

‘THE HIDDEN
TREASURES OF THIS
HAPPY ISLAND’
A history of numismatics in
Britain from the Renaissance
to the Enlightenment

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Introduction

This Supplement 1 covers new material for *Hidden Treasures* (abbreviated to *HT*) down to the end of December 2023. It takes the form, first, of comments on the thematic issues covered chapter by chapter; and, second, of additional material arranged in the format of the Register. The Register entries also include some new individuals, whose entries are preceded by an asterisk (*).

Reviews have been published by William Stenhouse (*International Journal of the Classical Tradition* 29, 2022, pp. 137–42); Michael Crawford (*JRS* 111, 2021, pp. 286–7), Hugh Pagan (*BNJ* 91, 2021, pp. 245–7), François de Callataÿ (*NC* 181, 2021, pp. 575–9) and Nicholas Mayhew (*Antiquaries Journal* 102, 2022, pp. 485–7).

Among the significant changes are the inclusion of the first illustrations of coins in books printed in Britain (see John Foxe and, especially, Richard Rainolde); the downgrading of the portrait identified as Henry Prince of Wales to an individual of lesser status of the same period (see Chapter 13); the addition of several new individuals, especially John Price,

Anonymous (fl. 1622), Thomas Dinely (or Dingley) and, curiously, Elihu Yale (after whom the famous university is named). We can also add two more female collectors: Katherine Blount (1676–1752) and Mary Welborne (d. 1729).¹

As ever, I am very grateful to all who have alerted me to additional material, especially Iain Brown, Robert Harding, Hugh Pagan, Hadrien Rambach and George Watson, or who have pointed out errors. There will surely be more to come. Thanks to the generosity of the Royal and British Numismatic Societies, George Watson has also now extracted all the primary material from the three original volumes and this Supplement and placed it on the FINA website (<https://fina.oeaw.ac.at/#/de/start>). In the course of doing so, George Watson noted a number of errors, a list of which is appended to the Supplement. Consideration was given to changing the minor errors in the pdfs of original volumes, but it was decided that it would be less confusing to leave them untouched, exactly as they were printed.

New Material for Chapters and Appendices

CHAPTER 1. A TUDOR OVERTURE: TUNSTALL, MORE AND ELYOT

L. Travaini, *The Thirty Pieces of Silver* (Abingdon, 2022) has drawn attention to two potential further talismanic ancient coins surviving into the medieval period, but neither case seems in fact relevant to the survival of ancient coins in Britain.

(1) On pp. 24, 27–8, she discusses ‘a coin of Saint Helena, which he [King Henry III] kept in a silk purse’, citing T. Hudson Turner, ‘Moneta Sanctae Helenae’, *Notes and Queries* 1.7 (1849), pp. 100–1. However, the Wardrobe accounts of Henry III, to which Turner refers, seem to tell a different story. Between 1261 and 1272 the accounts repeat the same phrase ‘et de auro in moneta sancte Elene numero xxij s. ix d. ponderis Lxxj s. x d. ob’ (and

of gold in coin of Saint Helena 23 shillings and 9 pence by number and of weight 71 shillings of 10 pence and a halfpenny).² There is no mention of them being contained in a purse,³ and the item represents a substantial quantity of coins ‘of St Helena’—supposed by Travaini to be Byzantine coins⁴—carried forward from year to year as part of the precious metal reserve owned by the King.

(2) On pp. 105–7, 163 and 190–1, she refers to the decadadrachm of ancient Syracuse with a late medieval mount of the early 14th century, held by the Hunt Museum in Limerick. It is inscribed ‘Quia precium sanguinis est’ (since it is the price of blood), indicating that it was thought to be one of the 30 pieces of silver. A full discussion has been published by J. Cherry and A. Johnston, ‘The Hunt Dekadrachm’, *Antiquaries Journal* 95 (2015), pp. 151–6, who have pointed out that it has

¹ Perhaps also Mary Hunt and Margaret Daniel (fl. 1649): see below, Chapter 15.

² D.L. Wild, *The Wardrobe Accounts of Henry III* (London, 2012), pp. 122, 129, 143 and 156. Barrie Cook has informed me that the £sd system could be used as a reckoning, so ‘numero xxij s. ix d.’ would mean 285 coins; the weight of 71s. 10½d would be c. 1244g, giving a gold coin of 4.36g.

³ In fact an earlier reference, in 1258–61, seems to specify that they were in ‘a cup of Indian nut-wood with a silver decoration’ (‘una cuppa de nuce indea cum apparatu argenti auro in moneta sancte Elene xxij s. et x d. quae ponderant Lxxj s. x d. ob.’): Wild, p. 93. However, it is not easy to tell when the accounts are listing separate objects, so the cup might be something unconnected. The later reference also refers in the same sentence to ‘ii chausepoys’, an unusual word which seem to mean ‘feet of a cup’ (many thanks to B. Wild, *in litt.*).

⁴ However, the accounts regularly specify bezants, so the coins of ‘St Helena’ are probably something else.

no firm provenance, but probably came originally from France.⁵

Mention could also have been made of the curious 13th century seal matrix, found near Woodford, Northamptonshire and today in the Ashmolean Museum, made from a sestertius of Antoninus Pius. However, it demonstrates only the finding and reuse of a convenient piece of metal at that time, rather than indicating that the Roman coin was held in any regard (in fact, quite the reverse).⁶

CHAPTER 2. QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE TWELVE CAESARS

The account is repeated in A. Burnett, 'Queen Elizabeth and the Twelve Caesars', in F. de Callataÿ (ed.), *Numismatic Antiquarianism through Correspondence (16th–18th c.)* (New York, 2023), pp. 151–72. Stenhouse, in his review (see above), has speculated, in relation to ownership of coins by Henry VIII, that 'it is just possible that the queen was finding an easy way to extract herself from Throckmorton's enthusiasms'; however, Pagan, in his review (see above), is convinced by 'the unimpeachable written testimony of his daughter Queen Elizabeth I'.

CHAPTER 12. CAMDEN AND BRITANNIA

Camden's text was abridged by Willem Blaeu in 1617: *Gulielmi Camdeni viri clarissimi Britannia sive ... in epitomen contracta a Regnero Vitellio Zirizaeo, & tabulis chrographicis illustrata* (Amsterdam: Willem Janszoon, 1617). It was also adopted for the editions of his son's later *Atlas novus*, where the coin engravings from the 1607 (or later) edition *Britannia* were used for the British volume of the 1645 (and later) editions of *Atlas novus*.⁷ See P.J. Lucas, 'William Camden, Seventeenth-Century Atlases of the British Isles and the Printing of Anglo-Saxon', *Antiquaries Journal* 98 (2018), pp. 219–22, for a discussion of the various editions. The

inclusion of the coin engravings of ancient British and Romano-British coins, however, seems to have had little impact on the continent, despite their publication in Amsterdam.

For the story of Britannicus and the ship coin, see also now A. Burnett, 'Britannicus and the Ship', in V. Heenes and D.J. Jansen, *Jacopo Strada's Magnum Ac Novum Opus. A Sixteenth-Century Corpus of Ancient Numismatics Cyriacus* (Petersberg, 2022), pp. 249–54.

CHAPTER 13. PRINCE HENRY AND THE ROYAL COLLECTION

A portrait of Prince Henry?

The portrait identified in *HT* (frontispiece to Volume II, and p. 308) as being of Prince Henry holding a coin is not now considered to represent the Prince, since the portrait is different from any of his other portraits and the clothing insufficiently grand.⁸ However, the style of the clothing resembles that of Prince Henry or of Sir Thomas Herne (before 1566–1637/8),⁹ and so suggests a date of c. 1600–10. The painting style and copper base would indicate a more Netherlandish hand, so it is likely that it was made in England by one of the many northern émigré artists.

The collection of Gorlaeus

See also now, A. Burnett, 'The coin collection of Abraham Gorlaeus: the sources', in F. Stroobants and C. Lauwers (eds.), *Detur dignissimo. Studies in Honour of Johan Van Heesch* (Brussels, 2020), pp. 513–36.

A theft of 1659

In June 2020, Christopher Whittell discovered the following report in the *Mercurius Politicus* 552 (From Thursday January 27 to Thursday February 3 1659), pp. 206–7:

Tuesday February 1 [1658/9]. Workmen being employed for repair of the House of St James, and some part of the Leads over the Library there

⁵ The piece is also discussed by F.L. Holt, *When Money Talks* (Oxford, 2021), p. 69.

⁶ Anonymous, 'Seal matrix made from a coin', *Antiquaries Journal* 16.3 (1936), pp. 325–6. Ashmolean Museum, AN1936.134. The online record does not illustrate the Roman face: https://collections.ashmolean.org/collection/search/per_page/25/offset/0/sort_by/relevance/object/88379.

⁷ *Guil. et Ioannis Blaeu Theatrum or terrarum sive atlas novus. Pars Quarta. Britannia* (Amsterdam: apud Ioannem Blaeu, 1645), pp. 50–6 (the main body of engravings), and pp. 222, 227 and 241 (engravings of coins of Verica (1), Cunobelin (2) and Cunobelin (2)). The references are to the copy in the BL, Maps C5 D3. In the preface Blaeu says he is copying Spead's (sic) tabulae, but the dotted border around the coins shows that they are taken from the Camden 1607 edition, where the coin illustrations were by William Hole, which were also repeated in the 1610 and 1637 editions. The much shorter *Theatrum orbis terrarum, sive atlas novus: in quo tabulae et descriptiones omnium regionum* (Amsterdam: apud Gulielum et Ioannem Blaeu, 1635) has just a short description of Britain and no coin illustrations.

⁸ I am grateful to Chris Howgego for passing on the opinions of Karen Hearn, Catharine MacLeod, and An Van Camp. The painting has now been presented by Gabrielle and Richard Falkiner to the Ashmolean Museum.

⁹ On a miniature by Nicholas Hilliard (Norwich Castle Museum and Art Gallery, NWHCM 1962.21), cited by Karen Hearn.

being to be amended, some idle persons and youths took an opportunity to get into the Library,

where they found good store of Medals, some of Gold, others Silver, the rest of Brass, which for their Rarity and Antiquity had formerly been collected, and were still preserved there; this they took to be Treasure, and siz'd it as prize, divers of them filling their Pockets; some of which were apprehended before they could get away, and are since committed to the Gate-house, by which means many of the Medals are recovered, and more its hoped will be; But many are likely to be lost, unless such persons as by accident shall have a view, be pleas'd to discover them. These are therefore to desire all Gold-smiths, and other persons whatsoever, that in case such things be offered to them, they would take care to apprehend the parties, and give notice thereof to Mr. *Hugh Peters* at *Whitehal*.

We know that there were still 12,000 coins in the royal collection in 1652 (so only about 1000 had been lost by then), but Thomas Smith says that 'not enough care was taken to preserve these treasures, which greedy men stole, putting the public benefit behind their own, and scarcely four thousand were remaining, which the Most Serene King Charles II put back in his Treasury when he returned from exile' (see *HT*, pp. 335–6). The figure of 4,000 is more or less confirmed by Ashmole's catalogues of the 1660s, although my calculations suggest that he might have seen a few more, say 5,000.

The only culprit for the missing 8,000, before Chris Whittell's discovery of this newspaper report, seemed to be the story about many of the coins being sold to Queen Christina, but the only previous evidence for that was Lord Clarendon's statement, which doesn't seem to be backed up by any documentation of Christina's collection.

The 1659 story could, therefore, be the explanation of Smith's 'greedy men'.

The other interesting aspect of the article is the way it names Hugh Peters as the contact. It wasn't previously known that Peters was still involved with the coin collection in 1659. A year later (September 1660), he was investigated in the Tower by Thomas Ross and Elias Ashmole 'concerning our *Books* and *Medals* that have been embezzled' (see *HT*, p. 330); the investigation however focussed on

the time 10 years earlier in 1648–9. So he must have been reappointed some time in the later 1650s. He was also suspected of regicide and executed shortly thereafter, in October 1660.

Proclamation of 1660

Mercurius Publicus 33 (9 August to 16 August) 1660, pp. 532 [numbered 536] to 533.¹⁰

On Tuesday, *August 14*. His Majesty set forth a Proclamation, streightly charging and commanding all persons, who either have or know in whose custody there are any of the Plate, Jewels, Housgold-stuff, Cabinets, Statues, Inscriptions, Pictures, Drawings, Sculptures, Rings, Stones, Ancient Coyns, Medals, Books, Manuscripts, Pieces of Art, or any other Goods and Chattels which did belong to His Majesties late father, his Majesties Mother the Queen, or Himself, which have been purloyned and imbezilled, or upon pretences seised, disposed into several hands, and are yet detained and concealed, to deliver them, or make discovery thereof to the Right Honorable Edward Earl of Sandwhich, Master of His Majesties Great Wardrobe, on or before the 29 of September next, under the penalty of his Majesties high displeasure, and as they will answer the contrary at their peril. ... His Majesty doth further declare, That those which shall discover any of these Goods wilfully concealed, shall receive a reasonable reward.

CHAPTER 15. CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD

On the collection of the Bodleian Library in the 17th century, see now W. Poole and A. Burnett, 'Some Unusual Bodleian Coin Donations 1648–1650', *Bodleian Library Record* 30.1–2 (2017) [2021], pp. 88–94. Various individuals are named (Thomas Ellis, Mr Smith, William Croote, James Younge, Mr Anwin (or Unwin), Richard Piggott, Mary Hunt, Joseph Sedwick, Dr Merick and Margaret Daniel), but they all just gave individual coins, and there is no reason to suppose they had any greater interest in coins.

The incognito visit of Prince George of Denmark (the later husband of Queen Anne) to Oxford in summer 1669 is being studied by Sara Ayres.¹¹ The unpublished account of his visit mentions some coins and medals which he saw on his visit.

¹⁰ Quoted by J.N. Lupia, *American Numismatic Auctions To 1875*. Volume 1: *American Numismatic Auctions 1738–1850* (Regina Caeli Press, 2013), p. 27.

¹¹ S. Ayres, *The Travels of Prince George of Denmark. Volume 1: England, 1669. Transcribed from the Danish Manuscript by Christen Jensen Lodberg in the British Library. Translated into English, with an Introduction and Notes* (forthcoming).

CHAPTER 20. EXPLORING THE GREEK AND ROMAN EAST

F. de Callataÿ, 'Correspondence about the coin market in Constantinople and Smyrna prior to 1800', A. Meadows and U. Wartenberg (eds.), *Presbeus: Studies in Ancient Coinage Presented to Richard Ashton* (New York, 2021), pp. 511–31, publishes a series of 65 letters, predominantly in French, which illustrate the scale of the trade in ancient coins at the two main centres in the Ottoman empire, from the 16th to the 18th century.

One of the letters (no. 55) written in 1739 from Constantinople mentions how 'le sieur Escott, milord anglais' had offered a large sum for a gem: his identity is not clear.¹² However the name looks more like Escom than Escott. Escom has not been identified, but Hugh Pagan has raised the possibility of him being Richard Edgcumbe (1680–1758), because of the similarity in sound, if not in spelling. He was not created a peer until 1742, but the term 'milord Anglais' seems to have been applied to British aristocrats regardless of whether they were actually lords. A more serious difficulty is that 1739 seems a bit late for Edgcumbe still to have been collecting, although the object involved was not a coin but a gem.

Another letter (no. 65), written in 1783, relates how, from Smyrna, 'tout ce qu'il de bon [part] à Paris et à Londres'.

He also gives the French text of the letter from Lady Mary Wortley Montagu to Antonio Conti in 1717 (quoted in translation in *HT*, Chapter 20).

There are also some new references to William Sherard in letters from Gijsbert Cuper (letters 22 (1709), 24 (1710): 'ce curieux et savant Anglais', 29 (1715), 31 (1714), and 33–34 (1715)).

The letters of Jacob Spon, who travelled with George Wheler and exchanged letters with Gilbert Burnet and John Covel, have been studied by Y. Moreau.¹³ Among the few English correspondents, he includes two letters to John Covel concerning inscriptions (13 November 1675, from Smyrna; and 1 December 1679

from Lyon)¹⁴ and one from Wheler describing the Royal Society, but also mentioning coins of Julia Mamaea and Macrinus (22 March 1677, from [London]).¹⁵ Wheler is often mentioned in other letters.

CHAPTER 22. JEWISH COINS IN ENGLAND

For a discussion of false 'shekel medals' and their relationship with Judas' thirty pieces of silver, see L. Travaini, *The Thirty Pieces of Silver* (Abingdon, 2022), pp. 139–44.

Travaini also mentions that two were impressed on bells in Gloucestershire in 1650–63, following G.F. Hill, *The Medallic Portraits of Christ* (London, 1920), p. 90. Hill cited H. B. Walters, 'The Gloucestershire bell-foundries', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society* 34 (1911), pp. 110–19, at 119.¹⁶ In discussing the work of the bell-maker John Palmer, whom he says worked between 1621 and 1676, Walters said 'the only other attempt at decoration is the impression of the pseudo-Jewish shekel mentioned in Ellacombe's book under Sevenhampton, which also occurs at Bridestow and Woolhope in Herefordshire'. Walters lists the Sevenhampton, Bridestow and Woolhope bells under 1650, 1658 and 1662. H. T. Ellacombe, *The church bells of Gloucestershire* (Exeter, 1881), describes the bell in the church of St Andrew in Sevenhampton bell on his p. 62. He says, 'Before and after the date are impressions from a spurious Jewish Shekel, such as are still made for sale. The devices are corrupt followings of those on the true shekel, and the inscriptions the same, but in the "square" character instead of the original "Old Hebrew" or "Samaritan,"' before discussing such 'sham shekels' in a little more detail.

However, much more is now known about the use of the shekel on church bells in the west of England and the south of Wales, and I am very grateful to John Eisel, FSA, for his help and for providing much more information. Impressions of such coins are found (obverse or reverse, or both) on the bells of some 27

¹² Marquis De Villeneuve, ambassador of France at Constantinople, to Marquis de Caumont, at Avignon, 25 July 1739. See BnF NAF 6834, f.126v (<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b52505184j/f256.item>).

¹³ Y. Moreau, *Édition Critique de la Correspondance de Jacob Spon (1647–1685)*, Thèse de doctorat, Université de Lyon, 2013; see also id., 'Jacob Spon et les arts: unsavant protestant dans la République des Lettres', <https://journals.openedition.org/chretienssocietes/2732> (2011); id., 'La curiosité de Jacob Spon (1647–1685), du connoisseur au savant', <https://curiositas.org/la-curiosite-de-jacob-spon-1647-1685-du-connoisseur-au-savant> (2016); and id., '«Qualche novità litteraria»: la correspondance entre Jacob Spon (1647–1685) et Antonio Magliabechi (1633–1714)', *Arborescences. Revue d'études françaises* 9 (2019), pp. 81–94.

¹⁴ Moreau, *Édition Critique*, p. 265, Lettre 99; p. 470, Lettre 198.

¹⁵ Moreau, *Édition Critique*, p. 300, Lettre 116.

¹⁶ The bells are also mentioned by Max Küchler, *Geschichte der jüdischen Numismatik*. Band 1. 2.–16. Jh. (Fürstenfeld, 2021), pp. 413, 423 and 425 (but without adding any further information).

churches in Herefordshire (8),¹⁷ Gloucestershire (3)¹⁸ and Monmouthshire (16),¹⁹ made at various dates between 1650 and 1682.

The shekel device was used by a bell-maker who signed some of his bells as I.P. It was long thought that I.P. was John Palmer or Palmar (as above), but it has been shown, on documentary evidence, that I.P. was really John Pennington,²⁰ and his foundry has been shown to have been located at Monmouth.²¹ John Pennington I died in 1665, and his sons James and John carried on the business until at least 1682.

CHAPTER 27. SCOTLAND

K. Jackson Williams, *The First Scottish Enlightenment: Rebels, Priests, and History* (Oxford, 2020) describes the background and several of the individuals named in this Chapter. He mentions the numismatic activities of James Sutherland (pp. 28, 154), Alexander Gordon and Robert Wodrow (pp. 153–4), James Anderson and Thomas Ruddiman (pp. 184–90). The book does not help with the identification of the 'Mr Forbes' whose Greek and Roman gold coins were offered to George III in 1761 (Chapter 33).

CHAPTER 33. ARISTOCRATIC AND ROYAL COLLECTIONS OF THE 18TH CENTURY

Hugh Pagan has found the following letter relating to George III's acquisition of the Earl of Bristol's collection, written by his son and heir, the 3rd Earl to the King:²²

Sir - I should not take the liberty of throwing Myself at your Maj:ys feet in this proxy manner,

did I not presume it to be less troublesome than asking your Maj:ys leave to do so in person that I might plead my pardon for presenting these old Scrapes of Papers to your Majesty which I have found among Various ones, and which may be useful as I find them relative to your Maj:ts Medals, as also some few other Medals that were found in

an old Box of my great Uncle, & which I suppose have never since that time been seen.

It is possible that the Royal Library may today still hold 'these old Scrapes of Papers' relating to the collection. 'My great uncle' would have been John Hervey, the creator of the collection, so doubtless the 'medals' referred to were coins and/or medals which had belonged to him but which, for whatever reason, had not found their way into the family coin cabinet.

CHAPTER 37. CONCLUSION

D. Pearson, *Book Ownership in Stuart England* (Oxford, 2021), chapter 7, touches on book collectors who also collected coins: Robert Cotton, Walter Cope, Thomas Browne, Ralph Sheldon, Elias Ashmole, John Laughton and Ann Sadleir.

APPENDIX 17. CROWNED C COUNTERMARK

The Otacilia Severa specimen appeared in CNG Sale 114, 13 May 2020, lot 965.

For a new, fifth specimen, a sestertius of Hadrian, see Künker 347, 22 Mar. 2021, lot 433²³ = Sir Arthur J. Evans, Auktion Ars Classica XVII (1934) lot 1422, with the comment 'Auch nach fast 100 Jahren bleibt es bei der Feststellung Max von Bahrfeldts, daß wir uns über die Bedeutung des Sammlerzeichens nicht im Klaren sind. Siehe Bahrfeldt, Max von, Sammlerzeichen auf Münzen, in: BfM 1923, S. 456 f.'. Not obviously silvered unlike Vitellius and Trajan, but it has a strange surface when compared to the edge.

Daniela Williams has pointed out (*in litt.*) that the Vitellius coin with the crowned C countermark has the rare CENSOR III legend. She checked the Vatican manuscript (MS Vat. lat. 10831, f.89v: https://digi.vatlib.it/view/MSS_Vat.lat.10831), where the more common CENSOR II occurs, as also reported by

¹⁷ Sevenhampton (1650), Peterstow (1656 and 1675), Bridstow (1658 or 1675), Woolhope (1662), Orcop (1663 and 1679). Moccas (1674), Dinedor (1675) and Welsh Newton (1681, indistinct). See F. Sharpe, *The church bells of Herefordshire: their inscriptions and founders, arranged alphabetically by parishes* (Brackley, 1966–75).

¹⁸ Abenhall (1654), Standish (1651) and Pauntley (1676). See E.M. Bliss and F. Sharpe *The Church Bells of Gloucestershire* (Gloucester, 1986).

¹⁹ Rockfield (1655 and 1669), Dingestow (1656), Henllys (1656), Michel Troy (1656), Llanelen (1658), Tregae (1659), Penallt (1662), Bishton (1683), Llanvetherine (1663), Llantilio Pertholey (1665), Trostrey (1666), Penrhos (1672), Llanbadoc (1677), Llangwm Uchaf (1677), Llanfihangel (1678) and Dixton (1682). See A. Wright, *The Church Bells of Monmouthshire* (Cardiff, 1942).

²⁰ Bliss and Sharpe, p. 568. Bliss found in the parish records at Standish a reference to the payment for the bell to 'John Penington bellfownder'.

²¹ J. Eisel, 'John Pennington Gent.', *Ringing World*, 22 April 1977, p. 348.

²² 3rd Earl of Bristol to King George III, 15 April 1775, J. Fortescue (ed.), *The Correspondence of King George the Third from 1769 to December 1783* (London, Macmillan, 1928), vol. III, pp. 204–5, letter 1643. A facsimile can be found in Georgian Papers Online: https://gpp.rct.uk/GetMultimedia.ashx?db=Catalog&type=default&fname=GEO_MAIN_2014.pdf.

²³ <https://pro.coinarchives.com/a/lotviewer.php?AuID=4126&Lot=433>.

Cameli 1690 and eventually in Havercamp. So the coin in Berlin was definitely not Queen Christina's.

APPENDIX 19. THE COIN DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS OF THE YOUNGER HENRICK VAN DER BORCHT

The paintings have now been discussed by F. de Callataÿ, 'A still life oil painted by Henrik Vander Borgh in 1650 with ancient coins from Dacia: a highly educated work and a political manifesto', *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology* 8.1 (2021), pp. 47–68. De Callataÿ prefers an attribution to the elder Henrik Vander Borgh, and suggests that one of the paintings is a political statement, perhaps related to events concerning Transylvania in the mid 17th century.

APPENDIX 43. NUMISMATIC CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES SUTHERLAND

For the Glamis hoard of second century Roman silver coins (p. 1545), see now A. Burnett, 'New light on three Roman hoards from Scotland and Ireland', *BNJ* 90 (2020), pp. 193–7.

APPENDIX 51. PROOF COPIES OF THE PEMBROKE CATALOGUE

An additional unbound copy of some of the plates of the first stage of the proof appeared on Ebay in 2004, and seems to have included only the section on gold coins. Its present whereabouts are unknown.²⁴

APPENDIX 58. JONATHAN SWIFT AND COINS AND MEDALS

For the second-century Roman hoard from Dublin, see now A. Burnett, 'New light on three Roman hoards from Scotland and Ireland', *BNJ* 90 (2020), pp. 193–7.

Addenda to the Register

Entries are ordered here as in *HT*, that is to say, in chronological order of birth; where this is not known, the date of birth has been assumed to be 50 years before a known date of death, or 30 years before a floruit date. Persons not included in *HT* are marked with an asterisk (*).

Ascham, Roger (c. 1516–68)

See now A. Burnett, 'Ascham, Coins, Cambridge and Beyond', in L. Nicholas and C. Law (eds.), *Roger Ascham and his sixteenth-century world* (Leiden, 2020), pp. 82–100. In addition, on his strange reading *Fide Martis*, see the MS catalogue of the Andrea Loredan collection which has FID MAR (J. Cunnally, *Irritamenta: Numismatic Treasures of a Renaissance Collector* (New York, 2016), no. 601).²⁵ Cunnally also states that Goltzius also had FID MAR, but this seems incorrect, since Goltzius, *C. Iulius Caesar* (1563), pl. XXI, has EID MAR.²⁶

*Foxe, John (1516/17–1587)

For the life of this protestant martyrologist (1516/17–1587), see *ODNB* (T.S. Freeman). He had left Britain after the accession of Queen Mary, and was abroad in the Low Countries, Germany and Switzerland from 1554 to 1559. On his return he worked on his enormous book of martyrs, the *Actes and Monuments*, first published in 1563.²⁷ It was illustrated with over fifty woodcuts, the cost of which was underwritten by the publisher, John Day. He began work on a fully revised second edition in 1566, and it was published in 1570 (STC 11223: with some 2,300 pages and over 150 woodcuts). There were later editions in 1576 and 1583, with some more changes.

One of the new illustrations included in the 1570 edition was based on a medal for the martyrdom of Jan Hus (c. 1372–1415), and it recurs in the 1576 and 1583 editions. The image appears twice, both in contexts where Hus and Jerome of Prague (1379–1416) are being discussed.

²⁴ Information from Lee Toone, who has provided four photos.

²⁵ The MS seems to have existed by 1561 (see Cunnally, *Irritamenta*, p. 15; cf. p. 23 for uncertainty regarding the exact date of composition, though he suggested c. 1560 in J. Cunnally, 'The mystery of the missing cabinet: Andrea Loredan's coin collection and its fate', in U. Peter and B. Weisser (eds.), *Translatio Nummorum: römische Kaiser in der Renaissance: Akten des internationalen Symposiums Berlin 16.–18. November 2011* (Mainz & Wiesbaden, 2013), pp. 141–8, at p. 142).

²⁶ Cunnally, *Irritamenta*, p. 206, also has the rather tortuous explanation that the legend should be 'interpreted as *f(ecit) ... idibus martii*, done on the Ides of March'.

²⁷ John Foxe, *Actes and monuments of these latter and perillous dayes history of the same* (London: By John Daye, dwellyng ouer Aldersgate, 1563). STC 11222.

(1) Foxe, Book 6. In the section 'Prophecies concerning the Turkes and Antichrist'

We neuer read yet in any story, of any such ij. Prophetes to be sent either to the Saracēs, or to the Turkes: Wheras agaynst the Pope, we read Iohn Hus and Hierome of Prague, ij. learned Martyrs & Prophetes of God to haue bene sent, and to haue reprooud and described the Anatomie of Antichrist, and at last to haue bene burned for their labour.

And what Prophete can speake more playnly, either Enoch or Hely, then did Hierome of Prague, prophesyng of the commyng of Martine Luther, an hundredth yeares after hym: when the Pope and his felowes should aunswere to God and to hym. The tyme we see came iust. Now let the Pope see with his felowes, what aunswere they can make.

The true plate of Hus and Hierome, among the Bohemians²⁸ (Figure 1)

The true plate of Hus and Hierome, among the Bohemians.



Figure 1: Woodcut engraving of the medal of John Hus (from Foxe 1570)

(a) not in 1563 edition; (b) 1570 Bk 6, p. 912 (TAMO²⁹ p. 933 [933]) [474 of pdf], with the index entry: 'Hus and Jerome of Prague set forth in pictures 912'; (c) 1576, Bk 6, (TAMO p. 769 [745]); (d) 1583, Bk 6, (TAMO p. 794 [770]).

(2) Foxe, Book 7. In the section 'Prophecies going before Martyn Luther'. (Figure 2)

And first, to begin with the prophecie of Iohn Husse, and Hierom, it is both notable, and also before mentioned what the sayd Iohn Husse at the time of his burning, prophecied vnto his enemies, saying: *that after an hundredth yeares come and gone, they should geue accownte to God and to to him....* With this prophesie of Iohn Hus aboue mentioned, speaking of the hundredth yeares, accordeth also the testimony of Hierome his fellow Martyr, in these words: *And I recite you all (sayd he) to answere before the most high and iust iudge, after an hundredth yeares.*

²⁸ This seems to be omitted in some versions dated 1570: see EEBO.

²⁹ TAMO = John Foxe's The Acts and Monuments Online (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151115193221/http://www.johnfoxe.org/>), where, for reasons I don't understand, a different pagination is used.

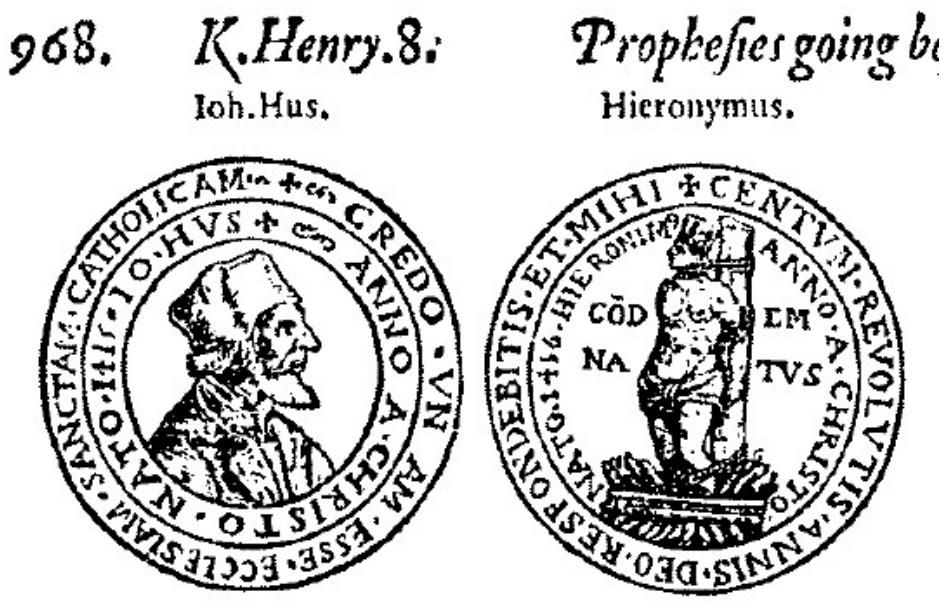


Figure 2: Woodcut engraving of the medal of John Hus (from Foxe 1570)

Centu' reuolutis annis Deo respondebitis. Post centu' annos vos omnes cito. [when a hundred years have passed you will answer to God. After a hundred years I call on you all.]

(a) not in 1563 edition; (b) 1570, Bk 7, p. 968 (TAMO p. 1007 [1007]) [513 of pdf]; (c) 1576, Bk 7, (TAMO, p. 839 [815]); (d) 1583, Bk 7, (TAMO p. 865 [841]).³⁰
The medal:³¹



Figure 3: The medal of John Hus (Morton & Eden 87 (15 June 2017), lot 240)

Obverse of medal (Figure 3): CREDO VNAM ESSE ECCLESIAM SANCTAM CATHOLICAM, IOA' HVS [I believe there is one holy catholic church, Jan Hus]; portrait of Jan Hus, r.

The Foxe engraving has added an inner circle: ANNO A CHRISTO NATO 1415 IO HVS [Jan Hus, in the year from the birth of Christ 1415]

Reverse of medal: CENTVM REVOLVTIS ANNIS DEO RESPONDEBITIS ET MIHI [when a hundred years have passed you will answer to God and to me]; CONDEMNATVR [he is condemned]; ANNO A CHRISTO NATO 1415 IO HVS [Jan Hus, in the year from the birth of Christ 1415]; Hus about to be burned at the stake

³⁰ The BM has a page numbered 58 which also has the same engraving and text, laid out differently (1872.0810.138) and with a different header ('Prophesies against the Church and See of Rome'). No obvious explanation suggests itself.

³¹ For the medal, see J.G. Pollard, *Renaissance Medals* (Washington, 2007), no. 737; id., *Renaissance Medals from the Samuel H. Kress Collection* (London, 1967), no. 617. At the end of the outer legend on the reverse of the medal, there is a monogram of H and a cross (not present in the engraving in the book) 'generally associated with Hieronymus Magdeburger although the medallists Michael Hohenauer and Hieronymus Dietrich have also been suggested' (so Morton and Eden). There are many later copies of the medal. Another example of the Hus medal was mentioned and drawn by Edward Browne in the late 17th century: *HT*, pp. 753–4. T.A. Fudge, *The Memory and Motivation of Jan Hus, Medieval Priest and Martyr* (Turnhout, 2013) does not seem to discuss the medal.

The Foxe engraving has changed the inner circle to read: ANNO A CHRISTO NATO 1416 HIERONIM^o [Jerome, in the year from the birth of Christ 1416].³²

On the engraving in the book, the inner circle on the reverse of the medal has been transferred to the obverse, and altered on the reverse so that it refers to the martyrdom of Jerome in 1416. The caption shows that the engraving in the book was indeed intended to show both Hus and Jerome, whereas in fact the medal had concerned only Hus.³³ The adaptation jars with the caption 'The true plate of Hus and Hierome, among the Bohemians'.

*Rainolde, Richard (c. 1530–1606)

Rainolde or Reynold(e)s³⁴ was educated at St John's College, Cambridge, from 1546–8, and

was then at Trinity College until 1553. In 1563 he published his best known work, *A booke called the foundacion of rhetorike*. Some years later he composed *A chronicle of all the noble emperours of the Romaines*, dedicated to William Cecil (the later Lord Burghley), which was registered at Stationer's Hall in 1566/7 and published by Thomas Marsh(e) in 1571 (STC 20926).³⁵ A further work *De statu nobilium virorum et principum* was never published and exists only in manuscript (BL, Harley MS 573: dated c. 1566 by ODNB, but somewhat later, since it was written after the death of John Cheke in 1567: f.35v.).

His *Chronicle* is composed of biographies of Roman Emperors, both ancient and Holy Roman, from Julius Caesar (d. 44 BC) (Figure 4) to Ferdinand I (1556–64), loosely based on Pedro Mexia's earlier imperial history. Each

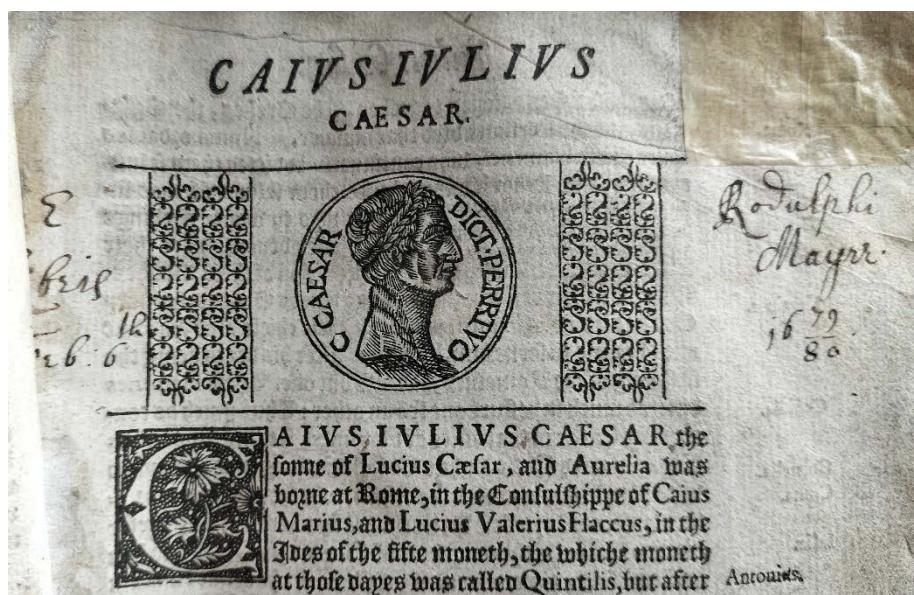


Figure 4: Engraving of Julius Caesar (from Rainolde 1571, f.1r)

³² CONDEMNATVR has also been changed into CONDEMNATVS.

³³ TAMO comment: 'The way in which Foxe's work honoured the Hussite martyrs pictorially is suggestive of the how he may have collected visual, as well as textual materials while he was abroad. This instance is unusual in that 'the true plate' can be pinned to an exact source. The woodcut is a close copy of a Reformation medal celebrating the Bohemian martyr, Jan Hus, and inscribed with the words 'CREDO UNAM ESSE ECCLESIAM SANCTAM CATHOLICAM', and the prophesy attributed to Hus at the stake; 'CENTUM REVOLUTIS ANNIS DEO RESPONDEBITIS ET MIHI'. This was of course wonderfully exact for linkage with Luther (as Foxe duly noted), and it is tempting to think that the martyrologist might have come by a copy of the medal while he was abroad. However, it was adapted, as well as copied, for inclusion in the *Acts and Monuments*, by being drafted into doing double duty for both Hus (whose name, inscribed on the medal, is omitted) and Jerome of Prague, who, by implication is the figure chained to the stake. CUL: the outer ring is purple (with pink shading), the inner is yellow (with orange shading). There is a blue upper skyline added to both images. The right-hand image, of Jerome, is damaged with metallic undercoat (?) paint. Hus is depicted in profile, wearing black, with a brown beard and brown fur collar; Jerome is tied to the stake wearing a white loincloth and his white 'crown of paper'. Note that here Jerome is depicted as clean shaven and much younger looking than in the image of him at his burning on p.754.'

³⁴ Many thanks to Robert Harding for pointing out this omission. ODNB (L.A. Green). He gives his own name as Richardus Rainoldus in BL, Harley MS 573; his two earlier autograph letters (in Latin) to William Cecil are signed Richardus Ranaldus and Richardus Rainaldus (BL, MS Lansdowne 2, f.102; MS Lansdowne 3, f.23). On the title page of *A Chronicle* he is Richard Reynoldes.

³⁵ A rare book, not, e.g., in the BL or Dekesel. Many thanks to Robert Harding for pointing out its existence. Robert Harding has now presented his copy to the British Museum, Department of Money and Medals.



Figure 5: Engraving of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (from Rainolde 1571, f.200v)

biography was illustrated by a woodcut coin, although there is no image for Ferdinand and the last image is for Charles V (1519–56) (Figure 5). In all, there are 113 images, although some were repeated (Antoninus Pius and Caracalla; the same image for Anastasius is also used for Maurice Tiberius), so the total number of blocks is smaller, but still over 100. It is the first book to have been published in England illustrated with coins,³⁶ beating North's *Plutarch* (1579) by several years,³⁷ and showing that Thomas Marsh was able to set aside the problems facing William Harrison, who was to complain in 1577 of 'the charges to be employed, upon these brasen or coper Images' which meant his work was not illustrated.³⁸

At the end of the Preface, Rainholde states that 'I haue in the histories set forth the images of the Emperours as they were in the coigne of them, with their tittles', but does not give any information about their origin. And, despite his remark, many of the images are invented or bear only a poor resemblance to the original coins they purport to represent.

In his Latin dedication, he acknowledges Cecil's patronage of his studies, and adds how his education had benefited from John Cheke; he also makes flattering remarks about Thomas Smith, but not in such a way that shows that he had even met him personally. However, Cecil had a coin collection, and Cheke may perhaps also have had an interest. In addition, St John's

seems to have been the centre of numismatics in 16th-century England, and Reynolds, like John Redman, another collector, made the same move from there to Trinity. So Reynolds would have had ample opportunity encounter coins, and, although there is no evidence that he owned a collection himself.

The same images were used thirty years later by William Traheron's *The Historie of all the Roman emperors* (1604), a closer translation of Pedro Mexia's *Historia imperial y cesarea*, discussed by HT, pp. 299–300. It was printed for Matthew Lownes, who also published Philemon Holland's 1606 translation of Suetonius, where, once again some of them were used.

The link between the two books has been brilliantly explained by Braunmuller.³⁹ Thomas Marsh, the printer of *A Chronicle*, died in the 1580s, and his business was shared to some extent by his son Henry, who also used some of the emperor blocks in 1584. However, his father's stock and materials were transferred to Thomas Orwin in 1591, and in 1597 they passed, in turn, to Felix Kingston, the son of Orwin's wife Joan by a previous marriage. Kingston was the printer of Traheron's book of 1604.

Braunmuller also explained the origin of the images, and has shown how they are derived from books, not original coins: Hubert Goltzius, *Imperatorum imagines* of 1557 (or derivative)

³⁶ The adaptation of the medal of Jan Hus had appeared in the previous year, 1570, in John Foxe's *Actes and Monuments* (not in HT: see addenda).

³⁷ HT, pp. 103–6.

³⁸ HT, p. 98.

³⁹ A. R. Braunmuller, 'Thomas Marsh, Henry Marsh, and the Roman Emperors', *The Library*, n.s. 6 (1984), pp. 25–38.

(Maximinus), Joannes Huttich, *Imperatorum & Caesarum vitae* (Lyon, 1550) (Didius Julianus) and, in particular, Nicholas Gerbelius, *Icones imperatorum, et breves vitae* (Strasburg, 1544)⁴⁰ (e.g. Constantine I and Constans; and the invented images for the more recent Holy Roman Emperors).

Braunmuller has also observed that while many (89) of the blocks were re-used in 1604 with new borders, some were made anew (Caesar, Galba, Constans, Louis IV, Rudolph II), and some adapted.

Braunmuller also pointed out that Marsh used some of the blocks to decorate the title pages of an edition of Terence's plays in 1583 (STC 23886: Rupert), of Herodotus in 1584 (STC 13224: Justin II) and of *Aphthonii Sophistae Progymnasmata*, also in 1583 (STC 701: Henry V on the title page, and Justin II on the last page). Henry Marsh also used them in 1584 for the title pages of his printings of George Peele's *The Araygnement of Paris: A Pastorall* (STC 19530: Macrinus) and Seton's *Dialectica* (STC 22254: Rupert on the title page and at the end of the introduction; Justin II at the end of the main text; Theodosius on the title page of the *Arithmetica*; and Trebonianus Gallus at the very end, Justin II and Theodosius). These were purely decorative. It is hard to be sure whether the initiative to use the coins in 1571 came from author or printer. Rainolde's remark in his preface suggests that he may have been the instigator, and, as we have seen, he would have had access to the relevant books through his Cambridge connections. Thomas Smith's library, for example, had copies of Goltzius and Huttich, as well as, indeed, Mexia. The absence of any images in any of Rainolde's other works suggests the printer; on the other hand William Harrison seems to have thought that he would have had to bear the cost of the engravings himself.

Both Rainolde's *Chronicle* and North's *Plutarch* had illustrations derived from other books, presumably because it was easier to copy another engraving than to make a new engraving from an actual coin. It would be many years before the first illustrations based on real coins were to appear in England, with Camden's *Britannia*: a few in the early editions (from 1590), based on Robert Aske's collection, and then more substantially in the editions of

1600 and 1607, based on the collections of Robert Cotton and James Cole.⁴¹

De Heere, Lucas (1534–84)

R. Simpson, 'Sir Thomas Smith and the Wall paintings at Hill Hall, Essex', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* 40.1 (1977), pp. 1–20, suggested that the paintings at Smith's house might have been made by Lucas de Heere. If so, that would be a link between the two coin collectors.

Harrison, John (1552/3–1628)

A copy of Abraham Ortelius's *Deorum dearumque capita* (1572) signed 'Jo: Harrison' was recently discovered, presumably belonging to this John Harrison (Figure 6).⁴²

Cotton, Robert (1571–1631)

Cotton's copy of Antonio Agustín, *I discorsi ... sopra le medaglie et altre anticaglie, divisi in XI dialoghi* (Rome, 1592) was sold at Sotheby, Antiquarian Books and Manuscripts, 15 June 2021, lot 38 (Figures 7–8).⁴³ As well as Cotton's signature, it has a British Museum 'duplicate for sale 1769' stamp, showing that it must have passed from Cotton to the Royal Library and then to the British Museum, before it was sold as a duplicate in 1769. It was then acquired by the sculptor John Flaxman (1755–1826), whose signature also appears on the title page.

*Anonymous (fl. 1622)

'The History of Allchester, near Burcester, in Oxfordshire' was written by an anonymous author in 1622. The MS was mentioned by Robert Plot in his *The Natural History of Oxfordshire* (Oxford, 1677), p. 333: 'I have met with some notes in a MS now by me, that says ...'. It then passed into the possession of 'Mr Blackwell, B.D.' who communicated it to White Kennett (1669–1728), and was included in the publication of Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities Attempted in the History of Ambrosden and other Adjacent Parts* (Oxford, 1695), pp. 683–703, later reprinted in the second edition (Oxford, 1818), Vol. II, pp. 417–42.

⁴⁰ A rare book: not in Dekesel.

⁴¹ HT, p. 123.

⁴² Information from Robert Harding, 2020. The book was in the possession of the bookseller Christopher Edwards.

⁴³ Many thanks to Robert Harding for pointing it out.

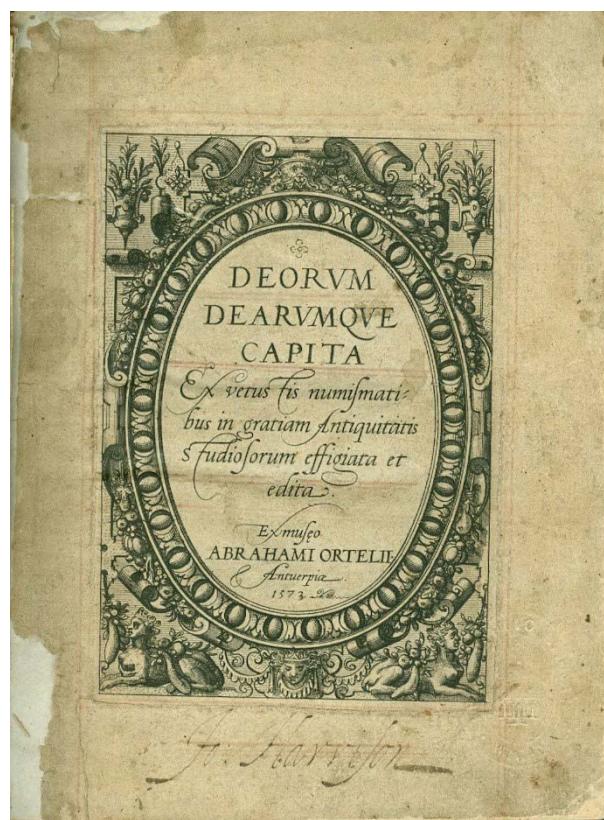


Figure 6: Title page of John Harrison's copy of Abraham Ortelius, *Deorum dearumque capita* (1572)

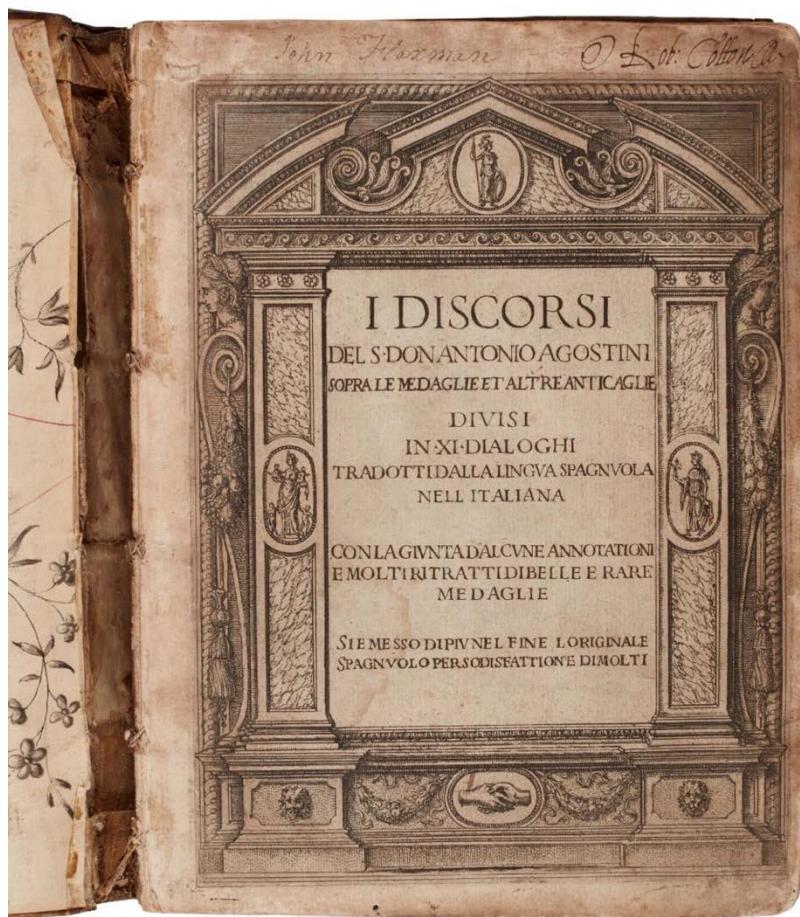


Figure 7: Title page of Robert Cotton's and John Flaxman's copy of Agustín, *I Discorsi* (1592)



Figure 8: Page from the same copy of Agustín with British Museum library stamp (cancelled)

The anonymous author had an interest in coins, referring to a hoard of coins found in 1620 at Steeple Claydon in Buckinghamshire, and he was able to identify the emperors as Carausius and Allectus. He added that 'Some of both their monies I kept until this present year 1622; and in the month of October I took it to Mr. Hood, rector of Lincoln college,⁴⁴ in Oxford, to confer it with the antiquity of the University library.'

The mention of the hoard was followed by a short essay on Carausius and Allectus, and elsewhere he referred to coins, reflecting on whether the inclusion of P for 'Pius' in the legend on coins of Carausius might imply that he was a Christian.

The author relates how he was also shown a coin of Constantine by Thomas Maund of Chesterton (see Register, d. 1628), although he misread the reverse legend as *Gallitas* accompanying the type of a 'castle', which had 'sun and stars in chief above it' (presumably an altar and *Beata Tranquillitas*). Mr Maund also produced a coin of Domitian, described by the anonymous author.

Plot says the MS was communicated to him by 'Mr Blackwell, B.D.' John Pointer, *Account of Roman Pavement* (Oxford, 1713), p. 15, also refers to the MS 'in the Hands of the Reverend

Mr Blackwell, B.D., Rector of Brampton in Northamptonshire'. The CCEd cites Samuel Blackwell as being appointed there in 1691 and dying in 1720. According to Foster, he matriculated (at Lincoln) in March 1660/1, aged 18.

In fact, Pointer goes on to say 'the aforesaid MS History of Alchester, written in the Year 1622 after it had fallen into the Hands of Dr Gibson, and Dr Plot, at last fell into the Hands of the Reverend and Learned Dr. Kennet, who thought good to Print and Publish it to the World' (pp. 16–17).

Gibson's *Britannia* (1695 ed., col. 271) just refers to the 'Manuscript History of Alchester, in the hands of Mr. Blackwell', although he does also refer to it as 'a short History of Alchester, the original MS. whereof is in the hands of the learned and pious Mr. Samuel Blackwell, B. D. late Vicar of Burcester, now Rector of Brampton in the County of Northampton'. Burcester is Bicester (which is near Alchester), where Blackwell had been vicar from 1670 to 1691, and where Blackwell founded Bicester grammar school, where Kennett was his curate and assistant master (VCH Oxford, p. 21).

It may well be that when Blackwell became Vicar of Bicester, the MS was either lying

⁴⁴ Paul Hoode (b. c. 1586, d. 1668), Rector of Lincoln from 1620 until his death (Foster).

around in the vicarage or owned by some individual unknown to us who was living in the vicinity.⁴⁵

D'Ewes, Simonds (1602–50)

Size of his collection

The size of D'Ewes collection (HT, pp. 519, 522–3) and his acquisition of Ortelius's gold coins are confirmed by a letter he wrote in late 1649:⁴⁶

In aureis rarioribus tibi maxime cavendum ne novitia et adulterina pro veris et genuinis in serie tua reposueris, ego enim qui Abrahami Ortelij exteri, Joannis Harrisoni Angli, aliorumque aureos coemerim, summa illos vel incuria, vel errore, id genus fucatos inter indubie antiquos admisisse nonullos reperi.

[You must take great care, in respect of the rarer gold coins, that you have not placed in your collection any modern or false pieces instead of the true and genuine, since in buying gold coins from Abraham Ortelius from abroad, from John Harrison from England, and from others, I have found some fakes of that kind have been let in among the certainly ancient, through great inattention or mistakes.]

The Passignano collection

In 1648 D'Ewes became aware of the intention of Nicolaas Heinsius (1620–81), the son of his friend Daniel Heinsius (1580–1655), to acquire a collection of 112 gold and 770 silver coins, together with 148 small bronzes, from a Florentine nobleman ('Florentiae apud virum nobilem') who had inherited them from his father ('ex hereditate paterna'). He identified the collector as 'Passignanus ὁ μακαρίτης eques et pictor', who had collected them over his whole life and who 'erat autem nonagenarius, cum moreretur'. This must presumably be Domenico Cresti, the painter, called Passignano (1559–1638), even though he was less than 80 when he died. The complicated story will be discussed by A. Burnett, 'The coin collection of the painter Domenico Cresti, detto il

Passignano (1559–1638)', in F. Carbone and G. Pardini (eds.), *Studi per Renata Cantilena* (forthcoming).

Ivory hoops

The ivory hoops mentioned by D'Ewes (and also for Cotton's coins and those of Charles I) may have been something like those shown in the painting of *Portrait of Count Fortunato Martinengo* by Moretto da Brescia (National Gallery, London, NG 2999).⁴⁷ It seems that mounting the coins in 'cercles de corne' was originally an Italian practice, as Savot says,⁴⁸ which spread to the Low Countries during the 16th century, as shown by their presence in the Torrentius and Arschot collections.⁴⁹

Greaves, John (1602–52)

The 'Claudio Demetrij Francese Anticharo del Card. Fr. Barberino' (mentioned on p. 484, n. 44) is Claude Menestrier (mentioned on the same page as a correspondent of Peiresc).⁵⁰

Fitton, Peter (1602–56)

Fitton, who deserves a proper study, is described as England's most important art agent in Rome by Edward Chaney, *The Grand Tour and the Great Rebellion* (Geneva, 1985), p. 2; cf. 19, 261–3). D. Williams, 'The coins of Mysia in the Archaeological Museum in Florence', *Ancient Numismatics* 2 (2021), pp. 133–71, at 134, mentions the work of Fitton in the Medici coin cabinet.

*Blount, Henry (1602–82)

See Katherine Blount (1676–1752).

*Price, John (1602?–76)

John Price was a classical scholar, who spent much time abroad, and again left England in the period of the Civil War and the Commonwealth; he never returned, working in Florence (c. 1651–8), Venice (1658–68) and finally Rome, where he died.⁵¹

⁴⁵ Many thanks to Hugh Pagan and David Dykes for their thoughts.

⁴⁶ Simonds D'Ewes, from Westminster, to Nicolaas Heinsius, Leiden, 16 October 1649, Leiden, University Library, BPL 1920.

⁴⁷ Pointed out by W. Stenhouse, as have most of the references given here. <https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/paintings/moretto-da-brescia-portrait-of-a-young-man>.

⁴⁸ L. Savot, *Discours sur les medalles antiques* (Paris, 1627), p. 319: 'Les mesmes Italiens pour les mieux conserver les enchaissent en des cercles de corne, ce qui fait qu'elles ne sont subiettes à se gaster en frayant les unes contre les autres, ou en tombant, outre ce qu'elles en paroissent beaucoup plus belles & plus nobles.' Cited by W. Stenhouse, 'The Style and Substance of Ancient Coins: Louis Savot, Numismatics, and Connoisseurship in the Age of the Paper Museum', in C. Swan (ed.), *Tributes to David Freedberg, Image and Insight* (Turnhout, 2019), pp. 505–14, at 510.

⁴⁹ Information from H. Rambach, who is making a fuller study of this practice.

⁵⁰ Pointed out by W. Stenhouse.

⁵¹ ODNB (M.H. Crawford). Much information is given by E. Chaney, *The Grand Tour and the Great Rebellion* (Geneva, 1985), p. 263. I am also indebted to Edward Chaney for a copy of his draft article, 'John Price: a British Humanist at the Court of the Medici',

ODNB states that 'by 1653 ... Price had been for a year in the employ of the Medici as their keeper of coins'.⁵² The remark ultimately depends on [A. Wood], *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis* (Oxford, 1674), Vol. II, p. 283:

Liberatus tandem ad exteros iterum permeavit, inque Italiam denique veniens, à Cosmo Duce Etrusco benigne exceptus est, qui Virum Numismatum primo suorum Praefectum, ac deinde linguae Graecae in Academia Pisana Professorem publicum designavit.

[Freed at last he went abroad again, and coming finally into Italy, he was received in a kindly fashion by Cosimo the Duke of Etruria, who appointed him in charge of his coins and then as public Professor of the Greek language in the University of Pisa]

Wood's testimony has been repeated many times, including in his later *Athenae Oxonienses*. The edition by P. Bliss, vol. 3 (London, 1817), cols. 1103–7, has 'Afterwards ... he went beyond the seas, and at length into Italy about 1652, and settling in Florence, was received into the Court of Cosmo the great duke of Tuscany, who made him supervisor of his medals, yet enjoyed little health there and much solitude'. Wood's footnote reads 'This is chiefly taken from his letter to archbishop Usher, dated at Florence, 1653. See *Usher's Life and Letters*, by Parr, page 595 to 598.' However, this letter (which can now be found in E. Boran, *The Correspondence of James Ussher* (Dublin, 2015), Vol. III, pp. 1092–4, Letter 627) does not mention coins. The view that Price was in charge of the Medici coins was repeated by Charles Dodd, *The Church History of England* Vol. III (Brussels, 1742), pp. 268–9), who states that 'about the year 1652' (in fact 1651), after imprisonment under

which was promised there, but never published. He also appears briefly in E. Chaney, *The Evolution of the Grand Tour* (London, 1998), pp. 144–5, 210, but with no mention there his role in charge of the Medici coins. He does not appear in A.M. Crinò, *Fatti e figure del Seicento anglo-toscano. Documenti Inediti Sui Rapporti Letterari, Diplomatici e Culturali fra Toscana e Inghilterra* (Biblioteca dell'Archivum Romanicum. Serie I: Storia, Letteratura, Paleografia, Florence), Vol. 48 (1957).

⁵² Thanks to Hugh Pagan for the reference. The old DNB (J.M.R.) states the same, while M. Noble, *Memoirs of the Illustrious House of the Medici* (London, 1797), p. 386, says: 'Mr John Price was instructed with the care of his [Ferdinando II: ruled 1621–70] medals.'

⁵³ J. Dupuy, Paris, wrote to N. Heinsius, Florence, 20 September 1652, J.A.H. Bots (ed.), *Correspondance de Jacques Dupuy et de Nicolas Heinsius (1646–1656)* (Hague, 1971), pp. 107–9, Letter XLII: 'Je me resouis de la bonne fortune de Mons^r. Pricaeus, et si vous le voiez vous m'obligeerez de lui tesmoigner le ressentiment que i'en ai'. The editor's note states: 'En ce qui concerne sa «bonne fortune», il s'agit probablement de sa fonction de garde du Cabinet des médailles à Florence'.

⁵⁴ The reference to Targioni Tazzetti is given by L. Giovannini in her edition of the letters written by Ottavio Falconieri to Leopoldo de Medici, one of which, written on 11 December 1666, refers to Price. See L. Giovannini (ed.), *Lettere di Ottavio Falconieri a Leopoldo de' Medici* (Florence, 1984), pp. 166–7, letter 66: 'Il Priceo, come V.A. già saprà, si trova qui in Roma appoggiato, per quanto io credo, al Sig.r Cardinal Barberino, il quale con questa occasione ha fatte capitare nelle mani di N.S. l'Opere sue. Io non l'ho però ancora mai veduto né so s'egli si lasci vedere in luoghi pubblici'. Many thanks to Daniela Williams for pointing this out.

⁵⁵ = 'V. Bianchini Ragionamenti de' Grandi di Toscana 1 c. 108'.

⁵⁶ = 'V. Clar. Belgarum. Episst. ad Ant. Magliabechium a me editas T. 1. pag. 164. Cinelli Bibl. Vol. contin. dal Sancas. Tom. III. p. 99'.

⁵⁷ The letter referred to by Targioni Tazzetti, however, does not seem to be included in A. Mirti (ed.), *Lettere di Antonio Magliabechi a Leopoldo de' Medici (1666–1675)* (Rome, 2012).

Parliament, Price went 'once more abroad ... and took up his residence in *Florence*; where the grand duke made him supervisor of his medals, and other curious antiquities, of which he had the finest collection of any prince in *Europe*'. Wood and Dodd were cited by E. Chaney, *The Grand Tour and the Great Rebellion* (Geneva, 1985), p. 263, and Price's supposed appointment as keeper of coins is mentioned elsewhere in the modern literature.⁵³

However, G. Targioni Tazzetti, *Atti e memorie inedite dell'Accademia del Cimento I* (Florence, 1780), p. 489, stated that:⁵⁴

Anche *Giovanni Priceo Inglese*, come nota il Magliabechi in altre Schede, fu fermato in Toscana dal Granduca Ferdinando II alla sua Corte, e non fu Lettore in Pisa, come fa dice per errore a car. 283 nella Historia, & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis, nè fu Antiquario del Granduca, perchè tal'impiego lo godeva un altro Inglese, che era Prete, e si chiamava il Sig. Fitton. Nel tempo che il Priceo si trattenne in Firenze, e godeva anche una pensione dal Principe Leopoldo (a)⁵⁵, scrisse: *Ioannis Pricaei Gallensis Angli in nonnullos Codices Bibliothecae Mediceae Laurentianae Observationes*, e successivamente fece grandi Studi per illustrare l'Epistole di Plinio (b).⁵⁶ Non sò poi perchè da Vecchio era in Roma mentre in una Lettera mancante di data, scritta di Roma ad Antonio Magliabechi, da uno che era nella Corte del Cardin. Leopoldo, si legge: *A proposito delle Lettere, non posso tralasciare di scrivere a VS, come il Priceo, che si trova quà nel Convento di S. Agostino, ha scritto una Lettera ridicolosa al maggior segno al Sig. Commendator Galilei, nella quale esagera la sua poca fortuna; e offerisce al Sig. Cardinale alcune sue Osservazioni sopra Seneca, con formule e frasi, che ottimamente scoprano il suo naturale*⁵⁷

Targioni Tazzetti quotes from a note 'in altre Schede' (a handwritten note on a card catalogue?) by Antonio Magliabechi, refuting



Figure 9: Engraving of a coin of Augustus (from Price 1635)

what Wood had said in 1674.⁵⁸ As Magliabechi was Leopoldo's librarian,⁵⁹ he was certainly likely to have been better informed than Wood, so the view that Price was keeper of the Medici coins should be dropped.⁶⁰

Nevertheless, it is clear that Price had a certain interest in coins, as can be seen from the occasional reference he makes to them in his publications. In *L. Apulei ... Apologia* (Paris, 1635), we find some references, and one is accompanied by an engraving of a coin of Augustus:

p. 50 Villam publicam] quod in nummo T. Didij apud Vrsinum vidiſſe videor.

p. 71 Togam palmatam.] Qualis haec, quam expressimus e nummo Auguſti. (Figure 9)

p. 150 Vestis haec est quam alibi vocat Ephebicam chlamydam. Velabat ea humeros tantum adusque articulos palmarum vt in statua Bathylli 2. Floridorum. Sed de schemate cognoscamus. Quod ait Author circa humeros substringi eam, id vero non ita accipio, quasi de sub dextro ad laevum recurret, (qua tamen saepius figura fingitur in lapidibus et nummis) ...

[50 The Villa Publica. I think I have seen it on a coins of T. Didius in Orsini.⁶¹

71 The *toga palmata*. Like this, which I have printed from a coin of Augustus.

150 This garment is the one which elsewhere he calls the ephebic cloak. It covered the shoulders

fully down to the wrists as in the statue of Bathyllus of the Floridi. And let us understand it from the drawing. That the author says that it 'is tied up around the shoulders', I do not accept, as if it ran from under the right to the left, but as is often fashioned in sculptures and on coins ...

There are also occasional references to coins in the commentary on the New Testament, which he published in 1660:⁶²

p. 609 (*In Acta Apostolorum*): quo & spectat, quod toties in veteribus nummis occurrit, ADLOCUTIO, &c. [Here it is also relevant that very often ADLOCVTIO (SPEECH) occurs on ancient coins].⁶³

p. 663 Beza vaoὺς ἀργυροῦς exposuit nummos, a Templi quam exhibebant figura nominatos. Melius alii thecas in templorum speciem effigias, in quibus Diana icunculae reponebantur [Beza explained 'silver temples' as coins, named from the design of the temple which they showed. Others, preferably, understand boxes fashioned in the shape of temples, on which little images of Diana were placed].⁶⁴

p. 762 (*In Epistolam I ad Timotheum*): Hinc & toties in Nummis Imperatorum, SECURITAS PUBLICA: in aureo Neronis illo, PAX ORBIS TERRARUM ('PUBLIC SAFETY occurs for this reason frequently on the coins of the emperors; on a coin of that Nero, PEACE OF THE WORLD')⁶⁵

⁵⁸ According to MANUS Online, a letter from Magliabechi to Otto Mencke in the Targioni Tozzetti collection mentioned Price, and one wonders if this might be the source of the remark? Firenze, Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Firenze, Targioni Tozzetti, Targ. Tozz. 82, cc 75r.

⁵⁹ For Magliabechi (1633-1714), see *DBI*: M. Albanese (2006). From 1673 he was in charge of the Medici library, and also the librarian of Leopoldo de' Medici. Previously he was at the centre of Florentine intellectual life, so he would have been very well informed about events and appointments there.

⁶⁰ As indeed should any reference to his being appointed Professor at Pisa.

⁶¹ A reference to one of the editions of Fulvius Ursinus (Orsini), *Familiae Romanae quae reperiuntur in antiquis numismatibus* (Rome, 1577).

⁶² John Price (Joannes Priceus), *Commentarii in varios Novi Testamenti libros* (London, 1660).

⁶³ Several Roman Emperors made coins inscribed ADLOCVTIO.

⁶⁴ The reference is to the French theologian Theodore Beza (1519-1605).

⁶⁵ The legend PAX ORBIS TERRARVM occurs on gold coins of the Roman Emperor Otho, not Nero. Nero made bronze coins with PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA. Either Price made a mistake, or else he had seen a forgery combining an obverse of Nero with a reverse of Otho.

A more interesting mention also occurs later in the book, showing that Price had a very good knowledge of coins and that he knew well the numismatic expertise of his Medici patron:

p. 992 (*In Epistolam Judae*): CTAYPICIC ΔΕCIΠOTOY est & in aureo nummo Nicephori Imperatoris,⁶⁶ penes Sereniss. ex Heturiae Principibus Leopoldum, monumentorum id genus veterum beatum quidem possessorem, & tamen arbitrum ac Judicem peritiorem [LORD STAURACIS occurs also on a gold coin of the Emperor Nicephorus, in the possession of the Most Serene of the Princes of Etruria, Leopold, both the blessed owner of ancient monuments of this type, and a very skilful expert and judge of them].⁶⁷

The York Minster Library has 161 of Price's books, which were acquired from the collection of Marmaduke Fothergill (1652–1731) in 1737.⁶⁸ The Price provenance is given in the University of York online library catalogue.⁶⁹ They include a few coin books:⁷⁰

- Constantius Landi, *In veterum numismatum Romanorum miscellanea explicationes* (Lyon, 1560) IV.K.10: 'Joannes Priceus Mantuae 1637'.
- Marquard Freher, *De re monetaria veterum Romanorum* (Lyon, 1605) VIII.L.9(4): 'Joannes Priceus Norimbergae 1636'.
- Abraham Ortelius, *Deorum dearumque capita* (Antwerp, 1612) IV.O.6: 'Colon: Agripp: 1636 Joannes Priceus'.
- Gabriele Simeoni, *Illustratione de gli epitaffi et medaglie antiche* (Lyon, 1558) IV.L.2: 'Joh: Priceus'.
- J. J. Scaliger, *De re nummaria dissertatio* (Leiden, 1616) VII.P.32(1): no annotation.
- Leonardus de Portis, *De sestertio ...* (Rome, 1524) VI.L.31(3): 'Joannes Priceus'.⁷¹

The dates of acquisition of three of the books are 1636–7, suggesting that this was a period in

which Price was especially interested in coins, buying the books in Mantua, Nuremberg and Cologne.

Barlow, Thomas (1608/9–91)

A note in the diary of Sir Daniel Fleming, a Westmorland landowner and MP in 1685, records his delivery of a collection of ancient coins to Thomas Barlow on 3 July 1685.⁷² This must surely refer to the collection of Thomas Braithwaite (d. 1674/5) which was left to Barlow 'in trust for the said University [of Oxford]'.⁷³

*Annesley, Arthur, 1st Earl of Anglesey (1614–86)

FRS, Lord Privy Seal, who had been on a grand tour of Europe, visiting Padua in 1636.⁷⁴ Famous as a book collector, he is not known to have owned coins, but it seems likely in view of his collection of 'Books on Coins', which must have been sufficiently extensive to be mentioned in the title of the sale of his books made after his death:

The Library of the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Anglesey deceased, containing Variety of Bibles in Oriental Languages; Fathers, Ecclesiastical History, &c with a large Collection of Historians of all Ages and Nations; and also Books on Coins, Descriptions of great Houses; and in Physick, Mathematicks, Civil, Canob, and Common Law, &c will be Exposed to Sale, by Auction, the 25th day of October next [1686], at the Black-Swan over against the South-gate of the Cathedral of St Pauls in Pauls Church-yard. Catalogues will be distributed at Mr. Notts in the Pall-mall, Mr. Fox in Westmister-Hall, Mr. Wilkinson at the Black-Boy in Fleet-street, Mr. Millers at the Acorn in St Pauls Church-yard, and Mr Crouches at the Corner of Popes-head Alley against the Royal Exchange.⁷⁵

⁶⁶ A reference to the gold solidi of the Byzantine emperor Nicephorus (803–11), who is shown together with his co-ruler Stauracius; the coins are inscribed STAYRACIS δEΠOTX.

⁶⁷ Leopoldo de' Medici (1617–75), Cardinal and younger brother of the Duke Ferdinando II. He was a great patron of the arts and collector: see *DBI*: A. Mirti (2009). See L. Giovannini, 'Notizie sulle medaglie della collezione Agostini acquistate dal cardinale Leopoldo de' Medici', *Rivista italiana di numismatica* LXXXI (1979), pp. 155–76.

⁶⁸ Many thanks to W. Stenhouse for pointing this out.

⁶⁹ The same information can be found in J. Raine, *A Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of York* (York, 1896).

⁷⁰ I am very grateful to Sarah Griffin for checking the annotations.

⁷¹ Bound together with 1) Patrizi, Francesco, *Discussionum peripateticarum, tomi primi, libri XIII* (Venice: Venetijs, apud Dominicum de Franciscis, 1571); and 2) Schenck, Johann Georg, *Lithogenesis sive de microcosmi membris petrefactis: et de calculis eidem microcosmo per varias matrices innatis* (Frankfurt: ex officina typographica Matthiae Beckeri, sumptibus viduae Theodori de Bry, & duorum ejus filiorum, 1608). All three books are annotated 'Joannes Priceus'.

⁷² S. Sowerby, 'Tories in the Whig Corner: Daniel Fleming's Journal of the 1685 Parliament', *Parliamentary History* 24.2 (2005), pp. 157–201, at p. 189, note 151.

⁷³ HT, p. 1206. 'Braithwaite of Ambleside' and another Thomas Braithwaite appear in the Fleming papers in Cumbria Record Office, and seem to have been Fleming's cousins.

⁷⁴ *ODNB* (M. Pereceval-Maxwell); *History of Parliament*. D. Pearson, *English book owners in the seventeenth century: A work in progress listing* (online, 2007, rev. 2018), p. 6 (not mentioning coins)

⁷⁵ *London Gazette*, 9 September 1686, quoted by Lupia, *American Numismatic Auctions*, pp. 35–6. Not in Manville.

Lely, Peter (1618–80)

Van Roestraten's *Vanitas* painting was exhibited the *Charles II. Art and Power* exhibition at the Queen's Gallery in 2017–18. The catalogue of the royal collection paintings lists it,⁷⁶ and also mentions that the medallion of Charles II appears in another painting by van Roestraten.

Mordaunt, Henry, 2nd Earl of Peterborough (1621–97)

Hugh Pagan has shown that it is unlikely that any of part of his collection passed to Robert Welborne (1695–1764) (q.v.) and thence to Christ Church.⁷⁷

*Ellis, Thomas (1625–73).

Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, who gave a silver counter of James I to the Bodleian. See above, Chapter 15.

*Anonymous (?d. 1680)

'There is to be sold at one Mr Comptons, at the Kings Arms in Vere Street, a rare Collection of Ancient Medals, where they may be seen at any time of the day'.⁷⁸ It is not clear if it was a collection of one individual or an accumulation of some sort.

Switzer, Abraham (fl. 1635–49)

Hugh Pagan has noted a reference to him in 1635.⁷⁹

1635 Nov.⁸⁰ SWETEX, Abraham, engraver (graver), born in Switzerland, in London about 40 years, 7 children living and all married, 1 servant Barnard Wintex born in Emden in Germany (Jarmany). Total given 9. In St. Andrew, Holborn, Farringdon Ward Without, 25.⁸¹

This shows that he was born in c. 1595, which fits well enough with the other dates we have, and also that he could be called Swetex. However, no obvious sign of Abraham Swetex has been found.

On *HT*, pp. 538–9, it was noted that the reference linking Christopher Switzer and Abraham Switzer gives Christopher's house as being in Shoelane, which could be the same. But Christopher Switzer is said to have died in 1641, so he ought also to have been in a list of 1635.

*Huygens, Constantijn (1628–97)

Constantijn Huygens the younger was the secretary of William III when William became Stadholder in 1672. In 1688, he arrived in Britain with William, who had been invited to take the British throne. Throughout his life Huygens had travelled widely and kept a famous diary, in which he referred to his coins and purchases. He also mentioned looking at the royal collection with the King, on one occasion including 'medals' (9 November 1690).

He wrote a letter from London to his brother Christiaan on 28 March 1690, concerning a refugee collector called Gaillard = Jean/John Gailhard/Gaillard (fl. 1659–1708), who is discussed in *HT*, Chapter 31. He visited Gailhard a few days later (10 April), as recorded in his diary, but did not mention his coins. In another letter (21 November 1690) he mentions 'un certain virtuoso [ce qui] m'est venu voir sur l'avis de Mylord Sidney. Il s'appelle Mr. Write, a esté plusieurs fois et souvent longtemps en Italie connoit tous les maistres et leurs ouvrages. ... Il se connoit aussi fort bien en medailles, agates &c.' This is the painter John Michael Wright (1617–94) (*HT*, pp. 1201–3). Huygens is mentioned by F. De Callataÿ, *NC* 2021, p. 576 n. 3, and the letters can be found in *FINA*.

Other letters show that he was interested in and collected coins himself. See also R. Dekker, 'Connoisseur of Art', in his *Family, Culture and Society in the Diary of Constantijn Huygens Jr, Secretary to Stadholder-King William of Orange* (Leiden, 2013), pp. 67–87, where Huygens' collection of coins is briefly mentioned (p. 80: several days to catalogue his coins and medals; p. 86: acquisitions mentioned in his diary).

⁷⁶ R. Bird, M. Clayton, *Charles II. Art & Power* (London, 2017), no. 169 in the catalogue, 'Still Life with a Theorbo'. See also A. Wager, 'A Seventeenth Century Medallic Still Life Painting', *Historical Medal Journal* 2 (June 2020), pp. 18–21.

⁷⁷ Hugh Pagan, 'Robert Welborne, "Unworthy Servant of Christ", and his Coin Collection', *BNS Blog*, 12 January 2023, <https://britnumsoc.blog/2023/01/12/robert-welborne-unworthy-servant-of-christ-and-his-coin-collection-hugh-pagan/>.

⁷⁸ *London Gazette*, 28 June 1680, quoted by Lupia, *American Numismatic Auctions*, pp. 35–6. Not in Manville. Lupia regards it as probably the first numismatic auction to be held in London.

⁷⁹ I. Scouloudi (ed.), *Returns of Strangers in the Metropolis 1593, 1627, 1635, 1639, a study of an active minority* (Huguenot Society of London, Quarto Series, vol. lvii, 1985), p. 340, no. 2548.

⁸⁰ TAMO = John Foxe's The Acts and Monuments Online (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151115193221/http://www.johnfoxe.org/>), where, for reasons I don't understand, a different pagination is used.

⁸¹ The final figure gives the reference to the MS.

Wright, John Michael (1617–94)

See now also Constantijn Huygens the younger (1628–97).

***Bankes, Sir Ralph (?1631–1677)**

Bankes, MP and builder of Kingston Lacy House in Dorset,⁸² wrote in his will:⁸³

I will that my Study of Books my Mapps my Pictures my Medalles and other curiosities and other pieces of Antiquityes shall be preserved for my eldest Son and not be disposed of by my then Trustees amongst the rest of the Personall Estate towards the payment of debts.

One of the six sections of his 'Catalogus librorum' was 'History, policy, medals and travels'.⁸⁴ They include Edward Bolton's *Nero* (see *HT*, Chapter 12), books by Sebastiano Erizzo, Antonio Agustín, Francesco Angeloni, and Fulvio Orsini. Also mentioned are one of the Leigh family's manuals (see *HT*, Chapter 15) and 'Il Bonino', which is the title of the anonymous *Il Boninino overo auuertimential Tristano intorno gli errori delle medaglie: nel primo tomo de' suoi commentari historici* [1649], probably written by Giovanni Peitro Bellori. Bankes had probably been abroad in the 1640s,⁸⁵ when he may have acquired these books, as well as his coins.

***Dinely, Thomas (c. 1640–95)**

[Thomas Dingley]. Little is known of Dinely,⁸⁶ but Rock has drawn attention to the drawing of a small Irish St Patrick's coin in Dinely's manuscript compilation of *Observations in a Voyage through the Kingdom of Ireland. Being a Collection of Several Monuments Inscriptions*

draughts of Towns Castles &c. (1681), held in the NLI (MS 392) (Figure 10a).⁸⁷ The illustrations and a transcript of Dinely's observations can be found online.⁸⁸

He also included a Scottish groat of Robert II (1371–90) (Figure 10b), misidentified as Robert the Bruce, but found in Ireland ('the Scots made an inrode into this country; and that considerable, as appears by silver Coynes with the Impress of Robert de BRUCE found dugg up in severall places of the South of this Kingdome, particularly one, which I saw in the hands of M^r John Paterson, Chaplain to the Earle of Thomond & Minister of six mile bridge Town in the County of Thomond, who received it from y^e Reverend D^r Jaspar Pheasant Dean of Killaloo. And which I borrow'd and touch'd off as followes').⁸⁹ Hoards of Scottish coins from Ireland are well attested,⁹⁰ but the find (whether a single coin or part of a hoard) from Killaloe, County Clare, seems to have escaped further notice (though it does not greatly add to our knowledge).

Trumbull, Ralph (c.1640–1708)

The will of his widow Hester Trumbull, who describes herself in it as of Kensington, is dated 19 April 1712, proved PCC, 5 March 1715/6.⁹¹ Her relevant bequests are: (1) 'a Queen Elizabeth piece of gold' to her son William; (2) 'my gold medal which has five faces' to her son George Rodolph; and (3) 'my gold and silver medalls' [presumably the coin collection proper, or—more probably?—the residue of it] to her three daughters Anne, Margaret and Deborah, as an item in a list of other valuable objects and household goods to be 'equally divided amongst' them.

⁸² History of Parliament online (M.W. Helms, J.P. Ferris). Many thanks to George Watson for drawing Bankes to my attention.

⁸³ TNA, PROB11/354/126, proved 26 May 1677. It is quoted by Y. Lewis, 'Sir Ralph Bankes (?1631–1677) and the Origins of the Library at Kingston Hall', *Library History* 18.3 (2002), pp. 215–23, at 221 (minor errors), and also mentioned by A. Sebba, *The Exiled Collector. William Bankes and the making of an English country house* (John Murray, 2004) p. 13, a biography of Ralph's great-great-grandson.

⁸⁴ Lewis, p. 220. I am very grateful to Yvonne Lewis, National Trust, for further information and a scan of the manuscript.

⁸⁵ Y. Lewis, 'Enthusiastic collectors: the Bankes brothers European shopping in the 1640s', <https://referisg.wordpress.com/2016/03/14/enthusiastic-collectors-the-banke-brothers-european-shopping-in-the-1640s/>,

⁸⁶ *ODNB* (C. J. Robinson, revised by Nicholas Doggett).

⁸⁷ J. Rock, 'Collecting American Colonial Coins in Eighteenth-Century England', *Journal of Early American Numismatics* 3.1 (2020), pp. 1–136, at 11–12. Extracts from the work were printed in a limited edition of 50 copies (Dublin, 1870), ed. E.P. Shirley *et al.* (a copy in the BL: RAC 5785/2 (3)), but it omits the drawings of the coins (e.g., on p. 37).

⁸⁸ https://tce.nuigalway.ie/irelandillustrated/?tce_function=5&object_type=image&id=ii_image_1375436102.

⁸⁹ https://tce.nuigalway.ie/irelandillustrated/?tce_function=5&object_type=image&id=ii_image_1375371011.

⁹⁰ W.A. Seaby and B.H.I.H. Stewart, 'Fourteenth-century hoard of Scottish groats from Balleny townland, Co. Down', *BNJ* 33 (1964), pp. 94–106.

⁹¹ Thanks to Hugh Pagan.



Figures 10a-b: Illustrations of an Irish and a Scots coin (from Dinely 1681)

*Roberts, Nicholas (1646–1707)

EMLO describes Roberts as Headmaster of Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Carmarthen, 1672–86; vicar of Llanddewi Felfrey/Velfrey; rector of Nolton, Pembrokeshire, 1678, of Llanddewi Aberarth, Cardiganshire, 1687, and of Llanfallteg, Carmarthenshire, 1691.

Letters to Edward Lhwyd show that he was keenly interested in natural history. On 21 August 1693 he had reported to Lhwyd that 'There were lately found in my neighborhood by herd boyes 2 potts full of Roman Coyns, Julius Caesar, Augustus, Vespasian, & some other of the Emperors & Generalls, I have 2 of them, which you shall receive by Mr Ford' (EMLO). He also wrote to Lhwyd on 29 January 1692, concerning a coin of Gordian.

He was also the owner of a Roman provincial coin which was sent to William Williams (1673–1701: see below) in 1696, for his opinion. Roberts later identified it as a coin of Gordian, and then interpreted it as referring to the marriage of Gordian and Tranquillina. He cited Leigh's Select Emperors (Bodleian Library, MS. Ashmole 1817a, f. 321). Cited by F. De Callataÿ, NC 2021, p. 576 n. 3.

*Wheeler, Maurice (1647–1727)

Church of England clergyman (CCEd lists him as a prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, and cites Foster for further information); almanac maker; master of College School, Gloucester. On 27 May 1695 he wrote to Edward Lhwyd, sending a draft of an unusual medal with his private conjectures on the inscription, and 'wishes it communicated particularly to Dr. Hide and Dr. Bernard' (EMLO: Bodleian Library, MS Eng.

hist. c. 11, ff. 100–1), cited by F. De Callataÿ, NC 2021, p. 576 n. 3.

Yale, Elihu (1649–1721)

'Mr Yale', listed as a subscriber to Haym's *Tesoro* (p. 1572) has been identified by Robert Harding, *in litt.*, as Elihu Yale, Governor of Fort St George, Madras, and an East India Company merchant ('The American Nabob of Queen Square') of immense wealth, after whom the famous university is named.⁹² The 'Fifth Sale' by Mr Cock of his collections at his house in Queen Square on 31 January 1723 included 'a great many ancient and modern Silver Medals and Coins' (*Daily Courant*, 23 Jan. 1723, p. 2).

The phrase 'a great many Antient and Modern Silver Medals and Coins' is taken from the title page of catalogue of the fifth sale of his household possessions, held on 31 January 1723, after his death.⁹³ However, the contents inside the catalogue (or the coins scattered through other sales) do little justice to this claim.⁹⁴

In the fifth sale, 'silver Medals and Coins' are listed on pp. 10–11 as lots 181–200, but the cataloguer was unhelpfully unspecific and more interested in them as pieces of bullion, rather than as objects:⁹⁵

- 181. Six Large Silver Medals at 4s.6d. per ounce
- 182. Twelve ditto
- 183. Ditto
- 184. Ditto
- 185. Twenty one Ditto, with twelve King Edward the 6ths Shillings, at Ditto
- 186. Ditto

⁹² ODNB (I.B. Watson). Born in Boston, he left for England at the age of three, never to return to America.

⁹³ *A Fifth Sale of Elihu Yale (late Governor of Fort St George) Deceas'd consisting of ... a great many Antient and Modern Silver Medals and Coins, ... Will be sold by auction, at his late Dwelling-House in Queen Square Ormond Street, On Thursday the 31st of this instant January [1723].. Not in Manville, Auction Catalogues.*

⁹⁴ The unnumbered sale on Thursday the 8th of March [1722] included no coins or medals; nor did the fourth sale (Thursday the 15th of ... November [1722]).

⁹⁵ D. Scarsbrick, B. Zucker, *Elihu Yale: merchant, collector & patron* (London, 2014), p. 263, briefly mention his coins and medals, but refer to 'thirteen silver medals of Queen Anne', as well as coins of 'Mary and her Spanish husband Philip II' and crown pieces of the Commonwealth: but none of these appear in the sale catalogue.

- 187. Ditto
- 188. Twelve Ditto
- 189. Ditto
- 190. A large parcel of old English Coins, with a large Medal of Queen Anne, at Ditto
- 191. One hunder'd Forty three Coins and Medals at Ditto
- 192. Twelve large Medals at Ditto
- 193. Thiry five Ditto, some small Religious pieces at Ditto
- 194. Ten Ditto, An Oliver's Crown-pieces [sic] &c. at Ditto
- 195. Twenty four large Medals at Ditto.
- 196. Ditto with a Crown piece of Oliver's at Ditto
- 197. One Hundred forty nine pieces of Silver, containing twenty two Ancient Coins for Counters, seventy seven pieces grav'd, and fifty Queen Elizabeth's sixpences at Ditto
- 198. A Silver Box, Containing seventy two Queen Anne's groats, a Box Ditto, with sixty three pieces for Counters at Ditto
- 199. Two Boxes Ditto, with forty nine Counters at Ditto
- 200. A gold medal of Queen Anne, with seven others, at 3l. 10s. per ounce.

An earlier, unnumbered, sale held on 14 December [1721] includes, on the title page, 'Antient Foreign and English Coins'.⁹⁶ The relevant lots are:

- 335 Six large silver Medals, at 5s. per Ounce
- 336 Six ditto
- 337 A Crown, Half-Crown, and a Shilling of Olivers
- 338 Twelve antient Shillings of *Edward the Sixth, Philp and Mary; and the Breeches*⁹⁷
- 339 A silver Box, containing thirty six *Philip and Mary's* Shillings, at 5 s. per Ounce
- 340 Ditto, containing forty four Qu. *Anne's* Six pences at 5 s. per Ounce

Another unnumbered sale held on 31 January 1722 included a single relevant lot:⁹⁸

- 228 A Medal of K. Charles II, a silver Phillipew Box, and a Queen Elizabeth's Shilling.

The most valuable sale for coins and medals was the sixth sale, of 12 March 1723.⁹⁹ It listed a number of gold pieces:

- 194 A fine large gold Medal, two of Oliver's, and a William and Mary's Coronation piece, at 3 l. per Ounce
- 195 Twelve Antient Roman and other Gold Medals, at ditto
- 196 King William's Coronation piece, several pieces of Queen Elizabeth, K. James, and K. Charles, &c. In all, fourteen, at ditto
- 197 Forty pieces of Coin for Counters, at ditto

Though clearly consisting of several hundred pieces, the collection was not very big (out of a collection of perhaps 10,000 items), and apparently consisted of some gold, but mostly silver and no bronze. The mention of Edward VI, Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, Cromwell, James I, Charles I, Charles II, William and Mary and Anne suggests a range of coins and some medals from the 16th century to the then present day, accompanied by numerous silver gaming 'counters', of the sort that were fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries. There is no obvious sign of medieval coins (unless they lie hidden in 'A large parcel of old English Coin'). There up to a dozen Roman gold coins, and 'twenty two Ancient Coins' might also have been Roman (even if used as counters), although the sale catalogue also describes coins of Edward VI and his successors as 'antient'. Yale's subscription to Haym's *Tesoro* also makes sense only if he had an interest in ancient coins.

George, Prince of Denmark (1653–1708)

See above, Chapter 15.

*Fletcher, Andrew (1653?–1716)

Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, East Lothian, owned a large and famous library,¹⁰⁰ which included a number of numismatic books. A quick look through Willems' reconstruction of Fletcher's catalogues reveals at least Agustín (Augustinus), Budé, Du Choul, Erizzo, Freher,

⁹⁶ For sale by auction. A Catalogue of divers Rich and Valuable Effects Being a Collection of Elihu Yale, Esq. (late Governor of Fort St George) Deceas'd consisting of... Antient Foreign and English Coins... which will begin on Thursday the 14th of December [1721]. Not in Manville, *Auction Catalogues*

⁹⁷ Breeches = coins of the Commonwealth.

⁹⁸ For sale by auction. A Catalogue of divers Rich and Valuable Effects Being a Collection of Elihu Yale, Esq. (late Governor of Fort St George) Deceas'd consisting of... which will begin on Wednesday the 31st of January [1721/2]. Not in Manville, *Auction Catalogues*

⁹⁹ A Sixth Sale of Elihu Yale (late Governor of Fort St George) Deceas'd consisting of... Gold Coins, &c...a great many Antient and Modern Silver Medals and Coins, ... will begin on the 12th of this Instant March [1723]. Not in Manville, *Auction Catalogues*.

¹⁰⁰ ODNB (J. Robertson).

Greaves (Gravius), Hardouin, Labbe, Morel, Occo, Sardi, 'Selden', Spanheim, Speed, Ursinus, Vaillant (only Seleucid) and Wheler.¹⁰¹ Some of these, together with others of Fletcher's books, were included in the fairly recent catalogue of the collection of Patricia Milne-Henderson (Agustín and Erizzo), and her collection added at least one other coin book from Fletcher, not otherwise recorded (Vaillant, *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum*, 1694).¹⁰² However, this is not a rich crop in one of the largest British libraries of the time (some 6,000 books), and we can probably conclude that numismatics was not one of Fletcher's principal interests. There is no evidence that he owned any coins, though it is of course possible.

*Mullen, Allen (c.1653–1690)

[Mullin, Moulin or Molines]. Allen Mullen MD FRS¹⁰³, not 'Dr Muller' (as suggested by *HT*, p. 1492), contributed the report of an otherwise unknown mid-tenth century hoard from Dublin. See now H. Pagan, 'A Previously Unnoticed Mid Tenth-Century Coin Hoard from Dublin', *BNJ* 91 (2021), pp. 197–9.

Cunningham, Alexander (1654–1737)

Two further letters relate to role of Cunningham 'the historian' in the affair of Gisbert Cuper's gifts to the Earl of Pembroke; and, secondly, to a second visit by him to Italy.

Gijsbert Cuper, Deventer, to Antonio Magliabechi, 8 December 1705, G. Targioni Tozzetti (ed.), *Clarorum Belgarum ad Ant. Magliabechium nonnullosque alios Epistolae I* (Florence, 1745), Letter 43, pp. 118–21:

Litterarum mihi commercium est in Anglia cum Alexandro Cuningamo qui ad me curavit donum Excellentissimi Comitis de Pembrok. Sciebat is me possidere binos Nummos, quorum desiderio tenebatur: certior eius rei factus, continuo Londinum eos mihi dono Comiti; is eosdem remittere volebat, ni vel pretium, vel libros accipere vellem; ego resistere certus propositi, versabaturque mihi ante oculos vetus illud *Nec mibi aurum posco, nec pretium dederitis*; sed tandem expugnatus, & ne viderer gratiam effundere alte nati viri libros accipere coactus fui; & qua summa est Comis liberalitate & animi

magnitudine misit ad me [lists books] ... Haec ad Tescibo, ut inde perspicias Comitis munificantiam, atque adeo benevolentiam, qua me complectitur; fui enim cum vivo Guilielmo Rege Legatum Hagae Comitis ageret, per varias vices cum eo egique & de rebus ad Rempubl. & eruditionem spectantibus.

[I have a correspondence in England with Alexander Cunningham, who took care for me the gift to the Most Excellent Earl of Pembroke. He knew that I was in possession of two coins, the desire of which he held; having been informed of this, I immediately gave them for the Earl in London; he wished to send them back, unless I would accept either the price or books; I was determined to resist the purpose, and before my eyes was turned that old saying: *I will not ask for my gold, nor will you give me a price*; but at last being overcome, and lest I should be seen to pour out my gratitude, I was compelled to accept the books of a man of high birth; and with what great liberality and greatness of mind the Earl sent to me [lists books] ... I am writing these things to you, so that you may perceive from them the generosity of the Earl, and so much the benevolence with which he embraces me; for I was, when he was acting during King William's lifetime as ambassador to the Count of Hague, with him on various occasions and and I dealt with matters realting to the state and to scholarship.]

J.J. Graevius, Utrecht, to Antonio Magliabechi, 9 June 1698, Targioni Tozzetti I, Letter XI, p. 318:

Nobilissimus Cunighamius, quem ante tres annos vidisti, nunc cum generosissimo Anglo¹⁰⁴ ad vos remeat, captus deliciis vestrae Italiae, & consuetudine tot Virorum eruditorum, quos illa fert, Tua in primis, Vir summe, qui Italiae grande decus es.

[The most noble Cunningham, whom you saw three years ago, now returns to you with the most generous Englishman. He is captivated by the delights of your Italy, and by the regular company of so many learned men whom it holds, Your among the first, most noble man, who is a great honour to Italy.]

Herbert, Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke (c. 1656–1733)

Rock has discussed Pembroke's early American coins, although he was inevitably unaware of the proof copies.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰¹ P.J.M. Willems, *Bibliotheca Fletcheriana, the extraordinary library of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Reconstructed and Systematically Arranged* (Wassenaar, 1999).

¹⁰² The two sales of the Milne-Henderson collection are: *Collection of Patricia Milne-Henderson: Books on Coins, Medals and Antiquities* (Sotheby, 8 July 2016), and *Printed Books, Maps & Documents. The Patricia Milne-Henderson Collection* (Dominic Winter Auctioneers, 12–13 May 2021).

¹⁰³ *ODNB* for Allen Mullin (I. Lyle).

¹⁰⁴ John Campbell, Marquess of Kintyre and Lorne: see *HT*, p. 835.

¹⁰⁵ Rock, 'Collecting American Colonial Coins', pp. 16–19. The proof copies add little, however.

Thoresby, Ralph (1658–1725)

Rock has discussed Thoresby's early American coins, and identified the Jeremiah Dummer, 'an ingenious native of New England', from whom he procured a New England shilling.¹⁰⁶

Lhwyd, Edward (1659/60–1709)

See also now Roberts, Nicholas (1646–1707) and Wheeler, Maurice (1647–1727).

Sloane, Hans (1660–1753)

See A. Burnett, 'A New Coin from the Collection of Sir Hans Sloane', *BNS Blog*, 26 March 2022, <https://britnumsoc.files.wordpress.com/2022/03/243-sloane-cyzicus.pdf> for a (still) unique coin of the emperor Severus Alexander minted by the city of Cyzicus, today in the BM.

***Anonymous (fl. 1690)**

G. Watson has pointed out that James Stockdale, *Annales Caermoenenses, or Annals of Cartmel* (Ulverston, 1872), p. 141, mentions a 'very valuable manuscript folio work, written in 1690 by an unknown author', which contained:

amongst other interesting matter, the coats of arms of four hundred and twenty of the chief families of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Chester, in the seventeenth century-facsimiles of the obverse and reverse effigies, legends and inscriptions of eighty-nine Roman imperial medals and coins, chiefly gold and silver-twenty British gold, silver, and copper coins and medals, of Cunobeline and other British kings - and though last certainly not least, spirited sketches of the monuments, tombs, inscriptions and effigies in Cartmel Church.

Stockdale says that it was 'through the kindness of Henry Gibson, Esq., of Bowness, Windermere, a descendant of the Gibson family, late of Quernmoor Park', that he was able to see the MS. Stockdale suggested that the author was 'probably one of the Gibsons of Quernmoor', but Watson has pointed out that this cannot be correct, since the family only bought property in Quernmore in 1794.

No trace of this MS, if it still survives, has been found.¹⁰⁷

Hill, John (d. 1723)

The sale catalogue adds the information that he was 'of the Inner Temple.' The records of the Inner Temple show that the only possible John Hill was the son of the merchant Roland Hill. He was admitted in 1684, and called in 1690.¹⁰⁸ The Venn database identifies this John Hill as the John Hill who was baptised on 8 February 1664/5, and admitted to Christ's College on 22 June 1681.

***Williams, William (1673–1701)**

Author of a letter to Nicholas Roberts, written from Walwyn's Castle, Pembrokeshire, on 17 January 1696. Roberts had sent a coin for his opinion. It had an imperial portrait on the obverse, and a man and a woman with a torch between on the reverse, interpreted by Williams as celebrating the marriage of Galerius and Diocletian's daughter Valeria. Apparently KOPΩN could be read (Bodleian Library, MS Ashmole 1817a, f. 320 = FINA 7084, cited by F. De Callataÿ, *NC* 2021, p. 576 n. 3). EMLO describes him as Edward Lhwyd's Under-keeper at the Ashmolean Museum, 1697 (not in *ODNB*). Another letter which he wrote to Lhwyd on 29 January 1696 concerns the same coin (see EMLO).

***Ruddiman, Thomas (1674–1757)**

He started work in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh in 1700, becoming Keeper in 1730. He also established his own press, and he worked extensively on many matters, some controversial, and including Latin grammar, on which he published his results in 1725 and 1731.¹⁰⁹ In 1737 he started to work on the completion of James Anderson's, *Selectus diplomatum & numismatum Scotiae thesaurus*, which was published in 1739, as related in HT, Chapter 27, pp. 804–5, and Chapter 30, pp. 928–9.

In addition, Brown has pointed out that Ruddiman had a more active role with the Advocates' coin collection earlier, compiling a list of acquisitions in 1711, and also overseeing a number of later acquisitions.¹¹⁰ He also worked with Anderson from 1708 on his book,

¹⁰⁶ Rock, 'Collecting American Colonial Coins', pp. 13–15.

¹⁰⁷ I am grateful to High Pagan and Clive Cheesman for their efforts.

¹⁰⁸ <https://archives.innertemple.org.uk/names/2df127f3-aefc-4308-83fd-d4c75f008ef7>.

¹⁰⁹ *ODNB* (A.P. Woolrich).

¹¹⁰ I.G. Brown, "'This Old Magazine of Antiquities'. The Advocates' Library as National Museum', in P. Cadell, A. Matheson, *For the Encouragement of Learning: Scotland's National Library, 1689–1989* (Edinburgh, 1989), pp. 149–85, at 160. Brown says that the 1711 list of acquisitions is in the Museum. He also refers to acquisitions a 'parcel of valuable medals' in 1723, and of medals from the painter George Marshall in 1729.

making coins available and lending them for engraving.¹¹¹

Fairfax, Bryan (1676–1749)

A manuscript 'Catalogue of Bryan Fairfax's Coins and Medals 1751' was owned by Andrew Ducarel, and sold after his death with the rest of his library.¹¹²

*Blount (née Butler), Katherine (1676–1752)

Katherine Butler was the daughter of James Butler of Amberley Castle, Sussex, and she married Thomas Pope Blount (1670–1731) on 8 December 1695.¹¹³ She has recently attracted some attention as an early female book collector on the *Early Modern Female Book Ownership* website.¹¹⁴ Information about her can be gleaned from J. Van Koughnet, *A History of Tyttenhanger* (London, [1895]), and her collection will be the subject of a *BNS Blog* post.¹¹⁵

After her death, an inventory of her collection was made by Abraham Langford and Angel Carmey, presumably acting on behalf of Langfords.¹¹⁶ She owned just over 1000 coins:

	Gold	Silver	Copper
Ancient	8	c.239	334
British	78	352	94
Foreign	14	197	7
Indian	6	3	—
Total	107	791	435
			1033

Katherine Blount's will mentions her collection of coins and medals, together with the very elaborate arrangements (ultimately unsuccessful!) she made to keep them, her books and curiosities together.¹¹⁷

The collection passed to her son Harry Pope Blount (1670–1731), but his will and those of her daughter Catherine Freeman (1704–63) and her granddaughter Catherine Yorke (1736–59), who had a residual interest in her will, have not been found.

So, at this point, the trail would have ended. However, the Christie's sale for 4 April 1967, has offered new information.¹¹⁸ The sale is entitled: 'The property of the Lady Moyra Loyd, the Right Honourable The Earl of Caladon, the Right Honourable The Lord Margadale of Islay, T.D., Lieutenant-Colonel G.H. Hay, DSO, and Mrs J.E. Mitchell'. The header before lot 49 names the 'Earl of Caledon'¹¹⁹ and presumably all of lots 49–168 are from his collection. The sale goes on to say:

It seems that the majority of the following collection passed to the present owner's family on the marriage of Katharine Butler, eldest daughter of James Butler of Amberley Castle, Sussex, to Sir Thomas Pope Blount, in 1695, when a collection of coins and curiosities is recorded as being in her possession.¹²⁰ Traditionally a few of the coins were owned by the latter's grandfather, Sir Henry Blount who had charge of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York at the Battle of Edgehill (1642). A few of the coins have obviously been acquired by the family later.¹²¹

Presumably this entry is based partly on Van Koughnet's book. Perhaps oral history in 1967 was the source of the supposed link to Henry

¹¹¹ Brown, 'Advocates' Library' p. 160, citing NLS, FR I, p. 372, and FR 343.

¹¹² *A Catalogue of the Very Valuable Library of Books, Manuscripts and Prints of the Late Andrew Coltée Ducarel... Sold by Auction by Messrs Leigh and Sotheby, Booksellers... 3rd April 1786*, lot 7.

¹¹³ Neither is in *ODNB*.

¹¹⁴ W. Poole, 'Katherine Blount's copy of the second edition of Samuel Garth's *The Dispensary* (1699)', *Early Modern Female Book Ownership*, 12 June 2023, <https://earlymodernfemalebookownership.wordpress.com/2023/06/12/katherine-blounts-copy-of-the-second-edition-of-samuel-garths-the-dispensary-1699/> (with links to two other blogs).

¹¹⁵ A. Burnett, 'A new female coin collector of the 18th century: Katherine Blount (née Butler) (1676–1752)' *BNS Blog* (forthcoming).

¹¹⁶ Hertfordshire Archives DE/Cd/(Add)/F3: 'Inventory of a Collection of Coins, & Medals, Books of Prints, & various curiosities brought from Lady Blount's House at Twickenham to Tyttenhanger' (cover); 'The Inventory & Appraisement of Lady Blounts Museum at Twickenham taken by Mr Carmey & Mr Langford Feb^y 7th & 8th 1753' (title).

¹¹⁷ PROB 11/799/262, dated 27 December 1749, proved 6 January 1753), pp. 5–6, and 7.

¹¹⁸ Thanks to Hugh Pagan for pointing this out.

¹¹⁹ Eric Alexander, 5th Earl of Caledon (1885–1968), famous for reckless driving. J.D. Bateson, 'Four Post-Medieval Coin Hoards from Ulster', *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (1976), pp. 56–61, published hoards then in the ownership of the Earl of Caledon and previously of 'the Countess of Caledon', indicating that other coins were in the possession of the family.

¹²⁰ Du Pré Alexander, 2nd Earl of Caledon (1777–1839) married Lady Catherine Yorke, daughter of Philip Yorke, 3rd Earl of Hardwicke (1757–1834: see *ODNB* (J.M. Rigg, revised by H. Rubenhold)), who was the son of Charles Yorke (1722–70: *ODNB* (J. Cannon)) and Catherine Freeman (through whom Tittenhanger passed into the Yorke family).

¹²¹ The relevant lots included 30 gold coins (22 British: Edward III to George III), 465 silver and copper (mostly British, Anglo-Saxon to William III), 188 medals (mostly British, to George II), 26 Greek coins and 167 Roman coins + 'a parcel of ancient bronze coins' (lot 167): not so different from the coins in Katherine Blount's inventory. As the cataloguer noted, it is impossible to say which might go back to a collection of the 17th century. Items from the sale have occasionally reappeared: a Scottish coin was acquired by Lord Stewartby (W. Mackay, *The Lord Stewartby Collection of Scottish Coins at the Hunterian, University of Glasgow: Part I. James IV – James VI, 1488–1625* (SCBI 71), p. 51); a medal was sold by Morton and Eden 4, 21 May 2003, lot 1192.

Blount (1602–80), for which no other evidence has been found.¹²²

Lot 168 is 'a black lacquer and polychrome coin cabinet with twenty two drawers, the doors and sides carved with Oriental figures, trees and buildings, mounted with engraved brass hinges, lock plates and handles, on an ebonised stand – 29 in. high, 19in wide'. This sounds like the 'Chinese cabinet', mentioned above.

Clerk, Sir John (1676–1755)

Iain Brown has written extensively on Clerk, his collection and museum: see I.D. Brown, "So the great Romans with unwearied care": Sir John Clerk's museum', in D.J. Breeze and W.S. Hanson (eds.), *The Antonine Wall. Papers in Honour of Professor Lawrence Keppie* (Oxford, 2020), pp. 377–93 (with further bibliography).

The Clerk coin collection was sold at Alexander Dowell's, Edinburgh, on 1 May 1894.¹²³ There were 450 ancient coins.¹²⁴ According to a letter from the family solicitors in January of that same year, the collection had already been examined by an expert and some of the 'rare' ones had been pronounced not to be genuine (Iain Brown, *in litt.*).

Haym, Nicola (1678–1729)

A fuller version of the unique copy of the Haym coin sale has now become available, in the collection of John Rainey. One can collate the sale as follows:

Leaf 1

[1] title
[2] blank

Leaf 2

3 First Day 1–59
5 60–109

Leaf 3

4 110–118; Second Day 1–36
6 37–85

Leaf 4

7 79–110
8 [110]; Third Night 1–61

Leaf 5

9 62–78; Fourth Night 1–49
10 50–81; Fifth Night 1–26

Leaf 6

an additional torn example of Leaf 3.

[Blunt's comments:]

Haym catalogue

"I suspect there is at least one sheet missing at the end of this copy. The title page refers to 'Instruments, and Books of Musick'. The instruments are lots 53–6 in the first day but I cannot see 'books of musick'.

The fifth night's sale would be very small at no more than 26 lots.

C E Blunt

Nov 1986

This is confirmed by a copy of his book sale which ends with the same underline at the end of each day – and the word FINIS."

The copy is confusing to use, since the pages are misnumbered, as above, and lots 79–85 of the Second Day were duplicated; furthermore, as Blunt observed, there was probably a final leaf which had the remainder of the Fifth Night. However, if there were an additional leaf, it would not have contained any coins or medals.

The photocopy available when *HT* was being written omitted leaf 2 verso, the page numbered 5, which contained additional coin lots 89–92, 97–8 and 100–109:

- 89 Fifty Medals.
- 90 Fifty Medals.
- 91 A hundred Medals.
- 92 A hundred Medals
- 97 A Series of silver Medals of the high Empire, about 180
- 98 An hundred silver antique Medals.

Medals &c

- 101 Forty five Roman brass Medals.
- 102 The twelve *Caesars*, in great Brass.
- 103 A small seres [sic] of a 100 great brass Medals, containing several good Heads and Reverses, as *Elius*, *Albinus*, *Mes*, *Decius*, &c.
- 104 Sixteen Heroes and other Heads in Brass.
- 105 Four great Town Pieces, in Silver, of *Crete*, *Corinth*, *Smyrna* and *Thazon*.
- 106 Three silver and 25 Greek Medals, Kings and Town pieces.
- 107 A Drawer of six large Medalions, and 25 other Medals.

Paduans and Casts

- 108 A large Card of 54 Roman great brass, with 3 Cards of 50 Imperial Greek, &c.

¹²² For Henry Blount, see *ODNB* (N. Matar). His travels are mentioned in *HT*, p. 568. One might well have supposed that he would have collected coins on his travels, but he does not mention any.

¹²³ Thanks to Iain Brown and Fraser Hunter.

¹²⁴ The sale is not in Manville, *Auction Catalogues*. There is no copy in the BL, but Iain Brown reports a copy in the Clerk of Penicuik Muniments in the National Records of Scotland: GD 18/1833/1.

109 Nineteen silver Greek coins of Kings, Town Pieces, and Roman Deniars.

The previous information had totalled 982 coins (HT, pp. 971–2). This can now be revised with the additional 1039 coins, making a total of just over 2000 coins, thus doubling the extent of Haym's personal collection. It was large for its day.

The new entries are mostly unspecific, but it is clear that there is no more gold to add to the previous 11 (all Roman), and we can see that he had an extensive collection of Roman provincial coins (lots 105–6 and 108–9), as one might expect, since they were the focus of his *Tesoro*. We can see that he also had many more Roman silver coins (lots 97 and 109), and a considerable number of Roman sestertii, in particular the early Emperors (lot 102), while some of the rarer second and third century rulers are also mentioned ('Elius' = Lucius Aelius, under Hadrian; 'Albinus' = Clodius Albinus; and 'Mes, Decius' = Herennius Etruscus). How many of these were ancient, as opposed to modern 'Paduans' is anyone's guess, but there is no particular reason to suspect more than a few: the heading 'Paduans' appears, and 'Sixteen Heroes and other Heads in Brass' sound like the work of Valerio Belli.

Re HT, p. 614. The description of the jerboa in Haym's *Tesoro* has been attributed to William Sherard's brother, Dr. James Sherard (1666–1739) by U. Wartenberg, J. Kagan, 'Silphium, Jerboas, Genets and the Coinage of Cyrene', in ed. M. Asolati et al., *Le Monete di Cirene e della Cirenaica nel Mediterraneo. Problemi e prospettive* (Padova, 2016), pp. 43–56, at 43–6.

Welborne, Mary (d. 1729)

In her will, Mary Welborne left a collection of coins to her son Robert Welborne (1695–1764) (for whom, see below):¹²⁵

I do give unto my said son Robert Welborne all my silver medalls containing in weight forty four ounces, and all my pictures, and my great bible with cutts bound in turkey leather.

Forty-four ounces suggests several hundred coins, although there is no indication of what they were. But it shows that she was another (rare) female collector at the time.

Willis, Browne (1682–1760)

A copy of Andrew Ducarel's appreciation of Willis' life, as given to the Society of Antiquaries, can be found in the Ashmolean Museum archives (Arch. Ash. MS 53).

*Ged, William (fl. 1712)

An Edinburgh goldsmith who sold coins to the Advocates' Library in 1712 and 1715.¹²⁶

Smyth, Charles (c. 1685–1745)

A copy of his sale catalogue gives an idea of the scale and scope of his collection, although the descriptions are often vague.¹²⁷ He also had a number of cameos and seals, as well as some bronzes and an Egyptian mummy, the last an unusual object for such an early collection.¹²⁸

As the catalogue is very rare, it is worth summarising its contents. They are, approximately:

	Gold	Silver	Not given
Roman Republic		282	
Roman Imperial			101
English, Norman to Commonwealth	64	237	
English, Charles II to current	19	169+ ¹²⁹	
Scottish		43+ ¹³⁰	
Gun Money			27
'Foreign' coins			+ ¹³¹
Tokens		27+ ¹³²	
Medals, English			120+ ¹³³
Medals, Foreign			36

The large number of Roman Republican coins is something of a surprise. Otherwise, one can note the absence of any pre-Conquest coins, while the relatively large number of hammered gold coins invites the speculation that he too, like John Conduitt, took advantage of his position at the Tower Mint to collect them during the recoinage of 1733–4.

¹²⁵ Pagan, 'Robert Welborne' (see p. 28, below).

¹²⁶ Brown, 'Advocates' Library', p. 160.

¹²⁷ Thanks to D. Saville for showing me a photocopy.

¹²⁸ Lot 119: 'An exceeding fine EGYPTIAN MUMMY'.

¹²⁹ An additional lot weighing 33oz 5dwt.

¹³⁰ An additional lot weighing 23oz 10dwt.

¹³¹ A lot weighing 18oz.

¹³² An additional 'parcel' of Tradesmen's tokens.

¹³³ An additional 'parcel of copper and other medals'.

***Ramsay, Allan (1686–1758)**

Scottish Poet (and father of the homonymous son), and friend of Sir John Clerk. He experimented with making casts of coins and gems: 'my casting of Medals ... a complete series of Grecian, Roman & British Coins done in this manner 30 or forty on a Table would ornament a Closet extreamly well with Basrelief'.¹³⁴ One example of his work survives, with castings of sovereigns of Charles II, William III, Anne and George I, but in his letters he refers also to using ancient coins.¹³⁵

***Johnstone, James, 2nd Marquess of Annandale (c. 1687–1730)**

[James Johnston]. Scottish politician who succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1721. He was abroad in 1713, and travelled to Italy in 1718–20. He returned to Scotland, when he inherited the title, and then returned to Italy in 1729–30, where he died.¹³⁶ He is said to have returned to Scotland with one of the largest consignments of objects of art and antiquity ever brought home by a travelling collector, his account book listing over 300 paintings'.¹³⁷

In 1724, he wrote to his friend Sir John Clerk: 'I have now got a Cabinet for my Medals and am about Ranging them in it. I should be rejoiced to have the pleasure of your good Company here, if it wou'd be any Amusement to you to see them. I'm sure no body could assist me better to place them right'.¹³⁸

Theobald, James (1688–1759)

He also gave Andrew Ducarel a penny of Henry II in 1759.¹³⁹

Harley, Edward, 2nd Earl of Oxford (1689–1741)

For the hoard of fourth-century Roman silver coins from Edinburgh (p. 1041), see now A. Burnett, 'New light on three Roman hoards from Scotland and Ireland', *BNJ* 90 (2020), pp. 193–7.

***Benson, Martin (1689–1752)**

Benson went on a Grand Tour in 1717, and later was Bishop of Gloucester from 1735–52.¹⁴⁰ He donated eleven coins to the Ashmolean Museum,¹⁴¹ but he is not known to have any further numismatic interests.

Folkes, Martin (1690–1754)

A. M. Roos, *Martin Folkes (1690–1754): Newtonian, Antiquary, Connoisseur* (Oxford, 2021), has discussed his numismatic interests on pp. 183–207, and the Egyptian Society (and Folkes's role in it) on pp. 208–54.

Rock has discussed Folkes' treatment of early American coins, which he regards as 'the first published examination of American colonial coins'.¹⁴²

Pagan has revisited the chronology of the engraving of the plates for Folkes' *English Gold and Silver Coins*.¹⁴³

***Maynard, Charles, 1st Viscount Maynard (1690–1775)**

Of Easton Lodge, Essex. Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk (1763–9). He had bought the gold and silver coins belonging to Thomas ('Honest Tom') Martin (1697–1771) in 1762 or 1763 (see below).

His collection of 'Gold and Silver and other Coins and Medals' was bequeathed to the

¹³⁴ Allan Ramsay to John Clerk, 15 October 1734, quoted by I.G. Brown, 'Allan Ramsay's rise and reputation', *The Volume of the Walpole Society* 50 (1984), pp. 209–247, at 220.

¹³⁵ I.G. Brown, '“Plaister Gimcracks”: the Handicraft of Allan Ramsay the Poet', *Review of Scottish Culture* 11 (1986), pp. 19–22.

¹³⁶ History of Parliament online; J. Ingamells, *A Dictionary of British and Irish Travellers in Italy, 1701–1800* (New Haven, 1997), p. 560. Not in Manville or *ODNB*.

¹³⁷ Ingamells, citing B. Skinner, *Scots in Italy in the 18th Century* (Edinburgh, 1966), pp. 5–6.

¹³⁸ James Johnstone to Sir John Clerk, 15 January 1724, cited by I.G. Brown, 'So the great Romans with unwearied care': Sir John Clerk's museum', in D. J. Breeze, W.S. Hanson (eds.), *The Antonine Wall. Papers in honour of Professor Lawrence Keppie* (Oxford, 2020), pp. 377–9, at 387, from National Records of Scotland, Clerk of Penicuik Muniments (GD18/5336/2).

¹³⁹ A. Burnett, 'Ducarel and coins and medals', in R. Myers (ed.), *I do not eat the bread of idleness. Essays on Dr Andrew Coltée Ducarel (1713–1785). Huguenot, Advocate, Librarian, Architectural Historian, Numismatist, and Antiquary* (Garendon Press, 2023) pp. 153–91, at 165.

¹⁴⁰ *ODNB* (S. Taylor); J. Fendley, 'Martin Benson, Bishop of Gloucester', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 119 (2001), pp. 155–76, esp. 166 (coins).

¹⁴¹ Ashmolean Museum, MS Arch. Bodl. fol. 4, f.155 (mentioned in passing in *HT*, p. 412).

¹⁴² Rock, 'Collecting American Colonial Coins', pp. 19–22.

¹⁴³ H. Pagan, 'The chronology of the engraving of plates for Martin Folkes's writings on English Gold and Silver coins', *BNS Blog*, 29 June 2023, <https://britnumsoc.blog/2023/06/29/the-chronology-of-the-preparation-of-plates-for-martin-folkes-writings-on-english-gold-and-silver-coins-hugh-pagan/>

British Museum, although the duplicates were to be returned:¹⁴⁴

... as to so many and such of all my Gold and Silver and other Coins and Medals of all sorts and of all my Shells and other Curiosities as shall at the time of my deah be placed or kept in the Cabinet or Case in the Antiroom to my Library at Eiston Lodge other than and except Manuscripts and Books and whereof the like shall not be in the British Museum I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the British Museum to be placed and kept there for publick use but it is not my intention to give any of the said Cabinets or Cases to the Trustees
...

A single coin of Canute has been identified in the BM collection (see *HT*, p. 769). It is described by R. Gough, *A catalogue of the coins of Canute, King of Denmark and England; with specimens* (London, 1777), p. 3 ('This nobleman left his whole collection of coins to the British Museum. The duplicates are returned to his heir.')

Some years later, the Maynard coins were still unsorted in the BM:¹⁴⁵

... that may be found in sorting these given by Lord Maynard, which are not as yet Arranged, except a few Gold and Silver that have been put in the different Serieses.

...
Lord Maynard's Coins and Medals are unsorted (except as above ment^d), and are in a Table Drawer.

*Hayes, Edward (1691–1753)

Captain Edward Hayes was the Lieutenant-Governor of Landguard Fort, near Felixstowe, Suffolk, from 1727 to 1753.¹⁴⁶ Stukeley says (20 April 1745) that 'Mr. Hayes, governor of Landguard fort, in Norfolk, visited me. He showed me a great number of Roman coyns found there, it having been a Roman castrum; great numbers of silver ones; a silver Alectus among 'em, and that with the lupa lactans pueros. He gave me a Carausius, reverse, a genius holding 2 military standards'.¹⁴⁷

Governor Hayes is also mentioned in two letters from George Burton to William Stukeley in 1749.¹⁴⁸ In the first he says that he is 'adding to my coins daily, by the generosity of my old friend Governor Hayes', and the second he is the donor to Burton of 'a parcel of coins',

which included coins from Nerva to Crispus (identified by Burton).

Welborne, Robert (1695–1764)

Hugh Pagan has now established that his collection did not come from Henry Mordaunt, 2nd Earl of Peterborough (1621–97), but that part of it came from his mother, Mary Welborne.¹⁴⁹ Pagan has speculated that he may also have acquired coins from the site of Alchester.

His will states:

Also I give to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in Oxford the fairest and best of my Greek and Roman coins and medals not excepting the rest if they shall be deemed worthy of their acceptance in number above five hundred to be and remain in the College Library as a poor testimony of the love and honour I retain for the place of my education and of the sense of the benefits I have received from it.

and

Also I give to James Gilpin Esquire Recorder of the City of Oxford all my antique silver coins and medals English or foreign and two gold ones among them.

We can suppose that Christ Church accepted the Welborne coins, although no later trace of them has been found.

Gray, Charles (1696–1782)

In 1752, Gray donated some Roman coins to the Library Company of Philadelphia.¹⁵⁰ Linda August of the Library Company of Philadelphia (founded in 1731) has found the record of the gift of 'a noble present of antient Medals' in the Minute Book for 23 November 1752, but it gives no further information. She also points out (*in litt.*) that the catalogue of the collection published in 1770 states that the gift came 'through the Hands of the Honourable Proprietary, Thomas Penn, Esq.' and that Gray gave them to the Library 'as a token of the honour and esteem which he has for Pennsylvania'.¹⁵¹ The coins are fully described (with a commentary): they were 13 silver (from the Roman Republic to the emperor Julian) and 29 bronze coins (from Antonia to Magnentius).

¹⁴⁴ TNA, PROB 11/1010/136, proved 1 August 1775, p. 16.

¹⁴⁵ Report of Matthew Duane, 24 February 1780. BM Archives OP I, pp. 360–1.

¹⁴⁶ J.H. Leslie, *The history of Landguard fort, in Suffolk* (London, 1898), pp. 114–15.

¹⁴⁷ Stukeley, *Memoirs* III, p. 30.

¹⁴⁸ George Burton to William Stukeley, 22 October 1749, Stukeley, *Memoirs* I, pp. 474–5; and George Burton to William Stukeley, 1749, Stukeley, *Memoirs* I, pp. 475–9.

¹⁴⁹ Pagan, 'Robert Welborne'.

¹⁵⁰ *At the Instance of Benjamin Franklin: A Brief History of the Library Company of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 2015), p. 16.

¹⁵¹ *The Charter, Laws and Catalogue of Books of the Library Company of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1770), pp. 5–8.

However, in 1773, a thief 'carried of [sic] all the Coins'.¹⁵²

On his death, Gray's property (including Colchester Castle) went to his friend Charles Round, whose son Charles Gray Round (1797–1867) was a founding member of the Essex Archaeological Society, where (as stated on *HT*, p. 1285) Gray's two cabinets of coins were exhibited in 1852. Two coins (a bronze of Pyrrhus, and one of Carisa in Spain) from his collection were donated to the British Museum in the 20th century (1937,0307.1 and 2) by his descendant Captain C. Round, and it was presumably he who transferred 'a number of coins from Mr Gray's collection' to Colchester Museum in the 1940s (Manville, p. 113, citing E.J. Rudsdale, *The Essex Review* 56 (1947), p. 3; Manville also says that Gray's personal notebook is in the Colchester Museum.) This seems to suggest that the collection survived until at least the middle of the 20th century.

Martin, Thomas (1697–1771)

See D. Stoker, 'The ill-gotten library of 'Honest' Tom Martin 1697–1771', in R. Myers, M. Harris (eds.), *Property of a gentleman: The formation, organisation and dispersal of the private library 1620–1920* (Winchester, 1991), pp. 90–111. Stoker refers to his coins and books about coins and publishes an exchange of letters in 1762 with Andrew Ducarel, where he complained that his circumstances meant that he would have to sell his collection (of books, coins and other antiquities). He sold his gold and silver coins to Charles Maynard:¹⁵³ '1763 or 1764. His [Martin's] valuable collection of Gold and Silver Medals were purchased by Lord Maynard for [no sum given. but the 'supposed receipt for Medals, &c. of Lord Maynard' gives a figure of £60]'.¹⁵⁴ See above for Charles Maynard, 1st Viscount Maynard (1690–1775), who bequeathed his collection to the British Museum.

Barret, Thomas (1698–1757)

Hugh Pagan writes that he has a transcript of a copy of the MS catalogue of Thomas Barret's coin collection, made by Samuel Pegge.¹⁵⁵ It shows that Barret's collection included:

- three numismatic items 'taken out of K. James II's pockets at Feversham [sic]' by 'one Ames, a Fisherman', who left them 'to his son, who sold them to Mr. Hen. Waddel, of whom Mr. Barett purchased them'. These were (1) the gold medal illustrated on *HT*, p. 347, figure 13.12; (2) a 'spur ryal', attributed by Pegge to Edward IV, but which, as Pagan recalls, is still in the Ashmolean's trays and is actually one of the quite numerous contemporary Low Country imitations of such pieces; and (3) a gold medal 'on the birth of Charles II', weighing 6dwt 1½gr. (which is also presumably still in the Ashmolean's trays);
- the probable forgery of the gold bulla of Edmund Duke of Cornwall, discussed by D. Carpenter, 'Gold and gold coins in England in the mid-thirteenth century, *NC* 147 (1987), pp. 106–13, at 110;¹⁵⁶
- a 'Pavillon piece of the black prince, being the very Coin engrav'd by the Society of Antiquaries and bought at Mr. Fairfax's sale'. This allows correction of the statement, *HT*, p. 1294 n. 1202, that it was Thomas Knight (c. 1701–81), rather than Barret, who purchased the coin at the Fairfax sale;
- a 'Lyon' and a 'half Lyon' of Mary Queen of Scots, both bought at 'Lord Oxford's sale';
- one coin of Harold II, PAX type, and two coins of William I's first type, Floreate Cross, 'found in Romney Marsh', and therefore from the known Romney Marsh hoard of such coins (one further coin of Harold II, without this stated provenance, may nonetheless be from this hoard also).

¹⁵² W. Wolf, 'The Library Company of Philadelphia, America's first museum', *Antiques* 120.2 (August 1981), pp. 348–60.

¹⁵³ Charles Maynard, 1st Viscount Maynard (1690–1775): see Manville, p. 183.

¹⁵⁴ J. Fenn, 'An account of the disposal and total dispersion of Mr Martin's various collections', part of his 'Memoirs of the life of Thomas Martin, gent. d. 1771, F.A.S., of Palgrave in Suffolk; with an account of the disposal and dispersion of his large and valuable collection of manuscripts, printed books, papers, coins and other curiosities', *Norfolk Archaeology*, 15.3 (1904), pp. 233–66, at 249.

¹⁵⁵ Pagan's transcript was made from Phillipps MS 9566, now in the Lewis Walpole Library, which is itself a transcript of the original Ashmolean Museum, MS Arch. Bodl. Safe 26.

¹⁵⁶ The original is BM, OA.3017.



Figure 11: Coin cabinet made by William Draper, today in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

Draper, William (1698–1759)

The two elaborate coin cabinets, which were lots 91–2 in the sale of his collection in 1760, are today in the Fitzwilliam Museum,¹⁵⁷ having been given in 1864 by A.A. Vansittart of Trinity College (Figure 11). They are usually dated to the 1740s.¹⁵⁸

Compton, Thomas (1698–1761)

The diary of Thomas Hollis (Harvard University Library, MS Eng. 1191, Vol. I, 11 August [1762]) states that Hollis 'saw a collection of coins & medals at a Goldsmith's the foot of Holbourn bridge, which belonged to the late Mr Compton of Colchester, which is shortly to be sold by auction by Bristow'.

Hutchins, John (1698–1773)

Dorset antiquary.¹⁵⁹ See Register (p. 1323) for John Cuming (1714–88). A letter from Hutchins to Charles Lyttleton was quoted on *HT*, p. 700 n. 9. Philip de Jersey has pointed out that this must be a reference to the finding in 1753 of the Okeford Fitzpaine hoard of 70–80 Durotrigan silver coins, made in 1753 and described by

Hutchins in his posthumous *The history and antiquities of the county of Dorset* (London, 1774), Vol. II, p. 406. See P. de Jersey, *Coin Hoards in Iron Age Britain* (London, 2015), p. 110 no. 40. De Jersey cites the third edition of the book, which adds the information that 'one of these, in the possession of the Rev. T. Butler, then vicar of the parish, weighed 81 grains'.¹⁶⁰ Thomas Butler (1749–1811) was rector of Okeford Fitzpaine between 1780 and 1811.¹⁶¹ He was the son of Duke Butler, rector between 1750 and his death in 1780, who had presumably been one of the 'curious persons' who acquired a 'very few' of the coins from the hoard.

*Warburton, William (1698–1779)

Bishop of Gloucester and a correspondent of William Stukeley. He is mentioned by F. De Callataÿ, *NC* 2021, p. 576 n. 3, but the letter of 27 July 1737 does not imply any particular knowledge of coins.

*Bothwell, Archibald (1699–1756)

A letter written to the Earl of Bute by Robert Menzies on 26 June 1756 refers to 'Mr. Bothwell's ... Collection of Scots Coins, &

¹⁵⁷ Langford, 4 April 1760, lots 91–2: Manville, *Auctions* 1760.3. Draper's will (TNA PROB 11/849/77, proved 8 September 1759) assigned all his estate to his nephew Charles Clarke, who presumably decided to sell the coins and the cabinets. J.G. Pollard, 'England and the Italian Medal', in E. Chaney, P. Mack (eds.), *England and the Continental Renaissance: Essays in Honour of J. B. Trapp* (Woodbridge, 1990), pp. 191–201, at 198, however, attributed them to his father, William Draper (c. 1665–1718), 'who was inspired to collect coins and two beautiful cabinets made for him by an unidentified court binder at Windsor Castle are now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge'.

¹⁵⁸ A. Popescu, 'Cabinets at the Fitzwilliam Museum', *Money and Medals* 68 (September 2016), p. 4 ('around 1745'); Fitzwilliam YouTube video 'Pair of Medal Cabinets made for William Draper II', says c. 1745.

¹⁵⁹ *ODNB* (J.H. Bettey).

¹⁶⁰ J. Hutchins (ed.), W. Sharp and J.W. Hodson, *The history and antiquities of the county of Dorset* (3rd ed., London, 1861–73), Vol IV (1870), p. 335.

¹⁶¹ CCEd.

Medals'.¹⁶² The letter indicates that Bothwell had died recently, so he can be identified with Archibald Bothwell of Glencorse, who died on 27 May 1756.¹⁶³ Bothwell died without a will and his 'testament dative' was issued in favour of his sister Eleanor, who was named his Executrix Dative 'qua nearest in kin' by way of her 'intromittent cautioner Mr Robert Menzies of Culterallers writer to the Signet'.¹⁶⁴ In Scotland a 'writer to the Signet' was a senior solicitor, and Robert Menzies is listed among them as the 'eldest son of John Menzies, M.D.', who 'died 28th August 1769'.¹⁶⁵ Bothwell's sister Mary was married to a Dr Menzies,¹⁶⁶ whose son was the solicitor Robert Menzies, and so Archibald Bothwell's nephew.

Archibald Bothwell held the post of Master of the Mint in Scotland, a position to which he was appointed in 1736.¹⁶⁷ Scotland was supposed to have had its own mint from the time of the union, but it was never active. The sinecure role, however, may well be related to his collecting of coins; it would certainly have provided a useful income.¹⁶⁸

The letter discusses arrangements for transferring the coins to Bute,¹⁶⁹ but it is not clear whether Bute was acquiring the coins for himself, or whether it was another example of the coins he was acquiring for Prince (later King) George (for both, see Chapter 33).

*Marshall, George (fl. 1729)

A painter who sold material to the Advocates' Library in 1729.¹⁷⁰

Knight, Thomas (c. 1701–81)

Hugh Pagan reports a catalogue of Thomas Knight's collection, probably the 'Catalogue of British and Saxon Coins also of English

Gold and Silver' (Ashmolean Museum, MS Arch. Bodl. Safe 27), presumably compiled by Samuel Pegge (as surmised by Tony Thompson, *SCBI 9*, p. xxi). It records that the latest dated coins listed in that catalogue were coins of George III dated 1763, which serves both to date the probable composition of the catalogue, and to confirm that the Knight collection was in every essential respect formed by Thomas Knight, and not by his homonymous son.

*Crawley, Samuel (1705–62)

Merchant in Messina (from 1727) and consul in Smyrna (from 1742), mentioned by F. De Callataÿ, *NC 2021*, p. 576 n. 3. See *ODNB* (A. Hudson): 'In Sicily Crawley developed an interest in antiquity and acquired a fine collection of gold, silver, and bronze coins originating from the ancient Greek colonies there; by 1732 he had more than 2000 pieces. He also collected coins and copies of ancient inscriptions on behalf of others.' In Smyrna 'along with the French and Dutch consuls, Crawley became an active collector, partly on behalf of his friend d'Orville for whom he sought Greek coins, Greek and Latin manuscripts and inscriptions, and 'des Intaglios ou Cameos dont Les Païsans apporte quelquefois pour vendre' (Bodl. Oxf., MS d'Orville 487, fols 237–8').

His correspondence with Jacques-Philippe d'Orville, between 1730 and 1751, concerns the coins he was acquiring for d'Orville.¹⁷¹

Gilpin, James (1709–66)

See above for his inheritance from Robert Welborne (1695–1764) of 'antique silver coins and medals English or foreign and two gold

¹⁶² Mount Stuart, BU 98.1.76. Many thanks to Elizabeth Ingham for a scan and to Hugh Pagan and Clive Cheesman for help with the identifications. The letter states: 'Yesterday, Mr. Bothwell's Sisters, & other friends here, Inspected his Repositories, where were found his Collection of Scots Coins, & Medals, with K. Ja^s 6's Head engraved on a Date Stone and his Seal of the Grachij --- They are all carefully packt up in Boxes, & Seal'd by his Sister, & me, and put in to a chest of Mr. Bothwell's, till your Lop/ Signifies your orders to whom they are to be delivered, or how they are to be sent to your Lop/.'

¹⁶³ *The Scots Magazine* 18 (1756), p. 253.

¹⁶⁴ Edinburgh Commissary Court, Wills and Testaments CC 8/8/116. The testament gives no information about his property or coins, and only lists his debtors.

¹⁶⁵ *A History of the Society of Writers of Her Majesty's Signet* (Edinburgh, 1890), p. 143.

¹⁶⁶ R. Douglas, *The Peerage of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1764), p. 341, where it is also stated that Archibald was 'master of the mint for Scotland' (as does *The Scots Magazine*), who 'died without issue'.

¹⁶⁷ A.L. Murray, 'The Scottish recoinage of 1707–9 and its aftermath', *BNJ* 72 (2002), pp. 115–34, at 128.

¹⁶⁸ See previous notes. D. Rampling, 'An eighteenth century document pertaining to the Edinburgh mint', *BNS Blog*, 12 January 2019, <https://britnumsoc.files.wordpress.com/2019/01/0019-d-rampling-a-draft-of-warrant.pdf>, has published a warrant for the payment of £1200 for the salaries and expenses of the Scottish mint in 1750, signed by 'Archibald Bothwell Esq Master of the Mint in Scotl^d'. Payment of the same sum to Bothwell is also attested for 1739 (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-treasury-books-papers/vol3/pp569-580>).

¹⁶⁹ Archibald Bothwell is said to have made purchases of books for the Earl of Bute: J.R. Milburn, *Adams of Fleet Street. Instrument Makers to King George III* (Abingdon, 2017), p. 27.

¹⁷⁰ Brown, 'Advocates' Library', p. 160.

¹⁷¹ See https://fina.oeaw.ac.at/wiki/index.php/Samuel_Crawley.

ones among them'. Their fate is not specified in his will, as Hugh Pagan has shown.¹⁷²

Frederick, Charles (1709–85)

Further information about his interest in Anglo-Gallic coins can be found in my account of Andrew Ducarel's numismatic interests, in particular the apparent rivalry and poor relations between the two men.¹⁷³ A number of his books were acquired after his death by Sarah Sophia Banks, and are today in the Royal Mint Museum.¹⁷⁴

*Bunbury, William (1709–64)

The collection of 'Sir Will. Bunbury' is mentioned in a letter from George Burton to William Stukeley of 27 August 1751, in connection with coins of Carausius.¹⁷⁵ As Burton was Rector of Elveden, he is presumably referring to Sir William Bunbury, 5th Baronet, and Vicar of Mildenhall in Suffolk from 1736 until his death.¹⁷⁶

*Anonymous (fl. c. 1740)

Pallant House Museum owns the 'Askew Cabinet', so named (slightly misleadingly) after its 20th century owner and donor.¹⁷⁷ I am grateful to Simon Swynfen Jervis for the following information.

This cabinet is illustrated in Christopher Wilk (ed.), *Western Furniture 1350 to the Present Day* (V&A, London, 1996), p. 62, as an illustration to an entry on the 'Evelyn Cabinet', which was commissioned by John Evelyn to incorporate *pietra dura* plaques he purchased in Florence in 1644 and plaques by the 17th century sculptor Francesco Fanelli, similar to those on the Pallant House cabinet. The fullest account is A. Radcliffe and P. K. Thornton, 'John Evelyn's Cabinet', *The Connoisseur* CXCVI (April 1978), pp. 254–61. The Pallant House cabinet, being of mahogany,

must be 18th century and is also surely English. Its previous owner, Captain Ian Voase Askew (1921–2014), was rich and owned the Plashett Estate in Sussex from 1965. He was a grandson of Joseph Rank (1854–1943) who founded the great milling firm. Askew was in partnership with O. F. Wilson (died 1991), a prominent London antique dealer.

There is no further information to be had about the cabinet's provenance, but it probably belonged to an English collector of the 18th century.

Stuart, John, 3rd Earl of Bute (1713–92)

For Bute acquiring Scottish coins, see above on Archibald Bothwell (1699–1756). In 1762, he also tried to procure some Russian medals,¹⁷⁸ though again it is not clear if they were for himself or for Prince George.

Lupart, Peter (d. c. 1743)

For a copy of J. Foy-Vaillant, *Numismata ... in coloniis, municipiis et urbibus iure Latino donatis* (Paris, 1688), signed 'Peter Lupart', and so probably belonging to Lupart, see *Printed Books, Maps & Documents. The Patricia Milne-Henderson Collection* (Dominic Winter Auctioneers, 12–13 May 2021), lot 188.

Hocker, John (d. 1764)

John Hocker (d. 1764), of Reading, was an old friend and schoolfellow of John Loveday, who owned a shop in the market place at Reading, where he sold prints, medals and coins.¹⁷⁹ He married 'the widow Hiley' in October 1732,¹⁸⁰ and was involved in the retrieval of John Ward's papers for John Loveday from the Ward family.¹⁸¹ He was also an Alderman of Reading, and Mayor of Reading in 1751 and 1758.¹⁸²

G.H. Baillie, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World* (London, 1951), p. 155, lists two John Hockers of Reading, father and son, and gives the date of the death of the younger as

¹⁷² Pagan, 'Robert Welborne'.

¹⁷³ Burnett, 'Ducarel and coins and medals'.

¹⁷⁴ See E. Besly, forthcoming.

¹⁷⁵ Stukeley, *Memoirs* I, pp. 483–5.

¹⁷⁶ CCEd.

¹⁷⁷ Many thanks to Robert Harding for drawing it to my attention. Thanks also to Jane Holt of Pallant House for further information. See *Pallant House Gallery Magazine* 8 June 2006, p. 34; *National Art Collections Fund Review* 1987, p. 172 no. 3296.

¹⁷⁸ Mr Erskine to the Earl of Bute, 25 September 1762, from St Petersburg, Mount Stuart BU.98_7_459: 'He [Erskine] would have sent also the Medals according to his Lordships Orders but they are not to be procured here. The Dyes of them still being preserv'd he has applied to some persons who have promis'd to get a Set of them struck off.'

¹⁷⁹ S. Markham, *John Loveday of Caversham 1711–1789* (Salisbury, 1984), pp. 48, 68.

¹⁸⁰ Markham, p. 139.

¹⁸¹ Markham, p. 416.

¹⁸² Many thanks to Hugh Pagan for information about John Hocker. His will does not seem to survive. It seems unlikely that he is to be identified with the Reading clock maker of the same name, as suggested in *HT*, p. 1333, where he is dated 'fl. 1757', because only his coin of Carausius, cited by Stukeley is noted.

1756. The same date of death is given by B. Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World* (London, 2006).¹⁸³ If that date is correct, he cannot be the same man. However, he was still certainly alive in 1761, as shown by a letter from John Loveday to Andrew Ducarel, 5 May 1761,¹⁸⁴ which also refers to Hocker's purchase of a gold coin of the late Roman emperor Julius Nepos with a suspension loop from the Mead sale in 1755, p. 16 lot 132. The letter also names him ('my Reading friend'), together with Loveday and John Ward, as the authors of a series of 'Observations' on Andrew Ducarel's 1757 book on Anglo-Gallic coins, which must have been written before his death. The 'Observations' can now be found in the Fisher Library of the University of Toronto,¹⁸⁵ and Hocker's comments there reveal that he owned a penny of William I, as well as four gold coins of Edward III, one of Edward IV and one of Henry VII. The 'Observations' are written in the same hand as a catalogue of gold and silver coins from Offa to Elizabeth, which is today to be found in the Ashmolean Museum in a folder of papers relating to Andrew Ducarel.¹⁸⁶ This catalogue has 14 pages, originally numbered 1–16 (4 and 6 are now missing). They provide a detailed catalogue of 132+ silver and 33 gold coins from Offa to Elizabeth.¹⁸⁷ The obvious explanation of its presence with Ducarel's papers is that he had acquired the collection at some stage, perhaps after Hocker's death, together with the catalogue. If Ducarel did acquire them, he did not retain them all, since a rare one of Offa found its way into John White's collection by 1770.¹⁸⁸ His 'Observations' and catalogue also show that he was very knowledgeable about English coins.

Seymour, Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland (1716–76)

See now A. Aymonino, *Enlightened eclecticism: the grand design of the 1st Duke and Duchess of Northumberland* (London, 2021).

*Oughton, James Adolphus (1719–80).

Hadrien Rambach writes that the personal diary of G.-J. de Crassier (1713–91) for 18 November 1745 recorded that:

M. OUGLITON, anglais, connoisseur et grand amateur d'antiquités, ayant entendu parler en Angleterre de mon cabinet, est venu exprès pour le voir de St Trond, ayant quitté son régiment de dragons qui y passait allant en garnison à Bruges. Il a examiné en détail toutes mes médailles d'or, et surtout mes piergeries pendant toute la matinée et autres antiquités dont il a témoigné tant d'admiration qu'il ferait un voyage de 300 lieues pour le voir autant. Il a vu le cabinet du duc de Devonshire et du comte de Pembr... qui sont les principaux d'Angleterre, dans lesquels il n'y a aucun buste en piergeries. (*Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique Liégeois* 1 (1852), pp. 480–1)

Hugh Pagan has pointed out that he is probably the later Lieutenant-General Sir James Adolphus Dickenson Oughton KB (1719–80), assuming the letter 'h' was mistranscribed as 'li'. *ODNB* (Stephen Wood) describes him as 'army officer and antiquary', and says that he collected medals in the 1740s, when he was posted with his regiment to Flanders.

Myers, William (1720–75)

Myers' collection ('a vast number of coins') passed to his nephew Rev. William Browne (c. 1754–1826), Rector of Saxmundham, Suffolk, and was sold as Browne's property at Sothebys 11–13 June 1827, in 344 lots.¹⁸⁹ As Hugh Pagan comments, the cataloguing of the Sotheby sale is a bit basic, but the entirety of the coins sold are likely to have belonged to Myers, since the most recent coins in it were of George II. Additionally, lots 345–6 in the sale were manuscripts on Greek, Roman and English coins, and lot 347 was a manuscript entitled 'An account of Roman coins found at Tirlixlow [sic, for Felixstowe] Anno 1742, 1743, 1744'. It is sure that 'Tirlixlow' means Felixstowe because the sale of Browne's library, by a local auctioneer from the 'Parsonage House' on 26 January 1827, had included a manuscript, maybe the same one, described as 'Account of the Roman coins found at Felixtow 1743 to 1744', as well as a five volume folio manuscript entitled 'A few materials collected towards a complete metallic history of the Roman Empire'.

¹⁸³ Many thanks to Anna Rolls of the Clockmakers' Museum for information and references.

¹⁸⁴ Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes* VI, p. 382 note.

¹⁸⁵ E-10 00696.

¹⁸⁶ Arch. Ash. Fol. MS 11.

¹⁸⁷ The uncertainty about the number of silver coins arises because of the missing two pages.

¹⁸⁸ See the discussion in Burnett, 'Ducarel and coins and medals'.

¹⁸⁹ Information from Hugh Pagan. For the relationship see G.B. Clarke, *The History and Description of the Town and Borough of Ipswich* (London, 1830), p. 385.



Figure 12: Coin cabinet made by William Chambers for the Earl of Charlemont, today in the Courtauld Gallery, London (Photo © The Courtauld Institute)

Caulfeild, James, 1st Earl of Charlemont (1728–99)

Charlemont's fine and enormous medal cabinet, and the designs for it by William Chambers (who was also the architect of Charlemont House in Dublin), was acquired by the Courtauld Institute of Art in 1986 (F.1986.XX.1): see <https://gallerycollections.courtauld.ac.uk/object-f-1986-xx-1> (Figure 12). It has been discussed by Cynthia O'Connor and Nicholas Goodison.¹⁹⁰ It is decorated with a fine *Hercules Musarem* (sic), copied from the Hercules Musarum depicted on a Roman Republican coin of Q. Pomponius Musa (RRC 410/1). It was housed in a special room at Charlemont House, just off the main library, a room which partly survives today.

See also below, Thomas Watson-Wentworth, 2nd Marquess of Rockingham (1730–82).

Watson-Wentworth, Thomas, 2nd Marquess of Rockingham (1730–82)

Rockingham's copy of Vaillant's *Numismata* (Rome, 1743) is in the library of the Warburg Institute (CKN 690). It was annotated by him (=R) and subsequently by C = James Caulfeild, Earl of Charlemont, when they were comparing their collections, coin by coin.¹⁹¹ The process by which Charlemont added his coins is described in a letter from Charlemont to Rockingham, dated 10 June 1781,¹⁹² while in another letter he claimed to have the best collection in Europe (!).

Browne, Joseph (fl. 1762?)

The anonymous catalogue of coins sold by Prestage and Hobbs, 5 April 1762, has been annotated as belonging to 'Joseph Browne of Shepton Mallet'. It is not clear if he is the same person or the father of the Joseph Browne of Shepton Mallett whose 'museum', including coins, was sold on 16 March 1791 by Gerard.

¹⁹⁰ C. O'Connor 'The Charlemont House Medal Cabinet', *Irish Arts Review* 1.2 (summer 1984), pp. 23–7; N. Goodison, 'William Chambers's furniture designs', *Furniture History* 26 (1990), pp. 67–89, at 74–5. A paper was given by Paul Tear, 'Charlemont medal cabinet (1767–68) designed by Sir William Chambers: A consideration of its past and future', at a conference in Potsdam in 2016.

¹⁹¹ Information from Peter Brown.

¹⁹² Many thanks to Peter Brown for sending me a scan.

Corrigenda

Compiled by George Watson

Volume 1

p. 6 n. 27: for "7 July 1553" read "7 June 1553"
 p. 116 n. 12: for "William Camden to John Stradling" read "John Stradling to William Camden"
 p. 130 col. 1: for "3 May 1608" read "5 May 1608"
 p. 130 n. 79: For "5 May 1608" read "3 May 1608"
 p. 140 col. 2: The folio numbers given for Bainbrigg's note (BL, Cotton MS Julius F VI) actually refer to page numbers of Haverfield's article (except the first one, which is correct). The correct folio numbers are as follows for "f.353" read "f.319 olim 302", for "f.360" read "f.331 olim 313" and for "f.370" read "ff.348-9 olim 329-30"
 p. 141: for "4 November 1577" read "3 January 1583"
 p. 159 n. 65: for "Hessels 74" read "Hessels 78"
 p. 175 n. 254: for "3 May 1606" read "3 May 1608"
 p. 193 n. 2: for "Hessels, p. 262" read "Hessels 262, pp. 615-18"
 pp. 193-4: for "7 October [1557]" read "25 October [1557]"
 p. 217 n. 145: for "23 January 1596" read "23 March 1596"
 p. 239: delete footnote 31
 p. 256 n. 68: for "James Ussher to William Laud" read "William Laud to James Ussher"
 p. 351 n. 1: for "1 August 1633" read "11 August 1633"
 p. 363 n. 57: for "James Ussher to William Laud, 6 July 1630" read "William Laud to James Ussher, 5 July 1630"
 p. 373 caption to figure 14.8: for "Sloane MS 3963" read "Sloane MS 3962"
 p. 390 n. 83: for "Stukeley, *Memoirs III*" read "Stukeley, *Memoirs II*"
 p. 391 n. 85: for "Trinity Library MS R.3.4" read "Trinity Library MS R.3.4*", for "Stukeley, *Memoirs III*" read "Stukeley, *Memoirs II*"
 p. 394 n. 111: for "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica III (London 1790)" read "Reliquiae Galeanae"
 p. 398 n. 152: for "no. 255" read "no. 2553"
 p. 400 n. 165: for "Bosworth" read "Barwell"; for "William Stukeley" read "Roger Gale"
 p. 400 n. 166: for "Roger Gale" read "William Stukeley" [the point being made in the text also needs correction, since Bell is offering the coin to Stukeley, not Gale]
 p. 408 n. 229: for "9 February 1719/20" read "9 February 1717/18"
 p. 419 col. 2: for "early 1643" read "early 1642"
 p. 425 n. 372: for "28 December 1668 (Bodleian Library, MS Ashmole 808, f.246r)" read "18 December 1668 (Bodleian Library, MS Ashmole 808, f.248)"
 p. 438 nn. 464 & 465: for "Hearne, *Remarks IV*" read "Hearne, *Remarks III*"
 p. 454 n. 597: for "Thoresby, Diary I, p. 174" read "cited by P.C.D. Brears, 'Ralph Thoresby, a museum visitor in Stuart England', *Journal of the History of Collections* 1.2 (1989), pp. 213-24, at 222"
 p. 457 col. 2: for "Edmund Gibson" read "Francis Wise"
 p. 469 col. 1 & n. 10: for "Louis Le Dieu" read "Louis De Dieu"
 p. 559 n. 53: for "U100/C1" read "U1300/C1"
 p. 564 n. 92: for "E.S. De Beer, *The Correspondence of John Locke* Vol. VII (Oxford, 1981), Letter 2693" read "E.S. De Beer, *The Correspondence of John Locke* Vol. VI (Oxford, 1976), pp. 750-1, Letter 2644"

Volume 2

p. 568 n. 12: for "Harley MS 4051" read "Sloane MS 4051"

p. 588 col. 2: for "2 August 1702" read "19 August 1702"
 p. 599 n. 240: for "I am told the collection has been collected at Smyrna by his cook" read "I am told [the collection] had been collected in those parts by his Cook"
 p. 612 n. 339: for "356/763" read "MS 256/763"
 pp. 616 col. 2: for "Penwortham, Yorkshire" read "Penwortham, Lancashire"
 p. 617 nn. 383 & 385: for "Penwortham" read "Penwortham"
 p. 618 n. 403: for "10 January 1708/9" read "5 August 1710"
 p. 621 col. 2: for "21 August 1715" read "20 August 1715"
 p. 623 n. 448: for "Harley MS 4051" read "Sloane MS 4051"
 p. 689 n. 61: for "19/24 September 1694" read "19/24 December 1694"
 p. 704 n. 39: for "23 January 1682/3" read "25 January 1682/3"
 p. 711 n. 89: for "23 January 1682/3" read "25 January 1682/3"
 p. 711 col. 2 & n. 94: for "William Sherard" read "Thomas Hearne"
 p. 714 n. 115: for "Thoresby, *Letters I*" read "Thoresby, *Diary I*"
 p. 724 n. 184: for "MS Rawlinson Letters 10, f.119" read "MS Rawlinson Letters 10, f.460, no. 119"
 p. 727 col. 2: delete sentence "Lhwyd was also one of those to whom Nicolson wrote, after reading Evelyn's Numismata, announcing his intention to cover the coinage" and footnote 215.
 p. 732 col. 1: for "July 1700" read "May 1700"
 p. 732 n. 248: for "20 May 1720" read "20 May 1700"
 p. 748 col. 1: delete "Three years later"
 p. 748 col. 2: for "Plactorius" read "Plaetorius"
 p. 806 n. 135: for "12 September 1732" read "22 September 1732"
 p. 808 col. 1: for "a letter to Stukeley" read "a letter to Roger Gale"
 p. 811 col. 1 & n. 169: for "George Bidpath" read "George Ridpath"
 p. 837 n. 138: for "July 1703" read "24 December 1703"
 p. 847 n. 195: for "1 September 1646: BL, Harley MS 377, ff.138v-141r" read "16 January 1647: BL, Harley MS 377, ff.141r-144v"
 p. 858 n. 44: for "Thoresby, *Letters I*, pp. 130-1" read "Thoresby, *Letters (Lancaster)*, pp. 110-1"
 p. 859 n. 51: for "Thoresby, *Letters I*" read "Thoresby, *Letters (Lancaster)*"
 p. 859 n. 63: for "Thoresby, *Letters 77*, pp. 196-7" read "Richardson, *Extracts*, pp. 196-7, Letter 77"
 p. 861 n. 93: for "Thoresby, *Diary II*" read "Musaeum Thoresbyanum"
 p. 862 n. 97: for "Sir Thomas Johnson (1644-1728)" read "Sir Thomas Johnson (1664-1728)"
 p. 864 n. 122: for "27 August 1693" read "29 August 1693"
 p. 864 n. 123: for "Thoresby, *Letters I*, pp. 151-2" read "Thoresby, *Letters I*, p. 156"
 p. 866 n. 139: for "Heneage Deering" read "Heneage Dering"; for "31 August 1696" read "10 October [16]96"
 p. 870 n. 165: for "Thoresby, *Letters I*" read "Thoresby, *Letters (Lancaster)*"
 p. 870 n. 166: for "Thoresby, *Letters II*" read "Thoresby, *Letters (Lancaster)*"
 p. 872 n. 175: for "Thoresby, *Diary II*" read "Musaeum Thoresbyanum"
 p. 874 col. 1: delete the word "Gale" at the end of first indented quote

p. 892 col. 1: delete sentence "Sharp was offered a gold coin of Trajan by James Sutherland, who had previously offered it to William Nicolson" and footnote 74

p. 893 n. 88: for "Heneage Deering" read "Heneage Dering"

p. 898 col. 2: for "Sharp" read "Thoresby"

p. 899 n. 129: for "John Sharp" read "Ralph Thoresby"

p. 904 n. 173: for "Thoresby, *Letters* (Lancaster)", pp. 59–61" read "Thoresby, *Letters* (Lancaster)", pp. 65–7"

p. 904 n. 175: for "7 July 1698, Bodleian Library, MS Tanner 22, f.187" read "27 July 1698, Bodleian Library, MS Tanner 22, f.195"

p. 904 n. 178: for "7 July 1698, Bodleian Library, MS Tanner 22, f.195" read "27 July 1698, Bodleian Library, MS Tanner 22, f.195"

p. 934 n. 8: for "7 July 1553" read "7 June 1553"

p. 936 n. 21: for "pp. 101–55" read "pp. 315–69"

p. 958 n. 169: for "Evelyn too admired the work, and his copy of the 1664 edition is BL, Eve.a.121" read "Evelyn too admired the work, and his copy of the 1671 edition is BL, Eve.a.121"

p. 969 n. 248: for "Linderboo" read "Lindeboom"

p. 982 n. 18: for "William Covel" read "John Covel"; for "2 August 1702" read "19 August 1702"

p. 1006 n. 39: for "Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes* III.2" read "Nichols, *Illustrations of Literary History* II, pp. 769–82"

p. 1022 n. 150: for "Heneage Finch to John Battely, Wye, 14 May 1702" read "H[eneage] Finch to [William Courten?], Wye, 14 October 1700"; add cross reference to p. 1031 n. 224

p. 1033 n. 236: for "William Courten to Henry Hare" read "Henry Hare to William Courten"

p. 1054 n. 414: for "March 1741" read "21 April 1741"

p. 1055 n. 415: for "March 1741" read "21 April 1741"

p. 1056 n. 429: for "p. xviii" read "p. xxix"

p. 1085 n. 16: for "11 January 1701" read "11 January 1702"

p. 1121 col. 1 & n. 54: for "Charles Peston" read "Charles Preston" (also, for "Pestons" read "Prestons" in title of Cowan's article in n. 54)

p. 1125 n. 87: for "3 May 1708" read "30 May 1708"

Volume 3

p. 1192 col. 2: delete phrase "donor to Bodleian Library, 1620" for Edward Leigh (that was Edmund Leigh, as stated on p. 1186)

p. 1210 n. 269: for "Sloane MS 959" read "Sloane MS 958"

p. 1214 col. 2: for "Hearne recorded that he owned coins of Carausius and Allectus" read "Nicolson recorded that he owned coins of Carausius and Allectus"

p. 1214 n. 300: for "Hearne, *Remarks* I, p. 312" read "Jones and Holmes, *Diaries of William Nicolson*, pp. 312–14"

p. 1240 col. 2: for "Charles Mason (1669–1771)" read "Charles Mason (1669–1770)" [date from his tombstone in the church of St. Andrew, Orwell, Cambridgeshire]

p. 1242 col. 1: for "George, Arytun (fl. 1700)" read "George, Arutyn (fl. 1700)"

p. 1245 n. 628: for "9 February 1717" read "9 February 1717/18"

p. 1267: "Walton, John (1683–1765)": the list of vicars at the start of H.M. Wood (ed. R. Peacock), *The Registers of Corbridge in the County of Northumberland. Baptisms, 1654–1812. Marriages, 1657–1812. Burials, 1657–1812* (Sunderland, 1911) suggests that there were two John Waltons who served as consecutive vicars of Corbridge, one from 1720 to 1741, the other from 1742 to 1765. *HT* conflated these dates (as does CCEd), but the testimonia for Walton's numismatic interests do not allow us to determine which one we are dealing with.

p. 1293 n. 1172: for "Stukeley, *Memoirs* II, pp. 168–9" read "Stukeley, *Memoirs* II, pp. 163–4"

p. 1293 nn. 1184 & 1185: for "Stowe MS 753" read "Stowe MS 754"

p. 1297 col. 2: for "Ord, James (1703–72)" read "Ord, James (1703–71)"

p. 1308 col. 2: for "BL, Sloane MS 4391" read "BL, Add MS 4391"

p. 1383 n. 10: for "SAL, MS 246B" read "SAL, MS 264B"; one can add that the two manuscripts differ in minor details

p. 1469 col. 2: for "Lort wrote again two days later, on 16 March" read "Walpole wrote again two days later, on 16 March"; for "A week later, on 22 March, Walpole responded" read "A week later, on 22 March, Lort responded"

p. 1534 col. 1: for "Patin's book of 1683" read "Patin's book of 1663"

p. 1534 n. 3: for "(Paris, 1683)" read "(Paris, 1663)"

p. 1539 col. 2: delete "[Sutherland received the box of medals Sloane sent him. He is most interested in consular and imperial silver pieces. Sutherland introduces Sloane to the bearer, asking him to make his acquaintance.]"

p. 1543 col. 1: for "Thoresby, *Letters* (Lancaster), pp. 93–5" read "Thoresby, *Letters* (Lancaster), pp. 95–6"

p. 1544 col. 1: for "James Sutherland to John Sharp" read "James Sutherland to Ralph Thoresby"

p. 1550 n. 10: for "15 December 1706" read "18 December 1706"

p. 1551 col. 1: for "Occo 1684" read "Occo 1683"

p. 1578 col. 1: for "Thomas Howard, 8th Earl of Pembroke" read "Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl of Pembroke"

p. 1578 col. 1: for "Stukeley wrote to Roger Gale" read "Roger Gale wrote to Stukeley"

p. 1578 n. 2: for "William Stukeley to Roger Gale" read "Roger Gale to William Stukeley"

pp. 1590–1: delete letter entitled "Andrew Fountaine to André Morel, 11 January 1701" [date is 11 January 1702, and the letter is given at *HT*, p. 1592]

p. 1590 n. 8: for "Arytun George" read "Arutyn George"

p. 1610 col. 2: delete letter entitled "Chev.er Fontaine, London, to Jean Le Clerc, 11/22 February 1707" [content is actually from a letter by Spanheim to Le Clerc, given at *HT*, p. 1611]

p. 1613 col. 1: for "Thomas Hearne to Thomas Brome" read "Thomas Hearne to William Brome"

p. 1644 col. 1: for "Thomas Hollis (1720–70)" read "Thomas Hollis (1720–74)"

p. 1645 col. 1: for "25 May" read "24 May"

p. 1677 col. 2: for "November 1754" (last letter on page) read "5 October 1747"

p. 1698 col. 1: for "Harley MS 4051" read "Sloane MS 4051"

p. 1701 vol. 1: for "MS 262, ff.165–6 = MS 246B, pp. 304–5" read "MS 262, ff.165–6 = MS 264B, pp. 304–5"

p. 1763: delete entry for "Buchardus, Johannes"; for entry "Buckard: see Buchardus" read "Buckard: see Bouchard"

p. 1779: delete entry for "Muller" (see Mullen, Allen (c.1653–1690), above)

p. 1787: delete entry for "Tanner, Johann"; add p. 1645 to entry for "Tanner, John"

Alphabetical list of persons discussed in addenda to register

Names not included in HT are marked with an asterisk ().*

- *Annesley, Arthur, 1st Earl of Anglesey (1614–86)
- *Anonymous (fl. 1622)
- *Anonymous (?d. 1680)
- *Anonymous (fl. 1690)
- *Anonymous (fl. 1740)
- Ascham, Roger (c. 1516–68)
- *Bankes, Sir Ralph (?1631–1677)
- Barlow, Thomas (1608/9–91)
- Barret, Thomas (1698–1757)
- *Benson, Martin (1689–1752)
- *Blount, Henry (1602–82)
- *Blount (née Butler), Katherine (1676–1752)
- *Bothwell, Archibald (1699–1756)
- Browne, Joseph (fl. 1762?)
- *Bunbury, William (1709–64)
- Butler: see Blount
- Caulfeild, James, 1st Earl of Charlemont (1728–99)
- Clerk, Sir John (1676–1755)
- Compton, Thomas (1698–1761)
- Cotton, Robert (1571–1631)
- *Crawley, Samuel (1705–62)
- Cunningham, Alexander (1654–1737)
- D’Ewes, Simonds (1602–50)
- De Heere, Lucas (1534–84)
- *Dinely, Thomas (c. 1640–95)
- Dingley: see Dinely
- Draper, William (1698–1759)
- Ellis, Thomas (1625–73)
- Fairfax, Bryan (1676–1749)
- Fitton, Peter (1602–56)
- *Fletcher, Andrew (1653?–1716)
- Folkes, Martin (1690–1754)
- *Foxe, John (1516/17–1587)
- Frederick, Charles (1709–85)
- *Ged, William (fl. 1712)
- George, Prince of Denmark (1653–1708)
- Gilpin, James (1709–66)
- Gray, Charles (1696–1782)
- Greaves, John (1602–52)
- Harley, Edward, 2nd Earl of Oxford (1689–1741)
- Harrison, John (1552/3–1628)
- Hayes, Edward (1691–1753)
- Haym, Nicola (1678–1729)
- Herbert, Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke (c. 1656–1733)
- Hocker, John (d. 1764)
- Hutchins, John (1698–1773)
- *Huygens, Constantijn (1628–97)
- *Johnstone, James, 2nd Marquess of Annandale (c. 1687–1730)
- Knight, Thomas (c. 1701–81)
- Lely, Peter (1618–80)
- Lhwyd, Edward (1659/60–1709)
- Lupart, Peter (d. c. 1743)
- *Marshall, George (fl. 1729)
- Martin, Thomas (1697–1771)
- *Maynard, Charles, 1st Viscount Maynard (1690–1775)
- Mordaunt, Henry, 2nd Earl of Peterborough (1621–97)
- *Mullen, Allen (c. 1653–1690)
- Myers, William (1720–75)
- *Oughton, James Adolphus (1719–80)
- *Price, John (1602?–76)
- *Rainolde, Richard (c. 1530–1606)
- *Ramsay, Allan (1686–1758)
- Reynold(e)s: see Rainolde
- *Roberts, Nicholas (1646–1707)
- *Ruddiman, Thomas (1674–1757)
- Seymour, Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland (1716–76)
- Sloane, Hans (1660–1753)
- Smyth, Charles (c. 1685–1745)
- Stuart, John, 3rd Earl of Bute (1713–92)
- Switzer, Abraham (fl. 1635–49)
- Theobald, James (1688–1759)
- Thoresby, Ralph (1658–1725)
- Trumbull, Ralph (c. 1640–1708)
- *(Warburton, William) (1698–1779)
- Watson-Wentworth, Thomas, 2nd Marquess of Rockingham (1730–82)
- Welborne, Mary (d. 1729)
- Welborne, Robert (1695–1764)
- *Wheeler, Maurice (1647–1727)
- *Williams, William (1673–1701)
- Willis, Browne (1682–1760)
- Wright, John Michael (1617–94)
- Yale, Elihu (1649–1721)

