THE PROVENANCES OF THE ANGLO-SAXON COINS
RECORDED IN THE TWO VOLUMES OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE

By R. H. M. Dolley and Mrs. J. S. Strudwick

INTRODUCTION

As remarked in the last number of the British Numismatic Journal, one of the more notable deficiencies of the long out-dated but still standard 1889 and 1893 volumes of the Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum was their omission of virtually all provenances. The present writer, even with all the advantages conferred by daily access both to the actual coins and to the registers, had long felt the need for a systematic and convenient record of the origins of the Anglo-Saxon Collection entrusted to his charge, and at his suggestion Mrs. Strudwick began to mark up the two Departmental copies of the Keary and Grueber printed Catalogue. A start was made with the second volume mainly in order that the work might be geared to the projected Scandinavian Corpus. Not only was it felt desirable to determine which coins were beyond doubt from Swedish hoards—Bror Emil Hildebrand’s only less distinguished son Hans was able to transfer to the British Museum large numbers of duplicates upon extremely favourable terms—but it seemed no less essential to establish which coins of the late Saxon period were certainly from English finds. As is well known, there are many Scandinavian imitations which are virtually indistinguishable from their English prototypes, and the present writer would consider long years of research well rewarded could he only discover an infallible criterion distinguishing all coins of London and of Lund. Presumably, though, a coin of Anglo-Saxon type found in England, and especially one found near to its alleged mint of origin, is to be considered English and not Scandinavian unless there is specific evidence to the contrary. Finds from these islands, too, provide a useful canon when one is attempting to establish which imitations are Hiberno-Norse and which purely Scandinavian, and a systematic plotting of find-spots may yet throw light on the centres within Great Britain and Ireland from which these imitations emanated.

Superficially the project of marking up the two copies of the Catalogue may seem simple enough—merely a matter of collating the tickets with the registers—but it should be emphasized that the second volume of the Catalogue records close on 4,500 coins. Moreover, we should bear in mind that the Anglo-Saxon collections in general have more than doubled since 1893, trebled and even quadrupled in some series, and Mrs. Strudwick has had to work right through the whole of them in order to pick out the coins relevant to her purpose, checking each coin both with its ticket and the appropriate volume of the register. In some cases, her work was not made any easier by
reattributions, nor should we forget that detailed registers were not kept before 1838. As the work progressed, the results soon began to make it clear that comparatively little additional effort would produce even more satisfying fruits—the emergence of the 1843 Rome hoard providing a good example—while it became no less obvious that Mrs. Strudwick herself would be the first to be dissatisfied with parrot-like repetition of the abbreviated information contained on the tickets in the trays. Accordingly it was decided that the scope of the work should be enlarged with a view to eventual publication in these pages.

In this way a purely Departmental inquiry, which incidentally has provided a complete and systematic check that the Museum’s collection of Anglo-Saxon coins is both intact and in good order, should prove of service, it is hoped, to a far wider circle of students, and it is felt that this complete digest of the British Museum’s coin-archives for the period down to 1893 will usefully supplement Mr. J. D. A. Thompson’s *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* which has had perforce to be confined to printed sources. The present writer, too, would venture to suggest that posterity will benefit substantially from Mrs. Strudwick’s meticulous study not only of the registers but of old sale-catalogues, as well as from her familiarity with the hands of such great figures of the past as Samuel Pegge (1704–96) and Taylor Combe (1774–1826). Nor would it seem too much to claim that over the last two years she has become one of our leading authorities on the origins of the Anglo-Saxon portion of the National Collection. In particular one would like to draw attention to her work in identifying, in many cases conclusively, certain of the tickets which are to be associated with sundry eighteenth- and nineteenth-century collections which either were never listed or of which the manuscript catalogues have disappeared. It seems likely, too, that the criteria now established as regards colour, texture, size and thickness may prove not without value for students of other series confronted with undated tickets which in some cases are blank or at best inscribed with a cryptic monogram or number.

The brief commentaries reign by reign that follow are not intended to exhaust the potentialities of the new material now made readily accessible for the first time, but they may serve to illustrate points arising out of these introductory remarks. Mainly through the generous kindness of Mr. F. Elmore Jones, it has also proved possible to include a number of corrigenda concerning misattributions in the printed *Catalogue*, the great majority of them his own discoveries over the last twenty years. Their systematic collation with Mrs. Strudwick’s lists cannot but enhance the value of the latter, and it is interesting to notice how often a correction is in harmony with the provenance. For example, both the coins of Cnut transferred from Exeter to Axbridge (*B.M.C.* 56 and 78) are from the Wedmore Hoard,¹ the source also of the coins of the same mint of Harthacnut

¹ *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, vol. lxix (1923), 30–37.
A commentary of this kind cannot but be a disjointed affair, and accordingly it has been thought best to set it out reign by reign in the same way as Mrs. Strudwick has arranged her provenances. A precedent is afforded by the introductory notes to the publication of the 1950 Chester hoard, and it is hoped that the headings will facilitate speedy reference.

It remains for the writers jointly to express their indebtedness to Mr. C. E. Blunt who has provided constant encouragement in a task that often has seemed ambitious beyond the resources available, and who has made innumerable suggestions for the improvement of the paper in its final form. If the paper has merit, it is because his experience has compensated for the inexperience of the writers, and he has also undertaken much of the routine drudgery involved in the checking of long lists of ciphers against the originals. No less should acknowledgement be made to the kindness of the present Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum. Taylor Combe himself could not have given more ready permission for the publication of an essential part of the Departmental archives, and Dr. John Walker has also allowed a substantial proportion of the work to be done in official hours.

**COINS OF UNCERTAIN DATE**

The single coin came from the collection of George III, but unfortunately there is no record of the ultimate provenance.

**SCEAT SERIES**

It is regrettable that so few find-spots have been preserved. That of no. 8 is confirmed, and necessitates a slight correction to Dr. C. H. V. Sutherland’s standard study of the Anglo-Saxon gold. There appears to be confusion with a very similar coin found not so very many miles away. “Shrampton Churchyard” is mysterious, but the type of no. 194 leaves little room for doubt that the name to be deciphered is Southampton.

**MERCEA**

*Peada and Aethelræd*

In view of the controversy concerning the attribution of these coins, it is unfortunate that not one of them has a certain find-spot.

*Offa and Cynethrith*

It is astonishing that only two of the coins recorded in the Catalogue should have a find-spot. Nearly thirty, however, can be traced back to the silver age of Taylor Combe, and are of considerable importance as criteria of authenticity.

*Coenwulf-Berhtwulf*

The proportion of coins from hoards is generally satisfactory, but the series is one bedevilled with forgery. In particular, the authen-

ticity of the Ludica has been impugned, and a manuscript note on the
ticket suggests that it was condemned by Brooke. In passing we may
remark that the spelling Ludican preferred by Keary is objectionable,
and that it is to be hoped that future papers—and sale-catalogues—
will revert to the nominative form employed by the great numismatists
of the past.

Burghed

The Gravesend find dominates the scene, but it is also clear that
even in the eighteenth century there had been at least one find of the
pattern of Beeston Tor and Croydon. Before Gravesend, too, coins may
have come from the Reading find of 1839, but until Mrs. Strudwick
has done more work on the pre-1838 tickets possibilities will not be-
come probabilities.

Ceolwulf II

The Cuerdale Find is the source of the only coin of this king recorded
in the Catalogue—and doubtless of subsequent additions to the collection.

Kent
Kings

The then poverty of the collection underlines the importance of
subsequent acquisitions from Franks and Evans. Only one of the
nineteen coins recorded in the Catalogue has a find-spot.

Archbishops

Again the collection has been immeasurably strengthened by the
generosity of Franks and Evans, and especially as regards Æthelheard,
Æthelheard, and Wulfred. For Ceolnoth and Plegmund the position
was not so serious—thanks to the discernment of Taylor Combe and
Hawkins—but there is a danger of our overlooking the fact that the
Cuerdale Hoard gives a very lop-sided picture of Plegmund’s coinage.
Fortunately subsequent acquisitions, notably from the Vatican Find,
have gone far to restore a more satisfactory balance.

East Anglia

The words of Daniel Haigh, victim of Victorian prejudice, remain
as true as when they were written: “The series . . . far surpasses in
historical importance that of any other of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.
The coins of Mercia, Kent, Wessex, and, (with few exceptions), of
North-Humbria, belong to kings whose names are found in chronicles
or charters; but the coins of East-Anglia during the greater part of the
ninth century are its only evidences. . . .”

Haigh’s attribution to East Anglia of coins of Eadwald seems likely
to be vindicated, but his identification of Beorhtric now appears less
happy. When Haigh was writing no provenances were known, but the
two coins that have since been published provide find-spots that
accord ill with an East Anglian attribution. Recently the present
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writer has been fortunate enough to come across a reference to the Hunter coin that may seem to clinch the attribution of all the coins in question to Offa’s son-in-law who usurped the West Saxon throne. In the Bryer transcript of the Taylor Combe manuscript corpus, there is a note, doubtless reproduced from the original, to the effect that the Hunter coin had been found near Guildford.

It is disappointing in view of the find’s significance that Sevington is not represented among the provenances. Generally speaking, too, the National Collection stood in need as regards this series of the substantial additions it received from the Middle Temple and Croydon finds through the generosity of Franks and Evans respectively.

NORTHUMBRIA

STYCA SERIES

The Hexham hoard dominates the whole horizon much as Cuerdale dominates—and distorts—the picture of the English coinage at the end of the ninth century. Consequently coins from other finds are as welcome as they are disappointingly rare. There are traces of an eighteenth-century find including Eanred and Æthelræd II, and probably Osberht as well, but little can be made of it in the present state of our knowledge.

PENNY SERIES

Halfdan-Alvaldus

It is noteworthy that out of 211 coins described in the catalogue every single one is from the Cuerdale Find, and it is regrettable that the 1887 Catalogue gives no hint of the numerous die-links preserved among the pieces from that hoard which were selected for the National Collection.

Sihtric—‘St. Peter’

In contrast the comparatively small number of coins are from a wide variety of sources, including a number of crucial finds. As shown elsewhere in this number of the Journal, the “Raienalts” are now firmly dated by the Bossall/Flaxton hoard, and it is interesting that the unpublished Geashill Find from Eire again links them with the St. Peter pence. There can be little doubt that both series are to be interpolated between the Siefred-Cnut coinage and the restored penny coinage of Sihtric Gale.

WESSEX, VOL. II

Ecgbeorht

The Cotton collection provided only one coin of this monarch, and it was not until the accession of the Tyssen coins in 1802 that further examples were acquired. Patently the whole picture was transformed by the Dorking hoard of 1817,1 and it is probable that at least ten

1 Archaeologia, xix. 109.
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coins recorded in the Catalogue are ultimately from that single find. Only seven are certainly not from the hoard, and of these only one has a recorded provenance, Sevington in Wiltshire.⁴ One may also remark the disproportion between the nineteen coins recorded in the Catalogue and the present wealth of the collection, the consequence of Franks's princely gift of eighty-four coins from the Middle Temple Hoard.²

Æthelwulf

Once more the provenances are dominated by the 1817 Dorking hoard, the certain source of more than two-thirds of the coins recorded in the Catalogue. Only two other find-spots are recorded, Sevington and Gravesend.³ The group of four coins recorded as being in the Museum before 1838 have a certain homogeneity of ticket, and one suspects that they may be ultimately at least from a single find, presumably other than Dorking. This presumption would become certainty if they could be associated with B.M.C. 85 which was engraved by Taylor Combe c. 1812, but the evidence points all the other way, and a more justifiable assumption is that they are strays from Dorking acquired after Taylor Combe's publication. Alternatively they may be from the same source as the coins of this period purchased from Mr. Fox in 1838.

Æthelbearht

Yet again the Dorking find is the ultimate source of the bulk of the Museum's collection, and the position has not been substantially altered since the Catalogue. Only six out of sixty-four coins cannot be from the Surrey hoard, and of these not one has a recorded provenance. One is only thankful that in 1817 the National Collection was in the charge of an enthusiastic Anglo-Saxon numismatist at once alive to the unique importance of the hoard and in a position to take the fullest advantage of it.

Æthelræd I

Half of the coins in the Catalogue prove to be from the Gravesend hoard of 1838. Just a little surprising is the fact that already there were no fewer than nineteen coins in the Collection, leaving aside the two pieces subsequently reattributed to East Anglia (B.M.C. 46 and 47). Inasmuch as the Museum also possessed no fewer than ten examples without known origin of Alfred's first type (B.M.C. i = Brooke 1), we may perhaps postulate an unrecorded eighteenth-century find of the pattern of Gravesend and Beeston Tor.⁴

Alfred

The dependence of the National Collection upon Cuerdale is astonishing—the Lancashire hoard providing no fewer than 413 coins out of a total of 454, or 413 out of 435 if Alfred's first type,
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which was not represented at Cuerdale, is excluded. Even Beeston Tor has failed significantly to alter this situation, and there can be little doubt but that a major hoard of Alfred deposited c. 890 and in the southern part of England would transform the accepted picture of the coinage of the greatest of the West Saxon kings. It cannot be over emphasized that Cuerdale is not a fair sample of the coinage of these islands at the end of the ninth century.

Edward the Elder

The Cuerdale provenances are particularly valuable for the indication they give of Edward’s earliest issues. These coins, struck on notably smaller flans, have stylistic affinities with coins of Alfred the Great, and fall naturally into two main groups. It is suggested that one of these is West Saxon, and the other Mercian. The other hoard provenances are not without interest. In 1843 the distinguished Irish archaeologist George Petrie sold to the Museum a long run of tenth-century pence that clearly represent one or at most two hoards. The absence of Eadgar, Type VI, and of the coins of the same type of Edward the Martyr and of Æthelræd II might suggest a hoard of Smarmore type¹ and a smaller find composed of Æthelræd II’s second and third substantive issues together with Sihtric’s first coinage, but the Iona Hoard² may seem to confirm the impression given by the register that Petrie’s coins were from a single find. Of even greater significance are the coins from the 1846 Rome find. Whereas the 1928 Vatican hoard³ contained only coins down to Æthelstan, and the 1883 House of the Vestal Virgins hoard⁴ did not extend beyond Eadmund, this 1846 hoard included Eadred. Obviously it merits separate publication in extenso, the more so because of one coin which was omitted from both the 1889 and 1893 volumes of the Catalogue, a penny of the normal “two-line” type with the name of a moneyer VVLFELM and of a king EATRIC. It is hoped to publish all the Saxon hoards from Rome—and there are clear indications, scattered through the archaeological literature, of both earlier and later hoards than those cited—in the course of a detailed study devoted to the so-called Romescot, but it is perhaps worth putting on record here the fact that the British Museum possesses a copy of the 1929 and 1930 Glendining sale-catalogues with minute annotations by the late G. C. Brooke. These annotations include inter alia full details of weights.

During the war-time evacuation a certain number of tickets became misplaced, and not the least valuable of Mrs. Strudwick’s labours has been the systematic collation of each individual coin with the description in the registers. This check necessitates one minor correction to the recent paper on the Alfred piedforts—the unique penny of Edward the Elder in the Goldsborough hoard⁵ is in fact B.M.C. 41, but

² Num. Chron.⁶ xi. 68.
³ Dispersed in two sales at Glendinings, 16 May 1929 and 13 Nov. 1930.
⁵ Ibid., n.s., i. 65.
fortunately the argument is not affected, while Vaux's description in the printed account remains no less curious. The coins without hoard provenance are dominated as those of no other reign by a notable run from the Cotton collection of which the significance has been assessed elsewhere. There can be little doubt that they are from a major hoard, and the strongly Mercian flavour suggests one from the northwest. While on the subject of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century collections, it is worth remarking that only less venerable than the Cotton collection are those of the Earl of Pembroke (d. 1733) and of Sir Robert Abdy (d. 1748). Coins from these cabinets are included, however, among nineteenth-century provenances because we cannot entirely rule out the possibility of substitution before their dispersal in 1848 and 1841 respectively.

Æthelstan

It is perhaps surprising that so few coins should be recorded with a certain hoard provenance, especially since neither the Petrie nor the Rome hoards are beyond doubt preserved intact, though there is no reason to believe that more than a few duplicates were rejected in the case of either. Fortunately the Museum has since acquired a number of coins of which the exact find-spots are known, and it is probable that further research would establish more satisfactory provenances for a number of those listed here, and in particular those acquired from Sir John Evans in 1862. It is to be hoped too that more light will one day be shed on the Clare, Suffolk, find of 1687. Mrs. Strudwick publishes a short note on this hoard elsewhere in the present number of the Journal and it does seem worth remarking that the seventeenth-century account in the Transactions of the Royal Society presumably represents our first printed "hoard report" in the history of Anglo-Saxon numismatics.

Eadmund

Again the poverty of formal hoard-provenances is noticeable, but there can be little doubt that at least one and perhaps two major finds were dispersed early in the nineteenth century. The 1758 St. Boyn's Cross hoard merits further study, and suggests the important contribution to Anglo-Saxon numismatics that could be made by a student with access to the Irish literature and archives.

Eadred

Elsewhere in this number Mrs. Strudwick establishes the earlier dating of the Kintbury hoard, and draws attention to discrepancies between the Annual Register and Archaeologia accounts. The coin from the Bootle collection was traced with the help of a manuscript account of that cabinet drawn up for its original owner and subsequently endorsed by its purchaser, R. Miles. The manuscript catalogue is a comparatively recent acquisition by the Department of

The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins Recorded in the Coins and Medals, and the writer is indebted to Mr. Graham Webster who drew his attention to its inclusion in a provincial bookseller's list. Among the rarities in that collection was Lockett I. 526, a coin illustrated by Fountaine but with a formal pedigree extending back no farther than Cuff. It is impossible to stress too much the importance of early manuscript material, and both Mrs. Strudwick and the present writer would like once again to express their appreciation of Dr. E. C. Linton's kindness in allowing the Department to make a photostatic copy of Bryer's transcript of the lost original of Taylor Combe's unpublished corpus of Anglo-Saxon coins. It has proved of inestimable value in establishing early provenances, and of course underlies each entry "Before 1812" in the lists that follow.

Eadwig

The then poverty of the collection has been commented on elsewhere, and it will be noticed that Petrie's Irish find supplies the only certain hoard provenance.

Eadgar

It is a little surprising that so few of the coins are from recorded hoards, but it is likely that serious study of the large number of coins acquired from an uncertain source or sources before 1838 would shed much light on the problem. The Birkhead reference is of interest as the earliest sale-provenance attaching to a British Museum coin in the series under review.

Edward the Martyr

Were it not for the acquisition of the manuscript catalogue of the Bootle collection, not one of the coins of this reign recorded in the British Museum catalogue could be associated with a known hoard. That the coin from the mysterious mint of LVVEIC is an untampered piece from the Leicester find may yet prove of assistance in establishing its mint of issue—a Lewes attribution falls down hopelessly in point of style. It is probable, too, that the Leicester find underlies the large number of coins here described simply as "Before 1838". Incidentally, it should not be thought that the lists that follow exhaust the potentialities of the material. When time admits, Mrs. Strudwick intends to make a separate study of the tickets of the "Before 1838" coins, and to establish which were written by which of the early members of the staff of the Department. In this way it should be possible to distinguish coins acquired before, during, and after Taylor Combe's most fertile Keepership, and so to eliminate the possibility of certain coins at least being from certain finds. It is only in this way that it may be possible to reconstruct the Sloane collection, and the criteria determined should be of enormous assistance to students in other series where the uniformity of the coinage prevents the identification from contemporary descriptions of individual coins.

1 Anglo-Saxonica & Anglo-Danica Breviter Illustrata Numismata, Oxford 1705.
2 Manuscript catalogue of British, Saxon and English coins in the Bootle Collection, 1802.
Among important hoard provenances we may note especially the Russian hoard acquired in 1850 through a French firm of dealers. Unfortunately it has proved impossible to establish a more exact find-spot—and we must remember that Finland, the Baltic States, and much of Poland, all areas rich in Anglo-Saxon coins, were then technically part of Russia. The large number of coins acquired before 1838, including many via the Hodsoll and Tyssen collections, suggests a major hoard, and it seems likely that it was one in which Hand and Crux predominated. It is interesting to note that those coins which seem to be from English finds do not manifest the “pecking” characteristic of more recent acquisitions from Scandinavia. The disposal of the Stockholm duplicates at the end of the nineteenth century underlies Sir John Evans’s most generous gift in 1886 and the 1890 purchases from Dr. Hans Hildebrand and from Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent.

Cnut

For the first time since Alfred known hoards supply a majority of the coins in the National Collection. Thanks to the Orkney Find, 

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Type XVI of Cnut is adequately represented, while the Halton Moor Find ensured that the British Museum’s run of Type XIV coins of the York mint rivals for once the Stockholm collection’s. The Wedmore Find is of enormous importance for the student of type-sequence, and awaits republication. Earlier commentators were under the impression that it ended with Harthacnut, but the registers establish that there were also included six coins of the Confessor. The importance of the hoard can likewise be gauged from the fact that it is the source of all the Axbridge coins in the National Collection. An earlier West Country find may also be postulated, the source doubtless of the unique Cadbury penny of Elfelm and his Bruton penny from the same obverse die. A fortunate chance allows the Sloane coins to be distinguished, and it may be remarked that before the Orkney hoard in 1774 Cnut coins in English collections were conspicuously rare.

Harthacnut

It is worth remarking that the Wedmore total is in fact swollen by the inclusion of a further eleven coins of arm-and-sceptre type which read “Cnut”, and are given to Cnut in the Catalogue.

Edward the Confessor

The oldest hoard-provenance also provides one of the greatest

1 Gough, A catalogue of the coins of Canute, 1777.
2 Bury Herald, February 12th, 1832.
The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins Recorded in the rarities in the Collection, the unique penny of Horndon. The Thwaite Find is invaluable for establishing the early sequence of types of Edward the Confessor, and one suspects that the same hoard is the source of the parcels from Mr. Cuff and from the Hon. Mrs. Wilson, though the possibility of a second hoard bracketing the same types should not be excluded. The Soberton provenances are not remarkable, but the five Pacx coins from the Wedmore Find are of cardinal significance for the student of type-sequence, the more so because Cnut 21 proves to be a transitional arm-and-sceptre coin in Edward’s name. There is a melancholy contrast between the superb run of coins from Chancton and the fragmentary parcels from the City Find, and the absence of a formal Sedlescombe provenance is the final commentary on the vandalism of the nineteenth century. One wonders, too, why there was no inquest in respect of the Bishopshill find from York, and there can be little doubt that the antiquarian climate of those days tolerated abuses which today would be utterly condemned by a more enlightened public opinion. A major eighteenth-century find seems to underlie the notable accessions at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and Cotton’s own collection would seem to incorporate a portion at least of a find from the Leicester area. The very prevalence of hoards of this type raises one’s hopes that they have not been all unearthed, and that modern methods of study will be able to be applied to at least one major find within the lifetime of the writers.

**Harold II**

Something of a curiosity is the odd coin from Beaworth deposited at the end of William the Conqueror’s reign. No coin of Harold is recorded in the published account of the hoard, but the ticket reads “found at Beaworth, 1833” and this evidence seems incontrovertible.

R. H. M. Dolley

**THE PROVENANCES**

**COINS OF UNCERTAIN DATE**

George III Collection (1814)

**SCEAT SERIES**

1. Isle of Thanet Find(s) (1756): 10, 57, 69, 74, 77, 101, 140, 141, 148, 157, 171, 175, 183, 187, 199 (no. 74 ex Tyssen, 1802; no. 141 Willett Sale, 1827 lot 7; no. 199 Dymock Sale, 1858 lot 36; nos. 140 and 183 purchased from Mr. Eastwood 1862).

2. “Shrampton Churchyard” Find (before 1838): 194 (presented by Mr. Young).

3. Lynne, Kent, Find (1854): 4 (purchased from Mr. Hills).


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3. Ibid., n.s., xvi. 323.
Tyssen Collection (1802): 71, 90, 112, 146, 163, 168, 197.


Willett Sale (1827), lot 7: 70.


Purchased Mr. J. Edwards (1838): 87.

Purchased Mr. Cuff (1839): 41.

Boyne Sale (1843), lot 226: 15.

Purchased Mr. Webster (1845): 86.

White Sale (1848), lot 32: 113.


G. Marshall Sale (1852), lots 11 and 14: 11, 166.

Tunis Sale (1852), lot 106: 116.

Purchased Mr. H. O. Cureton (1852): 162.

Dymock Sale (1858), lot 36: 198.

Purchased Mr. Brooks (1860): 14, 21, 59, 129.

Purchased Mr. Eastwood (1862): 2, 6, 49, 109, 145, 167, 177, 181, 182.

Presented Dr. Dalton (1862): 178.


Purchased Mr. R. S. Wylde (1865): 185.

Lindsay Sale (1867): 23, 29, 31, 53, 142 (the first four via Lincoln, 1869, the fifth via Webster, 1870).

Purchased Mr. Lincoln (1869): 25, 27, 30, 122.


**Mercia**

**Peada**

Before 1812: 1.

Undated: 2.

Purchased Mr. Honey (1847): 3.

**Æthelræd**

Tyssen Collection (1802): 4.

Undated: 5.

Presented Mr. R. Hinde (1867): 6.

**Offa**


Cotton Collection: 11, 20, 22.


Tyssen Collection (1802): 14, 24, 26, 28, 30, 35, 48, 51, 54, 56.

Barker Sale (1803), lot 343: 44.

Before 1812: 32, 58 (one of these found at Winchester and via Southgate who bought it at Gostling Sale, 1777).

Hollis Collection (1817): 18 (via Dimsdale Sale of 1824, lot 80).

Dimsdale Sale (1824), lot 83: 55 (via Rich Sale of 1828, lot 9).

Higgs Sale (1830), lot 49: 49 (via Thomas Sale of 1844, lot 136).

Undated: 9, 16, 23, 31, 38, 42, 57.

Purchased Mr. Cuff (1839): 39.
Purchased Mr. W. Edwards (1840): 33.
Strawberry Hill Sale (1842), lot 105: 8.
Devonshire Sale (1844), lots 16, 10, 13: 27, 43, 53.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 15: 17.
Cuff Sale (1854), lots 271, 264, 269, 265, and 275: 7, 12, 13, 25, 47.
Numismatic Sale (1854), lot 121: 46.
Loscombe Sale (1855), lot 1030: 52.
Purchased Mrs. Rutherglen (1857): 40.
Purchased Mr. H. T. Sissmore (1866): 50.
Purchased Mr. Ready (1869): 36.
Purchased Mr. Webster (1869): 19, 21, 29, 37.

Cynethryth

Eastbourne, Sussex, Find: 60 (via Tyssen, 1802).

Dolben Sale (1796), lot 50: 59 (via Tyssen, 1802).
Undated: 61.

Coenwulf

Sevington Find (1834): 71 (via Loscombe Sale (1855), lot 1031).

Cotton Collection: 66, 95.
Tyssen Collection (1802): 63, 67, 70, 72, 73, 75, 77, 85, 86, 92, 94, 98.
Barker Sale (1803), lot 343: 78.
Before 1812: 99.
Dymock Sale (1830), lot 1: 69.
Undated: 62, 68, 74, 81, 82, 84, 90, 93, 96.
Dean of St. Patrick Sale (1842), lot 109: 89.
J. W. Hoare Sale (1850), lot 147: 65.
Purchased Mr. Goddard Johnson (1853): 88.
Purchased Mr. W. H. Osborne (1853): 83.
Cuff Sale (1854), lots 288 and 287: 76, 80.
Presented Sir J. Clarke Jervoise (1861): 64.

Ceolwulf I

Gravesend Find (1838): 107.
Burgh Castle, Gt. Yarmouth, Find (1845): 109 (presented Mr. I. Worship).

Cotton Collection: 104.
Vidal Sale (1842), lot 33: 111.
Devonshire Sale (1844), lots 32 and 27: 103, 113.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 21: 102.
Cuff Sale (1854), lots 322 and 291: 110, 112.
Dymock Sale (1858), lot 62: 108.
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Beornwulf

Hadstock, Essex, Find: 115 (purchased from a Mr. Till before 1838).
Undated: 114.

Ludica

Suffolk Find (?): 116 (ex Cuff Sale, 1854, lot 296).

Wiglaf

Thorpe and Bush Sale (1826), lot 83: 117 (via Rich Sale, 1828, lot 16).

Berhtwulf

Dorking Find (1817): 118, 120, 122, 125-9, 131, 133-5, 137, 138, also doubtless 123 and 130 presented by Mrs. Combe.

Hodsoll Collection (1794): 121 (via Tyssen, 1802).

Dimsdale Sale (1824), lot 212: 139 (via Cuff Sale of 1854, lot 303).

Willett Sale (1827), lot 5: 119.
Undated: 124, 132.

Burgred

Southampton Find (?): 184, 219 (purchased Mr. H. O. Cureton, 1837).


Gravesend Find (1838) ?: 153, 163, 183, 187, 197, 205, 217, 227, 231, 234, 244, 251, 255, 261, 280, 318, 322, 334, 335, 341, 352, 358, 368, 370, 372, 376-8 (all purchased from a Mr. G. Fox in 1838).

Hook Norton Find (1848): 361.
Cotton Collection: 169, 228, 250, 260.

Purchased Mr. Cuff (1839): 275.
Sir R. Abdy Sale (1841), lot 85: 327.

Ceolwulf II

Cuerdale Find (1840): 403.

KENT

Ecgberht

Millingen Sale (1842), lot 2607: 1.

Eadberht Praen

Hellesdon, Norwich Find (1846): 2 (purchased from a Mr. Gerrard).

Tyssen Collection (1802): 3.
The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins Recorded in the Cuthred Cotton Collection: 9, 12.
Tyssen Collection (1802): 8.
Undated: 6, 7, 10.
Devonshire Sale (1844), lots 4 and 6: 5, 14.
Thomas Sale (1844), lot 133: 13 (ex Cuff Sale, 1854, lot 259).
Webber Sale (1846), lot 67: 4.
Cuff Sale (1854), lot 258: 11.

Baldred
Dorking Find (1817): 19 (presented by Mrs. Combe, 1826).
Langford Sale, 1794: 15 (via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 18.
Undated: 16, 17.
Coin no. 18 since replaced by die-duplicate from Franks Collection.

Jaenberht
Purchased Mr. J. Mayer (1868): 21. This coin is now considered false.

Æthelheard
Hollis Sale (1817), lot 67: 24.
Purchased Mr. A. Clarke (1840): 23.

Wulfred
Hollis Sale (1817), lot 68: 27.
Purchased 1836: 28.
Devonshire Sale (1844), lot 156: 25.

Ceolnoth
Gravesend Find (1838): 50, 56.
Cuerdale Find (1840): 57.

Tyssen Collection (1802): 29, 47.
Barker Sale (1803), lot 465: 60.
Hollis Sale (1817), lot 68: 42.
Undated: 34, 58.
Devonshire Sale (1844), lot uncertain: 39 (via Cuff Sale, 1854, lot 396).

Æthelred
Hollis Sale (1817), lot 70: 61.

Plegmund
Dean of St. Patrick Sale (1842), lot 222: 67.
Two Volumes of the British Museum Catalogue

EAST ANGLIA

Beonna


Æthelberht

Barker Sale (1803), lot 460: 2.

Eadwald

Tyssen Collection (1802): 3.

Æthelstan I

Dorking Find (1817): 10.
Gravesend Find (1838): 12.

Cotton Collection: 6, 7, 9, 15, 18, 20.
Tyssen Collection (1802): 8, 11, 14, 16.
Undated: 4.
Devonshire Sale (1844), lots 41 and 39: 13, 19.

Æthelweard

Dorking Find (1817): 24, 33.
Gravesend Find (1838): 22, 23, 30–32.

Cotton Collection: 28, 29.
Tyssen Collection (1802): 21, 26.
Before 1812: 25, 34.
Purchased Mr. Webster (1869): 35.

Beorhtric

Sunbury, Middlesex Find (1865): 36 (purchased Mr. E. P. Leonard).

(St.) Eadmund

Gravesend Find (1838): 54, 58, 60, 80, 82 (all purchased from a Mr. G. Fox in 1838).

Cotton Collection: 59, 62.
Tyssen Collection (1802): 40, 46, 72.
Before 1812: 84.
Undated: 43, 52, 57, 74.
Purchased Mr. Cuff (1839): 63.
Devonshire Sale (1844) lot 35: 42, 67.

Oswald?

Cuerdale Find (1840): 87, 88.

Æthelstan II

Cuerdale Find (1840): 89–105.
The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins Recorded in the St. Eadmund Memorial Coinage


Cotton Collection: 385.
Tyssen Collection (1802): 384, 421.
Purchased Mr. A. Kemp (1838): 403.
Purchased Mr. Webster (1869): 317.
No. 645 since disposed of as a die-duplicate.

"St. Martin"

Cotton Collection: 698.

Northumbria

Ecgfrith

Heworth Find (1813): 1, 2 (no. 1 presented by Mr. W. B. Rich, 1822).

Alfrith

Cuff Sale (1854), lot 350: 3.

Eadberht

Malton, Yorks., Find (1850): 10 (presented Dr. Hemingway).

Cotton Collection: 4.
Tyssen Collection (1802): 5-7, 9.
Before 1812: 12.
Undated: 11.
Purchased Mrs. Faircloth (1859): 8.

Alchred

Jarrow Churchyard Find (?): 13 (presented Rev. J. M. Mason).

Tyssen Collection (1802): 14.
Purchased Mr. H. O. Cureton (1854): 15.

Ælfwald I

Spurrier Sale (1838), lot 5: 16.

Eardwulf

Hexham Find (1832): 20, 21.
Purchased Mr. Webster (1853): 22.
Purchased Mr. Lincoln (1869): 17, 18, 23 (the last ex Lindsay Sale, 1867).

Eanred


Tyssen Collection (1802): 40, 199, 217.
Before 1812: 108.
Two Volumes of the British Museum Catalogue

Undated: 27, 32, 73, 90, 92, 125, 143, 182, 190, 202, 208, 214, 218, 221, 246.
Spurrier Sale (1838), lot 5: 91, 175.
Purchased M. Antonio Priuli (1843): 24, 43, 47, 171.
Purchased Mr. Lincoln (1869): 85, 110.

Æthelræd II

Before 1812: 356, 427, 498, 572.
Spurrier Sale (1838), lot 5: 323, 364, 501, 503.
Purchased M. Antonio Priuli (1843): 357, 360.
Brummell Sale (1850), lot 13: 293.

Redwulf

Before 1812: 649.
Spurrier Sale (1838), lot 5: 662.

Osberht

Before 1812: 663.
Undated: 664, 668, 672, 674, 675.
Spurrier Sale (1838), lot 5: 666.
Anonymous Gift (1852): 676.

Archbishop Ecgberht


Archbishop Eanbald

Hexham Find (1832): 678-81, 683, 685-717.
Undated: 682, 684.

Archbishop Wigmund

Before 1812: 722.
The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins Recorded in the

Undated: 725, 729, 734, 737, 749, 760, 764, 772, 773, 778, 781, 788.
Spurrier Sale (1838), lots 5 and 6: 754, 766, 780.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 34: 718.
Lindsay Sale (1867), lot 25: 738 (via Lincoln, 1869).

Archbishop Wulfhere

Before 1812: 799, 800.

Uncertain

Undated: 801, 802, 806, 808, 810–12, 816.

Halfdan

Cuerdale Find (1840): 869.

Cnut (Guthred?)

Cuerdale Find (1840): 870–1017.

Cnut and Siefred

Siefred

Cuerdale Find (1840): 1018–22.

Cuerdale Find (1840): 1023–51.

Cuerdale Find (1840): 1052–76.

Earl Sihtric

Cuerdale Find (1840): 1077.

Alvaldus

Cuerdale Find (1840): 1078.

Sihtric

Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 24: 1079.

Regnald Godfredsson

Purchased M. Antonio Priuli (1843): 1081.

Regnald

Bossall, Yorks., Find (1807): 1087 (via Barclay Sale, 1831, lot 260).
Geashill Find (?): 1085 (presented Lord Digby, 1862).

Dimsdale Sale (1824), lot 346: 1082 (via Rich Sale, 1828, lot 28).
Willett Sale (1827), lots 12 and 11: 1083, 1086.
Undated: 1084.

Anlaf

Inchkenneth Find (1830): 1101 (presented Major Macdonald, 1851).
Kirtling, Cambs., Find (1847), 1102 (presented Marquess of Bute).

Tyssen Collection (1802): 1090, 1103–5.
Before 1812: 1097.
Undated: 1091.
Dean of St. Patrick Sale (1842), lot 125: 1093.
Dean of Exeter Sale (1843), lot 66: 1094.
Devonshire Sale (1844), lots 45 and 46: 1089, 1099.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 25: 1088.
Purchased Rev. E. J. Shepherd (1852): 1100.
Cuff Sale (1854), lot 372: 1098.
Purchased Sir John Evans (1862): 1092, 1095.

**Eric Bloodaxe**

Rome Find (1846): 1107.

Cotton Collection: **III.**
Tyssen Collection (1802): **III2.**
Lord Mark Kerr Sale (1841), lot uncertain: **III0.
Dean of St. Patrick Sale (1842), lot 209: **III3 (found in Ireland with two pence of
Regnald sold to Mr. Wigan).
Devonshire Sale (1844), lots 145 and 147: **II10, **II09.

**“St. Peter”**

Claremont Find (1838): **II31 (via Dean of St. Patrick Sale, lot 212).
Geashill Find (1862): **II23, **II27, **II41 (all presented by Lord Digby).

Cotton Collection: **II25.
Tyssen Collection (1802): **II17, **II30, **II35–8.
Hollis Sale (1817), lot 65: **II14, **II16, **II22, **II33.
Banks Collection (1818): **II29.
Rich Sale (1828), lots 25 and 26: **II15, **II26.
Undated: **II28, **II32, **II34, **II39, **II40, **II42–65 (II42–65 possibly Bossal Find 1807).
Cuff Sale (1854), lot 379: **II17.

**Wessex, Vol. II**

**Ecgbeorht**

Dorking Find (1817): 1, 3, 5–7, 15, 19 (no. 1 presented by Taylor Combe's widow in
1826).
Sevington Find (1834): 16 (Loscombe Sale, 1855, lot 1061).

Cotton Collection: **II.
Hodsoll Collection (1794): 8 (via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 9, 14, 20, 21.
Presented Mrs. Combe (1826): 2, 13, 17 (all from Dorking Find?).
Purchased Mr. Knight (1841): 4.
Brumell Sale (1850), lot 31: 18.

**Æthelwulf**

Dorking Find (1817): 2–5, 7–11, 13–17, 20–23, 26–55, 57–61, 63–70, 72–77, 79, 80,
82–84, 86–89 (no. 30 purchased Mr. Cuff, 1839).
Sevington Find (1834): 25 (via Dymock Sale, 1858, lot 110).
Gravesend Find (1838): 19.

Tyssen Collection (1802): 1.
Before 1812: 85.
Presented Sir Henry Ellis (1816): 71.
Presented Mrs. Combe (1826): 56, 78, 81 (all from Dorking Find?).
Purchased Mr. G. Fox (1838): 12, 24.
Before 1838: 6, 18, 90 (the last from "Young"? = Matthew Young).

Æthelbearht

Dorking Find (1817): 1-5, 7, 9-14, 16-37, 40-60 (an unspecified four of these presented by Mrs. Combe?).

Hodsoll Collection (1794): 6, 8, 62 (all via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 15, 61.
Barker Sale (1803), lot 467: 64.
T. Thomas Sale (1844), lot 239: 39.

Æthelræd I


Hodsoll Collection (1794): 28 (via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): I, 10, 19.
Barker Sale (1803), lot 468: 22 (via Miles, 1820).
Thane Collection (1819): 25, 36.
Miles Collection (1820): 16.
Undated: 8, 27, 38, 46, 47 (no. 38 from "Young"); no. 47 found at "Seaford" (Sleaford?) Lincs.
Purchased Mr. G. Fox (1838): 2, 3, 5, 6, 30, 32, 40.
Purchased Cuff (1839): 29.

Alfred

Grave at Wilmington (1747): 163.
River Thames (c. 1838): III (Brumell Sale, 1850, lot 39; T. Thomas Sale, 1844, lot 245).
Gravesend Find (1838): 162.
Goldsborough Find (1858): 159.

Cotton Collection: 325.
Hodsoll Collection (1794): 164, 165, 169 (all via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 10, 82, 161, 171, 175, 177, 444 (no. 177 via Miles, 1820).
Bootle Collection (1802): 84 (via Miles, 1820, apparently the coin illustrated in Gibson's edition of Camden's Britannia).
Willett Sale (1827), lot 19: 166.
Higgs Sale (1830), lot 124: 172.
Undated: 86–88, 178, 179 (cf. N.C. x, p. 22), 345 (presented Mr. G. Jervis).
Purchased Mr. Edwards (1839): 180.
Misc. Sale (1842), lot 50: 170.
Boyne Sale (1843), lot 106: 167.
Purchased Mr. E. Morris (1846): 173.
Purchased Mr. Campanari (1846): 347.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 37: 362.
Cuff Sale (1854), lot 455: 156.
Purchased Mr. Webster (1867): 187.

,. " , , " (1869): 148.
,. " , , " (1870): 81.
Purchased Mrs. Langley (1873): 116.¹

No. 85 has since been exchanged for a finer specimen from the Barnett Collection.

Edward the Elder

Mr. Petrie’s Irish Hoard(s) (1843): 8, 35, 43.
Rome Hoard (1846): 10, 12, 27, 28, 39, 44, 49, 51, 70, 76, 113.
Goldborough Find (1858): 41.

Cotton Collection: 2, 3, 5, 6, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 34, 47, 52, 57, 58, 68, 78, 79, 82–84, 86, 87, 92, 94, 99, 100, 102, 104–12.
Tyssen Collection (1802): 48, 71, 80, 89, 96, 98.
Undated: 9, 31, 42, 45, 46, 59, 60, 64, 81, 88.
Abdy Sale (1841), lot 85: 19.
Misc. Sale (1842), lot 51: 22, 50, 56.
Boyne Sale (1843), lot 233: 29.
Devonshire Sale (1844), lot 172: 85, 97, 103.
Purchased Mr. W. J. Borrell (1850): 40.
Blayd Sale (1850), lot 102: 95.
Purchased Mr. W. J. Borrell (1852): 53.
Purchased Mr. W. Edwards (1856): 16.
Francis Moore Sale (1856), lot 245: 74.
Purchased Sir John Evans (1862): 55.

Æthelstan

Mr. Petrie’s Irish Hoard(s) (1843): 4, 34, 106, 122.

Cotton Collection: 6, 13, 48, 58, 65, 76.
Haynes Sale (1780), lot 18: 24 (via Young Sale, 1839).
Dummer Sale (1785): 126 (via J. Thane, 1819).
M. C. Tutet Sale (1786): 137 (via Southgate, 1795 and Tyssen, 1802).

¹ Num. Chron., n.s., x, pl. iv, no. 3.
Hodsoll Collection (1794): 21, 59, 81, 102 (all via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 1, 7, 11, 15, 20, 22, 61, 69, 83, 97, 133, 148 (no. 61 via Thane, 1819).
Barker Sale (1803), lots 573 and 574: 73 (via Miles, 1820), 139.
Before 1812: 153.
Hollis Sale (1817), lot 75: 18 (via Willett Sale, 1827, lot 21).
Banks Collection, (1817): 104.
Miles Collection (1820): 53, 71, 87, 92.
Undated: 2, 3, 10, 14, 16, 17, 23, 25, 26, 35, 36, 38, 41, 42, 63, 74, 84, 85, 90, 93, 117, 121, 128, 130, 142, 146, 154, 156.
Purchased Mr. Cuff (1839): 9.
Matthew Young Sale (1839), lots 534–7: 28–30, 32, 33, 37, 40, 43, 44, 47, 49, 51, 54–57, 82, 120, 129, 141.
Abdy Sale (1841), lot 86: 8.
Lord Mark Kerr Sale (1841): 46.
Purchased Mr. H. O. Cureton (1842): 52, 105, 115 (no. 115 ex Clare Find, 1687?).
Dean of St. Patrick Sale (1842), lot 251: 27, 136.
Devonshire Sale (1844), lots 180, 181, 183, 184, 186, 189: 19, 66, 72, 78, 144, 145, 147, 155.
Presented Mr. E. Haycock (1846): 79.
Purchased Mr. E. Morris (1846): 77.
Durrant Sale (1847), lot 28: 60.
Davies Sale (1850), lot 20: 68.
Purchased Mr. W. J. Borrell (1852): 124.
Cuff Sale (1854), lots 502 and 505: 138, 143.
" " (1856), lot 31: 5.
Purchased Count J. de Salis (1865): 96.

Eadmund

Mr. Petrie's Irish Hoard(s) (1843): 3, 7, 40, 101, 122, 131.
Rome Hoard (1846): 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 22, 31, 36, 41, 42, 45, 46, 51, 53, 54, 63, 68, 69, 73, 78, 82, 84, 87, 88, 91, 102, 104, 105, 111, 114–17, 121, 126, 127, 134, 147, 148, 152, 154, 155.
E. Steele Sale (1758): 2 (via Dummer, 1785 and Miles, 1820).
Hodsoll Collection (1794): 28, 44, 71, 81, 106, 133, 146 (all via Tyssen, 1802 and no 81 ex Clare Find, 1687? 146 from the 1758 St. Boynes Cross find?).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 1, 9, 21, 80, 85, 92, 120, 139, 147, 148.
Barker Sale (1803), lot 575: 52, 130 (both via Young Sale, 1839).
Thane Collection (1819): 43, 129.
Miles Collection (1820): 4.
Undated: 16, 17, 24–26, 32, 34, 38, 39, 47, 50, 55, 57, 60, 61, 66, 67, 72, 74, 75, 76, 86, 89, 90, 97, 103, 107, 136, 140, 144, 151 (one of these presented by Mrs. Comb in 1826; nos. 16, 24, 74, and 107 perhaps from 1687 Clare Find).
Purchased Mr. Cuff (1839): 59, 138.
Matthew Young Sale (1839): 12, 62, 70, 94, 96, 125, 145.
Abdy Sale (1841), lot 86: 35.
Misc. Sale (1842), lot 54: 37, 119.
Purchased Mr. Moses (1843): 108.
Devonshire Sale (1844): 15, 18, 19, 20, 23, 29, 30, 48, 49, 56, 64, 77, 79, 83, 93, 95, 99,
100, 109, 112, 113, 118, 123, 124, 132, 135, 137, 143, 149, 153, 156.
Durrant Sale (1847), lots 33–35: 98, 110, 128.
Purchased Mr. M. J. Borrell (1852): 65.
Purchased Mr. Webster (1869): 58.
" " " (1870): 33.

Eadred

Kintbury Find (1761): 92.
Mackrie Find (1850): 4 (via H.M. Exchequer for Scotland, 1852).
Mr. Petrie’s Irish Hoard(s) (1843): 16, 17, 59, 68, 70, 84, 94, 108.
Rome Hoard (1846): 25, 47, 63, 74, 82, 91, 98, 113.
Hodsoll Collection (1794): 26, 64, 90, 105, 111 (all via Tyssen, 1802).
Cotton Collection: 21, 34, 37, 46, 79, 96, 119.
Birkhead Sale (1742), lot 56: 1 (via Bootle, 1802 and Miles, 1820).
44 via Boulter, 1808 and Thane, 1809; no. 114 perhaps from the 1687 Clare
Find).
Before 1812: 88.
Thane Collection (1819): 85, 100.
Dimsdale Collection (1824): 107 (via Cuff Sale, 1856, lot 33).
Purchased 1836: 106.
Undated: 3, 7, 8, 10, 20, 41, 43, 48–50, 53, 61, 62, 73, 75–78, 80, 87, 89, 92, 93, 97,
101, 102, 116, 120.
Purchased Mr. Cuff (1839): 72 (perhaps from the 1758 St. Boyne’s Cross Find).
Lord Mark Kerr Sale (1841): 27, 81.
Boyne Sale (1843): 36.
Devonshire Sale (1844): 2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 17, 18, 23, 28–33, 35, 38, 42, 45, 56, 83, 110, 112,
118.
Purchased Mr. H. O. Cureton (1845): 71.
Purchased Rev. I. Shepherd (1847): 14, 40, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 60.
Country Gentleman Sale (1847), lot 51: 103.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 44: 115.
Cuff Sale (1856), lot 33: 107.
Huxtable Sale (1859), lot 603: 117.

Eadwig

Mr. Petrie’s Irish Hoard(s) (1843): 23, 25, 27, 32.

Cotton Collection: 29.
Hodsoll Collection (1794): 16 (via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 4, 6, 12, 15.
Before 1812: 2.
Hollis Sale (1817), lot 78: 36.
The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins Recorded in the

Undated: 8-10, 13, 20, 21, 28, 33.
Purchased Mr. H. O. Cureton (1842): 30, 31.
Dean of St. Patrick Sale (1842), lot 353: 34.
Devonshire Sale (1844): 3, 5, 11, 14, 17-19, 24, 26, 35.
Purchased Mr. D. Campkin (1853): 22.

Eadgar

Mr. Petrie’s Irish Hoard(s) (1843): 6, 14, 23, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34, 45, 47, 57, 60, 68, 72, 73, 81, 85, 89, 93, 99, 105, 107, 109, 113, 114, 116, 122, 123, 141, 148, 150, 152, 154, 155, 162, 172, 173, 180, 189, 192, 195, 196, 199, 202, 204.
Inchkenneth Find (1830): 88, 103, 117, 187 (all presented by Major Macdonald, 1851).

Cotton Collection: 15, 16, 203.
Birkhead Sale (1742), lot 56: 35 (via Bootle, 1802 and Miles, 1820).
Hodsoll Collection (1794): 5, 11, 44, 56, 142, 206 (all via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 29, 53, 164, 184, 185, 190, 205, 208 (no. 185 via Miles, 1820; no. 205 via Thane, 1819).
Hollis Sale (1817), lot 78: 19.
Banks Collection (1818): 126, 170, 188.
Thane Collection (1819): 37, 51, 181.
Barclay Sale (1831), lot 282: 43, 198.

Lord Mark Kerr Sale (1841), lot 34: 12.
Misc. Sale (1842), lots 58 and 59: 41, 42.
Boyne Sale (1843), lot 244: 106, 120.
Durrant Sale (1847), lot 45: 168.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 46: 36.
Brumell Sale (1850), lot 46: 13, 139.
Purchased Mr. D. Campkin (1853): 209.
Cuff Sale (1854), lot 545: 17.
Purchased Sir John Evans (1862): 144.

Edward the Martyr

Leicester Find (1789): 4, 10, 20 (all via Bootle, 1802 and Miles, 1820).
Anonymous Sale (1785) (23 Feb.): 11 (via Hodsoll, 1794 and Tyssen, 1802).
Hodsoll Collection (1794): 26, 33 (both via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 7, 14, 23, 32.
Bentham Sale (1838), lot 270: 22.
Undated: 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15-19, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34-36.
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<td>76, 158, 160, 401 (all presented by Major Macdonald, 1851).</td>
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<td>Mr. Petrie's Irish Hoard(s) (1843)</td>
<td>49, 204, 209, 290, 370, 400.</td>
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<td>Wedmore Find (1853)</td>
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<td>37.</td>
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<td>Phare Collection (1834)</td>
<td>75, 195, 214.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undated</td>
<td>3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 19, 25, 26, 30, 32, 40, 51, 58, 64, 72, 78–80, 84, 96, 98, 102, 112, 115, 117, 120, 125, 127, 129, 130, 136, 137, 142, 144, 151, 153, 164, 170, 177, 190, 194, 210, 211, 213, 217, 219, 224, 233, 245, 249, 262, 265, 298, 299, 305, 310, 320–2, 326, 327, 333, 335, 336, 340, 343–5, 349, 354, 358, 360–2, 371, 374, 378, 387, 394–6 (no. 112 presented by Mr. Goddard Johnson; one, unspecified, presented 1827 by the Society of Antiquaries of London; no. 335 found in Nottinghamshire before 1794).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased M. Odui (1840)</td>
<td>71.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Mark Kerr Sale (1841)</td>
<td>191.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased Mr. English (1846)</td>
<td>108.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dymock Sale (1846)</td>
<td>389.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durrant Sale (1847), lots 54 and 56</td>
<td>63, 215.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 47</td>
<td>119, 196.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased Mr. M. Borrell (1850)</td>
<td>312.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased Mr. J. Burgoyne (1850)</td>
<td>155.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased M. Rousseau (1850)</td>
<td>20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of coins from Tunis (1852), lots 101 and 107</td>
<td>202, 331.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins Recorded in the

Purchased Capt. Mauso d’Villa (1856): 18, 74.
Martin Sale (1859), lot 44: 109, 128.
Purchased Mr. Webster (1867): 126.
" " (1870): 93.
Purchased Mr. H. W. Sewening (1878): 68, 85, 122, 180, 332, 347, 369, 375, 381, 386.
Purchased Mr. F. Hansen (1880): 239.
Purchased Mr. T. Wilson Browne (1883): 284.
No. 383 has since been replaced by a finer specimen from the Evans Collection (also ex Sweden).

Canute

Orkney Find, 1774
(B) via Hodsoll (1794) and Tyssen (1802): 185, 194, 447, 602.
(D) via uncertain channel: 167, 457, 573.


Russian Find (1850): 80, 82, 184, 296, 310, 367, 368, 376, 379, 385, 387, 396, 408, 415, 562, 569, 572, 609, 613.


Cotton Collection: 234, 467, 507.
Sloane Collection: 70, 74, 209, 269, 308, 324, 342, 438, 541, 608.
Lord Maynard Bequest (1765): 589.
Hodsoll Collection (1794): 3, 24, 204, 215, 216, 238, 249, 267, 278, 283, 314, 353, 369, 389, 422, 480, 481, 495, 554, 505 (all via Tyssen, 1802).
Southgate Collection (1795): 42 (via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 60, 158, 200, 218, 221, 271, 279, 313, 466, 592, 597, 612 (no. 218 and 466 via Thane, 1819; 592 and 612 via Miles, 1820).
Hollis Sale (1817), lot 78: 516, 517.
Banks Collection (1818): 302 (purchased from Mr. Thomson at Lincoln 1803).
Thane Collection (1819): 222, 397, 403.
Miles Collection (1820): 49, 224, 235, 246, 252, 503, 508, 512, 527, 545, 599.
Purchased Mr. Cuff (1839): 244, 326, 484, 561.
Abdy Sale (1841): 416.
Purchased Mr. E. Acton (1847): 46.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 47: 546.
Purchased Mr. D. Campkin (1853): 233.
Purchased Mr. H. O. Cureton (1854): 205.
Purchased Mr. H. W. Sewening (1878): 26, 27, 312, 421, 469.

Harold I

Wedmore Find (1853): 2, 5, 6, 8-11, 13, 21, 23, 42, 52, 54, 55, 68, 72, 80, 93-95, 97, 99, 102, 103.
Hodsoll Collection (1794): 49, 57, 77 (all via Tyssen, 1802).
Tyssen Collection (1802): 19.
Hollis Sale (1817), lot 79: 45, 111 (via Durrant Sale, 1847, lots 62 and 63).
Thane Collection (1819): 93, 71.
Miles Collection (1820): 27, 89.
Willett Sale (1827), lot 26: 56.
Dymock Sale (1830), lots 13 and 14: 46, 92.
Barclay Sale (1831), lot 285: 91.
Purchased (1835): 3, 78, 106.
Undated: 4, 7, 28, 30, 44, 47, 61, 70, 81, 86, 96, 109, 112-15 (no. 7 presented by a Mrs. Norman, and no. 81 by a Mr. T. Owen).
Purchased Mr. Edwards (1838): 65, 67.
Bentham Sale (1838), lot 272: 76.
Purchased Mr. Cuff (1839): 14, 34, 83.
Purchased Rev. E. J. Shepherd (1839): 64.
Purchased Chevalier Brønsted (1840): 31, 32, 62, 90.
Purchased Thomsen, Copenhagen (1843): 58.
Boyne Sale (1843): 84.
The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins Recorded in the
Durrant Sale (1847), lots 62, 64, 67, and 68: 45, 73, 100, 104.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 48: 22.
Purchased Mr. E. Moses (1850): 18.
Cuff Sale (1854), lots 576, 578, and 579: 1, 41, 98.
Purchased Mr. H. O. Cureton (1856): 37.
Martin Sale (1859), lot 47: 79.
Purchased Mr. H. W. Sewening (1878): 26, 38, 51.
Presented Sir John Evans (1888): 69, 74, 88 (nos. 69 and 88 found in Sweden).
" " " (1890): 43.

Harthacnut

Thwaite Find (1832): 14.
Wedmore Find (1853): 1, 2, 11, 13, 16-20.

Cotton Collection, 6, 15, 23.
Undated: 7, 8.
Devonshire Sale (1844), lot 341: 12.
Thomas Sale (1844), lot 249: 9.
Durrant Sale (1847), lot 73: 10.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 49: 24.
Purchased Mr. Webster (1852): 3 (claimed to have been found in Plymouth Churchyard).
Cuff Sale (1854), lots 590 and 591: 22, 25.
Purchased Mr. Webster (1869): 4.

Edward the Confessor

St. Mary Hill Find (1774): 554.
Soberton Find (1851): 43, 234, 1069, 1073, 1195, 1296, 1312, 1362-6, 1390, 1496-8, 1500-12, 1514-17.

Edward the Confessor

Wedmore Find (1853): 195, 699, 908, 1263, 1384.

City of London Find (1872)

(A) Purchased Mr. Webster (1872): 14, 42, 163, 165, 193, 224, 236, 303, 530, 531, 547, 552, 560, 561, 645, 655, 656, 681, 685, 856, 873, 882, 936, 973, 1082, 1085, 1096, 1145, 1181, 1274, 1278, 1297, 1398, 1449, 1534, 1544, 1563.


Anonymous Collection (1785): 1182 (via Hodson, 1794 and Tyssen, 1802).


Bootle Collection (1802): 130, 132, 241, 352, 366, 410, 429, 543, 646, 693, 775, 1018, 1175, 1529 (no. 1175 via Miles, 1820, no 775 ex Hodson 1794).

Hollis Sale (1817), lot 78: 1519.

Banks Collection (1818): 442, 915.


Purchased Mr. Cuff (1839): 44, 54-56, 59, 60, 139, 140, 159, 169-72, 194, 200, 207,
The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins Recorded in the


Purchased Mr. C. B. Smith (1844): 10.
Purchased Mr. E. Morris (1846): 1357.
Purchased Mr. Edwards (1847): 389, 407.
Purchased Mr. A. Lawrence (1847): 1549.
Purchased Mr. D. Campkin (1853): 1521.
Purchased Mr. H. O. Cureton (1854): 421.
Purchased Mr. Webster (1870): 31.
Purchased Mr. J. R. Hodson (1876): 519, 521, 618, 1171, 1470, 1484.
Purchased Mr. H. W. Sewening (1878): 905, 1133.
Presented Mr. J. M. C. Johnston (1879): 253.
Purchased Mr. J. H. Price (1881): 198, 208, 564, 578, 700, 1080, 1177, 1382.
Purchased Rev. G. T. Chester (1889): 772, 784.
Purchased Mr. L. A. Lawrence (1891): 206, 209, 665, 747, 750, 757, 758, 874, 1141, 1377.
Purchased Spink & Son, Ltd. (1892): 1113.

No. 1081 has since been replaced by a finer specimen from the Evans Collection.

Harold II

Beaworth Find (1833): 55.
Chancton Find (1866): 39, 44, 46, 53, 84.

Hodsoll Collection (1794): 13, 14, 17, 50, 54, 75, 82, 85 (all via Tyssen, 1802).
Thane Collection (1819): 12, 114.
Undated: 5, 8, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22-24, 26, 35, 37, 40, 42, 49, 52, 58, 61, 63, 65, 72-74, 80, 81, 83, 92, 93, 111, 119, 120, 122, 125 (nos. 72 and 92 presented by a Mr. Barclay).
Durrant Sale (1847), lots 92 and 94: 19, 34.
Pembroke Sale (1848), lot 52: 89.

J. S. STRUDWICK
APPENDIX A

Some Corrigenda to the Two Volumes of the British Museum Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Coins

MERCIA
55 The moneyer is probably Wihtred.
104 More probably a coin of Beornwulf.
112 The mint is Rochester.
113 The monogram is ORV, continuing MERCI in the outer legend.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
21 This coin is false.

NORTHUMBRIA
87ff. The attribution of this series to Guthred is open to considerable doubt.
1088 The final letter of the obverse legend is \( \Gamma \), not M.
1089 The coins are all false (modern fabrications).

ÆTHELBALD
1-3 The coins are probably East Anglian (or Northumbrian?).

ÆTHELÆRD I
49, 47 The coins are probably East Anglian (or Northumbrian?).

ALFRED
1 The reverse reads EL \( \Gamma \) AD—a blundered coin from Danelaw.
158, 159 The reverse legend is to be expanded ELIMOSINA (= Romescot).

EDWARD THE ELDER
3 The moneyer is more probably Megenfreth.

ÆTHELSTAN
5 The Exeter attribution is most improbable.
85 Brooke’s reattribution to Wareham is not justified.

EADRED
103 Brooke’s reattribution to Edward the Elder is not justified.

EADWIG
6-10 These coins should be given to the Chester area.
11 The mint is more probably Northampton.
13 The possibility of Newport Pagnell cannot be excluded.

EADGAR
6 The mint is ‘Weardbyrig’.
14 The mint signature is doubtful.
15-18 These coins are more probably Northampton.
38 The London attribution is doubtful.
45-48 These coins should be given to the Chester area.
51 The mint is Winchcombe.
185 The mint is Chichester—the moneyer Flodwin.

EDWARD THE MARTYR

BMC Type II The coin is a tooled penny of Æthelærd II (now in BM).
9 The mint is more probably Northampton.
20 The mint is quite uncertain.

ÆTHELÆRD II
38 The mint is Thetford.
64 Style suggests York where the moneyer is also known for the type.
93 The Jedburgh, Idbury, and Bradwell-on-Sea attributions are equally unacceptable, and the mint is to be sought in the vicinity of Exeter.
110, 111 The mint is Northampton.
287 The mint is Malmesbury.
309, 326 The mint is Stamford.
The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins Recorded in the

381 The mint is Lincoln.
383 The mint is Warminster.
394 The mint is Caistor where Leoman is known.

Cnut
1 The mint is Langport.
20 The mint is Warminster.
21 The coin is in fact one of Edward the Confessor.
22, 24 The coins are from the same obverse die.
55 The mint is Derby.
56 The mint is Axbridge.
78 The mint is Axbridge.
171 The mint is Hertford.
238 The mint is Northampton.
245 The Hereford attribution seems improbable.
251 The Huntingdon attribution seems improbable.
253 The mint is Lydford.
263, 264 The mint is Langport.
420 The London attribution seems impossible.
466 The coin is a tooled penny of Edward the Confessor.
491 The coin appears to be Scandinavian.
493 The mint is probably Buckingham.
495 The mint is Lincoln.
517 The Steyning attribution seems improbable.
556 The mint is Wallingford.
558 The mint is York.
563 The mint is Worcester.
579, 580 The mint is Lincoln.
615 The mint is perhaps Canterbury where the moneyer is known.

N.B. Coins 40, 205, 234, 301, 356, 463–5, 476, 477, 490, 543, 593–6, 608, 615, and 616 are now attributed to Harthacnut's effective reign (1040–2). Coins 467 and 468 are perhaps posthumous.

Harold I
41 The mint is more probably Northampton.
64 The coin is Scandinavian.

HARTHACNUT
1, 2 The mint is Axbridge.

Edward the Confessor
32 The mint is Bridport.
45 The mint is Lewes.
76, 77 The bust on these coins faces left.
94, 95 The mint is Cambridge.
104 The mint is Ipswich—the coin is from the same dies as 438.
157, 158 The coins are from the same reverse die.
194 The mint is Warminster.
200–2 The mint is almost certainly Derby.
232 The mint is more probably Canterbury (or Cambridge?).
319 The mint is Dover.
472 The mint is York—the coin is from the same dies as 278.
482 The mint is Southwark.
523–30 The mint is more probably Northampton.
528 The coin in fact belongs to Type VII. var b—the bust faces left.
536 The mint is Hereford.
538 The moneyer is blundered Wilgrip.
568 The mint is Huntingdon.
613 The mint is Canterbury.
621 The mint is Chester.
The mint is Colchester.
The mint is Thetford.
The mint is Worcester.
The coin appears to be a blundered penny of Wilton.
The mint is London.
The mint is Winchester.
The moneyer is Wulf(m)er—the only Romney moneyer for the reign.
The mint is London.
The mint is Stamford.
The mint is quite uncertain, and the coin may well be Scandinavian.
The reverse exhibits unique features.
The mint is Shrewsbury.
The mint is Shrewsbury—an obverse die-link is known.
There is no cross in the fourth quarter.
The mint is Stafford.
The mint is more probably Salisbury.
The mint is more probably Stafford.
The mint is quite uncertain.
The mint is more probably Winchester.
The coin is in fact a III/V mule.
The mint is more probably Worcester.
The mint is Canterbury and the moneyer Brunman.
The coin is a III/V mule.
The mint is Worcester.
The mint is Winchcombe.
The mint is Bury St. Edmunds, and the moneyer Morcere.
The mint is probably Hertford.
The mint is Ipswich.
The mint is Northampton.
The mint is Winchester, the moneyer Godwine Ceoca.
The mint is Canterbury.
The mint is more probably Northampton.
The mint is Worcester.

C. E. B.
R. H. M. D.
F. E. J.