half-bracteate

BRACTEATES, CENTRAL GERMANY *Bracteates first appeared in Thuringia, minted by ecclesiastics. Large, very thin and fragile, artistically ornate – and possibly not intended for circulation. The style was next adopted by nobles and then by the King. Saxony, Thuringia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, parts of Franconia and Swabia.*

D1	SCHONGAU	pfennig	Kings of Schongau (Bavaria) 1190-93 <i>early bracteate. high quality, fine bust</i>
D2	SCHONGAU	pfennig	Ludwig II (1268-94) <i>later bracteate, shows decline in quality</i>
D3	SILESIA	pfennig	Bohemian Empire 1230-90. Anon. fish and crown
D4	BAMBERG	pfennig	Bishopric, Heinrich I von Bilversheim (1242-57)
E1	BRUNSWICK-BRUNSWICK	pfennig	City (c1412) <i>obv lion</i>

II. **THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION**

2. **MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE**

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

II-2.ii **GERMANY** 11th – 15th centuries: Regional styles of pfennig and denar_ (continued)

HOHLPFENNIGS: AROUND THE PERIPHERY OF GERMANY *bracteates evolved from debased pfennigs. They were thicker, smaller (10-20mm), with simpler designs, and became uniface. Named "hohlpfennigs" (hollow pennies) they were in general circulation until the 15th century.*

A1	POMERANIA-KOLBERG	hohlpfennig	Bishopric 13 th -14 th century. Crossed croziers. Bracteate
A2	TEUTONIC ORDER	pfennig	1300s, helmet w horns. bracteate
A3	BRANDENBERG	pfennig	issued under Friedrich II (1440-70) helmet design, silver bracteate
A4	SILESIA	pfennig	15 th century, Boars head, silver pfennig bracteate
B1	HALBERSTADT (City)	sargpfennig	c15 th century, joint city and Bishopric coinage <i>'coffin penny' after image of boxed-in figure</i>

IN THE WEST AND SOUTH OF GERMANY *dozens of issuers continued producing hundreds of types of smaller traditional-style coins*

B2	BADEN	pfennig	Bernhard I, Margrave (Count) (1372-1431) c1400. Lily on shield. Copper
B3	BADEN	pfennig	Bernhard I, Margrave (Count) (1372-1431) Lily on shield. Silver
B4	HERFORD	pfennig	Hildegunde von Otgenbach Abbey (1374-1409) <i>obv seated Abbot w book & banner rev Archbishop waving crosier</i>
C1	PFALZ-OBERPFALZ	pfennig	Ludwig IV, under Otto I (1443-60). shield w coat of arms
C2	BAVARIA, Munich	pfennig	Duchy, Ernst I under Wilhelm III (1402-1535) monk's head
C3	BAVARIA, Munich	pfennig	Duchy. Albert III (1438-60) monk's head

IN SWABIA AND BAVARIA *small silver versions of the pfennig known as heller, batzen, kreuzer and schilling were the only currency until the late 15th century.*

D1	SWABIA, Halle	heller	c 14 th century. <i>obv hand rev cross</i>
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For 15th-16th centuries onwards see **The Penny's Cousins: Reformation to the Modern Era** Section VIII-1.i-iv

II. **THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION**

2. **MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE**

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

II-2.iii **AUSTRIA**

A1	IMPERIAL ISSUE	pfennig	Rudolph von Hapsburg (1276-82). Lamb design. Vienna mint. <i>The first ruler to put his name on local coinage</i>
A2	IMPERIAL ISSUE	pfennig	Rudolph von Hapsburg (1276-82) Eagle & cross. St Veit mint

FRIESACH PFENNIG or FRIESACH PENNY: *Minted at Archbishops of Salzburg's mint at Friesach and the Duke of Carinthia's mint at St Veit. Circulating widely in central and south-east Europe from late 12thC until mid-14thC, the Friesach penny was the medieval equivalent of the 21stC Euro coin.*

A3	AQUILEIA	pfennig	Italy, in style of Archbishops of Friesach, city, Carinthia 12 th C.
A4	SALZBURG city	pfennig	Friedrich IV (1441-1452) under Sigismund I. <i>Coat of arms</i>

II-2.iv **BOHEMIA & MORAVIA** Kingdoms in southern Germany (now Czech Republic)

B1	BOHEMIA Prague	denar	Duke Boleslav I (929-67)
B2	BOHEMIA Prague	denar	Wratisslaus II (1086)
B3	BOHEMIA Prague	denar	Wenceslas II, Margrave (Count) of Brandenburg (1278-83) <i>obv BRANDEBORG rev eagle & lion New biface denar</i>
B4	BOHEMIA Prague	weisspfennig	Wladislaus II (1471-1516) <i>obv WLADISLAVS SECVNDVS uniface</i>
C1	BOHEMIA & MORAVIA	denar	mid-12 th C large poor bracteates
C2	MORAVIA	denar	designs similar to Bohemia

II-2.v **SWITZERLAND**

D1		denar	Frankish Dukes of Swabia at Zurich 926 cross on both sides
D2	GENEVA	denier	12 th century. Head of St Peter <i>Very nice image</i> UNC.
D3	ARGAU-ZOTINGEN	pfennig	Herzog Albrecht II (1330-58) <i>King's bust w pearl crown, four cornered</i>
D4	BASEL	pfennig	Bishopric, 1365, "Heavy" bracteate, nice king's bust in profile <i>w. crown NB not lily-crown, four cornered, silver</i>
E1	CHUR	pfennig	Bishopric, Peter II (1584-1601) <i>lion r. in shield uniface</i>
E2	CHUR	pfennig	Bishopric, Ulrich VII (1632-1728) <i>curved shield w. ?? uniface</i>
E3	?	denier	"Feudal Swiss denier" ??? <i>to be identified obv archbishop rev two-headed eagle?</i>

II. THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION

2. MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

II-2.vi DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN

THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES (Scandinavia, Baltic): *In the 990s Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark produced a silver penny that was a poor copy of the English penny (of Aethelred). By the end of the 990s kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden all were issuing pennies.*

As king of England (1016-35) Forkbeard's son Canute ruled over a system with highly developed coinage. When he also became King of Denmark in 1018, and subsequently of Norway and Sweden as well, he improved the standard of these countries' pennies, though they remained generally smaller than their English counterparts and models and even, in some places, the concept of face value was not accepted and coins were valued according to their silver weight.

Penny stocks in the region were greatly augmented by huge supplies of Danegeld – taxes raised in England.

A1	DENMARK	penning	Sweyn Forkbeard (985-1014) copy of English penny
A2	DENMARK		Cnut (1019-35) and successors
A3		silver penning	1150-1270, 2 types, was dominant penny in central & eastern Europe in 12 th -13 th centuries
A4	SWEDEN	silver penning	spread to Sweden under Knut Eriksson (1167-96)
B1	NORWAY	silver penny	11 th -13 th centuries. Local copies of English penny
B2	DENMARK	penning	Christopher II (1319-32) <i>obv</i> 5 petal flower <i>rev</i> cross & 2 crescents. Billon. Slesvig mint
B3	DENMARK-NORWAY-SWEDEN	halfpennies	King Eric von Pommern (1382-1459) King of Den-Nor-Sw.
B4	DENMARK-NORWAY-SWEDEN	penning	King Eric von Pommern (1382-1459) King of Den-Nor-Sw.
C1	DENMARK Gotland-Wisbi	penning/hvid	Christian I (1481-1554)
C2	HANSEATIC CITIES	hohlpfennige	Baltic (north Germany) 14 th century
C3	BALTIC Riga	penning	1500s. Hanseatic/Baltic circulation. Inscr MONE NO ARGENTEA ("new silver money")
C4			

II-2.vii RUSSIA

D1	RUSSIA	denga	Ivan III Vasilevich (1462-1505) <i>obv</i> two-headed eagle <i>rev</i> Cyrillic inscription. <i>Wire money</i>
D2	RUSSIA	denga	Ivan IV ("The Terrible") (1535-38) <i>obv</i> man w spear on galloping horse <i>rev</i> Cyrillic inscription GRAND MAJESTY OF ENTIRE RUS <i>Wire money</i> . A certified coin See description of <i>wire money</i> following this page in album.

II-2.viii ARMENIA

E1	ARMENIA	dram	Levon I (1198-1219)
E2	ARMENIA	dram	Hethoum I ("The Great") (1226-1270)

II. **THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION**

2. **MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE**

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

II-2.ix **POLAND / HUNGARY / LITHUANIA / LATVIA / ESTONIA**

A1	HUNGARY	denar	Arpad Dynasty (c855-1308). 7 silver & 2 copper denars
A2	POLAND	denar	Mieszko I (960-992) & successors. <i>Obv</i> crown <i>rev</i> cross
A3	WEND LANDS	wendpfennig	c 11thC. Introduced to Poland by Germans so sometimes called Sachsenpfenniges
A4	POLAND/HUNGARY	denar	Wladyslaw Warnenczyk (Wladislaw III) King of Poland 1434-44, King of Hungary 1440-44.
B1	POLAND	denar	Jan Olbracht (John I Albert) (1492-1501)
B2	POLAND/LITHUANIA	denar	Alexander Jagiellon, Grand Duke of Lithuania 1492-1506, King of Poland 1501-6.
B3	LUXEMBOURG	parvus	Sigismund I of Luxembourg (1387-1437) at Buda mint, Hungary 1404-5
B4	POLAND	denar	Sigismund I (1506-48) <i>reformed coinage</i>
C1	POLAND/LITHUANIA	denar	Sigismund II, King of Poland 1548-69, Grand Duke of Lithuania 1548-69.
C2	LITHUANIA	denar	1557, Sigismund II
C3	POLAND/BOHEMIA	denar	Schwednitz (city) civic issue 1520 <i>obv</i> Polish crown <i>rev</i> Polish eagle
C4	WESTERN PRUSSIA Poland	denar	14 th -15 th C. Mint at Thorn
D1	DANZIG Poland	denar	1590, a Free City in Polish/Lithuanian Commonwealth
D2	HUNGARY	denar	Bela III (1172-96) or Bela IV (1235-70). Bracteate
D3	SLAVONIA (CROATIA) under Hungary	denar	Ban Joachim Pectari (1270-72) under King Stephen of Hungary
D4	HUNGARY & CROATIA	"raven denar"	Mathias I, King of Hungary & Croatia (1465)
E1	HUNGARY	denar	1521, Ludovicus II (1516-26)
E2		Saracen denar	Minted by fringe communities (usually Moslem) in reign of Louis I, King of Hungary, Croatia, Dalmatia, Jerusalem & Sicily from 1342 and King of Poland 1370-82
E3	HUNGARY Bohemia	pfennig	16thC. Eger city, state mint
E4	HUNGARY		unidentified

See also **BALTIC** under **CRUSADER (FRANKISH) KINGDOMS, TERRITORIES AND ORDERS** II-2.xiv

II. THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION

2. MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

II-2.x LOW COUNTRIES Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg

IMITATIONS OF ENGLISH PENNIES : *Medieval English pennies were widely imitated on the Continent. Brabantinis were long cross penny imitations by John I, Duke of Brabant & Limburg in the 1270-80s. These coins preceded the sterling imitations, Esterlins, made by John II during the reign of Edward I (esterlin is a corruption of sterling) and featuring Edward I's head on the obverse. Esterlins, initially, were accepted in Britain at 1/2d value but were later banned. Crockards were pennies with the bust crowned with flowers. Pollards were without crown or flowers.*

A1		denier	Netherlands mints before and under Carolingians
A2	FRIESLAND	denar	Bruno III (1038-57)
A3	NETHERLANDS	sterling	Renaud I (1271-1326)
A4	BELGIUM	denier	Brussels 1235-80
B1	BRABANT	pollard brabantini	1288, John I, Duke of Brabant & Limburg <i>obv</i> DUX BRA BAN TIE <i>rev</i> DUX LIMBURG
B2	LUXEMBOURG	denier	Henry IV (1136-96), Emersinde (1196-1247), Henry V (1247-81)
B3	FLANDERS	denier	Philip Le Hardi (Philip the Bold), Duke of Bergundy (1384-1404)
B4	FLANDERS	sterling/esterlin	Gaucher de Chatillon, Regent of Flanders (1313-22)
C1	HAINAULT	sterling/esterlin	c.1290 John II of Avesnes, Count of Hainault (Edward I head)
C2	HAINAULT	sterling/esterlin	William I (The Good), Regent of Hainault, at Valenciennes. 1290s
C3			
C4	LIMBURG	pfennig	Dietrich V 1401-43

II-2.xi BALKANS

D1	SLAVONIA Croatia	dinar	Local issue under King Stephen V (Istvan) of Hungary (1270-72)
D2	HUNGARY	dinar	Stephen V (1270-72)
D3	SERBIA	dinar/matapan	King Stefan Dragutin (1276-1316). FLAG DINAR , because of flag (matapan) in King's hand
D4	WALLACHIA Bulgaria/Romania	denar	Vladislav I (1364-77)
E1	BOSNIA	silver dinar	Stjepan II (1461-3)

II. **THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION**

2. **MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE**

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

II-2.xii **IBERIAN PENINSULA**

A1	ARAGON/BARCELONA	dinero	Peter I of Aragon, I of Barcelona (Count) (1194-1104)
A2	CASTILE & LEON	dinero	Alphonso X (1252-84)
A3	VALENCIA Spain	dinero	Jaime I (James the Conqueror) (1213-76)
A4	MAJORCA Spain	diner	Jaime II (1276-1311)
B1	MAJORCA Spain	diner	Jaime III (1324-43)
B2	SPAIN	dinero	Charles I (1515-56) (Charles V Holy Roman Emperor) Counterstamped "G" for Gerona
B3			
B4			
C1	PORTUGAL	dinheiro	Dinis I (1279-1325)
C2	MALACCA Port. colony	dinheiro	John III (1521-57) <i>obv</i> St George cross <i>rev</i> globe
C3	MALACCA Port. Colony	dinheiro	Sebastian (1554-78)
C4	MALACCA Port. Colony	dinheiro	Sebastian (1554-78) <i>obv</i> boat <i>rev</i> Coat of Arms

II-2.xiii **ITALY / SICILY**

From 781, Northern Italy: Charlemagne/Lombards. Milan, Pavia, Treviso, Tuscany, Lucca, Venice

D1		denier	Venice, 900s, issued in the name of Christ
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9th-12th centuries. Verona, Milan, Pavia, Lucca. Otto I "The Great". From 1039 all issues bore the name Henricus until Frederick I Barbarossa (1152-90)

D2	LUCCA	denier	Republic 1160-17thC. Minted in reign of Henry II of Saxon (1004-24)
D3	LUCCA	denier denier, imperial	Republic. Minted c1039-1125 (Henry III – V)
D4		imperialis	new, finer denaro introduced by Frederick I in 1160

Late 12th century onwards: Local issues by Venice, Genoa, Susa, Asti, Aquileia, Bologna, Emilia Reggio, Pisa, Sienna, Ancona

E1	GENOA	denier	Republic, anonymous (in reign of Conrad III [of Germany] 1139-1339)
E2	RAVENNA	denier	Archbishopric (1232 – 1400)

II. **THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION**

2. **MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE**

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

II-2.xiv **CRUSADER (FRANKISH) KINGDOMS, TERRITORIES AND ORDERS**

The Frank-led crusades (1099-1270) spread the denier to their many places of conquest and establishment in the eastern Mediterranean, Levant, Asia Minor, eastern Europe and Baltic.

ITALY / SICILY

A1	CYPRUS under VENICE	denier	Lorenzo Prioli (1556-1559)
A2	CYPRUS under VENICE	denier	Hieron Prioli (1559-1567)
A3	BRINDISI, Southern Italy	denier	Conrad I (1250-54)
A4	ANCONA, Southern Italy	denier	13 th century
B1	MESSINA, Sicily	denier	1246, Frederick II (1197-1250)
B2	MESSINA, Sicily	denier	Conrad II (1254-58)

SPAIN

B3		dinero	Knights Templar Alfonso VIII (1158-1214)
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GREECE

C1	ACHAEA Principality (1275-85)	denier tournois	issued under reign of Charles of Anjou
C2	ACHAEA Principality	denier	Maud of Hainaut
C3	ATHENS	denier	Guy II, Duke of Athens (1285-1308), <i>billon</i>
C4	EPIRUS	denier tournois	John II Orsini (1323-1335) <i>billon</i>

TURKEY / SYRIA / LEBANON / CYPRUS

D1	KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM	denier	King Fulk of Jerusalem (1131-43) Count of Anjou (France) denier of Anjou (1098-1187 & 1299--1344)
D2	KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM	denier	Baldwin III (1143-63)
D3	KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM		<i>Amalric (1163-74)</i>
E1	BEIRUT Kingdom of Jerusalem	denier	<i>John I of Ibelin (1200-36)</i>
E2	SIDON Kingdom of Jerusalem	denier	<i>Reynald (1170-87)</i>
E3	TYRE Kingdom of Jerusalem	denier	Lords of Tyre, Philip (1246-70), John of Montfort (1270-83)
E4	St JEAN D'ACRE Kingdom of Jerusalem	denier	

II. **THE DENIER AND THE PENNY: DEBUT TO DOMINATION**

2. **MID AND LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE**

THE DENIER AND THE PENNY/PFENNIG DOMINATE

II-2.xiv **CRUSADER (FRANKISH) KINGDOMS, TERRITORIES AND ORDERS** continued

TURKEY / SYRIA / LEBANON / CYPRUS continued

A1	PRINCIPALITY OF ARMENIA (1189-1375)	tram	Cilician Armenia under Crusaders, Arabic legend
A2	COUNTY OF EDESSA (1098-1146)		
A3	PRINCIPALITY OF ANTIOCH (1098-1268)	denier	
A4	COUNTY OF TRIPOLI (1109-1288)	denier	Bohemund III
B1	TORTOSA County of Tripoli	denier	
C1	CYPRUS (1192-1489)	denier	Henry I (1218-32)
C2	CYPRUS (1192-1489)	denier	Hugue III (1235-84) King of Cyprus 1267-84, Regent of Jerusalem (1268-84)
C3	CYPRUS (1192-1489)	denier	Henry II (1285-1324)
C4	CYPRUS Venetian control (1489)	denier	Francisco Venerio (1554-56), Venice. <i>Cyprus was sold to Venice in 1489</i>

BALTIC & NORTH-EAST EUROPE

D1	LATVIA. Riga: LIVONIAN ORDER	pfennig	Wolter von Plettenberg (1494-1535)
D2	LITHUANIA, Dorpat LIVONIAN ORDER	pfennig	Bishop of Dorpat
E1	TEUTONIC KNIGHTS, CRUSADER	pfennig	bracteate

See also III-1.1 ENGLAND for English-minted penny with Crusader knight design

III. **BRITAIN**

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III. **BRITAIN**

1. **ENGLAND** *NOW HOMELAND TO THE PENNY*

III-1.i **NORMAN KINGS 1066-1154**

The Normans introduced a facing bust instead of a profile

A1	penny	1066-1087	William I
A2	penny	1087-1100	William II
A3	penny	1100-1135	Henry I
A4	penny	1135-1154	Stephen
D4	penny	c1130-1145	Eustace fitz John. Baronial issue of civil war. <i>A replica coin.</i>

III-1.ii **PLANTAGENET KINGS 1154-1399**

Under Henry I it was decided to retain one coin design through a generation

B1	penny	1154-1189	Henry II
B2	penny	1189-1199	Richard I
B3	penny	1199-1216	John
B4	penny	1216-1272	Henry III
C1	penny	1272-1307	Edward I <i>(see also Esterlin copy (France) VIII.1.xiii)</i>
C2	penny	1307-1327	Edward II
C3	penny	1327-1377	Edward III
C4	penny	1377-1399	Richard II

THE CRUSADES 1095-1400s: *Although the feudal realms of France were the well-spring of the Crusades to the Holy Lands England too was deeply affected by Crusader religious and political sentiment. Richard I (Lionheart) led, and an Archbishop of Canterbury accompanied a crusade, crusader culture infected and shaped English knightdom, and England adopted the Crusader cross as its emblem. The following Crusader-period coin was found near Wasperon, in Warwickshire.*

D1	penny	Livonian order, Reval (modern Estonia), silver artig.
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NEW DENOMINATION: *The penny had been Britain's only coin for 500 years. By the 13th century, however, trade was growing in Europe, and the small penny was no longer adequate for business transactions. In 1202 a new higher value coin was introduced in Venice where the Fourth Crusade was being fitted out and large sums of money were needed to meet the high costs. The new coin became known as the **grosso** (Italian for 'big'). It spread to France as the **gros tournois**, to Britain as the **groat**, to Germany as the **groschen** and to Barcelona as the **croat**.*

E1	groat (4d)	Edward III	<i>Introduced by Edward III in 1351</i>
E2	groat	Richard II	

III. **BRITAIN**

1. **ENGLAND** *NOW HOMELAND TO THE PENNY*

III-1.ii **PLANTAGENET KINGS 1154-1399** *continued*

Other new denominations were introduced at this time

A1	farthing (¼d)	cut penny. John	
A2	farthing	cut penny. Stephen. 2 pieces	
A3	farthing	1279 Edward I	<i>Introduced by Henry III</i>
A4	halfpenny (½d)	cut penny. John	
B1	halfpenny	1279 Edward I	<i>First halfpenny</i>
B2	halfpenny	Edward III	<i>Florin coinage 1344-51</i>
B3	½ groat	1351 Edward III	
	20 pence	1257 Henry III	<i>extremely rare</i>

New denominations introduced by Edward II in 1344 (all rare)

C1	HELM	¼ florin
C2	LEOPARD	½ florin
C3	FLORIN	6 shillings

New denominations issued later in 1344 as replacements for the Helm, Leopard and Florin (all rare)

D1	¼ Noble	1s 8d
D2	½ Noble	3s 4d
D3	NOBLE	6s 8d

In this earlier part of the Middle Ages kings were generally depicted full-faced on coins, and there was little attempt to capture a king's real likeness. The images were all much the same. Indeed, the portrait of Henry II (1154-89) was used for him and for his successors Richard I (1189-99), John (1199-1216) and Henry III (1216-72). At this time the real appearance of the king, his personal characteristics and his achievements were not considered important. What was important was the symbol of kingship. The simple generalised image of a king on coins was sufficient to confirm that there was a king, and as a strong reminder of his rule.

III. **BRITAIN**

1. **ENGLAND** *NOW HOMELAND TO THE PENNY*

III-1.iii **HOUSE OF LANCASTER** 1399-1461

A1	penny	1399-1413	Henry IV	<i>Light coinage. Durham, Spink 1735</i>	
A2	penny	1413-1422	Henry V	<i>Probably fake</i>	
A3	penny	1422-1430	Henry VI	<i>First reign</i>	
B1	groat		Henry IV		
B2	groat		Henry V	<i>Fake</i>	
B3	groat		Henry VI	<i>1436-38, Spink 1898, no leaf on breast, Hairline crack at 5 o'clock, rare</i>	<i>GVF-AEF</i>

III-1.iv **HOUSE OF YORK** 1461-1485

C1	penny	1461-1470	Edward IV	<i>First reign, York mint, Spink 2063</i>	<i>near VF</i>
C2	penny <i>rare</i>	1470-1471	Henry VI	<i>restored</i>	
C3	penny	1471-1483	Edward IV	<i>Second reign</i>	
		1483	Edward V.	<i>No coins. Edward IV coins were used)</i>	
C4	penny	1483-1485	Richard III		
D1	groat		Edward IV	<i>First reign 1480-83</i>	<i>VF</i>
D2	groat <i>rare</i>		Henry VI	<i>Second reign</i>	
D3	groat		Edward IV	<i>Second reign</i>	
D4	groat		Richard III	<i>1483-85</i>	

Other new denominations introduced at this time are at Section III-1.iii/iv

By the 14th century kings were getting more involved in establishing and extending their kingdoms. They sought increasingly to project their image and to build public favour to demonstrate power. This gained expression in their coinage: **coins grew larger** (aided by discovery of new sources of silver and gold) and the **more refined images of kings** showed them with their trappings of office and finery, calculated to inspire loyalty and awe.

In the 14th and 15th centuries kings began also to employ **more faithful representations of their own likeness**, on their coins. The old full-faced images of the early Middle Ages were abandoned and replaced by profile portraiture which was more effective at presenting the individuality of the face. Not only were the kings adopting a technique that the Greeks and Romans had refined, but some later kings – the British House of Hannover for example, began also to portray themselves in classical Greek and Roman style on their coins.

III. **BRITAIN**

1. **ENGLAND** NOW HOMELAND TO THE PENNY

III-1.v **HOUSE OF TUDOR 1485-1603**

A1	penny	1485-1509	Henry VII	
A2	penny	1485-1509	Henry VII	<i>Sovereign coinage. New style: Sovereign on throne</i>
A3	penny	1509-1547	Henry VIII	<i>Sovereign coinage. Durham mint. Sp 2354</i>
A4	penny		Henry VIII	<i>Posthumous coinage, bust</i>
B1	penny	1547-1553	Edward VI	<i>First coinage, bust</i>
B2	penny		Edward VI	<i>Rose or Sovereign coinage</i>
B3	penny	1553-1554	Mary	
B4	penny	1554-1558	Philip and Mary	<i>Rose</i>
C1	groat, bust	1485-1509	Henry VII	
C2	groat, profile	1505-09	Henry VII	
C3	groat, profile	1526-44	Henry VIII	
C4	groat, bust		Henry VIII	<i>Posthumous coinage, Spink 2403</i>
D1	groat	1547-1553	Edward VI	<i>First coinage, profile bust</i>
D2	groat	1553-1554	Mary	<i>mint mark: Pomegranate. Spink 2492</i>
D3	groat	1554-1558	Philip and Mary	<i>Spink 2508</i>
D4	½ groat 2d	1498-99	Henry VII.	<i>Canterbury mint.</i>
				<i>NB ½ groat was introduced by Edward III in 1351</i>

By 1500, two hundred years after the introduction of the groat, the need was for a still larger coin. Henry VII introduced the **testoon** which soon became known as the **shilling** (in France the **teston** and in Italy the **testone**).

	testoon very rare	1504	Henry VII	<i>This was the forerunner of the shilling</i>
E1	testoon/shilling	1544-1547	Henry VIII	<i>This was effectively the first shilling coin (after the very rare Henry VII testoon). Scarce,</i>
E2	shilling	1547-1553	Edward VI	<i>2nd coinage 1549-50, side bust</i>
E3	shilling		Edward VI	<i>3rd coinage 1551-53, facing bust, Spink 2482</i>
E4	shilling	1554-1558	Philip and Mary	<i>1555, Spink 2501 near F</i>

Other new denominations introduced at this time are at Section III-1.iii/iv)

III. **BRITAIN**

1. **ENGLAND** *NOW HOMELAND TO THE PENNY*

III-1.v **HOUSE OF TUDOR 1485-1603** *continued*

A1	penny	<i>hammered</i>	1582-1602 Elizabeth I	<i>Spink 2587</i>
A2	groat	<i>hammered</i>	1558-1603 Elizabeth I	
A3	groat	<i>hammered</i>	1558-1603 Elizabeth I	
A4	groat	<i>milled</i>	1558-1603 Elizabeth I	

C1	testern (<i>testoon/shilling</i>) <i>replica coin</i>		1558-1603 Elizabeth I	
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C2	shilling	<i>hammered</i>	1569-1561 Elizabeth I	2 nd issue <i>Spink 2555</i> <i>a very nice example</i> EF
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C3	shilling	<i>milled</i>	1558-1603 Elizabeth II	<i>Spink 2594</i>
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Other pre-existing denominations issued in reign of Elizabeth I 1558-1603

D1	halfpenny (½ d)	<i>5th issue</i>	1592-95
D2	half groat (2d)	<i>hammered</i>	
D3	3 pence (3d)	<i>hammered</i>	
E1	6 pence (6d)	<i>hammered</i>	
E2	6 pence (6d)	<i>milled</i>	1562

New denominations introduced by Elizabeth I are at Section III-1.iii/iv

HAMMERED and MILLED COINAGE

Hammered: *A metal blank or flan is placed between two dies and the top die is hit with a heavy hammer.*

Milled: *coins are produced by machine. (Not to be confused with "milling", the serrated edging on coins to prevent them being clipped, a common occurrence when coins had a high content of precious metal).*

Before 1561 all British coins were hammered. *In that year Frenchman Eloye Mestrelle first struck milled coins at the Tower Mint. The quality was superior to hammered coins but Mestrelle became unpopular (moneyers saw a threat to their jobs – and he was French!) and hammered coins continued to be produced. It was not until 1662 that milled coins were fully introduced. (See also the note about Nicholas Briot at III.1.vi)*

III. **BRITAIN**

1. **ENGLAND** NOW HOMELAND TO THE PENNY

III-1.iii-v HOUSES OF LANCASTER, YORK, TUDOR

Many other new denominations were introduced in the 15th-16th centuries. Most range from rare to extremely rare, with values accordingly and facsimiles the only realistically obtainable examples

	Name		Date	Monarch	
A1	3 farthings	¾d	1561	Elizabeth I	3rd coinage. Spink 2571
A2	3 halfpence	1½ d	1558-1603	Elizabeth I	in 3 rd & 4 th coinages
A3	3 pence	3d	1547-53	Edward VI	hammered
A4	Half-crown	2/6	1551	Edward VI	
B1	CROWN (gold)		1526	Henry VIII	
B2	Crown	5s silver	1551-53	Edward VI	
B3	ANGEL	6s 8d	1465	Edward IV	Replaces the Noble
C1	Angel	10s	1457-53	Edward VI	
C2	Quarter Angel	2s	1544-47	Henry VIII	in 3 rd coinage
C3	Quarter Angel	2/6	1559-1600	Elizabeth I	in 3 rd , 4 th & 5 th coinages
C4	Half Angel	5s	1559-1600	Elizabeth I	
D1	ROSE NOBLE				
	or RYAL (gold)	10s	1465	Edward IV	Ryal. replaces the Noble
	George Noble	6s 8d	1526-44	Henry VII	shows St George. Extremely rare
D2	Ryal	15s	1553-4	Mary	
D3	POUND (New Pound)		1509-47	Henry VIII	
D4	Half pound	10s	1558-1603	Elizabeth I	
E1	Pound/Sovereign	20s	1592-1602	Elizabeth I	in 5 th & 6 th coinages
E2	SOVEREIGN	20s	1489	Henry VII	became the pound
E3	Sovereign	30s	1547-53	Edward VI	
E4	Half Sovereign	10s	1544-47	Henry VIII	

III. **BRITAIN**

1. **ENGLAND** NOW HOMELAND TO THE PENNY

III-1.vi **HOUSE OF STEWART 1603-49, 1660-88; CIVIL WAR 1642-49 ; THE COMMONWEALTH 1649-60** **HOUSE OF ORANGE 1688-1714**

THE HOUSE OF STEWART 1603-49

A1	penny	1603-25	James I	<i>bust</i>
A2	penny		James I	<i>rose design</i>
A3	penny	1625-49	Charles I	<i>rose</i>
A4	penny		Charles I	<i>bust</i>
B1	groat	1625-49	Charles I	<i>Aberystwyth Mint, Spink 2893 VF</i>
B2	shilling	1623-24	James I	<i>hammered</i>
B3	shilling	1625-49	Charles I	<i>hammered</i>

B4	shilling		Charles I	Briot's coinage 2nd milled issue 1638-9 <i>Spink 2859 Mint mark anchor without B VF+</i>
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Nicholas Briot was a French diesinker who produced some machine-made coins of outstanding design fineness. But the process was slow, the coin weights varied necessitating filing, and he faced opposition from the practitioners of the traditional hammer process.

James I introduced copper farthings but to avoid the indignity of associating the Monarch with a base metal coin (copper), and one of such low value, he contracted production to a Lord Harrington (who paid for the privilege but also profited greatly). After Harrington's death the farthing patent passed to the Duke of Lennox.

C1	farthing	ND	James I	Harrington <i>hammered</i>
C2	farthing	ND	James I	Lennox <i>hammered</i>

New denominations issued under House of Stewart

UNITE	20/- until 1612	James I	<i>new name for 1 Pound</i>
	22/- from 1612	James I	
LAUREL	20/-	James I	
Half Laurel	10/-	James I	
Quarter Laurel	5/-	James I	

THE CIVIL WAR 1642-49

D1	groat	1644-45	Civil War , Scarborough siege .	<i>V rare& fine forgery of Sp 3167</i>
D2	groat	1644-45	Civil War , Scarborough siege.	<i>Ashmore forgery</i>
D3	shilling	1648-9	Civil War , Pontefract siege	<i>Ashmore forgery of Spink 3148</i>
D4	3/-	1645	Civil War , Carlisle siege.	<i>Noted contemporary forgery of Spink 3139</i>

THE COMMONWEALTH 1649-60

E1	penny	1649-60	Commonwealth
E2	2d	1649-60	Commonwealth
E3	shilling	1653	Commonwealth
E4	shilling	1649-60	Commonwealth, Oliver Cromwell

III. **BRITAIN**

1. **ENGLAND** NOW HOMELAND TO THE PENNY

III-1.vi **HOUSE OF STEWART 1603-49, 1660-88; CIVIL WAR 1642-49 ; THE COMMONWEALTH 1649-60; HOUSE OF ORANGE 1688-1714**

On facing page

A1	penny	1660-85	Charles II	<i>hammered</i>	
A2	penny, Maundy	1669-85	Charles II	<i>milled, bust left</i>	aEF/EF
A3	penny, Maundy		Charles II	<i>milled, bust right</i>	
A4	penny, Maundy	1685-88	James II		
B1	penny, Maundy	1688-94	William and Mary		
B2	penny, Maundy	1694-1702	William III		
B3	penny, Maundy	1702-14	Anne		
C1	groat	1660-62	Charles II		F/VF
C2	4d, Maundy	undated 1670	Charles II	<i>bust left</i>	
C3	4d, Maundy		Charles II	<i>bust right</i>	
C4	4d, Maundy	1685-88	James II		
D1	4d, Maundy	1694-1702	William and Mary		
D2	4d, Maundy	1697-1702	William III		
D3	4d, Maundy	1702-14	Anne		

On following page

A1	shilling	1660-85	Charles II	<i>bust left, hammered</i>	
A2	shilling		Charles II	<i>bust right, obv 1-4, milled</i>	
A3	shilling		Charles II	<i>bust right, obv 5-6, milled</i>	
A4	shilling	1685-88	James II		
B1	shilling	1688-94	William and Mary		F
B2	shilling	1694-1702	William III		VF
B3	shilling	1702-14	Anne		G/VF

Other denominations

C1	farthing	1672	Charles II	<i>early milled. Britannia on reverse (see box below)</i>	
C2	halfpenny	1694	William and Mary		
C3	2d	ND	Charles II	<i>hammered, 3rd issue 1660-62</i>	
C4	6d	1696	William III	<i>1st bust</i>	aEF

New denominations

GUINEA	20/- (£) , later 22/-	1663 Charles II	<i>The first machine-struck gold coin</i>
Half Guinea	10/- (later 11/-)		
<i>Guinea was not the official name. Much of the gold came from Guinea in Africa</i>			

The figure of Britannia, first used by Roman Emperors Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, was reintroduced by Charles II – whose mistress Frances Stewart served as the model for the “modern” Britannia! See Charles II farthing above.

III. **BRITAIN**

1. **ENGLAND** *NOW HOMELAND TO THE PENNY*

III-1.vi **HOUSE OF STEWART 1603-49, 1660-88; CIVIL WAR 1642-49 ; THE COMMONWEALTH 1649-60. HOUSE OF ORANGE 1688-1714**

On previous page

A1	penny	1660-85	Charles II	<i>hammered</i>	
A2	penny, Maundy	1669-85	Charles II	<i>milled, bust left</i>	aEF/EF
A3	penny, Maundy		Charles II	<i>milled, bust right</i>	
A4	penny, Maundy	1685-88	James II		
B1	penny, Maundy	1688-94	William and Mary		
B2	penny, Maundy	1694-1702	William III		
B3	penny, Maundy	1702-14	Anne		
C1	groat	1660-62	Charles II		F/VF
C2	4d, Maundy	undated 1670	Charles II	<i>bust left</i>	
C3	4d, Maundy		Charles II	<i>bust right</i>	
C4	4d, Maundy	1685-88	James II		
D1	4d, Maundy	1694-1702	William and Mary		
D2	4d, Maundy	1697-1702	William III		
D3	4d, Maundy	1702-14	Anne		

On facing page

A1	shilling	1660-85	Charles II	<i>bust left, hammered</i>	
A2	shilling		Charles II	<i>bust right, obv 1-4, milled</i>	
A3	shilling		Charles II	<i>bust right, obv 5-6, milled</i>	
A4	shilling	1685-88	James II		
B1	shilling	1688-94	William and Mary		F
B2	shilling	1694-1702	William III		VF
B3	shilling	1702-14	Anne		G/VF

Other denominations

C1	farthing	1672	Charles II	<i>early milled. Britannia on reverse (see box below)</i>	
C2	halfpenny	1694	William and Mary		
C3	2d	ND	Charles II	<i>hammered, 3rd issue 1660-62</i>	
C4	6d	1696	William III	<i>1st bust</i>	aEF

New denominations

GUINEA	20/- (£) , later 22/-	1663 Charles II	<i>The first machine-struck gold coin</i>
Half Guinea	10/- (later 11/-)		

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The figure of Britannia, first used by Roman Emperors Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, was reintroduced by Charles II – whose mistress Frances Stewart served as the model for the “modern” Britannia! See Charles II farthing above.

III.

BRITAIN

2.

UNITED KINGDOM *THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY*

THE PENNY IN TRANSITION

British coinage was now entering a period of turmoil and crisis. Demand for small denomination coins was growing rapidly, driven by an expanding urban population that needed small change for food and lodgings, and by industrialists' need for change with which to pay their workers in the developing industrial revolution. The government couldn't deliver. Silver had become too expensive for small coins. And the notion of putting the head of the monarch on base metals (copper, brass) was considered undignified.

Paradoxically, from this turmoil emerged the **second great age of the penny: THE AGE OF THE COPPER TOKEN**. Known today by numismatists as **British Provincial Token Coinage** it comprised huge numbers of brass and copper tokens issued privately over three periods separated by periods of official suppression. This BPT coinage was significant not just for its pioneering role that led ultimately to the copper penny. It also was outstanding – the 1787-97 issues in particular - for its artistry and for the chronicle that the numerous tokens provide of Britain's economic and social history during a period of historic change.

As a result of the BPT experience, and aided by falling copper prices, official resistance to copper coinage was broken down and by the 1820s true copper pennies had become a fixture in British coinage. The **third great age of the penny had begun: THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY c1820-1960s**.

Chronologically the BPT coinage comes in at this point in the story of the penny. However, in order to maintain continuity in the story of the development and issue of regal coinage **THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY** now follows (Section III B and on).

BPT coinage, because of its importance and extent, is allocated its own space: **Sections V & VI; BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE 1648-70, 1787-97, 1811-20** (i.e. Volumes V & VI).

III. **BRITAIN**

2. **UNITED KINGDOM** *THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY*

III-2.i **HOUSE OF HANOVER 1714 - 1901**

GEORGE I 1714-27 – GEORGE II 1727-60 - GEORGE III 1760-1820

A1	penny	1714-27	George I	1718	
A2	penny	1727-60	George II	1743	EF

B1	penny	1760-1820	George III	1797 “Cartwheel”	UNC
THE CARTWHEEL PENNY: Produced in 1797 by the combined effort of Matthew Boulton, manufacturer and engineer, and James Watt, who invented steam-powered machines, this first machine-produced regal coin was aimed at mass production and defeating forgers (because of its excellent workmanship). At 1 ounce of copper (2 ounces for the 2d – see next page) the great size soon earned the nickname “Cartwheel”. Their issue soon drove trade tokens and counterfeit pennies from circulation. Their size was unpopular, however, and with rising copper prices they were soon replaced by lighter copper coinage (below).					

B2	penny	1806	George III		UNC
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B3	penny	1806	George III		Proof, scarce
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B4	penny	(1812)	George III bust counterstamp on undated (1812) token. <i>This c/s is like those on captured Spanish silver coins to validate them for use in England during the currency shortage, but is unknown on copper coins.</i> <i>Extremely rare</i>		
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C1	penny, Maundy		George III	1766	<i>obverse 1</i>	VF
C2	penny, Maundy		George III	1800	<i>obverse 2</i>	EF
C3	penny, Maundy		George III	1818	<i>obverse 3</i>	UNC

D1	4d, Maundy	1714-27	George I	1717		VF
D2	4d, Maundy	1727-60	George II	1732		VF+
D3	4d, Maundy	1760-1820	George III	1784		EF

E1	shilling	1714-27	George I	1723SSC		aEF/EF
E2	shilling	1727-60	George II	1739		gVF
E3	shilling	1760-1820	George III	1787	<i>type 1</i>	VF+
E4	shilling		George III	1820	<i>type 2</i>	EF

III. **BRITAIN**

2. **UNITED KINGDOM** *THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY*

III-2.i **HOUSE OF HANOVER 1714 – 1901** *continued*

GEORGE III 1760-1820

Other denominations

A1	2d	1797	George III	<i>"Cartwheel" (See previous page)</i> <i>At 2 ounces of copper – twice the weight of the penny - this is the largest and heaviest British coin. Small wonder that it was unpopular.</i>	EF
A2	9d		George III	<i>Bank token</i>	
A3	18 pence	1815	George III	<i>Bank token</i>	EF
A4	3 shillings		George III	<i>Bank token</i>	
B1	¼ guinea		George III		
B2	1/3 guinea	1804	George III		
B3	½ sovereign		George III		
B4	sovereign		George III	<i>new £1 coin introduced in 1816</i>	
C1	dollar		British Trade Dollar		
C2	guinea		<i>Charles II to George III</i>	<i>Value fixed at 21/- in 1717</i>	
C3	2 guineas		<i>Charles to George II</i>		
C4	5 guineas		<i>Charles II to George II</i>		

III. *BRITAIN*

2. **UNITED KINGDOM** *THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY*

III-2.i **HOUSE OF HANOVER 1714 - 1901** *continued*

GEORGE IV 1820-30 – WILLIAM IV 1830-37

A1	penny	1820-1830	George IV	1826		EF
A2	penny, Maundy		George IV	1825		EF
A3	penny	1830-37	William IV	1831		VF+
A4	penny, Maundy		William IV	1831		UNC
B1	4d, Maundy	1820-30	George IV	1826		Brilliant UNC
B2	4d	1830-37	William IV	1836		VF
B3	4d, Maundy		William IV	1832		EF
C1	shilling	1820-30	George IV	1825	<i>type 1</i>	EF
C2	shilling		George IV	1826	<i>type 2</i>	VF/aVF
C3	shilling	1830-37	William IV	1836		VF

New denomination

C4	1/3 farthing	1827	George IV			EF+
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HOUSE OF HANOVER 1714 – 1901: Queen Victoria 1837-1901 *continues on album page 16*

III-2.ii **HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA 1901-1910**

EDWARD VII 1901-1910

D1	penny	1901-1910	Edward VII	1910		VF+
D2	penny, Maundy		Edward VII	1905		UNC
D3	4d, Maundy		Edward VII	1902		EF
D4	shilling		Edward VII	1903		EF
E1	half sovereign		Edward VII	1903		EF
E2	sovereign		Edward VII	1909		EF

III. *BRITAIN*

2. **UNITED KINGDOM** *THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY*

III-2.i **HOUSE OF HANOVER 1714 - 1901** *continued*

VICTORIA 1837-1901

A1	penny	1837-1901	Victoria	1854	<i>Head 1, 1839-06</i>	<i>Copper issue</i>
A2	penny		Victoria	1860	<i>Head 2, 1860-74</i>	<i>'Young Head'</i>
A3	penny		Victoria	1891	<i>Head 3, 1874-94</i>	<i>'Young Head'</i>
A4	penny		Victoria	1901	<i>Head 4, 1894-1901</i>	<i>"Old Head"</i>
B1	penny, Maundy		Victoria	1869	<i>obverse 1</i>	
B2	penny, Maundy		Victoria	1891	<i>obverse 2</i>	

B3	Maundy set: 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d.		Victoria	1901	<i>obverse 3</i>	
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C1	4d		Victoria	1840	<i>obverse 1, 1837-62</i>	
C2	4d		Victoria	1888	<i>obverse 3, 1888</i>	
C3	4d, Maundy		Victoria	1845	<i>obverse 1, 1837-87</i>	
C4	4d, Maundy		Victoria	1891	<i>obverse 2, 1888-92</i>	
D1	shilling		Victoria	1839	<i>Head 2, 1839-67</i>	
D2	shilling		Victoria	1852	<i>Head 2, 1839-67</i>	
D3	shilling		Victoria	1873	<i>Head 3, 1867-78</i>	
D4	shilling		Victoria	1883	<i>Head 4, 1879-87</i>	
E1	shilling		Victoria	1887	<i>Head 5, 1887-89</i>	
E2	shilling		Victoria	1890	<i>Head 6, 1889-92</i>	
E3	shilling		Victoria	1900	<i>Head 7, 1893-1901</i>	

III.

BRITAIN**2. UNITED KINGDOM THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY****III-2.i HOUSE OF HANOVER 1714 - 1901** continued**VICTORIA 1837-1901** continued*Other denominations*

A1	¼ farthing	1839	Victoria	<i>the smallest denomination British coin ever issued</i>
A2	½ farthing	1847	Victoria	
A3	3 halfpence (1½d)	1843	Victoria	
A4	“withdrawn” 6d	1887	Victoria	<i>this 6d was withdrawn in its year of first issue because when gilded it could be fraudulently passed as a sovereign, both sides of the 6d resembling the sovereign and the two coins being of similar size.</i>
B1	florin (2/-)	1849	Victoria	<i>An initiative to decimalise British coinage resulted in the florin (1/10th of a £) The British public was unimpressed – and was outraged upon discovering that the term D.G.F.D (= DEI GRATIA FIDEI DEFENSOR = by the Grace of God, Defender of the Faith) had been omitted. Dubbed “The Godless Florin” the coin was minted for one year only.</i>
B2	florin (2/-)	1880	Victoria	<i>“Gothic” florin because of Gothic lettering</i>
B3	double florin (4/-)	1887	Victoria	<i>Minted for Jubilee. Dubbed The Barmaid’s Ruin because it could be mistaken for the similar but higher value crown.</i>
C1	Sovereign	1892	Victoria	
C2	£2	1887	Victoria	<i>minted as Jubilee special pieces</i>
C3	£5	1887	Victoria	<i>minted as Jubilee special pieces</i>

III. *BRITAIN*

2. **UNITED KINGDOM** *THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY*

III-2.iii **HOUSE OF WINDSOR 1910 –**

GEORGE V 1910-36

A1	penny, Maundy	1911-27	George V	<i>obverse 1</i>
A2	penny, Maundy	1928-29	George V	<i>obverse 2</i>
A3	penny, Maundy	1930-36	George V	<i>obverse 3</i>
A4				
B1	penny	1930-36	George V	<i>obverse 1</i>
B2	penny		George V	<i>obverse 2</i>
B3	penny		George V	<i>obverse 3</i>
C1	4d, Maundy	1911-27	George V	<i>obverse 1</i>
C2	4d, Maundy	1928-29	George V	<i>obverse 2</i>
C3	4d, Maundy	1930-36	George V	<i>obverse 3</i>
D1	shilling	1911-26	George V	<i>obverse 1, circle on rev.</i>
D2	shilling	1926-27	George V	<i>obverse 2, circle on rev.</i>
D3	shilling	1927-36	George V	<i>obverse 2, no circle on rev.</i>

Other denominations

D4	sovereign	1925	George V	<i>minted for use in British clandestine special operations abroad in World War II</i>
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E1	sixpence	1911-25	George V	<i>type 1</i>
E2	sixpence	1927-33	George V	<i>type 2</i>
E3	2/6 (half-crown)	1935	George V	<i>Choice Brilliant unc.</i>
E4	5/- (crown)	1935	George V	<i>Jubilee issue</i>

III. *BRITAIN*

2. **UNITED KINGDOM** *THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY*

III-2.iii **HOUSE OF WINDSOR 1910 –**

EDWARD VIII 1937 No coins were officially issued for Edward VIII

A1-4	1d, 2d, 3d, 4d	1937	Edward VIII	<i>Maundy Pattern set</i>
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GEORGE VI 1937-52

C1	penny	1937-48	George VI	<i>obverse 1</i>	
C2	penny	1949-52	George VI	<i>obverse 2</i>	
C3	penny, Maundy	1937-48	George VI	<i>obverse 1</i>	
C4	penny, Maundy	1949-52	George VI	<i>obverse 2</i>	
D1	4d, Maundy	1937-48	George VI	<i>obverse 1</i>	
D2	4d, Maundy	1949-52	George VI	<i>obverse 2</i>	
E1	shilling	1936-52	George VI	<i>reverse 1</i>	English
E2	shilling		George VI	<i>reverse 1</i>	Scottish
E3	shilling		George VI	<i>reverse 2</i>	English
E4	shilling		George VI	<i>reverse 2</i>	Scottish

III. *BRITAIN*

2. **UNITED KINGDOM** *THE AGE OF THE COPPER PENNY*

III-2.iii **HOUSE OF WINDSOR 1910 –**

ELIZABETH II 1953-2022

First Portrait

A1	penny	1953	Elizabeth II	<i>obverse 1 UNC, issued only in sealed plastic set of coins. 1953</i>
A2	penny	1954-70	Elizabeth II	<i>obverse 2, 1970 BRITT:OMN omitted UNC</i>
A3	penny	1954-70	Elizabeth II	<i>obverse 2, 1970 PROOF</i>
A4				
B1	penny, Maundy	1953	Elizabeth II	<i>obverse 1, 1953</i>
B2	penny, Maundy	1954-70	Elizabeth II	<i>obv 2, 1967 BRITT:OMN omitted</i>
C1	4d, Maundy	1953	Elizabeth II	<i>First portrait 1953</i>
C2	4d, Maundy	1954-70	Elizabeth II	<i>First portrait 1963</i>
D1	shilling	1953	Elizabeth II	<i>Head 1 English</i>
D2	shilling	1953	Elizabeth II	<i>Head 2 Scottish</i>
D3	shilling	1970	Elizabeth II	<i>Head 2 English</i>
D4	shilling	1970	Elizabeth II	<i>Head 2 Scottish</i>

Other denominations

E1	3d	1966	Elizabeth II	Brass, dodecagonal
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Drawer #4; Milestone sets (Proof set, 1970 Royal Mint, ½d, 1d, 3d, 6d, 1/- English, 1/- Scottish, 2/- 2/6. Spink #PS-70)

Drawer #5

“Penny Collecting: A fascinating and valuable hobby” A cardboard container with

- Trays with places for a complete date collection of British pennies from 1860 to 1967
- Booklet “The Hobby of Penny Collecting”
- Booklet “Penny Collecting checklist
- Date collection (incomplete) of British pennies

Produced by Bartlett Leisure & Learning Aids Ltd, 84 Tilehouse St, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England

The “£.s.d” system of currency devised by Charlemagne in 793-4 AD, in which 12 pennies equalled one shilling and 20 shillings made one pound ended on 15 February 1971 when Britain adopted a decimal system of currency. Old coins were phased out. Some old denominations had no place in the decimal system and disappeared altogether while others, including the penny, were “reborn” with decimal values, new designs and new sizes. Some new decimal denominations were introduced.

2. UNITED KINGDOM THE AGE OF THE COPPER (NEW)PENNY

On 15 February 1971 Britain adopted a decimal system of currency with 100 pence equalling one pound. New currency was issued, with new coin sizes, new designs, and some new denominations. The decimal penny, although much smaller than its predecessor and of new design, was temporarily (1971-74) designated the **new penny** to emphasise the change and the fact that it was worth some 2½ times the value of the old penny. Among the new denominations are, for the first time in British currency, the first circulating non-precious metal £1 and £2 coins.

III-2.iv HOUSE OF WINDSOR 1910 –

ELIZABETH II 1953-2022

Second Portrait

Note: **All decimal Maundy coins** (i.e. since 1971) have borne the **1953 First Portrait** of Queen Elizabeth II

A1	penny, Maundy	1971	Elizabeth II	First portrait	1981
*	penny, Maundy	2006	Elizabeth II	First portrait	2006
	QEII 80 th Birthday boxed set Drawer #4				
A2	4d, Maundy	1971-	Elizabeth II	First portrait	1979
*	4d, Maundy	2006	Elizabeth II	First portrait	2006
	QEII 80 th Birthday boxed set in Drawer #4				
B1	new penny	1971-81	Elizabeth II	Second Portrait	
B2	new penny	1979	Elizabeth II	Second portrait	Silver (plated?) thin planchet. Unusual
B3	penny	1982-84	Elizabeth II	Second portrait	1983 (# US-02), Bronze. 1984 Proof.
C1	£1	1983	Elizabeth II	Second portrait	1983 English (#US-02)
C2	£1	1984	Elizabeth II	Second portrait	1984 Scottish silver proof

Other denominations

C4	½ d	1984	Elizabeth II	Second Portrait	The last British halfpenny. See following page
Crown pieces: See also commentary about Crown coin issues under "United Kingdom; 21 st century. Penny at risk"					
D1	25 pence	1972	Elizabeth II	Silver Wedding Commemorative	
D2	25 pence	1972	Elizabeth II	Silver Jubilee Commemorative	
D3	25 pence	1980	Elizabeth II	Queen Mother 80th Birthday Commemorative	
D4	25 pence	1981	Elizabeth II	Royal Wedding of Prince & Princess of Wales	

E1	20 pence	1982	Elizabeth II	Second portrait	
E2	50 new pence	1969-75	Elizabeth II	Second portrait	seven- sided
E3	50 pence	1982-4	Elizabeth II	Second portrait	"New" omitted
E4	50 pence	1973	Elizabeth II	Commemorative: British accession to European Economic Community	

III. *BRITAIN*

2. UNITED KINGDOM

III-2.iv HOUSE OF WINDSOR 1910 –

ELIZABETH II 1953-2022

Second Portrait *continued*

See also Royal Mint Proof sets : located in **Drawer #4**

PS-21	Half new penny	1971-81	Elizabeth II	1971	<i>(Spink: Proof set PS-21)</i>
PS-21	2 New pence	1971-81	Elizabeth II	1971	
PS-21	5 New pence	1968-81	Elizabeth II	1971	
PS-21	10 New pence	1968-81	Elizabeth II	1971	
PS-21	50 New pence	1969-81	Elizabeth II	1971	
US-02	Half penny	1982-84	Elizabeth II	1983	<i>(Spink: Uncirculated set US-02)</i>
US-02	2 pence	1982-84	Elizabeth II	1983	
US-02	5 pence	1982-84	Elizabeth II	1983	
US-02	10 pence	1982-84	Elizabeth II	1983	
US-02	20 pence	1982-84	Elizabeth II	1983	
US-02	50 pence	1982-84	Elizabeth II	1983	

The last British halfpenny: *Final issue before withdrawal of the halfpenny from circulation in 1985. The halfpenny had been introduced by Edward I (1272-1307) and was in circulation for some 700 years.*

C4	1/2d	1984	Halfpenny and commemorative cover with halfpenny stamps, also being withdrawn
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III. *BRITAIN*

2. **UNITED KINGDOM** *THE AGE OF THE COPPER (NEW) PENNY*

III-2.iv **HOUSE OF WINDSOR 1910 –**

ELIZABETH II 1953-2022

Third portrait

A1	penny	1985-92	Elizabeth II		1992 proof
B1	£1	1985, 1990.	Elizabeth II	Wales	1990
B2	£1	1986, 1991	Elizabeth II	Northern Ireland	1991
B3	£1	1988, 1992	Elizabeth II	England	
B4	£1	1988	Elizabeth II	Royal Shield	1988 nickel brass,
C1	£1	1989	Elizabeth II	Scotland	1989 silver proof
C2	£1	1993	Elizabeth II	Royal Arms	1993 nickel brass
C3	£1	1994	Elizabeth II	Scotland	1994 nickel brass
C4	£1	1995	Elizabeth II	Wales	1995 nickel brass,
D1	£1	1995	Elizabeth II	Wales	1995 silver proof
D2	£1	1996	Elizabeth II	Northern Ireland	1996 nickel brass
D3	£1	1997	Elizabeth II	England	1997 nickel brass
D4	£1	1997	Elizabeth II	England	1997 silver proof

Other denominations

E1	£2	1989	Bill of Rights tercentenary	1989 Nickel brass
E2	£2	1994	Bank of England tercentenary	1994 Nickel brass
E3	£2	1997	Bi-metallic currency issue.	1997 Silver proof
E4	£2	1986	Commonwealth Games, Scotland	1986 Nickel brass

2. UNITED KINGDOM THE AGE OF THE COPPER (NEW) PENNY

III-2.iv HOUSE OF WINDSOR 1910 –

ELIZABETH II 1953-2022

Third portrait

See also Royal Mint Proof sets : Drawer #4 Milestone Penny sets

PS-37	penny	1985-92	Elizabeth II	bronze 1986 proof
PS-37	2 pence	1985-92	Elizabeth	bronze 1986 proof
PS-37	5 pence	1985-92	Elizabeth II	bronze 1986 proof
PS-37	10 pence	1985-92	Elizabeth II	bronze 1986 proof
PS-37	10 pence	1985-92	Elizabeth II	bronze 1992 proof
PS-37	20 pence	1985-92	Elizabeth II	bronze 1986 proof
PS-37	£1	1986, 1991	Elizabeth II	Northern Ireland 1986 proof
PS-37	£2	1986	Elizabeth II	Commonwealth Games, Scotland 1986 proof
PS-49	penny	1992-97	Elizabeth II	copper-plated steel 1992 proof
PS-49	2 pence	1992-97	Elizabeth II	copper-plated steel 1992 proof
PS-49	5 pence	1992-97	Elizabeth II	copper-plated steel 1992 proof
PS-49	10 pence	1992-97	Elizabeth II	copper-plated steel 1992 proof
PS-49	20 pence	1985-92	Elizabeth II	bronze 1992 proof
PS-49	50 pence	1992, 1997	Elizabeth II	1992 proof
PS-49	50 pence	1992/3	Elizabeth II	European Community Commemorative
PS-49	£1	1987, 1992	Elizabeth II	England 1992
PS-59	penny	1992-97	Elizabeth II	copper-plated steel 1997 proof
PS-59	2 pence	1992-97	Elizabeth II	copper-plated steel 1997 proof
PS-59	5 pence	1992-97	Elizabeth II	copper-plated steel 1997 proof
PS-59	10 pence	1992-97	Elizabeth II	copper-plated steel 1997
PS-59	20 pence	1985-92	Elizabeth II	bronze 1997 proof
PS-59	50 pence	1992, 1997	Elizabeth II	1997 proof
PS-59	£2	1997	Elizabeth II	1997 proof bi-metallic currency issue
PS- Drawer #4	penny to £5 plus Maundy set	2006	Elizabeth II	2006 Queen's 80 th Birthday set proof

III. *BRITAIN*

2. **UNITED KINGDOM** *THE AGE OF THE COPPER (NEW) PENNY*

III-2.iv **HOUSE OF WINDSOR 1910 –**

ELIZABETH II 1953-2022

Fourth portrait

A1	penny	1998-2005	reverse Portcullis	2002	<i>proof in 22 carat gold</i>
A2	penny	1998-2005	reverse Portcullis		
*	penny	2006	Portcullis	2006	<i>silver proof</i>
Contained in QEII 80 th Birthday boxed set located in Drawer #4					
B1	penny	2008	Royal Arms, <i>new reverse</i>	2008	<i>proof in 22 ct gold (from set?)</i>
B2	penny	2009	Royal Arms, <i>new reverse</i>	2009	
B3	penny	2009	Royal Arms, <i>new reverse</i>	2009	<i>silver proof</i>
B4	penny	2010	Royal Arms, <i>new reverse</i> ,	2010	<i>gold-plated</i>
C1	£1	1998,2003	Royal Arms	1998	<i>silver proof</i>
C2	£1	1999	Scotland	1999	<i>nickel-brass</i>
C3	£1	2000	Wales	2000	<i>silver proof</i>
C4	£1	2001	Northern Ireland	2001	
D1	£1	2002	England	2002`	<i>proof FDC</i>
D2	£1	2003	Royal Arms	2003	<i>proof FDC</i>
D3	£1	2004	Scotland	2004	<i>nickel-brass</i>
D4	£1	2005	Wales	2005	<i>nickel-brass</i>
E1	£1	2006	Northern Ireland	2006	<i>proof FDC</i>
E2	£1	2007			
E3	£1	2009	Royal Arms	2009	<i>proof FDC</i>
<i>Royal Mint Proof sets</i> : Drawer #4 Milestone Penny sets					
PS-65	penny	1998-2005	<i>copper-plated steel .</i>	2000	
PS-65	£1	2000	Wales	2000	
* PS-	penny to £5 and Maundy	2006	Queen Elizabeth IIs 80 th Birthday	2006	

2. UNITED KINGDOM 21st CENTURY – THE PENNY AT RISK

The advent of the new millennium saw the penny again at existential risk. It was effectively worthless. Its purchasing power was negligible, it cost more to produce than it was worth, and it held no interest for serious collectors and investors (unlike the British Provincial token penny in the C17th-C18th). **COLLECTORS and INVESTORS** heavily preferred the **CROWNS and BRITANNIAS** which the British Mint was producing in ever greater numbers and frequency. Illustrative examples only of these numerous issues are listed here.

III-2.iv HOUSE OF WINDSOR 1910 –

ELIZABETH II 1953-2022

Fourth portrait

A1	1 penny	2008	Royal Arms, new reverse
A2	2 pence	2008	Royal Arms, new reverse
A3	5 pence	2008	Royal Arms, new reverse
A4	10 pence	2008	Royal Arms, new reverse
B1	20 pence	2008	Royal Arms, new reverse
B2	50 pence	2008	Royal Arms, new reverse
B3	50 pence	2005	Anniversary of Johnson Dictionary
B4	£2	1998-	Bi-metallic currency issue 1998

CROWN coin issues: The pre-decimal 5/- (five shilling) coin had traditionally been minted – sparingly – as a commemorative coin for special events. As such it was popular with collectors. In the decimal era the tradition was transferred to the similar-sized 25 pence coin - see below. This denomination became uneconomic through rising costs and in 1990 the basic denomination of crown-sized commemorative coins became £5. Other denominations up to £1000 have been issued in silver and gold. Issues are numerous

See four examples of 25 pence Queen Elizabeth II 2nd portrait issues on a previous page (1972 Silver Wedding, 1977 Silver Jubilee, 1980 Queen Mother 80th Birthday, 1981 Royal Wedding of Prince and Princess of Wales)

C1	£5	1999	Millennium commemorative
C2	£5	2001	100 th Anniversary of end of Victorian era
C3	£5	2002	Golden Jubilee commem. New portrait, obv FIVE POUNDS the only inscription
C4	£5	2003	Coronation commem. Profile portrait of Queen in linear form

BRITANNIA coin issues: In 1987 the Royal Mint commenced issuing gold bullion coins, in response to public demand and following the examples of some other countries (e.g. Australia, South Africa, Canada). Initially £10, £25, £50 and £100 denominations in gold were issued. Subsequently silver bullion coins in denominations of 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1 and £2, and gold coins in 50p, £1 and £500 and £2500 denominations have been added (as at 2015). The £2 coin has proven popular. In size it matches pre-decimal crown (5 shilling) coins that traditionally were issued to mark significant event (see also Crown issues, above). In 2016 silver content was raised from .925 to .999.9 % because of buyer preference in Asian markets. All Britannia coins feature the figure of Britannia and the range and diversity of the different artistic representations of her is a feature of these bullion coins.

* Bullion coins: face value equals the value of the weight of the precious metal from which the coin is made.

D1	£1	(many)	
D2	£2	2013	Britannia standing, rev ONE OUNCE FINE SILVER. 31.1 grams of .925 silver.
D3	£2	2016	Britannia standing, rev 1OZ .999 FINE SILVER . Older portrait. Pebble-dash finish
D4			

ELIZABETH II 1953-2022

Fifth portrait

by Jody Clark

E1	penny	2015	Royal Arms reverse	proof in 22 ct gold , only 500 coins struck
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III. *BRITAIN*

2. .	UNITED KINGDOM <i>21st CENTURY – THE PENNY AT RISK</i>
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III-2.iv	HOUSE OF WINDSOR 1910 –
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CHARLES III 2022-

FIRST ISSUE

obverse designs by Martin Jennings

Definitive coins of 2023. Set of 8 denominations 1 Penny to £2. New designs Brilliant Uncirculated
 With privy mark exclusive to this limited edition set. (As at 2025 the 1d coin was issued only in this set)

III. *BRITAIN*

3. THE ISLANDS

III-3.i LUNDY (United Kingdom)

A small island in the Bristol Channel. Once a pirate stronghold it became owned by Martin Coles Harman who issued his own stamps and coins in 1929. He was prosecuted under the 1870 Coinage Act. His appeal, asserting that the island was outside the realm of England, failed.

A1	Puffin (penny)	1929	private issue by Martin Coles Harman <i>obv</i> Martin Coles Harman <i>rev</i> puffin	
A2	Puffin (Penny)	1965	imitation of above, issued by Franklin Mint (USA).	<i>Scarce</i>
A3	Puffin (penny)	2011	souvenir imitation (?)	

Special coin and stamp issue commemorating the first Royal Visit to Lundy, 7 August 1977

Half Puffin (halfpenny)	1977	<i>obv</i> and <i>rev</i> as for 1929 coin, date change is the only difference
Puffin (penny)	1977	coins and stamps are special issues Miniature stamp sheet with 6 values (2p, 5p, 8p, 10p, 25p, 50p)

III-3.ii GUERNSEY, JERSEY & ALDERNEY (Channel Islands)

B1	penny token	1813	1813	<i>inscr.</i> TO FACILITATE TRADE
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GUERNSEY (Crown Dependency, Channel Islands)

C1	8 doubles (penny)	1834-1911	1834
C2	8 doubles (penny)	1914-1949	1947
C3	8 doubles (penny)	1956, 1959	1959

Decimal coinage was introduced in 1971

D1	New Penny	1971	1971	
D2	penny	1977-79	1979	
D3	penny	1985-90	1986	<i>Bronze</i>
D4	penny	1992-97	1997	<i>Copper-plated steel</i>
E1	penny	1998-		<i>New bust</i>
E2				
E3				

Other denominations

E4	threepence		1959	
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III. *BRITAIN*

3. THE ISLANDS

III-3.iii JERSEY (Crown Dependency, Channel Islands)

A1	penny token	1813	Jersey Bank		
A2					
B1	1/13 th shilling (penny)	1841-65	Victoria	1861	<i>copper</i>
B2	1/13 th shilling (penny)	1866-71	Victoria	1866	<i>bronze</i>
B3	1/12 th shilling (penny)	1877-94	Victoria	1877	
B4	1/12 th shilling (penny)	1909	Edward VII	1909	
C1	1/12 th shilling (penny)	1911-23	George V	1923	
C2	1/12 th shilling (penny)	1923, 1926	George V	1923	<i>new reverse</i>
C3	1/12 th shilling (penny)	1931-35	George V	1933	<i>revised reverse</i>
C4	1/12 th shilling (penny)	1937-47	George VI	1937	
D1	1/12 th shilling (penny)	1945	George VI	1945	Liberation commemorative
E1	1/12 th shilling (penny)	ND (1954)	Elizabeth II	ND (1954)	
E2	1/12 th shilling (penny)	1957, 1964	Elizabeth II	1964	
E3	1/12 th shilling (penny)	ND (1960)	Elizabeth II	1960	1660-1960 commem. <i>Proof only</i>
E4	1/12 th shilling (penny)	ND (1966)	Elizabeth II	1966	1066-1966 commem. <i>Proof only</i>

Decimal coinage was introduced in 1968. See next page

3. THE ISLANDS

III-3.iii JERSEY (Crown Dependency, Channel Islands) continued

Decimal coinage

A1	New penny	1971, 1980	Elizabeth II	1971	Coat of Arms <i>bronze</i>
A2	penny	1981	Elizabeth II	1981	Coat of Arms <i>bronze Proof</i>
A3	penny	1983-90	Elizabeth II	1986	Watch Tower <i>bronze</i>
A4	penny	1983	Elizabeth II	1983	Watch Tower <i>silver proof</i>
B1	penny	1998, 2002-	Elizabeth II	2006	New bust, <i>copper-plated steel</i>

Other denominations 1834-1877

C1	1/52 nd shilling (farthing)	1841, 1861	Victoria	1841	<i>copper</i>
C2	1/26 th shilling (halfpenny)	1841, 1861	Victoria	1858	<i>copper</i>
C3	1/26 th shilling (halfpenny)	1866, 1870, 1871	Victoria	1871	<i>bronze</i>
C4					

Other denominations - Altered values from 1877

D1	1/48 th shilling (farthing)	1877	Victoria	1877	<i>bronze Unc</i>
D2	1/24 th shilling (halfpenny)	1877, 1888, 1894	Victoria	1877	<i>bronze</i>
D3	1/24 th shilling (halfpenny)	1909	Edward VII	1909	
E1	¼ shilling (threepence)	1964	Elizabeth II	1964	<i>brass, 12 sided</i>

Jersey converted from French to English currency in 1834 when £1 = 26 French Livres, 1 livre = 20 sous, 1 sou = ½ d.

Thus 1 Jersey penny = 1/13th shilling, ½ d = 1/26th shilling, ¼ d = 1/52nd shilling

In 1877 values were altered and aligned with English currency, namely 1 Jersey penny = 1/12th shilling etc.

III. *BRITAIN*

3. THE ISLANDS

III-3.iv ISLE OF MAN (Crown Dependency, Irish Sea)

A1	penny	1709	<i>obv</i> Stanley Crest, eagle & child <i>rev</i> Triskelis (triune) <i>Rev. mis-spelling</i> GESSPRIS <i>instead of</i> GESSERIS. <i>Clear bold date.</i> <i>Rare (even without misspelling)</i>	
A2	penny	1733	Earl of Derby	
A3	penny	1758	AD Monogram beneath coronet	
A4	penny	1786	George III laureate bust <i>rev</i> triune	
B1	penny	1796, 1798, 1813	Cartwheel type 1798	
B2	penny token	1811	<i>obv</i> Peel Castle <i>rev</i> DOUGLAS BANK TOKEN	K#Tn6, Tn7
B3	penny token	1811	<i>obv</i> Peel Castle <i>rev</i> DOUGLAS TOKEN	K#Tn8 , Tn9
B4	penny token	1811	BANK PENNY	K#Tn 10
C1	penny token	1811	PAYABLE AT THE DOUGLAS OFFICE	K# Tn11
C2	penny token	1830	FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION (John Caine)	K#Tns 18, 19, 20,
C3	penny	1839	Victoria Young head	

Other denominations

E1	pound	1978-81	<i>obv</i> QEII bust <i>rev</i> Triskeles
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3. THE ISLANDS

III-3.iv continuing ISLE OF MAN (Crown Dependency, Irish Sea)

A1	New Penny	1971-5	Elizabeth II	rev Celtic cross <i>bronze</i>
A2	New Penny	1975, 1976	Elizabeth II	rev Celtic cross <i>silver (from set)</i>
A3	penny	1976-9	Elizabeth II	ONE PENNY rev Loaghtan sheep <i>bronze</i>
A4	penny	1976-9	Elizabeth II	ONE PENNY rev Loaghtan sheep <i>silver</i>
B1	penny	1980-83	Elizabeth II	rev Manx cat <i>bronze</i>
B2	penny	1980-83	Elizabeth II	rev Manx cat <i>silver</i>
B3	penny	1984	Elizabeth II	Quincentenary rev Shag <i>bronze</i>
B4	penny	1984	Elizabeth II	Quincentenary rev Shag <i>silver</i>
C1	penny	1985-87	Elizabeth II	obv new bust rev shag <i>bronze</i>
C2	penny	1985	Elizabeth II	obv new bust rev shag <i>silver</i>
C3	penny	1988-95	Elizabeth II	rev Cogs <i>bronze</i>
C4	penny	1996-98	Elizabeth II	rev Rugby <i>bronze plated steel</i>
D1	penny	1996	Elizabeth II	rev Rugby <i>silver</i>
D2	penny	1998	Elizabeth II	obv New head (Rank-Broadley), rugby
D3	penny	1998-99	Elizabeth II	obv smaller bust + tiny triskeles
D4	penny	2000	Elizabeth II	rev ruins <i>bronze plated steel</i>
E1				
E2				
E3				
E4				

Other decimal denominations: see previous page

See also

VII-2.vi Crown 1990 Elizabeth II 150th Anniv of "Penny Black" stamp **PROOF**

III. *BRITAIN*

4.i SCOTLAND

The first native Scottish coinage was in the 12th century and for over 200 years Scottish coinage was similar to that of England in design and metal content. Pennies were the main denomination. In the late 14th century distinctive Scots coinage appeared and a variety of coins and unique denominations were issued.

Not all Scottish kings and queens are listed because some did not issue coins and the coins of some others are very rare. No pennies were issued in the five Scottish reigns from 1649 until the Act of Union in 1707

A1	penny	David I (1124-53) introduces Scottish penny - a copy of the English penny
A2	penny	William I (1165-1214) VF
A3	penny	Alexander II (1214-49)
A4	penny	Alexander III (1249-86) second coinage VF
B1	penny	John Baliol (1292-96) first coinage Berwick mint
B3	penny	David II (1329-71)
B4	penny	Robert II (1371-90)
C1	penny	Robert III (1390-1406)
C2	penny	James I (1406-37)
C3	penny	James II (1437-60)
C4	penny	James III (1460-88)
D1	penny	James IV (1488-1513) light coinage 1496-1513. billon
D2	penny	Mary (1542-67) 'Queen of Scots' Lion. c/m star in heart added 1575. Clipped
D3	penny	James VI (1567-1625)
D4	penny	Charles I (1625-49)

Ecclesiastical

E1)	penny	Bishop James Kennedy (1452 onwards) Minted at St Andrews (Scotland's only ecclesiastical mint. Bishop Kennedy was given right to coinage by royal charter of James II. Previously known as Crosraguel pennies.
E2)		

III. *BRITAIN*

4.i SCOTLAND

A1	groat (4d)	David II (1329-71)
A2	groat	Robert II (1371-1390)
A3	groat	Robert III (1390-1406)
A4	groat	James I (1406-37)
B1	groat	James II (1437-60)
B2	groat	James III (1460-88)
B3	groat	James IV (1488-1513)
B4	groat	James V (1513-42)
C1	groat (Nonsunt) (12d)	Francis & Mary (1558-60) 1559
C2	groat (8d)	James VI (1567-1625)
D1	testoon	Mary (1542-67)
D2	testoon	James VI (1567-1625) Revaluation of 1578, testoon of Mary revalued at 7s8d
D3	shilling	James VI , after accession to English throne
D4	shilling	Charles I (1625-49)

The value of Scottish coins steadily lost parity with English coins in the 15th to 17th centuries until James VI (James I of England) fixed a 12:1 ratio between Scottish and English denominations. Thus one Scottish shilling became equal to one English penny. Examples of some lower Scottish denominations are on the next page.

III. *BRITAIN*

4.i SCOTLAND

The value of Scottish coins steadily lost parity with English coins in the 15th to 17th centuries until James VI (James I of England) fixed a 12:1 ratio between Scottish and English denominations. Thus one Scottish shilling became equal to one English penny. The following are examples of some lower Scottish denominations.

A1	Lion	1 ½ d	Francis & Mary (1558-60)	1559	Dolphins left (<i>Spink 5450</i>)
A2	Hardhead	2d	James VI (1567-1625)	November 1588	<i>Billon (Spink 5518)</i>
A3	Turner	2d	Charles I (1632-39), Earl of Stirling		<i>VF (plus 2 pieces Poor)</i>
A4	Bodle	2d	William & Mary (1694)		
B1	Plack	4d	Mary	1557	
B2	½ Bawbee	3d			
B3	Bawbee	6d	Mary (1542-58)		
B4	Bawbee	6d	Charles II	1679	
C1	20 pence		Charles I		
D1	1/8 th Merk				
D2	¼ 1/8 th Merk	Merk			
D3	½ Merk	6s 8d	"Balance ½ merk = 6s8d.		introduced by James VI 1591
D4	Merk	13s 4d	James VI Thistle Merk	1603	introduced 1601
E1	Merk	13s 4d	Charles II (1649-85)	1670	
E2		10 shillings	William & Mary (1689-94)	1691	

The Act of Union 1707 unified the ancient kingdoms of Scotland and England as the United Kingdom. English coinage was adopted in Scotland

SCOTLAND

In 2014 a referendum was held in Scotland to determine whether Scotland would remain a part of the union or become independent. The result was against independence.

In the referendum preparation period a **pattern set of Scottish coins** was produced, a candidate for adoption as the new Scottish currency in the event of a vote for independence. The 1, 2 and 5 Scots pence depict the Cutty Sark, built on the Clyde in 1869. The 10, 20 and 50 Scots pence depict the Scottish hero Robert Burns. The 1, 2 and 5 Ryals depict Sir William Wallace. (See the enclosed leaflet for full details of the issue.) Coin sizes approximate those of contemporary eurozone coinage.

A1	1 Scots pence	obv "Cutty Sark" re v Scots Arms
A2	2 Scots pence	obv "Cutty Sark" rev Scots Arms
A3	5 Scots pence	obv "Cutty Sark" rev Scots Arms
B1	5 Scots pence	obv Robert Burns rev Scots Arms
B2	5 Scots pence	obv Robert Burns rev Scots Arms
B3	5 Scots pence	obv Robert Burns rev Scots Arms
C1	1 Ryal	obv Sir William Wallace rev Scots Arms
C2	2 Ryals	obv Sir William Wallace rev Scots Arms
C3	5 Ryals	obv Sir William Wallace rev Scots Arms

5. IRELAND

III-5.i NORSE, HIBERNO-NORSE periods (late 10th to early 12th centuries)

Ireland's first pennies were minted in Dublin before the end of the 10th century. From the 10th to the 12th centuries these Hiberno-Norse coins were imitations of Anglo-Saxon coins, mostly of Aethelred II, Cnut, Edward the Confessor and William I. They quickly became debased in style and weight.

Norse

A1	penny*	Crude horse galloping.	<i>O'Sullivan 64 Group 32</i>
----	--------	------------------------	-------------------------------

Hiberno-Norse

A2	penny*	1090 <i>obv</i> bust <i>rev</i> copy of English William I penny	<i>Spink 6157, O'Sullivan 27, Spink 6157</i>
A3	penny*	Sihtric III "Silkbeard" (c997-1003)	<i>Anglo-Saxon coins #1005</i>
A4	penny*	Hiberno-Norse Vikings c1110-1150. <i>Bracteate</i>	
B1	penny*	Irish Vikings	

* *Ashmore copy*

III-5.ii ANGLO-IRISH period (from Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland in 1169)

Many English monarchs who issued coins specifically for Ireland did not issue a penny coin. **Henry VIII's (1509-47) Harp groat introduced the crowned harp design that has become standard on Irish coins.** The Harp groat was deliberately debased below the sterling standard. After further official debasements Irish coins were prohibited from re-importation into England (where they were minted)

C1	penny	John (1207-11),	minted in Dublin
C2	penny	Henry III (1216-72)	
C3	penny	Edward I (1254, 1272-1307)	crowned bust in triangle, Dublin mint. <i>silver</i>
C4	penny	Edward IV (1461-83)	
D1	penny	Elizabeth I (1558-1603)	1601 , arms, <i>rev</i> crowned harp <i>copper</i>
D2	penny	George III 1805-6	<i>"Soho" Birmingham-minted coins</i>
D3	penny	George IV 1822-3	

Traders' tokens

E1	1d trader's token	1659	City of Cork.	<i>Ship and 2 castles.</i>	<i>Seaby p114, W201</i>
E2	1d trader's token	C17th	John Foxall, Dublin	<i>"At ye signe of the Fox"</i>	
E3	penny token	1813	Bank of Ireland, J Hilles Dublin		
E4	penny token	1813	E. Stephens, Dublin		

III. *BRITAIN*

5. IRELAND

III-5.ii **ANGLO-IRISH period (from Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland in 1169)** continued

A shortage of coins, especially silver, led to the issue of tokens by the Bank of Ireland (some minted in London) and private individuals, for general circulation

A1	5 pence	1805, 1806	Bank of Ireland
A2	10 pence	1805, 1806, 1813	Bank of Ireland
A3	30 pence	1808	Bank of Ireland
A4	6 shillings	1804	Bank of Ireland
B1	1sh 1d	1802	Kings County, Tullamore

1800	Ireland-England Act of Union
1821	Irish and English currencies were amalgamated
1826	Irish coinage was formally withdrawn

III-5.iii **IRISH FREE STATE/EIRE** Independent Republic established by the Government of Ireland Act 1920

C1	pingin (penny) sterling	1928-37	Irish Free State	<i>bronze</i>
C2	pingin (penny) sterling	1940-68	Eire (new constitution)	<i>bronze</i>

Decimal coinage was introduced in 1971

C3	pingin (penny)	1971-86		<i>bronze</i>
C4	pingin (penny)	1986	1996	<i>copper-plated steel</i>

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”*LORD BEAVERBROOK*

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IV THE BRITISH EMPIRE / COMMONWEALTH THE PENNY GOES GLOBAL

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

LORD BEAVERBROOK

The growth of empires in the 18th century was accompanied by the export of imperial currency systems predominantly of the denarius/denier origin. Notably the **British sterling** system. From the 1700s until the mid-1900s numerous colonial territories around the globe thus acquired their own pennies.

IV-1 BEGINNING 18th CENTURY

COLONIAL NORTH AMERICA See “The Penny’s Cousins” Section VIII-3.i

IV-1.i CARIBBEAN

A1	BARBADOS	penny	1788	obv large head rev pineapple KM#Tn8
A2	BARBADOS	penny	1792	rev Neptune. Anti-slavery penny
A3	BERMUDA	penny	1793	
A4	BERMUDA	penny token		“The Hog Penny Pub” copying rare Sommer Islands (Bermuda) “Hog Money” of 1616

IV-1.ii AFRICA

B1	SIERRA LEONE	penny	1791	Sierra Leone Company	EF
B2	SIERRA LEONE	penny token	c1814	Issued by Zachary Macauley for Sierra Leone Company. Anti-slavery Significant anti-slavery pieces – high quality and scarce in any grade	

IV-2 BEGINNING 19th CENTURY

IV-2.i CARIBBEAN

C1	MONTSERRAT	1 ½ pence		equals 1 Dog. Counter-marked on Cayenne 2 sous
C2	ST KITTS	1 ½ d “Black Dog”		c/m on French Colonies 24 deniers
C3	NEVIS	1 ½ d “Black Dog”		c/m on French Colonies 24 deniers
C4	TOBAGO (TRINIDAD)	1 ½ d “Black Dog”		c/m on various French colonial coins
D1	TORTOLA (BR. VIRGIN IS)	1 ½ d “Black Dog”		c/m on French and French colonial 2 sous 1701-1800
D2	ST VINCENT	1 ½ d “Black Dog”		c/m on French and French colonial 2 sous 1701-1800
D3	BAHAMAS	penny		1806-7. National coinage (\$) was issued in 1966
D4	BRITISH HONDURAS	penny		1810-1818 “GR” overstamp on Mexico City 8 Reales
E1	BRITISH GUIANA & WEST INDIES	4 pence (groat)		1891 Gt Britain 4d (groat) was minted exclusively for British Guiana & West Indies
E2				

IV-2.ii SOUTH ATLANTIC see also IV.3.iii OTHER BRITISH TERRITORIES : St Helena & Ascension

E3	ST HELENA	½ d	1821
E4	ST. HELENA	½ d token	

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

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IV-2 **BEGINNING 19th CENTURY** continued

IV-2.iii **AUSTRALIA**
TRADE TOKENS

A1	penny	1806	Australia/UK Proclamation c/s “Lloyd’s Weekly newspaper – post free”
A2	penny token		
A3	penny token		
A4	penny token	1855	“Van Diemen’s Land – Newton Toll Gate” <i>Tasmania</i>
B1	penny token	ND (1860s)	Flavelle Bros & Co. <i>Classic Emu and Kangaroo image</i>
B2	penny token	ND (1860s)	obv classic emu & kangaroo image rev ADVANCE AUSTRALIA/ONE PENNY
B3			
B4			

REGAL COINAGE

C1	penny	1911-36	George V	1927 XF
C2	penny	1911-36	George V	<i>from Penny Concept set (see below)</i> 1933
C3	penny	1938-48	George VI	1943 UNC
C4	penny	1949-52	George VI	“Ind Imp” removed
D1	penny	1953	Elizabeth II	
D2	penny	1955-64	Elizabeth II	“F.D.” added to legend 1964 Choice UNC
D3	penny	1955-64	Elizabeth II	<i>from Penny Concept set (see below)</i>
D4				

Australian PENNIES commemorated in coinage

E1	\$1	2000	Fine silver. Rev Image of 1797 British “Cartwheel” penny. Issued to commemorate 1800 Proclamation coins of Australia (which aimed to standardise value of Australian coins)
E2	50c	2003	Square 1921 Kookaburra Concept Penny (<i>from set +1933,1963 pennies above</i>)
E3	10c	1999	rev Featuring/commemorating 1930 Australian penny. <i>Proof silver,</i>
E4	Tuvalu \$1 <i>copper-coated</i>	2005	rev Featuring/commemorating 1930 Australian penny. <i>Proof silver,</i>

FOLLOWING PAGE (Large size coins)

A1	\$2	1999	Kookaburra 2oz .999 silver w. insert of miniature 1930 penny
A2	\$1	2004	1964 “last Australian penny” commem issue. w 1964 1d inset <i>Silver proof</i>
A3	\$1	2008	1921 Kookaburra penny commem <i>Silver proof</i>

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

LORD BEAVERBROOK

IV.2 BEGINNING 19th CENTURY continued

IV-2.iv CANADA

C# Catalogue numbers are from *Canadian Coins, Tokens & Paper Money* by J.E. Charlton

QUEBEC

A1	penny token	C17	MAGDALEN ISLANDS TOKEN 1815 seal rev fish fillets SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES/ ONE PENNY		
B1	penny token	C18	BANQUE DU PEUPLE ; <i>obv</i> PROVINCE DU BAS CANADA/ DEUX SOUS <i>rev</i> BANK TOKEN/ ONE PENNY	1837	
B2	penny token	C18a	CITY BANK	1837	
B3	penny token	C18b	BANK OF MONTREAL	1837	
B4	penny token	C18c	QUEBEC BANK	1837	
C1	penny token	C20a	BANK OF MONTREAL	1838	Side view of Bank; <i>The bank manager was dissatisfied with the workmanship of these tokens (C20a) and they were withdrawn and replaced the next year</i>

In 1842 Upper and Lower Canada were united as the Province of Canada. The Bank of Montreal was given the right to coin copper. In 1852 the Quebec Bank also acquired the right.

C2	penny token	C23a	BANK OF MONTREAL	1839, 1842	Front view of Bank
C3	penny token	C24	QUEBEC BANK	1852	
C4	half penny token	C25	QUEBEC BANK	1852	UN SOU

In 1849 the capital was transferred to Toronto and the Bank of Upper Canada gained the right to coin copper. Pennies and halfpennies were minted there in 1850 and 1852. The capital was then transferred to Ottawa and pennies and halfpennies were minted there in 1854 and 1857.

D1	penny token	C101e	BANK OF UPPER CANADA	1857	<i>obv</i> St George slaying dragon
D2	penny token	C101e	BANK OF UPPER CANADA	1857	

NOVA SCOTIA

In 1817 Nova Scotia banned private tokens and with permission of the British Government began issuing regal coinage. In 1860 Nova Scotia adopted the decimal system with cent denominations.

D3	penny	C128a	GEORGE IV	1832	<i>rev</i> thistle
D4	penny	C129	VICTORIA	1840	<i>rev</i> thistle
E1	penny	C130	VICTORIA	1856	<i>obv</i> new head <i>rev</i> new plant design

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick received the right to coin copper in 1843. The first coins were disapproved of by the Colonial Office because they showed a diademed head of the Queen which had not been used before on coinage. However they remained in circulation until 1854 when new coins were released showing the Queen's head as it appeared on English coinage.

E3	penny token	C162	VICTORIA	1843	diademed head, inscr PENNY TOKEN
E4	penny	C163	VICTORIA	1854	new head inscr PENNY CURRENCY

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

LORD BEAVERBROOK

IV.2 BEGINNING 19th CENTURY continued**IV-2.iv CANADA****ANONYMOUS & MISCELLANEOUS TOKENS**

Joseph Tiffin, a Montreal grocer, imported large quantities of anonymous English copper penny and halfpenny (but not farthing) tokens. These are now known after him as *Tiffins*. Brass *Tiffins* are locally-made counterfeits.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------|---|
| A1 | penny token | C195c | obv GEORGE III w wreath around rev Commerce seated ONE PENNY TOKEN 1812
Dates of 1812 and 1813 exist, in each case some with date on one side only, some dated on both sides. |
| A2 | penny token | C198a | obv TRADE & NAVIGATION (date), Commerce std rev PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER/ ONE PENNY TOKEN |
| A3 | penny token | C225 | obv ship sailing ONE PENNY TOKEN/ 1814 rev cypher RH, oak wreath around |

The Wellington Tokens: Many tokens featuring the Duke of Wellington. Some are the English issues withdrawn by their maker *PICARD* who was disgusted with the copying of his tokens in England (see Section VI-2.ii) and sold them to a Canadian entrepreneur. Some are Canadian locally produced issues and are lighter than the English-made tokens.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------------|---|
| B1 | penny token | C203 | obv laureate Wellington PURE COPPER etc rev TRADE & NAV... 1838 F+ |
| B2 | penny token | C206 | obv bust FIELD MARSHALL WELLINGTON rev Britannia ONE PENNY TOKEN (ND) |
| B3 | penny token | C206a | as above w wreaths obv and rev |
| B4 | penny token | C210 | obv bust FIELD MARSHALL WELLINGTON rev Britannia ONE PENNY TOKEN/ 1813 |
| C1 | penny token | C211 | obv FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION/ ONE PENNY rev crowned harp HIBERNIA 1805 |
| C2 | penny token | C220 | obv Wellington, battle names rev Britannia ONE PENNY TOKEN 1813 |
| C3 | penny token | C221 | obv as above rev COSSACK PENNY TOKEN (nd) |
| C4 | penny token | C222-222a-223-223a: | varieties of battle names |

See also Canadian cent “pennies”, from 1857, in Section VIII-3.iv “The Penny’s Cousins”.

IV **THE BRITISH EMPIRE / COMMONWEALTH** THE PENNY GOES GLOBAL

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

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IV-2 **BEGINNING 19th CENTURY** continued

IV-2.v **SOUTH AFRICA**

These coins are rare

A1	ORANGE FREE STATE	penny	1874 Pattern		<i>KM#Pn9-17</i>
A2		penny	1888 Pattern		<i>KM#Pn9-17</i>
A3	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	penny	1889 Pattern	<i>bronze</i>	<i>KM#Pn3</i>
A4	GRIQUA TOWN	penny	1890 Pattern	<i>copper</i>	<i>KM#Pn5</i>

UNION / REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE TOKENS

B1	penny token	1880	East London	<i>for ferry across Buffalo River</i>
B2	1d token		<i>“1d H & P LTD/NET OM VOOR TE KOOP (For cash purchases only) brass</i>	
B3	1d token		<i>“1d H & P LTD/NET OM VOOR TE KOOP (For cash purchases only) plastic</i>	
B4	1d token		<i>obv THE CITY OF CAPETOWN rev CATERING DEPARTMENT octagonal, brass</i>	

REGAL COINAGE

C1	penny	1892-98	Paul KRUGER		VF+
C2	penny	1923-24	George V	legend “1 PENNY”	
C3	penny	1926-30	George V	legend “PENNY”	
C4	penny	1931-36	George V	legend “1d”	
D1	penny	1937-47	George VI	“REX IMPERATOR”	
D2	penny	1948-50	George VI	“KING” “South Africa – Suid Afrika”	
D3	penny	1951-52	George VI	“Suid Afrika -South Africa”	
D4	penny	1953-60	Elizabeth II		

Following page

Kaalpenny	(ND) 1900	Emergency coinage issued in the last days of the Kruger government
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Rare, NGC certified

IV **THE BRITISH EMPIRE / COMMONWEALTH** *THE PENNY GOES GLOBAL*

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IV-2 **BEGINNING 19th CENTURY** *continued*

IV-2.vi **JAMAICA**

A1	penny token		Colonial <i>obv</i> bust & BRITISH COLONIES <i>rev</i> TO FACILITATE TRADE 1825		
B1	penny	1869-1900	Victoria	1880	
B2	penny	1902-10	Edward VII	1909	
B3	penny	1914-28	George V	1926	
C1	penny	1937	George VI	1937	<i>small head</i>
C2	penny	1938-47	George VI	1940	<i>large head</i>
C3	penny	1950-52	George VI	1952	<i>without “Emperor of India”</i>
D1	penny	1953-63	Elizabeth II	1962	
D2	penny	1964-67	Elizabeth II	1965	<i>new arms</i>
D3	penny	1969	Jamaican Coinage Centennial		
D4	½ d halfpenny	1969	Jamaican Coinage Centennial		

IV-2.vii **TURKS & CAICOS Is**

E1	penny token	c1900	West Caicos Sisal Co. “STORE TOKEN - ONE PENNY” <i>bronze</i>		
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“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

LORD BEAVERBROOK

IV.2

BEGINNING 19th CENTURY continuedIV-2.viii **NEW ZEALAND**

In the 19th century, in the absence of a New Zealand coinage, many foreign coins but predominantly British, circulated in the small colony. As elsewhere in the British Empire the chronic shortage of small denomination coins led merchants to issue currency tokens which circulated freely as small change

NEW ZEALAND CURRENCY TOKENS

Some 46 vendors issued penny and halfpenny tokens. Although not legal tender they were tolerated until they were demonetised in 1897.

					<i>Lampard Cat. No.</i>
A1	penny	1866	Alliance Tea Co.,	Christchurch	301 , 301a
A2	halfpenny	ND	Anderson, D.,	Wellington	302a
A3	penny	ND	Anderson, D.,	Wellington	302
A4	halfpenny	1858, 1859	Ashton, H.	Auckland	303 , 303a
B1	penny	1862, 1863	Ashton, H.	Auckland	303b, 303c , d, e.
B2	penny	1871	Auckland Victuallers	Auckland	304, 304a , b, c.
B3	penny	1858	Barley, Charles C.	Auckland	305
B4					
C1	penny	ND	Beath G.L.	Christchurch	306
C2	penny	ND	Beath G.L.	Christchurch	306b
C3	penny	ND	Beath G.L.	Christchurch	306c
C4	penny	ND	Beath G.L.	Christchurch	306c
D1	penny	1863	Beaven, S	Invercargill	307
D2	penny	1866	Brown & Duthie	New Plymouth	308
D3	penny	ND	Caro, J.	Christchurch	309
D4	penny	1857	Clark, Archibald	Auckland	310
E1	penny	1875	Clarkson, S.	Christchurch	311
E2	penny	1875	Clarkson, S.	Christchurch	311a
E3	penny	1875	Clarkson, S.	Christchurch	311b
E4	penny	1875	Clarkson, S.	Christchurch	311c

"ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET"

LORD BEAVERBROOK

IV-2 BEGINNING 19th CENTURY continued

IV-2.viii NEW ZEALAND

CURRENCY TOKENS continued

A1	penny	1865	Clarkson & Turnbull	Timaru	312, 312a, b.
A2	penny	ND	Coombes, Samuel	Auckland	313, 313a, b.
A3	penny	1857	Day & Mieville	Dunedin	314
A4	penny	1862	De Carle, E.	Otago	315, 315a, 315b.
B1	halfpenny	1858	Forsaith, T.S.	Auckland	316a
B2	penny	1858	Forsaith, T.S.	Auckland	316
B3	penny	1875	Gaisford & Edmonds	Christchurch	317
B4	penny	ND	Gilmour, John	New Plymouth	318, 318a
C1	penny	1864	Gittos, B.	Auckland	319
C2	penny	ND	Gourlay, T.W.	Christchurch	320, 320a
C3	penny	1872	Gratten, R.	Auckland	321
C4					
D1	halfpenny	ND	Hall, H.J.	Christchurch	322, 322a,b
D2	penny	ND	Hall, H.J.	Christchurch	322c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n
D3	penny	ND	Hobday & Jobberns	Christchurch	323, 323a
D4	penny	ND	Holland & Butler	Auckland	324
E1	halfpenny	ND	Hurley, J.	Wanganui	325a
E2	penny	ND	Hurley, J.	Wanganui	325
E3	penny	1858	Jones & Williamson	Dunedin	326
E4					

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

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IV-2 **BEGINNING 19th CENTURY** *continued*

IV-2.viii **NEW ZEALAND**
CURRENCY TOKENS *continued*

A1	halfpenny	ND	Kirkcaldie & Stains	Wellington	327a
A2	penny	ND	Kirkcaldie & Stains	Wellington	327
A3	halfpenny	ND	Lipman Levy	Wellington	<i>328e, f.</i>
A4	penny	ND	Lipman Levy	Wellington	328, 328a,b,c,d.
B1	penny	ND	Morris Marks	Auckland	329
B2	penny	ND	Mason Struthers	Christchurch	330, 330a
B3	penny	1874	McCaul, George	Grahamstown	331
B4	halfpenny	ND	Mears, J.W.	Wellington	332
C1	penny	ND	Merrington, J.M.	Nelson	333
C2					
			Milner & Thompson, Christchurch (Advance New Zealand)		
C3	penny	1881	M & T	<i>Arms/Landscape</i> 34mm	334
C4	penny	1881	M & T	<i>Arms/Māori bust</i> 34mm	334a
D1	penny	1881	M & T	<i>Landscape/bust</i> 34mm	334b
D2	penny	1881	M & T	<i>Landscape/arms</i> 32mm	334c
D3	penny	1881	M & T	<i>Arms/bust</i> 32mm	334d
D4	penny	1881	M & T	<i>arms/"John Brinsmead"</i> 32mm	334e
E1	penny	1881	M & T	<i>Landscape/Brinsmead</i> 32mm	334f
E2	penny	1881	M & T	<i>Bust/Brinsmead</i> 32mm	334g
E3	penny	1881	M & T	<i>Bust/Landscape</i> 32mm Pattern	334h

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

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IV-2 **BEGINNING 19th CENTURY** continuedIV-2.viii **NEW ZEALAND****CURRENCY TOKENS** continued

A1	penny	ND	Morrin & Co.	Auckland	335 , 335a, b, c
A2	halfpenny	ND	Perkins & Co	Dunedin	337a
A3	penny	ND	Perkins & Co	Dunedin	337
A4	penny	ND	Petersen, W.	Christchurch	338
B1	penny	ND	Pratt, William	Christchurch	339, 339a, 339b , c.
B2	halfpenny	ND	Reece, Edward	Christchurch	340, c, 340 d , e.
B3	penny	ND	Reece, Edward	Christchurch	340, 340a, 340b
B4	penny	ND	Smith, S. Hague	Auckland	341, 341a, b, c, d, e, f
C1	penny	ND	Smith, S. Hague	Auckland	L Uncatalogued Andrews 476
C2	penny	1857	Somerville, M.	Auckland	342, 342a , b, c
C3	penny	ND	Union Bakery	Christchurch	343 , 343a
C4	penny	1874	United Service Hotel	Auckland	344 , 344a
D1	halfpenny	1859	Wallace, James	Wellington	345a
D2	penny	1859	Wallace, James	Wellington	345
D3	penny	ND	Waters, Edward	Auckland	346 , 346a
D4	penny	1857	Wilson, A.S.	Dunedin	347

OTHER TOKEN ISSUES

E1	halfpenny	1857, 1858	Professor Holloway	A672 English, used in NZ, Australia
E2	penny	1857 , 1858	Professor Holloway	A660 English, used in NZ, Australia

IV **THE BRITISH EMPIRE / COMMONWEALTH** THE PENNY GOES GLOBAL

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

LORD BEAVERBROOK

IV-2 **BEGINNING 19th CENTURY** continued

IV-2.viii **NEW ZEALAND**

REGAL COINAGE

A1	penny	1879	NZ Pattern penny	<i>Lampard #336</i>
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B1	penny	1940-47	George VI	<i>“King Emperor”</i>
B2	penny	1949-52	George VI	<i>“King George”</i>
B3	penny	1953-56	Elizabeth II	<i>without shoulder strap</i>
B4	penny	1956-65	Elizabeth II	<i>with shoulder strap</i>

In 1967 New Zealand adopted a decimal system of coinage denominated in \$ and cents.

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

LORD BEAVERBROOK

IV-3 **BEGINNING 20th CENTURY**

IV-3.i **AFRICA**
BRITISH WEST AFRICA

A1	penny	1907-10	Edward VII	1907	
A2	penny	1911	George V	1911	
A3	penny	1912-36	George V	1933	without “Nigeria”
A4	penny	1936	Edward VIII	1936	mintmark H
B1	penny	1936	Edward VIII	1936	mintmark KM
B2	penny	1937-47	George VI	1940	
B3	penny	1951-52	George VI	1952	without IND IMP
B4	penny	1956	George VI	1956	Mule, very rare
C1	penny	1956-68	Elizabeth II	1957	

GAMBIA, THE (formerly in British West Africa)

C2	penny	1966	Elizabeth II	
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NIGERIA (formerly in British West Africa)

C3	penny	1959	Elizabeth II	
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GHANA (formerly in British West Africa)

C4	penny	1958	Elizabeth II	
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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

D1	penny	1934-36	George V	1936	
D2	penny	1937-42	George VI	1940	copper nickel
D3	penny	1942-47	George VI	1947	KING EMPEROR bronze
D4	penny	1949-52	George VI	1950	KING GEORGE
E1	penny	1956-58	Elizabeth II	1954	

RHODESIA & NYASALAND

E2	penny	1955-63	Elizabeth II	1962	
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ZAMBIA

E3	penny	1966	Elizabeth II	1966	
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MALAWI

E4	penny	1967-68	Elizabeth II	1967	
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IV **THE BRITISH EMPIRE / COMMONWEALTH** THE PENNY GOES GLOBAL

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

LORD BEAVERBROOK

IV-3 **BEGINNING 20th CENTURY**

IV-3.i **AFRICA** continued

WEST AFRICA Border area of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea

Kissi penny	150mm	<i>Twisted metal strips. Used as currency and wedding money for more than 100 years in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by Kissi and Toma peoples of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia.</i>
Kissi penny	230mm	

See drawered cabinet, open exhibit at top of cabinet

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”

LORD BEAVERBROOK

IV-3 BEGINNING 20th CENTURY**IV-3.ii OCEANIA****NEW GUINEA**

A1	penny	1929	George V	1929	<i>nickel-copper</i>
A2	penny	1936	Edward VIII	1936	<i>bronze</i>
A3	penny	1938, 1944	George VI	1938	<i>bronze, new design</i>

FIJI

B1	penny	1934-36	George V	1934	
B2	penny	1937-45	George VI	1941	<i>copper-nickel</i>
B3	penny	1942-3	George VI	1942	<i>brass</i>
B4	penny	1949-52	George VI	1952	<i>EMPEROR removed, copper-nickel</i>
C1	penny	1954-68	Elizabeth II		

Following page: Penny banknote “GOVERNMENT OF FIJI – ONE PENNY : 1ST JULY 1942” (2 pieces)

IV-3.iii OTHER BRITISH TERRITORIES**GIBRALTAR**

D1	penny	1988-99	Elizabeth II	1990	
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ST HELENA & ASCENSION

D2	penny	1984	Elizabeth II	1984	
D3	penny	1991-97	Elizabeth II	1997	

FALKLAND IS.

D4	penny	1974-99	Elizabeth II	1974	
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TRISTAN DA CUNHA

E1	Tristan da Cunha	penny	Elizabeth II	2008	
E2	Stoltenhoff Is.	penny	Elizabeth II	2008	
E3	Gough's Is.	penny	Elizabeth II	2009	
E4	Nightingale Is.	penny	Elizabeth II	2011	

“ONCE A GLORIOUS EMPIRE ON WHICH THE SUN USED NEVER TO SET”*LORD BEAVERBROOK***THE PENNY ; FINALE ?**

It was not to last. Currency reforms, decline of empires and the accompanying growth of independent states and nationalistic sentiment requiring indigenously named currencies – all have resulted in abandonment of, first, deniers and, subsequently and significantly, pennies.

Britain’s adoption of a decimal-based coinage system in 1971 ended the last remaining £.s.d system.

The one penny coin, issued by more than 30 countries and territories over the last few centuries, is now official currency only in Britain (where its future is not assured) and a few small dependent British territories with few inhabitants (some of whom depend for income largely on revenue from coin and stamp collectors). Or even, in the case of Stoltenhoff Is, none!

v **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION : ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL HISTORY:

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v **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

There was a severe shortage of small denomination coins. Silver had become too expensive and it was thought undignified for the king to issue base metal coins. The Royal prerogative on minting coins had been abolished (by Cromwell) so traders began to issue a huge number of brass and copper tokens (possibly more than 20,000 different), mostly farthing and halfpenny, and mostly in London and the south-east. These tokens were banned and destroyed in 1672 by Charles II who began to issue officially minted ¼ d (farthings) and ½ d (halfpennies). Surviving ¼ d and ½ d tokens are now scarce and 1d (penny) tokens, listed below, are very rare.

1 **17TH CENTURY : 1648 – 1670**

V-1.i **PENNIES**

W=Williamson's Catalogue no.

A1	1d	W1304	London	Gutter Lane. Thomas Fitzhugh; AT YE GOLDEN ANCKOR IN GVTER LANE
A2	1d	W1758	London	Lombard St, AT YE 6 BELLS IN DOVE COURT
A3	1d	W56	Shropshire, Oswestry	Hugh Edwards, OSWALSTREY. Cobbler, picture of shoe. 1669
A4	1d	W57	Wales, Flintshire,	Mold Edward Williams, Grocer MOVLD, 1666

18TH CENTURY :

C1	1d	NOWLES 1778	<i>Not further identified</i>
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V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

By the 1780s there was again a shortage of small change, especially for wages and needs in the great industrial expansion. Companies and traders again issued 1d, ½ d and ¼ d token coins. Sometimes (usually in the USA) called **Conder tokens** after James Conder, a contemporary trader and first producer of a catalogue of these tokens, they were highly pictorial and promoted many causes. Collecting tokens became popular and some were produced primarily for collectors. They were **banned in 1797** when the Government introduced the regal coinage “cartwheel” penny and twopence coins.

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.i **FIRST ISSUES**

A1	1d	DH Lancs 1	COTTON MILL obv Arms rev inscr HALSALL/D edge engrailed <i>In 1783 the first copper tokens were ordered by Colonel Mordaunt of Halsall, Lancashire, for the purpose of paying his cotton mill workers. The manufacturer is uncertain but may have been Matthew Boulton.</i>	VF
A2	½ d	DH NWales 1	COPPER MINE; North Wales, Parys Mines Co. obv Druid’s head rev PMCo cypher 1793 edge CURRENT EVERYWHERE semi-proof-like surfaces <i>Historic pieces</i>	UNC+
A3	1d	DH Angl 29	obv Druid’s head in wreath rev PMCo cypher 1787 <i>The Parys Mine Company in Anglesey, Wales, was next after Mordaunt, eventually issuing a large number of 1d and ½ d tokens in what was to become a flood of copper token issues around Britain. (See V.2.iv Industry: Mining/Metal)</i>	AU

A4

“...the period 1788-96 produced the finest flowering of English tokens...their artistry and workmanship is unsurpassed” (Seaby). As well as numerous high grade tokens aimed at collectors the period saw the introduction of very fine traders’ tokens. These have had no numismatic equal, before or since, for their portrayal of Britain’s contemporary social, commercial, industrial, architectural and political scene. **They are especially important as a chronicle of the industrial revolution in Britain with the wide-reaching social and economic change it brought.**

V-2.ii **TRANSPORT**

CANALS

B1	½ d	DH Lancs 135e	MANCHESTER CANAL obv Arms of Duke of Bridgewater, SUCCESS TO NAVIGATION rev man w. bale MANCHESTER HALFPENNY <i>The Duke of Bridgewater began the age of canal building by constructing the 7-mile Worsley to Manchester canal between 1761 and 1767. This canal pioneered solutions to several engineering challenges, including crossing the River Irwell. The man carrying a cotton bale (reverse) was a common sight on roads in the pre-canal era</i>	VF
B2	½ d	DH Glos 60	THAMES & SEVERN CANAL obv a Severton Trow barge w. sails rev Sapperton tunnel entrance edge PAYABLE AT BRIMSCOMBE PORT <i>Built between 1783 and 1789 to link the Severn and Thames rivers, making possible water transport from London to Birmingham and beyond to Cheshire. 28 ¾ miles long, it has 44 locks and includes the 2 ½-mile Sapperton Tunnel.</i>	EF

V-2.ii continuing		TRANSPORT	CANALS
B3	½ d	DH Glos 63	GLOUCESTER & BERKELEY CANAL <i>obv</i> view of city across canal SUCCESS TO THE TRADE & COMMERCE OF GLOCESTER 1797 <i>rev</i> GLOUCESTER & BERKLEY CANAL / ACT OBTAIN'D 1793... EF <i>Built between 1793 and 1827. 16 miles long. One of the busiest in Britain today.</i>
B4	1 shilling	DH Hants 1	BASINGSTOKE CANAL <i>obv</i> Basingstoke canal barge w. man steering 1789 <i>rev</i> wheelbarrow, spade, pickaxe, ION PINKERTON, VALUE ONE SHILLING UNC <i>This token was struck primarily to pay the navvies who dug the 37-mile canal. J Pinkerton was the Company secretary.</i>
C1	½ d	DH Herts 4	STORT NAVIGATION <i>obv</i> STORT NAVIGATION SOURCE OF TRADE 1795 & view of river <i>rev</i> Arms of Sir George Jackson edge PAYABLE AT BISHOPS STORTFORD VF <i>Improvements to 22km of the River Stort to facilitate navigation from River Lee to London. The work was privately funded and costs recouped by tolls. Sir George Jackson was MP for Weymouth and judge advocate of the fleet. His name was given by Captain Cook to Port Jackson in New Zealand and in New South Wales. The outstanding landscape on the token is noteworthy.</i>
C2	½ d	DH Shrop 10	KETLEY CANAL – INCLINED PLANE <i>obv</i> view of iron bridge w trow (boat) beneath ERECTED ANNO 1779 – IRON BRIDGE AT COALBROOK DALE <i>rev</i> view of inclined plane w man lowering a laden barge by the machinery INCLINED PLANE AT KETLEY 1789 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT COALBROOK-DALE AND KETLEY EF <i>The Ketley Incline engine lifted boats 70ft from canal to river. (see also V-2.iv)</i>
C3			
C4			
V-2.iii		TRANSPORT	ROAD
E1	½ d	DH Som 45	WALCOTT TURNPIKE. <i>rev</i> turnpike gate and castellated building WALCOTT TURNPIKE TOKEN 1796 <i>obv</i> bust Bladud SUCCESS TO THE BATH WATERS EF <i>Walcott is north-east of Bath. The turnpike admitted entry to a road once a toll had been paid. Turnpike roads, financed by tolls, were the first organised and technically proficient construction of roads in Britain since Roman times.</i>
E2	½ d	DH Mdsx 363	MAIL COACH <i>obv</i> 4-horse mail coach w Royal cypher GR on door MAIL COACH HALFPENNY / PAYABLE IN LONDON / TO TRADE EXPEDITION & TO PROPERTY PROTECTION <i>rev</i> TO J PALMER Esq THIS IS INSCRIBED AS A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE FOR BENEFITS REC'D FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAIL COACHES. JH cypher below EF <i>Palmer managed theatres in Bath and Bristol. He introduced armed mail coaches between Bath and London to convey actors, actresses and mail more quickly and safely (17 hours against the unarmed 'postboys' 3 days)</i>
E3	½ d	DH Mdsx 342	MAIL & POST COACHES <i>obv</i> C IBBERSON, HOLBORN LONDON, St George and dragon, boar above <i>rev</i> MAIL & POST COACHES TO ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT THE GEORGE AND BLUE BOAR LONDON EF <i>Ibberson was the proprietor of the <u>George and the Blue Boar</u> inn in High Holborn, London. This inn was the starting place for coaches for the north.</i>
E4			<i>Transport in the textile industry - see Section V-2.v, DH Angus 40, ¼ d</i>
It can only be imagined how token issuers would have revelled at the era of rail transport, which had not yet begun.			

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.iv **INDUSTRY**

MINING/ METAL

The introduction of smelting using coke instead of charcoal led to great improvement in the production of iron which in turn revolutionised construction, industry and technical progress.

See also section V-2.i **FIRST ISSUES**. After **Charles Roe** (below) discovered copper at Parys Mountain the Rev. Edward Hughes and his wife started open-cast mining on the other side of the mountain and formed the **Parys Mine Co.** PMC issued large quantities of tokens in numerous varieties because, it is said, the mines' remoteness made it difficult to obtain large quantities of small denomination coins with which to pay miners.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|----------------|--|-------------------|
| A1 | 1 d | DH Ches 3 | COPPER <i>obv</i> CHARLES ROE ESTABLISHED THE COPPER WORKS 1758 bust <i>rev</i> THE MACCLESFIELD PENNY, seated female 1790 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT MACCLESFIELD, LIVERPOOL OR CONGLETON
<i>Female 'genius' on reverse holds worm drill and cog wheel. Roe's portrait (like Wilkinson's above) bears resemblance to royalty. He ran Anglesey Mines and built Macclesfield's Christ Church.</i> | |
| A2 | ½ d | DH Ches 21 | same design as 1d above. <i>rev</i> MACCLESFIELD HALFPENNY 1790 | VF |
| A3 | ½ d | DH War 340-423 | IRON, FORGE <i>obv</i> JOHN WILKINSON IRON MASTER bust <i>rev</i> man at forge 1793
<i>Wilkinson regarded himself as the king of iron – note similarity of his bust with that of king (George III). He was obsessed with iron production and technology. He invented many iron products and his high standard of boring cylinders made possible James Watt's rotary steam engine.</i> | VF |
| A4 | ½ d | DH War 336 | FIRST IRON SHIP <i>obv</i> JOHN WILKINSON IRON MASTER <i>rev</i> brigantine 1788
<i>The brigantine "TRIAL" was the first iron boat. Many expected it to sink.</i> | |
| B1 | ½ d | DH War 428 | IRON <i>obv</i> JOHN WILKINSON IRON MASTER <i>rev</i> Vulcan seated at anvil 1790 | VF |
| B2 | ½ d | DH War 432 | IRON <i>obv</i> JOHN WILKINSON IRON MASTER <i>rev</i> different Vulcan/anvil 1791 | VF+ |
| B3 | ½ d | DH Carm 7 | IRON <i>obv</i> CARMARTHEN IRON WORKS HALFPENNY iron works interior <i>rev</i> KIDWELLY WHITLAND BLACKPOOL AND CWMDWYFRON FORGES / I MORG(AN), men at forge
<i>Splendid interior industrial scenes showing (obv) furnace and (rev) large steam-operated tilt hammer poised over anvil</i> | CHOICE UNC |

B4

V-2.iv continuing		INDUSTRY	MINING/ METAL
C1	½ d	DH Shrop 10	FIRST IRON BRIDGE <i>obv</i> IRON BRIDGE AT COALBROOK DALE 1792 / ERECTED ANNO 1779 SPAN 100 FEET. View of bridge over Ketley canal (see also V-2.ii C2) EF
C2			200th ANNIVERSARY OF IRON BRIDGE , commemorative medallion
C3	½ d	DH War 90	COPPER <i>obv</i> BIRMINGHAM MINING AND COPPER COMPANY 1792 female figure of commerce std holding fasces <i>rev</i> stork on cornucopia good VF <i>BMCC had mines at Redruth (Cornwall), smelting at Swansea (Wales) and sold product at Birmingham (England). All three names are on the edge of the token</i>
C4	½ d	DH War 50	COPPER MINING <i>obv</i> Naked boy w spanner in hand and stdg next to an augur, BIRMINGHAM HALFPENNY 1793 <i>rev</i> Arms of Hardy family w 5 hedgehogs, INDUSTRY HAS IT'S SURE REWARD <i>edge</i> CURRENT EVERYWHERE. Good VF <i>Birmingham was the main centre of the copper industry in Britain. The naked boy probably worked in a copper mine. The Hardy family is not identifiable but there were several tradesmen in Birmingham with the name. The vague inscriptions suggest this was a specious token produced for general sale and the several variant versions were probably made for collectors.</i>
D1	½ d	DH Dub 269-304	COPPER, Ireland , Hibernian Mine Company of Dublin. <i>5 types of halfpenny named Camacs after Chairman Turner Camac. Together with tokens from Cronebane's Irish Mine Company (below) Camacs made up the bulk of Irish coinage around late 1700s to early 1800s</i>
D2	½ d	DH Wick 3-56	<i>obv</i> CRONEBANE HALFPENNY bust of bishop <i>rev</i> ASSOCIATED IRISH MINERS ARMS 1789 a EF
D3	½ d	DH Fife 2	SULPHURIC ACID <i>obv</i> BVCo, bottle <i>rev</i> BURNT-ISLAND VITRIOL COMPANY 1797 VF <i>Vitriol (sulphuric acid) was used in the mineral industry for metals extraction</i>

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.v	INDUSTRY	TEXTILES
	Wool was the basis of much of England's wealth for many centuries.	

A1	½ d	DH Devn 2	WOOLLEN MILL obv bust Bishop Blaize SUCCESS TO THE WOLLEN MANUFACTORY rev EXETER HALFPENNY, arms, 1792 CHOICE UNC <i>Bishop Blaize is the patron saint of the woollen industry</i>
A2	½ d	DH Devn 2	as above, edge PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF SAMUEL KINGDON VF
A3	½ d	DH York 41	CLOTH MARKET obv bust Bishop Blaize, SUCCESS TO THE YORKSHIRE WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY rev LEEDS HALFPENNY 1793, view of Leeds Cloth Hall edge PAYABLE AT H BROWNHILLS SILVERSMITH UNC <i>Leeds Cloth Hall comprised large buildings where clothiers could sell their wares under cover and with especially large windows so colours and fineness of fabrics could be easily seen</i>
A4	½ d	DH Kent 15	SHEEP BREEDING obv ROMNEY MARSH HALFPENNY, lamb above cypher, 1794 rev Justice stg FOR THE HONOR AND USE OF TRADE edge PAYABLE AT W PARK DIMCHURCH EF <i>The Romney breed originated in England where it is known as the Kent. The breed was recognised before 1800</i>
B1	½ d	DH Shrop 22	WOOLLEN MILL obv Shrewsbury town arms SHREWSBERRY HALFPENNY 1793 rev Wool pack SALOP WOLLEN MANUFACTORY edge PAYABLE AT SHREWSBURY VF
B2	½ d	DH Som 109	WOOLLEN MILL obv Fleece, SUCCESS TO THE STAPLE OF ENGLAND rev DUNKIRK FACTORY SOMt,1795, view of 5 story mill building UNC <i>Moggeridge & Joyce owned the mill at Freshford, Somerset</i>
B3	½ d	DH Essex 10f	BAY (BAIZE) obv Colchester Castle 1794 rev SUCCESS TO THE BAY TRADE , loom edge PAYABLE AT CHARLES HEATHS BAYMAKER COLCHESTER good VF <i>Heath was among the last of a fraternity of once-powerful bay (baize) traders founded in the 13th century and controlled by a Dutch refugee community since 1571</i>
B4	½ d	DH Lancs 140	WEAVING obv fleece hanging ROCHDALE 1791 rev man at loom edge PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF JOHN KERSHAW about VF <i>The man is working a <u>reed</u>, an instrument for separating the threads of the warp</i>

V-2.v continuing		INDUSTRY	TEXTILES
Flax and Linen , for rope and sail-making as well as for textiles, were another important segment of the industry.			
C1	½ d	DH Perth 5	LINEN obv Hank of Yarn and bale of flax PERTH HALFPENNY 1797 rev Arms of Perth edge PAYABLE AT THE HOUSE OF PATRICK MAXWELL VF <i>The linen trade was the main industry in Perth. Issued by Patrick Maxwell, a grocer and spirit dealer on High Street</i>
C2	¼ d	DH Perth 11	BLEACHING obv dock scenes with 3 small ships rev woman bleaching cloth with large tub beside her, IN OUR VICINITY ARE THE FINEST STREAMS & FIELDS FOR BLEACHING IN BRITAIN EF
C3	½ d	DH Devn 6	CANVAS obv woman at spinning wheel SAIL CANVAS MANUFACTORY 1796 rev man at loom, PLYMOUTH HALFPENNY edge P'ABLE AT SHEPHEARD DOVE HAMMETT VF <i>This is the only token to show both spinning and weaving of hemp and flax.</i>
C4	½ d	DH Angus 19	FLAX HACKLING obv view of castle, DUNDEE HALFPENNY 1797, DUNDEE CASTLE FOUND'D 1660 CONVERTED INTO BARRACKS 1794 rev man hackling flax, 3336 TONS FLAX HEMP IMPORTED HERE IN 1796 VALUE L.160,128. BU/EF <i>Flax hackling was drawing watered flax over hatchel teeth to expose fibres. The bales behind the hackler bear the initials DR (Dundee Ropery) and TR (Tay Ropery). Note the hackler's fine dress.</i>
D1	¼ d	DH Angus 40	TRANSPORTING RAW MATERIALS obv horse drawing cart w 2 bales marked DR and TR (see above) rev building with spire, DUNDEE FARTHING / TRADES HALL 1797 EF <i>Issued by J Wright, Antiquarian, collector, and designer of many Scottish tokens. Horse is en route to/from hacklers (see above)</i>
D2	½ d	DH Angus 27	SPINNING obv fine view Montrose bridge rev woman spinning, SURE ARE THE REWARDS OF INDUSTRY 1796 edge I. BISSETT & SON MONTROSE good VF
D3	½ d	DH Mdsx 389	LACE MAKING obv girl making lace under tree, LACE MANUFACTORY 1795 rev inscribed scroll MUSLINS/ IRISH CLOTH/ HOSE &c, and MOORE NO 116 GREAT PORTLAND STREET edge engrailed good VF
D4	½ d	DH Bedfd 3c	LACE MAKING obv girl making lace under tree LACE MANUFACTORY rev PAYABLE AT LEIGHTON BERKHAMSTED OR LONDON 1794, lamb edge CHAMBERS LANGSTON HALL VF
E1	½ d	DH Nfk 38-45	LOOM, WEAVING obv city arms 1792 rev man at loom edge.... EF <i>Of the many tokens showing looms this is the only one with a <u>pirn winder</u>, a separate wheel on one of the support posts for winding yarn in preparation for inserting into a shuttle. Issued by John Harvey, Norwich</i>
E2			

See also DH Nfk 13, Norwich Castle and rev Golden Fleece (Section V-2.xvii PLACES; ARCHITECTURE & LANDMARKS)

Textile industry trade tokens do not depict developments in the cotton industry in the 18th century. For example, Hargreaves' spinning jenny and Arkwright's and Cartwright's looms do not feature. This is remarkable as cotton became Britain's largest export earner for 120 years and the industry employed ½ million people. In Cheshire alone there were 2000 mills. Britain's mills produced enough cotton cloth for a set of clothing for every person in the world, every year.

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.vi	INDUSTRY	MANUFACTURING, SMALL GOODS
<i>The heavy industry at the core of the industrial revolution promoted widespread manufacturing of goods for which there was rising demand in the changing economy</i>		

A1 ½ d DH Mdsx 472 **LEATHER** obv Arms of Curriers Company (**leather industry**) rev plough & PAYABLE IN RUPERT ST. ST JAMES **F**
The Arms incorporate 4 pairs of curriers shaves (knives)

A2 ½ d DH Mdsx 480 **IRONWARE** obv picture of **register stove** & ...SKIDMORES FURNISHING REPOSITORY/ No 123 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON rev 2 men at anvil, furnace, MANUFACTORY & IRON FOUNDRY CLERKENWELL 1795 **EF**
*J. Skidmore was **stovegrate** maker to HM Board of Ordnance (and father of Peter Skidmore, famous for numerous tokens of London churches).*

A3 1d DH Staff 3-4 **FOOTWEAR** obv cypher of Horton & Co, boot and shoe manufacturer, Stafford, 1801. *Edge* PAYABLE BY HORTON & COMPANY **F**

A4 1d DH Staff 5 as above. 1803 **EF**
*This token was issued in defiance of the 1797 Act of Parliament banning striking and issuing of commercial tokens similar to regal coinage. It was thus **the last of the 18th century provincial tokens issued and the last token with an edge inscription.***

B1

B2

B3

B4

V-2.vii	INDUSTRY	GLASS
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C1 ½ d DH Angus 17 **GLASS WORKS** obv Townhouse 1797 rev GLASS WORKS WEST CONE / FOUNDED 1788 & view of glass works *edge* PAYABLE BY JOHN PILMER, CHURCH LANE **VF**

C2 ½ d DH Som 93 **GLASS WORKS** obv Bristol City arms (sailing ship, tower), PROSPERITY TO THE CITY OF BRISTOL rev view of glass works SUCCESS TO THE GLASS MANUFACTORY *edge* I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND etc **VF**

V-2.viii AGRICULTURE

Tokens connected with agriculture are relatively few and scarce:

D1	3d	DH Nfk 1	MARLE: <i>obv</i> Wheelbarrow, pick, shovel, TO PAY WORKMEN AND PROMOTE AGRICULTURE / MARLE PIT TOKEN <i>rev</i> 3 PENCE PAYABLE AT WROXHAM 1797 / D COLLYER, PROPRIETOR Scarce and UNC PROOF-LIKE <i>Marle pit token issued by Rev Daniel Collyer, the only clergyman to issue a token. Marl was a clay/lime mixture laid beneath topsoil to prevent rapid moisture loss in porous soils. Laying marl was laborious and costly. These tokens were to pay labourers. A significant numismatic item because of the subject, scarcity and quality of this token.</i>
D2	½ d	DH Nfk 19	FARM MACHINERY <i>obv</i> key in archway 1794 PAYABLE AT BULLEN & MARTINS, MARKET PLACE NORWICH 1794 <i>rev</i> picture of plough and shuttle, SUCCESS TO THE PLOUGH & SHUTTLE <i>See comment below</i> UNC PROOF-LIKE
D3	½ d	DH Nfk 17	<i>obv</i> Norwich City Arms, MAY NORWICH FLOURISH <i>rev</i> as above Choice UNC <i>Bullen & Martins were agricultural machinery sellers. The plough pictured is the double-wheeled three-coulter plough designed by Jethro Tull</i>
D4	½ d	DH Kent 32	HOPS <i>obv</i> hop picker at work with picking bin in hop crop, MAY HOPS FOR EVER FLOURISH <i>rev</i> Foster family Arms SUSSEX HALFPENNY 1794 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE BY T FOSTER LAMBERHURST VF+ <i>Thomas Foster was a hop grower at Lamberhurst which is partly in Kent and partly in Sussex. Hence this SUSSEX HALFPENNY is catalogued under Kent. Hops were introduced to England from the Netherlands in 1542 and by 1800 they formed the main source of wealth of the region. The picking bin is described as a wooden frame with a holding cloth stretched on tenter-hooks.</i>
E1	½ d	DH Kent 4	WHEAT <i>obv</i> Wheat sheaf, PEACE AND PLENTY <i>rev</i> Maidstone Arms, BENENDEN HALFPENNY 1794 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE BY THOMES REEVES BENENDEN <i>scarce</i> EF <i>The wheat sheaf is symbolic of the significant expansion of wheat growing, especially in the years 1760-1820, as a consequence of The Enclosures Act by which landowners could enclose for their own use land previously under community usage. Reeves was a tailor and draper in Benenden. Most of these tokens were withdrawn from circulation and destroyed – possibly because Reeves did not have permission to use Maidstone Corporation Arms.</i>
E2	½ d	DH Glos 65	PLANT NURSERY <i>obv</i> shield in front of tree INDUSTRY LEADS TO HONOR <i>rev</i> legend in spiral SEVERAL THOUSANDS YOUNG HEALTHY AND FINE CRAB APPLE AND PEAR STOCKS RAISED FROM THE KERNEL TO BE SOLD BY J MORSE NEWENT GLOUCESTERSHIRE 1796 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT NEWENT EF

See also

GARDENS	V-2.xvii	Places: Architecture & Landmarks	DH Lothian 7	Edinburgh University reverse Nurseryman gardening
FISHING:	V-2.xv	Entertainment & Pastimes:	DH Sfk 37,	Lowestoft's "SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES"
FISHING	V-2.xxii	Ships, Naval: Commercial & Fishing;	DH Mdsx 306,	"WHALE FISHERY"

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.ix	LIVING	HOUSEHOLD GOODS & SUPPLIES
A1	½ d	DH Som 99-101
A2	½ d	DH Som 103
A3	½ d	DH Mdsx 474
A4	½ d	DH Sfk 28
B1	½ d	DH Mdsx 283
B2	½ d	DH Dub 351-3
B3	½ d	DH Mdsx 477
B4	½ d	

AUCTIONEERS: Niblock & Hunters. *Obv* Justice w auctioneers hammer in left hand, 1796 *rev* hooped packing cases marked NHB No 1, GENERAL COMMISSION, PUBLIC SALE ROOM/ BRIDGE STREET, BRISTOL **aEF**

also Niblock & Hunters. *Obv* two men talking I WANT TO BUY SOME CHEAP BARGAINS. THEN GO TO NIBLOCK'S IN BRIDGE ST. *rev* Bristol bridge
Bristol Bridge was built in 1768 and was the scene of a riot in 1792 over tolls on the bridge. The Riot Act was read and the Hereford Militia called out to quell the riot

IRONWARE, SMITHS: Schooling & Son, scalemakers, London. *Obv* Justice w scales in right hand stg w bell weights on her right and flat weights on her left. *Rev* 18th century iron stove (“Bath stove”) and kettle. 1795 **Scarce, UNC**

IRONWARE *obv* Arms and crest of Bury St Edmunds PAYABLE AT MICHAEL APSEYS *rev* Old-fashioned firegrate w tea kettle above SUCCESS TO TRADE **gVF**
Apsey was ironmonger, tinman, brazier in the Butter Market, Bury St Edmunds

IRONWARE: *obv* bust of Washington in 18th century military uniform, G.WASHINGTON, THE FIRM FRIEND TO PEACE & HUMANITY *rev* iron fire stove PAYABLE BY CLARK & HARRIS, 13 WORMWOOD ST, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON 1795
Washington was President of USA at this time. The register stove shown was an American invention. It was an improvement on the old “Rumford” by being enclosed, with a door at the top to regulate the draught and generate out more heat. Popular with US collectors (and price pushed up accordingly)

IRONWARE: W Parker, Dublin *obv* Hope w anchor and cornucopia, MAY IRELAND EVER FLOURISH *rev* Register stove DUBLIN HALFPENNY 1794 **VF**
William Parker was an ironmonger at 4 Kennedy's Lane, Dublin

CANDLE MAKER: *obv* FRANCIS SHACKLETON LONDON *rev* candle mould, FINE MOULD AND STORE CANDLES 1794 **aEF**
Shackleton was “tallow maker” (candlemaker) to the Duke of York (hence Royal Arms). His business was at 12 Little Suffolk St, Haymarket. Candle mould shown comprised tin tubes hanging from wood frame. (Brass later brass replaced tin.)

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.x **LIVING CLOTHING & APPAREL**

James Conder is famous for authoring the first and long-standing authoritative work on Britain's Provincial token coinage.

A1	1d	DH Sfk 10	DRAPER: James Conder, Ipswich. <i>Obv</i> bust CARDINAL WOLSEY BORN AT IPSWICH <i>rev</i> Wolsey Gate / J.A.CONDER IPSWICH 1795 EF
A2	½ d	DH Sfk 35	James Conder, <i>obv</i> IPSWICH (Market) CROSS 1794 <i>rev</i> PAYABLE AT CONDER'S DRAPERY WAREHOUSE IPSWICH VF, nr EF
A3	½ d	DH Susx 35	DRAPERS & SALESMEN: <i>obv</i> bust QUEEN ELIZABETH <i>rev</i> Bishop Story's High Cross w clock, towers, flags, CHICHESTER HALFPENNY 1794 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT DALLYS CHICHESTER nr EF <i>Dally and Son were drapers and salesmen in Chichester. The Queen Elizabeth image was designed for a London firm of Jewellers, but tokens were not circulated. Dally & Son may have acquired it because of its fine portrayal of the Queen's clothes. The Market Cross was built by Bishop Storey, on land he acquired in 1501, to provide a marketplace for the poor to sell their wares free of charges, tolls and dues.</i>
A4	½ d	DH Mdsx 473	HATMAKERS: <i>obv</i> 5 men working at different tasks in hat workshop. SALTERS, 47 CHARING CROSS, LONDON <i>rev</i> shop front, CHEAPEST HAT WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD UNC
B1	½ d	DH Nfk 20	HABERDASHER: <i>obv</i> Straight stocking, glove, knife & fork R CAMPIN HABERDASHER, GOAT LANE, NORWICH <i>rev</i> Britannia image, 1793. good VF
B2	½ d	DH Nfk 21e	as above, Campin. <i>obv</i> Folded stocking etc <i>rev</i> as above 1794 near EF <i>Stockings were a stock part of men's dress and a common consumable sales item. Knives and forks, however, were just becoming fashionable at this time having been introduced to England by refugees from the revolution in France, and Campin appears to have added them to his sales lines.</i>
B3	½ d	DH Notts 6-8	STOCKING MANUFACTURERS: <i>obv</i> DONALD & CO STOCKING MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL <i>rev</i> No 29 BULL STREET BIRMINGHAM 1799. Picture of beehive (= company symbol or signifying industriousness?) good VF <i>Donald & Co had factories in Birmingham and Nottingham, the latter being second only to Leicester for stockings manufacturing</i>
B4	½ d	DH Mdsx 345	SADDLERY etc: <i>obv</i> A postilion holding horse with saddle & harness, KELLY'S LIGHT HARNESS & c. / SOLD CHEAP AT THEIR MANUFACTORY, LONDON saddle between 2 bridle bits, a spur between 2 riding whips, umbrella below, KELLY'S PATENT SADDLERY SOLD CHEAP UNC <i>J & S Kelly, 139 The Strand, saddlers and patent whipmakers to Prince of Wales and Duke of York, manufacturers of spurs, walking canes etc. The umbrella is interesting: umbrellas had just been introduced into England (mid-18th century) from Persia. Hackney coach and sedan chair men regarded them as a threat to their livelihood since people were expected to take a coach or sedan chair (covered) when it rained. In lower class areas umbrella carriers were abused in the streets. Umbrellas were made of cane with heavy wax cloth.</i>

rev a

V-2.x continuing		LIVING	CLOTHING & APPAREL
C1	½ d	DH Mdsx 246	BOOTS & SHOES: <i>obv</i> arms of the Cordwainers' or Shoemakers' Company, WILLIAM ALLEN, LONDON 1795, <i>rev</i> arms of William Allen's family VF <i>William Allen had a business at 36 Chandos St, London. The word "Cordwainer" derives from Spanish cordwainers, manufacturers of Corduan leather in Cordova. Cobblers were shoe dealers as well as shoemakers.</i>
C2	½ d	DH Mdsx 308d	BOOTS & SHOES: <i>obv</i> Royal Arms, Crest, and Supporters of England, GUESTS PATENT BOOTS & SHOES, <i>rev</i> Jackboot between lady's shoe (l) and man's buckled shoe (r), 9 SURREY ST, BLACKFRIARS ROAD / 1795. VF <i>Guest presumably catered for Royalty to be able to use the Royal Arms which date from the time of Richard I. The men's shoes pictured date from the previous century.</i>
C3	½ d	DH Mdsx 275	LADIES' SHOES: <i>obv</i> Ladies' high-heeled shoe, CARTER 32 JERMYN ST LONDON 1795 <i>rev</i> LADIES' SHOE MANUFACTORY UNC <i>Carter was a leather cutter and shoemaker.</i>
C4	½ d	DH Nfk 22	LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WEAR: <i>obv</i> muff & tippet, PAYABLE AT J CLARKES MARKET PLACE NORWICH <i>rev</i> umbrella, stocking, glove & hat, NO 2 GENTLEMEN'S WALK 1794 VF
V-2.xi		LIVING	LUXURY ITEMS
D1	½ d	DH Nfk 28	GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS: <i>obv</i> SUCCESS TO THE CITY OF NORWICH & city arms <i>rev</i> old-fashioned shop front NORWICH HALFPENNY 1792 good VF <i>Issued by Dunham & Yallop, goldsmiths and jewellers</i>
D2	½ d	DH Lancs 9-48	GOLD & SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, BANKERS: <i>obv</i> bust Duke of Gaunt ('Gaunt' from 'Ghent') w robes and coronet, JOHN OF GAUNT DUKE OF LANCASTER <i>rev</i> arms of Borough of Lancaster, LANCASTER HALFPENNY 1792 VF <i>Issued by Worswick and Sons, Lancaster. As well as businesses shown they had commercial interests in the West Indies</i>
D3	½ d	DH Hants 51	WATCHMAKER: <i>obv</i> Mounted Dragoon with drawn sword, PETERSFIELD <i>rev</i> Britannia seated 1795 near EF <i>Issued by Eames, Holland & Andrews. Eames was still watchmaker in Petersfield in 1860. Petersfield was on high road from London to Plymouth and in coaching days benefited from custom from travellers.</i>
D4	½ d	DH Essex 35	WATCHMAKER (&MILLINER): <i>obv</i> arms of the Clockmakers' Company <i>rev</i> arms & crest of Maldon <i>The Clockmakers' Co. Was granted arms in 1671 and in 1766 was incorporated with the style and title "The Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Art and Mystery of Clockmaking of the City of London". Issued by W Draper of Maldon.</i>
E1	½ d	DH Mdsx 302	MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER: <i>obv</i> Crown encircled by musical notation, GOD SAVE THE KING, 1795, <i>rev</i> Prince of Wales badge of plume of ostrich feathers, Wm FORSTER, VIOLIN, TENOR & VIOLINCELLO MAKER / No 348 STRAND, LONDON good VF+ <i>The musical notation is for the National Anthem, introduced mid-18th century</i>
E2			

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xii **FOOD, BEVERAGE & TOBACCO**

To their traditional products British merchants were now adding new and exotic food and drinks from distant places that were being “discovered” by Britain and added to its Empire.

A1	½ d	DH Nfk 54	GOODS FROM ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA: rev Britannia seated, writing with quill pen (inward ledger of goods?). Three figures representing Asia, Africa and America present goods to her. 1796 obv History seated, quill in r hand, l hand holding scroll w BOULTER’S EXHIBITION OF NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES/YARMOUTH. Foot on abacus (i.e. accounting), vase spilling coins PROOF <i>Dr Boulter’s Yarmouth museum displayed antiquities, art, books, coins, medals, natural & artificial curiosities, South Seas items collected by Captain Cook etc .</i>
A2	½ d	DH Lancs 127	TEA DEALER, GROCER: obv EAST INDIA HOUSE and picture of same. rev Grocers’ Arms HALFPENNY 1792 EF <i>Issued by John Fielding, grocer & tea dealer, 27 Withygrove, Manchester. An old Merchants Company given a charter by Queen Elizabeth I in 1600 became, in 1708, the United East India Company. Old East India House is shown prior to its alteration in 1799. Until the reign of Edward III the Grocers Company was called the Pepperers, and its arms show 6 cloves.</i>
A3	½ d	DH Lancs 132	Fielding, as above. obv as above + Grocers Co motto, 1793 rev United East India Company’s bale mark, PAYABLE AT INO FIELDINGS GROCER & TEA DEALER. VF <i>The “4” on the balemark is believed to refer to the tret, a 4 pound additional allowance for every hundred pounds purchased granted to customers who transported their own goods.</i>
A4			
B1	1d	DH Som 8	TEA DEALER, GROCER: obv building and INDIA HOUSE, 1794. rev laden camel, desert sun, TEAS, COFFEE, SPICES, & SUGARS <i>Mary Lambe and Son, Stall St., Bath . The 1d was struck from the ½ d die on a double-thickness flan. The later convention of 1d being larger in diameter than ½d was not yet well-established, so using a thicker flan, and thus more copper, was seen as a legitimate means to differentiating between the two denominations. Having just one die also was more economical.</i>
B2	½ d	DH Som 50	TEA DEALER, GROCER: obv building and INDIA HOUSE, 1794. rev laden camel, desert sun, TEAS, COFFEE, SPICES, & SUGARS VF+ <i>Mary Lambe and Son, Stall St., Bath</i>
B3	¼ d	DH Som 111	TEA DEALER, GROCER: obv building and INDIA HOUSE, 1794. rev tea chest inscr “M Lambe & Son Grocers Bath” and w Chinese characters, TEAS, COFFEE, SPICES, SUGARS VF <i>Mary Lambe and Son, Stall St., Bath. This may be the only British Provincial token with Chinese characters</i>
B4	¼ d	DH Som 112	TEA DEALER, GROCER: obv cypher “LL” 1795. rev tea chest inscr “M Lambe & Son Grocers Bath” and w Chinese characters, TEAS, COFFEE, SPICES, SUGARS <i>Mary Lambe and Son, Stall St., Bath. See comments about Mary Lambe and son under Section V-2.xxii DH Som 24</i>

V-2.xii continuing FOOD, BEVERAGE & TOBACCO			
C1	½ d	DH Som 89	TEA DEALER, GROCER: <i>obv Church spire ONE HALFPENNY HAWKINS BIRD / WINE ST. No 2, BRISTOL. rev old East India House , PAYABLE AT THE INDIA TEA WAREHOUSE 1793</i> VF+ <i>Church spire is of Christ Church, Wine St.</i>
C2	½ d	DH Mdsx 904	TEA, COCOA : <i>obv grasshopper FINE TEAS OF THE ROUGH FLAVOUR rev Wm. STINTON. ST JAMES'S ST, LONDON / PATENT COCAO (sic) WAREHOUSE 1795, edge ITALIAN FRENCH 7 PORTUGAL WAREHOUSE</i> EF <i>The grasshopper was one of the signs used by grocers. Patent cocoa (now spelt cocoa) was newly introduced to England and uncommon at the time. This is the only token with the proprietor's commodities inscribed on the edge.</i>
C3	½ d	DH Hants 11	TEA DEALER, GROCER: <i>obv Britannia seated 1793 rev Dove above Cornucopia PLENTY PEACE edge CURRENT EVERYWHERE From Spence collection</i> PROOF <i>John Stride tea dealer & grocer, Emsworth, near Portsmouth</i>
C4	½ d	DH Surrey 7	TEA DEALER, GROCER: <i>cypher DG, PAYABLE AT GARRAWAYS. CROYDON. HALFPENNEY (sic) rev teapot THE BEST TEAS IN CROYDON 1797</i> <i>It has been speculated that the spelling mistakes signify an apprentice's work. (They were later corrected. The corrected version token is very scarce)</i>
D1	½ d	DH Lancs 61	GROCER: <i>obv sailing ship LIVERPOOL HALFPENNY rev Arms of Liverpool 1791 edge PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THOMAS CLARKE XX</i> VF <i>Clarke had a shop at 12 Cable St and Warehouse at 4 Marshall St, off Lord St.</i>
D2	½ d	DH Mdsx 297	BAKER: <i>obv Wheatsheaf BAKERS HALFPENNY 1795 rev TO LESSEN THE SLAVERY OF SUNDAY BAKING AND PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC WANTS: AN ACT WAS PASSED A.D. 1794 edge PAYABLE AT I DENNIS LONDON</i> near EF <i>The Act referred to was to relieve overworked bakers. It forbade all commercial baking and sale of products in the City of London on Sundays except between 9am and 2pm.</i>
D3	½ d	DH Dub 308a	GROCER, CONFECTIONER: <i>obv Justice holding scales rev a bottle labelled BRANDY and a sugar loaf on a shelf, TALBOT FYAN GROCER POOLBEG STREET DUBLIN, 1794</i> VF
D4			
E1	½ d	DH Kent 42a	BEER: <i>obv Horse and dray laden with barrels outside brewery, TO CHEER OUR HEARTS rev Arms of Brewers' Company, TENTERDEN HALFPENNY 1796 edge PAYABLE AT I & T CLOAKES BREWHOUSE</i> VF+ <i>The Brewers' Company was incorporated in 1428, confirmed by Elizabeth in 1560</i>
E2	½ D	DH Herfd 5	CIDER: <i>obv Cider apple tree in full fruit w 2 apples on ground, SUCCESS TO THE CIDER TRADE / HEREFORD HALFPENNY / C: HONNIATTS BIRM.M WAREHOUSE rev Justice standing, FOR CHANGE NOT FRAUD 1794</i> VF
E3	½ d	DH Perth 10	WINE & SPIRITS: <i>obv A spirit still w retort and worm- tub, a measure and cask. PAYABLE AT DAVID PATERS WINE & SPIRIT SHOP rev Arms of City of Perth PERTH HALFPENNY 1797</i> VF
E4	½ d	DH Monm 3	WINE & SPIRITS: <i>obv A tun of wine on its side JAMES POWELL IMPORTER 1795 obv J POWELL, WINE & BRANDY MERCHANT, MONMOUTH edge PAYABLE AT MONMOUTH AND ABERGAVENNY</i> Rare AU <i>J Powell had a freehold wine and brandy business in Monmouth. A relation, Roger Powell, was landlord of the "Green Dragon Inn" in Abergavenny. Edmund Powell was a freeholder and maltster in Abergavenny. All 3 men may have redeemed these tokens</i>

v **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xii continuing **FOOD, BEVERAGE & TOBACCO**

A1	½ d	DH Lothian 13a	TOBACCONIST & SNUFF DEALER: <i>obv</i> bust of Turk in profile, jewelled turban, furred gown, PAYABLE AT CAMPBELL'S SNUFF SHOP <i>rev</i> snuff jar with number "79" & ST ANDREWS STREET EDINBURGH 1795 EF+
A2	½ d	DH Lothian 15	Campbell's, as above but <i>obv</i> Turk is smoking a pipe and <i>rev</i> number on snuff jar is "37", year 1796, clay pipes crossed above jar, thistles each side of jar. VF+ <i>A Turks head was one of the trade signs of a tobacconist. Campbell had a tobacconist's shop at 79 St Andrews St in 1795 (i.e. the number on snuff jar) but moved to number 37 in 1796.</i>
A3	¼ d	DH Lanark 39	TOBACCONIST & SNUFF DEALER: <i>obv</i> Jar labelled SCOTS atop tobacco roll and between two other jars, one labelled BLACK RAP, the other BROWN RAP. All 3 jars on a tobacco roll. FARTHING PAYABLE AT GEORGE RANDOLPH & CO. <i>rev</i> Negro wearing shorts on land w tobacco leaf in hand, ship in distance TOBACCONISTS KING STREET GLASGOW <i>Obverse picture is of tobacconist's wares: tobacco was rolled into ropes, coiled, and sold by length. Snuff (made of tobacco) was in different grades. Rapee was a brand name, of coarser snuff. The negro is a slave working in tobacco fields in North America. Ship probably is a West India Company merchant vessel.</i>
A4			

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xiii **BOOKS, PRINTING**

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-------------|---|
| A1 | ½ d | DH Kent 37 | <p>PAPER-MAKING: <i>obv</i> Arms of Maidstone <i>rev</i> view of paper mill PAYABLE BY J SMYTH AT PADSOLE PAPER MILL, 1795.
 <i>Smyth was proprietor of the paper mill and also local agent of Sun Fire Insurance office. Papermaking was a major trade around Maidstone. This is one of the few tokens depicting the frontage of factories for which they were issued.</i></p> |
| A2 | ½ d | DH Essex 5 | <p>BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER: <i>obv</i> County Hall SHIRE HALL <i>rev</i> crown, sceptre, saltire KING AND CONSTITUTION 1794 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT CLACHAR & CO'S, CHELMSFORD ESSEX EF+
 <i>William Clachar was bookseller, printer, bookbinder, distributor of stamps, agent for Sun Fire Insurance office, appraiser, auctioneer, and kept a public library. The Shire Hall was new at the time and its design widely praised</i></p> |
| A3 | ½ d | DH Kent 11 | <p>LIBRARY, READING ROOM: <i>obv</i> Man-of-war at sea THE GUARD & GLORY OF G'BRITAIN <i>rev</i> Arms of Cinque Port of Sandwich DEAL HALFPENNY TOKEN, 1794 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT RICHARD LONG'S LIBRARY VF
 <i>Long was a bookseller in Deal and kept a reading room with London and provincial papers for his subscribers. Deal was a member of the Cinque-Port of Sandwich (qv Section Ships) but declined to contribute financially to expense of ships fit-outs and so was joined to port of Sandwich by Henry VIII</i></p> |
| A4 | ½ d | DH Mdsx 351 | <p>BOOKSELLER: <i>obv</i> bust ¾ I J LACKINGTON <i>rev</i> Fame blowing trumpet HALFPENNY OF J LACKINGTON & CO / CHEAPEST BOOKSELLERS IN THE WORLD <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT LACKINGTON & CO'S FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON. AU
 <i>Lackington with partner Robert Allen were one of the largest booksellers, selling over 100,000 volumes a year from their Finsbury Square premises "The Temple of the Muses". It is said that after Lackington's time a coach and horses were driven into the shop at one door and out another.</i></p> |
| B1 | ½ d | DH Som 34 | <p>BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, STATIONER: <i>obv</i> Benevolence saying "Go Forth" and directing her messenger w key to open prison, REMEMBER THE DEBTORS IN ILCHESTER <i>rev</i> Arms of City of Bath W GYE PRINTER & STATIONER, BATH, 1794 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT W GYE'S PRINTER BATH AU
 <i>As well as being bookseller etc Gye was Agent to the Ilchester Debtors. He visited prison (20 miles away) weekly and used this token to remind his customers of debtors, commonly people imprisoned for small debts who had no means of paying and could remain in prison for life. Basket outside prison window was for alms to support debtors</i></p> |
| B2 | ½ d | DH Susx 21 | <p>LIBRARY: <i>obv</i> building FISHERS LIBRARY AND LOUNGE, 1796 <i>rev</i> PROSPERITY TO THE GENTRY WHO VISIT EASTBOURN <i>edge</i> CELEBRATED FOR PURE AIR AND SEA BATHING VF
 <i>F.G. Fisher was freeholder, bookseller and stationer. He opened his library and lounge about 1790. NB Old form of spelling Eastbourne.</i></p> |

- B3 ½ d DH Sfk 29 **CIRCULATING LIBRARY:** *obv* Gate house w words "Abbey Gate Bury" barely visible above gateway *rev* open book PAYABLE AT RACKHAM'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY (sic) ANGEL HILL BURY *edge* OR AT LEATHERDALES HARLESTON NORFOLK. **EF**
Rackham and Leatherdale must have had a business relationship as Harleston is some 60 miles from Bury
- B4 ½ d DH Oxf 1 **BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, HATTER:** *obv* bust Wm RUSHER HATTER BOOKSELL.R & STATIONER. BANBURY *rev* Arms and motto of Banbury *edge* PAYABLE AT BANBURY, OXFORD OR READING **EF+**
- C1
- C2
- C3
- C4

- D1 ½ d DH Mdsx 282 **WORM PILLS:** *obv* male bust, 18th C clothes and hair in long queue, CHING PATENTEE FOR WORM LOZENGES THE BEST MEDECINE IN THE WORLD / SOLD IN BOXES AT 3/6. PACKETS 1s AND IN SMALL PACKETS AT 6d EACH *rev* Royal Arms of England **UNC**
This was quack medicine. Ching's business was at No 4 Cheapside. He offered brown pills (to be taken in the morning) and yellow (night). There is a published account of the death of a child from mercury poisoning from Ching's lozenges.
- D2 ½ d DH Mdsx 258-74 **WORM PILLS:** *obv* BASIL BURCHELL SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE FAMOUS SUGAR-PLUMBS FOR WORMS. No 79 LONG ACRE *rev* BASIL BURCHELL THE SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE ANODYNE NECKLACE FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH. **VF**
*Most of these tokens are pierced for cord to hang around child's neck for teething. The last variety has *edge* inscription THIS IS NOT A COIN BUT A MEDAL presumably to absolve Burchell from having to redeem his tokens. His family kept the business into the 19th century at the same address. Spelling "plumb" was archaic even at the time.*
- D3 ½ d DH Wilts 3 **SPA BATHING:** *obv* Fame standing HOLT, WILTSHIRE MINERAL WATER. DISCOVER'D 1688 *rev* SOLD AT THE SPA HOUSE HOLT BY D. ARNOT PROPRIETOR/ & BY Into. GRIFFITHS No 27 ST ALBAN'S ST LONDON **VF**
- D4 ½ d DH Wilts 4 *obv* Fame standing and legend as above *rev* view of spa buildings, SPA HOUSE / NEAT LODGINGS / SOLD BY Jno GRIFFITHS No 27 ST ALBAN'S STREET LONDON
David Arnot was proprietor of the Spa House, 3 miles north-east of Bradford and once famous for its mineral waters which no longer are effective.
- E1 ½ D DH Angus 33 **MONTROSE LUNATIC HOSPITAL:** *obv* Arms of Duke of Montrose 1799 *rev* front view of hospital building, MONTROSE LUNATIC HOSPITAL / ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION 1781 *edge* PAYABLE BY ANDREW NICOL TOBACCONIST **aVF**

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xv **ENTERTAINMENT & PASTIMES**

A1	1d	DH Combs 11	HORSE RACING <i>obv</i> 2 horses passing the winning post, 4 observers in the box <i>rev</i> inscription CRAVEN MEETING etc (details of race and prize) Scarce , <i>This is the only token featuring the popular pastime of horse racing</i>
A2	½ d	DH War 315	ARCHERY: <i>obv</i> Archer drawing bow FOR THE PRIZE ARCHERY <i>rev</i> archery trophy of target, bow, quiver, bugle, laurels & feathers MERIDEN TOKEN 1796 <i>Made by Skidmore possibly for Meriden Archery Society (“The Woodmen of Arden”) who owned a bugle horn said to have belonged to Robin Hood.</i>
A3	½ d	DH War 62	EXHIBITION: <i>obv</i> Man holding sign “ Allin’s Panorama Grand Exhibition Admit. 1s ”, PEACE AND GOODWILL TO ALL MEN <i>rev</i> I ALLIN HAY-MARKET BIRMINGHAM/ CHEAP CLOTHES & YORK SHOE WAREHOUSE WHOLESALE 7 RETAIL 1796 VF
A4	½ D	DH War 120	MUSEUM: <i>obv</i> colonnaded entrance, clock, many framed pictures around, BISSETT’S MUSEUM AND FANCY PICTURE MANUFACTORY <i>rev</i> vases and obelisks on mantelpiece, ALABASTER SPAR AND PETRIFICATION WAREHOUSE AU <i>Bissett learned to paint japanned ware, became skilled at painting on glass and portraiture. He was art connoisseur and his collection was open to public (“Museum”). He was a mason so the obverse might be a masonic temple.</i> See also Dr Boulter’s museum at Yarmouth, Section V.2.xii, Food, Bev.& Tobacco
B1	½ d	DH Mdsx 262	EXHIBITION <i>obv</i> man (Mercury) standing on back of galloping horse, THE FIRST EQUESTN.PERFORMANCE IN EUROPE / LYCEUM STRAND LONDON <i>rev</i> acrobat balancing on head on sword point on small round table, SINGING DANCING TUMBLING SLACK WIRE & C / EVERY EVENING
B2	½ d	DH Sfk 37	SEASIDE HOLIDAYS, BATHING: <i>rev</i> a beach w 2 bathing machines, ships in distance, LOWESTOFT TOKEN SEA BATH 1795 <i>obv</i> a Sheringham beach boat in foreground, herring boat and lugger behind SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES VF+ <i>Issued by Robert Peach, fish merchant and fishing boat owner, Lowestoft. Seaside resorts and bathing were very new activities</i>
B3	½ d	DH Dub 347	SHOPPING, the ‘PHUSITECHNIKON’ <i>obv</i> building w dome and railed gallery 1799, <i>rev</i> PAYABLE AT THE PANTHEON PHUSITECHNIKON VF <i>Issued by William Binns, Ironmonger in the Pantheon building, Dublin. Building shown is the Pantheon or museum where the token was made payable. It was a bazaar for a wide range of goods. The absurd name was an invention to attract people – 19th century marketing!</i>
B4	½ D	DH Mdsx 256	“COFFEE HOUSE AND HOTEL FOR GENTLEMEN AND <u>FAMILIES</u>” <i>obv</i> C BIGGAR SPRING-GARDEN AND COFFEE HOUSE FOR GENTLEMEN AND <u>FAMILIES</u> <i>rev</i> BIGGAR’S CORRECTED MSS. ARMY LIST BY SUBSCRIPTION COMMENCING JAN.Y 1 ST 1796 / CONTINUED ANNUALLY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO SHILLS. & SIXPENCE EACH UNC <i>The token served as currency and to advertise Biggar’s coffee house, his hotel and his manuscript “Army List”. It was close to the War Office and was popular with military officers. Spring Garden(s) is between Caring Cross and St James’s Park. NB the underlining on the token of the word ‘families’.</i>

BOXING See Thomas Johnston and Isaac Perrins, *People & Places* V-2.xvi

STATE LOTTERIES were introduced under Elizabeth I in 1569. They became a useful source of revenue for governments and later were contracted out to lottery office keepers for fees.

- C1 ½ d DH Mdsx 467-9 *obv* Fortune, blindfolded w lottery tickets in each hand standing between 2 State Lottery wheels bearing crown and regal cypher GR, NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING HAVE. 1795 rev AT THE OFFICES OF RICHARDSON GOODLUCK & CO No 12807 THE LAST PRIZE OF £30,000 SHARED WAS SOLD IN SIXTEENTHS.

UNC

Richardson, Goodluck & Co were stockbrokers and lottery-office keepers in City of London, although Goodluck was an old country woman whose only role was to allow her name to be used - for a payment of £50pa.

- C2 ½ d DH Mdsx471 *obv* Blue-coat Boy by lottery wheel, right hand above head & left hand behind back, NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING HAVE, 1795 rev as DH Mdsx 467-9 ↑ **VF+**
The boy's posture was ordered by Treasury to prevent tampering with results.

See also Blue-coat Boys in Section V-2.xx Charity & Philanthropy

PIDCOCK'S MENAGERIE: J Pidcock was importer of foreign animals and proprietor of Exeter 'Change Menagerie on north side of The Strand, London. The building had 3 floors with shops in lower parts and animals and birds in dens and cages above. Employees were dressed as beefeaters and advertising was prominent. It was one of the main sights of London. Most tokens were for publicity and collectors but they were sometimes used for small change

- D1 ½ d DH Mdsx 414 *obv:* lion, tablet inscr "Exeter Change, London, PIDCOCK' EXHIBITION rev eagle, BIRDS AND BEAST **PROOF**

- D2 ½ d DH Mdsx 422 *obv* elephant PIDCOCKS EXHIBITION rev 2 headed cow EXETER CHANGE **VF**

A notice in The London Chronicle of 29 January 1791 read : " Now exhibiting at the Lyceum Strand. The Surprising Heifer, with Two Heads. This very remarkable creature has Two Heads, Four Horns, Four Eyes, Four ears, Four Nostrils through each of which it breathes & c. This truly wonderful Curiosity is the only one of the kind in Europe; and what is more astonishing, it takes its Sustenance with both mouths at the same time....it is also the received opinion of John Hunter Esq. Professor of Anatomy, that she has two hearts. One of the Heads, together with the Horns, represents that of a Bull, and the other a Cow. Admittance one shilling"

D3

D4

In addition to traditional pastimes, such as horse racing, menageries and sideshows, a new hobby began – collecting token coins. Fuelled by the volume, variety and quality of the now industrially-produced provincial token coins the hobby was promoted by some artists and entrepreneurs who began producing series of tokens expressly for collectors. See in particular Collectors' tokens in Section V-2.xvii : Places: Architecture & Landmarks

- E1 ½ d DH Mdsx 319c **T.HALL:** *obv* **Toucan** on tree stump TO THE CURIOUS OBSERVERS OF NATURAL PHENOMENA rev THE 1st ARTIST IN EUROPE / T.HALL, PRESERVER OF BIRDS BEASTS OR REPTILES / CITY ROAD NEAR FINSBURY SQUARE. **EF**

- E2 ½ d DH Mdsx 315 **T.HALL:** *obv* **Dwarf**, knock-kneed male, stockings down, forearm raised SIR JEFFERY DUNSTAN MAYOR OF GARRAT rev as DH Mdsx 319c above ↑ **EF**
Hall was a taxidermist, curiosity dealer and proprietor of an exhibition of stuffed animals and birds. Garrat was a small Surrey village where a burlesque grew up around election times, with local dwarf "Sir" Jeffrey Dunstan a central and humorous character. Hall contracted "Sir" Jeffery to accompany his exhibition on display at the Bartholomew Fair

v BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : "...the finest flowering of English tokens..."

V-2.xvi PEOPLE

A1	½ d	DH War 46	SHAKESPEARE: <i>obv</i> bust of Shakespeare <i>rev</i> Commerce sitting on bale, stern of departing ship 1791 VF <i>Issuer unknown but possibly Joseph Farror, tea dealer in Birmingham. A lacklustre piece for so eminent a person.</i>
A2	½ d	DH Mdsx 478a	DAVID GARRICK: <i>obv</i> bust of Garrick WE NE’ER SHALL LOOK UPON HIS LIKE AGAIN and “C JAMES F” below <i>rev</i> mask of Comedy (trumpet thrust through eyehole) and Tragedy (dagger through eyehole, SIM’S RUSSELL COURT EF <i>Garrick was the great Shakespearian actor. The bust is by Sim who owned the Garrick Head public house. He later became a theatrical agent. C. James created the theatrical masks.</i>
A3	1d	DH War 30	JOHN FREETH: <i>obv</i> bust of Freeth wearing hat, THE BIRMINGHAM POET <i>rev</i> 5-line verse BRITONS BEHOLD / THE BARD OF FREEDOM / PLAIN & BOLD / WHO SINGS AS DRUIDS / SUNG OF OLD <i>edge</i> MANUFACTURED BY W LUTWYCHE BIRMINGHAM near EF <i>Freeth kept a tavern in Birmingham that was the meeting place of the Minerva Club (aka The Jacobin Club). He entertained customers with extemporary songs and poems about current events, not least politics.</i>
A4	½ d	DH Lancs 58	DANIEL ECCLESTON: <i>obv</i> bust and legend incuse on raised rim DANIEL ECCLESTON.LANCASTER <i>rev</i> plough and flying shuttle foreground, masts and rigging of ship behind, apparently at wharf, AGRICULT. MANUFACT. & COMMERCE legend incuse on raised rim THE LANCASHIRE HALFPENNY 1794 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE IN LANCASTER. LIVERPOOL. & MANCHESTER near EF <i>Eccleston was merchant/trader, a member of the Society of Friends, numismatist and had medals made.</i> This exceptionally massive and fine token, designed and commissioned by Eccleston, is numismatically significant: it was a forerunner to the 1797 regal copper coinage (“Soho” coinage) and was struck in the same works
B1	½ d	DH War 238c	LADY GODIVA: <i>obv</i> Lady Godiva on horse PRO BONO PUBLICO, 1792 <i>rev</i> Arms of Coventry – elephant w castle on its back <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF ROBERT REYNOLDS & CO
B2	½ d	DH War 246-49	LADY GODIVA: <i>obv</i> (1794) & <i>edge</i> as above <i>rev</i> Coventry Cross <i>There is apparently no factual basis for the Lady Godiva legend, notwithstanding its popularity and use for pageantry. Coventry Cross was said to be a magnificent structure in the Coventry marketplace, rebuilt in 1669, allowed to fall into decay, and demolished in 1771. Reynolds & Co were ribbon weavers in Coventry. Lady Godiva tokens are especially popular in the USA, pushing up prices and making good grade examples scarce.</i> EF
B3	½ d	DH War 70	GENERAL ELLIOT: <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT HENRY BIGGS’S MOORE ST <i>See Section V-2.xxii.Soldiers</i>
B4	½ d	DH War 71	DR SAMUEL JOHNSON: <i>obv</i> bust DR SAMUEL JOHNSON <i>rev</i> 3 lions rampant <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT BIRMINGHAM W. HAMPTON OR LITCHFIELD (replaces earlier and rare <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT HENRY BIGGS’S MOORE ST) <i>Biggs was a licensed victualler, Birmingham. His tavern may have been named the “General Elliot” or the “Dr Johnson’s Head”</i>

C1	1d	DH War 13	ISAAC PERRINS <i>obv</i> bust, ISAAC PERRINS <i>rev</i> BELLA! HORRIDA BELLA!/ STRENGTH AND MAGNANIMITY, 1789 UNC <i>Perrins was boxing champion of Warwickshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire. In October 1789 he fought "Tom" Johnson (see below), London and England champion. Johnson won, in a fight that went 62 rounds and took one and a quarter hours. He was later successful in business</i>
C2	1d	DH War 12	THOMAS JOHNSTON <i>obv</i> bust, THOMAS IOHNSON <i>rev</i> BELLA! HORRIDA!, BELLA!/ SCIENCE & INTREPIDITY, 1789 near EF <i>Johnson's proper name was Thomas Jackling. In 1791 he lost in a fight to Big Ben Brain. He became a tavern keeper but died in poverty in Ireland after fighting bad health and an addiction to gambling.</i>
C3	½ d	DH Glam 1	JESTYN AP GWRGAN <i>obv</i> bust JESTYN AP GWRGAN/ TYWYSOG.MORGANWG 1091 <i>rev</i> Britannia std Y.BRENNIN AR. GYFRAITH 1795 <i>edge</i> GLAMORGAN HALFPENNY CHOICE UNC <i>A beautiful piece with nice toning</i> <i>Jestyn Ap Gwrgan was the last Prince and Lord of Glamorgan of British blood. This is the only token with legends in Welsh <i>obv</i> = Jestyn, the son of Morgan, Prince of Glamorgan; <i>rev</i> = The King by Law), a reference to Jestyn's overthrow by Fitzhamon. Struck and mnfd by diesinker Jorden for his father, but why and for circulation where is not known.</i>

See also:

- V-2.x Living - Clothing & Apparel, DH Sfk 10, **Cardinal Wolsey** (by James Conder, Draper
- V-2.x Living - Clothing & Apparel, DH Susx 15, **Elizabeth I**
- V-2.xxii Naval
- V-2.xxiii Soldiers

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xvii PLACES			ARCHITECTURE & LANDMARKS
A1	½ d	DH Mdsx 902	ST. PAUL’S CATHEDRAL: <i>obv</i> front view LONDON AND BRIGHTON HALFPENNY <i>rev</i> Arms of Lashmar family VF+
A2	½ d	DH Mdsx 903	ST. PAUL’S CATHEDRAL: <i>obv</i> & <i>rev</i> as above + (<i>obv</i>) “St Pauls” VF <i>Fine architectural detail except that, in a curious error, 2 clocks are shown, one in either tower: In reality the north-western tower has no clock. Issued by 3 tradesmen: James Spittle, cheesemonger, Blackfriars, close to St Paul’s; Richard Lashmar, shopkeeper at Brighton; and J Kirby, grocer, Brighton. The arms are those of the Lashmar family</i>
A3	½ d	DH Yorks 63	YORK MINSTER & CLIFFORD’S TOWER: <i>obv</i> Minster, YORK 1795 <i>rev</i> fortress on mound guarded by armed men, men with pikes crossing lowered drawbridge CLIFFORD’S TOWER AD 1100 EF <i>York Minster dates from AD 625. Cliffords Tower was on a mound adjacent to York Castle and was believed to have been built by William the Conqueror. It was armed and garrisoned as part of York defences. In 1684 its magazine exploded reducing the tower to rubble.</i>
A4	½ d	DH Wilts 21	SALISBURY CATHEDRAL: <i>obv</i> cathedral front, CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF SARUM <i>rev</i> arms etc of Grocers’ Company <i>The cathedral was finished AD 1258. Issued by J & T Sharpe, grocers, Salisbury.</i>
B1	½ d	DH Nfk 13	NORWICH CASTLE: <i>obv</i> castle & smaller building, moat & trees, stone bridge, NORWICH CASTLE rev Golden Fleece GOOD TIMES WILL COME MDCCXCIV (1794) EF <i>The smaller building was the county goal built 1793 (the year before token was issued). Norwich was a centre for woollen trade – hence Golden Fleece. Legend GOOD TIMES WILL COME refers to hardships from wars in Europe, fears of invasion, current revolutionary thinking, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.</i>
B2	½ d	DH Susx 15	MARKET CROSS, CHICHESTER; <i>rev</i> Bishop Storey’s High Cross w clock, towers, flags, CHICHESTER HALFPENNY 1794 <i>obv</i> bust Queen Elizabeth <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT DALLYS CHICHESTER <i>The Market Cross was built by Bishop Storey, on land he acquired in 1501, to provide a marketplace for the poor to sell their wares free of charges, tolls and dues. The Queen Elizabeth image was designed for a London firm of Jewellers, but tokens were not circulated. Dally & Sons were drapers and salesmen in Chichester.</i>
B3	½ d	DH Lothian 7	EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY: <i>obv</i> front view NEW UNIVERSITY / EDINBURGH HALFPENNY 1797 / PA.E BY ANDERSON LESLIE & CO <i>rev</i> gardener w. hat, apron, spade and uprooted shrub. Garden behind. Superior UNC <i>The university was the largest building in Scotland at the time. Founded in 1582. Pictured is the design for the New College, commenced 1789 but not completed until 1830 and then to a modified design. Issued by Anderson, Leslie & Co, seedsmen, nurserymen and florists, Edinburgh</i>

B4 1 d DH Angus 5 **DUNDEE TOWN HALL & PUBLIC WAREHOUSES:** *obv* front view DUNDEE PENNY 1797 / TOWNHOUSE FOUNDED 1732 *rev* several buildings, city arms in oval, PUBLIC WAREHOUSES ON THE QUAY SHIPPING OF THIS PORT 8,800 TONS REGR. *edge* PAYABLE ON DEMAND BY THO.S WEBSTER JUN.R **EF**
Upper part of the town hall was formerly a prison, lower floors served as Guildhall, Courtroom Post Office, bank. The reverse legend refers to shipping tonnage registered at Dundee, a port noted for its whaling and sealing fleet.

C1 ½ d DH Yorks 9 **BEDALE (Yorkshire),** *obv* strong perspective view of High Street, Black Swan Inn to left & New Inn to right, each with sign overhanging the street, St Gregory's church spire behind, pigeons & clouds in sky, 1792. *rev* cypher, JAMES METCALF/ BEDAL (sic) YORKSh. **v scarce UNC**

C2

C3

C4

TOKENS PRODUCED EXPRESSLY FOR COLLECTORS

By Peter KEMPSON

D1 1d DH War 6 **CAESAR'S TOWER, Kenilworth;** *obv* tower ruins *rev* cypher PK, WARWICKSHIRE PROMISSORY PENNY **good UNC**
This is the only token by Kempson to bear his cypher and appears to be his own private token. Ruin is of Kenilworth Castle near Warwick, built 1120, once granted by Elizabeth I to Robert Dudley, eventually destroyed by Cromwell.

D2 1d DH Mdsx 50 **CHELSEA HOSPITAL, London** *obv* front view CHELSEA HOSPITAL / ERECTED MDCXC (1790) *rev* Arms of London **UNC**

D3 1d DH Mdsx 76 **BRIDGEGATE, London** *obv* castellated gateway w tower on left BRIDGEGATE AS REBUILT 1728 / TAKEN DOWN 1766 (sic) *rev* Justice standing BRITISH PENNY TOKEN 1797 **Scarce, UNC**
The gate was demolished in 1760, not 1766 as stated on token

D4

By H.YOUNG

E1 1d DH Mdsx 39 **ST.PAUL'S CATHEDRAL** *obv* view of St Paul's *rev* Star & Garter **UNC**

E2

E3

E4

Many other tokens feature interesting buildings. See for example

- Montrose Lunatic Hospital

DH Angus 33 Section V-2.xiv HEALTH

- Dudhope Castle

DH Angus 19 Section V-2.v INDUSTRY;TEXTILES

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xviii PLACES			BATH a case study of a city portrayed on tokens
A1	¼ d	DH Som 115	FOUNDING OF BATH <i>obv</i> bust of Bladud, BLADUD FOUNDED BATH <i>rev</i> Bladud and 2 pigs trotting, THROUGH HIS SWINE 1794 UNC <i>Legend has it that Bladud, son of Lud Hudibras, a legendary king, accidentally discovered the curing powers of Bath's springs after seeing his pigs get rid of sores through wallowing in the valley mud and then himself becoming cured of his leprosy by bathing in the springs there. A statue in Bath commemorates this founding of the city in BC 863. Issued by M. Lambe & Son, grocers and tea dealers, Stall St, Bath</i>
A2	½ D	DH Som 65	RE-FOUNDING OF BATH <i>obv</i> bust of Alfred, crowned & robed ALFRED YE GREAT REFOUNDED BATH AD 900 <i>rev</i> brick gateway beneath twin turrets, wall around AND SURROUNDED IT WITH WALLS & TOWERS <i>edge</i> PAYNE 7 TURNER SILVERSMITHS BATH Very few struck Rare UNC <i>The Romans fortified Bath but after they left the city became derelict. Around AD 900 Alfred restored it, turning it into a walled city.</i>
A3	½ d	DH Som 40	SPA FACILITIES <i>obv</i> bust of Bladud SUCCESS TO THE BATH WATERS BLADUD FOUNDED BATH <i>rev</i> front view of building WEST FRONT OF NEW PUMP ROOM /HEATH IRONMONGER & C 1795 near UNC
A4	¼ d	DH Som 116	SPA FACILITIES: <i>obv</i> bust of Bladud BLADUD FOUNDED BATH <i>rev</i> same as above, text slightly abbreviated. Heath etc 1795 UNC
B1	½ d	DH Som 39	HIGH GRADE WARES : <i>obv</i> bust of Bladud SUCCESS TO THE BATH WATERS BLADUD FOUNDER OF BATH <i>rev</i> 18th century tea urn IRONMONGERY BRAZIER & CUTLERY, F HEATH 1794 EF <i>The tea urn was becoming stock item of the polite drawing room – in silver, silver-plate or copper, depending on the social status of the owner</i>
B2	1d	DH Som 4	ABBAY CHURCH, GUILDHALL <i>obv</i> view of ABBAY CHURCH BATH <i>rev</i> view of GUILDHALL BATH <i>Issuer unknown</i> UNC <i>Ex (1) Jan collection (2) Young collection. Spink sale 35, Baldwin auction. See tabs</i>
B3	1d	DH Som 5	BOTANIC GARDENS <i>obv</i> Garden archway inscr BOTANIC GARDEN, gate, paling fence, trees HE SPAKE OF TREES, FROM THE CEDAR TREE THAT IS IN LEBANON / BATH TOKEN 1794 <i>rev</i> tree, part of overgrown ruined wall EVEN UNTO THE HYSSOP THAT SPRINGETH OUT OF THE WALL / I KINGS: CH 4: V 33 (NGC graded MS 64) UNC <i>The Botanic Garden was in Camden Rd where Prospect Place is now located. Issued by J Jelly, an Attorney-at-law who became bankrupt.</i>

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xix PLACES			MOTTOS AND SELF-PROMOTION
Ardent self-promotion by cities and counties was a prominent feature of the token coinage in this period			
A1	½ d	DH Lanark 2	GLASGOW <i>obv</i> arms & LET GLASGOW FLOURISH legend <i>rev</i> river god MDCCXCI <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT THE HOUSE OF GILBERT SHEARER & CO nr EF <i>Described by Bell as “one of the most beautiful tokens of the whole eighteenth century series”. There is much symbolism and legend behind the reverse scene. Glasgow’s full motto is “Let Glasgow Flourish through the preaching of Thy Word”. Nothing is known of the issuer Shearer & Co.</i>
A2	½ d	DH Nfk 52	YARMOUTH <i>obv</i> arms & LET YARMOUTH FLOURISH <i>rev</i> frigate 1792 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT THE GLASS WAREHOUSE OF W ABSOLON EF+ <i>William Absolon was a china and glass dealer in Great Yarmouth</i>

See also LOWESTOFT promotion as seaside holiday resort: DH Sfk 37, Section V-2.xv

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xx **POLITICS & POLITICAL PUBLISHING**

continuing →

Britain in the late 1700s was beset by change. The industrial revolution was bringing about historic change in Britain's economy and society. On the political front there was tussle and turmoil. The deadly confrontation between king and people (parliament) in the 1600s had left its legacy of political division and an ongoing battle of wills between George III and his supporters and those who opposed them. Revolutionary thought was widespread, bolstered by successful revolutions in America and, closer to home, France. The Government saw liberal Whig opposition as dangerous, sometimes seditious. The liberals felt driven by a moral imperative. The King's bouts of insanity and delicate issues of regency added to tensions.

The innovative new token coinage – now, with mechanisation, produced much more quickly and to much higher standards than ever - was just making its appearance. Commercially produced and non-regal, its potential for exploitation to political ends was quickly recognised, especially given the chronic shortage of regal small change.

All parties seized upon the token coinage as a potent political medium, just as monarchs, rulers and politicians had done from the very first days of coins in the times of the Greeks.

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xx **POLITICS & POLITICAL PUBLISHING**

TOKENS SUPPORTING THE KING

A1	1d silver	DH Mdsx 201	<i>obv</i> Laureated bust WILLIAM III OF BLESSED MEMORY <i>rev</i> BRITONS NEVER WILL BE SLAVES / REVOLUTION JUBILEE NOVr. IV 1788 Scarce near EF <i>Commemorating the 1688 Revolution, arrival in England of William III and flight of James II. The revolution conferred greater power on Parliament and confirmed the domination of the Church of England. The Jubilee was seized upon by the Government as an opportunity to reinforce the Revolution's ideals and to decry radicalism and Catholicism. Containing radicalism was a key Government target in the post-Napoleonic War period in Britain. Many Jubilee medallions and tokens were struck. This (#201), in silver, was the most valuable.</i>
A2	1d	DH Mdsx 220)	‘The King’s health restored’, 2 pieces
	½ d	DH Mdsx 937)	
A4	1d	DH Mdsx 176`	<i>obv</i> GOD SAVE THE KING 1733, <i>rev</i> ST PAULS VISITED 1789 EF
B1	½ d	DH Mdsx 985	<i>obv</i> bust FREDr DUKE OF YORK / HALFPENNY 1795 <i>rev</i> man of war under sail THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND near EF
B2	½ d	DH Mdsx 295	<i>obv</i> Mistress of the Metropolis seated, Arms of London SISE LANE LONDON / 1795 <i>rev</i> triangle topped by Royal Crown and inscribed “Br Constitution”, <i>legend on sides of triangle</i> LORDS KINGS COMMONS <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT THE HOUSE OF T & R DAVIDSONS. VF <i>Issued by Davidsons, Pocketbook Manufacturers at Sise Lane, in support of Monarchy and constitution.</i>
B3	½ d	DH Mdsx 971	<i>obv</i> bust PRINCE REGENT <i>rev</i> crown HE HOLDS IT FOR THE KING 1789 near EF <i>In 1789 the Crown Prince had been expected to be declared Prince Regent, because of his father's insanity. But the King recovered and George did not attain the title of Prince Regent until 1811. The token was thus known as “Lutwyche’s (manufacturer) folly.”</i>

TOKENS SUPPORTING WILLIAM PITT, PRIME MINISTER, AND TORIES

B4	1d	DH Mdsx 210-3	PITT <i>obv</i> bust of Pitt <i>rev</i> THE SUPPORTER OF THE CONSTITUTION OF OLD ENGLAND <i>Issued by Pitt, Prime Minister, to promote the idea that under a regency Charles Fox would likely be Prime Minister and would put the constitution under threat.</i>
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TOKENS SUPPORTING CHARLES FOX AND WHIGS, OPPOSING PITT

C1	1d	DH Mdsx 221	FOX <i>obv</i> bust of Fox <i>rev</i> THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER <i>Fox was MP for Westminster and had survived opposition and a legal challenge from Pitt over the legality of his election.</i>
C2	1d	DH Mdsx 225	FOX <i>obv</i> bust of Fox GLORY BE THINE INTREPID FOX FIRM AS OLD ALBION’S BATTER’D ROCKS <i>rev</i> RESISTLESS SPEAKER FAITHFUL GUIDE THE COURTIER’S DREAD THE PATRIOTS PRIDE. <i>Countermarked “J”</i> EF
C3	1d	DH Mdsx 217	SHERIDAN <i>obv</i> bust R.B. SHERIDAN ESQ MP <i>rev</i> RESISTLESS WIT WHOSE POINTED DART PIERCES CORRUPTI-ONS DASTARD HEART <i>Sheridan, playwright, became a friend of Fox who admired his extemporaneous wit, encouraged and assisted him to be elected MP for Stratford. Sheridan disliked Pitt and wittily and effectively attacked him in Parliament</i>

TOKENS PROMOTING RADICALS

C4	1 d	DH Herf 4	BULL BREAKING CHAINS <i>obv</i> HEREFORD PENNY June 3 1796 <i>rev</i> apple tree w fruit, plough, oak garland around. Scarce (2076 pieces struck) EF <i>The bull breaking chains represents Whig electoral success and the country bursting free of Tory shackles. Struck by Mr Biddulph MP to mark his election success (June 3 1796) and, because of the small number struck, probably intended for presentation to his supporters as mementos rather than for small change. Exceptionally fine diesinking</i>
D1	½ d	DH Mdsx 1044b	JOHN HORNE TOOKE <i>obv</i> bust of Tooke <i>rev</i> placard w names of jury (2 lists of 6 names), ERSKINE above, GIBBS below (both Counsel), and BRITISH JUSTICE DISPLAY'D NOV.r 22 1794 EF
D2	½ d	DH Mdsx 1045	as above. <i>obv</i> bust of Tooke TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON / J.H.TOOKE ESQe 1794 <i>rev</i> ACQUITTED BY HIS JURY. COUNSEL HON T.ERSKINE V.GIBBS ESR.r good VF
D3	½ d	DH Mdsx 1012b	as above <i>obv</i> 2 barristers holding banner insc BILL OF RIGHTS, label above reads MAGNA CARTA, legend ERSKINE AND GIBBS AND TRIAL BY JURY <i>rev</i> names of accused in 9 lines, year of trial 1794 good VF <i>Some of the many tokens celebrating the acquittal of Tooke and other radical leaders accused of treason</i>
D4	1 d	DH War 35	BIRMINGHAM DEBATING SOCIETY <i>obv</i> bust of Demosthenes SOCIETY FOR FREE DEBATE INSTITUTED IN BIRMINGHAM IN 1789 <i>rev</i> insc TO RAISE THE GENIUS AND TO MEND THE HEART Rare VF+ <i>BDS, aka Birmingham Book Club, Jacobin Club, Twelve Apostles. The radical allegiance of its members gave it national significance in the 18thC. It was a focus for local support for John Wilkes between 1768 and 1774 and for opposition to the Ministry of Lord North 1770s-80s. It was still in existence in 1964.</i>

Thomas Paine and his writings featured prominently in British politics. Paine was born in England. He went to America in 1774 where he rose to prominence for his revolutionary political writings. He inspired and wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He moved to France, supported the revolution there and was elected to the national assembly. In 1792 he was tried in absentia in Britain for seditious libel. To British liberals he was an inspirational figure.

E1	½ d	DH Mdsx 286	THOMAS PAINE: <i>obv</i> Philosopher facing right, broken stick in hand, disciple at side, addressing 2 other men, bundle of sticks on ground. LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY <i>rev</i> dove w olive branch UNITED FOR A REFORM OF PARLIAMENT 1795 near EF <i>The philosopher is demonstrating strength in unity – the society must foster many branches and encourage them to promote political reform. The London Corresponding Society was founded in 1792 and with similar societies sought to promote reform based on the liberal ideals espoused by Paine and the French Revolution, but was closed down by the government</i>
E2	½ d	DH Mdsx 301	DANIEL EATON <i>obv</i> bust of Eaton, ribbon w words FRANGAS NO FLECTES (You may break, you shall not bend) & legend D.I.EATON THREE TIMES ACQUITTED OF SEDITION <i>rev</i> cock crowing on fence w 4 pigs beneath eating from trough, one pig with pamphlet. PRINTER TO THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE. LONDON. 1795 VF <i>Eaton was prosecuted 7 times for seditious publication, some being Paine's works. On one occasion he was sentenced to 1 hour in the pillory where he was applauded by the crowd. The picture on the reverse (cock, pigs) alludes to Eaton's then address at the "Cock & Swine" 81 Bishopsgate Street.</i>
E3	½ d	DH Mdsx 391	NEWGATE PRISON <i>obv</i> front view of prison and NEWGATE / MDCCXCIV (1794) <i>rev</i> PAYABLE AT THE RESIDENCE OF Messrs. SYMONDS WINTERBOTTOM RIDGEWAY & HOLT EF <i>All four persons were engaged in publishing and/or preaching (Winterbottom as a minister), including Paine's works, and all were imprisoned in Newgate for seditious libel. Juxtaposition of the name of Newgate Prison and the wording about their "Residence" is clever if grim satire.</i>

Thomas Spence (1750-1814) was a critic of the political system, a schoolmaster, publisher and coin dealer. He minted tokens for his customers, mixed his numerous dies to meet customer requests, published "The Coin Collectors Companion...", was bankrupted, and sold his dies to Skidmore. In 1792 he was imprisoned for selling Paine's writings.

A1	½ d	DH Mdsx 677	obv bust of Spence 1794 T SPENCE 7 MONTHS IMPRISON'D FOR HIGH TREASON rev
A2	½ d	DH Mdsx 842b	PIG'S MEAT obv pig trampling on Royal emblems PIG'S MEAT PUBLISHED BY T. SPENCE LONDON rev THO.s SPENCE SIR THO.s MORE THO.s PAINE/ NOTED ADVOCATES FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN good VF <i>Pig's Meat was the title of Spence's weekly periodical. The picture symbolised the people of England (swinish multitude) trampling on Royalty. Thomas More had been executed by Henry VIII in 1585 for his dissenting views (about Henry's divorce of Catherine of Aragon) and Paine is drawing a parallel with himself.</i>
A3	½ d	DH Worc 7	SHEPHERD RECLINING beneath tree, sheep grazing on background rev (heart.....)
A4	½ d	DH Worc 14b	DUDLEY obv Castle on hill rev heart on hand, HONOUR, v small JAMES EF <i>The hand of honour is Fox's</i>
B1	½ d	DH Mdsx 795	obv ODD FELLOWS , QUIS RIDES Janus head w Pitt's face, crying, to left and
B2	½ d	DH Mdsx 804c	Fox's laughing, to right rev heart on hand, HONOUR. v small JAMES. good VF <i>Pitt's teas signify his unpopularity. The hand of honour is Fox's</i>
B3	¼ d	DH Mdsx 1095a	obv EVEN FELLOWS Janus head w man and demon faces, EVEN FELLOWS rev padlock, MUM, 1796 EF <i>The two faces are clearly recognisable as those of William Pitt i.e. two-faced, the devil's acolyte who also smiles benignly to the world. The reverse design addresses the Seditious Meetings Bill of 1795, aka "The Gagging Act". It has been said Spence was thinking of Shakespeare's Henry VI, part two, act 1, scene 2 "Seal up your lips, and give no words, but – Mum". The padlock represents locks on the mouths of those who sought reform through free speech.</i>
C1	½ d	DH Mdsx 824a	obv AFTER THE REVOLUTION 3 workers dancing while a fourth, seated, enjoying beer and fine food on good china, all beneath tree, AFTER THE REVOLUTION rev 2 men waving joyously beside bonfire THE END OF OPPRESSION EF <i>Obverse image promises downtrodden workers the luxuries of their oppressors The reverse image suggests destruction of legal documents that are landlords' instruments of oppression.</i>
C2	½ d	DH Mdsx 745	DESERTED VILLAGE obv cottages in ruins w dead trees, 1795 ONLY ONE MASTER GRABS THE WHOLE DOMAIN rev Highlander in kilt THE GALLANT GARB OF SCOTLAND EF <i>"Only one master..." is from Goldsmith's poem The Deserted Village which refers to the Enclosure Act by which public lands were fenced and became regarded as property of landlord. Design is simplification of woodcut in an edition of the poem published in 1795. NB Flaw on edge of obverse side common.</i>
C3			

V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xxi **CHARITY & PHILANTHROPY**

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL began as a house for the Greyfriars about 1225. When Henry VIII disestablished the monasteries it was given to the City of London for relief for the poor. Edward VI established it as Christ's Hospital and Charles II instituted scholarships for boys. In the 19th century it housed about 1200 children.

The Christ's Hospital tokens were private currency for use by the boy scholars – known as the “Blue-coat boys” after the dark blue gowns they wore. Tokens could only be spent at privileged tradesmen's shops. Or the Hospital beadles would convert the tokens to normal currency for boys if required. (See Blue-coat boys on lottery token Mdsx 471 in section V-2.xv Entertainment and Pastimes

A1	1 d	DH Mdsx 9-10	CHRIST'S HOSPITAL 1800	
A2	1d	DH Mdsx 11-12	CHRIST'S HOSPITAL obv CH cypher 1800 rev addition of sprays of leaves	VF
A3	½ d	DH Mdsx 280	CHRIST'S HOSPITAL obv CH cypher1800 rev HALFPENNY	
A4	½ d	DH War 197a	obv BLUE-COAT CHARITY SCHOOL ENLARGED 1794, picture of school rev shield P KEMPSON/MAKER OF BUTTONS MEDALS & Co/BIRMINGHAM <i>An art/collector's token by Kempson</i>	AU
B1	1d	DH Sfk 15	T SEKFORDE Philanthropist: obv bust of Sekford THO. SEKFORDE Esq FOUNDED WOODBRIDGE ALMS-HOUSES 1587 rev Sekford Arms, AT WHOSE EXPENCE COUNTY MAPS WERE FIRST ENGRAVED 1574 edge PUBLISHED BY R LODER <i>Sekford's maps of counties in England and Wales took 9 years to produce. Loder was a bookseller, printer, and published a book about Sekford</i>	AU
B2	½ d	DH Mdsx 305	THOMAS CORAM; Abandoned children: obv crest, lamb w laurel in mouth FOUNDLING FIELDS 1795 rev cypher JB <i>The crest is of Foundling Hospital an institution for abandoned children, especially babies. It was established under Royal Charter in 1739 by Thomas Coram a shipowner. A basket hung outside the door to receive babies, with a bell rope for mothers to call attention before they disappeared. Issued by J Burton who is now unknown but who may have given proceeds from the token to the Hospital. Handel (see below) and Hogarth supported the Hospital</i>	good VF
B3	½ d	DH Mdsx 1021-3	HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK, (Musician &) Philanthropist: obv bust and I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH / G.F.HANDEL rev BENEVOLENT CHORAL FUND / INSTITUTED 1791 / FOR ITS DECAY'D WIDOWS AND ORPHANS <i>Handel came to England as a youth to live. He supported charities through his music.</i>	VF
B4				

C1	½ d	DH Hants 53)	JOHN HOWARD; Prison reform: <i>obv</i> bust JOHN HOWARD FRS PHILANTHROPIST <i>rev</i> arms PORTSMOUTH & CHICHESTER/ HALFPENNY 1794 edge PAYABLE AT SHARP'S PORTSMOUTH AND CHALDECOTT'S CHICHESTER #53 EF, #19 VF <i>Howard pioneered prison reform. (Howard League, for prison reform, is named after him). Sharp was a mercer, Chaldecott a silversmith and cutler. These two tokens are almost identical: #53 is by Kempson, #19 by Hancock.</i>
C2	½ d	DH Susx 19)	
C3	1d	DH War 34	<i>obv</i> a repulsive monster and OUR FOOD IS SEDITION <i>rev</i> a snake in the grass basking in the sun and NOURISHED TO TORMENT/ JULY 14 1791. White metal. Scarce EF <i>Issued immediately after death of JOHN HOWARD (above) while on a visit to Russia to observe prison conditions, to honour him and his work. Known as the Monster of Sedition token and one of the most artistically complex of BP Tokens.</i>
C4			
D1	½ d	DH Glos 22	THE PRICE OF BREAD, 1790s Corn shortage: <i>obv</i> THE SALE OF CORN BY WEIGHT PROPOSED 1796 scales <i>rev</i> BREAD FOR 1s APRIL 1795 / GOD BE PRAISED, scales, legend "6 ½ lbs" <i>Issued by Jelly and Arnot of Bath. There were 9 dies mixed indiscriminately for 36 different combinations. They honour the role of the Duke of Beaufort during the 1790s corn shortage, and commemorate steps taken by the Government to mitigate the shortage of wheat. Jelly was an attorney in Bath and Arnot a schoolmaster. Both were avid collectors of tokens. (see Jelly, DH Som 26 Botanic Gardens [section V-2.xvii Places; Bath] and Arnot, DH Wilts 3 & 4, Holt Spa [section V-2.xiv Health])</i>
D2	½ d	DH Glos 23-30	
D3	½ d	DH Glos 52	
D4	½ d	DH Glos 56-7	

E1	½ d	DH Mdsx 1037	ANTI-SLAVERY: <i>obv</i> chained negro kneeling AM I NOT A MAN AND BROTHER? <i>rev</i> MAY SLAVERY & OPRESSION (sic) CEASE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD edge PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON EF+
E2	1d	DH Mdsx 233-38	ANTI-SLAVERY: <i>obv</i> chained negro kneeling AM I NOT A MAN AND BROTHER? <i>rev</i> WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO UNTO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM <i>The Quakers initiated opposition to the slave trade. English Quakers expelled members with slave trade connections. William Wilberforce led slave trade opposition in Parliament, encouraged by his friend William Pitt. Successive legislation culminated in the Abolition of Slavery Act in 1833. These tokens are believed to have been issued by the Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade set up by Wilberforce in London in 1787.</i> These scarce tokens are keenly sought in the USA and accordingly are expensive.

E3	1d	DH Dub 1	CHARITY FOOD TICKET <i>obv</i> TO PREVENT THE ABUSE OF CHARITY, IN THE CONSUMPTION OF WHISKY, THIS IS GIVEN TO THE POOR, IN DUBLIN <i>rev</i> VALUE ONE PENNY, IN PROVISIONS (ONLY) AT 168 JAMES'S GATE, 44 LOW KEVIN ST, 55 UPPER COOMBE AND 23 BARACK STREET. 1797 VF <i>This is the only known charity food ticket in the Provincial coinage token series. The issuer is unknown but it was probably the traders at the addresses given whom it advertised whilst also serving a charitable purpose.</i>
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V **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 17TH- 18TH CENTURIES**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

2 **18TH CENTURY : 1787 – 1797 : “...the finest flowering of English tokens...”**

V-2.xxii **SHIPS, NAVAL AFFAIRS**

Ships were essential to the naval power and mercantilism on which British independence and Empire rested.

ANCIENT CRAFT

- A1 ½ d DH Hants 46 **MEDIEVAL ROUND SHIP** *obv* bust of ROBERT BIRD WILKINS *rev* early English Round ship ISLE OF WIGHT HALFPENNY 1792 *edge* PAYABLE AT HIS OFFICE NEWPORT. Soft strike **UNC**
The ship is a type commonly known as a Round Ship or Cog. They were the workhorse of traders throughout British and northern European waters from the 13th to 16th centuries. With a single permanently stepped mast and single square sail they were easy to load and handle. The Cog was the first vessel to adopt a moveable rudder (in place of a steering oar). Their simplicity, cargo-carrying ability, and raised forecastle and stern castle also suited them well for military purposes. The design eventually was adopted in the Mediterranean. Wilkins was an ironmonger, merchant, banker, and millionaire, in Newport, Isle of Wight.

NAVY :

- A2 ½ d DH Kent 16 **LORD WARDEN, CINQUE PORTS** *obv* bust of THE R. HON. W. PITT. LORD WARDEN CINQUE PORTS *rev* shield, CINQUE PORTS TOKEN PAYABLE AT DOVER 1794 *edge* AT HORN'S LIBRARY **UNC**
The Cinque Ports (5, though eventually 7) each were required to produce a certain number of ships, called Cinque Port ships or Round ships. In effect Britain's Royal Navy of the 13th century. Since Roman times southern ports had received official favours in return for their special contributions to Britain's defence. Lord Warden was a high post and honour.
- A3 ½ d DH Kent 20 **CINQUE PORTS SHIP** *obv* arms, CINQUE PORT HALFPENNY 17-94 *rev* Cinque Port ship at sea, 2 men on deck, one blowing a horn, 2 men on yard arm, 7 fish in water PAYABLE AT FEVERSHAM **EF+**
A Cinque Port ship was clinker built and typically 75 ft long, 25ft beam, with 22man crew. Leafy branches in the bow signify a peaceful mission. Issued by John Crow, coppersmith, Faversham, Kent. A lovely token
- A4 ½ d DH Kent 31 very similar to above, *rev* PAYABLE AT HYTHE *edge* AT RICHARD SHIPDEN'S **UNC**
Richard Shipden has not been traced. Shipden might be a spelling error. The diesinker, Lutwyche, was known for his mistakes. Richard Shipden was a member of Hythe Town Council
- B1 ½ d DH Kent 39 **CINQUE PORTS SHIP** *obv* arms SANDWICH HALFPENNY TOKEN **FOR** *rev* picture of different, more elaborate ship to above. Sail is furled, colours fly fore and aft, two flags aft and one at masthead, 2 men on foredeck, one armed with battle axe, third man in stern, 2 men aloft, small boat on deck amidships. *Edge* PAYABLE BY I SIMMONS STAPLEHURST **Choice UNC**
The quantity of flags and bunting might signify royalty aboard.
- B2 ½ d DH Nfk 52 **FRIGATE (FIFTH RATE SHIP)** *obv* arms *rev* ship w single gun deck **UNC**
- B3 ½ d DH Hants 68 **FOURTH or FIFTH RATE** man-of-war, *obv* arms *rev* ship w 2 tiers of gunports and lantern at stern about **VF**
Frigates and other Fourth and Fifth Rate ships typically were used for reconnaissance, convoy escort duties and attacks on enemy merchant ships.
- B4 ½ d DH Hants 68 **FRIGATE (FIFTH RATE SHIP)**, *obv* arms *rev* ship as above with no lantern at stern

C1	½ d	DH Hants 79	THIRD RATE MAN-OF-WAR obv St George striking dragon, 1796 rev 64-gun man-of-war, fish beneath edge PAYABLE AT S SALMONS I COURTNEY AND E FROST PORTSEA VF <i>This is a victualler's token shared by three tavern keepers; Samuel Salmon ("The Brown Bear") John Courtney ("The George") and Edward Frost ("The Ship Anson"). The fish (a salmon) on the token represents Salmon, the man-of-war HMS Anson, and St George "The George"</i>
C2	½ d	DH Westmld 5	SECOND RATE MAN-OF-WAR obv KENDAL & lion above cypher RD rev 3-masted ship w 3 gun decks THE GUARD & GLORY OF BRITAIN edge PAYABLE AT DUBLIN OR AT BALLYMURTAGH VF
C3	½ d	DH Kent 13	FIRST RATE MAN-OF-WAR obv armoured horseman approaching men on foot, one with sword, one drawing his bow, others behind in trees KENTISH LIBERTY PRESERVED BY VIRTUE AND COURAGE 1067 rev stern view of 108-gun "Royal George", PROSPERITY TO THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND / KENT HALFPENNY 1795 TDH edge PAYABLE AT DEPTFORD CHATHAM AND DOVER EF <i>Obverse refers to a legend about when shortly after the Battle of Hastings Harold's Kentish men camouflaged as trees and led by the Abbott of St Augustine stopped William's men (horsemen & co), revealed themselves to be armed, and offered surrender if their ancient laws and privileges were maintained. Their request was granted. The <u>Royal George</u> (rev) was a replacement for <u>Royal George</u> which sank in Portsmouth Harbour in 1782 when her bottom dropped out from dry rot. TDH is Thomas Haycraft, ironmonger and the issuer. The places of redemption all had shipyards so Haycraft probably was a supplier of ships' accessories like the lantern pictured – which was so large a man climbed inside to clean it.</i>

NAVAL HEROES :

D1	½ d	DH Hants 40-2	SIR BEVOIS obv bust left rev 3-masted collier under sail PRO BONO PUBLICO 1794 edge PAYABLE AT J JORDANS DRAPER GOSPORT good VF <i>Sir Bevois was said to have resisted William I at the Battle of Hastings, was defeated by William in Wales and to have fled to Carlisle. Gosport was a fortified seaport with many shipyards, heavy foundries for shipbuilding and ship fitters. Colliers appear on only 3 tokens, South Shields and Stockton in the north, and Gosport where coal was in constant demand for the foundries. See...</i>
D2	½ d	DH Hants 89	SIR BEVOIS obv bust right SIR BEVOIS SOUTHAMPTON rev arms Hampshire edge PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF W. TAYLOR R.V.MOODY & CO UNC <i>Taylor and his son established a mill, invented new tackle for the navy and a ship's pump. They supplied the navy.</i>
D3	½ d	DH Hants 60	VISCOUNT ADMIRAL JOHN JERVIS obv bust VISCOUNT JERVIS AND THE GLORIOUS 14. FEBY 1797 rev First Rate man-of-war, UNDER PROVIDENCE YE INVINCIBLE FIFTEEN edge PAYABLE AT I BRENT'S PORTSMOUTH & PORTSEA EF <i>Commemorates Jervis' victory with 15 ships over the Spanish with 27 ships at Cape Vincent, a victory Jervis shared with Nelson. Brent was a shoemaker.</i>
D4	½ d	DH Hants 65	also JERVIS : obv Jervis seated on a rock being crowned w laurel wreath by Neptune who is stepping from chariot drawn by seahorses rev SIR JOHN JERVIS WITH 15 SAIL PURSUED AND DEFEATED THE SPANISH FLEET OF 27 SAIL OF THE LINE FEBRUARY 14 th 1797 edge PORTSMOUTH HALFPENNY PAYABLE AT THOS SHARPS. Near EF

E1

E2

COMMERCIAL & FISHING CRAFT

A1	½ d	DH Durham 4	COLLIER <i>obv</i> Faith holding book SOUTH SHIELDS HALFPENNY 1794 <i>rev</i> 3 masted collier SUCCESS TO THE COAL TRADE <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT SOUTH SHIELDS & LONDON <i>Issuer unknown</i> VF
A2	½ d	DH Hants 41	COLLIER <i>obv</i> bust Sir Bevois PROMISSORY HALFPENNY <i>rev</i> collier similar to above <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT J JORDAN'S DRAPER GOSPORT EF <i>This is a duplicate of token DH Hants 40-2 on previous page. See there for more details</i>
A3	½ d	DH Loth 58-9	3-MASTER & ROWBOAT <i>obv</i> sailing ship entering harbour, 2-man rowboat, lighthouse, windsock SUCCESS TO THE PORT OF LEITH 1796 <i>rev</i> woman (Justice/Commerce) seated on bale holding scales, 2 chests marked TEA and GIN, large thistle PAYABLE AT THE HOUSE OF JOHN WHITE KIRK.GATE LEITH EF <i>Lovely pictures. Leith was Edinburgh's port. John White was liquor seller and grocer in Leith.</i>
A4	½ d	DH Susx 24	SLOOP <i>obv</i> sloop under sail SUCCESS & SAFETY ATTEND THE ENDEAVOUR <i>rev</i> arms of Hastings HASTINGS HALFPENNY <i>edge</i> PAYABLE BY JAMES TEBAYS HASTINGS EF <i>These vessels were known as Hoys .Tebay was ironmonger, appraiser, auctioneer.</i>
B1	½ d	DH Angus 10	2-MASTED CARGO VESSEL <i>obv</i> tower OLD TOWER FOUNDED 1189/ DUNDEE HALFPENNY 1795 <i>rev</i> ship, sails furled, at quayside, bales on quay, Dundee arms below COMMERCE AUGMENTS DUNDEE <i>Issuer unknown</i> CHOICE UNC
B2	½ d	DH Angus 16	3-MASTED CARGO VESSEL <i>obv</i> 3-story building DUNDEE HALFPENNY 1796 / INFIRMARY FOUNDED 1794 <i>rev</i> 3-masted ship passing close to quay, bales on quay, glass works cones smoking in distance. <i>Issuer unknown</i>
B3	½ d	DH Mdsx 306	WHALING BOAT <i>obv</i> bust of Neptune <i>rev</i> whaling boat, crew of four, one throwing harpoon, whale spouting PAYABLE AT I FOWLERS LONDON/WHALE FISHERY 1794 EF
B4	½ d	DH Perth 2	ROWBOAT <i>obv</i> rowboat on shore beside fisherman hauling in net, salmon at feet, Latin legend <i>rev</i> bridge PERTH HALFPENNY / TAY BRIDGE / FINISHED 1770, Perth arms below <i>edge</i> PAYABLE ON DEMAND BY JOHN FERRIER gVF. <i>A nice landscape with 10-arched stone bridge, by successful designer James Wright. Ferrier was hosier in Perth.</i>

See also V-2.xv Entertainment & Pastimes: DH Sfk 37, Fishing smack, Lugger and Sherringham beach boat

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V-2.xxiii **SOLDIERS**

There are relatively few soldier heroes, in contrast to naval personalities

A1	1 d	DH Sfk 4	GENERAL CORNWALLIS <i>obv</i> bust in military uniform w cocked hat, Royal cypher GR on epaulet CHARLES MARQUIS CORNWALLIS <i>rev</i> Fame, wings spread, implements of war, HIS FAME RESOUNDS FROM EAST TO WEST <i>edge</i> VALUE ONE PENNY AT P. DECK'S POST OFFICE BURY 1794 EF <i>As General Cornwallis he had to surrender to American and French armies in last major battle of American War of Independence in 1781. He became Governor-General and commander-in-chief of British forces in India and was made Marquis for his victory over Tipu Sultan in 1792. He later was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He died in India in 1804 on arrival for second term as Governor-General. Deck was bookseller and Postmaster in Bury.</i>
A2	½ d	DH War 70	GENERAL ELLIOT: <i>obv</i> bust GENERAL ELLIOT <i>rev</i> fleur-de-lys BIRMINGHAM HALFPENNY 1792 <i>edge</i> PAYABLE AT HENRY BIGG'S MOORE ST good VF <i>Elliot commanded the successful defence of Gibraltar in a siege beginning June 21st 1779 and lasting 3 years, 7 months and 12 days. He was honoured with title of Lord Heathfield. Issued by Henry Biggs, victualler of Birmingham</i>
A3	½ d	DH Nfk 47a	QUEENS BAY MOUNTED DRAGOONS <i>obv</i> mounted dragoon w drawn sword PRO REGE ET PATRIA / QUEENS BAYS <i>rev</i> Barracks in walled parade ground w entrance gates NORWICH BARRACKS 1793 UNC <i>Issued by John Rooks, timber merchant and carpenter, Norwich. Sometimes described as the best military token</i>
A4	½ d	DH Som 87	QUEENS BAY MOUNTED DRAGOONS <i>obv</i> castle & bridge B WATER HALFPENNY / FOR CHANGE NOT FRAUD <i>rev</i> mounted dragoon EF
B1	½ d	DH Susx 2	BRIGHTON MILITARY CAMP <i>obv</i> bust & GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES <i>rev</i> Prince of Wales plumes, motto “Ich Dien” 1794 <i>edge</i> BRIGHTON CAMP HALFPENNY VF <i>In late 1793 Brighton military camp housed 10,000 troops, mobilised for French invasion. The camp moved nearby in 1794 and increased to 15000 troops. Another camp was formed in 1795. George became fond of Brighton and built the famous Pavilion there (1784-7). His legal though disavowed wife, Mrs Fitzherbet lived there. The token was issued by Richard Maplesden, draper and grocer of Winchelsea, to mark a visit to the camp by the Prince of Wales</i>
B2	½ d	DH Susx 6	BRIGHTON MILITARY CAMP <i>obv</i> soldier stdg in front of camp BRIGHTON <i>rev</i> Bastille bombarded HALFPENNY <i>some rim damage</i> aVF
B3	½ d	DH Essx 37	WARLEY MILITARY CAMP <i>v. similar to Susx 2 above. Also issued by Maplesden</i> VF
B4	½ d	DH Mdsx 277	VETERANS' WELFARE <i>obv</i> Beggar (sailor?) w peg leg presenting petition to std Britannia CHELSEA / HALFPENNY <i>rev</i> Hope leaning against anchor THE SUPPORT OF OUR ENDEAVOURS 1795 good VF <i>The Military Hospital at Chelsea provided for disabled veterans, who were termed Chelsea Pensioners. Issued in 1795 when troops defeated in disastrous Flanders campaign of 1794 were returning home. Perhaps a reminder too not to forget the navy and sailors' needs. Issuer unknown</i>

V-2.xxiii **SOLDIERS** continued

When Napoleon threatened invasion of England the age-old tradition of local volunteer corps revived. Local squires formed and led, as their Colonel, units of local men whom they trained and whose uniforms they designed. Membership of a local yeoman unit spared men from possible drafting into the regular army, and from a costly tax on hair powder!

C1	1 d	DH War 29	BIRMINGHAM VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION obv 3 women presenting battle flag to officers, between cavalry ranks COLOURS PRESENTED TO THE BIRMINGHAM ASSOCIATIONS 4 JUNE 1798 rev row of gibbets running to horizon END OF BUNEPART (sic) AND THE FRENCH ARMY <i>very rare</i> <i>Marks the presentation of colours (gidons) made by local women to the Association</i>
C2	½ d	DH Som 24	SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY obv sword w helmet on its point, rapier, trumpet, spurs SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY 1796 rev 3 mounted yeomen, one with Union Jack THEIR TOKEN / P.A.E.T.F. <i>S.Y.C. comprised two corps; East, and West Somersetshire, both formed 1794, consisting of gentlemen and yeomen who supplied their own horses and uniforms. The government supplied weapons. PAETF = Pro Aris et Focis. Issued by Mary Lamb & Son, grocers.(qv) The son was an ardent token collector and responsible for numerous issues through complex mixing of dies.</i>
C3	½ d	DH Wilts 1	WILTSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY obv yeoman galloping on horse, drawn sword (vertical) WILTSHIRE YEOMAN CAVALRY 1794 rev 3 mounted yeomen galloping, nearest bearing Union Jack, THEIR TOKEN P.A.E.T.F.(see above) <i>very rare</i> nr EF <i>WYC was enrolled in 1794. Reverse is same as Som#2. Issued by Mr Lambe (of Mary Lambe & Son, grocer, Bath. qv) who may have been a member of a voluntary cavalry corps. This token is believed to be a fabrication by him to create rarities.</i>
C4	1 d	DH War 27	WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY obv yeoman galloping on horse, drawn sword (horizontal) WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY / ENROLLED JUNE 25 1794 rev 6-line inscr PROMISSORY PENNY TOKEN ISSUED BY THOMAS WELCH SECOND TROOP 1799 <i>extremely rare</i> <i>3 examples are known with a lengthy edge inscription which refers to protecting against "foreign and domestic enemies". 'Domestic' is a curious addition.</i>
D1	1 d	DH Nfk 3	NORWICH LOYAL MILITARY ASSOCIATION obv soldier stdg at attention w musket at the slope, tents behind him. Norwich castle and cathedral in background NORWICH.LOYAL.MILITARY.ASSOCIATION. 1797 rev arms of Norwich <i>scarce</i> good VF
D2	½ d	DH Nfk 6	LOYAL NORFOLK YEOMANRY, BLOFIELD CAVALRY obv mounted yeoman w drawn sword (vertical) LOYAL NORFOLK YEOMANRY MDCCXCVI rev weapons and musical instruments, BLOFIELD CAVALRY and label FIFTH TROOP <i>edge</i> FEAR GOD AND HONOUR THE KING <i>scarce</i> choice UNC <i>Probably issued by member of 5th Troop? Blofield is a parish 8 miles east of Norwich. Token's Rim has a cud at 8 o'clock. (Cud= where a piece of the striking die has broken off but the die continues to be used. It is unusual and the token's value can appreciate as a result.)</i>
D3	½ d	DH Sfk 19	LOYAL SUFFOLK YEOMANRY obv Mounted soldier galloping with drawn sword (nearly vertical) LOYAL SUFFOLK YEOMANRY / FIRST TROOP rev castle, towers SUFFOLK 1794 under, garter around inscr "Liberty, Loyalty, Property", rim BLYTHING HUNDRED HALFPENNY <i>edge</i> GOD SAVE THE KING AND CONSTITUTION red choice UNC <i>Issued by Sir John Rous, the commanding officer. This was one of the first volunteer cavalries to be raised.</i>
D4	½ d	DH Sfk 33d	HOXNE & HARTSMERE SUFFOLK LOYAL YEOMANRY CAVALRY obv dismounted yeoman leaning against horse rev as Sfk 19 above w rim HOXNE & HARTSMERE SUFFOLK LOYAL YEOMANRY CAVALRY red choice UNC <i>Issued by Thomas Tallant who was probably a member of the troop</i>
E1	1 d	DH Sfk 6a	HOXNE & HARTSMERE etc. as above. twice weight of halfpenny. UNC
E2	½ d	DH Corn 4	PENRYN VOLUNTEERS obv Penryn arms PENRYN VOLUNTEERS / FIRST INROLL'D APRIL 1794 rev arms of LORD DUNSTANVILLE/COLONEL EF <i>The Colonel, Sir Francis Bassett, later Lord Dunstanville, installed a battery of 4 12-pounders at Portreath Bay, north-west of Falmouth, to defend the coast.</i>

Volume VI

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VI **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 19TH CENTURY**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL HISTORY

Facing high copper prices and a strained exchequer (because of the Napoleonic Wars and war in north America) **the British Government again failed to mint sufficient coins for the country's needs. And, again, private traders' and towns' tokens (mostly penny tokens this time) were produced and officially permitted to circulate.** Pennies were in big demand for wages, food and lodging, especially in expanding industrial centres. Most token coins of 1811-20 concerned industry, predominantly mining. They illustrate the large number of industrial enterprises that existed.

1 **1811 – 1820 : LOCALLY-ISSUED TOKENS**

VI-1.i **INDUSTRY**

COPPER

A1	1d	W700-6	D Corn 19-20	MINING, EQUIPMENT: <i>obv</i> steam pump engine and winding machine at mouth of mine CORNISH PENNY 1811 <i>rev</i> fish between 4 cakes of copper and 3 blocks of tin FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE COUNTY VF <i>The winding machine is of the old "horse-wheel" type. That, and the horse harness at the mine mouth indicate steam mechanisation was incomplete. Herrings, pilchards, copper and tin were Cornwall's biggest industries.</i>
A2	1d			<i>as above</i> 20 th century restrike (marked in small letters in the design)
A3	1d			<i>as above</i> 1947 "Lyonesse" copy, made for tourists
A4	1d	W686	D Corn 25	MINING, EQUIPMENT: <i>obv</i> steam pumping engine and winding machine at mine mouth PAYABLE AT SCORRIER HOUSE / ONE POUND FOR 240 TOKENS / 1812 <i>rev</i> Prince of Wales' feathers CORNISH PENNY
B1	1d	W695	D Corn 16	ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT, Export port: <i>obv</i> St Michael's Mount and 2 sailing ships CORNISH MOUNT / ONE PENNY TOKEN <i>rev</i> Pr. of Wales' feathers WEST WHEAL FORTUNE / ONE PENNY TOKEN VF <i>Struck for proprietors of West Wheal Fortune Mine, Ludgvan, near Penzance. (Wheal is a Cornish word for pit). St Michael's Mount was the most important port in West Cornwall, roads being very bad.</i>
B2	1d	W677	D Corn 11-13	CORNISH MINES <i>obv</i> arms of Lord de Dunstanville <i>rev</i> PENNY PIECE/ SUCCESS TO THE CORNISH MINES 1812 Scarce VF <i>Issuer is unknown</i>
B3	1d	W1133	D Devon 23	DEVON MINES: <i>obv</i> mining machinery & buildings, chimney issuing smoke, hills behind DEVON MINES 1811 <i>rev</i> Pr. Of Wales' feathers TAVISTOCK PENNY TOKEN <i>Issuer unknown</i> VF
B4				

VI-1.i **INDUSTRY** continuing **COPPER**

A number of Birmingham companies set up their own smelting operations in Wales to break the high prices being charged by Welsh mining and smelting companies. Hence the two locations being named on some tokens. Variations on company names also were common – for example, Birmingham & Risca Copper Co.

C1	1d	W296	D War 60	BIRMINGHAM & RISCA COPPER COMPANY : <i>obv</i> clasped hands, wrists w frilled cuffs 1811 BIRMINGHAM & RISCA COPPER COMPANY <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY TOKEN / PAYABLE IN BIRMINGHAM near EF <i>The BRCC was also known as the Risca Union Copper Co. and the Union Copper Co. The clasped hands are figurative of the "Union" in the title. The Risca premises were erected in 1807 and were the only copper smelting works in Monmouthshire.</i>
C2	1d	W300-8	D War 61-4	as above <i>obv</i> 1811 <i>rev</i> PAYABLE AT BIRMINGHAM IN CASH NOTES
C3	1d	W312-336	D War 65-73	UNION COPPER COMPANY 1812 <i>rev</i> PAYABLE IN CASH NOTES EF
C4	1d	W345-68	D War 74-77	as above <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY TOKEN / FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION EF
D1	1d	W288	D War 57-9	RISCA UNION COPPER COMPANY 1811 view of copper smelting works w 8 smoking, 3 idle chimneys <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY TOKEN / PAYABLE IN BIRMINGHAM EF
D2	1d	W238	D War 92-7	ROSE COPPER COMPANY <i>obv</i> ONE PENNY / BIRMINGHAM AND SWANSEA <i>rev</i> ROSE COPPER COMPANY small rose EF
D3	1d	W277	D War 98	ROSE COPPER COMPANY , lion w shield, BIRMINGHAM & SWANSEA 1812 <i>rev</i> rose in full bloom COPPER TOKEN /ONE PENNY EF
D4	1d	W212-28	D War 49-55	CROWN COPPER COMPANY <i>obv</i> crown BIRMINGHAM AND NEATH 1811 <i>rev</i> CROWN COPPER COMPANY/ ONE PENNY. VF <i>The Crown Copper Co was founded in 1803, had smelting and manufacturing works at Neath (Glamorganshire) and business office in Birmingham</i>

E1
E2
E3
E4

VI **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 19TH CENTURY**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL HISTORY

1 **1811 – 1820 : LOCALLY-ISSUED TOKENS**

VI-1.i **INDUSTRY** continuing **COPPER**

The British Copper Company, established in 1807, had smelting works in Landore (Wales) and rolling mills at Walthamstow, near London and the company's markets. It produced 6 tokens in all, with the 5 main types below

A1	½ d	W590-608	D Esx 17-28	obv bust of Duke of Wellington VINCIT AMOR PATRIAE rev Britannia 1811 BCC	
A2	1d	W560-74	D Esx 4-11	WALTHAMSTOW obv lion, ROLLING MILLS AT WALTHAMSTOW / ONE PENNY 1812 rev BRITISH COPPER COMPANY / SMELTING WORKS AT LANDORE	VF
A3	½ d	W610-12	D Esx 38-41	obv lion HALFPENNY 1813 rev Britannia	EF
A4	1d	W618-25	D Esx 30-33	obv bust BRUTUS rev Britannia seated. No date	VF
B1	1d	W630-33	D Esx 34-7	obv Head of Mercury, no legend rev Britannia seated	VF

The Bristol Brass & Copper Company was one of the oldest in Britain. It had establishments at Bristol, Swansea and London. The first brass in England was made near Bristol in the 16th century. The company also used the names of Harfords and Co., Harfords and Bristol Brass Company, and the Brass and Wire Company.

B2	1d	W430-44	D Som 81-87	obv arms & crest of Bristol VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA 1811 rev BB & COPPER CO / ONE PENNY. PAYABLE AT BRISTOL, SWANSEA & LONDON	EF
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Bogus companies arose to trade on Birmingham's high reputation in the copper world. The following tokens are counterfeits, from companies that never existed

C1	1d	W160-76	D War 80-4	BIRMINGHAM & SHEFFIELD /ONE PENNY rev COPPER COMPANY/TOKEN 1812	VF
C2	1d	W180-97	D War 85-91	BIRMINGHAM & SOUTH WALES 1812 rev horse COPPER TOKEN ONE PENNY	VF
C3	1d	W202-7	D War 101-5	BIRMINGHAM & WARWICKSHIRE crown rev FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION/ ONE PENNY 1812	
C4	1d	W232-3	D War 99-100	BIRMINGHAM & WARWICKSHIRE (FLINT COPPER CO) 1811	

These tokens are from **unknown companies** and probably are bogus (despite the first being well-designed and well-made)

D1	1d	W518-43	D Som 97-104	BRISTOL & SOUTH WALES obv buckled garter, Bristol city arms and motto VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA 1811 rev Pr of Wales feathers ONE PENNY TOKEN/ BRISTOL & SOUTH WALES	EF
D2	1d	W646		obv Druids head, PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER/ PENNY TOKEN rev PAYABLE AT THE EXCHANGE BURTON	VF

Staffordshire produced tokens from **one genuine** mining company and **one bogus** company

D3	1d	W666-8	D Staffs 81-3	CHEADLE COPPER & BRASS COMPANY / TOKEN 1812 obv PAYABLE IN LONDON CHEADLE & NEATH	VF
				<i>The Cheadle Company was founded in 1717 in Lancashire. It expanded and eventually had 36 furnaces at Cheadle. Cheadle brass was renowned.</i>	
D4	1d	W1077	D Staffs 98	FLINT COPPER COMPANY 1811. obv STAFFORD & STAFFORDSHIRE	<i>Very rare</i>

E1	1d	W756	D Yorks 88	LEAD FACTORY <i>obv</i> ONE PENNY/ HULL LEAD WORKS/ PAYABLE IN BANK ENGD OR HULL NOTES BY I.K. PICARD <i>rev</i> front of Picard's factory, 3 arched doorways, tall chimney and 3 smoking flues 1812 EF <i>The picture shows the application of architectural design in industrial construction.</i>
E2	1d	W770	D Yorks 90	PICARD LEAD WORKS <i>obv</i> PAYABLE BY I.K. PICARD etc <i>rev</i> HULL PENNY 1812 etc near UNC
E3	½ d	W784	D Yorks 95-8	PICARD LEAD WORKS <i>obv</i> HULL HALF PENNY 1812 PAYABLE BY I.K. PICARD etc <i>rev</i> lion ESSE QUAM VIDERI gVF

Picard's Peninsular Tokens: *Picard was a great admirer of Wellington and struck tokens celebrating his victories. He also struck token coinage to augment the short supply of small change among English army then campaigning in Spain. See VI-2.ii*

E4	1d	W1319	D Glam 7-15	FLINT LEAD WORKS; <i>obv</i> works w smoking chimneys, ship at quay and crane at right 1813 <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY TOKEN/ ONE POUND NOTE etc gVF <i>Lead works on this site date back centuries, possibly to Roman times. The company was the only issuer of tokens in North Wales in the 19th century.</i>
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VI **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 19TH CENTURY**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL HISTORY

1 **1811 – 1820 : LOCALLY-ISSUED TOKENS**

VI-1.iii INDUSTRY				IRON
A1	2d	W965	D Staffs 93	FORGE MACHINERY <i>obv</i> TWOPENNY TOKEN / DOUBLE BLOWING ENGINES FOR FOUNDRIES / MADE BY E BARKER, RUGELY wheel & machinery <i>rev</i> STREET'S SINGLE PATENT BLOWING ENGINES FOR SMITHS hydraulic blowing machine <i>Barker had an engineering works in Rugely and made the machinery shown.</i>
A2	1d	W966	D Staffs 94	FORGE MACHINERY <i>obv</i> ONE PENNY PAYABLE BY.. <i>rev</i> EDWARD BARKER RUGELY in three lines
A3	1d	W1815	D Dub11-12,58	ROLLING MILL <i>obv</i> 2 men working at a rolling mill in a foundry, large flywheel behind ONE PENNY TOKEN/ J.HILLES DUBLIN <i>rev</i> shamrock PAYABLE IN BANK OF IRELAND NOTES 1813 <i>James Hilles was an iron merchant in Dublin</i>
Samuel Fereday was the largest employer of labour in England (5000 workers) in his iron works and was also a partner in a bank. But he was declared bankrupt in the depression that followed the Napoleonic wars				
B1	2d	W42-3	D Staffs 28-9	BLAST FURNACES & ENGINE HOUSE: <i>obv</i> view of, PRIEST FIELD FURNACES 1811 man w horse drawing a tub along rail line <i>rev</i> TWO PENCE PAYABLE AT S. FEREDAY/ BRADLEY, BILSTON AND PRIESTFIELD COLLIERIES AND IRON WORKS
B2	1d	W45	D Staffs 37	IRON FURNACES <i>obv</i> similar to above, smaller scale 1811 <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY PAYABLE AT BILSTON cypher SF below/ BRADLEY BILSTON AND PRIESTFIELD. COLLIERIES AND IRON WORKS EF
B3	1d	W46	D Staffs 38-42	IRON FURNACES <i>obv</i> similar to above, different die 1811 <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY PAYABLE AT BILSTON S.FEREDAY/ BRADLEY BILSTON AND PRIESTFIELD. COLLIERIES AND IRON WORKS ex-NGC Slabbed with grading AU 53 BN
B4	1d	W75	D Staffs 43-50	FEREDAY <i>obv</i> ONE PENNY PAYABLE BY/ A POUND NOTE FOR 240 TOKENS <i>rev</i> SAMUEL FEREDAY BILSTON 1812 in 4 lines gVF
C1	1d	W1125	D Som 121	COX'S IRON FOUNDRY <i>obv</i> view of foundry, man working in front of furnace, 4 bars pig iron in foreground TAUNTON PENNY TOKEN <i>rev</i> A POUND NOTE etc / PAYABLE AT MESSRS. COX'S IRON FOUNDRY EF
C2	1d	W1040	D York 139-40	PHOENIX IRON WORKS, SHEFFIELD; <i>obv</i> large works complex w smoking chimneys, 2 cannon and 6 cannon balls in pyramid PHOENIX IRON WORKS SHEFFIELD <i>rev</i> Justice stdg, case, barrel (labelled S.J. & Co) crowbar and chisels and coins around her. 1813 EF <i>The Phoenix Iron Works, Sheffield, (above) secured lucrative contracts during the Napoleonic wars – hence the cannon pictured. There was no connection between it and the Phoenix Iron Works in Glasgow (below) despite the identical reverse sides of their respective tokens. The "S.J. & Co" was believed to stand for the Yorkshire firm of Shaw, Jobson & Co (see Roscoe Place Iron Works below).</i>
C3	1d	W1350	D Lanark 1-5	PHOENIX IRON WORKS, GLASGOW <i>obv</i> exterior of iron works w smoking chimneys PHOENIX IRON WORKS GLASGOW <i>rev</i> same as Phoenix Iron Works above, including initials on barrel, 1813 F <i>The same diesinker produced both the above tokens, perhaps using the same reverse die as an economy measure</i>
C4	1d	W1340		TREDEGAR IRON CO: <i>obv</i> monogram 1812 <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY TOKEN F <i>TIC were iron smelters in South Wales</i>

VI-1.iii **INDUSTRY** continuing **IRON**

D1	1d	W1047	D York 141-3	ROSCOE PLACE IRON WORKS <i>obv</i> distant buildings w smoking chimneys ROSCOE PLACE SHEFFIELD <i>rev</i> Commerce sitting on bale holding cornucopia, scales, agents initials YD on bale ONE PENNY TOKEN 1812 gVF <i>Roscoe Place Iron Works were owned by Shaw, Jobson & Company, stove grate makers.</i> <i>Did they have an interest in Phoenix Iron Works in Sheffield (qv above)? Or vice versa?</i>
D2	1d	W735	D Worc 8	ANVIL & VICE MAKER <i>obv</i> anvil pointing right DUDLEY ONE PENNY TOKEN/ 1812 <i>rev</i> vice JAMs. WILKINSON VICE MAKER/ A POUND NOTE etc EF <i>An otherwise identical token (D Worc 7) has the vice pointing left</i>
D3	1d	W1200	D Surrey 5	IRON HOOPS & IRON WARES <i>obv</i> buildings w smoking chimneys and water wheel WEYBRIDGE MILLS <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY PAYABLE AT WEYBRIDGE I.BUNN & CO 1812 / HOOP & IRON WAREHOUSE DOWGATE WHARF EF
D4	1d	W860	D Worc 11	CHAIN & TOOL MAKERS <i>obv</i> oak tree SPADE. SHOVEL. TRACE & CHAIN. MANUFACTORY. 1811 <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY TOKEN/ PAYABLE AT THE LYE WAREHOUSE BY T.WOOD & CO. EF <i>Chain and implement manufacturers. The oak tree is from Wood family arms</i>
E1	1d	W33	D Staffs 32	IRON GOODS <i>obv</i> beehive, bees, ONE POUND NOTE etc <i>rev</i> 3 cannon balls in triangle PAYABLE BY JAMES ATHERTON. BILSTON F <i>Atherton made nails, scabbards and cannon balls for the government. Bees = industry</i>
E2				

The following are the only tokens depicting mechanisation of farming. Both are made to a very high standard. The abolition of provincial tokens in 1821 prevented further issues that might have provided interesting scenes in this subject.

E3	1d	W1215	D Staffs 123	WITHYMORE SCYTHER WORKS <i>obv</i> view of forge and man working a drop hammer WITHYMORE SCYTHER WORKS / 1813 <i>rev</i> scythe blade, hay knife, straw cutter in circle, spade and shovel below, ONE POUND NOTE etc PAYABLE BY Jas GRIFFIN & SONS gVF+ <i>A wonderful interior scene of the forge and excellent die-cutting</i>
E4	1d	W1216	D Staffs 124	WITHYMORE SCYTHER WORKS <i>obv</i> view inside a power forge WITHYMORE SCYTHER WORKS / ONE PENNY 1814 <i>rev</i> as above but from different die EF <i>This token was made a year later than the previous one and is a little smaller and lighter but nevertheless is a fine coin made to a very high standard.</i>

VI **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 19TH CENTURY**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL HISTORY

1 **1811 – 1820 : LOCALLY-ISSUED TOKENS**

VI-1.iv	INDUSTRY	COAL
Newcastle inhabitants were licensed by Henry III 1239 to dig for coal in the Castlefield. Early collieries were above the old Tyne bridge and coal was packed down to Tynemouth or lightered down. When later collieries were opened below the bridge "Geordie Brigs" were able to moor and load coal direct. In November 1811 the Bewicke Main Colliery issued 1 shilling silver and penny copper tokens.		

A1	1d	W885	D Nthumb 16	BEWICKE COLLIERY obv a "Geordie Brig" beside a coaling staith BEWICKE MAIN COLLIERY 1811 rev ONE PENNY PAYABLE AT / NEWCASTLE ON TYNE AND LONDON	VF
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VI-1.v	INDUSTRY	GLASS, POTTERY
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B1	1d	W638	D Staffs 74	J & R RILEY, BURSLEM; obv ONE PENNY TOKEN / FOR PUBLIC ACCOM...etc rev ONE POUND NOTE etc / PAYABLE BY I&R RILEY AND MACHIN & CO BURSLEM	
B2	1d	W1085	D Staffs 92	STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY obv kiln w smoke, workman tending it, firewood beside him STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY 1813 rev ONE PENNY TOKEN/ FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION	NGC XF 45 BN
B3	1d		D Som 105	PHOENIX GLASS CO obv Phoenix, oak & laurel wreath around rev ONE PENNY TOKEN	rare

The Cambrian Pottery began in 1787, was bought by Dillwyn in 1801. In 1810 Dillwyn's son, now owner, took his manager, Bevington, and his son into partnership. They acquired a failed nearby pottery and produced the famous 'Ducks-egg' porcelain that was keenly sought by London dealers. The pottery produced some of Britain's finest porcelain.

B4	1d	W1337	D Glam 20	CAMBRIAN POTTERY obv ONE PENNY TOKEN/ SWANSEA AND SOUTH WALES rev PAYABLE AT THE CAMBRIAN POTTERY SWANSEA/ BY L.W.DILLWYN T.BEVINGTON AND J. BEVINGTON	rare gVF
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VI-1.vi INDUSTRY continued				TEXTILE INDUSTRY
C1	1d	W5-12	D Yorks 75-8	LINEN MANUFACTURING obv weaver at loom rev PENNY TOKEN/ PAYABLE AT JACKSON & LISTERS WAREHOUSE/ BARNSELEY gVF <i>Jackson & Listers were linen manufacturers and bleachers. In contrast to 18thC tokens this is the only 19thC token to depict a loom</i>
C2	1d	W1108-10	D Wilts 7-8	BROADCLOTH obv view of mill w cupola, turret, vane and wings, water in foreground STAVERTON FACTORY NEAR BRADFORD, WILTSHIRE rev Golden Fleece and ONE PENNY TOKEN very rare <i>J. Cooper & Co were proprietors manufacturing superfine broadcloth. Several successive proprietors became bankrupt and the mill was destroyed by fire early in the 19th century.</i>
C3	2d	W910	D Nfk 17	COTTON MANUFACTURING obv arms of Norwich City NORWICH TWOPENNY PIECE FOR CHANGE NOT PROFIT rev shuttle above scroll w NORWICH and ROBT.BLAKE. COTTON & BOMBAZINE MANUFACTURER VF <i>Robert Blake was a cotton spinner and bleacher in Norwich. Bombazine was a twilled fabric made from silk and worsted introduced into Norwich in Elizabeth I's reign by the Dutch and Walloon refugees (see also Bay [Baize] in V-2.v). Edward III made Norwich an important centre for the woollen industry.</i>
C4	1d	W642	D Staffs 75-6	TAPE & COTTON MANUFACTURING obv front view of Bond End Mill PAYABLE BY JAMES PARDOE/ BURTON 1814 rev ONE PENNY TOKEN in wreath <i>The wreath is unusual as it is composed of oak and laurel leaves intertwined.</i>
D1	1d	W900	D Staffs 89	COTTON MANUFACTURING obv bale of cotton marked w "T" ONE POUND NOTE etc.....AT THE COTTON WORKS NEWCASTLE rev ONE PENNY TOKEN/ FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION 1813 gVF <i>John Harrison Thompson, cotton works, Newcastle-Under-Lyme, Staffordshire.</i>
D2	1d	W823	D Staffs 88	WORSTED CLOTH obv factory among trees w stream foreground JOHN HENRICKSON LEMMONSLY MILL NEAR LITCHFIELD (sic)/ ONE PENNY TOKEN rev arms of Lichfield ONE POUND NOTE...etc rare <i>Henrickson lived in Lichfield and owned the worsted mill. The stream provided power. The Lichfield arms portray scattered human bodies and limbs representing the legend that the Christian converts of King Offa were martyred by pagans in Lichfield (Lichfield means field of dead bodies)</i>
	2d	W820-1	D Staffs 87	<i>as above, 2d value and twice the weight. Same design. Very rare</i>
D3	½ d	W835	D Mdsx 62	STOCKING WEAVING obv a stocking loom TRUTH STRENGTH & SPEED UNITED rev 2 stockings crossed PAYABLE AT ROMANIS'S 33 CHEAPSIDE/ 1814 VF <i>Stocking weaving dates from the 16th century when Lee invented a stocking loom. Cotton stockings were invented in 1730</i>
D4	1d	W935	D Notts 15	LACE & HOSIERY obv Wm BAKER/ NOTTINGHAM. ONE POUND NOTE etc...1813 rev ONE PENNY TOKEN inside wreath rare VF <i>Baker had a manufacturing business at Fletcher Gate in Nottingham.</i>
E1	1d	W1276	D Worc 27	GLOVE MAKING obv arms of Worcester city JOHN KNAPP JUNIOR WORCESTER rev ONE PENNY/ PAYABLE IN CASH NOTES/ 1813 gVF
E2	1d	(W1276	D Worc 27)	<i>as above JOHN KNAPP w counterstamp of 2 new moons. Unusual</i> EF
E3	1d	W1330	D Denby 1	FLANNEL MAKING obv mill w smoking chimney GLANCLYWEDOG FACTORY/ 1813 rev ONE PENNY TOKEN/ ONE POUND etc scarce <i>Ascribed to Montgomeryshire by Withers, Denbighshire by Sharp (&Davis). Nothing is known of the factory.</i>

VI **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 19TH CENTURY**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL HISTORY

1 **1811 – 1820 : LOCALLY-ISSUED TOKENS**

VI-1.vii INDUSTRY				MANUFACTURING
A1	1d	W975-6	D Yorks 137	BUTTON MANUFACTURING <i>obv</i> 8 arrows in saltire (crossed) between 2 pheons, cherub above, SHEFFIELD/ PAYABLE AT S. HOBSON & SON'S, BUTTION MANUFACTURERS <i>rev</i> Britannia ONE PENNY TOKEN/ 1812 VF <i>The obverse design is that of the "Town's Trust" which is a bequest from the 1300s for the purpose of repairing roads, the parish church etc. The Britannia design is a close copy of the Kuchler design on the 1797 regal coinage from the Soho mint.</i>
A2	1d	W1165	D Staffs 107-13	LOCK MANUFACTURER <i>obv</i> bust Druid PAYABLE BY JOSEPH PARKER <i>rev</i> WALSALL TOKEN ONE PENNY 1811 in 5 lines, oak wreath w acorns around gVF <i>Joseph Parker had a locksmith business in Walsall. Walsall stands on land where Druids (obverse) are believed to have performed religious ceremonies</i>
A3	1d	W855	D Worc 9	NAILS & IRON PRODUCTS <i>obv</i> bust of George III in military uniform NAIL & TRACE MANUFACTORY <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY TOKEN/ PAYABLE BY J.FORREST & CO.LYE FORGE Scarce near EF
A4	1 d	W1185	D Staffs 118	IRON HARDWARE MANUFACTURER <i>obv</i> PENNY TOKEN 1812/ WEST BROMWICH & COSELEY <i>rev</i> PAYABLE BY JAMES COOKSEY/ IN CASH NOTES EF <i>Cooksey manufactured nails, screws, locks, bolts, hinges. Well struck but utterly unimaginative design!</i>
B1	1d	W112-125	D Staffs 51-71	METAL MANUFACTURERS <i>obv</i> bust George III ONE POUND NOTE FOR 240 TOKENS, 1811 <i>rev</i> Royal Exchange, London PAYABLE BY RUSHBURY & WOOLLEY, BILSTON VF <i>The issuers were metal workers and chape makers (chapes were buckle catches and the plates at the end of scabbards). In 1818 Woolley gained a patent for making improved screws. The grasshopper on the windvane on the Royal Exchange was the crest of the founder, Sir Thomas Gresham.</i>
B2	1d (?)	W837		STOVE BLACKING: <i>obv</i> bust and R. WARREN, THE INVENTOR OF JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING <i>rev</i> bottle of blacking labelled "RW, No 14 St Martin's Lane, London" and ROBERT WARREN'S LIQUID BLACKING MANUFACTORY near EF <i>This token bears no promise of repayment or statement of value (and so is not listed by Davis)</i>
B3				
B4				
				SHIPS NAILS: some 8 similar tokens by S. Guppy, Bristol <i>obv</i> ship sailing (various designs) and PATENT SHEATHING NAIL MANUFACTORY, BRISTOL
C1	¼ d	W490	D Som 119	<i>rev</i> FAR-THING TOKEN/ PAYABLE AT BRISTOL & LONDON 1811 VF
C2	½ d	W484-5	D Som 116	<i>rev</i> HALFPENNY TOKEN/ PAYABLE AT BRISTOL & LONDON 1811 UNC
C3	1 d	W464	D Som 92	<i>rev</i> PENNY TOKEN/ PAYABLE AT BRISTOL & LONDON 1811 EF
C4	1d	W493		<i>rev</i> as W463, different ship design 1811 F <i>The firm supplied the nails used for fixing copper sheathing to the bottoms of ships' hulls, an industry that benefited from the naval build-up during the Napoleonic Wars.</i>

VI-1.viii AGRICULTURE	
<i>Agriculture hardly features on 19th century tokens</i>	

D1	1d	W1140	D Nfk 29	WHEAT obv wheatsheaf PAYABLE AT THE CORPORATION HOUSE rev ONE PENNY TOKEN/ TUNSTEAD & HAPPING 1812 EF <i>Grain crops had spread hugely (and bread production increased proportionately) with the land use changes that followed the rescinding of the Enclosures Act. But "The Corporation House" was the local equivalent of the workhouse and the token was intended to draw attention to current shortages and rising prices for grains and bread. (Wheat sheaf alludes to Staff of Life)</i>
D2	1d	W955	D Staffs 90	WHEAT obv wheatsheaf PAYABLE BY Wm. BOOTH PERRY BARR rev PENNY TOKEN/ STAFFORDSHIRE/ 1811 <i>Booth was a Staffordshire farmer. But he was also a forger (of bank notes and of the Bank of England 3 shilling silver piece issued in 1811). He was arrested, tried and, after an extraordinary two failed attempts by the hangman, was hanged.</i>
D3				
D4				

VI-1.ix	FISHING			
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E1	1d	W851	D Sfk 15	HERRING FISHERY obv Hope stg on rock arm outstretched other hand on anchor, ship in background, SUCCESS TO THE LOWESTOFT FISHERIES rev ONE PENNY TOKEN/ PAYABLE AT I. CHASTON'S LOWESTOFT, Latin legend that translates as "Not self but country". gF <i>Herring fishing was the main industry of Lowestoft and engaged a large fishing fleet. Chaston was a draper in Lowestoft.</i>
E2	1d	W960	D Worc 12	FISH-HOOK MANUFACTURERS obv Pr of Wales' feather, REDDITCH TOKEN/ ONE PENNY rev PAYABLE BY W.BARTLEET & W. HEMMING/ A POUND NOTE etc 1813. <i>Bartleet and Hemming had independent businesses manufacturing fishhooks and needles. Although unconnected in business the two apparently cooperated for issue and redemption of this token.</i>

VI **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 19TH CENTURY**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL HISTORY

1 **1811 – 1820 : LOCALLY-ISSUED TOKENS**

VI-1.x **SHOP TOKENS**

A1	1d	W673	D Glos 15	DRAPERS & MERCERS <i>obv</i> distant view of St Mary's church at end of avenue of trees VALUE ONE PENNY <i>rev</i> A POUND NOTE etc GIVEN BY JOHN BISHOP & CO. CHELTENHAM 1812 near EF <i>John Bishop & Co were linen drapers, mercers and tailor to H.R.H The Prince Regent. Bishop was declared bankrupt in 1822</i>
A2	1d	W15	D Som 74	IRONMONGER & BRAZIER, DRAPER, HOSIER, HATTER. <i>obv</i> arms of city of Bath, clasped hands, BATH PENNY TOKEN 1811 <i>rev</i> ONE POUND NOTE etc GIVEN BY S.WHITCHURCH & W.DORE gVF
A3	1d	W18	D Som 68-73	as above <i>obv</i> Golden Fleece BATH TOKEN 1811 <i>rev</i> as above gVF <i>Whitchurch (Ironmonger & Brazier) and Dore (Linen draper, hosier, hatter) had separate businesses a few doors apart on High Street, Bath. Why did they share in two separate tokens? Is the pair of clasped hands (obv W15) a clue?</i>
A4	1d	W1-2	D Hants 38-9	DRAPERS <i>obv</i> arms of borough of Andover ANDOVER TOKEN/ FOR ONE PENNY <i>rev</i> PAYABLE BY W.S. & I. WAKEFORD 1812 in oak wreath EF <i>William, Samuel and Joseph Wakeford were linen and woollen drapers and proprietors of a bank. They issued bank notes and a silver 1 shilling token. They were bankrupted in 1825</i>
B1	1d	W905	D Nfk 19	DRAPER <i>obv</i> castle on hill NORWICH CASTLE <i>rev</i> 2 sheep BARKER, WOOLEN DRAPER 1811 EF <i>Samuel Barker was a woollen and linen draper in Norwich. Norfolk was one of the main sheep growing areas of Britain and had a flourishing textile industry.</i>
B2	1d	W880-1	D Notts 13	MERCERS & DRAPERS, GROCERS, CHEMIST, BRAZIER & TINPLATE WORKER, <i>obv</i> Newark Castle, NEWARK TOKEN FOR ONE PENNY 1811 <i>rev</i> 6 lines T.STANSALL CHARLES MOOR RICHd FISHER Wm FILLINGHAM Wm READETT T.WILSON/ THE CURRENT VALUE PAYABLE IN CASH NOTES VF <i>Issued by 6 independent tradesmen Stansall (grocer), Moor (chemist & druggist), Fisher & Fillingham (partners as drapers and mercers), Readett (grocer) and Wilson (brazier and tin-plate worker)</i>
B3				
B4				
C1	¼ d	W660	D Camb 2	GROKER, TEA DEALER, LINEN & WOOLLEN DRAPER <i>obv</i> sugar loaf labelled "W C-C" between 2 canisters labelled "Hyson" and "Souchong" CHATERIS FARTHING 1813 <i>rev</i> GROKER & TEA DEALER LINNEN & WOOLLEN DRAPER/ W.CURTIS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL
C2	¼ d	W1205	D Cumb 1	GROKER <i>obv</i> ship under sail FARTHING TOKEN 1812 <i>rev</i> cypher WB, PAYABLE AT WHITEHAVEN VF <i>Issued by Wilson Bragg, a grocer, Whitehaven. Bragg was declared bankrupt in 1819</i>
C3	¼ d	W1208	D Cumb 2	TEA DEALER & GROKER <i>obv</i> tea canister FARTHING TOKEN 1812 <i>rev</i> cypher WK, PAYABLE AT WHITEHAVEN <i>Issued by William Kitchen of Whitehaven. It is interesting to speculate on the relationship between Kitchen and Bragg (W1205). They issued similar tokens in the same year. Were they competitors? Or just collaborating?</i>
C4				

VI-1.x continuing **SHOP TOKENS**

D1	1d	W1115	D Durh 6	BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS <i>obv</i> 5-arched bridge, small boat CHRISTOPHER & JENNETT, STOCKTON/ TEES 1813. <i>rev</i> BRITANNIA/ ONE PENNY TOKEN EF <i>Christopher & Jennett were booksellers, printers, agents to Sun Fire Office and had a Stamp office. They also issued a silver shilling. The stone bridge at Tees was completed in 1769.</i>
D2	1d	W845	D Mdsx 65	AUCTIONEER <i>obv</i> large building NEW AUCTION MART/ HALFPENNY PAYABLE AT THE OLD STOCK EXCHANGE IN BANKNOTES/ ESTABLISHED 1811 <i>rev</i> 14 line inscription SALES OF ESTATES, HOUSES, MANUFACTURED GOODS, AND MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY, SPEEDILY EFFECTED WITHOUT RISK. PUBLIC AUCTIONS EVERY DAY AT 12. PRIVATE ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS PUNCTUALLY EXECUTED/ THOMAS WOOD. BROKER, AUCTIONEER & GENERAL AGENT. EF <i>Woods, London broker and auctioneer, was declared bankrupt in 1813. In 1816 the Old Stock Exchange building was destroyed by fire.</i>
D3	1d	W720	D Yorks 80	PAWNBROKER & SECONDHAND DEALER <i>obv</i> Justice stdg between bale and barrel BERKINSHAW DONCASTER <i>rev</i> ONE PENNY TOKEN EF+ <i>Obv is very similar to Dudley penny below except it is without the Etruscan border and a label on the barrel</i>
D4	1d	W725	D Worc 3-6	HARDWARE AND BUILDERS <i>obv</i> Justice stdg between bale and barrel labelled RESPON SIBILITY in 2 lines DUDLEY & BIRMINGHAM TOKEN/ ONE PENNY 1811 <i>rev</i> RICHARD WALLIS BIRMINGHAM T.&I.BADGER DUDLEY/ A POUND.. EF <i>Wallis had a hardware business and the Badgers were nailmakers and builders</i>
E1	1d	W1300	D Cmthn 4-7	IRONMONGER <i>obv</i> Arms of Borough of Carmarthen CARMARTHEN PENNY <i>rev</i> cask with oak wreath around PAYABLE BY W. GRIFFITHS & Co 1812 EF
E2	1d	W1307	D Cmthn 8	IRONMONGER <i>obv</i> same as above but from different die CARMARTHEN PENNY <i>rev</i> PAYABLE BY WILLm. MOSS CARMARTHEN-SWANSEA-AND AT JACOB & HALSE LONDON 1813 VF <i>Griffiths and Moss appear to have collaborated on their designs.</i>
E3	1d	W1145	D Staffs 99-105	MERCHANTS <i>obv</i> crest of bear standing at stump PAYABLE AT FLETCHER & SHARRATT <i>rev</i> WALSALL TOKEN ONE PENNY 1811 w wreath around VF <i>Fletcher & Sharratt were merchants. They issued 7 variants of this token. The bear crest is that of the Earl of Warwick</i>
E4	1d	W37	D Staffs 33-6	VICTUALLER & STONEMASON <i>obv</i> bust of John of Gaunt 1812 <i>rev</i> Field Marshal on horse PAYABLE BY EDWARD BEEBEE, BILSTON EF <i>It has been suggested that the mounted horseman may represent the Marquis of Anglesey who lost a leg at Waterloo and had it buried with full military honours. This is a scarce variant of this token, having 7 jewels in the band of the coronet of John of Gaunt.</i>

See also private bank tokens of ISLE OF MAN issued in 1811 by Beatson & Copeland (bankers, agents of Atlas Fire Office and proprietors of a wine and liquor store) of Douglas, and Quayle, Cotteen and Lightfoot (bankers) of Castletown): Section III-3.iv

VI **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 19TH CENTURY**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL HISTORY

1 **1811 – 1820 : LOCALLY-ISSUED TOKENS**

VI-1.x continuing **SHOP TOKENS**

A1	1d	W940-1	D Notts 17	BANKERS obv Nottingham Castle ONE PENNY TOKEN 1812 rev arms of Nottingham borough PAYABLE BY J.M. FELLOWS. A POUND NOTE FOR 240	EF
A2	1d	W944		<i>similar to above, date 1813</i>	VF
A3	1d	W946		<i>similar to above, with NOTTINGHAM under date (Rare, according to Bell)</i>	
A4	1d	W950	D Notts 20	BANKERS obv Nottingham Castle, (different view to the above) NOTTINGHAM PENNY 1813 rev similar to above <i>Issued by J.M. Fellows, a silk merchant and banker</i>	UNC

VI-1.xi **SHOP TOKENS - IRELAND**

C1	1d	W1810	D Dub 10	GROCER , obv laureate bust of Wellington WELLINGTON & VICTORY 1814 rev Hibernia stg. EDWd BEWLEY 1816 <i>Bewley was a grocer in Dublin. Hibernia resembles Britannia. Why different dates? Because old obverse 1814 die was used for newer 1816 strike?</i>	VF
C2	1d	W1815-17	D Dub 11-12	IRON MERCHANT obv 2 men working at a rolling mill in a foundry, large flywheel behind ONE PENNY TOKEN/ J.HILLES DUBLIN rev shamrock PAYABLE IN BANK OF IRELAND NOTES 1813 <i>(see Section VI-1.iii INDUSTRY Iron)</i> <i>James Hilles was an iron merchant in Dublin</i>	

Edward Stephens' issues: A 1799 Dublin Directory describes Edward Stephens as a Corn Factor, Proprietor of the 'Merchants Stores' at No 35 James's St, and one of the few citizens free of customs duty. He issued a number of tokens featuring Wellington, an Anglo-Irishman of whom the Anglo-Irish were very proud. It is noticeable that Stephens's name went from bold lettering on his tokens in 1816 to barely visible in 1818 and pretty-well invisible in 1822 indicating, perhaps, that in the harder economic times of the later years he was not anxious to have his tokens presented for redemption.

D1	1d	W1835-7	D Dub 15	MERCHANT obv crest, cock in circle MERCHANTS/ STORES/ FOR THE USE OF HIS OWN ESTABLISHMENT rev TOKEN/ JAMES'S ST./ EDWARD STEPHENS'S DUBLIN	VF
D2	1d	W1846		obv laureate draped bust of Prince Regent (later George IV) LUKE XX: CH XXV.VER ("...and he said unto them, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's" rev Britannia HIBERNIA/ 1822	VF
D3	1d	W1859	D Dub 22-24	obv laureate uniformed bust WELLINGTON/ ERIN GO BRAGH 1814 rev crowned harp E.STEPHENS/ DUBLIN struck over ????	F
D4	1d	W1875-85	W Dub 26-31	obv laureate draped bust WELLINGTON/ ERIN GO BRAGH rev crowned harp EDWd STEPHENS 1816	F

VI **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 19TH CENTURY**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL HISTORY

1 **1811 – 1820 : LOCALLY-ISSUED TOKENS**

VI-1.xii **WORKHOUSE AND HOUSE OF INDUSTRY TOKENS**

Workhouses were intended to provide employment for the able, relief for the sick and aged, and reform for the idle. Such ideals were rarely achieved however. **Houses of Industry** were started as charitable training centres for the young.

A1 1d W1240 D Worcs 14-25 **WORCESTER HOUSE OF INDUSTRY** *obv* Worcester city arms and (Latin) motto *rev* WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTRY TOKEN 1811/ VALUE ONE PENNY **VF**
This House of Industry was built in 1794. It accommodated boys and girls (and schooled them), men and women, aged and sick. Men made cordage or spun twine or worked at their own trades while women made soldiers clothing, knitted stockings, embroidered shoes, stitched gloves, picked cotton etc. The tokens were issued by the Directors and were exchanged for bank notes at their city office.

A2 1d W395 D War 37-41 **BIRMINGHAM WORKHOUSE: OVERSEERS OF THE POOR** *obv* view of workhouse BIRMINGHAM ONE PENNY 1812 *rev* arms of de Birmingham family ONE POUND NOTE FOR 240 TOKENS/ PAYABLE AT THE WORKHOUSE. **VF**
An old workhouse accommodated 600 inmates. New wings were added in 1766 (an infirmary) and 1777 (for labour). The workhouse was further enlarged in 1794. Crowding remained a problem, so a new workhouse was opened in 1852

See Section VI-1.viii

1d W1140 D Nfk 29 **NORFOLK HOUSE OF INDUSTRY:** *obv* sheaf of wheat PAYABLE AT THE CORPORATION HOUSE *rev* ONE PENNY TOKEN/TUNSTEAD & HAPPING 1812 **EF**

A3 1d W748 D Shrops 3 **HALESOWEN WORKHOUSE** *obv* St Mary's & St John's church with tall steeple PENNY TOKEN/ PAYABLE AT THE WORKHOUSE. HALESOWEN *rev* mounted yeoman brandishing sword GOD SAVE THE KING 1813 **gEF**
Halesowen was a small town near Birmingham, partly in Worcestershire and partly Shropshire. The parish church is a fine Norman structure. The yeoman may have been from the Royal Worcestershire Yeoman Cavalry ("The King's Own") or another of the several cavalry Associations in Shropshire.

Token coinage was banned in 1818. However, in recognition of the welfare role of these institutions a separate Act was passed specifically exempting the Birmingham and Sheffield Overseers of the Poor tokens from the ban - until 1820 for the Birmingham tokens and until 1823 for Sheffield.

A4 3d W380 D War 34-5 **BIRMINGHAM WORKHOUSE: OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.** *obv* Same design as above 1813 *rev* ONE POUND NOTE FOR 80 TOKENS/ PAYABLE AT THE WORKHOUSE (2pcs) **F+ & VF**
Rare in very fine condition At 75gms/2.5oz and 45mm diameter this was the largest and heaviest token in circulation. (An experimental 6d token weighing almost 6oz was abandoned.)

B1 1d W991 D Yorks 122-5 **SHEFFIELD WORKHOUSE; OVERSEERS OF THE POOR** *obv* front view of building OVERSEERS OF THE POOR 1813 *rev* Justice stdg on pedestal SHEFFIELD PENNY TOKEN **near EF**
The Poor Law Union of Sheffield comprised three Townships of the Parish plus the parish of Handsworth

B2 1d W1032a **SHEFFIELD WORKHOUSE; OVERSEERS OF THE POOR** *as above, new die with slightly different appearance, date 1815* **VF**

VI-1.xii continuing **WORKHOUSE AND HOUSE OF INDUSTRY TOKENS**

Some workhouses simply overstamped trade tokens with their name, thereby frugally turning them to their use.

C1	1d	W412	D c/m 50	BRADFORD WORK HOUSE; BRADFORD and WORKHOUSE overstamped in two segments of a circle, on Birmingham Union Copper Company token c/m gF
C2	1d	W800	D c/m 51-54	KEIGHLEY OVERSEERS OF THE POOR: KEIGHLEY overstamped on both sides of Birmingham Union Copper Co token. 2 different countermarks used EF
C3	1d			Keighley on e.g. Hull Lead Works
C4	1d			Keighley on.....

VI-1.xiii **TRANSPORT**

E1	1d	W830		GOODS TRANSPORT <i>obv</i> MIHELL'S ORIGINAL CARAVAN OFFICE, No 15 LITTLE COMPTON STREET SOHO LONDON <i>rev</i> PRO BONO PUBLICO/ ESTABLISHED 1800 F
E2	1d	W840	D Mdsx 64	MAIL COACH <i>obv</i> mail coach drawn by 4 horses, Royal Cypher beneath crown on door, coachman, seated guard, SPEED, REGULARITY, SECURITY <i>rev</i> swan w 2 necks swimming PAYABLE AT THE MAIL COACH OFFICE/ LAD-LANE LONDON W.W. Gf <i>W.W.= William Wilson, proprietor of "The Swan with Two Necks" tavern and posting house and terminus for coaches to Bristol, Bath Exeter, Liverpool, Manchester, Norwick, Taunton, Yarmouth and Ipswich. 'Necks' was a corruption of 'nicks', marks made on the bill of a swan to denote ownership. Two nicks were the mark of the vintners' guild.</i>
E3	1d	W1190-4	D Staffs 119-22	CANAL CARRIERS <i>obv</i> PENNY TOKEN 1811/ WEST-BROMWICH. OLDBURY. TIPTON & BRIERLY <i>rev</i> A POUND NOTE FOR 240 – PAYABLE AT WEST BROMWICH BY W. WHITEHOUSE & Co. overstruck on W955 token EF

VI **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 19TH CENTURY**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL HISTORY

2 **1811 – 1820 : NON-LOCAL (GENERAL ISSUE) TOKENS**

VI-2.i **ISSUER UNKNOWN**

These tokens were issued by unknown persons or companies. They are presumed to have been speculative issues sold to traders for general use everywhere in the country

A1	1d	W1376	obv bust George III right PENNY TOKEN 1812 rev Royal Exchange building FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION	VF
A2	1d	W415-25	obv bust of George III ONE PENNY TOKEN 1811 rev arms of Bristol CIVITAS BRISTOL on scroll <i>Popularly known as the Unicorn Penny after the horned unicorns on the Bristol arms.</i>	EF
A3	1d	W1088-91	obv bust of George III STAFFORDSHIRE PENNY TOKEN rev Britannia stdg COMMERCE 1811	VF
A4	1d	W1100-02	as above, rev TO FACILITATE TRADE	EF

VI-2.ii **PICARD**

B1	½ d	W1590	obv bust of Nelson 1812, ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY rev HMS Victory sailing, BRITISH NAVAL HALFPENNY	EF
B2	1d	W1565	obv bust MARQUIS WELLINGTON 1813 rev Britannia std COMMERCE	

PICARD'S PENINSULA TOKENS. *Picard greatly admired Wellington and struck a number of tokens celebrating his military victories. This led others to copy him without naming the issuer of their tokens. Picard was so incensed he publicly recalled all his tokens that did not bear his name. They were sold to Canada and used extensively there. The following are listed under **CANADA Vol. IV.2.iv***

1d	W1505-6 (C221)	obv uniformed bust of Wellington (ND) VIMIERA, TALAVERA, BUSACO, BADAJOZ, SALAMANCA rev Cossack riding COSSACK PENNY TOKEN	UNC
1d	W1507 (C220)	obv uniformed bust of Wellington 1813 VIMIERA. TALAVERA. BADAJOZ. SALAMANCA. VITTORIA rev Britannia ONE PENNY TOKEN 1813	gVF
½ d	W1515-65 D Yorks 99-106	obv uniformed bust of Wellington HISPANIAM ET LVSITANIAM RESTITVIT WELLINGTON (Wellington restored Spain and Portugal) rev CUIDAD (sic) RODRIGO JAN.19.1812. BADAJOZ APRIL 2 1812, SALAMANCA JULY 22 1812 &C&C&C.	

VI-2.iii **TRADE & NAVIGATION**

*The following also are listed under **CANADA IV.2.iv***

1d	W1641-3 (198a)	obv ONE PENNY TOKEN / PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER rev Commerce std TRADE & NAVIGATION , 1813	gVF
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VI-2.iv **IRELAND**

B3	1d	W1938	obv bust George III ONE PENNY TOKEN rev crowned harp IRELAND 1819	VF
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VI **BRITISH PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE: 19TH CENTURY**

A THEMATIC COLLECTION: ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY

3 **EVASION TOKENS**

'Evasions' as they are known are forgeries of copper regal coinage (and occasionally of tokens), but **forgeries with a difference: They were intentionally not exact copies.** Deliberate differences were introduced, usually nonsense legends, and they were made to look worn. The makers hoped thus to avoid charges of forgery, and that their cheaply made pieces would pass as regular coinage when large quantities were being handled, or in the hands of illiterate people.

Always in farthing and halfpenny denominations, most evasions were made in the years just before and after 1800. In 1892 Atkins listed almost 500 varieties.

D1	Atkins 2	½ d	obv AL FRED rev BRI TON'S GLORY	F+
D2	A59	½ d	obv CLEMENT PONT MAX rev HINC NOSTRAE CREVERE ROSAE	nrF
D3	A314	½ d	obv GOD SAVE THE KING rev BE AS YOU SEEM TO BE	F
D4	A379	½ d	obv GULIELMUS SHAKESPEAR rev ENG LANDS	F+
E1	A410	½ d	obv LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH rev MUSIC CHARMS	nrF
E2	A429	½ d	obv ROMULUS rev VIRTUS NUNQ DEFICIT ICXXX	F

VII ***TOKENS & EXONUMIA***

Tokens are unofficial coins. For centuries they have been issued for many purposes, the most common being for propaganda, advertising, or for exchange for specific goods or services. Many tokens bear a value denomination equivalent to a coin. Frequently this was one penny.

This collection of tokens and exnumia (“beyond coins”) illustrates the universality of the penny in its heyday and, in particular, its contemporary purchasing power and the prominent part it played in household expenditure and daily life.

British tokens predominate. Non-British tokens are identified as such. Some non-British tokens are listed elsewhere with the coinage of the country in question.

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VII **TOKENS & EXONUMIA**

1 **THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND**

VII-1.i **FOR GOD, KING AND COUNTRY**

ECCLESIASTICAL, RELIGIOUS

A1, A2	penny	15 th century	BOY BISHOP TOKENS: In Bury a festival was held annually, with a boy child elevated to a mock bishop and given imitation contemporary coins to dispense. These tokens were made of lead, featured a crown instead of the king's head, and had nonsense legends. Scarce in good quality.
A3	penny	1550s	BOY BISHOP TOKEN Period of Mary Tudor imitating coin of Henry VIII. <i>obv</i> bishop's crozier <i>rev</i> pellets in angles of cross
B1	"1"	c1850	COMMUNION TOKEN South Leith Parish church, Edinburgh, Scotland communion tokens (thousands different) rarely bear a numeral (= "table #1"?)
B2	penny	Victoria, Old Head	JEWISH <i>rev</i> engraved w Star of David and initials MM.

POLITICAL & PROPAGANDA

(VIII-3.i)cent		1860s	USA CIVIL WAR: A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED
C1	penny	1900	over-stamped GOLD OUR GOD
C2	penny	1917	HAMMER & SICKLE o/s 1917 is year of Russian revolution
C3	penny	1937	SWASTIKA o/s on Britannia's shield. Nazi WWII propaganda

D1-2; Pennies illegally defaced by hand stamp, as a political act by Suffragette movement. Spelling, word and type-face variations indicate the defacement was not a centralised operation
D3-4 : Coins commemorating women's suffrage events

D1	penny	1904	VOTE FOR WOMEN NOW illegal hand-stamp defacement of King's effigy, by British Suffragette movement
D2	penny	1906	VOTES FOR WOMEN NOW. As above, over-stamp spelling variation
D3	50 pence	2003	Britain, commemorating centenary of women's suffrage
D4	\$1	2003	Australia, commemorating centenary of women's suffrage in Britain

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.i FOR GOD, KING AND COUNTRY continued

THE MILITARY, AND WAR EFFORT

see also THE PENNY AT WAR; TRENCH ART VII-2.vii

A1	1d	1850	ROYAL ARTILLERY Canteen, Woolwich. Gregory Browne
A2	1d	19 th century	YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, Depot C, canteen token
A3	1d	19 th century	YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, Depot D, canteen token
A4	1d	1899-1902	XXXII (32 nd) CORNWALL LIGHT INFANTRY, Regimental canteen. Boer War
B1	penny	1877	BRITISH WAR OFFICE Pheon (arrowhead) counterstamp
B2	1d	1890s	Issued with introductory edition of THE REGIMENT weekly magazine
B3	1d	1914-18	SCOTTISH FILLING FACTORY (ammunition) canteen, Georgetown.
B4	1d	1914-18	NOTTINGHAM NATIONAL SHELL FACTORY canteen <i>bone</i>
C1	1d	1939-45	F I CANTEEN Fison Industries, Ipswich. WWII explosives manufacturing. <i>bone</i>
C2	1d	19 th century	CAVALRY BRIGADE: C. C.: (Cavalry Canteen), Aldershot. <i>Brass</i>
D1	1d	1939-45	AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE Canteen token 1D – 1 BOTTLE ∴ <i>brass</i>
D2	1d	1939-45	AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE Canteen token 1D – 1 BOTTLE ∴ <i>Aluminium</i>

C3-4, D3-4

Penny note

1943

MV SOBIESKI Free Polish troop transport ship.

E1	penny	1939-45	BRITISH ARMED FORCES currency, WWII, 'Bakelite' composite material
E2	1d	1914-18	BREAD CHECK/ MID RHONDA CO-OP SOCIETY (WWI ration, for 1 loaf of bread)
E3	1d	1860	Anchor (Royal Navy?) and '7' overstamp
E4	1d	1920	Made from shell casings. Coin wear reveals brass alloy

See also Section VII-1.vii 1 ½ d

M & F CANTEEN military. Tea token. (Penny-farthing for tea = rising prices?)

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.i FOR GOD, KING AND COUNTRY *continued*

PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS, CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMPS

A1	1d	1939-45	SOUTH AFRICA : EEN PENNIE: WWII internment camp in South Africa for German citizens of South-West Africa. <i>Cardboard</i>
A2	1d	1940	ISLE OF MAN ; Onchan Internment camp, UK
A3	1d	1918	UNITED KINGDOM ; Burnham prisoner of war camp, Norton, Norfolk. <i>Date in chronogram</i>
A4	One Penny	1939-45	NEW ZEALAND ; Featherston prisoner of war camp. <i>The same tokens were used in POW camps in Australia</i>
B1	1d	1940	IRELAND ; Curragh Internment camp. <i>Uniface, brass</i>
B2	6d	1940	IRELAND ; Curragh Internment camp. <i>Uniface, brass</i>
B3	1/-	1940	IRELAND ; Curragh Internment camp <i>Uniface, aluminium</i>
B4	2/-	1940	IRELAND ; Curragh Internment camp. <i>Uniface, aluminium</i>

VII-1.ii FOR FOOD, DRINK, FELLOWSHIP & FUN

WORKPLACE CANTEENS

C1	1d		CANTEEN 1d origin unknown
C2	1d	pre-1903	SWAN & HUNTER , shipbuilders: Jas. McDonald, Manager of Swan & Hunter dining room, Wallsend, Britain <i>rare</i>
See VII.1.i/C1	1d		FISON'S INDUSTRIES (ammunition) F.I. 1D CANTEEN. Britain <i>bone rare</i>
D1	1d		PEARS Canteen. Soap factory. Britain
D2	1d		SMITH'S DOCK CO. Café, Southbank. Britain
D3	1d		G G HONOUR PATENT, REFRESHMENTS. Britain <i>pierced aluminium</i>
D4	(1d) no value		HOWELL & CO LTD , Sheffield. Steel tube and cutlery manufacturers
E1	1½ d	c1920	VAN DEN BERGH'S LTD , Canteen Dept, Glasgow. <i>Brass 30mm crescent shaped</i>
E2			
E3-4	1p		ROYAL MINT : used within the Mint (primarily at the canteen) by employees, in lieu of currency, for security.

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.ii FOR FOOD, DRINK, FELLOWSHIP & FUN

TEA & COFFEE HOUSES

COFFEE

A1	pennyworth		WANTAGE COFFEE HOUSE	A PENNYWORTH OF REFRESHMENT	Britain
A2	pennyworth		BIRMINGHAM COFFEE HOUSE	A PENNYWORTH OF REFRESHMENT	Britain
A3	pennyworth		COFFEE PUBLIC HOUSES NATIONAL SOCIETY LTD	A PENNYWORTH etc	Britain
A4	pennyworth		DUKE OF MONMOUTH	A PENNYWORTH etc	Britain
B1	1d		CHORLEY COFFEE TAVERN CO.		Britain
B2	1d		SCUTT MILL COFFEE TAVERN.		Britain
B3	1d	c1900	HASLINGDEN COFFEE HOUSE	Lancashire. <i>Rare – the only known surviving example of this token</i>	
B4					

TEA OR COFFEE

C1	1d		COSY NOOK AND SNUGGERY	TEA AND COFFEE STALLS/ 1d FREE,	Britain
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COCOA

C2	1d	1880s	LIVERPOOL COCOA ROOMS	BRITISH WORKMAN Public House Co Ltd,	Britain
C3	pennyworth		LOCKHARTS COCOA ROOMS	A PENNYWORTH....etc	Britain

CHARITIES & WELFARE

D1	1d		SALVATION ARMY	Social Wing,	Britain
D2	1d		METHODIST FREE CHURCH	SALE OF WORK	M Mordey, Treasurer, Hill St, Monmouth
D3	One Penny		SOUP & COCOA COMMITTEE		<i>Associated with a church, charity?</i>
D4	1d		BLIND PERSON'S TOKEN	B.T. & Co. Ltd. Britain	<i>Plastic, pink irregular shape</i>

VII **TOKENS & EXONUMIA**

1 **THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND**

VII-1.ii **FOR FOOD, DRINK, FELLOWSHIP & FUN**

FOOD & DRINK

A1	Restaurant	1d	HOLBORN RESTAURANT , London, Britain
A2	Food	pennyworth	THE PEOPLE'S HOTEL Harrowgate GOOD FOR ONE PENNYWORTH OF FOOD Britain
A3	Fruit	1d	W.O. & CO FRUIT Britain
A4	Catering	1d	J.S.FRY & SONS LTD. Chocolate manufacturers. CATERING DEPARTMENT Britain
B1	Dairy products	1d	WOLVERTON COOP SOCIETY DAIRY DEPARTMENT Britain
B2	Milk	One Penny	STUFFYN WOODS Wales(?)
B3	Milk	1d	BERKHAMSTEAD COOP SOCIETY , Britain
B4	Bottle refund	One penny check	EXPRESS DAIRY CO. LTD Branch No. 261. Britain
C1	Bread	1d	MID-RHONDA COOP SOCIETY. WW I ration token 1D BREAD CHECK Wales
C2	Beer	1d	BROMPTON STEAM BREWERY Malvern, Britain
C3	Beer	One Penny	ANCHOR BREWERY , Newport, Isle of Wight. 1851. <i>Uncirculated and very rare</i>
C4	Beer	1d	Pub token <i>obv</i> beer jug <i>rev</i> 1D. late 19 th /early 20 th centuries. Britain
D1	Whisky	1d	BELL'S WHISKY FOR 1 TOT OF WHISKY Bell's Scottish Open Golf Tournament 1990s, Scotland
D2	Non-alcoholic	1d	JENKIN'S TEMPERANCE BAR. 19 th C. <i>Temperance bars were mainly in the north of England</i>

FUN & ENTERTAINMENT

E1	Magic Lantern show	1d token	MAGIC LANTERN SHOW TOKEN , Victorian, TO BE SPENT IN THE HOUSE, Britain
E2	Theatre	1d token	1960s? LINCOLN THEATRE ASSOCIATION/ T.T.T.LIMITED 1d. Leather. Rare, Britain
E3	Dog Fighting	1d	1928 c/m GEORGE BARKER , WRA 19 : Dog Pit check, Britain. <i>Serrated edge, holed</i>
E4	Beach admission	1 penny	BOTTOMS PLEASURE BEACH Great Yarmouth, Britain

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.ii FOR FOOD, DRINK, FELLOWSHIP & FUN

CLUB, PUB & INSTITUTION CURRENCY

Clubs Mostly 19th-early 20th century

A1	1d		BRISTOL CLUB (historic), Britain
A2	1d		SOWERBY BRIDGE TRADES CLUB , Britain
A3	1d		LANCASTER REFORM CLUB (historic), Britain
A4	1d	1886	LINDLEY CONSERVATIVE CLUB , Britain. <i>(also 2d)</i>
B1	1d		WARWICK LIBERAL CLUB , Britain
B2	1d		BRIERFIELD LIBERAL CLUB , Britain
B3	1d		BRIERFIELD WORKING MEN'S CLUB , Britain. <i>brass, round</i>
B4	1d		BRIERFIELD WORKING MEN'S CLUB , Britain <i>octagonal, scarce</i>
C1	1d		EDWARD ST. BROOMHILL, WORKING MEN'S CLUB & INSTITUTE , Britain.
C2	1d		POSB (Post Office Savings Bank) Club, Britain. <i>brass</i>
C3	1d		POSB (Post Office Savings Bank) Club, Britain. <i>plastic</i>
C4	1d		BILLIARD ROOM/ WORKING MEN'S CLUB, HORBURY , Britain
D1	1d		<i>obv ALLY SLOPER'S HALF HOLIDAY, THE F.O.M. rev SLOPERS CLUB 23832 NOT TRANSFERABLE Ally Sloper was one of the first comic strip characters, 1884-1916</i>
D2	1d		YWCA Canteen, Lister's, Britain

Pubs (Public Houses)

D3	1d		CRICKETERS ARMS , Britain <i>brass, round</i>
D4	1 (d)	1946	THE ALLWIN . <i>Pub/ Club?</i> Britain

Schools

E1	One Penny		ST MARGARET'S CLIFF HOUSE SCHOOL , Dover. PAYABLE BY JAMES TEMPLE, <i>Image shows school. Rare</i>
E2	1d		ARDINGLY COLLEGE , Sussex BEATI MUNDO CORDE. Britain
E3	1d		KING WILLIAM COLLEGE , Isle of Man, Britain
E4			

See also VII-1.iv 1 penny **GRIFFITH & FARRAN'S ONE PENNY TOKEN. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE** *A reward for good attendance. Probably redeemable for school books or stationery*

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.iii PENNY SERVICES

SERVICES

A1	1d	Laundry	ROYAL CHELSEA LAUNDRY , Britain
A2	1d	Barber	ROBERT HOVENDEN & SONS LTD London.1890s Pharmaceutical & hairdressing products
A3	1d	Barber	PS & CO. "No 2" (= No 2 in the queue? Or No 2 haircut?) 19 th century. Britain
A4			
B1	1d	Public toilet	BOURNEMOUTH SANITARY CONVENIENCE For transport corporation employees' use of washrooms. 1940s
B2	1d	Public toilet	BOURNEMOUTH SANITARY CONVENIENCE as above c/s "T" (meaning ?)
B3	1d	Public toilet	USE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE Portsmouth coat of arms 1940s
B4			

On a following page

1d	Toilet, humour	THE WALNUT TREE , Turville Heath, Britain. Advertising. Sealed Great Britain penny labelled IN CASE OF EMERGENCY BREAK THE SEAL
1d stamp	Toilet, humour	"SOMETIMES YOU'D RATHER HAVE A PENNY THAN A POUND NOTE" Postcard 1937,

C1	1d	Utilities	GAS TOKEN George Glover, Chelsea, Earls Court. 1904. Britain
C2	1d	Utilities	COAL The Harlton Coal Co Ltd. "11lbs 1 PENNY" 19 th C concessionary coal token
C3	1d	Utilities	COAL TOKEN Pathead & Sinclairtown Cooperative Society Ltd. Britain
C4			

Itchen bridge, Southampton. *The token used on the first crossing was punched for the return crossing, at the end of which it was collected and destroyed. Because tokens were thus destroyed after use both unpunched and punched examples are rare.*

D1	1d	Toll Bridge	ITCHEN BRIDGE Southampton. Pre-1900. <i>Uniface, square. Unpunched Rare</i>
D2	1d	Toll Bridge	ITCHEN BRIDGE Southampton. Pre-1900. <i>Uniface, round. Unpunched Rare</i>
D3	1d	Toll Bridge	ITCHEN BRIDGE Southampton. Pre-1900. <i>Uniface, round. Punched Rare</i>
D4			

Theatre : see Amusement: Entertainment VII-2.viii

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.iv PENNY WARES

SHOPS & TRADERS

A1	1d	1866	ARMAGH FLAX SPINNING MILL , Northern Ireland
A2	1d		C.H. CLEMENT Wire drawer, Birmingham
A3	1d		W. SMITH "GOOD FOR 1d IN TRADE" <i>brass, central hole</i>
A4	1d		B & M LTD Liverpool. Variety retailers. <i>Large, square, uniface, brass</i>
B1	1d		BLACKET & SON , Sunderland, Scotland. <i>Bakelite</i>
B2	1d		J.H. KENNEDY Sunderland, Scotland. <i>Square</i>
B3	1d	1919	DUNLOP , Britain <i>square, uniface</i>
B4	1d		DUNLOP , DC, Britain <i>square, uniface</i>
C1	1d		BANKS STORES S Norwood, Britain. <i>uniface, unusual shape</i>
C2	1d		J.KNIBB Soho Lake, Handsworth, Britain
C3	1d		APPLETON'S HOUSEHOLD STORES 1d BONUS CHECK. Tin, uniface
C4	1d		HOWARD STORES Britain
D1	1d	1930s	DICKSON & BENSON LTD Dep'tment store, Middlesborough, Yorkshire <i>brass oval</i>
D2	1d		J. SALMON & SON LTD Britain. <i>tin, hexagonal, uniface</i>
D3	1d		SKELMERSDALE SHOE CO LTD Britain
D4	1d		S MOLE WISBEACH (sic) Wisbech, Britain
E1	1d		ROWLAND BLAYLOCK , Newcastle-on-Tyne, Britain. <i>uniface, very thin flan</i>
E2	1d		PARKS LTD North Shields rev c/s VAN DER VELDE & CO, SIDE Newcastle-on-Tyne
E3	1d		C LEE & SONS MADE BY R NEAL PERCIVAL ST <i>large, uniface</i>
E4	1d		JOHN BANNER LTD Sheffield, Britain

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.iv PENNY WARES

SHOPS & TRADERS

A1	1d		LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Sunderland, Scotland. Furnishings
A2	1d	early 1900s	J.T.PARRISH LTD Newcastle-on-Tyne, Britain <i>compressed felt</i>
A3	1d		ST CUTHBERT'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Britain
A4	1d		WILLIAM MILLER LTD Portsea, Britain <i>bone</i>
B1	1d		J. LYONS & CO LTD caterers & food manufacturers, Britain. <i>rev Large "Q". rare</i>
B2	1d		J. LYONS & CO LTD caterers & food manufacturers, Britain. <i>rev Large "R". rare</i>
B3	1d		J. LYONS & CO LTD caterers & food manufacturers, Britain. <i>rev Large "T". rare</i>
B4	1d		M ROBSON & CO Gateshead, Britain
C1-4	1d, 3d, 6, 2/-		WILLIAMS BROS. Chain stores Britain. <i>uniface, tin</i>
D1	1d		E. SHEPHARD Gateshead. Department store est. 1906 <i>unusual shape</i>
D2	1d		E SHEPHARD Gateshead. <i>Different type to above</i>
D3	6d		E SHEPHARD Gateshead
D4	1 New Pence		EDWIN DAVID Bond St., Hull. Department store. <i>New Pence tokens are rare</i>
E1	"1d off"	<i>Clothing</i>	1d OFF YOUR NEXT PURCHASE J Moore's "The Complete Outfitter" Maidenhead
E2	1d	<i>Newspapers</i>	GLOWWORM Newspaper
E3	penny	<i>Books</i>	GRIFFIN & FARRAN'S PENNY TOKEN FOR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE Britain
E4	pennyworth	<i>Books</i>	"PEARSON'S WEEKLY – THE MOST MARVELLOUS PENNYWORTH PUBLISHED"

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.v PENNY FARES

TRANSPORT

A1 1d **1D FARE** metal, uniface. Origin unknown

A2

A3

A4

B1	3d	1825-65	JOHN GREENWOOD Manchester rev OMNIBUS INSIDE <i>From era of horse-drawn carriages when penny-fare passengers rode on the roof.</i>	<i>Silver, oval, rare</i>
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B2 1d **Ferry**, 19thC **GOSPORT & PORTSEA**, Britain

B3 1d 1901-7 **DUNEDIN TRAMWAYS CORPORATION** New Zealand

B4	1d	BLACKBURN & DARWEN CORP TRAMWAYS inscribed SCHOLARS TICKET AVAILABLE ONLY TO CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS. Britain		
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C1 1d **BRIGHTON TRAMWAYS CORPORATION** FOR USE ONLY BY POST OFFICE STAFF
WHILE IN UNIFORM

C2	1d	1940s	MANCHESTER BUS Britain	<i>Example of early use of plastic for tokens</i>
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C3 1d **BELFAST CITY TRAMWAYS** Northern Ireland

C4 1d **BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON**

D1 1d **DERBY CORPORATION OMNIBUS** *brass, wide colon*

D2 1d **DERBY CORPORATION OMNIBUS** *brass, medium colon*

D3 1d **DERBY CORPORATION OMNIBUS** *brass, narrow colon*

D4 1d **DERBY CORPORATION OMNIBUS** *aluminium, medium colon*

E1 1d **DERBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE**. *For school transport? Octagonal. Aluminium*

E2 1d **EDINBURGH CORPORATION TRANSPORT**

E3	1d	GLASGOW TRAMWAYS CORPORATION	<i>inscr BLIND brass, square</i>
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E4 1d **HALIFAX CORPORATION TRAMWAYS** *nice rev NISI DOMINUS CUSTODIENT CIVITATUM*

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.v PENNY FARES

TRANSPORT

A1	1d	HASTINGS & DISTRICT ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS CO LTD <i>rev</i> COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS EDUCATION COMMITTEE – SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
A2	1d	HULL , City of, TRAMWAYS ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT
A3	1d	ILKESTON CORPORATION TRAMWAYS <i>penny size = unusual</i>
A4	1d	KINGSTON-UPON-HULL CORPORATION
B1	1d	OLDHAM CORPORATION TRAMWAYS
B2	1d	MORECAMBE & HEYSHAM CORPORATION TRANSPORT
B3	1d	LEIGH CORPORATION TRANSPORT
B4	1d	THE YORKSHIRE TRACTION COMPANY LTD
C1	1d	NEWCASTLE CORPORATION TRAMWAYS
C2	1d	NEWCASTLE CORPORATION TRAMWAYS <i>inscr</i> POSTMAN IN UNIFORM
C3	1d	WALLASEY CORPORATION MOTOR BUSES
C4	1d	PRESTON CORPORATION TRANSPORT
D1	1d	SHEFFIELD CORPORATION TRAMWAYS Type I
D2	1d	SHEFFIELD CORPORATION TRAMWAYS Type II
D3	1d	ST HELENS CORPORATION TRANSPORT Type I
D4	1d	ST HELENS CORPORATION TRANSPORT Type I
E1	1d	BARROW CORPORATION TRANSPORT EMPLOYEE FARE
E2	1d	STOCKPORT CORPORATION TRAMWAYS
E3	1d	WOLVERHAMPTON TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT
E4	1d	GM (Greater Manchester)

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.v PENNY FARES

TRANSPORT

A1	1d	MANCHESTER CORPORATION	Type I
A2	1d	MANCHESTER CORPORATION	Type II
A3	1d	LEEDS CITY TRANSPORT	Type I
A4	1d	LEEDS CITY TRANSPORT	Type II

B1	1 New Pence	WARRINGTON CORPORATION TRANSPORT.	<i>rare</i> <i>Possibly the only decimal penny transport token</i>
----	-------------	-----------------------------------	---

B2	1d	1923-?	WEST RIDING AUTOMOBILE CO. Bus company Yorkshire	<i>rare</i>
B3	1d		Y E B 5 ??	
B4	1d		issuer unknown	

C1
C2
C3
C4

D2	1d ticket	Railway Platform ticket, Glasgow (Queens), Scotland
D4	1d ticket	Railway Platform ticket, Wellington, Shropshire

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.vi PENNY CREDIT

COOPERATIVES

A1	1d		ROYAL ARSENAL UNITED COOPERATIVES SOCIETY	Britain
A2	1d		PORTSEAS ISLAND MUTUAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	Britain
A3	1d		LARKHALL VICTUALLING SOCIETY LTD	<i>plastic, oval, yellow</i>
A4	1d		THE PROVIDENT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD	Overdarwen, Britain
B1	1d	1914-18	MID-RHONDA CO-OP SOCIETY	1d BREAD CHECK WW I ration token
B2	1d		SENGHENYDD & ABER COOP	Miner's check <i>brass round</i>
B3	1d		SENGHENYDD & ABER COOP	Miner's check <i>brass square</i>
B4	1d		SWANSEA COOPERATIVE RETAIL SERVICES LTD	MUTUALITY <i>6-sided, aluminium pink</i>
C1	1d		DRAYCOTT & MILNE WORKING MEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	<i>tin</i>
C2	1d	c1900	YNYSYBWL INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	Wales <i>hexagonal</i>
C3	1d		LEICESTER COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD	<i>decagon (10 sided) plastic, pink</i>
D1	£1		WALMER BRIDGE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	<i>rev 20/-</i>
D2	20/-		WALMER BRIDGE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	<i>rev LEONARD MOTT BIRMm MAKER</i>

FARMERS' MARKETS

D3	1d		STUART MAY	East Farleigh, Kent, Britain
D4	1d		BEN TAWN	Freshingfield Farmers' Market, Britain

FARM PICKERS' TOKENS & TALLIES

E1	1d		BALDWIN'S OAK GHH	Hop or fruit picker's tally or pay check. <i>Triangular aluminium</i>
E2	1d		M.R. LTD	Market tally. Billingsgate? <i>Uniface, brass, square</i>
E3	1d		S BOORMAN	West Molesley <i>large, square, copper, uniface</i>
See also VII-1.vii	1 ½ d		S BOORMAN	West Molesley, <i>large, clover leaf-shaped, copper, uniface</i>

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

1 THE PURPOSEFUL PENNY : PENNIES TO SPEND

VII-1.vii MANY A PENNY

EXAMPLES FROM THE WIDE RANGE OF PENNY-DENOMINATED TOKENS (British pre-decimal)

See also the wide range of denominations of regal coinage, especially of very small-value fractional pence in section III (especially III-2.ii). 1d examples, being numerous and central to the main collection, are not included here.

A1	¼ d	
A2	½ d	
A3	¾ d	LEICESTER COOPERATIVE SOCIETY Aluminium, oval 19 x 22mm Britain
A4	1 ¼ d	M & F CANTEEN (military) Tea token. Penny-farthing. Britain
B1	1 ½ d	S BOORMAN West Molesley. Large clover leaf-shaped, copper, uniface
B2	2d	GRAPES TAVERN Westgate St. Britain
B3	2 ½ d	NOTTINGHAM TRANSPORT CORPORATION "Employee Only"
B4	3d	C.C. Britain
C1	3 ½ d	COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON, Transport, Britain
C2	4d	
C3	4 ½ d	GRAND BAHAMA CLUB United States of America 1950. Rulau Cat #23
C4	5d	MARXIAN CLUB & INSTITUTE Britain
D1	5 ½ d	Issuer unknown
D2	6d	G G H G.G. Honour, Refreshments. Pierced metal. Britain
D3	7d	
D4	7 ½ d	EUGENE SANDOW strongman/body builder THIS COIN VOUCHER COUNTS AS 7½ d IN SANDOW'S COCOA AND CHOCOLATE COMPETITIONS. c1900
E1	8d	H.B. WILSON, BUILDER CANTERBURY
Note	9d	JOHN DUNLAP , issuer of colonial currency. 9d note, 1777 (April 10) 2 pieces. <i>see following page</i>
E2	10d	IRISH BANK TOKEN 1813
E3	11d	MACCLESFIELD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. Uniface, tin, 27.5mm Britain
E4	12d	
	13d	see section III-5.ii KINGS COUNTY Tullamore, Ireland. 1 shilling and 1 penny. 1802

VII **TOKENS & EXONUMIA**

2 **THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD**

VII-2.i **PENNIES THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN**

MODEL PENNIES

Pennies struck privately to advertise the maker's engraving skills, or as gimmicks or promotions

In 1844 Joseph Moore, a Birmingham medallist, produced models (patterns) of a bi-metallic penny which he proposed as an alternative to the large official coins, particularly the huge "cartwheels"- then in use. They became so popular that the Royal Mint was obliged to make an official announcement that the models were not legal tender. They were mostly undated: 3 rare pieces dated 1844 are known.

- | | | | |
|----|----------|------------------------|--|
| A1 | model 1d | bronze w brass insert | <i>obv</i> ONE PENNY MODEL & <i>insert</i> Victoria (Young Head) VICTORIA/ REG
<i>rev</i> ONE PENNY MODEL 1 |
| A2 | model 1d | bronze w silver insert | as above. |

In 1847/8 Moore produced a range of model coins from fractional pennies up to quarter sovereigns. They were probably intended as a commercial venture, to advertise his skills and products. There are many varieties.

Rogers catalogue numbers R#

All of these model pennies are very similar: *obv* bust, VICTORIA REG (Young Head) *rev* 1D MODEL PENNY 1848

- | | | |
|----|----------|--------|
| B1 | model 1d | R#260 |
| B2 | model 1d | R#260a |
| B3 | model 1d | R#261 |
| B4 | model 1d | R#262a |
| C1 | model 1d | R#262b |
| C2 | model 1d | R#263 |
| C3 | model 1d | R#265 |
| C4 | model 1d | R#266 |
| D1 | model 1d | R#267 |

PATTERN PENNIES

Pattern pennies generally are struck in small quantities for the consideration of mint and/or government officials; they tend thus to be scarce and sought-after, and to be more beautiful than the utilitarian designs usually adopted.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|------|--|
| E1 | 1d trial die | 1957 | BRITANNIA MONETA Royal Mint trial die (An exception to the "more beautiful" – the design is so bland it is fortunate that it was not adopted!) |
|----|--------------|------|--|

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------|-------------------|--|
| See IV-2.viii | Pattern penny | 1879 | NEW ZEALAND | pattern penny (Lampard Cat#336) |
| See IV-2.v | Pattern penny | 1874 | ORANGE FREE STATE | (South Africa) (Krause KM#Pn 9-17) |
| See IV-2.v | Pattern penny | 1889 | CAPE OF GOOD HOPE | (South Africa) (Krause KM#Pn 3 bronze) |
| See IV-2.v | Pattern penny | 1890 | GRIQUA TOWN | (South Africa) (Krause KM#Pn 5 copper) |
| | | | | All rare & valuable. |

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|------|--|
| See III-2.iii | Pattern penny in set | 1937 | EDWARD VIII Maundy Pattern set (no other coins were officially issued) |
|---------------|----------------------|------|--|

2 THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD**VII-2.ii PENNIES FOR THE YOUNG****TOY PENNIES**

From about 1880 to 1950 small replicas of the coinages of some countries were made by firms for sale as toys for children and for dolls houses, for education and teaching purposes, and to advertise the firms' engraving expertise. Lauer, of Nuremberg, Germany, was the largest producer. Varieties are common. One penny denominations only are shown here.

A1	one penny	R#420	VICTORIA Young Head, by Lauer
A2	one penny	R#421	VICTORIA Young Head, by Lauer
A3	one penny	R#448	VICTORIA , 1880, By Drentwett of Augsburg
A4	one penny	R#615	VICTORIA , 1887 Diamond Jubilee Head, by Lauer
B1	one penny	R#676	VICTORIA , Bavarian Spielmark, by Balmberger
B2	one penny	R#677	VICTORIA , imitation Balmberger
B3	one penny	R#740	EDWARD VII , 1902, by Lauer
B4	one penny	R#741	EDWARD VII , 1902, by Lauer
C1	one penny	R#742	EDWARD VII , 1902, by Lauer
C2	one penny	R#803	EDWARD VII "Hairy Head", coppered iron, Balmberger
C3	one penny	R#1025	Wreath series c 1920-30
D1			
D2			
D3			
D4			
E1	toy penny (German)		by Lauer <i>obv</i> WOLFGg AMAdS MOZART and Mozart bust <i>rev</i> SPIEL PFENNIG (toy penny)
E2	toy penny (pfennig) (German)		1950s? <i>obv</i> SPIEL GELD 1 PFENNIG (TOY MONEY), <i>rev</i> image of Frog (from set)
E3	toy 10 pfennig (German)		1950s? <i>obv</i> SPIEL GELD 10 PFENNIG (TOY MONEY), <i>rev</i> image of Rabbit
E4	toy 50 pfennig (German)		1950s? <i>obv</i> SPIEL GELD 50 PFENNIG (TOY MONEY), <i>rev</i> image of Elephant

VII **TOKENS & EXONUMIA**

2 **THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD**

VII-2iii **PENNIES FOR THE YOUNG**

TEACHING / TOY PENNIES

About 1843-4 the firm of S.G. Onions produced a series of toy coins, from farthing to sovereign, with inscriptions ("12 pence make 1 shilling" etc) indicating that they were probably intended for teaching purposes. Coins from this series are now very rare

All these teaching pennies are very similar: obv **HRH PRINCE ALBERT.** Great Britain

A1	teaching penny	rev 2 HALFPENCE MAKE 1 PENNY	R#359
A2	teaching penny	rev 4 FARTHING MAKE 1 PENNY	R#360
A3	teaching penny	rev ditto	R#360 but with plain edge
A4	teaching penny	rev ditto	R#360a

(Not in collection rev **12 PENCE MAKE 1 SHILLING**)

Cardboard copies of real coins have been widely produced for use in schools. The earliest known British specimen (a sovereign) was made around 1860. The first cardboard penny was made around 1896 by a German firm. Because of their susceptibility to loss and damage the value of cardboard coins is closely related to their age.

Great Britain

B1	teaching/toy penny		Victoria		
B2	"	"	Edward VII		
B3	"	"	1911	George V coronation. Assumed to be German	Evans #1209
B4	"	"	undated	George V, AL series 1911-26,	E#1329
C1	teaching/toy penny	1912	George V,		E#1274
C2	"	"	1927	George V,	E#1393
C3	"	"	1929	George V,	E#1408
C4	"	"	1931	George V, Rudd & Co	E#1423
D1	teaching/toy penny	1937	George VI,	bronzed, E.J. Arnold	E#1488
D2	"	"	1937	George VI,	Education Supplies Assoc. E#1508
D3	"	"	1949	George VI,	no IND IMP, J. Klaw E#1607
D4	"	"	1953	Elizabeth II,	E.J. Arnold R
E#1647					
E1	teaching/toy penny	1953	Elizabeth II,	Jack Klaw Novelties Ltd (?) 8pcs R3	E#1668a
E2	teaching/toy penny, decimal		Elizabeth II		

New Zealand

E3	teaching toy penny	1953-4	Elizabeth II	ONE PENNY 1d / PLAY MONEY
E4		1950s	Elizabeth II	KIDI KITS – PLAY MONEY

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

2 THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2iii PENNIES FOR THE YOUNG

TEACHING / TOY PENNIES continued

Plastic teaching/toy money first appeared in the 1950s and has largely superseded metal and cardboard coins. Most plastic coins have been issued in sets comprising a range of denominations by many manufacturers in Britain and elsewhere.

Great Britain

#Evans catalogue

A1	BE30	1d	c1950	BRITISH EMPIRE MADE Silver, full size, probably for school use		R3
A2	BE31					
A3	KC80	1d	c1950 & later	KIDDY CASH	brassy colour. G in Hong Kong is straight backed	R
A4	KC85	1d	c1950 & later	KIDDY CASH	silver colour. G in Hong Kong is straight backed	R
B1	KC45	1d	c1950 & later	KIDDY CASH	bronze colour. G in Hong Kong is round backed	R
B2	KC45	1d	c1950 & later	KIDDY CASH	bronze colour variation	R
B3	KC45	1d	c1950 & later	KIDDY CASH	gold colour. G in Hong Kong is round backed	R#
B4	unlisted KC45	1d	c1950 & later	KIDDY CASH	red colour, G in Hong Kong is round backed	R
C1	K55	12 PENNIES MAKE 1 SHILLING, c1955, Kiddicraft series, maker unknown, bronze colour				R
C2	CR30	1D	c1955	Cash Register Series (& Mettoy Cash Register). From toy cash register		R3
C3	T55	1d	c1955	Full-size coins distr. (and made?) by Philip & Tacey Ltd London. Curel		R2
C4	TC30	1d	c1960	Full-size, for use in schools		R2
D1	BTC30	1D	1959	BANK OF TOY CASH Made in Hong Kong, bronze colour		R3
D2	KCV50	1D	c1960	KIDDY CASH	gold colour, same obv and rev	
D3	KCV50	1D	c1960	KIDDY CASH	coppery colour, same obv and rev	
D4	LCR45	1D	1960	LINDA CASH Regd.	Brassy colour, made in Hong Kong	R3
E1	LCR45	1D	1960	LINDA CASH Regd. Bronze colour, made in Hong Kong		R3
E2	LTC45	1D	c1965	LINDA TOYTOWN CASH		R3
E3	NCR25	1 New Penny c1967		Supplied by National Cash Register Co for cashier/staff training		R3
E4	DD40	1d/½ new penny	c1968	unusual dual denominated £.s.d/decimal, aimed at teaching children		R

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

2 THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.iii PENNIES FOR THE YOUNG

TEACHING / TOY PENNIES continued

Great Britain

#Evans catalogue

A1	u/I DTC	ONE NEW PENNY	c1970	DTC DECIMAL TRAINING CENTRE uncat. & unknown denom, R3+++ see DTC10
A2	IN65	1 (new) penny	c1971 onward	Invicta Plastic Coins. Pale copper colour
A3	IN65	1 (new) penny	c1971 onward	Invicta Plastic Coins. Gold colour
A4	IN70	1 (new) penny	c1971 onward	DECIMAL TOKEN COIN Invicta Plastic Coins. Coppery dark brown
B1	CT50	1 penny	c1971 onward	COIN TOKEN Supplied mainly to educational suppliers. Bronze col
B2	TCS25	NEW PENNY	c1971 & later	Token coin w NEW PENNY in straight line. James Galt & Co bronze
B3	TCC45	NEW PENNY	c1971 & later	as TCS25 but w. NEW PENNY flanked by 2 logos
B4	BP35	1 New Pence	c1971	BRAVERY/ PRINCE, similar to PRINCESS SUSIE . Same HK maker? R3
C1	TB 35	1 New Pence	c1971	TOY BANK probably same maker as Br Prince & Pr Susie, brown Scarce
C2	PPO30	1 New Penny	c1971	FOR PLAY PURPOSES ONLY yellow, brassy plastic R
C3	LTD 36	1 New Penny	c1971	obv LINDA TOYTOWN CASH rev DECIMAL TOKEN COIN R3
C4	PSN35	1 New Pence	c1975	WOOLBRO PRINCESS SUSIE same maker as Bravery Prince?
D1	CAS45	1 New Pence	c1975 onward	CASDON TOYS CB monogram in diamond. Brown
D2	CAS100	1 Penny	c1975 onward	CASDON TOYS CB/Casdon hexagon ONE PENNY/PLAY CASH
D3	u/I CAS	"1"	c1975 onward	CASDON TOYS CB/Casdon hexagon ONE 1/ PLAY CASH
D4	MCH35	1 New Penny	c1975	MC TOYTOWN CASH similar Linda T.C. 2 stars close to MC
E1	MCH36	1 New Penny	c1975	as above, 2 stars well wide of MC
E2	HKO40	1 New Penny	c1980	MC TOYTOWN Hong Kong obliterations: Gs (in HK) obliterated
E3	HKO42	1 New Penny	c1980	as above H & Gs obliterated
E4	HKO41	1 New Penny	c1980	as above H & K oblit/ various oblit & blurring
E4	HKO43	1 New Penny	c1980	as previous token: H & K oblit/ various oblit & blurring

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

2 THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.iii PENNIES FOR THE YOUNG

TEACHING / TOY PENNIES continued

Great Britain

<i>#Evans catalogue</i>				
A1	PSP40	One Penny	c1982	PENNY WOOLBRO/PR'SS SUSIE Later than PSN 35, missing 'NEW' R3
A2	BT35	1 New Pence	c1985	<i>obv</i> BLUEBIRD TOYS part of sweetshop and mini-market set
A3	CB45	1 New Penny	c1990	CASTLE BANK/PLAY MONEY sold by Woolworths, forerunner of QW80R
A4	ELC50	1 One Penny	c1990	EARLY LEARNING CENTRE BANK produced & distr by ELC chain
B1	QW80	1 New Penny	c1995	Queen & wreath. Chinese made (as CB45?) extrusion mk left of value
B2	QCV35	1 New Penny	c1998	Chad Valley sub-series of QW. Better made, no extr. marks scarce
B3	ARN 35	1 New Penny	c1999	NES Arnold 'Mongrel' series sold mixed w coins of other manuf'ers
B4	BBC30	One Pence	2000	Free gift with BBC magazine "Tell Me Why" R
C1	NOV05	One Penny		Replica Edward VIII penny, modern, origin unknown
C2	unlisted	One Penny		PLAY CASH <i>obv</i> and <i>rev</i> the same. Gold reflective
C3	unlisted	One Penny		<i>obv</i> ONE 1 PENNY <i>rev</i> TESCO/ BANK OF LITTLE STEPS
C4	unlisted	One Penny		<i>obv</i> ONE PENNY 1 <i>rev</i> LITTLE SHOP KEEPER
D1	unlisted	One Penny		<i>obv</i> bearskin hatted Guard GREAT BRITAIN GOOD THINGS
D2	unlisted	"1"		<i>obv</i> QE II bust PLAY MONEY <i>rev</i> portcullis PLAY MONEY

Following page: 10 pcs attached to manufacturing extrusion

Unlisted "1"

PLAY COIN *obv* & *rev* the same, reflective silver

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

2 THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.iv **FRATERNITY**

*The penny acquired symbolic value by virtue of its being so widely circulated and popular. Fraternities and organisations have produced their own **symbolic penny tokens**, signifying membership, brother/sisterhood, fidelity, collegiality.*

MASONIC LODGE

A1	penny	1921	Great Britain	Masonic strike on coin
A2	penny		Great Britain	Lodge, unidentified
B1		1859	Scotland	Lodge Caledonian, Edinburgh TO EVERY MAN A PENNY
B2			Scotland	Lodge Dalkeith, Kilwhinnie THEY RECEIVED EVERY MAN A PENNY
B3			Scotland	Edinburgh Chapter THEY RECEIVED EVERY MAN A PENNY. Raised rim Unc
B4			Scotland	unidentified. Raised rim, thistles, wreath. UNC
C1			USA	Royal Blues Lodge THEY RECEIVED EVERYMAN A PENNY
C2	"One Penny"		USA	Belle Fontaine, Lafayette Chapter
C3	"One Penny"		USA	Washington Chapter
C4				
D1			USA	Pythagoras Chapter, Connecticut. nickel personal initials "EPBP"
D2			USA	Grand Lodge of AF & AM, Maryland ONE DAY'S WAGES - ONE PENNY
D3	"One Penny"		Canada	Owens Chapter

WOODMEN

Woodmen of the World fraternity: 1890-1926. Nebraska, USA. See VIII-3.ii USA

VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

2 THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.v **LOVERS & FELONS: *Do not forget me***

Given as keepsakes to loved ones and known as LOVE TOKENS. Some were transportation tokens on worn or smooth cart- wheel pennies (George III, 1797) made by prisoners on ship hulks awaiting transportation to the colonies. Some were seafarers' mementos given to loved ones prior to long and dangerous voyages.

ENGRAVED PENNIES

- | | | | |
|----|-------|--------|---|
| A1 | penny | (1763) | <i>obv</i> WHEN THIS YOU SEE THINK OF ME. IH. GOD FOR ME APOINTED THE KING. 1763. The inscription on the reverse was abandoned because it contained an error.
<i>1763 pre-dates transportation to Australia, so the prisoner was incarcerated in Britain, probably on a ship hulk, or transported to North America. "...appointed (sic) the king" might indicate he was a political prisoner</i> |
| A2 | penny | 1797 | 18 th century marriage scene engraved on cart-wheel penny JAS SHEDNREK AD 1809.
<i>The pheon emblem might indicate the subject was a convict.</i> |
| A3 | penny | 1797 | engraved BESSY DUNKIN SOUTHEND KISSD AND TELLD LOVE TO ROBT HUNTER |
| A4 | penny | 1806 | <i>rev</i> engraved LEOPARD (&) BETSY |
| B1 | penny | 1826 | <i>obv</i> George IV bust altered, pipe & crown added <i>rev</i> ship added. Convict/transportation, disrespect of king |
| B2 | penny | 1891 | <i>obv</i> Victoria 'Young Head', worked edge indicating use as keepsake/love token |
| B3 | penny | | <i>obv</i> Victoria 'Young Head' <i>rev</i> engraved SARAH |
| B4 | penny | 1901 | <i>obv</i> Victoria 'Old Head' engraved WILLIAM TO MINNIE |
| C1 | penny | | <i>obv</i> Edward VIII <i>rev</i> engraved NO ME OLVIDES. GN. 1902 (Do not forget me) ex-Spain |
| C2 | penny | 1903 | <i>obv</i> heart, cross and anchor, FAITH HOPE & CHARITY. Anchor suggests nautical connection. |
| C3 | penny | 1927 | <i>obv</i> George V and abandoned inscription ELLIS <i>rev</i> DAPHNE XXX (twice, different stamps) ELLIS |
| C4 | penny | | Replica of convict love token c 1810-20, on cartwheel penny, in collection at The Mint, Sydney. With information sheet. |

VII **TOKENS & EXONUMIA**

2 **THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD**

VII-2.vi **ART PIECES MADE FROM PENNIES**

see also Trench Art, section VII-2.vii

EMBROIDERED & EMBELLISHED PENNIES

A1	penny (GB)		BRITANNIA cut-out
A2	1d token (Austr)	1850s-60s	BRITANNIA cut-out. Australia: John Martin, Adelaide u/d 1d token (KM#Tn 159) w (<i>rev</i>) standing Britannia figure and cornucopia cut in outline
A3	penny (GB)	1906	BRITANNIA ON THE LOO <i>obv</i> Edward VII <i>rev</i> Britannia altered
A4			
B1	penny (GB)	1887	SALVATION ARMY woman, altered bust of 'Young Head' Victoria. Silvered
B2	penny (GB)	1902	EDWARD VII bust in high relief, relieved and scored plain surround
B3	penny (GB)		EDWARD VII bust, cut-out
B4	penny (GB)	1906	EDWARD VII bust altered, hat and smoking pipe added
C1	penny (GB)	1911	GEORGE V bust altered, hat and cigar added
C2	penny (GB)	1937	GEORGE VI silver plated
C3	penny (GB)	1944	GEORGE VI gilt, with silver-plated Britannia (made to special order for this collector)
C4	penny (GB)	1967	ELIZABETH II gilded, <i>rev</i> Britannia in coloured enamel
D1	penny (GB)	1967	ELIZABETH II black enamelled <i>rev</i> Britannia in coloured enamel
D2	new penny (GB)	1981	ELIZABETH II Rank-Broadly bust, enamelled by Carpenter & Howlett
D3	penny 1997 (GB)		ELIZABETH II R. D. Maklout bust, enamelled by Carpenter & Howlett
D4	penny 1998 (GB)		ELIZABETH II Machin bust, enamelled by Carpenter & Howlett
E1	penny	1967	ELIZABETH II gilded, Britannia in coloured enamel
E2			
E3	shilling (GB)	1824	GEORGE IV enamelled
E4	shilling (GB)	1826	GEORGE IV enamelled

VII ***TOKENS & EXONUMIA***

2 THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.vi **ART PIECES MADE FROM PENNIES**

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL ART by David Dunne, Wodonga, Victoria, Australia

A1 to E1	17 pieces.	All on Australian pennies dated 1922 to 1964. Coin dates and, where applicable, names of the art pieces are shown. Artwork was done in years 2000-2008.
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VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

2 THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.vi ART PIECES MADE FROM PENNIES

COIN & STAMP HISTORY

page opposite

A1	silver ingot	hallmarked proof replica	EDWARD VII	1d red postage & revenue stamp
A2	silver ingot	hallmarked proof replica	GEORGE V	1d red postage & revenue stamp
A3	silver ingot	hallmarked proof replica	GEORGE VI	1d red postage & revenue stamp
A4	silver ingot	hallmarked proof replica	ELIZABETH II	1d blue postage & revenue stamp

C1	crown	1990 Isle of Man	150th ANNIVERSARY OF PENNY BLACK STAMP
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HISTORY OF BRITISH CURRENCY commemorative issues

C2	penny	1967	GT BRITAIN, PENNY 1954-1970	gilt, silver mount
C3	penny	1964	GT BRITAIN, PENNY 1954-1970	gilt, silver mount

Following page 1....

silver ingot	hallmarked proof replica	VICTORIA	1d lilac postage & revenue stamp (1881)
silver ingot	hallmarked proof replica	EDWARD VIII	1d red postage & revenue stamp

Following page 2.... (oversize pieces)

penny	1946	GT BRITAIN, PENNY 1937-1951	gilt, silver mount
medallion	19 th century	FRANCE , 3 penny-farthing cyclists. Signed by artist H Dubois. Paris Mint, bronze	(Listed Section VII.2.vi THE PENNY FARTHING)

See also

- (1) Oversized replica, copper, proof
Drawers, top display **GEORGE III** **2d "CARTWHEEL" of 1797**, 123mm 615 grams (22oz)
- (2) Section IV-2.ii Coinage commemorating Australian pennies

THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.vi ART PIECES MADE FROM PENNIES

see also Trench Art, section VII-2.vii.

Items with possible Trench Art origins but lacking military or trench life functions or association are listed below

MINIATURES including DOLLS' HOUSE ITEMS

pennies	1896, 1929	BED WARMING PAN , Victoria and George V pennies, brass & copper handle
pennies		BED WARMING PAN , Victoria "Old Head" 1d & ½ d, wooden handle, non-opening
penny	1901	BRASS TABLE , Victoria penny inset
pennies	1898, 1900	CHAIR & TABLE , brass with Victoria pennies inset in table top, chair seat & back
pennies	1899, 1901	CHAIR & TABLE , brass with Victoria pennies inset in table top, chair seat & back
penny	1926	TEAPOT , George V penny
¼ d, ½ d, 1d	1940, 1956	KETTLE
penny, 3d	1918	GONG , 1918 penny. Stand incorporating QEII brass threepences
penny, ½ d	1918	BANJO , penny & 1918 ½ d, stand of 1918 1d
penny, ½ d	1945	TERRESTRIAL GLOBE of halfpennies on 1945 1d stand
penny		CANDLE-STICK HOLDER on Queen Elizabeth 1d base
penny	1903	CHALICE (Goblet)

AMUSEMENT

pennies	1900	SPINNING TOP , brass finger spinning top from Victoria pennies
1d AUSTRALIA	1942	SPINNING TOP , finger spinning top in Austral. marblewood & African blackwood

UTENSILS

penny	1797	SILVER DISH Cart-wheel penny set in silver dish w 1914 Birmingham silver mark. From property of Earl and Countess of Arran
¼ d, ½ d, 1d	1901	SPOON , Victoria coins
1d	1902	SPOON , Edward VII penny, handle tipped with crown cut from a coin
1d EIRE	1942	SPIRITS MEASURE , copper
1d	1945	BOTTLE STOPPER , GVI penny on brown glass bottle H230cm x diam 12.5cm

ORNAMENTS & MEMENTOS

penny	1891	BROOCH , Britannia cut-out, gilded, decorative copper rim
penny	1901	BROOCH , Victoria penny with etched background, scalloped edge
penny	1903	TRINKET , Edward VII penny, bust raised to high relief, silvered
pennies	1936, 1940	SPITFIRE model, 1:350 scale. & same as work-in-progress, & 1936 and 1940 pennies representing the year the Spitfire first flew and the year of the Battle of Britain
pennies		FRAMED BUSTS , pair, George VI, legends removed, copper bust w brass frame, bronze bust w bronze frame
1d	1960s	BRACELET , Piggy Bank, articulated tail and sign "1d" on small silver charm bracelet
"pennies" (US cents, Indian head)		HAT PINS (2) , US cents halved and re-joined in egg-beater fashion. 8.5 inch pin.
Dime (US)	1904	HAT PIN , repoussee head

THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.vi ART PIECES MADE FROM PENNIES continued

COLLECTION OF DOMED COPPER POTS/SNUFF BOXES WITH PENNY LIDS AND BASES

penny	1900	Victoria, Britain
penny	1905	Edward VII, Britain
penny	1919	George V, Australia
penny	1930	George V, Britain
penny	1935	George V, Jersey
penny	1938	George VI, Britain
penny	1942	George VI, South Africa
penny	1943	George VI, New Zealand
penny	1947	George VI, Jersey
penny	1948	George VI, Australia
penny	1952	George VI, Eire (Ireland)
penny	1956	(Elizabeth II) Arms, Guernsey
penny	1958	Elizabeth II, New Zealand
penny	1960	Elizabeth II, Australia
penny	1962	Elizabeth II, Britain
penny	1966	Elizabeth II, Jersey

THE PENNY FARTHING

penny, ¼ d		Penny farthing bicycle drawing, 1d and ¼ d coin wheels. Drawers, top display
pennies, ¼ d	1916, 1935	Penny farthing bicycle, 1916 1d and ¼ d wheels & 1935 1d stand Drawer #1
medallion	19 th century	3 penny-farthing cyclists. Signed by artist H Dubois. Paris Mint, bronze (in earlier page for oversized pieces COIN & STAMP HISTORY VII-2.vi)
also 1 ¼ d token		M & F CANTEEN TEA TOKEN 1 ¼ d (see Section VII-1.vii MANY A PENNY)

VII-2.vii THE PENNY AT WAR; TRENCH ART

BOER WAR 1899 - 1902

pennies	1876 +1	HAT PIN HOLDER , brass, square base w "Young Head" penny + 1876
penny	1891	PIPE TAMPER brass, Victoria "Young Head" 1d, hole for retaining cord or chain
penny	1890	OIL CAN , banjo type, brass with penny attached
pennies	1882, 1890	SNUFF/PILL BOX screw top, Victoria "Young Head" pennies
penny		SNUFF/PILL BOX scalloped and pierced edge to lid, Victoria "Old Head" penny
penny	1898	SNUFF/PILL BOX , 1d & insignia button "VICTORIA REGINA GRENADIER GUARDS"
penny	1898	SNUFF/PILL BOX shaped like officer's cap
pennies	1898, 1899	SNUFF/PILL BOX rounded edges. 1898 1d inside, 1899 1d outside
penny	1897	SPIRITS MEASURE copper and brass, penny base
penny	1873	KNIFE/SCRAPER fashioned from Victoria "Young Head" penny & .303 bullet case
penny, ½d, ¼d	1901	SPOON with 1901 penny, halfpenny and farthing
pennies	1900	HUSSIF (soldier's "housewife") needle holder. Victoria Old Head pennies, bone handle
penny	1896	PIN CUSHION , round brass w penny base
penny (ZAR)	1898	SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC penny w Victoria & Edw. VII 4d (groat) pieces inserted
penny	1898	RING with heart shape attached, in Victorian heart-shaped box
pennies	1900-1901	BRACELET with plate stamped NATAL MOUNTED RIFLES
penny	1899	PLAYING CARD SYMBOLS Inlaid in mother-of-pearl; "Lucky" penny? Or for gaming?
Penny	1899	SHOEHORN , brass w 1899 penny attached

THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.vii THE PENNY AT WAR; TRENCH ART continued

WORLD WAR I 1914-18

Keepsakes, Personal Pieces

penny	1913	BROOCH , George V 1d w Loyal North Lancashire badge, pin. Sweetheart brooch
penny	George V	SOLDIER'S DOG TAG (ID) W Stevens 1956 1 st Queen's Regiment CE (Church of England)
penny	George V	SOLDIER'S DOG TAG (ID) "09899 A?? 1915-18 (other marks are undecipherable)
penny	George V	Counter-stamped SGT STRONG
penny	1898	FRENCH MEMENTO stamped SOUVENIR DES ANGLAIS 1915
penny	1899	RING fashioned from penny, size M, with period ring box
penny	1901	RING fashioned from penny, design engraved on outer surface, size M, w box
penny	1917	PENDANT with Canadian regimental button attached

Drawers, top display Brass memorial plaque commonly known as **WIDOW'S PENNY** or **DEAD MAN'S PENNY**, presented to next-of-kin of Pvt John Rawlings, 10th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, killed on Gallipoli on 21 August 1915. With case and letter from King George V.

Decorative pieces

penny	George V	OFFICER'S CAP model
penny	1916	OFFICER'S CAP model, fashioned from penny
penny	1916	OFFICER'S CAP model, fashioned from penny w WWI provenance from veteran
penny	1914	PADLOCK miniature
pennies	1917	TANK (WWI invention) shell case shaped as inkwell holder or snuff box

Utensils & Utilities

penny	1901	PIN HOLDER , reel shape, hollow brass core w penny top (removable) & Bottom
penny	1902	CRUCIFIX , made from u/d penny, on .303 bullet on 1902 penny base
penny	1914	CANDLE HOLDER , penny & shell case w Seaforth Highlanders cap badge
penny	1914	SPILL HOLDER for tapers, lighting pipes, candles etc, from shell case w penny
penny	1914	ASH TRAY w/ penny stamped ON WAR SERVICE
penny	1914	PIN CUSHION from brass hex nut, 1914 penny as base
penny	1915	HIP FLASK , brass, made from shell case, w penny
pennies	1912 etc	PLUMB BOB w Royal Fusiliers badge & 1912 penny, cord spool w/ 1896, 1899 pennies. <i>Plumb bobs were used by artillery crews for laying (aiming) field guns</i>
pennies	1914, 1918	PLUMB BOB , w spool (defined by 2 pennies) on barrel
pennies	1916	PLUMB BOB w separate spool made from pennies
penny	1915	FUNNEL for spirits etc, w penny
pennies	1916	CONTAINER from hollowed pile of pennies, 1916 top, cigarette lighter inside
pennies	1917,1918	WHISTLE
penny	???	SNUFF BOX flat oval, brass, 1d fastened on top c/s YPRES. Old snuff inside, well worn
pennies	1917	SNUFF BOX w compass inset in top. Leather band around
pennies	1918	SNUFF BOX , knurled sides, screw cap w George V pennies top & bottom
pennies	GV & EVII	CIGARETTE LIGHTER fashioned from George V and Edward VII pennies

THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.vii THE PENNY AT WAR; TRENCH ART continued

WORLD WAR I 1914-18 continued

Gaming & Pastimes

pennies	1915, 1917	TEETOTUM , spinning top dice w Arabic numerals
halfpenny	George V	TEETOTUM , spinning top dice, dot numbers on edge
penny	1902	TEETOTUM , spinning top dice, penny and .303 bullet
pennies		DICE large w 6 penny pieces showing Britannia on the faces
penny	1918	DICE & SHAKER , brass & copper top hat shaker w brass dice
penny	1901	DICE & SHAKER , Brass shell case container , lidded, w penny, copper label DICE, containing 2 brass dice
pennies	1914-18 (5)	CRIBBAGE BOARD , brass and wood w 5 pennies attached

WORLD WAR II 1939-45

penny		TIE PIN Spitfire aircraft in copper, pin in 20ct gold
pennies		CIGARETTE LIGHTER w George V & George VI (1938) pennies, silvered
penny	1937	CIGARETTE LIGHTER w George VI pennies
1/12 th shilling	1877	CIGARETTE LIGHTER w Jersey 1877 & George VI 1/12 th shilling coins
pennies (Austr)	1945	CIGARETTE LIGHTER w Australian George VI pennies
pennies (Austr)	1914, 1924	SALT & PEPPER SHAKERS , Austr.1d bases for.5 cal shells, army & airforce badges
penny	1921	PENNY PIERCED by .303 bullet
penny	1923 &...	CIGARETTE LIGHTER w 1d + French 10 centimes (1901-21). Jersey. Anglo-French
pennies (Austr)	1933	SNUFF or PILL BOX fashioned from 2 Australian pennies
pennies (Austr)	1936	SNUFF or PILL BOX fashioned from 2 Australian pennies
pennies	1935	SNUFF or PILL BOX fashioned from 2 George V pennies
penny	1938	SNUFF BOX heavy brass military (fuse cap?) fashioned as officer's cap w copper band & u/d military badge on front, chain w 1938 1d opening "key" attached
1d & "East Africa Penny"	1941	SPOON, EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN 1941 , GB 1d & E. Af. 10c ("East Africa Penny")
pennies	1936	MAGNIFYING GLASS with pennies for handle
penny	1939	CRUCIFIX made of penny on .50 cal. machine gun bullet, on 1939 penny base
halfpenny		TANKARD (rum?). copper & brass w George V ½ d set into base
halfpenny		ASHTRAY from fuse cap w Ubique officer's cap badge. George V ½ d.

KOREAN WAR 1950-53

Penny (Austr)	1951	SLOUCH HAT , Australian
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FALKLANDS WAR 1982

Penny (Falklands)	1983	SHELL CASE , 17mm w Falklands Islands penny
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VII *TOKENS & EXONUMIA*

2 THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD

VII-2.viii SCHEMERS & DREAMERS

AMUSEMENT: Entertainment & Gaming

A1	1d	1899	PLAYING CARD SYMBOLS inlaid in mother-of-pearl. For gaming? "Lucky Penny"?
A2-3	2 x 1d	1945	MAGICIAN'S penny: A regular 1945 King George VI penny that fits inside another hollowed-out George VI penny showing the head on the reverse. For sleight-of-hand "heads or tails" magic tricks.
A4	1d token		GAMING TOKEN , Victorian gaming token TO BE SPENT IN THE HOUSE, Britain
B1	1d	Edward VII	DOUBLE-HEADED penny, for gambling
B2	1d	1910	DOUBLE-TAILS penny, for gambling
B3-4	pennies	1907	TWO UP penny-pair, marked for Two Up game
	Australian pennies 1916, 1917		TWO UP set, 2 pennies w wooden Kip (board) & explanatory leaflet Drawer #3
C1	1d token		AMUSEMENT MACHINE token Samson Novelty Co.. Depicts Samson United States Automatic Machines Ltd. H & US Patents Machine, 22mm brass
C2	1d token		Unidentified token made by Ardill of Leeds who made tokens to order, often for gaming purposes, between 1870s and early 1900s

See also VIII.3.ii, United States of America, "penny" (cent) tokens for amusement arcades, games & drink parlours (sic) etc

MEMENTOS, PROMOTIONS, MEMORABILIA

C4	1 penny "Spinner"		SPINNER Edward VII imitation penny w Royal family photos in rotating window
D1	token	1891	THE PENNY OF THE TIME OF OUR LORD The Montreal Witness Canada Prize competition. <i>Obv</i> image of the biblical 'Tribute Penny' (see 1-2.ii FRANCE)
D2	1d	1993	GOLD REEF CITY South Africa
D3	One penny	1987	IRON BRIDGE GORGE MUSEUM Britain
D4	Minted penny	1945	<i>obv</i> READERS' DIGEST ASSOCIATION name & logo <i>rev</i> 1945 Gt Britain
E1	c/m penny	1806	G Allcorn, Stanhope St, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Barristers
E2	Silver penny		ALFRED THE GREAT commemorative replica
E3-4	Inscr. token		SHAKESPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE , Britain <i>obv</i> bust of Shakespeare and ADMIT TO MY PLAIE – ONE PENNY IN THE YARD <i>rev</i> SHAKESPEARES GLOBE 1599-1642 and image of the Globe Theatre
	Drawered cabinet, underside of lid		
	Wall plaque	1900	EEN PENNINGH OP ZIJN TIJD BESPAERT, IS NADERHAND EEN GULDEN WAERT ("A penny saved, in time is worth a guilder") Netherlands

VII **TOKENS & EXONUMIA**

2 **THE ARTFUL PENNY : TO HOLD AND BEHOLD**

VII-2.viii **SCHEMERS & DREAMERS**

FANTASY PENNIES

A1-2	silver penny	c1000 AD	VINLAND Leif Ericcson
A3-4	penny	2012	PAMPAS Is. "...islands off the coast of South America..." .999 silver
B1-2	pfennig	2012	VALEEMA "...now a destitute outpost in the Baltic..." .999 silver, Bluewatersmint
B3-4	pfennig	2012	VALEEMA "...now a destitute outpost in the Baltic..." .999 silver, treated. Bwmint
C1	penny		MOON CURRENCY obv GREEN CHEESE PENNY rev MOON MONEY
C2	penny		MOON CURRENCY obv MOON BUGGY PENNY rev MOON MONEY

SONG OF ICE & FIRE by George R.R. Martin

C3-4	copper penny		WESTEROS , North Kingdom. <i>obv</i> standing king w sceptres <i>rev</i> head of a Dire Wolf, mascot of the House of Stark. Mintage 250 pieces. <i>Minted at Winterfell by Torrhen Stark, last king of the Independent North Kingdom, before Aegon's conquest that united Westeros.</i>
D1-2	copper penny		IRON ISLANDS , <i>obv</i> Balon Greyjoy <i>rev</i> Kraken
D3-4	copper penny		WALDER FREY featured <i>obv</i> as Lord of the Crossing <i>rev</i> the Frey's castle, The Twins,

LORD OF THE RINGS by J.R. Tolkien

E1	Raven penny		NEW DALE , Middle Earth
E2	peni (penny)		THE SHIRE , Middle Earth
E3	peni (penny)		THE SHIRE , Middle Earth. <i>Later issue, different manufacture, different tree etc</i>

FANTASY PENNY NOTES

see following pages →→

Penny note	VARHUS an imaginary island between Iceland, Norway and Scotland: Bluewatersmint
Penni Note	VALEEMA "...now a destitute outpost in the Baltic..."
Penny Note	HILDRENDELAND "...North Atlantic Islands" Bluewatersmint
Penny Note	PAMPAS Is. "...islands off the coast of South America..."
Penny Note	PAMPAS Is. "...islands off the coast of South America..." EMERGENCY ISSUE NOTE

3

THE RULE OF THE PENNY

VII-3.i PENNY WEIGHTS, MEASURES, DIES

"and not a penny more!"

TEST PENNY WEIGHTS FOR CALIBRATING AND CHECKING PENNY OPERATED SLOT MACHINES

A1	1d weight	1930s	WEIGHTS & MEASURES OFFICE, Liverpool
A2	1d weight	1950s	WEIGHTS & MEASURES OFFICE, City of Bradford
A3	1d weight		TEST PENNY, W & T Avery, Soho Foundry, Birmingham, for use by mechanics. <i>Very rare</i>

CLOCK CHECKING

B1	1d time checker	THE BROOK TIME CHECKING CLOCK CO paragon Time Checker, Huddersfield "No 85"
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JEWELLER'S WEIGHTS

20 DWT (pennyweight) = 1 ounce = 31.1 grams

C1	1 DWT (pennyweight)	obv 1 PENNY WEIGHT & Cmk'd rev 24 GRAINS
C2		
C3	1 DWT (pennyweight)	obv ONE PENNY WEIGHT rev STANDARD DAY & CO
C4	2 DWT (pennyweight)	obv TWO PENNY WEIGHTS rev STANDARD DAY & CO
D1	3 DWT (pennyweight)	obv THREE PENNY WEIGHTS rev STANDARD DAY & CO
D2	4 DWT (pennyweight)	obv FOUR PENNY WEIGHTS rev STANDARD DAY & CO
D3	5 DWT (pennyweight)	obv FIVE PENNY WEIGHTS rev STANDARD DAY & CO
D4	6 DWT (pennyweight)	obv SIX PENNY WEIGHTS rev STANDARD DAY & CO

Drawer #1, top, right Penny die

STEEL DIE for manufacture of penny token engraved ONE PENNY
(for Masonic penny?) USA

VII-4.i PENNY MONEY BOXES & REGISTERS

1 penny	19 th century	MONEY BOX Victoria "Young Head" penny inset in lid. oak. Locking. Britain
For 36 pennies	1921	MONEY BOX/REGISTER. Tin, red/cream w graphics & (English) instructions for using the 36-penny capacity mechanism. FOREIGN (= <i>German made for British market</i>)
For 36 pennies	1921	MONEY BOX/REGISTER. as above in blue/cream colours
For 36 pennies	1921	MONEY BOX/REGISTER similar to above but different graphics, blue/cream
For 60 pennies	1920s	MONEY BOX/REGISTER tin, styled after old radio. Records value of contents on meter, opens when full. FOREIGN (= <i>German made for British market</i>)
1 penny	1936	BRITISH WEST AFRICA penny mounted atop 2.06 inch shell head with coin slot
Penny bank		THE YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK LTD NO 215689 Metal, locking, unused
Money box	20 th century	SPEND A PENNY porcelain miniature toilet bowl moneybox w sign. <i>Toilet salesman's sample? Australia</i>
Money box		I EAT PENNIES "Old Rosy Cheeks" clown figure. China, Made in England
Money box		A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED / HOME SWEET HOME miniature china cooking pot. USA
Penny post box	1910-36	BRITISH RED PILLAR POST BOX model for ½ d & 1d postage. George V cypher GB
Penny post box	1937-54	NEW ZEALAND RED PILLAR POST BOX model for 1/2d & 1d postage. G VI cypher NZ
Penny bank	1950	REPLICA PLASTIC PENNY <i>obv</i> PENNY BANK NEW ZEALAND <i>rev</i> SAVE THE PENNIES/ THE POUNDS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES. 1950. 140mm diameter, copper colour. Manufactured by H.C. Urlwin Ltd. New Zealand (NB a silver coloured NZ Florin [2 shillings] replica was also made)
Penny bank	1950	REPLICA PLASTIC PENNY(?) <i>obv</i> A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED <i>rev</i> NZ florin design (Mule ?) 153mm diameter, bronze colour. Is this an Australian (unauthorised?) imitation of the NZ item above? See following item.
Penny bank	1949	REPLICA PLASTIC PENNY <i>obv</i> A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED <i>replica of Australian penny in bronze coloured plastic, 153mm diameter, manufactured by L & I GLENN, MELBOURNE CAT No. 3-16</i>
Penny bank	1961	NEW ZEALAND COIN BANK 1961 pottery, 160mm diameter. Very rare
Penny bank	1950s	LIFE SAVERS PEP-O-MINT BANK OR PENCIL CASE Australia
"Piggy bank"	1960s	1D sign on Piggy Bank miniature, small silver bracelet charm.

VII-4.i PENNY MONEY BOXES & REGISTERS continued

USA "PENNY" BOXES

Money box	19 th century	GIVE BILLY A PENNY cast iron Civil War Union soldier. <i>For alms for veterans?</i>
Penny register	early 1900s	MECHANICAL MONEY BOX Kyser & Rex manufacturers. Cast iron
Money box	1975	INDIAN HEAD cents, plastic replication of stack of Indian Head "pennies"
Money box	1972	LINCOLN cents, plastic replication of stack of Lincoln "pennies"
Piggy bank		A PENNY A KISS/ A PENNY A HUG old ceramic jar w popular song line
Money box		SAVE A PENNY A MEAL FOR YOUR CHURCH small replica wooden barrel, locking

BLACK AMERICANA

Money box	c1901	GIVE ME A PENNY antique cast iron black American farm worker, barefoot
Money box	early 1900s	PRESS THE LEVER LIGHTLY/ WATCH MY TONGUE APPEAR/ SAVE A PENNY NIGHTLY/ MAKE YOUR FORTUNE HERE. Black Americana, antique, cast iron

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1 EUROPE**VIII-1.i GERMAN KINGDOMS, STATES & CITIES**

By the 17th century major German states operated hundreds of mints and many lesser rulers issued coins to make a profit. To already numerous states entitled to issue coins more were added as ecclesiastical states were secularised in 1623 and others were rewarded for service in the Thirty Years War (1618-48) – which really was just a period in 150 years of warfare and splintering of the German realm.

From 1512 the (Holy Roman) Empire had been divided into 10 economic circles in an attempt to standardize the monetary systems of different areas and to coordinate currency circulation. In the mid-16th century some circles were combined to reduce the number to four. The division of German states and cities below is along lines of the economic circles which were approximate geographic regions.

SAXON CIRCLE : Combined Lower Saxon Circle and Upper Saxon Circle of 1512

A1	ANHALT	pfennig	1867
A2	ANHALT-BERNBERG	<u>pfenning</u>	1827
A3	ANHALT-BERNBERG	pfennig	1862
A4	ANHALT-COTHERN/ANHALT-DESSAU	pfennig	1840
B1	ANHALT-ZERBST		
B2	BEESKOW Provincial town	pfennig	1621 under George Wilhelm (1690-1640)
B3	BRANDENBURG City issue	pfennig	1621 Neustadt
B4	BRANDENBURG	pfennig	1653-95 many issues
C1	BRANDENBURG-ANSBACH	<u>pfenning</u>	1780
C2	BRANDENBURG-BAYREUTH	pfennig	1746 Friedrich (1735-63)
C3	BRANDENBURG-ANSBACH-BAYREUTH	pfennig	1792
C4	BRUNSWICK Free City	pfennig	1627-1678 silver
D1	BRUNSWICK-BLANKENBERG-County	pfennig	1722
D2	BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG-CALEMBERG	pfennig	1783
D3	BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG-CELLE	<u>pfenning</u>	1696
D4	BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG-CALEMBERG-HANNOVER		1771
E1	BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL	<u>denier</u>	1758
E2	BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL	pfennig	1820
E3	CAMENZ Provincial town	pfennig	ND (1622)
E4	COTTBUS Town	pfennig	ND (1622)

1 EUROPE

VIII-1.i GERMAN KINGDOMS, STATES & CITIES

SAXON CIRCLE : Combined Lower Saxon Circle and Upper Saxon Circle of 1512

A1	CROSSEN Town	pfennig	ND (1621-22)
A2	CUSTRIN (KUSTRIN) Town	pfennig	1621-22
A3	DROSSEN Town	pfennig	1369-1622
A4	EINBECK (EIMBECK) City	pfennig	ND (1647-1717) Copper. Also silver issue
B1	FURSTENWALDE Provincial town	pfennig	1621-22
B2	GORLITZ Provincial city	pfennig	1621 minting rights since 1330
B3	GOSLAR City	leichter pfennig	1753 'light penny'
B4	GOSLAR City	pfennig	1753
C1	GOTTINGEN City	pfennig	1621-64
C2	GUBEN City	pfennig	1621-22
C3	HAMBURG City	pfennig	1242-1605 silver
C4	HAMELIN City	pfennig	late C15th – 1695 silver & copper
D1	HANNOVER Provincial city	pfennig	1618-70 silver
D2	HANNOVER Kingdom	pfennig	1859
D3	HILDESHEIM Bishopric	pfennig	1693 Bishop Jobst Edmund von Brabeck 1688-1702
D4	HILDESHEIM Free City	pfennig	1772
E1	JEVER Lordship	pfennig	1764
E2	KYRITZ Provincial town	pfennig	ND (1619-22)
E3	LUNEBURG City	pfennig	1621
E4	MAGDEBURG Archbishopric	pfennig	1624

1 **EUROPE**VIII-1.i **GERMAN KINGDOMS, STATES & CITIES****SAXON CIRCLE** : *Combined Lower Saxon Circle and Upper Saxon Circle of 1512*

A1	MAGDEBURG City	pfennig	<i>ND (1592-1612), 1630, 1675</i>
A2	MANSFELD	pfennig	1490 – 1500
A3	MECKLENBURG-ROSTOCK City	pfennig	1824
A4	MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN Duchy	pfennig	1831
B1	MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ Grand Duchy	pfennig	1872
B2	NORTHEIM City	pfennig	1656
B3	OSNABRUCK City	pfennig	1599
B4	PRUSSIA Kingdom	pfennig	1810 <i>11 type issues</i>
C1	PRUSSIA Kingdom	pfennig	1864
C2	REUSS-ALTERER	pfennig	1808
C3	REUSS-EBERSDORF County	pfennig	1844
C4	REUSS-GERA Lordship	pfennig	1761
D1	REUSS-GREIZ	pfennig	1864 Heinrich XXII
D2	REUSS-LOBENSTEIN County	pfennig	1760
D3	REUSS-OBERGREIZ	pfennig	1808 Heinrich XIII
D4	REUSS-SCHLEITZ	pfennig	1850 Heinrich LXII
E1	REUSS-UNTERGREITZ	pfennig	1752 Heinrich III
E2	ROSTOCK City	pfennig	1800

VIII **THE PENNY'S COUSINS** REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

1 **EUROPE**

VIII-1.i **GERMAN KINGDOMS, STATES & CITIES**

SAXON CIRCLE : *Combined Lower Saxon Circle and Upper Saxon Circle of 1512*

A1	SAXE-ALBERTINE	pfennig	1647
A2	SAXE-ALTENBURG	pfennig	1858
A3	SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA Duchy	pfennig	1856
A4	SAXE-COBURG-SAALFIELD Duchy	pfennig	1770
B1	SAXE-COBURG-SAALFIELD Duchy	pfennig	1804
B2	SAXE-EISENACH	pfennig	<i>1750-55</i>
B3	SAXE-GOTHA-ALTENBURG	pfennig	1753
B4	SAXE-HILDBURGHAUSEN	pfennig	1823
C1	SAXE-MEININGEN	pfennig	1860
C2	SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH	pfennig	1799
C3	SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH	<u>"Guter Pfennig"</u>	1752
C4			
D1	SAXONY Kingdom	pfennig	1859
D2	SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT	pfennig	1825
D3	SCHWARZBURG-SONDERHAUSEN	pfennig	1858
D4			
E1	SILESIA	<u>denar</u>	<i>1746-47</i>
E2	STOLBERG-ROSSLA	pfennig	1722

BURGUNDIAN CIRCLE : *This circle approximately covered the Low Countries and two northern districts of France. See Low Countries section VIII-1.xiii.*

1 **EUROPE**

VIII-1.i **GERMAN KINGDOMS, STATES & CITIES**
WESTPHALIA & RHENISH CIRCLES

A1	BIRKENFELD	pfennig	copper 1848
A2	BERLIN & KOLLN	pfennig	<i>1621, joint coinage during 30 years war</i>
A3	BENTHEIM-TECKLENBURG-RHEDA	pfennig	Moritz Casimir 1760
A4	COESFELD Provincial town	pfennig	1644
B1	COESFELD Provincial town	pfennig	1713
B2	COLOGNE Archbishopric	pfennig	Herman V von Wied (1515-1546)
B3	CORVEY (CORBEY, CURBEI, CORVEI)	pfennig	1715 Maximilian von Horrich (1714-21)
B4	DULMEN Town	pfennig	<i>1590-1625</i>
	EAST FRIESLAND	<u>gute pfennig</u>	<i>18thC</i>
C1	ERFURT City	pfennig	1563 silver
C2	*FRANKFURT Free City	pfennig	1794
C3	*FRANKFURT Free City	heller	1821
C4	FRANKFURT AM ODER City	pfennig	ND (1622)
D1	FULDA Abbey	pfennig	1739 Amand von Buseck 1737-56
D2	HAMM Provincial city	pfennig	<i>ND (c1609)</i>
D3	HANAU-LICHTENBURG	Schussel pfennig	Philip V 1570-1599
D4	HANAU-MUNZENBURG	Schussel pfennig	Count Philip Ludwig II 1580-1612
E1	HERFORD Free Imperial City	pfennig	<i>1580-1670</i>
E2	HESSE-DARMSTADT	pfennig	1819
E3	HESSE-DARMSTADT	<u>zollpfennig</u>	1777 Ludwig IX
E4	HESSEN	pfennig	1872 VF+
	ISNY City	pfennig	<i>1696</i>

* See also **FRANKFURT, JUDEN PFENNIGE** Section VIII-1.iiVIII

1 EUROPE

VIII-1.i GERMAN KINGDOMS, STATES & CITIES

WESTPHALIA & RHENISH CIRCLES

	ISENBURG	pfennig	1805
A1	LEININGEN-DAGSBURG County	pfennig	1805
A2	LEININGEN-LEININGEN	pfennig	ND (1700s)
A3	LEININGEN-SCHAUMBURG-KLEEBURG	pfennig	ND (1621-2) silver
A4	LIPPE-DETMOLD	pfennig	1858
B1	MAINZ Archbishopric	pfennig	1759
B2	MAINZ "Republic of"	1 sol (= 1 pfennig)	1793 Mainz besieged by Prussia
B3	MUNSTER city coinage	pfennig	1712 Burgomaster Franz Arnold III, 1758
B4	MUNSTER cathedral coinage	pfennig	1707
C1	NASSAU united	pfennig	1859, 1860
C2	OLDENBURG-BIRKENFELD	pfennig	1848
C3	PADERBORN City	pfennig	1786
C4	PFALZ-SULZBACH	zollpfennig	1766 Karl IV Theodor (1742-89)
D1	PYRMONT County	pfennig	1761
D2	RIETBERG County	pfennig	1703
D3	SAYN-ALTENKIRCHEN	pfennig	1752 Kart Wilhelm Freiedrich von Brandenburg-Ansbach
D4	SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN-BERLEBURG	hohlpfennig	1565-1631 Georg V
E1	SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN-SAYN	pfennig	ND (c1609)
E2	SCHAUMBURG-HESEN	"Guter pfennig"	1792
E3	SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE	pfennig	1858
E4	SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE	"Guter pfennig"	1824

1 EUROPE**VIII-1.i GERMAN KINGDOMS, STATES & CITIES****WESTPHALIA & RHENISH CIRCLES**

A1	TRIER Archbishopric	pfennig	1762 Bishop Johann Philipp 1756-68
A2	WALDECK County	pfennig	1825
A3	WALDECK-PYRMONT	pfennig	1867
A4	WESTPHALIA Kingdom	pfennig	1808
B1	WIEDENRUCK Town	pfennig	1692
B2	WIED-RUNKEL	pfennig	1751 Johan Ludwig Adolph 1706-1762
B3	WORMS City	pfennig	undated 16thC. <u>Dished pfennig</u>

AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, FRANCONIAN & SWABIAN CIRCLES

C1	AUGSBURG Free City	<u>pfenning</u>	1800
C2	BADEN	pfennig	1624-26
C3	BAMBERG Bishopric	pfennig	1717 Bishop Lothar Franz von Schoenborn 1693- 1717
C4	BAVARIA	pfennig	1625 Munich rectangular
D1	BAVARIA	pfennig	1862
D2	BUCHHORN Free City	pfennig	ND (c1700)
D3	CONSTANCE Free City	pfennig	ND (1653-5), ND(1671-4),
D4	EICHSTATT Bishopric	pfennig	1621
E1	FUGGER-BABENHAUSEN	pfennig	1621-22
E2	FURTH City	pfennig	1632 silver
E3	HALL Free City	pfennig	1798 billon
E4	HOHENLOHE	pfennig	1594-1622

VIII **THE PENNY'S COUSINS** REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

1 **EUROPE**

VIII-1.i **GERMAN KINGDOMS, STATES & CITIES**

AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, FRANCONIAN & SWABIAN CIRCLES continued

A1	HOHENLOHE-PFEDELBACH	pfennig	ND (c1610) silver
A2	ISNY Free City	pfennig	1696
A3	LEUCHTENBERG Municipality	pfennig	1528 Johan VI 1487-1531
A4	LINDAU Town	pfennig	1696, 5-leaved Linden tree divides date; copper-billon
B1	LOWENSTEIN-WERTHEIM-ROCHEFORT <u>denier</u>		ND
B2	LOWENSTEIN-WERTHEIM-ROCHEFORT pfennig		1801
B3	LOWENSTEIN-WERTHEIM-VIRNEBURG-ROCHEFORT	Pfennig	1801 copper, billon
B4	MUNICH City	<u>pfenning</u>	1788 "Wild man" rare
C1	NORDLINGEN City	pfennig	1531 Eberhard von Eppstein-Konigstein 1503-35
C2	NURNBURG Free City	pfennig	1673
C3	REGENSBURG Free City	<u>pfenning</u>	1793
C4	SALZBURG City	pfennig	1799
D1	ULM City	pfennig	1621
D2	WURTEMBERG Kingdom	silber	1639

VIII-1.ii **GERMAN TOKENS**

As in Britain. tokens have been issued for many purposes in Germany. The pfennig was the predominant unit of small change in German states in the 18th and 19th centuries and so was commonly used as a denomination for tokens.

E1	COLOGNE	"Brodt Penning"	1789	Bread ration penny KM#Tn2 rare
E2	WUPPERTAL City, Rhine-Westphalia	"1 Brod"	1817	Elber Felder Verein (company)
E3	LIETZOWIA Holed & c/m	1 pfennig	1898	soldier's memento from hometown?
E4				

VIII **THE PENNY'S COUSINS** REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

1 **EUROPE**

VIII-1.ii **GERMAN TOKENS** continued

A1	NUREMBERG "reckoning penny"	1 pfenn(ig)	C19 th	learning toy
A2		"Spiel Pfennig" (toy penny) by Lauer. <i>obv</i> bust of Minerva		
A3		"Spiel Munze" (toy money) by Lauer. <i>obv</i> German eagle		
A4		1 pfennig "Spielgeld"		gaming token

FRANKFURT 'JUDEN PFENNIGE' (JEW PENNIES): *These tokens were struck, mostly by Jewish merchants, due to shortage of small change. Some of the denominations were made-up names, possibly to avoid counterfeiting charges.*

B1	theler	1703	KM#Tn14
B2	theler	1807 XF	KM#Tn1
B3	atribuo	1809	KM#Tn2
B4	¼ halbag	1818	KM#Tn3

C1	heller	1819	KM#Tn4
C2	heller	1820	KM#Tn10/11
C3	heller	1821	KM#Tn12
C4	pfennig	1819	KM#Tn5

D1	pfennig	1819	KM#Tn6
D2	pfennig	1819	KM#Tn7
D3	pfennig	1819	KM#Tn8
D4	pfennig	1819	KM#Tn9

E1	pfennig	1822	KM#Tn13
E2	¼ ropell	1816	KM#Tn15
E3	1 Wiener	1814	Unusual, Rare: A play on names for Vienna, sausage, penis

MUNZMEISTER PFENNIG / MINTMASTER PFENNIG: *Since Merovingian times the Mint Master was a rich merchant or, later, a high official appointed by the sovereign or city. It was a privileged and usually lucrative position. In a few places Mint masters had authority to mint their own coins alongside those of their state or city.*

E4	pfennig	1780-85	Mint master of Harz Zellerfeld
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VIII THE PENNY'S COUSINS REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

1 EUROPE

VIII-1.iii GERMANY

Napoleon's victories led to abolition and amalgamation of many German states. Many others gave up their minting rights. The number of coin-issuing authorities fell from over 300 to under 50. In 1857 there were further steps towards monetary unification. In 1871, with the unification of Germany, a uniform coinage system based on the pfennig was established.

EMPIRE 1871 - 1918

A1	pfennig	Wilhelm II	1898	copper 1873-1916
A2	pfennig	Wilhelm II	1917	aluminium 1916-1918
A3	pfennig	ISERLOHN city, Westphalia	Kriegsgeld (War Money) rare in 1 pfennig denom.	
A4	pfennig	DANZIG Troyl Camp, (Prisoner of War camp money)	See also Prisoner of War Camp money notes on next page	
B1	pfennig	DULMEN KGF Lager (Prisoner of War camp)		
B2	pfennig	FRIEBURG CITY People's Militia money 1920-22		

GERMAN COLONIAL (Most German colonial currencies were denominated in Heller)

B4	pfennig	German New Guinea	1894	
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POST-WAR GERMANY Numerous local authorities issued Notgeld (emergency or "necessity" money)

C1	notgeld pfennig	MULHAUSEN city, Saxony	1920	Lamb #330.14
C2	notgeld pfennig	CASSEL, Hesse-Nassau	1917	zinc Lamb #75.1
C3	notgeld pfennig	MUNCHBERG, city, Bavaria	1918	zinc Lamb #334.1
C4	notgeld pfennig	REUTLINGEN city, Wurttemberg	1920	iron Lamb #432.3

See also Notgeld pfennig currency note on next page

WEIMAR REPUBLIC

D1	rentenpfennig	1923-1929	1924	
D2	reichspfennig	1924-36		

THIRD REICH

D3	reichspfennig	1936-45		
D4	100 pfennig	Admiral Graf Spee battleship	1939,	canteen token; ship was scuttled December 1939 at Montevideo. Rare

See also reichspfennig notes on next page

ALLIED OCCUPATION following World War II

E1	reichspfennig	1944-46		zinc
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FEDERAL REPUBLIC

E3	pfennig	1948		
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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

E4	pfennig	1948-90		aluminium, several designs
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PFENNIG CURRENCY NOTES**EMPIRE 1871 - 1918**

WORLD WAR I, PRISONER OF WAR CAMP MONEY

- 1 pfennig note **GOLZERN** Camp
- 1 pfennig note **GROSSE-PORITZ** Camp
- 1 pfennig note **COTTBUS** Camp
- 1 pfennig note **FRIEDRICHSFELD** Camp

POST-WAR GERMANY *Numerous local authorities issued Notgeld (emergency or "necessity" money)*

- 1 pfennig notgeld **ZEULENRODA** city Thuringia 1920

THIRD REICH

- 1 Reichspfennig Nazi military payment 1942
- 1 Reichspfennig (?) Nazi **WAFFEN SS** over-printed on 1941 Greek 1 Drachma note
*Military payment used in North Africa by Field Marshal Rommel's Afrika Corps.
A well-used example and thus scarce*

1 EUROPEVIII-1.iv **AUSTRIA****AUSTRIAN MINTS**

A1	pfennig	BRESLAU, Silesia	1642-5	Ferdinand II	<i>billon</i>
A2	pfennig	GRAZ, Styria	1624-37	Ferdinand II	
	pfennig		1637-53	Ferdinand III	
A3	pfennig		1673	Leopold I	
	pfennig		1707	Joseph I	
	pfennig		1730-40	Charles VI	
	pfennig		1601-17	Archduke coinage, Ferdinand	
	weisspfennig	JOACHIMSTAL, Bohemia	1602	Rudolph II	<i>rare</i>
A3	pfennig	KLAGENFURT, Carinthia	1601-18	local Archduke Ferdinand	
A4	klein pfennig	KUTTENBURG, Bohemia	1601-12	Rudolph II	
	kleinpfennig		1619-20	Ferdinand II	
B1	weisspfennig		1601-11	Rudolph II	
	weisspfennig		1612-18	Matthias	
	pfennig		1620-33	Ferdinand II	
	pfennig		1720	Charles VI	
	weisspfennig		1619	revolutionary coinage (Stande)	
B2	pfennig	MUNICH, Bavaria	1705-11	Joseph I	
	pfennig		1712-14	Charles VI	
B3	pfennig	SAINT VEIT, Carinthia	1624-96, 1707		
B4	pfennig	VIENNA	1530	"The Vienna Penny"	
C1	pfennig	VIENNA	1647-8, 1705-11, 1712-40		
C2	pfennig	Uniform coinage	1748-65	Maria Theresa	1759

AUSTRIAN STATES

D1	pfennig	BOHEMIA	1757-8		
D2	pfennig	MONTFORT	1624, 1703, 1732		
D3	pfennig	SALZBURG	1593	NGC graded VF30	
D4	ein pfenning		1610-11-19-53-68-87-1709-27-44-53-71		
E1	ein pfenning		1775-1802 Hieronymus, 7 designs, seek XF		
E2	"1 pfenning"		1804		
E3	Ein pfenning		1804-5		

VIII **THE PENNY'S COUSINS** REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

1 EUROPE

VIII-1.v **HUNGARY/RUMANIA**

A1	Mining Pfennig	1623-44	8 designs
A2	denar	1611-29	8 designs

VIII-1.vi **HUNGARY**

A3	denar		16thC		<i>annual Madonna issue</i>
A4	denar	KREMnitz mint	1546	Ferdinand I	
B1	denar	KREMnitz mint	1570	Maximilian	
B2	denar	KREMnitz mint	1580	Rudolph	
B3	denar		1618	Mathias II	<i>annual Madonna issue</i>
B4	denar		1628	Ferdinand II of Habsburg	
C1	denar		1760-71		<i>copper, larger than silver, billon</i>
C2	denarius		1705		Revolutionary coinage

VIII-1.vii **DENMARK**

D1	denning	GLUCKSTADT	1620s	Christian IV
D2	pfenning	HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP	1624-40	
D3	Pfennig	SCHAUMBURG-PINNEBURG	ND (c1620)	
D4	penning	KINGDOM	1602	

COLONIAL

E1	penny	DANISH WEST INDIES	c/m on English 1797 cartwheel penny, also on Isle of Man 1d and Barbados 1d	
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VIII **THE PENNY'S COUSINS** REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

1 **EUROPE**

VIII-1.viii **RUSSIA**

The coinage unit was denga from medieval times to 1840 when it became ½ kopeck. Only main types listed

A1	denga		Catherine the Great	
A2	denga	c1701	Peter the Great (Czar Peter Alexeivitch)	<i>rev legend Autocrat of all the Russias</i>
A3	denga	1701-4		<i>as above, reduced weight</i>
A4	denga	1705		<i>as above, weight further reduced 1704-12</i>
B1	denga	1704		<i>as above, rev legend "Czar and Grand Duke"</i>
B2	denga			<i>as above, rev leg "Ruler of all the Russias 1705-18"</i>
B3	denga	1736-7	Anna	<i>rev "denga" and date on cartouche 1730-41</i>
B4	denga	1751	Elizabeth	<i>obv eagle rev modified cartouche 1743-54</i>
C1	denga		Elizabeth	<i>obv knight rev monogram 1757-60</i>
C2	denga		Peter III	<i>obv knight rev denga and date 1762</i>
C3	denga	1795	Catherine II	<i>obv monogram rev knight 1788-98</i>
C4	denga	1798	Paul I	<i>obv monogram rev 1 denga date 1797-1800</i>
D1	denga	1811	Alexander I	1801-25 obv eagle rev denga, 4 types 1804-40
D2	denga	1819	Alexander I	<i>as above</i>
D3	denga	1852	Nicholas I	1850-55
D4	denga		Alexander II	1855-81

From 1867 onwards the denga was replaced by the kopeck

E1	½ kopek	1812	Nicholas II	EF
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SIBERIA

E2	denga	1764	Catherine the Great	<i>Novodel XF</i>
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CRIMEA (KRIM)

E3	denga	ah 1191/1777	Shahin Giray bin Ahmad Giray	<i>(beshlik/denga = 2 akche)</i>
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VIII **THE PENNY'S COUSINS** REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

1 **EUROPE**

VIII-1.ix **FINLAND**

A1	penni	1907	Grand Duchy
A2	penni	1921	Republic
A3	penni	1963	coinage reform

VIII-1.x **POLAND**

B1	denar	KINGDOM	1600-24	
B2	denare	FRAUSTADT	1602-12	
B3	denar	LOBSENZ	1612-23	
B4	denar	POSEN	1601-14	
C1	fenig	German Occupation	1918	German/Austrian Regency
C2	pfennig	DANZIG Free City 1919-39	1923-37 1939	

VIII-1.xi **SWITZERLAND**

D..	pfennig	APPENZEL canton	ND (1700s)	
	denier	APPENZEL	pre-1600? 2 deniers coin in 1700	
	pfennig	AUSSE RHODEN	1816	
	pfennig	BERNE city & canton	ND (early 1600s)	
	pfennig	CHUR Bishopric	ND (c959-1758)	
	pfennig	CHUR city	as above	
	pfennig	DISENTIS Abbey	ND (1716)	
	denier	FREIBURG canton & city	1735-63	
	denier	GENEVA canton & city	pre-1600? ND and rare 1609; 6d coins 1700s1800s	
	pfennig	HALDENSTEIN Barons' estates	ND (1600s), 1702	
D4	denier	LAUSANNE Bishopric	Anon. 1101-1400 CIVITAS EQST	RRR (rare)
E1	pfennig	REICHENAU Barony	Baron Thomas Franz von Schauenstein 1723-40	
	pfennig	SCHAFFHAUSEN canton	ND (1600s) 3 designs	
	pfennig	ST GALLEN Abbey coinage	1000-1800. ND pfennig in 1700s	
E2	pfennig	ST GALLEN city coinage	1714-1790 dished	
E3	hohlpfennig	ZURICH Fraumünster Abbey coinage	853-1524 rectangular bracteate	
E4	6 denari	TICINO	1813 In Swiss Confederation from 1803, formerly Bellinzona	

1 EUROPE**VIII-1.xii FRANCE**

A1	denier-Tournois			Francois I (1515-47)	
A2	denier Parisis	1649		Louis XIV	Paris

FRENCH STATES

A3	denier	LORRAINE	ND(1608-1729) Henry II; Charles IV; Leopold I		
A4	denier Tournois	NEVERS & RETHEL Duchy	1653-A	Charles of Gonzaga	
B1	denier Tournois	MANTOUR & RETHEL Duchy	1653-A	Charles II of Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua & Rethel 1637-65	
B2	denier	ORANGE Principality	ND (1658)		
B3	denier	DOMBES region	1650	Gaston, Duke of Orleans	

FRENCH COLONIES

C1	3 sols/9 deniers	GUADELOUPE	ND (1793)		
C2	7 sols/6 deniers	HAITI	1807-9		

VIII-1.xiii LOW COUNTRIES

D1	denar (8 mites)	SPANISH NETHERLANDS	1609	Philip III	
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VIII-1.xiv SPAIN

D2	dinero	Kingdom	1602-35		
D3	12 dineros	BALEARIC IS	1811-12		small date
D4	12 dineros	BALEARIC IS	1811-12		large date

VIII-1.xv ANDORRA

E1	diner		1997 Treaty of Europe		silver proof
E2	diner		2008		silver proof

VIII-1.xvi MONACO

E3	denier Tournois		1683		
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VIII THE PENNY'S COUSINS REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

1 EUROPE

VII-1.xvii ITALY

A1	denaro	MILAN		1530s-1700 Spanish Hapsburg rule as Dukes	
A2	2 denari	SAVOIA/SAVOY (SARDINIA)	1780	Italian state annexed by France in 1860	
A3	12 bagattini	VENICE	1700-09	Doge	(12 denari/bagattini = 1 soldo) aF
A4	8 denari	CORSICA	1762-68		

VIII-1.xviii GREECE

B1	drachma	KINGDOM	1832-47	Othon (Otto of Bavaria)	"Young head"
B2	drachma	KINGDOM	1851	Othon (Otto of Bavaria)	"Old head"
B3	drachma	KINGDOM	1873 VF	George I	"Young head"
B4	drachma	KINGDOM	1911	George I	"Old head"
C1	drachma	REPUBLIC	1926		
C2	drachma	KINGDOM	1954-65		
C3	drachma	KINGDOM	1966	XF	KM#89
C4	drachma	KINGDOM	1973	XF	KM#98
D1	drachma	REPUBLIC	1973	UNC	KM#107
D2	drachma	REPUBLIC	1990	XF	KM#116
D3	drachma	REPUBLIC			KM#150

Following page

1 Drachma note	1941	UNC
1 Drachma note	1941	Used
10 Drachmae note	1939	Used

1 EUROPE

VIII-1.xlsx YUGOSLAVIA

A1	dinar	KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS & SLOVENES	1925	23mm nickel-bronze	KM#5
A2	dinar	KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA	1938	21mm aluminium-bronze	KM#19
A3	dinar	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	1945	20mm zinc	KM#26
A4	dinar	FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	1953	19.8mm aluminium	KM#30
B1	dinar	SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1963	19.8mm aluminium	KM#36
B2	dinar	SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1965	21.8mm copper-nickel	KM#47
B3	dinar	SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1968	21.8mm copper-nickel	KM#48
B4	dinar	SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1976	21.8mm copper-nickel	KM#61
C1	dinar	SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1977	21.8mm copper-nickel	KM#59
C2	dinar	SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1983	20mm nickel-brass	KM#86
C3	dinar	SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1990	23mm copper-nickel-zinc	KM#142
D1	dinar	FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1992	copper-zinc	KM#149
D2	dinar	FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1993	18mm copper-nickel-zinc	KM#154
D3	dinar	FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1994	copper-nickel-zinc	KM#160
D4	Novi dinar	FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1994	21-22mm copper-nickel-zinc	KM #165
E1	Novi dinar	FEDERAL REPUBLIC	1996	19mm copper-zinc	KM#168
E2	dinar	FEDERAL REPUBLIC	2002	20mm copper-zinc-nickel	KM#180

VIII **THE PENNY'S COUSINS** REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

1 **EUROPE**

VIII-1.xx **SERBIA**

A1	dinar	KINGDOM	1912
A2	dinar	GERMAN OCCUPATION World War II	1942
A3	dinar	REPUBLIC	2003

VIII-1.xxi **MACEDONIA**

B1	dinar	REPUBLIC	1993
B2	dinar	REPUBLIC	<i>Mule</i> obv 1993 rev 2000
B3	dinar	REPUBLIC	1995
B4	dinar	REPUBLIC	2000

VIII-1.xxii **BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

C1	10 fenninga	REPUBLIC	1998
C2	dinara	REPUBLIC	1992-

VIII-2.i EAST AFRICA*Coins that were popularly known as East African pennies*

A1	1 pysa	ZANZIBAR Sultanate	AH 1299/AD 1891	
A2	1 pesa	German sphere	1890	German East Africa Co
A3	1 pice	British sphere	1888	Imperial East Africa Company, Mombasa
A4	1 heller	GERMAN EAST AFRICA	1904	Wilhelm II , 1904-13 (Tanganyika)
B1	1 pice	EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE		Victoria , 1897-99 (Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, British Somaliland)

EAST AFRICA & UGANDA PROTECTORATES

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, British Somaliland

C1	10cents	1906-10		Edward VII	
C2	10 cents	1911-18		George V	
C3	10 cents	1920		George V	<i>copper-nickel</i>
C4	10cents	1921-36	1935	George V	<i>Jubilee, reform coinage bronze</i>
D1	10 cents		1936	Edward VIII	<i>bronze</i>
D2	10 cents	1937-41	1941	George VI	<i>bronze, thick</i>
D3	10 cents	1942-45	1945	George VI	<i>Victory bronze, thin, lighter</i>
D4	10 cents	1949-52	1952	George VI	<i>ET.IND.IMP dropped from legend</i>
E1	10 cents		1956	Elizabeth II	<i>bronze</i>
E2	10 cents		1964	Elizabeth II	<i>post-independence bronze</i>

VIII-2.ii WEST AFRICA

Kissi penny

See Section IV-3.i and Drawered cabinet, top display

VIII-3.i NORTH AMERICAN COLONIAL

Pre-1792 three coins were denominated "penny"

- the **penny/denarium** struck by Lord Baltimore in 1659 for Maryland (extremely rare, only 4 known examples)
 - the unpopular "**Rosa Americana**" penny struck by William Wood for the American Colonies in 1722-3
 - a **penny token** (very rare - 1000 minted) issued by the Albany Presbyterian Church of New York in 1790.
- (There were numerous issues denominated in fractional and multiple pence.)

A1	penny	1723	"Rosa Americana" coinage
See also on following page		1789 One Penny Specie promissory note, Bank of North America, Philadelphia	

The "New York Penny": A large variety of foreign coins were used in the North American colonies. They remained in circulation until well after 1792 while coins from the US mint were still in short supply. Prominent among these foreign coins was the **Duit** coin struck in Dutch provincial mints by the East India Company for use in territories under its authority. (Manhattan Island had been part of the Netherlands Republic before it was traded to Britain in 1674). These duits were known in the colony as New York pennies.

A3	duit ("penny")	1780	Utrecht mint	KM#111.1	VF
A4	duit ("penny")	1752	Zeeland mint	KM#152.2	VF+
B1	duit ("penny")	1787	Gelderland mint	KM#50.2	F
B2	duit ("penny")	1737	West Friesland mint	KM#131 variety	VF
B3	duit ("penny")		Holland mint		
B4					

In **Drawered cabinet, top display**

"The Original New York Penny" in plastic case

VIII-3.ii UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Pre-1792, as well as the penny (above) there were many coins and tokens denominated in fractional and multiple pence (halfpenny, twopence, threepence, sixpence etc). Hence Americans' adoption of the word "**penny**" as the common descriptor for their lowest value coin, the **cent**, usage which continues today

C1	"penny" (large cent)	1793	"Flowing Hair"		
C2	"penny" (large cent)	1793-96	"Liberty Cap"		
C3	"penny" (large cent)	1801-1807	"Draped Bust"		
C4	"penny" (large cent)	1808-14	"Classic Head"		
D1	"penny" (large cent)	1816-36	"Coronet" or "Matron Head"	1828 F	
D2	"penny" (large cent)	1837-57	"Braided Hair"	1853	VF
D3	"penny" (cent)	1856-58	"Flying Eagle"		
D4	"penny" (cent)	1859-1909	"Indian Head"	1904	aUNC
E1	"penny" (cent)	1909-58	"Lincoln/Wheat Ears"	1949	EF
E2	"penny" (cent)	1959-64	"Lincoln Memorial"	1964	PROOF-65
E3					
E4					

In **Drawered cabinet, top display**

"1909 V.D.B. penny – America's First Lincoln Cent" in plastic case

3 AMERICAS

VIII-3.ii	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	continued	TOKENS
<i>Customary usage of the word "penny" in the USA is most clearly illustrated by privately issued US tokens</i>			

A1	one c*nt	"penny" brothel token, 1846 cent modified. Issued by bars for associated brothels
A2	cent	USA Civil War, 1860s. legend A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED
A3	"one penny"	Woodmen of the World Fraternity. c1890-1926
A4	"one penny"	Woodmen of the World Fraternity. c1890-1926
B1	"1c penny"	YOUR ELECTRIC PENNY A.E.(American Electric?) Co, Utica, New York. 1920s
B2	1c	YOUR ELECTRIC PENNY ... <i>Electrical Progress Exposition</i> Chicago World Fair 1933
B3	Penny Parlor	PENNY PARLOR Bar drink token
B4	Penny Arcade	PENNY ARCADE / ROCKY GLEN, MOOSIC, Pennsylvania, 1904-30
C1	penny token	UNCLE SAM PLAY PENNY
C2	penny/cent	TEX-A-TOY 1954 TOY PENNY / TOY MONEY 1 CENT
C3	token	ONE PENNY Russells Confectionary Cigar Candy Bakery
C4	1d token	United States Automatic Machines Ltd. H & US Patents Machine 22mm brass
D1	token	NOT A PENNY MORE Green Horns Carnival Club, St Rose, Los Angeles 1975
D2	token	HAL NICHOLS AND HIS BAD PENNIES Radio station, Long Beach, California
D3	miniature cent	NEW NIXON PENNY AND GETTING SMALLER SMALLER Satirical political miniature cent.
D4	token	SALES TAX PENNY , Jerry (Tokenut) Bates. St Charles MO. (1973-5 reproduction)
E1	token, plastic	PENNY SAVER MARKET/ GOOD FOR 10C DISCOUNT ON 2 GAL OF GAS

"Penny"- worded cent holders

E2	1 cent holder	LUCKY PENNY POCKET PIECE Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, New York 1901
E3	1 cent holder	DON'T BE A PENNY-PINCHER Sun Sweet Prune Juice
E4	1 cent holder	PUT-A-PENNY Cardboard cent holder advertising People's Drug Stores, 1920s

On following page

token (large)	LUCKY PENNY Plymouth Rock, Plymouth Mass." Souvenir
	THE CALVERT PENNY Maryland 350 th anniversary commemorative coin

VIII **THE PENNY'S COUSINS** REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

3 **AMERICAS**

VIII-3.ii **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** Tokens

HAWAII :

Independent Kingdom 1795-1894, Provisional Govt. 1893-4, Republic 1894-8, Annexed to USA 1898, US Territory 1900-59, US State 1959

A1 Hapa Haneri (cent) known as Hawaii penny 1847 **King Kamehameha III** *crosslet 4, 15 berries variety, rare*

A2 20thC souvenir imitation of 1847 Hawaii penny

VIII-3.iii **PERU**

B1 dinero 1863-1916

VIII **THE PENNY'S COUSINS** REFORMATION (16thC) TO THE MODERN ERA

3 **AMERICAS**

VIII-3.iv **CANADA** 1857 - 2012

A1	"penny" (large cent)	1858-1901	1901	Victoria	NGC MS62	UNC
A2	"penny" (large cent)	1902-10	1906	Edward VII		VF+
A3	"penny" (large cent)	1911		George V		
A4	"penny" (large cent)	1912-20	1912	George V		VF
B1	"penny" (cent)	1920-36	1932	George V		EF+
B2	"penny" (cent)	1937-47	1946	George VI		EF+
B3	"penny" (cent)	1948-52		George VI		
B4	"penny" (cent)	1953-64		Elizabeth II	3.24 g	
C1	"penny" (cent)	ND (1967)		Elizabeth II, Confederation Centennial		
C2	"penny" (cent)	1965-78		Elizabeth II	new effigy	
C3	"penny" (cent)	1979		Elizabeth II	smaller bust	
C4	"penny" (cent)	1980-81		Elizabeth II	lighter coin 2.8g	
D1	"penny" (cent)	1982-89		Elizabeth II	lighter coin 2.5g	
D2	"penny" (cent)	1990-96		Elizabeth II	new effigy	
D3	"penny" (cent)	ND (1992)		Elizabeth II, Confederation commemoration		
D4	"penny" (cent)	1997-2003		Elizabeth II	redesigned	
E1	"penny" (cent)	ND (2002)		Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee		
E2	"penny" (cent)	2003-06		Elizabeth II	new effigy	

Canada's last cent ("penny") before withdrawal of the coin

E3 "penny" (cent) 2012 2012 **Elizabeth II:** Last cent (penny) issued

E4 \$20 2012 *Fine silver*, commemorating withdrawal from circulation of 1c coin
"Farewell to the Penny" with souvenir folder (following page)

IX **MORE DESCENDANTS OF THE PENNY'S ANCIENT WORLD**
ANCESTORS: DINARS & DIRHEMS

Volume IX

CONTENTS

IX-1 **ISLAMIC EMPIRES, DYNASTIES, KINGDOMS**

- IX-1.i Umayyad Caliphate AD 661-750
- ii Abbasid Caliphate AD 750 – 1258

IX-2 **MONGOL INTERLUDE**

- IX-2.i Jalayrid Dynasty AD 1336 – 1432
- ii Timurid Dynasty AD 1370 – 1507

IX-3 **THE ISLAMIC WORLD – MEDIEVAL TO MODERN**

- IX-3.i Spain & North Africa
- ii Arabian Peninsula
- iii Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Hejaz / Yemen
- iv Asia Minor / Anatolia, Caucasus
- v Trans Oxiana, Persia
- vi South-east Asia

MORE DESCENDANTS OF THE PENNY'S ANCIENT WORLD

ANCESTORS: DINARS & DIRHEMS

1 ISLAMIC EMPIRES, DYNASTIES, KINGDOMS

*The (Persian) Sassanian Empire was overcome by advancing Arab armies and Islam in the mid-600s. The Koran forbade representations of people and objects. Thus a new type of coinage was introduced by the Caliphates, the **dinar (from denarius)** in AD 679 and the **dirhem (from Sassanian drachms)** in AD 698. These coins are the basis of present-day coinage of Islamic countries.*

IX-1.i Umayyad Caliphate: AD 661-750

Capital: Damascus

A1	silver dirham	SYRIA	Hisham AH123/AD741	Wasit mint
A2	silver dirham	SYRIA	Sulayman or 'Umar II	AH 99/AD719 <i>Damascus mint</i>
A3	silver dinar	SPAIN	Caliph al-Hakim I AD796-822	al-Andalus mint (minted AH196/AD811). who survived the overthrow of the Umayyads in AD750
A4	silver dirham	SPAIN	Muwahhidun (Almohads)	AD1130-1269

IX-1.ii Abbasid Caliphate: AD 750-1258

Capital moved from Baghdad to Samarra and back

B1			gold dinar	al-Muqtadir with the names of his heir Abu'l-Abbas and the vizier Amid al-Dawla AH320/AD932 <i>Misr (Egypt) mint</i>
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B2 silver dirham **IRAQ Baghdad (Madinat as Salam)**

			Khalifa al-Mansour	AH155/AD772
B3	silver dirham	IRAN Isfahan	al-Ma'Mun	AH200/AD815-6
B4	silver dirham	YEMEN	Al-Mansur 'Abd Allah	AH583-614/ AD1185-1217

2 MONGOL INTERLUDE

IX-2.i Jalayrid Dynasty: AD 1336-1432

In region of Iraq-Azerbaijan-western Persia

C1	dinar		Sheikh Uways	Possibly AH772 (1374 AD)
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IX-2.ii Timurid Dynasty: AD 1370-1507

In large region of Iraq-Persia-central Asia-Delhi Sultanate

D1	2 Dinars	Kirman mint	Timur (Tamerlane) AH771-807/AD1370-1405	Struck in year 789/AD1387 founder of Timurid Dynasty. <i>cat.S.Album#2367</i>
D2	dirham	Bukhara	Sultan Ali	AH900-905/AD1495-1500 also at Samarkand after AH903

IX **MORE DESCENDANTS OF THE PENNY'S ANCIENT WORLD**
ANCESTORS: DINARS & DIRHEMS

3	THE ISLAMIC WORLD – MEDIEVAL TO MODERN
<i>In the turmoil of the Mongol era many Muslim political divisions and dynasties rose and fell before the rise of the Ottoman Empire and (in Persia) the Safavids. The more important of these are shown below with their successor modern states.</i>	

IX-3.i **SPAIN & NORTH AFRICA**

A1		UMAYYADS <i>Spain 756-1031 Revival in Spain of dynasty that held caliphate in the east before the Abbasids</i>
A2		IDRISIDS <i>Morocco 789-926</i>
A3		AGHLABIDS <i>Tunisia etc 800-909</i>
A4		FATIMIDS, <i>North Africa/Egypt/Syria 909-1171</i>
B...		ZIRIDA <i>Tunisia/eastern Algeria 972-1148</i>
B...		ALMORAVIDS <i>Morocco/Spain 1056-1147</i>
B...		HAMMADIDS <i>eastern Algeria 1015-1153</i>
B3	dirham	ALMOHADS <i>North Africa/Spain 1130-1269</i>
B4	dirham	Almohad Empire AH524-667 <i>square</i>
		Almohad Empire AH524-667 <i>square</i>
		GRANADA Kingdom <i>Spain 1230-1492. Nasrids, last Muslim state in Spain</i>
C1		MUWAHHIDS (Almohad) <i>North Africa 1130-1269</i>
C2	dirham	<i>undated, square</i>
C...		MARINIDS <i>Morocco 1196-1465</i>
C...		HAFSIDS <i>Tunisia 1228-1574</i>
C...		SAADIDS <i>Morocco 1511-1659</i>
C...		MOROCCO
D1	dirham	AH1299/AD1881
D2	dirham	AH1315/AD1897
D3	dirham	AD 2002
		TUNISIA
D4	dinar	AD 1997 FAO Commemorative
		ALGERIA
E1	dinar	1964
E2	dinar	2002
		LIBYA
E3	dinar	AD 2001
E4	dinar	SUDAN

IX **MORE DESCENDANTS OF THE PENNY'S ANCIENT WORLD**
ANCESTORS: DINARS & DIRHEMS

3 **THE ISLAMIC WORLD – MEDIEVAL TO MODERN**

IX-3.ii **ARABIAN PENINSULA**

A1		CARMATHIANS	<i>eastern & central Arabia 894 to end of 11th century</i>
		RASULIDS	<i>Yemen AD 1229-1454</i>
A2	dirham	AD 1397 Rasulid's "Monkey" dirham	
		ZAIDI IMAMS	<i>Yemen, intermittently then 1592-1962</i>
A3		SOUTH ARABIA	
A4	dirham	AH 1256	
		SAUDI ARABIA	
B1	heavy dinar	<i>1999 Fantasy coins</i>	
		YEMEN Democratic Republic	
B2		<i>1981 (2.5 dinars)</i>	
		BAHRAIN	
B3	dinar		
		KUWAIT	
B4	dinar	<i>2 dinars +, commems 1976 onwards</i>	
		YEMEN	
C1	dirham		
		QATAR & DUBAI	
C2	dirham	AD 1966	
		UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	
D1	dirham	AD19182/AH1402	<i>large size KM#6.1</i>
D2	dirham	AD2005/AH1425	<i>reduced size KM#6.2</i>
D3	dirham	ND (2000) Islamic Personality of the Year Sheikh Zayed	
D4	dirham	ND (2003?) National Bank of Abu Dhabi 35th anniversary	
		FUJAIRAH Emirate	
E1	dinar	1968	<i>silver proof</i>
E2			
		QATAR	
E3	dirham	AH 1393/AD 1973	UNC

IX **MORE DESCENDANTS OF THE PENNY'S ANCIENT WORLD**
ANCESTORS: DINARS & DIRHEMS

3 **THE ISLAMIC WORLD – MEDIEVAL TO MODERN**

IX-3.iii **EGYPT, SYRIA, JORDAN, HEJAZ/YEMEN**

A1		TULUNIDS	<i>Egypt, Syria 868-905, virtually autonomous Abbasid provincial governors</i>
		AYYUBIDS	<i>Egypt, Syria, Yemen 1169-1260. Founded by Saladin</i>
A2	dirham	al-Nasir Ayyub of Yemen (AH598-611/AD1202-1214 struck AH609 at Adan mint (probably fake)	
A3	dirham	MAMELUKES	<i>Egypt, Syria, Hejaz 1250-1517, self-perpetuating military elite from southern Russia & Caucasus</i>
A4	dirham	Sultan Aynal aka Al-Ashraf Sayf al-Din 1453-61 unidentified	
		HAMDANIDS	<i>Syria & Jazira 945-1004</i>
B1	dirham	JORDAN	AH1409/AD1989
B2	dirham	PALESTINE	2010 Fantasy issue

MORE DESCENDANTS OF THE PENNY'S ANCIENT WORLD

ANCESTORS: DINARS & DIRHEMS

3 THE ISLAMIC WORLD – MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

IX-3.iv ASIA MINOR / ANATOLIA, CAUCASIA

		ARTUQIDS <i>Eastern Anatolia, northern Syria, northern Iraq: Hasankeyf branch 1102-1231, Mardin branch 1106-1186</i>		
A1	dirhem	Timurtash Mardin branch		
		ZANGIDS <i>Anatolia & Jazira</i>		
A2	dirhem	Saif al-Din Ghazi,	AH565-576/AD1170-1180 Sinjarmint(Abbasid	
A3	dirhem	Ikad al-Din Zangi II	AH566-594/AD1170-1175)	
A4	dirhem	Qutb al-Din Muhammed	AH594-616/AD1197-1219Roman-style bust	
		KARAKHANIDS <i>Transoxiana (Turkestan) 992-1211</i>		
B1				
		SELJUKS <i>Iraq, Persia, Anatolia 1038-1194, first Turkish Muslim dynasty</i>		
B2				
		SELJUKS OF RUM <i>Anatolia 1077-1307, offshoot of Seljuks</i>		
B3	dirham	Ghiyath al-Din Kaykhusraw II	AH634-644/AD1237-1246 Siwas mint	
B4	dirham	Kayka'us II	AH643-647/AD1245-1249.First reign as sole ruler Konya mint AH646	
		GOLDEN HORDE	<i>Southern Russia 1226-1502</i>	unidentified, silver
C1	dirhem			
		AKKOYUNLU <i>Eastern Anatolia, Azerbaijan 1378-1508</i>		
C2				
		KARAKOYUNLU <i>Azerbaijan etc 1380-1468, Turkoman tribal origin</i>		
C3				
		OTTOMANS <i>Empire 1301-1520: Egypt/Syria to Balkans to Crimea to Kurdistan</i>		
C4				
		IRAQ		
D1	dinar	Saddam Hussein	AH1400/AD1980	
		KURDISTAN		
D2	dinar	Under Iraqi rule	2003 Government in exile	
		ARMENIA (Christian) <i>variously Persian, Byzantine, Arab, Mongol, (Seljuk-)Turk. Non-Islamic</i>		
D3	dram		1994	
		NAGORNO-KARABAKH		
E1	dram		2004	BU
E2	dram		2004	BU
E3	dram		2004	BU

IX **MORE DESCENDANTS OF THE PENNY'S ANCIENT WORLD**
ANCESTORS: DINARS & DIRHEMS

3 **THE ISLAMIC WORLD – MEDIEVAL TO MODERN**

IX-3.v **TRANS OXIANA, PERSIA**

A1	dirham	TAHIRIDS <i>Persia, successors to disintegrating Abbasid Caliphate</i>		
		Talhar bin Tahir	AH207-213	Samarqand
A2	dirham	SAMANIDS <i>Khurasan & Transoxiana 819-1005</i>		
		Samarkand	AH301-331/AD914-943	
A3	dirhem	GHAZNAVIDS <i>Khurasan, Afghanistan, northern India 977-1186. Capital: Ghazni Turkish origin, Persian speaking</i>		
		Mahmud I	AD999-1030	
A4		SAFFARIDS <i>Eastern Persia 867-1495</i>		
B1	dirhem	BUYIDS (BUWAYHIDS) <i>Persia, Iraq 932-1062</i>		
		Adud al-Dawla Abu Shuja	AH338-372/AD949-983	struck 340-366
B2		KHWARIZM-SHAHS <i>Oxus Valley 1077-1231, began as Seljuk governors</i>		
B3		ISMAILI OF ALAMUT <i>Northern Persia 1090-1256. <u>The Assassins</u>. Shi'is of the Ismail branch</i>		
C1	dirhem	ILKHANIDS <i>Persia 1256-1353 Mongol Dynasty</i>		
		Isfaryin (Iran	Qa'an al-Adil	AH643-670.)
C2	dirhem	SHAYBANIDS <i>Transoxiana 1500-1598, Mongol origin</i>		
		unidentified		
C3		SAFAVIDS <i>Persia 1501-1732</i>		
C4		IRAN		
D1	dirham	Qutlughkanid	Muzaffar-al-din-Shah	AH694-702/AD1295-1303 Kirman mint <i>rare</i>
				AH 1301/AD1873
D2	dinar	AFGHANISTAN Kingdom		
D3	2 dinars	Khunduz	AH902/AD1497	
			AH1309-1317/AD1891-99	
D4	10dinari/1Paisa			

IX-3.vi **SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

E1	dirham	MALAYSIA		
E2	dirham	Kelantan State :	Arabic calligraphic art	.999 silver
		Kelantan State		.999 silver

Selected Illustrations from the Collection



France, Lyon (Lugdunum): Tiberius 14-37 AD:
Tribute penny



Henry VII, new Sovereign style king on
throne



Britain, with specific reference to province of
Britannia: Geta Denarius



Charles II, Maundy penny introduced



Alfred 871-899



London: Thomas Fitzhugh



Edward the Confessor 1042-66



Token, Cotton Mill, Halsall, 1783



William the Conqueror



Parys Mine Co 1793, Druid



John



James Conder, Draper, Ipswich, 1d. 1795



Tea dealer, Grocer, 1792, struck from 1/2d die on double thickness flan.



Scotland Alexander III Penny



Daniel Ecclestone, merchant trader, numismatist. 1/2d



One Scots pence (*Cutty Sark* / Scots arms)



Workhouse



Kings County (Tullamore) token 1s/1d



George III The Cartwheel penny 1797



Eire – Penny 1968



1971 The New Penny



Lundy



2002 Proof 22 carat gold pennies



Sierra Leone



Orange Free State



Rhodesia & Nyasaland penny



New Zealand 1879 pattern penny



Fiji 1 July 1942, 1d banknote



Love Token Betsy (&) Leopard



Exonumia



James (Jim) Howell

Jim was born in Napier, grew up at nearby Clive, and was educated at Napier Boys High School and Victoria University of Wellington (BA Hons in political science and Asian studies). He and his wife Alison live at Porirua where they have had a home since 1972. They have a son and daughter and grandchildren.

Jim joined the then Department of External Affairs in 1962, entered the diplomatic service in 1966 and has held diplomatic assignments in Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaysia, Peru, Netherlands, United States and Saudi Arabia, with concurrent diplomatic accreditations to many more countries. Now semi-retired he is senior historical adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) responsible for declassification and promoting MFAT historical archives to researchers and writers.

Exotic coins — remnants of small change from a navy father's pockets – sparked an early interest in coin collecting, and in the wider world itself. An interest furthered by philately. Other pursuits followed, as and when a peripatetic career permitted.



Woodwork: commenced as a boy with parental encouragement, pursued through to fine woodworking and bespoke classic pieces such as the cabinets for his penny collection, now for sale, and an exact replica of a Tutankhamen throne seen and studied in Cairo when Jim was Ambassador to Egypt— see photo. Master Woodworker award from the Wellington Guild of Woodworkers. Wrote and did photography for book *Under Wood's Spell* (2024). Tutored in whakairo (Maori carving) as a youth by a master carver and now practiced in the artform.

Photography; books *The Alchemy of Light* (2021) and *Parthian Shots*, Vols 1 and 2 (2026), twice NZ Photographic Society champion print winner. Holder of distinctions Associate of the PSNZ, Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain.

Archery: 1990s NZ national men's freestyle (Olympic) champion, indoor and outdoor, and national representative at world archery championships.

In addition to the books mentioned above Jim has written an autobiography *I Just Wish Grandad Was Here For Me To Ask* (2023), on family history, a guide to the historical records of MFAT, and now *The Mighty Penny: Its Story So Far* (2026).

