A FIND OF ANCIENT BRITISH COINS AT SOUTH FERRIBY, NEAR BARTON-ON-HUMBER, LINCOLNSHIRE.

By Bernard Roth, Vice-President.

Mr. Thomas Sheppard, of the Hull Museum, wrote to me as follows:—

"I was born in the next house to that of Thomas Smith at South Ferriby. He was very eccentric, and in no circumstances would he allow people to see his collection, whilst the idea of selling anything was absolutely out of the question, because, as he quaintly put it, 'they'll nobbut tak best.' Beyond a ridiculously exaggerated idea of the value of the objects he found, he knew nothing about them and apparently cared less. Practically anything that was metal was added to his collection, and whilst he obtained an enormous amount of rubbish in this way, he also got many valuable specimens. In addition to the British, he found nearly three thousand Roman bronze and silver coins, principally small bronze of Constantine and his period; also a few Anglo-Saxon stycas and silver coins of pre-Elizabethan date. In addition to the coins, there were about one hundred fibulae, mostly Roman, but including a few Anglo-Saxon of the 'square-headed' type, and there were also some British stone implements, particularly a fine flint arrow-point. With the exception of the British coins which were withdrawn at the sale, we have now in this museum practically everything of interest that was sold from this locality, having bought back the lots that were taken away by purchasers. In his early days Thomas Smith worked at the chalk quarry, but for a long time prior to his death he had no occupation, and lived on some money which had been left to him by a relative. His expenses were almost nil—I never knew a man live on so little. I have seen him having his 'dinner' at the fount in the village—an onion bruised in a basin of water! He died in August, 1905, aged 67 years.

"On the South Humber shore there is a bank of boulder-clay and gravel, nearly a mile long, which runs between South Ferriby Hall and the Ferriby Chalk Pit. This bank is really an ancient glacial moraine. About mid-way along the cliff is a spring, which rises from the chalk below. Around this spring was a small Roman encampment, and practically everything which..."
Smith found was in front of the one field in which this spring is situated. I know the place fairly well, for I have spent days with him collecting. During the past forty years or so, the Humber has been washing the cliff away to a serious extent, several acres having entirely gone. Years ago, I distinctly remember seeing human bones in some numbers being washed out of the cliffs. The place was obviously a cemetery, and it was at that time that so many objects were found. Nowadays, the Humber seems to have entirely denuded that part of the land which contained the remains, and with the exception of a few small pieces of pottery, nothing seems to be washed out. I spend much time on the spot and can find nothing in comparison to what it was possible to find years ago. I have one small British silver coin in poor condition which I found there myself (Plate, No. 16). The reason the coins are not worn by tidal action on the beach is that they rarely got so far as the water-line, for, as a rule, they were picked up from the slope of the clay before they were washed on to the shingle."

This find consists of twenty-five examples, all of which, with the exception of Mr. Sheppard's specimen already mentioned, were gathered by Smith. At the present time eighteen belong to our President, Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, and four to Sir John Evans, the President of the Royal Numismatic Society, and I have to thank these gentlemen for their kindness in lending them to me for this paper; the remaining two coins are in my cabinet. The find is remarkable for the large proportion of silver coins, viz., eighteen silver to seven gold, and of the latter several are of very base metal. Sir John Evans in his standard work on The Coins of the Ancient Britons, describing the coinage of the Yorkshire district, which included the dominions of the Brigantes, who inhabited Yorkshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, and other Northern Counties, writes, "a silver currency except of Roman coins, having been apparently unknown." This statement, however, proved to be incorrect by the discovery of a small find of coins and antiquities on November 7th, 1893, at Honley, near Huddersfield. It is described by Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, in a paper entitled "Cartimandua," which is published in the Numismatic Chronicle, 1897, p. 293. The find included five silver coins which undoubtedly belonged to the Brigantes of the Yorkshire district. I might explain that Cartimandua was queen of the Brigantes, and in A.D. 51, Caractacus having sought
near Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.

refuge with her, was by her treacherously given up to the Romans. I have to thank Sir John Evans for referring me to Mr. Hill's article.

Nos. 1 and 2 of the Plate were not found at Ferriby, but are inserted to define the general type of the gold stater of the Brigantes of which the gold coins found at Ferriby, viz., Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, are varieties. I am indebted to Sir John Evans for lending me these two clear examples from his large collection.

The coins found at South Ferriby may be described as follows:—

GOLD.

No. 3. Stater of very impure gold weighing 60.1 grains and only fairly well preserved.

Obverse.—Convex, uninscribed: a wreath of rectangular leaves running in opposite directions from the centre of the coin, on either side a thin crescent clasping a ring beaded at intervals, and with a pellet in the centre.

Reverse.—Concave: a very rude disjointed horse moving to the left, with five pellets or indications of letters above and below the letters S V: very similar to Evans, Plate XVII, No. 4, of which a second specimen was found in Lincolnshire. Plate, No. 3, Sir John Evans.

No. 4. Stater of debased gold in a fairly well preserved condition, weighing 46.2 grains. (See Evans, Plate XVII, No. 1, and Plate XXIII, No. 13.)

Obverse.—Convex: only the letters L and O, one above the other, are visible of the full legend VO-LI SI-OS in two lines in a sort of compartment across a wreath of leaves running in opposite directions from the centre of the coin; a portion of a beaded ring can be seen in one angle.

Reverse.—Concave: in a slightly better state of preservation, shows the letters D V M above a disjointed horse moving to the left, while, below, only the letters N O can be discerned of the full legend DVMNOVELLAVNOS. The horse's mouth is open, and beneath the head is a triangle of pellets. Plate, No. 4, Sir John Evans.

No. 5. Stater, uninscribed, of apparently pure metal, weighing
A Find of Ancient British Coins at South Ferriby,

86.7 grains. It is in a good state of preservation, and very similar to Evans, Plate XVII, No. 10, which was found near Lincoln.

Obverse.—Convex: portions of the degenerate bust to the right consisting of the wreath composed of very distinct billet-shaped leaves diverging upwards in high relief (in Evans, Plate XVII, No. 10, they diverge downwards) between locks of hair behind, and an open crescent and portion of a crescent ending in a large pellet in front.

Reverse.—Concave: extremely rude disjointed horse to the left with its head lost on the edge of the coin, and with a straight line joined on T-wise to the crescent forming the back. There is an unusually large pellet above and a small pellet below the tail; beneath the horse is a large star with unsymmetrical rays which is more complete than that shown in the illustration above referred to. Sir John Evans mentions a similar coin, but gold plated, weighing 67½ grains, which, strangely enough, was also found at South Ferriby, and another, similar, of pure gold coin weighing 83 grains, found on the shore of the Humber at Whitton, Lincolnshire; the latter has a rosette of pellets beneath the horse. He favours the opinion that these coins were struck by the Coritani and not by the Brigantes. Plate, No. 5, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

No. 6. Stater of pure gold weighing 84.8 grains; it is almost exactly the same as Evans, Plate K, No. 11, which was also found at South Ferriby, and exhibited to the Numismatic Society, London, on February 21st, 1871.

Obverse.—Convex: portions of the degenerate bust to the right, consisting of the wreath composed of billet-shaped leaves running downwards across the coin, between locks of hair behind and two open crescents in front, which are joined together by the bifid end of the cross bandlet; below are three-fourths of a wheel with four spokes and a pellet in each quarter.

Reverse.—Concave: a disjointed horse to the left composed of four solid crescents, but the horse’s head is absent through the design being too near to the edge of the coin, and the tail and hind-legs are consequently much more evident than in Evans, Plate K, No. 11; above the horse is a long lozenge enclosing four pellets; below the horse is a tribrach with curved arms, the upper arm ending in three pellets, while there are two pellets on each side of the lower
near Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.

arm; there are also three pellets below the tail, which are absent in the Evans illustration. Plate, No. 6, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

No. 7. Stater of rather base gold weighing 72·5 grains.

*Obverse.*—Convex: a cross-bar equally divides the coin and is bifurcated at one extremity; each bifurcation ends in a crescent with a pellet in the fork between the crescents. The cross-bar is at right angles to and divides a wreath of rectangular leaves running in opposite directions from the centre of the coin. On each side of the other non-bifurcated end of the cross-bar is a lock of hair.

*Reverse.*—Concave: shows a rudely executed half-horse moving to the left, consisting of the head, neck, thorax, and forelegs only, looking, at first sight, not very unlike a bird with curved wings. Below the mouth of the horse is a rosette of pellets, and in front of the head is a portion of a ring ornament; below the horse is a portion of a rayed star.

The obverse approaches closest to Evans, Plate XXIII, No. 14, and the reverse to Evans, Plate XVII, Nos. 11 or 12, but there the horse's hind-quarters are not wanting as in this apparently unique variety which is in my cabinet. Plate, No. 7.

No. 8. Stater of debased gold weighing 63·2 grains, in a bad state of preservation.

*Obverse.*—Convex: showing indications of the wreath of rectangular leaves running in opposite directions from the centre of the coin, which is crossed by a line ending in a sort of crescent which connects two open crescents separated by a pellet at the side of the wreath. Compare the obverse of Evans, Plate XVII, No. 12.

*Reverse.*—Concave: extremely rude and disjointed horse to the left, a straight line joined on T-wise to the crescent forming the back, with indications of a pellet on either side; traces of another pellet beneath the tail, and below the horse a star. Compare the reverses of Evans, Plate XVII, Nos. 9, 10, and 11. Plate, No. 8, Sir John Evans.

No. 9. Stater of debased gold weighing 36·6 grains, with much green coppery deposit upon it, in so poor condition that one can only guess its design.

*Obverse.*—Convex: somewhat similar to Evans, Plate XVII, No. 12.

*Reverse.*—Concave: is so vague that it is impossible to give any detailed description of the numerous lines and pellets which cover its surface. Plate, No. 9, Sir John Evans.
We now come to what is by far the most interesting portion of this remarkable find, viz., the silver coins, eighteen in number, of which two only are inscribed.

No. 10 is an inscribed silver coin of Dumnovellaunos, the Yorkshire prince of that name, and is apparently of pure metal, weighing 12 grains. It is so very thin and fragile that it has unfortunately been fractured, and, although carefully mended, several small pieces on one side are missing.

**Obverse.**—Convex: the letters DVMNO are very distinct between two lines across a wreath of rectangular leaves running in opposite directions from the centre of the coin.

This nearly corresponds with the obverse of Evans, Plate XVII, No. 3, which represents a gold coin weighing 83.4 grains, and also with the obverses of two similar gold coins weighing 79 and 83 grains respectively, which are in the cabinet of Sir John Evans.

**Reverse.**—Concave: the legend TIGIR is over a peculiarly shaped horse moving to the right with open mouth in the shape of a horizontal <, the arms of which end in pellets; the apex of the triangle forming the mouth is prolonged before it reaches the pellet which represents the eye of the horse.

This feature is not well shown in the illustration. The horse's forelegs are peculiar, and consist of Vs with the apices downwards; at each apex is a pellet constituting the knee; the outer arms of the two Vs are prolonged over the chest of the horse, giving the impression that two horse-collars are carried by the animal, viz., one at the juncture of the neck in the usual position and the other round the commencement of the trunk, just behind, where the front legs are attached. The hind-legs are also characteristic; one, the right or off leg, is well shaped and thickened, whilst the other, the left or near leg, is represented by a fine curved line. The tail is thin with a pellet below it. There are three pellets below the horse's neck. In front of and below the horse are traces of letters which cannot be deciphered. The legend TIGIR, as far as the letter R, is more distinct than in the similar legend on the reverse of Evans, Plate XVII, No. 3, but the
shape of the horse, especially the head, is very different, and it is moving in the opposite direction. The same remark applies to the two gold coins inscribed with TIGIR in Sir John Evans’s cabinet, impressions of which he kindly sent me (see Nos. 1 and 2 in plate). This silver coin is apparently unique, as it is very different from the four silver coins of the Yorkshire Prince Dumnovellaunos which were described in the Honley find already mentioned. Those coins have on the obverse (convex side) the legend VOLLISIOS in two rows marked by three parallel lines, and on the reverse or concave side, the legend DVMNNOVE in a more or less complete form, arranged above, in front of and below a horse moving to the right; they weigh 8, 8·2, 7 and 8 grains respectively, whilst this specimen from the South Ferriby find, although somewhat mutilated, weighs 12 grains. It is in my cabinet. Plate, No. 10.

No. 11. The only other inscribed silver coin found at Ferriby is of fairly good metal, and weighs 6·8 grains.

Obverse.—Convex: faint traces of a wreath of rectangular billet-shaped leaves running across the coin.
Reverse.—Concave: a horse moving to the left with the head off the coin; there is a peculiar arrangement of the forelegs which have the portions above the knees looped together and bifurcated; above the horse are the letters AVN; the V and the N are very distinct, but the A can just be made out; below the letters is a pellet; beneath the neck is the letter Τ, and there is an indistinct letter, ?N, between the front and hind-legs. Plate, No. 11, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

This reverse exactly corresponds with the reverse of a small silver coin in the Hunter Collection at Glasgow. See the Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow by George Macdonald, vol. iii, Plate CII, No. 8, page 730, where the following description is given: “obverse, convex, plain; reverse, AVN above a horse galloping to the left; beneath letters: see The Coins of the Ancient Britons, page 414. I cannot regard the T as at all certain; weight 14·4 grains.”

Sir John Evans has kindly allowed me to illustrate as No. 12, a third silver coin reading AVN from his own cabinet, which he has not
yet had an opportunity of publishing: he does not know where it was found. It is of good silver, weighing 16.4 grains, and represented on the Plate for comparison.

**Obverse.**—Convex: plain.

**Reverse.**—Concave: a horse moving to the left with the head, except for the lower jaw, off the coin; little of the forelegs appears on the coin, but what is visible, presents the same peculiar arrangement as in the other two AVN coins; the rat-like tail and hind-legs are of equal thickness, and the whole design of the coin is of coarser workmanship than in the South Ferriby specimen. Above the horse are the letters AVN with a large pellet below the V. Beneath the tail is a crescent ending in a pellet, which I would describe as the letter 6, although Sir John Evans writes, “I am by no means sure that the object below the tail of the horse is the letter 6.” Plate No. 12.

Judging from the weights and size, the South Ferriby coin is apparently meant to be only one-half the value of that of the Glasgow and Sir John Evans's specimens, which weigh more than double.

In Plate XVII, No. 8, Sir John Evans gives a brass coin weighing 69 grains which has on the obverse a wreath, etc., and on the reverse the letters AVN above the horse and a T beneath the horse’s body and not under the neck as in the two silver specimens; he did not know where it was found, but that he attributed it correctly to the Yorkshire district is proved by this South Ferriby specimen. The provenance of the Glasgow coin is also unknown. I can give no explanation of the letters AVN-T, which must remain a puzzle for future numismatists to solve.

**No. 13.** A silver coin weighing 17.2 grains of good silver and in very perfect preservation.

**Obverse.**—Convex: plain.

**Reverse.**—Concave: a horse with peculiar head and legs moving to the right; the head is formed by two Vs joined at their apices by a large pellet; the diverging arms of the lower V each end in a smaller pellet to form the open mouth, while the arms of the upper V constitute the ears; the upper portions of the forelegs are also composed of Vs with the apices below, while the distal arm of each of these Vs is continued across the horse's thorax to meet on the back where the neck joins the trunk, as if two horse-collars
near Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.

were worn, one in the usual place at the juncture of the neck and the other round the trunk just behind the forelegs. Above the horse is a rosette of seven pellets. There is an indication of the rat-like tail, which is better seen in No. 14. Plate, No. 13, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

This coin exhibits a type of horse which must be considered special to the Yorkshire district, as the five coins in the Honley find present a similar arrangement of the forelegs and the double horse-collar effect, which is very evident in the plate illustrating Mr. G. F. Hill's paper.

No. 14. A silver coin weighing 17.1 grains, of fairly good metal, which is exactly similar to No. 13, except that while less of the horse's head is shown, the legs and tail are better displayed. The two coins weigh almost the same, there being only one-tenth of a grain in difference.

Obverse.—Convex: plain.
Reverse.—Concave: a horse with curved rat-like tail moving to the right with the same peculiar head as on No. 13, the large open mouth being formed by the two diverging arms of a V ending in pellets, a large pellet forming the head or eye; the upper portions of the front legs consist of widely open Vs with the apices downwards. Above the horse, a rosette of pellets and a single pellet below the tail. Plate, No. 14, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

No. 15. A silver coin weighing 17.2 grains, of fairly good silver, which has been fractured and mended.

Obverse.—Convex: plain.
Reverse.—Concave: the same peculiar horse as on Nos. 13 and 14, with the double horse-collar effect very distinct, but instead of the rosette above the horse, there is a beaded ring ornament with a pellet in the centre. The head of the horse is indistinct, but there are two pellets below the rat-like tail. Plate, No. 15, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

No. 16 is the much-worn fragment of a silver coin of base metal weighing 8.5 grains, which is similar to No. 13.

Obverse.—Convex: plain.
Reverse.—Concave: the peculiar horse moving to the right as on No. 13 and with the rosette of seven pellets above it. Plate, No. 16, Thomas Sheppard.
No. 17. A silver coin weighing 6.6 grains of good silver.

Obverse.—Convex: plain.
Reverse.—Concave: a horse with rat-like tail moving to the right; head not shown owing to the design being too close to the edge of the coin, although the lower jaw can just be discerned; the upper ends of the forelegs are V-shaped and the knees are each represented by a pellet at the apex of the V. Above the horse is a portion of a ring ornament, the circumference consisting of pellets joined by lines; there are two pellets below the tail and three, in the form of a triangle, below the horse’s trunk. The double horse-collar effect is present as in No. 13. Plate, No. 17, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

No. 18. A silver coin of impure metal weighing 7.1 grains, which has been fractured and mended.

Obverse.—Convex: plain.
Reverse.—Concave: very similar to that of No. 17, but with the horse’s V-shaped mouth shown. As in No. 17 there is a triangle of pellets below the horse, and the double horse-collar effect is present. Plate, No. 18, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

No. 19. A silver coin of fairly good metal weighing 6.4 grains, which has been fractured and mended.

Obverse.—Convex: plain.
Reverse.—Concave: a horse moving to the right similar to that of No. 17, except that a series of elongated pellets represent the mane; above the horse is a small beaded ring ornament, and below the rat-like tail there is only one pellet instead of two. Plate, No. 19, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

No. 20. A silver coin weighing 6.4 grains of good metal.

Obverse.—Convex: plain.
Reverse.—Concave: a horse moving to the right, head off the coin; above the horse, rosette, presumably of seven pellets but two of which are invisible; front legs absent; two pellets below the long rat-like tail. This coin is similar, as far as it is visible, to No. 13, but it is scarcely more than one-third its weight. Plate, No. 20, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

No. 21. A silver coin weighing 18.7 grains of good metal.

Obverse.—Convex: the trunk and hind-quarters of an animal, probably a boar, moving to the right, with a ring ornament above the tail and
near Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.

a truncated crescent ending in a bird-like beak above the animal. A large annulet is behind the legs, which are slender and slightly curved forward.

**Reverse.**—Concave: a peculiarly shaped horse with very high flanks and rat-like tail, moving to the right; the head and neck are very indistinct, but the open mouth can just be traced. Above the horse is a portion of a large ring ornament and below a smaller ring ornament. The forelegs are composed, as far as they are visible, of two triangles with the apex of each ending in a pellet, as in No. 13. Plate, No. 21, *P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.*

This coin is like some of those of the Iceni of the Eastern Counties, but the horse’s head is similar to those which are attributed to the Yorkshire district.

**No. 22.** A silver coin weighing 77 grains of impure metal, with a piece broken off above the horse.

**Obverse.**—Convex: plain.

**Reverse.**—Concave: a horse moving to the left; its head is off the coin, but the mane is represented by a slender crescent; above the horse is a beaded ring ornament with a pellet above, and there are two pellets below the rat-like tail. This is similar to No. 17, except that the horse is moving in the opposite direction. Plate, No. 22, *P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.*

**No. 23.** A silver coin weighing 8·6 grains of good metal, which has been fractured and mended, very similar to No. 12, showing on the reverse the same kind of mane; with beaded ring ornament above the horse; the double horse-collar effect is very distinct. Plate, No. 23, *P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.*

**No. 24.** A silver coin weighing 6·4 grains, much broken and mended.

**Obverse.**—Convex: plain.

**Reverse.**—Concave: a horse moving to the left but very much off the coin; the peculiar V-shaped mouth is indicated, and if more of the design were visible, it would probably be similar to Nos. 22 and 23. Plate, No. 24, *P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.*

**No. 25.** A coin, much corroded or burnt, of impure metal, presumably silver, weighing 7·6 grains.

**Obverse.**—Convex: plain.
Reverse.—Concave: a horse moving to the left with the peculiar V-shaped upper portions of the front legs and V-shaped mouth. Above the horse is a portion of a rosette of pellets, or beaded ring ornament. This is similar to No. 13, but the horse is moving in the opposite direction. Plate, No. 25, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

No. 26. A copper, or very base silver, coin which has been mended, weighing 7½ grains.

Obverse.—Convex: plain.

Reverse.—Concave: a horse moving to the left with the peculiar V-shaped mouth and ears, and the V-shaped upper forelegs; a rosette of seven pellets above the horse and two pellets below the rat-like tail. This coin is very similar to Nos. 13 and 14, except that the horse is moving to the left instead of to the right. Plate, No. 26, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

No. 27. A silver coin weighing 11·7 grains of good metal, but a piece is broken off.

Obverse.—Convex: a well-formed boar moving to the right with the ridge of the back composed of a continuous series of twelve pellets on bristles; the ear and snout are well indicated; the upper portions of the front legs are composed of Vs with the apices downwards, the knees being indicated by pellets; above the tail, which is curved upwards, is a ring ornament enclosing two pellets; above the animal are two beaded crescents with the horns downwards, and two pellets between and above them; there is also a portion of a ring ornament enclosing two pellets above the boar’s snout.

Reverse.—Concave: a fairly good representation of a horse prancing to the left, with a mane fringed with a series of ten pellets similar to the back ridge of the boar on the obverse; above the horse is a small ring ornament enclosing two pellets, and above that again, a beaded open crescent curved towards the horse. The horse’s head is well shaped with the mouth closed and the eye indicated by a pellet; the ears are represented by two diverging ovals each nearly as large as the rest of the head; the tail, which is rat-like and curved downwards, has above it a peculiar object composed of two large horns above three small prominences. There are two S-shaped objects in front of the horse’s head and the upper portions of the forelegs are V-shaped with the apices downwards. Plate, No. 27, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

This coin most resembles Evans, Plate XVI, No. 12, but in that illustration the bristles on the ridge of the boar’s back do not end in
near Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.

pellets, and the ornaments on both obverse and reverse are quite different; this coin is attributed by Sir John Evans to the Iceni of the Eastern district. The ring ornaments, each enclosing two pellets, are, I believe, unrecorded.

No. 28. A coin which has apparently lost about one-fourth of its area, of very impure metal, but seemingly of base silver and weighing 9.3 grains.

Obverse.—Convex: a boar moving to the right with the ridge of the back composed of long straight bristles placed close together, but without pellets as in No. 27; under the animal is a reversed S-shaped line; above the rat-like tail is a plain ring; the front legs are composed of single columns both above and below the pellet representing the knee, and the advanced hind-leg is similar. Above the boar is a portion of a rosette ornament.

Reverse.—Concave: a well-modelled horse prancing to the left; its fore-legs and one of the hind-legs are bifurcated above the knees and hocks. The mane of the horse is composed of seven or eight wavy lines; above are portions of a plain ring and of a beaded ring; below is a ring ornament. This is very like No. 27, but the boar's back ridge and the horse's mane have a different treatment. Plate, No. 28, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.

Apparently the only unpublished specimen amongst the seven gold coins is No. 7, where the bird-like half-horse without its hind-quarters on the reverse may be the result of accident in striking.

No. 6 is interesting in adding another specimen to the hitherto unique Evans, Plate K, No. 11, which was also found at South Ferriby; it is also more complete in showing the triangle of three pellets below the horse's tail and in giving more details of the curved tribrach.

As previously remarked, the chief interest of this remarkable find centres in the eighteen silver coins, nearly every one of which merits some study. Until now, only five silver coins have been attributed to the Yorkshire district, and several of those I have just described appear to be of types which have hitherto been unknown to numismatists.
No. 10, the silver coin of the Yorkshire prince Dumnovellaunos, is unique both as to obverse and reverse. It is strange that this silver coin weighs only 12 grains, although it may have weighed 16 or 18 grains in its perfect state, and that the silver coins found at Honley scale only from 7 to 8.3 grains, while the corresponding gold coins weigh upwards of 79 or 80 grains. Can the explanation be that silver was equal to or of greater value than gold amongst the ancient Britons of the Yorkshire district? The double horse-collar effect which is peculiar to nearly all these silver coins is well shown in this specimen. I can offer no explanation of the legend TIGIR.

No. 12. The AVN coin enables us to confirm the attribution of the only two other known specimens to the Yorkshire district; those coins weigh 16.4 and 14.4 grains respectively, as compared with the 6.8 grains of this.

Of the uninscribed silver coins, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, are all more or less similar, with plain obverses or convexities and weigh respectively, 17.2, 17.1, 17.2, 8.5 (a fragment), 6.6, 7.1, 6.4 and 6.4 grains. The smaller coins, evidently, were intended to represent one-half or one-third of the value of the larger. They all have on the reverse the strangely shaped horse moving to the right; its head is composed of two Vs joined at the apices by a pellet, forming the widely open mouth and the long divergent ears; the thorax is ornamented by the double horse-collar effect in connection with the upper portions of the forelegs which are bifurcated or composed of triangles with the apices forming the knees. On Nos. 13, 14, 16 and 20, there is a rosette of pellets above the horse, which is replaced by a beaded ring ornament on Nos. 15, 17 and 19. On Nos. 14 and 19, there is one pellet below the horse's tail, and on Nos. 15, 17 and 20 two pellets in the same position. There is a triangle of three pellets below the horse on Nos. 17 and 18.

No. 21, which weighs 18.7 grains and is the heaviest of all the silver coins, has on the obverse a portion of the trunk and hind-quarters of some animal, with, on the reverse, the peculiar horse with ring ornaments above and below it.

Nos. 22, 23 and 24, weighing 7.7, 8.6 and 6.4 grains respectively,
are similar coins to No. 17 except that the horse is moving to the left and that its mane is more or less indicated.

Nos. 25 and 26, weighing 7·6 and 7·5 grains respectively, are similar to Nos. 13 and 14, except that the horse is moving to the left instead of to the right.

Nos. 27 and 28, weighing 11·7 and 9·3 grains respectively, are very different from all the other silver coins in this find, and are also of a new type; the ring ornaments enclosing two pellets on the obverse and reverse of No. 27 are peculiar to that specimen. The horses on the reverses of these two coins are quite different to the usual type, having ordinary heads and closed mouths.

Nos. 21 and 27 have "a curiously Icenian appearance," to use the words of Sir John Evans, to whom I am indebted for much kind assistance in the preparation of this paper. He not only lent me his four specimens from South Ferriby, but was good enough to read my manuscript and to offer me suggestions of which I gladly availed myself. I wish also to thank Mr. Thomas Sheppard, the Curator of the Hull Museum, for his interesting notes about the original gatherer of this remarkable collection, and of the locality of the South Ferriby find.