TREASURE TROVE, 1933-9

By Derek Allen

The following are reports on a number of finds of coins made in the British Isles between 1933 and 1939. Reports on other hoards found in the same years have already been published in the Numismatic Chronicle, to which reference should be made.

1. ROTHERHAM, YORKS, 1939. 
Harold II—William I, buried c. 1069.

A small hoard of late Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins was found by a workman at no. 361, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorks, on 1 June 1939. The coins were at once dispersed, and of the forty-three known to have been found, only thirty-two were recovered by the police. The preservation of these is largely due to the intervention of Mr. W. V. Wade. Eleven coins, therefore, are missing, of which one is believed to have been destroyed. The coins were in no container, but were close together as if they had been in a purse or bag. They were found at a depth of about a foot from the surface. They are all in fine condition. The British Museum has acquired twelve (nos. 1, 2, 4, 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32 in the following list). The remainder have been bought by the Rotherham Museum.

Of those recovered, thirty coins were of Harold II and two of William I. The majority of the Harold coins were of the Lincoln mint; the remainder were mostly from northern mints and from those of East Anglia. A coin reading LO for the mint-name is certainly of Lincoln; another reading PIENEH cannot be attributed with certainty. It seems an unlikely error for Winchester. Notes on the moneyers follow each coin in the accompanying list.

The hoard was probably buried in 1069. It contained two coins of the first type of William the Conqueror, one of Derby and the other of York. Neither of these towns fell into William’s hands until early in 1068, in which year two castles were built in York. The two coins of the Conqueror probably belong, therefore, to that year or the next. In 1069, following the Danish invasion of Northumbria,
William conducted a thorough persecution of the north, in which large numbers of people were massacred. It is with this “harrying of the north”, probably, that the burial of the Rotherham hoard should be connected.

It is possible, and such a hoard as this suggests, that coins with the name of Harold continued to be struck in northern mints after 1066. Only one similar hoard has been recorded. The Soberton (Hants) hoard of 1851 contained 259 pennies, of which 78 were of Edward the Confessor, 159 of Harold II, and 22 of William the Conqueror, type I. (See Num. Chron., 1852, Proceedings, p. 17). Details of this hoard are unpublished, but about half the coins are in the British Museum.

ROtherham hoard

Harold II

Cambridge

1. +Harold rex Anglo +Brihtrie on grâ pâx
   A new moneyer for this mint.

Colchester

2. +Harold rex Anglo +Goldman on eol pâx
   Without sceptre.
   Goldman was a moneyer of this mint under both Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror.

Ipswich

3. +Harold rex Anglo +Leofstan on giî pâx
   Same dies as no. 4.

4. +Harold rex Anglo +Leofstan on giî pâx
   Double-struck. Same dies as no. 3. A similar coin to these is in the Lockett collection. Leofstan was a moneyer here under William the Conqueror.

Lincoln

5. +Harold rex Âi +Ælfgeat on lineoi pâx

6. +Harold rex anl +Æfgeat on lineo pâx

7. +Harold rex angl +Ælfgeat on lin : pâx
   Same dies as no. 8
8. **+HAROLD REX ANGL +ÆLFGEAT ON LIN : PAX**
   Same dies as no. 7. This moneyer is known to have struck only the last type of Edward the Confessor and coins of Harold.

9. **+HAROLD REX ANGL : +ÆLMÆR ON LINEO PAX**
   Same dies as no. 10.

10. **+HAROLD REX ANGL : +ÆLMÆR ON LINEO PAX**
    Same dies as no. 9. This moneyer struck the last type of Edward the Confessor and the first two of William the Conqueror. Another moneyer of the same name may have struck the last type of Henry I here.

11. **+HAROLD REX ANGL +ÆDRIE ON LINCOL : PAX**
    Edric was a moneyer here from Cnut to Harold II. A similar coin to this is in the Hunterian Museum.

12. **+HAROLD REX ANGL : +ÆGERFIN ON LINI PAX**
    Same obv. die as no. 13.

13. **+HAROLD REX ANGL : +ÆGERFIN ON LINI PAX**
    Same obv. die as no. 12.

14. **+HÆROLD REX AN +ÆGERFIN ON LO PAX**
    This moneyer is recorded without a mint in the British Museum Catalogue under Harold II's reign. In Æthelred II and in Edward the Confessor the name occurs in the form *Garfin*. It occurs again on the first type of William the Conqueror as *Garvin*. Gerefa is the Anglo-Saxon title borne by the Sheriff or Reeve. The reading *LO* is strange, but Lincoln must be meant.

15. **+HÆROLD REX AN +ÆOVDGRIM ON LIN PAX**
    Vertical line between *Pax* and legend.
    This moneyer worked at Lincoln from Æthelred II to William I. A similar coin was in the Wheeler sale, lot 127. The upright stroke on the reverse is unusual. The same moneyer or one of the same name worked at York throughout the same period. This stroke may have served to distinguish the dies at the two mints. See no. 29 below.

16. **+HÆROLD REX AN +ÆPVLÆR ON LINI PAX**
    A single coin of this moneyer is recorded under Æthelred II. Another specimen of the Harold coin is in the British Museum. His coins are otherwise unknown.
A moneyer of this name worked continuously at London from Æthelred II to William II and probably throughout the reign of Henry I, though only two coins of this reign are recorded.

A moneyer of this name worked at London from Cnut to William II, though no coins of William the Conqueror bearing his name are known.

A single coin of Æthelred II's first type and numerous coins from Edward the Confessor to William the Conqueror, type I, are known with this moneyer's name.

Coins of this moneyer are known from Æthelred II to Harold II and again from William II to Henry I.

It is possible that this coin is intended to read LIN. If so, Wulfward is a new moneyer for Lincoln. A moneyer of this name, however, worked at London from Cnut to Henry I, though intermittently. The British Museum possesses an ancient forgery of this coin with the types and legends reversed.

A moneyer named Cenric struck a coin of the first type of Æthelred II at Norwich. The new coin is the second occurrence of his name at this mint. He was a moneyer at Thetford under William the Conqueror.

Forna was a Nottingham moneyer from Edward the Confessor to William the Conqueror.

Osmund was a Southwark moneyer from Edward the Confessor to William II.
THETFORD
25. +HAROLD REX NLÆ: ÆLEPINE ON BITFO PAX
Ælfwine was a moneyer at Thetford from Æthelred II to William I.

WARWICK
26. +HARLD REX AN +PVLFPINE ON PEI PAX
This is probably a coin of Warwick. The moneyer is recorded on a coin of this mint of William the Conqueror, type V (Brit. Num. Journ., vol. xii, p. 30, no. 149). If so, this is a new moneyer for this reign.

WILTON
27. +HAROLD REX NLÆL +ALPOLD ON PILTVI PAX
Alwold was a moneyer of Wilton during Edward the Confessor’s and this reign.

WINCHESTER?
28. +HAROLD REX AN +GODRIC ON PiNEH PAX
The mint-name is strangely blundered, but it is probably intended for Winchester. Godric was the moneyer here in the earlier part of the reign of Edward the Confessor.

YORK
29. +HAROLD REX ANG +OVGRIM ON EOF PAX
Outhgrim was a moneyer at York from Æthelred II to William I and again in Stephen’s reign. He is perhaps the same person that struck the Lincoln coin no. 15.
30. +HAROLD REX ANG +ROSELT ON EOFR PAX
A new moneyer for this reign. He struck the first two types of William I at York.

WILLIAM I, type I

DERBY
31. +PILLEMVS REX +FRONÆ ON DIORB
A moneyer from Edward the Confessor to William the Conqueror at Derby.

YORK
32. +PILLEM VS REXAN +OVBOLF ON EOFRIPE
Legend starts above head.
Outholf struck a few coins under Æthelred II. He was working again at the end of Edward the Confessor’s reign.
and during the period of the first two types of William the Conqueror. This is the fullest obverse legend yet recorded for this type; this, combined with the fact that it commences over the head, suggests that this coin is the earliest of those from the York mint.


The Hornchurch treasure trove was discovered on 13 August 1938, in the Upminster Road, Hornchurch, about 18 inches below the surface. The spot is believed to have been just within the bounds of the former abbey. The coins were not found in any container. In all there were 448 silver coins covering the period from about A.D. 1223 to soon after A.D. 1260. The great majority of them were of the English Long-Cross type struck in the reign of Henry III, but there were also two earlier Short-Cross coins of his, survivors from the previous issue. In addition there were ten Irish and twenty-one Scottish sterlings and four forgeries, one of which might more properly be described as a coin of Lippe.

The hoard was in no way remarkable. A number of similar hoards have been listed in the articles of Mr. Lawrence in the British Numismatic Journal, vols. ix, pp. 168-9; x, pp. 71-3; and xi, pp. 101-22. These hoards seem mostly to have been buried about the same date, soon after A.D. 1260, during the struggles between Simon de Montfort and Henry III, which culminated in the battles of Lewes and Evesham in 1264 and 1265. The coin which best dates the hoard is that of the moneyer Thomas of London, who was not appointed till 1260. The hoard does not contain coins of the latest moneyers of Canterbury and Bury St. Edmunds.

All English mints are represented except Durham. No new moneyers are added to the lists, but a few new varieties, namely:

Carlisle: Ion (IIIa).
London: Iohan (Vb).
Shrewsbury: Lorens (IIIa).

The Scottish coins cover a slightly smaller ground. They

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1 It should be noted that many varieties not mentioned in the lists on pages 175-9 of Mr. Lawrence's article in Brit. Num. Journ., vol. ix, are recorded in those on pp. 103-10 of vol. xi.
are all of Alexander III and are of the issue which began in 1250. Some new varieties of Glasgow coins occurred, but the coins are otherwise all recorded in Burns. No classification exists of the Irish coins, which are all coins of Henry III. There was one specimen of the rare variety on which the head is shown without a beard.

The forgeries deserve more attention. There was one specimen of a regular plated forgery of the type made by joining two thin clichés of silver with lead. This was in a fragmentary condition. There was also a specimen of a forgery imitating in poor style a group III coin of Nicole of London. A third forgery imitates a coin of the same class but replaces the usual initial mark by \( \oplus \). The reverse has a single pellet in place of the usual three in each quarter. The legend reads RICARD ON HERE. In the British Museum there is another coin from the same obverse die which was found in the Slype hoard. The reverse legend is, however, GILBERT ON CAN. This shows how little faith can be put in the legends of irregular coins. It is of very light weight and is probably of foreign origin. It somewhat resembles some of the coins attributed by Chautard to Lippe. The fourth forgery is that which should more properly be called a coin of Lippe. On the obverse it bears the name of Henry, but the rose of Lippe has been inserted in the legend. On the reverse is the name of the town of Blomberg, BLUMENBERGEN. This town was one of the mints of Lippe and the coin was probably struck for Bernard III, Count of Lippe, 1229-1265.

One hundred and five coins have been bought for the British Museum; the remainder are in the Hornchurch Museum.

Lists

### Short-Cross Coins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canterbury:</th>
<th>Willem (IV) 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roger of R (VII)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichole (VIII) 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Vd) 1 (HN)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Vf) 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Vg) 1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>London:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Va) 3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Vb) 13</td>
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<td>(Vc) 13</td>
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<td>(Ve) 13</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Vf) 1</td>
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<td>(Vg) 1</td>
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### Long-Cross Coins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bristol:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elis (IIIb) 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henri (IIib) 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter (IIIb) 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uncertain 2</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bury St. Edmunds:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ion (II) 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(IIIb) 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(IIIc) 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Va or b) I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randulf (Vb) 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Ve) I (with early R)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renaud (Vg) I</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canterbury:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert (I/II) 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(IIIb) 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vb) 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Ve) 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vf) I</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vg) 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ion (Va) 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vb) 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vb) 1 (IOhS)</td>
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<td>(Vg) I</td>
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<td>Nicole (II) 1</td>
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<td>(IIia) 5</td>
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<td>(IIib) 9</td>
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<td>(IIic) 9</td>
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<td>(Va) 2</td>
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<td>(Vb) 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Ve) 3</td>
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<td>(Vf) 2</td>
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<td>(Vg) 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert (Ve) 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vf) 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vg) 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter (Vg) 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willem (I/II) 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(IIIB) 2 (ONH CN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(IIIB) 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(IIc) 1</td>
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### Other Locations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Carlisle:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ion (IIia) 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip (II) 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(IIIb) 3</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exeter:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ion (IIia) 2</td>
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<tr>
<th>Gloucester:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ion (II) 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucas (II) 1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hereford:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henri (IIia) 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricard (IIia) 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(IIIb) 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(IIIc) 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roger (IIIb) 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter (IIIb) 1</td>
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<tr>
<th>Ilchester:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randulf (IIIb) 1</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lincoln:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ion (IIIb) 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricard (IIia) 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(IIIb) 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(IIIc) 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willem (IIIb) 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(LIN and LIN)</td>
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<table>
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<th>London:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anon. (I) 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dani (Va) 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vb) 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Ve) 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vf) 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vg) 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert (Ve) 5</td>
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<td>(Vf) 2</td>
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<td>(Vg) 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Va) 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vb) 6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willem (IIIA) 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(IIIc) 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Va) 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Vb) 6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Long-Cross Coins (contd.)

London: (contd.)

Henri (Vc) 14 (one with LVND)
  "  (Vf) 2
Iohan (Vb) 1
Iooh (Vc) 1
  "  (Vg) 1
Nicole (I/II) 2
  "  (II) 7
  "  (IIIa) 6
  "  (IIIb) 10
  "  (IIIc) 12
  "  (Vb) 8
  "  (Vc) 2
Ricard (Va) 1
  "  (Vb) 5
  "  (Vc) 10
  "  (Vf) 2
  "  (Vg) 8
Thomas (Vg) 1
Walter (Ve) 1
  "  (Vf) 1
  "  (Vg) 17
Willem (Vc) 9
  "  (Vg) 10
Uncertain 1
Norwich:
  Huge (IIIa) 1
  "  (IIIc) 1
  Iacob (IIIb) 1
  Ion (II) 1 (ONE NORWIC)
  "  (IIIb) 2
  "  (IIIc) 1
  Willem (IIIa) 1
  8
Oxford:
  Adam (II) 1
  Gefret (II) 1
  "  (IIIb) 1
  "  (IIIc) 1
  Henri (IIIa) 1
  "  (IIIb) 1
  6
Shrewsbury:
  Lorens (IIIa) 1
  1
Wallingford:
  Alisandre (IIIa) 1
  1
Wilton:
  Ion (IIIb) 1
  "  (IIIc) 1
  Willem (IIIb) 2
  4
Uncertain 1
Winchester:
  Huge (II) 1
  Iurdan (IIIb) 2
  "  (IIIc) 1
  Nicole (IIIb) 1
  3
Northampton:
  Willem (IIIa) 1
  6
York:
  Jeremie (IIIa) 1
  Ion (IIIa) 1
  Rener (II) 1
  3
Wilton:
  Willem (IIIa) 1
  6
  Thomas (IIIb) 4
  7
Total 413

II. FORGERIES OF ENGLISH COINS

A {HENRICIVS REX III; sceptre.
  [INNOLE OHI VI 6
  (Forger of Nicole of London (III); weight 20·2 grains.)
  1

B {HENRICIVS REX III; no sceptre.
  [RICHARD ONGRE; single pellet in each quarter.
  (A coin from the same obverse die in the British Museum has the reverse legend GILBERT ON CAN; it was found in the Slype hoard.
  The coin resembles somewhat some of those attributed by Chautard to Lippe and is probably of foreign origin; weight 14·9 grains.)
  1
C HENRICVS S REX; no sceptre.

BLOMENBERG; a small extra pellet in each quarter.

(Compare Chautard, pl. xxvii. 7. Blomberg is a town near Lippe. Chautard attributes the coin to Bernard, Count of Lippe, 1229–65. The five-petalled rose inserted in the legend on the obverse is the badge of Lippe. Weight 20.4 grains.)

D. Two clichés of silver, being the two halves of a plated forgery.

The details are uncertain.

III. IRISH COINS

Pennies of Henry III

Dublin:

Davi (Oval eyes, small five-leaved rose, plain crown) 3

Ricard (No beard) 1

,, (Round eyes, rest as Coins of Davi above) 3

(one with RIC OND 7RD IV6) 1

,, (Oval eyes, with shoulders, plain crown) 2

,, (Oval eyes, with shoulders, beaded crown, inner triangle) 1

Total 4

IV. SCOTTISH COINS

Sterlings of Alexander III

Berwick:

Johan (B. 6, pl. 82) 1

,, (B. 16a, pl. 92a) 1

Will (B. 18a, pl. 95a) 1

Walter (B. 13b, pl. 89b) 1

Robert (B. 21b, pl. 140b) 1

Edinburgh:

Alex (B. 65, pl. 134) 1

,, (B. 65b, pl. 134b) 1

Glasgow:

Walter (B. 50a, pl. 92c) 1

,, (Not in B. Crowned head right, WALTER ON GLA; group II/III) 1

,, (Not in B. Filleted head right, WALT R ON GLT; group I) 1

Lanark:1

Willam (B. 67, pl. 115) 1

Perth:

Ion Crin (Obv. B. 37, Rev. B. 39a, pl. 104 and 112a) 1

,, (B. 38, Perth: Group III) 1

,, (B. 40, pl. 113) 4

Roxburgh:

Adam (B. 23, pl. 121) 1

,, (B. 30, pl. 126) 1

1 The mint of this coin is not absolutely certain; Willam worked at other mints also.
Treasure Trove, 1933–9

St. Andrews:
Thomas (B. 69, pl. 133a) 1

Stirling:
Henri (B. 69e, pl. 94d) 1

Totals: England . . . . 413
Forgeries . . . . 4
Irish . . . . 10
Scottish . . . . 21

Total 21


This hoard was found on 2 April 1937, at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital by a labourer. The coins were not in any container. With them were found two brooches, now in the British Museum and published in the Brit. Mus. Quart., vol. xi, p. 167, pl. xlix. There were probably more coins in the find, perhaps 500 in all. Six coins, one of Chester, one of Durham, and some continental sterlings, have been bought by the British Museum.

The latest coin in the hoard is of class V, which must be placed soon after 1284. In the following ten or twelve years few coins were struck, and the hoard may have been buried at any time before the resumption of active coinage in 1298.


English

Edward I pennies.
Bristol: IIIce (9), IIIfg (2) 11
Bury St. Edmunds: IIIg 1
Canterbury: IIIe (4), IIIfg (10), IVabc (5), IVd (3), IVe (1), V (2) 25
Chester: IIIg (2) (one reading CEST / R16), 2
Durham: IIId (1), IIIg (1), IVc (1) (B Obv. and Rev.) 3
Lincoln: IIIce (5), IIIfg (1) 6
London: Ia (2), Ic (2), II (4), IIIa (1), IIIce (14), IIIfg (14), IVabc (16), IVd (7), IVe (5), V (3), Forgeries (2) 70
York Episcopal: IIId (2) 2
York Royal: IIIb (5) 5

This hoard was found at Barbush Farm, Dunblane, on 18 and 24 December 1937, by the farmer, Mr. A. Fleming, in two lots. The coins were buried in what appeared to be a trench cut through the largest of a series of knolls composed of clean sand. The coins were at a depth of 4 or 5 feet and were in no container. A brief report of the hoard has appeared in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxxiii, 1938–9, p. 52.


The hoard contains no rare coins which are genuine; there are, however, three coins in it of interest, all of them forgeries.

The first belongs to a common class of forgery of Edward pennies which occurs in all the numerous hoards of this period. The coins read on the obverse \( \text{EDWREAHOW- DHS RYB} \) and on the reverse \( \text{CIVI TAS LOH DOH} \). They imitate in lettering precisely and in style roughly the regular pennies of Class \( \text{Ib} \) or \( \text{II} \), that is coins of about 1280–1. There would be nothing surprising about these forgeries, were it not for the fact that they read consistently
a legend which occurs on no genuine coins. I have noted at least six pairs of dies and there are probably more. They must represent some large output of an unofficial mint soon after 1280, which was as hard then to locate as it is now. They were no doubt a private venture, struck by merchants abroad to avoid the seignorage charges at English mints.¹

The second coin is a "plated forgery" of a London penny of Class X. It consists of two thin plates of silver joined by a filling of lead. In style it is completely indistinguishable from a genuine coin. Only its weight and the fact that the two plates do not join at the edge give it away. Forgeries of this class are well known in the short- and long-cross periods, but are not, I believe, previously recorded amongst Edwardian pennies. They seem to have been made by hammering a very thin sheet of good silver on to a genuine coin in such a way as to leave on it an impression of the original coin in intaglio. If the sheet is thin enough, its opposite side will have an almost exact reproduction of the genuine coin. Two such sheets, one for the obverse and one for the reverse, if soldered together with the right thickness of lead, will produce a very passable imitation. The process is, of course, entirely different from that whereby the Greek and Roman plated forgeries were produced. It is, however, one of the simplest methods of forgery, and is practised to-day.

The third coin may or may not be a forgery. It is a coin with the obverse of a London penny of Class III and a reverse of Waterford, reading VATERFOR. In a paper on the Boyton Hoard (Num. Chron., 1936, p. 124), I have described a similar coin with a London obverse of Class X. I have there called this coin "confusing" because it appears to combine dies of different periods as well as of different mints. The new coin, of which there is also a specimen in the collection of Mr. L. A. Lawrence, combines dies of apparently similar date. Certain minor varieties of lettering, however, combined with the consistently low weight of these coins now incline me to think that they are all forgeries, the work, presumably, of a forger whose knowledge of British geography was limited.

**Edward I-II sterlings.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bristol: II</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bury St. Edmunds: X/XI</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury: IVd, IVe</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham: IX/X Plain cross, X Cross moline</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston: IX with star</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln: IIIf</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London: Ic, Id, IIIa, IIIc, IVa-c, IVd, IVe, VIII, IX without star, IX with star</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle: IX/X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York Royal: IIIb</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berwick: IIIa</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scottish**

**Alexander III sterlings.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burns, fig. 167, 178</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Edward I sterlings.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dublin: B, H</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford: London–Waterford mule, perhaps a forgery</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Anglo-Galllic**

**Edward II sterling.**

- **DVX AQUIETANIE** | 1     |

Total: 92

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5. **Bridge of Don, Aberdeen, 1937. Edward III–Edward IV, buried c. 1466.**

This hoard was found in excavating on a housing site on the north side of the river Don, near the Bridge of Don, Aberdeen, on 20 November 1937. The coins were contained in a pottery jug, at a depth of about 3 feet from the surface. The jug was broken into small fragments by the workman's pick, but enough of it has been recovered to indicate its shape and height. It appears to have been a one-handed vessel of red clay, about 6 in. in height, green glazed on the exterior and with a foot rim ornamented by pinching. It will be preserved in the Scottish National Museum of Anti-
Treasure Trove, 1933-9

This hoard is one of a common class, similar hoards having been found for instance at Stamford (Num. Chron., 1911, p. 153), at Guisborough (Num. Chron., 1896, p. 72) and at New Crumnoch (Num. Chron., 1882, p. 354). The scarcity of Scottish coins compared with English (5 out of 197) is surprising. The chief interest of the hoard, however, lies in the annulet and rosette-mascle coins, which together form well over half the hoard. Since the two issues are some forty years earlier than the date when the hoard was buried, this fact requires some explanation.

When in the Middle Ages a coinage on the scale of these two issues took place, it was nearly always in connexion with some major change in the weight or standard of the coins. This is almost the only instance when a coinage of such fabulous dimensions occurs with no obvious numismatic reason to account for it. The explanation normally given, that during the early years of Henry VI our trade through Calais largely increased, is not enough to account for the bulk of the coinage. Trade may have increased, but it is impossible in the space of five or six years to treble or quadruple the output of wool. Reserves of foreign money held by the Staplers were no doubt converted into English coin on the opening of the Calais mint; but an explanation must be sought in some conditions which were present only in the early years of Henry VI's reign.

The fact that the money struck at Calais was made into groats and nobles shows that it was intended to circulate in England. On the other hand, the fact that the mint was situated in France shows that the money to be coined came from abroad. An explanation which suggests itself is that a large part at any rate of the bullion for the Calais coinage was provided by the taxes and the loot of France and also by prisoners' ransoms during the time when France was in English hands. The feverish activity of the Calais Mint coincides exactly with this period, and nothing is more natural than that Henry, or rather his advisers, should convert the French coin into English. They would be, after all, only importing the spoils of war.

It was the custom of medieval kings, as well for the sake of seignorage as from their general financial policy, to encourage
a steady flow of bullion to the mint. The sudden introduction of so much additional coin to the country must have caused a violent rise in prices, especially as there was already in existence a considerable coinage of Henry V. It is probably due to this as well as to the loss of France, that the middle of Henry VI's reign is marked by a great decrease in the amount of bullion coined. However the fact that in the Bridge of Don hoard the only unclipped coins were of the annulet and rosette-mascle issues suggests that not all the coins of these issues came into circulation as soon as they were struck. Economic theories were only dimly understood in the Middle Ages, but it is clear now that the absence of coinage at some periods is accounted for rather by the fact that the country was already over-stocked with coin than by the explanations put forward at the time.

The report on this hoard was written before the commencement of Mr. Whitton's articles on Henry VI. I have thought it better to leave the lists as they stood than to attempt to make them conform to his classification. In a later article he will revise the dates at present accepted for the earlier issues of Henry VI.


### Edward III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Coins</th>
<th>Edward III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groats of London: Series C with open C in <em>Civitas</em> (4), Series D with closed C in <em>Civitas</em> (6), Series D/E mule (1), Series E with V unnicked (1), with V nicked (9), Series F <em>GIVI DOIIOI LOII TNS</em> (1), Series Ga with * below the bust * (1), Gb * (3), * (1), Gc * (1), Gd *- (1); Treaty Series with * stops on obv. and * on rev. (2), Uncertain Edward III–Richard II (5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Henry V.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groats of London:</th>
<th>Henry V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ia × I var. (1), Ia × III (1) (the above two have the &quot;emaciated bust&quot;), III × II without mullet (1), IVb × Va without mullet (1); the rest with mullet IVb × Vjk (1), Va × Va (3), Vkm × Vqr (2), Vb × Vkm (1), Vc × Vqr (5), VI (5), another with the legend clipped away and the remainder hammered to the diameter of a groat (1), VIII × Vt (1), VIII × VI (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Henry VI.

Groats of London: Annulet issue with Walters's pierced cross I, fleur on breast and Англия (4), pierced cross II, fleur on breast and Англия (2), pierced cross II, no fleur on breast and Англия (3); Rosette-mascle issue with pierced cross (1); Leaf-pellet issue with leaf on tressure ♦ (1); Cross-pellet issue ♦ (1), ♦ (1).

Groats of Calais: Annulet issue with pierced cross I, fleur on breast and Англия (6), pierced cross II, fleur on breast and Англия (25), pierced cross II, no fleur on breast and Англия (2), pierced cross II, no fleur on breast and Англия (44); Annulet-trefoil issue with no trefoil by crown (1), with trefoil by crown (1); Annulet-rosette issue without mascle (2); Rosette-mascle issue with mascle in tressure on obv. and rosette rev. (1); Rosette-mascle issue; obv. without symbols, * stops; rev. rosette-mascle (1); Rosette-mascle issue with pierced cross, mascle after ГР (2), after РГ (2), with cross fleury and small mascle (2), large mascle (15); Pinecone-mascle issue ♦ (3), ♦ (1), ♦ (1), ♦ (1), ♦ (3).

Edward IV.

Heavy Groats of London: obv. cross pattée, lis on tressure, rev. small lis (1); Large rose, crescent on breast (2).

Light Groats of London: Large Rose, no fleur on breast (1), with fleur on breast (1); Sun, no fleurs on the tressures at all (1).

Scottish Coins

David II.

Groats of Edinburgh: Burns 281 ♦ (1), 302 (2).

Robert II.

Groat of Edinburgh: Burns 309 (1).

James I.

Groat of Edinburgh: Burns 428 (1).

Total 197

With the exception of a few of the later annulet coins, a few of the rosette-mascle coins, and the first Edward IV coin, all coins in the hoard have been clipped, even the latest. The earlier coins are badly rubbed.


This hoard was found by two workmen on 12 October 1937. Twenty-nine coins are now in the Carrickfergus Castle Museum, Belfast. The coins were in a bag when found; the bag, however, fell to pieces and was destroyed.
Elizabeth.

English Shilling: m.m. Bell (1582-1584)

English Sixpences: m.m. Pheon 1561 (2), 1564 (2), 1565 (1), 1567 (16), 1569 (10), 1570 (2); Castle 1570 (1), 1571 (8); Ermine 1572 (12), 1573 (2); Acorn 1573 (4); Eglantine 1574 (2), 1575 (22), 1576 (2); Cross 1578 (14), 1579 (2), 1580 (10), 1581 (4); Sword 1582 (10); Bell 1582 (2), 1583 (2); 1583 (3), 1584 (4); Escallop 1584 (2), 1585 (3); Crescent 1587 (3), 1589 (2); Hand 1590 (2), 1591 (2); Tun 1592 (4)

Edward VI.

Shillings: £ (5), Tun (20)

Sixpences: £ (4), Tun (3)

Edward VI.

Shillings: Lis (27), Crosslet (227), Martlet (137), Bell (12), 1583 (45), Escallop (29), Crescent (13), Hand (17), Tun (35), Woolpack (18), Key (7), Anchor (1), 1581 (1)

Sixpences: Pheon 1561 (21), 1562 (5), 1563 (2), 1564 (8), 1565 (2); Rose 1565 (4); Portcullis 1566 (15), Lion 1566 (2), 1567 (5); Coronet 1567 (6), 1568 (10), 1569 (10), 1570 (1); Castle 1570 (6), 1571 (10); Ermine 1572 (14), 1573 (6); Acorn 1573 (4), 1574 (3); Eglantine 1574 (7), 1575 (17), 1576 (5); Cross 1578 (17), 1579 (6), 1580 (10), 1581 (4); Sword 1582 (12); Bell 1582 (3), 1583 (6); 1583 (4), 1584 (4); Escallop 1584 (1), 1585 (5), 1586 (3); Crescent 1587 (1), 1589 (2); Hand 1590 (2), 1591 (5); Tun 1592 (13), 1593 (11); Woolpack 1594 (3), 1595 (5); Key 1596 (1); Anchor 1598 (1); 1601 (2), 1602 (1); milled Star 1562 (2)

Total 894

Edward VI—Elizabeth, buried c. 1603.

This hoard was found while lowering the floor-level of a garage in High Street, Cheadle, on 14 November 1934 by two workmen. The coins were contained in a jug, an inadequate picture of which appeared in the Evening Sentinel for 16 Nov. 1934. The jug is in private hands. Fifty of the coins were bought by the British Museum. A selection of the remainder were bought by the Stoke-on-Trent Museum.

Edward VI.

Shillings: £ (5), Tun (20)

Sixpences: £ (4), Tun (3)

Elizabeth.

Shillings: Lis (27), Crosslet (227), Martlet (137), Bell (12), 1583 (45), Escallop (29), Crescent (13), Hand (17), Tun (35), Woolpack (18), Key (7), Anchor (1), 1581 (1)

Sixpences: Pheon 1561 (21), 1562 (5), 1563 (2), 1564 (8), 1565 (2); Rose 1565 (4); Portcullis 1566 (15), Lion 1566 (2), 1567 (5); Coronet 1567 (6), 1568 (10), 1569 (10), 1570 (1); Castle 1570 (6), 1571 (10); Ermine 1572 (14), 1573 (6); Acorn 1573 (4), 1574 (3); Eglantine 1574 (7), 1575 (17), 1576 (5); Cross 1578 (17), 1579 (6), 1580 (10), 1581 (4); Sword 1582 (12); Bell 1582 (3), 1583 (6); 1583 (4), 1584 (4); Escallop 1584 (1), 1585 (5), 1586 (3); Crescent 1587 (1), 1589 (2); Hand 1590 (2), 1591 (5); Tun 1592 (13), 1593 (11); Woolpack 1594 (3), 1595 (5); Key 1596 (1); Anchor 1598 (1); 1601 (2), 1602 (1); milled Star 1562 (2)

Total 894

1 This hoard was listed by Miss A. S. Robertson, now of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.