

Chester style (*Horizontal Rosette 2*) using the spelling Duran.<sup>9</sup> Finally there is a Durand who struck *Horizontal Trefoil* and *Circumscription Cross* for Edgar, beginning in the 960s, using dies of York style.<sup>10</sup> Since the span is no more than thirty years, we could be dealing with a single moneyer who spent part of his career at York and part in the area of the Five Boroughs, occasionally straying into West Mercia. It may be improbable but it is not impossible.

The dies for all the *Triquetra / Standard* coins appear to have been cut by the same hand, doubtless at York, and it is generally assumed that that is where they were used. It is therefore curious that the names of three of the four known moneyers are found in the Southumbrian coinage of Edmund or Eadred and not in the issues associated with York during the admittedly short periods when they controlled the city.<sup>11</sup> Nevertheless it is unlikely that any of the *Triquetra / Standard* moneyers worked south of the Humber for the Viking rulers. Before Edmund recovered the Five Boroughs in 942 there were several moneyers who did, and they struck coins in the name of the first or second Anlaf which were otherwise indistinguishable in type and style from Athelstan's 'North-East I' issue<sup>12</sup> or, in the case of Derby moneyers, his *Circumscription Cross* type.<sup>13</sup>

It may be, as Dr Mark Blackburn has suggested to us, that there is a parallel with the *Church* type of Athelstan, the dies for which were almost certainly cut in York soon after he recovered it from Viking rule in 927 and were issued not only to the York moneyer Regnald but also to others who are subsequently associated with Mercian towns from Leicester to Shrewsbury. Were the dies sent out to them, or were they present in York when that special issue was minted?<sup>14</sup>

## A MONEYER'S INITIAL ON A CROSS-AND-CROSSLETS COIN

T.C.R. CRAFTER

THE Ashmolean Museum has recently acquired an example of the first coinage of Henry II carrying a previously unrecorded moneyer's initial.<sup>1</sup> The new Oxford acquisition is illustrated here (Pl. 13, 1). The coin is in a poor state of preservation, compounded by earlier vigorous cleaning. The reverse is two-thirds flat and the only legend visible is R:W:ON.

Nevertheless, a tentative hypothesis can be put forward as to the identity both of the mint and moneyer. In the collection of the late F. Elmore Jones there was a penny of Roger F (Pl. 13, 2); this was listed in *BMC Henry II* as number 820a under 'Additions'.<sup>2</sup> This coin was demonstrated to be of the Canterbury mint on the strength of a die-link with BMC 201 (uncertain moneyer).<sup>3</sup> Both the coin of Roger F and the new Ashmolean piece belong to the transitional phase of Class A, which shows some features of B.<sup>4</sup> It is entirely plausible that moneyers' initials were included on dies to distinguish moneyers who had the same first name. Therefore the same sub-class of

<sup>9</sup> *CTCE*, p. 143, no. 191 (*SCBI* Edinburgh 289).

<sup>10</sup> *CTCE*, p. 166, no. 78 and p. 184, no. 294. An obverse die-link between the two types, involving *SCBI* Edinburgh 388 and Bird 117, is illustrated in *CTCE* (Pls. 17 and 22).

<sup>11</sup> Following Athelstan's death in 939, York was only in English hands between 944 and 947, and again from 948 to 949 (or perhaps 950), until the last Norse ruler (Eric Bloodaxe) was expelled and killed in 954. See the discussion in *CTCE*, pp. 7–9.

<sup>12</sup> *CTCE*, p. 229, Groups II and III.

<sup>13</sup> *CTCE*, p. 229, Group I.

<sup>14</sup> The question was raised, but left open, in *CTCE*, p. 267.

*Acknowledgements:* I am grateful to Alan Dawson for reading a draft of this note. The photograph of the coin from the collection of the late F. Elmore Jones is reproduced with the kind permission of A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd.

<sup>1</sup> Ashmolean Museum HCR2003.7.26 (Weight: 1.38 g).

<sup>2</sup> D.F. Allen, *A Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum: The Cross-and-Crosslets Type of Henry II* (London, 1951) (abbr. *BMC Henry II*), p. 170. *Photographs of Coins from the F. Elmore Jones Collection* (London: A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 1983) Plate 18 number 23. This coin was sold at auction at Glendining's (London), 10 April 1984, Lot 1418 (also illustrated).

<sup>3</sup> *BMC Henry II*, p. cxviii.

<sup>4</sup> For a discussion of A transitional see T.C.R. Crafter, 'A re-examination of the classification and chronology of the *Cross-and-Crosslets* Type of Henry II', *BNJ* 68 (1998), 42–63 at pp. 44–45.

each coin, implying contemporaneity of production, lends credence to interpreting the new coin as struck by a Roger W at Canterbury. It is possible that one of these moneyers is the Archbishop's moneyer named Roger who is referred to in Pipe Rolls for 1172–3 and 1174–5.<sup>5</sup>

## A PROBABLE SHORT CROSS PURSE HOARD FROM DUMFRIESSHIRE

N.M.McQ. HOLMES

THIS group of six coins was found by Mr Patrick Langan of Dumfries, while metal-detecting at Bush Moor, near Bush of Craigs, in October 2002. The coins were found within an area of diameter approximately twenty feet, all at a depth of about nine inches below the surface of a field of stubble, and the finder declared himself confident that there were no further coins in the vicinity, at least pending disturbance caused by future ploughing. Although it can not be stated categorically that these six coins belonged to a hoard, their geographical proximity and similarity of date render this highly probable. For this reason they were claimed as Treasure Trove, and have been acquired by Dumfries Museum.

The group comprised five English short cross pennies and a Scottish sterling of Alexander II. The latter is generally accepted as having been struck between about 1235 and 1249, and the latest English coins, of class VIIc, are now placed within the period c.1236–40. The earliest possible date of concealment of the hoard must therefore be considered to be 1236, and since no long cross coins were present, it may be surmised that it had taken place by soon after 1247.

Only eight short cross period hoards have previously been recorded from Scotland, and of these only that from Dun Lagaidh, Lochbroom, Ross and Cromarty, recovered during the course of an archaeological excavation in 1968, has been satisfactorily catalogued. The published report on this find summarised what is known about the others, all found during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.<sup>1</sup> The only omission from the list was the group of four short cross pennies from graves in the churchyard at Holywood, Dumfriesshire, in 1904,<sup>2</sup> although these may or may not have belonged to a hoard. Since the Dun Lagaidh report may not be easily accessible outside Scotland, the hoards are summarised again in an appendix to this paper.

The large hoard found at Tom a' Bhuraich, Aberdeenshire, in 1822<sup>3</sup> is reported to have comprised several hundred coins, all now lost, and that from Keith, Banffshire (1881)<sup>4</sup> many more than the thirty-two coins recorded, but some of the other recorded Scottish finds have, like Bush Moor, contained only a handful of coins and are likely to represent the contents of purses. This, and the fact that in every case but one (Baddingsgill, Peeblesshire, 1834), most or all of the coins were English, supports the present writer's assertion that the use of coins as money was widespread throughout Scotland in the early thirteenth century, and that the predominance of English coins over Scottish was as pronounced at that time as in the much better documented Edwardian period.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> *Pipe Roll 19 Henry II* (London, 1895), p. 87; *Pipe Roll 21 Henry II* (London, 1897), p. 218. William Urry muddled the moneyers' names in connection with certain Pipe Roll entries; he erroneously stated that Roger, the Archbishop's moneyer, accounts for the chattels of the Flemings and foreign merchants, *Canterbury Under The Angevin Kings* (London, 1967), p. 116. The Pipe Rolls entries concerning Roger relate to his debts for an assize (cf. *BMC Henry II*, p. cxix).

*Acknowledgement:* I am most grateful to Martin Allen for checking my identifications of the English pennies and correcting one misattribution.

<sup>1</sup> E. Barlow and A. Robertson, 'The Dun Lagaidh Hoard of Short Cross Sterlings', *Glasgow Archaeological Journal* 3 (1974), 78–81.

<sup>2</sup> J. Williams, 'Coin Finds and Hoards from Dumfriesshire and Galloway', *NCirc* 78 (1970), 288–9, 331–3, 388–9, 442–4, 491–3, at p. 333.

<sup>3</sup> R. H. M. Dolley, 'The Date of the Medieval Coin-Hoard from Tom A' Bhuraich in Aberdeenshire', *PSAS* 95 (1961–2), 241–48.

<sup>4</sup> G. Gordon, 'Notice of a Hoard of Silver Coins Discovered in Banffshire, . . .', *PSAS* 16 (1881–2), 431–3; E. Burns, 'Notes on the Hoard of Coins Discovered in Banffshire. . .', as above, 433–6.

<sup>5</sup> N.M.McQ. Holmes, 'The Evidence of Finds for the Circulation and Use of Coinage in Medieval Scotland', *PSAS* forthcoming