SOME FINDS OF MEDIEVAL COINS
FROM SCOTLAND AND THE NORTH
OF ENGLAND¹

By D. M. METCALF

Most of the records of discoveries of medieval coins in Scotland and the north of England have been made in the pages of the journals of the local antiquarian societies. The clear appreciation by these societies of the value of recording local finds has resulted in a very real gain to numismatics, especially through the preservation of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century find records. Even when, as is generally the case, such accounts are insufficiently detailed to satisfy students today, they add to the body of evidence upon which both the analysis of particular hoards, and the study of regionalism in monetary affairs, must constantly draw. The senior of the northern societies is the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, founded in 1780 in imitation of the Society of Antiquaries of London. By 1783 the society had bought a house in Edinburgh and received a Royal Charter. The transactions of the society, published under the title Archaeologia Scotica, appeared, for the first half of the nineteenth century, in handsome quarto volumes modelled closely on those of the London society. The many donations of antiquities, including coins, presented to the society were listed, first by Smellie in his account of the early history of the society² and subsequently in appendixes in the volumes of transactions. The list of donations received during the years 1784–1830, for example, occupies no fewer than 118 pages. The notices often mention the provenance of the gifts, and the list is an important source-book in itself for antiquities of all kinds.

In 1813 a Society of Antiquaries was established at Newcastle upon Tyne, with the object of furthering the study especially of the antiquities of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham. Like the two societies of earlier foundation, it began publishing its transactions in occasional quarto volumes, entitled Archaeologia Aeliana, the pages of which record donations to the society’s museum. The history of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society follows the same pattern.

From the middle of the nineteenth century the flow of antiquarian and archaeological publication in the six northern counties became a spate. Journals of substance were published by the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (1848 onwards), the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester³ (1849 onwards), and the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society (1866 onwards). Since the Numismatic Society, now the Royal Numismatic Society, had by that time been founded, it is natural that there

¹ I am indebted to Mr. Blunt, Mr. Dolley, and Mrs. Martin for drawing my attention to a number of find-records, and for valuable suggestions for improvements to the text.
² See under Smellie in the list of abbreviations.
³ Cheshire is not, of course, one of the ‘six northern counties’, but Chester and its area, and the Wirral, belong in many ways to the north, and they have been included within the scope of this article.
should be fewer find-records of coins in their pages. There are, nevertheless, a few, and they include some that are important for the study of monetary circulation. All these societies and all their journals have continued to the present, although one or two of them have changed their names. The collections of the museums that have been associated with the societies must be counted as an integral part of the national collections of antiquities.

The discussion of a particular kind of coinage at a society meeting occasionally led other members to report discoveries of similar coins. The best example is afforded by the considerable number of finds of the Scottish ecclesiastical issues of the late fifteenth century that were brought to light, first by Sir George Macdonald’s publication of the Crossraguel Abbey deposit, and then again by Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson’s reattribution of the type. There are enough records to give an idea of the wide circulation of this early example of petty coinage (see Fig. 1).
Some of the petty coins were beach-finds, a class of coin-finds represented also by the important series from Meols and by the South Shields finds. Each included groups of coins that evidently represented hoards. The probable explanation of these beach-finds lies in the marine erosion of certain sections of the coast.

The find-records gathered together in the following pages are a supplement to Mr. Thompson’s Inventory. Their arrangement follows that of the Inventory and of the lists of eighteenth-century finds that I have published elsewhere. Hoards and grave-finds are listed separately from stray finds and other unclassified finds (some of which may, in fact, be isolated specimens from larger deposits). The term ‘hoard’ has been interpreted fairly broadly, to include certain groups of coins, such as those from Grange and Ripon, which are not certainly known to have been concealed together but which, nevertheless, can be supposed to be a single deposit. The problem of deciding the circumstances of deposit has arisen particularly with finds of styca. My impression is that a find of a group of such coins usually bespeaks a single deposit. The list of known styca finds is short, and it is a pity that the details of discovery and composition of the few small deposits, which may have been rather different in character from those containing thousands of coins, are not more precisely known. Several of the styca finds presented below are from localities to the west of the Pennines, and offer interesting evidence, which I hope to discuss further in a separate note, for the history of the north in the ‘dark age’ of the eighth and ninth centuries.

The sign § has been used, when the exact date of a discovery is not recorded, to indicate ‘in the year —, or shortly before’. At the end of the register I have listed some additional references to hoards included in the Inventory, in the hope that they may be of use to students attempting to glean a little more here or there about them.

Among the finds of foreign coins, a Beneventan tremissis is perhaps the most remarkable; it was found near Carlisle. An Arabic dinar was found at Monymusk, which may reflect the circulation of twelfth-century gold in the coastlands of the northern seas. Byzantine coins have been discovered at Leeds, Higher Broughton and Mortlach. The last two finds can be accepted only with some reserve. A denier of Rheims was discovered at Castle Eden.

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

Note: (1) I have searched through the volumes indicated for find-records. All those not already in the Inventory have been listed below. (2) Where a volume relates to one year or session but was published in the following year, the former date is given; e.g. *Y.P.S.* 1825 indicates the volume for the year 1825 (published 1826).

*A.A.* Archaeologia *Aelia*na: (from 1887, Aeliana), or Miscellaneous Tracts, Relating to Antiquity, 1822–1960. See also *P.S.A.N.*

*A.S.* Archaeologia Scotica, or, Transactions of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland (the second ‘the’ dropped from the title, from the fly-leaf of vol. ii onwards), 1792–1860. Continued from Smellie; then see *P.S.A.S.*


I. HOARDS AND GRAVE-FINDS

1. BARNARD CASTLE MOOR, Durham

A penny of Alexander III’s second issue, with 4 mullets of 6 points, was illustrated by Hutchinson as a specimen of a large quantity of silver pennies that had been found on Barnard Castle Moor.

W. Hutchinson, *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*, vol. iii, Carlisle, 1794, p. 234 n. and plate facing.

2. BEETHAM (Churchyard), Westmorland

A penny of Edward the Confessor, and two of William I, from the Beetham hoard were presented to the Society of Antiquaries by a Mr. Reveley.

*Archaeologia* 1852, 446; *P.S.A.* 1849–53, 166; *T.C.W.A.A.S.* 26, 30, ‘the lower part of the town’.

3. BELFORD or district, Northumberland

Three coins of David II, ‘of different types’, were probably specimens selected from a hoard.

*P.S.A.S.* 1860, 481.
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BOLTON, see Urswick.

4. BOSSALL/FLAXTON, Yorkshire
Find-spot: 54.2 N., 0.57 W.; SE 684704
Deposit: c. 927?
A reconstruction of this very important hoard is summarized in N.N.A. 1957–8, 24.
N.C. 1869, 215 ff. shows that both the principal types of St. Peter’s pennies were present in the find. Three coins were donated to the Yorkshire Museum by W. H. Rudston Read in 1875.

5 & 6. CAMPFIELD, Lancashire, nos. 1 and 2
Find-spot: 53.30 N., 2.12 W.; SJ 8397
Deposit: early ninth century?
Discovery: in digging foundations
Uninscribed sceattas ‘of the most frequent types’, much worn by circulation, were found at Campfield (Manchester) while digging the foundations for the old reference library. Another record, of which the first may in fact be no more than a confused version, states that ‘nine sceattas were found in digging the foundations for St. Matthew’s Church (Campfield) in 1821’. It is quite possible, however, that there should be two sceat finds from the same locality.
L.C.A.S. 1897, 85, and 1885, 269.

CARTMEL, see Grange 1765 and 1892.

CASTLE HEAD, see Grange 1765.

CASTLERIGG, see Derwentwater.

CAWTHORNE, see 393, Yorkshire, under Addenda, below.

CLIFTON, see Swinton.

7. CLOSEBURN, Dumfriesshire (?)
5 R English and Scottish.
Deposit: after 1371
A Mr. F. Mentieth, Jr., of Closeburn, gave 6 coins to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which 5 may be supposed to have come from a local find. They were ‘four of Edward I and II, of different mints’ and a groat of Robert II. Cf. the discovery of a vase in Closeburn, ‘in the garden of Wallacehall’.
A.S. 1831, App. 132; 1860, App. 2.

8. COCKBURNSPATH (St. Helens), Berwickshire
Find-spot: 55.56 N., 2.21 W.; NT 775710
Deposit: after 925
R Anglo-Saxon.
A considerable number of coins, including issues of Æthelstan, together with a rosary.
P.S.A.S. 1950–1, 173 f.

9. CREGGAN, Argyllshire
219 R and Æ Scottish.
Deposit: c. 1495–1500
N.C. 1876, 78 f.
10. **Crossraguel Abbey, Maybole, Ayrshire**  

**Find-spot:** 55.20 N., 4.43 W.; NS 2708  
**Deposit:** after 1488  
177 billon, £ and brass Scottish.  
**Discovery:** archaeological excavation

The Crossraguel Abbey find, a most important deposit of petty coinage, is fully described in the article referred to. The attribution made there of certain of the coins as ‘Crossraguel pennies’ has subsequently been questioned.  


11. **Derwentwater (The Lady’s Rake), Cumberland**  

**Find-spot:** 54.35 N., 3.6 W.; NY 275213  
**Deposit:** after 1280  
34 £ English.

The coins were listed as follows: Edward pennies, legends beginning with EDW: London 5, Bristol 2, Canterbury 1, Lincoln 1, York 1, Dublin 1; legends beginning with EDWA or EDWAR: London 11, Canterbury 7, Durham 3, Bury 1, Berwick 1. The find-spot is very exactly described.  

*T.C.W.A.A.S.* 1903, 408; 1904, 273 ff.; 1923, 255.

12. **Dunkeld, Perthshire**  

£R Scottish (3 listed).  
**Deposit:** after 1249

Three coins of Alexander III, found in the course of street-works, doubtless represent a hoard.  

*P.S.A.S.* 1860.

13. **Ecclesfield, Yorkshire**  

Many £R English.  
**Deposit:** after 1351

‘A large number of groats and half-groats of Edward III to the quantity of a peck which sold for 60s. as its said.’ The coins were found in a house. John Wilson, of Broomhead, Bradford, acquired one or two coins from the hoard. A peck of such coins might number 15,000; but the record may exaggerate.  

Manuscript note by J. Wilson, preserved in Sheffield City Museum.

14. **Esha Ness (Churchyard), Shetland**  

**Find-spot:** 60.28 N., 1.37 W.; HU 2178  
2 £ Foreign.

Two sterlings of Eric of Pomerania may represent a deposit rather than stray losses.  

*P.S.A.S.* 1945–50, 231.

15. **Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire**  

**Find-spot:** 54.50 N., 4.48 W.; NX 1954  
6 £E Scottish.  
**Deposit:** after 1460

Six ‘black farthings’ of James III found on Glenluce Sands must, in light of the composition of the Crossraguel Abbey hoard and of what is known about beach-finds from other places, be supposed to represent a single deposit rather than a number of stray losses.  

*P.S.A.S.* 1934–5, 22.

16. **Grange (Castle Head or Atterpile Castle; Penwortham), Lancashire**  

**Find-spot:** 54.12 N., 2.53 W.; SD 421797  
5 £E Anglo-Saxon (out of a total of 95?).  
**Deposit:** mid-ninth century

Stycaz were found on an isolated round hill, the site of a hill-fort, while the hill was being ‘improved’ and planted and a house built for John Wilkinson, the ironmaster. Five, ‘of different kings’, were listed by Priestley, and Stockdale gives the reading of one
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(of the five?) as: HAFDNE REX; MONNE. The historical significance of their deposit was seen only in connexion with the discovery of styca at a second site, less than a mile away: for the suggestion that both groups were lost when the people of Cartmel fled for refuge from Viking raids, see W. G. Collingwood’s note in T.C.W.A.A.S. 1924. Animal remains, rings of silver, iron, and brass, and beads of stone, lead, clay, and glass were also found.


17. GRANGE (Merlewood Cave), Lancashire

Find-spot: 54.12 N., 2.54 W.; SD 4079

Deposit: mid-ninth century

7 Æ Anglo-Saxon.

The excavation of a small cave in the face of a cliff immediately below Merlewood House yielded 7 styca. The best description of the coins is given in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries. They were as follows: +EDELRED EX, FORDRED; VIGMUND IPEP, COENRED; +EANRED RX, GADVTELS; +EDILRED RX, EARDYLF (retrograde letters and legend on both sides); +ERED VEX, LEOFDEGN; uncertain; broken and uncertain. The deposit is to be dated by the coins of the late, blundered series. A coin that turned up recently with an uncertain pedigree is probably the same as the second listed above.


18. HARTLEPOOL, Durham

Deposit: after 1283

§ 1841

In a letter, dated 29 September 1841, Sir C. Sharp writes to J. Bell of Gateshead: ‘An immense quantity of coins have been found at Hartlepool—Edward I, Alexander, bishop Beck’s pennies, etc. I have got two, but I don’t know who has got the remainder.’ This is a good example of a kind of find-record to which I have drawn attention elsewhere. Cf. Belford, Closeburn, &c.


HESLEYSIDE, see Shaw Moss.

19. HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

Deposit: after 1437?

December 1784

Scottish (and English?).

Lindsay records that in December 1784 more than a hundred groats and half-groats of James I and II were found in the highlands of Scotland, and were sold at 6s. an ounce. In 1790 a Dr. Farquharson donated, to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, inter alia 15 groats of James I and 1 Calais groat of Henry VI. There is every appearance of Farquharson’s parcel being 6s. worth from the hoard, which may, therefore, have contained a few English coins in addition to the Scottish issues that Lindsay noted.

Lindsay, S. 262; A.S. 1831, App. 76.

20. HULL, Yorkshire

Deposit: after 1309

Date?

Foreign; 19 half-sterlings of John the Blind were found in Hull ‘more than a century ago’.

Kitson Clark, Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire, 93.
§ 1822

20. JEDBURGH (the Castlehill), Roxburghshire
Find-spot: 55.28 N., 2.33 W.; NT 6520
Deposit: twelfth–thirteenth centuries

Out of 12 coins presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by Sir Walter Scott, Bart., 10 were ‘silver pennies of Henry of England’ and 2 were silver pennies of an unspecified ruler.


21. KEITH (near), Banffshire
Find-spot: 57.32 N., 2.59 W.; NJ 4350
Deposit: after c. 1205

The coins were found on the farm of Cauldhame, a few yards from the old cliff or bank of the Isla (and a little east of Douglas-brae old lime quarry). Out of 30 that were examined, the bulk were Short Cross pennies, while 2 were of William the Lion. Of these, one was signed HVE WALTER, and it was understood that there were other similar coins in the find. Coins presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland included an English penny of Ipswich, IOHAN ON Gipe (Class V). The chronology of coins with the name of William is discussed in the reference cited.


22. KINCLAVEN CASTLE, Perthshire
Find-spot: 56.32 N., 3.23 W.; NO 1538
Deposit: after c. 1280

Scottish and English (4 listed).

Lindsay, in his work on Scottish coins, refers to a find at Kinclaven Castle and notes that the coins were described by Playfair in the *Scottish Magazine*. It would seem that he made a mistake over the handwriting of William Ferguson, who supplied him with many of the notices of finds that he included in his book (see his Preface, p. vi, and also the Lochar Moss hoard, below), since Playfair gives the find-spot as Kinclaven Castle. He mentions 4 coins, and gives enlarged illustrations, together with quite erroneous attributions, of 2 of them. These 2, an Edward penny of London, and a penny of Alexander III’s second issue, with 4 mullets of 6 points, were found by R. Brodie in the ruins of the castle, while he was ‘removing the lime rubbish, which had fallen from the castle, for the purpose of manure’. Playfair was shown a third, ‘nearly illegible’, coin, again of Alexander, and heard of a fourth coin that was taken to Perth, said to bear the name of Donald. No weight need be attached to this reading. Playfair’s errors of attribution were pointed out in succeeding issues of the *Scots Magazine* by ‘A Galloway Officer’ and ‘P. W.’ of Glasgow. The Kinclaven Castle coins doubtless represent a hoard, which may have contained more pieces than those of which record has survived.

Lindsay, S. 265; J. Playfair, in *The Scots Magazine and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany* (January) 1804, 4 ff. and plate; ibid. (February) 1804, 108 and (March) 1804, 168.

23. KINGHORNIE, no. 2, Kincardineshire
Find-spot: 56.32 N., 3.23 W.; NO 1538
Deposit: after c. 1292

An earthenware jug with a brownish glaze containing 469 Edward pennies, 9 of Alexander III, and 14 pennies and 2 halfpennies of John Baliol was found on the same farm as the Kinghornie hoard of 1893.

P.S.A.S. 1901–2, 633 and 668 ff.

24. KINGHORNIE, no. 2, Kincardineshire
494/R English and Scottish.

Deposit: after 1292

Discovery: in ploughing

An earthenware jug with a brownish glaze containing 469 Edward pennies, 9 of Alexander III, and 14 pennies and 2 halfpennies of John Baliol was found on the same farm as the Kinghornie hoard of 1893.

P.S.A.S. 1901–2, 633 and 668 ff.

25. KINGSROSS POINT, Arran
Find-spot: 55.30 N., 5.6 W.; NS 0528
Deposit: mid-ninth century?

A styca of Archbishop Wigmund, moneyer Coenred, occurred as a grave-find.

26. **Kirkcolm** (Barnhill), Wigtownshire  
January 1802  
Find-spot: 54.58 N., 5.5 W.; NX 0368  
Deposit: fourteenth-fifteenth centuries?  

Lindsay records that several gold coins, found in an old castle, were ‘broader than a guinea, but so thin that one of them is not worth more than 9s. Some of them are almost smooth.’

Lindsay, S., App. 50.

27. **Kircowan** (Glassnock farm), Wigtownshire  
§ 1836  
Find-spot: 54.54 N., 4.36 W.  
Deposit: after 1279  

45 English: Edward pennies.

A.S. 1860, 33, 36.

28. **Lancaster** (parish church)  
November 1914  
Find-spot: 54.4 N., 2.48 W.; SD 474619  
Deposit: mid-ninth century  

In digging the vicarage garden, to the north side of the nave of Lancaster parish church, the remains were found of a wall running north. Close to the wall about 20 styces were picked up.

H.S.C.L. 1914, 271.

29. **Leith**, Edinburgh  
c. 1850  
Billon Scottish.  
Deposit: late fifteenth century  

‘Several billon half-pence of James II, with crowns and fleurs-de-lis’; these are farthings probably of ecclesiastical issue from the second half of the fifteenth century.

Lindsay, S., App. 52.

30. **Lochar Moss**, Dumfriesshire  
April 1765  
Deposit: c. 1430  

Lindsay records that at Locherness in April 1768 several gold and silver coins of the Jameses of Scotland and some of the Henries of England were found, enclosed in a cow’s horn, and that Mr. Copland of Colliestown presented some of them to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. As in his account of the Kinclaven hoard (q.v.), Lindsay, or his printer, seems not to have been able to read Ferguson’s writing: Smellie’s list of donations gives the find-spot as ‘Lochermoss’, and the date of discovery as April 1765. The coins listed there are a gold demi (or half?) of James I or II, a Stirling groat of James I (VILL A STREVEL), and a half-groat and a penny of Henry V. The Stirling coin gives a date for the deposit after the beginning of the issue of the second variety of fleur-de-lis groats, therefore fairly late in the reign of James I, say, after c. 1430. The English coins, if correctly attributed, would suggest that the hoard was not, on the other hand, much later than that date.

Lindsay, S. 260; Smellie, ii. 53 f.

31. **Meols**, Cheshire, no. 1  
1859 and earlier  
Deposit: 1030 or later  

Cnut, Helmet type, LYNIEOF ON LEICE (Gunleof, Chester?); Short Cross type, ETSIGE ON SCRO, SSVILEMAN ON PIN; ‘halfpenny’, no legends, small cross (2).

The probability that these coins were associated is discussed in the entry on the Meols finds below.
32. MEOLS, Cheshire, no. 2 before 1863
3⁄Æ Anglo-Saxon. Deposit: mid-ninth century

Three Northumbrian stycas from the Meols finds almost certainly represent a hoard. The provenance is a valuable one for the study of the circulation of the styca coinage. Cf. OTTERSPOOL, below.

The coins are noted and described in Thompson's Inventory under 'Dove Point'; there is no clear evidence of association with other antiquities.

33. MEOLS, Cheshire, no. 3 before 1863
5⁄Æ English. Deposit: after 1399

Richard II, pennies (2); York halfpenny. Henry IV (or V?), York pennies (2).
Particular interest attaches to this small group of coins because it included an alleged York halfpenny (a coin not otherwise known), and because of the preponderance of York issues. May it have been a sum of money brought to Meols from the other side of the Pennines?

See the entry on the Meols finds for references.

34. MEOLS, Cheshire, no. 4 1863–5 and 1867
2⁄Æ Anglo-Saxon. Deposit: eighth century

Two sceattas of the Debased Head/Standard type may have come from the same deposit, in spite of the fact that they were found separately and at an interval of two or three years. For illustrations of the coins, see H.S.L.C. 1867–8, 113–15.

35. MEOLS, Cheshire, no. 5 1869, 1873–4
5⁄Æ Norman, counting fragments. c. 1078

William I, Bonnet type, fragment; 2 Sceptres type, 1 halved and 1 whole penny—the half a Chester coin, reading ... NIECE N ...; Two Stars type, a halved penny.

In spite of the small number of coins in the deposit, it must be considered as being among the more important of Norman hoards, if only as evidence of the use of fractions of pennies. The date of concealment was perhaps early in the period of issue of the Two Stars type. A cut half, of the London mint, and a cut quarter, of a profile type, in the 'Potter-Meols' collection, may be from this deposit.

36. MEOLS, Cheshire, no. 6 before 1907
2 ⁄Æ English. Deposit: after 1351

Two quarter-nobles of Edward III in the 'Potter-Meols' collection probably came from a single deposit. They were both London coins, of the series issued from 1351, and had a cross as initial mark.

37. NORTHUMBERLAND May 1851
2 ⁄Æ English. Deposit: after 1327?

Two silver coins of Edward III, reported to have been found 'with others', are apparently from an unknown hoard.
A.A. 1855, App. 15.

38. OTTERSPOOL, Lancashire 1863
Find-spot: 53.21 N., 2.54 W.; SJ 4084 Deposit: mid-ninth century (before 850?)
Base ⁄Æ and Æ Anglo-Saxon (?).

A hoard discovered by workmen during the construction of the Liverpool–Garston–Manchester railway line was concealed and presumably dispersed among the finders. The only available description of the coins stated that they were 'very small in size and with large letters for such a limited disc'. The recovery of stycas among the Meols finds (see
above) and of sceattas at Campfield encourages one to accept the obvious interpretation that the Otterspool hoard was also of Northumbrian coins. If so, the coastal provenances (the coins were found ‘near the inner reach of this old creek’) are suggestive of trade along the shores of the Irish Sea in the ninth century. Salt from Cheshire may have played a part in such a trade.

The hoard of stycas that Heywood published in *N.C.* 1888, and that he described as having been found c. 1867, may possibly have been a parcel from the Otterspool hoard. The occurrence of base silver stycas in Heywood’s parcel offers some slight reason in support of the view, since the workmen might have thought silvery coins valuable. Heywood’s residence at Manchester, taken together with the small number of stycas hoards that are known, is perhaps a stronger argument. The composition of the Otterspool hoard must, however, remain conjectural on the evidence at present available.


39. Paisley, Renfrewshire 1782
Many base \( R \) and \( \&E \) Anglo-Saxon. Deposit: mid-ninth century (c. 845?)

The Paisley hoard, for which Lindsay (pace Thompson) gives the date October 1782, was found probably not later than August of that year, for on 3 September Mr. A. Copland of Collieston (Aberdeenshire) gave to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland ‘15 small silver Saxon coins’ that belong to the hoard. Smellie noted the following legends: Edilred Rex, Eanred Rex, Hedulp Rex, Eahirud Rex, Elberht, Broder, Fordred, Coenred. He also noted that 3 of the coins of Edilred were inscribed Monne. Hedulp is presumably Redulf; the date of deposit cannot therefore be earlier than 844. The absence of Wigmund’s name from the list is possibly of significance.

On 16 December 1783 Mr. Selkirk Stewart donated to the society ‘ten Saxon coins in good preservation’. Smellie noted the legends Edilred, Eanred, and Coenred. The gift was doubtless a further small parcel from the Paisley hoard, as may have been ‘three small ancient Saxon coins’ presented by J. Jamieson of Forfar on 12 June 1784.

Smellie, ii. 64, 112, and 121.

40. Parton, Kirkcudbrightshire c. 1840
Find-spot: 55.2 N., 3.58 W.; NX 7576 English, &c. Deposit: after 1279

‘About 70 years ago, a find of [Edward pennies, &c.] was made on the farm of Nether Corsock, about three-quarters of a mile from the Blackhills farm.’ The coins were dispersed.

P.S.A.S. 1910-11, 571; cf. Thompson no. 45.

PENWORTHAM, see Grange 1765.

41. Perth 1822
Find-spot: 56.23 N., 3.26 W.; NO 1123 Scottish. Deposit: after c. 1400

In pulling down an old wall in the castle gable, a bag was found containing Scottish silver and billon coins of James III and IV.

Lindsay, S. 265.

42. Perthshire July 1803
Scottish. Deposit: after 1488

A large hoard from Perthshire consisted of groats and half-groats of Robert III, of the mints of Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, and Dumbarton. ‘It is said that 70 varieties of the groats occurred.’

Lindsay, S. 267.
43. **Ripon, Yorkshire**

Find-spot: 54° 8' N., 1° 31' W.; SE 317711

 Deposit: mid-ninth century

Æ Anglo-Saxon.

Several styca's of Æthelred and Eanred found near Ailsey Hill, the site of the discovery of a similar hoard of coins in 1695, apparently represent a second hoard. Cf. the record of 1849 of a styca found 'in a cottage at Ripon', under Thompson, no. 317. N. Heywood, writing in 1897, states that 'another find' [other than that of 1695] 'near the same tumulus, took place in 1853, consisting of specimens of Eanred and Æthelred'. May this not have been the § 1846 hoard, over the date of which Heywood had become confused? Since there are at least two finds from Ripon, however, it seems that the place was a centre of monetary affairs in the Northumbrian kingdom, and there is therefore nothing improbable in three separate styca hoards.

*Archaeol. J.* 1846, 73; *L.C.A.S.* 1897, 83.

44. **St. Andrews (Kirkhill), Fifeshire**

Find-spot: 56° 21' N., 2° 48' W.; NO 5016

Deposit: late fifteenth century

Æ Scottish.

It seems likely, even though they came from the mint-place of the issue, that 4 pennies of the ecclesiastical coinage of James III were a single deposit.

*P.S.A.S.* 1919-20, 35, 37.

45. **Saltcoats, Ayrshire**

Find-spot: 55° 38' N., 4° 47' W.; NS 2441

Deposit: after 1279

Æ English.

In 1781 Mr. Alexander M'Taggart of Saltcoats donated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 3 Edward pennies that had been found buried 10 feet from Mr. Cunningham's Canal and 20 feet from the Stevenson Burn. It is likely that there was a larger number of coins in the deposit.

*Smellie*, i. 57.

46. **Satley (churchyard), Durham**

Find-spot: 54° 37' N., 1° 49' W.; NZ 1143

Deposit: after 871; c. 871–5?

Æ or more English-Saxon.

'In digging a grave on the south side of the church of St. Cuthbert the sexton turned up at least 6 coins... the then vicar claimed them and either sold or lost them.' The account attributes coins to Egbert (827–36) and Alfred (871–901). It is tempting to see this small hoard, like that from near-by Gainford, as belonging to a group of deposits concealed early in Alfred's reign in face of the 'heathen host'.

*P.S.A.N.* 1939–42, 273; the group of deposits is recognized by R. A. Smith, 'The Beeston Tor Hoard', *Antiq. J.* 1925, 135 ff.

47. **Shaw Moss (near Hesleyside), Northumberland**

Find-spot: 55° 9' N., 2° 17' W.; NY 8283

Deposit: after 1292

Æ English, Scottish, and Foreign.

A hoard of Edward pennies, Scottish coins of Alexander III (10) and John Baliol (1), and foreign sterlings (3) is described.

*A.A.* 1865, 238 ff.
100 SOME FINDS OF MEDIEVAL COINS FROM

48. SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham, no. 1  c. 1880, &c.

Find-spot: 55.0 N., 1.25 W.; NZ 3667

Deposit: c. 1375

Most, but perhaps not quite all, of the coins listed are from a single deposit. The circumstances in which they were found are discussed below in the list of stray finds.

1. David II, groat, Edinburgh, +DAVID+DEI+GRA+REX+SCOTORVM (*in the original find-record, the printer’s sign * is used to represent either two crosses or two stars, throughout the list). Rev. +DNS+PETCTOR+MS+Z+LIBATOR+MS; sceptre on obv. joins a point of the pressure. (Blair 1.)

2. —, —, —, but without + at end of legend, and with two stars where no. 1 has one in the legend; the sceptre is longer and touches the pressure. (B 2.)

3–5. —, —, —, similar to no. 2, but the head is larger and does not touch the pressure as in no. 2. (B 5–7.)

6. —, —, star at base of sceptre. Obv. inscription ends with two stars of five points; the head is farther back than on nos. 1–2, and the back lis of the crown juts through the pressure to the outer rim. (B 3.)

7. —, —, —, nothing at end of inscription on obv.; rev. inscription has two stars of five points after DNS. The crown is much larger than on no. 1. (B 4.)

8. —, —, penny, rev. REX SCOTTORVM, 4 mullets of 6 points. (B 8.) Note: Nos. 6 and 7 are coins of the third issue. Nos. 1–5 are perhaps of the second issue.

9. Robert II, groat, Edinburgh, +ROBERTVS+DEI+GRA+REX+SCOTORVM; rev. has star and crescent after DNS. The sceptre ends in a star; it does not reach the pressure either above or below. (B 1.)

10. —, —, —, as no. 9. (B 9.)

11. —, —, —, as no. 9, but type larger. (B 2.)

12. —, —, —, as no. 9, but rougher. (B 5.)

13. —, —, —, as no. 9, but star at bottom of sceptre lower down. (B 6.)

14. —, —, —, as no. 9, but reads SCOTTORVM. (B 17.)

15. —, —, similar to no. 9, but single stars after DEI and GRA. (B 3.)

16. —, —, similar, but +ROBERTVS+DEI+GRA+REX+SCOTORVM; large head, sceptre comes down to point of pressure, and the star is on a level with it. (B 4.)

17. —, —, obv. stops are single stars after DEI, GRA, and REX only. (B 7.)

18. —, —, similar (?), but mis-struck; half the obverse has been struck with the reverse. (B 16.)

19. —, —, obv. stops, single star between words. (B 8.)

20–23. —, Perth, obv. as no. 9. (B 10–13.)

24. —, —, —, but no star after ROBERTVS; rougher type. (B 14.)

25. —, —, two stars after each word, including SCOTTORVM; head much finer. (B 15.)

26. —, half-groat, Perth, +ROBERTVS+DEI+GRA+REX+SCOTOR. (B 18.)

27. —, —, —, as no. 26, but two crosses after MEVS. Obv. double-struck. (B 19.)

28. Edward III, groat, London (1351–61), EDWARD D G REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB; annulet stops on both sides. (B, not numbered.)

29. —, half-groat, London, EDWARDVS REX ANGL DNS HYB; small crosses between words. (B, not numbered.)

The date of deposit of the hoard may be set at c. 1375.

49. SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham, no. 2 1911

Deposit: after c. 1223

The Short Cross pennies found on the beach at South Shields in 1911, as noted in the list of stray finds, probably represent a deposit. One coins read WILLEM ON CANT (Class VII, VIII, after 1223).
50. SWINTON, Lancashire
Find-spot: 53.31 N., 2.21 W.; SD 7701
Deposit: after c. 1223
72 \textit{R} English, Scottish, Irish, and Foreign.
A Short Cross hoard, published in \textit{N.C.} 1947, where 66 coins are described.

51. URNSWICK, Lancashire
More than 30 \textit{R} English.

52. WHITBURN, Linlithgowshire
Find-spot: 55.52 N., 3.39 W.; NS 9464 (field no. 1135 on OS)
Deposit: after 1488
248 \textit{A}, \textit{R} and Billon Scottish and English.
Discovery: in ploughing
A hoard terminating with groats of James IV, and including a rare Edinburgh half-groat of James III, is fully described in the reference cited. It was found on Cowhills farm.
\textit{P.S.A.S.} 1921–2, 321 ff.

53. WHITBY, Yorkshire
\textit{Æ} Anglo-Saxon.
Deposit: mid-ninth century
A styca hoard including 2 Constantinian coins is recorded from Whitby.

54. WIGTOWNSHIRE

55. YORK, City Jail (near Baile Hill)
Find-spot: 53.57 N., 1.5 W.; SE 602512
Deposit: after 1066
c. 100 \textit{R} English, of William I.
\textit{Y.P.S.} 1913, 97.

56. YORK (?)

57. YORK, Minster
Find-spot: SE 603522
Deposit: thirteenth century?
76 \textit{R} English, Long Cross coins were found in the crypt during excavations. Disposition: Yorkshire Museum. Certain coins donated to the Museum by the Rev. W. V. Harcourt in 1832, and said to have been found "in the choir and nave of the old crypt", are probably from the same deposit.
\textit{Y.P.S.} 1913, 18, and 1831, 32.
SOME FINDS OF MEDIEVAL COINS FROM YORK

§ 1840

An important hoard of 30 silver sceattas and a gold coin of Carinus (283-5) was found during excavations for the railway. The sceattas were presented to the Yorkshire Museum by the Rev. C. Wellbeloved.

Mr. Wilmot has kindly given me the following description of the coin of Carinus:

aureus, obv. M. AYR. CARINVS NOB CAES, head to r. cuirassed; rev. VICTORIA AVG, victory, without wings, holding sceptre and trophy, on globe. (Cf. R.I.C. v/2, p. 161, no. 190, Siscia).

Y.P.S. 1840, 26.

§ March 1846

3 N and 1 R Anglo-Saxon.

Three specimens are known of a remarkable Anglo-Saxon gold coinage of the seventh century, tentatively attributed to York, showing a stylized facing bust, supposed to be ultimately of Byzantine derivation, on the obverse, and a degenerate legend on the reverse. All three are from the same pair of dies. All three are recorded to have been found at York. Their pedigrees are clear: the specimen now in the Yorkshire Museum was said to have been found on 20 November 1849 and was in the collection of Robert B. Cook. The second was in the collection of Thomas Bateman, and has passed, by way of the Grantley and Lockett collections, to the Ashmolean Museum. The third was presented to the British Museum in 1850, by a Dr. Hemingway of Dewsbury.

Prima facie, the facts that the three coins are die-duplicates of a very unusual type, and that they came to light within a short period of time, suggest that either, as Sutherland noted, they came from a single discovery, or they are false. There is in fact a statement that the Cook and Bateman coins were found together. Since, however, the Bateman coin was known already in March 1846, and since Cook is known to have collected for Bateman, there is evidently, and at the least, some confusion and uncertainty in the matter.

The accounts near to the event in time are as follows: on 25 March 1846, Mr. Bateman, jr., exhibited at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association casts of the second coin mentioned above and of a sceat of Br. Class 13. The coins were stated to have been found at York; it was not said specifically that they had been found together. At a meeting of the Numismatic Society on the following day, 26 March 1846, Roach Smith exhibited (the same?) casts of the two coins and repeated the information of Mr. Bateman, while expressing some reserve about the gold coin. On 18 April 1850 Robert Cook exhibited his specimen of the gold coin before the Society of Antiquaries, with the information that it had been found at York in the preceding November.

When the Cook collection passed into the Yorkshire Museum, a note of the accession was published, in which it was stated that the gold coin had been found in 1848 and that the Bateman specimen had been found with it. This information seems not to have been published before that time: it may have been contained in papers belonging with the collection.

The crux of the problem is that if Cook's coin was in fact found with Bateman's (as it almost certainly must have been if it is genuine), Cook's statement in April 1850 means either that he was misled by someone who had had the coin until at least the end of November 1849, that is, for at least three and a half years after its supposed date of discovery, or else that he himself was deliberately giving a false account of it.

1 C. H. V. Sutherland, Anglo-Saxon Gold Coinage, 1948, pp. 50 and 94; nos. 75a, b, and c, noted in the same order in the text here.
2 Y.P.S. 1913, 65.
3 Bateman Sale 1893, lot 240; Grantley Sale 1943, lot 597; Lockett Sale 1955, lot 205.
4 Mr. Dolley has kindly informed me that a note in the register, in the same handwriting as the entry, states that the coin was 'found at York'.
6 Y.P.S. 1920, xv-xvi, giving the date of discovery as 1848.
7 Y.P.S. 1913, 98.
8 Journal of the British Archaeological Association, 1846, 189 f., and see also p. 57 of the same volume.
9 N.C. 1845-6, Proceedings, p. 10.
11 Y.P.S. 1920, xv.
The obverse of the ‘York’ type was already known in the eighteenth century. It was illustrated by C. Hall in 1774, and by J. Strutt, in his *Chronicle of England*, in 1778, with the reverse type +EADBALD+R+CA around a cross. The reader must judge the probability of this legend for himself, bearing in mind that the coin from which the illustration was prepared is apparently not now known. If the ‘York’ coins could be shown beyond doubt to be genuine and to have been found in the middle of the nineteenth century, then they would do much to authenticate the ‘Eadbald’ type, but there would at the same time be almost insuperable difficulties in attributing the gold to York, and its find-spot would be surprising. A date before the death of Eadbald c. 640 also raises problems of the Byzantine prototype to which the gold could be traced back, since the loros had not at that time appeared on the imperial coinage in its characteristic form. While both types are uncertain, however, one is entitled to be suspicious of the reading R+CA and to wonder whether the single piece is not a forgery inspired by the historical interest of the king under whom Kent was led back to the Christian faith. If it is, then one may be virtually certain that the gold coinage is false also, the only alternative being that it was discovered before 1774. It may just be worth drawing attention to the ‘five gold Anglo-Saxon coins’ that were sold at the time of the Clarkson sale.

Proof does not seem to be within reach at present; but I think that the onus of proof is on those who claim that the coins are genuine.

60. YORK

Find-spot: SE 600523

Deposit: mid-ninth century
c. 400 & Anglo-Saxon.

A hoard of about 400 styca was found during excavations in preparation for the Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition. They were in good condition but were said to include no new types.Disposition: the Yorkshire Museum.  

Y.P.S. 1879, 12.

61. YORK, Clifford Street

Find-spot: SE 604515

Deposit: mid-ninth century
2 & Anglo-Saxon, with a cross.

On the site of the Public Library there was found a leaden cross 2 inches long, perforated for suspension, and impressed on its front with both faces of a styca of Osberht. The styca were of Eanred and Æthelred II.

V.C.H. York, ii (1912), 103; Y.P.S. 1913, 38.

62. YORK

N English (2 listed).

Deposit: c. 1470

Two small gold coins that found their way to the Yorkshire Museum in 1938 and 1939 respectively are close enough to each other in date of issue to suggest an undisclosed hoard from the period of the Wars of the Roses. They were a quarter-noble of Henry VI and a quarter-ryal of Edward IV. The latter coin is a rarity.

See York under Stray Finds below.

63. UNKNOWN SITE

§ 1783

55 & English and Scottish.

Deposit: after 1306

In April 1783 Mr. Alexander Gardner, a jeweller, donated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 55 coins which, very clearly, had been selected from a hoard containing a much larger number. There were 5 coins of Alexander III including three varieties, 1 of Robert Bruce, and 49 Edward pennies. The latter had been chosen with a classification according to the obverse legend in mind, that is, they were primarily grouped into those reading EDW, EDWA, EDWAR, and EDWARD, and in each group 2 specimens from

1 C. Hall’s plates, referred to by Sutherland, op. cit.

2 Pl. xvii, 2.

3 Y.P.S. 1920, xv.
each mint were selected. Where there is only one coin of a variety, it may be because only one was found in the hoard. The 49 coins are here tabulated to emphasize the distribution among mints rather than the obverse readings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>EDW</th>
<th>EDWA</th>
<th>EDWAR</th>
<th>EDWARD</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>2+1</td>
<td>4+1</td>
<td>(forgery?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CANTOR 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EBORACI 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVREME 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VILL SCI EDMVNDI 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VILL BRISTOLIE 1</td>
<td>VILL BRISTOLIE 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CESTRIE 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LINCOL 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berwick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VILLA BEREWICI 1</td>
<td>VILLA BEREVECI 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DUBLINIE 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WATERFOR 1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The coin of Bruce dates the hoard after 1306, and the pennies, of Class 10, reading EDWARD, struck c. 1302, confirm it.

Smellie, ii. 87 ff.

64. **UNKNOWN SITE (?)** § 1838

'A hundred copper coins chiefly of James II' presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland almost certainly represent a deposit.

A.S. 1860, 35.

65. **UNKNOWN SITE** § 1846

Deposit: thirteenth century?

D. Balfour of Trenabie presented 22 silver coins to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1846. Since 17 of them were of William the Lion (7) and Henry III (Short Cross?) (10), one suspects that they came from a hoard from the first half of the thirteenth century. The remaining 5 coins were: 3 Edward pennies, 1 of Alexander III, and 1 of Robert Bruce.

A.S. 1860, 53.
66. **UNKNOWN SITE** before 1925
39/R English and Scottish.

In 1925 Mr. A. Hurst donated to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society ‘39 English and Scottish silver coins from the mints of Perth, Edinburgh, York, Durham, Canterbury and London’. The description suggests a parcel from a hoard, probably of the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

*Y.P.S. 1925, 31.*

II. STRAY FINDS AND UNCLASSIFIED FINDS

67. **ALSTON (Hartside Cross), Cumberland** 1929
Find-spot: 54.49 N., 2.26 W.; NY 6545
1/R Scottish, Alexander III.

*T.C.W.A.A.S. 1930, 128 and 211.*

68. **APPLEBY, Westmorland** before 1606
Find-spot: 54.35 N., 2.29 W.; NY 6820
1/R Anglo-Saxon.

When the grammar school at Appleby, built in 1606, was pulled down to be replaced by a new building, there was recovered a small group of coins that had been sealed into the wall by the Master at the beginning of the seventeenth century. They were ‘an Irish sixpence of James I, a coin of the Confessor, and four Roman denarii of base metal silvered over’. The medieval and ancient coins were doubtless finds, perhaps local finds. Although no further information is available, they are of interest because they are an early instance of antiquarianism in the north of England.


AUCHTISHIE, see Kirriemuir.

69. **BAMBURGH CASTLE, Northumberland** § 1894
Find-spot: 55.36 N., 1.42 W.; NU 1834
1/E Anglo-Saxon, Eanred, Monne. Find-spot and stratification very exactly described. ‘Believed to be the first styca found there.’ Found in the course of archaeological excavations.

*P.S.A.N. 1893-4, 227 and 1903-4, 204.*

70. **BANNOCKBURN FIELD** § 1839
Find-spot: 56.5 N., 3.55 W.
1/R Scottish, groat of Robert III, Perth.

*P.S.A.S. 1859, 429.*

71. **BARNBY DUN (Church)** § 1862
Find-spot: 53.34 N., 1.4 W.; SE 6109
4/R English and Scottish.

Four small coins were found in the church. There is no reason to suppose that they were associated. They were a penny of Edward II, a farthing of Edward III, a halfpenny of Henry IV, and a farthing of Robert Bruce. The last is a very rare coin. Its loss is therefore not likely to have been a long time after its issue.

*N.C. 1862, Proc., p. 7.*
72. BERWICK about 1879
2.Æ Scottish.

Two copper coins of the ecclesiastical coinage of James III were found on the line of the Edwardian wall.

P.S.A.S. 1919–20, 33 f. and 37.

73. BIRKENHEAD (Priory), Cheshire 1869
Find-spot: 53.23 N., 3.1 W.; SJ 3288
1/R Irish, Edward penny, Dublin, EDW.RE.ANGL.DNS.HYB., CIVITAS DVBLINE.
In the grounds of the Priory.

H.S.L.C. 1870–1, 139.

74. BISHOP AUCKLAND (near), Durham § 1893
1/R English, Long Cross penny, mis-struck: 'two limbs of the cross on the reverse being beneath the head on the obverse, and the bottom part of the face is on the reverse.'

P.S.A.N. 1893–4, 13 f.

75. BLACKROD (Castle Croft), Lancashire 1952
Find-spot: 53.36 N., 2.36 W.; SD 618107
1/R Burgundian, blanc, Charles the Bold.
1/R English, groat, Edward IV.

The find-spot and the coins are very exactly described, and the date (1471–) and circumstances of loss are discussed. The two coins were very probably associated.


BORVE, see Galson.

76. BOSSALL (Vicarage Garden), Yorkshire February 1929
Find-spot: 54.2 N., 0.54 W.; SE 718607
1/R English, farthing of Edward I (1280) (Class I?).

Y.P.S. 1935, 41.

77. BURGHEAD, Morayshire (?) 1861; § 1863
(i) 1Æ Anglo-Saxon, penny of Alfred, (D)vine, twice pierced. Described.

P.S.A.S. 1863, 377 f., and 1950–1, 173 f.

(ii) 1/R Scottish, groat of James I, Edinburgh, 'common type'.

P.S.A.S. 1863, 378.

78. BURTON-IN-LONSDALE (Castle Hill), Yorkshire 1904
Find-spot: 54.9 N., 2.32 W.; SD 649721

T.C.W.A.A.S. 1905, 284.

79. BUSTON CRANNOG, Ayrshire 1880
1 Anglo-Saxon, plated Æ over Æ thrymsa.

P.S.A.S. 1950–1, 173 f. and references cited there.

80. CARHAM, Northumberland before 1901
1Æ and 4/R English; the following 5 coins, all carefully described, were among a number 'mostly found near Carham'.

Henry III penny; Edward III, London groat, ANGL Z FRANC, annulet at end of
legend; Edward IV, London groat, mm. cross, rev. small cross between words; Henry VI, quarter-noble, mm. lis on both sides; Henry VI, Calais groat, Br. I var., annulet issue, mm. pierced cross on both sides, annulet after POS VI.

P.S.A.N. 1901–2, 154.

81. Carlisle (near) about 1872
1 AV Beneventan tremissis, of Arichis II (758–787), struck after 774, B.M.C. 11–12, ‘said to have been found near Carlisle twenty years ago’. Cf. the remark on the sceat listed in the following entry.

P.S.A.N. 1891–2, 185.

82. Carlisle (near) before c. 1900
1 AV Anglo-Saxon. An uninscribed sceat, obv. a full face with 4 pellets each side; rev. animal left with head turned right, and a curved line between legs (cf. Brooke, Class 30), 15.2 gr., was found near Carlisle. It was stated, in the Carlyon-Britton sale catalogue, to have been in the Major Creeke and Batty collections, and to have been found ‘many years’ previously. The interest in the coin’s pedigree lies in the possibility that it was found in a deposit along with the Beneventan coin, noted above.

Carlyon-Britton Sale 1913, lot 175 (illustrated, pl. vi); apparently both the Creeke and Batty collections were sold privately; Y.P.S. 1913, 65 and 74; Lockett sale 1955, 312.

CASTLE CROFT, see Blackrod.

83. Castle Eden (Church), Durham 1895
Find-spot: 54.45 N., 1.20 W.; NZ 428385
1 AV Denier of Henry, Archbishop of Rheims; two-line inscription HENRICVS; rev. 2 fleurs-de-lis and 2 pellets in angles of cross. The division of coins of this general type between Henry I (1162–75) and Henry II (1227–40) is not altogether certain, but the type HENRICVS indicates that this coin is probably of Henry II. Note that the reverse type has pellets in place of the more usual crescents. The coin was found while altering the church.


84. Chester, Love Street § 1939
Find-spot: 53.12 N., 2.54 W.; SJ 409663
1 AV English, Edward I penny, Canterbury.
C.N.W. 1939, 107.

85. Coldingham (Churchyard), Berwickshire § 1905
Find-spot: 55.53 N., 2.9 W.; NT 9065
1 AV Anglo-Saxon, styca of Archbishop Eanbald, Eodwulf.
Described and illustrated. Found in grave-digging.

P.S.A.N. 1905–6, 103.

86. Corbridge (Church), Northumberland before 1865
Find-spot: 54.58 N., 2.1 W.; NY 9964
1 AV Anglo-Saxon; the penny of ‘Beornred of Mercia’, which was in the possession of a Mr. Fairless of Hexham, would seem to have been either a mis-read or possibly an altered coin of Burgred.
A.A. 1865, 233 f.; P.S.A.N. 1901–2, 347.
87. CORSTOPITUM (site of), Northumberland § 1936
2 AR English, Edward pennies, described as Edward II, Durham, mm. lion (Bishop Beaumont), and Edward III, York archiepiscopal.

88. CRICHTON CASTLE, Pathhead, Midlothian § 1940
Find-spot: 55.33 N., 2.58 W.
1 AE Scottish, James III ecclesiastical coinage.
P.S.A.S. 1939-40, 147.

CROSILANDS PARK, see Furness Abbey.

89. CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY, Maybole, Ayrshire 1919
Find-spot: 55.20 N., 4.43 W.; NS 2708
3 AR and 1 Bil. English and Scottish: 2 Edward pennies, 1 groat, James I of Scotland, 1 Bil. penny of James II.
P.S.A.S. 1919-20, 20 ff.

90. CULBIN SANDHILLS, Elgin § 1863; § 1920
(i) 2 AE (fragments) Scottish, James III ecclesiastical coinage.
P.S.A.S. 1863, 377.
(ii) 8 AE Scottish, James III ecclesiastical coinage. Found at various times.
P.S.A.S. 1919-20, 35.

91. CULLERCOATS (Clock House), Northumberland July 1893
Find-spot: 55.2 N., 1.26 W.; NZ 3571
1 AR English, penny of Edward IV, Durham, Bishop Booth, 12 gr.
P.S.A.N. 1893-4, 78.

92. DENTON, Gainsford (Church), Durham § 1891
Find-spot: 54.34 N., 1.40 W.; NZ 219189
1 AR English. Henry VI, Calais half-groat, Br. I var., annulet issue, mm. cross both sides (?), rev. annulets in VIL and CAL quarters. HENRIC+DI+GRA+REX+ANGL+Z+F; POSVE+DIVM+AVT+OREMV+VILL+CALIS. 28 gr. Found in clearing the ground, in putting up a new church building.
P.S.A.N. 1891-2, 5, 19.

93. DONALD'S ISLE, Loch Doon, Ayrshire 1933-6
Find-spot: 55.15 N., 4.23 W.; NX 4997
1 AR English, Edward penny, London. Found 2 miles north of the castle, in 'monks' graves'.
P.S.A.S. 1936-7, 327.

94. DUN BEAG, Struan, Skye 1914-20
Find-spot: 57.22 N., 6.25 W., NG 3438
2 AR English: penny of Henry II; Edward penny, Canterbury. Found in the course of excavations.
P.S.A.S. 1920-1, 127.

95. DUNFERMLINE ABBEY, Fifeshire § 1846, § 1939
Find-spot: 56.3 N., 3.28 W.; NT 0987
1 AR Scottish, a groat of Robert II. Found within the burial-ground.
A.S. 1860, 54.
3 Æ various; 1 Æ James III ecclesiastical coinage; 2 French jettons. Found 'in the west corner of the Frater sub-croft'.

*P.S.A.S.* 1938–9, 334.

96. **EDINBURGH (Holyroodhouse)**

Find-spot: 55.57 N., 3.11 W.; NT 269738

2 Æ Scottish, James III ecclesiastical coinage. The second was found in the palace gardens.

*P.S.A.S.* 1919–20, 35, and 1938–9, 334.

97. **FURGUE, Aberdeenshire**

1 R Scottish, sterling of Robert Bruce.

*P.S.A.S.* 1949–50, 231.

98. **FOULDEN, Berwickshire**

1 Æ Scottish, James III ecclesiastical coinage.

*P.S.A.S.* 1919–20, 35 and 37.

99. **FRESWICK, Caithness**

1 R English, penny of Henry III, WILLEM ON LVND (Class Ve–g), along with sherds attributed to the same date as the coin. Found in excavation of a Viking settlement.

*P.S.A.S.* 1938–9, 86, 102.

100. **FURNESS ABBEY, Lancashire**

Find-spot: 54.8 N., 3.13 W.; SD 2271

2 N English, quarter-nobles of Edward III, one found at Croslands Park.

*T.C.W.A.S.* 1905, 303.

GAINFORD, see Denton.

101. **GALSON, BORVE, Isle of Lewis**

1 R Anglo-Saxon, penny of Eadgar. Found in excavations in a kitchen-midden.


102. **GLASS (Churchyard), Aberdeenshire**

1 N Scottish, demy of James I, *obv.*, Burns 481; *rev.*, Burns 437c.

*P.S.A.S.* 1892–3, 72.

103. **GLENLUCE SANDS, Wigtownshire**

Find-spot: 54.50 N., 4.48 W.; NX 1954

1 Æ Scottish, James III ecclesiastical coinage.

*P.S.A.S.* 1925–6, 97.

*See also Luce Bay.*

104. **GORTEN BAY, Kentra, Ardnamurchan, Argyllshire**

1 R English, Edward penny, London. (Historical evidence adduced suggesting loss in 1297.)

*P.S.A.S.* 1924–5, 106, 108.

HARTSIDE CROSS, see Alston.
105. Hawick (the Mote), Roxburghshire
Find-spot: 55.25 N., 2.46 W.; NT 5014
1 AR English.
A ‘short-cross penny of Henry II’s first issue’ was discovered, along with fragments of medieval pottery, at the bottom of the ditch surrounding the Mote, in the course of excavations.
P.S.A.S. 1913-14, 23.

106. Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland
1 AR English, an Edward penny of Durham, 1305-7.
A.A. 1959, 350.

107. Higher Broughton, Lancashire
1 Byzantine (?).
Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited ‘Roman coins of Honorius and Anastasius’. May these coins (if reliance can be placed on the record) have been gold?
L.C.A.S. 1884, 146.

108. Hornsea, Yorkshire
1 AR Anglo-Saxon, styca of ÆThelræd I, ED ÆTh ED; rev. horned animal right with arched tail; arabesque.

Hoylake, see Meols.

109. Hull (near), Yorkshire
1 N Anglo-Saxon.
‘October 11, 1751. Mr. Vertue showed me a drawing of a gold Saxon coyn of Sithric lately found near Hull; a great curiosity.’ The reading is doubtful.

Irvine, see Stevenston Sands.

110. Jedburgh (near), Roxburghshire
1 AE Anglo-Saxon, styca of Osberht, Monne. Illustrated and described in detail.
P.S.A.S. 1860, 300.

111. Kelso (near: St. James’s Green), Roxburghshire
Find-spot: 55.36 N., 2.26 W.; NT 7333
1 AR Scottish, Robert II. Found near 2 stone coffins with skeletons, in the foundations of some religious houses.
Lindsay, S., App. 2, p. 50; P.S.A.S. 1921-2, 185.

Kentra, see Gorten Bay.

112. Kirkmaiden (St. Medan’s Chapel), Wigtownshire
Find-spot: 54.41 N., 4.55 W.; NX 3640
2 AR Scottish, one of David and one of Alexander, allegedly found in the old chapel.
P.S.A.S. 1885-6, 76 ff.
113. KIRRIEMUIR (Auchlishie), Forfarshire

1 R Scottish, penny of John Balliol.

P.S.A.S. 1860, 246.

LAURISTON (site of), see Selkirk.

114. LEEDS, near (Osmundthorpe Hall), Yorkshire

Find-spot: 53.48 N., 1.34 W.; SE 3034
1 N Byzantine, a coin of Justinian I.


115. LIVERPOOL (Islington), Lancashire

Find-spot: SJ 3591
1 R English, Edward penny of Dublin.


LOCH DOON, see Donald’s Isle.

116. LUCE BAY (Glenluce Sands, Stoneykirk Sands), Wigtownshire

Find-spot: 53.48 N., 1.34 W.; SE 3034
1 R Scottish, James III ecclesiastical coinage. Found at various times.

P.S.A.S. 1919–20, 35.

MAYBOLE, see Crossraguel Abbey.

117. MEDOMSLEY (near), Durham

Find-spot: SJ 3591
1 R English, a groat of Edward IV, London, was found near Medomsley (Lanchester).

A.A. 1844, App., 5.

118. MELROSE ABBEY, Roxburghshire

Find-spot: SJ 3591

P.S.A.S. 1837; § 1939; § 1940

The records of the Meols finds are not only a minor classic in the numismatic archaeology of the Middle Ages, but are of some importance for the monetary history of England in the eleventh to fourteenth centuries. Marine erosion on the coast-line of the Wirral peninsula, in Cheshire, destroyed in the course of the nineteenth century the site, it would seem, of a medieval settlement. Antiquities were discovered on the shore by an old man from the village of Hoylake, and some of them found their way to the parsonage. Independently, a fisherman had made an extensive collection of finds, which he sold to a Liverpool merchant. In the course of relatively few years, after the discoveries became known, thousands of antiquities, among them hundreds of coins, were picked up on the shore by collectors whose enthusiasm was aroused by success and whose interest was made easy, if they lived in Liverpool, by the proximity of the site. Competition, and even, on occasion, warm feelings, grew among them. The finds attracted the scholarly attention of two men in particular: Abraham Hume wrote a systematic account of the discoveries, and Henry Eckroyd Smith for ten years after its publication reported annually to the Historic Society.

of Lancashire and Cheshire\(^a\) on subsequent finds. The Grosvenor Museum, Chester, acquired a considerable number of coins from the site, that had formed the ‘Potter-Meols’ collection.\(^b\) It is not clear how many of those coins are ones that had already been described by Hume or Smith; probably many, but not all, of the coins in the ‘Potter-Meols’ collection are further discoveries. I have thought it best, nevertheless, to keep them separate from the totals of the earlier finds, in the table below.

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\(^{a}\) Apart from the five coins of Cnut listed among the hoards, there were the following coins: Eadgar, B.M.C. type V? EÆFER (Efermund?); Æthelred II, Hand Type; +ÆDESTAN MO CANT [Illustrated]; —, Crux Type, RIC MO LV; Edward Confessor, PACX Type, ON LVN.

\(^{b}\) William I, PAXS.

\(^{c}\) Including 2 coins of John, of Dublin and Limerick; perhaps associated?

\(^{d}\) The distribution among mints was: London 26, Canterbury 7, Berwick 1, Bristol 1, Durham 1, Hereford 1, Dublin 3, Uncertain 32. See note (e).

\(^{e}\) The distribution among mints was: London 30, Canterbury 14, Chester 4, Durham 3, York 1, Berwick 1, Bristol 1, Dublin 1, Waterford 2, Uncertain 16; halfpennies 3, farthings 2; pollards 2. These and the coins under (d) included more cut halves than whole pieces, together with numerous cut quarters.

\(^{f}\) Including a groat of Edward III, 5 coins of Richard II and Henry IV or V listed as a hoard, and a counterfeit, in base metal, with no legends.

\(^{g}\) Half.

\(^{h}\) Bristol mint.

\(^{i}\) London mint.

\(^{j}\) Cnut, Quatrefoil Type, London, Egilr(ic); Edward Confessor, weight 7 gr. +ELFFINE ON SV, Illustrated in H.S.L.C. The latter coin and the scent found in the same year are presumably the 2 coins noted in Proc. Num. Soc., 19 December 1867.

\(^{k}\) Note 1 coin of Ipswich; London 4, Bristol 1; 3 cut halves, 2 cut quarters.

\(^{l}\) London 7, Durham 1, Winchester 1, Canterbury 1, Irish 1, Uncertain 1; they included several cut halves.

\(^{m}\) London 4 and 2 halfpennies, Canterbury 2, Durham 1, Dublin 2, Uncertain 2; Edward III, penny of York and farthing of London; 1 Scottish.

\(^{n}\) Smith’s annual reports will be found in H.S.L.C. 1858–9, 257; 1859–60, 221, 232; 1860–1, 329; 1861–2, 182; 1863–4, 240; 1865–6, 215 f.; 1866–7, 185; 1867–8, 113 f.; 1868–9, 206; 1869–70, 276; 1870–1, 128; 1871–2, 144 f.; 1872–3, 127 f.; 1873–4, 93 f.; 1874–5, 96 f.; 1875–6, 182; 1878–9, 68 f.

\(^{o}\) C.N.W. 1907–8, 5 ff.
London I, uncertain 2.

London 2, Bristol 1, Gloucester 1, uncertain 2.

London 1, Lincoln 1, cut half and cut quarter both of London, farthing.

Edward Confessor, Sovereign/Eagles Type.

Cut quarters of pennies and halfpennies.

Including 1 of Bury.

Including 3 Irish halfpennies and 3 farthings, two of which are of London; and 1 sterling of Hainault.

Including a short-cross coin of Lincoln, TONIAS ON NICO (Tomas?—Class V).

Dublin groat, mm. rose.

Edward Confessor, cut half, B.M.C. type III, OSJ ON LEI.

Including 2 cut halves and 2 cut quarters.

Including 4 cut halves and 1 cut quarter.

Including 1 cut half, 1 cut quarter, 2 halfpennies, 1 halfpenny cut in half, 2 farthings; 1 sterling of Hainault.

Cut, Short Cross Type, LEOPFINE ON LECIE.

Including 1 Scottish coin of William the Lion, LE REI WIL, WIEH (third coinage, without mint-name, Hue Walter?); also 3 halves.

A Lincoln coin with numerals, and a coin reading IHG WAL.

Including 2 cut halves.

York penny of Edward IV.

Cut halves, one Irish.

Æthelræd II, Hand Type, fragment; Hithaenonit, cut half, Arm and Sceptre Type, OD ON LEI.

Including 1 cut half (with numerals) and 1 cut quarter.


William I, cut half, London, and cut quarter, profile type (cf. Meols no. 5 hoard); Henry I, cut half, London, and a penny, of a profile type.

Henry II, ‘first issue’, Ipswich (2) (cf. k—only 1 coin of Ipswich recorded, 1828–75), uncertain mint (1); ‘second issue’, London, Canterbury, &c. (5); William the Lion, cut halves (2).

Long Cross, London, Canterbury, Oxford, Rhuddlan, &c., including one with REX TERC (10); cut halves, mostly Long Cross, of London, Lincoln, Winchester, Dublin, &c. (46); John, cut quarter, Dublin (1); Alexander II, Edinburgh pennies (2).

Edward pennies (described as Edward I) of London, Canterbury, Bristol, Lincoln, York, and Bury (25); halves, London, Dublin, Waterford, &c. (9); farthings, London, Lincoln, Dublin (6); ‘Edward II’, pennies of London, Canterbury, and Bishop Beaumont of Durham (15); Alexander III, pennies (4); John Baliol (1); foreign sterlings (4).

Edward III, quarter nobles, 1351 issue, mm. cross, London (2) (see under Meols no. 6 hoard); half-groat, same description (1); pennies of London, York, Durham (2 of Bishop Hatfield) (9); halfpence, London (2); Richard II, penny, York (cf. Meols no. 3 hoard); Robert III, halfpenny, Perth (1).

Cut quarters, Short or Long Cross.

Most of the coins would seem to have been found singly, but there is evidence that some of them were associated in their deposit. The clearest, and perhaps the most interesting, group are the coins of William I found in 1869. They illustrate the value of a year-by-year record of the discoveries, for if such information were not available one could not feel any confidence that the Norman coins originated in a single deposit. In all, 6 coins of William I are recorded from Meols, of which three were cut halves and 1 a fragment. A coin of the PAX S type was found at some date before 1863, a halved penny in 1873 and another in 1874. The 3 remaining pieces came to light in a single year. Two of them, a penny and a halved penny, were of the Two Sceptres type, while a fragment of another coin was of the earlier Bonnet type. As no Norman coins at all had been discovered in any but one of the preceding thirty or forty years, the evidence of the types makes it as sure as any reconstruction of a deposit can be that the 1869 finds were originally associated. The halved penny found in 1873 was also of the Two Sceptres type, and one must suppose that it, too, came from the same source, and, accordingly, that it was possible for coins to lie on the shore for some years without being finally lost. A further halved penny of the Two Stars type, found in 1874, is only a little less certainly to be associated with the parcel. The age-structure of the group of coins suggests a date of deposit within the period
of issue of the Two Stars type, perhaps c. 1078, but the total is not large enough for the date to be certain.

There are traces of a hoard of Cnut, 5 of whose coins came to light in 1859 and the years immediately preceding. 1 With Short Cross coins of Shrewsbury and Winchester, and perhaps a Helmet coin of Chester, there may have been associated the two ‘halfpennies’ with portrait and short cross, but without legend on either side. No further coin of Cnut was found until 1867.

Three stycas which were found in the few years before 1863 must be supposed to have been associated, since no further coins of the series came to light subsequently.

The same may well be true of 2 sceattas of the Debased Head/Standard type, found in 1863–5 and 1867. Like the later coins of Æthelred II and Cnut, and one and possibly both of them were found in the very limited coastal zone within which other Anglo-Saxon antiquities occurred.

Two pennies and a York halfpenny of Richard II, and 2 York pennies of Henry IV or V, among the finds from before 1863, clearly represent a hoard from the early years of the fifteenth century.

Finally, 2 quarter-nobles of Edward III, that were in the ‘Potter-Meols’ collection, may have come from a single deposit; it is unlikely that they were stray losses because of their value.

It is likely that many of the thirteenth- and fourteenth-century coins were associated in their deposit in the same manner as those described above, but the hoards from which they came cannot be recovered.

The notes appended to the table on p. 112 show that roughly half of the coins were cut halves or quarters, or halfpennies or farthings. The proportion is far greater than that in the large savings-hoards of the period; site-finds are in this respect an independent and very important source of evidence for the composition of the currency. The penny, until the fourteenth century, was a coin with the purchasing-power of at least half-a-crown of today’s money, so that it would appear, from the evidence of the hoards alone, that the larger coin of medieval England was hardly at all supplemented by a petty coinage, and that the monetary economy can hardly have penetrated into the day-to-day business of the market-place. The site-finds from Meols, however, indicate that the hoard-evidence is misleading, and that there was a great deal more petty coinage, even as early as the eleventh century, than one might have supposed.

120. Monymusk (Churchyard), Aberdeenshire 1823
Find-spot: 57.13 N., 2.32 W.; NJ 6815
1 N Arabic, dinar of Yusuf bin Tashfin, Marrakesh, 491. Found in digging a grave.
A.S. v. 23; P.S.A.S. 1924–5, 65.

121. Mortlach, Banffshire before 1894
1 R English: 1 AE Byzantine (?).
A penny of Henry III was found in the garden of the manse. A Byzantine bronze coin, of the ‘later period, with a cross very distinct, 120 gr.’ is also recorded. The weight suggests that the coin was a specimen of Anonymous Type C (dated by M. Thompson 1034–41); Anonymous Types H, I and J usually weigh less than 7½ gm. The find is probably a traveller’s keepsake, but whether a contemporary traveller one cannot be sure. Cf., however, the Monymusk find, above.
P.S.A.S. 1894–5, 60, 61.

122. Mull, Argyllshire before December 1781
An ‘ancient silver coin’ from Mull was probably a medieval piece.
Smellie, i. 77.

1 The evidence is not altogether clear, but see Smith’s list of 16 Anglo-Saxon coins found up to 1867, in H.S.L.C. 1867–8, 113 ff., and the comment on the Winchester coin, H.S.L.C. 1858–9, 257.
123. **Nether Denton (Parsonage), Cumberland**

Find-spot: 54.58 N., 2.37 W.; NY 596646

1.Æ English, Edward penny.

*T.C.W.A.A.S.* 1874, 88.

**New Deer**, see Whitehills.

124. **North Berwick, East Lothian**

2.Æ Scottish, James III ecclesiastical coinage.


125. **North Uist, Inverness-shire**

Lord M‘Donald donated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland ‘a penny of Ædelred, q. ob. 872 found in North Uist’. Mr. Dolley has informed me of a manuscript note showing that the coin is in fact of Æthelræd II’s First Hand type, and of the Thetford mint (moneyer Swegling).

Smellie, i. 67; *N.Circ.* 1959, 159.

126. **Northumberland**

1.Æ English. A noble of Edward III was found ‘on the Borders’. *Obv.* EDWARD; *rev.* an extra lis above the first lion, the French quarter with 3 fleurs-de-lis only (i.e. Lawrence Series A, or possibly B?).

*A.A.* 1865, 109.

127. **Old Machan (Churchyard), Aberdeenshire**

Find-spot: NN 9015

1.Æ Scottish, lion of James II.

*P.S.A.S.* 1860, 246.

128. **Orchardton, Kirkcudbrightshire**

Find-spot: 54.51 N.; 3.52 W.; NX 8052

1.Æ Scottish, James III ecclesiastical coinage. Found in the course of excavations, at Orchardton Tower.

*P.S.A.S.* 1922–3, 11.

**Osmundthorpe Hall**, see Leeds.

129. **Preston (near), Lancashire**

An Alfred penny of Heribert of Lincoln, said to have been found near Preston, probably came from the Cuerdale hoard.

*N.C.* 1846, 163 ff.

**Pathhead**, see Crichton Castle.

130. **Queensferry, Linlithgowshire**

1.Æ English, Edward penny, York (‘Edward II, EBOR’), found ‘near the old church’.

*P.S.A.S.* 1865, 397.

131. **Ribble, River, Lancashire**

The provenance given for an alleged Worcester penny of Alfred, said to have been ‘lately washed up by the silvery stream of the Ribble’, is doubtless an allusion to the Cuerdale find.

*N.C.* 1847, 39 f.
116

SOME FINDS OF MEDIEVAL COINS FROM

132. RIBCHESTER (near), Lancashire before 1843
A coin of Plegmund, of a type similar to Ruding, pl. xii. 4 (sc. pl. xiii. 4), i.e. the standard type, was said to have been found near Ribchester, and not to have come from the Cuerdale hoard.
N.C. 1843, 64.

133. RIBCHESTER, Lancashire before 1897
1Æ Anglo-Saxon, styca of Eanred.
L.C.A.S. 1897, 84 f.; V.C.H. Lancaster, i. 259.

134. RICHMOND (Hospital of St. Nicholas), Yorkshire 1832
Find-spot: 54.24 N., 1.44 W.; NZ 180010
1Æ Anglo-Saxon, sceat of Archbishop Egberht, with Æthelwald Moll (759–65), +ÆGBERHTAR; +ÆDEALBIV (?), reverse poorly struck.
Gent. Mag. 1832, 304 and 601; coll. C. Clarkson. Cf. N.C. 1869, 93 f. with Y.P.S. 1913, 73. (Coll. Barnard Clarkson of Richmond and York; now in Yorkshire Museum.)

135. RUSHEN, Isle of Man
Find-spot: SC 1969
1Æ English, half-groat of Edward IV, found in taking down one of the bastions of the castle.
A.S. 1831, App. 46.

ST. MEDAN’S CHAPEL, see Kirkmaiden.

136. SELKIRK (near)
c. 1924–5
1Æ English
A London penny ‘of Henry III’, found 1 mile south-west of the town.
P.S.A.S. 1926–7, 111.

137. SETTLE, Yorkshire
§ 1784
1Æ English
A York coin, very much defaced, of Edward IV (groat or half-groat, legends reproduced).
Gent. Mag. liv. 671.

138. SHIPLEY, Yorkshire May 1950
Find-spot: 53.50 N., 1.47 W.; SE 1337 (betw. Wrose Road and Oak Bank Farm)
1Æ English, Edward penny.

139. SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham c. 1880; spring 1908; &c.
Find-spot: 55.0 N., 1.25 W.; NZ 3667
25Æ English and Scottish.

The beach-finds from South Shields are of particular interest because they included a hoard containing numbers of coins of Robert II which were carefully described when the finds were published. Coins were found from time to time, over a period of more than thirty years, on the Herd Sands between the South Pier and the Fish Pier, and also occasionally between the South Pier and the Trow Rocks. They were mostly found near high-water mark after heavy easterly seas followed by strong westerly winds, the former washing the coins up with the sand, and the latter blowing back the sand and leaving the coins exposed on the surface. Coins were brought to light in this way, for example, after the
heavy seas of January–March 1908. It was suggested that they might have come from a vessel wrecked on the Herd Sand temp. Edward III, but I believe that this is not the correct explanation.

The occurrence of the coins is best illustrated from the later finds, which were published promptly. In 1908, the medieval coins found included Edward pennies of Durham and Canterbury, and Edward III groat and also pennies of London, an Edward IV half-groat of London, and a Perth groat of Robert II. In 1909 or thereabouts there was found a Long Cross penny, and at about the same time or a little later, 2 Edinburgh groats of David II, and Edward pennies of London, Canterbury, and Dublin. About 1911 were found some Short Cross pennies, an Edward penny, and a London half-groat of Edward III.

It is clear, on the one hand, that coins as far apart in date as Short Cross pennies and a groat of James I of Scotland cannot have come from a single deposit, and, on the other hand, that the preponderance of coins of David II among those published in 1893 reflects a treasure concealed or lost c. 1380–90:

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A dozen or more coins of the fourteenth century found in the years 1908–11 included no issues of Robert II; this indicates that the finds of that year did not come from the same source as those published in 1893, and at the same time confirms that the earlier group of finds was coloured by a hoard. The correct explanation of the finds, therefore, may be that erosion of the coastline was destroying the site of a medieval settlement, rather than that the coins came from a wreck. This view finds some support in the occurrence of a number of Short Cross pennies in the finds of 1911; they probably came from another deposit.

I have listed the 1893 finds from the period 1327–c. 1400 as a hoard under South Shields no. 1. The great bulk of the coins doubtless came from the hoard, although perhaps not every single one did. Some of the Edward pennies listed below as stray finds may also have come from the hoard, but I have thought it best to exclude them.

The Short Cross finds of 1911 are similarly treated as a hoard, and entered under South Shields no. 2.

The remaining coins were as follows:

2. Alexander III, second coinage, penny, 4 mullets (of 6 ?). § 1885.
5. Robert Bruce, penny. (1893.)
19–20. Edinburgh groats of David II, one with flat-ended cross as i.m. 1909.
24. Edward penny. 1911.
25. Edward III half-groat. 1911.

110. **STANNINGTON (Churchyard), Northumberland**

Find-spot: 55.7 N., 1.39 W.; NZ 2179

2½R English, Short Cross penny, Edward penny.

*P.S.A.N.* 1901-2, 125.

111. **STONEYKIRK SANDS, see Luce Bay.**

112. **STRATHDON, Aberdeenshire**

1¼R Scottish, William I, found in a cairn.

*P.S.A.S.* 1865, 31.

113. **STRAWAN, see Dun Beag.**

114. **SYMINGTON (near), Lanarkshire**

1¼R English, Edward penny, London, found in a moss.

*P.S.A.S.* 1863, 55.

115. **TANTALLON CASTLE, East Lothian**

Find-spot: 56.03 N., 2.39 W.; NT 596851

1¼R Scottish.

A penny of the ecclesiastical coinage of James III was found on the beach near the foot of the cliff on which the castle is built.

*P.S.A.S.* 1928-9, 14; 1932-3, 14.

116. **TARBAT (Churchyard), Ross-shire**

Find-spot: 57.49 N., 3.49 W.; NH 9487

1¼R Foreign, a sterling.

*P.S.A.S.* 1891-2, 60.

117. **TRAPRAIN LAW, East Lothian**

1¼R Scottish.

James III ecclesiastical coinage (lost by beacon-keeper in fifteenth century?).

*P.S.A.S.* 1919-20, 35 and 55.

118. **UGADALE POINT (Stack Fort), Kintyre, Argyllshire**

Find-spot: 55.30 N., 3.51 W.; NR 785285

1 Billon Scottish, Edinburgh penny of James IV.

*P.S.A.S.* 1954-5, 19.

119. **VICKERSTOWN, see Walney.**

120. **WALLASEY, Cheshire**

2½R English.

An Edward penny of London, found by a young market gardener while sowing peas; an Edward penny of Bristol found in 1872.

*H.S.L.C.* 1865-6, 215-16; 1872-3, 121.
149. Walney (Vickerstown), Lancashire
Find-spot: (Douglas Street) 54.7 N., 3.16 W.; SD 1868
1/R English, an Edward penny, found in Douglas Street.
*Barrow Naturalists' Field Club*, xvii. 216.

150. West Kirby (St. Bridget's Church), Cheshire
Find-spot: 53.22 N., 3.11 W.; SJ 218864
1/R Scottish.
A penny of Alexander III's second coinage was found while restoring the church.
*H.S.L.C.* 1870-1, 126.

151. Whitby or vicinity, Yorkshire (?) before 1893
A styca donated to the Yorkshire Museum by a resident of Whitby may have been a local find. Cf. the Whitby hoard above.
*Y.P.S.* 1893, 29.

152. Whitehills (New Deer), Aberdeenshire
1/R English.
A half-angel of Edward IV is described.
*P.S.A.S.* 1863, 298.

153. York, Naburn Ings
Find-spot: SE 598515
2/R Anglo-Saxon. Deposit: after 774
Some workmen making a cut in Naburn Ings, near York, in order to fix a new lock in the River Ouse, found at a depth of 10 feet the skeleton of a man, entire, in a bed of stiff clay, and near it 2 silver sceattas, one with the name of Æthelred; the inscription on the other was not understood. This may in fact have been a grave-find.
*Gent. Mag.* 1753, 199.

154. York, Micklegate Bar
Find-spot: SE 598515
A coin of Wigmund was found under the rampart adjoining Micklegate Bar. (May it not have been one of a number? cf. the entry 'York (?) § 1827' under Hoards.)
*Y.P.S.* 1827, 61.

155. York
Find-spot: SE 596521(?)
1/R English.
An Edward penny of London, found (with other coins?) in railway works, near St. Mary's tower, at the end of Manor Terrace Walk.
*Arch. Jl.* 1846, 189.

156. York, Red Tower
Find-spot: SE 610517
1/R Anglo-Saxon, a 'Hand' coin of Æthelraed II.
*Y.P.S.* 1913, 46 (noted under no. 85).

157. York, Lord Mayor's Walk
Find-spot: SE 604524
1/R English, Edward penny.
*Y.P.S.* 1848, 23.
158. York
A farthing of Henry IV, V, or VI
Y.P.S. 1920, xv–xvi.

159. York
1 Rs English, a Long Cross penny.
Y.P.S. 1913, 18.

160. York, River Ouse
Medieval coins were found while dredging the river.
Y.P.S. 1880, 37; cf. N.C. 1958, 94.

161. York
A sceat, of copper (?), obv. three-quarters length figure holding a crozier; rev. horned animal l. with long tail curved between legs, was said to have been found in 1885, and another, obv. profile head l.; rev. bird, in 1886.
Y.P.S. 1913, 33.

162. York, The Mount
Find-spot: SE 595511
1 Rs Anglo-Saxon, a sceat of archbishop Ecgberht with Eadberht, obv. ELGEBEH T XR, cross; rev. OTBEREVT T E R, figure holding crozier and pastoral staff. Cf. no. 165 below.
Y.P.S. 1913, 73 (two coins?).

163. York, Heworth
Find-spot: SE 6050
1 Rs Scottish, penny of Alexander III.
Y.P.S. 1889, 33.

164. York, New Gas Works
Find-spot: SE 610523
A sceat of Eadberht, obv. EOTBEREH TVF, cross; rev. horned animal l., forepaw raised, arabesque below. Cf. 162 above.
Y.P.S. 1913, 34.

165. York, Monkgate
Find-spot: SE 607524
An English halfpenny (from the context in the account, perhaps thirteenth or fourteenth century?).
Y.P.S. 1920, xv–xvi.

166. York
A Saxon styca, donated by Dr. H. A. Phillips.
Y.P.S. 1925, 32.

167. York, Heworth
Find-spot: SE 6050
1 Rs English, a Durham penny, both sides reverses.
Y.P.S. 1934, 44.
168. York, Holgate Hill (earthwork)  
Find-spot: SE 58055180 (?)  
1 Anglo-Gallic jetton, c. 1300.  
*Y.P.S.* 1938, 42.

169. York, Assize Courts  
Find-spot: SE 603515  
1 R English, penny of Edward II, found during excavations.  
*Y.P.S.* 1937, 49.

170. York or vicinity  
§ 1938  
*N, R*, single-finds. An ‘Edward I York groat’ and a quarter-noble of Henry VI were discovered during local building operations. On the gold coin see the note under York 1939.  

171. York  
§ 1939  
*N, R*, single-finds. An Æthelræd II penny of York, of a variety not in *R.M.C.*; a Long Cross penny of Group III; an Edward I penny of Class IV; a quarter-ryal of Edward IV of York. May not the last coin and the gold coin listed under York, 1938 have come from a hoard of small gold pieces deposited c. 1470?  
*Y.P.S.* 1939, 24.

172. York, St. Mary’s Abbey  
Find-spot: SE 599522  
1952  
A coin of ‘Æthelberht II’ was found in the course of archaeological excavations. Mr. Wilmot has informed me that the report in *Y.P.S.* referring to ‘Æthelberht II’ was a misprint for ‘Æthelred II’.  
*Y.P.S.* 1952, 22.

### III. ADDENDA

*Inventory*  
3. Aberdeen. *See Wellington St. Footdee, below.*  
45. Blackhills. *See Parton, below.*  
70. Canonbie. *P.S.A.S.* 1923–4, 168, where the date is given as 1861.  
79. Castleton. Without doubt, one coin of Æthelred was found; it is illustrated in Bateman’s *Catalogue*. The records, unfortunately, do not show very clearly how many more were discovered. The coins were probably not a hoard. Bateman states that
'stycas of Æthelred and lead objects' were found 'in earth slipped down from the hill'. Another account is that 'within the area of the castle yard are sometimes found... stycas of the Northumbrian kings...'. T. Bateman, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of Thomas Bateman*, 1855, 161 ff.; *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire...*, 1848, p. 171.

— Cawthorne. *See no. 393 below.*
159. Fenwick Tower. Smellie, ii. 68, gives the total as 226 coins; they were found under a paved floor, lying in sand. Deposit, 1346?
171. Glasgow, 1787. *Note that the date is given by Lindsay.* *A.S.* records the donation of 9 coins, and gives the exact find-spot as 'at the foot of Niddry's Wynd'. Mints: London, York, Newcastle, Durham, *Canterbury, A.S.* 1831, App. 65.
188. Hexham. *Y.P.S.* 1833, 17 (coins donated by Lord Mayor and Corporation of York); 1839, 21 and 1840, 25 (by a Mr. Keld or Kell); *A.A.* 1844, App. 12; *A.S.* 1860, App. 21; *P.S.A.N.* 1929–30, 111 ff.
235. Linton. 'W. J. Andrew exhibited 2 coins of Matilda, 2 of Roger Earl of Warwick, and 2 defaced coins of Stephen', *L.C.A.S.* 1884, 120: may not these be from the Linton hoard?
273. Morayshire. In 1820, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland had 73 'duplicates' of the coins of William the Lion, besides the 7 in the trays of their cabinet, which were as follows: LE REI WI: Adam on Edenby, Ravi on Rocbvr, Hve on Enebv, Adam Berwic, Folpoit de Per; LE REI WILA: Hve Walter; W... LM RE: Walter on P... et. Another coin had the moneyer's name Adam Roci. *A.S.* 1822, App. 8 and 31.
311. Portobello, Early October 1852... in the earth... about 600... mostly of Alexander III and the Edwards. Lindsay, *S.*, App. 52; *A.A.* 1855, App. 20; *P.S.A.S.* 1851–4, 226—privy-marks of 11 Scottish coins listed.
331. Skipton Bridge. The hamlet of Skipton Bridge is about 5 miles from Thirsk, and some 25 miles from Skipton, under which name the hoard is listed in the *Inventory. Y.P.S.* 1949–50, 16 and 1950, 17.
357. Tiree 1782. Earthen vessel. Smellie, ii. 67 f.
— Wellington St. Footdee (3. Aberdeen). Lindsay notes that 16 old coins were sent to the Antiquarian Society on 16 May. *A.S.* 1831, App. 147, under 23 May 1827, records that several groats of James III of Scotland were presented by the Exchequer.
386. York, Bishopthorpe. *Y.P.S.* 1882, 9 (date, 'last summer'); *pace* Thompson, see *Y.P.S.*
1910, 1–12 and pl.; note also that the C. Wakefield collection included 162 pennies
and halves from the hoard. Y.P.S. 1920, viii.
388. York, Jubbergate. Y.P.S. 1845, 21 (1 of Edward Confessor); 1911, xxxi; 1913, 17
and 98 f. (find-spot, corner of Coney St.).
391. York, St. Leonard's Place. Y.P.S. 1842, 22; 1844, 30.
392. York, Walmgate. Y.P.S. 1913, 67 and 78 (St. Peter's penny without sword; date
given as April 1856; find-spot, corner of Paver Lane).
393. Yorkshire 1861. The hoard was found at Cawthorne. Fifteen coins from it were
exhibited at a meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. H.S.L.C.
1862–3, 243.

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