

THE 1953 BOOTHAM TREASURE TROVE

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ON 29 September 1953 a workman was digging a deep trench for a drain in the courtyard at the back of Bootham School, York, when he came upon a very corroded bronze vessel containing no fewer than 908 silver coins of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. He at once called out to the secretary of the school's archaeological society who happened to be passing, and in consequence the find was promptly reported to the Keeper of the Yorkshire Museum who himself was on the scene within a matter of hours. The Coroner and the British Museum were informed with no less promptitude, and one could only wish that all cases of treasure trove were investigated with the same universal spirit of co-operation. At the subsequent inquest the coins were declared treasure trove, and the finder received the full market value of the hoard, which was acquired intact by the Yorkshire Museum with the exception of eight coins required by the British Museum.

The 908 coins had been wrapped in cloth before being placed in the container, and this had protected most of them from the full effect of the corrosion. Even so, a large number needed cleaning before they could be read, and this was of course done in the British Museum Research Laboratory. Of the coins, 839 proved to be English pence ranging in date from *c.* 1251 to *c.* 1326, and of the remaining 69, 16 were Irish, 40 Scots, and 12 Continental. All were "sterlings", and there was also one contemporary forgery.

The date of the hoard is to be established on the basis of the English coins alone, as the whole of the foreign element falls well within this bracket. All the fifteen Fox classes are represented, and this may seem sufficient in itself to preclude a date before 1325, especially as no fewer than sixty of the coins are of Class XV. Consequently the hoard belongs to a well-known group concealed at the very end of the reign of Edward II, though in point of fact it would seem slightly later in date than the classic find from Boyton.¹

A feature of the new hoard is its very uneven pattern as between the different Fox classes. This cannot be explained simply in terms of variations in annual output from the mints, though obviously there is some relationship between bullion coined and the proportion of coins of a particular type present in the sum of all the hoards. Comparison with Boyton reveals such striking discrepancies that it has been thought desirable to tabulate the English pence from Bootham in skeleton form (*See table on following page*).

Perhaps the most satisfactory explanation is that we have here not so much a "currency" but a "savings" hoard, a family "nest-egg" that was added to in times of local prosperity and even raided when

¹ *Num. Chron.* (1936), pp. 115-55.

all was not well. The high proportion of the late issues of Edward II is of course to be explained by the hasty addition to the "nest-egg" of the owner's ready money immediately prior to the hoard's final deposit. A further argument in favour of the theory that it was a

	London	Bristol	Bury	Canterbury	Chester	Durham	Exeter	Kings- upon-Hull	Lincoln	Newcastle	York, King	York, Archbishop	
Fox class													
I	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
II	32	2	..	2	..	I	..	..	..	..	6	..	43
III	90	II	3	22	I	12	..	..	15	4	21	3	182
IV	77	..	6	46	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
V	I	..	..	3	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
VI/V	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
VI	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
VII	2	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
VIII	5	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
IX	21	3	I	8	..	2	..	I	..	2	5	I	44
X	114	..	9	50	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
XI	32	..	3	28	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
XII/XI	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
XII	..	..	I	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
XIII	5	..	7	16	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
XIV	11	..	2	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
XV	12	..	8	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
	427	16	42	204	I	81	..	I	15	6	32	4	829

domestic hoard is afforded by the archaeological evidence, which suggests that the vessel had been concealed immediately below a clay floor or hearth.

Generally speaking, the Bootham hoard gives a very favourable picture of the state of the English coinage, though it must be remembered that a "savings" hoard accumulated over many years tends to be rigorously selective. Even so, the small proportion of "lussesbournes" must be considered notable, and, with one or two exceptions, the intruders are little if anything inferior in weight and, it would appear, purity to the run of the English pence. One curious coincidence should perhaps be remarked, though quite without valid significance. In 1953 there were discovered two fourteenth-century hoards, one at Beulah Hill and the other at Bootham. The former was a mixed gold and silver hoard deposited *c.* 1364 and apparently composed of ready money. The latter, deposited less than forty years earlier, consisted entirely of silver hoarded over a number of years. At Beulah Hill the face value of the hoard was £3. 15s. 10d.; at Bootham £3. 15s. 8d.—a difference of only twopence or rather less than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.! How much might have been built upon that fortuitous coincidence by an earlier generation of numismatists!

In the English series few of the coins are of individual importance, but one at least prompts reconsideration of its correct position in the series, namely the Fox XVc of Durham with cross patée initial mark on the obverse. This cannot well be a *sede vacante* issue, as Bishop

Beaumont did not die until 1333, whereas there is no other coin in the hoard that can be dated later than 1327. Moreover, though this has been disputed, it is generally conceded that Beaumont was responsible for the early Durham pence of Edward III with Lombardic *ɳ* and a crown in the centre of the reverse, none of which are present in the hoard. The Fox brothers rightly preferred an alternative explanation to the *sede vacante* theory, though not, in our view, the correct one. They suggested that in the later part of the reign of Edward II Bishop Beaumont fell into disgrace, and that the prelate was deprived of his temporalities. Although the substitution of a normal initial cross for the cross moline initial mark had been the public symbol of Bek's disgrace, there is no documentary evidence to suggest that Beaumont's right of coinage ever passed to a royal receiver.

The present writers would suggest a simple solution that does not involve the numismatist in conflict with the historian proper. In Mr. Blunt's collection there is the complementary mule of the same type XVC, a Beaumont obverse with a London reverse. We feel that the true explanation of both the apparent mules is that they are, in effect, mules, and that a pair of London dies had been sent in error to Durham. If this is in fact what occurred, the best remedy of the Bishop's mint-master, anxious to avoid the delay of sending the offending dies back to London, would have lain in using the new London obverse with an existing Durham reverse and vice versa. The resultant coins, though administratively irregular, could not have been confused with products of the London mint, and the Bishop's moneyer would no doubt have felt himself in some measure protected from the penalties attaching to irregularity as he could have demonstrated that the error lay in London and that he for his part had done his utmost to correct it.

The absence of a true coin of Class XII of London means that at no mint is every Fox class represented in the Bootham hoard. On the other hand, the find did produce two mules, both unfortunately already known, a VI/V and a XII/XI, both of London. There is no coin from Exeter, but no fewer than sixteen from Bristol, and this may seem another pointer to a change in the owner's circumstances between 1285 and 1300. We may compare the parallel absence of Berwick coins later than Blunt Class IV and of Scottish pence of the Bruce discussed below. It is surprising, too, that a hoard of 900 coins from York should have contained only a single penny of Hull.

The Scottish coins in the hoard comprised thirty-eight second-coinage pence of Alexander III, and one from each of the two coinages of John Baliol. The absence of coins of Robert Bruce may seem significant in a hoard buried at the very end of Robert's reign. It could be put down to the fact that there was a tendency for English coin to go to Scotland and not the other way at the time that the owner of the Bootham hoard was adding to a family hoard originally amassed in the palmy days of Edward I, but it is undeniable that the pennies of Robert Bruce are notably rare—and the halfpence and

farthings more so—for a prince who reigned for over twenty years. It would seem, indeed, that no coins with Bruce's name were struck for some years after his accession, and the outstanding workmanship and excellent execution of the coins with his name may suggest that they were issued only in the second half of his reign when his position and authority were assured. We cannot draw a parallel with the Eccles Hoard and the pennies of Alexander II, and argue that the absence of pennies of Robert Bruce is evidence that they had not been issued, but it is not improper to suggest the possibility that some pence with the name of Alexander III were in fact struck during Robert's reign. If Robert did issue coin without his name, it is far more probable that it was in the name of Alexander than of Baliol.

The first, or rough-surface, coinage of Baliol has the Berwick reverse—four mullets of six points—and was presumably issued from 1292 until the fall of Berwick and deposition of Baliol in 1296. Baliol's second, or smooth-surface, coinage has the Edinburgh reverse—four mullets of five points—and was perhaps issued in 1296-7. All Baliol pence are scarce, and, since the two issues are connected by a mule of St. Andrews, it would seem that the two issues were consecutive and that the latter had probably ceased soon after Baliol's deposition, as it is rather scarce.

There remains the problem of the very large number of Alexander's second coinage pennies—the ratio of 19 : 1 with Baliol pence found in this hoard being a fairly accurate reflection of their relative frequency in finds generally. There can be little doubt but that the coinage of Alexander III continued for five or six years after his death—in 1286—and right up to Baliol's accession in 1292, as is evidenced by some very rare mules of John Baliol with Alexander III reverses. The Bootham find, however, might suggest that it was revived after Baliol's deposition, though we hesitate finally to commit ourselves to this hypothesis on the strength of a single hoard of such curious composition even as regards the English coins.

Should our hypothesis even so find favour, we would suggest that the two groups of Alexander pence distinguished by Burns in *The Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i, pp. 163-82, may be to some extent pre-Baliol and post-Baliol respectively. It is a curious fact that a complete series of "two-way" mules is known which connects all the classes of Group I with one another, and another complete series to do the same for Group II, whereas between the two groups there is known only a single and solitary mule. It is interesting, too, that Class II of Group II has hollow-sided lettering exactly comparable to that on Fox Class X coins of Edward I, the last issue of the reign. A major objection, however, is in the fact that the supposed "Berwick" reverse of four stars of six points occurs throughout Group II, whereas Berwick was in English hands from 1296 until 1318. Perhaps some of the Group II pennies had been issued before Baliol's reign (this would account for the Baliol first coinage/Alexander III mule) and the group was revived after his deposition.

The irregular class of coins with crude obverses coupled with reverses of classes ii and iii of Group II would seem to be later than either of these classes, but the class with Baliol fabric and style must surely have been issued immediately before the Baliol rough-surface coins, i.e. in the disturbed period immediately preceding 1292. We would emphasize that these remarks are no more than suggestions that we advance in an attempt by controversy to arrive at a more logical arrangement of a series that is unusually puzzling. We are only too conscious how slender is our evidence, and eagerly await new hoards, preferably from Scotland, which will supply definitive evidence of the correct arrangement and sequence of these problematical issues. We have listed the Bootham coins according to the Burns classification, and confess that we ourselves have not always found it easy to employ. Accordingly we append a few notes which we may hope will be of assistance to others who have found the Burns descriptions perplexing.

GROUP I. All with four six-pointed mullets on the reverse. The characteristic of this group is the small, neat punch for the hair, of which the curls have very little backward sweep from under the back of the crown.

Class I. Open C and E. Barred A. Initial cross potent, straight-sided letters. Usually GR'A for GRA. S composed of two crescents and two fishtails. Wedge-tailed R. Tall serif on front of L. Two varieties: (a) with small sunken spaces beneath the crown, square-linked X and M with single vertical stroke in centre (one coin of this var. has the ESCOSSIE REX inscription on the reverse); (b) with row of curls beneath crown, X with rounded ends. A scarce class.

Class II. C and E closed. Unbarred A. Smaller letters. Small initial cross patée. Normal M. Waisted S. Curl and tail of R from single punch. No initial cross on reverse. This is the usual class for ESCOSSIE REX coins. Pellets and colons liberally used in the inscriptions on both sides. Some coins have three pellets in place of the obverse initial cross. GRA, G'RA, G'EIA, G'CIA or G'SIA; ALEXSANDER: The pennies of this class all have small pellets on the interstitial points of the crown. Very rare.

Class III. A unbarred, C and E usually open. Small plain cross both sides. GRA, sometimes with contraction line over R. Some have pellets on points of crown. Frequently pellet or colon stops in obv. legend. SEOT sometimes for SCOT. Rarely ALEXSANDER and G'RA.

Mules, as noted by Burns, between the classes of Group I are all known, viz. I/II, I/III, II/I, II/III, III/I, III/II.

GROUP II. All the varieties of reverse, from a total of 20 to 28 points on the stars and mullets, are found in this group. The distinguishing feature is the hair sharply swept back from under the crown, giving the whole head a broader appearance than that of Group I.

Class I. Usually cross potent, very rarely plain. Barred A, C, and E open, waisted S, C with peaked body, R sometimes with plain wedge tail, otherwise with ornamented finish. Contraction mark often over R of GRA. Reverses: 4×6 ; 3×6 , 1×7 ; 2×6 , 2×7 .

Class II. Plain initial cross. Hollow-sided lettering. A unbarred, C and E open (but occasionally appear closed through the joining of the front wedges. Front serif to L. Line over R of GRA frequently. Particularly thin sceptre. Wedge-tailed R. Some with stop or crescent after D of ALEXANDER. Reverses: 4×5 ; 2×5 , 2×6 ; 1×5 , 3×6 ; 4×6 ; 2×6 , 2×7 ; 1×6 , 3×7 ; 4×7 .

Class III. Plain initial cross. Usually open C and E. No stops. Thick-waisted S, A unbarred. Straight-sided letters, sometimes with no serifs at all. Burns describes three different heads, but these are not always distinctive. Reverses: 3×5 , 1×6 ; 1×5 , 3×6 ; 4×6 ; 3×6 , 1×7 ; 2×6 , 2×7 .

Mules in Group II, as noted by Burns, again form a complete series, I/II, I/III, II/I, II/III, III/I, III/II. There is possibly also one group mule: obv. Group II, class III, rev. Group I, Class I.

With Class III of Group II the halfpence and farthings of Alexander III most closely correspond. There are two further rare classes of Alexander sterlings, the first with crude obverse dies and reverses of Group II, Classes II and III, the second with the style and fabric of the first coinage of Baliol.

As listed by this classification, the Bootham coins are all quite normal, and all but two are recorded by Burns. The exceptions are a Group II, ii/i mule reading ALEXANDE.R—apparently the first coin to be recorded with the pellet between the E and R, though the pellet between the D and E is known—and a Group II, iii penny with three mullets of five points and one of six points on the reverse. Burns did not know the true coin, but only a ii/iii mule.

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ENGLAND

Mint of London

HENRY III

Lawrence Vb, Ricard, 18.3 gr.

1 coin

EDWARD I

Fox Ic 19.0 (reading CIVI|TAS|TAS|DON), 20.3, 20.7 (2), 20.75, 21.4 6 coins

Id 19.8, 20.4, 20.5, 20.9, 20.95, 21.0, 21.2, 21.25, 21.4, 21.5, 21.6 (2), 21.75, 22.2

14 coins

Variety with annulet on breast, 20.8, 21.1

2 coins

II (One or two coins have many features of Id), 18.2, 19.7, 20.0, 20.1, 20.3 (2), 20.4, 20.45, 20.6 (3), 20.8 (2), 20.85, 20.9 (2), 20.95, 21.0 (2), 21.1 (2), 21.2 (4), 21.25, 21.3 (4), 21.4 (2)

32 coins

- III (The coins would seem to be divided between the Fox varieties, as follows: (a) 4, (b) 3, (c) 39, (d) 9, (f) 5, (g/f) 2, (g) 28) 90 coins
 17.45, 18.2, 18.9, 19.0, 19.3, 19.5, 19.7, 19.75, 19.8, 19.9, 20.0 (2), 20.1 (2), 20.2 (3), 20.35 (2), 20.4 (2), 20.5 (3), 20.55 (4), 20.6, 20.65, 20.7 (3), 20.75 (2), 20.8 (5), 20.95, 21.0 (5), 21.05 (3), 21.1 (6), 21.15, 21.2 (2), 21.3 (4), 21.35 (2), 21.4 (5), 21.45, 21.5 (5), 21.6 (3), 21.75 (2), 21.8 (3), 21.85, 21.9 (3), 22.1, 22.15, 22.25
- IV (The coins seem to be divided as follows: (a) 13, (b) 12, (c) 8, (c/d) 1, (d) 29, (e) 14) 77 coins
 18.1, 18.5, 18.85, 19.0 (2), 19.1, 19.5, 19.7, 19.8, 19.85, 19.9, 20.1 (3), 20.2 (2), 20.3, 20.4, 20.45 (2), 20.5 (2), 20.6, 20.7 (3), 20.75, 20.8 (2), 20.85 (3), 20.9 (5), 20.95, 21.0 (2), 21.1 (7), 21.2 (5), 21.3 (3), 21.4 (3), 21.5 (5), 21.6, 21.7 (4), 21.75, 21.8 (3), 21.85, 21.9 (2), 22.0, 22.9
- V 21.6 1 coin
- VI/V MULE 20.85 1 coin
- VI 22.0 1 coin
- VII 21.0, 21.3 2 coins
- VIII 16.85, 20.1 (2), 21.15, 21.5 5 coins
- IX (The coins seem to be divided as follows: (a) with star 3, without star 1, (a/b) with star 1, (b) with star 10, without star 6) 21 coins
 18.15, 19.5, 20.6, 20.7 (2), 20.75 (2), 20.8, 21.0, 21.1, 21.4 (2), 21.45, 21.5 (2), 21.6, 21.75, 21.8 (3), 23.6
- X Reading EDWARD 7 coins
 18.1, 20.5, 20.8, 21.1 (2), 21.15, 22.0
- Reading EDWAR 15 coins
 20.0, 20.2, 20.9, 21.0, 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 21.7 (2), 21.9 (3), 22.2 (2), 22.3
- Reading EDWA 92 coins
 18.1, 18.4, 19.2, 19.3, 19.7, 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, 20.5 (2), 20.6, 20.7, 20.8, 20.9 (3), 21.0 (2), 21.1 (3), 21.2 (5), 21.3 (4), 21.4 (4), 21.5 (5), 21.6 (5), 21.7, 21.8 (8), 21.9 (6), 22.0 (9), 22.1 (5), 22.2 (6), 22.3, 22.5 (2), 22.6 (2), 22.7 (2), 23.0, 23.1, 23.6, 24.4
- EDWARD II
- XI The coins seem to be divided as follows: (a) 8, (b) 24) 32 coins
 18.9, 19.0, 20.7, 20.8, 20.9 (3), 21.0, 21.1, 21.4, 21.5 (4), 21.65, 21.7, 21.8, 21.9 (2), 22.0, 22.1 (2), 22.2 (2), 22.25, 22.3, 22.4 (3), 22.5, 22.7, 22.8
- XII/XI MULE 22.4 1 coin
- XIII (One coin seems very close to XIV) 5 coins
 21.2, 22.0, 22.1, 22.2, 22.4
- XIV 20.3, 21.2, 21.5, 21.9, 22.0, 22.1 (2), 22.25, 22.4, 22.5, 22.7 11 coins
- XV (The coins seem to be divided as follows: (a) 4, (b) 3, (c) 5) 12 coins
 19.7, 20.9, 21.0, 21.3, 21.4, 21.6, 21.7, 21.8, 22.0, 22.3, 22.5, 23.1

Mint of Berwick-on-Tweed

EDWARD I

- Blunt IIa 21.1, 21.65 2 coins

IIIb	21·2	1 coin
IVa	20·85, 21·5, 22·4, 23·6 (lacks pellet)	4 coins
IVb	20·8	1 coin
IVc	20·5	1 coin

Mint of Bristol

EDWARD I

Fox II	20·3, 21·0	2 coins
III	(The coins seem to be divided as follows: (c) 2, (d) 4, (f) 2, (g) 3) 19·5, 20·3, 20·7, 20·8 (2), 21·1, 21·2, 21·3 (2), 21·9 (2)	11 coins
IXb	(All with star on breast?) 16·6, 19·2, 20·9	3 coins

Mint of Bury St. Edmunds

EDWARD I

Fox III	(The coins seem to be divided as follows: (d) 1, (g) 2) 21·4, 21·6, 22·6	3 coins
IV	(The coins seem to be divided as follows: (a) 3, (b) 1, (c) 2) 21·4, 21·45, 21·6, 22·25, 22·4, 23·3	6 coins
VIIa	(Omitting rose) 21·9	1 coin
VIII	22·9	1 coin
IXb		1 coin
X	Reading EDWAR 23·6	1 coin
	Reading EDWA 18·9, 19·7, 20·0 (2), 20·7, 21·6, 22·0, 22·3	8 coins

EDWARD II

XIb	22·2, 22·5, 22·8	3 coins
XII	21·7	1 coin
XIII	21·2, 22·1, 22·2, 22·3, 22·7 (2), 22·9	7 coins
XIV	21·7, 22·3	2 coins
XV	(The coins seem to be divided as follows: (a) 4, (b) 3, (c) 1) 21·0, 21·3, 21·4, 21·8, 21·9, 22·0, 22·5, 22·6	8 coins

Mint of Canterbury

EDWARD I

Fox II	21·6, 21·8	2 coins
III	(The coins seem to be divided as follows: (c) 7, (d) 2, (g) 13) 18·0, 19·4, 20·1, 20·5, 20·6, 20·7, 20·8, 20·9, 21·0, 21·1 (2), 21·3, 21·4 (4), 21·5 (3), 21·8, 22·3, 22·4	22 coins
IV	(The coins seem to be divided as follows: (a) 2, (b) 10, (c) 5, (d) 25, (e) 3, ? 1) 17·9, 18·8, 18·9, 19·4, 19·5 (2), 19·6, 19·8, 20·5 (2), 20·8 (2), 20·9, 21·0, 21·1 (2), 21·2 (4), 21·3 (3), 21·4 (2), 21·5 (5), 21·6 (3), 21·7 (3), 21·8 (2), 21·9, 22·0 (2), 22·2 (2), 22·3, 22·5, 22·7	46 coins
Vb	20·4, 21·5, 22·0	3 coins

- IX (The coins would seem to be divided as follows: (a) 2, (b) 6.
All have star on breast) 8 coins
18·2, 21·1, 21·2, 21·3, 21·7 (2), 22·0, 22·1
- X Reading EDWARD 2 coins
22·4, 22·8
Reading EDWAR 8 coins
20·5, 20·6, 20·8, 21·0, 21·9, 22·2, 22·3, 22·4
Reading EDWA 40 coins
19·45, 19·95, 20·4, 20·6, 21·2 (3), 21·4 (3), 21·5 (5), 21·55,
21·6, 21·65 (2), 21·7 (3), 21·8, 21·9 (3), 22·0 (3), 22·1 (4), 22·2,
22·3 (3), 22·4 (2), 22·5 (one reads EDWARARNGL, &c.)
- EDWARD II
- XI (The coins would seem to be divided as follows: (a) 6, (b) 22) 28 coins
18·9, 19·6, 20·7, 20·9, 21·2 (2), 20·3, 21·5 (2), 21·55, 21·6,
21·8 (4), 21·9, 22·0 (2), 22·2, 22·3, 22·4 (2), 22·5 (3), 22·6,
22·8, 23·0
- XII 22·5 1 coin
- XIII 20·2, 20·7, 20·8, 21·4, 21·5, 21·7, 21·9, 22·0, 22·05, 22·1 (2),
22·15, 22·2, 22·3, 22·4, 22·5 16 coins
- XIV 20·8, 21·0, 21·9, 22·0 (4), 23·1 8 coins
- XV (The coins would seem to be divided as follows: (a) 8, (b) 8,
(c) 4) 20 coins
20·7, 21·5, 21·7, 21·8 (3), 22·0, 22·1 (2), 22·2, 22·3, 22·5 (2),
22·65, 22·7, 22·8 (2), 22·9, 23·0, 23·25

Mint of Chester

- EDWARD I
Fox IIIg 20·6 1 coin

Mint of Durham

- EDWARD I
Bishop de Insula
Fox II 20·8 1 coin
- III (The coins would seem to be divided as follows: (c) 1, (e) 4,
(g) 7) 12 coins
16·85, 19·7, 20·3, 20·5, 20·7, 20·8 (2), 21·1 (2), 21·25, 21·3,
21·5
- IVa 21·1 1 coin
- Bishop Bek
IV (The coins would seem to be divided as follows: (b) 2, (d/e) 1) 3 coins
20·3, 20·8, 21·0
- Vb 22·0 1 coin
- IXb (Both with star on breast) 2 coins
20·1, 20·25
- X Reading EDWA 12 coins
19·3, 19·5, 20·2, 20·3, 21·2, 21·4, 21·6, 22·95, 23·0, 23·5,
23·7, 24·4
- King's Receiver
X Reading EDWA 2 coins
22·4 (2)

EDWARD II

Bishop Bek or *sede vacante*?

XIIb 21·3

1 coin

Sede vacante

XIa 16·95

1 coin

Bishop Kellawe

XI (The coins would seem to be divided as follows: (a) 4, (b) 10)
 17·0, 18·5, 18·7, 19·0, 19·95, 20·4, 20·55, 21·2, 21·3, 21·35,
 21·5, 22·7, 22·95, 25·2

14 coins

XII 17·75

1 coin

XIII 18·95, 20·85 (2), 20·9, 21·3

5 coins

Bishop Beaumont

XIV 19·7, 20·8, 21·0, 21·35, 21·6

5 coins

XV (The coins would seem to be divided as follows: (a) 7, (b) 6,
 (c) 6, ? 2)

20 coins

19·0, 19·3, 19·4 (2), 19·8, 20·0 (London/Durham mule),
 20·25, 20·5 (2), 20·7, 20·75, 20·8 (2), 21·0, 21·2, 21·3, 21·7,
 22·0, 22·4, 22·45

Mint of Kingston-upon-Hull

EDWARD I

Fox IXa (Star on breast)
 21·3

1 coin

Mint of Lincoln

EDWARD I

Fox III (The coins would seem to be divided as follows: (c) 2, (d) 7,
 (f) 1, (g/d) 1, (g) 4)
 19·5, 19·8, 20·35, 20·55, 20·7, 20·95, 21·0 (2), 21·2, 21·25,
 21·3 (2), 21·35, 21·5, 21·7

15 coins

Mint of Newcastle

EDWARD I

Fox IIIe 18·7, 20·4, 20·5, 20·8

4 coins

IXb (Both with star on breast)
 20·5, 22·65

2 coins

Royal Mint of York

EDWARD I

Fox II 17·2, 20·2, 21·25, 21·4, 21·5, 21·7

6 coins

III (The coins would seem to be divided as follows: (b) 6, (e) 15
 19·55, 20·1, 20·3 (3), 20·8, 21·0 (4), 21·05 (2), 21·1, 21·2,
 21·3, 21·6 (2), 21·7, 21·8, 22·15, 23·2

21 coins

IXb (Three with star on breast)

5 coins

17·1, 20·5, 20·95, 21·15, 21·6

Archiepiscopal Mint of York

EDWARD I

Archbishop de Wickwaine

Fox IIIe 21·2, 21·6 (2)

3 coins

Archbishop de Corbridge

IXb (With star on breast)
 21·25

1 coin

IRELAND

EDWARD I

Mint of Cork

Allen H 20·7

1 coin

Mint of Dublin

B 22·3

1 coin

C 17·9, 19·8, 20·4, 21·5

4 coins

E 21·4, 22·8

2 coins

F 19·2, 19·8

2 coins

H 21·7

1 coin

Mint of Waterford

C 16·5, 21·5

2 coins

D 20·6, 21·2, 21·6

3 coins

SCOTLAND

ALEXANDER III

SECOND COINAGE

Group I

Class I

B. 2 20·5

4 coins

B. 3 21·2, 21·3, 22·0

Class III

B. 13 21·5

2 coins

B. 15 20·2

Mules

3 coins

B. 17 (Ia/III) 22·0

B. 19 (Ib/III) 22·0

B. 23 (III/Ia) 21·9

Group II

Class I

As B. 30 but GR'A 21·4

1 coin

Class II

6 coins

B. 32 21·1

B. 34 18·7, 21·5

B. 37 18·4, 22·3

B. 38 21·4

Class III

7 coins

B. 44 21·6

B. 46 21·0, 21·7

B. 50 20·6, 21·4

B. 52 20·2

B. — 19·8 (Mulleys of 5, 5, 5, and 6 points)

Mules

15 coins

B. 54 (I/II) 21·4, 24·1

B. 55 (I/II) 21·1

B. 56 (I/II) 20·0, 22·15

As B. 60 (II/I) but DE.R 19·8

B. 64 A (II/III) 21·3

B. 67 (I/III) 19·6, 20·1, 21·2, 22·4

B. 68 B (I/III) 21·6

B. 70 (III/II)	22.3
B. 71 (III/II)	22.3
B. 74 (III/II)	22.3

JOHN BALIOL

FIRST COINAGE ("Rough") 1 coin

Four mullets of six points 20.5

SECOND COINAGE ("Smooth") 1 coin

As Burns, Fig. 221 21.1

Flanders

COUNT GUY DE DAMPIERRE (1280-1305)

NAMUR

1 coin

As Chautard, p. 6, No. 6

18.3

COUNT ROBERT DE BETHUNE (1305-22)

ALOST

2 coins

As Chautard, p. 9, No. 12, but triangular stops

23.25

As Chautard, p. 9, No. 13

21.7

Herstal

SEIGNEUR JEAN II DE MONTCORNET (1318-24)?

1 coin

As Chautard, p. 79, No. 139

17.5

Luxembourg

COUNT JEAN L'AVEUGLE (King of Bohemia) (1309-46)

1 coin

As Chautard, p. 116, No. 187

21.5

Lorraine

DUKE FERRY IV (1312-28)

2 coins

As Chautard, p. 124, No. 192

7.6, 15.0

Ligny

COUNT VALEREN II (1316-54)

1 coin

As Chautard, p. 152, No. 229

24.4

Porcien

COUNT GAUCHER (1303-29)

YVES

2 coins

As Chautard, p. 159, No. 241

20.7

As Chautard, p. 159, No. 244

20.5

NEUFCHATEAU

1 coin

As Chautard, p. 160, No. 248 but G L S

20.0

Gelderland

COUNT RENAUD I (1272-1326)

ARNHEM

1 coin

As Chautard, p. 305, No. 462, but N reversely barred

21.7

Contemporary Forgery

Penny of Edward I, class X(?), heavily debased

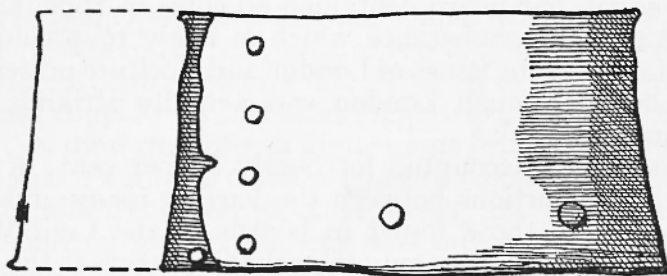
1 coin

19.7

NOTE ON THE BRONZE CONTAINER OF THE BOOTHAM COIN HOARD

By G. F. WILLMOT, B.A., F.S.A.

THE container is of bronze and has been badly damaged. The fragments show that it was circular, with a diameter of 10 cm. and a height



of 5.1 cm. The sides were almost vertical. It was made of a strip of metal riveted with four rivets. The base was riveted to the sides, the rivets being irregularly spaced. There is no trace of a lid.